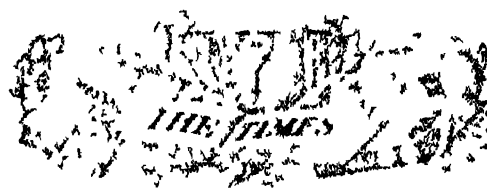


THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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IN EIGHT VOLUMES
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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj.	adjective	engin.	engineering	mach	mechanics	mechani-	photog	photography
abbr.	abbreviation	entom	entomology	med	medicine	cal	phren	phrenology
abl.	ablative	Epia.	Episcopate	menstr	menstruation	phys	physi	physical
acc.	accusative	equiv	equivalent	metall	metallurgy	pl	plur	plural
accom.	accommodated accom-	esp	especially	metaph	metaphysics	poet	poet	poetical
	modation	ethn	Ethiopic	nucle	nucleology	polit.	polit.	political
act.	active	ethnogr	ethnography	Mex	Mexican	Ind	Ind	Indian
adv.	adverb	ethnol	ethnology	MGr	Middle Greek	medic	medic	medicine
AV.	Anglo-French	cym	cymology	MHG	Middle High German	pom.	pom.	potomac
agri.	agricultural	Far	Far	milit	military	pp	pp	post-parturition
AL.	Anglo-Latin	exlan	explanation	milit	military	ppr	ppr	present participle
alg.	algebra	f, form	formative	milit	military	Pr	Pr	Provençal
Amer	American		French (usually means)	Mit	Middle Latin, middle			Provençal
anat.	anatomy		French (usually means)	Mit	Middle Latin, middle			Provençal
anc.	ancient	Flam	Flamish		val Latin			Provençal
antiq	antiquity	fort	fortification		val Latin			Provençal
ar	arist	freq	frequency		val Latin			Provençal
appar	apparently	Fria	Friar		val Latin			Provençal
Ar	Arabic	fut	future		val Latin			Provençal
arch	architecture	Ger	German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
archaeol.	archaeology		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
arith.	arithmetic		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
art.	art	Gal	Gallic		val Latin			Provençal
As	Anglo-Saxon	galv	galvanism		val Latin			Provençal
astro	astrology	gen	genitive		val Latin			Provençal
astron	astronomy	geog	geography		val Latin			Provençal
astrith	astronomy	geol	geology		val Latin			Provençal
aug.	augmentative	geom	geometry		val Latin			Provençal
Bav	Bavarian	Ger	German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Beng	Bengali		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
biol.	biology		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Bohem	Bohemian		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
bot	botany		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Braz.	Brazilian		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Bret.	Breton		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
bryol	bryology		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Bulg	Bulgarian		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
carp.	carpentry		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Car	Catalan		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Cath.	Catholic		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
caus	causative		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
ceram	ceramics		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
cl	clerk		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
ch	church		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Chal	Chaldean		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
chem	chemical, chemistry		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Chin	Chinese		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
chron.	chronology		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
com	common		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
comp.	composition, com-		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
compar	comparative		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
conch.	conchology		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
conj	conjunction		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
contr	contracted, contrac-		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
tion.	tion		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Cor.	Corinthian		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
crankol.	crankology		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
crantom.	crantom		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
crystal.	crystallography		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
D.	Dutch		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Dan.	Danish		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
dat.	dative		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
def.	definite, definition		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
deriv.	derivative, derivation		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
dial.	dialect, dialectal		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
diff.	different		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
dim.	diminutive		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
distib	distributive		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
drum.	dramatic		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
dynam.	dynamics		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
E.	East		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
E.	English (usually means)		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
eccl.	ecclesiastical		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
econ.	economy		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Eg.	Egyptian		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Egypt.	Egyptian		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
E. Ind.	East Indian		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
elect.	electricity		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
embryol.	embryology		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal
Eng.	English		German (usually means)		val Latin			Provençal

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.*

a as in fat, man, pang.
 ā as in fate, mane, dale
 h as in far, father, guard.
 k as in full, talk, naught.
 ſ as in ask, fast, ant.
 z as in fair, hair, bear.

o as in met, pen, bless
 ō as in mete, meet, meat.
 6 as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
 ī as in pine, light, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
 o as in note, poke, floor
 ō as in move, spoon, room.
 6 as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
 ū as in mute, acute, few (also new,
 tube, duty; see Preface, pp. ix, x).
 ū as in pull, book, could.
 ū German ū, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
 ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus.

ā as in prelate, courage, captain.
 ē as in ablegate, episcopal
 ō as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat
 u as in singular, education

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u* sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus

ā as in errant, republican.
 ō as in prudent, difference.
 ū as in charity, density.
 ū as in valor, actor, amot.

ā as in Persia, peninsula.
 ē as in the book.
 u as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus.

t˘ as in nature, adventure.
 d˘ as in arduous, education.
 s˘ as in pressure.
 z˘ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
 th as in then
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
 n French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
 ly (in French words) French liquid (monillé) l.
 ' denotes a primary, * a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read from; i. e., derived from
 > read whence; i. e., from which is derived.
 + read and; i. e., compounded with or with suffix
 = read cognate with; i. e., etymologically parallel with.

✓ read root.
 * read theoretical or alleged, i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
 † read absolute.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus

back¹ (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
 back¹ (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
 back¹ (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
 back² (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
 back² (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*?
 back³ (bāk), *n.* A large flat bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "N^o" for number, "st." for stanza, "p" for page, "l" for line, "¶" for paragraph, "fol." for folio. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan.

Section only § 5
 Chapter only xiv.
 Canto only xiv.
 Book only iii.

Book and chapter }
 Part and chapter }
 Book and line }
 Book and page }
 Act and scene }
 Chapter and verse }
 No. and page }
 Volume and page }
 Volume and chapter }
 Part, book and chapter }
 Part, canto, and stanza }
 Chapter and section or ¶ }
 Volume, part, and section or ¶ }
 Book, chapter, and section or ¶ }
 i. i. § or ¶ 6.
 i. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discrimi-

nated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [cap.] for "capital" and [l. c.] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoological and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoology, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoological and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

drop (drɒp), *v.* [*< ME. droppen, rarely dropen, dropan, drop, esp. from sorrow, < Icel. dröpa, drop, esp. from sorrow, a secondary verb, < drýpa = AS. *dreþan, drop: see drop and drip.*] *I. intr.* 1. To sink or hang down; bend or hang downward, as from weakness or exhaustion.

Wet cowds he drewe his takel yemanly:
His arwes droopid wrought with fetheres lowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 107.

The evening comes, and every little flower
Droops now, as well as I.
Bosw. and Pl., Coxcomb, III. 3.

Hampden, with his head drooping, and his hands leaning
on his horse's neck, moved feebly out of the battle.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

Near the lake where drooped the willow,
Long time ago. G. P. Morris.

2. To languish from grief or other cause; fall into a state of physical weakness.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declin'd, droop'd, took it deeply.
Shak., W. T., II. 2.

After this King Lear, more and more drooping with
Years, became an easy prey to his daughters and their Hus-
bands.
Milton, Hist. Eng., l.

We had not been at sea long before our men began to
drop, in a sort of a distemper that stole insensibly on
them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 521.

One day she drooped, and the next she died, nor was
there the distance of many hours between her being very
easy in this world, and very happy in another.
By. Afterbury, Burtons, I. vi.

3. To fail or sink; flag; decline; be dispirited;
as, the courage droops; the spirits droop.

Myche fere had that fre, & full was of thought,
All droopid in drede and in dol (long).
Destruction of Troy (C. E. 18) l. 6203.

But wherefore do you droop? why look so sad?
He great in act, as you have been in thought.
Shak., K. John v. 1.

Why droops my lord, my love, my life my Caesar?
How ill this dulness doth comport with greatness!
Fletcher (and another?), Profligate, v. 1.

4. To tend gradually downward or toward a
close. [Poetical.]

Then day droopt, the chapel bells
Call'd us; we left the walks.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

5. To drip; be wet with water. [Prov. Eng.]

I was drooping wet to my very skinne.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 57.

"They've had no rain at all down here," said he
"Then," said she, demurely regarding her drooping
skirts, "they'll think I must have fallen into the river."
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXXI. 381.

II. trans. To let sink or hang down; as, to
drop the head.

The Mylike Melissa droop'd her brows
Tennyson, Princess, IV.

Great, sulky gray cranes drop their motionless heads
over the still, salt pools along the shore.
R. T. Cook, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 36.

drop (drɒp), *n.* [*< drooper.*] The act of droop-
ing, or of bending or hanging down; a drooping
position or state.

With his little insinuating jury drop.
Dickens, Little Bartsy, I. 21.

drooper (drɒ'gér), *n.* One who or that which
drops.

If he (the historian) be pleasant, he is not a drooper.
If he be grave, he is reckoned for a drooper.
Rantoul, To Sir H. Sidney in Holmsted.

droopingly (drɒ'pɪŋ-ly), *adv.* In a drooping
manner; languishingly.

They (dances) are not accompanied with such sprightli-
ness of motions, and overflows of joy, as they were
wont, but are performed droopingly and heavily.
Shakespeare, Works, III. iii.

drop (drɒp), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *dropped*, *ppr.*
dropping. [Early mod. E. also *droppe*; *< ME. droppen, < AS. droppan, also dropan and drop-
petan, droppetan = D. droppen = U. droffen = Sw. droppa, drop; secondary forms of the orig.
strong verb, AS. *dreþan (pret. *dredp, pl. *drep-
pon, pp. *dropan; occurring, if at all, only in
doubtful passages), ME. droppen (= OHG. dripan
= OFries. dripan = D. droppen = OHG. trifan.
MHG. G. triefen = Icel. drýpa = Norw. drypa),
drop, whence also ult. drop, *n.*, drip, *v.*, dribble,
etc., and (through Icel.) droop, *v.*] *I. intr.*
1. To fall or small portions or globules, as a
liquid.*

The quality of mercy is not strain'd:
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. Shak., M. of V., IV. 1.

2. To let drops fall; drip; discharge in drops.

The heavens also dropped at the presence of God.
Ps. cxviii. 3.

With open may 'drop for thee, but thine own heart will
suffer for thee. E. Jones, Poetaster, I. 1.

It was a toothsome herd, . . . half bestial, half human,
dropping with wine, bloated with gluttony, and reeling in
obscene dances.
Macaulay, Milton.

3. To fall; descend; sink to a lower position
or level.

From morn
To noon he fell, . . . and with the setting sun
Droop'd from the zenith like a falling star.
Milton, P. L., I. 745.

The curtain drops on the drama of Indian history about
the year 600 or a little later.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 206.

4. Specifically, to lie down, as a dog.—5. To
die, especially to die suddenly; fall dead, as in
battle.

It was your presumptuous
That in the dole of blows your soul might drop.
Shak., Hen. IV., I. 1.

They see indeed many drop, but then they see many
more alive.
Steele, Spectator, No. 12.

6. To come to an end; be allowed to cease;
be neglected and come to nothing.

I heard of threats, occasion'd by my verses; I went to
acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it dropp'd.
Pope.

7. To fall short of a mark. [Rare.]

Often it drops or overshoots.
Collier.

8. To fall lower in state or condition; sink;
be depressed; come into a state of collapse or
quiescence.

Down dropt the breeze, the sails dropt down
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, II.

9. *Naut.*, to have a certain drop, or depth from
top to bottom: said of a sail.

Her main top sail drops seventeen yards. Mar. Dict.

A dropping fire (*milit.*) a continuous irregular discharge
of small arms. **To drop astern** (*naut.*) to pass or move
toward the stern; move back; let another vessel pass
ahead, either by slackening the speed of the vessel that is
passed or because of the superior speed of the vessel pass-
ing. **To drop away** or **off**, to depart, disappear, be
lost sight of, as, all my friends dropped away from me,
the guests dropped off one by one.

If the war continued much longer, America would most
certainly drop away, and France and perhaps Spain, be-
come bankrupt.
Locky, Log in Both Cent., xv.

To drop down a stream, a coast, etc., to sail, row, or
move down a river or toward the sea, downward along a
coast, etc. **To drop in**, to happen in, come in as it cas-
ually, or without previous agreement as to time, as for a
call.

A captain knight with as many men as he could in-
range to march, came in about 11 o'clock many men filed
on the road, these, as is usual, came dropping in one or
two at a time, as they were able.
Templer, Voyages, I. 219.

Others of the house hold soon dropped in, and clustered
round the board.
Burton, Ingledby Legends, I. 31.

To drop out, to withdraw or disappear from one's (or his)
place, as he dropped out of the ranks. **To drop to shot**,
to drop or charge at the discharge of the gun: said of a
field dog. **To drop to wing**, to drop a charge when the
bird flushes: said of a field dog.

II. trans. 1. To pour or let fall in small por-
tions, globules, or drops, as a liquid: as, to
drop a medicine.

His heavens shall drop down dew. Deut. xxxiii. 28.
Their eyes are like rocks, which still drop water.
Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 409.

2. To sprinkle with or as if with drops; varie-
gate, as if by sprinkling with drops; bedrop:
as, a coat dropped with gold.

This rumoured the day following about the City, num-
bers of people flock thither, who found the room all to
be drop with torches in confirmation of this relation.
Sauder, Travels, p. 151.

3. To let fall; allow to sink to a lower position;
lower: as, to drop a stone; to drop the muzzle
of a gun.

I saw him with that lithe dropp'd
Impatient swim to meet
My quick approach, and soon he dropp'd
The treasure at my feet.
Cooper, Long and Water Lily.

Hence—4. To let fall from the womb; give
birth to; send of issue, etc.: as, to drop a lamb.

The history of a new coat that my lord's mare The had
dropped last week. H. Kingsley, The Heralds, and

5. To cause to fall; hence, to kill, especially
with a firearm. [*< droq*]

A young grouse at this season, *Antelope* offers an easy
shot, and he was dropped without much delay.
T. Russell, Hunting Trips, p. 72.

He had the luck
To drop at fair play range a landish buck.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

6. To let go; dismiss; lay aside; break off
from; omit: as, to drop an affair or a contro-
versy; to drop an acquaintance; to drop a let-
ter from a word.

He is now under prosecution, but they think it will be
dropped, out of pity. Swift, Journal to Stella, xlii.

Upon my credit, sir, were I in your place, and found my
father such very bad company, I should certainly drop his
acquaintance.
Shakespeare, The Rivals, II. 1.

It (the cave) has also a semicircular open work moun-
ding, like basket work, which is evidently so mounted
for stone work that it is no wonder it was dropped very
early.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 116.

The member, whether church or pulpit, can be tried,
expelled, dropped, or transferred to a co-ordinant body,
as facts may warrant.
Bible Society, Sierra, XIII. 419.

7. To utter as if casually: as, to drop a word in
favor of a friend.

They (the Arabs) had drop some expressions as if they
would assault the boat by night if I said, which, with-
out doubt, they said that they might make me go away.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. II. 106.

To my great surprise, not a syllable was dropped on the
subject.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

8. To write and send (a note) in an offhand
manner: as, drop me a line.—9. To set down
from a carriage.

When Lord Howe came over from Twickenham to see
him (the King), he said the Queen was going out driving,
and should "drop him" at his own house.
Greville, Memoirs, July 14, 1830.

To drop a courtesy, to courtesy.

The girls, with an attempt at simultaneousness, dropped
"courtesies" of respect.
The Century, XXXVI. 28.

To drop a line, (a) To fish with a line. (b) To write a
letter or note.—**To drop anchor**, to anchor. **To drop
the curtain**, see *curtain*. **To drop or weep mil-
lions**, see *millions*.

drop (drɒp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droppe*; *< ME. drope, < AS. droppa (= OHG. dropan = D. drop, < MLG. drope, drope, LA. droppen, dropan = OHG. trofpa, troga, MHG. trofpe, ti. troffen = Icel. dröpa = Sw. droppa = Dan. dræbe), a drop, < AS. etc., < drapan, pp. dropan, drop; see drop, v.] 1. A mass of water or other liquid so small that the surface-tension brings it into a spherical shape more or less modified by gravity, adhesion, etc.; a globule: as, a drop of blood; a drop of laudanum.*

One or two drops of water pass not the flint stone, but
many and often droppings do.
Pultenham, Arts of Eng. Prose, p. 164.

O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity; these are gracious drops.
Shak., J. C., III. 2.

Madam, this grief
You add unto me is no more than drops
To seas, for which they are not seen to swell.
Bosw. and Pl., Pillaster, III. 2.

2. Something that resembles such a drop of
liquid, as a pendent diamond ornament, an ear-
ring, or a glass pendant of a chandelier: spe-
cially applied to varieties of sugar-plums and
to medicated candies prepared in a similar form:
as, lemon-drops, cough-drops.

The flut'ring fan be Zephyrette's care;
The drops to thee, Brillante, we consign;
And, Mometilla, let the watch be thine.
Pope, R. of the L., II. 112.

Specifically in her, the representation of a drop of li-
quid, usually globular below and tapering to a point
above. Drops of different colors are considered as tear-
drops, drops of blood, etc., and are named accordingly.
See *gutta*.

3. Any small quantity of liquid: as, he had
not drunk a drop.

Water, water everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, I.

Hence—4. A minute quantity of anything: as,
he has not a drop of honor, or of magnanimity.

But if there be
Yet left in heaven as small a drop of pity
As a drop in a sea, let it give a part of it.
Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2.

5. *pl.* Any liquid medicine the dose of which
consists of a certain number of drops,

Lycia. Give me the sad solace
Lucy. Is it in a blue cover, my dear?
Lycia. My smiling bottle, your complexion!
Lucy. O the drops! here, my dear.
Shakespeare, The Rivals, I. 2.

6. A piece of gut used by anglers on casting-
lines. A fly hook is attached to the loose end of the
drop, the other end being fastened to the casting-line.

7. A Scotch unit of weight, the sixteenth part
of an ounce, nearly equal to 30 grains English
troy weight.—8. The act of dropping; drip.
[Rare.]

Can my show drop of tears, or this dark shade
About my brows, enough describe her loss?
H. Jones, Mad Shepherd, I. 2.

9. In *mech.*, a contrivance arranged so as to
drop, fall, or hang from a higher position, or
to lower objects. Specifically (a) A trap-door in
the scaffold of a vessel form of galleys upon which the
criminal about to be executed is placed with the halter
about his neck, and which is suddenly dropped or swung
open on the blades, letting him fall. (b) A contrivance
for lowering heavy weights, as ball goods, to a ship's

deck. (c) The curtain which is dropped or lowered between the acts to conceal the stage of a theater from the audience. Also called *drop-curtain*, *drop-scene*. (d) The movable plate which covers the keyhole of a lock. (e) A piece of cut glass, sometimes plain shaped, sometimes flat, as if cut out of a sheet of plate-glass, used with others like it as a pendent ornament on chandeliers, chandeliers, etc. (f) A drop-press. (g) A swaging hammer which falls between guides.

10. In *arch.*, one of the small cylinders or truncated cones depending from the mutule of the Doric cornice and the member upon the architrave immediately under the triglyph of the same order; a trunnel.—**11.** In *mach.*, the interval between the base of a hanger and the shaft below.—**12.** *Naut.*, the depth of a sail from head to foot in the middle: applied to courses only, *hoist* being applied to other square sails.—**13.** In *fort.*, the deepest part of a ditch in front of an embrasure or at the sides of a caponiere.—**14.** In *entom.*, a small circular spot, clear or light, in a semi-transparent surface: used principally in describing the wings of *Diptera*. A drop in the bucket, an exceedingly small proportion.

The bulk of his (Congreve's) accumulations went to the Duchess of Marlborough, in whose immense wealth such a legacy was as a drop in the bucket.

Macaulay, Leigh Hunt

Drop of stock, in *arcanis*, the bond or crook of the stock below the line of the barrel. **Drop serene** (a literal translation of Latin *gutta serena*), an old medical name for *anuræ*. **Prince Rupert's drop**, same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*). **To get the drop**, to be prepared to shoot before one's antagonist is ready; hence, to gain an advantage. (Colloq. western U. S.)

These desperadoes always try to get the drop on a foe that is, to take him at a disadvantage before he can use his own weapon. T. Hammett, The Century, XXXV, 501

To have a drop in one's eye, to be drunk. (Slang.)

O faith, Colneel, you must own you had a drop in your eye; for when I left you, you were half seas over.

Swift, Polite Conversation, I

dropax (drō'paks), *n.* [*Gr.* *δραξ*, a pitch-plaster, *δραξω*, pluck, pluck off.] A preparation for removing hair from the skin; a depilatory. [Rare or unused.]

drop-bar (drōp'bār), *n.* In *printing*, a bar or roller attached to a printing-press for the purpose of regulating the passage of the sheet to impression. In the rotary press the bar drops at a fixed time on the edge of the sheet, and with an eccentric revolving motion draws it forward. In some forms of the cylinder press the bar drops on the edge of the sheet and holds it firmly in position until it is seized by the grippers. Also called *drop-coller*.

drop-black (drōp'blak), *n.* See *black*.

drop-bottom (drōp'bot'um), *n.* A bottom, as of a car, which can be let fall or opened downward: a common device for unloading certain kinds of railroad-cars.

drop-box (drōp'boke), *n.* In a figure-weaving loom, a box for holding a number of shuttles, each carrying its own color, and so arranged that any one of the shuttles can be brought into action as required by the pattern.

drop-curls (drōp'kériz), *n. pl.* Curls dropping loose from the temples or sides of the head.

drop-curtain (drōp'kér'tān), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (c).

drop-drill (drōp'drill), *n.* An agricultural implement which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously. See *drill*, 3.

drop-fingers (drōp'fing'gérz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, two or more finger-like rods attached to some forms of cylinder printing-presses for the purpose of holding the sheet in fixed position until it is seized by the grippers.

drop-fly (drōp'flī), *n.* In *angling*, same as *drop-per*, 4.

drop-forging (drōp'fór'jīng), *n.* A forging produced by a drop-press.

drop-glass (drōp'glās), *n.* A dropping-tube or pipette, used for dropping a liquid into the eye or elsewhere.

drop-hammer (drōp'hām'er), *n.* Same as *drop-press*.

drop-handle (drōp'hān'el), *n.* A form of needle-telegraph instrument in which the circuit-making device is operated by a handle projecting downward.

drop-keel (drōp'kel), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *cent-board*. (Eng.)

droplet (drōp'let), *n.* [*< drop + -let*] A little drop.

Though thou abhorst dew in us our human life, Scorn'd at our brains' dot, and those our droplets watch From nigard nature fall. Shak., T. of A., 1, 1

drop-letter (drōp'let'ér), *n.* A letter intended for a person residing within the delivery of the post-office where it is posted. (U. S.)

drop-light (drōp'lit), *n.* A portable gas-burner, generally in the form of a lamp, connected with a chandelier or other gas-fixture by a metallic or flexible tube.

dropping (drōp'ling), *n.* [*< drop + -ling*]. A little drop. *Daries*. [Rare.]

Highly to speak, what Man we call and count,

It is a branding of Divinity,

It is a dropping of the Eternal Fount.

It is a moatling hatch of the Unity

Sylvestre, Quadrains of Fibre, st. 12.

dropmeal (drōp'mēl), *adv.* [*< ME. dropenale, < AS. dropmālan, by drops, < dropa, drop, + mēlan, dat. pl. of māl, a portion, time, etc.; see meal*]. Drop by drop; in small portions at a time.

Distilling drop-meale a little at one e in that proportion and measure as thirst requirith

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 2.

drop-net (drōp'net), *n.* 1. A kind of light cross-woven lace.—2. A net suspended from a boom and suddenly let fall on a passing school of fish.

dropper (drōp'ér), *n.* [*< drop + -er*]. 1. One who or that which drops. Specifically—(a) A glass tube with an elastic cap at one end and a small orifice at the other, for drawing in a liquid and expelling it in drops, a pipette. Also *dropping tube*. (b) A reaping machine that deposits the cut grain in gables on the ground, so called to distinguish it from one that merely cuts, or cuts and binds. See *reaper*.

It causes a Westerner to laugh to see small grain being cut with a dropper or a self reaping reaper.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV, 373.

(c) Among florists, a descending shoot produced by seedling bulbs of tulips, instead of a renewal of the bulb upon the radical plate, as in the later method of reproduction.

2. In *mining*, a branch or spur connecting with the main lode; nearly the same as *feeder*, except that the latter more generally carries the idea of an enrichment of the lode with which it unites.—3. A dog which is a cross between a pointer and a setter.—4. An artificial fly adjusted to a leader above the stretcher fly, used in angling. Also called *bobber* and *drop-fly*. See *whip*.

And observe, that if your droppers be larger than, or even as large as your stretcher, you will not be able to throw a good line. T. Walton complete Angler, II, 3, note

dropping (drōp'ing), *n.* [*< ME. droppynge, < AS. dropung, a dropping, verbal n. of dropian, drop; see drop, v.*] 1. The act of falling in drops; a falling.

A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike.

Prov. xviii, 1

2. That which drops or is dropped; generally in the plural.

Like eager droppings into milk. Shak., Hamlet, I, 5

All the Country is overgrown with trees, whose drop-pings continually turneth their grass to weeds, by reason of the rankness of the ground, which would some be amended by good husbandry.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I, 121

Specifically—3. *pl.* Dung; especially said of the dung of fowls; as, the droppings of the hen-roost.

—4. In *glass-making*, one of the lumps or globules formed in the glass by the glazing of the clay cover of the melting-vessel and its combination with the volatilized alkalis. The crude glass thus formed on the cover drops into the molten glass in the vessel, rendering it defective.

dropping-bottle (drōp'ing-bot'l), *n.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, etc.; an adductor.

dropping-tube (drōp'ing-tūb), *n.* Same as *dropper*, 1 (a).

drop-press (drōp'pres), *n.* A swaging, stamping, or forging-machine having either a regular or an intermittent motion. It is essentially a power hammer moving between vertical guides, and delivering a dead stroke blow either from its own weight or by weight combined with power. In simple machines the weight is raised above the anvil by hand by means of a cord, and let fall, but as these machines are wasteful of labor they have been largely superseded by power-machines, in which the weight is raised by a strap wound over a drum, or by a wooden disk pressed between two pulleys revolving in opposite directions, or by direct connection with a wrist on a disk wheel. The weight is either released at any point of its path by some device controlled by a lever within reach of the operator's hand or foot, or it descends by the movement of the disk. If a spring is interposed between the weight and the lifting apparatus, which is its form, to absorb the shock, it is called a *dead-blow hammer* or *press*. In the drop-presses employing a strap or other lifting device that is released at the will of the operator, the blows are intermittent. When the connection with a wheel is direct, the blows are regular and uniform so long as the machine works. All things dropped from hot metals on a drop-press, such as small parts of machines are called *drop-forgings*. The drop-press is sometimes called simply *press*, and sometimes *drop hammer*. It should not be confounded with the stamping-press, which, while it is allied to the drop-press, differs essentially in its manner of working.

drop-ripe (drōp'rip), *a.* So ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree. *Daries*. [Rare.]

The fruit was now drop-ripe, we may say, and fell by a shake.

Coryell, Miss., IV, 264

drop-roller (drōp'rō'ler), *n.* 1. Same as *dropper*.—2. In *press-work*, an inking-roller which drops at regulated intervals, with a supply of printing-ink, on the distributing-table or distributing-rollers. Also known as the *doctor* or *doctor-roller*.

drop-scene (drōp'sēn), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (c).

dropseed-grass (drōp'sēd-grās), *n.* A name given to species of *Sporobolus* and *Muhlenbergia*.

drop-shutter (drōp'shut'er), *n.* In *photog.*, a device for rendering the exposure of a plate in a camera very brief: used in instantaneous photography. The most simple form, also known as the *quillotine shutter*, and the one that gives a name to all other appliances of the kind, consists of two opaque pieces, each pierced with a hole, and arranged to slide one over the other. One of the pieces is fitted over the lens-tube, and when the openings in the two pieces are in line, the shutter admits light to the camera. When it is desired to make a very short exposure, the movable slide is raised till the opening of the tube is closed. On letting the slide fall, the opening in it passes before that in the fixed piece, and for an instant light is admitted to the plate behind the lens. To accelerate the fall of the slide, various devices are used, as springs or elastic bands. Improved drop shutters have the form of revolving disks actuated by springs, etc., or that of flap-shutters controlled by a pneumatic device, etc.; and in many the opening is made to take place eccentrically, or the holes in the shutters are cut of various shapes, with the object of distributing the light, and giving a greater volume of light to the foreground or the lower portion of the picture, which is naturally not so well lighted as the higher portions.

dropsical (drōp'si-kāl), *a.* [*< drop + -ical*]. 1. Affected with dropsy; inclined to dropsy.

Lucerna towards his latter end grew dropsical and inactive. Wolfe, Anecdotes of Faloutz, IV, 1

2. Resembling or partaking of the nature of dropsy.

dropsicalness (drōp'si-kāl-nes), *n.* The state of being dropsical. *Barley*, 1727.

dropsied (drōp'sid), *a.* [*< drop + -ied*]. Increased with dropsy; unnaturally swollen; exhibiting an unhealthy inflation.

Where great additions swell, and virtue none, It is a dropsied honour. Shak., All's Well II, 2

dropstone (drōp'stōn), *n.* A stalactitic variety of calcite. See *stalactite*.

dropsy (drōp'si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dropæ*; *< ME. dropy, dropsy, abbr. by aphæresis of ydropsis, hydropsis; see hydropy*.] 1. In *med.*, a morbid accumulation of watery liquid in any cavity of the body or in the tissues. See *edema*, *anasarca*, and *ascitis*.

And lo a man syk in the droppe was before him.

Wells, Luke xiv.

But the sad Droppe fivezeth it extreme, Till all the blood be turn'd into foam.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas a Weeks, II, The Furies.

2. In *bot.*, a disease in succulent plants caused by an excess of water.—3. In *fish-culture*, a disease of young trout. Before the food sac is gone the trout are often affected with a swelling over the sac, where a membrane forms, swells out, and is filled with a watery substance. An incision is sometimes made in the swelling to let out the water. Also called *blue swelling*.

drop-table (drōp'tā'bl), *n.* A machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives.

drop-the-handkerchief (drōp'the'hang'ker-chif), *n.* A children's game in which one player having a handkerchief drops it behind any one of the others, who are formed in a ring, and tries to escape within the ring before being kissed.

drop-tin (drōp'tin), *n.* Tin pulverized by being dropped into water while melted.

dropwise (drōp'wīz), *adv.* [*< drop + -wise*]. After the manner of drops; dropingly; by drops. [Rare.]

In mine own lady palms I call'd the spring That gather'd trickling dropwise from the left.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

drop-worm (drōp'wérn), *n.* The larva of one of many insects. Specifically—(a) Of any geometrid moth. Also called *spun-worm*, *inch-worm*, *meadow-worm*, etc. (b) Of *Thyridopteryx ephemeraformis*. Also called *hang-worm* and *bag-worm*.

dropwort (drōp'wért), *n.* An English name for the *Spiraea Filipendula*.—False dropwort, an American book-name for *Tiedemannia bracteolata*, an umbelliferous plant of the Atlantic States.—*Hemlock* and *water-dropwort*, common book-names for species of *Oxycnema*.

droshka, *n.* Same as *droshky*.

drose, *c. l.* See *droser*.

Drosera (drōs'ér-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δροσέρω, dewy, < δρόσος, dew, water, juice, prob. ult. < (Skt.) √ dru, run*.] A genus of plants giving name to the order *Droseraceae*. There are about 100 species, found in all parts of the globe excepting the

500/200 200/100 100/50 50/25 25/12 12/6 6/3 3/1.5 1.5/0.75 0.75/0.375 0.375/0.1875 0.1875/0.09375 0.09375/0.046875 0.046875/0.0234375 0.0234375/0.01171875 0.01171875/0.005859375 0.005859375/0.0029296875 0.0029296875/0.00146484375 0.00146484375/0.000732421875 0.000732421875/0.0003662109375 0.0003662109375/0.00018310546875 0.00018310546875/0.000091552734375 0.000091552734375/0.0000457763671875 0.0000457763671875/0.00002288818359375 0.00002288818359375/0.000011444091796875 0.000011444091796875/0.0000057220458984375 0.0000057220458984375/0.00000286102294921875 0.00000286102294921875/0.000001430511474609375 0.000001430511474609375/0.0000007152557373046875 0.0000007152557373046875/0.00000035762786865234375 0.00000035762786865234375/0.000000178813934326171875 0.000000178813934326171875/0.0000000894069671630859375 0.0000000894069671630859375/0.00000004470348358154296875 0.00000004470348358154296875/0.000000022351741790771484375 0.000000022351741790771484375/0.0000000111758708953857421875 0.0000000111758708953857421875/0.00000000558793544769287109375 0.00000000558793544769287109375/0.000000002793967723846435546875 0.000000002793967723846435546875/0.0000000013969838619232177734375 0.0000000013969838619232177734375/0.00000000069849193096160888671875 0.00000000069849193096160888671875/0.000000000349245965480804443359375 0.000000000349245965480804443359375/0.0000000001746229827404022216796875 0.0000000001746229827404022216796875/0.00000000008731149137020111083984375 0.00000000008731149137020111083984375/0.000000000043655745685100555419921875 0.000000000043655745685100555419921875/0.0000000000218278728425502777099609375 0.0000000000218278728425502777099609375/0.00000000001091393642127513885498046875 0.00000000001091393642127513885498046875/0.000000000005456968210637569427490234375 0.000000000005456968210637569427490234375/0.0000000000027284841053187847137451171875 0.0000000000027284841053187847137451171875/0.00000000000136424205265939235687255859375 0.00000000000136424205265939235687255859375/0.000000000000682121026329696178436279296875 0.000000000000682121026329696178436279296875/0.0000000000003410605131648480892181396484375 0.0000000000003410605131648480892181396484375/0.00000000000017053025658242404460906982421875 0.00000000000017053025658242404460906982421875/0.000000000000085265128291212022304534912109375 0.000000000000085265128291212022304534912109375/0.0000000000000426325641456060111522674560546875 0.0000000000000426325641456060111522674560546875/0.00000000000002131628207280300557613372802734375 0.00000000000002131628207280300557613372802734375/0.000000000000010658141036401502788066864013671875 0.000000000000010658141036401502788066864013671875/0.0000000000000053290705182007513940334320068359375 0.0000000000000053290705182007513940334320068359375/0.00000000000000266453525910037569701671600341796875 0.00000000000000266453525910037569701671600341796875/0.000000000000001332267629550187848508358001708984375 0.000000000000001332267629550187848508358001708984375/0.0000000000000006661338147750939242541790008544921875 0.0000000000000006661338147750939242541790008544921875/0.00000000000000033306690738754696212708950042724609375 0.00000000000000033306690738754696212708950042724609375/0.000000000000000166533453693773481063544750213623046875 0.000000000000000166533453693773481063544750213623046875/0.00000000000000008326672684688674053177237501068115234375 0.00000000000000008326672684688674053177237501068115234375/0.000000000000000041633363423443370265886187505340576171875 0.000000000000000041633363423443370265886187505340576171875/0.0000000000000000208166817117216851329430937526702880859375 0.0000000000000000208166817117216851329430937526702880859375/0.00000000000000001040834085586084256647154687633514404296875 0.00000000000000001040834085586084256647154687633514404296875/0.0000000000000000052041704279304212832357734381675722021484375 0.0000000000000000052041704279304212832357734381675722021484375/0.00000000000000000260208521396521064161788671908378610107421875 0.00000000000000000260208521396521064161788671908378610107421875/0.0000000000

Some around the drum that from the metall came,
Some stir the motion own with ladies great.
Sponser, F. Q., II, vii, 23.

brought. A Middle English form of the preterit
of draw.

mouth, drouthiness, etc. See *drought*, etc.
rove¹. Preterit and obsolete and dialectal past participles of *rove*.

past participle of *drive*

drove² (drōv), *n.* [*< ME. drove, earlier drof, < AS. drāf, a drove, < drifan (pret. drāf), drive: see drive.*] 1. A number of oxen, sheep, or swine driven in a body; cattle driven in a herd: by extension, a collection or crowd of other animals, or of human beings, in motion.

Of mistfull matter,
God made the people that frequent the Water;
And of an earthly stuff the stubborn *droves*
That haunt the Hills and Dale, and Downs and Groves.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1

The sounds and seas, with all their flinty *drove*,
Now to the moon in wavering murmur move.
Milton, Comus, l. 115.

Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass,
Drayton, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

2. A road or drive for sheep or cattle in droves. [*Great Britain.*]—3. A narrow channel or drain, used in the irrigation of land. [*Great Britain.*]

drove³ (drōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *droved*, ppr. *droving*. [*Sc., usually in pp. droved; prob. a secondary form (after drove¹, drove²) of drive: cf. D. *driven*, drive, also engrave, emboss.*] In *maconry*, to tool roughly. *Droved* and *broached*, a phrase applied to work that has been first rough hewn, and then tooled clean. *Droved* and *striped*, a phrase applied to work that is first rough tooled, and then turned into shallow grooves or stripes with a half- or three-quarter-inch chisel, having the *droved* interstices prominent.

—*Droved sabler.* See *sabler*.
drove⁴ (drōv), *n.* [*See drove³, v.*] A chisel, from two to four inches broad, used in making *droved* work.

drove⁴, *drovet*, *v. t.* [*ME. droven, droven, < AS. drāfan (for *drāfan), trouble, agitate, disturb (the mind), = OS. drōbbian = M.G. drōvan, L.G. drōvan = M.D. droven = OHG. trāban, trāben, M.H.G. trāben, trāben, G. trāben, trouble, = Sw. be-dröfra = Dan. be-drøve, grieve, trouble, = Goth. drōbban, cause trouble, excite an uproar; connected with the adj. AS. drāf, etc., troubled: see drive.*] To trouble; afflict; make anxious.

Welthe his lif troubles and *droves*,
Hampole, Priek of Conscience, l. 1309

droven. An obsolete and improper form of *droves*, past participle of *drive*.

drover (drō'vər), *n.* [*< drove², n., + -er.*] 1. One who drives cattle or sheep to market; one who buys cattle in one place to sell in another.

The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves,
and a rendezvous of highway and *drovers*.
South, Sermons, III. 311.

2. A boat driven by the wind: probably only in the passage cited.

He woke
And saw his *drover* drive along the stream.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 2

droving¹ (drō'ving), *n.* [*< drove² + -ing.*] The occupation of a drover. [*Rare.*]

droving² (drō'ving), *n.* [*Verbal n. of drove³, v.*] A method of hewing the faces of hard stones, similar to random-tooling or boasting. See *drove³, v.*—*Droving and striping*, in stone cutting, the making with the chisel of shallow parallel channels or grooves along the length of a rough hewn stone.

drovy (drō'vi), *a.* [*The reg. mod. form would be *drovy; = E. dial. dravy, dravy, thick, muddy, overcast (cf. drave, a muddy river), Sc. drumie, moist, muddy, < ME. drovy, drovi, turbid, muddy, < AS. drōf, drōfi (rare), turbid, muddy, also troubled (in mind), = OS. drōbbi, drōbbi = D. droef, droey = M.G. drive, L.G. drige, drive = OHG. trābi, G. trābe, troubled, gloomy, sad: see drove⁴.*] Turbid.

He is like to an horn that seeketh rather to drynke *drovy* water and trouble than for to drinke water of the well that is cleer.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

drov¹, *v. t.* [*E. dial., var. of dry: see dry.*] To dry. *Grose*. [*Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).*]

drov² (drou), *n.* [*Sc., appar. developed from the adj. drovie, moist, misty, > E. drovy, q. v.*] A cold mist; a drizzling shower.

drov³ (drou), *n.* [*Sc., also traw, var. of trawl.*] One of a diminutive elfish race supposed by superstitious people in the Shetland islands to reside in hills and caverns, and to be curious artificers in iron and precious metals.

I hung about thy neck that gifted chain, which all in our isles know was wrought by no earthly art, but by the *Droves* in the secret recesses of their caverns.
Scott, Pirate, v.

drowght, *n.* An obsolete form of *drought*.
drown (droun), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also droun: < ME. drounen, drounen, contr. of earlier drōnen, drōnen, < ONorth. drōnna (see feel, drōna = Sw. drōna = Dan. drōna, intr., drown, sink, = AS. drōncean = OHG. tran-*

kanen, drōnkanen, become drunk, be drunk), < AS. drōncen, pp. of drōncan, drink: see drink.] *cf. drench*¹, drown, and *drouk*, of same ult. origin.] 1. *intrans.* To be suffocated by immersion in water or other liquid.

O Lord! methought what pain it was to *drown*!
Shak., Rich. III., l. 4.

II. *trans.* 1. To suffocate by immersion in water or other liquid; hence, to destroy, extinguish, or ruin by or as if by submersion.

The sea cannot *drown* me: I swam, ere I could recover the shore, five and thirty leagues, off and on
Shak., Tempest, III. 2.

I feel I weep apace; but where's the flood,
The torrent of my tears to *drown* my fault in?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

I try'd in Wine to *drown* the mighty Care;
But wine, alas, was ty'd to the Fire
Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

The barley is then steeped for much, or, as the miller expresses it, is *drowned*. *Thursd., Rev. (trans.) p. 281.*

2. To overflow; inundate; as, to *drown* land. To dew the sovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

If it [the storm] had continued long without y^e shifting of y^e wind, it is like it would have *drowned* some parts of y^e country.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 237.

The trembling peasant sees his country round
Cover'd with tempests, and in oceans *drowned*.
Addison, The Campaign.

A weir is said to be *drowned* when the water in the channel below it is higher than its crest.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 157.

3. Figuratively, to plunge deeply; submerge; overwhelm; as, to *drown* remorse in sensual pleasure.

Both man and child, both maid and wife,
Were *drown'd* in pride of Spain.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballad, VII. 298).

My private voice is *drown'd* amid the senate.
Addison, Cato.

To *drown* out, to force to come out, leave, etc., by influx of water; drive out by flooding or by fear of drowning. Chillon fished, hunted, laid traps for foxes, [and] *drown'd* out woodchucks.
S. Judd, Margaret, l. 5.

drownage (drou'nāj), *n.* [*< drown + -age.*] The act of drowning. [*Rare.*]

drowner (drou'nər), *n.* One who or that which drowns.

The nuptials of dyas and carles is wiserome illenesse, enemy of virtue, *drowner* of youth. *Ascham, Toxophilus.*

drowse (drouz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drowsed*, ppr. *drowsing*. [*Also drouze, formerly drouse, drouze, prob. < ME. *drousen (not found), < AS. drōsan, drōsan, sink, become slow or sluggish (rare) (= M.D. drousen, slumber, doze; cf. L.G. drōsen, drōsen, slumber, drōsen, low, as a cow, drawl in speech), < drōsan (= Goth. drōsan, etc.), fall: see drizzle, dross, droze.*] To be heavy with sleepiness; be half asleep; hence, to be heavy or dull.

He *drowsed* upon his couch. *South, Sermons, IV. 75.*

Let not your prudence, dearest, *drowse*, or prove
The banner of a leaky vase. *Tennyson, Princess, li.*

In the pool *drowsed* the cattle up to their knees
Lowell, Sir Launfal, l.

= *Syn.* Doze, Slumber, etc. See *sleep*.

drowse (drouz), *n.* [*< drowse, v.*] A state of somnolency; a half-sleep.

But smiled on in a *drowse* of ecstasy. *Browning.*

And heel against the pavement echoing, burst
Their *drowse*. *Tennyson, Geraldine.*

He gave one look, then settled into his *drowse* again.
L. Wallace, Ben Hur, p. 128.

drowsed (drouzd), *p. a.* 1. Sleepy; overcome with sleepiness; drowsy.

I became so *drowsed* that it required an agency of exertion to keep from tumbling off my horse.
R. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 272.

2. Heavy from somnolency; dull; stupid.

There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seized
My *drowsed* sense. *Milton, P. L., vii. 280.*

drowsyhead, *n.* See *drowsyhead*.

drowsily (drou'zi-li), *adv.* 1. In a drowsy manner; sleepily; heavily: as, he *drowsily* raised his head.—2. Sluggishly; languidly; slothfully; lazily.

Over her that was so chaste and fair. *Poet.*

drowsiness (drou'zi-ness), *n.* 1. Sleepiness; disposition to sleep; lassitude.

'Tis like the murmuring of a stream, which, not varying in the fall, ceases at first attention, at last *drowsiness*.
Drayton, Essay on Dram. Poetry.

He bore up against *drowsiness* and fever till his master was pronounced convalescent. *Mason, Hist. Eng., vii.*

2. Sluggishness; sloth; laziness.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rage. *Prov. xxiii. 21.*

drowsy (drou'zi), *a.* [*Formerly also drouste; < drouse + -y.*] 1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness.

Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sir P. Sidney.*

They went till they came into a certain country, whose air naturally tended to make one *drowsy*. . . . Here *Hesperus* began to be very dull and heavy of sleep; whereupon he said unto Christian, I do now begin to grow so *drowsy* that I can scarcely hold up mine eyes; let us lie down here and take one nap.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i. Enchanted Ground.

2. Resulting from or affected by drowsiness; characteristic of or marked by a state of drowsing.

The rest around the hostel fire
Their *drowsy* limbs recline.
Scott, Marjorie, III. 22.

My heart aches, and a *drowsy* numbness pains
My sense. *Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.*

3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; soporific; as, a *drowsy* couch.

The hoary willows waving with the wind,
In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
Addison.

The bowl with *drowsy* juices filled
From cold Egyptian drugs distilled.
Addison, Rosamond, III. 2.

I hate to learn the ebb of time
From yon dull steeples' *drowsy* chimas.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 24.

4. Dull; sluggish; stupid.

I would give you a *drowsy* relation, for it is that time of night, though I called it evening. *Donne, Letters, I. 11.*

Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable of.

Sp. Attentive.

drowsyhead (drou'zi-hed), *n.* [*In Spenser drowsed; < drowsy + -head.*] Drowsiness; sleepiness; tendency to sleep. [*Archaic.*]

A pleasing land of *drowsyhead* it was,
Of dawns that wake before the half-shut eye.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, l. 6.

These hours of *drowsyhead* were the season of the old gentleman's attendance on her brother.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

drowsy-headed (drou'zi-hed'ed), *a.* [*< drowsy + head + -ed.*] Having a sleepy or sluggish disposition; sleepy-headed.

droylet, *v. and n.* See *droil*. *Spenser.*

droze, *drose* (drōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drozed*, ppr. *drozing*. [*E. dial., also freq. droste; prob. connected with dross and drowse, ult. < AS. drōsan, fall: see drizzle, dross, droze.*] To melt and drip down, as a candle. *Grose; Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

drub (drub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drubbed*, ppr. *drubbing*. [*Appar. orig. dial. form (= F. dial. (Kent) drub for *drob), a var. or secondary form of *drop, *drup (E. dial. drup and drub: see drub²), beat, < ME. drepen (pret. drop, drap, drupe), strike, kill, < AS. drepan (pret. *drepan, drap, pp. dropa, drepen), strike, = L.G. drāpen, drāpen = OHG. treffan, M.H.G. G. treffen, hit, touch, concern, = feel, drepa = Sw. dräpa = Dan. dræbe, kill, slay (cf. Sw. drabba, hit).] To beat with a stick; cudgel; belabor; thrash; beat in general.*

Captain Swan came to know the Business, and marr'd all; undecieving the General, and *drubbing* the Nobleman.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 322.

Must I be *drub'd* with broom-staves?
Steele, Lying Lover, iv. 1.

Admiral Hawke has come up with them [the French] and *drubbed* them heartily.

Goldsmit, Citizen of the World, vi. ed. note.

If any of the under officers behave so as to provoke the people to *drub* them, promote those to better offices.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 411.

drub (drub), *n.* [*< drub, v.*] A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers they have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions.
Addison.

drubber (drub'ər), *n.* One who drubs or beats.

These two were sent (or I in no *Drubber*).
Prior, The Mice.

drubbing (drub'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of drub, v.*] A cudgeling; a sound beating.

drudge¹ (druj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drudged*, ppr. *drudging*. [*< ME. druggen, work hard; said to be of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. druggier, a slave or drudge, druggarrachd, slavery, druggery; but these forms are prob. of E. origin. Cf. drug², a drudge, Sc. drug, pull forcibly, drug, a rough pull, E. dial. drug, a timber-carriage, drudge², a large rake, as a verb, harrow, = E. dredge¹. The word is thus prob. ult. < AS. dragan, E. draw: see draw, drag, dredge¹.] To work hard, especially at servile, mechanical, or uninteresting work; labor in tedious, drag-*

ging tasks; labor with toil and fatigue, and without interest.

He proffeth his servise
To drudge and drawe.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 558.

Fair are your words, as fair your carriage;
Let me be free, drudge you in marriage.

Prior, The Mice.

Can it be that a power of intellect so unmeasured and
exhaustless in its range has been brought into being
merely to drudge for an animal existence?

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 169.

drudge¹ (druj), *n.* [*< drudge*¹, *v.* See *drug*².] One who toils, especially at servile or mechanical labor; one who labors hard in servile or uninteresting employments; a spiritless toiler.

Another kind of bondman they have, when a vile drudge,
being a poor labourer in another country, doth choose of
his own free will to be a bondman among them.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 8.

I can but wait upon you,
And be your drudge; keep a poor life to serve you.

Pletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 2.

How did the tolling of his death deserve,
A downright simple drudge, and born to serve?

Drayton, Pythagorean Philon., l. 177.

drudge² (druj), *n.* [*E. dial.*, ult. = *dredge*¹.] 1. A large rake. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A dredge.

drudge³ (druj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drugged*,
ppr. *drugging*. [*E. dial.*, ult. = *dredge*¹, *v. t.*] To harrow. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

drudge⁴ (druj), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] Whisky in the raw state, as used in the manufacture of alcohol. [*U. S.*]

drudger¹ (druj'ér), *n.* A drudge; one who drudges.

drudger² (druj'ér), *n.* [*Var. of dredger*².] 1. A dredging-box.

To London, and there among other things did look over
some pictures at Cade's for my house, and did carry home
a silver drudger for my cupboard of plate.

Pepper, Diary, Feb. 2, 1665.

2. A bonbon-box in which confits (dragées) are kept.

drudgery (druj'ér-i), *n.* [*< drudge*¹ + *-ery*.] The labor of a drudge; ignoble, spiritless toil; hard work in servile or mechanical occupations.

One that is above the world and its drudgery, and can
not pull down his thoughts to the petting business of
it [life].

Sp. Korte, Microcosmographie, A High-spirited Man.

Those who can turn their hands to any thing besides
drudgery live well enough by their industry.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 141.

Paradise was a place of bliss, . . . without drudgery,
and without sorrow.

Locke.

drudgical (druj'í-kal), *a.* [*Irreg. < drudge*¹ + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a drudge; of the nature of a drudge or of drudgery. *Curlye*.

drudging-box (druj'ing-boks), *n.* See *dredging-box*.

drudgingly (druj'ing-li), *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

drudgism (druj'izm), *n.* [*< drudge* + *-ism*.] Drudgery. *Curlye*.

druclet, **drucy**, *n.* Same as *drug*.

drug¹ (drug), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also drugg, druggie* (M.E. *drugges, drugges*, is doubtful in this sense, as in the only passage cited (Chaucer) it alternates with *draggis*, stomachic con-
fite: see *dredge*²); = G. *droge, drogus* = Sp. Pg. *droga*, < OF. *drogue*, F. *drogue*, a drug, mod. also stuff, rubbish, < D. *droog* = E. *dry*: "*drooghe waere, droogh kruyd, drooghervye* (dry waste, dry herb, 'druggery'), pharmacon, aroma-
mata" (Kilian, who explains that "drugs vio-
lently dry up and cleanse the body, but afford it no nourishment"); "*droogen, gedroogde kruyden en wortels* (dried herbs and roots),
druggs" (Howell). See *dry*.] 1. Any vege-
table, animal, or mineral substance used in the composition or preparation of medicines; hence, also, any ingredient used in chemical preparations employed in the arts.

Full redy hadde he his apotecaries,
To med his drugges (var. *drugges, drugges*) and his letus-
ries.

For eche of hem made other for to winne.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 426.

2. A thing which has lost its value, and is no longer wanted; especially a commodity that is not salable, especially from overproduction; as, a drug in the market (the phrase in which the word is generally used).

Lead they lie,
As these were times when loyalty is a drug,
And need to a subordinate too cheap
And common to be served when we spend life.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 250.

drug² (drug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drugged*, ppr. *drugging*. [*< drug*¹, *v.*] 1. To mix with drugs; narcotize or make poisonous, as a beverage, by mixture with a drug; as, to drug wine (in order to render the person who drinks it insensible).

The surfeited groome
Do mock their change with snore. I have drugged their
possets.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 2.

2. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.—
3. To administer narcotics or poisons to; render insensible with or as with a narcotic or anes-
thetic drug; deaden: as, he was drugged and then robbed.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things;
Dread thy memories, lest thou learn it, lest thy heart be
put to proof.

Johnson, Locksley Hall.

With rebellion, thus sugar-coated, they have been drugged
the public mind of this section for more than thirty
years.

London, in Raymond, p. 145.

4. To surfeit; disgust.
With pleasure drugged, he almost long'd for woe.

Byron, Child Harold, l. 6.

II. intrans. To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines, especially to excess.

Past all the doses of your drugging doctors
B. James, Alchemist, II. 1.

drug² (drug), *n.* [*See drudge*¹.] A drudge.
Hadst thou, like us, from our first weath proceeded
The sweet degrees that this brief world affords
To such as may the passive drudge of it
Freely command, thou wouldst have plung'd thyself
In general ill.

Shak., I. of A. IV. 3.

drug³ (drug), *n.* Same as *drogue*.

drugge¹, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *drudge*¹.

drugge², *n.* An obsolete form of *drug*¹.

drugger (drug'ér), *n.* [*< drug* + *-er*.] Cf. F. *droguier*, Sp. *droguero*.] 1. A druggist.

Fraternities and companies I approve of . . . as merchants,
burses, colleges of *droguers*, physicians, musicians, &c.
Barton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 69.

2. One who administers drugs; especially, a physician who doses to excess. *Dunglison*.
druggerman (drug'ér-man), *n.* An obsolete form of *druggoman*.

You druggerman of heaven, must I attend
Your drugging prayers?

Drayton, Don Sebastian.

Pity you was not druggerman at Babel
Pope, Satire of Donne, IV. 23.

druggery (drug'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *druggeries* (-iz). [*< OF. droguerie*, F. *droguerie* (cf. MD. *drogherie*, < *drogue*, drug; see *drug*¹ and *-ery*).] 1. Drugs collectively. [*Rare.*]—2. A druggist's shop. [*Humorous.*]

drugget (drug'et), *n.* [*cf. droguet* = Sp. Pg. *droguete* = It. *droghetto*, < F. *droguet*, *drugget*, formerly a kind of stuff half silk, half wool. Origin unknown. There is nothing to show a connection with *drug*¹.] 1. A coarse woven material, felted or woven, either of one color or printed on one side, and used as a protection for a carpet, as a carpet-lining, or, especially in summer, as a rug or carpet, generally covering only the middle portion of a floor. A finer fabric of the same sort is used for table- and piano-covers.—2. A striped woolen or woolen and cotton fabric, commonly twilled, formerly used in some parts of Great Britain, especially for women's clothing.

He is of a fair complexion, light brown bank hair, having
long on a dark brown horse coat double breasted on each
side, with black buttons and buttonholes, a light drug-
get waistcoat.

Advertisement, 1703 (Malcolm's Manners and Customs
of London in 18th Cent.)

They [the Gauls] wore their stuffs for summer, and
rough felts or druggets for winter wear, which are said
to have been prepared with vinegar, and to have been so
tough as to resist the stroke of a sword.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 114.

druggist (drug'ist), *n.* [= MD. *drooghst* = F. *droguiste* (appar. later than the F.); = *drug*¹ + *-ist*.] 1. One who deals in drugs; one whose occupation is the buying and selling of drugs.

This new corporation of druggists had influenced the bills
of mortality and purged the College of Physicians with
diseases for which they neither knew a name or cure.

Tatler, No. 121.

Specifically—2. One who compounds or pre-
pares drugs according to medical prescriptions; an apothecary or pharmacist; a dispensing chemist. [*U. S.*]—**Chemist and druggist**. See *chemist*.

drugster (drug'ster), *n.* [*< drug* + *-ster*.] A druggist.

They place their ministers after their apothecaries, that is,
the physician of the soul after the druggster of the body.

Smith, Works, I. 10.

druid (drö'id), *n.* [= G. *druide* = F. *druide* = Sp. Pg. *druida* = It. *druido*, < L. *druida*, pl.

druidæ, also *druids* (fam. *druidas*), pl. *druides* (usu-
ally in pl.), = Gr. *druidæ*, a druid; of Old Celtic
origin: < Olr. *drui*, gen. *druid*, dat. and acc. *druid*,
nom. pl. and dual *druid*, later Ir. and
Gael. *druid*, gen. *druidh*, a magician (L. *magus*);
also later nom. *druidh* = W. *derwydd* (orig. nom.
"dryer"), a druid. (Cf. AS. *dry*, a magician, < Olr.
drui, a magician. The W. form shows a forced
simulation of W. *derw*, an oak; so L. *druida*
was thought to be connected with Gr. *dry*, a tree,
esp. an oak (= E. *oak*); but this is guesswork. (Cf.
Olr. *dair* (gen. *durach*), *dair* (gen. *duro*, *daro*)
= OGael. *dair* = W. *dâr*, an oak.) 1. One of an
order of priests or ministers of religion among
the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland.
The chief seats of the druids were in Wales, Brittany, and
the regions around the modern Breux and Chartres in
France. The druids are believed to have possessed some
knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, etc. They
superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and
performed the office of judges. The oak is said to have
represented to them the one supreme god, and the mis-
tles when growing upon it the dependence of man
upon him; and they accordingly held these in the highest
veneration, oak groves being their places of worship. They
are said to have had a common superior, who was elected
by a majority of votes from their own members, and who
enjoyed his dignity for life. The druids, as an order, al-
ways opposed the Romans, but were ultimately extermi-
nated by them. (Very commonly written with a capital.)

As those *Druids* taught, which kept the British rites,
And dwell in darksome groves, there counselling with
spirits.

Drayton, Polyolbion, l. 35.

This Religion was governed by a sort of Priests or Magi-
cians called *Druides* from the Greek name of an Oak, which
Tree they had in greatest reverence, and the *Mistletoe* espe-
cially growing thereon.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a society called the
United Ancient Order of Druids, founded in
London in 1781, for the mutual benefit of the
members, and now counting numerous lodges,
called *groves*, in America, Australia, Germany,
etc.—3. In entom., a kind of saw-fly, a hyme-
nopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidae*.—
Druid's foot, a five-pointed figure supposed to have had
mystical meaning among the druids, and still in use in
some parts of Europe as a charm.

druidess (drö'id-ess), *n.* [= F. *druidesse*; = *druid* + *-ess*.] A female druid; a druidic
prophetess or sorceress.

The *Druidess* has offended Heaven in giving way to
love.

The American, IV. 202.

druidic, druidical (drö'id'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< druid*
+ *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to the druids;
as, druidical remains.

The Druid followed him, and suddenly we are told,
struck him with a *druidic* wand, or, according to one ver-
sion, stung at him a tuft of grass over which he had pro-
nounced a druidical incantation. O'Curry, Anc. Irish, I. 2.

Druidical bead. Name as *adder-stone*.—**Druidical cir-
cles**, the name popularly given to circles formed of large
upright stones, consisting in some cases of a single round,
in others of several rounds, and concentric, from the as-
sumption that they were druidical places of worship,
though there is no sufficient proof that this was their de-
signation. The most celebrated druidical circle in England
is that at Stonehenge in Wiltshire. **Druidical patera**,
a name given to bowls, commonly of stone, and usually
with one handle, found in the Isle of Man and elsewhere,
and now thought to have been used as incense burners. Similar
bowls are still in use for this purpose in the Faroe Islands.

druidish (drö'id-ish), *a.* [*< druid* + *-ish*.] Pertaining to or like the druids.

druidism (drö'id-izm), *n.* [= F. *druidisme* = Sp.
Pg. *druidismo*; = *druid* + *-ism*.] The religion
of the druids; the doctrines, rites, and cere-
monies of the sacerdotal caste of the ancient
Celts. See *druid*, 1.

Still the great and capital objects of their [the Saxons']
worship were taken from *Druidism*.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., I. 2.

Their religion [that of the ancient Britons] was *Druid-
ism*, and Britain is said to have been the parent-seat of
that creed.

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Count., p. 22.

druid-stone (drö'id-stón), *n.* Same as *gray-
wither*.

drum¹ (drum), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also drumme*; = Dan. *troume* = Sw. *trumma* (cf. Ir. Gael. *druma*, < E.), a drum, < D. *trum* = Lat. *trumma* = G. *troume*, dial. *trumme*, *trum*, *troume*, *troum*, late M.H.G. *trumme*, *trumbe*, *drombe*, *drumme*, *trum*, a drum (also in dial. form: Dan. *troume* = Sw. *trumla*, < D. *troumel* = G. *trou-
mel*, formerly also *drummel*, M.H.G. *trummel*,
trumpe, *drumpe*, *trumel*, a drum); orig. identi-
cal with M.H.G. *trumme*, *trumbe*, < OHG. *trumba*,
trumpa, a trumpet, trumpet; see *trump*¹ and *trump-
pet*. It thus appears that *drum*¹ and *trump*¹
are ult. identical, though applied to unlike in-
struments. The diverse use is prob. due to the
(supposed) imitative origin of the name. See
*drum*¹, *v.*] 1. A musical instrument of the per-
cussive class, consisting of a hollow wooden or
metallic body and a tightly stretched head of
membrane which is struck with a stick. Three

principal forms are used: (1) cylindrical, with one head and an open bottom, usually called a *tambourine* or *Egyptian drum*; (2) hemispherical, with one head, usually called a *kettledrum*; (3) cylindrical, with two heads, one of which can be struck, as in a side-drum or snare-drum, or both of which can be struck, as in the bass drum. All these forms are used to some extent in orchestral music, but the kettledrum only is important, because it alone can be perfectly tuned. Orchestral drums are generally used in pairs, and tuned to different pitches. The third form in all its varieties is much used in military music, principally to emphasize rhythm.

I would wish them rather to be chosen out of all parties of the realm, either by discretion of wise men thereunto appointed, or by lot, or by the drum, as was the old use in sending forth of colonies.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The drummer cri'd a dub. *Macquay, Flowers.*

Your nother party fire must,

Then beat a flying drum

Battle of Philisburgh (Child's Ballads, VII. 134).

2. In arch.: (a) The solid part of the Corinthian and Composite capital, otherwise called *bell vase*, or *basket*. (b) One of the blocks of nearly cylindrical form of which the shafts of many columns are constructed. (c) An upright member under or above a dome.—3. In mach., a term applied to various contrivances resembling a drum in shape. Specifically: (a) A cylinder revolving on an axis for the purpose of turning wheels by means of belts or bands passing round it. (b) The barrel of a crane or windlass. (c) A cylinder on which wire is wound, as in wire-drawing. (d) The grinding cylinder or cone of some mills. (e) The cast-iron case which holds the coiled spring of a spring car-brake. (f) A circular radiator for steam or hot air; a stove drum or steam-drum. (g) In water-heaters or steam-boilers, a chamber into which heated water is made to flow in order to afford room for other bodies of water from parts of the boiler not so near the fire. (h) A steam-tight cask in which printed fabrics are submitted to the action of steam to fix the colors. (i) A washing tub for cleaning rags in paper-making. (j) A doffer in a carding machine.

4. In a vase or similar vessel, that part of the body which approximates to a cylindrical form.—5. In anat. and zool.: (a) The tympanum or middle ear. (b) The tracheal tympanum or labyrinth of a bird. See *tympanum*, 4. (c) One of the tympanic organs seated in two deep cavities on the first abdominal segment of certain *Homoptera*, and said to be used in producing sounds. *Kirby*. (d) The large hollow hyoid bone of a howling monkey. See *Myctina*.—6. A membrane drawn over a round frame, used for testing the delicate edges of eye-instruments.—7. A receptacle having the form of a drum, or the quantity packed in such receptacle; as, a *drum of figs*.—8. *Milit.*, a party accompanied by a drum sent under a flag of truce to confer with the enemy.

I believe I told you of Lord John Drummond sending a drum to Wade to propose a cartel.

Walspole, Letters, II. 2.

9. [With allusion to drumming up recruits.] A fashionable and crowded evening party, at which card-playing appears to have been the chief attraction; a rout. The more riotous of such assemblies were styled *drum-majors*.

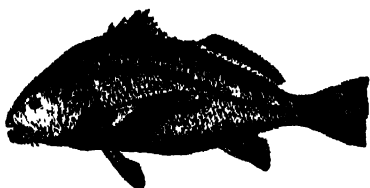
They were all three to go together to the opera, and thence to Lady Thomas Hatchet's drum.

Felding, Tom Jones

All your modern entertainments, routs, drums, or assemblies.

Goldsmith, The Goddess of Silence.

10. An afternoon tea. Also called *kettledrum*, with a punning allusion to *tea-kettle*.—11. In ichth., a name of several sciaenoid fishes; so called from the drumming noise they make, said to be due, in part at least, to the grinding of the pharyngeal bones upon each other. (a) The salt water drum, *Pogonias cromis*, the largest of the *Sciaenidae*, ranging from 20 to nearly 100 pounds in weight.



Salt-water Drum. *Pogonias cromis*.

of a silvery-gray color when adult, and with numerous barbels along the chin. It ranges along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to Massachusetts. It feeds much upon shell fish, and is very destructive to oyster beds. (b) The fresh water drum, *Hoplosternus grunniens*, a smaller fish than the foregoing, without barbels. It is an inhabitant of the great lakes, and of the Mississippi river and its larger tributaries. Also called *sheepshead*. (c) The branded drum, or headless drum, *Sciaenops ocellatus*, the redfish of the south Atlantic and Gulf States. It is recognized by the black spot margined with light color forming an ocellus on each side of the base of the tail-fin. It is a game-fish valued for the table, averaging about 10 pounds in weight, but sometimes attaining upward of 20 pounds. Also called *orgas*, *fish*, *red-horse*, *spotted-bass*.

red-bass, *sea-bass*. See cut under *redfish*.—Bass drum, a musical instrument, the largest of the drum family, having a cylindrical body and two heads of membrane, the tension of which may be altered by hoops. It is struck with a soft-headed stick. It is commonly used in military bands, and occasionally in full orchestras. Formerly called *long drum*.—Beat or tuck of drum. See *beat*.—Circulating drum, in water-heaters or steam-boilers, a chamber disposed to receive a flow of heated water in order to afford room near the heating surface for other bodies of water from parts of the boiler remote from the fire. Double drum, a former name of the bass drum.—Drum of cod, a large cask or hoghead, containing from 500 to 1,000 pounds, into which the cod are packed tightly and pressed down with a jack-screw and shipped.—Drum of the ear. Same as *tympanum*.—Muffled drum, a drum having the cord which is used for carrying the drum over the shoulder passed twice through the cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum, to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

drum¹ (drum), v.; pret. and pp. *drummed*, ppr. *drumming*. [= D. *trommen* = Dan. *trømme* = Sw. *trumma*, drum; also freq. E. *drumble*, q. v.; from the noun, but felt to be in part imitative. See *drum*, n., and cf. *thrum*.] I. intrans. 1. To beat a drum; beat or play a tune on a drum.—2. To beat rhythmically or regularly with the fingers or something else, as if using drumsticks; as, to drum on the table.

He drummed upon his desk with his ruler and meditated.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 274

There was no sound but the drumming of the General's fingers on his sword hilt.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 281

3. To beat, as the heart; throb.

His drumming heart cheers up his burning eye,
His eye commends the leading to his hand
Shak., Lucio, I. 435.

4. To attract recruits, as by the sound of the drum; hence, in the United States, to sue for partisans, customers, etc.; followed by *for*.—5. To sound like a drum; resound.

This indeed makes a noise, and drums in popular ears.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

6. To produce a sound resembling drumming; said of partridges, blackcock, and other birds. It is done by quivering the expanded feathers of the wings.

The bird (snipe) never drummed except when on the stoop, and whenever it performed this manoeuvre the quill feathers of the wings were always expanded to their utmost width, so that the light could be seen between them, and quivered with a rapid, tremulous motion that quite blurred their outlines.
J. G. Wood, Out of Doors, p. 171.

II. trans. 1. To perform on a drum, as a tune.—2. *Milit.*, to expel formally and accompany in departure with the beat of the drum: often used figuratively, and usually followed by *out*; as, the disgraced soldier was drummed out of the regiment.

A soldier proved unworthy was drummed out
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

One by one the chief actors in it [the prosecution of the Whisky Ring] were called before the lines, despoiled of their insignia, and drummed out of the administration camp.
N. A. Rev., CXIII. 321.

3. To summon as by beat of drum.

But, to confound such tune,
That drums him from his sport, and speaks as loud
As his own state, and ours—'tis to be child
As we rate boys.
Shak., A. and C. I. 1.

4. To force upon the attention by continual iteration; din; as, to drum something into one's ears. To drum up, to assemble as by beat of drum; assemble or collect by influence and exertion; as, to drum up recruits or customers.

drum² (drum), n. [*Ir.* and *Gael.* *drum*, also *druman*, the back, a ridge, summit.] 1. A ridge; a hill. *Drum* enters into the composition of many Celtic place-names, especially in Ireland and Scotland, as *Drumcondra*, *Drumglass*, *Drumshough*, *Drumlanig*, *Drumuck*; and it is frequently found alone as the name of a farm, an estate, a village, etc. Specifically—2. A long narrow ridge or mound of sand, gravel, and boulders: a name given by Irish geologists to elevations of this kind believed to have been the result of glacial agencies. See *esker*, *horseback*, and *kame*. Also called *drumlin*.

It [the glacial drift] is apt to occur in long ridges ("drums" or "drumlines") which run in the general direction of the rock strata—that is, in the path of the ice movement.
Gibbs.

The long parallel ridges, or "eskerbacks" and *drums*, as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie.
Gibbs, Ice Age, p. 17.

drum-armature (drum'ar'ma-jūr), n. A dynamo-armature constructed so as to resemble a drum in form.

drumbelo (drum'be-lō), n. [*E. dial.*: see *drum-bled*, v.] A dull, heavy fellow.

drumble¹ (drum'bl), v. t. [*Appar. freq. of drum*, v., after D. *trummeln* = G. *trummeln* = Dan. *trømle* = Sw. *trumla*, drum (see *drum*, v.); but perhaps in part of other origin. Cf. *drum-bled*.] 1. To sound like a drum.

The whistling pipe and drumming taber.

Drayton, Nymphidia, viii.

2. To mumble. *Hallivell*.

drumble² (drum'bl), v. t. [*Cf. drumble¹ and dumble¹*.] To drone; be sluggish.

Go take up those clothes here, quickly; . . . look, how you drumble.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 2.

drumble-drone (drum'bl-drōn), n. [*E. dial.* also *drumble-drane*; < *drumble* + *drone*; cf. *drum-bledore*.] 1. A drone.—2. A humblybee.—3. A dor-beetle. *Kingsley*.

drumblert (drum'blər), n. [*MD.* *drommelter*, a kind of ship (Kilian). Cf. *MD.* *D. drommelter*, a man of square and compact build, < *drommel*, things packed close together, < *drom*, a thread, = E. *thrum*, q. v.] A kind of ship.

She was immediately assaulted by divers English phrases, hoys, and drumblers.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 601.

drum-call (drum'kal), n. In *milit. music*, a call, signal, or command given upon the drum.

drum-curb (drum'kərb), n. A wooden or iron cylinder set in the opening of a shaft, at the beginning of its construction, to sustain the lining. The earth is cut away under the edges of the drum, and as it settles down courses of brick are added to the lining at the top.

drum-cylinder (drum'sil'in-dēr), n. In a printing press, a large cylinder making one revolution to each impression. See *cylinder-press*.

drumfish (drum'fish), n. Same as *drum*, 11.

drum-guard (drum'gärd), n. A device on a threshing-machine to prevent the operator, while feeding it, from falling into the throat, the feeder being at the top: used only on English machines.

drumhead (drum'hed), n. 1. The membrane stretched upon a drum, by striking which the tone is produced. Its tension and the pitch of the tone are determined by rings or hoops fitted round the edge of the drum body.

2. The top part of a capstan, which is pierced with a number of holes to receive the ends of the levers or bars employed to turn it round. See *capstan*.—3. In anat., the membrana tympani.—4. A variety of cabbage having a large rounded or flattened head.—Drumhead court martial. See *court martial*, under *court*.

drumlin (drum'lin), n. [*Cf. Drum (mound)* (see *def.*) + *-in*, *-ine*.] An alkaloid from *Euphorbia Drummondii*, said to produce local anesthesia like cocaine.

drumlin (drum'lin), n. Same as *drum*, 2.
drumly (drum'li), a. [*E. dial.* and *Sc.*, also *drumled*. Cf. *drumly*.] Perhaps altered from equiv. ME. *drubly*, *drobly*, turbid, muddy, connected with *drubben*, *drobben*, trouble, make turbid, as water, perhaps allied to equiv. *droven* (see *droit*), or possibly a mixture of *droven* with equiv. *trubben*, *trobben*, trouble. Cf. *drum-bled*, and 14. *drummetig*, *drummetig*, musty, applied to grain, bread, etc.] 1. Turbid; full of grounds, dregs, or sediment; dreggy; muddy; holding foreign matter in mechanical solution.

Draw me some water out of this spring. Madam, it is all foul. . . . It is all drumly, black, muddy.
Woodspeck, Fr. and Eng. Gram., p. 210.

Then bows drumly German water,
To mark himself look fair and fatter.
Burns, The Two Dogs.

2. Troubled; gloomy.

Dismal grew his countenance,
And drumly grew his ee.
The Daemon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 208).

drum-major (drum'mā'jor), n. 1. The chief or first drummer of a regiment.—2. One who directs the evolutions of a band or drum-corps in marching. [U. S.]—3. A riotous evening assembly. See *drum*, 9.

drummer (drum'ēr), n. 1. One who plays the drum; especially, one who beats time on the drum for military exercises and marching.

We carried with us a fife & a drummer.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 427.

2. One who solicits custom; a traveling salesman; a commercial traveler. [U. S.]

The energy and wiles of business drummers.
The Century, XXVIII. 421.

3. A local name of a large West Indian cockroach, *Blattia piganon*, which, in old frame houses, makes a noise at night, by knocking

Druse² (drüz), *n.* [*Turk. Drusi.*] One of a people and religious sect of Syria, living chiefly in the mountain regions of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon and the district of Hauran. The only name they acknowledge is *Antariyah* (*Muhammad*); that by which they are known to others is probably from *Ismail* (*Ismail* or *Ismail*), who was their first apostle in Syria. They are fanatical and warlike, and have had bloody conflicts with their neighbors the Maronites.

Drusian¹ (drü'zi-an), *n.* [*L. Drusianus, C. Drusianus* (see def.).] Pertaining to Nero Claudius Drusus, called Drusus Senior (38-9 B. C.), stepson of the emperor Augustus, who governed Germany. — **Drusian foot**, an ancient German long measure, equal to about 13 English inches.

Drusian² (drü'zi-an), *n.* [*C. Druse + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to the Druses.

The full exposition of the Drusian creed . . . would require a volume of considerable size.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 484.

drusy (drü'zi), *a.* [*C. druse + -y.*] In mineralogy, covered or lined with very minute crystals. The surface of a mineral is said to be drusy when composed of very small prominent crystals of nearly uniform size, as *drusy quartz*.

The drusy, crystalline cavities of quartz and amethyst that enhance the beauty of the mineral (falcated wood) so much.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 262.

druse, *n.* [See *drusy*.] A muddy river. *Grove*. [Cumberland, Eng.]

drusy, *a.* See *drusy*. *Brckett*.

drusy, druxey (drük'si), *a.* [Also *draxy*, and formerly *draxy*, *drickie*; origin obscure.] Partly decayed, as a tree or timber; having decayed spots or streaks of a whitish color.

dry (dri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drie*; *C. ME. drye, drie, dri, drige, dryge, drye, etc.*; *AS. dryga, dryge, orig. "drüge" = D. droog = Mlat. droge, dryge, LAt. droge, drag, drege, dree, dry*; allied to *OE. drokno, drokno, adv. druknan, v. make dry*, = *OHG. truchen, trochan, MHG. trucken, trocken, G. trocken, adj. dry*. Cf. *Jeel. draugr*, a dry log, from the same Teut. *√ "drup"*. Hence ult. *drought*, *dronth*, *dryth*, and *drug*.] *I. a.*; compar. *drier*, superl. *driest* (sometimes *dryer* and *dryest*). 1. Without moisture; not moist; absolutely or comparatively free from water or wetness, or from fluid of any kind; as, *dry land*; *dry clothes*; *dry weather*; *a dry day*; *dry wood*; *dry bones*.

When 'tis fair and dry Weather North of the Equator, 'tis blustering and rainy Weather South of it.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 111. 77.

It is a very dry country, where they have hardly any other supply but from the rain water.

Poore's Description of the East, II. 11. 136.

Upon the reading of this letter, there was not a dry eye in the club.

Addison, Spectator, No. 617.

Nor vainly buys what (Hill) sells,

Poetic buckets for dry wells.

M. Green, The Spoken.

1. Specifically—2. In *geol.* and *mining*, free from the presence or use of water, or distant from water; as, *dry diggings*; *dry separation*.—3. Not giving milk; as, *a dry cow*.—4. Thirsty; craving drink, especially intoxicating drink.

None so dry or thirsty . . . will touch one drop of it.

Shak., T. of the S. v. 2.

Believe me, I am dry with talking; here, boy, give us here a bottle and a glass.

Cotton, In Walton's Angler, II. 350.

I suspected nothing but that he had rode till he was dry.

Watkins, Letters, II. 245.

5. Barron; jejune; destitute of interest; incapable of awakening emotion; as, *a dry style*; *a dry subject*; *a dry discussion*.

As one that in a dream, whose drier brain is lost with troubled sights and fancies wake, He mumbled soft, but would not all his silence break.

Spenser, F. Q., I. 1. 47.

Their discourses from the pulpit are generally *dry*, methodical, and uninteresting.

Goldsmith, English Clergy.

Long before he reached manhood he knew how to baffle curiosity by *dry* and guarded answers.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.

Macaulay's memory, like *Nichols'*, undoubtedly confounded not infrequently inference and fact. It exaggerated; it gave, not what was in the book, but what a vivid imagination inferred from the book. Sir George Lewis had none of this defect; his memory was a *dry* memory, just as his mind was a *dry* light; if he said a thing was at page 10, you might be sure it was at page 10.

W. Baynes, On Sir G. C. Lewis.

6. Severe; hard; as, *a dry blow*.

Dr. S. I pray you eat none of it [meat].

Ant. S. Your reason?

Dr. S. Let it make you choleric, and purchase me another dry beating.

Shak., C. of E. II. 2.

If I should have said no, I should have given him the lie, uncle, and so have deserved a dry beating again.

Ford, The Fiv., II. 4.

7. Lacking in cordiality; cold; as, his answer was very short and *dry*.

With sterner cheer than he stood, he stroked his berde, & with a countenance dry as he drag down his cote.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 385.

Full cold my greeting was and dry.

Tennyson, The Letters.

8. Humorous or sarcastic, apparently without intention; shrewdly witty or caustic; as, *a dry remark* or *repartee*.

He was rather a dry, shrewd kind of body.

Irving.

Mark . . . is exceedingly calm; his smile is shrewd; he can say the *driest*, most cutting things in the quietest tones.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ix.

9. In painting, noting a hardness or formal stiffness of outline, or a want of mellowness and harmony in color; frigidly precise; harsh.

The Fall of the Angels, by F. Floris, 1554; which has some good parts, but without massiveness and dry.

Sir J. Reynolds, Journey to Flanders and Holland.

No comparison can be instituted between his [Verrocchio's] dry unadorned manner and the divine style of his scholar [Leonardo da Vinci].

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 122.

10. In *sculp.*, lacking or void of luxuriousness or tenderness in form.—11. Free from sweetness and fruity flavor; said of wines and, by extension, of brandy and the like. It is said also of artificially prepared wines, as champagnes, in which a diminished amount of sweetening, or liquor, as it is called, is added, as compared with sweet wines.

12. In *metal.*, noting a peculiar condition of a metal undergoing metallurgical treatment. The epithet is chiefly used in reference to copper which is being refined. Dry copper contains a certain proportion of oxygen in combination, and to eliminate this it is subjected to the process of *poling*.

During the *poling* the refiner takes an assay at short intervals, as the metal is liable to get out of pitch, or become *dry*, as under *poled* copper is termed.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 350.

13. In American political slang, of or belonging to the Prohibition party; in favor of or adopting prohibition of the sale or use of intoxicating liquors; opposed to *wet*; as, *a dry town*, *county*, or *State*. **Cut and dry**, see *cut*, p. 1. **Dry bob, casting, color**. See the nouns. **Dry confections**. See *confection*. **Dry cooper**. See *cooper*.

Dry cupping. See *cupping*, 1. **Dry digging, distillation, exchange, mass, measure, pile**, etc. See the nouns. **Dry plate**, in *photog.*, a sensitized plate of which the sensitive film is hard and dry, so that it can be packed away, and, if protected from light, will keep for a considerable time before being used to make a negative or a positive picture. Various processes for preparing dry plates have been experimented with almost since the earliest diffusion of photography; but most of these processes afforded plates of very uncertain quality, slow in operation, and exceedingly unreliable in their property of keeping. Dry plates have comparatively recently come into general use, in great measure superseding the old wet plates, owing to the adoption of gelatin as a medium for the sensitizing agent (bromide of silver), which is formed into an emulsion with the gelatin, and spread in a thin film upon some support, as glass, paper, or metal. Such plates require a remarkably short exposure to make a picture, are very convenient to handle, since the operator can make a number of exposures at one time and place, and can perform the chemical operations of development, etc., at his convenience, weeks afterwards, if necessary, at any other place, instead of being forced, as with wet plates, to finish his picture at once. Moreover, the gelatin film is so tough that it is hardly necessary to varnish a dry-plate picture, as is indispensable with the tender collodion film, and these plates can be prepared commercially at small cost and of even quality. Their chief defect is that they cannot, as now made, be trusted to keep unimpaired in warm, damp weather, while unexposed or undeveloped, unless carefully protected from the air (in air-tight boxes).—**Dry process**. See *process*.—**Dry season**, a fishing season during which fish are scarce. [*Local*, New England.] **Dry service**. See *dry*, under *man*.

Dry way, a method of assaying by the aid of fire, or in a furnace or muffle: the opposite of assaying in the *humid* way, when the combination to be assayed, or, more properly analyzed, exists in solution, or in the liquid form.—**High and dry**. See *high*.—**To boll dry**. See *boll*.

II. *n.*; pl. *dries* (drix). 1. A place where things are dried; a drying-house.

In the tanks [clay] is allowed to settle until it acquires a thick creamy consistency, when it is transferred to the drying-house or *dry*.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 1.

2. In American political slang, a member of the Prohibition party.—3. In *masonry*, a fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed and rendering it unfit to support a load.

dry (dri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dried*, ppr. *drying*. [*C. ME. dryen, drien, drygen, drygen, etc.*; *AS. dryga, drigan, tr., dry, drigan, intr., become dry* (= D. *drogen* = LAt. *drigen, drygen, dry*). *C. dryge, dry*; see *dry*, a.] *I. trans.* 1. To make dry; free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means, as by wiping, evaporation, exhalation, or drainage; desiccate; as, *to dry the eyes*; *to dry hay*; *wind dries the earth*; *to dry a meadow or a swamp*.

After *drie* him in the sonne, a nyghtes
Leve him not throuthe, and then in places colde
Lette him be uppe.

Palsgrave, Huzboudrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

With eyes scarce *dried*, the sorrowing dame
To welcome noble Marmion came.

Scott, Marmion, IV. 12.

2. To cause to evaporate or exhale; stop the flow of; as, *to dry out the water from a wet garment*.

Chang'd Peace and Pow'r for Rage and War,
Only to dry one Widow's Tears.

Prior, Alma, I.

3. To wither; parch.

A man of God, by Faith, first strangely *dried*,
Then heal'd again, that Kings vnholy had.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, III. 2.

This wasted body,
Beaten and bruised with arms, *dried* up with troubles,
Is good for nothing else but quiet now, air,
And holy prayers.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, I. 2.

Cut and dried. See *cut*, p. 1. — **Dried alum**. Same as *brent alum* (which see, under *alum*). — **To dry up**. (a) To deprive wholly of moisture; scorch or parch with aridity.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried* up with thirst.

Isa., v. 13.

(b) To evaporate completely; stop the flow of; as, the fierce heat *dried* up all the streams.

Dry up your tears, and stick your rosemary
On this fair corpse.

Shak., R. and J., IV. 5.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lose moisture; become free from moisture.—2. To evaporate; be exhaled; lose fluidity; as, *water dries away rapidly*; *blood dries quickly on exposure to the air*. — **To dry up**. (a) To become thoroughly dry; lose all moisture. (b) To be wholly evaporated; cease to flow. (c) To wither, as a limb. (d) To cease talking; be silent. [*Low*.]

Dry up!—no, I won't dry up. I'll have my rights, if I die for 'em, . . . so you had better dry up yourself.

P. Reeves, Student's Speaker, p. 79.

dryad (dri'ad), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *dryade* = Sw. *dryad* = F. *dryade* = Sp. *driade, driada* = Pg. *dryas* = It. *driada, driade*, < L. *dryas* (*dryad-*), < Gr. *δρύς* (*dryas-*), a wood-nymph, < *δρύς*, a tree, esp. and commonly the oak, = E. *tree*, q. v. Cf. *hamadryad*.] 1. In *myth.*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to reside in trees or preside over woods. See *hamadryad*.

Soft she withdrew, and, like a wood-nymph light,
Orad or Dryad, out of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves.

Milton, P. L., IX. 387.

Then, light-winged Dryad of the trees, . . .

Singest of summer in full-throated ease.

Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

Knock at the rough rind of this flex tree, and summon forth the Dryad.

Hawthorne, Marble Faun, IX.

2. In *zool.*, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus dryas*. **Dryades** (dri'ad-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of butterflies, named from the genus *Dryas*. *Hübner*, 1816.

dryadic (dri-ad'ik), *a.* [*C. dryad + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to dryads.

He could hear the woods declaiming in vibrant periods, although he could translate none of these *dryadic* tones that came from the trees.

The Atlantic, LXI. 569.

Dryandra (dri-an'dri), *n.* [NL., named after Jonas *Dryander*, a Swedish-English botanist (1748-1810).] A large genus of Australian shrubs, natural order *Proteaceae*, with hard, dry, evergreen, generally serrated leaves, and compact cylindrical clusters of yellow flowers. A few species are occasionally cultivated in green-houses.

Dryas (dri'as), *n.* [NL., < L. *dryas*, a dryad; see *dryad*.] 1. A small genus of rosaceous plants, found in alpine and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere. They are small prostrate shrubs with large white or yellow flowers, followed by a number of long feather-awned achenes. The mountain avens, *D. octopetala*, is simple, and from it the arctic *D. integrifolia* is hardly distinct. The only other species, *D. Drummondii*, is peculiar to the Rocky Mountains of British America.

2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of butterflies, of which *D. paphia* is the type and sole species. (b) Another genus of butterflies. Also called *Acuthus*. *Hübner*, 1816; *Felder*, 1865.

dry-as-dust (dri'as-dnst'), *a.* and *n.* [That is, *dry as dust*; used as the name of "Dr. Dryas-dust," the feigned editor or introducer of some of Scott's novels, and by later writers in allusion to this character.] 1. *a.* Very dry or uninteresting; prosaic.

That sense of large human power which the mastery over a great ancient language, itself the key to a magnificent literature, gave, and which made scholarship then a passion, while with us it has almost relapsed into an antiquarian dry-as-dust pursuit.

R. H. Hutton, Modern Guides of English Thought, p. 195.

So much of the work is really admirable that one the more regrets the large proportion of the trivial and the dry-as-dust.

Athenaeum, No. 5966, p. 720.

II. *n.* A dull, dry, prosaic person.

Not a mere antiquarian dry-as-dust.
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 172.

dry-beat (dri'bēt), *v. t.* To beat (a thing) till it becomes dry; hence, to beat severely.

I will dry-beat you with an iron wit.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

See. Not one word more, my maids! break off, break off. Break. By heaven, all dry-beaten with pure scorn!

Shak., I. L. L., v. 2.

He by dry-beating him might make him at least sensible of blows.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 334.

dry-bone (dri'bōn), *n.* In mining, the ore of zinc, chiefly the silicate, which occurs, mixed with lead ore, in the mines of the upper Mississippi lead region.

dry-boned (dri'bōnd), *a.* Having dry bones; without flesh. *Imp. Diet.*

dry-caster (dri'kās'tor), *n.* A species of beaver. Sometimes called *parchment-beaver*.

dry-cup (dri'kup), *v. t.* To apply the cupping-glass to without scarification.

dry-cupping (dri'kup'ing), *n.* See *cupping*.

dry-cure (dri'kūr), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying, as distinguished from pickling.

dry-ditch (dri'dich), *v. t.* To labor at without result, as one who digs a ditch in which no water will flow.

There would be no end to repeat with how many quarrels this unfortunate Bishop was provoked, yet his adventures did but dry-ditch their matters and digged in vain, though they still cast up earth.

By. Hackett, Abp. Williams, ii. 98.

dry-dock (dri'dok), *n.* See *dock*.

dryer, *n.* See *drier*.

dry-eyed (dri'id), *a.* Tearless; not weeping.

Sight so deform what heart of rock could long

Dry-eyed behold?

Milton, P. L., vi. 405.

dry-fat (dri'fat), *n.* Same as *dry-fat*.

dry-fat (dri'fat), *n.* A niggardly person. *Ford.*

dry-fisted (dri'fist'ed), *a.* Niggardly.

Dry-fisted patrons. *None from Patrons*

dryfoot (dri'fut), *adv.* [*ME. drye foot, dru fot, dru fot, drye fot*, adverbial acc.; *AS. dat. pl. drygum fotum*, on dry feet.] 1. With dry feet; on dry land.—2. In the manner of a dog which pursues game by the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws dry foot well.

Shak., C. of L., iv. 2.

My old master intends to follow my young master, dry-foot, over Moorfields to London.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

dry-foundered (dri'foun'derd), *a.* Foundered, as a horse.

If he kick thus I the dog-days, he will be dry-foundered.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

dry-goods (dri'gudz), *n. pl.* Textile fabrics, and related or analogous articles of trade (as cloth, shawls, blankets, ribbons, thread, yarn, hosiery, etc.), in distinction from groceries, hardware, etc.

112 horses were laden on the beach near Boston with dry goods, . . . and on the 20th of the same month 40 horses were laden with dry goods at Kirtley by rivers well armed. *Rep. of House of Commons on Commerce*, 1775.

dry-house (dri'hous), *n.* Same as *drying house*.

To have wooden bottles retain their size and shape after they are put into a hot mill, the wood must be thoroughly seasoned in a good, well heated dry house.

Manufacturers' Rev., xx. 217.

drying (dri'ing), *a.* [*Pr. of dry. v.*] 1. Serving to dry; adapted to exhaust moisture; as, a drying wind or day.—2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard; as, a drying oil. See *oil*.

drying-box (dri'ing-boks), *n.* In photog., an oven or a cupboard heated by a gas- or oil-stove, or otherwise, and used to dry and harden gelatin plates, phototypes, etc.

drying-case (dri'ing-kās), *n.* A copper case inclosed in a hot-water chamber, employed in drying tissues and hardening balsam preparations for the microscope.

drying-chamber (dri'ing-chām'ber), *n.* See *chamber*.

drying-floor (dri'ing-flōr), *n.* See *floor*.

drying-house (dri'ing-hous), *n.* A building, room, etc., in establishments of many different kinds, as gunpowder-works, dye-houses, fruit-drying establishments, etc., where goods or materials are dried in an artificially raised temperature; a drying-chamber. Also *dry-house*, *drying-room*.

drying-machine (dri'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine used in bleaching, dyeing, and laundry establishments, consisting of two concentric drums or cylinders, one within the other, open at the top, and having the inner cylinder perforated with holes. The goods to be dried are placed

within the inner cylinder, and the machine is then made to rotate with great velocity, when, by the action of centrifugal force, the water escapes through the holes. The action of the drying machine is the same in principle as that witnessed when a person trundles a mop to dry it. Also called *extractor*.

drying-off (dri'ing-ōf'), *n.* The process by which an amalgam of gold is evaporated, as in gilding.

drying-plate (dri'ing-plāt), *n.* One of a series of frames in a malt-kiln, covered with woven wire, and placed one over the other, so that the hot air from the flues beneath may ascend through them and dry malt placed in them.

drying-tube (dri'ing-tub), *n.* A tube filled with some material having a great avidity for moisture, such as calcium chloride, sulphuric acid, or phosphoric anhydride, and used to dry a current of gas which is passed through it, or to retain the moisture evolved from a substance so that it can be weighed.



Drying tube.

addition to the hind wings, or, when the wings are wanting in the female, by enlarged apical front feet. The wings as species resemble ants.

Dryinus (dri'i-nus), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1804), *< Gr. dryos* (of a tree, esp. of the oak) *< E. tree*], *< dry*, a tree, the oak; see *dryad*.] 1. In *cutum*, the typical genus of *Dryinus*, having the vertex impressed and the wings ample. It is wide spread, and the species appear to be parasite upon leaf hoppers. *D. atriventris* of North America is an example.

2. In *bryet.*, a genus of whip-snakes, of the family *Dryophidae*, distinguished from *Dryophis* (which see) by having smooth instead of keeled scales. *Merrim*, 1820; *Wagler*.

dryly, drily (dri'li), *adv.* [*< dry + -ly*.] 1. Without moisture.

It looks ill, it eats drily, marry, 'tis a withered pear.

Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

2. Without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain.

The poet either drily didative gives us rules which might appear absolute, even in a system of ethics, or triflingly volatile writes upon the most unworthy subjects. *Goldsmith*, The Vicar of Wakefield in England.

3. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

Valour is but drily praised and staves

Bruden, or of Juvenal's Satires

4. Severely; harshly; inconsiderately.

Concluding to himself how drily the king had been used by his council.

Bacon, Henry VII.

5. With apparently unintentional or sly humor or sarcasm.

Drymodes (dri-mō'dōz), *n.* [*NL.* (Gould, 1840), *< Gr. drymōdēs*, woody (of the wood) *< drymōs*, a coppice, wood, an oak coppice *< drys*, a tree, esp. the oak) *< dōm*, form.] A genus of Australian turdoid passerine birds. Its position is uncertain; by some it is referred to a family *Timelidae*. Also written *Drymaudus*.

Drymœca (dri-mō'kē), *n.* [*NL.* (Drymœca—Swainson, 1827), *< Gr. drymōs*, a coppice, + *oikos*, house, + *dwello*, dwell.] 1. A genus of small dentirostral oscine passerine birds, containing numerous characteristic African species known as *grass-warblers*; now commonly merged in *Cisticola*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Also *Drymonca*.

Dryomys (dri-mō'mis), *n.* [*NL.* (Tschudi, 1846), *< Gr. drymōs*, a coppice, + *mys*, a mouse.] A notable genus of South American sigmodont rodents, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Murinae*. They have the upper lip cleft, the ears large, the tail long and scaly, the hind feet furnished on the sides, and the hind toes small, the first of them with a pair of tubercles, the second with 2 pairs, and the third with 1 pair.

dry-multure (dri'mul'tūr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a sum of money or quantity of corn paid yearly to a mill, whether those liable in the payment grind their grain at the mill or not. See *thirlage*.

dryness (dri'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *driness*; *< ME. drynesse*, *< AS. drygness*, *drygness*, etc., *< dryge*, dry; see *dry* and *ness*.] The character or state of being dry. Specifically—(a) Freedom from moisture; lack of water or other fluid; aridity; aridness (*by* Barrenness; *by* barrenness); want of that which interests, enlivens, or entertains; as, the dryness of style or expression; the dryness of a subject. (c) Want of feeling or

sensibility in devotion; want of ardor, as, dryness of spirit. (d) In painting, hardness and formality of outline, or want of mellowness and harmony in color. (e) In *sculp.*, want of tenderness in form.

dry-nurse (dri'nērs), *n.* 1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child, but does not suckle it. Compare *wet-nurse*.—2. One who stands in another in a relation somewhat similar; hence, especially, an inferior who instructs his superior in his duties. [Slang.]

Grand caterer and dry nurse of the Church. *Comper*.

dry-nurse (dri'nērs), *v. t.* 1. To feed, attend, and bring up without suckling.—2. To instruct in the duties of a higher rank or position than one's own. [Slang.]

When a superior officer does not know his duty, and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be *dry-nursed*. The inferior nurses the superior as a dry nurse rears an infant.

Dryobalanops (dri-ō-bal'a-nops), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. dryobalanos*, an acorn (*< drys*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *balanos*, an acorn or any similar fruit), + *ōps*, face, appearance.] A small go-



Flowering branch of Camphor tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*).

nos of trees, belonging to the natural order *Dipterocarpaceæ*, natives of the Malay archipelago. The principal species, *D. aromatica*, is remarkable as the source of the Borneo or Sumatra camphor, which is found filling cracks or cavities in the wood. See *camphor*.

Dryocopus (dri-ō'kō-pus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. drys*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *kopos*, *< kōpos*, cut.] 1. A genus of woodpeckers, of which the great black



Great Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*).

woodpecker of Europe, *Dryocopus martius*, is the type. This bird is one of the largest of its tribe, black with a scarlet crest, and resembles somewhat the Ivory-billed and pileated woodpeckers of the United States. It inhabits northern portions of Europe. *Bon.*, 1820.

2. A genus of South American tree-crapers. Also *Dendrocercus*. *Maximilian*, 1831.

Dryodromas (dri-ō-drō-mas), *n.* [*NL.* (Hartlaub and Finsch, 1869), *< Gr. drys*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *dromos*, running, *< dromos*, run.] A genus of African warblers, the dryodromes, as *D. fulvicaapilla* of South Africa.

dryodrome (dri-ō-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Dryodromas*.

Dryolestes (dri-ō-les'tēs), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. drys*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *olestes*, a robber.] A genus of fossil pantotherian mammals of the

Jurassic age, remains of which are found in the *Atlantocrurus* beds of the Rocky Mountain region of North America, indicating an animal related to the opossum.

Dryolestidae (dri-ol-est'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryolestes* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct marsupial mammals, represented by the genus *Dryolestes*.

Dryophidae (dri-ōf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryophis* + *-idae*.] A family of aglyphodont or colubiform serpents; the whip-snakes. They have an extremely slender form and a greenish color, their habits are arboreal, and they inhabit warm countries. The pupil is horizontal, and the dentition characteristic; the snout is sometimes prolonged into a flexible appendage. There are several genera.

Dryophis (dri-ō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōphis*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *ōpis*, snake.] A genus of colubiform serpents, typical of the family *Dryophidae*, or whip-snakes, having no nasal appendage and keeled scales. *D. acuminata* and *D. argentea* are two South American species.

Dryopithecus (dri-ō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ōpis*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of extinct anthropoid apes from the Miocene of France, of large size and among the highest simians, regarded by (Gervais and Lartet as most closely related to the early ancestors of man. These apes were of nearly human stature, and were probably arboreal and frugivorous.

Dryoscopus (dri-ōs-kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *ōpis*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An extensive genus of shrikes, of the family *Laniidae*, containing about 22 species, all confined to Africa. The type is *D. cuba*. The bill is always hooked and notched, but varies in proportion of height to width in different species. The nostrils are oval and exposed, the wings and tail rounded and of about equal lengths, and the tail scutellate. The plumage of the back and rump is extremely fluffy; the coloration is black and white, sometimes with an ochraceous tinge but without any bright colors, and is alike in both sexes. Also called *Hypodanotus*, *Chamaenotus*, and *Rhynchastur*.

dry-point (dri'point), *n. and a.* I. *n.* 1. A steel instrument or etching-needle with a sharp point, used by etchers to cut delicate lines on copperplates from which the etching-ground has been removed. The bar raised by the cutting of the metal is either left standing on one side of the furrow to catch the printing ink and produce a mezzotint effect of more or less deep tone, or removed with the burnisher so that the line may yield a clean impression.

2. The process of engraving with the dry-point. II. *a.* In engraving, an epithet applied to a line made with the dry-point, or to an engraving produced by means of that instrument.

dry-pointing (dri'poin'ting), *n.* The grinding of needles and table-forks.

Drypta (drip'tā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), irreg. < Gr. *δρυπτω* (f), tear, strip.] A genus of elaphidomorph beetles, of the family *Carabidae*. The type of small size and slender, graceful form. There are 2 to 30 species, confined to the old world, especially well represented in the East Indies and Africa; only 2 are European. *D. marginatus* of Europe is the type.

Dryptidae (drip'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laporte, 1844), < *Drypta* + *-idae*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Drypta*, now merged in *Carabidae*.

dry-rent (dri'rent), *n.* In law, a rent reserved without clause of distress.

dryrhead, *n.* A false spelling of *drearhead*.

dry-rot (dri'rot), *n.* 1. A decay affecting timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycelium of which penetrates the timber, destroying it.

2. Figuratively, a concealed or unsuspected inward decay or degeneration, as of public morals or public spirit.

dry-rub (dri'rūb), *v. t.* To make clean by rubbing without wetting.

dry-salt (dri'salt), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying; dry-cure.

dry-salter (dri'sāl'tēr), *n.* [*< dry-salt, v., + -er*.] 1. A dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, sauces, etc.

I became a merchant—a wholesale trafficker . . . in everything, from barrels of gunpowder down to a pickled herring. In the civic acceptance of the word, I am a merchant; amongst the vulgar, I am called a *dry-salter*. T. Hook, Gilbert Thurney, III. ii.

2. A dealer in dyestuffs, chemical products, etc. [Great Britain.]

dry-salt (dri'sāl'tēr), *n.* [*< dry-salt + -ry*.] 1. The business of a dry-salter. 2. The articles kept by a dry-salter.

dry-shod (dri'shōd), *a.* Having dry shoes or feet.

Dry-shod to pass the parts the floods in way. Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 20.

Those Feet, that *dry-shod* past the Grimsin Gulf, Now dance (alas!) before a Mollen Calm.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Lawe.

dry-stone (dri'stōn), *a.* Composed of stones not cemented with mortar; as, "dry-stone walls," Scott.

dry-stove (dri'stōv), *n.* A glazed structure for containing plants which are natives of dry climates.

dryth, *n.* [*< dry + -th*; a mod. formation, as a var. of *drouth*, with direct ref. to *dry*. See *drought*, *drouth*.] Same as *drought*.

dry-vat (dri'vat), *n.* A basket, box, or packing-case for containing articles of a dry kind. Also *dry-fat*.

I am a broken vessel, all runs out:

A shrunk old *dry-fat*.

B. Johnson, *Staple of News*, III. 2.

Charles has given o'er the world; I'll undertake to buy his birthright of him.

For a *dry-fat* of new books.

Fletcher (and another), *Elder Brother*, I. 2.

D. S. An abbreviation of *dal segno*.

d/s. An abbreviation of *days' night*, common in commercial writings; as, a bill payable at 10 *d/s.* (that is, ten days after sight).

D. Sc. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Science*.

dso. [*E. Ind.*] A valuable hybrid between the yak and the common cow. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 197.

D-string (dō'string), *n.* The third string on the violin, and the second on most other instruments played with a bow; the third string on the guitar.

duad (dū'ad), *n.* [Var. of *dyad*, after *L. duo*, two; see *dyad*, *duā*.] 1. Same as *dyad*. 2. In math., an unordered pair; two objects considered as making up one, and as the same one whichever is taken first.

duadic (dū-ad'ik), *a.* 1. Same as *dyadic*. 2. In math., composed of unordered pairs.

duā (dū'ā), *a. and n.* [*< L. duālis*, of two (in gram. tr. Gr. *δυάδος*), < *duo* = Gr. *δύο* = *E. two*, *q. v.*] I. *a.* 1. Relating to two; specifically, in gram., expressing two, as distinguished from singular, expressing one, and from plural, expressing more than two. The language of our family originally had a dual number, both in declension and in conjugation. It is preserved in Sanskrit and Greek, and less fully in other tongues, as Gothic. Dual forms also occur in other families.

2. Composed or consisting of two parts, qualities, or natures, which may be separately considered; twofold; binary; dualistic; as, the dual nature of man, spiritual and corporeal.

Paint glimpses of the dual life of old, Inward, grand with awe and reverence; outward, mean and coarse and cold. Whittier, *Harrison of Cape Ann*.

II. *n.* In gram., the number relating to two; the dual number.

The employment of a *duā* for the pronouns of the first and second persons marks an early date.

Georgian and Etruscan (E. K. T. S.), Prof., p. xlv.

dualin (dū'ā-lin), *n.* [*< dual*, of two, + *-in*.] A mixture of 30 parts of fine sawdust, 20 of saltpeter, and 50 of nitroglycerin, used as an explosive. Also called *dualin-dynamite*.

dualism (dū'ā-lizm), *n.* [*< F. dualisme* = Sp. *Fig. It. dualismo* = D. *G. dualismus* = Dan. *dualisme* = Sw. *dualism*: as *dual* + *-ism*.] 1. Division into two; a twofold division; duality.

An inevitable *dualism* besets nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole; as, spirit, matter; man, woman; odd, even; subjective, objective; in, out; upper, under; motion, rest; yes, nay. . . . The same *dualism* underlies the nature and condition of man. Emerson, *Compensation*.

2. In philos., in general, that way of thinking which seeks to explain all sorts of phenomena by the assumption of two radically independent and absolute elements, without any continuous gradation between them: opposed to *monism*. In particular, the term is applied:—(a) To the doctrine that spirit and matter exist as distinct substances, thus being opposed both to *idealism* and to *materialism*.

Berkley then is right in triumphing over Realism and *Dualism*. Right in saying that if he were to accord them

the existence of matter they could make no use of it. The subject would remain as dark as before. G. H. Lewes.

(b) To the doctrine of a double absolute, especially a principle of good and a principle of evil, or a male and a female principle.

Radimentary forms of *Dualism*, the antagonism of a Good and Evil Deity, are well known among the lower races of mankind. E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 227.

3. In theol.: (a) The doctrine that there are two independent divine beings or eternal principles, one good and the other evil: characteristic especially of Parsism and various Gnostic systems. (b) The heretical doctrine, attributed to Nestorius by his opponents, of the twofold personality of Christ, the divine logos dwelling as a separate and distinct person in the man Christ Jesus, and the union of the two natures being somewhat analogous to the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the believer; that view of the personality of Christ which regards him as consisting of two personalities.—4. In chem., a theory advanced by Berzelius which assumed that every compound, whether simple or complex, must be constituted of two parts of which one is positively and the other negatively electrified. Thus, for example, sodium sulphate is put together not from sulphur, oxygen, and sodium, but from sulphuric acid and soda, which can themselves be separated into positive and negative constituents. *Natur. Principles of Chemistry*.

5. In general, any system or theory involving a duality of principles.—**Creatural dualism.** See *creatural*.—**Hypothetic dualism.** See *hypothetic*.—**Natural dualism**, the doctrine of a real subject and a real object in cognition accepted unreflectively.—**Persian dualism**, the doctrine of a good and an evil active principle struggling against each other in the government of human affairs and destiny.—**Realistic dualism**, the doctrine that the universe consists of two kinds of realities, spirit and matter.

dualist (dū'ā-list), *n.* [= *F. dualiste* = Sp. *Pg. It. dualista* = D. *Dan. Sw. dualist*; as *dual* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of dualism in any of its forms; an opponent of monism; especially, one who admits the existence both of spirit and of matter. *Craig*.

dualistic (dū'ā-lis'tik), *a.* [= *F. dualistique* (cf. D. *G. dualistisch* = Dan. *Sw. dualistisk*); as *dualist* + *-ic*.] 1. Consisting of two; characterized by duality. 2. Of or pertaining to dualism; not monistic.

The *dualistic* doctrine of a separate mind is therefore based upon an artificial and impossible separation of the two necessarily co-existent sides of thought, life, namely, the plastic and the functional.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 118.

In the Mazdean or Zoroastrian religion we have the best example of a *dualistic* faith. *Faiths of the World*, p. 350.

duality (dū'ā-lī'tē), *n.* [*< ME. dualite* = *F. dualité* = Pr. *dualitat* = Sp. *dualidad* = Pg. *dualidade* = It. *dualità*, < *L.* as if **dualita(t)-is*, < *duālis*, dual: see *duā*.] The state of being two, or of being divided into two; twofold division or character; twoness.

This *duality* after Reformation is founded in every creature, be it never so single of kind.

Treatment of Love, II.

Though indeed they be really divided, yet are they so united as they seem but one, and make rather a *duality* than two distinct souls.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, II. 8.

To the schoolmen the duality of the universe appeared under a different aspect.

Huxley, *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 102.

The principle of duality, in geom., the principle that in any proposition not involving measure, if for "point" be everywhere substituted "plane," and vice versa, the latter proposition will be as true as the former.

Upon this supposition of a positive curvature, the whole of geometry is far more complete and interesting; the principle of duality, instead of half breaking down over metric relations, applies to all propositions without exception. W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 222.

duā (dū'ā), *n.* [*< Gael. duan*, a poem, canto, ode, song, ditty, oration, = Ir. *duan*, a poem, song. Cf. Ir. *duar*, a word, saying, *duar*, a poet.] A division of a poem; a canto; also, a poem or song. Burns; Byron.

duarchy (dū'ar-ki), *n.*; pl. *duarchies* (-kiz). [*Prop. *dyarchy*, < Gr. *δύο*, = *E. two* + *αρχία*, < *ἀρχα*, rule.] Government by two persons; diarchy (which see).

Siam is practically a monarchy, although nominally a *duarchy*, the second king hardly holding the power of a vice-king. Harper's Weekly, XXVIII. 328.

dub (dub), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *dubbed*, ppr. *dubbing*. [*< ME. dubben*, rarely *dobben*, *dubben*, *dub* (also in comp. *adubben*: see *adub*), < late AS. **dubban* (only once in prot. *dubbað*: "Be cyng [William the Conqueror] *dubbed* his suna Henric to riders." the king *dubbed* his son Henry a knight) (whence the equiv. *leol. dubba til riddara*, Sw. *dubba till riddare*; *leol. dubba*, also, equip with arms, dress), < OF.

***doubler, *dober, duber**, in comp. **adoubler, adober, adubler, adoubber, adobber, adubber**, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, prepare, repair, adjust, mod. *F. adoubber*, adjust (a piece in chess), *adoubber, radoubber*, repair (a ship, etc.) (= *Sp. adobar*, prepare, dress, pickle, cook, tan, etc. (hence *Sp. and E. adobar*) = *OPg. adubar* = *L. addobbare*, dress, deck, adorn; so *ML. adobare*, equip with arms, invest with armor, dub as knight, dress, repair, adorn, etc.), < *a-*, *L. ad-*, to, + *doubber, duber*, adjust, arrange, repair, prob. of *OLG.* origin, meaning orig. 'strike' (whence, in two independent applications, (a) 'strike, give the accolade,' with reference to that part of the ceremony of knighting, whence, in general, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, adorn, etc., and (b) 'strike, beat, dress, prepare,' in various mechanical uses; not found in *ME.*); cf. *OF. dober, dauber*, beat, swing, thwack (in part identical with *dobber, dauber*, plaster, daub; see *daub*); < East Fris. *dubba*, beat, slap (Koolman), = *OSw. dubba*, strike (Ihre), appar. orig. in part imitative; cf. *dub²*. Cf. also *dab¹*.] 1. To strike with a sword in the ceremony of making one a knight; hence, to make or designate as a knight; invest with the knightly character.

He looked

As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be dubbed
Piers Plowman (C), xli. 11.

He [the Naylor] is dubbed or created by the king, who commaundeth to gird him with a sword, and laying his right hand vpon his head, muttereth certayne wordes softly, and afterward dubbeth him.

Purche's Pilgrimage, p. 495.

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight.

Hagward.

Monsieur Mingo for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, or can, or glass;
Quid bacchus do me right,
And dub me knight.

Donings.

Nash, Summer's Last Will and Testament

(This catch, a scrap of which is also put into the mouth of Silence in *Shakespeare's* 2 Henry IV., v. 3, alludes to a convivial custom, according to which he who drank a large portion of wine or other liquor, on his knees, to the health of his mistress, was joyously said to be dubbed a knight, and retained his title for the evening.)

Hence—2. To confer a new character or any dignity or name upon; entitle; speak of as.

O Post! thou hadst been dier to me,
If thou hadst dubd thy Star a Meteor.
That did but blaze, and rove, and die
Prior, On the Taking of Nanut, st. 12.

A man of wealth is dubbed a man of worth
Pope, Imit of Horace, l. vi. 81.

The settlers have dubbed this the cabbage tree.
The Century, XXVII, 920.

3†. To invest with the dress and insignia of a knight, or with any distinctive character; in general, to dress; ornament; embellish.

He [the Lord] dubbed him with our likeness
Eng. Metr. Homages (ed. J. Small) p. 12.

(It was) dubbed over with diamonds, that were dore holdyn.

That with lemy of light as a lamp shone.
Destruction of Troy (E. K. T. 9), l. 1083.

And all the Robesben ofrayed alle abouten, and dubbed fulle of precious stones and of grete oryent Perles full richly.
Manderlyle, Travels, p. 233.

4. To strike, cut, rub, or dress so as to make smooth, or of an equal surface. (a) To cut down or reduce with an adz.

If I wanted a board, I had no other way but to cut down a tree, set it on an edge before me, and hew it flat on either side with my axe, till I had brought it to be as thin as a plank, and then dub it smooth with my adz.

De For

(b) To rub with grease, as leather when being curried. (c) To raise a nap on, as cloth, by striking it with teazels. (d) To cut off the combs and wattles, and sometimes the ear lobes of (a game-cock); trim. (e) To dress (a fishing fly).

Some dub the Gull-fly with black wool, and fastilla coloured mohair, and bright brownish be a's hair, wadded up with yellow silk. *J. Walton, Complete Angler* p. 105, note.

It is no time to be dubbing when you ought to be fishing.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 206.

To dub out, in plaster-work, to bring out (a surface) to a level plane by pieces of wood, tiles, slate, plaster, or the like.

dub¹ (dub), v. t.; pret. and pp. **dubbed**, ppr. **dubbing**. [Prob. orig. 'strike' (see *dub¹*), but in *dub-a-dub, rub-a-dub*, considered imitative, like *Ar. dabdaba* (a pron. like E. *a*), the noise of a drum, of horses' feet, etc. The noun *dub²* is rather due to *dub¹*, 4 (a), dress with an adz.] To make a quick noise, as by hammering or drumming.

dub² (dub), n. [See *dub¹*, v.] A blow.

As skilful coopers keep their tela
With loden and with Phrygian dub.
A. Butler, Hudibras, II. l. 860.

dub³ (dub), n. [E. dial. and Sc.; see *dub²*.] A puddle: a small pool of foul, stagnant water.

They rudely ran with all their might,

Spared neither dub nor mire.

Robert Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 190).

Tam slept on thro' dubs and mire,

Despising wind, and rain, and fire.

Rurus, Tam o' Shanter.

dub-a-dub (dub'-a-dub'). [See *dub²*. Cf. *rub-a-dub*.] An imitation of the sound of a drum. See second extract under *dream¹*, 1.

dubash (dub'-ash), n. Same as *dobhash*.

dubb (dub), n. [Ar. (> Pers.) *dubb*, a bear.] A name of the Syrian bear.

dubbeh (dub'-e), n. [Ar. *dabba*.] The modern Egyptian name of the common wooden lock used in Cairo and elsewhere in the East. It has a square bolt of wood, sometimes as much as two feet long, in which are a number of holes arranged in a pattern; a movable block, above and resting upon the bolt, has iron pegs corresponding to the holes in the bolt. The key, also of wood, has also pegs or pins by means of which the pins of the lock are pushed up, allowing the bolt to slide. Also spelled *dobbeh*.

dubber¹, n. A furberisher of old clothes. *York Plays*, Int., p. lxxx.

dubber² (dub'-er), n. [Repr. Gujarati *dubaro* (cerebral *d*), a leathern vessel, bottle, etc.] In India, a large leathern vessel made of untanned hide of the buffalo or the goat, and used for holding oil, ghee, etc. Also written *dapper*.

Did they not hold their batter it would be rank, but after it has passed the fire they kept it in *Dappers*, the year round.
Fryer, East India and Persia, p. 118.

dubbing (dub'-ing), n. [Cf. *ME. dubbing, dobbing*; verbal n. of *dub¹*, v.] 1. The act of making a knight; the accolade.

A prince longeth for to do

The gode knyghts dubbing.

Shoreham, Poems, p. 15.

The dubbing of my dignity may not be done downe Nowdr with duke nor duzperes, my dealls are so drete.
York Plays, p. 210.

2†. Dress; ornament; trappings.

His coronen and his kinges array

And his dubbing he did away

Help Root (E. E. T. 8), p. 170.

3. The act of striking, cutting, rubbing, or dressing, so as to make smooth or otherwise adapted to a purpose. (a) Increasing by means of an adz. (b) Rubbing with grease, as leather when being curried. See *dipping*, 4. (c) Raising a nap on cloth by means of teazels.

Hence—4. A preparation of grease for use in currying leather.—5. The materials used for making the body of a fishing fly. The term is applied more particularly to material of short fibres used in making the body of the fly, as fur, pig's wool, or pig's down. It is spun sparsely around the waisted wrapping silk and wound on with it. The materials commonly used are mohair, worst wool, pig's wool, floss silk, and hanks of peacock feathers or of stretch fishing. Wool is least used for dubbing, especially in trout fishing, as it absorbs too much water and makes the fly soggy. It is used, however, for salt water flies, and a wool being preferred.

Take your dubbing which is to make the body of your fly, as much as you think convenient.

Cotton, in *Walton's Angler*, II. 245.

dubbing-tool (dub'-ing-tool), n. A tool for paring or smoothing off an irregular surface; an adz.

dubb. [Ir. and Gael. black. See *dhu*.] See *dhu*.

dubhash (dub'-hash), n. Same as *dobhash*.

dublety (dub'-e-ti), n. [= *Sp. dubiedad* = *Pr. dubedade* = *It. dubbia*, *dubbiata*, *dubbiata*, *dubbiata*, < *L. dubitatus*, < *dubius*, doubtful; see *dubious*.] Doubtfulness; dubiousness.

A state of dubity and suspition never accompanied by uneasiness.

Richardson.

The twilight of dubity in our souls upon a resolution.

Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

Had the antag and left dubity,

Here were we proving murder a mere myth.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 71.

dubiosity (du-bi-ous'-ti), n.; pl. *dubiosities* (-tiz). [= *It. dubiosità*, *dubiositate*, *dubiositate*, < *L. as if "dubiositate"*, < *dubiosus*, doubtful; see *dubious*.] 1. Dubiousness; doubtfulness.—2. Something doubtful.

Men often sow doubt for truth, *dubiosities* for certainties.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

dubious (du'-bi-us), a. [= *It. dubioso*, < *LL. dubiosus*, an extension of *L. dubius* (> *Pr. dubio*, = *It. dubio*, *dubio*, doubtful; see *dub¹*).] 1. Doubting; hesitating; wavering or fluctuating in opinion, but inclined to doubt.

At first he seemed to be very dubious in entertaining any discourse with us, and gave very important answers to the questions that we demanded of him.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 12.

Dubious still whose word to take.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 121.

Wetherburn, the Attorney-General, was restless and dubious, and was anxious to oblige the Chief Justice of Common Pleas to retire, in order that he might obtain his place.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th cent., xiv.

2. Doubtful; marked by or occasioning doubt or uncertainty; difficult to determine or relieve of uncertainty; not distinct or plain; puzzling; as, a *dubious* question; a *dubious* light.

Sometimes the manner of speaking, even concerning common things, is dark and dubious.

By. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

For dubious meanings learn'd polemics strove,

And wars on faith prevented works of love.

Cradle, Works, I. 147.

Looked to it probably as a means of solving a dubious problem.

Piccolotti, Ford, and *La*, xvi.

The world is full of hopeful analogies and handsome dubious eggs called possibilities.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 91.

3. Of uncertain event or issue: as, a *dubious* undertaking.

His utmost power with adverse power opposed
In dubious battle on the plains of heaven,
And shook his throne.

Milton, P. L., I. 104.

4. Liable to doubt or suspicion; of doubtful quality or propriety; questionable: as, a man of *dubious* character; a *dubious* transaction; his morals or his methods are *dubious*. = *Syn.* 1. Uncertain, undetermined. 2. Doubtful, Ambiguous, etc. (see *obscure*, a.); questionable, problematical, puzzling.

dubiously (du'-bi-us-ly), adv. Doubtfully; uncertainly; questionably.

For first, Albertus Magnus speaks *dubiously*, confessing he could not confirm the verity thereof.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 5.

dubiousness (du'-bi-us-ness), n. 1. The state of being dubious, or inclined to doubt; doubtfulness.

She [Minerva] speaks with the *dubiousness* of a man,

not the certainty of a goddess.

Pope, Odyssey, I. 1, note.

2. Uncertainty; the quality of being difficult to determine, or open to doubt or question: as, the *dubiousness* of a problem.

Let us therefore at present acquiesce in the *dubiousness* of their antiquity.

J. Philips, Splendid Shilling, Dod.

dubitable (du'-bi-ta-ble), a. [Cf. *OF. dubitable* = *Sp. dubitable* = *Pr. dubitavel* = *It. dubitabile*, < *L. dubitabilis*, < *dubitare*, doubt; see *dubitate*, doubt, v.] Liable to be doubted; doubtful; uncertain.

All the *dubitable* hazards

Of fortune. *Maddell, Game at Chess*, III. 1.

The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*, their invocation is absurd.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, p. 26.

dubitably (du'-bi-ta-ble), adv. In a dubitable manner. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dubitancy (du'-bi-tan-si), n. [Cf. *OF. dubitance* = *It. dubitanza*, < *ML. dubitantia*, doubt, < *L. dubitant* (-is), ppr. of *dubitare*, doubt; see *dubitate*, doubt, v.] Doubt; uncertainty. [Rare.]

Running headlong and wittily after the old impurities, even then when they are most fully without all *dubitancy* resolved, that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice.

Hammond, Works, IV. 308.

dubitate (du'-bi-tat), v. t.; pret. and pp. **dubitated**, ppr. **dubitating**. [Cf. *L. dubitatus*, pp. of *dubitare*, doubt; see *doubt*, v.] To doubt; hesitate. [Rare.]

It, for example, he were to enter *dubitating*, and not come, if he were to come, and fall.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 1.

How largely his statements are to be depended on, I more than merely *dubitate*.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 7.

dubitatingly (du'-bi-tat-ing-ly), adv. Hesitatingly. [Rare.]

dubitation (du'-bi-ta-shon), n. [Cf. *OF. dubitation* = *Pr. dubitacio* = *Sp. dubitacion* = *Pr. dubitaggio* = *It. dubitazione*, < *L. dubitatio* (-nis), < *dubitare*, doubt; see *dubitate*, doubt, v.] The act or state of doubting; doubt; hesitation. In the scholastic disputations, *dubitation* was the condition of a disputant who had pronounced a matter to be doubtful and was bound to sustain that position.

Dubitation is the beginning of all knowledge.

Humell, Letters, I. v. 70.

The ordinary effects . . . might for ever after be confidently expected, without any *dubitation*.

See Taylor, Works (ed. 1806), I. 219.

In states of *dubitation* under impelling elements, the instinct pointing to courageous action is, besides the manner, conjecturally the right one.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 451.

dubitative (du'-bi-ta-tiv), a. [= *F. dubitatif* = *Pr. dubitativ* = *Sp. Pr. It. dubitativo*, < *LL. dubitativus*, < *L. dubitare*, doubt; see *dubitate*.] Tending to doubt; doubting. [Rare.]

They were engaged. She had been nibbled at, all but eaten up, while he hung *dubitative*, and thought that was the cause of his winning her, it offended his nerves.

G. Meredith, The Egoist, III.

dubitably (dū-bi-tā-tiv-ly), *adv.* Hesitatingly; doubtfully; as if in doubt. [Rare.]

"But ought I not to tell Ezra that I have seen my father?" said Mirah, with deprecation in her tone. "No," Mrs. Meyrick answered, dubitably, "I don't know that it is necessary to do that."

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, li.

Duboisia (dū-boi-si-ā), *n.* [NL., named after F. N. A. Dubois, a French botanist and ecclesiastic (1752-1824).] 1. A solanaceous genus of plants, of Australia and New Caledonia, including two shrubby or arborescent species. *D. myoporoides* is employed in surgery for the dilatation of the pupil, and yields an alkaloid, duboisine, identical with hyoscyamine. The wood is white and very soft, but close and firm, and excellent for carving. The leaves and twigs of the pituri, *D. Hopwoodii*, are chewed by the natives as a stimulating tonic.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *duboisine*.

duboisine (dū-boi-sin), *n.* [*cf.* *Duboisia* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*, a shrub or small tree which is a native of Australia. In its chemical reactions and its physiological effects it presents strong resemblance to hyoscyamine. Also *duboisin*.

dubs (dubz), *n. pl.* [An abbr. of *doublets*.] Doublets at marbles. A player knocking two marbles out of the ring cries "dubs," and thereby claims both.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of a floor, and the village boys delighted to play marbles in this convenient spot. Their cries of "rouse," "taw," "dubs," "back ticks," and "vent" might often be heard there before and after school hours.

The Century, XXXVI, 78.

dubs (dubz), *n. pl.* [*cf.* *equiv. dubs*: see *dub*.] Money; same as *dub*. 3. [Slang.]

ducal (dū-kāl), *a.* [= *F. ducal* = *Sp. Pg. ducal* = *It. ducale*, *cf.* *L. ducalis*, *cf.* *L. dux* (duc-), a leader, general, ML. duke: see *duke*.] 1. Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal* coronet.

Oil, salt, even flour and bread, were subject to monopoly, and could only be sold by the *ducal* agents. Brougham.

2. In *ornith.*, a term applied to certain large terns of the subgenus *Thalasseus*, as *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *cantiara*. Coues.

ducal (dū-kāl-i), *adv.* After the manner of a duke; with a duke or a ducal family: as, *ducal* connected.

ducape (dū-kāp), *n.* A heavy silk, especially black or of plain color, usually corded.

ducat (duk'at), *n.* [Altered in spelling from earlier *dukat*, *duket*, *cf.* ME. *duket* (= *D. dukat*, *G. dukat*, *Dan. Sw. dukat*), *cf.* OF. *ducat* = *Pr. ducat* = *Sp. Pg. ducado* = *It. ducato*, *cf.* ML. *ducatus*, a ducat; so called, it is said, from the motto "Sit tibi, Christo, datus, quem tu regis, into datus" (let this duchy which thou rulest be dedicated to thee, O Christ), impressed on a coin struck by Roger II. of Sicily as duke of Apulia; *cf.* ML. *ducatus*, a duchy, *cf.* L. *duc* (duc-), a leader, ML. duke: see *duke*.] *cf.* *duchy*, ult., a doublet of *ducat*.] 1. A gold coin of varying form and value, formerly in use in several European countries. A ducat was first issued in Apulia, about the middle of the twelfth

3. *pl.* Money; cash. [Slang.]—4. An Austrian weight for gold, which has been determined by Vienna authorities to be 3.490896 grams. This unit is supposed to have been derived through the Jews from the Ptolemaic drachma of 3.56 grams.—*Ducat gold*, in *ceram.*, a name given to gilding of brilliant color slightly in relief above the glaze, especially in the painting of fine porcelain.

ducatoon (duk-a-tōn'), *n.* [Also formerly *ducat-ton*, *ducadon*; *cf.* *F. ducaton* = *Sp. ducaton* = *Pg. ducatão*, *cf.* *It. ducatore*, aug. of *ducato*, a



Obverse.



Reverse.

Ducatton struck by Antonio Philip, King of Venice, A. D. 1618-1623—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ducat: see *ducat*.] The English name of the ducatone, a silver coin (also called *gustina*) formerly current in the republic of Venice, and containing nearly 308 grains of fine silver, equal to 0.065 of the United States silver dollar.

Some gave her crowns, some *ducatons* (*Light's Lady* (Child's Ballads, VIII, 260).

The *ducatone*, which containeth eight livers, that is, six shillings. This piece hath in one side the effigies of the Duke of Venice and the Patriarch, . . . and in the other, the figure of St. Justina, a chaste Patavine (Paduan) virgin. *Corpus, Cruditie, II, 68.*

duces, *n.* Plural of *dux*.

duces tecum (dū-sēs tē-kum). [L., you will bring with you: *duces*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of *ducere*, lead, bring (see *duct*); *te*, abl. of *tu* = *E. thou*; *cum*, with (appended to personal pronouns).] In law, a writ commanding a person to appear in court, and to bring with him specified documents or other things in his custody, which may be required as evidence. More fully called *subpoena duces tecum*. See *subpoena*.

Duchet, *n.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *butch*.

duchess (duk'esh), *n.* [Formerly also *duchesse*; *cf.* ME. *duchesse*, *duches* (also *dukes*, *i. e.*, *dukesse*), *cf.* OF. *duchesse*, *F. duchesse* = *Pr. duquessa* = *Sp. duquesa* = *Pg. duquesa* = *It. duchessa*, *cf.* ML. *ducessa* (the orig. hard sound of *c* being retained in Rom., after the mass. form), fem. of *dux* (duc-), *cf.* OF. *duc*, etc., *E. duke*: see *duke*.] 1. The consort or widow of a duke, or a woman who holds the sovereignty or titles of a duchy.

Ich am hus dore doubeter, *duchess* of hevene.

Piers Plowman (C), III, 33.

The dictionary definition is far from being exhaustive, since, obviously, where so created, or where the terms of the patent so run, a *duchesse* may be *duchesse* in her own right. There is no antonymy to resolve in the case of a princess being also a *duchesse*. N. and Q., 7th ser., IV, 339.

2. A variety of roofing-slate two feet long and one foot wide.—3. A part of ladies' head-dresses in the seventeenth century, apparently a knot of ribbon.

duchy (duk'i), *n.*; *pl.* *duchies* (-iz). [Also formerly *duchy*; *cf.* ME. *duchie*, *duches*, *duche*, *cf.* OF. *duchee*, *duchel*, *f.* *F. duché*, *m.* = *Pr. ducat* = *Sp. Pg. ducado* = *It. ducato*, *cf.* ML. *ducatus*, a duchy, territory of a duke, L. *ducatus*, military leadership, command, *cf.* *dux* (duc-), a leader,

ML. a duke; see *duke*, and *cf.* *ducat*, *deputé*.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom. See *duke*, 3.

duchy-court (duk'i-kōrt), *n.* The court of a duchy; especially, in England, the court of the duchy of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the duchy or his deputy, concerning equitable interests in lands held of the crown in right of this duchy.

ducipert, *n.* In *her.*, same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).

duck (duk), *v.* [*cf.* ME. **duken* (= MD. *ducken* = LG. *ducken*, *cf.* G. *ducken* = Dan. *dukke*, also *dykke*), *duck*, *dive*, *stoop*; a secondary verb, partly displacing its orig., *E. dial.* and *Sc. doun*, *doon*, *cf.* ME. *duken*, *duken*, *cf.* AS. **dūcan* (found only in deriv. *duce*, a duck: see *duck*?) = MD. *duycken*, *D. duken* = MLG. *duken*, LG. *duken* = OHG. *tūchan*, MHG. *tūchen*, G. *tauchen* = *Sw. dyka*, orig. intr., *duck*, *dive*, *stoop*.] I. *intr.* 1. To plunge the head or the whole body into water and immediately withdraw; make a dip.

They shot marvelously at him, and he was driven sometimes to *duck* into the water.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 600.

Well, my dear brother, if I escape this drowning, 'Tis your turn next to *duck*; you shall *duck* twice Before I help you.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, II, 2.

2. To nod or bob the head suddenly; bow.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair, . . . *Duck* with French nods and apish courtesy, I must be held a rancorous enemy.

Shak., Rich. III., I, 2.

You shall have A Frenchman *ducking* lower than your knee, At th' instant *ducking* even your very shoe-heel.

Pope, Love's Sacrifice, I, 1.

Hence—3. To give way; yield; cringe.

"What, take the credit from the Law?" you ask? Indeed, we did! *Jaw ducks* to Gospel here.

Browning, Ring and Book, II, 107.

Wig *ducked* to wig, each blockhead had a brother, and there was a universal apotheosis of the inferiority of our set.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 230.

II. *trans.* 1. To dip or plunge in water and immediately withdraw: as, to *duck* a witch or a scold.

So strait they were seizing him there To *duck* him likewise.

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V, 290).

Isay, *duck* her in the loch, and then we will see whether she is witch or not.

Scott, Abbot, II.

2. To lower or bend down suddenly; as in dodging a missile or an obstacle, or in saluting awkwardly: as, to *duck* the head.

duck (duk), *n.* [*cf.* *duck*, *i.*] A diving inclination of the head.

As it is also their general custom scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omit a cross, nor carved statue, without a religious *duck*.

Deacon, of New World, p. 120.

Here he, without *duck* or nod, Other trippings to be tried Of lighter toes.

Milton, Comus, l. 900.

duck (duk), *n.* [= *Sc. duk*, *duke*, *duke*, *cf.* ME. *duke*, *duke*, *duke*, *duke*, *duke*, *cf.* AS. *dūce* (found only in gen. *dūcan*), a duck, lit. a ducker, *cf.* **dūcan* (pret. pl. **dūcon*, pp. **dūcen*), *duck*,

dive: see *duck*, *v.* *cf.* *ducker*, 3; *Dan. duk-and*, *dyk-and*, a sea-duck (and, *duck*: see *drake*); *Sw. dyk-fågel*, diver, pluncheon (*fågel* = *E. fowl*). So *diver*, *dipper*, *dwyper*, etc., names applied to diving birds.] 1. A lamellirostral natatorial bird of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anatinae* or *Fuligulinae* (which see). The technical distinction between any duck and other birds of the same family, as geese and swans, is not clear; but a duck may usually be recognized by the broad and flat bill, short legs, scutellate tail, and entirely feathered head. The common wild duck or mallard is *Anas boschas*, the feral stock of the domestic duck. The species of ducks are numerous, about 125, divided into some 40 modern genera, and found in nearly all parts of the world. Most ducks fall in one or the other of two series, fresh-water ducks or river-ducks, *Anatinae*, and salt-water ducks or sea-ducks, *Fuligulinae*; and from the latter a few are sometimes detached to form a third subfamily, *Ardeininae*; but the implied distinction in habits by no means holds good, since some or any river-ducks may be found in salt water, and few if any sea-ducks are entirely maritime. The mallard and closely related species now form the restricted genus *Anas*. Teal are small ducks, chiefly of the genus *Querquedula*; *Q. ciria* is the garganey. The widgeons form the genus *Marula*; the gadwall, *Chaulestomus*; the spoonbills, *Scolopax*; the pintails or *stygia*, *Dafila*. Certain arboreal ducks of various parts of the world constitute the genus *Dendrocygna*. The muscovy duck or mandarin duck is *Cairina moschata*. The celebrated mandarin duck of China and the wood-duck or summer duck of the United States are two species of the genus *A. A. garrulata* and *A. sponsa*. Sheldrakes or barrow-ducks are of the genus *Caseros* or *Tadorna*. A number of sea-ducks with black or red heads are placed in genera variously named *Fuligula*, *Fulix*, *Atya*, *Syrnoides*, etc.; such are the scaup and pochards, the canvasback, and others. The buffheads, goldeneyes, and whistlings belong to a ge-



Obverse.



Reverse.

Ducat of Ladislaus Posthumus, King of Hungary, A. D. 1440-1457—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

century, by the Norman duke Roger II. In 1283 a gold ducat was struck in Venice, but the piece was afterward called a *zechino* (seignin), the ducat becoming only a money of account. (See *def. 2*.) The earliest gold coins of Germany seem to have been called *ducat*, and this name was applied to German gold coins of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Gold coins called *ducat* were also issued in the Netherlands, in Hungary, and elsewhere. The value of the ducat varied but little, the coin usually containing from 3.43 to 3.44 grains of fine gold, worth from \$2.27 to \$2.32.

If every ducat in six thousand *ducat* Were in six parts, and every part a *ducat*, I would not draw them.

Shak., M. of V., IV, 1.

Take you a *ducket*, or your chequins of gold, and apply to the place affected.

R. Johnson, Volpone, II, 1.

After it grew tributary to the Turks; yet was it governed and possessed by the Genoese, who paid for their immunity the Annual sum of fourteen thousand *ducat*.

Sander, Traveller, p. 11.

2. An old money of account in the Venetian republic.

Now whereas the Venetian *ducat* is much spoken of, you must consider that this word *ducat* doth not signify any one certain coin; but many several pieces do concur to make one *ducat*.

Corpus, Cruditie, II, 68.

are variously called *Cleopatra*, *Glaucous*, and *Bucephala*. The harlequin duck is *Histrionicus histrionicus* or *H. minutus*. The old-wife or long-tailed duck is *Harleia glacialis*. The Labrador duck, *Camptolampus labradorius*, is notable as being probably on the point of extinction; it is a near relative of the steamer-duck of South America, *Micropodiceps cucullatus*. Eiders are large sea-ducks of the genus *Somateria* and some related genera. Scoters and surf-ducks, also called sea-coots, are large black sea-ducks of the genus *Mareca* and its subdivisions. The ruddy ducks belong to the genus *Erythroneura* and some related genera. Fishing-ducks, so called, are not properly ducks, but mergansers (*Mergus*).

The duck and mallard first, the falconers only sport.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xiv.

2. The female duck, as distinguished from the male, or *drake* (which see).—3. Some web-footed bird likened to or mistaken for a duck: as, the cobbler's-awl duck (that is, the avocet).—4. One of the stones used in playing the game of duck on drake.—**Acorn-duck**, the summer duck or wood-duck, *Aix sponsa*. [Maryland, Carolina, U. S.]—**American scamp duck**, a variety of the common scamp peculiar to America, *Aythya marila macrotis*.—**Bimaculated duck**. See *bimaculate*.—**Black duck**. (a) The dusky duck. (b) The velvet scoter. (c) The surf scoter. [Local, U. S.]—**Black English duck**, the dusky duck. [Southern U. S.]—**Blaten duck**, the gadwall—that is, the blaten or blotting duck. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Bombay duck**. See *bombay*.—**Brahminy duck**. See *brahminy*.—**Buffalo-headed, buff-head, buffel's-head, or buffe-headed duck**. Same as *buffel*.—**Butter-duck**. (a) The butterball. [Georgia, U. S.] (b) The ruddy duck. [Virginia, U. S.]—**Cayuga duck**, a large black variety of the domestic duck. It has been recently introduced into England.—**Channel-duck**, the velvet scoter. [Sharpless, 1833. Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Cobbler's-awl duck**. See *cobbler*.—**Cock-robber duck**, the hooded merganser. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Conjuring duck**, the buffe or spirit-duck; also, the gulleneye or whistling; from their quickness in diving. [Sir J. Richardson, (British America).]—**Creek-duck**, the gadwall. G. Trumbull. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]—**Crested wood-duck**, the wood-duck. [Balknap, 1764. New Hampshire, U. S.]—**Crow duck**. See *fisher*.—**Cuthbert duck**, or **St. Cuthbert's duck**, the common eider, *Somateria valada*. G. Trumbull. [Bangsley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Deaf-duck**. Same as *deaf-duck*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**Duck on drake**, a game in which one player places upon a large stone (the drake) a small stone (the duck), which the other players try to knock off with their ducks and return to the pitch line without having been touched. If the player whose duck is on the drake succeeds in touching one of the other players while his duck is in his hand, the latter takes his place, and the game continues as before.—**Duclair duck**, a French variety of the domestic duck, the result of crossing white and colored varieties.—**Dumpling-duck**. Same as *deaf-duck*. [Georgia, U. S.]—**Dunter duck**. See *dunter*.—**Dusky and spotted duck**, the harlequin duck. G. Edwards, 1747.—**Dusky duck**, *Anas obscura*, a large duck closely related to the mallard, of varied dark coloration, with white under the wings and purplish-violet speculum, abundant along the eastern coast of the United States, and highly esteemed for food. A variety resident in Florida is *Anas obscura fuligula*.—**English duck**, the mallard. G. Trumbull. [Local, southern U. S.]—**Fall duck**, the American redhead or pochard. [Schoolcraft, 1839; Tanner, 1839].—**Fan-crested duck**, the hooded merganser. [Boston, 1729].—**Flab- or fishing-duck**, a general name of mergansers, from their food or habits.—**Flock duck**. See *flocking*.—**Fool-duck**, the ruddy duck. *Erythroneura valada*. G. Trumbull. [Michigan, U. S.]—**French duck**, the mallard. [Duisson, U. S.]—**German duck**, the gadwall. Also called *Welsh duck*. [Giraud, 1844. New Jersey, U. S.]—**Gray duck**. (a) Properly the gray or gadwall, *Anas strepera* or *Chantalimus streperus*. (b) The female mallard. (c) The female pintail. [Local, U. S.]—**Harle duck**. Same as *harle*. [Rev. C. Newman, 1823. (Orkney Islands).]—**Harlequin duck**. See *harlequin*.—**Heavy-tailed duck**, the ruddy duck. Also called *bristletail*, *pintail*, *quilltail*, *sticktail*, *stiff-tail*, *spintail*, etc., in reference to the peculiar tail feathers. [Sharpless, 1830. Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Herald duck**, the herald, a merganser. [Shetland Isles].—**Isle of Shoals duck**, the American eider.—**Labrador duck**, *Camptolampus labradorius*, a species of sea duck of the northernmost coast of North America. See *del. l.*—**Lame duck**. See *lame*.—**Little black and white duck**, the male buffe. [Edwards, 1747].—**Little brown duck**, the female buffe. [Catesby, 1731].—**Long-tailed duck**, *Harleia glacialis* or *Clamysia hymalia*. See *harle* and *Harleia*.—**Maiden duck**, the shoveler. [Rev. C. Newman (Wexford, Ireland).]—**Mandarin-duck**, a beautiful kind of duck, *Aix galericulata*, having a purple, green, white, and chestnut plumage, and a varied green and purple crest. It is a native of China, and is regarded in that empire as an emblem of conjugal affection. It is a near relative of the common summer duck or wood-duck of the United States. *Aix sponsa*.—**Mire, moss-, or mulr-duck**, the mallard. [Rev. C. Newman. (Local, Eng.).]—**Mountain duck**, the harlequin. [Sir J. Richardson. (Hudson's Bay).]—**Muscel-duck**, the American scamp. G. Trumbull. [Shinnecock bay, New York, U. S.]—**Noisy duck**, the long-tailed duck. J. J. Audubon.—**Painted duck**. (a) The harlequin mandarin-duck, *Aix galericulata*. (b) The harlequin (Hudson's Bay).—**Penguin-duck**, a variety of the domestic duck: so called from its erect attitude.—**Phasant-duck**. (a) The pintail, *Dafila arctica*. Also called *sea phasant* and *water-phasant*. A related species is technically known as *Dafila urophasianus*. [Local, U. S.] (b) The hooded merganser. Also called *water-phasant*. [Larson, 1709. New Jersey, U. S.]—**Pied duck**, the Labrador duck, *Camptolampus labradorius*.—**Pied gray duck**, the male pintail. G. Trumbull. [Long Island, New York, U. S.]—**Puddle-duck**, the common domestic duck, of no special breed.—**Rail duck**. See *rail-duck*.—**Red-headed duck**. See *red-head*.—**Ring-necked duck**. See *ring-neck*.—**Rock-duck**, the harlequin duck. [Rev. J. H. Langille. (Nova Scotia).]—**Rosam duck**, a large variety of domestic duck, colored like

the mallard.—**Round-crested duck**, the hooded merganser.—**Ruddy duck**, the most general name of *Erythroneura valada*: so called from the prevailing reddish color of the adult male, first by A. Wilson, 1814. It has many popular and more or less local names in the United States, derived from some peculiarity of its aspect or habits.—**St. Cuthbert's duck**. See *Cuthbert's duck*.—**Scale-duck**, the red-breasted merganser. [Stratford Lough].—**Scotch duck**, the buffe. Also called *Scotchman*, *Scotch dipper*, *Scotch teal*, G. Trumbull. [North Carolina, U. S.]—**Scoter duck**. See *scoter*.—**Sharp-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. [Rev. C. Newman. (Orkney and Shetland).]—**Shoal-duck**, the American eider. [New England].—**Sleepy duck**, the ruddy duck.—**Sleigh-bell duck**, the American black scoter. G. Trumbull. [Bangsley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Smoking-duck**, the American wild-geese. [For countries].—**Squaw-duck**, the American eider: so called from a locality in Long Island. New York. Giraud, 1844.—**Squaw-duck**, the American eider: a misprint for *squaw-duck*. [De Kay, 1844; Trumbull, 1858].—**Stock-duck**, the mallard.—**Summer duck**, a duck which summers or breeds in a given place or region. Specifically: (a) The wood duck (which see). [U. S.] (b) The garganey or summer teal, *Querquedula cyanus*. [Engl.]—**Surf-duck**, a sea duck of the genus *Mareca*: a scoter; a sea-coot; specifically, *M. peraculata*, inhabiting North America at large, especially eastward, the male of which is black with a white patch on the nose and another on the poll, and the bill pinkish white, orange, and black.—**Swallow-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. [Newman and Richardson, 1841. (Hudson's Bay).]—**To make or play (at) duck and drake**, to make or play ducks and drakes. (a) To cast or shyn a flat stone a piece of slate, etc., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly.

What watered slates are best to make on watery surface duck and drake.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

Duck and Drake is a very silly pastime, though inferior to few in point of antiquity, . . . and was anciently played with flat shells, testularium maritimum, which the boys throw into the water, and the whorlshell rebounded most frequently from the surface below it finally sunk was the conqueror.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 401.

Hence:—(b) To handle or use a thing recklessly, scatter; squander; throw into confusion; with *with or of*.

He (the unscientific etymologist) has now added to his marvellous capacity for philological blundering the power of wandering into the field of comparative philology and of there playing ducks and drakes with the Aryan roots and their permutations.

My fortune is now inherited: a million acquisitions I can make ducks and drakes of it. So don't provoke me.
H. Mackenzie, Man of the World, II. 1.

Tree-duck. (a) Any duck of the genus *Dendrocygna* (which see). (b) The wood duck or summer duck, which breeds in trees. (c) The hooded merganser, so called from breeding in trees. [R. Ridgway. (Indiana, Illinois, U. S.)]

Tufted duck, the ring-necked scoter, *Aythya collaris* or *Fulidula ruficapilla*. A. Wilson.—**Velvet duck**, the velvet or white-winged scoter. [Edwards].—**Wheat-duck**, the American wildgeese. [D. Crary. (Oregon, U. S.)]

Whistle-duck. See *whistling*.—**Whistling duck or coot**, the American black scoter. White-faced duck or teal, the blue-winged teal. See *teal*.—**White-winged surf-duck**, the velvet scoter. [See *scoter*].—**Wild duck**, specifically, the mallard. [Winter duck, the long-tailed duck. U. S.]—**Wood duck**. See *wood duck*.

duck³ (duk), n. [Prob. a familiar use of *duck²*, like *dare*, *chick¹* = *chuck²*, *mouse*, *lamb*, *F. paille*, and other zoological terms of endearment; but cf. Dan. *dukke* = Sw. *docka* = East Fris. *ducke*, *del* = G. *ducke*, etc., a doll, puppet: see *duck²*. Cf. also *dary*.] A sweetheart; a darling: a word of endearment, fondness, or admiration. It is sometimes also applied to things: as, a duck of a bonnet. [Colloq.]

Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap?
My dainty duck, my dearer?
Shak., W. 1. iv. 3 (song)

Prithce goe in my duck. I'll but speak to 'em, And return instantly. [Fletcher, Spanish Curate, II. 2]

duck⁴ (duk), n. [Cf. *D. duck*, linen cloth, a towel, light canvas, = M.G. *dule* = OHG. *tuch*, MHG. *tuch*, G. *tuch*, cloth, = *teel*, *dule*, any cloth or texture, a table-cloth, a towel, = Sw. *duk* = Dan. *dug*, cloth.] 1. A strong linen fabric simply woven without twill, lighter than canvas, and used for small sails, sails for pleasure-boats, and for men's wear. Duck is usually white or unbleached, but is sometimes made in plain colors.—2. A cotton fabric sometimes considered the second grade, for strength and durability, after double-warp (which see, under *warp*).—**Russia duck**, a white linen canvas of fine quality.

duck-ant (duk'ant), n. In Jamaica, a species of *Termes* or white ant, which, according to P. H. Gosse, constructs its nest on the branches or trunks of trees, where clusters of them may be seen forming large, black, round masses, often as big as a hoghead.

duckati, duckatooni. Obsolete forms of *ducat*, *duratium*.

duckbill (duk'bil), n. 1. The duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, a monstrematous oviparous mammal of Australia, having a horny beak like a duck's, whence the name. Also *duck-mole*. See *Ornithorhynchus*.—2. Same as *duck-billed speculum* (which see,



Duckbill, or Duck-billed Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

under *speculum*).—3. [In allusion to the shape of the toe.] A broad-toed shoe of the fifteenth century.

duck-billed (duk'bil), a. Having a bill like a duck's, as that of the *Ornithorhynchus*.—**Duck-billed cat**, the fish *Polystus spatula*, or paddle fish. Also called *spoon-billed cat*.—**Duck-billed speculum**. See *speculum*.

ducker (duk'er), n. [as E. dial. *ducker*, *ducker*, < ME. *duckere*, a ducker, a bird so called, = D. *duker* = OHG. *tühhari*, MHG. *tucker*, (I. *taucher* = Dan. *dukker*, a diver (bird), *dykker*, a plunger, = Sw. *dykare*, a diver.)] 1. One who ducks; a plunger or diver.

They have dyakers, in which the barbs are found, which are fished for by duckers, that dive into the water, at least ten, twenty, or thirty fathom.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 508.

2. A eringer; a fawner.
No, dainty duckers, Up with your three pl'd aprils, your wrought valours.
Shak., and M., Pillaster, iv. 1.

3. A bird that ducks or dives; specifically, the European dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Margillivray. (Local, British).]

duckery (duk'er-i), n.; pl. *duckeries* (-iz). [Cf. *duck²* + *-ery*.] A place for breeding ducks.

Every city and village has fish ponds and duckeries. [Southern China.] U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 15. (1895), p. 584.

ducket¹, n. An obsolete spelling of *ducat*.

ducket², n. A corruption of *duccote*, variant of *duccote*. [Brockett.]

duck-hawk (duk'hák), n. 1. In England, the moor-hazzard or marsh-harrier, *Circus arvensis*.—2. In the United States, the great-footed hawk or peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*: so called from its habitually preying upon ducks. It is very closely related to and not specifically distinct from the peregrine falcon of the old world. It is a bird of great strength and spirit, a true



Duck hawk (*Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*).

the wings and tail are also spotted or barred; the bill is blue-black; the cere and feet are yellow. The duck-hawk is widely but irregularly distributed throughout North America. It nests indifferently on trees, cliffs, or the ground, and usually lays 3 or 4 heavily colored eggs.

ducking¹ (duk'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *duck¹*, v.] 1. The act of plunging or the being plunged into water: as, to get a ducking.

At length, on the 16th of September, we crossed the line in the longitude of 8° west; after which the ceremony of ducking, &c., was usually practised on this occasion, was not omitted.
Cook, Voyages, III. II. 1.

2. The act of bowing stiffly or awkwardly.

For my kneeling down at my entrance, to begin with prayer, and after to proceed with reverence, I did but my duty in that; let him willingly call it crouching or ducking, or what he pleases. [State Trials, Abp. Laud, an. 1640.]

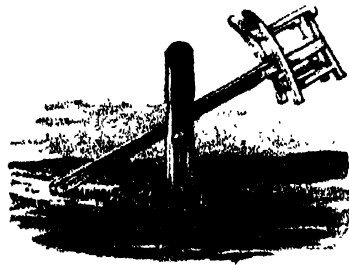
ducking² (duk'ing), n. [Cf. *duck²* + *-ing*.] The sport of shooting wild ducks.

For water service of any kind, and especially for ducking, he [the Chesapeake Bay dog] is the dog par excellence. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, 14, 424.

ducking-gun (duk'ing-gun), *n.* A very heavy fowling-piece used for shooting ducks, and usually mounted upon a fixture in a punt or skiff.

ducking-sink (duk'ing-sink), *n.* A boat used in hunting ducks and other water-fowl.

ducking-stool (duk'ing-stool), *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. They were of different forms, but that most commonly in use consisted of an upright post and a transverse pivoted beam on which



Ducking stool.

the seat was fitted or from which it was suspended by a chain. The ducking stool is mentioned in the Domesday survey; it was extensively in use throughout Great Britain from the fifteenth till the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in one rare case at least, at Loughfoyle was used as recently as 1800. See *ducking-stool*. Also called *outgutter*.

If he be not fain before he dies to eat acorns, let me live with nothing but pellered, and my mouth be made a ducking stool for every scold.

G. Watkins, Mureton of Inmost Marriage, III.

duckins (duk'inz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name in Warwick, England, of the sea-stickle-back, *Sparus vulgaris*.

duckish (duk'ish), *n.* [A dial. transposition of duck.] Dusk. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

duck-legged (duk'leg'ed), *n.* Having short legs, like a duck.

Duck-legged, short-waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tip-toes for a kiss.

Dryden, *l.* of *Juvenal's Satires*, vi.

duckling (duk'ling), *n.* [CME. *dukeling*, *dukeling*; *dukeling*; *dukeling* + *dim.* -*ling*.] A young duck.

I must have my capons
And turkeys brought me in, with my green geese
And ducklings 'till the season

Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, l. 1.

So have I seen, within a pen,

Young ducklings foster'd by a hen

Swift, Progress of Marriage

duck-meat, duck's-meat (duk'-, duk's'met), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Lemna* and *Wolffia*, natural order *Lemnaceae*, plants growing in ditches and shallow water, floating on the surface, and eaten by ducks and geese. See *Lemna*. Also called *duckweed*.

duck-mole (duk'möl), *n.* Same as *duckbill*, 1.

"The duck-mole, on the other hand, lays two eggs at a time, and does not carry them about, but deposits them in her nest, an underground burrow like that of the mole." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII, 600.

duckyot, *n.* [See *decoy*, v.] Same as *decoy*.

duck's-bill (duks'bil), *n.* In printing, a projecting lip (B) of stiff paper or cardboard pasted on the tympan of a hand-press to sustain and keep in place the sheet to be printed.

Duck's-bill bit. See *bit*. **Duck's-bill limpet**. See *limpet*.

duck's-egg (duks'eg), *n.* In cricket, the zero (0) which marks in the score the fact that a side or a player makes nothing; hence, a score of nothing; as, to win a duck's-egg.

duck's-foot (duks'fut), *n.* In some parts of England, the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. The name is said to be given in the United States to the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

duck-shot (duk'shot), *n.* Large shot used for shooting wild ducks.

duck's-meat, *n.* See *duck-meat*.

duck-snipe (duk'snip), *n.* The semipalmated tatter or willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. *Dr. Henry Bryant*, 1839. [Bahamae.]

duckweed (duk'weid), *n.* Same as *duck-meat*.

duck-weight (duk'wat), *n.* A stone figure of a duck, used as a weight in ancient Assyria and Babylonia. It was usually inscribed with a legend giving the name of the king and the value of the weight in minas, as "30 minas, Palace of Irba Merodach, King of Babylon."

Duclair duck. See *duck*.

duct (dukt), *n.* [Also, as *L.* *ductus*; = *OF.* *duit*, *duit*, *duit* = *Pe. ducto* = *It. dutto*, *ductus*, a leading, a conduit-pipe (cf. *aqueduct*,

conduit, *douche*), (*ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct, draw, bring forward, etc. (in a great variety of uses), = *Goth. tiukan* = *OHG. zuhan*, *MIIG. G. zuhen* = *AS. tēon*, draw, > ult. *E. tow*, *tug*; *was toel*, *tug*, *tuck*, etc. The *L. ducere* is the ult. source of very many *E.* words, as *abduce*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *deduce*, *educer*, *inducer*, *introduce*, *produce*, *reduce*, *seduce*, *traduce*, *abduct*, *conduct*, etc., *conduit*, *conduit*, *aqueduct*, *viaduct*, etc., *caduce*, *subduce*, etc., *educate*, etc., *ductile*, etc., *duke*, *doge*, *ducat*, *duchy*, etc.] 1. Leading; guidance; direction; bearing.

According to the duct of this hypothesis

Glanville, Pre existence of Souls, p. 146.

2. Any tube or canal by which a fluid is conducted or conveyed. Specifically (a) In anat., one of the vessels of an animal body by which the blood, chyle, lymph, secretions, etc., are conveyed. See *ductus*.

The little ducts began

To feed thy bones with lime, and ran

Their course, till thou wert also man.

Tennyson, Two Voices

(b) In bot.: (1) A long continuous vessel or canal, formed by a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions. The walls are variously marked by pits and by spiral, annular, or reticulated thickenings, and the cavity may be filled with air or water, or they may be lactiferous. (2) In *bryophytes*, the narrow continuous cells which surround the arches in the leaves of *Sphagnum*.

Aberrant duct of the testis. See *aberrant*.

Acoustic duct. See *acoustic* and *auditory*.

Annular duct. See *annular*.

Archinephric duct, the duct of the archinephron, or primitive kidney.

Arterial duct, *auditory duct*, *branchial duct*. See the adjectives.

Biliary duct, one of the ramified systems of ducts which collect the bile from the liver and by their union form the hepatic duct.

Cystic duct, the duct of the gall bladder conveying bile into the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the hepatic duct in a ductus communis cholechodus.

Duct or canal of Bartholin, one of the ducts of the sublingual gland, running alongside of Wharton's duct, and opening into it or close to its orifice into the mouth.

Duct of Gartner. Same as *Gartnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*).

Duct or canal of Müller (*ductus Müllerii*), the primitive excretory, or passage, in the female from the ovary to the exterior, which subsequently becomes converted, as in mammals, into the Fallopian tube, uterine, etc. One Müllerian duct may be obliterated, or both may persist, in different mammals, or the two may be united in one in most of their extent, giving rise to a single uterus and vagina with a pair of Fallopian tubes.

Duct or canal of Wharton. See *Wharton's duct*, below.

Duct or canal of Wirsung. See *pancreatic duct*.

Ducts or canals of Rivinus (*ductus Riviniani*), those ducts of the sublingual gland which open apart from one another and from Wharton's duct.

Ducts or canals of Stenson, the communication of Jacobson's organ with the buccal cavity.

Efferent duct. Same as *efferent canal* (which see, under *canal*).

Ejaculatory duct or canal. See *ejaculatory duct*.

See ductus ejaculatorius, under *ductus*.

Galactophorous duct, one of the lactiferous ducts of the mammary gland which terminate in the nipple.

Genito-urinary duct. See the extract.

In the Urostele, the vasa efferentia of each testis enter the inner side of the corresponding kidney, and traverse it, leaving its outer side to enter a *peno-urinary duct*, which lies on the outer side of the kidney, ends blindly in front, and opens behind into the cloaca. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 163.

Hepatic duct, the duct of the liver, conveying bile to the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the cystic duct to form the ductus communis cholechodus. It is formed in man of two main branches which issue from the liver at the transverse fissure, one from the right, the other from the left lobe, and unite in one trunk before joining the cystic duct.

All the ducts from the liver and gall bladder are sometimes known as *biliary ducts*, collectively.

Lactiferous duct. Same as *galactophorous duct*.

Lymphatic duct. See *lymphatic*.

Nasal duct, the membranous tube leading from the lacrimal sac to open into the inferior meatus of the nose.

Obliterated duct. See *obliterate*.

Pancreatic duct, the duct of the pancreas, discharging the pancreatic secretion into the intestine.

In man the principal pancreatic duct is also called *duct of Wirsung*.

Parotid duct. Same as *ductus Stenonii* (which see, under *ductus*).

Secondary archinephric duct. See the extract.

In both sexes the products excreted by an apparatus which is homologous with the Mullerian duct, consisting of a canal of varying length and provided with an infundibular orifice, which is attached to the greater (secondary archinephric duct). This takes up the generative products. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (Strana)*, p. 610.

Steno's duct. See *ductus Stenonii*, under *ductus*.

Thoracic duct, the ductus thoracicus, the common trunk of all the lymphatics, excepting those which form the right

lymphatic duct, conveying the great mass of lymph and chyle directly into the venous circulation; so called from its course through the cavity of the thorax. In man this duct is from 15 to 18 inches long; it begins opposite the second lumbar vertebra, by a dilated sac or cyst (the receptaculum chyli or cistern of Pecquet), and runs up to the root of the neck, alongside the vertebral column, passing through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm. It ends in the venous system at or near the junction of the left internal jugular and subclavian veins. It is composed of 3 coats, and is provided with valves. Its caliber varies between that of a crow-quill and of a goose-quill. — **Wharton's or Whartonian duct** (*ductus Whartonii*; named for Thomas Wharton, an English physician, author of "Adenographia," 1666), the duct of the submaxillary gland, conveying saliva into the mouth, about 2 inches long, opening on a papilla at the side of the frenum lingue, or bridle of the tongue. — **Wolfian duct**. See *ductus Wolffii*, under *ductus*.

ductible (duk'ti-bl), *a.* [*L.* as if **ductibilis* (cf. *ML. ductibilis*), *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead; see *duct*.] Capable of being drawn out; ductile. [Rare.]

The purest gold is most ductible.

Feltham, Resolves, II. 2.

ductile (duk'til), *a.* [= *F. ductile* = *Sp. dúctil* = *It. duttil* = *It. duttile*, *ductile*, that may be led, extended, or hammered out thin, < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead; see *duct*.] 1. Susceptible of being led or drawn; tractable; complying; yielding to persuasion or instruction; as, the ductile mind of youth; a ductile people.

The sinful wretch has by her arts defiled

The ductile spirit of my darling child.

Crabbe, Works, IV. 139.

Says he, "while his mind's ductile and plastic,

I'll place him at both boys and Hall,

Where he'll learn all that's new and gymnastic."

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 163.

The overwhelming popularity of "Guzman de Alfarache" rendered this form of fiction so generally welcome in Spain that it made its way into the ductile dream.

Tucknor, Spain, Lit., III. 100.

2. Flexible; pliable.

The ductile rind and leaves of radiant gold.

Dryden, Eneid.

The toughest and most knotty parts of language became ductile at his touch.

Macaulay, Dryden.

3. Capable of being drawn out into wire or threads; as, gold is the most ductile of the metals.

All bodies, ductile and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wire.

Lacoe.

ductilely (duk'til-i), *adv.* In a ductile manner. *Impr. Dict.*

ductileness (duk'til-nēs), *n.* The quality of being ductile; capability of receiving extension by drawing; ductility. [Rare.]

I, when I value gold, may think upon

The ductileness, the application.

Dennis, Elegies, xviii.

ductilimeter (duk-ti-lim'e-tor), *n.* [= *F. ductilimètre*, *ductile*, + *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for showing with precision the ductility of metals.

ductility (duk-ti-l'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. ductilité* = *Sp. ductilidad* = *It. duttilità*, *ductility*, *ductile*, < *L.* as if **ductilitas*, < *ductilis*, ductile; see *ductile*.] 1. That property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, with correlative diminution of their thickness or diameter, without any actual fracture or separation of parts. On this property the wire-drawing of metals depends. It is greatest in gold and least in lead. Mr. Wollaston succeeded in obtaining a wire of platinum only seven of an inch in diameter.

The order of ductility is — Gold, Silver, Platinum, Iron, Copper, Palladium, Aluminum, Zinc, Tin, Lead.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 232.

2. Flexibility; adjustability; ready compliance.

It is to this ductility of the laws that an Englishman owes the freedom he enjoys.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, I.

In none of Dryden's works can be found passages more pathetic and magnificent, greater ductility and energy of language, or a more pleasing and various music.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

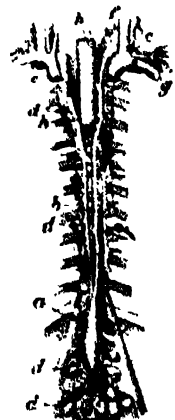
ductionist (duk'ahon), *n.* [*L. ductio* (n.), < *ducere*, pp. of *ducere*, lead; see *duct*.] Leading; guidance.

The but meanly wise and common *ductions* of debilitated nature.

Feltham, Resolves, II. 66.

ductless (dukt'les), *a.* [*L. duct* + *-less*.] Having no duct; as, a ductless gland. The so-called ductless glands of man are four — the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and adrenal. The last is a pair, and the others are single. See *gland*.

ductor (duk'tor), *n.* [*L. ductor*, a leader, < *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead; see *duct*.] 1. A leader. *Sir T. Browne*. — 2. An inking-roller on a printing-press which takes printing-ink from the ink-fountain and conducts it (whence the name)



Human Thoracic Duct and Associated Vessels.

a, receptacle of the chyle, a, trunk of the thoracic duct opening at the root of left innominate vein at junction of left jugular and left subclavian veins; b, right innominate vein; c, d, e, several thoracic and lumbar lymphatic glands; f, a short portion of the esophagus. Two azygos veins run parallel with and on each side of the duct, until the left crosses behind the duct to join the right. The structures represented rest nearly upon the back-bone.

to the distributing-table and rollers. Improperly called *doctor* by many pressmen.

doctor-roller (duk'tor-rô'ler), *n.* Same as *drop-roller*.

ductule (duk'täl), *n.* [*< NL. "ductulus, dim. of L. ductus, a duct: see duct."*] A little duct. [*Rare.*]

As the ductules grow longer and become branched, vascular processes grow in between them.

Poster, Embryology, I. vi. 18.

ductures (duk'tür), *n.* [*< ML. as if "ductura, < L. ductus, pp. of ducere, lead: see duct and -v."*] Guidance; direction.

Interest and design are a kind of force upon the soul, bearing a man oftentimes besides the ducture of his native propensities.

South, Works, VIII. 1

ductus (duk'tus), *n.*; pl. *ductus*. [*L.: see duct.*] In anat., any duct, tube, pipe, canal, or other conduit. [In technical use the Latin form is commonly preserved.]—*Ductus ad nasum* (duct to the nose), the nasal or lacrimal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose.—*Ductus arteriosus*. Same as *arterial duct* (which see, under *arterial*).—*Ductus Belliniani* (duct of Bellini, the excretory tubes of the kidneys).—*Ductus Botalli* (duct of Botalli), a ductus arteriosus between the fourth aortic arch and the fifth; in mammals, the communication which persists during fetal life between the arch of the aorta and the pulmonary artery, on the closure of which passage, after birth, the duct becomes a fibrous cord, the *ligamentum Botalli*. The term is sometimes extended to the corresponding ductus arteriosus of other primitive aortic arches. So named from Leonardo Botalli, of Piedmont, born at Asti about 1580, who described it in 1586.—*Ductus choleochus*, a bile-duct; the common bile-duct. Also called *ductus communis choleochus*. See *choleochus*.—*Ductus cochlearis*, the cochlear canal (which see, under *canal*).—*Ductus Cuvieri* (duct of Cuvier), a short transverse venous trunk, formed on each side of a vertebrate embryo by the junction of anterior and posterior cardinal veins, the primitive anterior or superior vena cava, both of which may persist as two precaval veins, or, as usual in higher Vertebrata, one of which may be more or less obliterated, when a single (right) vena cava superior persists. *Ductus ejaculatorius* (ejaculatory duct), in both *Vertebrata* and many *Invertebrata*, the duct conveying semen from the testicles or associated structures to the canal of the intromittent organ, especially from the seminal vesicles to the urethra.—*Ductus endolymphaticus*, a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear which passes through the aqueductus vestibuli into the cranial cavity, where it terminates in a blind enlargement below the dura mater, the sacculus endolymphaticus. See *labyrinth* and *sacculus vestibuli* under *vestibuli*.—*Ductus Gaertneri*. Same as *Gaertnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*).—*Ductus hepato-entericus*, a bile-duct in general; a ductus choleochus; any excretory duct conveying the hepatic secretion into the intestine.—*Ductus nasolacrimalis*, the membranous tube consisting of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct.—*Ductus oesophagocutaneus*, a duct which places the oesophagus in communication with the bronchial pore and so with the exterior, in some fishes, as the hag, *Myxine*.—*Ductus pneumaticus*, a pneumatic duct; an air-duct or passage placing the cavity of any pneumatic organ in communication with the cavity of the exterior, as the air duct of a fish, in its higher development becoming any of the ordinary air passages of a body, as a windpipe, etc.—*Ductus Rivini* or *Rivini duct*, the duct of Rivinus (which see, under *duct*).—*Ductus Stenonis* (Steno's duct), the duct of the parotid gland, conveying saliva into the mouth; so called from the Danish anatomist Nicolaus Steno, of Copenhagen (1688–80). Also called *parotid duct*.—*Ductus thoracicus* (thoracic duct), the largest lymphatic vessel of the body, conveying chyle directly into the venous circulation. See *chyle* under *duct*.—*Ductus venosus* (venous duct), the communicating vein, in the fetus, between the inferior vena cava and the umbilical vein, obliterated soon after birth.—*Ductus vitellinus*, or *ductus vitello-intestinalis* (vitelline or vitello-intestinal duct), in a vertebrate embryo, the communication between the primitive intestine and the cavity of the yolk-sac or umbilical vesicle.—*Ductus Wirungianus*, the duct of Wirung, the principal pancreatic duct.—*Ductus Wolffii* (Wolffian duct), the excretory duct of the Wolffian body or primitive kidney, in the female soon disappearing (for the most part, in the male becoming the permanent vas deferens, or excretory duct of the testicle. (See also *canal*.)

dudd (dud), *n.* [*< ME. dudde, dudde, a coarse cloak; said to be of Celtic origin. Cf. brat.*] 1. A coarse cloak or mantle.

Dudde, clothe, [*L.*] *amphibulus blivus*.

Prompt Parv, p. 124

Lacerta et pallium Ambriatum, a robe, or a *dudde* or a gown. *Prompt Parv, p. 134*, note (Harl. MS., No. 2257).

dudd, A rag.—3. *pl.* [Formerly also spelled *dudes*, as in Harman's "Caveat" (1567), where the word is erroneously set down as "pedlar's French"—that is, thieves' cant.] Clothes; especially, poor or ragged clothing; tatters: used in contempt. [*Colloq. or humorous.*]

The warrant it was the toe half of her feet and bountith, for she wared (wore) the ilther half on pinners and pearlings; . . . she'll ware t'a on duds and duffers.

Scott, Old Mortality, xiv.

Away I went to sea, with my duds tied in a han'kercher.

Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 54.

At some windows hung lace curtains, Samuel duds at some.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 151.

dudder (dud'er), *v.* [*Var. of dodder² and dudle, q. v.*] 1. *intrans.* To didder or dodder; shiver or tremble.

The windy cold, sure. I dudder and shake like an aspen leaf, every joint of me.

Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, II. 1.

II. trans. To shock with noise; deafen; confuse; confound; amaze. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*] **dudder** (dud'er), *n.* [*< dudder¹, v.*] Confusion; amazement; as, all in a dudder (that is, quite confounded). *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

dudder (dud'er), *n.* [*< dud + -er.*] Same as *dudder¹*.

dudder (dud'er-i), *n.*; *pl.* *dudderies* (-iz). [*< dud + -ery.*] A place where duds or rags are kept for sale. *Genl. Mag.*; *Grass*. [*Colloq. or low.*]

duddest, *n. pl.* Duds. *Pickington, Sermons* (Parker Soc.). [*North. Eng.*]

duddy (dud'i), *a.* [*See, also duddu: < dud + -y.*] Ragged; tattered; having a disreputable appearance.

Nae tawted tyke, though e'er see duddie,
But he wad stan t, as glad to see him.

BURNS, The Two Dogs.

Their goods were contained in certain duddy pokes.

Cutler, in Froide, I. 271.

duddy (dud'i), *n.*; *pl.* *duddies* (-iz). [*Dim. of dud.*] A little rag. *MacKay*.

dude (dud), *n.* [A slang term said to have originated in London, England. It first became known in general colloquial and newspaper use at the time of the so-called "aesthetic" movement in dress and manners, in 1882–3. The term has no antecedent record, and is probably merely one of the spontaneous products of popular slang. There is no known way, even in slang etymology, of "deriving" the term, in the sense used, from *duds* (formerly sometimes spelled *dudde*: see *duct*), clothes, in the sense of "fine clothes"; and the connection, though apparently natural, is highly improbable.] A top or exquisite, characterized by affected refinements of dress, speech, manners, and gait, and a serious mien; hence, by an easy extension, and with loss of contempt, a man given to excessive refinement of fashion in dress.

There was one young man from the West, who would have been flattered with the application of *dude*, so attractive in the fit of his clothes, the manner in which he walked and used his cane and his eyeglass, that Mr. King wanted very much to get him and bring him away in a cage.

C. D. Warner, Their Philosophy, p. 190.

The elderly club-dude may lament the decay of the good old code of honor.

Hunter's Mag., LXVII. 639.

The social *dude* who affects the *hab dress* and the English drawl.

The American, VII. 161.

dudeen (dù-dên'), *n.* [*Of Ir. origin.*] A short tobacco-pipe; a clay pipe with a stem only two or three inches long.

It is not the descendants of the "Mayflower," in short, who are the representative Americans of the present day; it is the Mills and the Pats, the Hannes and the Willams, redolent still of the *dudeen* and the *gan'kerent* barrel.

The Centinel, XXXV. 507.

dudeism (dù'dizm), *n.* See *dudism*.

dudgeon (duj'on), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. also dudge, dudge, Se. dudge; < ME. dojon, dojon, dogon (as a noun: see def. 3 and quot.); perhaps, through an unrecorded OE. *dojan, *dogan, dim. of OE. (and F.) dague = Pr. Cat. daga = It. daga, dial. daga (ML. daga), a stave (of a hoghead or other cask), < MD. dagghe, D. duig = MHG. dagg, G. dauge, a stave; further origin unknown.*] 1. *n.* It. A stave of a barrel or cask. [Recorded only in the compound *dudgeon-tree*: see def. 2 and *dudgeon-tree*.]—2. Wood for staves: same as *dudgeon-tree*. *Jameson*. [*Scotch.*]—3. Some kind of wood having a mottled grain; or the wooden hilt of a dagger, ornamented with graven lines.

Romney (1. c.), run, as Ross interwove as *dajoun* or *maser* (simple: see *maser* or *other* 1st).

Prompt Parv, p. 49.

4. The hilt of a dagger. See *dudgeon hilt*.

And on thy blade and dudgeon points of blood.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 1.

5. A dagger. See *dudgeon-dagger*.

II. a. Ornamented with graven lines; full of wavy lines; curiously veined or mottled.

Now for the box tree . . . set some bath it was graven
crippled damask war, and never lost about the root, the
which is *dudgeon* and full of work.

Holland Tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

dudgeon (duj'on), *n.* [*By aphorism from the orig. form *endupne*, appar. < W. *endupne, < en-, an enhancing prefix, + dypne, make, resentment. Cf. dypnan, a year, dygan, hatred, Corn. dychan, dychan, grief, sorrow.*] A feeling of offense; resentment; sullen anger; ill will; discord.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing a letter to him (Wolsey), subscribed Your Brother William of Canterbury; he took it in great *dudgeon* to be termed his Brother.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 265.

I drink it to thee in *dudgeon* and hostility.

Scott.

Mrs. W. was in high *dudgeon*; her heels clattered on the red-tiled floor, and she whisked about the house like a pumpled pea upon a drum-head.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 307.

dudgeon (duj'on), *a.* [*Origin uncertain: ME. daron, explained by L. degener, degenerate, worthless, occurs in "Prompt Parv." (p. 125) in the alphabetical place of and appar. intended for "dogon, down, but another manuscript has in the same place "doion, dogena" (p. 436), which seems to refer to *dudgeon*, the hilt of a dagger: see *dudgeon*.] Rude; unpolished.*

By my troth, though I am plain and *dudgeon*,
I would not be an ass.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, II. 1.

dudgeon-dagger (duj'on-dag'er), *n.* A dagger having an ornamental hilt of wood; hence, a dagger of any sort, but especially one carried by a civilian, and not a weapon of war.

An his justice be as short as his memory,
A *dudgeon dagger* will serve him to mow down sin withall.

Beau. and Fl., Comorb, v. 1.

dudgeon-haft (duj'on-haft), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also dudgeon haft; < dudgeon + haft.*] The haft or hilt of a dagger ornamented with graven lines.

A *dudgeon haft* of a dagger, [*F.*] *dague a toeltes*.

Sharnood.

dudgeon-tree, *n.* [*See, dudgeon-tree; < dudgeon + tree.*] Wood for staves. *Jameson*. [*Scotch.*]

dudish (du'dish), *a.* Like a dude.

dudism (du'dizm), *n.* [*< dude + -ism.*] The dress, manners, and social peculiarities of the class known as *dudes*.

I suppose it to be the effluence of that pseudo-scientism which has had other outcome in *son flowers*, and *dudeism* and *every quib*, and crushed strawberry thus.

W. G. Mitchell, Round Together.

Dudley limestone, trilobite. See *limestone, trilobite*.

dudman (dud'man), *n.*; *pl.* *dudmen* (-men). [*< dud + man.*] A rag man, or a man made of rags; that is, a scavenger made of old garments. *MacKay*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

due (du), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E. also de; < ME. dar, dwe, dwer, < OE. du, deut, m., dewe, 1. mod. F. dû, m., due, f. (pp. of devoir: see devere, devere), = It. debito, < ML. as if *debitus for L. debitus, owed (neut. debitum, fem. debita, a thing due or owed, a debt), pp. of debere (> It. dovere = F. devoir, etc.), owe; see debt.*] 1. *a.* 1. Owed; payable as an obligation; that may be demanded as a debt; as, the interest falls due next month.

The penalty,

Which here appears (th) due upon the bond

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Then there was Computation made, what was due to the King of Great Britain, and the Lady Elizabeth.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

In another [description] there is a sort of table of the fees or salaries due to the several officers who were employed about the games.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 71.

2. Owing by right of circumstances or condition; that ought to be given or rendered; proper to be conferred or devoted; as, to receive one with due honor or courtesy.

Be thou to every man that is due,

As thou wouldst be due to thee

Hyperion to Virginia, etc. (E. E. T. 8.), p. 63.

We receive the due reward of our doings. *Lake* (1811) 41

Happless the lad whose mind such dreams invade
And who to verse his talents due to trade.

Croft.

With dirges due in sad array,
Slow through the churchyard path we saw him borne.

Gray, Elegy.

3. According to requirement or need; suitable to the case; determinate; settled; exact; as, he arrived in due time or course.

Many days he endured, all in due pen

And had rest in his reward right to his death

Instruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8.), I. 13290.

They cannot nor are not able to make any due proofs of our letters of request.

Hastings's Voyages, I. 211.

Last of all he was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time.

I. or xv. 5.

To ask your patience,

If too much zeal hath carried him aside

From the due path. *B. Jonson, Alchemist III. 2.*

4. That is to be expected or looked for; under engagement as to time; promised; as, the train is due at noon; he is due in New York to-morrow.—5. Owing; attributable, as to cause or origin; assignable; followed by to; as, the delay was due to an accident.

This effect is *due* to the attraction of the sun and moon.
J. D. Forbes.

In the mind of the savage every effect is believed to be due to a special worker, because special workers have been observed to produce effects in a multitude of instances.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 330.

That which is most characteristic of us (Americans) is unmistakably a political education due to English origin and English growth.
Stillé, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 191.

6. In law: (a) Owing, irrespective of whether the time of payment has arrived: as, money is said to be *due* to creditors although not yet payable. (b) Presently payable; already matured: as, a note is said to be *due* on the third day of grace. **Due and payable**, said of a subsisting debt the time for payment of which has arrived. **Due notice, due diligence**, such as the law requires under the circumstances. — **Due process of law**, in Amer. const. law, the due course of legal proceedings according to those rules and forms which have been established for the protection of private rights. Constitutional provisions securing to citizens due process of law imply judicial proceeding with opportunity to be heard, as distinguished from a legislative act. They refer generally to those processes which the American law inherited from the English common law, as part of the law of the land secured by Magna Charta; but they may include any new form of legal proceeding devised and sanctioned by legislative act, provided it be consonant with the recognized general principles of liberty and justice.

II. n. 1. That which is owed; that which is required by an obligation of any kind, as by contract, by law, or by official, social, or religious relations, etc.; a debt; an obligation.

And unto me addom that is my *due*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 56.

I'll give thee thy *due*, thou hast paid all there.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., 1. 2.

Measuring thy course, fair Stream! at length I pay
To my life's neighbor *due* of neighborhood
Wordsworth, *The River Eden, Cumberland*.

For I am but an earthly Muse,
And owning but a little art,
To lull with song an aching heart,
And render human love his *due*.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xxvii.

Specifically — 2. Any toll, tribute, fee, or other legal exaction: as, custom-house *dues*; excise *dues*.

Men that clove the soil,

Sow the seed, and reap the harvest with enduring toil,
Storing yearly little *dues* of wheat and wine and oil
Tennyson, *The Lotus Eaters* (Choric Song).

3. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due* . . .
I keep.
Milton, *P. L.*, II. 800.

Easter dues. See *Easter*. For a full *due* (naut.), so that it need not be done again.

The stays and then the shrouds are set up for a full *due*.
Lucy, *Seamanship*, p. 116.

Sound dues, a toll or tribute levied by Denmark from an early date (it is mentioned as early as 1319) until 1857, on merchant vessels passing through the Sound between Denmark and Sweden. These dues were an important source of revenue for Denmark; they were sometimes partially suspended, were regulated by various treaties, and continued until abolished for a compensation fixed by treaty with the maritime nations. — To give the devil his *due*. See *devil*.

due¹ (dū), adv. [*< due, a.*] Directly; exactly: only with reference to the points of the compass: as, a *due* east course.

Due west it rises from this shrubby point

Milton, *Comus*, l. 300.

The Danube descends upon the Euxine in a long line running *due* south.
De Quincey, *Herodotus*.

due², v. t. [Early mod. E. also *deue*; *< ME. duen*, by apheresis from *enduen*, *endeven*, *endowen*: see *endue²*, *endow*.] To endue; endow.

For Frances founded him [religious orders] nought to fawn on that wise.

So Domylik *due* him never swiche drynkers to worthe [become].
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 776.

This is the latest glory of thy praise.

That I, thy enemy, *due* thee withal.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

due-bill (dū'bil), n. A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement.

due corde (dū'e kōr'do). [*It.*: *due*, fem. of *duo*, *< L. duo = E. two*; *corde*, pl. of *corda*, *< L. chorda*, cord, chord; see *chord*.] Two strings: in music, a direction to play the same note simultaneously on two strings of any instrument of the violin class.

due-distant (dū'dis tant), a. Situated at a suitable distance. [A nonce-word.]

A seat, soft spread with furr'd spoils, prepare;

Due-distant, for us both to speak and hear

Pope, *Odyssey*, vi.

dueful (dū'fūl), a. [Formerly also *deuful*; *< due¹ + -ful*.] Fit; becoming.

But thee, O Jove! no equal Judge I deem,

Of my desert, or of my *dueful* Right.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 33.

duel (dū'el), n. [= D. *Dan. duel* = G. *Sw. duell*, *< F. ducl*, *< It. duello* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. *duello*, *< ML. duellum*, lit. a combat between two, a restored form of *L. bellum*, OL. *duellum*, war (see *bellicose*, etc.), *< duo* = E. *two*.] 1. A single combat; specifically, a premeditated and prearranged combat between two persons with deadly weapons, and usually in the presence of at least two witnesses, called *seconds*, for the purpose of deciding a quarrel, avenging an insult, or clearing the honor of one of the combatants, or of some third party whose cause he champions. The origin of the modern practice of dueling was doubtless the judicial combat or wager of battle resorted to in the middle ages as a means of settling disputes. The practice was formerly common, but has generally been suppressed by adverse public opinion in civilized countries. — In England and the United States dueling is illegal, death resulting from this cause being regarded as murder; no matter how fair the combat may have been; and the *seconds* are liable to severe punishment as accessories. *Deliberate dueling* is where both parties meet avowedly with intent to murder. In law the offense of dueling consists in the invitation to fight; and the crime is complete on the delivery of a challenge.

They then advanced to fight the *duel*

With swords of tempered steel

See *Hughie Blair* (Child's Ballads, III. 258).

A certain Saracen . . . challenged the stoutest Christian of all the army to a *duel*.
Corcoran, *Crucifixes*, I. 119.

Modern war, with its innumerable rules, regulations, limitations and refinements, is the *Duel* of Nations.
Sumner, *Cambridge*, Aug. 27, 1846.

A *duel* is a fighting together of two persons, by previous consent, and with deadly weapons, to settle some antecedent quarrel.
2 *Harper*, *Cr. L.* (7th ed.), 313.

2. Any fight or contest between two parties; especially, a military contest between parties representing the same arm of the service.

The Son of God,

Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom belshish with a

Milton, *P. R.*, l. 174.

The long-range artillery *duels* so popular at one time in the war.
The Century, XXXVI. 104.

duel (dū'el), v.; pret. and pp. *duelled*, *duelled*, pp. *dueling*, *duelling*. [= D. *duellere* = G. *duellern* = Dan. *duellere* = Sw. *duellera*; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To engage in single combat; fight a *duel*.

With the king of France *duelled* he

Metrical Romances, III. 237.

II. *trans.* To meet and fight in a *duel*; overcome or kill in a *duel*.

Who, single combatant,

Duelled their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army.
Milton, *S. A.*, l. 315.

He must at length, poor man! the dully of old age at home, when here he might so fashionably and gently, long before that time, have been a *duell'd* or *duell'd* into another world.
South, *Works*, II. vi.

The stage on which St. George *duelled* and killed the dragon
Maunderell.

dueler¹, duellert (dū'el-er), n. A combatant in single fight; a *duelist*.

You may also see the hope and support of many a flourishing family untimely cut off by a sword of a drunken *dueler*, in vindication of something that he mischiefs his honour.
South, *Works*, VI. iii.

dueling, duelling (dū'el-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *duel*, v.] The fighting of a *duel*; the practice of fighting *duels*.

duelist, duellist (dū'el-ist), n. [= D. *duellist*, *< F. duelliste* = Sp. *duellista* = Pg. *It. duellista*; as *duel* + *-ist*.] One who fights in single combat; one who practices or promotes the practice of dueling.

You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another, but who, sir, is the difference between a *duelist* who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security?
Goldsmith, *Vicar*.

duello (dū-el'lo), n. [*< It. duello*: see *duel*.] 1. A *duel*; a single combat.

This being well forc'd, and urg'd, may have the power
To move most valiant to take kicks in time,
And spurn out the *duellists* out of the kingdom
Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, III. 1.

2. The art or practice of dueling; or the code of laws which regulate it.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it.

Shak., *T. N.*, III. 4.

duelsome (dū'el-sum), a. [*< duel* + *-some*.] Inclined or given to dueling; eager or ready to fight *duels*. [Rare.]

Incidentally *duelsome* on his own account, he is for others the most acute and peaceable counsellor in the world.
Thackeray, *Paris Sketch Book*, II.

duena (dū-ā'nyā), n. [Sp.] See *duenna*.
dueness (dū'nes), n. [*< duen* + *-ness*.] Fittness; propriety; due quality. [Rare.]

That *dueness*, that debt (as I may call it), that obligation, which, according to the law of nature, is a way of meeting and comeliness, it was fit for God as a creator to deal with a creature.
Goodwin, *Works*, I. II. 126.

duenna (dū-en'ā), n. [Sp., formerly *duenna*; now spelled *duena*, vernacular form of *duca*, mistress, lady (fem. corresponding to *maestro*, master, *don*, sir), *< L. domina*, mistress, fem. of *dominus*, master: see *dominus*, *doma²*, *domna*, etc.] 1. The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain. — 2. An elderly woman holding a middle station between a governess and a companion, appointed to take charge of the girls of a Spanish family.

How could I know so little of myself when I sent my *duenna* to forbid your coming more under my ladies?

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, *Blackburner's Tale*.

3. Any elderly woman who is employed to guard a younger; a governess; a chaperon.

You are getting so very pretty that you absolutely need a *duenna*.
Hatchcock, *Bithedale Romance*, II.

duet (dū-et'), n. [Also, as *It.*, *duetto*; = D. *Dan. duet* = G. *Sw. duett* = Sp. *dueto* = Pg. *duetto*, *< It. duetto*, *< duo*, *< L. duo* = E. *two*.] A musical composition either for two voices or for two instruments, and either with or without accompaniment.

duet¹, n. A Middle English form of *duet*.
duettino (dū-et-tē'no), n. [*It.*, dim. of *duetto*, *duet*.] A short, unpretentious duet.

Artists and *duettinos* succeed each other.

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, p. 322.

duetto (dū-et'tō), n. [*It.*: see *duet*.] A duet.
Scott, *Monastery*, xviii.

due volte (dū'e vōl'te). [*It.*: *due*, fem. of *duo*, *< L. duo* = E. *two*; *volte*, pl. of *volta*, turn: see *vault*, n.] Two times; twice: a direction in musical compositions.

duff¹ (dūf), n. [Another form of *dough* (with *f* *< gh*, as in *draught* = *draught*, *dwarf*, etc.): see *dough*.] 1. Dough; paste of bread. (Prov. Eng.) — 2. Naut., a stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag or cloth: as, sailors' plum *duff*.

The crew . . . are allowed [on Sunday] a pudding, or, as it is called, a *duff*. This is nothing more than flour boiled with water, and eaten with molasses.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 19.

3. Vegetable growth covering forest-ground. [Local, U. S.]

This *duff* (composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc.) has the power of holding water almost equal to the sponge, and, when it is thoroughly dry, burns like punk, without a blaze.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 282.

I have seen the smoke from fires in the *duff* even after the snow has fallen

Rep. of Forest Commission of State of New York, 1886, [p. 102.]

4. Fine coal.

duff² (dūf), v. i. [Scotch.] In golf, to hit the ground behind the ball.

duffar, n. Same as *duffer²*, *duffart*.

duffart (dūf'art), n. and a. [See also *dowfart*, *dowfart*, *< duff*, q. v., + *-art*, *-ard*.] I. n. A dull, stupid fellow.

II. a. Stupid; dull; spiritless.

duff-day (dūf'dā), n. The day on which *duff* is served on board ship; Sunday.

duffel, n. and a. See *duffle*.

duffer¹ (dūf'er), n. [Origin obscure.] 1. A puddler; specifically, one who sells women's clothes.

A class of persons termed "*duffers*," "*packmen*," or "*scotchmen*," and sometimes "*tallymen*," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered, but who, carrying no goods for immediate sale, were not within the scope of the existing charge, were in 1861 brought within the charge by special enactment and rendered liable to duty. These *duffers* were numerous in Cornwall.
S. Dowell, *Hist. Taxation*, III. 33.

2. A hawker of cheap, flashy, and professedly smuggled articles; a hawker of sham jewelry. [Eng. in both uses.]

duffer² (dūf'er), n. [Appar. a var. of *duffart*, q. v.] A stupid, dull, plodding person; a *logy*; a person who only seemingly discharges the functions of his position; a dawdling, useless character: as, the board consists entirely of old *duffers*.

Duffers (if I may use a slang term which has now become classical, and which has no exact equivalent in English proper) are generally methodical and old. *Facet* certainly was a *duffer*.
Hood.

"And do you get \$300 for a small picture?" Mackenzie asked severely. "Well, no," Johnny said, with a laugh, "but then I am a *duffer*."

W. Black, *Princess of Thule*, xiv.

The snob the cad, the prig, the *duffer* — *du Mackenzie* has given us a thousand times the portrait of such a specimen. No one has done the *duffer* so well.

H. James, Jr., *The Century*, XLVI. 24.

duffle, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duffel*.
duffling (duf'ling), *n.* In *angling*, the body of an artificial fly.
duffel (duf'el), *n.* and *a.* (< D. *duffel* = L. *duffel*, a kind of coarse, thick, shaggy woolen cloth, = W. Flem. *duffel*, any shaggy material for wrapping up; cf. *duffelen*, wrap up, < *duffel*, a bundle or bunch (of rags, hay, straw, etc.) (Wedgwood). Usually referred to *duffel*, a town near Antwerp.] I. *n.* 1. A coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap or frize, generally knotted or tufted.
 And let it be of duffel grey
 As warm a cloak as man can sell.
 Wordsworth, *Allice Fell*.
 They secured to one corporation the monopoly to continue to introduce . . . trade guns, fishing and trapping gear, calico, duffel, and gowaws.
 W. Barrow, *Oregon*, p. 89.

2. *a.* Baggage; supplies; specifically, a sportsman's or camper's outfit.
 Every one has gone to his chosen ground with too much impedimenta, too much duffel.
 G. W. Sears, *Woodcraft*, p. 4.

II. *a.* Made of duffel.
 She was going . . . to buy a brand-new duffel cloak.
 Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, II.

dufoil (du'foil), *n.* and *a.* (< L. *duo* (= E. *two*) + E. *foil*, < L. *folium*, a leaf. Cf. *trefoil*, etc.) I. *n.* In *her.*, a head of two leaves growing out of a stem. Otherwise called *trifol*.
 II. *a.* In *her.*, having only two leaves.

dufrénite (du-fren'it), *n.* [From the French mineralogist P. A. Dufrénoy (1792-1857).] A native hydrous iron phosphate, generally massive with radiated fibrous structure. It has a dark-green color, but changes on exposure to yellow or brown.

dufrénoyite (du-fre-nol'zit), *n.* (< *Dufrénoy* (see *duf*) + *-ite*). A sulphid of arsenic and lead, found in small prismatic crystals of a lead-gray color in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland; named for the French mineralogist P. A. Dufrénoy.

duge (dug), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dugge*; cf. E. dial. *ducky*, *ducky*, the female breast; prob. ult. connected with Sw. *dägga* = Dan. *dagge*, suckle. See *dairy*, *degl*.] The pap or nipple of a woman or a female animal; the breast, with reference to suckling. It is now applied to that of a human female only in contempt.

It was a faithless squire that was the source
 Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears,
 With whom, from tender days of common nurture
 At once I was up brought.
 Spencer, *F. Q.*
 She wildly breaketh from their strict embrace,
 Like a milk doe, whose swelling *duge* do ache,
 Heaving to feed her fawn hid in some brake.
 Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 875.

duge (dug), *n.* Preterit and past participle of *dig*.
duhong (du'gong), *n.* [Also *duyong*; < Malay *duyong*, Javanese *duyung*.] A large aquatic herbivorous mammal of the order *Sirenia*, *Halicore dugong*, of the Indian seas. In general configuration it resembles a cetacean, having a tapering fish-like body ending in flukes like a whale's, with two fore



Dugong, *Halicore dugong*

flippers and no hind limbs. It is known to attain a length of 7 or 8 feet, and is said to be sometimes much longer. The flesh is edible, and not unlike beef. Other products of the dugong are leather, ivory, and oil. The dugong and the manatee, of the old and new world respectively, are the best-known sirenia, and leading living representatives of the order *Sirenia* (which see). They may have contributed to the myth of the mermaid. See *Halicore*.

dugon (dug'ant), *n.* 1. A boat consisting of a log with the interior dug out or hollowed. It is a common form of the primitive canoe.

Our boat was a very unmade dug-out with no out-riggers, to which we could not dare to beguile a part of the way to sleep, for fear of capsizing it by an unguarded move ment.
 H. O. Forbes, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 284.

The sun was just rising, as a man stepped from his slender dug-out and drew half its length out upon the very bank of a pretty bay.
 O. W. Cable, *The Century*, XXXV, 30.

2. A shelter or rough kind of house excavated in the ground, or more generally in the face of a bluff or bank. Whole dugouts are entirely excavated; half dugouts are partly excavated and partly built of logs. The latter kind is frequently used in Montana for dwellings; the whole dugouts are chiefly built for storing the crops and other things and as a refuge from cyclones and tornadoes. [Western U. S.]

The small outlying camps are often tents or more dug-outs in the ground. T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV, 498.
 People must resort to dug-outs and cellar caves.
 Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI, 250

Dugungus, *n.* [NL. (Tiedmann), < *dugong*, q. v.] A genus of sirenians; same as *Halicore*. Also called *Platystomus*.

dug-way (dug'wä), *n.* A way dug along a precipitous place otherwise impassable; a road constructed for the passage of vehicles on the side of a very steep hill, along a bold river-front, etc. [Western U. S.]

dui- [Accom. form of Skt. *dui* (= E. *two*), < *du* = L. *duo* = E. *two*; noting a supposed second following element.] A prefix attached to the name of a chemical element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element, which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is attached and next but one to it. For instance, *dui fluorine* is the name of a supposed element not yet discovered, belonging in the same group as fluorine and separated from it in the group by manganese.

Dujardinia (du-jär-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Dujardin.] A genus of chetopodous annelids, of the family *Syllidae*.

duke (duk), *n.* (< ME. *duke*, *duke*, *duk*, *duc*, *duke*, *duke*, < OF. *duc*, *ducs*, *dux*, F. *duc* = Sp. *duque* = It. *duca* (Venetian *doge*; see *doge*) = MGr. *duxi*; < L. *dux* (duc), a leader, general, ML. a duke, < L. *duces*, lead; see *duct*. Cf. G. *herzog* = D. *herzog* = Dan. *herzog* = Sw. *hertig*, a duke; = AS. *heretoga*, a general, lit. 'army-leader'; the second element (< *-zog*, AS. *-topi*) being ult. akin to L. *dux*, as above. Cf. *duchess*, *duchy*, *ducat*, etc.) 1. A chief; a prince; a commander; a leader; as, "the duke of Edom," Ex. xv, 15.

"What lord art thou?" quoth Lucifer, a voys aloud seyde.
 "The lord of myght and of mayne, that made alle thynges."
 Duke of this dynasty place, a new vnde the gates.
 Piers Plowman (C), xvi, 265.

With yune the Cite were byrnt n on defensible, that of the Duke made grete joye when the hym sang.
 Meville, *E. I. 4*, B, 188.

Hannibal, duke of Carthage. See *T. Rhod*.

2. In Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, a hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below that of *prince*, but in some instances a sovereign title, as in those of the dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, Lorraine, etc. (see *duke*, *duke's*), or borne as his distinguishing title by a prince of the blood royal. The first English duke was Edward the Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall in 1337. Dukes, when British peers, sit in the House of Lords by right of birth. Scotch and Irish dukes have a right of election to it, in common with other peers of those countries, in certain proportions. In other countries, except Germany (see below), the title conveys no prescriptive political power. In Great Britain a duke's coronet consists of a richly chased gold circlet, having on its upper edge eight strawberry leaves, with or without a cap of crimson velvet, closed at the top with a gold tassel, lined with silver net, and turned up with ermine.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence.
 Third son to the third Edward king of England.
 Shak., *1 Hen VI*, II, 4.

Next in rank (to the sovereign) among the lords temporal were the dukes. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, I, 478.

3. A sovereign prince, the ruler of a state called a *duchy*. In the middle ages, on the continent of Europe, all dukes were hereditary territorial rulers, generally in subordination to a king or an emperor, though often independent; now only German dukes retain that status and of these there are but five, those of Anhalt, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen. Mod. d. and Parma, in Italy, were ruled by sovereign dukes until their incorporation with the kingdom of Italy in 1846.

4. A name of the great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*, called *grand-duc* by the French. — 5. *pl.* The fluke. [Slang.] Duke of Exeter's daughter. See *brake*, 12. — Duke palatine. See *pala*.
 Now — To dine with Duke Humphrey. See *dine*.

duke (duk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duked*, *ppr.* *duking*. (< *duke*, *n.*) To play the duke. [Rare.]

Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence.
 Shak., *M. for M.*, III, 2.

duke, *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *duck*.

Three days in dub among the dukes
 He did with dirt him hyde.
 Beaumont and Fletcher, *1 Hen VI*, v, 1.

dukedom (duk'dum), *n.* (< *duke* + *-dom*). 1. The jurisdiction, territory, or possessions of a duke.

Is not a dukedom, sir, a goodly gift?
 Shak., *1 Hen VI*, v, 1.

Edward III founded the dukedom of Cornwall as the perpetual dignity of the king's eldest son and heir apparent.
 Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, I, 478.

2. The rank or quality of a duke.

dukeling (duk'ling), *n.* (< *duke* + *-ling*). A petty, mean, insignificant, or mock duke.

This dukeling mushroom
 Hath doubtless charmed the king.
 Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, II, 3.

dukely (duk'li), *a.* (< *duke* + *-ly*). Becoming a duke. [Slang.]

dukery (du'kë-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *dukeries* (-iz). (< *duke* + *-ery*). A ducal territory, or a duke's seat; as, the *Dukeries* (a group of ducal seats in Nottinghamshire, England). *Ducies*. [Humorous.]

The Albertine line, electoral though it now was, made apauques, subdivisions, unintelligible little dukies and dukeries of a similar kind.
 Currier, *Misc.*, IV, 280.

England is not a dukery. Nineteenth Century.

dukeship (duk'ship), *n.* (< *duke* + *-ship*). The state or dignity of a duke.

Will your dukeship
 Sit down and eat some sugar-plums?
 Massinger, *Great Duke of Florence*, IV, 2.

duke's-meat, *n.* Same as *duck-meat*.

dukeess, *n.* [ME. *dukes*, a var. of *duches*; see *duchess*.] A duchess.

Dukhoborts (dû-kô-bôrt'si), *n. pl.* [Russ. *dukhobortsy*, *pl.* *dukhoborts*, one who wrestling against the Holy Ghost (*dukhoboratsa*, a sect of such persons), < *dukhin*, spirit (*Negativ* *Dukha*, Holy Ghost), < *boratsa*, a contender, wrestler, < *borati*, overcome, roll, contend, wrestle, fight.] A fanatical Russian sect founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by a soldier named Procopius Iouppin, who pretended to make known the true spirit of Christianity, then long lost. They have no sacred places of worship, observe no holy days, reject the use of images and all rites and ceremonies, have no ordained clergy, and do not acknowledge the divinity of Christ or the authority of the Scriptures, to which they owe, in so far as they accept them, a mystical interpretation. They were removed to the Caucasus in 1861 and subsequent years. As a result of Russian oppression, over seven thousand of them migrated to Canada in 1890.

dulcamara (dul-ka-mä'ra), *n.* [= F. *doucoumère* = Sp. *dulcamara*, *dulcamara*, < Pg. *It. dulcamara*, < NL. *dulcamara*, lit. bitter-sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *amarus*, bitter.] A pharmaceutical name for the bitter-sweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a common hedge-plant through Europe and the Mediterranean region, and naturalized in the United States. The root and twigs have a peculiar bitter-sweet taste, and have been used in decoction for the cure of diseases of the skin.

dulcamarin (dul-ka-mä'rin), *n.* [= F. *dulcamarine*; as *dulcamara* + *-in*.] A glucoside obtained from the *Solanum Dulcamara* or bitter-sweet, forming a yellow, transparent, resinous mass, readily soluble in alcohol, sparingly so in ether, and very slightly soluble in water.

dulcarnon, *n.* A word occurring in the phrase to be at dulcarnon—that is, to be at a loss, to be uncertain what course to take. It is found in the following passage from Chaucer:

"I am, til that me be to mynde wende,
 At dulcarnon, right at my wylow ende.
 And Pandarus, "Ye, yee, will ye here?
 I am at dulcarnon, for wretched he thought I was,
 For very hard, or other wylful teches."
 Trivulz, III, 931.

Dulcarnon represents the Arabic *dhu 'l-karnayn* 'lord of the two horns' a name applied to Alexander, either because he located himself the son of Jupiter Ammon and therefore had his coins stamped with horned images, or, as some say, because he had in his power the eastern and western world, signified in the two horns. (Golden's Preface to Dryden's *Polyolbion*.) But the epithet was also applied to the 47th proposition of Euclid, in which the squares of the two sides of the right angled triangle stand out something like two horns. This proposition was confounded by Chaucer with the 4th proposition, the



Bitter-sweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*)



Coronet of an English Duke

famous pons asinorum. This, for some reason, was in the middle ages termed *Plafaga*, which is explained as meaning "flight of the miserable," or, as Chaucer renders it, "dumyng of wrecches." It was supposed to be derived from *elagi*, meaning miserable, and this latter was itself derived from *eleghis*, meaning sorrow. The passage from Chaucer was first thus explained in the *London Athenaeum*, Sept. 24, 1871, p. 383.

dulce (duls), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the orig. L.; early mod. E. *douler*, earlier *douce*, < ME. *douce*, *dance*, sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; see *douce*.] **I. a.** Sweet; pleasant; soothing.

Nevertheless with much *dulce* and gentle forms they make their reason as violent and as vehement one against the other as they may ordinarily.

Quoted in *Stubbs's Const. Hist.*, § 413.

II. n. Sweet wine; must. See the extract.

Sweetness is imparted by the addition of "dulse,"—that is, must, frequently made from grapes dried for some days in the sun. *Enc. Dict.*, IV. 939.

dulcet, *v. t.* [*dulce*, *a.*] To make sweet; render pleasant; soothe.

Reverus . . . (because he would not leave an enemy behind at his back) . . . wisely and with good foresight dulceth and kindly intreateth the men.

Holland, tr. of Candide's Britain, p. 68.

dulceness (duls'nēs), *n.* [**dulce*, *a.* (see *douce*, *a.*); < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ness*.] Sweetness; pleasantness.

Too much *dulceness*, goodness, and facility of nature.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 334.

dulcet (dul'set), *a.* and *n.* [Altered, after L. *dulcis*, from ME. *doucet*, sweet, < OF. *doucet*, *F. doucet* (= Fr. *doucet*, *doucet*), dim. of *doux*, fem. *douce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet. Cf. *doucet*.] **I. a.** 1. Sweet to the sense, especially of taste; luscious; exquisite; also, melodious; harmonious.

Dainty lays and dulcet melody. *Spenser*.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an exhalation, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet.

Milton, P. L., l. 712.

So mild and dulcet as the flesh of young pigs.

Lamb, Roast Pig.

2. Agreeable to the mind.

They have . . . styled poetry a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy. *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

II. n. The sweetbread.

These stagg upbreking they slit to the *dulcet* or luche. *Stanhurst, Eccl.*, l. 218.

lulcetness (dul'set-nēs), *n.* Sweetness.

Be it so that there were no commodities mingled with the commodities; yet as I before have said, the brevity and short time that we have to use them should manage their *dulcetness*.

J. Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc.), I. 338.

lulciant, *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *dulcian* = OF. *douçaine*, *douçaine*, *douçaine*, also *douçaine*, *douçaine*, a flute, < Sp. *dulciana* = Pg. *dulciana*, *dogaña*, *dogaña*, < ML. *dulciana*, a kind of bassoon, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; see *dulce*.] A small bassoon.

lulciana (dul'si-an'i), *n.* [ML., a kind of bassoon: see *dulcian*.] In organ-building, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, and giving thin, incisive, somewhat string-like tones. The word was formerly applied to a reed stop of delicate tone. See *dulcian*. Also called *dolcan*.

lulcification (dul'si-n-kä'shon), *n.* [= F. *dulcification* = Sp. *dulcificación* = Pg. *dulcificação* = It. *dolcificazione*, < L. as if **dulcificatio* (n), < *dulcificare*, sweeten; see *dulcify*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

lulciferous (dul'si-fē-us), *a.* [**dulciferus*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ferus*, flow.] Flowing sweetly. *Bailey*, 1727.

lulcify (dul'si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dulcified*, ppr. *dulcifying*. [**dulcifyer*, < L. *dulcificare*, sweeten, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *ferere*, make.]

1. To sweeten; in old chemistry, to free from corrosive and sharp-tasting admixtures; render more agreeable to the taste.

Can you sublime and *dulcify* calcine?

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

Other beneficial inventions peculiarly his; such as the *dulcifying* sea water with that case and plenty.

Resyn, To Mr. Wotton.

2. To render more agreeable in any sense.

His harshest tones in this part came steeped and *dulcified* in good humour. *Lamb, Artificer* (Comedy).

Dulcified spirit, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids: see *dulcified spirits* of water.

lulciloquy (dul'si-lō-kwi), *n.* [= Pg. It. *dulciloquio*, It. also *dolciloquio*, < LL. *dulciloquus*, sweetly speaking, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *loqui*, speak.] A soft manner of speaking. *Bailey*, 1731.

dulcimelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *dulcimer*.

dulcimer (dul'si-mēr), *n.* [Formerly also *dulcimel* (after Sp. and It.); < OF. *doulcemer* (Roquefort), < Sp. *dulcemele* = It. *dolcemele*, a musical instrument, < L. *dulce melos*, a sweet song; *dulce*, neut. of *dulcis*, sweet; *melos*, < Gr. *μήλος*, a song; see *melody*.] 1. A musical instrument consisting of a body shaped like a trapezium, over which are stretched a number of metallic strings, having a compass—sometimes diatonic, sometimes chromatic—of from 2 to 3 octaves. The tones are produced by striking the strings with hammers, the heads of which have both hard and soft sides, so that different qualities and degrees of force are possible. The dulcimer is a very ancient instrument. It is specially notable because it was the prototype of the pianoforte, which is essentially a keyed dulcimer—that is, a dulcimer whose hammers are operated by keys or levers. The immediate precursor of the pianoforte, however, the harpsichord, was a keyed psalter. See *harpsichord*, *psalter*, *pianoforte*.

Here, among the fiddlers, I first saw a *dulcimer* played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty. *Pepper, Diary*, I. 283.

It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her dulcimer she played,
Chorded by Khubla Khan.

2. A kind of woman's bonnet.

With bonnet trimmed and bonneted withal,
Which they a *dulcimer* do call.

Warton, High Street Tragedy.

dulcin (dul'sin), *n.* [**dulcis*, sweet, + *-in*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dulciness (dul'si-nēs), *n.* [**dulce* + *-y* + *-ness*.] Softness; easiness of temper. *Bacon*.

Dulcinist (dul'si-nist), *n.* [**dulcis*, sweet, + *-nist*.] A follower of Dulcinus or Dolcino (born at Novara, Italy; burned alive in 1307), a leader of the Apostolic Brethren of northern Italy. With that sect, the Dulcinists rejected the authority of the pope, oaths, marriage, capital punishment, and all rites and ceremonies. They held that all law and all rights of property should be abolished, and that the rite of marriage should be superseded by a merely spiritual and celibate union of man and wife.

dulcitamine (dul'si-am'in), *n.* [**dulcite* + *-amine*.] In chem., a compound of dulcitol with ammonia, having the formula $(C_6H_{12}(OH)_5NH_2)_3$.

dulcitan (dul'si-tan), *n.* [**dulcite* + *-an*.] The anhydride of dulcitol ($C_6H_{12}O_5$), an alcohol prepared by heating dulcitol.

dulcite (dul'si-tē), *n.* [**dulcis*, sweet, + *-ite*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dulcitol (dul'si-tol), *n.* [**dulcite* + *-ol*.] A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{14}O_6$), similar to and isomeric with mannitol, which occurs in various plants, and is commercially obtained from an unknown plant in Madagascar, and in the crude state is called *Madagascar manna*. Also called *dulcite*, *dulcin*, *dulcrose*.

dulcitude (dul'si-tud), *n.* [**dulcitus*, sweet, < *dulcis*, sweet; see *dulce*, *douce*.] Sweetness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulcorate (dul'kō-rāt), *v. t.* [**dulcoratus*, pp. of *dulcorare*, sweeten, < *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; see *dulce*.] To sweeten; make less acrimonious.

The ancients, for the *dulcoration* of fruit, do commend swine dung above all other dung.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 105.

dulcoration (dul'kō-rā'shon), *n.* [**dulcoratio* (n), < L. *dulcorare*, sweeten; see *dulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

The fourth is in the *dulcoration* of some metals; as in charmin Saturni, &c. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 338.

dulcose (dul'kōs), *n.* [**dulcis*, sweet, + *-ose*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dule (döl), *n.* Same as *dool*, a dialectal form of *dole*.

duledge (dū'lej), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *mech.*, a peg of wood which joins the ends of the six felloes that form the round of the wheel of a gun-arrriage.

Dules (dū'lez), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), irreg. < Gr. *δούλος*, a slave. Prop. *Dulus*, as applied to a genus of birds. A genus of serranoid fishes, characterized by a lash-like extension of a spine of the dorsal fin, the body being thus under the lash, whence the name.

dule-tree, *n.* See *dool-tree*.

dulia (dū'li-ä), *n.* [ML. < Gr. *δούλια*, service, servitude, < *δούλος*, a slave.] An inferior kind of worship paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church. Also *duly*, *doulia*.

Catholic theologians distinguish three kinds of cultus. Latris, or supreme worship, is due to God alone, and cannot be transferred to any creature without the horrible sin of idolatry. *Dulia* is that secondary veneration which Catholics give to saints and angels as the servants and special friends of God. Lastly, *hyperlatris*, which is only

a subdivision of *dulia*, is that higher veneration which we give to the Blessed Virgin as the most exalted of mortal creatures, though, of course, infinitely inferior to God, and incomparably inferior to Christ in his human nature.

Cath. Dict.

Dulichia (dū'lik-i-ä), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *δούλια*, Ionic form of *δούλος*, long; see *Dolichos*.] The typical genus of the family *Dulichidae*.

Dulichidae (dū'li-k'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Dulichia* + *-idae*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans.

Dulins (dū'li-nēs), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Dulus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of West Indian denticrostral oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Firebird*, sometimes to the *Amphispidae*. It is represented by the genus *Dulus* (which see).

dull (dul), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dul*, *dulle*; < ME. *dul*, *dull*, also *dyll*, *dill*, and in earlier use *dual*, < AS. **dwal*, **dwool*, found only in contr. form *dol*, stupid, foolish, erring (= OS. *dol* = OFrien. *dol* = D. *dol* = MLG. *dwal*, *dweel*, *dol*, Lat. *dol*, *dul* = OHG. MHG. *tol*, G. *tol*, *mad*, = Icel. *dulr*, silent, close, = Goth. *duala*, foolish), < **dualan*, pret. **dual*, pp. *gedwolen*, mislead, = OS. *fordwelan*, neglect. From the same root come AS. *dweolan*, err, *dweola*, *dweala*, error, *gedwola* = OHG. *gitwola*, error, etc., and ult. E. *dwell* and *dwele*, q. v. Cf. also *dill* and *dolt*.] 1. Stupid; foolish; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding; as, a lad of *dull* intellect.

The murmur was mykell of the mayn pepull,
Least that dang hir to deche in hor *dull* hate.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11904.

If our Ancestors had been as *dull* as we have been of late, 'tis probable we had never known the way so much as to the East Indies. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. 1. 102.

Among those bright folk not the *dullest* one.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 308.

2. Heavy; sluggish; drowsy; inanimate; slow in thought, expression, or action: as, a surfeit leaves one *dull*; a *dull* thinker; a *dull* sermon; a *dull* stream; trade is *dull*.

Their hands and their minds through idleness or lack of exercise should wax *dull*.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

It can never be known, till she is tried, whether a new ship will or will not be a good sailer; for the model of a good sailing ship has been exactly followed in a new one, which has been proved, on the contrary, remarkably *dull*. *Franklin, Autobiog.*, p. 382.

3. Wanting sensibility or keenness; not quick in perception: as, *dull* of hearing; *dull* of seeing.

And yet, tho' its voice be so clear and full,
You never would hear it; your ears are so *dull*.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

4. Sad; melancholy; depressed; dismal.

If th' herte be *dulle* and myrke and tells nother witt no
savour ne deuotione for to thynke.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

5. Not pleasing or enlivening; not exhilarating; causing dullness or ennui; depressing; cheerless: as, *dull* weather; a *dull* prospect.

He from the Rain-bow, as he came that way,
Borrow'd a lace of those fair woven beavies
Which clear Heavens blusher'd face, and gild *dull* day.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 62.

Fly, fly, profane fogs, far hence by away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your *dull* influence. *Crashaw, A Foul Morning*.

There are very few people who do not find a voyage which lasts several months insupportably *dull*. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings*.

Dull, dreary flats without a bush or tree.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

6. Gross; inanimate; insensible.

Looks on the *dull* earth with disturbed mind.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 340.

7. Not bright or clear; not vivid; dim; obscure: as, a *dull* fire or light; a *dull* red color; the mirror gives a *dull* reflection.

One *dull* breath against her glass.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

By night, the interiors of the houses present a more *dull* appearance than in the day.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 128.

8. Not sharp or acute; obtuse; blunt: as, a *dull* sword; a *dull* needle.

The murderous knife was *dull* and blunt.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

I wear no *dull* sword, sir, nor have I virtue.
Bacon and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 2.

Wielding the *dull* axe of Decey.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

9. Not keenly felt; not intense: as, a *dull* pain.

= *Syn.* 1. *dully*, etc. See *simple*.
dull (dul), *v.* [= E. dial. *dull*; < ME. *dullan*, *dyllen*, *dillen*, make *dull*; < *dull*, *a.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make *dull*, stupid, heavy, insensible, etc.;

languor the vigor, activity, or sensitiveness of; render inanimate; damp: as, to *dull* the wits; to *dull* the senses.

How may ye thus mean you with malle, for shame!
Yours dulleth me dulleth, & doe out of hope.

Destruction of Troy (K. E. T. S.), l. 11814.

I hate to heare, lowd plaints have duld mine cares.
Spenser, Daphnaida, v.

Those [drugs] she has
Will stupify and dull the sense awhile.
Shak., Cymbeline, l. 6.

The nobles and the people are all dull'd
With this murmuring king.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III.

Dull not thy days away in slothful supinities and the tediousness of doing nothing.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., l. xxxiii.

3. To render dim; sully; tarnish or cloud: as, the breath *dulls* a mirror.

She deem'd no mist of earth could dull
Those spirit-thrilling eyes so keen and beautiful.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

3. To make less sharp or acute; render blunt or obtuse: as, to *dull* a knife or a needle.—4. To make less keenly felt; moderate the intensity of: as, to *dull* pain.

Weep; weeping *dulls* the inward pain.
Tennyson, To J. S.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become dull or blunt; become stupid.

Right nought am I thurgh your doctrine,
I *dulle* under your discipline.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4702.

Which [wit] rusts and *dulls*, except it subject finde
Worthy it's worth, whereon it self to grinde.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

2. To become calm; moderate: as, the wind *dulled*, or *dulled* down, about twelve o'clock. [Rare.]—3. To become daddened in color; lose brightness.

The day had *dulled* somewhat, and far out among the
western Isles that lay along the horizon there was a faint
still mist that made them shadowy and vague.
W. Black, A Daughter of Heth, xx.

dull² (dul), *n.* [Origin obscure; there is no evidence to connect it with *dole*, < L. *dolus*, a device, artifice, snare, net, < Gr. *δολος*, a bait for fish, a snare, net, device, artifice.] A noose of string or wire used to snare fish; usually, a noose of bright copper wire attached by a short string to a stout pole. [Southern U. S.]
dull³ (dul) *v. t.* [*dull*², *n.*] To fish with a dull: as, to *dull* for trout. [Southern U. S.]

I hope that the barbarous practice called *dulling* has gone out of fashion. *Forest and Stream, March 11, 1900.*

dullard (dul'ard), *n.* and *a.* [*dull* + *-ard*.] 1. *n.* A dull or stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

They which cannot doe it are holden *dullards* and blockes.
Purche, Pilgrimage, p. 342.

II. *a.* Dull; doltish; stupid.

But would I bee a poet if I might,
To rub my browes three days, and wake three nights,
And bite my nails, and scratch my *dullard* head?
Sp. Hall, Satires, l. iv.

dullardism (dul'ar-dizm), *n.* [*dullard* + *-ism*.] Stupidity; doltishness. *Mauder.* [Rare.]
dull-brained (dul'bränd), *a.* Having a dull brain; being slow to understand or comprehend.

This arm of mine hath chastised
The petty rebel, *dull-brain'd* Buckingham.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

dull-browed (dul'broued), *a.* Having a gloomy brow or look.

Let us screw our pampered hearts a pitch beyond the reach of *dull-browed* sorrow.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy.

duller (dul'er), *n.* One who or that which makes dull.

Your grace must fly phibotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey; they are all *dullers* of the vital spirits.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, II. 1.

dullery (dul'er-i), *n.* [= *MLG. dullerie*; as *dull* + *-ery*.] Dullness; stupidity.

Master Antinus of Cremona was licentiated, and had passed his degrees in all *dulleries* and blockishness.
Unguard, tr. of Babels, II. 11.

dull-eyed (dul'id), *a.* Having eyes dull in expression; being of dull vision.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull-eyed* fool.
Shak., M. of V., III. 3.

dullhead (dul'hed), *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

This people (sayth he) be fooles and *dullheads* to all good.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 76.

dullish (dul'ish), *a.* [*dull* + *-ish*.] Somewhat dull.

They are somewhat heavy in motion and *dullish*, which must be imputed to the quality of the climate.

Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 12.

dullness, dullness (dul'nes), *n.* [*dull* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being dull, in any sense of that word.

Thou art inclin'd to sleep; 'tis a good *dullness*,
And give it way.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

Dullness, that in a playhouse meets disgrace,
Might meet with reverence in its proper place.
Dryden, Troilus and Cressida, Prolog., l. 28.

Nor is the *dullness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher.
South, Sermons.

And gentle *Dullness* ever loves a joke.
Pope, Dunciad, II. 34.

When coloured window came into use, the comparative *dullness* of the former mode of decoration (fresco) was immediately felt.
J. Fennison, Hist. Arch., l. 620.

Cardiac dullness. See *cardiac*.—Syn. *Idleness, Inattention, etc.* (in style). See *frigidly*.

dully (dul'i), *adv.* In a dull manner; stupidly; sluggishly; without life or spirit; dimly; bluntly.

She has a sad and darkened soul, loves *dully*.
Fletcher, Wild Goose Chase, iv. 1.

The dome *dully* tinted with violet mists.
L. Wallace, Ben Hur, p. 317.

dully (dul'i), *a.* [*dull* + *-y*.] Somewhat dull. [Poetical.]

Far off she seem'd to hear the *dully* sound
Of human footsteps fall. *Tennyson, Palace of Art.*

dulesness, *n.* See *dullness*.

dulocracy (du-lok'ra-si), *n.* [Also written *dolocracy*; < Gr. *δουλοκρατία*, < *δουλος*, a slave, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατος*, rule.] Predominance of slaves; a government of or by means of slaves. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

dulse (duls), *n.* [Also dial. *dullis*, *dulse*, *dilla*, *dillisk*; < Gael. *dulcas*, *dulcas* = *Ir. dulcas*, *dullcas*, *dulse*, perhaps < Gael. *Ir. dulle*, a leaf, + (*Ir.*) *uisge*, water: see *usquebaugh*, *whisky*.] A seaweed, *Rhodymena palmata*, belonging to the order *Florideae*. It has bright red, broadly wedge-shaped fronds, from 6 to 12 inches long and 4 to 8 inches broad, irregularly cleft or otherwise divided, and often bearing frondlets on the margin. It is common between tide marks, and extends into deeper waters, adhering to the rocks and to other algae. It is eaten in New England and in Scotland; in Iceland it is an important plant, and is stored in casks to be eaten with fish. In Kamchatka a fermented liquor is made from it. In the south of England this name is given also to another alga of the same order, *Irulaca edulis*.

What dost thou here, young wife, by the water side,
Gathering crimson *dulse*? *The Theatre, All's Well.*

Orav dulse, *Rhodymena edulis* (Scotch). *Pepper dulse, Laurencia pinnatifida.* [Scotch.]

Dulus (du'lus), *n.* [NL. (Voisil, 1816), < Gr. *δουλος*, a slave. The bird used to be called *Tangara esclara*.] A genus of probably vireonine



Dulus dominicus, etc.

dentirostral oscine birds of the West Indies, representing a subfamily *Dulnae*, the position of which is unsettled. In some respects it resembles *Icteria*. *D. dominicus* is the only established species.

dulwilly (dul'wil-i), *n.* [E. dial.] The ring-glover, *Aquilex haticula*. *Montagu.*

duly¹ (du'i), *adv.* [*ME. duly*, *dewly*, *diewly*, *duliche*; < *dul* + *-ly*.] In a due manner; when or as due; agreeably to obligation or propriety; exactly; fitly; properly.

Vnto my dygnite dere all *duly* be dyghte
A place full of plente to my playng at jyl.
York Plays, p. 1.

That they may have their wages *duly* paid them
And something over to remember me by.
Shak., Ben VIII, iv. 2.

As our Saviour, during his forty days' stay on earth, fully enabled his apostles to attend his resurrection, so did he qualify them *duly* to preach his doctrine.
By Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife.
Pope, Moral Essays, III. 362.

None *duly* loves thee but who, nobly free
From sensual objects, finds his all in thee.
Cooper, Glory to God Alone.

duly² (du'i), *n.* [*dulla*, *q. v.*] Same as *dulia*.

Now call you this devotion, as you please, whether *duly* or hyperduly, or indirect, or reductive, or reflected, or analogical worship, which is bestowed on such images.
Brent, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 352.

dum, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dumb*.

dumal (du'mal), *a.* [*L.L. dumalis*, < L. *dumus*, OL. *dumus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble, perhaps akin (as if a contraction of *dumus*) to *densus* = Gr. *δανός*, thick, dense; see *dense*.] Pertaining to briars; bushy.

dumb (dum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dum*, *dumbe*; < ME. *dumb*, *domb*, *doumb*, < AS. *dumb*, *mute*, = OFries. *dumbe*, *dum* = D. *dum* = *MLG. I.G. dum*, *dull*, *stupid*, = OHG. *tumb*, *MLG. tump*, *tum*, G. (with *L.G. d*) *dumm*, *mute*, *stupid*, = Icel. *dumbr*, *dumb*, *mute*, = Sw. *dumb*, *mute*, *dum*, *stupid*, = Dan. *dum*, *stupid*, = Goth. *dumba*. OHG. *tumb*, G. *dumm*, is found also in sense of 'deaf' (OHG. *tump*); cf. Gr. *ρᾶδος*, blind; perhaps the two words are ult. connected, the orig. sense being then 'dull of perception.' See *deaf*.] 1. Mute; silent; refraining from speech.

I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace. *Ps. xxxix. 2.*

Dumbe as any stone,
Thou attend at another book,
Thy fully *dumb* to thy looks.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 654.

To praise him we could not be *dumb*.
Battle of Havelock (Child's Ballads, VII. 189).

Since they never hope to make Conscience *dumb*, they would have it sleep as much as may be.

Stillington, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; as, a deaf and *dumb* person; the *dumb* brutes.—3. Mute; not accompanied with or emitting speech or sound: as, a *dumb* show; *dumb* signs.

Such shapes, such gesture, and such sound, expressing
(Although they want the use of tongue) a kind
Of excellent *dumb* discourse. *Shak., Tempest, III. 3.*

You shan't come near him; none of your *dumb* signs.
Steel, Lying Lover, III. 1.

Hence—4. Lacking some usual power, manifestation, characteristic, or accompaniment; destitute of reality in some respect; irregular; simulative: as, *dumb* agree; *dumb* craft. See phrases below.—5. Dull; stupid; doltish. [Local, U. S. In Pennsylvania this use is partly due to the G. *dumm*.]—6. Deficient in clearness or brightness, as a color. [Rare.]

Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun colour.
Before.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf*, *mute*.—*Dumb* agree, a popular name of an irregular intermittent fever, lacking the usual chill or cold stage; masked fever. *Dumb* boreholder, an old staff of office, serving also as an implement to break open doors and the like in the service of the law, of which an example is preserved at Twyford in the county of Kent, England. It was made of wood, about 3 feet long, with an iron spike at one end and several iron rings attached, through which cords could be passed. *J. A. A., IX. 506.* *Dumb* compass. See *compass*. *Dumb* craft, lighters and boats not having sails. *Dumb* cramb, furnace, etc. See the nouns. *Dumb* piano, same as *distortion*. *Dumb* spinet. Same as *manichord*.—To strike *dumb*, to render silent from astonishment; confound, astound.

Alas! this parting strikes poor lovers *dumb*.
Shak., T. of V., II. 2.

= Syn. 1 and 2. *Mute*, etc. See *silent*.

dumb (dum), *v.* [*ME. dumben*, < AS. *d-dumban*, intr., become dumb, be silent, < *dumb*, dumb; see *dumb*, *a.*] 1. *intrans.* To become dumb; be silent.

I *dumb*ed and maked and was ful stille.
Ps. xxxviii (ME. version).

II. *trans.* To make dumb; silence; overpower the sound of.

An arm gaunt stood,
Who nigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
Was *dumb*ly *dumb*ed by him. *Shak., A. and C., I. 5.*

dumb-bell (dum'bel), *n.* One of a pair of weights, each consisting of two balls joined by a bar, intended to be swung in the hands for the sake of muscular exercise, made of iron, or for very light exercise of hard wood.

Brandishing of two sticks, grasped in each hand and laden with plugs of lead at either end; . . . sometimes practiced in the present day, and called 'ringing of the dumb bells.'
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 142.

dumb-bidding (dum'bid'ing), *n.* A form of bidding at auctions, where the exposor puts a reserved bid under a candlestick or other covering, and no sale is effected unless the bidding comes up to that.

dumb-cake (dum'kak), *n.* A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous cere-

monies, by malds, to discover their future husbands. [Local, Eng.]

dumb-cane (dum'kan), *n.* An araceous plant of the West Indies, *Dieffenbachia Seguine*: so called from the fact that its acridity causes swelling of the tongue when chewed, and destroys the power of speech.

dumb-chalder (dum'châl'dér), *n.* In ship-building, a metal cleat bolted to the after part of the stern-post, for one of the rudder-pintles to play on.

dumb-craft (dum'krâft), *n.* An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.

dumbfound, dumbfounder. See *dumbfound, dumbfounder*.

dumble (dum'bl), *a.* [E. dial., < *dumb* + *dim*, or freq. term. -*le*.] Stupid; very dull. *Halliw.*

dumble (dum'bl), *n.* [E. dial., = *dimble*, *q. v.*] Same as *dumble*.

dumbledore (dum'bl-dôr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *dumbledore*; < **dumble* = *D. dommelen*, buzz, mumble, slumber, *doza* (perhaps ult. imitative, like *humble*, *humbler*), & *dore*, *dor*, a bumblebee, a black beetle, a cockchafer: see *dor*.] 1. The bumblebee.

Betsy called it [the monk's hood] the *dumbledore* & delight. *Southey*, *The Doctor*, viii.

2. The brown cockchafer.

dumbly (dum'li), *adv.* [*dumb* + *-ly*.] Mute; silently; without speech or sound.

Cross her hands dumbly,

As if praying dumbly.

Over her breast *Howells*, *Field of Sighs*.

dumbness (dum'ness), *n.* 1. Muteness; silence; abstinence from speech; absence of sound.

Take hence that once a king, that mullen prill

That swells to *dumbness*.

Dryden, *Don Sebastian*, iii. 1.

2. Incapacity for speaking; inability to utter articulate sounds. See *deafness*.

In the first case the demoniac or madman was dumb; and his *dumbness* probably arose from the natural turn of his disorder.

Farmer, *Demoniacs of New Testament*, i. 45.

dumb-show (dum'shō'), *n.* 1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included, but sometimes merely emblematical. *Dumb-shows* were very common in the earlier English dramas.

Groundlings who, for the most part, are capable of nothing but inevitable *dumb shows* and noise.

Shak, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

The Julian feast is to day, the country expects me. I speak all the *dumb-shows* my sister chosen for a nymph.

Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, ii. 1.

2. Figure without words; pantomime: as, to tell a story in *dumb-show*.

dumb-waiter (dum'wâ'tér), *n.* A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and a dining-room for conveying food, etc. When the kitchen is in the basement story the dumb waiter is balanced by weights, so as to move readily up and down by the agency of cords and pulleys. The name is also given to a small table or stand, sometimes with a revolving top, placed at a person's side in the dining-room, to hold dessert, etc., until required.

Mr. Meagles . . . gave a turn to the *dumb waiter* on his right hand to twirl the sugar towards himself.

Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, i. 10.

Dumdum bullet. See *bullet*.

dumetose (dū'me-tōs), *a.* [*dumetum*, *dumetum*, *OL. dumetum*, a thicket, < *dumus*, a bramble: see *dumal*.] In bot., bush-like.

dumbfound, dumbfound (dum-found'), *v. t.* [Orig. a dial. or slang word, < *dumb* + appar. -*found* in *confound*.] To strike dumb; confuse; stupefy; confound.

Words which would choke a Dutchman or a Jew, *Dumbfound* Old Nick, and which from me or you could not be forced by *heccecuania*, thup from his oratoric lips like manna. *Southey*.

I waited doggedly to hear him [Landon] begin his celebration of them [pictures], *dumbfound* between my moral obligation to be as truthful as I dishonestly could and my social duty not to give offence to my host.

Lowell, *The Century*, XXXV 514.

dumbfounder, dumbfounder (dum-foun'dér), *v. t.* [Another form of *dumbfound*, apparently simulating *founder*, sink.] Same as *dumbfound*. [Rare.]

There is but one way to browbeat this world. *Dumbfounder* doubt, and repay scorn in kind. To go on trusting, naively, till faith move Mountains. *Browning*, *King and Book*, i. 114.

Dumicola (dū-mik'ō-lā), *n.* [NL. *Swainson*, 1831, as *Dumicola*], < *L. dumus*, a bramble, & *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of South American

tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*, containing such species as *D. diops*. Also called *Musciphaga* and *Hemistricus*.

dummador (dum'a-dôr), *n.* Same as *dumbledore*.

dummerer (dum'er-ér), *n.* [*dumb* + double suffix -*er-er*.] A dumb person; especially, one who feigns dumbness.

Equal to the Crank in dissembling is the *Dummerer*; for, as the other takes upon him to have the falling sickness, so this counterfeits dumbness.

Dekker, *Belman of London* (ed. 1608), sig. D. 3.

Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us; we have *dummerers*, &c. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 150.

dumminess (dum'i-ness), *n.* The character of being dumb; stupidity.

A little anecdote . . . which . . . strikingly illustrates the *dumminess* of a certain class of the English population. *C. A. Bristol*, *English University*, p. 292, note.

dummy (dum'i), *n.* and *a.* [= *Se. dumbie*; dim. of *dumb*, *dum*.] 1. *n.*; pl. *dummies* (-iz).

1. One who is dumb; a dumb person; a mute. [Colloq.]—2. One who is silent; specifically, in *theat.*, a person on the stage who appears before the lights, but has nothing to say.—3. One who or that which lacks the reality, force, function, etc., which it appears to possess; something that imitates a reality in a mechanical way or for a mechanical purpose. Specifically—

(a) Some object made up to deceive, as a sham package, a wooden cheese, an imitation drawer, &c. (b) Something used as a block or model in exhibiting articles of dress, etc. (c) A specimen or sample of the size and appearance of something which is to be made, as a book composed of sheets of blank paper bound together. (d) Something employed to occupy or mark temporarily a particular space in any arrangement of a number of articles.

4. In *mech.*: (a) A dumb-waiter. (b) A locomotive with a condensing-engine, and hence avoiding the noise of escaping steam: used especially for moving railroad-cars in the streets of a city, or combined in one with a passenger-car for local or street traffic. (c) The name given by firemen to one of the jets from the mains or chief water-pipes. (d) A hutter's pressing-iron.—5. In *card-playing*: (a) An exposed hand of cards, as in whist when three play.

(b) A game of whist in which three play, the fourth hand being placed face up. One player, with this and his own hand, plays against the other two.—6. *Double dummy*, a game at whist with only two players, each having two hands of cards, one of them exposed.

II. *a.* 1. Silent; mute. *Clarke*.—2. Sham; flimsy; feigned: as, a *dummy* watch.

About 1770 it became fashionable to wear two watches, but this was an expensive luxury, and led to the manufacture of *dummy* watches.

P. Fors, *Bibbels and Carlos*, p. 83.

It is also probable that farms made up in whole or part of land obtained by *dummy* entries would, for some time at least, be returned as having separate owners and the return as separate farms.

N. A. Rec., CXLII 188.

Dumont's blue. See *blue*, *n.*

dumortierite (dū-môr'tér-ī), *n.* [After M. Eugène Dumortier.] A silicate of aluminium of a bright-blue color, occurring in fibrous forms in the gneiss of Chaponost near Lyons, and elsewhere.

dumose, dumous (dū'mōs, dū'mūs), *a.* [*L. dumosus*, *dum mosus*, *OL. dumosus*, bushy, < *dumus*, a thorn bush, a bramble: see *dumal*.] 1. In bot., having a compact, bushy form.—2. Abounding in bushes and briars.

dump (damp), *n.* [**dump*, *adj.*, *Se. dumph*, dull, insipid; prob. < *Dan. dump*, dull, low, hollow, = *G. dumpf*, damp, musty, dull, esp. of sound, low, heavy, indistinct, muffled (< *MHd. dampfer*, steam, reek); cf. *D. dampen*, damp, hazy, misty, = *Lg. dumiq*, damp, musty, = *Sw. dial. dampen*, melancholy (pp. of *dumba*, steam, reek), *Sw. dumpig*, damp: see below. Cf. *D. dampen*, quench, put out: from the same source as *daup*, *q. v.*] 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart: as, to be in the *dumps*. [Regularly used only in the plural, and usually in a humorous or derogatory sense.]

Some of our poor families or fallers into such *dumps*, that scanty can any such comfort as my poor old can give them any more *sausage* their arrow.

See T. Mery, *Comfort against Tribulation* (1573), fol. 2.

Why, how now, daughter Katharine? In your *dumps*?

Shak, *T. of the S.*, ii. 1.

But where's my lady?

See *her old dumps* within, monstrous melancholy.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, v. 2.

His head like one in doleful *dump*

Between his knees.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, ii. 1. 106.

I know not whether it was the *dumps* or a building ecstasy.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 242.

2. Meditation; reverie. *Locke*.—3. *pl.* T. light. [Prov. Eng.]—4. (a) A slow dance with a peculiar rhythm.

And then they would have handled me a new way; The devil's *dump* had been danc'd then.

Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, v. 4.

(b) Music for such a dance.

Visit by night your lady's chamber-window With some sweet concert: to their instruments Tune a deploring *dump*.

Shak, *T. G. of V.*, iii. 2.

(c) Any tune.

O, play me some merry *dump*, to comfort me.

Shak, *R. and J.*, iv. 1.

dump (damp), *v.* [*ME. dumpen*, rarely *dampen*, tr. east down suddenly, intr. fall down suddenly (not in AS.); = *Norw. dumpa*, fall down suddenly, fall or leap into the water, = *Sw. dial. dumpa*, make a noise, dance clumsily, *dumpa*, fall down suddenly, = *Icel. dumpa* (once), *thump*, = *Dan. dumpa*, intr. thump, plump, tr. dip, as a gun, = *D. dampen*, tr., dip, as a gun, *dampelen*, tr., plunge, dip, immerse, = *Lg. dampeln*, intr., drift about, be tossed by wind and waves; all from a strong verb repr. by *Sw. dumpa*, pret. *damp*, pp. neut. *dumplit*, fall down, plump. Cf. *thump*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To throw down violently; plunge; tumble. [Obsolete, except as a colloquialism in the United States: as, the bully was *dumped* into the street.]

Than sail the rainbow descend.

With the wind than sail it melt,

And drive them dun all with hell

And *dump* the devils [devils] thider in.

Currier, *Mundi*, i. 2269.

Kene men sail the kepe,

And do the dye on a day,

And *dump* the in the dupe.

Minot, *Poems* (ed. Eitson), p. 47.

2. To put or throw down, as a mass or load of anything; unload; especially, to throw down or cause to fall out by tilting up a cart: as, to *dump* a stickful of type (said by printers); to *dump* bricks, or a load of brick. [U. S.]

The equipage of the campaign is *dumped* near the store-cabin.

W. Barrows, *Oregon*, p. 137.

Dumped like a load of coal at every door.

Lowell, *T. G. W. Curtis*.

3. To plunge into. [Scotch.]—4. To knock heavily. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall or plunge down suddenly.

Up so down schal ye *dump* depe to th' abyne.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 362.

The folk in the fete fellly that drowned:

That *dump* in the depe, and to dothe pisse.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 13289.

2. To unload a cart by tilting it up; dispose of a refuse load by throwing it out at a certain place: as, you must not *dump* there. [U. S.]—3. In *printing*, to remove type from the stick and place it on the galley: as, where shall I *dump*?

dump (damp), *n.* [= *Norw. dump*, a sudden fall or plunge, also the sound of something falling, also a gust of wind, a squall, = *Dan. dump*, the sound of something falling; from the verb. Hence *dumpy*, *dumping*.] 1. The sound of a heavy object falling; a thud.—2. Anything short, thick, and heavy. Hence—3. A clumsy medal of lead formerly made by casting in moist sand; specifically, a leaden counter used by boys at chuckfarthing and similar games. The *dumps* still existing are generally impressed with characters, often letters, perhaps the initials of the maker.

Thy laws are brave, thy tops are rare,

Our tops are spun with coils of care,

Our *dumps* are no delight.

Head, *Ode on Prospect of Clapham Academy*.

4. A small coin of Australia.

The small colonial coin denominated *dumps* have all been called in.

Sydney Gazette, January, 1823.

If the dollar passes current for five shillings, the *dump* lays claim to fifteen pence value still in silver money.

Sydney Gazette, January, 1822.

5. *pl.* Money; "chink." [Slang.]

Mavé venture to say when a gentleman *dumps* In the river at midnight for want of the *dumps*, He rarely puts on his knee-breeches and *pumps*?

Barkass, *Ingoldby Legends*, ii. 87.

6. A place for the discharge of loads from carts, trucks, etc., by dumping; a place of deposit for offal, rubbish, or any coarse material. [U. S.]

A sort of platform on the edge of the *dump*. There, in old days, the trucks were tipped and the loads sent thundering down the chute.

The Century, XXVII. 101.

We sat by the margin of the *dump* and saw, far below us, the green tree-tops standing still in the clear air.

The Century, XXVII. 38.

The next point is to get sufficient grade or fall to carry away the immense masses of debris: that is, the *dump* has to look out for his "dump."

Esler, *Mod. High Explosives*, p. 278.

7. The pile of matter so deposited; specifically, the pile of refuse rock around the mouth of a shaft or adit-level. [U. S.]—**8.** A tail. See the extract. [Eng.]

Nails of mixed metal being termed *dumps*.

Thacker, Naval Arch., p. 216.

dump (dum), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *dump*, a pit, pool, also the bottom of a carriage or sleigh; *LG. dumpfel, hümpfel*, an eddy, a deep place in a lake or stream, orig. a place that "plunges" down; ult. from the verb represented by *dump*, *v.*] A deep hole filled with water. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dumpage (dum'pāj), *n.* [Cf. *dump* + *-age*.] **1.** The privilege of dumping loads from carts, trucks, etc., on a particular spot. [U. S.]—**2.** The fee paid for such privilege. [U. S.]

dump-bolt (dum'pōlt), *n.* In ship-building, a short bolt used to hold planks temporarily.

dump-car (dum'kār), *n.* A dumping-car.

dump-cart (dum'kärt), *n.* Same as *tip-cart*.

damper (dum'pēr), *n.* One who or that which dumps; specifically, a tip-cart. [U. S.]—**Double damper**, a cart or wagon the form of which is like that of a tip-cart, except that the heap contains a seat for the driver in the rear of the forward axle. [U. S.]

dumping-bucket (dum'ping-buk'et), *n.* See *bucket*.

dumping-car (dum'ping-kār), *n.* A truck-car the body of which can be turned partly over to be emptied. [U. S.]

dumping-cart (dum'ping-kärt), *n.* A cart whose body can be tilted to discharge its contents. [U. S.]

dumping-ground (dum'ping-ground), *n.* A piece of ground or a lot where earth, offal, rubbish, etc., are emptied from carts; a dump. [U. S.]

dumpish (dum'pish), *a.* [Cf. *dump* + *-ish*.] Dull; stupid; morose; melancholy; depressed in spirits.

Sir knight, why ride ye dumpish thus behind?

Spenser, F. Q., IV, II, 5.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, dumpish, and sour life; but cheerful, lively, and pleasant.

Lord Herbert, Memoirs.

She will either be dumpish or unneighborly, or talk of such matters as no wise body can abide.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 237.

dumpishly (dum'pish-li), *adv.* In a dull, moping, or morose manner. *By. Hall*.

dumpishness (dum'pish-ness), *n.* The state of being dull, moping, or morose.

The duke demanded of him what should signify that dumpishness of mynde.

Hall, Edw. IV., II, 15.

dumple (dum'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dumpled*, pp. *dumpling*. [Appar. freq. of *dump*, *v.*] To fold; bend; double. *Scott*.

dumpling (dum'pling), *n.* [Cf. *dump*, *n.*, 2, + *dim. -ling*.] **1.** A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, or a wrapping of paste in which fruit is boiled.

Our honest neighbour's goose and dumplings were fine.

Goddsmith, Vicar, x.

2. A dwarf. [Prov. Eng.] *Scott* *dumpling*, the stomach of a cat, stuffed with chopped cod-liver and corn-meal, and boiled.

dumpling-duck, *n.* See *duck*.
dummy (dum'pi), *a.* [Cf. *dump* + *-y*.] Dumpish; sad; sulky. [Rare.]

The sweet, courteous, amiable, and good-natured Saturday Review has dummy misgivings upon the same point.

New York Tribune.

dummy (dum'pi), *a. and n.* [Cf. *dump*, *n.*, + *-y*.] **1.** *a.* Short and thick; squat.

Her stature tall—I hate a dummy woman.

Byron, Don Juan, I, 61.

He had a round head, snugly-trimmed beard slightly dashed with gray, was short and a trifle stout—King thought, *dummy*. *C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage*, p. 125.

II. n.; pl. *dummies* (-piz). **1.** A specimen of a breed of the domestic hen in which the bones of the legs are remarkably short. Also called *cropper*.—**2.** Same as *dummy-level*.

dummy-level (dum'pi-lev'el), *n.* A form of spirit-level much used in England, especially for rough and rapid work. Its superiority consists principally in its simplicity and compactness. The telescope is of short focal length, whence the name *dummy level*, or simply *dummy*, as it is frequently called. It is also called the *Grosvont level*, after the name of the inventor. In the dummy the level is placed upon the telescope (not under it, as in the Y-level), and is fastened at one end with a hinge, and at the other with a capstan-headed screw. See *Y-level*.

dunrocheite (dūm'rō-cher-it), *n.* [Named after Baron von Dunroche of Lisbon.] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and aluminium, related to the alums, found in the volcanic rocks of the Cape Verd islands.

dun (dun), *a. and n.* [Cf. ME. *dunne, dunne, dun*, *AS. dun, dunna*, *W. dun, dun, dunky, swarthy*, = Ir. and Gael. *dun, dun, brown*. Not related to *G. dunkel, dark*. Hence *dunling, dunrock, donkey*.] **1.** *a.* 1. Of a color partaking of brown and black; of a dull-brown color; swarthy.

And shote at the dunne dere

As I am wont to done

Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, IV, 236).

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;

Coral is far more red than her lips' red;

If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun.

Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

They [sea-lions] have no hair on their bodies like the seal; they are of a dun colour, and are all extraordinary fat.

Dampier, Voyages, II, 1683.

And deer skins, dappled, dun, and white.

Scott, L. of the L., I, 27.

2. Dark; gloomy.
"O is this water deep," he said,
"As it is wondrous dun!"

Sir Robert Child's Ballads, I, 276.

He then survey'd

Hell and the gulf between, and Satan there

Coasting the wall of heaven on this side night

In the dun air sublime.

Milton, P. L., III, 72.

Fallow-dun, a shade between cream color and reddish brown, which graduates into light bay or light chestnut.

Darwin, Mouse-dun, lead- or slate color which graduates into an ash color.

II. n. A familiar name for an old horse or jade; used as a quasi-proper name (like *dobbin*).
—**Dun in the mire**, a proverbial phrase used to denote an embarrassed or straitened position.

Syr, what Dunne is in the mire?

Chaucer, Manly's Tale, Prolog.

dun (dun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dunned*, pp. *dunning*. [Cf. ME. *dunnen, dunnen*, make of a dun color, *AS. dunian, daren*, obscure (as the moon does the stars), *AS. dun, dun, dark, dun*; see *dun*, *a.*] **1.** *trans.* To make of a dun or dull-brown color.

Dunmyd of colour, submyr. *Prose, Parr*, p. 135.

I call you gyffe two gud grow-bundes

Are dunned as any, doo [doo]

MS. in Halliwell, p. 310.

Especially—2. To cure, as cod, in such a manner as to impart a dun or brown color. See *dunfish*. [New Eng.]

The process of *dunning*, which made the [Isle of] Shetland fish so famous a century ago, is almost a lost art, though the chief fisherman at St. John still does a few yearly.

Cuba Thaxter, Isle of Shetland, p. 83.

II. intrans. To become of a dun color.

Thin how [hue] dun

Political Poems, etc., p. 221.

dun (dun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dunned*, pp. *dunning*. [Cf. ME. *dunnen*, make a loud noise (verbal *n.* *dunning*, a loud noise), var. of *dynnen*, *dynning*, *dinnen*, etc., earlier ME. *dunnen*, *AS. dynnan*, make a din. *Dun* is thus another form of *din*, *v.* Cf. *dun* = *dint*, *dun* = *dint*, etc. The use of the word as in II. is modern, and may be of other origin.] **1.** *trans.* To make a loud noise; din.

II. trans. To demand payment of a debt from; press or urge for payment or for fulfillment of an obligation of any kind.

I scorn to push a lodger for his pay; so I let day after day pass on without dunning the old gentleman for a farthing.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 19.

dun (dun), *n.* [Cf. *dun*, *v.*] **1.** One who duns; an importunate creditor, or an agent employed to collect debts.

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally dun, "sir, remember me!"

Archibald, Hist. John Bull

Has his distresses too, I warrant like a lord and affects creditors and duns. *Sheridan, School for Scandal*, III, 2.

2. A demand for the payment of a debt, especially a written one; a dunning-letter; as, to send one's debtor a *dun*.

dun (dun), *AS. and Ir. pron. dūn*, *n.* [Of Celtic origin; Ir. *dun* = Gael. *dun*, a hill, fort, town, W. *dun*, a hill-fort; *AS. dun*, E. *dun*, a hill; see *dun*, *a.*] A hill; a mound; a fortified eminence. This word enters into the composition of many place names in Great Britain, frequently under the modified forms *dun, don, donce* (as well as *dun, dunce*, as *Dunstable, Dunmow, Dundee, Dunbar, Dundries, Dunbarton, Dunrother, Dunrobin*, etc.).

The *Dun* was of the same form as the *Rath* but consisting of at least two concentric circular mounds, or walls, with a deep trench full of water between them. They were often encircled by a third, or even by a greater number of walls at increasing distances, but this circumstance made no alteration in the form or in the signification of the name.

O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II, 113.

dunbird (dun'berd), *n.* **1.** The common porbeard or red-headed duck, *Fuligula ferrina*.—**2.** The ruddy duck, *Erythrura rubra*. *Nuttall*, 1834.—**3.** The female scap duck, *Fuligula marila*. [Essex, Eng.]

duncan (dun'kan), *n.* A half-grown cod. *Gordon*. [Scottish (Moray Frith).]

dunce (duns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dunse, duns*, *Duns* (> *G. Duns*), orig. in the phrase *Duns man, Duns-man*, that is, a follower of *Duns* (also written *Dunse, Dunce*), whose full name was *John Duns Scotus*, a celebrated scholastic theologian, called the "Subtle Doctor." He died in 1308. His followers, called *Scotists*, held control of the universities till the reformation set in, when the reformers and humanists, regarding them as obstinate opponents of sound learning and of progress, and their philosophy as sophistical and barren, applied the term *Duns man*, which at first meant simply a Scotist, to any cavilling, sophistical opponent; and so it came finally to mean any dull, obstinate person.] **1.** [cap.] A disciple or follower of John Duns Scotus (see etymology); a *Dunce-man*; a Scotist. *Tyndale*.

Scotista (It.), a follower of Scotus, as we say a *Dunce*.

Florin.

Hence—**2.** A cavilling, sophistical person; a senseless caviler.

Whom surpasseth others either in cavilling, sophistry, or subtle philosophy, is forthwith named a *Dunce*.

Stanhurst, in Hollinshed's Chron. (Ireland), p. 2.

3. A dull-witted, stupid person; a dolt; an ignorant.

What am I better

For all my learning, if I love a dunce,

A handsome dunce? to what use serve my reading?

Melcher, Wildgoose Chase, III, 1.

Grave clothes make dunces often seem great clarks.

Colgrave (s. v. fol.).

Or I'm a very Dunce, or Woman-kind

Is a most unintelligible thing.

Cooley, The Mistress, Women's Superstition.

How much a dunce that has been sent to roam

Exceeds a dunce that has been kept at home.

Cooper, Progress of Error, I, 415.

The interval between a man of talents and a dunce is as wide as ever.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

duncedom (duns'dum), *n.* [Cf. *dunce* + *-dom*.] The domain of dunces; dunces in general.

Carlyle.

It [duncity] is at once the thinnest and most effective of all the coverings under which duncedom sneaks and skulks.

Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 142.

duncely, dunsly (duns'li), *adv.* [Cf. *Dunce* (def. 1), *Duns*, + *-ly*.] In the manner of a follower of Duns Scotus, or of Duns Scotus himself.

He is wilfully witty, *Dunsly* learned, mostly affected, bold not a little, zealous more than enough.

Lattimer, Sermons and Remains, II, 374.

Dunce-man, Duns-man (duns'man), *n.* [See *dunce*.] A disciple of Duns Scotus; a Scotist; hence, a subtle or sophistical reasoner (see *dunce*, etymology).

Now would Aristotle deny such speeking, & a *Duns man* would make xx. distinctions. *Tyndale, Works*, p. 88.

How think you? is not this a likely answer for a great doctor of divinity for a great *Duns man* for no great a preacher?

Barnes, Works, p. 232.

duncepoll (duns'pōl), *n.* A dunce. [Prov. Eng.]

Duncert, *n.* [Cf. *Dunce*, *Duns* (i. e., *Duns Scotus*), see *dunce*, + *-ert*.] A *Dunce-man*. *Heorn*.

duncery (dun'ser-i), *n.* [Formerly *dunkery* and *dunkery*; cf. *dunce* + *-ery*.] Dullness; stupidity.

Let every indignation make thee zealous, as the duncery of the monks made Erasmus studious.

S. Ward, Sermons, p. 58.

The land had one entrenched bay self from this impudent yoke of prelate, under whose highland and tyrannical duncery no free and splendid wit can flourish.

Milton, Church Government, Pref., II.

With the occasional duncery of some untoward tyro serving for a refreshing interlude.

Land, Old and New Schoolmaster.

dunce-table (duns'tā-bl), *n.* An inferior table provided in some inns of court for the poorer or diller students. *Dyce*. [Eng.]

A philomath cold piece of stuff: his father, methinks, should be one of the dunce-table, and one that never drunk strong beer in a life but at festival times.

Dickens and Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

dunch (dunch), *v. t.* or *i.* [Also written *dunsh*; *ME. dunchen*, push, strike, *Sw. dunka*, beat, throb, = Dan. *dunke*, thump, knock, throb, = Ice. *dunka* (Halderson), give a hollow sound.] To push or jog, as with the elbow; nudge. [Scottish and prov. Eng.]

"Ye needna be dunchin that gate (way), John," continued the old lady; "nobody says that ye ken where the buns come from."

Scott, Old Mortality.

dunch (dunch), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *dunce*.] Dunt. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dunche-down, dunse-down, *n.* (so called "because the downe of this herbe will cause one to be deafe, if it happens to fall into the

sars, as Matthiolus writeth" (Lyte, 1578); < *dunche* + *down*.] The herb reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*.

duncical (dun'si-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *duncicall*, *duncical*; < *dunce* + *-ic-al*.] Like a dunce.

The most dull and duncical commissioner.

Fulder, Ch. Hist., VIII. B. 26.

I have no patience with the twelfth duncical dog.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 100.

duncify (dun'si-fi), *v. t.* [*< dunce* + *-ify*, make.] To make dull or stupid; reduce to the condition of a dunce.

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more duncified than dunce Webster.

Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, cxxx.

duncish (dun'sh), *a.* [*< dunce* + *-ish*.] Like a dunce; sottish. *Imp. Dict.*

duncishness (dun'sh-ness), *n.* The character or quality of a dunce; folly. *Westminster Rev.*

dun-cow (dun'kou), *n.* In Devonshire speech, the shagreen ray, *Rana fulgonia*, a batoid fish.

duncour (dun'kér), *n.* The poached or dumber. Also *dunker*. [Prov. Eng.]

Dundee pudding. See *pudding*.

dunder (dun'dér), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thunder*.

dunder (dun'dér), *n.* Lees; dregs; especially, the lees of cane-juice, which are used in the West Indies in the distillation of rum.

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of honey. *Edwards*.

dunderbolt (dun'dér-bólt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *thunderbolt*.] A fossil belemnite; a thunderstone. *Darwin*.

For "the rheumatic" boiled *dunderbolt* is the sovereign remedy, at least in the West of Cornwall.

Polschke, Traditions and Recollections (1826), II. 907.

dunderfunk (dun'dér-funk), *n.* The name given by sailors to a dish made by cooking ship-biscuit in water, mixing it with fat and molasses, and baking in a pan. Also called *dandy-funk*.

dunderhead (dun'dér-hed), *n.* [Orig. E. dial. appar. < *dunder* + *head* (cf. *Se. donnard*, stupid, appar. of same ult. origin), + *head*. Cf. equiv. *dunderpute*, *dunderpoll*.] A dunce; a numskull.

I mean your grammar, O thou *dunderhead* Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, II. 4.

Here, without staying for my reply, shall I be called as many blockheads, numskulls, doddypoles, *dunderheads*, ninny-hammers, &c. *Stowe, Tristram Shandy*, ix. 25.

dunderheaded (dun'dér-hed), *a.* Like a *dunderhead* or dunce. *G. A. Sala*.

dunderpate (dun'dér-pat), *n.* [*< dunder* + *pate*.] Same as *dunderhead*.

Many a *dunderpate*, like the owl, the stupidest of birds, comes to be considered the very type of wisdom. *Irving, Knickerbocker*, p. 148.

dunderpoll (dun'dér-pól), *n.* [*< dunder* + *poll*.] Same as *dunderhead*, *Haltwell*. [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

dunder-whelp (dun'dér-hwelp), *n.* [*< dunder* + *whelp*.] A *dunderhead*; a blockhead.

What a purblind puppy was I! now I remember him; All the while cast on a face, though it were number d, And mask'd with patches; what a *dunder-whelp*, To let him domineer thus!

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, III. 1.

dun-diver (dun'di-ver), *n.* 1. The female merganser or goosander, *Mergus merganser*; so called from the dun or brown head.—2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [New York, U. S.] *J. E. De Kay*, 1844.

Dundubia (dun-du'bi-á), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843) (so called from the resonant drumming sound which these insects emit), < Hind. Skt. *dundubhi*, a drum, < Hind. *dund*.] A remarkable genus of homopterous insects, containing the largest and most showy species of the family *Cercadidae*, or cicadas. *D. imperatoria* is the largest hemipteran known, expanding 8 inches, of a rich orange-color, and is a native of Borneo.

dune (dūn), *n.* [Partly a dial. form (also *dewe*) of *down*, and partly < F. *dune* = Sp. Pg. It. *duna*, a dune = G. *dune*, a dune = Dan. Sw. *dyner*, pl. < LG. *dūnen*, pl. = Fries. *dūnen* (also *dūninge*, *dūm*) = D. *dūn*, a dune = E. *down*, a hill: see *down*.] A mound, ridge, or hill of loose sand, heaped up by the wind on the sea-coast, or rarely on the shore of a large lake, as on Lake Superior. Hills of loose sand at a distance from the coast, or in the interior of a country, are sometimes called by French authors *dunes*; but this is not the usage in English. Also *downs*.

The Spaniards neared and neared the fatal *dunes* which fringed the shore for many a dreary mile.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxi.

Then along the sandy margin Of the lake, the Big-Sea-Water, On he sped with frenzied gestures, . . . Till the sand was blown and sifted Like great snowdrifts o'er the landscape, Heaping all the shore with Sand Dunes. *Longfellow, Hiawatha*, xl.

The long low dune, and lazy-plunging sea. *Tennyson, Last Tournament*.

dune (dūn), *n.* [See *dun*.] An ancient fort with a hemispherical or conical roof. [Scotch.]

dunfish (dun'fish), *n.* [*< dun*, *a.* and *v. t.*, + *fish*.] Codfish cured by dunning, especially for use on the table uncooked. The fish are first salted and cured, then taken down cellar and allowed to "give up," and then dried again. Great pains are taken in this mode of preparation, even to the extent of covering the "fagots" with bed-quilts to keep them clean. [New Eng.]

dung (dung), *n.* [*< ME. dung, dong*, rarely *ding*, < AS. *dyng*, also *dyng* (in glosses badly written *ding* and *ding*) = OFries. *dyng*, Fries. *dyng* = OHG. *tunga*, MHG. *tunge*, *tung*, G. *tung* (with LG. *d*) (cf. MHG. *tunger*, G. *dünger*, manure) = Sw. *dynga*, muck = Dan. *dyng*, a heap, board, mass. Hence *dingy*.] The excrement of animals; ordure; feces.

That that keeps that flows coveren hem with Hete of Hors Dong, with outen Henne, Goose, or any other Foul. *Mundeville, Travels*, p. 49.

For ever colds doo (put) doves dung at eve About her roote. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (R. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Pigeon dung approaches guano in its power as manure. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 233.

dung (dung), *v.* [*< ME. dungen, dongen* (with restored vowel), < AS. *ge-dyngan* = OFries. *dunga*, *denga* = MHG. *tungen*, G. *tungen*, *tung*, manure (cf. Dan. *dyng* = Sw. *dynga*, heap, board, amass); from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To cover with dung; manure with or as with dung.

And, warring with success, Dung Isaac's Fields with fruitful carcasses. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Schiame. And he answering said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and dung it. *Luke* xiii. 8.

This ground was *dunged*, and ploughed, and sowed. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 264.

2. In calico-printing, to immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm water in order to remove the superfluous mordant.

II. intrans. To void excrement.

dung (dung), *v.* Preterit and past participle of *ding*.

dungaree (dung-ga-ré'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., low, common, vulgar.] A coarse cotton stuff, generally blue, worn by sailors.

The crew have all turned tailors, and are making themselves new suits from some *dungaree* we bought at Valparaiso. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam*, I. xii.

dung-bath (dung'bath), *n.* In *dyeing*, a bath used in mordanting, composed of water in which a small proportion of cows' or pigs' dung, or some substitute for it, has been dissolved, with a certain amount of chalk to remove the acetic acid from the printed material. See *dyeing*.

dung-beetle (dung'bē'tl), *n.* 1. A common English name of the dor or dor-beetle, *Geotrypes stercorarius*.—2. pl. A general name of the group of scarabs or scaraboid beetles which roll up balls of dung; the tumblebugs or dung-chafers, as the sacred beetle of the Egyptians. See cuts under *Copris* and *Scarabæus*.

dung-bird (dung'bôrd), *n.* Same as *dung-hunter*. See *badcock*. [Prov. Eng.]

dung-chaffer (dung'chā'fēr), *n.* A name given to various coleopterous insects of the family *Scarabidae*, and especially of the genus *Geotrypes*, which frequent excrement for the purpose of depositing their eggs; a *dung-beetle*.

dungeon (dun'jan), *n.* [Also archaically in some senses *doujon*; < ME. *dougeon*, *dougeous*, *doujan*, *dougeus*, *dujan*, *doujon*, etc., a *dungeon* (in both uses), < OF. *dougeon*, *doujan*, *doujon*, etc., F. *doujon* = Fr. *doujon*, *doupanon*, *doujo* (ML. reflex *dunjo(n)*), *dungeo(n)*, *dunjo(n)*, *dungeo(n)*, *dunjo(n)*, etc.), < ML. *dunio(n)*, a *dungeon* (tower), contr. from and a particular use of ML. *dominio(n)*, *domina*, dominion, possession; see *dominion*, *doman*, *doman*, *domance*.] 1. The principal tower of a mediæval castle. It was usually raised on a natural or artificial mound and situated in the innermost court or bailey, and formed a last refuge into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity. Its lower or

underground part was often used as a prison. Also called *keep*, *dougeon-keep*, or *tower*. See cut under *castle*. [In this sense also written *doujon*, a spelling preferred by some English writers; but there is no historical distinction.]

Hence—2. A close cell; a deep, dark place of confinement.

A-twene thes tweyn a gret comparison; Kyng Alysaunder, he conquerid alle; Dyogenes lay in a smalle *dougeon*, In sondre wedys which turnyd as a ballie. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

They brought him [Joseph] hastily out of the *dougeon*. *Gen.* xli. 14.

The King of Heaven bath doom'd This place our *dougeon*, not our safe retreat. *Milton, P. L.*, II. 317.

dungeon (dun'jun), *v. t.* [*< dungeon*, *n.*] To confine in or as in a *dungeon*.

Dungeoned up in the darkness of our ignorance. *Bp. Hall, Remains*, p. 122.

You said nothing Of how I might be *dungeoned* as a madman. *Shelley, The Cenci*, II. 1.

dungeoner (dun'jun-ér), *n.* One who imprisons or keeps in jail; a jailer. [Poetical.]

That most hateful land, *Dungeoner* of my friend. *Keats, To—*

dung-fly (dung'fi), *n.* A dipterous insect of the genus *Scatophaga*.

dung-fork (dung'fôrk), *n.* 1. A fork used in moving stable-manure. Also *muck-fork*.—2. In entom., a pointed or forked process upon which the larvae of certain coleopterous insects carry about their own excrement, as in the genera *Cassida*, *Coptocycla*, and the like. See cut under *Coptocycla*.

dunghill (dung'hil), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dunghil*, *dunghill*; < ME. *dunghyll*, *dunghel*, etc.; < *dung* + *hill*.] *I. n.* 1. A heap of dung.

Salt is good, but if salt vanyache, in what thing schal it be sauered? Neither in erthe, neither in *dunghille* it is profitable. *Wyclif, Luke* xiv.

Shine not on me, fair Sun, though thy brave Ray With safety can the foulest *dunghills* knee. *J. Beaumont, Psyche*, II. 186.

Hence—2. Figuratively—(a) A mean or vile abode. (b) Any degraded situation or condition.

He . . . lifteth up the beggar from the *dunghill*. *1 Sam.* II. 8.

(c) A man meanly born: a term of abuse.

Out, *dunghill*! dar'st thou brave a nobleman? *Shak., R. John*, IV. 2.

II. a. Sprung from the *dunghill*; mean; low; base.

Unfit are *dunghill* knights To serve the town with spear in field. *Googe*.

You must not suffer your thoughts to creep any longer upon this *dunghill* earth. *Bp. Beveridge, Works*, II. cxxvii.

Dunghill fowl, a mongrel or cross-bred specimen of the common hen; a barn-yard fowl.

dunghill-raker (dung'hil-rā'kér), *n.* The common *dunghill* fowl. [A nonce-word.]

The *dunghill-raker*, spider, hen, the chicken too, to me have taught a lesson *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, II.

dung-hook (dung'hük), *n.* An agricultural implement for spreading manure.

dung-hunter (dung'hun'tér), *n.* One of the species of jaeger or skua-gull, of the genus *Stercorarius*. The birds are so called from their supposed habits; but in reality they harass other gulls and terns to make them disgorge their food, not to feed upon their excrement. Also called *dung-bird* and *dirty-alien*.

dunging (dung'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dung*, *v.*] In *dyeing*, the mordanting of goods by passing them through a *dung-bath* (which see). In modern practice substitutes are used.

dungiyah (dung'gi-yā), *n.* A coasting-vessel in use in the Persian gulf, on the coasts of Arabia, and especially in the gulf of Cutch.

The *dungiyahs* sail with the monsoon, and arrive often in large companies at Muscat, celebrating their safe arrival with salves of artillery, music, and flags. They are flat-bottomed and broad-beamed, have generally one mast, frequently longer than the vessel, and are in other respects rigged like the *haggala*. The model is supposed to date from the expedition of Alexander.

dungmare (dung'mér), *n.* A pit where dung, weeds, etc., are mixed, to rot together for manure. *E. Phillips*, 1703; *Haltwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

dungy (dung'i), *a.* [*< dung* + *-y*. Cf. *dingy*.] Full of dung; foul; vile.

There's not a grain of it [honesty], the face to swarten Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shak., W. T.*, II. 1.

dung-yard (dung'yârd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected.

dunite (dun'it), *n.* [So called from *Dun Mountain*, near Nelson, New Zealand.] A rock consisting essentially of a crystalline granular mass of olivin with chromite or picotite, containing

also frequently more or less of various other minerals, alteration products of the olivin. Dunite appears to be frequently more or less altered into serpentine.

dunniwassel, dunniwassel (dun-i-was'al), *n.* [Hebr. Gael. *dun' wassel*, a gentleman; *dunne*, a man; *wassel*, gentle.] Among the Highlanders of Scotland, a gentleman, especially one of secondary rank; a cadet of a family of rank.

His dunnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Dunne-Wassel*, or sort of gentleman.

Scott, Waverley, xvi.

dunkadoo (dung-kā-dō'), *n.* [Imitative.] The American bittern, *Butorus mugilans* or *lenticularis*. [Local, New Eng.]

Dunkard (dung'kär'd), *n.* Same as *Dunker*.

Near at hand was the meeting-house of a sect of German Quakers—Tunkers or Dunkards, as they are differently named.

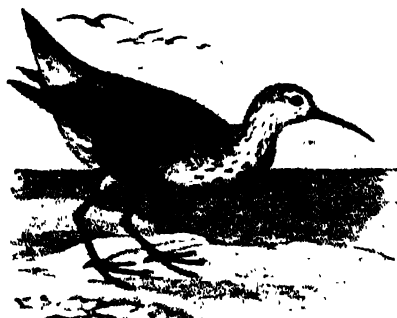
N. A. Rev., CXXVI, 255.

Dunker, Tunker (dung'-, tung'ker), *n.* [G. *tunker*, a dipper, < *tunken*, M.H.G. *tunken*, *dunken*, OHG. *tunchōn*, *dunchōn*, *thunchōn*, dip, immerse, perhaps ult. = L. *tingere* = Gr. *τίγγειν*, wet, moisten, dye, stain: see *tinge*.] A member of a sect of German-American Baptists, so named from their manner of baptism. Their proper church-name is *Brethren*. Driven from Germany by persecution early in the eighteenth century, they took refuge in Pennsylvania, and thence extended their societies into neighboring States, and are especially found in Ohio. They condemn all war and litigation, acknowledge the authority of the Bible, administer baptism by triple immersion, and only to adults, practice washing of the feet before the Lord's supper, use the kiss of charity, laying on of hands, and anointing with oil, and observe a severe simplicity in dress and speech. They have bishops, elders, and teachers, and are commonly supposed to accept the doctrine of universal redemption. Also called *Dipper*.

dunkär (dung'ker), *n.* Same as *duncur*.

Dunkirk lace. See *lace*.

dunlin (dun'lin), *n.* [A corruption of E. dial. *dunling*, the proper form, < *dun* + dim. *-ling*, Cf. *dunbird*, *duncock*.] The red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa (Pelidna) alpina*, widely dispersed and very abundant in the northern hemisphere, especially along sea-coasts, during the extensive



American Dunlin (*Pelidna pacifica*), in summer plumage.

migrations it performs between its arctic breeding-grounds and its temperate or tropical winter resorts. The dunlin is 8 inches long, the bill an inch or more, slightly decurved; in full dress the belly is jet-black, the upper parts varied with brown, gray, and reddish. The American dunlin is a different variety, somewhat larger, with a longer or more decurved bill, the *Pelidna pacifica* of Coues. The dunlin is also called *stint*, *parra*, *ox-bird*, *bull-eye*, *sea-snip*, *pickarel*, etc.

dunling (dun'ling), *n.* A dialectal (and originally more correct) form of *dunlin*.

dunlop (dun'lop), *n.* A rich white kind of cheese made in Scotland out of unskimmed milk: so called from the parish of Dunlop in Ayrshire.

dunnage (dun'āj), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. Fagots, boughs, or loose wood laid in the hold of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom and prevent injury from water; also, loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady and prevent injury from friction or collision.

We covered the bottom of the hold over, fore and aft, with dried brush for dunnage.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 304.

2. Baggage.

But Barnard suggested, as some of the dunnage and the tent would need to be dried before being packed, that we build a fire outside.

C. A. Nield, Cruise of Aurora (1885), p. 102.

dunnage (dun'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dunnaged*, pp. *dunnaging*. [Cf. *dunnage*, *n.*] To stow with fagots or loose wood, as the bottom of a ship's hold; wedge or chock, as cargo. See *dunnage*, *n.*

Vessels frequently dunnaged for the purpose of reducing their tonnage.

The American, VIII, 352.

dunner (dun'er), *n.* One who duns; one employed in soliciting payment of debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common duncers do in making them pay.

Spectator.

dunniwassel, n. See *dunniwassel*.

dunness (dun'-ness), *n.* [Cf. *dun* + *-ness*.] Deafness. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

dunning (dun'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dun*, *v.*] The process of curing codfish in a way to give them a particular color and flavor. See *dun*, *v. t.*, and *dunfish*.

dunnish (dun'ish), *a.* [Cf. *dun* + *-ish*.] Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun.

duncock (dun'ok), *n.* [E. dial. (Northampton) also *doney*; < ME. *donck*, < *dunnen*, *dunnen*, *dun*, + dim. *-ek*, *-ock*. Cf. *donkey*.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. Also *dick-duncock*. *Macgillivray*.

Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged duncock.

E. Bruce, Wuthering Heights, iv.

dunny (dun'i), *a.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. Cf. *dunerd*.] Deaf; dull of apprehension. [Local, Great Britain.]

My old dame, Joan, is something dunny, and will scarce know how to manage.

Scott.

dunpickle (dun'pik'l), *n.* The moor-buzzard, *Circus arvensis*. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]

dunrobin (dun'rob'in), *n.* A superior kind of Scotch plaid.

dunsel, dunset, n. Obsolete forms of *dunce*.

dunse-down, n. See *dunche-down*.

dunsery, n. An obsolete form of *duncery*.

dunseti (dun'set'i), *n.* [A book-form repr. AS. *dunæte*, *dunæte*, pl., a term applied to a certain division of the Welsh people, lit. hill dwellers, < *dun*, a hill (see *dun*), + *seti* (= OHG. *seto*), a dweller, settler, < *settan* (pret. *set*), sit. Cf. *colset*.] One of the hill-dwellers of Wales; a settler in a hill country.

dunsh, v. t. See *dunch*.

dunsicalt, a. See *duncal*.

dunsalt, Duns-mant. See *duncely*, *Dunce-man*.

dunat (dun'at), *n.* A kind of flour; fine semolina without bran or germs. *The Miller* (London).

dunstable (dun'sta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [In allusion to *Dunstable* in England, the adj. use (as in def.) being derived from the word as used in the phrase *Dunstable road* or *way*.] 1. *a.* [cap.] Plain; direct; simple; downright.

Your uncle is an odd, but a very honest—Dunstable soul.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI, 177.

Dunstable road, way, or highway. The way to Dunstable: used proverbially as a symbol of plainness or directness.

"As plain as Dunstable road." It is applied to things plain and simple, without wit or guile to adorn them, as also to matters easy and obvious to be found.

Fuller, Worthier, Bedfordshire.

There were some good walks running them, that walked at the king's high way ordinarily, uprightly, plainly—Dunstable way.

Luttrell, Bermuda.

II. *n.* A fabric of woven or plaited straw, originally made at Dunstable in England. Also used attributively: as, a *dunstable* hat or bonnet.

dunster (dun'ster), *n.* 1. A kind of broadcloth: so called in the seventeenth century.—

2. Cassimere.

dunt (dunt), *n.* [A var. of *dunt*, *dunt*, < ME. *dunt*, *dunt*, etc.: see *dunt* and *dunt*.] 1. A stroke; a blow. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

I have a good, cold sword.

I'll tak dunts fra' noboddy.

Burns, I have a Wife of my Ain.

2. A malady characterized by staggering, observed particularly in yearling lambs. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Palpitation. *Dunghum*. [Scotch.]

dunt (dunt), *v.* [A var. of *dunt*, *dunt*: see *dunt*, *dunt*, *v.*] 1. To strike; give a blow to; knock. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Fearing the wrathful rain might dunt out . . . the brains, if he had any, of the young cavalier, they opened the door.

Gail, Rhazes Gilhuze, II, 220.

2. In packing herrings, to jump upon (the head of the barrel) in order to pack it more tightly. [Local, Canadian].—3. To confuse by noise; stupefy. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To beat; palpitate, as the heart. [Scotch.]

While my heart wif life blood dunted,

I dunt't in mind

Burns, To Mr. Mitchell.

dunter (dun'ter), *n.* [See, perhaps so called from its waddling gait, < *dunt*, *v.*] The oider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

dunter-goose (dun'ter-gōs), *n.* Same as *dunter*. *Symonds*.

duntle (dun'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duntled*, pp. *duntling*. [Freq. of *dunt*.] To dent; mark with an indentation. [Prov. Eng.]

His cap is duntled in; his back bears fresh stains of dent.

Kensley, Two Years Ago, Int.

duo (dū'ō), *n.* [It., a duet, also two, < L. *duo* = E. *two*.] The same as *duet*. A distinction is sometimes made by using *duo* for a two-part composition for two voices or instruments of the same kind, and *duo* for such a composition for two voices or instruments of different kinds.

[Lord's Day.] Up, and, while I staid for the barber, tried to compose a *duo* of counter point: and I think it will do very well, it being by Mr. Berkenlaugh's rule.

Pepys, Diary, II, 312.

duo-. [L. *duo*, *duo*, = Gr. *duo*, *duo* = E. *two*.] A prefix in words of Latin or Greek origin, meaning 'two.'

duodecahedral, duodecahedron (dū'ō-dē-kā'hē'drāl, -drōn). See *duodecahedral*, *duodecahedron*.

duodecennial (dū'ō-dē-sen'i-āl), *a.* [Cf. L. *duodecim*, of twelve years (< L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *annus*, a year), + *-al*.] Consisting of twelve years. *Ask*.

duodecimal (dū'ō-dē-sim'i-āl), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *duodecim* (= Gr. *duōdeka*, *duōdeka*), twelve (< *duo* = E. *two*, < *deceim* = E. *ten*), + *-al*. Cf. *duodecim*, ult. < *duodecim*, and see *decimal*.] I. *a.* Relating by twelves and powers of twelve: as, *duodecimal* multiplication.

The *duodecimal* system in liquid measures, which is found elsewhere, appears to be derived from the Babylonians.

Van Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 10.

Duodecimal arithmetic or scale. See *duodecimal arithmetic or scale*, under *duodecimal*.

II. *n.* 1. One of a system of numerals the base of which is twelve.—2. *pl.* An arithmetical rule for ascertaining the number of square feet, twelfths of feet, and square inches in a rectangular area or surface whose sides are given in feet and inches and twelfths of inches. The feet of the multiplier are first multiplied into the feet, inches, and twelfths of the multiplicand, giving square feet, twelfths, and inches. The inches of the multiplier are then multiplied into the feet and inches of the multiplicand, giving twelfths of feet and square inches, and finally the twelfths of inches of the multiplier are multiplied into the feet of the multiplicand, giving square inches. These three partial products are then added together to get the product sought. It is used by artificers. Also called *duodecimal* or *cross* multiplication.

duodecimally (dū'ō-dē-sim'i-āl), *adv.* In a duodecimal manner; by twelves.

duodecimifid (dū'ō-dē-sim'i-fid), *a.* [Cf. L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *-fidus*, < *findere*, eleven, split (= E. *find*): see *findum*, etc.] Divided into twelve parts.

duodecimo (dū'ō-dē-sim'i-mō), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. in L. (NL.) phrase in *duodecimo*; in, prep., = E. *in*; *duodecimo*, abl. of *duodecim*, twelve, < *duodecim*, twelve.] I. *n.* 1. A size of page usually measuring, in the United States, about 5½ inches in width and 7½ inches in length, when the leaf is uncut, and corresponding to crown octavo of British publishers.—2. A book composed of sheets which, when folded, form twelve leaves of this size.—3. In music, the interval of a twelfth. *E. D.*

II. *a.* Consisting of sheets folded into twelve leaves; having leaves or pages measuring about 5½ by 7½ inches. Often written *12mo* or *12o*.

duodecimole (dū'ō-dē-sim'i-mō), *n.* [Cf. L. *duodecim*, twelve; see *duodecimo*.] In music, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight; a duodecuplet.

Duodecimpennate (dū'ō-dē-sim-i-pen-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *pennatus*, winged, feathered.] In ornith., in Fundevall's system, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the American curassows and guans, *Cracidae*: so called from the 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. Also called *Sylviaculæ*.

duodecuple (dū'ō-dē-sim'i-pl), *a.* [Cf. *duodecuple* = Sp. *duodecuplo* = Pg. It. *duodecuplo*, < L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *decuplus*, tenfold: see *decuple* and *duodecimal*.] Consisting of twelve.

duodena, n. Plural of *duodenum*.

duodenal (dū'ō-dē-nāl), *a.* [Cf. F. *duodenal* = Sp. Pg. *duodenal* = It. *duodenale*; as *duodenum* + *-al*.] Connected with or relating to the duodenum: as, "duodenal dyspepsia," Copland.—**Duodenal fold**, a special loop of duplication of the duodenum in which the pancreas is lodged in many animals, especially in birds, where it forms the most constant and characteristic folding of the intestine.—**Duodenal glands.** See *gland*.

duodenal (dū'ō-dē-nāl), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *duodena* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a duodene.

II. n. In musical theory, the symbol of the root of a duodene.

duodenary (dū-ō-den'ā-rī), *a.* [= F. *duodénario* = Sp. Pg. It. *duodenario*, < L. *duodénarius*, containing twelve, < *duodeni*, twelve each, < *duodecim*, twelve.] Relating to the number twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves. **Duodenary** or **duodecimal arithmetic or scale**, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left, instead of in the tenfold proportion of the common decimal arithmetic.

duodene (dū-ō-dēn), *n.* [*< L. duodeni*, twelve each: see *duodenary*. Cf. *duodenum*.] In musical theory, a group of twelve tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. Any tone whatever may be chosen as the root, and its symbol is called a duodene. The root, the major third above, and the major third below it constitute the initial triad. The duodene consists of four such triads, one being the initial triad, one a perfect fifth below it, one a perfect fifth above it, and one two perfect fifths above it. The term and the process of analysis to which it belongs were first used by A. J. Ellis in England in 1874. The study of the process is incident to the attempt to secure just intonation (pure temperament) on keyed instruments of fixed pitch.

duodenitis (dū-ō-de-nī'tis), *n.* [*< NL. < duodenum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the duodenum.

duodenostomy (dū-ō-de-nōs'tō-mī), *n.* [*< NL. duodenum*, *q. v.*, & Gr. *stōma*, mouth, opening.] The surgical formation of an external opening from the duodenum through the abdominal wall.

duodenum (dū-ō-dō-num), *n.*; pl. *duodena* (-nā). [*< NL.* (so called because in man it is about twelve finger-breadths long), < L. *duodeni*, twelve each: see *duodenary*.] 1. In anat., the first portion of the small intestine, in immediate connection with the stomach, receiving the hepatic and pancreatic secretions, and usually curved or folded about the pancreas. It extends from the pylorus to the beginning of the jejunum. In man it is from 10 to 12 inches in length. See cuts under *alimentary and intestine*.

2. In entom., a short smooth portion of the intestine, between the ventriculus and the ileum, found in a few coleopterous insects. Some entomologists, however, apply this name to the ventriculus.

duodrama (dū-ō-drā'mā), *n.* [= F. *duodrame* = It. *duodramma*, < L. *duo*, two (= Gr. *duo* = F. *deux*), + Gr. *drama*, a drama: see *drama*.] A dramatic or melodramatic piece for two performers only.

duoliteral (dū-ō-lī'tēr-ēl), *a.* [*< L. duo*, = F. *deux*, + *literal*: see *literal*, *letter*.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

duologue (dū-ō-log), *n.* [*< L. duo*, two (= Gr. *duo* = F. *deux*), + (Gr. *lógos*, speech. Cf. *monologue*, *dialogue*.] A dialogue or piece spoken by two persons.

Mr. Ernest Warren's duologue "The Nettle" is simple, pretty, and effective. *Athenaeum*, N. 3077.

I do not feel that I shall be departing from the rule I prescribed to myself at the commencement of this paper, if I touch upon the duologue entertainments. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX, 644.

duomo (dwō'mō), *n.* [It., a dome, cathedral: see *dome*.] A cathedral; properly, an Italian cathedral. See *dome*.

Bright vignettes, and each complete.

Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet

Tennyson, *The Daisy*.

The bishop is said to have decorated the duomo with too large and too small columns brought from Paros for the purpose.

C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. xxxv., note.

dup (dup), *v. t.* [Contr. of dial. *do up*, open, & ME. *do up*, *don up*, open: see *do*, and cf. *don*, *doff*, *dout*.] To open.

What Devil I like weenie, the porters are drunke; will they not dup the gate to-day?

R. Edwards, *Damon and Pythias*.

Then up he rose and down'd his clothes,

And dupp'd the chamber door.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

dupability (dū-pā-bil'itē), *n.* [Also written, less reg., *dupability*; < *dupable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being dupable; gullibility.

But this poor Napoleon mistook; he believed too much in the dupability of men. *Carlyle*.

dupable (dū-pā-bl), *a.* [Also written, less reg., *dupable*; < *dupe* + *-able*.] Capable of being duped; gullible.

Man is a dupable animal. *Southey*, *The Doctor*, lxxvii.

duparted (dū-pār'ted), *a.* [*< L. duo*, = F. *deux*, + *parted*.] In her., same as *duparted*.

dupe (dūp), *n.* [*< F. dupe*, a dupe, < Gr. *dupē*, *duppa*, F. dial. *dube*, *duppe*, a hoopoe, a bird regarded as stupid: see *hoopoe* and *duppa*. For similar examples of the application of the names

of (supposed) stupid birds to stupid persons, cf. *booby*, *goose*, *gull*, and (in Pg.) *dodo*. Cf. Bret. *kouperik*, a hoopoe, a dupe.] A person who is deceived; one who is led astray by false representations or conceptions; a victim of credulity: as, the dupe of a designing rogue; he is a dupe to his imagination.

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then dupe to party; child and man the same.

Pope, *Innocent*, iv. 582.

He that hates truth shall be the dupe of lies
Comper, *Progress of Error*.

When the spirit is not master of the world, then it is its dupe.
Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 229.

dupe (dūp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duped*, ppr. *duping*. [*< F. dupe*, dupe, gull, take in; from the noun.] To deceive; trick; mislead by imposing on one's credulity: as, to dupe a person by flattery.

We've hav'n I duped him with base counterfeit.

Coleridge.

Instead of making civilization the friend of the poor, it [the theory of social equality] has duped the poor into making themselves the enemies of civilization.
W. H. Mallock, *Social Equality*, p. 211.

dupeability, dupeable. See *dupability, dupable*.

duper (dū-pēr), *n.* [*< dupe* + *-er*; after OF. (and F.) *dupeur*, a deceiver.] One who dupes or deceives; a cheat; a swindler.

The race-ground had its customary complement of knaves and fools - the dupers and the duped.

Bulwer, *Pathos*, I. xii.

dupery (dū-pēr-i), *n.* [*< F. duperie*, < *dupe*, a dupe: see *dupe*, *n.*] The art of deceiving or imposing upon the credulity of others; the ways or methods of a dupe.

Travelling from town to town in the full practice of dupery and wheedling. *I. J. Israel*, *Amn.* of Lit., I. 304.

It might be hard to see an end to the inquiry were we once to set diligently to work to examine and set forth how much innocent dupery we habitually practice upon ourselves in the region of metaphysics.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 23.

dupion, doupion (dū'-, dō'-pi-on), *n.* [*< F. dupion*, < It. *doppione*, ang. of *doppio*, double, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, and also *doublon* and *dobruo*, doublets of *dupion*.] 1. A double cocoon formed by two silkworms spinning together. 2. The coarse silk furnished by such double cocoons.

duplication (dū-plā'shon), *n.* [*< L. duplus*, double, + *-ation*.] Multiplication by two; doubling.

duple (dū-pl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, the old form.] Double. [Rare in general use.]

A competent defence of Hylicum was upon a two-fold reason established, the *dupla* greatness of which bled the emperor having taken in hand afflicting both.

Holland, tr. of *Ammianus*, p. 101.

Duple ratio, a ratio such as that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc. *Subduple ratio* is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, etc.

Duple rhythm, in music, a rhythm characterized by two beats or pulses to the measure; double time.

duple (dū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dupled*, ppr. *dupling*. [*< dupl*, *a.*] To double. [Rare.]

duplet (dū-plet), *n.* [*< L. duplus*, double, + F. dim. -et.] A doublet. [Rare.]

That is to throw three dice till duplets and a chance be thrown, and the highest duplet wins.

Dryden, *Mock Astrologer*, iii.

duplex (dū-pleks), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. duplex*, double, twofold, < *duo*, = F. *deux*, + *plicare*, fold.] 1. *a.* Double; twofold. Specifically applied in electricity to a system of telegraphy in which two messages are transmitted at the same time over a single wire; it includes both *duplex* and *contraplex*. See these words. — **Duplex escapement** of a watch. See *escapement*. — **Duplex idea**, *lathe*, *pelitti*. See the nouns. — **Duplex querela** (querēla), a double quarrel (which see, under *querrel*).

II. *n.* A doubling or duplicating.

duplex (dū-pleks), *v.* [*< duplex*, *a.*] 1. *trans.* In teleg., to arrange (a wire) so that two messages may be transmitted along it at the same time.

Four perfectly independent wires were practically created. Each of these wires was also duplexed.

W. H. Preece, *Elect. Invent.*, p. 219.

II. *intrans.* To transmit telegraphic messages by the duplex system.

duplicate (dū-plī-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *duplicated*, ppr. *duplicating*. [*< L. duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double, < *duplex* (*dupl*), double, twofold: see *duplex*. Cf. *double*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To double; repeat; produce a second (like the first); make a copy or copies of.

Whereof perhaps one reason is, because there is shown in this a duplicated power: a contrary stream of power running across and thwart. In its effects in this.

Goedwin, *Works*, III. i. 568.

2. In physiol., to divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous division: as, some infusorians duplicate themselves.

II. *intrans.* To become double; repeat or be repeated; specifically, in ecclesiastical use, to celebrate the mass or holy communion twice in the same day. See *duplication*.

The desires of man, if they pass through an even and different life towards the issues of an ordinary and necessary course, they are little, and within command; but if they pass upon an end or aim of difficulty or ambition, they duplicate, and grow to a disturbance.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 104.

If the Priest has to duplicate, i. e., to celebrate twice in one day, he must not drink the ablutions, which must be poured into a chalice and left for him to consume at the second celebration. For to drink the ablutions would be to break his fast.

F. G. Lee, *Directorium Anglicanum*, 4th ed. (1878), p. 214.

duplicate (dū-plī-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *duplicato* = D. *duplicaat* = G. Dan. *duplicat*, < L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Double; twofold; consisting of or relating to a pair or pairs, or to two corresponding parts: as, duplicate spines in an insect; duplicate examples of an ancient coin; duplicate proportion. — 2. Consisting of a double number or quantity; multiplied by two.

The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a number into so populous a company, yea though the number were duplicate.

Hall, *Hon.* VII., an. 5.

3. Exactly like or corresponding to something made or done before; repeating an original; matched: as, there are many duplicate copies of this picture; a duplicate action or proceeding. — **Duplicate proportion or ratio**, the proportion or ratio of squares: thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term is said to be to the third in the duplicate ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus, in 9:15::16:25, the ratio of 9 to 25 is a duplicate of that of 3 to 5, or as the square of 3 is to the square of 5, also, the duplicate ratio of *a* to *b* is the ratio of *a*² to *b*².

II. *n.* 1. One of two or more things corresponding in every respect to each other.

Of all these he [Vertue] made various sketches and notes, always presenting a duplicate of his observations to Lord Oxford.

Walpole, *Life of Vertue*.

Specifically, in law and com.: (a) An instrument or writing corresponding in every particular to a first or original and of equal validity with it; an additional original.

Duplicates of dispatches and of important letters are frequently sent by another conveyance, as a precaution against the risk of a miscarriage. The copy which first reaches its destination is treated as an original. *Wharton*.

In the case of mutual contracts, such as leases, contracts of marriage, copartnership, and the like, duplicates of the deed are frequently prepared, each of which is signed by all the contracting parties; and, where this is done, the parties are bound if one of the duplicates be regularly executed, although the other should be defective in the necessary solemnities.

Bell.

(b) A second copy of a document, furnished by authority when the original has been lost, defaced, or invalidated.

2. One of two or more things each of which corresponds in all essential respects to an original, type, or pattern; another corresponding to a first or original; another of the same kind; a copy; as, a duplicate of a hunt.

Many duplicates of the General's wagon stand about the church in every direction.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 72.

duplication (dū-plī-kā shon), *n.* [= F. *duplicatio* = Pr. *duplicatio* = Sp. *duplicacion* = Pg. *duplicação* = It. *duplicazione*, < L. *duplicatio* (*n.*), < *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] 1. The act of duplicating, or of making or repeating something essentially the same as something previously existing or done.

However, if two sheriffs appear in one year (as at this time and frequently hereafter), such duplications cometh to pass by one of these accidents.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Berkshire.

2. In arith., the multiplication of a number by two. — 3. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold: as, the duplication of a membrane. — 4. In physiol., the act or process of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division. — 5. In music, the process or act of adding the upper or lower octaves or replicates to the tones of a melody or harmony. See *double*, *a.* and *v.* — 6. In bot., same as *clorosis*. — 7. In admiralty law, a pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication. *Benodict*. [Rare.] — 8. Eccles., the celebration of the mass or eucharist twice by the same priest on the same day. From the sixth century to the thirteenth, duplication was in many places not an unusual practice on a number of days. Since the fourteenth century it has been forbidden in the Roman Catholic Church except on Christmas day. In the medieval church in England it was allowed on Easter day also. The Greek Church does not permit duplication. — **Duplication formula**, in math., a formula for obtain-

ing the area, etc., of the double of an angle from the functions of the angle itself.—Problem of the duplication, or duplication of the cube, in math., the problem to determine the side of a cube which shall have double the solid contents of a given cube. The problem is equivalent to finding the cube root of 2, which is neither rational nor rationally expressible in terms of square roots of integers; consequently neither an exact numerical solution nor an exact construction with a rule and compass is possible. Also called the *Delian problem*.

There remain yet some other pages of Mr. Hobbes's dialogue, wherein he speaks of . . . the duplication of the cube, and the quadrature of the circle.

Boyle, Works, I. 234.

The altar of Apollo at Athens was a square block, or cube, and to double it required the duplication of the cube. D. Webster, Speech, Mechanics Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

duplicative (dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *duplicatif*; as *duplicite* + *-ive*.] Having the quality of duplicating or doubling; especially, in *physiol.*, having the quality of duplicating or dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

In the lowest forms of Vegetable life, the primordial germ multiplies itself by *duplicative* subdivision into an apparently unlimited number of cells. W. K. Carpenter, In Grove's Corr. of Forces.

duplicatopectinate (dū'pli-kā-tō-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [*< duplicare + pectinate*.] In *entom.*, having the branches of bipectinate antennae on each side alternately long and short.

duplicate (dū'pli-kā-tur), *n.* [= F. *duplication*; as *duplicare*, *< L. as if *duplicatura*, *< duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double; see *duplicate*, *v.*] A doubling; a fold or folding; a duplication: as, a *duplicate* of the peritoneum.

The kidneys and bladder are contained in a distinct *duplication* of that membrane (the peritoneum), being thereby partitioned off from the other contents of the abdomen. Paley, Nat. Theol., xi.

duplicitate (dū'pli-si-den'tāt), *a.* [*< NL. duplicitas*, *< L. duplex (duplex)*, double, *< dentatus* = E. *toothed*; see *dentate*.] Of or pertaining to the *Duplicatati*; having four upper incisors, two of which are much smaller than and situated behind the other two, of which they thus appear like duplicates, as in the hare, rabbit, or pika. Coues.

Duplicatati (dū'pli-si-den'tā-ti), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (see Gliræ)*, orig. *Duplicatata* (see *Rodentia*, Illiger, 1811); pl. of *duplicitatus*; see *duplicitatus*.] A prime division of the order *Rodentia* or *Gliræ*, containing those rodents, as the hares and pikas, which have four upper front teeth—that is, twice as many as ordinary rodents, or *Simplicatati*. The group consists of the families *Leporidae* and *Lagomyidae*. F. R. Alston.

duplicity (dū'plis-i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. duplicité*, *< OF. duplicité*, F. *duplicité* = Sp. *duplicitad* = Pg. *duplicidade* = It. *duplicità*, *< L. duplex (duplex)*, doubleness, *ML. ambiguity*, *< L. duplex (duplex)*, twofold, double; see *duplex*.] 1. The state of being double; doubleness. [Rare.]

They neither acknowledge a multitude of unmade delicacies, nor yet that *duplicity* of them which Plutarch contended for (one good and the other evil). Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 293.

These intermediate examples need not in the least confuse our generally distinct ideas of the two families of buildings; the one in which the substance is alike throughout, and the forms and conditions of the ornament assume or prove that it is so; . . . and the other, in which the substance is of two kinds, one internal the other external, and the system of decoration is founded on this *duplicity*, as pre-eminently in St. Mark's. I have used the word *duplicity* in no depreciatory sense. Ruskin.

A star in the Northern Crown, . . . (γ Corone), was found to have completed more than one entire circuit since its first discovery; another, ε Serpentarii, had closed up into apparent singleness; while in a third, ζ Orionis, the converse change had taken place, and deceptive singleness had been transformed into obvious *duplicity*. A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 58.

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the acting or speaking differently in relation to the same thing at different times or to different persons, with intention to deceive; the practice of deception by means of dissimulation or double-dealing.

And shall we even now, whilst we are yet smarting from the consequences of her treachery, become a second time the good easy dupes of her *duplicity*? Anecdotes of Dr. Watson, I. 273.

I think the student of their character should also be slow to upbraid Italians for their *duplicity* without admitting, in palliation of the faults, facts of long ages of alien and domestic oppression, in politics and religion. Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

3. In law, the pleading of two or more distinct matters together as if constituting but one.—*Syn.* 2. Guile; deception, hypocrisy, artifice, chicanery.

duplo (dū'plō), [*< L. duplus*, double; see *double*.] A prefix signifying 'twofold' or 'twice as much': as, *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet. **duply** (dū'pli), *n.*; pl. *duples* (-pliz'). [*< *duply*, *v.* (on type of *reply*, *< OF. replier*), *< OF. as if *duplier*, F. only *dupliquer* = Sp. Pg. *duplicar* = It. *duplicare*, *< ML. duplicare*, put in a rebutter, make a second reply, *L. duplicare*, double; see *duplicate*, *a.*] In *Scots law*, a second reply: a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.

Answers, replies, *duples*, triplies, quadruples, followed thick upon each other. Scott, Abbot, I.

dupondius (dū'pon-di-us), *n.*; pl. *dupondii* (-i). [*< L. also dupondium*, *dupondium*, *< dup*, = F. *two*, + *pondus*, a weight, *< pendere*, weigh; see *pound*.] A Roman bronze coin, of the value



Obverse. Reverse.
Dupondius of Augustus. — British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of 2 assen (see *as*), issued by Augustus and some of his successors; popularly called by coin-collectors "second brass," to distinguish it from the sestertius, the "first brass" Roman coin.

dupper (dū'pēr), *n.* Same as *dubber* 2.

Dupuytren's contraction. See *contraction*.

dur (dūr), *n.* [= G. *Dur*, Sw. *dur*, *< L. durus*, hard.] In music, major; as, C *dur*, or C major.

dura (dū'rā), *n.* [*< NL. fem. of L. durus*, hard; see *dure*.] 1. Same as *duramen*.—2. The dura mater (which see). Wilder and Gage.

durability (dū'rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *durabilitet*, *< F. durabilité* (OF. *durabilité*) = Pr. *durabilitat* = Pg. *durabilidade* = It. *durabilità*, *< L. durabilitas* (-is), *< L. durabilis*, durable; see *durable*.] The quality of being durable; the power of lasting or continuing in the same state by resistance to causes of decay or dissolution.

A Gothic cathedral raises its as-
tounding in our minds by its size, its height, . . . its durability. H. Blair, Rhetoric, III.

durable (dū'rā-bl), *a.* [= Dan. Sw. *durabel*, *< F. durable* = Pr. Sp. *durable* = Pg. *durável* = It. *durabile*, *< L. durabilis*, lasting, *< durare*, last, *< durus*, hard, lasting; see *dure*, *v.*] Having the quality of lasting, or continuing long in being; not perishable or changeable; lasting; enduring: as, *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

The monuments of wit and learning are more durable than the monuments of power, or of the hands. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 101.

They might take up their cross and follow the second Adam unto a durable happiness. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 26.

For time, though in eternity applied To motion, measures all things durable By present, past, and future. Milton, P. L., v. 581.

The very susceptibility that makes him quick to feel makes him also incapable of deep and durable feeling. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

= *Syn.* Permanent, stable, abiding, continuing, firm, strong, tough.

durableness (dū'rā-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being lasting or enduring; durability: as, the *durableness* of honest fame.

As for the timber of the walnut tree, it may be termed an English shutting wood for the firmness, smoothness, and durability thereof. Fuller, Worthies, Surrey.

The *durableness* of metals is the foundation of this extraordinary steadiness of price. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 11.

durably (dū'rā-bl), *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

An error in physical speculations is seldom productive of such consequences, either to one's ingenuity or one's self, as are deeply, durably, or extensively injurious. F. Knor, Essays, I.

dural (dū'ral), *a.* [*< dura (mater) + -al*] Of or pertaining to the dura mater.

The *dural* vessels were well injected externally and internally. Medical News, I 11, 430.

dura mater (dū'rā mā'tēr), [*< NL. L. dura*, fem. of *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother; see *dure*, mother, and cf. *dura*.] The outermost membranous envelop or external meninx of the brain

and spinal cord; a dense, tough, glistening fibrous membrane which lines the interior of the brain-case, but in the spinal column is separated from the peritoneum lining the vertebrae by a space filled with loose areolar tissue. In the skull it envelops the brain, but does not send down processes into the fissures. It forms, however, some main folds, as the vertical falx, sheet of falx cerebri between the hemispheres of the cerebrum, and the tentorium or horizontal sheet between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. Sundry venous channels between layers of the dura mater are the sinuses of the brain. The term *dura mater* is contrasted with *pia mater*, both these meanings being as named from an old fanciful notion that they were the "mothers," or at least the nurses, of the contained parts.

duramen (dū'rā'men), *n.* [*< NL. L. duramen*, hardness, also applied to a ligneous vine-branch, *< durare*, harden, *< durus*, hard; see *dure*.] In bot., the central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree. It is harder and more solid than the newer wood that surrounds it, from the formation of secondary layers of cellulose in the wood-cells. It is also usually of a deeper color, owing to the presence of peculiar coloring matters. Called by ship carpenters the *spine*. See *alburnum*. Also *durm*.

The inner layers of wood, being not only the oldest, but the most solidified by matters deposited within their component cells and vessels, are spoken of collectively under the designation *duramen* or "heart wood." W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., p. 260.

durance (dū'rāns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *durance*, *durance*; *< OF. durance* = Sp. *duranza* = It. *duranza*, *< ML. as if *durantia*, *< L. durans* (-s), pp. of *durare*, last; see *dure*, *v.*] In E. *durance* is prob. in part an abbr. by aphoresis of *endurance*, *q. v.*] 1. Duration; continuance; endurance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Loe! I have made a calendar for every year, That steels in strength, and time in *durance*, shall out-
wore. Spenser, Shep. Cal., Epil.

An antique kind of work, composed of little square pieces of marble, abraded and colored, . . . which set together . . . present an unexpressible stateliness . . . and are of marvellous *durance*. Sandys, Travels, p. 24.

Of how short *durance* was this new made state! Dryden, State of Innocence, v. 1.

The *durance* of a granite ledge Emerson, Astron.

2. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; involuntary confinement of any kind.

What bootes it him from death to be unbowed, To be enslaved in endless *durance* Of sorrow and despayre without allegaunce? Spenser, F. Q., III. c. 42.

They [the Flemings] put their lord in Prison, till with long *durance* he at last consented. Baker, Chronicles, p. 122.

I give thee thy liberty, set thee from *durance*. Shak., I. L. L., III. 1.

In *durance* still here must I wake and weep. Burns, Epistle from James to Maria.

34. Any material supposed to be of remarkable durability, as buff-leather; especially, a strong cloth made to replace and partly to imitate buff-leather; a variety of tummy. Sometimes written *durant*, and also called *overlasting*.

Your mining niceries—*durance* petticoats, and silver bedkins. Marston, Jounen, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, I. 1.

As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance*. R. Wilson, Three Ladies of London.

Is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of *durance*? Shak., I. Hen. IV., I. 2.

4. A kind of apple.

durancy, *n.* [*< duranc*.] Continuance; lastingness; *durance*.

The souls ever *durancy* I sung before, Ystruck with mighty rage. Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Saint, I. 1.

durangite (dū-ran'jit), *n.* [*< Durangu* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A fluo-arsenate of aluminum, iron, and sodium, occurring in orange-red monoclinic crystals, associated with cassiterite (tin-stone), at Durango, Mexico.

duranset, *n.* An obsolete form of *durance*.

duranti (dū'rānti), *n.* [*< It. durante*, a kind of strong cloth, *< L. durans* (-s), lasting, pp. of *durare*, last; see *dure*, *v.*] Same as *durance*, 3.

Duranta (dū-rāntā), *n.* [*< NL.*, named after Castor Durante, an Italian physician (died 1590).] A genus of verbenaceous shrubs of tropical America, bearing a great profusion of blue flowers in racemes. D. Plumieri is found in greenhouses.

durante beneplacito (dū-rāntā bē-nē-plas'i-tō), [*< ML. NL. L. durante*, abt. of *durant* (-s), during, pp. of *durare*, last, *dura* (see *dure*, *v.*, and *during*); *L. beneplacito*, abt. of *beneplacitum*, good pleasure, neut. of *beneplacere*, pp. of *beneplacere*, bene placere, please well; see *beneplacit*.] During good pleasure.

durante vita (dū-ran'tē vī'tā). [L.: *durante*, abl. of *duran(t)-s*, during (see *durante beneplacito*); *vita*, abl. of *vita*, life: see *vital*.] During life.

duration (dū-rā'shon), *n.* [*ME. duracion*. Cf. *Pr. duracio* = *Sp. duracion* = *Pg. duracão* = *It. durazione*, < *ML. duratio(n)-*, continuance, perseverance, < *L. durare*, last: see *dure*, *r.*] Continuance in time; also, the length of time during which anything continues: as, the *duration* of life or of a partnership; the *duration* of a tone or note in music; the *duration* of an eclipse.

The distance between any parts of that succession [of ideas], or between the appearance of any two ideas in our minds, is that we call *duration*.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xiv. 3.

Is there any thing in human life, the *duration* of which can be called long? Steele, *Spectator*, No. 153.

It was proposed that the *duration* of Parliament should be limited. *Monday*.

Relative, apparent, and common time is *duration* as estimated by the motion of bodies, as by days, months, and years. Clerk Maxwell, *Matter and Motion*, art. xvii.

darbar, darbar (dār'bar), *n.* [*Hind. darbar*, Turk. *darbār*, < Pers. *darbar*, a court, an audience-room, < *dar*, a door, + *bar*, admittance, audience, court, tribunal.] 1. An audience-room in the palace of a native prince of India; the audience itself.

He was at once informed that a Rampore citizen had no right to enter the *darbar* of Jubbul, and was obliged to go out in the rain to the court yard.

W. H. Russell, *Duty in India*, II. 206.

2. A state levee or audience held by the governor-general of India, or by one of the native princes; an official reception.

On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, at a *darbar* of unequalled magnificence, held on the historic "ridge" overlooking the Mughal capital of Delhi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 811.

dure (dūr), *a.* [See also *dour*; < *OE. dur*, *F. dur* = *Sp. Pg. It. duro*, < *L. durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible, = *Ir. dur* = *Gael. dur*, dull, hard, stupid, obstinate, firm, strong, = *W. dir*, certain, sure, of force, *dir*, force, certainty; but the Celtic forms, like *W. dur*, steel, may be borrowed from the Latin.] Hard; rough.

What *dure* and cruel penance does I sustain for none offence at all.

Palace of Pleasure, I. sig. Q. 4.

dure (dūr), *v.* [*ME. duren*, < *OF. durer*, *F. durer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. durar* = *It. durare*, < *L. durare*, intr. be hardened, be patient, wait, hold out, endure, last, tr. harden, immer, < *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible: see *dure*, *a.* Hence *endure*, *perdure*, *duration*, *during*, etc.] 1. *intrans.* To extend in time; last; continue; be or exist; endure.

Why that the world may *dure*

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, I. 1380.

Vpon a sabboth day, when the disciples were come together unto the breaking of the bread. Paule made a sermon *during* to mynighit.

Tyndale, *Works*, p. 476.

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while.

Mat. xiii. 21.

The noblest of the Citizens were ordained Priests, which faction *dured* with their lines.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 332.

2. To extend in space.

Arabye *dureth* from the endes of the Reine of Caldee unto the laste ende of Affryk, and marche to the Land of Ydunee, toward the ende of Bactron.

Manderville, *Travels*, p. 43.

"How far is it hens to Camelot?" quod Selgramor. "Sir, it is vj milles unto a plain that *dureth* wale two myle fro thens."

Morlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 590.

II. *trans.* To abide; endure.

He that can trot a courser, break a fust.

And, armed in proof, dare *dure* a strawe strong push.

Marsden, *Satires*, I.

dureful (dūr'fūl), *a.* [*ME. dure* + *-ful*.] Lasting; as, *dureful* brass.

The *dureful* oak whose sap is not yet dride.

Spenser, *Sonnets*, v.

dureless (dūr'les), *a.* [*ME. dure* + *-less*.] Not lasting; fading; fleeting; as, "*dureless* pleasures," Raleigh, *Hist. World*.

Düreresque (dū-rē-resk'), *a.* [*Dürer* (see *def.*) + *-esque*.] In the manner or style of Albert Dürer, the most famous Renaissance artist of Germany (1471-1528), noted for the perfection of his drawing and the facility with which he delineated character and passion: as, *Düreresque* detail. Albert Dürer was at once painter, sculptor, engraver, and architect; but his fame is most widely spread through his admirable engravings, both on wood and on copper, which far surpassed anything that had

been produced in that branch of art in his day, and provided free scope for his remarkable sureness and delicacy of hand. One of the greatest merits of his work lies in the harmony of composition characterizing even his most complicated designs. In his early work the detail, though



Düreresque Detail, as illustrated in a woodcut by Dürer. (Reduced from the original.)

always rendered with almost unparalleled truth, is somewhat profuse and labored, and often sacrifices beauty to exactness; but toward the close of his career he sought to attain repose and simplicity of manner and subject.

duress (dū-res or dū-res'), *n.* [*ME. duressse*, *duresser*, hardship, < *OF. duress*, *duresser*, *duressse*, < *Pr. durassa* = *Sp. Pg. dureza* = *It. durezza*, < *L. duritia*, hardness, harshness, severity, austerity, < *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] 1. Hardness.

Ye that here an herde of such *duressse*,
A faire lady formed to the same.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

2. Hardship; constraint; pressure; imprisonment; restraint of liberty; duress.

When the spaynolds that a-spied apakth theim folwed,
And deden al the *duressse* that thei do myght.

William of Paterno (E. E. T. S.), I. 3632.

Yet I deluyner my moder fro this luge, shall any other
do her *duressse*?

Morlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 10.

Right furbie through the evill rate
Of food which in her *duressse* she had found

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 19.

After an unsatisfactory examination and a brief *duress*,
the busy ecclesiastic was released.

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, III. 398.

3. In *law*, actual or apprehended physical restraint no great as to amount to coercion; a species of fraud in which compulsion in some form takes the place of deception in accomplishing the injury. *Cooley. Duress of goods*, the forcible taking or withholding of personal property without sufficient justification, in order to obtain the claimant.

Duress of imprisonment, actual deprivation of liberty. **Duress per minas**, coercion by threats of destruction to life or limb. A promise is voidable when made under duress, whether this is exercised immediately upon the promisor or upon wife, husband, descendant, or ascendant.

duress (dū-res'), *v. t.* [*duress*, *n.*] To subject to duress or restraint; imprison.

If the party *duressed* do make any motion Bacon.

duressor (dū-res'or), *n.* [*duress* + *-or*.] In *law*, one who subjects another to duress. Bacon.

durett (dū-ret'), *n.* [*Appar.* < *OF. durret*, *F. durret* = *It. duretto*, somewhat stiff, hard, etc., dim. of *dur*, stiff, hard, etc., < *L. durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] A kind of dance.

The knights take their ladies to dance with them gal-lards, *durett* courtoises, etc.

Beaumont, *Masque of Inner Temple*.

durettat, *n.* [As if < *It. duretto*, somewhat hard: see *duret*.] A coarse kind of stuff, so called from its wearing well.

I never *durett* to be seen
Before my father out of *durett* and serge;
But if he catch me in such paitry stuffs,
To make me look like one that lets out money,
Let him say, Timothy was born a fool.

Jasper Mayne, *City Match*, I. 5.

Durga (dūr'gā), *n.* [*Hind. Durgā*, Skt. *Durgā*, a female divinity (see *def.*), prop. adj., lit. *hard*, *going* is hard, hard to go to or through, impassable, as *n.* difficulty, danger, < *dur-* for *du-*, hard, bad (= *Gr. du-*, bad: see *dys-*), + *√ gā*, another form of *√ gam*, go, come, = *E.*

come, *q. v.*] A Hindu divinity, the consort of Siva, other names given her being *Devi*, *Kālī*, *Parvati*, *Bhavani*, *Uma*, etc. She is generally represented with ten arms. In one hand she holds a spear, with which she is piercing Mahisha, the chief of the demons, the killing of whom was her most famous exploit; in another, a sword; in a third, the hair of the demon chief, and the tail of a serpent, twined round him; and in others, the trident, discus, ax, club, and shield. A great festival lasting ten days is celebrated annually in Bengal in her honor. Also spelled *Durgā*.



Durga.
From Coleman's "Hindu Mythology."

durgan, durgan (dūr'gan, -gen), *n.* [*A dial. var. of dwarf* (*ME. dwergh*, etc.): see *dwarf*.] A dwarf. E. Phillips, 1706; Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Durham (dūr'ham), *n.* One of a breed of short-horn cattle, so named from the county of Durham in England, where they are brought to great perfection; also used attributively: as, the *Durham* breed; *Durham* cattle.

Duria (dū'ri-ā), *n.* See *Durio*.

durian (dū'ri-an), *n.* [*Malay duryon*.] 1. A tree, the *Durio Zibethinus*. See *Durio*.—2. The fruit of this tree.

We tasted many fruits new to us; . . . we tried a *durian*, the fruit of the East, . . . and having got over the first horror of the onion-like odour we found it by no means bad.

Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xiv.

durillo (dūr'el-yō), *n.* [*Sp., dim. of duro*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] An old Spanish coin, a gold dollar; otherwise called the *escudillo de oro* and *coronilla*.

duringt, *n.* [*ME. during*; verbal *n.* of *dure*, *r.*] Duration; existence.

And that shrewes ben more unseely if they were of longer *duringt* and most unseely yf they weren perdurable.

Chaucer, *Boothis*, IV. prose 4.

duringt, *p. a.* [*ME. during*, *ppr. of duren*, last: see *dure*, *r.*] Lasting; continuing; enduring. Chaucer.

Temples and statues, reared in your minds,
The fairest, and most *during* imagery.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, I. 2.

during (dūr'ing), *prop.* [*ME. duringe*, *prop.*, *ppr. of dure*, last (see *during*, *p. a.*), like *OF. and F. durant* = *Pr. duran*, *durant* = *Sp. Pg. It. durante*, < *L. durare*, abl. agreeing with the substantive, as in *durante vita*, during life, lit. life lasting, where *durante* is the present participle used in agreement with the noun *vita* (*E. life*), used absolutely: *durante*, abl. of *duran(t)-s*, *ppr. of durare*, last: see *dure*, *r.*] In the time of; in the course of; throughout the continuance of: as, *during* life; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year.

Ulysses was a baron of Greece, exceedingly wise, and *during* the siege of Troy invented the game of chess.

Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 405.

During the whole time Rip and his companion had labored on in silence.

Ireing, *Sketch-Book*, p. 62.

The whole world sprang to arms. On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged *during* many years and in every quarter of the globe.

Macaulay, *Frederic the Great*.

Durio (dū'ri-ō), *n.* [*NL.*, also written *Duria* and (non-Latinized) *Durion*, *Dhourra*, etc., < *Malay duryon*: see *durian*.] A genus of malvaceous trees, of which there are three species, natives of the Malay peninsula and adjoining islands. The



Durio (*Durio Zibethinus*, etc.).

durian, *D. Zibethinus*, the best-known species, is a tall tree very commonly cultivated for its fruit, which is very large, with a thick hard rind and entirely covered with strong sharp spines. Notwithstanding its strong rivet odor and somewhat terebinthinate flavor, it is regarded by the natives as the most delicious of fruits. The mustard-like pulp in which the large seeds are embedded in the part eaten; the seeds are also roasted and eaten, or pounded into

door. They may be used as vegetable ivory. It possesses very unusual supple qualities.

durio (dū'ri-ō), *n.* [= *F. durio* = *It. durio*, *duritudo*, *duritate*, *L. duritia* (-t)s, hardness, < *durus*, hard; see *dure*, *a.*] 1. Hardness; firmness.

As for irradiancy or sparkling, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and durability.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II, 1.

The ancients did burn their firmest stone, and even fragments of marble, which in time became almost insensible again, at least of insensible durability, as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture*.

2. Hardness of mind; harshness; cruelty. *Cockeram*.

durjoo (dér'jē), *n.* [Also written *dirjee*, *durzoc*, etc., repr. Hind. *durzi*, vernacularly *darji*, < Pers. *darzi*, a tailor.] In the East Indies, a native domestic tailor or seamster.

durmast (dér'mást), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*, or, according to some, *Q. pubescens*) so closely allied to the common oak (*Q. Robur*) as to be reckoned by some botanists only a variety of it. Its wood is, however, darker, heavier, and more elastic, and less easy to split or to break; but it is comparatively easy to bend, and is therefore highly valued by the builder and the cabinet-maker.

durn, **durns** (dérn, dèrnz), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall) *durn*, a door-post, gate-post, < Corn. *dorn*, door-post; cf. W. *dor*, *dries*, door; see *door*.] In mining, a "sett" of timbers in a mine. *Durns* is sometimes made singular and sometimes plural. (*Ecce*) The term chiefly used at present, especially in the United States, is *sett* (which see).

durn, *v. t.* See *dern*.

duro (dū'rō), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish silver dollar, the peso duro. See *dollar*.

durometer (dū-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. durus*, hard, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus invented by Behrens for testing the hardness of steel rails. It consists essentially of a small drill fitted with apparatus for measuring the amount of feed under a given pressure of the drill, and counting the turns of the drill. The feed and work are considered to give relatively the hardness of the steel.

duroust (dū'rux), *a.* [*L. durus*, hard; see *dure*, *a.*] Hard.

They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and softness, and so become more *durous*. *J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 133.

duroy (dū-roi'), *n.* [See *corduroy*.] Same as *corduroy*.

Western Goats had their share here also, and several booths were filled with *Duroys*, Druggots, Shal loons, Cantaloons, Devonshire Kestles, etc. *Defoe, Tour through Great Britain*, I, 94.

durra (dūr'ā), *n.* [Also written *dura*, *doura*, *dourah*, *dora*, *dhura*, *dhourra*, *dhurra*, etc., repr. Ar. *dorra*, *durra*, *dora*, Turk. *dori*, millet; cf. Ar. *dorra*, Turk. Pers. Hind. *durr*, a pearl.] The Indian millet or Guinea corn, *Sorghum vulgare*. See *sorghum*.

The always scanty crop of *durra* falls away from the Nile. *The Century*, XLIX, 661.

durst (dérst), *A preterit of dare*.

durakuli, *n.* See *douraculi*.

dusack (dū'sak), *n.* [*G. dusak*, also *duseck*, *tusack*, *duzak*, *thiagak*, *tiseck*, < Bohem. *tesak*, a short, broad, curved sword.] A rough dagger in use in Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is commonly represented as forged of a single piece, the fingers passing through an opening made at the end opposite the point, so that the grip consists of a rounded and perhaps leather-covered part of the blade itself. It is said to have originated in Bohemia.

duset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deuce*.

dush (dush), *v.* [E. dial., < ME. *duschen*, *duschen*; appar. orig. a var. of *daschen*, *daschen*, dash; see *dash*.] 1. *trans.* To strike or push violently. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thel dashed hym, the dashed hym,
Thel lashed hym, the lashed hym,
Thel pushed hym, the pushed hym,
All sorowe thel said that it seemed hym.

York Plays, p. 451.

Mynours then mightily the moides did serche,
Overyrnet the toures, & the tow walles
All dashed into the diche, doff to be-hold.

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. 8.), 14770.

II. *intrans.* To fall violently; dash down; move with violence. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Andre deinde drede dashed to his herte
That al fellew (followed) his face.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II, 1638.

dusk (dusk), *a.* and *n.* [= E. dial. *dusky* (transposed from *dusk*); < early ME. *dusk*, *dusk*, *deosc*, dark; not found in AS., but perhaps a survival of the older form of Aft. *deore*, ME. *deore*, dark, E. *dark*, which in its photolized form has no obvious connections, while *deore*, *dusk*, *dusk* appears to be related to Norw. *dusk*, a drizzling

rain, Sw. dial. *dusk*, a slight shower, Sw. *dusk*, ohilliness, raw weather (> Norw. *duske* = Sw. *duska* = Dan. *duske*, drizzle; Sw. *dusky*, misty, etc.), appar. orig. applied to dark, threatening weather. LG. *dusken*, slumber, is not related.] I. *a.* Dark; tending to darkness; dusky; shaded, either as to light or color; shadowy; swarthy. [Rare and poetical.]

A pathless desert, dusk with horrid shades.

Milton, P. R., I, 206.

Dusk faces with white alken turbans wreathed.

Milton, P. R., IV, 76.

As rich as moths from dusk cocoons.

Tempsen, Princess, II.

II. *n.* 1. Partial darkness; an obscuring of light, especially of the light of day; a state between light and darkness; twilight; as, the dusk of the evening; the dusk of a dense forest.

He quitta

His door in darkness, nor till dusk returns.

Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

Prone to the lowest vale the aerial tithes

Descend: the trumpet loving such a scene

Dares wing the dubious dusk. *Thompson, Summer*.

Fortunately the dusk had thrown a veil over us, and in the exquisite delicacy of the fading light we drifted slowly up the mysterious river.

C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 161.

2. Tendency to darkness of color; swarthy.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,

Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.

Deben, Pal. and Arc., III, 77.

dusken (dus'ken), *v.* [*L. dusken*, earlier *dusken*, make dark, become dark; < *dusk*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make dusky or dark; obscure; make less luminous.

After the sun is up, that shadow which dusketh the light of the moon must needs be under the earth. *Holland*.

Essex, at all times his (Raleigh's) rival, and never his friend, saw his own lustre dusk'd by the eminence of his inferior. *J. D. Smith, Amer. Lit.*, II, 203.

2. To make dim.

Which clothes a darkness of a forlorn and a despoiled elde hadde dusk'd and dorked.

Chaucer, Boethius, I, prose 1.

The faithfulness of a wife is not stained with deceit, nor dusk'd with any dissembling.

Sir P. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 35.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow dark; begin to lose light, brightness, or whiteness.

Dusken his eyghen two, and faythful breth.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I, 1048.

2. To cause a dusky appearance; produce a slightly ruffled or shadowed surface.

Little breezes dusk'd and shiver

Thro' the wave that rises for ever

By the island in the river

Flowing down to Camlot

Tempsen, Lady of Shalott, I.

[Rare in all uses.]

dusken (dus'ken), *v.* [*dusk* + *-en*.] I. *trans.* To grow dusk; dim; become darker. [Rare.]

I have known the male to sing almost uninterruptedly during the evenings of early summer, till twilight dusk'd into dark.

Lowell.

II. *trans.* To make dark or obscure. [Rare.]

The myd epigram was not strictly defaced, but only dusk'd, or so used that it might be redd, though that with some difficulty. *Necker, tr. of Theophrastus*, fol. 103.

duskily (dus'ki-li), *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to darkness or somberness.

The twilight descended, the ragged battlements and the low broad oriel of Haddon Hall glauc'd duskily from the ceiling, the rocks wheel'd and clamor'd in the glowing sky. *H. Jones, tr. Frank Skelton*, p. 26.

duskiness (dus'ki-nēs), *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a moderate degree of darkness or blackness; shade.

Time had seem'd that collid'd the colour of it with such a kind of duskiness, as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room.

Boettger (trans.), p. 3 (Oxf.), 16741.

dusky (dus'ki), *a.* [*dusk* + *-y*.] Moderately dusky; partially obscure; dark or blackish.

Sight is not well contented with sudden departments from one extrem to another; therefore let them have rather a dusky tinture than an absolute black.

Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

duskyly (dus'ki-li), *adv.* Cloudily; darkly; obscurely; dimly.

The Count appeared again to-night, but duskyly.

Peypas, Diary, II, 167.

duskyishness (dus'ki-sh-nēs), *n.* Duskyish; slight obscurity; dimness.

The harts use diurnal. The swallow the hearbe celestia. The weasel fructell seeds, for the duskyishness and blackishness of her eyes.

Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

The diverse colours and the tinctures fair,
Which in this various vesture change write
Of light, of duskyishness.

Dr. H. More, Psychologia, I, 22.

dusky (dus'ki), *a.* [*dusk* + *-y*.] 1. Rather dark; obscure; not luminous; dim; as, a dusky valley.

Here dies the dusky torch of Mortimer,

Chok'd with ambition of the meaneer sort.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II, 5.

He [Dante] is the very man who has heard the torment-ed spirits crying out for the second death, who has read the dusky characters on the portal within which there is no hope.

Maceday, Milton.

Memorial shapes of saint and sage,

That pave with splendor the Path's dusky aisles,

Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. Rather black; dark-colored; fuscous; not light or bright; as, a dusky brown; the dusky wings of some insects.

I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my dusky race.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

A smile gleams o'er his dusky brow.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, I.

Here were the squalor and the glitter of the Orient—the solemn dusky faces that look out on the reader from the pages of the Arabian Nights.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Lyth, p. 301.

3. Hence, figuratively, gloomy; sad. [Rare.]

While he continues in life, this dusky scene of horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdition will frequently occur to his fancy.

Benley, Sermons.

Dussumiera. See *dusk*.

Dussumiera (dus-ū-mē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1847; also *Dussumieria*); named for the traveler *Dussumier*.] A genus of fishes, in some systems made type of a family *Dussumieridae*.

dussumierid (dus-ū-mē'ri-d), *n.* A fish of the family *Dussumieridae*.

Dussumieridae (dus-ū-mē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumiera* + *-idae*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Dussumiera*. It is closely related to the family *Chapoda*, but the abdomen is rounded and the ribs are not connected with a median system of scales. The species are few in number; one (*Dussumiera levis*) is an inhabitant of the eastern coast of the United States.

Dussumierina (dus-ū-mē'ri-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumiera* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system, the fourth group of *Chapoda*, with the mouth anterior and lateral, the upper jaw not overlapping the lower, and the abdomen neither carinate nor serrate, and without an osseous gular plate. The group corresponds to the family *Dussumieridae*.

dust (dust), *n.* [*ME. dust*, *doust*, < AS. *dust* (orig. *dust*) = OFries. *dust* = MLG. *lā*, *dust* (> G. *dust*), *dust*, = D. *dust*, meal-dust, = Lecl. *dust*, *dust*, = Norw. *dust*, *dust*, fine particles, = Dan. *dyst*, fine flour or meal; allied prob. to GtH. *tuust*, *dumst*, *dunst*, breath, storm, MLG. *G. dust*, vapor, fine dust, = Sw. and Dan. *dunst*, steam, vapor; and to GtH. *duusa*, odor; all prob. ult. from a root repr. by Skt. *√ dhvas* or *√ dhvas*, fail to dust, perish, vanish, in pp. *dhvas-tu* (= E. *dust*), bestraw, covered over, esp. with dust.] 1. Earth or other matter in fine dry particles, so attenuated that they can be raised and carried by the wind; finely comminuted or powdered matter: as, clouds of dust obscure the sky.

Thun a roos the duste and the powder so grete that eny the our night knowe a nother, no noon ne a noode his fellowe.

Melton (S. E. T. 8.), II, 201.

The ostrich which leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in dust.

Job xxxix, 13, 14.

2. A collection or cloud of powdered matter in the air; an assemblage or mass of fine particles carried by the wind: as, the transpiring of the animals raised a great dust; to take the dust of a carriage going in advance.

By reason of the abundance of his horses their dust shall cover thee.

Ezek. xvi, 10.

Hence — 3. Confusion, obscurity, or entanglement of contrary opinions or desires; embroilment; discord: as, to raise a dust about an affair; to kick up a dust. See phrases below.

Great contest follows, and much learned dust involves the combatants, each claiming truth, And truth disclaiming both.

Cowper, Task, III, 161.

4. A small quantity of any powdered substance sprinkled over something; used chiefly in cookery: as, give it a dust of ground spice. — 5. Crude matter regarded as consisting of separate particles; elementary substance.

Many [a day] hath I be dust & to dust rotd,
Nadid it be thowden grane & help of that bent.

William of Palerne (L. E. T. 8.), I, 4124.

Dutch

Dutch (dutch), *n.* and *v.* [Early mod. E. also *Dutche*, *Deutche*, *Duche*: < ME. *Dytsche*, *Duche* (Hollandish or German). < MD. *duytsch* (OD. *diutisc*), D. *deutsch*, Dutch, Hollandish (*hoog-duitsch*, High Dutch, German), = MLG. *duddsch*, LG. *duideak* = OS. *thiudisk* = OHG. *diutisk*, MHG. *diutrich*, *diutisch*, *diutich*, *diutisch*, *diutich*, *diutich*, *diutich*, *diutisch*, *diutich*, *diutisch*, *diutich*, G. *deutsch*, until recently also *teutsch*, = Icel. *Þýðverskr*, *Þýðerskr*, *Þýðsk* (perverted forms), later and mod. Icel. *þýsk* = Sw. *tysk* = Dan. *tydsk* (the Sound

forms after G.) (ML. *theotiscus*, *theotiscus*, first in the 8th century), German, Teutonic, lit. belonging to the people, popular, national (supposed to have been first applied to the 'popular' or national language, German, in distinction from the literary and church language, Latin, and from the neighboring Romance tongues), being orig. = Goth. **theudisks* (in adv. *theudiskō*, translating Gr. *θηωδῆς*, adv. of *θηωδης*, national, also foreign, gentile) = AS. *theodisc*, n., a language, & Goth. *thiuda* = AS. *theod* = OS. *thiud*, *thiuda*, *thenda* = OFries. *thiude* = OD. *diot* = OHG. *diota*, *diot*, MHG. *diot*, people, = Lecl. *thiud*, nation, = Lett. *tauta*, people, nation, = Lith. *tauta*, country, = Ir. *tuath*, people, = Oceanic *tauto*, people (cf. *meddix taticus* (Livy), the chief magistrate of the Campanian towns: *meddix*, *medix*, a magistrate); cf. Skt. *√ tu*, grow, be strong. This noun (Goth. *thiuda*, OHG. *diot*, etc.) appears in several proper names, as in AS. *Theodric*, G. *Dierrick*, D. *Dierryk*, whence E. *Derrick*, giving name to the mechanical contrivance so called: see *derrick*. The word *Dutch* came into E. directly from the MD., but it is also partly due to the G. form.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the Teutonic or German race, including the Low German (Low Dutch) and the High German (High Dutch). See II. Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to the Low Germans or to their language, particularly to the inhabitants of Holland; Hollandish; Netherlandish; formerly called specifically *Low Dutch*.

Light pretence drew me, sometimes a Dutch love
For tulips. *Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.*

The word *Dutch* in this sense came to have in several phrases an opprobrious or humorous application, perhaps due in part to the animosity engendered by the long and severe contest for the supremacy of the seas waged by England and the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. See *Dutch auction*, *courage*, *defense*, etc.

3. Of or pertaining to the High Germans or to their language: formerly called specifically *High Dutch*. — *Dutch auction*, an auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder; a mock auction. — *Dutch bargain*. See *bargain*. — *Dutch bricks*. See *bricks*. — *Dutch cheese*. See *cheese*. — *Dutch clover*. See *clover*. — *Dutch collar*, a horse collar. — *Dutch concert*. See *concert*. — *Dutch courage*, artificial courage; boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits.

Pull away at the usquebaugh, man, and swallow Dutch
courage, since thine English is used away.
Kingdon, Westward Ho, II.

Dutch cousins, intimate friends: a humorous perversion of *german cousins* or *cousins germani*. — *Dutch defense*, a sham defense.

I am afraid Mr. Jones maintained a kind of *Dutch defense*, and treacherously delivered up the prisoner without duly weighing his allegiance to the fair sophist.
Feldman, Tom Jones, ix. 5.

Dutch foil. See *foil*. — *Dutch gleek*, drink, a popular allusion to the game of gleek; as if tipping were the favorite game of Dutchmen. *Nares*.

Nor could he partake of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call *Dutch gleek*, where he played his cards so well, and well and revolved so often, that he had scarce an eye to see without.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 96.

Dutch gold. See *Dutch metal*. — *Dutch lace*, a thick and not very open lace, like a coarse Valenciennes lace, made in the Netherlands, generally by the peasants. — *Dutch leaf*. See *Dutch metal*. — *Dutch liquid* (so named because first made by an association of Dutch chemists), a thin, oily liquid, insoluble in water, having a pleasant, sweetish smell and taste. It is a definite compound, ethylene dichloride (C₂H₄Cl₂), formed by mixing ethylene or olefiant gas and chlorine. It also occurs as a by-product in the manufacture of chloral. — *Dutch metal*, one of the alloys used as a cheap imitation of gold, and sold in the form of leaves, called *Dutch leaf* or *leaf gold*. It is a kind of brass, containing 11 parts of copper to 2 of zinc, and is one of the most malleable of alloys. It is cast in thin plates and then rolled, and afterward beaten into very thin leaves. It is used in bookbinding. — *Dutch myrtle*, *oven*, *pink*. See the nouns. — *Dutch pins*. See *pin*. — *Dutch roller*, *rush*. See the nouns. — *Dutch school*, the name applied to a peculiar style of painting which attained its highest development in the Netherlands, characterized by the selection of subjects of a low or commonplace character, as bores drinking, butchers' shops, the materials of the hard or etc., but raised to the highest popularity by admirable imitation and general perfection of execution. Rembrandt, Brouwer, Ostade, and Jan Steen are among the best-known masters of this peculiar school. — *Dutch syrup*. See the extract.

A kind of syrup called colonial-syrup or *Dutch-syrup* is brought into commerce from those colonies where sugar is manufactured from sugar-cane.

Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 217

Dutch talent (*saat*), any piece of nautical work which while it may answer the purpose, and even show a certain ingenuity, is not done in clever, shipshape style, defined by sailors as "main strength and stupidity." — *Dutch tile*. See *tile*. — *Dutch white*. See *white*. — *Dutch wife*, an open frame of rattan or cane, used in hot weather in the Dutch East Indies and other tropical countries to rest the arms and legs upon while in bed. — To talk like a *Dutch knave*, to talk with great but kindly severity and directness, as if with the authority and asseverating frankness of an uncle from whom one has expectations.

Milverton . . . began reasoning with the boys, talking to them like a Dutch uncle (I wonder what that expression means) about their errors.

Helps, Animals and their Masters, p. 181.

II. n. 1. The Teutonic or Germanic race; the German peoples generally: used as a plural. Specifically—2. The Low Germans, particularly the people of Holland, or the kingdom of the Netherlands; the Dutchmen; the Hollanders; called specifically the *Low Dutch*: used as a plural. — 3. The High Germans; the inhabitants of Germany; the Germans; formerly called specifically the *High Dutch*: used as a plural.

Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war [the Crusades] at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the Dutch, and called fools for their pains.
Fulder.

4. The Teutonic or Germanic language, including all its forms. See 5, 6. — 5. The language spoken in the Netherlands; the Hollandish language (which differs very slightly from the Flemish, spoken in parts of the adjoining kingdom of Belgium): called distinctively *Low Dutch*. — 6. The language spoken by the Germans; German; High German: formerly, and still occasionally (as in the United States, especially where the two races are mingled), called distinctively *High Dutch*. — 7. The common white clover, *Trifolium repens*: an abbreviation of *Dutch clover*. — 8. [*l. c.*] A kind of linen tape. — *Pennsylvania Dutch*, a mixed dialect, consisting of German intermingled with English, spoken by the descendants of the original German settlers of Pennsylvania.

To beat the Dutch, to be very strange or surprising; excel anything before known or heard of: said of a statement, an occurrence, etc., usually in the form "That beats the Dutch." (*Collog.*, northern U. S.)

dutch (*duch*), v. t. [That is, to treat in Dutch fashion: in allusion to the fact that quills were first so prepared in Holland; < *Dutch*, a.] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills.

dutchess, n. An obsolete spelling of *duchess*.

Dutchman (*duch'man*), n.; pl. *Dutchmen* (-men). 1. A member of the Dutch race; a Hollander: in the United States often locally applied to Germans, and sometimes to Scandinavians.

The Dutch man who sold him this vessel told him withal that the Government did not allow any such dealings with the English, tho' they might wink at it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. I. 111

2. [*l. c.*] A wooden block or wedge used to hide the opening in a badly made joint. — *Flying Dutchman*. (a) A legendary Dutch captain, who for some heinous offense was condemned to sail on a boat, beating against head winds, till the day of judgment. — Legends differ as to the nature of his offense. According to one, a murder was committed on board his ship; according to another, the captain swore a profane oath that he would weather the Cape of Good Hope, though it took him till the last day. It is said that he sometimes haunts vessels with the request that they will take him on board for him. (b) The ship commanded by this captain. — *Harry Dutchman*, G. hooded crow, *Corvus corax*. [*Local, Eng.*]

Dutchman's breeches (*duch'manz-brich'ez*), n. The plant *Ipomoea tiliifolia*: so called from its broadly t-bowed spurred flowers. [*U. S.*]

Dutchman's-laudanum (*duch'manz-lā'di-num*), n. Bullhoof, the flowers of which are used in Jamaica as a narcotic.

Dutchman's-pipe (*duch'manz-pīp*), n. The plant *Aristolochia Sipho*, a climber with broad handsome foliage: so called from the shape of the flowers. See cut under *Aristolochia*. [*U. S.*]

dutchy, n. An obsolete spelling of *duchy*.
duteous (*dū'tē-us*), a. [*< duty + -ous* (cf. *beauteous*, < *beauty + -ous*)] 1. Dutiful; obedient; subservient. [*Rare.*]

As dutious to the wiles of thy mistress

As dutious would desire. *Shak., Lear, IV. 4.*

A dutious daughter and a sister kind

Brother on a Lady who died at Bath.

2. Pertaining to or required by duty. [*Rare.*]

With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,

With mine own hand obsecrate all dutious oaths.

Shak., Rich. II. 1. 1.

My ways and will, her looks and thoughts, she knows,

And dutious as his close attention shows.

Crabbe, Works, V. 10

duteously (*dū'tē-us-ly*), adv. In a dutious manner.

duteousness (*dū'tē-us-ness*), n. The quality of being dutious.

If party goes in love, whatever dutiousness or observance

comes afterwards, it cannot easily be amiss.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. 1.

dutiable (*dū'ti-ā-bl*), a. [*< duty + -able.*] Subject to a customs duty; as, *dutiable goods*.

dutied (*dū'tid*), a. [*< duty + -ed.*] Subjected to duties or customs. [*U. S., and rare.*]

Breadstuff is *dutied* so high in the market of Great Britain as in times of plenty to exclude it, and this is done from the desire to favor her own farmers.

Ames, Works, II. 13.

dutiful (*dū'ti-fūl*), a. [*< duty + -ful.*] 1. Performing the duties required by social or legal obligations; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; obediently respectful: as, a *dutiful son* or daughter; a *dutiful ward* or servant; a *dutiful subject*.

The Queen being gone, the King said, I confess she hath been to me the most dutiful and loving Wife that ever Prince had.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 376

Though never exceptionally dutiful in his social relations, he had a genuine fondness for the author of his being.

J. Hawthorne, Thist, p. 187.

2. Expressive of a sense of duty; showing compliant respect; required by duty: as, *dutiful attentions*.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, blow the air, and do dutiful reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting.

Sir P. Sidney.

Surely if we have unto those laws that *dutiful* regard which their dignity doth require, it will not greatly need that we should be exhorted to live in obedience unto them.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 9.

dutifully (*dū'ti-fūl-ly*), adv. In a dutiful manner; with regard to duty; obediently; submissively.

I advised him to persevere in *dutifully* bearing with his mother a ill humour.

Aurelious of Hps. Watson, I. 367.

dutifulness (*dū'ti-fūl-ness*), n. The quality of being dutiful; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty.

At his [the Earl of Essex's] landing, Bryan MacPhelim welcomed him, tendering unto him all manner of *dutifulness* and service.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 350.

Piety or *dutifulness* to parents was a most popular virtue among the Romans.

Dryden.

duty (*dū'ti*), n.; pl. *duties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *duite*, *duette*, *duette*, *duette*, < ME. *duete*, *duete*, *duete*, *duete*, etc., < *duer*, *duer*, *duo*, < *de*, *-ty*, formed after such words as *beauty*, *beauty*, etc.: see *duel* and *-ty*.] 1. Obligatory service; that which ought to be done; that which one is bound by natural, moral, or legal obligation to do or perform.

It doth not stand with the duty which we owe to our heavenly Father, that to the ordinances of our mother the Church we should show ourselves disobedient.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 9.

Take care that your expressions be prudent and safe, consisting with thy other duties.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 366.

In the middle ages fealty to a feudal lord was accounted a duty, and the assumption of personal freedom a crime.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 265.

2. The obligation to do something; the binding or obligatory force of that which is morally right: as, when duty calls, one must obey.

For the parents injure was renewed, and the duties of nature performed or satisfied by the child.

Pullenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 158.

I taught my wife her duty, mastered her
What it belov'd her we and say and do,
Feel in her heart and with her tongue declare.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 237.

O hard, when love and duty clash!

Tennyson, Princess, II.

It is asserted that we are so constituted that the notion of duty furnishes in itself a natural motive of action of the highest order, and wholly distinct from all the refinements and modifications of self-interest.

Locky, Europ. Morals, I. 168.

Duty to one's countrymen and fellow-citizens, which is the social instinct guided by reason, is in all healthy communities the one thing sacred and supreme.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 60.

3. Due obedience; submission; compliant or obedient service.

Every subject's duty is the king's, but every subject's soul is his own.

Shak., Hen. V., IV. 1.

4. A feeling of obligation, or an act manifesting such feeling; an expression of submissive deference or respectful consideration. [*Archaism or prov. Eng.*]

They both attend

Indebted to their Lady, as becometh.

Spenser, F. Q., II. 1. 23.

There also did the Corporation of Dover and the Earl of Wiltshire do the high duties to him, in like sort.

Keats's J. of Gravel's Eng. (Garnet, I. 27).

I must entreat you to take a promise that you shall have the privilege for a testimony of that duty which I owe to your love.

Donne, Letters, xiv.

He craved so for news of Sylvia, . . . even though it was only that she sent her duty to him.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

5. Any requisite procedure, service, business or office; that which one ought to do; particularly, any stated service or function: as, the *duties* of one's station in life; to go or be on duty; the regiment did duty in Flanders.

Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man. Eccl. xii. 13.

To employ him on the hardest and most imperative duty. Hallam.

6. In *mech.*, the number of foot-pounds of work done per bushel or per hundredweight of fuel consumed: as, the duty of a steam-engine.—74. That which is due; an obligation; compensation; dues.

And right as Judas hadde purses smale
And was a thief, right swiche a thief was he,
His master hadde but half his duties.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 6034.

They neither regarded to sette him to scholre, nor while he was at scholre to pale his schoolmaster's duties.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 360.

The man shall give unto the woman a ring, laying the same upon the book, with the accustomed duty to the Priest and Clerk. Rubric in Marriage (1662).

Do thy duty, and have thy duty. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

8. A tax or impost: excise or customs dues; the sum of money levied by a government upon certain articles, specifically on articles imported or exported: as, the stamp duty of Great Britain; the legacy duty; the duties on sugar; ad valorem and specific duties.

To dames discreet, the duties yet unpaid,
His stores of lace and hysen he convey'd.
Crabbe, Works, l. 56.

The word *duties* is often used as synonymous with taxes, but is more often used as equivalent to customs; the latter being taxes levied upon goods and merchandise which are exported or imported. In this sense, *duties* are equivalent to imposts, although the latter word is often restrained to duties on goods and merchandise which are imported from abroad. Andrews, Revenue Laws, § 133.

Almage duties. See *almage*.—**Breach of duty.** See *breach*.—**Countervailing duties.** See *countervailing*.—**Differential duty.** Means a discriminating duty (which see, under *discriminating*).—**Mails and duties.** See *mail*.—**To do duty for.** See *do*, = *Syn. & Custom, Eccle.*, etc. See *tax*, n.

duty-free (dū-ti-frē), *a.* Free from tax or duty. **duumvir** (dū-um-vēr), *n.*; pl. *duumviri*, *duumvirs* (-vī-rī, -vēr-z). [L., usually, and orig., in pl. *duumviri*, more correctly *duumiri* (sing. *duumir*), i. e., *duo viri*, two men: *duo* = *F. duo*; *viri*, pl. of *vir* = *AS. wer*, a man. Cf. *centumvir*, *decumvir*.] In *Rom. hist.*, one of two officers or magistrates united in the same public function. The officers specifically so called were either the highest magistrates of municipal towns or persons appointed for some occasional service, the kind of duty in all cases being indicated by a descriptive term: as, *duumviri navales*, officers for equipping and repairing the fleet.

duumviracy (dū-um-vī-rā-si), *n.* [Cf. *duumvirate*: see *acy*.] The union of two persons in authority or office. [Rare.]

A cunning complicating of Presbyterian and Independent principles and interests together, that they may rule in their *duumviracy*.
H. P. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 328.

duumviral (dū-um-vī-rāl), *a.* [= *F. duumvirale* = *It. duumvirale*, < *L. duumviralis*, < *duumviri*: see *duumvir* and *-al*.] Pertaining to Roman *duumviri*, or to a *duumvirate*.

duumvirate (dū-um-vī-rāt), *n.* [= *F. duumvirat* = *Sp. duumvirato* = *It. duumvirato* = *Fr. duumvirat*, < *duumviri*: see *duumvir* and *-ate*.] The union of two men in the same office, or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome.

duumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *duumvir*. **duvet** (dū-vā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *duvet*, down, wool, nap.] A quilt or comfortable stuffed with swans' down or elder-down.

dux (duks), *n.*; pl. *duces* (dū-sēs). [L., a leader, general, chief: see *duke*.] 1. A leader; a chief; specifically, the head or chief pupil of a class or division in some public schools. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *music*, the subject or theme of a fugue; distinguished from the *comes* or answer.

duyker, duykerbok (dī-kōr, -bok), *n.* [Cf. *D. duyker*, = *E. duiker*, + *bok* = *E. buck*.] The diving-buck, or impoon, *Cephalopus mergens*, an antelope of South Africa: so called from its habit of plunging through and under the bushes in flight instead of leaping over them. There are several species of *Cephalopus*, besides the one mentioned, to which the name is also applicable. See cut under *Cephalopus*.

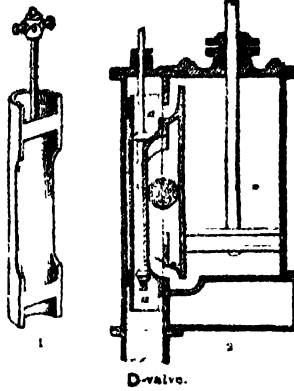
duyong, *n.* Same as *duyong*. **duzine**, *n.* [Cf. *D. dozijn*, a dozen: see *dozen*.] A body of twelve men, governing a village. [N. Y., colonial, local.]

The patentees are said to have been called the "Twelve Men" or *Duzine*, and to have had both legislative and judicial powers in town affairs.

Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud., IV. 54.

D. V. An abbreviation of the Latin *Deo volente*, God willing. See *Deo volente*.

D-valve (dē'valv), *n.* A valve for opening and closing the induction and eduction passages of a steam-engine cylinder: so called from its plan resembling the letter D. The usual form of the D-valve is shown in fig. 1, where it is seen detached, and at a, fig. 2, which represents a section of a steam-cylinder and nozzle.



dwale (dwāl), *n.* [Cf. ME. *dwale*, *dwale*, error, delusion, also, in later use, *dwale*, a sleeping-potion, a deadly nightshade, < AS. *dwola* (rarely *dwala*), *ge-dwola*, error, delusion, heresy; cf. *D. dwal* (in comp.), delusion, = OHG. *tuāla*, MHG. *teale*, delay; Icel. *dwali*, sleep, lethargy (Haldorsen), *dwala*, also *dwol*, pl. *dwalar*, a short stay, a stop, pause; Sw. *dwala*, a trance, ecstasy, = Dan. *dwale*, torpor, lethargy, a trance (*dwale-drik*, a sleeping-potion, *dwale-bær*, mandrake): words variously formed and connected with AS. **dwal*, **dwol*, *dol* (= Goth. *dwals*, etc.), stupid, foolish, dull (see *dull*), and with the secondary verbs AS. *dwelian*, mislead, intr. err, *dwellan*, hinder, mislead, *dweltian*, remain, dwell, etc.; all ult. from the strong verb represented by AS. **dwealan*, pret. **dweal*, **dweol*, pp. *ge-dweolen*, mislead: see further under *dwell*, and cf. *dwale*, *r.*, *dwalm*.] 1. Error; delusion.

The gladden lamb than clenge aale
This wretched world fra sinful dwale
Chaucer, Mundi, l. 1240.

2. A sleeping-potion; a soporific.
To bedde goth Alwyn, and also Jon,
Ther nas no more, hom neelde no dwale.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 241.
The fere with hus flesk this folke hath enchanted,
And doth men drynke dwale that men dredeth no synne.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 379.

3. The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*, which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties.

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round blackish stalkes, &c. This kind of nightshade causeth sleep.
Gerarde, Herball (ed. T. Johnson), ii. 60.

4. In *her.*, a sable or black color. **Deadly dwale**, the *Acastus arboreus*, a small poisonous tree of tropical America, nearly allied to *Atropa*. It bears yellow berries.

dwale (dwāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwealed*, ppr. *dwealing*. [See *dwell*.] To mutter deliriously. *Dunghison*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

dwalm, dwaum (dwālm, dwām), *n.* [See, also written *dwalm*, *dwam*; < ME. **dwolme*, < AS. *dwolma*, a confusion, chaos, hence a gulf, chasm (cf. OS. *dwalm*, delusion, = OHG. *twalm*, stupefaction, a stupefying drink), < **dwealan*, pp. *ge-dweolen*, mislead, lead into error: see *dwell*, *dweal*, and *dull*.] A swoon; a sudden fit of sickness.

His Majesty . . . this night has had sum *dwalmes* of swooning.
Letter of Council of State, in Keith's Hist., App., p. 161.

When a child is seized with some undefinable ailment, it is common to say, "It's just some *dwalm*." Jamieson.

dwang (dwang), *n.* A strait inserted between the timbers of a floor to stiffen them. [Scotch.]

dwarf (dwārf), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. ME. *dwarf*, *dworf*, where *f* represents the changed sound (so in LG. below) of the guttural, which also took a different development in the parallel ME. *dworow*, *dworow* (mod. E. as if **dwarrow*; cf. *arrow*, *barron*, etc.), < *deceygh*, *deceygh* (whence also mod. dial. *dogan*), a dwarf, particularly as an attendant, < AS. *deowerg*, *deowerk*, a dwarf (def. 1), = *D. deerg*, a dwarf, = MLG. *deereck*, *deereck*, *deerk* = *Lti. dearf*, a dwarf, contr. *dorf*, an insignificant person or thing, = OHG. *deery*, MLG. *deere*, *quereck*, *ereck*, *G. deery*, a dwarf, = Icel. *deery* = Sw. and Dan. *deery*, a dwarf. The mythological sense appears esp. in Scand., and may be the orig. sense.] 1. A person of very small size; a human being much below the ordinary stature. True dwarfs (some of the most celebrated of whom have been from 3 to less than 2 feet in height) are usually well formed; but dwarfism is often accompanied by deformity or caused by disproportion of parts. In ancient, medieval, and later times, dwarfs have been in demand as personal attendants upon ladies and noblemen: and the ancient Romans practiced methods of dwarfing persons artificially.

Of that Citee was Ezechus the Dwarf, that climb'd up in to the Sycomour Tree, for tokes our Lord; he came he was so lillie, he myghte not see him for the people.
Wanderell, Travels, p. 22.

Behind her farre away a Dwarf's did lag,
That lase second, in being ever last.
Spenser, F. Q., l. i. 6.

Beneath an oak, moss'd o'er by age,
The Baron's Dwarf his corner held.
Scott, l. of L. M., ii. 21.

2. An animal or a plant much below the ordinary size of its species.—3. In *Scand. myth.*, a diminutive and generally deformed being, dwelling in rocks and hills, and distinguished for skill in working metals.

II. *a.* Of small stature or size; of a size smaller than that common to its kind or species: as, a dwarf palm; dwarf trees. Among gardeners *dwarf* is used to distinguish fruit-trees of which the branches spring from the stem near the ground from others or standards, the original stocks of which are several feet in height.

In the northern wall was a dwarf door, leading by break-neck stairs to a pigeon-hole.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 92.

Many of the dwarf bicycles now offered for sale, though they have merits of their own, are anything but useful.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 22.

Similar to it (*B. Aquifolium*), but different in foliage and dwarfier in growth, is *B. repens*.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 292.

Dwarf bay, bilberry, cherry, etc. See the nouns.—**Dwarf dove**, a small ground-dove of the genus *Chamaepelia* (or *Columbopallina*). There are several species, all American, the best-known being *C. passerina*, common in southern parts of the United States. See cut under *ground-dove*.—**Dwarf lemur**, a small lemur of the genus *Microcebus* (which see).—**Dwarf male**, in alge of the group (*Edosponier*), a small, short-lived plant consisting of only a few cells, developed in the vicinity of the oogonium from a peculiar zoospore, and producing antherozoids.—**Dwarf quail**, a small quail of the genus *Bambusfordia*, as the Chinese dwarf quail, *C. sinensis*.—**Dwarf snake**, a serpent of the family *Calamariidae* (which see), of diminutive size, and with non-extendible jaws, very generally distributed over the globe, found under stones and logs.

There are several genera and species.—**Dwarf thrush**, a small variety of the hermit-thrush, found in the Western States; *Turdus nannus*.—**Dwarf wall**, specifically, a wall of less height than a story of a building. The term is generally applied to walls which support the sleeper-joints under the lowest floor of a building.

dwarf (dwārf), *v.* [Cf. *dwarf*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To hinder from growing to the natural size; make or keep small; prevent the due development of; stunt.

Thus it was that the national character of the Scotch was, in the seventeenth century, dwarfed and mutilated.
Buckle, Civilization, II. v.

The habit of brooding over a single idea is calculated to dwarf the soundest mind.

Dr. Huxley, in Huxley and Youtman's Physiol., § 504.

The window heads have been dwarfed down to mere framings for masks.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 124.

You may dwarf a man to the mere stump of what he ought to be, and yet he will put out green leaves.
G. W. Cable, Grandisimes, p. 231.

2. To cause to appear less than reality; cause to look or seem small by comparison: as, the cathedral dwarfs the houses around it.

The larger love

That dwarfs the petty love of one to one.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

The mind stretches an hour to a century, and dwarfs an age to an hour.

Keats, Old Age.

And who could blame the generous weakness
Which, only to thyself unjust,
So overprized the work of others,
And dwarfed thy own with self-distrust?

Wattier, A Memorial, M. A. G.

II. *intrans.* To become less; become dwarfish or stunted.

As it grew, it dwarfed.

Buckle, Civilization, II. ii.

The region where the herbage began to dwarf.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 7.

dwarfish (dwārf'ish), *a.* [Cf. *dwarf* + *-ish*.] 1. Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; diminutive: as, a dwarfish animal; a dwarfish shrub.—2. Slight; petty; despicable.

The king . . . is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories.

Shak., K. John, v. 2.

dwarfishly (dwārf'ish-lī), *adv.* Like a dwarf; in a dwarfish manner.

The painter, the sculptor, the composer, the epic rhapsodist, all partake one desire, namely, to express themselves symmetrically and abundantly, not dwarfishly and fragmentarily.
Emerson, The Poet.

dwarfishness (dwārf'ish-nes), *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

Science clearly explains this dwarfishness produced by great abstraction of heat: showing that, food and other things being equal, it unavoidably results.

H. Spencer, Education, p. 207.

dwarfing (dwārf'ing), *n.* [Cf. *dwarf* + *-ing*.] A very small dwarf; a pygmy.

When the Dwarfing did perceive me, ...
Sings he some into a corner.

Spectator, The Woodman's Bear.

dwarf (dwarf), *v.* [*< dwarf + -y*]. Small; dwarfish.

Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, dwarfy, &c., yet these deformities are joys.

Waterhouse, *Appl. for Learning* (1653), p. 65.

dwarven, *v.* See *dwarf*.

dwell (dwell), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dwelt*, more usually *dwelt*, ppr. *dwelling*. [*< ME. dwellen* (pret. *dwellde*, *dwellode*, *dwellde*, *dwellde*, *dwellde*, *dwellde*), intr. linger, remain, stay, abide, dwell, also err, tr. mislead; *< AS. (a) dwellan* (pret. *dwealde*), tr., mislead, deceive, hinder, prevent; (b) *dwellan* (also in comp. *gedwellan* and *adwellan*) (pret. *dwealde*, *dwellode*), tr. mislead, deceive, intr. err, wander; (c) *dwellan* (pret. *dwellode*), intr., remain, dwell (rare in this sense); (d) *dwellan*, rarely *dwellan*, comp. *gedwellan*, intr., err, wander; = *D. dwalen*, err, = *MLG. dwalen*, *dwalen*, err, be foolish, *Lit. dwalen*, intr. err, tr. mislead, cheat, = *OS. bi-dwellan*, hinder, delay, = *OHG. twagan*, *twagan*, *MHG. twellen*, *twelen*, tr. hinder, delay, intr. linger, wait, = *Iscl. dwelja*, intr. wait, tarry, tr. delay, defer, refl. *dwelljast*, stay, make a stay, = *Sw. dwelja*, intr., dwell, = *Dan. dwelle*, intr., linger, loiter; all secondary verbs, more or less mixed in forms and senses, and with numerous derivatives, ult. from the strong verb represented by *AS. *dwellan* (pret. **dwal*, **dwal*, pp. *gedwellan*), mislead, cause to err (pp. as adj., perverse, erring); = *OS. for-dwellan*, neglect, = *OHG. ar-twellan*, become dull, stupid, or lifeless, *ga-twellan*, stop, sleep (not in Goth. except as in deriv. *dwal*, stupid, foolish, etc.; see *dull*); prob. from a root repr. by *Sk. √ dhrav*, bend or make crooked. See *dual*, *dull*, *dolt*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To linger; delay; continue; stay; remain.

I ne dar no leng dwelle her.

For he was sent as Messenger.

King Horn (P. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Berten, Ich haue wonder

Where my daughter to day dwelles thus longe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1999.

Yat quat broyer or syster he ded of yagilde, yet aldyrman and alle ye gyde broyeren and systers schyllen be redi to bere hym to ye chyrche, and offtryn as it forne seyde, and dwelle yer tyll ye nixte be don, and be beryd.

English Gesta (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

do, and let

The old men of the city, ere they die,

Kiss thee, the matrons dwell about thy neck.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, v. 6.

2. To abide as a permanent resident; reside; have abode or habitation permanently or for some time.

In that desert dwellyn manye of Arrabyenes.

Manderlye, *Travels*, p. 67.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem.

Gen. ix. 27.

Nor till her lay was ended could I move.

But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove.

Bryden, *Flower and Leaf*, I. 135.

And Virtue cannot dwell with slaves, nor reign

O'er those who cower to take a tyrant's yoke.

Bryant, *The Ages*.

3. To live; be; exist: without reference to place.

There was dwellynge somtyme a ryche man, and it is not longe sithen, and men clep him Gatholouabas; and he was fulle of Cautelles.

Manderlye, *Travels*, p. 277.

To dwell on or upon. (a) To keep the attention fixed on, regard with attention or interest.

They stand at a distance dwelling on his looks and language, fixed in amazement.

Ruckminster.

The mind must abide and dwell upon things, of be always a stranger to the inside of them.

South.

Do you not, for instance, dwell on the thought of wealth and splendour till you forget these temporal blessings?

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 89.

Then Lancelot lifted his large eyes; they dwell

Deep-tranced on her. *Tennyson*, *Ballad and Ballad*.

(b) To continue on; occupy a long time with; speak or write about at great length or with great fullness: as, to dwell on a note in music; to dwell upon a subject.

But I shall not dwell upon speculations so abstracted as this.

Stowe, *Spectator*, No. 19.

I must not dwell on that defeat of fame.

Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree, to live in one's own home: enjoy the possession of a home in one's own right. 1 *Ki. iv. 25*. = *Syn. 2.* Abide, Sojourn, Continue, etc. See *abide*.

II. *trans.* 1. To inhabit.

Who dwell this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth,

To town or village.

Milton, *P. R.*, I. 331.

2. To place as an inhabitant; plant.

The promise of the Father, who shall dwell

His spirit within them. *Milton*, *P. R.*, xii. 497.

dwell (dwell), *v.* [*< dwell, v.*] In printing, the brief continuation of pressure in the taking of an impression on a hand-press or an Adams press, supposed to set or fasten the ink more firmly in the paper.

dwell (dwell), *v.* [*< ME. dwellen, < dwellen*, dwell: see *dwell, v.*] An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place.

And it was known unto all the dwellers at Jerusalem.

Acts i. 18.

Dweller in you dungeon dark.

Burns, *Ode on Mrs. Oswald*.

Dweller on the threshold, in occultism, an imaginary being or spirit, of frightful aspect and malicious character, supposed to be encountered on the threshold of one's studies in psychic science, as a kind of Cerberus guarding the realm of spirit. *Ruler*.

dwell (dwell), *v.* [*< ME. dwelling, dwelling*, delay, continuance, an abode, verbal n. of *dwellen*, dwell.] 1. Delay. *Chaucer*.—2. Continuance; stay; sojourn.

Therefore every man bithinke him wel

How bill while is his dwelling

Hymne to Virgine, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

3. Habitation; residence; abode; lodgment.

Ne no wighte made, by my clothing.

Wete with what folke is my dwelling.

Rom. of the Rose.

Thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field.

Dan. ix. 32.

The condition of that fardel, the place of your dwelling, your names?

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 3.

4. A place of residence or abode; an abiding-place; specifically, a house for residence; a dwelling-house.

Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons.

Jer. xlix. 33.

There was a great white dwelling on the hill, which we took to be the parsonage. *B. Taylor*, *Northern Travel*, p. 350.

dwell (dwell), *v.* [*< ME. dwelling, dwelling*, delay, continuance, an abode, verbal n. of *dwellen*, dwell.] A place of residence; an abiding-place.

One Message or Dwelling house, called the Vice ardege house.

Record Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, I. 13.

dwell (dwell), *v.* [*< ME. dwelling, dwelling*, delay, continuance, an abode, verbal n. of *dwellen*, dwell.] A place of residence; an abiding-place.

Thet . . . has not here a dwelling place for ever.

Wright, *Selected Works* (ed. Arnold), III. 107.

There, where saint Katoyn was buried, is neither church nor chapel; no other dwelling place.

Manderlye, *Travels*, p. 302.

The Church of Christ hath been hereby made not "a den of thieves," but in a manner the very dwelling place of foul spirits.

Hooker, *L. C. C. Polity*, vi. 24.

This wretched Inn, where we were stay to halt,

We call our Dwelling place.

Cooley, *Madame Ode*, xli. 1.

dwell (dwell). Preterit and past participle of *dwell*.

dwindle (dwin'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dwindled*, ppr. *dwindling*. [*Freq.* (for **dwindle*) of *ME. dwinnen*, waste away, dwine; see *dwine*.] 1. To diminish; become less; shrink; waste or consume away: with *by* or *from* before the cause, and *to*, *in*, or *into* before the effect or result: as, the body *dwindles* by pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles* from waste; an object *dwindles* in size as it recedes from view; from its constant exposure, the regiment *dwindled* to a skeleton.

Wearry sev'n nights, nine times nine,

Shall he dwindle, peak, and pine.

Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 3.

Dwa natural and constant transfer, the one (estate) had been extended; the other had dwindled to nothing.

Macaulay, *Balfour's Const. Hist.*

In the common Triton of our ponds, the external lungs or branches *dwindle* away when the internal lungs have grown to maturity.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 68.

2. To degenerate; sink; fall away in quality.

Religious societies . . . are said to have dwindled into factious clubs.

Swift.

The flattery of his friends began to dwindle into simple approbation.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, iii.

= *Syn. 1.* Diminish, etc. (see *decrease*); attenuate, become attenuated, decline, fall off, fall away.

dwindle (dwin'dl), *v.* [*< dwindle, v.*] Gradual decline or decrease; a wasting away; degeneracy; decline.

However inferior to the heroes who were born in better ages, he might still be great among his contemporaries, with the hope of growing every day greater to the demands of posterity.

Johann, *Alton*.

dwindlement (dwin'dl-ment), *n.* [*< dwindle + -ment*.] A dwindled state or condition; decreased size, strength, etc.

It was with a sensation of dreadful dwindlement that poor Vincent crossed the street again to his lonely abode.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Balem Chapel*, I.

dwine (dwin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dwined*, ppr. *dwining*. [*E. dial. and Sc.*, *< ME. dwinnen*, *<*

AS. dwinan, pine away, dwindle, = *MD. dwinan* = *LG. dwinan* = *leol. dwinan*, *dwinan*, *dwinan* = *Sw. dwinan*, pine away, languish; cf. *Dan. dwinan*, whine, whimper. Hence *dwindle*.] To pine; decline, especially by sickness; fade or waste: usually with *away*.

Dwellfull echo dwinde a-while bothe dayes & nights.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 678.

My lone cuore wexinge be,

So that y nonere dwynne.

Hymne to Virgine, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

He just dwinde away, and we hadn't taken but one while before our captain died, and first mate took th' command.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, I.

dwt. A contraction of *pennyweight*, *d.* standing for Latin *denarius*, a penny, and *wt.* for *weight*. **dyad** (di'ad), *n.* and *a.* [*< LL. dyas* (dyad-), *< Gr. dyas* (dyad-), the number two, *< dvo* = *E. two*, *q. v.*] **I. n.** 1. Two units treated as one; a pair; a couple.

A point answers to a monad, and a line to a dyad, and a superficies to a triad.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 37d.

2. In chem., an elementary substance each of whose atoms, in combining with other atoms or molecules, is equivalent in saturating power to two atoms of hydrogen. For example, oxygen is a dyad as seen in the compound H₂O (water), whereas atom of oxygen combines with and saturates two atoms of hydrogen.

3. In morphology, a secondary unit of organization, resulting from individuation or integration of an aggregate of monads. See *monad*.—

4. In math., an expression signifying the operation of multiplying internally by one vector and then by another.—Pythagorean dyad, the number two considered as an essence or constituent of being.

II. a. Same as *dyadic*.

dyad-deme (di'ad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated dyads. See *monad-deme*.

A secondary unit or dyad, this rising through dyad-demes into a triad.

Knapp, *Brit.*, XVI. 848.

dyadic (di'ad-ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< dyad + -ic*.]

I. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to the number two, or to a dyad; consisting of two parts or elements; as, a *dyadic* metal.—2. In *Gr. pros.*: (a) Comprising two different rhythmic or metrical; as, a *dyadic* epiphora. (b) Consisting of pericope, or groups of systems each of which contains two unlike systems; as, a *dyadic* poem.—**Dyadic arithmetic**. Same as *binary arithmetic* (which see, under *binary*).—**Dyadic disyntheme**, any combination of dyads, with or without repetition, in which each element occurs twice and no element occurs only once.

Also *dyad*, *duade*.

II. n. 1. In math., a sum of dyads. See *dyad*.—2. The science of reckoning with a system of numerals in which the ratio of values of successive places is two. Complete dyadic. See *complete*.—Conjugate dyadics. See *conjugate*.—Cyclic dyadic, a dyadic which may be expressed to any desired degree of approximation as a root of a unity or universal identifier. Linear dyadic, a dyadic reducible to a dyad. Planar dyadic, a dyadic which can be reduced to the sum of two dyads. Shearing dyadic, a dyadic expressing a simple or complex shear. Uniplanar dyadic, a planar dyadic in which the plane of the antecedents coincides with that of the consequents.

Dyak (di'ak), *n.* One of a native race inhabiting Borneo, the largest island of the Malay archipelago. The Dyaks are numerically the leading people of the island, and are usually believed to be its aborigines. Also *Dyak*, *Dyakker*.

dyakis-dodecahedron (di'g-kis-dō'dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [*< Gr. dyakis*, twelve, + *dodekaidron*, a dodecahedron; see *dodecahedron*.] Same as *diploid*.

The *dyakis-dodecahedron*, bounded by twenty four triangles with two sides equal, has twelve short, twelve long, and twenty four intermediate edges.

Knapp, *Brit.*, XVI. 255.

dyarchy (di'ar-ki), *n.*; pl. *dyarchies* (-kiz). [*< Gr. dyarchia*, dyarchy, *< dvo*, two, + *archon*, rule, govern.] A government by two; a diarchy. Also *duarchy*.

The name *Dyarchy*, given by Dr. Mommson to the constitution of Augustus, is not yet sufficiently justified.

The Academy, Feb. 25, 1890, p. 122.

Dyas (di'as), *n.* [*NL. use of LL. dyas*, the number two; see *dyad*.] In *geol.*, a name sometimes applied to the Permian system, from its being divided into two principal groups. Compare *Trias*. See *Permian*.

Dyassic (di-as-ik), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Dyas or Permian.

dyaster (di-as'ter), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. dyas*, = *E. two*, + *astēr* = *E. star*.] The double-star figure occurring in or resulting from eurycinesis. Also spelled *diaster*.

dye¹ (dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **dyed**, ppr. **dyeing**. [Formerly also *die*; < ME. *dye*, *dien*, *deyen*, < AS. *deugan*, *deugan*, *dye*, color, < *deag*, *deah*, a dye, color, < **deigan*, a strong verb found only once, in pret. *deog*, dye, tinge, prob. (like *tinge*, < L. *tingere*), orig. wet, moisten, and allied to AS. *deaur*, E. *dew*, and so to E. *dag*, dew, and *deg*, moisten, sprinkle: see *deut*.] 1. To fix a color or colors in the substance of by immersion in a properly prepared bath; impregnate with coloring matter held in solution. The matters used for dyeing are obtained from vegetables, animals, and minerals; and the subjects to which they are applied are porous materials in general, but especially wool, cotton, silk, linen, hair, skins, feathers, ivory, wood, and marble. The great diversity of tint obtained in dyeing is the result of the combination of two or more simple coloring substances with one another or with certain chemical reagents. To render the colors permanent, the subsequent application of a mordant, or the precipitation of the coloring matter by the direct use of a mordant, is usually required, but when aniline and some other artificial dyes are used, no mordant is necessary. The superficial application of pigments to tissues by means of adhesive vehicles such as oil and albumen, as in painting or in some kinds of calico-printing, does not constitute dyeing, because the coloring bodies so applied do not penetrate the fiber, and are not intimately incorporated with it. 2. To overspread with color, as by effusion; tinge or stain in general.

I cannot rest
Until the white rose that I went to dyed
Even in the lukewarm blood of Honey's heart.
Shak., 3 Hon. VI., l. 2.

Mony o' Murry's men lay gaspin,
An' dyit th' grund w' thole bleid.
Battle of Forbie (Child's Ballads, VII. 213).

Their [maiden's] cheeks were dyed with vermilion.
Purshas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 807.

Over the front door trailed a luxuriant woodbine, now
dyed by the frosts into a dark claret.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 8.

To dye in grain. See *grain*. To dye scarlet, to
drink deep; drink till the face becomes scarlet.

dye² (dī), *n.* [*< ME. "dye," "dege" (not found), < AS. dedg, deah, a dye, color; see the verb, which is orig. from the noun.*] 1. Coloring matter in solution; a coloring liquor.

A kind of shell-fish, having in the midst of his jaws a
certain white vein, which containeth that precious liquor:
a dye of sovereign estimation. *Sauvage*, *Travaux*, p. 108.

2. Color; hue; tint; tinge.

And creeping shrubs of thousand dyes
Waved in the west wind's summer sighs.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, l. 11.

dye³, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *die*¹.

dye⁴, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *die*².

You shall no more deal with the hollow dye
Or the frail card. *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, II. 1.

dye-bath (dī'bath), *n.* A bath prepared for use in dyeing; a solution of coloring matter in which substances to be colored are immersed.

Gallic acid, like acetic acid, is used for preparing dye.
C. P. Davis, *Leather*, p. 108.

dye-beck (dī'bek), *n.* Same as *dye-bath*.

The dye-beck consists of alizarin and tannin.
Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 915.

dye-house¹ (dī'hous), *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

dye-house² (dī'hous), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dye-house*.] A milk-house or dairy. *Grasse*. [Prov. Eng.]

dyeing (dī'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dye*¹, *v.*] The operation or practice of fixing colors in solution in textile and other porous substances.

dye-pot (dī'pot), *n.* A dye-vat.

There were clothes there which were to receive different
colors. All these Jews threw into one dye-pot, . . . and
taking them out, each [piece] was dyed as the dyer wished.
Stowe, *Origin of the Books of the Bible*, p. 222.

dyer (dī'er), *n.* [*< ME. dyere, dore, deyer, < dyen, etc., dye; see dye*¹, *v.*] One whose occupation is to dye cloth, skins, feathers, etc.

Almost . . . my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.
Shak., *Sonnets*, cxi.

Dyers' spirit, the tetrachlorid, known to commerce as oxyanhydride of tin (SnCl₄ + 2H₂O). It is a valuable mordant.

dyer's-broom (dī'erz-brōm), *n.* The plant *Genista tinctoria*, used to make a green dye. Also called *dyeweed*.

dyer's-greenweed (dī'erz-grōn'wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom*.

dyer's-moss (dī'erz-mōs), *n.* The lichen *Rocella tinctoria*. Same as *archil*, 2.

dyer's-weed (dī'erz-wēd), *n.* The wood-weld, or yellow-weed, *Reseda luteola*, affording a yellow dye, and cultivated in Europe on that account.

dyester (dī'stēr), *n.* [*< dye*¹ + *-ster*.] A dye.

dyestone (dī'stōn), *n.* A red ferruginous limestone occurring in Tennessee, used occasionally

in the place of a dye, although insoluble and not properly a dye.—**Dyestones ore**, an iron ore of great economical importance in the United States. Also called *fosail*, *dyestone fossil*, *flashed*, and *Clinton ore*. See *Clinton ore*, under *ore*.

dyestuff (dī'stuf), *n.* In com., any dyewood, lichen, powder, or dye-cake used in dyeing and staining. The most important dyestuffs are cochineal, madder, indigo, logwood, fustic, quercitron-bark, and the various preparations of aniline. Also called *dyecore*.

dye-trial (dī'tri'al), *n.* An experiment with coloring matters to determine their value as dyes. Such experiments are usually performed by dyeing small pieces of yarn or fabric, of equal size, in beakers, one of which contains the coloring matter in question, the other a standard of the same colorant.

Never less than two dye-trials should be carried out at once, viz., one with the new coloring matter, the other with a coloring matter of known value, which is taken as the "type." *Beudant*, *Coal-tar Colours* (trans.), p. 67.

dye-vat (dī'vat), *n.* A bath containing dyes, and fitted with an apparatus for immersing the fabrics to be colored.

dyeware (dī'wār), *n.* Same as *dyestuff*.

The reaction which ensues is not produced by any other dye ware.
Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 354.

dyewood (dī'wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom*.

dyewood (dī'wūd), *n.* Any wood from which dye is extracted.

dye-works (dī'wērks), *n. sing. or pl.* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

dygogram (dī'gō-grām), *n.* [*< Gr. dygma*], power, + *gō* (via), angle, + *gramma*, anything written.] A diagram containing a curve generated by the motion of a line drawn from a fixed origin, and representing in direction and magnitude the horizontal component of the force of magnetism on a ship's compass-needle while the ship makes a complete circuit. The course of the ship is marked on the curve. There are two kinds of dygogram, according as it is supposed to be fixed in space during the rotation of the ship or fixed on the ship.

dying (dī'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *die*¹, *v.*] The act of expiring; loss of life; death.

Always bearing about in the body the *dying* of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body.
2 Cor., IV. 10.

dying (dī'ing), *p. a.* [*< ME. dyonge, dyug*, with older term *drend, diand*, etc.; ppr. of *die*¹, *v.* In some uses, as *dying hour*, *dying bed*, etc. (dts. 4, 5), the word is the verbal noun used attributively.] 1. Physically decaying; failing from life; approaching death or dissolution; moribund: as, a *dying* man; a *dying* tree.

The noise of battle hurried in the air,
. . . and *dying* men died groan. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, II. 2.

2. Mortal; destined to death; perishable: as, *dying* bodies.

I preached as never sure to preach again,
And as a *dying* man to *dying* men.
Baxter, *Love breathing Thanks and Prayers*.

3. Drawing to a close; fading away; failing; languishing: as, the *dying* year; a *dying* light.

That strain again;—it had a *dying* fall.
Shak., *T. N.*, I. 1.

Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers.
Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

4. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death: as, *dying* words; a *dying* request; *dying* love.

I do prophesy the election lights
On Fortinbras, he has my *dying* voice.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2.

Sir, let me speak next,
And let my *dying* words be better with you
Than my dull living actions.
Beau and Fl., *Philaster*, v. 3.

5. Pertaining to or associated with death: as, a *dying* hour; a *dying* bed.

He served his country as knight of the shire to his *dying* day.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 109.

Dying declaration. See *declaration*.

dyingly (dī'ing-lī), *adv.* In a dying or languishing manner.

dyingness (dī'ing-ness), *n.* The state of dying; hence, a state simulating the approach of death, real or affected; affected languor or faintness; languishment.

Tenderness becomes a true test, a sign of *dyingness*; you see that picture, Noble—*a sympathetic in the eyes*.
Congress, *Way of the World*, III. 3.

dyke, *n.* and *v.* A less proper spelling of *dike*.
dykchopper (dik'hop'ēr), *n.* The wheatear, *Saxicola autumnalis*. *Newman*. [Local Eng. (Stirling).]

dynactinometer (di-nak-ti-nom'e-ter), *n.* [*< Gr. dynamis*], power, + *actis* (axis), a ray, + *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of actinic power, or for comparing the quickness of lenses.

dynagraph (dī'nə-grāf), *n.* [Short for *dynamograph*, *q. v.*] A machine for reporting the condition of a railroad-track, the speed of a train, and the power and consumption of coal and water used in traversing a given distance. The most important machine of this class was built by Professor Dudley, and is employed in examining road-beds in all parts of the United States. It consists of a paper ribbon arranged to pass under a series of recording pens, and moved by means of gearing from one of the axles of the car in which it is placed. The mechanical recording appliances give the tension on the draw-bar, showing the resistance of the car, its speed, the distance traveled absolutely, and in a given number of seconds, minutes, and hours. The oscillations of the car, also the level of the rails, the alignment, the condition of the joints of the rails, and the elevations of the rails at curves, are all mechanically traced on the paper band. Besides this, by simple electrical connections, the amount of water and coal consumed in the engine, the pressure of the steam, the mile-posts, stations, etc., are recorded from the car or from the engine, and all these records appear side by side upon the paper. See *seismograph*.

dynam (dī'nām), *n.* [*< Gr. dynamis*, power, might, strength, faculty, capacity, force, etc., < *dynasthai*, to be able, capable, strong enough (to do), pass for, signify, perhaps allied to L. *dux*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] 1. A unit of work, equal to a weight of one pound raised through one foot; a foot-pound.—2. A force, or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body. Also spelled *dyname*.

Dynamene (di-nam'e-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dynamis*, fem. of *dynasthai*, ppr. of *dynasthai*, to be able (> *dynamis*, power): see *dynam*.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Dromiidae*.—2. A genus of calyptoblastic hydroids, of the family *Sertulariidae*. *D. pumila* is an example.—3. A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos: same as *Eudynamys*. *Stephens*. [Not in use.]—4. A genus of isopods, of the family *Spharomidae*.—5. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

dynameter (di-nam'e-ter), *n.* [A contr. of *dynamometer*, which is differently applied: see *dynamometer*.] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. It consists of a small tube with a transparent plate, exactly divided, which is fixed to the tube of a telescope, in order to measure the diameter of the distinct image of the object-glass.

dynametric, dynametrical (di-na-met'rik, -rikal), *a.* [*< dynameter* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to a dynameter.

dynamic (di-nam'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. dynamis*, powerful, efficacious, < *dynasthai*, power: see *dynam*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium: opposed to *static*.—2. Pertaining to mechanical forces, whether in equilibrium or not; involving the consideration of forces. By extension—3. *causal*; effective; motive; involving motion or change: often used vaguely.

The direct action of nature as a *dynamic* agent is powerful on the language of savages, but gradually becomes insensible as civilization advances.

W. K. Sullivan, *Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. viii.

Action is *dynamic* existence.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. 482.

They [Calvinists] teach a spiritual, real, or *dynamic* and effective presence of Christ in the Eucharist for believers only, while unworthy communicants receive no more than the consecrated elements to their own judgment.

Schaf, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 166.

4. In the *Kantian philos.*, relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience.—**Dynamic category**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a category which is the concept of dynamic relation.—**Dynamic electricity**, current electricity. See *electricity*.—**Dynamic equivalent of heat**. See *equivalent*.—**Dynamic geology**, that branch of the science of geology which has as its object the study of the nature and mode of action of the agencies by which geological changes are and have been effected. See *geology*.—**Dynamic head**. See *head*.—**Dynamic murmurs**, cardiac murmurs not caused by valvular incompetence or stenosis, but by an unusual configuration of the internal surface of the heart, as where a chorda tendinea is so placed as to give rise to a murmur.—**Dynamic relations**, causal relations; especially, the relations between substance and accident, between cause and effect, and between interacting subjects.—**Dynamic synthesis**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of heterogeneous elements necessarily belonging together.

When the pure concepts of the understanding are applied to every possible experience, their *synthesis* is either mathematical or *dynamic*; for it is directed partly to the intuition only, partly to the existence of the phenomenon.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason*, II. by Max Müller.

Dynamic theory, a theory by which Kant endeavored to explain the nature of matter or the mode of its formation. According to this theory, all matter was originated by two antagonistic and mutually counteracting principles called *attraction* and *repulsion*, all the products of which are referred to motion.—**Dynamic theory of nature**. (a) A theory which seeks to explain nature from forces, especially from forces of expansion and contraction (as the Stoics did), opposed to a mechanical theory which starts with matter only. (b) The doctrine that nature

dynamism (di-'na-miz-m), *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that besides matter some other material principle—a force in some sense—is required to explain the phenomena of nature. The term is applied—(a) to the doctrines of some of the Ionic philosophers, who held to some such principles as love and hate to explain the origin of motion; (b) to the doctrine adopted by Leibnitz that substance consists in the capacity for action; (c) to the doctrine of Kant that mechanical energy is substance; and (d) to the widely current doctrine that the universe contains nothing not explicable by means of the doctrine of energy.

2. The mode of being of mechanical force or energy.

Who does not see the contradiction of requiring a substance for that which by its definition is not substantial at all, but pure dynamism?

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. II. § 2.

Dynamism would be more appropriate than Materialism as a designation of the modern scientific movement, the idea of inertia having given place to that of an equilibrium of forces.

J. M. Rugg, Mind, XII. 557.

dynamist (di-'na-mist), *n.* [As *dynamism* + *-ist*.] A believer in dynamism.

Then I admit, with the pure dynamist that the material universe, or successive material universes, as manifested from matter and motion, are concatenated with time, are born, run their course, and fade away, as do the clouds at sea.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 803.

dynamistic (di-'na-mis-'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of force.

It is usual (and convenient) to speak of two kinds of dynamism—the dynamistic and the materialistic.

Eng. Brit., XVI. 119.

dynamite (di-'na-mit), *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ite*.] An explosive of great power, consisting of a mixture of nitroglycerin with some absorbent such as sawdust, or a certain silicious earth from Oberlohe in Hanover. The object of the mixture is to diminish the sensitiveness of nitroglycerin to slight shock and so to facilitate its carriage without impairing its explosive quality. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Dynamite may be ignited with a match, and will burn quickly with a bright flame without any explosion. Large quantities have been known to fall 30 feet on a hard surface without explosion. It explodes with certainty when ignited by a cap or fuse containing fulminating mercury.

dynamited (di-'na-mit-id), *v. t.* pret. and pp. **dynamited**, ppr. **dynamiting**. [Cf. *dynamite*, *n.*] 1. To mine or charge with dynamite in order to prevent the approach of an enemy, or for destructive purposes.

The military authorities of Prussia had some 1,400 men to go forth that some of the buildings and roads were dynamited and thus destroyed. The boats in entering the town which was a matter of fact was not dynamited at all.

4th March, N. York, p. 501.

2. To blow up or destroy by or as if by dynamite.

It appears from the letters that the American Republic has been dynamited, and up to this time a small public establishment.

His (Prince Alexander's) Bohemian people are not at all inclined to dynamite him, who is more than can be said for the Croat.

Times (London), April 1, 1886.

dynamite-gun (di-'na-mit-gun), *n.* A gun constructed for propelling dynamite, nitroglycerin, or other high explosives, by means of steam or compressed air under high tension.

dynamiter (di-'na-mi-ter), *n.* [Cf. *dynamite* + *-er*.] One who uses, or is in favor of using, dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful purposes; specifically a political agitator who resorts to or advocates the use of dynamite and the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for the purpose of coercing a government or a party by terror.

Surely no plea of justification is made by the dynamiter from the criminal character of his infernal deeds.

The recent explosions on the London and North Western Railway were the work of dynamite.

The American, VII. 91.

Dynamiters subventioned by Christian fanatics were to appear in Mexico.

Atlantic Monthly, XVIII. 41.

dynamitism (di-'na-mit-'izm), *n.* [Cf. *dynamite* + *-ism*.] Having to do with dynamite; violently explosive or destructive.

I see certain dynamitist criticisms in the Boston Herald, and his attitude towards institutions for murder is not unlike that of the dynamitist towards institutions.

British and Foreign Review, XXIV. 25.

dynamitically (di-'na-mit-'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means, or as by means, of dynamite; with explosive violence.

The Irish attempts at New York, Paris, and elsewhere dynamitically to blow up England on behalf of Ireland.

The Congregationalist, Feb. 17, 1886.

dynamitism (di-'na-mit-'izm), *n.* [Cf. *dynamite* + *-ism*.] Same as dynamiter.

If Ireland is to be turned into a Crown Colony, she must be put under martial law, and even that will be no defence against the attacks of dynamitism by which we may be struck at home.

British Quarterly Rev. LXXXIII. 411.

The associate guild of assassins, the nihilist and the dynamiter.

A. L. C. LXXXVIII. 544.

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The Congregationalist, Feb. 17, 1886.

dynamiting (di-'na-mi-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dynamite*, *v. t.*] The practice of destroying or terrorizing by means of dynamite.

The question is whether the law permits dynamiting or whether it will stop dynamitism at the place where it is started, which is the only place where it can be stopped.

P. P. S. Mo. XXVIII. 445.

dynamitism (di-'na-mit-'izm), *n.* [Cf. *dynamite* + *-ism*.] The use of dynamite and similar explosives in the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for purposes of coercion; any political theory or scheme involving the use of such destructives.

I qualified reputation of dynamitism and dynamitism.

The American, VI. 65.

dynamization (di-'na-mi-'zā-shon), *n.* [Cf. *dynamis* + *-ation*.] 1. Dynamic development; increase of power in anything; dynamogeny; as, dynamization of nerve-force.—2. In homeopathy, the extreme trituration of medicines with a view to increase their efficiency or strength.

dynamize (di-'na-miz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. **dynamized**, ppr. **dynamizing**. [Cf. *dynamis*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ize*.] In homeopathy, to increase the efficiency or strength of (medicines) by extreme trituration.

dynamo (di-'na-mō), *n.* An abbreviation of *dynamo-electric machine*. See *electric*.

The machines were driven by a Cummer engine of about a hundred horse-power, which furnished power for other dynamos.

Science, III. 17.

Characteristic of a dynamo. See *characteristic*. Compound dynamo, a dynamo in which the field magnets are excited by both series and shunt windings.—Series dynamo, a dynamo in which the whole current generated in the armature is passed through the coil of the field magnets.—Shunt dynamo, a dynamo in which only a part of the entire current generated by the rotating armature is applied to excite the field magnets.

dynamo-electric, dynamo-electrical (di-'na-mō-'ē-'lek-'trik, -'tri-'kal), *a.* [Cf. *dynamis*, power (see *dynam*), + *electric, electrical*.] Producing force by means of electricity; as, a dynamo-electric machine; also, produced by electric force. Dynamo-electric machine. See *electric*.

dynamogenesis (di-'na-mō-'jō-'nē-sis), *n.* Same as *dynamogeny*.

dynamogenic (di-'na-mō-'jō-'nē-'ik), *a.* [Cf. *dynamogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to dynamogeny.

The influence thus manifested is dynamogenic.

Dr. Brown Sequard.

dynamogeny (di-'na-mō-'jō-'nē), *n.* [Cf. *dynamis*, power (see *dynam*), + *-geny*, *-genesis*, producing; see *-geny*.] In psychic science, production of increased nervous activity; dynamization of nerve-force. Also *dynamogenesis*.

dynamograph (di-'na-mō-'g'raf), *n.* [Cf. *dynamis*, power (see *dynam*), + *graphos*, write.] An instrument combining a sensitive spring and a register to indicate the muscular power exerted by the hand of a person compressing it.

dynamometer (di-'na-mō-'mē-'tēr), *n.* [Contr. *dynameter*, *q. v.*; Cf. *dynamis*, power (see *dynam*), + *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the amount of force expended by men, animals, or motors in moving a load, operating machines, towing vessels, etc., a power measurer. Dynamometers use the resistance of springs, weights, and friction as a test, each comparison being made with a known weight or force that will overcome the resistance of the spring, raise the weight or balance the friction. One of the simplest forms is a steel yard in which the force to be measured is applied to the

shorter arm while a weight is balanced on the longer graduated arm. The most common form of spring dynamometer consists of an elliptical spring that may be compressed or pulled apart in the direction of its longer axis with an index and scale, and sometimes a recording pen to indicate the amount of force exerted. In the apparatus depending on friction a brake is applied to the face of a pulley, and the force is measured by the resistance of the brake to the motion of the pulley. In other forms fast and loose pulleys are placed side by side and connected by weighted levers, a certain amount of force being required to lift the lever and communicate motion to both pulleys. In still other forms coiled springs are used to test a direct strain, as in moving a load or in towing. There are other forms used to test the recoil of guns and the explosive force of gunpowder. In the latter the dynamometer consists of two pairs of bevel wheels are interposed between the re-

solving and the transmitting pulleys, one pair in line with the pulleys, the other pair at right angles to them and in line with a balance scale beam. The force and resistance transmitted through the gears tend to turn the scale beam as at the line of the pulley shafts, and this must be resisted by a weight upon the scale beam, which is the measure of the force transmitted. The dynamometer is not a direct indicator of power exerted or of work performed, but when the velocity with which resistance is overcome or force transmitted has been determined by other means, this velocity and the measure of the force obtained by the dynamometer, are the data for computing the power or work. See *balance dynamometer, crusher gauge, piezometer, and pressure-gauge*.—**Dynamometer coupling**, a device inserted in a shaft by means of which the power transmitted may be measured.

dynamometric, dynamometrical (di-'na-mō-'mē-'trik, -'tri-'kal), *a.* [Cf. *dynamometer* + *-ic, -eal*.] Pertaining to or made with the aid of a dynamometer.

dynamometry (di-'na-mō-'mē-'tri), *n.* [Cf. *dynamometer* + *-y*.] The art or art of using the dynamometer.

Dynamostes (di-'na-mō-'tēs), *n.* [NL. (Pascor, 1867), Cf. *dynamis*, power, strength.] A genus

Balance dynamometer (elevation)

Balance dynamometer (plan)

Balance dynamometer (plan)

Balance dynamometer (plan)

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of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*. There is but one species, *D. audax*, of the East Indies.

dynast (di-nast), *n.* [= *F. dynaste* = *Pg. dynasta* = *Sp. It. dinasta*, < *L. dynastes* (ML also **dynasta*), < *Gr. δυνάστης*, a lord, master, ruler, < *δυνατός*, be able, strong; see *dynam*.] A ruling prince; a permanent or hereditary ruler.

Philosophers, dynasts, monarchs, all were involved and overshadowed in this mist. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 599.

The ancient family of Des Ewes, *dynasts* or lords of the dition of Kewell. *A. Wood, Athens Oxon.*

This Thracian *dynast* is mentioned as an ally of the Athenians against Philip in an inscription found some years ago in the Acropolis at Athens.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 241.

dynasta (di-nas'tā), *n.* [*ML. *dynasta*, *L. dynastes*, < *Gr. δυνάστης*; see *dynast*.] Same as *dynast*.

Wherefore did his mother, the virgin Mary, give such praise to God in her prophetic song, that he had now by the coming of Christ cut down *dynasts*, or proud monarchs? *Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

Dynastes (di-nas'tēs), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δυνάστης*, a ruler; see *dynast*.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scurabidae* or typical of a family *Dynastidae*. It is restricted to forms having the external maxillary lobe with 3 or 4 small median teeth, no lateral prothoracic projections, and the last tarsal joint arcuate and clubbed. The type is *D. hercules*, the Hercules beetle, the largest known true insect, having a length of about 6 inches, of which the curved prothoracic horn is nearly one half.

dynastic (di-nas'tik), *a.* [= *F. dynastique* = *Sp. It. dinastico*; cf. *D. G. dynastisch* = *Dan. Sw. dynastisk*, < *Gr. δυναστικός*, < *δυνάστης*, a ruler; see *dynast*.] Relating or pertaining to a dynasty or line of kings.

In Holland *dynastic* interests were betraying the welfare of the republic. *Janeway, Hist. Const.*, II. 366.

The civil wars of the Romans had been a barren period in English literature, because they had been merely *dynastic* squabbles, in which no great principles were involved which could shake all minds with controversy and heat them to intense conviction.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 150.

The *dynastic* traditions of Europe are rooted and grounded in the distant past.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 15.

dynasticism (di-nas'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< dynastic + -ism*.] Kingship or imperial power handed down from father to son; government by successive members of the same line or family.

In the Old World *dynasticism* is plainly in a state of decadence. *Goldwin Smith, Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 628.

Dynastidae (di-nas'ti-de), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dynastes* + *-idae*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Dynastes*, and containing a few forms remarkable for their great size and strength. They are chiefly tropical, and burrow in the ground. The Hercules beetle, elephant beetle, and atlas beetle are examples. The group is usually placed in *Scurabidae*.

Dynastidan (di-nas'ti-dan), *n.* [*< Dynastidae + -an*.] One of the *Dynastidae*.

dynasty (di-nas'ti), *n.*; *pl. dynasties* (-tiz). [= *D. G. dynastie* = *Dan. Sw. dynasti*, < *F. dynastie* = *Sp. It. dinastia* = *Pg. dynastia* = *It. dinastia*, < *ML. dynastia*, *dynastia*, < *Gr. δυναστρία*, lordship, rule, < *δυνάστης*, a lord, master, ruler; see *dynast*.] 1. A government; a sovereignty. 2. A race or succession of sovereigns of the same line or family governing a particular country; as, the successive *dynasties* of Egypt or of France.

At some time or other, to be sure, all the beginners of *dynasties* were chosen by those who called them to govern. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

It is to Manetho that we are indebted for that classification called by the Greeks *Dynasties*, a word applied generally to those sets of kings which belonged to one family, or who were derived from one original stock. These *Dynasties* were named as well as numbered, and their names were derived from the town, or region, whence the founder came or where he lived.

H. S. Gabel, Ancient Egypt, p. 49.

dyne (din), *n.* [Abbr. of *dynam*, < *Gr. δυνάμις*, power; see *dynam*.] In physics, the unit of force in the centimeter-gram-second system, being that force which, acting on a gram for one second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second; the product of a gram into a centimeter, divided by the square of a mean solar second. The force of a dyne is about equivalent to the weight of a milligram. It requires a force of about 445,000 dynes to support one pound of matter on the earth's surface in latitude 45°.

The dyne is about 1.02 times the weight of a milligramme at any part of the earth's surface; and the megadyne is about 1.02 times the weight of a kilogramme.

J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 167.

dyocetriacontahedron, **dyoketriacontahedron** (di'ō-kō-sē, di'ō-kē-tri-a-kōn-tā-hō'dron), *n.*

[< *Gr. δίο καὶ τριάκοντα*, thirty-two (*δίο* = *E. two*; *καί*, and; *τριάκοντα* = *L. triginta* = *E. thirty*), + *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having thirty-two faces.

dyophysitic (di'ō-fī-zit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δίο*, = *E. two*, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-itis* + *-ic*. Cf. *diphy-sile*.] Having two natures.

They agree in the attempt to substitute a Christ-personality with one consciousness and one will for a *dyophysitic* Christ with a double consciousness and a double will.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 64.

dyotheism (di'ō-thō-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. δίο*, = *E. two*, + *θεός*, a god, + *-ism*. Cf. *ditheism*, the preferable form.] The doctrine that there are two Gods, or a system which recognizes such a doctrine; dualism.

It [Arianism] starts with a zeal for the unity and the unchangeableness of God; and yet ends in *dyotheism*, the doctrine of an uncreated God and a created God.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 58.

dyothelism (di'ō-thē-lizm), *n.* [Also *diothelism*; < *Gr. δίο*, = *E. two*, + *θελήω*, will, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that Christ had two wills.

dyothelite (di'ō-thē-lit), *n. and a.* [As *dyotheism* + *-ite*.] 1. *n.* A believer in dyothelism. 2. *a.* Pertaining to dyothelism.

The reply of the Western Church was promptly given in the unambiguously *dyothelite* decrees of the Lateran synod held by Martin I. in 649. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 758.

dys- [*L. dys-*, < *Gr. δύνω*, an inseparable prefix, opposed to *eu-* (see *eu-*), much like *E. mis-* or *un-*, always with notion of 'hard, bad, unlucky,' etc., destroying the good sense of a word or increasing its bad sense; = *Skt. dū-* = *Zend dush-* = *Ir. do-* = *Goth. tus-*, *tuz-* = *OHG. zur-* = *Teut. tor-*, hard, difficult.] An inseparable prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'hard, difficult, bad, ill,' and implying some difficulty, imperfection, inability, or privation in the act, process, or thing denoted by the word of which it forms a part.

dysæsthesia (dis-es'tē-si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δυσαισθησία*, insensibility, < *δυσαισθητός*, insensible, < *δύω*, hard, + *αἰσθητός*, verbal adj. of *αἰσθάνομαι*, perceive, feel.] In *pathol.*, impaired, diminished, or difficult sensation; dullness of feeling; numbness; insensibility in some degree. Also spelled *dysæsthesia*.

dysæsthetic (dis-es'tē'tik), *a.* [*< dysæsthesia*, after *æsthetic*.] Affected by, exhibiting, or relating to *dysæsthesia*. Also spelled *dysæsthetic*.

dysanalyte (dis-an'lyt), *n.* [*< Gr. δυσανάλυτος*, hard to undo, < *δύω*, hard, + *ανάλυσις*, dissolution; see *analytic*.] A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in small black cubic crystals in limestone at Vogtsburg in the Kaiserstuhl, a mountainous district of Baden.

dysarthria (dis-ar'thri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δυσάρθρῳ*, a joint.] In *pathol.*, inability to articulate distinctly; dyslalia.

dysarthric (dis-ar'thrik), *a.* [*< dysarthria* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *dysarthria*.

Dysaster (dis-as'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύνω*, bad, + *αστήρ* = *E. star*.] A genus of fossil petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidae* or *Collyritidae*, or giving name to a family *Dysasteridae*.

Dysasteridae (dis-as'tēr-i-de), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dysaster* + *-idae*.] A family of irregular or exo-evell sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Dysaster*, with ovoid or cordate shell, showing bivalve and trivium converging to separate apices, non-petaloid ambulacra, and eccentric mouth.

dyschezia (dis-hē'zi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύνω*, hard, + *ἔξω*, defecate.] In *pathol.*, difficulty and pain in defecation.

dyschroma, **dyschroa** (dis-kroi'ā, dis-kro'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύνω*, bad, + *χρῶμα*, Attic also *χρῶς*, color.] In *pathol.*, discoloration of the skin from disease.

dyschromatopsia (dis-kro-mā-top'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύνω*, bad, + *χρῶμα* (-t), color, + *ὄψις*, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, feeble or perverted color-sense. Also *dyschromatopsy*, *dischromatopsia*.

dysclastite (di-'klā sit), *n.* [*< Gr. δύνω*, hard, + *κλάω*, a breaking (< *κλάω*, break), + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a mineral, usually fibrous, of a white or yellowish color and somewhat pearly luster, consisting chiefly of hydrous silicate of lime. Also called *okente*.

dyscephid (dis-kē'fid), *n.* A head-like amphibian of the family *Dyscephidae*.

Dyscephidae (dis-kē'fī-de), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dyscephus* + *-idae*.] A family of firmisternal saurian anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dyscephus*, with teeth in the upper jaw, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids resting

upon coracoids, a cartilaginous omosternum, and a very large anchor-shaped cartilaginous sternum. There are several genera, chiefly Madagascari. Some of these frogs are remarkable for the beauty of their coloration.

Dyscophus (dis-kō'fus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύνω*, stone-deaf, < *δύνω*, hard, + *κωφός*, deaf.] 1. A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Dyscophidae*. 2. In *entom.*; (a) A genus of the orthopterous family *Scaphiidae*, having the front deflexed and the male elytra rudimentary, typified by *D. saltator* of Brazil. *Saussure*, 1874. (b) A genus of South American *Lepidoptera*. *Burmeister*, 1879.

dyscrase (dis'krās), *n.* [Formerly also *dyscrase*; < *NL. dyscrasia*; see *dyscrasia*.] Same as *dyscrasia*.

dyscrasia (dis-krā'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δυσκρασία*, bad temperament, < *δυσκρατός*, of bad temperament, < *δύνω*, bad, + *κράσις*, verbal adj. of *κρᾶνναι*, mix (> *κρᾶσις*, mixture); see *crater*, *crasis*.] In *pathol.*, a generally faulty condition of the body; morbid diathesis; distemper. Also *dyscrase*, *dyscrasy*, and formerly *dyscrase*, *dyscrasy*.

dyscrasic (dis-krās'ik), *a.* [*< dyscrasia* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *dyscrasia*; characterized by *dyscrasia*: as, *dyscrasic* degeneration.

It should not be forgotten that the death-rate was greater among *dyscrasic* children. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 645.

dyscrasite (dis-krā'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. δύνω*, bad, + *κράσις*, a mixture (see *dyscrasia*), + *-ite*.] A mineral of a silver-white color and metallic luster, occurring in crystals, and also massive and granular. It consists of antimony and silver. Also written *dyscrase*, *dyscrasite*, and also called *antimonial silver* (which see, under *silver*).

dyscrasy (dis-krā'si), *n.*; *pl. dyscrasies* (-siz). [Formerly also *dyscrasie*; < *F. dyscrasie*; < *NL. dyscrasie*; see *dyscrasia*.] Same as *dyscrasia*.

It is a cause of *dyscrasies* and distempers, making our bodies healthless. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 256.

A general malaise or *dyscrasy*, of an undefined character, but indicated by a loss of appetite and of strength, by diarrhoea, nervous prostration, or by a general impairment of health. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 6.

Dysdera (dis-'dē-rā), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1804), < *Gr. δυσδέρω*, hard to fight with, < *δύνω*, hard, + *δέρω*, fight.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Dysderidae*.

Dysderidae (dis-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dysdera* + *-idae*.] A family of tubularian spiders, typified by the genus *Dysdera*. They are especially distinguished by having two pairs of stigmata, one just behind the other, and distributed on each side of the body near its base; they have but six eyes or fewer. Also called *Dysderides* and *Dysderidae*.

dysenteric, **dysenterical** (dis-en-ter'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. dysentérique*, *dysentérique* = *Sp. disenterico* = *Pg. dysenterico* = *It. disenterico*, *dysenterico*, < *L. dysentericus*, < *Gr. δυσεντερικός*, < *δυσεντερία*, dysentery; see *dysentery*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, accompanied by, or resulting from *dysentery*: as, *dysenteric* symptoms or effects. 2. Suffering from *dysentery*: as, a *dysenteric* patient.

dysenterious (dis-en-tē'ri-ūs), *a.* [*< dysentery* + *-ous*.] Same as *dysenteric*. [Rare.]

All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a *dysenterious* person, that can relish nothing. *Gabel.*

dysentery (dis'en-ter-i), *n.* [Formerly *dysentery*; < *F. dysentérie*, *dysentérie* = *Sp. disenteria* = *Pg. dysenteria* = *It. disenteria*, *dysenteria* = *D. dysentérie* = *G. dysenteria* = *Dan. Sw. dysenteri*, < *L. dysenteria*, < *Gr. δυσεντερία*, dysentery, < *δυσεντερία*, suffering in the bowels, < *δύνω*, bad, ill, + *εντερία*, *pl. εντερα*, the bowels; see *entero*.] A disease characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, mucous, bloody, and difficult evacuations, and more or less fever.

dysepulotic (dis-ep-i-lot'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δύνω*, hard, + *επυλῶ*, q. v.] In *surg.*, not healing or cicatrizing readily or easily: as, a *dysepulotic* wound.

dysæsthesia, **dysæsthetic**. See *dysæsthesia*, *dysæsthetic*.

dysgenesis (dis-jē-nēs'ik), *a.* [*< dysgenesis* + *-ic*.] Breeding with difficulty; sterile; infertile; barren. *Darwin*.

dysgenesis (dis-jē-nēs'is), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύνω*, hard, + *γενεά*, generation.] Difficulty in breeding; difficult generation; sterility; infertility.

Dysidea (di-aid'ē-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δύνω*, hard, bad, + *ἰδέα*, form; see *idea*.] A genus of sponges, typical of the family *Dysideidae*. Also *Dysideia*.

Dysidolia (dis-i-dō-lī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dys-* + *idol-*.] A family of fibrous sponges.

Dysidrosis (dis-i-drō-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *dys-*, hard, + *idros*, sweat, perspiration, < *idōr* (√ **idh*) = E. sweat.] A disease of the sweat-follicles, in which they become distended with the retained secretion.

Dysis (dī'sis), n. [ML., also *disis*, < Gr. *dysis*, setting of the sun or stars (< *dysis* < *dōr*, the west), < *diew*, sink, dive, set.] In *astrology*, the seventh house of the heavens, which relates to love, litigation, etc.

Dyskinesia (dis-ki-nō-si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dyskinesis*, < *dys-*, hard, + *kinesis*, movement, < *kinēō*, move.] In *pathol.*, impaired power of voluntary movement.

Dyslalia (dis-lā-lī-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dys-*, hard, + *laleō*, speak.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of utterance dependent on malformation or imperfect innervation of the tongue and other organs of articulation; slow or difficult speech.

Dyslexia (dis-lek-si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dys-*, hard, + *lēxis*, a speaking, speech, word; see *lexicon*.] See the extract.

Dr. R. Berthol . . . describes under the name *dyslexia* a novel psychic affection related to "alexia," or word-blindness, but differing from it in that the patients can read a few lines, but apparently get no sense from their reading and give it up in despair.

Ann. Jour. Psychol., 1, 648.

Dyslogistic (dis-lō-jis-tik), a. [*dyslogy* + *-istic* (after *eulogistic*, < *eulogy*). Cf. Gr. *dyslogos*, hard to compute, also ill-calculating, misguided.] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.

Ask Reus for the motive which gave birth to the prosecution on the part of Actor; the motive of course is the most obvious that can be found: desire of gain, if it be a case which opens a door to gain; if not, enmity, though not under that neutral and unimpassioned, but under the name of revenge or malice, or some other such *dyslogistic* name.

Bentham, Judicial Evidence, 1, 8.

Any respectable scholar, even if *dyslogistic* were new to him, would see at a glance that *dyslogistic* must be a mistake for it, and that the right word must be the reverse of eulogistic. The paternity of *dyslogistic*—no bantling, but now almost a centenarian—is adjudged to that genius of common-sense, Jeremy Bentham.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 309.

Gossips came to mean intimate friends; next, gossip meant the light, familiar talk of such friends; and, finally, with a *dyslogistic* connotation, any frivolous conversation.

W. E. Hearn, Arrian Household, p. 291.

Dyslogistically (dis-lō-jis-ti-kāl-i), adv. In a dyslogistic manner; so as to convey censure or disapproval.

Accordingly he [Kant] is not down as a "Transcendentalist," and all the loose connotation of that term, as it is now *dyslogistically* employed among us, is thought to be applicable to him.

T. H. Green, in Academy.

Dyslogy (dis-lō-jī), n. [*dys-*, bad, ill, + *-logy*, < *lōgōs*, speak; after Gr. *lōgōs*, E. *etymology*, of opposite meaning.] Dispraise: the opposite of *eulogy*.

In the way of *eulogy* and *dyslogy* and summing up of character there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this *Mirabeau*.

Carlyle, Misc., IV, 117.

Dyslute (dis-lū-it), n. [*dys-*, bad, + *luteo*, loosen, + *-ite*.] A name given to a variety of garnet, or zine-spinel, from Sussex county, New Jersey, containing a small percentage of manganese: so named because difficult to dissolve.

Dysmenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa (dis-men-ō-rō-ā), n. [NL. *dysmenorrhœa*, < Gr. *dys-*, hard, + *men*, a month, + *orrhœa*, a flowing.] In *pathol.*, difficult or laborious menstruation; catamenial discharges accompanied with much local pain, especially in the loins.

Dysmenorrhœal, dysmenorrhœal (dis-men-ō-rō-ā), a. [*dysmenorrhœa*, < *dysmenorrhœa*, + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with dysmenorrhœa: as, the *dysmenorrhœal* membrane which is sometimes discharged from the uterus.

Dysmerism (dis-me-rizm), n. [*dys-*, bad, + *meros*, part (division), + *-ism*.] An aggregation of unlike parts; a process or result of dysmerogenesis; a kind of merism opposed to *eumerism*.

Dysmeristic (dis-me-ris-tik), a. [As *dysmerism* + *-istic*.] Having the character or quality of dysmerism; irregularly repeated in a set of more or less unlike parts whose relations to one another, or origin one from another, is disguised; dysmerogenetic: opposed to *eumeristic*. See extract under *dysmerogenesis*.

Dysmerogenesis (dis-me-rō-jen-ē-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *dys-*, bad, + *meros*, part (division), + *genesis*, generation.] The genesis, origination, or production of many unlike parts, or of parts in irregular series or at irregular times, which

together form an integral whole; dysmeristic generation; repetition of forms with adaptive modification or functional specialization; a kind of merogenesis opposed to *eumerogenesis*.

The tendency to bad formation . . . has all along acted concurrently with a powerful synthetic tendency, so that new units have from the first made but a gradual and disguised appearance. This is *dysmerogenesis*, and such aggregates as exhibit it may be called *dysmeristic*.

Empe. Brit., XII, 655.

Dysmerogenetic (dis-me-rō-jen-ē-tik), a. [*dysmerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Produced by or resulting from dysmerogenesis; characterized by or exhibiting dysmerism; dysmeristic: opposed to *eumerogenetic*.

Dysmeromorph (dis-me-rō-mōrf), n. [*dys-*, bad, + *meros*, part (see *dysmerism*), + *morphē*, shape.] An organic form resulting from dysmerogenesis; a dysmeristic organism: opposed to *eumeromorph*.

Synthesized *eumeromorph* simulates normal *dysmeromorph*, analyzed *dysmeromorph* simulates normal *eumeromorph*.

Empe. Brit., XII, 655.

Dysmeromorphic (dis-me-rō-mōrf-ik), a. [*dysmeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a dysmeromorph; dysmerogenetic or dysmeristic in form: opposed to *eumeromorphic*.

Dysnomy (dis-nō-mī), n. [*dys-*, bad, + *nomos*, law, lessness, a bad constitution, < *dysnomos*, lawless, < *dys-*, bad, + *nomos*, law.] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

Dysodile (dis-ō-dil), n. [*dys-*, bad, + *odōr*, ill-smelling (< *dys-*, ill, + *odōr*, smell, akin to *odor*, smell), + *-ile*.] A kind of greenish- or yellowish-gray coat occurring in masses made up of foliaceous layers, which when burning emits a very fetid odor. It is a product of the decomposition of combined vegetable and animal matters. It was first observed at Meili in Sicily and has also been found at several places in Germany and France.

Dysodont (dis-ō-dont), a. [*dys-*, bad, + *odont* (< *odont*) = E. *tooth*.] In *conch.*, having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dysodonta*.

Dysodonta (dis-ō-dont-ā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *dysodont*; see *dysodont*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth, muscular impressions unequal or reduced to one, and palatal line entire. It corresponds to the *Monomyaria*.

Dysodus (dis-ō-dus), n. [NL., irr. g. < Gr. *dys-*, bad, + *odont* = E. *tooth*.] A generic name bestowed by Cope upon the Japanese pug-dog, called *Dysodus prasinus*, characterized by such degradation of the dentition that there may be in all but 16 teeth (no incisors, 1 canine in each half-jaw, 1 premolar and 1 molar in each upper, and 2 premolars and 2 molars in each lower half-jaw), thus exemplifying actual evolution of a generic form by "artificial selection" of comparatively few years' duration.

Dysotocia (dis-ō-tō-si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dys-*, ill, + *otocia*, a laying of eggs, < *otocia*, laying eggs, < *ōtō* (= *l. otum*, egg, + *tekōō*, *tekōō*, produce, bear.) In *zool.*, difficult ovulation.

Dysopia (dis-ō-pi-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dysopia*, confusion of face (taken in the def. in another sense), < *dys-*, bad, ill, + *ōpō* (< *ōpō*), eye, face.] Same as *dysopia*.

Dysopsia (dis-ō-pi-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dys-*, bad, + *opsis*, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, painful or defective vision.

Dysopsy (dis-ō-pi-ā), n. [*dys-*, bad, ill, + *opsis*, sight.] Same as *dysopsia*.

Dysorexia (dis-ō-rēk-si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dysorexia*, feebleness of appetite, < *dys-*, bad, + *orexis*, appetite.] In *pathol.*, a deprived or failing appetite.

Dysorexy (dis-ō-rēk-si-ā), n. Same as *dysorexia*.

Dyspareunia (dis-pā-rē-ni-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dys-*, hard, + *pareunia*, lying beside, < *para*, beside, + *erō*, bed.] In *pathol.*, inability to perform the sexual act without pain: usually applied to females.

Dyspepsia (dis-pep-si-ā), n. [Also *dyspepsy*; = *F. dyspepie* = Sp. *dyspepsia* = Pg. *dyspepsia*, < *L. dyspepsia*, < Gr. *dyspepsia*, indigestion, < *dys-*, hard to digest, < *dys-*, hard, + *pepsis*, verbal adj. of *pepsis*, ripen, soften, cook, digest, = *L. coquere*, cook; see *coq*.] Impaired power of digestion. The term is applied with a certain freedom to all forms of gastric derangement, whether involving impaired power of digestion or not. But it is usually discarded when some more definite diagnosis can be made, as gastric cancer, gastric ulcer, gastritis, gastroenteritis or when it depends on poisonous ingesta or appears as a feature of some other disease, especially if that is acute. Functional dyspepsia, also called *atonic* and *nervous dyspepsia*, is gastric derangement, not exclusively neuralgic,

which may involve a diminished or an excessive secretion of the gastric juice, or diminished or excessive acidity in that secretion, or an irritability of the stomach-walls or an impairment of their motor functions, and which appears to depend on some defect in the innervation of the stomach, and not on some grosser lesion.

Dyspepsy (dis-pep-si-ā), n. Same as *dyspepsia*.

Dyspeptic (dis-pep-tik), a. and n. [= *F. dyspeptique*, < Gr. as if **dyspeptikos*, < *dys-*, bad, dyspepsia; see *dyspepsia*.] 1. a. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of dyspepsia: as, a *dyspeptic* complaint. — 2. Suffering from or afflicted with dyspepsia or indigestion: as, a *dyspeptic* person. — 3. Characteristic of one afflicted with chronic dyspepsia; hence, bilious; morbid; "blue"; pessimistic; misanthropic: as, a *dyspeptic* view or opinion.

II. n. A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

Dyspeptical (dis-pep-ti-kāl), a. [*dyspeptic* + *-al*.] Troubled with dyspepsia; hence, inclined to morbid or pessimistic views of things.

How seldom will the outward capability of the inward; though talented wonderfully enough, we are poor, unfriended, *dyspeptical*, bashful; nay, what is worse than all, we are foolish.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 83.

Dysphagia (dis-fa-jī-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. as if **dysphagia*, < *dys-*, hard, + *phagō*, eat.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in swallowing. Also *dysphagy*.

Dysphagic (dis-fa-jī-ik), a. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with dysphagia.

Dysphagy (dis-fa-jī-ā), n. [= *F. dysphagie*; < NL. *dysphagia*; see *dysphagia*.] Same as *dysphagia*.

Dysphonia (dis-fō-ni-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dysphonia*, roughness of sound, < *dys-*, ill-sounding, < *dys-*, ill, + *phōnē*, sound.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in producing vocal sounds.

Dysphony (dis-fō-ni-ā), n. [= *F. dysphonie*; < NL. *dysphonia*; see *dysphonia*.] Same as *dysphonia*.

Dysphoria (dis-fō-rī-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dysphoria*, pain hard to be borne, anguish, < *dys-*, hard to bear, < *dys-*, hard, + *phōrō*, < *phōrō* = E. *heart*.] In *pathol.*, impatience under affliction; a state of dissatisfaction, restlessness, fretting, or inquietude.

Dysphuistic (dis-fū-is-tik), a. [*dys-*, bad, + *-phuistic* as in *euphuistic*, q. v.] Ill-sounding; inelegant.

Of A Lover's Complaint . . . I have only space or need to remark that it contains two of the most exquisitely Shakespearean verses ever vouchsafed to us by Shakespeare, and two of the most exuberantly euphuistic or *dysphuistic* lines ever inflicted on us by man.

Newburys, Shakespeare, p. 62.

Dyspnoea (disp-nē-ā), n. [L., < Gr. *dyspnœa*, difficulty of breathing, < *dys-*, want of, want of breath, short-breathed, < *dys-*, hard, + *pnœa*; cf. *pnœa*, breathing, < *pnœa*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of breathing; difficult or labored respiration.

Dyspnœal (disp-nē-āl), a. [*dyspnœa* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dyspnoea; connected with dyspnoea.

Dyspnœic (disp-nē-ik), a. [*L. dyspnœicus*, n., a short of breath, < Gr. *dyspnœikos*, short of breath, < *dys-*, want of, want of breath, < *dys-*, hard, + *pnœa*, breathing, < *pnœa*, breathe.] Affected with or resulting from dyspnoea; dyspnœal.

Dysporomorph (dis-pō-rō-mōrf), n. One of the *Dysporomorphæ*.

Dysporomorphæ (dis-pō-rō-mōrf-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dysporus* + Gr. *morphē*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a division of desmognathous birds, exactly corresponding to the *Steganopodæ*, *Totipalmatæ*, or our-footed notaturnal birds. They have all four toes webbed, the clawed accounted by a circle of feathers, the sternum broad and truncate posteriorly, the mandibular angle truncate, the maxillopalatines large and spongy, the united palatine carinate, and no basipterygoid process. The division includes the plicifera, gannets, cormorants, frigates, darters, and tropic birds.

Dysporomorphie (dis-pō-rō-mōrf-ē), a. [*dysporomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Dysporomorphæ*; totipalmate; steganopodous.

Dysporus (dis-pō-rus), n. [NL. (Illiger, 1811: so called with reference to the closure or obliteration of the nostrils), < Gr. *dysporos*, hard to pass, difficult, < *dys-*, hard, + *poros*, passage.] A genus of gannets: same as *Sula*. It is often separated from *Sula* to designate the brown gannets, as the *S. leucos*, *S. fuscus* as distinguished from the white ones, as *S. bassani*.

Dysyscus (dis-ī-kus), n.; pl. *dysysci* (-si). [NL., < Gr. *dys-*, bad, + *yscus*, a fig.] Hæckel's name for a form of sponge also called *rhagon*.

Dysteological (dis-tel-ō-jī-ik), a. [*dys-*, bad, + *teleology* + *-ic*.] Purposeless; without design; having no "final cause" for being; not teleological.

dysteleologist (dis-tel-ə-jol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< dys-teleology + -ist*] One who believes in dysteleology

Dysteleologist without admitting a purpose, had not felt the call of duty to deny the fact

Ward Dynam Sociol, I 173

dysteleology (dis-tel-ə-jol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< (dis) + telos (tele), end, purpose, + -ology, < Gr. telos, speak, see teleology*] The science of rudimentary or vestigial organs, apparently functionless or of no use or purpose in the economy of the organism, with reference to the doctrine of purposelessness. The idea is that many use as or even harmful parts may be present in an organism in obedience to the law of heredity simply, and that such have evidence of the lack of design or purpose or final cause which the doctrine of teleology requires

The Doctrine of Purposelessness — *Dysteleology*

Haeckel, *Evolution of Man* (trans.) I 109

It is no wonder that Mr. Roman should have written that inability to understand why the phenomena of nature should be more fatal to the doctrine of Dysteleology than any other of the phenomena of nature

Fortnightly, N. S. XXXIX 6

Dysteria (dis-tē'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. dys-, hard + -ypia, watch, have an eye on, keep, cf. dysopycus, hard to keep*] The typical genus of *Dysteriidae*. *D. armata* of Huxley, which inhabits salt water, has such a structure that it has to be supported by glass to be kept alive

Dysteriidae (dis-tē'ri-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Dysteria + -idae*] A family of free swimming animalcules, more or less ovate, cylindrical, flattened or compressed, and mostly cucurbitate. They have the carapace simple or consisting of two lateral subequal, of one or of two lateral subequal, confined to the margin of the dorsal or ventral surface, the dorsal surface follows by a distinct pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a simple horny tube, by a cylindrical fascicle of cartilage rods, or by otherwise differentiated thin nucleic elements, conspicuous tall like styl, or compact fascicle of setae, thus presenting a styl-like aspect, projecting from the posterior extremity. Most of them inhabit salt water

Dysterina (dis-tē'ri-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Dysteria + -ina*] A family of minute infusorians typified by the genus *Dysteria*. *Chaparede* and *Lachmann*, 1858-60. See *Dysteriidae*

dythesia (dis-thē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. dythēsis, a bad condition, < dythēsis, in bad condition, see dythēsis*] In *pathol*, a non febrile morbid state of the blood-vessels, a bad habit of body dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system

dythetic (dis-thet'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. dythētic, in bad case, in bad condition, < dythēsis, bad, + -etic, verbal adj. of -ethēsis, put, place*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by dythesia

dythymic (dis-thim'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. dythymia, melancholy, < dythymia, despondency, despair, < dythēsis, bad, + -thymia, spirit, courage*] In *pa*

thol, affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected

dystocia (dis-tō'si-ā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. dystokia, a painful delivery, < dystokos, bringing forth with pain, < dys-, hard, + tokos, to give, bring forth*] In *pathol*, difficult parturition. Also *dystokia*

dystome (dis-tō'mē), *a.* Same as *dystomie*

dystomic, dystomous (dis-tō'm'ik, dis-tō'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. dystomus, hard to cut (but taken in pass. sense 'badly cleft'), < dys-, hard, bad, + tomē, verbal adj. of tomos, cut*] In *mineral*, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage

dystrophic (dis-trof'ik), *a.* [*< dystrophy + -ic*] Pertaining to a perversion of nutrition

dystrophy (dis-tro'fī), *n.* [*< Gr. dys-, hard, ill + -trophē, nourishment, < trophē, nourish*] In *pathol*, perverted nutrition

dysuria (dis-ū'ri-ā), *n.* [*IL. < Gr. dysuria, < dys-, hard, + ousia, urine*] In *pathol*, difficulty in micturition, attended with pain and scalding. Also *dysury*

dysuric (dis-ū'rik), *a.* [*< dysuria + -ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of dysuria, affected with dysuria

dysury (dis-ū'ri), *n.* Same as *dysuria*

Dytes (di'tēz), *n.* [*NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. dytes, a diver, < dyta, dive*] A genus of small grubs, of the family *Podicepsidae*, containing such species as the horned and the eared grubs

Dytiscidae, *n. pl.* See *Dytiscida*

Dytiscus, *n.* See *Dytiscus*

dytiscid (di-tis'it), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dytiscida*

II. *n.* A water beetle of the family *Dytiscida*

Dytiscidae, Dytiscidæ (di-tis'it-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Dytiscus, Dytiscus, + -idae*] A family of two-eyed aquatic and phagous *Coleoptera*, or predatory beetles, having the metasternum destitute of an antecoxal piece, but prolonged in a triangular process posteriorly, the antennae slender, filiform, or setaceous, and the abdomen with six segments. The *Dytiscidae* differ from the *Hydrophilidae* and *Carabidae* but differ in the form of the metasternum and in the structure of the legs which are adapted for swimming. The water beetles are mostly of moderate size, with narrowly oval or pear-shaped bodies and a like hind legs, but the *Dytiscidae* are of various shapes

Dytiscus, Dyticus (di-tis'kus, dit'ik-us), *n.* [*NL. orig. and commonly Dytiscus (Linnaeus), Dytiscus (Gyllenhal, 1764) < Gr. dytes, able to dive, < dyta, a diver, < dyta, dive, sink, get into, enter*] The typical genus of predaceous water beetles of the family *Dytiscida*, having the metasternal spiracles covered by the elytra, the front tarsi five-jointed, and pectinate in the male, and the hind tarsi not ciliate, with the claws equal. The number of segments are large, but difficult to distinguish. They are dark olive green above,

the thorax and elytra being often margined with yellow. The elytra are smooth in the male, usually serrate in the female

D. marginalis (Linnaeus) is very abundant in Europe, inhabiting, like the other species, large bodies of stagnant water. Some species are called *water butts*

dyvour (di-vūr), *n.* [*< Sc. also dyvon, diver, < I. dyvon, a duty, obligation, etc., see dyver and dyvor*] In old Scots law, a bankrupt who had made a cessio bonorum to his creditors

Lois, what reck I by thee,
Or Gorda on his o'can?
Dyvor, dyvour, sons to me—
I reckon in Jeanie a bonom

Burns

dzereen, dzeron (dzer'en, -ron), *n.* [*Mongol. name*] The Chinese antelope, *Procapra gutturosa*, a remarkably swift animal, inhabiting the arid deserts of central Asia, Tibet, China, and southern Siberia. It is nearly 4½ feet long, and is 2½ feet high at the shoulder. When alarmed it clears over 20 feet in one bound. Also called *goitered antelope*

dziggetai (dzig'ge-tai), *n.* [*Mongol. name*] The wild ass of Asia, *Equus hemionus*, whose habits are graphically recorded in the book of Job, and which is believed to be the *hemionus* of Herodotus and Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and the ass (hence the specific name *hemionus*, half-ass). The males especially are the animals standing as high as 14 hands. It lives



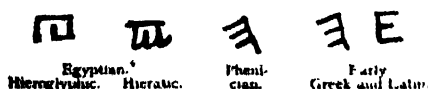
Dziggetai (Equus hemionus)

in small herds and is an inhabitant of the sandy steppes of central Asia to 6000 feet above sea level. The dziggetai or hemionus is one of several closely related species or more probably varieties of large wild Asiatic asses which appear to have the black stripes across the withers. Two of these are sometimes distinguished under the names of *kulan* (*Equus kulan*) a wild ranging form and *khang* (*E. khang*) of Tibet. See *ganger phus* and *thaur*. Also spelled *dziggetai* and in other ways





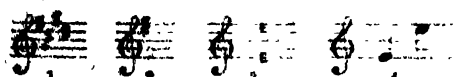
Active scheme of forms (like that given for the preceding letters) is as follows:



1. The fifth letter and second vowel in our alphabet. It has the same place in the order of the alphabet as the corresponding sign or character in the older alphabets, Latin and Greek and Phœnician, from which ours is derived (see A); but the value originally attached to the sign has undergone much modification. The comparative scheme of forms (like that given for the preceding letters) is as follows:

From the capital E have come by gradual modification and variation (as in the case of the other letters) all the other printed and written forms. The value of the sign in the Phœnician alphabet was and still is that of an aspirate, a peculiar smooth h. But when the alphabet was adapted to Greek use, this unnecessary aspirate-sign was utilized as a sign for a vowel-sound, either short or long, being nearly that instanced in our two words *met* and *they*. This double value in point of quantity it had in all early Greek use, and until in one section of the Greek race - and later, after their example, in all the others - it was found convenient to distinguish the long sound by a separate sign, H (see H), after which the E was restricted to denoting the short sound, as in our *met*. This distinction was not introduced into the Italian alphabet; hence the same sign stands for both short and long sound in Latin, and with us. The name of the sign in Phœnician was *he* (of doubtful meaning; usually explained as "window"); in Greek it was *ē*, and later *ē* (simple *e*) - it is believed, in antithesis to the double *ē*, which then had the same sound. In most of the languages of Europe the sign has retained its original Greek and Latin value; in the English it has done this only so far as concerns the short sound, the long sound has, in the history of the changes of pronunciation, so generally passed over into what was originally the long sound, that we now call this sound long *e* (as in *met*, *meat*, *meat*, etc.). The proper *e* sound (in *met*, *they*) is phonetically a medium between the completely open *a* of *father* and the close sound *i* of *pages*. In its two quantities (*met*, *they*) it constitutes about five per cent of English utterance. Taking into account also the numerous digraphs, as *ea*, *ee*, *ey*, *ae*, *ie*, *oe*, in which it is found, and its frequent occurrence as a silent letter, *e* is the most used of our alphabetic signs. This frequency is due in considerable measure to the general reduction of the vowels of endings to *e* that constitutes a conspicuous part of the change from Anglo-Saxon to English. The total loss, then, of many of these endings in utterance has left numerous cases of silent final *e*, to which others have been added by analogy with these. A degree of value in the economy of our written speech belongs to it, in so far as its occurrence after a single consonant now almost regularly indicates the long sound of the vowel preceding that consonant, as in *mate*, *mete*, *mite*, *note*, *nute*; but in many cases it appears also after a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, and such cases, as *agine* *live*, *have*, *reunited*, constitute one of the classes where *reforma* in orthography is most easily made, and has most to recommend it. (See *e*.) *E* has further come to be used as an orthographic auxiliary, in some cases after *e* and *a*, where it is conventionally regarded as preserving the so-called "soft" sound of those letters, as in *penumbra*, *manipulable*.

2. As a numeral, 250. In *Cantabrigia*. - 3. As a symbol: (a) In the calendar, the fifth of the dominical letters. (b) In *logic*, the sign of the universal negative proposition. See A1, 2 (b). (c) In *alg.*: (1) [*cap.*] The operation of enlargement: thus, $Efx = f(x + 1)$; also, the greatest integer as small as the quantity which follows: thus, $E_3 = 3$. (2) [*l. c.*] The base of the Napierian system of logarithms; also, the eccentricity of a conic. - 4. In *music*: (a) The key-note of the major key of four sharps, having the signature (1), or of the minor key of one sharp, having the signature (2); also, the final



of the Phrygian mode in medieval music. (b) In the fixed system of solmization, the third tone of the scale, called *re*; hence so named by French musicians. (c) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key to the right of every group of two black keys. (d) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (e) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the

lower line and upper space (3). (f) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (4). - 5. As an abbreviation: (a) East: as, *E. by S.*, east by south. See S. *E.*, *E. S. E.*, etc. (b) In various phrase-abbreviations. See *e. g.*, *i. e.*, *E. and O. K.*, etc. *E. dur.*, the key of E major. *E. moll.*, the key of E minor.

6-1. A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, one of the forms of the original prefix *ge-*. It remains unsifted in *enough*. See *e-*.

6-2. [*l. c.*, *e*, reduced form of *ex-*, *ex-* see *ex-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, a reduced form of *ex-*, alternating with *ex-* before consonants, as in *evade*, *elude*, *emit*, etc. See *ex-*. In some scientific terms it denotes negation or privation, like Greek *a-* privative (being then conventionally called *a-* privative) as, *acaudate*, *tailless*, *amorous*, *edentate*, *toothless*, etc. In *slope* the prefix is an assimilated form of Dutch *ont-*.

6-3. [*ME.* *en-*, *en-*, *en-*, *en-*, *en-*, *en-*, etc.] The unpronounced termination of many English words. silent final *e* is of various origin, being the common representative pronounced in earlier English of almost all the Anglo-Saxon Old French Latin, etc., in flexion endings. In nouns and adjectives of native origin it may be regarded as representing the original vowel ending of the nominative as in *ale*, *tale*, *stake*, *lake*, etc.; or more generally, the original oblique *e* case ending, etc.; which from their greater frequency became in Middle English the accepted form of the nominative also as in *lake*, *pole*, *rule*, *wife*, etc.; similarly, in words of Latin and other origin, as *rule*, *rule*, *rule*, *rule*, etc. In words of native origin *e* represents the original infinitive (*AS.* *an* *ME.* *en*, *e*) mixed with the present indicative *en* as in *make*, *write*, etc. In a great number of words the *e* has disappeared as an actual sound, the letter being retained, as a result of phonetic and orthographic accident, as a conventional sign of length - an accented vowel followed by a single consonant before final silent *e* being regularly "long, as in *write*, *rule*, *lake*, etc.; words distinguished thus from forms with a "short" vowel, *rat*, *vert*, *rod*, *tab*, etc. In words of recent introduction *e* is used whenever this distinction is to be made. In some cases the vowel preceding *e* is itself a vowel, *live*, *hath*, *have*, *golden*, *rainbow*, etc.; especially in polysyllables, as *die*, *due*, etc. *e* is also found, as in *apology*, etc.; but some of these words were formerly *or* are now often spelled without the superfluous *e*, as *bal*, *algebra*, *abun*, *de point*, etc. Etymologically, final *e* in modern English has no weight or value, it being a mere chance whether it represents an original vowel or syllable.

6-4. [*F.* *-e*, fem. *-e*, pp. suffix, *CL.* *-atus*, *-ata*; see *-ate*.] A French suffix, the termination of perfect participles, and of adjectives and nouns thence derived, some of which are used, though consciously as French words, in English, as *protégé*, *négligé*, *retained*, *degraded*, *carried*, etc. The Anglicized form is *-ed* (which see).

ea. A common English digraph, introduced about the beginning of the sixteenth century, having then the sound of *u*, and serving to distinguish *e* or *ee* with that sound from *e* or *ee* with the sound of *e*. The original sound is retained in most of the words having *ea* until the eighteenth century, and still prevails in *break*, *great*, *mean*, and in a dialectal ("Irish") pronunciation of *least*, *pleas*, *mean*, etc. (which in dialect writing are spelled *leat*, *pleat*, *meant*) to represent this pronunciation see *ea*. It has become in *bread*, *dead*, *head*, *meadow*, *leat*, *leat*, *leat*, *leat*, *leat*, etc., and, modified by the following, *leat*, *leat*, *leat*, *leat*, *leat*, *leat*, *leat*, *leat*, etc. In most words, however, the digraph *ea* now agrees in sound with *e*, as in *read*, pronounced the same as *red* (but the perfect *read* like *red*). The most common digraph *ea* has become then with the Anglo-Saxon and early Middle English diphthong of "breaking" *ea*, though it happens to replace it in some words, as in *head* (Anglo-Saxon *heaf* *lead* Anglo-Saxon *lead*), *cart* (Anglo-Saxon *carra*).

2a. An abbreviation of *each*.

each (ech), *a.* and *pron.* [*CL.* (1) *ME.* *ech*, *ech*, *ach*, *ech*, *ech*, etc., these being prop. oblique forms, assimilated, of the proper nom. *ec*, *ec*, *ec*, *ec*, *ec*, etc. (2) *Se.* *ek*, *ika*, *each*, *CL.* *ec* (*ec* = *MD.* *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, etc. (3) *OFries.* *ek*, *ek*, *ek*, *ek*, *ek*, etc. (4) *MLA.* *ika*, *ika*, *ika*, etc. (5) *OHG.* *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, etc. (6) *g.* *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, etc. (7) *g.* *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, etc. (8) *g.* *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, etc. (9) *g.* *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, etc. (10) *g.* *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, etc. (11) *g.* *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, etc. (12) *g.* *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, *icohetel*, etc. (13) *g.* 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old moths, peculiar to North and South America, having short hind wings, short proboscis, simple antennae in the female, and the antennae of the male pectinate to a greater or less extent. *E. imperialis* is one of the largest and handsomest moths of North America, of a yellow color, with purplish-brown spots on the wings. The male is more purplish than the female. The larvae feed on the foliage of various forest-trees, and pupate in loose cocoons under ground.

Ead-. See *Ed-*.

eddish, *n.* See *eddish*.

-ed. [*Nl.*, etc., form. pl. (see *planta*, plants) of *L. -eus*: see *-eus*, and cf. *-acus*.] 1. In *bot.*, a suffix used chiefly in the formation of tribal names and the names of other groups between the genus and the order. It also occurs as the termination of some ordinal names.—2. In *zool.*, the termination of the names of various taxonomic groups: (a) regularly, of groups between the genus and the subfamily; (b) irregularly, of different groups above the family. In both cases *-ed* is used without implication of gender.

eager¹ (ē'gēr), *a.* [*< ME. eger, egre, < OF. egre, aigre, F. aigre = Pr. aigre = OSp. agre, Sp. agrio = Pg. il. agro, < L. acer (acr-), sharp, keen: see acid, acerb, etc. Cf. vinegar, alegur.*] 1t. Sharp; sour; acid.

This acid is eger and hot. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

Bitter fruits, and bitterest herbs did mock

Madera Sugars, and the Apricock

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden.

It doth possess

And curd, like eager droppings into milk

Shak., Hamlet, I, 5.

2. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; bitter. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

A more mighty and more eger medicine.

Chaucer, Boethius, I, prose 5.

If so thou think'st, vex him with eger words.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI, II, 6.

It is a nipping and an eger air.

Shak., Hamlet, I, 4.

The cold most eger and sharpest March, little wind, nor snow, except in the end of April.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 408.

3. Sharply inclined or anxious; sharp-set; excited by ardent desire; impatiently longing; vehement; keen: as, the soldiers were eager to engage the enemy; men are eager in the pursuit of wealth; eager spirits; eager zeal.

Mainly he demoynd him to make his men eger,

Had hem alle be holdre buidliche ȝit.

William of Paters, (E. E. T. S.), I, 3636.

All the ardent and daring spirits in the parliamentary party were eager to have Hampden at their head.

Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

As our train of horses surmounted each succeeding eminence, every one was eager to be the first who should catch a glimpse of the Holy City.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

4. Manifesting sharpness of desire or strength of feeling; marked by great earnestness: as, an eager look or manner; eager words.

She sees a world stark blind to what employs

Her eager thought, and feeds her flowing joys.

Conquer, Charity, I, 403.

5t. Brittle.

Gold itself will be sometimes so eager . . . that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself.

Locke, Human Understanding, III, vi, 39.

—*Syn. 3.* Fervent, fervid, warm, glowing, zealous, forward, enthusiastic, impatient, sanguine, animated.

eager², *v. t.* [*< ME. egeren; from the adj.*] To make eager; urge; incite.

The needy poverty of his household milite rather eger hym to don felonyas.

Chaucer, Boethius, IV, prose 6.

He angert hym full euyl, & egerd hym with,

for the dethe of the dore his dole was the more.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 7329.

eager², **eagre** (ē'gēr), *n.* [*Chiefly dial. or archaic, and hence of unstable form and spelling, but prop. eager; also written (obs., archaic, or dial.) eagre, eger, egor, egre, epyre, aigre, ager, higre, hygre, and with alteration of g to k, aker, acker, etc., < ME. aker, akyr, a corruption of AS. *eagor, *eigor, only in comp. egor-egor, egor-streom, ocean-stream, egor-herc, the 'ocean-host,' a flood, = Icel. egrir, the ocean, the sea, in myth. the giant Ægir, the husband of Ran, answering to both Oceanus and Poseidon in Greek mythology.*] A sudden and formidable influx and surging of the tide in a high wave or waves, up a river or an estuary; a bore, as in the Severn, the Hooghly, and the Bay of Fundy.

His mainly heart . . .

Is more than common transport could not ridge;

But like an eager tide in triumph o'er the tide.

Pruden, Thruella Augustalis, I, 134.

Sea tempest is the Jotun Aegir; . . . and now to the day on our river Trent, as I hear, the Nottingham barge-

men, when the river is in a certain flooded state, call it *Eager*; they cry out, "Have a care; there is the *Eager* coming."

A mighty epyre raised his crest.

Jean Ingelow, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

eagerly (ē'gēr-lī), *adv.* [*< ME. egerly, egerly, egerliche, etc.; < eager¹ + -ly².*] 1t. With sharpness or keenness; bitterly; keenly.

And thanne welled water for wikked werkes,

Egerliche emyng out of mennes eyen.

Piers Plowman (B), xix, 376.

Abundance of rain froze so eagerly as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in.

Knolles, Hist. Turks.

2. In an eager manner; with ardor or vehemence; with keen desire, as for the attainment of something sought or pursued; with avidity or zeal.

[He] rode a-gein hym full egerly, and smote hym with all his myght.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II, 158.

And egerlich he looked on me and ther-for I spared To asken hym any more ther-of, and badde hym full sayre To disceine the fruit that so faire hangeth.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi, 64.

How eagerly ye follow my discourses,

As if it fed ye!

Shak., Hen. VIII, III, 2.

To the holy war how fast and eagerly did men go!

South, Sermons.

eagerness (ē'gēr-nēs), *n.* 1t. Tartness; sourness; sharpness.—2. Keen or vehement desire in the pursuit or for the attainment of something, or a manifestation of such desire; ardent tendency; zeal; fervor: as, to pursue happiness or wealth with eagerness; eagerness of manner or speech.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,

Maddling my eagerness with her restraint.

Shak., All's Well, v, 3.

The eagerness and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it.

Locke.

What we call our despair is often only the painful eagerness of unful hope.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, II, 81.

—*Syn. 2.* Earnestness, Ardidity, Eagerness, Zeal, Enthusiasm, ardor, vehemence, impetuosity, heartiness, longing, impatience. The first five words may all denote strong and worthy movements of feeling and purpose toward a desired object. In this field eagerness has either a physical or a moral application; with *ardidity* the physical application is primary, *earnestness*, *zeal*, and *enthusiasm* have only the moral sense. *Ardidity* represents a desire for food primarily physical, figuratively mental: as, to read a new novel with *ardidity*; it rarely goes beyond that degree of extension. *Eagerness* emphasizes an intense desire, generally for specific things, although it may stand also as a trait of character; it tends to produce a corresponding keenness in the pursuit of its object. *Earnestness* denotes a more sober feeling, proceeding from reason, conviction of duty, or the less violent emotions, but likely to prove stronger and more permanent than any of the others. The word has at times a special reference to effort; it implies solidity, sincerity, energy, and conviction of the laudableness of the object sought; it is contrasted with *eagerness* in that it affects the whole character. *Zeal* is by derivation a bubbling up with heat; it is naturally, therefore, an active quality, passionate and yet generally sustained, an abiding ardor or fervent devotion in any unselfish cause. *Enthusiasm* is so far redeemed from its early suggestion of extravagance that it denotes presumably a trait of character more general than *eagerness* or *zeal*, more lively than *earnestness*, a lofty quickness of feeling and purpose in the pursuit of laudable things under the guidance of reason and conscience; thus it differs from *zeal*, which still generally implies a poorly balanced judgment.

The nobles in great earnestness are going

All to the senate-house

Shak., Cor., IV, 6.

Thou' her some modern works . . . all these she read with

ardidity.

Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xviii.

So Gawain, looking at the villainy done,

Farore, but in his heat and eagerness

Trembled and quivered.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

It was the sense that the cause of education was the cause of religion itself that inspired Alfred and Istanan alike with their zeal for teaching.

J. E. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 225.

Truth is never to be expected from authors whose understandings are warped with enthusiasm; for they judge all actions—and their causes, by their own perverse principles, and a crooked line can never be the measure of a straight one.

Druden, 3ed. of Plutarch's Lives.

There is a certain enthusiasm in liberty, that makes human nature the above itself in acts of bravery and heroism.

A. Hamilton, Works, II, 116.

eagle (ē'gl), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also egle: < ME. egle, < OF. egle, aigle, F. aigle = Pr. aigla = Sp. agula = Pr. agula = It. aquila, < L. aquila, an eagle (prob. so called from its dark-brown color), fem. of aquilus, dark-colored, brown (cf. Lith. akilas, blind); see Aquila, aquila, etc.*] 1. Properly, a very large diurnal raptorial bird of the family *Falconidae* and genus *Aquila* (which see), having the feet feathered to the toes, and no tooth to the bill, which is straight for the length of the cere. There are about 9 species, all confined to the old world except the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*, which ranges also in North America. This is the type-species, to which the term originally attached; it is at least or more in length, of a dark-brown color, deriving the epithet *golden* from the ruddy-brown feathers of the back of the neck. It preys on lambs, hares, rabbits, various birds, such as grouse, and carrion. Other notable species are the imperial eagle, *A. haliacea*; the Russian eagle, *A. magnificus*; the spotted eagle, *A. maculata* (or *nervosa*). From its size, strength, rapacity, and powers of flight and vision, the eagle has been called the king of birds; but its prowess is greatly exaggerated. By the ancients it was called the bird of Jove, and it was borne on the Roman standards. Many nations, as France under the Bonapartes, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have adopted it as the national emblem. In heraldry it ranks as one of the most noble bearings in coat-armour.

There might men the ryal egle fynde,

That with his sharpe lok perseth the sunne;

And other eyles of a lowre kynde,

Of which that clerks wel devyne kunne.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 330.

So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,

No more through rolling clouds to soar again,

View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,

And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.

Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 826.

2. A member of the genus *Haliaeetus*, which comprises the fishing-eagles, sea-eagles, or earnas, resembling the eagle proper in size and form, but having the shank bare of feathers and scaly: such as the white- or bald-headed eagle, or bald eagle, *H. leucocephalus*, the national emblem of the United States; the white-tailed eagle, *H. albicilla*; the pelagic eagle, *H. pelagicus*, etc.—3. A name of many raptorial birds larger than the hawk and the buzzard, only distantly related, as the harpy eagle, booted eagle, etc. A number of genera of such large hawks are sometimes grouped with the true eagles in a subfamily *Aquilinae* (which see).

4. [*cap.*] An ancient northern constellation between Cygnus and Sagittarius, containing the bright star Altair. It seems to be shown on Babylonian stones of high antiquity, and the statement still current that it almost touches the equinoctial refers to the position of that circle about 2000 B. C. At present the constellation, enlarged by the addition of Antinous shortly after the Christian era, extends 20° north and 18° south of the equator. See *Aquila*, 2.

5. A military ensign or standard surmounted by the figure of an eagle. It is especially associated with ancient Rome, though borne, with various modifications, by certain modern nations, as France under the first and second empires.

This uttered, overboard he leaps, and with his Eagle

felicitously advanced runs upon the Enemy.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

What! shall a Roman sink in soft repose,

And tamely see the Britons aid his foes?

See them secure the rebel Gaul supply;

Spurn his vain eagle and his power defy?

Longfellow, Cmai's Dream.

6. A lectern, usually of wood or brass, the upper part of which is in the shape of an eagle with outstretched wings supporting a book-rest, the eagle being the symbol of Saint John the Evangelist.

[The minister] read from the eagle.

Thackeray.

7. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of 10 dollars, weighing 258 grains troy, 900 fine, and equivalent to £2 1s. 1d. sterling.

—8. In *arch.*, a name for a pediment.—9. In the game of roulette, a spot, outside the regular 36 numbers, upon which is the picture of an eagle.

If this is the winning number, the bank takes in all bets except those made on that particular one. See *roulette*. Also called *eagle-bird*.—*American eagle*. See *bald eagle*.—*Bald eagle*, or *bald earn*, a common though misapplied name for the white-headed eagle of North America, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. This is the eagle which has been adopted as the national emblem on the arms of the United States, and is figured on some of its coins; being popularly called "the American eagle," "the spread eagle," "the national bird," "the bird of freedom," etc.

It is about 3 feet long, dark-brown or blackish when adult, with pure-white head and tail; the shank is partly naked and yellow, by which mark the species may be distinguished in any plumage from the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*. Also called *white*- or *bald-headed eagle*. See cut on following page.—*Black eagle*. (a) The golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*. (b) The young of the bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*.—*Columbian eagle*. See



Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).



colunnet.—**Fishing-eagle.** Same as *osprey*. **Golden eagle.** See *fig. 1*.—**Order of the Black Eagle,** a Prussian order founded by Frederick I. in 1701. The number of knights is limited to 90, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal, and all must be of unquestioned nobility. The badge is a cross of 8 points, having in the center a circle with the monogram *FE* (for *Fredericus Rex*); the four arms are enameled red, with the eagle of Prussia in black enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is orange, but on occasions of ceremony the badge is worn pendant to a collar, consisting alternately of black eagles holding thunderbolts and medallions bearing the same monogram as the badge and also the monogram "Suum cuique."—**Order of the Red Eagle** (formerly *Order of the Red Eagle of Bayreuth*; also called *Order of Sovereignty*), an order founded by the Margrave of Bayreuth in 1706, and in 1792 adopted by Frederick William II. of Prussia on succeeding to the principality. The present insignia of the order are quite different from those of the original order. The badge is an s-pointed cross, having in the center a medallion with a red eagle bearing the arms of the Hohenzollern family. The arms of the cross are of white enamel, with an eagle of red enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is striped orange-color and white.—**Order of the White Eagle,** an order founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Augustus II. of Poland and Saxony, or, as is alleged, revived by him. It has been adopted by the Czar of Russia, and is composed of one class only. The badge is a cross of 8 points, bearing a white eagle in relief, and surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is sky-blue, but on state occasions the badge is worn pendant to a collar of white eagles connected by plain gold links.—**Spread eagle,** an eagle with outspread wings; specifically, the emblem of the United States of America: often applied attributively to any loud, bombastic, boastful, and arrogant display of national or other sentiments, as, *spread-eagle speech*. See *spread*, *p. 6*, and *spread-eagled*.

eagle-eyed (ē'gl-īd), *a.* 1. Sharp-sighted, like an eagle.—2. Quick to discern; having acute intellectual vision.

I know the frailty of my fleshly will:
My passion's eagle-eyed. *Charles*, Emblems, iv. 1.
curious and *Eagle-eyed* Abroad, and to be Blind
orant at Home, . . . is a Curiosity that carrieth
more of Affectation than any thing else.
Howell, Letters, ii. 55.

eagle-fint, *n.* [ME. *egrefsyn* (see quot.), < F. dial. (Champagne) *aigrefin*, also pron. *aiglefin* (as if connected with *aigle*, > E. *eagle*), a sort of fish; origin uncertain.] An alleged old name of the haddock.

Belonius states that *Euresta* or *Eagle-fish* was formerly its (the haddock's) English name. Day.

eagle-flighted (ē'gl-flī'ted), *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high. [Poetical.]

eagle-hawk (ē'gl-hāk), *n.* A hawk of the genus *Morphnus*, as the Guiana eagle-hawk, *M. guianensis*. G. Cuvier.

great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), n. 1. A name of the great horned owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*, and hence of other large species of the same genus, as *B. virginianus*, the great horned owl of North America. See cut under *Bubo*. — 2. A name of sundry other large owls. *Saxnison*.

eagle-ray (é'gl-rū), n. 1. A large species of ray, *Myliobatis aquila*, a batoid fish of the family *Myliobatidae*, found in the Atlantic. The sides or pectoral fins are expanded in a wing-like form, and



the jaws are paved with rows of hexagonal teeth, the median of which are of much greater breadth than length. 2. Any ray of the family *Mylobostridae*. These rays are immenely broad, owing to the development of the pectoral fins, and have a long, flexible tail, armed with one or more serrated apices. They inhabit for the most part tropical or warm seas.

eagle-eyed (ŏ'gl-sī'ted), *a.* Having strong sight, as an eagle.

What peremptory eagle-sighted eye
Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,
That is not blinded by her majesty?

eagless (ē'glez), *n.* [*Eagle* + *-ess*.] A female or hen eagle. *Sherwood*. [*Rare*.]

eaglestone (ē'gl-stōn), *n.* [*Tr.* of *Gr.* αἰτῆρας: see *aitēras*.] A variety of argillaceous oxid of iron, found in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. In form these masses are spherical, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes resemble a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. The nodules often embrace at the center a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in color, density, and fracture. To these hollow nodules the Greeks gave the name of *eaglestones*, from a notion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs. Also called *aitēras*.

Whether the actives or *eucalcstone* bath that eminent property to promote delivery or to restrain abortion, respectively applied to lower or upward parts of the body, we shall not discourage common practice by our question.

Sir T. Browne, July, Em. H. 6.

eaglet (6'glet), *n.* [Earlier mod. E. also *eylet*; < F. *aiglette*, dim. of *aigle*, eagle; see *eagle*.] A young eagle; a little eagle. In heraldry, when three or more eagles are borne on an escutcheon they are usually called *eaglets*, and always so when they are borne upon an ordinary, as a bend, fesse, etc., or another bearing, or on a mantle.

When like an *enjet* I first found my love,
For that the virtue I thereof would know,
Upon the next I set it forth, to prove
If it were of that kingly kind, or no, *Dayton.*

My dark tall phoes, that . . .
Foster'd the yellow *enjet*

eagle-vulture (é'gl-vul'tür), *n.* A book-name of the *Gymnophis angolensis* of western Africa.
eagle-winged (é'gl-wingd), *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

The eagle wears a pride
Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts
Shak., Rich. II., l. 8.

eaglewood (d'gl-wūd), *n.* [*Eagle* + *wood*], like *E. bois d'aigle*, *q. adlerholz*, a translation of NL *agnum aquile*, or *a palmaria*, which is an accom. (to *L. aquila*, eagle) of the E. Ind. name *aghal*, Hind. *agur*, < Skt. *aguru* or *aguru* (the latter form accom. to *aguru*, not heavy, < *a-priv.* + *guru* = Gr. *Bapē* = *L. gravis*, heavy). [*prob. Gr. αἰάλοχος*, NL *agalothum* = see *agalothum* and *Abie*.] A highly fragrant wood, much used by Asiatics for incense. See *agalothum*.

cağrass (ô'gras), *n.* Same as *eddish*, 1.
cağrâ *n.* See *cağrâ*?

caldert, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English and rare Anglo-Saxon) form of *elder*2.

caldorman, *n.* [AN.; see *alderman*.] A chief; a leader: the Anglo-Saxon original of *alderman*, used in modern historical works with reference to its Anglo-Saxon use.

The name of *Ealdorman* is one of a large class; among a primitive people *age* implies command and command implies *age*; hence in a somewhat later stage of language the elders are simply the rulers.

The bishop declared the ecclesiastical law, as the *curator* man did the secular

eamt, *n.* [Formerly *came*; ζ ME. *emc*, *cam*, *cam*, *em*, ζ AS. *cam*, contr. of **ahām*. = OFries. *em* = D. *oom*, *uncle*. = OHG. MHG. *ohem*, *uncle* (mother's brother), also *nephew* (sister's son) G. *ohem*, *ohm*, *uncle*. The first syllable, AS. *ea-* (= Goth. *au-*), is perhaps related to Goth. *awo*, *grandmother*, Icel. *afi*, *grandfather*, *ai* *great-grandfather*, and to L. *av-un-culus*, *uncle* *av-us*, *grandfather*; the second syllable is obscure. *Eam* remains in the surname *Eames* and *Amaes*.] *Uncle*.

Some to him of the estate assembled he thanne,
 & taught them so furthwith for his own sake.
 William of Paterne (L. E. 3. 1. 342)

Henry Hotspur, and his name
The earl of Worcester

Drayton, Polydoron, xth

ēan (ēn), *v. t.* [*ME. enen*, bring forth young
 < *AS. ēanian*, contr. of *ēdēnian*, be pregnant, <
ēdēn, pregnant, lit. increased, pp. of **ēdcan*

prot. *eōc (= Iscl. *auka* = Goth. *aukan*), increase, found only in the pp. *eōcen*: see *ekr*. Cf. the equiv. *yeas*, which differs from *eas* only in the prefix. } To bring forth young; *yeau*. See *yeau*.

Both do feed,
As either promised to increase your breed
At ~~sowing~~-time, and bring you lusty twins,
R. Jenson, Sad Shepherd, 12.

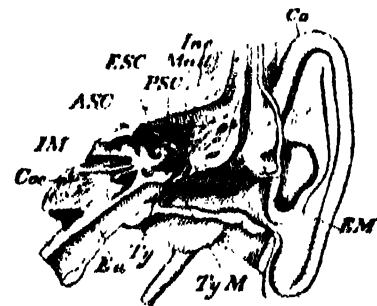
E. and O. E. An abbreviation of the commercial phrase *errors and omissions excepted*, frequently appended to statements and accounts when rendered.

eanling (eu'ling), *n.* [*< ean + dim. -ling*¹. Cf. *weanling*.] A lamb just brought forth.

All the cantons which were streak'd and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. Shaks. M. of V. 4. 3

earl¹ (*or*), *n.* [*Early mod. E. care; < ME. are, we. care, < AN. edre = OS. ora = OFries. dra,*

ār = D. *oor* = MLG. *lāg*. *or* = OHG. *orū*, MHG. *ore*, *ōr*, *l. okr* = Icel. *eyra* = Sw. *ora* = Dan. *øre* = Goth. *auso* = L. *auris* (dim. *auricula*, ML. *auricula*), > It. *orecchia* = Sp. *oreja* = Pg. *orelha* = Pr. *aretha* = F. *oreille*, ear, = E. *auricle*: see *auricle*, *auricular*, etc.) = Gr. *ōrē* (ār-), also *otac* (oar-), for **otac* (*otac*-) = (Bulg. Bulg. Croatian, Serv. *ucho* = Bohem. Pol. *ucho* = Russ. *ukho* = Lith. *ausis* = OPruss. *ausius* (pl. acc.), ear; a general Indo-European name, prob. allied to Gr. *aur*, hear, perceive, L. *audire*, hear: see *audience*, *audit*, etc., *auscultate*, etc. Connection with *hear* doubtful: see *hear*.] 1. The organ of hearing; the apparatus of audition; the acoustic sense-organ; any mechanism by which an animal receives the impact of sound-waves and perceives them as sound. In man and mammals generally the ear consists of an *external ear*, which comprises (1) the more or less funnel-shaped pinna and (2) the external auditory meatus; of a *middle ear*, *ear-drum*, or *tympanum*, closed from the external auditory meatus by the tympanic membrane, traversed by a chain of small bones, the auditory ossicles, named *malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*, and communicating with the pharynx by the Eustachian tube; and of an *internal ear*, or *labyrinth*, the essential organ of hearing, containing the end-organs of the auditory nerve. The labyrinth consists of a complicated closed sac, the membranous labyrinth, lined with epithel-



Transverse Section through Side Walls of Skull, showing the Inner Parts of the Ear

bone and lying in a roughly corresponding excavation in the petrous bone, the bony labyrinth. The membranous labyrinth contains a liquid fluid, the *endolymph*, and between the membranous labyrinth and the bony labyrinth is a similar liquid called *perilymph*. The auditory nerve, penetrating the bone by the internal auditory meatus, is distributed to the walls of the membranous labyrinth. The labyrinth is completely shut off from the tympanum, but there are two fenestrae or openings, closed by membranes in the tympanic wall of the bony labyrinth, and the *foot* of the *stapes* is applied to one of them. Sound-waves which impinge upon the tympanic membrane are transmitted across the tympanum by the chain of auditory ossicles,



External Ray, or Pinnæ.
1, below, 7, lower of antitheta or
lower triangulæ, 2, lower of beta,
or lower angustula; 4, antitheta;
5, 6, gamma; 6, antitragus, 7, lobule;
8, tragus.

2. The external ear alone, known as the pinna, auricle, or concha: as, the horse laid his ears back.

In another Ylo ben folk, that han gret Eres and longe, that hangen down to here knees.

Manderille, Travels, p. 206.

Hollowing one hand against his ear,
To list a foot fall.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. In ornith.: (a) The auriculars or packet of auricular feathers which cover the external ear-passage of a bird. (b) A plumicorn or corn-plume; one of the "horns" of an owl.—4. The sense of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound.

The Poet must know to whose ears he maketh his rhyme, and accommodate himselfe thereto, and not give such muske to the rude and barbarous as he would to the learned and delicate ear.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 72.

5. Specifically, in music, the capacity to appreciate, analyze, and reproduce musical compositions by hearing them; sensitiveness to musical intonation and to differences of pitch and quality in musical sounds; as, a correct ear. Sometimes called a musical ear.

Shew. I thought you had been a decided critic in music, as well as in literature.

Dangle. No I am—but I have a bad ear.

Shew. The Critic, I. 1.

When therefore I say that I have no ear, you will understand me to mean—for music.

Lamb, Chapter on Ears.

And men who have the gift of playing on an instrument by ear are sometimes afraid to learn by rule, lest they should lose it.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 323.

6. A careful or favorable hearing; attention; heed.

I cried unto God with my voice, . . . and he gave ear unto me.

Ps. lxxvii. 1.

I gave us good care, and do consider us well the taulke that passed, as any one did there.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 10.

Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 3.

But the bigots and flatterers who had his ear gave him advice which he was but too willing to take.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. Disposition to listen; judgment; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and ear of those times.

Sir J. Denham.

8. A part of any inanimate object having some likeness to the external ear. (a) A projection from the side of a vessel or utensil made to be used as a handle: as, the ears of a jar, pitcher, or other vessel.

Each bottle had a curling ear,
Through which the belt he drew,
And hung a bottle on each side,
To make his balance true.

Cooper, John Gilpin.

Over the fireplace were . . . iron candlesticks hanging by their ears.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 7.

(b) That part of a bell by which it is suspended; the canon. See first cut under bell. (c) A plate of soft metal at the mouth of the mouthpiece of an organ, used to qualify the tone by being bent more or less over the opening. (d) The loop or ring by which the ram of a pile driver is raised. (e) In printing, a projecting piece on the edge of the frisket used in composing type. See H. Knight. (f) One of the holes bored in a spherical projectile for the insertion of the points of the shell-hooks used in manipulating it.

9. In arch., same as cresset, I. (a).—A flea in the ear. See flea. All ear or ears, listening intently; giving close attention to sounds or utterances.

I was all ear,

And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death.

Milton, Comus, l. 360.

For at these [pulpit] performances she was all attention, all ear; she kept her heart fixed and intent on its holy work, by keeping her eye from wandering.

H. P. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

Ass's ear, a kind of sea ear, *Halotis asinus*, a fine hi-decent shell used in the manufacture of buttons, for inlaying woodwork, and for other purposes. See *abalone*, *Halotis*, *ormer*.—At first ear, at first hearing; immediately. Davies.

A third cause of common errors is the credulity of men, that is, an easy assent to what is obtruded, or a believing at first ear what is delivered by others.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 5.

Barrel of the ear. Same as *tympanum*.—By the ears, in a state of discord or contention.

All Heav'n is by the Ears together,
Since that that little Rogue came hither.

Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Cheeks and ears. See cheek.—Dionysius's ear. (a) The name given to a secret subterranean ear-shaped passage connecting the palace of Dionysius the Elder, first tyrant of Syracuse (died 367, a. c.) with his stone-quarry prisons, through which he was able to overhear the conversation of his prisoners. (b) An aural instrument for the use of very deaf persons. It has a large pavilion secured by a screw to a stand upon the floor, and an elastic tube with a nozzle to be held to the ear. K. H. Knight.—Drum of the ear. Same as *tympanum*. Over head and ears. See up to the ears, below.—To fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears, to engage in a fight or scuffle; quarrel.

They will, instead of eating peaceably, fall together by the ears, each single one impatient to have all to itself.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, IV. 7.

To give ear to. See give.—To meet the ear. See meet.—To set by the ears, to make strife between; cause to quarrel.

Who ever hears of fat men heading a riot, or herding together in turbulent mobs?—no—no—it is your lean, hungry men who are continually worrying society, and setting the whole community by the ears.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

To sleep upon both ears, to sleep soundly.

Let him set his heart at rest; I will remove this scruple out of his mind, that he may sleep securely upon both ears.

Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 618.

Touching the ears, in the early church, a part of the ceremony of baptizing catechumens, consisting of touching the ears, and saying "Epiphania" (be opened), a symbol of the opening of the understanding.—Up to the ears, over the ears, over head and ears, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed; as, over head and ears in debt, or in business.

This Phedria out of hand got him a certain singing wench, skillful in musicks, and fell in love with her over the ears.

Trenner (trans.), 1614.

A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a very fine lady.

Sir R. L. Edrington.

When I was quite embarked, discovered myself up to the ears in a contested election.

Walspole, Letters, II. 363.

Venus's ear, an ear-shell or sea-ear; a species of *Nautilus*, as the former, *H. tuberculata*; with allusion to the fable of Aphrodite.—Wine of one ear, good wine. One of the annotators of Rabelais says: "I have introduced the same with good success in some parts of Lelester shire, and elsewhere, speaking of good ale, ale of one ear; bad ale, ale of two ears. Because when it is good we give a nod with one ear; if bad, we shake our head, that is, give a sign with both ears that we do not like it."

O the fine white wine! upon my conscience it is a kind of taffatus wine; him, him, it is of one ear (it eat a man orille).

Crquhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 6.

ear¹ (ēr), v. t. [*ear*, n.] To listen to; hear with attention.

I eared her language, lived in her eye
Flashed (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 1.

ear² (ēr), n. [Early mod. E. also *care*; < ME. *care*, *ear*, < AS. *ear*, contr. of orig. **eahor* = ONorth. *cher*, *ahor* = MD. *acere*, D. *aar* = MJA. *ār*, *ar*, Lat. *ar* = OHG. *ahir*, *ehir*, MHG. *ehir*, G. *ähren* = Icel. Sw. *är*, *ar* = Goth. *ahs*, an ear, = L. *acus* (*acer*, orig. **acris*), chaff (see *acrose*); connected with Goth. *ahana*, chaff, = E. *awn*; < AS. *egl*, a beard of grain, E. dial. *ail*; < L. *acus* (*acu*), a needle; < L. *acies* = AS. *cege*, E. *edge*, etc.; see *awn*, *ail*, *acus*, *acute*, *aglet*, *edge*, *egg*, &c.] A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of a cereal plant which contains the flowers and seed.

The barley was in the ear, and the flax was bolted.

Ex. ix. 31.

Red ear, an ear of maize exceptionally of a deep red color. Such an ear, when found, was made a source of sport at old-fashioned corn huskings in the United States.

For each red ear a gentleman kiss he galas.

Just Barlow, Hasty Pudding.

Great ardor was evinced in pursuit of the red ear (of corn), for which piece of fortune the discoverer had the privilege of a kiss from any lady he should nominate.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 6.

ear³ (ēr), v. i. [*ear*, n.] To shoot, as an ear; form ears, as corn.

The stalks were first set, began to *ear* ere it came to half growth, and the last not like to yield any thing at all.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 236.

ear⁴ (ēr), v. t. [Early mod. E. also *ere*; < ME. *erren*, *erren*, < AS. *erren* = OFries. *era* = MD. *erren*, *erren*, *erren*, *erren* = MJA. *erren* = OHG. *erren*, MHG. *erren*, *erren*, G. dial. *erren*, *erren* = Icel. *erja* = Sw. *ärja* = Goth. *arjan* = L. *arare* (whence E. *arable*, q. v.) = Gr. *arēn*, *arēn* = Ir. *araim* = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *orati* = Russ. *orati* = Lith. *arū* = Lett. *arū*, plow.] To cultivate with a plow; plow; till.

To sow and *ere* upp ievdes fatte and weet,
And weeden tender vettie oute of hem geet.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

A rough valley which is neither eared nor sown.

Deut. xxi. 4.

The English were brought so low, that they were fain to till and *ere* the ground, whilst the Danes ate idle, and eat the Fruit of their Labour.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 13.

For this date men that doe *ere* the ground there doe oft plow up beares of a large size, and great store of ar-men.

Hobbes, Descrip. of Britain, I. 11.

ear⁵ (ēr), adv. [See, < ME. *er*, *ar*, *ear*, etc., early, usually *ere*, before: see *ere* and *early*.] Early.

ear⁶ (ēr), n. [E. dial., by subdivision of a near, a kidney, as an ear; see *ear* and *kidney*.] A kidney. Brickett; Halkwell. [Prov. Eng.]

earablet (ēr'a-bil), a. [*ear* + *-able*. Cf. *arable*.] Capable of being tilled; being under cultivation; arable.

Ho [the steward] is further to see what demerces of his lordes is most meete to be taken into his handes, so well for meddewe, pasture, as arable, &c.

Order of a Noblemen's House, Archæol., XIII. 315.

earache (ēr'āk), n. Pain in the ear; otitis.

earall (ēr'al), a. [Improp. < ear¹ + all. Cf. *aural*.] Receiving by the ear; aural; auricular.

They are not true patients that are merely *earal*, verbal, or worded men, that speak more than they really know.

Hropf, Sermons (1840), p. 24.

earbob (ēr'bob), n. An ear-ring or ear-drop. [New Eng.]

I've got a pair o' ear-bobs and a handkercher pin I'm a goin' to give you, if you'll have them.

L. N. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 24.

ear-bone (ēr'bōn), n. 1. A bone of the ear; one of the bones composing the otocrane, otic capsule, or periotic mass, inclosing the organ of hearing.—2. One of the auditory ossicles or bonelets of the cavity of the middle ear; an ossiculum auditus, as the malleus, incus, or stapes. See first cut under ear.—3. A hard concretion in the cavity of the inner ear; an ear-stone, otosteon, or otolith (which see).

ear-brisk (ēr'brisk), a. Having ears that move or erect themselves quickly; attentive. [Rare.]

His [the colt] was an ear-brisk and high-necked critter.

S. Judd, Margaret, K. 7.

ear-brush (ēr'brush), n. A brush consisting of a piece of sponge attached to a handle, used to clean the interior (external auditory meatus) of the ear; an aurilave.

ear-cap (ēr'kap), n. A cover for the ear against cold.

ear-cockle (ēr'kok'l), n. [*ear* + *cockle*.] A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of worms belonging to the genus *Tyloenchus*. Called in some parts of England *purples*.

ear-conch (ēr'konk), n. The shell of the ear; the external ear, concha, auricle, or pinna.

ear-confession (ēr'kon-fesh'gū), n. Auricular confession. See *confession*.

I shall dispute with a Greek about the articles of the faith which my elders taught me and his elders deny, as ear confession.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 133.

Pardons, pilgrims, ear-confession, and other popish matters.

H. Bale, Select Works, p. 67.

ear-cornet (ēr'kōr'net), n. A small auricle or ear-trumpet worn in the hollow of the outer ear.

ear-cough (ēr'kōf), n. A cough provoked by irritation in the ear.

ear⁷ (ārd), n. [*ear*, *ard*, *ard*, *ard*, home, < AS. *ard*, land, country, dwelling-place, home (= OS. *ard*, dwelling-place, = OHG. *art*, a plowing, etc.), connected with *arian*, E. *ear*, plow (see *ear*); prob. not connected with *earth*.] 1. Land; country; dwelling-place.

God-bar him into paradis,
An *ard* al full of sweete billa.

Genesis and Exodus, I. 200.

2. [Partly confused with *earth*.] Earth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He kommed ferd [gathered an army] swile nas naure ear on *erde*.

Layamon, I. 177.

ear-drop (ēr'drōp), n. An ornamental pendant to an ear-ring; an ear-ring with a pendant.—Lady's ear-drops, the common garden fuchsia; so called from the formation and pendulecy of its flowers.

ear-dropper (ēr'drōp'ēr), n. 1. An eaves-dropper. Davies.

It is possible an ear-dropper might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools.

H. Haekel, Life of Abp. Williams, II. 21.

2. Same as ear-drop. [Colloq.]

Come, we can go down now. I'm as ready as a mawkin can be—there's nothing awantin' to frighten the crows, now I've got my ear-droppers in.

George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

ear-drop-tree (ēr'drōp-trē), n. A lofty leguminous tree of Jamaica, *Entolobium cyclonarpum*, the pod of which is curved so as to form a complete circle.

ear-drum (ēr'drum), n. 1. The middle ear; the tympanum. See *tympanum*, and first cut under ear.—2. More especially, the tympanic membrane; as, to burst or puncture the ear-drum. See cuts under ear and *tympanic*.

ear-dust (ēr'dust), n. The small gritty particles found in the cavity of the inner ear of many animals; minute concretions in the labyrinth, distinguished from otoliths or otosia by their fineness; otoconia. See *otoconium*.

ear⁸ (ēr), a. [*ear* + *-able*.] 1. Having ears; having appendages or processes resembling the external ear. In heraldry, animals borne in coat-armour with their ears differing in tincture from that of the body are blazoned *ear⁸* of such a metal or color.

2. In ornith., having conspicuous auricular feathers, as the eared grebe, or having plumicorns, as various species of eared owls.—3. In Mammalia, auriculate; having large or pe-

ear (er), *n.* [ME. *er*, *eror*, *erere*, < *eren*, plow; see *ear*.] A plow; a plowman.

Whether al day shal ere the *er* that he sowe.
Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24.

ear-flap (er'flap), *n.* The hanging flap of a dog's ear.

ear-gland (er'glând), *n.* The warty glandular skin or tympanum of a batrachian, as a toad; the parotid.

ear-hole (er'hôl), *n.* The aperture of the ear; the outer orifice of the ear; the external auditory meatus or passage.

eariness, *n.* See *eariness*.

ear-rop (er'ing), *n.* [ME. *er* + *-ing*.] A small rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed. When attached to the head-cringle for bending, it is called a *head-ear-rop*; when attached to the reef-cringle, a *reef-ear-rop*.

If the second mate is a smart fellow, he will never let any one take either of those posts from him; but if he is wanting either in seamanship, strength, or activity, some better man will get the hunt and *ear-rop* from him.
H. H. Dana, Jr., before the Mast, p. 20.

ear-rop (er'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ear*, *r.*] The forming of ears of corn.

Thou winter some call Popanow, the spring Cattapeuk, the summer Cohattayough, the *ear-rop* of their Corn Ne-pinough, the harvest and fall of leafe Tagitlock.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 126.

ear-rop (er'ing), *n.* [ME. *er* + *-ing*, < AS. *er*, *erung*, verbal *n.* of *erian*, plow, ear; see *ear*.] A plowing of land. See *ear*.

Yf rishes, *erung*, or form in with this walle is, With *erung* ofte her lyes wol be spende.
Palaudus, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

There are five years, in the which there shall neither be *ear-rop* nor harvest.
Gen. xlv. 6.

ear-rop (er'ing-kring'gl), *n.* See *ear-rop*.

ear-rop (er'ish), *a.* [ME. *er* + *-ish*.] Auricular. Davies.

His [Antichrist's] idolatrous altars, his *ear-rop* confusion, his house in one kind for the lay, . . . and all his potting pedlary, is utterly banished and driven out of this land.
Becon, Works, III. 4.

ear-kissing (er'kis'ing), *a.* Kissing (that is, whispered in) the ear.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean the whispored ones, for they are yet but *ear-kissing* arguments.
Shak., Lear, II. 1.

earl (eri), *n.* [ME. *erl*, earlier *erl*, *erl*, as a designation of rank, < AS. *eorl*, an earl, a nobleman of high rank, nearly equiv. to *caldorman* (see *alderman*); first in the Kentish laws, but its common use as a title and designation of office begins with the Scandinavian invasion, through the influence of the cognate Icel. Sw. *Dan. jarl*, Icel. orig. *erl*, in the earliest Scand. use a man above the rank of a 'churl' or churl, then, esp. as a Norw. and Dan. title, an earl; the earlier AS. use occurs only in poetry, *erl*, a man, esp. a warrior (pl. *earlas*, men, warriors, the people, as an army), = OS. *erl*, a man, = OHG. *erl*, only in proper names; cf. *Heruli*, *Bruli*, the LL. form of the name of a people of northern Germany, prob. 'the warriors,' OS. pl. *erios*, AS. *eorlas*, etc. Further origin unknown; it is impossible to derive *erl* from *caldor*, a chief, as has been suggested.] A British title of nobility designating a nobleman of the third rank, being that next below a marquis and next above a viscount. *Earl* was the highest title until 1387, when the first duke was created; and it fell to the third rank in 1380, on the creation of the title of marquis. The earl formerly had the government of a shire, and was called *shirman*. After the conquest, when their office was first made hereditary, earls were for a time called *counts*, and from them shires took the name of *counties*; the wife of an earl is still called *countess*. *Earl* is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction, so much so that several earls have taken as their titles their own names with the prefix *Earl*, as *Earl Grey*, *Earl Spencer*, *Earl Russell*. An earl's coronet consists of a richly chased circle of gold, having on its upper edge eight strawberry-leaves, alternating with eight pearls, each raised on a spike higher than the leaves, and with a cap, etc., as in a duke's coronet. See cut under *coronet*.

A Duke's eldest son is *Earl*, and all the rest of his sons are *Barons*, with the Addition of their Christian name, as Lord Thomas, Lord Henry.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 27.

My thanks and kinness,
Henceforth be *erle*: the first that ever Scotland
In such an honour nam'd. Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

The government was entrusted to a magistrate with the title of *Raldorman*, or its Danish equivalent *Earl*.
K. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 82.

The ancient dignity of the *erl* has in former chapters been traced throughout its history. In very few instances was the title annexed to a single town or castle.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 428.

Earl marshal, the eighth great officer of state in Great Britain. He is the head of the College of Arms (see *Haralds College*, under *herald*), determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-at-arms, to persons not possessed of hereditary arms. It is his duty also to direct all great ceremonies of state, and to make the formal proclamation of war or peace. The office was formerly of great importance, and was originally conferred by grant of the king (as early as the time of Richard II.), but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk, called the premier earls of England. (See *marshal*.) There were formerly also earls marshals in Scotland. See *marshals*.

The list
Of those that claim their offices this day,
By custom of the coronation. . . .
Next, the duke of Norfolk,
He to be *erl marshal*. Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Earl palatine. See *palatine*.

ear-lap (er'lap), *n.* [ME. *erlappe*, < AS. *ear-lappa* (= OFries. *dreleppa*, *drilappu* = MD. *dim. earlapken* = Norw. *örelap*, *örelap* = Sw. *örlapp* = Dan. *örelap* (Sw. usually *örflik* or *örflipp*, Dan. *örflipp*) = G. *ohrläppchen*), ear-lap, < *ear*, ear, + *lappa*, lap; see *ear* and *lap*.] 1. The tip of the ear.—2. One of a pair of covers for the ears in cold weather, made of cloth or fur so as to incase them. [U. S.]

ear-lappet (er'lap'et), *n.* 1. An auricular cutaneous fold or fleshy excrescence of a bird; a kind of wattle hanging from the ear: usually called *ear-lobe*.

In the Dutch sub-breed of the Spanish fowl the white *ear-lappets* are developed earlier than in the common Spanish breed. Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 203.

2. Same as *ear-lap*, 2. [Rare.]

earldom (er'ldum), *n.* [ME. *erldom*, *erldom*, < AS. *eorldom* (= Icel. *jarldom* = Norw. *Dan. jarleatome* = Sw. *jarldöme*), < *eorl*, earl, + *-dom*, -dom.] The seignior, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Of the eleven *earldoms*, three were now [1200] vested in the king, who, besides being earl of Lancaster, Lincoln, and Hereford, was also earl of Derby, Leicester, and Northampton.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 300.

earldorman, *n.* A false form of Anglo-Saxon *caldorman*, due to confusion with Anglo-Saxon *erl*. See *alderman*.

earl-duck (er'duk), *n.* [Var. of *harle* (Orkney), name of same bird.] The red-breasted merganser. Swainson. [Prov. Eng.]

earles-penny (er'lep'ni), *n.* [ME. see *erles*, *erle-penny*.] Money in ratification of a contract; earnest-money.

earless (er'les), *a.* [ME. *erl* + *-less*.] 1. Deprived of ears; having the ears cropped.

Earless on high stood unbrush'd Dido.
Pope, Menech, II. 147.

2. Destitute of ears; not eared; excruciated; as, the *earless* seals.—3. Specifically, in ornith., having no plumicorns; as, the *earless* owls.—4. Not giving ear; not inclined to hear or listen.

A surd and *earless* generation of men. Sir T. Browne.

earlet (er'let), *n.* [ME. *erlet*, < *erl* + *-let*.] 1. A small ear.—2. An ear-ring.

And he said to them: I desire one request of you; give me the *earlets* of your apolls. For the lemmetles were accustomed to wear golden *earlets*.
Judges viii. 21 (Douay version).

3. In bot., an auricle, as in certain fallows *Hepatica*.

earlid (er'lid), *n.* [ME. *erlid*, < *erl* + *lid*. Cf. *eyelid*.] In zool., a valvular external cutaneous ear which can be shut down upon the auditory opening.

The tympanic membrane [of the crocodile] is exposed, but a cutaneous valve or *earlid*, lies above each and can be shut down over it.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 213.

ear-lifter (er'lift'er), *n.* [ME. *erl*, *erl*, + *lifter*.] A projecting guide on the knife-bar of a harvester to assist in lifting fallen or storm-beaten grain, so that it can be cut by the machine.

earliness (er'lin'nes), *n.* The state or fact of being early; a state of advance or forwardness; a state of being prior to something else, or at the beginning.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answers the earliness of sowing up.
Bacon.

Thy *earliness* doth me assure,
Thou art up-rous'd by some distemp'rance.
Shak., R. and J., II. 2.

I have prayed your son Halbert that we may strive to-morrow with the sun's earliness to wake a stag from his lair.
Scott, Monastery, vi.

earl-marshall (er'mär'shal), *n.* See *earl-marshall*, under *earl*.

ear-lobe (er'lôb), *n.* 1. The lobe or lobule of the ear. See *lobule*, and cut under *ear*.—2. The auricular earuncle or fleshy excrescence beside the ear of a fowl; an ear-lappet.

ear-lock (er'lok), *n.* [ME. *erlukke*, < AS. *earloc*, < *edre*, ear, + *loc*, lock; see *ear* and *lock*.] A lock or curl of hair near the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; a love-lock.

Love-locks, or ear-locks, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory, . . . are yet . . . but so many badges of infamy, offensiveness, vanity.
Prynne.

early (er'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *erly*, *erley*; < ME. *erly*, *erli*, *ereli*, north. *erly*, *erely*, *erly*, etc., < AS. *ærlige*, ONorth. *ærlig*, *ærlig*, *ærlig*, etc., the common form being *er*, E. *er*] (= Icel. *ærliga*, also contr. *ærla*, *ærla*, *ærla*, = Dan. *ærlig*, *ærlig*, and *ærlig*, < *ærl*, *ærl*, *ærl*, + *-ice*, E. *-ly*; see *erl*.] Near the initial point of some reckoning in time; in or during the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course or procedure: as, come *early*; *early* in the day, or in the century; *early* in his career.

And Ewels that gladly race ever *erly* more than any other.
Marlowe (E. E. T. S.), III. 444.

Those that seek me *erly* shall find me. Prov. viii. 17.

Saturday, *erly* in the morning, we take our journey towards a shortland.

Turkington, Marie of King. Travels, p. 25.

Diffuse thy beneficence *erly*, and while thy treasures call thee master.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mus., I. 6.

As the city of Thebes was so ancient, sciences flourished in it very *erly*, particularly astronomy and philosophy.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 100.

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Marlowe (E. E. T. S.), III. 444.

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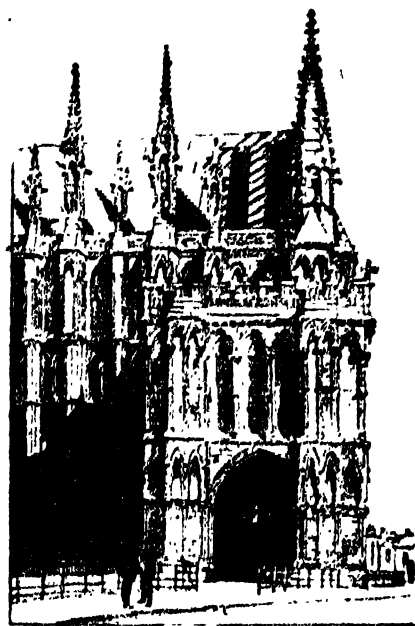
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As the city of Thebes was so ancient, sciences flourished in it very *erly*, particularly astronomy and philosophy.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 100.

and long, narrow, lancet-headed windows, without mullions. Toward the end of the period the windows be-



Early English Architecture. Gualter Church and South Transept of Lincoln Cathedral.

came grouped in a manner that led to the development of tracery, and the style passed into the Decorated style. Also called the *First Pointed or Lancet style*.

earmark (ēr'mārk), *n.* [*< earl + mark.*] 1. A mark on the ear by which a sheep or other domestic animal is known. Hence—2. Figuratively, in *law*, any mark for identification, as a privy mark made on a coin.—3. Any characteristic or distinguishing mark, natural or other, by which the ownership or relation of something is known.

What distinguishing marks can a man fix upon a set of intellectual ideas, so as to call himself proprietor of them? They have no earmarks upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor. *Burrows*.

An element of disproportion, of grotesqueness, *earmark* of the barbarian, disturbs us, even when it does not disgust, in them all [songs of the Trouveres]. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 243.

earmark (ēr'mārk), *v. t.* [*< earmark, n.*] To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

For fear lest we like rogues should be reputed,
And for *ear-marked* heads should be bruted.
Spenser, Mother Hub, Tale.

earn (ērn), *v. t.* [*< ME. ernien, ernien, earnien, AS. earnian, earn, merit, with altered sense, developed, as indicated by the cognate forms (the E. dial. sense 'gleam,' as in def. 3, being appar. of later growth), from that of 'work (reap) for hire,' = MLG. arnen, eruen, OHG. arnōn, MHG. arnen, reap; from a noun not found in AS., but represented by OFries. arn = MLG. arn, aru, arne, erne, OHG. aran, arn, MHG. erne (< OHG. pl. erni), harvest (whence OHG. arnōt, pl. arnodi, MHG. ernode, ernde, G. ernde, ärnde, erndte, ärndte, usually ernte, harvest), = Icel. önn for 'asun, work, a working season,' = Goth. asuns, harvest, harvest-time (of. Russa. osenī, harvest, autumn); whence Goth. asneis = OHG. asni = AS. esne, a hired laborer.] 1. To gain by labor, service, or performance; acquire; merit or deserve as compensation or reward for service, or as one's real or apparent desert; gain a right to or the possession of: as, to *earn* a dollar a day; to *earn* a fortune in trade; to *earn* the reputation of being stingy.*

Grant that your stubbornness
Made you delight to *earn* still more and more
Extraneous of vengeance.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 119.

Every joy that life gives must be *earned* ere it is secured: and how hardly *earned*, those only know who have wrestled for great prizes. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, VII. What steward but knows when stewardship *earns* its wage? *Browning, Ring and Book*, I. 44.

2. In *base-ball*, to gain or secure by batting or base-running, and not by the errors or bad play of opponents: as, one side scored 5, but had *earned* only 3 runs.—3. To glean. *Halliwel, [Prov. Eng.]*

earn (ērn), *v. i.* [*E. dial. and Sc. < ME. ernien, earnien, arnen, etc., < AS. urnan, yernan, earnan, transposed form of rinan, etc., run (ME. also coagulate): see run (of which earn is a doublet), runnet, rennet.*] •To curdle, as milk.

earn (ērn), *n.* [*< ME. ern, ernas, earn, arn, earn, < AS. earn, ONorth. arn = D. arend = MLG. arn, arne, erne, arnt, arent, Lf. arend = OHG. MIHG. arn = Icel. Sw. Dan. ör, an eagle; also without the formative -n, OHG. aro, MHG. ar, G. uar = Icel. ar = Goth. ara, an eagle (in comp. MHG. adel-arn, also adel-ar, G. adler = D. adelaur, eagle, lit. 'noble eagle'), akin to OHulg. orlū = Bulg. Slov. orol = Serv. orao = Bohem. orol = Pol. orzel, orol (barred l) = Russ. orolū = OPruss. arelie = Lith. arelis, erelis = Lett. ērglis, an eagle, appar. orig. 'the bird' by eminence, = (G. öpzig (stem öpzig, dial. öpzig-, orig. öpzig-), also öpzig, a bird, so called from its soaring, < öpzig (√'öp) = L. oriri, rise, soar (> ult. E. orant), = Skt. √ar, move.] An eagle. This is the original English name for the eagle. It is now chiefly poetical or dialectal, or used, as in zoology, in special designations like *bald earn*.*

That him no hanted grip (gripes vulture) or *ern*. *Havok*, I. 572.

An *ern*, in stede of his banner, he set vp of golde. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 215.

Bald earn. See *bald eagle*, under *eagle*.
earn (ērn), *v. i.* [*A corruption of yearn*, by confusion with *earn*, equiv. to *yearn*.] To yearn.

And ever as he rode his hart did *earn*
To prove his puissance in battell brave.
Spenser, F. Q., I. I. 3.

earn (ērn), *v. i.* Same as *yearn*.
earnest (ēr'nest), *n.* [*< ME. earnest, earnest, < AS. cornest, cornost, cornust, zeal, serious purpose, = OFries. crnist, Fries. crnste = MD. earnest, D. crnast = MLG. crnest, crnst, Lf. crnst = OHG. crnust, MHG. earnest, G. crnst, zeal, vigor, seriousness; cf. Icel. ern, brisk, vigorous. The OHG. and MHG. word has, rarely, the sense of 'lighting,' but there is no authority in AS. or ME. for this sense, on which a comparison with Icel. orrost, mod. orosta, crusta, a battle, is founded.] 1. Gravity; serious purpose; earnestness.*

The hoote *earnest* is all overlode. *Chaucer, Good Women*, I. 1287.

Therewith she laught and did her *earnest* and in jest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 23.

2. Seriousness; reality; actuality, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

But take it - *earnest* wed with sport,
And either sacred unto you.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Epil.

In *earnest*, or in good *earnest*, with a serious purpose; seriously; not in sport or jest, nor in a thoughtless, trifling way: as, they set to work in *earnest*.

What ever he be he shall repente the daye
That he was bold, in *earnest* or in game,
To do to you this villany and shame.
Geoffrey Chaucer (L. E. T. S.), I. 510.

He acted in good *earnest* what Rehobam did but threat'n. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, xxvii.

earnest (ēr'nest), *a.* [*< ME. "erneste, adj., not found (only earnestful), < AS. cornoste, adj. and adv., = MLG. crnest, crnst, G. crnst, adj.; from the noun.] 1. Serious in speech or action; eager; urgent; importunate; pressing; instant: as, *earnest* in prayer.*

He was most *earnest* with me, to haue me say my mynde also. *Ascham, The Scholemaster*, p. 71.

The common people were *earnest* with this new King for peace with the Tapanecans. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 702.

With much difficulty he suffer'd me to looke homeward, being very *earnest* with me to stay longer. *Evelyn, Diary*, Sept. 10, 1677.

Some of the magistrates were very *earnest* to have irons presently put upon them. *Wentworth, Hist. New England*, II. 176.

2. Possessing or characterized by seriousness in seeking, doing, etc.; strongly bent; intent: as, an *earnest* disposition.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 653.

3. Strivous; diligent: as, *earnest* efforts.—4. Serious; weighty: of a serious, important, or weighty nature; not trifling or feigned.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*.

Your knocks were so *earnest* that the very sound of them made me start. *Romney, Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 244.

Life is real, life is *earnest*. *Longfellow, Psalm of Life*.

earnest (ēr'nest), *v. t.* [= *G. ernsten*, to severe, speak or act severely; from the noun.] To be serious with; use in earnest.

Let's prove among ourselves our *earnest* in jest,
That when we come to *earnest* them with men,
We may them better use. *Pastor Pido (1699), etc.*, E. 1.

earnest (ēr'nest), *n.* [*With excrement -t, < ME. ernas, ernas, a pledge, < W. ernas, a pledge, ern, a pledge, ernas, give a pledge. Cf. L. arras, arra, earnest: see arras and arrha.] 1. A portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge; security in kind; specifically, in *law*, a part of the price of goods or services bargained for, which is paid at the time of the bargain to evidence the fact that the negotiation has ended in an actual contract. Hence it is said to *bind* the bargain. Sometimes the earnest, if trifling in amount, is not taken into account in the reckoning.*

Giving them some money in hand as an *earnest* of the rest. *Ludlow, Memoirs*.

2. Anything that gives pledge, promise, assurance, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits.

Poul tellth in this epistle of freedom of Cristene men,
how thei have ther *ernes* here, and fully freedom in hevene.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 277.

He who from such a kind of Psalmist, or any other verbal devotion, without the pledge and *earnest* of suitable deeds, can be persuaded of a zeale and true righteousness in the person, hath much yet to learn. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, I.

Ev'ry moment's calm that soothes the breast
Is giv'n in *earnest* of eternal rest. *Cowper, An Epistle*.

=Syn. *Earnest, Pledge.* *Earnest*, like *pledge*, is security given for the doing of something definite in the future, and generally returned when the conditions of the contract have been fulfilled. In 2 Cor. I. 22 and v. 5 we read that the Spirit is given as the *earnest* of indefinite future favors from God; in Blackstone we find "a penny, or any portion of the goods delivered as *earnest*." Whether literal or figurative, *earnest* is always a pledge in kind, a part paid or given in warrant that more of the same kind is forthcoming; as in "Macbeth," I. 3, Macbeth is hailed thane of Cawdor "for an *earnest* of a greater honor." See also "Cymbeline," I. 6. *Pledge* is often used figuratively for that which secures promise or indicated by the actions of the present, *earnest* being preferred for that which is of the same nature with the thing promised, and *pledge* for that which is materially different.

Man, if not yet fully installed in his powers, has given much *earnest* of his claims. *Mary, Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 15.

Seldom has so much promise, seldom have so great *earnests* of great work, been so sadly or so fatally blighted. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 10.

Bright *pledge* of peace and sunshine.
Vaughan, The Rainsbow.

earnest (ēr'nest), *v. t.* [*< earnest, n.*] To serve as an earnest or a pledge of.

This little we see is something in hand, to *earnest* to us those things which are in hope.

T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

earnestful (ēr'nest-fūl), *a.* [*< earnest + -ful.*] Serious; earnest.

Let us stint of *earnestful* matters. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale*, I. 1176.

earnestly (ēr'nest-lī), *adv.* [*< ME. earnestly, < AS. cornostliker, earnestly, strictly (also used conjunctively as a stiff translation of L. ergo, igitur, itaque, etc., therefore, and so, but, etc.) (= D. ernstelij = OHG. ernstlihho, MHG. ernstliche, G. ernstlich), < cornost, earnest, + -lic, E. -ly.] In an earnest manner; warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire; with fixed attention.*

Thenne enlez on erthe *earnestly* growen. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 2227.

Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly*. *Luke xlii. 44.*

There stood the king, and long time *earnestly*
Looked on the lessening ship. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, II. 302.

earnest-money (ēr'nest-mun'ī), *n.* Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and confirm a sale. Also called *hand-money*.

earnestness (ēr'nest-nēs), *n.* 1. Intensity or zeal in the pursuit of anything; eagerness; strong or eager desire; energetic striving: as, to seek or ask with *earnestness*; to engage in a work with *earnestness*.

So false is the heart of man, so . . . contradictory are its actions and intentions, that some men pursue virtue with great *earnestness*, and yet cannot with patience look upon it in another. *J. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 709.

Moderation costs nothing to a man who has no *earnestness*. *H. N. Oakesham, Short Studies*, p. 160.

They who have no religious *earnestness* are at the mercy, day by day, of some new argument or fact, which may overtake them, in favor of one conclusion or the other. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent*, p. 414.

2. Anxious care; solicitude; strength of feeling; seriousness: as, a man of great *earnestness*; the charge was maintained with much *earnestness*.

I learn that there is truth and firmness and *earnestness* of doing good alive in the world. *Danby, Letters*, xlvii.

=Syn. 1. Zeal, Enthusiasm, etc. See *earnest*.

earnest-penny (ēr'nest-pen'ī), *n.* Same as *earnest-money*.

Accept this gift, most rare, most fine, most new;
The earnest-penny of a love so fervent.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, II. 2.

An argument of greater good hereafter, and an earnest-penny of the perfection of the present grace, that is, of the rewards of glory. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 266.

ear-net (ēr'net), *n.* A covering for the ears of horses, made of netted cord, to keep out flies.

earnful (ēr'nful), *a.* [A var. of *yearnful*.] Full of anxiety; causing anxiety or yearning.

The earnest smart which eats my breast.

F. Fletcher, *Piscatory Eclogues*, v.

earning (ēr'ning), *n.* [*ME. earning, ernung*, *< AS. earnung, earning* (= *OHG. arnunc, arnunga*), *desert, reward*, verbal *n.* of *earnian*, *earn*: see *earnal*.] That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, service, or performance; reward; wages; compensation: used chiefly in the plural.

This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their earnings. *Locke*.

A tax on that part of profits known as earnings of management. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 88.

earning (ēr'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *earn*, *v.*] *Bonnet. Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

earning-grass (ēr'ning-grās), *n.* The common butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*: so called from its property of curdling milk. [Prov. Eng.]

ear-pick (ēr'pik), *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.

ear-piece (ēr'pēs), *n.* [Tr. of F. *oreillère*.] A name given to the side-piece of the burgonet or open helmet of the sixteenth century, usually made of splints, and covering a leather strap or chip-band to which they are riveted. Compare *check-piece*. Also called *oreillère*.

ear-piercer (ēr'pēr'sēr), *n.* [Tr. of F. *perce-oreille*.] The carwig.

ear-piercing (ēr'pēr'sing), *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

O, farewell!

Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,

The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife.

Shak., *Othello*, III. 3.

ear-pocket (ēr'pok'et), *n.* The little pouch formed by a fold of skin at the root of the outer ear of some animals, as the cat.

ear-reach (ēr'rēch), *n.* Hearing-distance; ear-shot. [Rare.]

The sound of it might have pierced your senses with gladness, had you been in ear-reach of it.

B. Jonson, *Epicure*, II. 2.

Some invisible care might be in ambush within the ear-reach of his words. *Fuller, Holy State*.

ear-rent (ēr'rent), *n.* Payment made by laceration or loss of the ears.

A hole to thrust your heads in,

For which you should pay ear-rent. *E. Jonson*.

ear-ring (ēr'ring), *n.* [*ME. erring, erryng*, *< AS. earhring* (= *D. oorruy* = *OHG. orring*, *MHG. orring*, *G. orring* = *Sw. orring* = *Dan. orring*), *< ear*, + *ring*, *ring*: see *earl* and *ring*.] A ring or other ornament, usually of gold or silver, and with or without precious stones, worn at the ear, the usual means of attachment being the ring itself, or a hook or projection which forms a part of it, passing through the lobe. Among Orientals ear-rings have been used by both sexes from the earliest times. In England they were worn by the Romanized Britons and by Anglo-Saxons. After the tenth century the fashion seems to have declined throughout Europe, and ear-rings are neither found in graves nor seen in paintings or sculptures. The wearing of ear-rings was reintroduced into England in the sixteenth century, and Stubbs, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, says, "The women are not ashamed to make holes in their ears wherewith they hang rings and other jewels of gold and precious stones." The use of ear-rings by women has continued to the present time. In the seventeenth century they were worn by men; and seafaring men, especially of the southern nations of Europe, have retained the use of them, commonly in the form of gold hoops, down to our own times. Among women the shape of ear-rings changes completely with the fashions, long, heavy pendants being succeeded by smaller ones, and these by single stones in almost invisible clasps, set close to the lobe of the ear.

Without earrings of silver or some other metal . . . you shall see no Roman woman, be she wife or maid.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 157.

ear-rivet (ēr'riv'et), *n.* One of the otopyrion of a hydrozoan. See *otopyrion*.

Ears, *n.* See *Erce*.

earsh, **erash** (ēr'ash), *n.* [E. dial., also *errish, erige, arish*, and by contraction *ash*, *< ME. asche*, *stubble*, appar. corrupted, by association with *asche*, *asbes*, from reg. **erach*, *< AS. *erac, *erac*, found only in comp. *erac-hen*, *erac-hen*, equiv. to *edde-aga*, a quail (see *edde-hen*), *ediac*, and presumably **erac, *erac*, meaning a pasture, a

park for game: see *eddish*. The ult. origin and the relations of the two words are not clear.] Stubble; a stubble-field: same as *eddish*, 1.

ear-shell (ēr'shel), *n.* The common name of any shell of the family *Halutidae*; a sea-ear: so called from the shape. *Guernsey ear-shell*, *Halutia tuberculata*, same as *errier*.

ear-shot (ēr'shot), *n.* Reach of hearing; the distance at which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of ear shot. I have something to say to your wife in private. *Dequien, Spanish Friar*.

There were numerous heavy oaken benches, which, by the united efforts of several men, might be brought within earshot of the pulpit. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, vi.

ear-shrift (ēr'shrift), *n.* Auricular confession. The Papists' Lenten preparation of forty days' earshrift. *Cartwright, Admonition*.

Your earshrift (one part of your penance) is to no purpose. *Calhill, Answer to Martull*, p. 245.

ear-snail (ēr'snāl), *n.* A snail of the family *Utinidae*.

ear-sore (ēr'sōr), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Morose; quarrelsome; apt to take offense.

II. *n.* Something that offends the ear. The perpetual jangling of the chimies too in all the great towns of Flanders is no small ear sore to us. *Tom Brown, Works*, I. 206.

earst, *adv.* An archaic spelling of *erst*.

ear-stone (ēr'ston), *n.* An otolith. The substance of these concretions is often called *brain ivory* (which see, under *ivory*).

ear-string (ēr'string), *n.* An ornamental appendage worn by men in the seventeenth century; a silk cord, usually black, passed through the lobe of the ear and hanging in two, four, or more strands, sometimes so low as to lie upon the shoulder, sometimes only two or three inches long. In all the representations of this fashion it is limited to the left ear.

earth (ērth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *erth*; *< ME. erthe, corthe*, *< AS. eorthe* = *OS. ertha, ertha* = *OFrick. erthe, erthe*, *erthe*, *erthe*, *erthe*, *erthe* = *MD. erde, aerde*, *D. aerde* = *MLG. erde* = *OHG. erda, erdho*, *MHG. G. erde* = *Lecl. jorff*, *Sw. jord* = *Dan. jord* = *Goth. artha*, *earth* (O'Leut. **ertha*, in *L. as Hitha*, as the name of a goddess); allied to *OHG. era*, *earth*, *Lecl. jorff*, *grave*, *Gr. tpa-er*, to the earth, on the ground. Usually, but without much probability, referred to the $\sqrt{}$ ar, *plow*, whence *erth*, *earth*, *erth*, *arable*, etc.] 1. The terreneous globe which we inhabit. It is one of the planets of the solar system, being the third in order from the sun. The figure of the earth is approximately that of a spheroid of revolution or oblate spheroid, the axes of which measure 19,751,700 meters and 19,713,042 meters, or 7,920 statute miles and 7,641 yards, and 7,820 statute miles and 7,641 yards, respectively, thus making the compression 1/293. The radius of the earth, considered as a sphere, is 3,959 miles. The mean density of the whole earth is 5.5, or about twice that of the crust, and its interior is probably metallic. The earth revolves upon its axis in one sidereal day, which is 23 minutes and 55.91 seconds shorter than a mean solar day. Its axis remains nearly parallel to itself, but has a large but slow variation which produces the precession of the equinoxes. The whole earth revolves about the sun in an ellipse in one sidereal year, which is 365 days, 5 hours, 9 minutes, and 9 seconds. The elliptic orbit of the earth's orbit, is inclined to the equator by 23° 27' 17". Its mean obliquity for January 9, 1860, according to Hansen. The earth is distant from the sun by about 93,000,000 miles.

A noble tree, then, ascomen, I believe him that the on the earth brought. *York Plays*, p. 214.

One expression only in the Old Testament gives us the word earth in its astronomical meaning, - that in the twenty sixth chapter of Job -

"He stretched out the north over empty space;
He hanged the earth upon nothing."

Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 104.

It appears . . . from what we know of the tides of the ocean, that the earth as a whole is more rigid than glass, and therefore that no very large portion of its interior can be liquid. *Clark Maxwell, Heat*, p. 21.

What are these
So withered, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like the inhabitants of the earth,
And yet are on it? *Shak., Macbeth*, I. iii. 30.

2. The solid matter of the globe, in distinction from water and air; the materials composing the solid parts of the globe; hence, the firm land of the earth's surface; the ground: as, he fell to the earth.

God called the dry land earth. *Gen.* I. 10.

3. The loose material of the earth's surface; the disintegrated particles of solid matter, in distinction from rock; more particularly, the combinations of particles constituting soil, mold, or dust, as opposed to unmixed sand or clay. Earth, being regarded by ancient philosophers as simple, was called an element; and in popular language we still hear of the four elements, fire, air, earth, and water.

Withlone a litl tyme go wehal as al the gidd withlone the Mercurie turned into erthe as sotile as flour.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

Two mules' burden of earth. *2 Ki.* v. 17.

The majority of the cities and towns [of Greece] complied with the demand made upon them, and gave the [Persian] king earth and water.

Von Hantke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 163.

4. The inhabitants of the globe; the world.

The whole earth was of one language. *Gen.* xi. 1.

She is the hopeful lady of my earth. *Shak., R. and J.*, I. 2.

5. Dirt; hence, something low or mean.

What ho! slave! Caliban!

Thou earth, thou! speak. *Shak., Tempest*, I. 2.

6. The hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself.

Seeing I never stray'd beyond the cell,
But live like an old badger in his earth.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. In *chem.*, a name formerly given to certain inodorous, dry, and unflammable substances which are metallic oxides, but were formerly regarded as elementary bodies. They are insoluble in water, difficultly fusible, and not easily reduced to the metallic state. The most important of them are alumina, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina. The alkaline earths, baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia, have upon the properties of the alkalis, being somewhat soluble in water, and having an alkaline taste and reaction.

8. In *elect.*: (a) The union of any point of a telegraph-line, submarine cable, or any system of conductors charged with or conveying electricity with the ground. It is generally made by joining the point at which the earth is to be established by means of a good conductor with a metallic plate buried in moist earth, or with metallic water-pipes or gas-pipes, which, on account of their large surface of contact with the earth, usually afford excellent earth-connections. (b) A fault in a telegraph-line or cable, arising out of an accidental contact of some part of the metallic circuit with the earth or with more or less perfect conductors connected with the earth. - *Adamic earth*. See *Adamic*. - *Axis of the earth*. See *axis*. - *Bad earth*, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which great resistance is offered to the passage of the current. - *Black earth*, a kind of soil which is powdered fine and used by painters in fresco. - *Chian earth*. See *Chian*. - *Cologne earth*, a kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep-brown color, transparent, and durable in water-color painting. It is an earthy variety of lignite or partially fossilized wood, and occurs in an irregular bed from 20 to 50 feet deep near Cologne, whence the name. - *Compression of the earth*. See *compression*. - *Dead earth*, or *total earth*, in *elect.*, an earth-connection offering almost no resistance to the passage of the current, as when a telegraph wire falls upon a railroad track, or when the conductor of a submarine cable has a considerable surface in actual contact with the water. - *Earth of alum*, a substance obtained by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water by adding ammonia or potassa. It is used for paints. - *Earth of bone*, a phosphated lime existing in bones after calcination. - *Ends of the earth*. See *end*. - *Figure of the earth*, the shape and size, not of the earth's surface, but of the mean sea level continued under the land at the heights at which water would stand in canals open to the sea; also, the generalized figure or ellipsoid which most nearly coincides with the figure of the sea-level.

If *Lactantius* affirm that the figure of the earth is plane, or *Austin* deny there are antipodes, though venerable fathers of the church and ever to be honoured, yet will not their authorities prove sufficient to ground a belief thereon.

Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err., I. 7.

Good earth, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which the current meets with little resistance in its passage from the wire or conductor to the earth. - **Heavy earth**. Same as *baryta*. - **Intermittent earth**, in *elect.*, an earth-connection such as is produced by a wire touching at intervals conducting bodies in connection with the earth. - **Magnetic poles of the earth**. See *magnetic*. - **Partial earth**, in *elect.*, a poor earth connection, such as exists when a telegraph wire rests upon the ground, when its insulation is defective, or when it touches any conductor connected with the earth, but offering considerable resistance. - **To bring to the earth**, to bury. *Eng. Gild.* - **To put to earth**, in *elect.*, to join or connect a conductor with the earth. - **To run to earth**, in *hunting*, to chase the game, as a fox, to its hole or burrow. - *Syn.* 1. *Earth, World, Globe*. Earth is used as the distinctive name of our planet in the solar system, as Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, etc. It is used not only of soil, but of the planet regarded as material, and also as the name of the human race. (See *Job* I. 7; *Ps.* lxxxviii. 11.) World has especial application to the earth as inhabited; hence we say, *he is gone to a better world*; are there other worlds besides this? It belongs, therefore, especially to the surface of the earth; hence we speak of sailing around the world, but not the earth. *Globe* makes prominent the roundness of the earth; as, to circumnavigate the globe.

The first man is of the earth, earthy. *1 Cor.* xv. 47.

The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;

The dark Earth follows wheel'd in her ellipse.

Tennyson, Golden Year.

Poets, whose thoughts enrich the blood of the world.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book?

Sydney Smith, Rev. of Bayly's Annals of United States

Oh, the head of Frederick is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years and in every quarter of the globe.

Magulay, Frederic the Great.

And an eternity, the date of gods,
Depended on poor earth-created man!
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 220.

earth-inductor (arth'in-duk'tor), *n.* In elect., a coil of wire arranged so as to be capable of

earth-plate (erth'plāt), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic plate buried in the ground, forming the earth-connection of a telegraph-wire, lightning-conductor, or other electrical appliances.

earthquake (érth'puf), *n.* A species of *Lycopodium*; the puffball.

Tubera, mushrooms, chalcidites, earth-puffs.

earth-pulsation (érth'pul-sá'shen), *n.* A slow wave-like movement of the surface of the earth. Such movements, in general, escape attention on account of their long period.

earthquake (érth'kwák), *n.* [*ME. erthequake, < erthe, earth, + quake, quake.* The AS. words were *eorþ-bifung, -beofung* (*bifung*, trembling), *eorþ-dyne* (*dyne*, din), *eorþ-styrung* (*styrung*, stirring), *eorþstýrennis*. Cf. *earth-din*.] A movement or vibration of a part of the earth's crust. Such movements are of every degree of violence, from those that are scarcely perceptible without the aid of apparatus specially contrived for the purpose to those which overthrow buildings, rend the ground asunder, and destroy thousands of human lives. The duration of earthquakes is as variable as their intensity. Sometimes there is a single shock, lasting only a second or two; at other times a great number of shocks occur in succession, separated by greater or less intervals of time, the earth not being reduced to complete quiescence for weeks or even months. It is not known that any portion of the earth's surface is entirely exempt from earthquakes; but there are large areas where no very destructive ones have ever occurred, either in the memory of man or as recorded in history. The regions most frequently visited by destructive shocks are those where active volcanoes exist, those near high mountain ranges, and those where the rocks are of recent geological age, and are much disturbed or uplifted. Such regions are the vicinity of the Mediterranean, the shores of the Pacific and the adjacent islands, the neighborhood of the Alps, and the East India islands. Regions not liable to seismic disturbances are the whole of northeastern North America, the east side of South America, the north of Asia, and a large part of Africa. An earthquake shock is a wave like motion of a part of the earth's crust, and, in the words of Humboldt, is one of the ways in which the reaction of the interior of the earth against its exterior makes itself manifest. The most destructive earthquake of which we have any knowledge was that of Lisbon. It began November 1st, 1755, and was felt over that part of the earth's surface included between Ireland on the north, Morocco in Morocco on the south, Toplice in Bohemia on the east, and the West India islands on the west. The destruction of life and property occasioned by this shock was very great. The disturbance continued, especially in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, with short intermissions, for several months. On November 18th, 1755, the most violent shock occurred which has been felt in New England since its settlement by the whites. One of the most destructive earthquakes of recent occurrence was that which took place on the island of Ischia near Naples, July 26th, 1883, by which over 2,000 persons perished. By the earthquake at Mendoza, South America, on the 20th of March, 1881, over 12,000 persons lost their lives. A violent earthquake, most destructive in Charleston, South Carolina, and vicinity, occurred on the night of August 31st, 1886. See *seismic, seismometer, and volcanism*.

When the Jews hadden made the Temple, com an Erthe quake, and eat it down (as God wold) and destroyed all that thei had made.

And all the yle ys sor trobled with the seyde Erthe quake Dyve tymes. *Tynkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 18.*

It was calculated . . . by Sir C. Lyell that an earthquake which occurred in Chili in 1822 added to the South American continent a mass of rock more than equal in weight to a hundred thousand of the great pyramids of Egypt. *Huxley, Physiography, p. 187.*

Earthquake-shadow, that part of the earth's surface which is in some degree protected from an advancing earthquake-wave by the interposition of a mountain range, hill, ravine, or other arrangement of the geological formation which offers an obstacle to its passage.

earth-shine (érth'shin), *n.* [*< earth + shine.* Cf. *moonshine, sunshine, starshine.*] In *astron.*, the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun. It is due to the light which the earth reflects on the moon, and is most conspicuous soon after new moon, when the sun-illuminated part of the disk is smallest. This phenomenon is popularly described as "the old moon in the new moon's arms."

earth-smoke (érth'smók), *n.* [A translation of *L. fumus terre: fumus, smoke; terra, gen. of terra, earth: see fumitory and terrestrial.*] The plant fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*.

earth-star (érth'stär), *n.* [A translation of *Geaster*.] A fungus of the genus *Geaster*: a kind of puffball having a double peridium, the outer layer of which breaks into segments which become reflexed, forming a star-like structure about the base of the fungus.

earth-stopper (érth'stop'ér), *n.* In *hunting*, one who stops up the earths of foxes to prevent their escape.

The *earth-stopper* is an important functionary in countries where there are many earths. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 206.*

earth-table (érth'tá'bl), *n.* In *arch.*, a projecting course or plinth resting immediately upon the foundations. Also called *grass-table* and *ground-table*. See *ledgment-table*.

earth-tilting (érth'til'ting), *n.* A slight movement or displacement of the surface of the ground in some forms of earthquake.

Earth-tiltings show themselves by a slow bending and subending of the surface, so that a post stuck in the ground, vertical to begin with, does not remain vertical, but inclines now to one side and now to another, the plane of the ground in which it stands shifting relatively to the horizon. *Encyc. Brit., XXI. 620.*

earth-tongue (érth'tung), *n.* The popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus *Geoglossum*, found in lawns and grassy pastures.

earth-treatment (érth'trót'ment), *n.* A method of treating wounds with clay (or clayey earth) dried and finely powdered. It is applied to the wound as a desodorizing agent, tending at the same time to prevent or arrest putrefaction. *Thomas, Med. Dict.*

earth-tremor (érth'tróm'ór), *n.* A minute movement of the surface of the earth, resembling an earthquake in rapidity of oscillation, but on account of its small amplitude requiring instrumental means for its detection.

earthward, earthwards (érth'wárd, -wárdz), *adv.* [*< earth + -ward, -wards.*] Toward the earth.

earth-wire (érth'wír), *n.* In *elect.*, a wire used for joining conductors with the earth: especially applied to wires placed upon telegraph-poles for the purpose of conveying the leakage from the line to the earth, thus preventing interference by leakage from one line to another.

earthwolf (érth'wulf), *n.* The aardwolf. See *Proteles*.

earthwork (érth'wérk), *n.* [*< ME. *erthwerk, < AS. earthweorc (= D. aurdwerk = G. erdwerk = Dan. jordværk), < erthe, earth, + weorc, work: see earth + work.*] 1. In *engin.*, any operation in which earth is removed or thrown up, as in cuttings, embankments, etc.—2. In *fort.*, any offensive or defensive construction formed chiefly of earth: commonly in the plural. Hence—3. Any similar construction, as the ancient mounds of earth found in various parts of the United States, of unknown use and origin. They differ widely in form, but are always well defined in plan, and sometimes enclose large areas.

Anyhow, there the mound is, an *earthwork* which, if artificial it be, the Lady of the Medians herself need not have been ashamed of. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 30.*

earthworm (érth'wérn), *n.* [= *D. aurdworm = G. erdwurm; < earth + worm.*] 1. The common name of the worms of the family *Lumbricidae* (which see), and especially of the genus *Lumbricus*, of which there are several species, one of the best-known being *L. terrestris*. They belong to the order of oligochaeta, is annelids. The earthworm has a cylindrical vermiform body, tapering at both ends, segmented into a great number of rings, destitute of legs, eyes, or any appendages visible on ordinary inspection. It moves by the contraction of the successive segments of the body, aided by rows of bristles which are capable of being retracted. It is hermaphrodite, each individual of a pair impregnating the other in copulation when the two are joined in two places by their respective ocella. Earthworms are highly useful, giving a kind of tillage to the land, loosening the soil and rendering it more permeable to the air. According to Darwin, in his work on "The Formation of Vegetable Mould," etc., earthworms, from their enormous numbers, exercise a highly important agency not only in this respect, but in the creation and aggregation of new soil, the burial and preservation (as also the original disintegration) of organic remains of all kinds, etc. They are food for many birds, mammals, and other animals, and their value for bait is well known to the angler, whence they are often called *angleworms* or *fishworms*. These worms are mostly a few inches long, but there are species attaining a length of a yard or more.

The people who inhabit the highlands of Southern Brazil have a firm belief in the existence of a gigantic earthworm fifty yards or more in length, five to six feet in breadth, covered with bones as with a coat of mail, and of such strength as to be able to uproot great pine trees as though they were blades of grass, and to throw up such quantities of clay in making its way underground as to dam up streams and divert them into new courses. This fabulous monster is known as the "Minhocão."

Figuratively, a mean, sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull earthworm, cease. *Norris.*

earthworm-oil (érth'wérn-oil), *n.* A greenish oil obtained from earthworms, used as a remedy for canache.

earthy (ér'thi), *a.* [*< earth + -y.*] 1. Of or pertaining to earth; consisting of earth; partaking of the nature of earth; terrene: as, *earthy matter*.—2. Resembling earth or some of the properties of earth: as, an *earthy* taste or smell.

And catch the heavy earthy scent That blow from summer shores. *T. B. Aldrich, Piscataqua River.*

34. Inhabiting the earth; earthy.

Those earthy spirits black and envious are, I'll call up other gods of farm more fair. *Dryden, Indian Emperor.*

4. Gross; not refined.

No *earthy* as to need the dull material force Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Sir J. Denham.*

5. In *mineral.*, without luster, or dull, and roughish to the touch.—*Earthy cobalt.* See *cobalt*.

Earthy fracture, a fracture which exposes a rough, dull surface, with minute elevations and depressions, characteristic of some minerals.—*Earthy manganese.* See *iron*.

ear-trumpet (ér'trúm'pét), *n.* An apparatus for collecting sound-waves and conveying them to the ear, used chiefly by the deaf. The most common form is a simple metallic tube having a flaring or bell-shaped mouth for collecting the waves of sound, and a smaller end or ear-piece which is inserted in the ear.

ear-wax (ér'wák), *n.* Cerumen.

earwig (ér'wig), *n.* [= *E. dial. earwike, ear-erig, yerricig, erriwiggle, etc.*, < *ME. erwigge, erwigge, yerrwigge*, < *AS. earwiga*, also once improp. *erwiga*, earwig (translating *L. blatta*), < *ear*, ear, + *wiga*, a rare word, occurring but once (Leechdoms, li. 134, l. 4, translated 'earwig'), appar. a general term for an insect, lit. a moving creature, allied to *wieg*, a horse, *wiht*, a creature, a wight, < *wegan*, tr. bear, carry, intr. move, > *E. weigh*: see *weigh, wight*.] Many languages give a name to this insect indicating a belief that it is prone to creep into the human ear: *D. oorworm = G. ohrwurm, ear-worm; G. ohrbohrer, ear-borer*; *Sw. örmask, ear-worm*; *Dan. ørentist, 'ear-twister'*; *F. perce-oreille, Pg. furacorellas, 'piercer-ear'*; *Sp. gusano del oido, lit. worm ear-culure, ear-worm, etc.* 1. The popular English name of all the cursorial orthopterous insects of the family *Forficulidae*, representing the suborder *Euphylleroptera*, which has several genera and numerous species. There is a popular notion that these insects creep into the ear and cause injury to it. They are mostly nocturnal and phytophagous, though some are carnivorous. They have biliform, many-jointed antennae, short, veinless, leathery upper wings, under wings folded both lengthwise and crosswise, anal forelegs, and no ocelli. The common earwig is *Forficula auricularia*; the great earwig is *Lathrolepis gigantea*, the little earwig is *Labia minor*. Another species is *Spongophora brunneipes*.

2. In the United States, the common name of any of the small centipede, such as are found in houses in most of the States.—34. One who gains the ear of another by stealth and whisper insinuations; a prying informer; a whisperer. That gaudy earwig, of my lord your patron, Whose panache you are. *Shakespeare, Broken Heart, li. 1.* Earwigs that buzz what I think fit in the retired closet. *Sp. Hackel, Life of Alp. Williams, I. 26.* **earwig** (ér'wig), *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. earwigged, ppr. earwigging.* [*< earwig, n.*] To gain the ear of and influence by covert statements or insinuations; whisper insinuations in the ear of against another; fill the mind of with prejudice by covert statements. He was so sure to be earwigged in private that what he heard or said openly went for little. *Murray, Burlesque.* Up early and down late, for he was nothing of a sluggard; daily earwigging influential men, for he was a master of flattery. *Id. Stevenson, A College Magazine, li.*

ear-witness (ér'wit'nēs), *n.* 1. One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing. An ear witness of all the passages betwixt them. *Fuller.* Dante is the eye-witness and ear witness of that which he relates. *Macauley, Milton.*

2. A medical witness; one who testifies to what he has received upon the testimony of others. *Hamilton.*

ear-worm (ér'wérn), *n.* 1. Same as *bell-worm*.—24. A secret counsellor.

There is nothing in the ear to protect such as *ear-worm*, but he may be approached. *Sp. Hackel, Life of Alp. Williams, li. 262.*

earwort (ér'wört), *n.* The *Barbicanthus ruscifolius*, a low rubicaceous shrub of the West Indies.

ease (ēz), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also case, see; < ME. eac, eise, eysc, < AF. eise, OF. eise, aise, aize, F. aise, l., = Pr. aise, aie (> prob. Basque aima) = OCet. aiam, eise, = Pg. aze, aid, motive, occasion, = (lit. azo, agio, aggio, m., ease, convenience, exchange, premium, now distinguished in spelling: agio, ease; aggio (> F. agio,*



Earwig (*Spongophora brunneipes*). (Line shows natural size.)

compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance: an, ^o ~~crimes~~ of temper.

Easter-flower (ĕs'tĕr-flou'tĕr), n. The *flor de pascua* of Brazil, a euphorbiaceous shrub. Eu-

phorbia (or *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, frequently cultivated for ornament, its flowers being surrounded by large, bright-colored bracts.

easterling (ēs'tēr-ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. easterling* (first found in the Latinized form *Easterlingi*, pl., a name applied to the Hanse merchants from the East, i.e., from North Germany, who had special trading and banking privileges, and who appear to have coined money known by their name; see *sterling*) (after *MLA. easterling* = *g. easterling*); *< easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*²) + *-ling*¹.] *I. n.* 1. A native of some country lying eastward of another; an Oriental; formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders in general from parts of Germany and from the shores of the Baltic.

Having oft in battail vanquished
Those spoylefull Picts, and awarining *Easterlings*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 63.
Merchants of Norway, Denmark, . . . called *Easter-*
Lings.
Holmshed, Ireland, an. 430.

The merchants of the East-land parts of Almain or High Germany well known in former times by the name of *Easterlings*.
Fuller, Worthies, xxiv.

It is most likely the *Easterlings* did preserve a record of many words and actions of the holy Jesus, which are not transmitted to us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 138.

2. The name given to the English silver pennies (also called *sterlings*) of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries; also to European imitations of the same. See *sterling*.—*St.* The common widgeon, *Marca penelope*. *Latham*.—4. The snow or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*. *Montagu*. [*Loeb, British.*]

II. a. Belonging to the money of the *Easterlings* or Baltic traders. See *sterling*.
easterly (ēs'tēr-li), *a.* [*< OHG. ostarlih, MLG. osterlich, G. osterlich* = *Iscl. austarligr*, *adj.*, *easterly*; *< easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*², *eastern*) + *-ly*¹.] 1. Moving or directed eastward: as, an *easterly* current; an *easterly* course.—2. Situated toward the east: as, the *easterly* side of a luko.

In which Lapland he [Arthur] placed the *easterly* bounds of his British empire. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 2.*

3. Looking toward the east: as, an *easterly* exposure.—4. Coming from the east: as, an *easterly* wind; an *easterly* rain.

The winter winds still *easterly* do keep,
And with keen frosts have chained up the deep.
Drayton, On his Lady not coming to London.

easterly (ēs'tēr-li), *adv.* [*< easterly, a.*] On the east; in the direction of east.

There seem to have been two adjacent but separate tornadoes, moving *easterly* about sixty miles an hour.
Science, III. 801.

easter mackerel (ēs'tēr-mak'g-rol), *n.* Same as *chub-mackerel*.

eastern (ēs'tēr-n), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. easterne, AS. easterne* (= *OS. ostarōni* = *OHG. ostarōni* = *Iscl. austarinn*, *eastern*), *< *easter*, *east* = *OS. ostar*, etc., *east*: see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *Cl. western, northern, southern*.] *I. a.* 1. Situated toward the east or on the part toward the east: as, the *eastern* side of a town or church; the *eastern* shore of a bay.

Right against the *eastern* gate,
Where the great sun begins his state.
Milton, I. Allegro, l. 60.

2. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east: as, an *eastern* route.—3. Coming from the east; easterly. [*Rare.*]

I woo'd a woman once,
But she was sharper than an *eastern* wind.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

4. Of or pertaining to the east; Oriental; being or occurring in the east: as, *eastern* countries; *eastern* manners; an *eastern* tour.

The *easterne* churches first did Christ embrace,
Striding, Doomeday, The Ninth Hour.
Eastern Kings, who to secure their reign
Must have their brothers, sons, and kindred slain.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

Eastern Church. Same as *Greek Church* (which see, under *Greek*).—**Eastern crown.** In *her.*, same as *antique crown* (which see, under *antique*).—**Eastern Empire.** See *empire*.—**Eastern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Eastern question.** the collective name given to the several problems or complications in the international politics of Europe growing out of the presence of the Turkish power in the southeast.

II. n. 1. A person living in or belonging to the eastern part of a country or region; specifically, one belonging to one of the countries lying east of Europe; an Oriental. [*Rare.*]

* The *easterne* themselves complained of the excessive heat of the sun.

Poache, Description of the East, II. i. 129.

The instinct of *Easterne* is to estimate the importance of a prince very much in a direct ratio to the number of armed retainers he has about him. *N. A. Rev., CXVII. 184.*

2. [*cap.*] A member of the orthodox Oriental or Greek Church; in contradistinction from a *Latin* or *Western*.

The *Easterne* contend that the Consecration is not complete without it [the Invocation].
C. E. Hammond, Liturgies Eastern and Western, Int., p. xxv.

A large number of Christians, Protestants and *Easterne* as well as Catholics, profess to receive them [Christian dogmas] on ecclesiastical authority.
H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 325.

easterner (ēs'tēr-nēr), *n.* [*< eastern* + *-er*¹.]

A person from the eastern United States. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

The bulk of the cowboys themselves are South-westerners. . . . The best hands are fairly bred to the work and follow it from their youth up. Nothing can be more foolish than for an *Easterner* to think he can become a cowboy in a few months' time.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 402.

easternmost (ēs'tēr-nōst), *a. superl.* [*< eastern* + *-most*.] Most eastern; situated in the point furthest east.

Easter tide (ēs'tēr-tīd), *n.* Eastertime; either the week ushered in by and following Easter, formerly observed throughout the Christian world as a holiday and with religious services, or the fifty days between Easter and Whitsuntide, which were observed as a festival and with religious solemnities. This period is still regarded by the church as a special festival season.

East-Indiaman (ēst-in'dī-mān), *n.* A vessel employed in the East India trade.

East-Indian (ēst-in'dī-ān), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the East Indies.

II. n. A native or resident of the East Indies.

easting (ēs'tīng), *n.* [*Verbal n. of east, v.*] *Naut. and sur.*, the distance eastward from a given meridian; the distance made by a ship on an eastern course, expressed in nautical miles.

We had run down our *easting* and were well up for the Strait.
Macmillan's Mag.

At noon we were in lat. 64° 27' S., and long. 85° 5' W., having made a good deal of *easting*.
H. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 358.

eastland (ēst'land), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. eastland, AS. eastland, < AS. eastland, < east, adv., east, + land, land*.] *I. n.* The land in the east; eastern countries; the Orient. [*Rare.*]

II. a. Eastward-bound; being engaged in the eastern trade.

Our own eight East India ships . . . and our *eastland* fleet, to the number of twenty. *Baile, Works, VI. 192.*

eastling (ēst'ling), *a.* [*See eastling; < east + -ling*².] *Cl. buckling, heading, etc.* See *east*².]

Easterly.

How do you, this blue *eastlin* wind,
That's like to blow a body blind?
Burns, To James Tennant.

eastward (ēst'wārd), *adv.* [*< ME. eastward, < AS. eastward, eastward, adv., < east, adv., east, + -ward, -ward*.] Toward the east; in the direction of east: as, to travel *eastward*; the Dead Sea lies *eastward* of Jerusalem.

Haste hither, Eve, and with thy slant behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton, P. L., v. 300.*

While more *eastward* they direct the prow,
Enormous waves the quivering deck o'erflow.
Poacher, Shipwreck, III.

eastward (ēst'wārd), *a.* [*< eastward, adv.*] 1. Having a direction toward the east.

The *eastward* extension of this vast tract was unknown.
Marston, tr. of Marco Polo.

2. Bearing toward the east; deviating or tending in the direction of the east: as, the *eastward* trend of the mountains.—**Eastward position** (ec-cles.), the position of the celebrant at the eucharist, when he stands in front of the altar and facing it: used with especial reference to such Anglican priests as face the altar throughout most of the communion offices, in contradistinction from others who place themselves at the north end of the altar, facing southward.

eastwards (ēst'wārdz), *adv.* [*< eastward + -s*.] Eastward.

Such were the accounts from the remotest parts *east-*
wards.
Marston, tr. of Marco Polo.

easy (ē'zi), *a.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [*Early mod. E. also easy; < ME. easy, easy, < ase, ease: see ease, n.*] 1. Having ease. (a) Free from bodily pain or discomfort; quiet; comfortable: as, the patient has slept well and is *easy*. (b) Free from anxiety, care, or fretfulness; quiet; tranquil; satisfied: as, an *easy* mind.

Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new information.
Locke.

(c) Free from want or from solicitude as in the pursuit of living; affording a competence without toil; comfortable: as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* fortune.

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet, happy.
Addison, Spectator, No. 381.

The members of an Egyptian family in *easy* circumstances may pass their time very pleasantly.
E. F. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 102.

2. Not difficult; not wearisome; giving or requiring no great labor or effort; presenting no great obstacles; not burdensome: as, an *easy* task; an *easy* question; an *easy* road.

This sickness is righte *easy* to endure;
But few people it canst for to cure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 61.

My yoke is *easy*, and my burden is light. *Mat. xi. 30.*

'Tis as *easy* as lying. *Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.*

At last, with *easy* roads, he came to Lacedaemon.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

It is much *easier* to govern great masses of men through their imagination than through their reason.
Locky, Europ. Morals, II. 267.

3. Giving no pain, shock, or discomfort: as, an *easy* posture; an *easy* carriage; an *easy* trot.

Mr. Bally, wiping his face on the jack-towel, remarked, "that arter late hours nothing freshened up a man so much as an *easy* shave."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

4. Moderate; not pressing or straining; not exacting; indulgent: as, a ship under *easy* sail; an *easy* master.

He was an *easy* man to yeve penance.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 222.

Stert nat rudely; komme inne an *easy* pace.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

I have several small warren that I would part with at *easy* rates.
Steele, Tatler, No. 104.

We made *easy* journeys, of not above seven or eight score miles a day.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, II. 2.

5. Readily yielding; not difficult of persuasion; compliant; not strict: as, a woman of *easy* virtue.

With such deceits he gained their *easy* hearts.
Dryden.

So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

I am a Fellow of the most *easy* disposition in the world.
Steele, Tender Husband, I. 1.

6. Not constrained; not stiff, formal, or harsh; facile; natural: as, *easy* manners; an *easy* address; an *easy* style of writing.

There is no man more hospitably *easy* to be withal than my Lord Arlington.
 Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.

Good manners is the art of making those people *easy* with whom we converse.
Swift, Good Manners.

His version is not indeed very *easy* or elegant; but it is entitled to the praise of clearness and fidelity.
Harvard, Milton.

Dryden was the first Englishman who wrote perfectly *easy* prose, and he owed his style and turn of thought to his French reading.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 240.

7. Easeful; self-indulgent.

Our Blessed Saviour represents in the Parable the young Prodigal as weary of being rich and *easy* at home, and fond of seeing the Pleasures of the World.

Stillington, Sermons, III. 1.

The *easy*, Epicurean life which he [Frederic] had led, his love of good cookery and good wine, of music, of conversation, of light literature, led many to regard him as a sensual and intellectual voluptuary.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

8. Light; sparing; frugal.

And yet he was but *easy* of dispende;
He kept that he was in penitence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 441.

9. Indifferent; of rather poor quality.

The maister of the feast had set upon the table wine that was but *easy* and so-so.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 248.

10. In com., not straitened or restricted, or difficult to obtain or manage; opposed to *tight*: as, the money-market is *easy* (that is, loans may be easily procured).—**Easy circumstances.** See *circumstance*.—**Free and easy.** See *free*.—**Manners are easy.** in which playing, honors are equally divided between the sides; hence, figuratively, of any dispute or contention between two parties, there seems to be no advantage on either side. [*U. S.*]=*even*. 1. Untroubled, contented, satisfied.—2. Pleasant, compliant, accommodating.—3. Unconstrained, graceful.

easy (ē'zi), *adv.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [*< easy, a.*] Easily.

True *easy* in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move *easier* that have learned to dance.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 202.

easy-chair (ē'zi-chēr), *n.* A chair so shaped and of such material as to afford a comfortable seat; especially, an arm-chair upholstered and stuffed.

drops = OSw. *opsädrup* = OFries. *oesdropta* = MD. *oesndrup*, *oesndrup* (also *oesndrop*), D. *oesdrup*, *eaves-drip*, *stillicide*, < *efese*, *eaves*, + *dryppan*, *drip*, *dropa*, a drop; see *eaves* and *drip*, *drop*. Cf. *eaves-drip*.] An ancient custom or law which required a proprietor to build in such a manner that the eaves-drip from his house or buildings should not fall on the land of his neighbor. It was the same as the urban servitude of the Romans, called *stillicide* (*stillicidium*).

eaves-drip (évz'drip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eves-drip*; < *eaves* + *drip*; see *eaves-drip*.] The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.

eavesdrop (évz'drop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eaves-dropped*, ppr. *eaves-dropping*. [Early mod. E. also *evesdrop* (and *eavedrop*); < *eaves-drip*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To lurk under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors.

But truly I cannot blame the gentlewomen; you stood eaves-dropping under their window, and would not come up.
Beau, and El., Captain, v. 3.

Telling some politicians who were wont to eavesdrop in diligences.
Milton, Apology for Smectonimus.

2. Figuratively, to lie in wait to hear the private conversation of others.

Strozza hath eavesdropp'd here, and overheard us.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, II. 1.

II. trans. To listen to in a clandestine manner. [Rare.]

The jealous care of night eavesdrops our talks.
Marston, Antonio and Melinda, I. II. 1.

It is not civil to eavesdrop him, but I'm sure he talks on 't now.
Shirley, Hyde Park, I. 2.

eavesdropper (évz'drop'ér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evesdropper*, *eves-dropper*; < *eaves-drip*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who watches for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

Under our tents I'll play the eaves dropper,
To hear if any mean to shrink from me.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Eaves-droppers, or such as listen under walls or windows or the eaves of a house, to overhear after discourse, and thereupon to frame scandalous and mischievous tales, are a common nuisance, and presentable at the court leet.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xii.

eavesdropping (évz'drop'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *eavesdrop*, *v.*] The act of one who eaves-drops; the doings of an eavesdropper.

Then might the conversations of a Schiller with a Goethe . . . tempt honesty itself into eavesdropping.
Cady, Schiller

eavesing (év'zing), *n.* [E. dial. contr. pl. *eavings*, < ME. *evesyng*, *eaves* (also, *our*, *over*, *evesyng*, a shearing, < AS. **efesung*, a shearing, around the edges), verbal *n.* of *efesian*, *efes*, a shear, = Icel. *efsa*, cut); < *efese*, edge, *eaves*; see *eaves*.] **1.** A shearing; what is shorn off.

Me sold his eavesing, then her the me kerf of.
Ancient Kure, p. 308.

2. Eaves.

As we may see a wynter
Isles in (on) eavesyngs thogh heta of the sonne
Metheth . . . to myst and to water.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 103.

eaves-lath (évz'láth), *n.* Same as *eaves-board*.

eaves-swallow (évz'awol'sō), *n.* **1.** Same as *cliff-swallow*. This name was first used about 1825, when these birds appeared in settled parts of the eastern Unit



Paves-swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*)

ed States, and were observed to build their bottle-nosed nests of mud under the eaves of houses, their natural nesting-places being on cliffs. Often less correctly written *eaves-swallow*.

2. The house-martin, *Chelidon arctica*. Also *eaving-swallow*. [Local, Eng.]

eaves-trough (évz'trôf), *n.* A gutter suspended immediately under the eaves of a roof to catch the drip. It is made of wood, sheet-iron, zinc, or copper, and fitted with hangers for adjusting it to the structure. Also called *gutter*, *leader*, or *spout*.

eavings (év'vings), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *eavings*; see *eaving*.] Eaves. *Colgrave*. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

ébauchoir (â-bô-ahwor'), *n.* [F., < *ébaucher*, sketch, outline, rough-hew; see *bash*, and cf. *ébauch*.] **1.** A large chisel used by statuary to rough-hew their work.—**2.** A great hatchet or beating instrument used by rope-makers.

ebb (eb), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebbe*; < ME. *ebbe*, < AS. *ebba* = D. *eb*, *ebbe* = OFries. *ebba* = LG. *ebbe* (> G. *ebbe*) = Sw. *ebb* = Dan. *ebbe*, *ebb*. Prob. related to Goth. *ibuks*, backward, and perhaps to Goth. *ibns* = AS. *efen*, E. *even*, q. v.] **I. n.** **1.** The reflux or falling of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea; opposed to *flood* or *flow*. See *tide*.

As some wondrous sonnet on cause of thunder,
On *ebbe*, on flood, on gossamer, and on mist.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 251.

His mother was a witch, and one so strong
That could control the moon, make flows and *ebbe*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Sometimes at a low *ebbe* they [quibkanda] are all uncovered with water.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 2.

[Achyllus] was always at high flood of passion, even in the dead *ebb* and lowest water-mark of the scene.
Dryden, Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy.

2. A flowing backward or away; decline; decay; a gradual falling off or diminution; as, the *ebb* of prosperity; crime is on the *ebb*.

There have been divers of your Royal Progenitors who have had as shrewd Shocks; and 'tis well known how the next transmarine Kings have been brought to lower *ebbe*.
Howell, Letters, II. 63.

I hate to learn the *ebb* of time
From you dull steeples' drowsy chime.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 24.

Moral principle was at as low an *ebb* in private as in public life.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 14.

3. A name of the common bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*. Montagu.

II. † a. Not deep; shallow.

The water there is otherwise verie low and *ebb*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 7.

The *ebber* shore.
H. Hull, Works (1618), p. 20. (Halliwell.)

O how *ebb* a soul have I to take in Christ's love!
Rutherford, Letters, viii.

ebb (eb), *v.* [< ME. *ebben*, < AS. *ebbian* = D. *ebben* = MIG. LG. *ebben* (> MHG. *eppen*, G. *ebben*) = Sw. *ebba* = Dan. *ebbe*, *ebb*; see the noun.] **I. intrans.** **1.** To flow back; return, as the water of a tide, toward the ocean; subside; opposed to *flow*; as, the tide *ebbs* and flows twice in twenty-four hours. See *tide*.

This Watre renneeth, flowynge and *ebbynge*, be sayde of the Mountayne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 100.

But that which I did most admire was, to see the Water keep *ebbing* for two days together, without any flood, till the creek where we lived was almost dry.
Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 60.

2. To return or recede; fall away; decline.

Now, when all is wither'd, shrunk, and dry'd,
All virtues *ebbd* out to a dead low tide.
Donne, Countess of Salisbury.

I lay
And felt them slowly *ebbing*, name and fame.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Syn. To recede, retire, decrease, sink, lower, wane, fall away.

II. trans. To cause to subside. [Rare.]

That disdainful look has pierc'd my soul, and *ebbd* my rage to penitence and sorrow.
Shak., Lying Lover, II. 1.

ebb-anchor (eb'ang'kor), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the ebb-tide.

ebb-tide (eb'tid), *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

ebent, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*. Johnson.

Ebenaceæ (eb-â-nâ-sé-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ebenus* (see *ebony*) + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous exogens, containing 5 or 6 genera and about 250 species, shrubs or trees, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, with hard and heavy wood. Among the valuable timbers yielded by this order are the ebony, calamander-wood, marbled-wood, etc. The largest and most important genus is *Diospyros*. See cut under *Diospyros*.

ebenet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*.

ebeneous (eb-â-nâ-us), *a.* [< L. *ebeneus*, of ebony, < L. *ebenus*, ebony; see *ebony*.] Of or pertaining to ebony; black; ebony-colored.

Ebenezer (eb-en-â-zér), *n.* [Heb., 'the stone of help.'] A stone erected by Samuel (1 Sam. vii. 12) as a memorial of divine aid in defeating the Philistines; hence, any memorial of divine assistance.

Ebionism (é-bi-on-izm), *n.* Same as *Ebionitism*. **Ebionite** (é-bi-on-ít), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *Ebionista*, pl., lit. 'Ebraizans,' < Heb. *ebionim* (pl. of *ebion*), Gr. 'the poor'; the origin of the application of the name is uncertain.] **I. n.**

A member of a party of Judaizing Christians which appeared in the church as early as the second century and disappeared about the fourth century. They agreed in (1) the recognition of Jesus as the Messiah, (2) the denial of his divinity, (3) belief in the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and (4) rejection of Paul and his writings. The two great divisions of Ebionites were the Pharisaic Ebionites, who emphasized the obligation of the Mosaic law, and the Essenic Ebionites, who were more speculative and leaned toward Gnosticism.

II. a. Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites. **Ebionitic** (é-bi-on-ít-ik), *a.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Ebionites or Ebionitism. **Ebionitism** (é-bi-on-ít-izm), *n.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of the Ebionites. Also *Ebionism*.

The principal monument of the Essenic Ebionitism is the pseudo-Clementine writings, whose date is somewhere in the latter part of the second century.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 608.

ebnanin (eb'la-nin), *n.* [Formation not clear.] Same as *pyroanthine*.

Eblis, Iblees (eb'lis, ib'lés), *n.* [Ar. *Iblis*.] In Mohammedan myth., an evil spirit or devil, the chief of the fallen angels or wicked jinn. Before his fall he was called Azazel or Iharis.

Ebol, *n.* [Heb. *ebol*, the hall of demons; pandemonium.] **ebol-light** (é-bô-lit), *n.* [< *ebol*, appar. W. Ind., + *light*.] The *Erythroxylon brevipes*, a shrub of the West Indies.

ebol-torchwood (é-bô-tôreh'wud), *n.* Same as *ebol-light*.

ebol-tree (é-bô-tré), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Dipteryx oleifera*, of the Mosquito Coast in Central America, the seeds of which yield a large quantity of oil. They resemble the tonquin-bean, but are entirely without fragrance.

ebon (eb'on), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *eben*, *heben*, *ebene*, etc. (cf. D. *ebbenholtz* = G. *ebenholtz* (> Dan. *ibenholt* = Sw. *ebenholtz*, 'ebony-wood'), < OF. *ebonus*, *ebene*, F. *ebene* = FL. *ebena* = Sp. Pg. It. *ebano*, < L. *ebenus*, corruptly *hebenus*, < Gr. *ἑβένος*, *ἑβένω*, the ebony-tree, *ebony*, prob. of Phen. origin; cf. Heb. *habinin*, pl., *ebony*; so called in allusion to its hardness; < *eben*, a stone. Now usually *ebony*, *ebon* being chiefly poetical; see *ebony*.] **I. n.** Ebony (which see).

To write those plagues that then were coming on
Both ask a pen of *ebon* and the night.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

Of all those trees that be appropriate to India, Virgil hath highly commended the *ebon* above the rest.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 4.

II. a. **1.** Consisting or made of ebony.

A gentle youth, his dearly loved Aquilo,
His spears of *ebon* wood behind him bare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 27.

2. Like ebony in color; dark; black.

Heaven's *ebon* vault,
Studded with stars unutterably bright,
Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

Sappho, with that gloriolous
Of *ebon* hair on calmed brow.
Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

ebonist (eb'on-ist), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ist*.] A worker in ebony.

ebonite (eb'on-ít), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ite*.] **1.** A black, hardened compound of caoutchouc or gutta-percha and sulphur in different proportions, to which other ingredients may be added for specific uses; properly, black vulcanite, but used also as a general synonym of vulcanite (which see).

ebonize (eb'on-íz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ebonized*, ppr. *ebonizing*. [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ize*.] **1.** To stain black, as wood, with a view to the imitation of natural ebony; as, a bookcase of *ebonized* wood.—**2.** To make black or tawny; tinge with the color of ebony; as, to *ebonize* the fairest complexion.

Also spelled *ebonise*.

ebony (eb'on-i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebonis*, *ibonis*; an extended form of *ebon*, q. v.] **I. n.**; pl. *ebonies* (-iz). A name given to various woods distinguished in general by their dark color and hardness, and extensively used for carving, ornamental cabinet-work, instruments, canes, etc. The most valuable is the heart-wood of *Diospyros ebenum*, which grows in great abundance in the flat parts of Ceylon, and is of such size that logs of its heart-wood 3 feet in diameter and from 10 to 15 feet long are easily procured. Other varieties of valuable ebony are obtained from *D. ebenaster* of the East Indies and *D. melanocarpa* of the Comorand coast in Hindustan. The most usual color is black, but the ebones from tropical America vary much in this respect. The green ebony of Jamaica, known also as American or West Indian ebony, the wood of a leguminous tree, *Brya ebenus*, takes a beautiful polish, and is used for inlaying, making staves, etc. The brown ebony of British Guiana, the source of which is uncertain, is dark-brown, often with

5. An eccentric action or characteristic; a striking peculiarity of character or conduct.

was (Frederic William's) eccentricities were such as had never before been seen out of a mad-house.

Miscellany, Frederic the Great.

Also eccentricity in the literal uses.

Angle of eccentricity, in geom., the angle whose sine is equal to the eccentricity of an ellipse. — **Bisection of the eccentricity**. See *bisection*. — **Temporal eccentricity**, in astr., the eccentricity of the orbit of Mercury at any time. Since the eccentricity of Mercury was supposed itself to be carried on an eccentric, it follows that the eccentricity would not be a constant quantity.

eccentric-rod (ek-sen'trik-rod), *n.* In mech., the main connecting-link by which the motion of an eccentric is transmitted.

eccentric-strap (ek-sen'trik-strap), *n.* In mech., the band of iron which embraces the circumference of an eccentric, and within which it revolves. The eccentric-rod is attached to it. Also called *eccentric-keop*.

eccentrometer (ek-sen'tron'o-tér), *n.* [*L.* *eccentros*, eccentric, + *metrum*, measure.] Any instrument used to determine the eccentricity of a projectile.

encephalosis (ek-sen'falo'sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* *en*, out of, + *kephalé*, head: see *cephalic* and *-osis*.] In obstet., an operation in which the brain of the child is removed to facilitate delivery; excerebration.

enope signum (ek'se sig'nun), [*L.*, behold, the sign; *enope*, behold (see *enope homo*); *signum*, sign; see *sign*.] Behold, the sign; here is the proof.

echondroma (ek-on-dro'ma), *n.*; pl. *echondromata* (-ma-ta). [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* *ek*, out of, + *chondros*, cartilage, + *-oma*.] A chondroma or cartilaginous tumor growing from the surface of a bone; a chondroma originating in normal cartilage, and forming an outgrowth from it.

echondrosis (ek-on-dro'sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* *ek*, out of, + *chondros*, cartilage (cf. *ekchondros*, make into cartilage), + *-osis*.] Same as *echondroma*. Also *ekchondrosis*.

echymoma (ek-i-mo'ma), *n.*; pl. *echymomata* (-ma-ta). [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* *ek*, out of, + *chymos*, juice, + *-oma*.] A swelling on the skin caused by extravasation of blood.

echymosed (ek'i-most), *a.* [*<* *echymos* + *-ed*.] Characterized by or partaking of the nature of echymosis.

The changes which take place in the colour of an *echymosed* spot are worthy of attention, since they may serve to aid the witness in giving an opinion on the probable time at which a contusion has been inflicted.

A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 192.

echymosis (ek-i-mo'sis), *n.*; pl. *echymoses* (-ses). [= *F.* *echymose*, < *N.L.* *echymosis*, < *Gr.* *ekchymos*, < *ekchymosai*, shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin, < *ek*, out, + *chymos*, juice, animal juice, < *chymos*, pour: see *chymol*.] In med., a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by extravasated blood. In dermatology the word usually denotes an extravasation of greater extent than the small spots called *petechie*.

M. Tardieu states that he has seen these subpleural *echymoses* in the body of an infant ten months after death.

A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 399.

echymotic (ek-i-mot'ik), *a.* [= *F.* *echymotique*; as *echymosis* (-mot-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of echymosis; as, *echymotic* collections.

In purpura hemorrhagica the lesions are usually more numerous, more extensive, *echymotic* in character.

Dukering, Skin Diseases, plate K.

Ecol. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes*; (*b*) [*L.* *o.*] of *ecclesiastical*.

ecclia, *n.* See *ecclesi*.

Ecclia. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes*; (*b*) [*L.* *o.*] of *ecclesiastical*.

ecclesia (e-kle'si-ä), *n.*; pl. *ecclesie*, *ecclesias* (-ä, -äs). [= *F.* *église* = *Fr.* *gliza*, *glicza*, *glizia* = *Sp.* *iglesia* = *Pg.* *igreja* = *It.* *chiesa* (also *ecclesia*), church, < *L.* *ecclesia*, an assembly of the (Greek) people, *L.* (also, as in *ML.*, sometimes *eclesia*) a church, congregation of Christians, = *Ar.* *kelise*, *kense* = *Turk.* *kelise* = *Pers.* *kalis*, *kunisa*, a church, < *Gr.* *ekklesia*, an assembly of the people, *L.* *ekklesia*, an assembly of Christians, a church, < *ekkaleo*, summoned, < *ekaleo*, summon, call out, < *ek*, out, + *kaléo*, call: see *calend*.] 1. An assembly; the great assembly of the people in certain ancient Greek states, as Athens, at which every free citizen had a right to vote.

The people in the United States, . . . planted, as they are, over large dominions, cannot meet in one assembly, and therefore are not exposed to those tumultuous convulsions, like the raging waves of the sea, which always agitated the *ecclesia* at Athens.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 691.

In ancient Greece and Italy the primitive clan-assembly or township-meeting did not grow by aggregation into the assembly of the shire, but it developed into the council or *ecclesia* of the city.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 67.

2. A society for Christian worship; a church; a congregation; the Greek and Latin name, sometimes used in English writing with reference to the early church.

ecclesiast (e-kle'si-ä), *a.* [*<* *ML.* *ecclesiastic*, < *L.* *ecclesia*, the church: see *ecclesia*.] Ecclesiastical.

Our ecclesiast and political choices

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

It is not the part of a King . . . to meddle with Ecclesiastical Government.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

ecclesiar (e-kle'si-ä), *n.* [*<* *ML.* *ecclesiarus*, a supporter of the church as against the civil power, also as *adj.*, < *L.* *ecclesia*, the church; see *ecclesia*.] One who maintains the supremacy of the ecclesiastical domination over the civil power. *Imp. Dict.*

ecclesiarch (e-kle'si-ärk), *n.* [= *F.* *ecclesiarche*, < *L.* *ekklesiarches*, < *Gr.* *ekklesia*, an assembly, + *arché*, a leader.] 1. A ruler of the church; an ecclesiastical magistrate. *Bailey, 1727.*—2. In the *Gr.* *Ch.*, a priest or sacerdot; a church officer who has charge of a church and its contents, and summons the worshippers, by remantrion or otherwise. In the more important churches the ecclesiarch formerly had minor officials under his authority.

ecclesiast (e-kle'si-äst), *n.* [*<* *ME.* *ecclesiaste*; = *F.* *ecclesiaste*, < *L.* *ecclesiastes*, < *Gr.* *ekklesiastes*, in classical *Gr.* a member of the assembly (*ecclesia*), < *ekklesia*, sit in the assembly, debate as an assembly, later call an assembly, *L.* *ekklesia*, an assembly of the people, *L.* *ekklesia*, an assembly of the people, *L.* *ekklesia*, a church: see *ecclesia*.] The word *ekklesiastes* is usually translated 'preacher,' but this is an imperfect rendering, being rather an inference from the verb *ekkaleo* in its later sense, 'call an assembly' (hence, by inference, give it directions or admonitions), or from the *Heb.* word of similar import. 1. An ecclesiastic; one who addresses the church or assembly of the faithful; a preacher or sacred orator; specifically, with the definite article, the priest, or the Preacher—that is, Solomon, or the author of the book of Ecclesiastes.

He was in church a noble ecclesiast.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. l. 1, 708.

Though there a thousand . . . are past

Since David's son, the saint and splendid,

The weary King Ecclesiast

Upon his awful tablets penned it

Thackeray, Vanities Vanitatum.

24. [*cap.*] Ecclesiastical.

Redeth Ecclesiastical of flattery

With ware, ye lord, of blue to chide.

Chaucer, Sum. Priests Tale, l. 507.

Ecclesiastes (e-kle'si-as'tes), *n.* [*L.* < *Gr.* *ekklesiastes*; the title in the Septuagint and hence in the Vulgate version of the book called in *Heb.* *Qohélet*, lit. he who calls together an assembly of the people, the gatherer of the people, fem. (in use masc.) part (< *qahal*, call, call together (otherwise defined 'heap together')). See *ecclesiast*.] One of the books of the Old Testament, also called the *Preacher*. *Ecclesiastes* is the Greek title in the Septuagint version. But *preacher*, in its modern signification, is not synonymous with the original. (See the *etymology*.) The book is a dramatic presentation of the fruitlessness of a life devoted to worldly pleasure or ambition. It purports to be a record of the experience and reflections of Solomon, to whom its authorship is often attributed, but on this point Biblical critics disagree. Often abbreviated *Ecl.*

ecclesiastic (e-kle'si-as'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ecclesiastik*; < *F.* *ecclesiastique* = *Sp.* *ecclesiástico* = *Pg.* *ecclesiástico* = *It.* *ecclesiastico*, *ecclesiastico*, *ecclesiastico* = *Dan.* *ekklesiastisk* = *Sw.* *ekklesiastisk*, < *L.* *ecclesiasticus*, < *Gr.* *ekklesiastikos*, of or for the assembly, *L.* *ekklesia*, of or for the church (see *noun*), a church officer, an ecclesiastic (cf. *ekklesiastes*, a member of the assembly, etc.). < *ekkaleo*, sit in the assembly, *L.* *ekkaleo*, to call, etc.: see *ecclesia*, *ecclesiast*.] 1. *a.* Ecclesiastical; specifically, pertaining to the ministry or administration of the church. [Now rare.]

And pulpit, draped ecclesiastic

Was beat with fist instead of a stick.

S. Butler, Hudibras, l. 1, 11.

An ecclesiastic person . . . ought not to go in splendid and vain ornaments. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835) II. 7.*

A church of England man has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of ecclesiastical government.

Swift.

II. *n.* 1. In early usage, a member of the orthodox church, as distinguished from Jews, pagans, infidels, and heretics.

I must here observe farther that the name of *ecclesiastic* was sometimes attributed to all Christians in general.

Brinkham.

2. One holding an office in the Christian ministry, or otherwise officially consecrated to the service of the church: usually restricted to those connected with an episcopate, and in the middle ages to subordinate officials.

Among the Roman Catholics, all monks, and, in the church of England, the various dignitaries who perform the episcopal functions, are entitled *ecclesiastics*.

Cobb, English Synonyms, p. 389.

From a humble ecclesiastic, he was subsequently preferred to the highest dignities of the church.

Prescott.

ecclesiastical (e-kle'si-as'tik), *a.* [*<* *ecclesiastic* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the church; churchly; not civil or secular; as, ecclesiastical discipline or government; ecclesiastical affairs, history, or polity; ecclesiastical courts. Sometimes abbreviated *eccl.*, *eccles.*

There are in men operations, some natural, some rational, some supernatural, some politic, some finally ecclesiastical.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 16.

A Bishop, as a Bishop, had never any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Selden, Table Talk, p. 22.

The Anglo-Saxon sovereigns, acting in the closest union with their bishops, made ecclesiastical laws which clothed the spiritual enactments with coercive authority.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 398.

Ecclesiastical books, in the early church, books allowed to be read in church, especially those read for edification and for the instruction of catechumens, but not belonging to the strict sense of the canon of Scripture. This name was applied to such books as those named in the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, after the canonical books of the Old Testament, as "the other books," and collected in the King James Bible under the heading "Apocrypha." **Ecclesiastical calendar**. See *calendar*.

Ecclesiastical colors. See *color*. **Ecclesiastical commission**. (a) A court appointed by Queen Elizabeth, and invested by her with nearly absolute powers, for the purpose of regulating religious opinions, and punishing all departure from the church standards either in doctrine or in ritual. It was subsequently abolished by Parliament. (b) A standing commission in England, created by Parliament in the early part of the nineteenth century, invested with important powers for the reform of the established church. Its plans have to be submitted, after due notice to persons interested, to the sovereign in council, and be ratified by orders in council; but after ratification and due publication they have the same effect as acts of Parliament.

Ecclesiastical councils. See *council*, 7. **Ecclesiastical courts**, church courts in which the canon law is administered and ecclesiastical causes are tried. In countries in which the church is established by law the decisions of these courts have a binding legal effect, and the courts constitute a part of the judicial machinery of the community. In other countries their decisions are binding only within the church, and enforced only by church discipline. In England there are several ecclesiastical courts. That of primary resort is the Consistory Court of the diocese, from it appeals go to the Court of Arches, and from there to the Privy Council. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of America the administration of discipline of lay members is wholly in the hands of the rector, an appeal lying to the bishop. The method of proceeding against clergymen in each diocese is determined by diocesan canons. A bishop is tried by the House of Bishops. In the Presbyterian Church the ecclesiastical courts are the Session, Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, the last being the court of last resort; in the Methodist Church trials are had before a church committee, with an appeal to the Conference; in both churches there are provisions for the constitution of courts for the trial of clergymen for false doctrine or immoral conduct. In churches of the Congregational system there are no ecclesiastical courts; the local church is the only tribunal recognized. In the Roman Catholic Church there are bishops' courts for the trial of ordinary church causes, the trial of bishops being reserved to the pope; but the methods of procedure differ according to the position of the church in different countries. **Ecclesiastical epistles**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* letters written by church dignitaries officially, and carrying with them ecclesiastical authority, as apostolic epistles written by the Roman pontiff in virtue of his apostolic authority, commendatory epistles (see *commendatory*), dispositive epistles (see *dispositive*), encyclical epistles (see *encyclical*), pastoral epistles, and epistles of instruction to particular churches.

Ecclesiastical fast. See *fast*. **Ecclesiastical history**, the history of the church from the beginning to the present time, including both Old Testament and New Testament history; more specifically, the history of the Christian church, including both its interior and its exterior development—that is, its organization and also the development of its doctrinal beliefs. **Ecclesiastical law**, the law of the church as administered in the ecclesiastical courts; in a more general sense, especially in those countries where there is no church establishment, the whole body of the law relating to religion or religious institutions as administered in the civil courts. **Ecclesiastical mode**. See *mode*. **Ecclesiastical moon**, or *calendar moon*, a fictitious month used in determining the date of Easter. It is made purposely to depart from the natural month, to avoid the possibility of a coincidence of Easter with the Jewish Passover. **Ecclesiastical notary**. See *notary*. **Ecclesiastical polity**, the principles and laws of church government. **Ecclesiastical states**, the body of the clergy.

A king . . . in whose time also began that great alteration in the state ecclesiastical.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 181.

ecclesiastically (e-klē-zī-as'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By the church; as regards the constitution, laws, doctrines, etc., of the church.

It is both naturally and ecclesiastically good.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, 19. 6

ecclesiasticism (e-klē-zī-as'ti-sizm), *n.* [*ecclesiastic* + *-ism*.] Strong adherence to the principles and organization of the church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, etc.; devotion to the interests of the church and the extension of its influence in its external relations.

My religious convictions and views have remained free from any tincture of ecclesiasticism. Westminster Rev.

Puseyites and ritualists, aiming to reinforce ecclesiasticism, betray a decided leaning towards an idle print, as well as archaic ornaments.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 107.

Ethical forces for all the reforms of society are stored in the Christian church, but the battery is insulated by ecclesiasticism. N. A. Bee, CAL. 246

Ecclesiasticus (e-klē-zī-as'ti-kus), *n.* [L., prop. adj., of or belonging to the church: see *ecclesiastic*.] The name in the Latin version of the Bible, and the alternative name in the English Apocrypha, of the book called in the Septuagint "The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach," included in the canon of the Old Testament by the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, but regarded as apocryphal by Jews and Protestants, though occasionally read in the Anglican Church. In form it resembles the Book of Proverbs. It is supposed to have been originally compiled in Hebrew or Aramaic about 180 B. C., and translated into Greek about 130 B. C. Abbreviated *Ecclesi.*

ecclesiography (e-klē-zī-og'grā-fī), *n.* [*ecclesi-*, the church, + *gr-*, *γράφω*, to write.] The history of churches, their locality, doctrines, polity, and condition. *The Congregationalist*, July 2, 1879.

ecclesiological (e-klē-zī-og'loj-i-kul), *a.* [*ecclesiology* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ecclesiology; treating of ecclesiology.

Colossians is christological, and represents Christ as the true person or plenitude of the Godhead, the totality of divine attributes and powers; Ephesians is ecclesiological, and exhibits the ideal church as the body of Christ, as the reflected person of Christ, "the fulness of Him who filleth all in all." Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96

Mr. Butler candidly admits that in ecclesiological and ritual knowledge he started with but a scanty outfit. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 27.

ecclesiologist (e-klē-zī-og'loj-i-ist), *n.* [*ecclesiology* + *-ist*.] One versed in ecclesiology; an expounder of ecclesiology.

For the ecclesiologist proper there is a prodigious but dædaline, and a grand display of metal work behind the high altar. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 282.

Ecclesiology (e-klē-zī-og'jī), *n.* [*ecclesi-*, the church, + *logia*, *λέγω*, to speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of the church as an organized society, and of whatever relates to its outward expression or manifestation.

Christology naturally precedes ecclesiology in the order of the system, as Christ precedes the church. Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.

It will furnish future writers in the history and ecclesiology of Ireland with a most valuable storehouse of information. Athenæum.

2. The science of church architecture and decoration. It treats of all the details of church furniture, ornament, etc., and their symbolism, and is cultivated especially by the High Church party in the Church of England.

Eastern Ecclesiology may be divided into two grand branches, Byzantine and Armenian. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 109.

eccles-tree (ek'iz-trē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *arletree*. [Prov. Eng.]

Ecclus. An abbreviation of *Ecclesiasticus*.

ecceper (ek'pēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκερῆς*, a cutting out, an incision, < *ἐκκερῆναι*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κερῆναι*, cut.] In surg., the act of cutting out; excision; specifically, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

ecceprotic (ek'p-rot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*ecce-*, < Gr. *ἐκκερῆς*, a cutting out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κερῆς*, dung.] 1. *a.* Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently enanthic.

II. *n.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a laxative.

Eccremocarpus (ek're-mō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκρεμόν*, hanging from or upon (< *ἐκρεμῶναι*, hang from), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of climbing shrubs, natural order *Rhamn-*

cea, containing three species, natives of South America. They have twice-plumose leaves with small membranaceous leaflets, and green or yellow five-lobed flowers. *E. guber* is cultivated as an ornamental creeper.

eccrinology (ek-ri-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐκκρίνω*, separate (< *ἐκ*, out, + *κρίνω*, separate), + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of physiology which relates to the secretions and the act of secretion.

eccrisis (ek'ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκρίσις*, separation, < *ἐκκρίνω*, separated, < *ἐκκρίνω*, choose out, separate, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κρίνω*, separate: see *crisis*.] In med.: (a) The expulsion or excretion of any waste products or products of disease. (b) The excreted products themselves.

eccrictic (ek-krit'ik), *n.* [*ec-*, < Gr. *ἐκκρίνω*, separate, < *ἐκκρίνω*, separated, < *ἐκκρίνω*, choose out, separate, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κρίνω*, separate: see *crisis*.] A medicine that promotes excretion; an eliminative.

eccyesis (ek-si-ēs'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *ἐκκρίνω*, < *ἐκκρίνω*, bring forth, put forth as leaves, < *ἐκ*, forth, + *κρίνω*, be pregnant.] Extra-uterine gestation, or the development of the fetus outside of the cavity of the uterus, as in a Fallopian tube, an ovary, or the abdominal cavity.

eccyliosis (ek-sil-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκυλίωσις*, be unrolled (develop) (< *ἐκ*, out, + *κυλίω*, roll up: see *cylinder*), + *-osis*.] In pathol., a disease or disturbance of development; a disorder resulting from the process of development.

ecderon (ek'de-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *δερμα*, skin.] An outer layer of integument, as the epithelial layer of mucous membrane, or the epidermal layer of the skin: distinguished from *enderon*, the deeper layer.

ecderonic (ek-de-ron'ik), *a.* [*ecderon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the ecderon; epidermal or epithelial.

Teeth in Mollusca and Annelosa are always ecderonic, cuticular, or epithelial structures. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

ecdysis (ek'di-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκδύσις*, a getting out, < *ἐκδύω*, get out of, strip off, < *ἐκ*, out, + *δύω*, get into, enter.] The act of putting off, coming out of, or emerging; the act of shedding or casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents and certain insects, or the feathers of birds; the molt: opposed to *endysis*.

ecgonine (ek'gō-nin), *n.* [*ec-*, < Gr. *ἐκγονος*, born (as a noun, a child) (< *ἐκ*, out of, + *γονός*, born: see *-gon*), + *-ine*.] In chem., a base obtained from cocaine by the action of hydrochloric acid. It is soluble in water.

échancrure (F. pron. ā-shōn-krūr'), *n.* [F., a hollowing out, scallop, slope, < *échancrer*, cut sloping, lit. cut crabwise, < *é*, < L. *ex*, out, + *chancrer*, < L. *cancer*, a crab: see *cancer*.] In anat. and zool., a notch, nick, or indentation, as on the edge or surface of a part; an emargination; a shallow fissure. It is more than a mere depression, and less than a furecation or forfication.

échauguette (F. pron. ā-shō-ge't'), *n.* [F., a watch-turret, < OF. *échauguette*, *eschalguette*, oldest form *eschargate* (ML. reflex. *seargate*), orig. a company on guard, then a single sentinel, then a sentry-box, watch-turret (cf. Walloon *searwater*, be on the watch), < OHG. **skarwakta*, MHG. *schorwate* (G. *schorwache*), < OHG. *skara*, MHG. *skar*, a company, a division or detail of an army, a crowd, + **wakte*, MHG. *wachte*, G. *wacht*, a watch, > OF. *waite*, *quite*, E. *wait*: see *wait*.] A bartizan.

echē¹, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *ech*.

echē², *r. t.* An obsolete form of *eka*.

echē³, *a.* A Middle English form of *ache*.

echē⁴, *a.* [ME., earlier *ecce*, < AS. *ēce*, everlasting, eternal; cf. OS. *ēwig* = OFries. *ēwīk*, *ēwig* = D. *ewig* = OHG. *ēwic*, MHG. *ēwic*, ever, G. *ewig* = Dan. Sw. *ewig*, everlasting, eternal. < OHG. *ēwa*, etc., = Goth. *auws*, an age, eternity: see *ay*, *age*, etc.] Everlasting; eternal.

Than like song that ever is echē.
Out and Nightingale, l. 742.

In helle heo echelle forterne
On echē eorðmoðe.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 72.

echelon (esh'e-lon), *n.* [*echelon* (= Sp. *escalón*), a round of a ladder, a step, stepping-stone, echelon, < *échelle*, OF. *eschelle* = Fr. Sp. *escale* = It. *scala*, < L. *scala*, a ladder: see *scale*.] A step-like arrangement or order; specifically, a military disposition of troops of such a nature that each division, brigade, regi-

ment, company, or other body occupies a position parallel to, but not in the same alignment with, that in front, thus presenting the appearance of steps, and capable of being formed into one line by moving each of the less advanced divisions, etc., forward until they all align. Troops so disposed are said to be in echelon. A fleet is said to be in echelon when it presents a wedge-form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can defend one another.

The batteries moved in echelon by the hill-top as well as they could. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 166

The friends were standing where the Catekill hills lay before them in echelon towards the river, the ridges lapping over each other and receding in the distance. C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 54.

echelon (esh'e-lon), *v. t.* [*echelon*, *n.*] To form in echelon.

The Russian army of the Lom in the end of July was echeloned along the road to Rastchuk, waiting for the word to surround that fortress. Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 128.

echelon-lens (esh'e-lon-lenz), *n.* A compound lens used for lighthouses, having a series of concentric annular lenses arranged round a central lens, so that all have a common focus.

echeneidan (ek-e-nē'idān), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididae*. Sir J. Richardson.

echeneidid (ek-e-nē'idid), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididae*.

Echeneididae (ek'e-nē'id'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echeneis* (-id-) + *-idae*.] A family of teleostean fishes, representing the suborder *Diacephala*, and typified by the genus *Echeneis*. The body is elongated, broad in front, and tapering to the caudal fin; the head is flat, horizontal above, and surmounted by an oval disk. This disk is composed of numerous (10 to 25) transverse bars, pectinated behind and divided into pairs by a median longitudinal leathery partition, and is surrounded by a leathery margin. This formation is homologous with a set of dorsal spines, and is in fact an extremely modified dorsal fin. A normal dorsal is developed on the hinder part of the body, and the anal nearly corresponds to it. The ventrals are thoracic in position, and have 5 rays, and a slender spine closely attached to the adjoining ray. By means of the disk, acting as a sucker, these fishes attach themselves to other animals. They are known to sailors and fishermen as *suckers* or *sucking-fishes*. About a dozen species are known; the most common are *Echeneis muricata* and *Remora remora*. Also *Echeneis*, *Echeneidini*. See *plait-fish*, *remora*.

Echeneidini (ek-e-nē'id'id-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echeneis* (-id-) + *-ini*.] Same as *Echeneididae*. Bonaparte, 1837.

echeneidoid (ek-e-nē'id'id-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echeneididae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididae*.

Echeneis (ek-e-nē'id-ē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐχένη* (-id-), the remora, supposed to have the power of holding ships back, prop. adj., ship-holding. < *ἐχέω*, hold, + *νῆα* = L. *navis*, a ship.] The typical genus of the family *Echeneididae*, having on the top of the head a large, flat, lami-



Sucking-fish (*Echeneis remora*).

nated disk or sucker, composed of numerous transverse plates set obliquely upward and backward, forming an adhesive surface by which the fish attaches itself to various objects, as a larger fish, a ship's bottom, etc. The type is the common remora or sucking-fish, *E. muricata*. By some it is extended to include all the species of the family, and by others restricted to elongated slender species with numerous plates to the suckers, like *E. muricata*.

echœum (ē-kē'um), *n.*; *pl. echœa* (-ā). [L. *echœa*, < Gr. *ἑχία*, pl. of *ἑχίον*, a kind of loud kettle-drum or gong, < *ἑχός*, *ἑχέ*, a sound, esp. a loud sound, roar, *ἑχέω*, sound, ring: see *echo*.] In arch., one of the sonorous bell-shaped vases of bronze or clay which the ancients are said to have introduced in the construction of their theaters to give greater power to the voices of the actors. See *acoustic vessel*, under *acoustic*.

Echeveria (ech-e-vē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Echeverri, a botanic artist.] A genus of succulent plants, natural order *Crasulaceæ*, chiefly natives of Mexico. It is now included in the genus *Cotyledon*.

echiaster (ek-i-as'tēr), *n.* [NL., prop. *echinaster* (which is used in another application: see *Echinaster*), < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, hedgehog, + *αστήρ*, a star.] 1. A kind of stellate sponge-spicule. Solms.—2. [esp.] A genus of coleopterous insects. Erichson.

Echidna (e-kid'nā), *n.* [NL., < L. *echidna*, < Gr. *ἐχίδνα*, an adder, viper, < *ἐχέω*, an adder, viper: see *Echis*.] 1. In ichth., a genus of anguilliform fishes: generally accounted a synonym of *Mura-*

Forster, 1778. [Not in use.] — 2. In *Aerpet.*, a genus of reptiles: used by Wagner and others for the genus of snakes (*Fiperidae*) called *Stie* by Gray and Cope. *Merron, 1820. [Not in use.]* — 3. In *mammal.*: (a) The typical genus of the family *Echidnidae*, containing the aculeated anteater or spiny anteater of Australia and Tasmania, *E. hystrix* or *aculeata*, and another species, *E. laevis* of New Guinea, together with a fossil one, *E. oventi*. They have 5 toes on each foot; the snout is straight and moderately developed. *Tachyglossus* is the same, and is the name properly to be used for this genus according to zoological rules of nomenclature, the name *Echidna* having been preoccupied in another sense, though it has most currency in this sense. See *Amantoglossus, ant-eater*. *Cuvier, 1797. (b) [l. c.]*

A species of the genus *Echidna* or family *Echidnidae*. The echidna resembles a large hedgehog, excepting that the spines are much longer, and the snout is long and slender, with a small aperture at the end for the protrusion of the long, flexible, worm-like tongue. The animal is nocturnal, fossorial, and insectivorous, and catches insects with its long, sticky tongue, whence it is known as the *porcupine ant-eater*. The echidna is closely related to the *Ornithorhynchus*, or duck-billed platypus, and, like it, is oviparous.

4. A genus of echinodermata. *De Blainville, 1830. Echidna* (e-kid'nā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *echidna*, < L. *echidna*, an adder, viper: see *Echidna*.] A group of bombycid moths. *Hübner, 1816.*

Echidnidae (e-kid'ni-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echidna* + *-idae*.] The family of monotrematous ornithodermian or prototherian mammals constituted by the genera *Echidna* (or *Tachyglossus*) and *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). They have, in addition to the ordinal and superordinal charac-



Zaglossus or Acanthoglossus brevipes

ters which they share with *Ornithorhynchidae*, convoluted cerebral hemispheres, perforated acetabulum, as in birds, the facial region of the skull produced into a long, slender rostrum with the nostrils at its end, styliform mandibular ram, vermiform protrusile tongue, no true teeth, feet not webbed, but furnished with long claws, and no tibial spur. The family is properly called *Tachyglossidae*.

Echidnina (ek-id-ni'nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Echidna* + *-ina*.] A group of mammals represented by *Echidna*. *Bonaparte, 1837.*

echidnine (e-kid'ni-nin), n. [< L. *echidna*, viper, + *-ine*.] Serpent-poison; the secretion from the poison-glands of the viper and other serpents. *Echidnine* is a clear, viscid, neutral, yellowish fluid, containing albumin, mucus, fatty matter, a yellow coloring principle, and, among its salts, phosphates and chlorides. Associated with the albumin is a peculiar nitrogenous body, to which the name *echidnine* is more particularly applied. The poison bag of a viper seldom contains more than 2 grains of the poisonous liquid; 1/4 of a grain is sufficient to kill a small bird.

Echimyidae (ek-i-mi'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echymys* + *-idae*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, taking name from the genus *Echymys*. Also *Echinomyidae*.

Echimyina (e-ki-mi'i-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echymys* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidae*, related to the porcupines; the hedgehog-rats. It is a large group of numerous genera, differing much in external form and aspect. The African ground pig, *Aulacoceros aethiopicus*, belongs to this subfamily, as do the West Indian genera *Caprimys* and *Plagiodon*. (See cut under *Aulacoceros*.) All the rest of the genera are South American. Of these the *oryzomys*, *Myndomys oryza*, is the best-known form, though not a typical one. (See cut under *oryzomys*.) The most representative genera are *Echymys* and *Lonchoceros*, or the spiny rats proper, of which there are a dozen or more species, having prickles in the fur. *Coromys*, *Dasydromys*, and *Monomys* are other examples without spines. *Caracaras* is a fossil genus from the bone caves of Brazil. Also written *Echimyina*, *Echimyina*, *Echimyina*, and, more correctly, *Echinomyina*.

Echimyina (ek-i-mi'i-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echimyina* + *-ina*.] Same as *Echinomyina*.

Echymys (e-ki'mis), n. [NL., contr. of *Echymys*, lit. 'hedge-rat' (so called from the fact that the pelage is bristly or mixed with flattened spines). < Gr. *ēxymos*, a hedgehog, + *mys* = *E. mouse*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Echimyina*; the spiny rats proper. All the species are South American; *E. oryza* is the best-known. *Geoffroy, 1810.* Also written *Echymys*, and properly *Echinomyis*.



Spiny Rat, *Echymys cavendishii*.

echin, n. [ME., < L. *echinus*: see *echinus*.] A sea-hedgehog; a sea-urchin.

Men . . . known while he strolled habundant most of teudre fishes or of sharpe fishes that by *echinus*. *Chaucer, Boethius, p. 82.*

Echinacea (ek-i-nā'sē-i), n. [NL., so called on account of the long spinose bracts of the columnar receptacle). < Gr. *ēxymos*, a hedgehog, + *-acea*.] A genus of coarse composite plants of the prairies of North America, allied to *Rudbeckia*, but with long rose-colored rays and prickly-pointed chaff. There are two species, which are occasionally cultivated. Their thick black roots have a pungent taste, and are used in popular medicine under the name of *black-sampson*.

Echinarachnius (e-ki-nā-rak'ni-us), n. [NL. (*Læke, 1778*), < Gr. *ēxymos*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *arachne*, a spider.] A genus of flat, irregular petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Melitidae* (or *Scutellidae*), with no perforations or lunules. *E. parva*, of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States, is known as the *sand dollar* or *cake urchin*. *E. exentata* is the common cake urchin of the Pacific coast. See cut under *cake urchin*.

Echinaster (ek-i-nās'tēr), n. [NL., < Gr. *ēxymos*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *aster*, a star.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solasteridae*.



Echinaster ventus.

E. aspositus is an example. *E. ventus* is a West Indian species, extending northward on the Atlantic coast of the United States, having the spines sheathed in membrane and occurring only at the angles of the calcareous plates of the upper surface. *Cribella* is a synonym.

Echinasteridae (e-ki-nās'tēr-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echinaster* + *-idae*.] A family of starfishes with two rows of tube-feet, a skeletal frame of lengthened ossicles, and spines on those of the dorsal surface; a synonym of *Solasteridae*.

echinate (ek'i-nāt), n. [< L. *echinatus*, set with prickles, prickly, < *echinus*, a hedgehog: see *echinus*.] Spiny, like a hedgehog; bristling with sharp points; bristly. An *echinate* surface is one thickly covered with sharp elevations like spines bristling, and is to be distinguished from a *muricate* surface, in which the elevations are scattered, lower, and not so acute.

echinated (ek'i-nā-ted), a. [< *echinate* + *-ed*.] Redged prickly or bristly.

Fibre echinated by laterally projecting spicules.

Londonfeld.

Echini (e-ki'ni), n. pl. [L., pl. of *echinus*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin: see *echinus*.] 1. In *Cuvier's* system of classification, the second family of pedicellate echinoderms, containing the sea-urchins: equivalent to several modern families, or to the whole of the order or class *Echinoides*. — 2. [l. c.] Plural of *echinus*.

echinid (ek'i-nid), n. One of the *Echini*.

Echinida (e-kin'i-dē), n. pl. Same as *Echini*.

Echinidae (e-kin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echinus* + *-idae*.] A family of regular desmostichous or endocyclic sea-urchins, of the order *Endocycli* and class *Echinoides*, having a thin round shell

with broad ambulacral spaces bearing tubercles and spines, the latter mostly short and pyriform, and oral branchia: the typical sea-urchin or sea-egg. The genera are numerous, such as *Echinus*, *Echinothrix*, *Tharopneustes*, etc.

echinidan (e-kin'i-dan), n. A sea-urchin; one of the *Echini*.

echiniform (e-ki'ni-fōrm), a. In *entom.*, same as *echinoid*.

Echiniscus (ek-i-nis'kus), n. [NL., < Gr. *ēxymos*, a hedgehog, + *-iscus*, dim. suffix.] A genus of bear-animalcules or water-bears, of the family *Macrobiotidae*; a synonym is *Emydium*. *E. hellermanni* is an example.

echinital (e-kin'i-tal), a. [< *echinita* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an echinite or fossil sea-urchin.

echinite (e-ki'nit), n. [< Gr. *ēxymos*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *-ite*.] A fossil sea-urchin.

Echinites are found in all fossiliferous strata, but are most abundant and best preserved in the Chalk. The term is an indefinite one, these fossils being of various genera, as *Goniocrinus*, *Echinocrinus*, etc. The Palaeozoic echinites form an order *Palaeochinoides*, represented by such genera as *Palaeochinus*, *Leontodonta*, etc. See cut under *Echinocrinus*.

Echinobothria (e-ki-nō-both'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL. (*Rudolphi*), pl. of *Echinobothrium*.] A group named for the cestoid worms. See *Echinobothrium*.

Echinobothrium (e-ki-nō-both'ri-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *ēxymos*, a hedgehog, + *bothros*, dim. of *bothros*, a pit, trench.] A genus of cestoid worms, or tapeworms, of the family *Haptyllidae*, having on the head two fossolites with hooks. The separated proglottides continue to live and grow for some time independently. *E. minimum* and *E. typus* are examples. Also *Echinobothrium*.

Echinobryasidae (e-ki-nō-brys'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echinobryas* + *-idae*.]

A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinobryas*.

Echinobryasus (e-ki-nō-brys'us), n. [NL., prop. *Echinobryasus*, < Gr. *ēxymos*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *bryasus*, a kind of sea-urchin.] The typical genus of the family *Echinobryasidae*.

Echinocactus (e-ki-nō-kak'tus), n. [NL., < Gr. *ēxymos*, a hedgehog, + *cactus*, cactus.]

A genus of cactaceous plants, globose or oval, and sometimes gigantic, strongly ribbed, or with tubercles in vertical or spiral rows. They are armed with clusters of short spines, at the base of which, upon the younger parts of the plant, are borne the large and showy flowers. Over 200 species have been described, mostly Mexican, with a considerable number within the limits of the United States.

Echinocactus viridescens.

Echinocardium (e-ki-nō-kār'di-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *ēxymos*, a hedgehog, + *cardus* = *E. heart*.]

A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangulidae*. *E. cordatum* occurs on both coasts of the Atlantic. *Leake, 1778.* Also called *Amphidontus*.

echinochrome (e-ki-nō-krom), n. [< Gr. *ēxymos*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *chroma*, color.] See the extract.

Dr. C. A. MacMunn describes the spectroscopic or chemical characters of the blood of various worms and mollusks. One of the most interesting pigments which he has detected is that which he calls *echinochrome*, . . . obtained from the perivisceral cavity of *Strongylocentrotus lividus*. *Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc., 2d ser., VI. l. 48.*

echinococci, n. Plural of *echinococcus*.

Echinococcifer (e-ki-nō-kok'ni-fēr), n. [NL., < *echinococcus* + *-ifer* = *E. bear*.] A genus of tapeworms, in which, in the hydatid state, the tentacles head bud in special brood-capsules in such a way that their invagination is turned toward the lumen of the vesicle, as in the *echinococcus* of *Tenax echinococcus*. *Claus.*

echinococcus (e-ki-nō-kok'us), n.; pl. *echinococci* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ēxymos*, a hedgehog, + *coccus*, a berry: see *coccus*.] *Tenax echinococcus* in its larval (sclex) stage, which form



Echinocardium cordatum.

the so-called hydatids occurring in the liver, brain, etc., of man and other animals; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of *Tenia echinococcus*, having deuteroscolex or daughter-cysts formed by gemination. This hydatid is that of the tapeworm of the dog, having several tenia heads in the cyst; it may occur in man, commonly in the liver, giving rise to very serious disease. The word was originally a genus name, given by Rudolphi before the relationship to *Tenia* was known; it is now used as the name of the larval stage of the tapeworm whose specific name is the same. See cut under *Tenia*.

In *Echinococcus* the structure of the cystic worm is complicated by its proliferation, the result of which is the formation of many bladder-worms, enclosed one within the other, and contained in a strong laminated sac or cyst, apparently of a chitinous nature, secreted by the parasite. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 136.

Echinocoelidæ (e-ki-nō-kō-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinocoelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil regular sea-urchins.

Echinocentrus (e-ki-nō-kō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, + *κέντρον*, a cone; see *con-*.] The typical genus of *Echinocentridæ*. *Breyn.*

Echinocoridae (e-ki-nō-kō-rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinocorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, chiefly of the Cretaceous formation.

Echinocorus (ek-i-nō-kō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + (1) *κόρυς*, a bug.] The typical genus of *Echinocoridae*. *Schrdör.*

Echinocrepis (e-ki-nō-kre-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *κρηπίς*, a boot.] A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidae*, of a triangular form, with the anal system on the lower or actinal surface. *E. cuneata* is a deep-sea form of southern seas. *Agassiz*, 1879.

Echinocystis (e-ki-nō-sis-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, + *κύστις*, a bladder; see *cyst*.] A cucurbitaceous genus of plants of the eastern United States, of a single annual species, *E. lobata*. It has numerous white flowers, and an oval, prickly fruit, which becomes dry and bladders, and opens at the top for the discharge of the seeds. It is frequently cultivated for ornament, and is known as the *wild balsam-apple*. By some authorities the genus is extended to include *Megarrhiza* and other western and Mexican species.

Echinoderes (ek-i-nō-dē-res), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, + *δέρμα*, neck.] A singular genus of minute worm-like animals of uncertain position, supposed to be intermediate in some respects between the wheel-animalcules and the crustaceans. The rounded head is furnished with recurved hooks, and is succeeded by 10 or 11 distinct segments, the last of which is bifurcated;



Echinoderes dujardini, greatly enlarged.

the segments bear paired setae; there are no limbs, and the nervous system appears to be represented by a single cephalic ganglion; and eye spots are present. It is the typical genus of the family *Echinoderidae*. *E. dujardini* is an example. It is a small marine worm, scarcely half a millimeter long, with a distinct retractile head, caudal setae, and ten rings of setae along the body, giving an appearance of segmentation.

Echinoderidae (e-ki-nō-dē-rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoderes* + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules, by some considered related to the rotifers, based upon the genus *Echinoderes*. It is often located with the gastrotrichous worms.

Echinoderidae, which Dujardin and Greef regarded as connecting links between Velum and Arthropoda. *Claus, Zoology (trans.)*, I. 434.

echinoderm (e-ki-nō-dēr-m), *a. and n.* [*Echinodermata*.] I. *a.* Having a prickly covering; echinodermatous.

II. *n.* Any one of the *Echinodermata*.

All *echinoderms* have a calcareous skeleton, and many are provided with movable spines. A characteristic apparatus of vessels, termed the ambulacral or water vascular system, is present. It is composed of a ring round the pharynx, from which proceed a number of radiating canals, commonly giving off caecal appendages (Pollen vessels), as well as branches which enter the retractile tube feet, often furnished with a terminal disk or sucker, which with the spines are the organs of locomotion. The madreporic canal connects the pharyngeal ring with the exterior. *Pagse, Zool. Class.*, p. 40.

Echinoderma (e-ki-nō-dēr-mā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Echinodermata*.] Same as *Echinodermata*. *Owen.*

echinodermal (e-ki-nō-dēr-māl), *a.* [*Echinodermata* + *-al*.] Same as *echinodermatous*.

The harder, spine clad or *echinodermatous* purple, the most patient and persevering dissolver by the extreme complexity and diversity of their constituent parts. *Owen, Anat.*, x.

Echinodermaria (e-ki-nō-dēr-mā-rī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Echinodermata* + *-aria*.] A group of echinoderms. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Echinodermata (e-ki-nō-dēr-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *echinodermatus*; see *echinodermatous*.] A phylum or subkingdom of metazoic animals; the echinoderms. They represent one of the most distinct types of the animal kingdom, agreeing with coelenterates in having a radially symmetrical arrangement of parts, usually pentamerous or by fives or tens, a digestive canal, a water-vascular or ambulacral apparatus, a true blood-vascular system, and the integument indurated by calcareous deposits, as either granules, spicules, or hard plates forming a shell. The alimentary canal is distinct from the general body-cavity; there is a deuterostomatous oral orifice or mouth, and usually an anus. The sexes are mostly distinct. The species undergo metamorphosis; the free-swimming ciliated embryo is known as a pluteus, in some cases as an echinopluteus (see cut under *echinopluteus*); the adult form is usually associated with a complicated kind of secondary development from the larval form, which is mostly bilateral. The *Echinodermata* were so named by Klein in 1734, and in Cuvier's system were the first class of his *Radiata*; they are still sometimes reduced to a class with the *Ctenophora*. As a subkingdom they are divisible into four classes: *Crinoidæ*, *Echinoidæ*, *Asteroidæ*, and *Holothuroidea*, or the *crinoids*, sea-urchins, starfishes, and sea-cucumbers. As a class they are sometimes divided directly into seven orders: *Echinoides* (sea-urchins), *Asteroides* (starfishes), *Ophiuroidea* (eurypterids and brittle-stars), *Crinoides* (feather stars), *Cyathoides* (extinct), *Blasidoides* (extinct), and *Holothuroidea* (sea-cucumbers). All are marine. Also *Echinodermata*.

The organization of the *Echinodermata* does in fact appear so different from that of the coelenterates, and seems to belong to a so much higher grade of development, that the combination of the two groups as *Radiata* is inadvisable, and so much the more so since the radial arrangement of the structure exhibits some transitions towards a bilateral symmetry. The *Echinodermata* are separated from the *Ctenophora* by the possession of a separate alimentary canal and vascular system, and also by a number of peculiar features both of organization and of development. *Claus, Zoology (trans.)*, I. 267.

echinodermatous (e-ki-nō-dēr-mā-tus), *a.* [*Echinodermata* + *-ous*.] *Echinodermatous*, *a.* [*Echinodermata* + *-ous*.] Having a spiculate or indurated skin; specifically, of or pertaining to the echinoderms or *Echinodermata*. Also *echinodermal*.

Echinodes (ek-i-nō-dēs), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1869), < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, like a hedgehog, prickly, < *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *δέρμα*, form.] I. In entom., a genus of beetles, of the family *Histeridae*, with two North American species, *E. setiger* and *E. decipiens*.—2. A genus of insectivorous mammals: same as *Hemiteles*.

Echinoglossa (e-ki-nō-glos-sā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A grade or series of *Mollusca*, represented by the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, and scaphopods, as collectively distinguished from the *Laploglossa* (which see) alone. In E. R. Lankester's arrangement of *Mollusca* the *Echinoglossa* are divided into three classes: *Gastropoda*, *Cephalopoda* (including *Pteropoda*), and *Scaphopoda*. *Odontophora* is a synonym.

echinoglossal (e-ki-nō-glos-sāl), *a. and n.* [*Echinoglossa* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echinoglossa*. II. *n.* A member of the *Echinoglossa*.

echinoid (e-ki-nōid), *a. and n.* [*Echinoides* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Having the form or appearance of a sea-urchin: in entomology, applied to certain insect-eggs which are shaped like an echinus, and covered with crowded deep pits.—2. Pertaining to the *Echinoidea*.

II. *n.* In zool., one of the *Echinoidea*.

The spheroidal *echinoids*, in reality, depart further from the general plan and from the embryonic form than the elongated spatangoids do. *Huxley, Lay Sermons*, p. 223.

Echinoidea (ek-i-nōidē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinus* + *-oidea*.] A class of the phylum or subkingdom *Echinodermata*; the sea-urchins or sea-eggs. They have a rounded, depressed (not elongated) form, sub-spherical, cordiform, or discoid, inclosed in a test or shell composed of many calcareous plates closely and usually immovably connected, studded with tubercles and bearing movable spines, and perforated in some places for the emission of tube-feet; an oral and anal orifice always present, a convoluted intestine, a water vascular system, a blood vascular system, and sometimes respiratory system as well as ambulacral appendages. The perforated plates are the ambulacra, alternating with imperforate interambulacral plates; there are usually five pairs of each. The anus is dorsal or superior, the mouth ventral or inferior; the latter in many forms has a complicated internal skeleton. The general arrangement of parts is radially symmetrical, with meridional divisions of parts; but bilaterally recognizable in many adults, and perfectly expressed in the larval forms. The *Echinoidea* are divisible into *Regularia*, *Desmochia*, or *Endocyclina*, containing the ordinary symmetrically globose forms, as *Cidaris*, *Echinus*, and *Echinomys*, and the *Irregularia*, *Paleodonta*, or *Eurychorda*, containing the cake-urchins and heart-urchins, or the alcyonoids and spatangoids (respectively sometimes elevated into the orders *Cassidulida* and *Spatangida*); together with the Paleozoic *echinoids*, which in some systems constitute a third order, *Paleochinoidea*. Also *Echinoidea*.

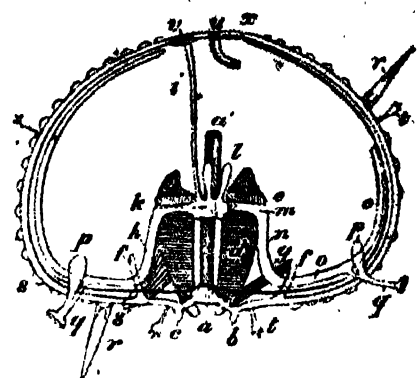


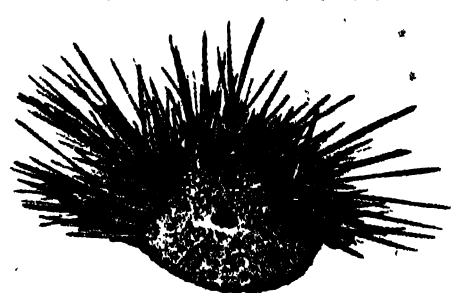
Diagram of an Echinus (stripped of its spines).

a, mouth; *g*, gullet; *b*, teeth; *c*, lips; *d*, alveoli; *e*, salivary duct; *f*, auricular; *g*, retractor; *h*, protractor; *i*, muscles of Aristotle's lantern; *k*, madreporic canal; *l*, circular ambulacral vessel; *m*, Pollen vessel; *n*, *o*, *p*, ambulacral vessels; *q*, *r*, pedal vessels; *s*, *t*, pedicels; *u*, *v*, spines; *w*, tubercle; *x*, tubercle to which a spine is articulated; *y*, *z*, pedicellariæ; *aa*, anus; *bb*, madreporic tubercle; *cc*, ocular spot.

Echinolampadidæ (e-ki-nō-lam-pad-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinolampas* (-pad-) + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins. See *Cassidulidæ*. Also *Echinolampadæ*.

Echinolampas (e-ki-nō-lam-pas), *n.* [NL., also *Echinolampas*; < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *λαμπή*, *λαμπάς* (-pad-), a torch; see *lamp*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ*, or giving name to a family *Echinolampadidæ*.

Echinometra (e-ki-nō-met-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχινόμετρον*, the largest kind of sea-urchin, < *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *μέτρον*, womb.]



Echinometra oblongata, with spines in part removed to show the plates of the test.

The typical genus of regular sea-urchins of the family *Echinometridæ*. *E. oblongata* is an example.

Echinometridæ (e-ki-nō-met-rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinometra* + *-idæ*.] A family of regular desmochous or endocyclical sea-urchins, of the order *Enderyalea* or *Cidaridea*, having a long oval shell, imperforate tubercles, oral branchiae, and ambulacral areas in areas of more than three pairs of pores. *Echinometra* and *Poliochorda* are the leading genera.

Echinomyia (e-ki-nō-mī-i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, + *μύια*, a fly.] A genus of flies, of the family *Tachinidae*, comprising large bristly species of a black or blackish-gray color, usually with reddish-yellow sides of the abdomen or with glistening white bands. Among them are the largest European flies of the family *Muscida* in a broad sense, but none have yet been found in America. They are parasitic upon caterpillars. Also *Echinomyia*.

Echinomys (e-ki-nō-mī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinomys* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Echinomyia*.

Echinomyiæ (e-ki-nō-mī-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinomys* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Echinomyia*.

Echinomys (e-ki-nō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, + *μῦς* = *E. mouse*.] Same as *Echinomys*. *Wagner*, 1840.

Echinoneidæ (e-ki-nō-nē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoneus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinoneus*. Also written *Echinonidæ* and *Echinoneides*.

Echinonematæ (e-ki-nō-nē-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, + *νήμα*, *νήμα*, a thread, < *νήμις*, spin.] A subordinal or other group of ceratollicious sponges, having spicules of two or more kinds, there being smooth, double-pointed ones in the ceratode, and rough, single-pointed ones standing partly erect.

Echinoneus (ek-i-nō-nē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *νήμα* = *E. new*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ*, or giving name to a family *Echinoneidæ*.

escheque: see **checky**. In *her.*, same as **checky**.

Also written **schizoth**.

Echis (ek'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēxē*, an adder, viper, akin to *L. anguis*, a snake: see *Anguis* and *anger*.] A genus of Indian vipers, of the family *Viperidae*, including venomous scolioglyph forms of small size, having fewer ventral scutes than the African vipers, simple subcaudal scutes, imbricated carinate scales on the head, in two rows between the eyes and the labial plates, and small nostrils in a large divided nasal plate. *E. carinata* is a common species, 20 inches or less in length. Merrem, 1820. Called *Toxicea* by Gray.

Echitonium (ek-i-tō-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. echitis*, a kind of clematis; or < *L. echitis*, Gr. *ēxē*, a kind of stone; < Gr. *ēxē*, an adder, viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of fossil plants, instituted by Unger. The genus is phanerogamous, and is said by Schimper to be analogous to *Echites* of Linnaeus, an intertropical boraginaceous genus of plants occurring in Asia and America. They are found in various localities in central Europe in the Tertiary.

Echium (ek'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēxē*, a plant (*Echium rubrum*), < *ēxē*, a viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of boraginaceous plants, tall hairy herbs or somewhat shrubby, natives of the old world. There are about 60 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region and South Africa, of which the common viper's-bugloss, or blueweed, *E. vulgare*, with showy blue flowers, has become naturalized in some parts of the United States.

Echiuridae (ek-i-ū-ri-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echiurus* + *-idae*.] The leading family of *Echiuroidea* or chaetiferous gephyreans, having the oral end of the body produced into a grooved proboscis, containing the long esophageal commissures which meet in front without ganglionic enlargement, and having on the ventral side two hooked setae anteriorly, with sometimes circles of setae posteriorly, the mouth below the proboscis at its base, and the anus terminal. The leading genera are *Echiurus*, *Donellia*, and *Thalassoma*. The *Echiuridae* are made by Lankoster a class of the animal kingdom under the phylum *Gephyrea*.

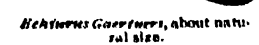
echiuroid (ek-i-ū-roid), *a. and n.* [*Echiurus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Chaetiferous, as a gephyrean; of or pertaining to the *Echiuroidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Echiuroidea*.

Echiuroidea (ek-i-ū-roi-dō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echiurus* + *-oidea*.] An order of *Gephyrea*, the chaetiferous gephyreans. They have a terminal anus, and a mouth at the base of a preoral proboscis. The group contains the families *Echiuridae* and *Sternaspidae*, and is equivalent to a gephyrean order *Chaetifera*.

The *Echiuroidea* or chaetiferous gephyreans present no external segmentation of their elongated and contractile body; they have, however, in the young state, the rudiments of 16 metameres. (Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), I. 389.)

Echiurus (ek-i-ū-rus), *n.* [NL. (for "*Echidurus*"), < Gr. *ēxē* (*ēxē*), an adder, viper, & *ōipá*, a tail.] A genus of chaetiferous gephyreans (one of the group *Chaetifera* of Gegenbaur), armed with two strong setae on the ventral side (whence the name). The outsole develops chitinous processes, and there is a communication between the rectum and the perivisceral cavity by means of a pair of tubular organs which are ciliated internally and at their apertures. It is the typical genus of the family.



Echiurus Gueveneri, about natural size.

Echiuridae. *E. pallasi* at the North Sea is an example. Also written *Echiurus*.

echlorophyllose (ē-k'lō-rō-fil'ōs), *a.* [*Echlophyllosus*, < *L. c-* priv. + *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyl; see *chlorophyl*, *chlorophyllous*.] Without chlorophyl. *Brathwaite*.

echo (ek'ō), *n.*; *pl. echoes* (-ōz). [Altered (after *L.*) from earlier spelling; early mod. *E.* also *echoc*, *echo*; < ME. *eccho*, *ekko* = D. G. *echo* = Dan. *echo*, *ekko* = Sw. *eko* = OF. *eco*, F. *écho* = Sp. *eco* = Pg. *eco*, *eco* = It. *eco*, < *L. echo* (M.L. also *eccho*), < Gr. *ēxē*, a sound, an echo; cf. *ēxē*, *ēxē*, a sound, noise, *ēxē*, sound, ring, etc.] 1. A sound repeated by reflection or reverberation from some obstructing surface; sound heard again at its source; repercussion of sound: as, an echo from a distant hill. Sound being produced by waves or pulses of the air, when such waves meet an opposing surface, as a wall, they are reflected like light-waves (see *reflection*): the sound so heard, as if originating behind the reflecting surface, is an echo. The echo of a sound returns to the point whence the sound originated if the reflecting surface is at right angles to a line drawn to it from that point. An oblique surface reflects the sound in another direction, so that it may be heard elsewhere, though not at the point

where the sound originated. If the direct and reflected sounds succeed one another with great rapidity, which happens when the reflecting surface is near, the echo only clouds the original sound, but is not heard distinctly; and it is such indistinct echoes that interfere with the hearing in churches and other large buildings. An interval of about one ninth of a second is necessary to discriminate two successive sounds; and as sound passes through the atmosphere at the rate of about 1,125 feet in a second, of 1,125, or about 62 feet, will be the least distance at which an echo can be heard; and this will be distinct only in the case of a sharp, sudden sound. The walls of a house or the ramparts of a city, the surface of a cloud, a wood, rocks, mountains and valleys produce echoes. Some echoes are remarkable for their frequency of repetition, and are called *multiple* or *tautological* echoes.

Folweth Ekko, that holdeth no silence,
But ever answereth at the counter-taille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 1182.

The babbling echo mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once.
Shak., Tit. And., II. 8.

The Scriptures are God's voice; the church is his echo,
a redoubling, a repeating of some particular syllables
and accents of the same voice.
Donne, Sermons, xiv.

Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
And answer, echoes, answer, dying, dying, dying.
Tennyson, Princess, III. (song).

2. [*cap.*] In classical myth., an oread or mountain nymph, who, according to a usual form of the myth, pined away for love of the beautiful youth Narcissus till nothing remained of her but her voice.

Sweet Echo, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen
Within thy very shell.
Milton, Comus, I. 230.

3. Figuratively, a repetition of the sentiments of others; reproduction of the ideas or opinions of others, either in speech or in writing.

It is the folly of too many to mistake the echo of a London coffeehouse for the voice of the kingdom.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

4. In music, the very soft repetition of a short phrase, particularly in orchestral or organ music. In large organs an echo-organ is sometimes provided for echo like effects; it consists of pipes shut up in a tight box, or removed to a distance from the organ proper, and controlled by a separate keyboard or by separate stops. A single stop so used or placed is called an *echo-stop*.

5. In arch., a wall or vault, etc., having the property of reflecting sound or of producing an echo.

6. [*cap.*] [NL.] In zool., a genus of neopterous insects. *Selys*, 1853.—7. In chess-playing, a response to a partner's signal for trumps.—To the echo, so as to produce a reverberation of sound; hence, loudly; vehemently; so as to excite attention and response: chiefly used with *applaud* or similar words.

I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That would applaud again.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

echo (ek'ō), *v.* [*echo*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To emit an echo; reflect or repeat sound; give forth an answering sound by or as if by echo.

And kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous smack,
That, at the parting, all the church did echo.
Shak., T. of the S., III. 2.

Lord, as I am, I have no power at all,
To hear thy voice, or echo to thy call.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

How often from the steep
Of echoing hill or thicket have we heard
Celestial voices.
Milton, P. L., iv. 681.

2. To be reflected or repeated by or as if by echo; return or be conveyed to the ear in repetition; pass along by reverberation.

Her mistral princes hear the echoing noise,
And, Abdon, dread thy wrath and awful voice.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Sounds which echo further west
Than your sire's "Islands of the Blest."
Byron, Don Juan, III. 80.

In the midst of echoing and re-echoing voices of thanks giving.
D. Webster, Adams and Jefferson.

3. To produce a reverberating sound; give out a loud sound.

Drums and trumpets echo loudly,
Wave the crimson banners proudly.
Longfellow, The Black Knight (trans.).

II. *trans.* 1. To emit an echo of; reflect the sound of, either directly or obliquely; cause to be heard by reverberation: as, the whispering gallery of St. Paul's in London echoes very faint sounds.

Never [more shall] the black and dripping precipices
Echo her stormy scream as she calls by.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To repeat as if by way of echo; emit a reproduction of, as sounds, words, or sentiments; imitate the sound or significance of.

Then gan triumphant Trompets sound on bye,
That sent to heaven the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 4.

Those peaks are echoed by the Trojan throng.
Dryden, Æneid.

The whole nation was echoing his name, and crowded theatres were applauding his wit and humour.
I. D'Israeli, Calais, of Authors, I. 146.

They would have echoed the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspapers libels upon them.

3. To imitate as an echo; repeat or reproduce the sounds, utterances, or sentiments of: as, the mocking-bird echoes nearly all other creatures; to echo a popular author.

And the true art for . . . popular display is—to contrive the best forms for appearing to say something new, when in reality you are but echoing yourself.

De Quincey, Style, I.

echoer (ek'ō-ēr), *n.* One who echoes.

Followers and echoers of other men.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places (Amer. ed., 1865), p. 121.

echoic (ek'ō-ik), *a.* [= Sp. *ecóico* = Pg. *ecoico*; < *L. echoticus*, echoing, riming (of verses), < *L. echo*, echo: see *echo*.] Pertaining to or formed by echoism; onomatopoeic. See *extract* under *echoism*.

echoical (ē-kō'i-kal), *a.* [*echoic* + *-al*.] Having the nature of an echo. *Nares*. [Rare.]

An echoical verse, wherein the sound of the last syllable doth agree with the last save one, as in an echo.

echoism (ek'ō-izm), *n.* [*echo* + *-ism*.] In philol., the formation of words by the echoing or imitation of natural sounds, as those caused by the motion of objects, as buzz, whizz, or the characteristic cries of animals, as cuckoo, chickadee, whip-poor-will, etc.; onomatopoeia. [Recent.]

Onomatopoeia, in addition to its awkwardness, has neither associative nor etymological application to words imitating sounds. It means word-making or word-coining, and is as strictly applicable to Comte's *admiratus* as to cuckoo. *Echoism* suggests the echoing of a sound heard, and has the useful derivatives *echoist*, *echoize*, and *echoic*. Instead of *onomatopoeic*, which is not only unmanageable, but, when applied to words like cuckoo, crack, erroneous; it is the voice of the cuckoo, the sharp sound of breaking, which is onomatopoeic or word-creating, not the echoic words which they create.

J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Address to Philol. Soc.

echoist (ek'ō-ist), *n.* [*echo* + *-ist*.] One who forms words by the imitation or echoing of sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

echoize (ek'ō-iz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *echoized*, *pp.* *echoizing*. [*echo* + *-ize*.] To form words by echoing or imitating sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

echolalia (ek-ō-lā-li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēxē*, an echo, & *lalia*, babbling, < *lalia*, babble.] In *pathol.*, the repetition by the patient in a meaningless way of words and phrases addressed to him. It occurs in certain nervous disorders.

echoless (ek'ō-less), *a.* [*echo* + *-less*.] Giving or yielding no echo; calling forth no response.

Its voice is echoless.
Byron, Prometheus.

echometer (ē-kōm'e-tēr), *n.* [= F. *écomètre* = Sp. *ecómetro* = Pg. *ecómetro* = It. *ecometro*, < Gr. *ēxē*, echo, & *μτρον*, a measure.] In *physics*, an instrument for measuring the duration, the intervals, and the mutual relation of sounds.

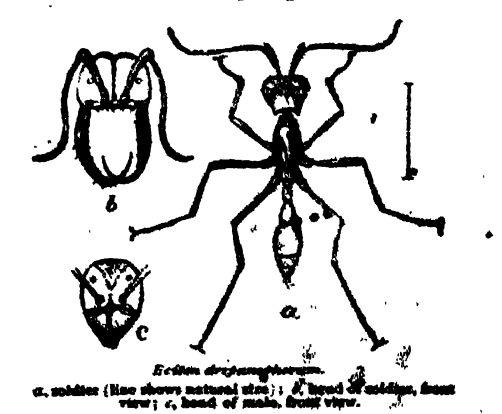
echometry (ē-kōm'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *écométrie* = Sp. *ecometría* = Pg. *ecometría* = It. *ecometria*; as *echometer* + *-y*.] 1. The art or act of measuring the duration, etc., of sounds.—2. In arch., the art of constructing buildings in conformity with the principles of acoustics.

echoscope (ek'ō-skōp), *n.* [*echo*, & *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A stethoscope.

echo-stop (ek'ō-stop), *n.* See *echo*, 4.

Echymys, *n.* An erroneous form of *Echimus*. *Hiegmans*, 1838.

Eciton (es'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804); formation not obvious.] A genus of ants called



Eciton dringiphorum. a, soldier (lives shows natural size); c, head of male, front view.

Ant or **army ants**, usually placed in the family *Myrmecidae*, as the petiole of the abdomen has two nodes. It is now supposed that the genus *Lehmannia*, of the family *Dorylidae*, is represented exclusively by the males of *Eciton*, and the characters of both groups require revision. These ants are found in South and Central America, and a species of *Eciton* and 6 of *Lehmannia* are known in the United States, from Utah, New Mexico, California, and Texas. There are two kinds of nesters or workers, large-headed and small-headed, the former of which are called *soldiers*. They are carnivorous, march in vast numbers, and are very destructive.

ecclie (ek'le), *n.* [E. dial., also *ecle*, var. of *ecle*, ult. < *AE. gicol*, an icicle: see *icicle*, *icicle*.] 1. An icicle. — 2. *pl.* The crest of a cock. — To build *ecclies* in the air, to build castles in the air. [Prov. Eng.]

ecclie (ek'le), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *ecle*.] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

ecclie, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ecclied*, ppr. *eccling*. [A dial. var. of *ecle*.] To aim; intend; design. [Halliwell. North. Eng.]

éclair (â-kîr'), *n.* [F., lit. lightning, < *éclairer*, lighten, illumine, < *L. exclarare*, light up, < *ex*, out, + *clarare*, make bright or clear: see *clear*, *v.*] A small oblong cake, filled with a cream or custard, and glazed with chocolate or sugar.

claircise, *v. t.* See *claircise*.

claircissement (â-kîr-sô-môn), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *claircissement* = Sp. *clarificación* = Pg. *clarificação*) < *claircir*, clear up: see *claircise*.] Explanation; the clearing up of something not before understood.

Nay, madam, you shall stay . . . till he has made an *claircissement* of his love to you. [Bycherley, Country Wife.]

Next morning I breakfasted alone with Mr. Walspole, when we had all the *claircissement* I ever expected, and I left him far better satisfied than I had been hitherto. [Gray, Letters, I. 124.]

claircise (â-kîr-sîz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *claircized*, ppr. *claircizing*. [*F. éclaircir*, stem of certain parts of *claircir* = Pr. *clarciar*, *clarciar* = Sp. Pg. *clarciar*, clear up; with suffix, ult. < *L. -escere* (see *-esc-*, *-ish*), < *clairer*, lighten, illumine: see *clair*.] To make clear; explain; clear up, as something not understood or misunderstood. Also spelled *claircise*. [Rare.]

clampsia (ek-lamp'si-â), *n.* [= F. *clampsie* = It. *clampsia*, < NL. *clampsia*, < Gr. *κλᾶμψη*, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, < *κλαμψω*, shine forth, < *κλ*, forth, + *ψω*, shine: see *lamp*.] In *pathol.*, a flashing of light before the eyes; also, rapid convulsive motions. The name is applied to convulsions resembling those of epilepsy, but not of true epilepsy: as, the *clampsia* of childbirth. Also *clampsy*.

clampsic (ek-lamp'sik), *a.* A less correct form of *clampsia*.

clampsy (ek-lamp'si), *n.* Same as *clampsia*.

clamptic (ek-lamp'tik), *a.* [= F. *clamptique*; as *clampsia* (*clampt-*) + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of *clampsia*: as, *clamptic* convulsions; *clamptic* idiosyncrasy. — 2. Suffering from *clampsia*: as, an *clamptic* patient.

clat (â-kîr'), *n.* [F., < *clater*, burst forth, < OF. *clater*, shine, < *clater*, burst, < OHG. *slizan*, MHG. *slizen*, split, burst, G. *schleimen* = AS. *slîman*, E. *slit*, *q. v.*] 1. A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation: as, his speech was received with great *clat*. — 2. Brilliant effect; brilliancy of success; splendor; magnificence: as, the *clat* of a great achievement.

Although we have taken formal possession of Burmah with much *clat*, the dangers and difficulties of the enterprise are by no means at an end. [Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 288.]

S. Renown; glory.

Yet the *clat* it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont. [Prescott.]

electic (ek-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *électique* = Sp. *electico* = Pg. *electico* = It. *elettico* (cf. G. *elektisch* = Dan. *elektisk*), < NL. *electicus*, < Gr. *ἐλεκτικός*, picking out, selecting, < *ἐλέγω*, picked out, < *ἐλέγγω*, pick out (= L. *eligere*, pp. *electus*, > E. *elect*, *q. v.*), < *ex*, out, + *λέγω*, pick, choose: see *legend*.] 1. *a.* Selecting; choosing; not confined to or following any one model or system, but selecting and appropriating whatever is considered best in all.

The American mind, in the largest sense *electic*, struggled for universality, while it asserted freedom. [Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 404.]

When not creative, their genius has been *electic* and refining. [Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 25.]

Electic medicine, a medical theory and practice based upon selection of what is esteemed best in all systems; specifically, the medical systems of a separately organized school of physicians in the United States, who make much

use of what they regard as specific remedies, largely or chiefly botanical. — **Electic physician**. (a) One of an ancient order of physicians, supposed to have been founded by Agathinus of Sparta. (b) A practitioner of the American school of *electic* medicine.

II. n. One who, in whatever department of knowledge, not being convinced of the fundamental principles of any existing system, culls from the teachings of different schools such doctrines as seem to him probably true, conformable to good sense, wholesome in practice, or recommended by other secondary considerations; one who holds that opposing schools are right in their distinctive doctrines, wrong only in their opposition to one another. In philosophy the chief groups of *electics* have been: (1) those ancient writers, from the first century before Christ, who, like Cicero, influenced by Platonic skepticism, held a composite doctrine of ethics, logic, etc., aggregated of Platonist, Peripatetic, Stoic, and even Epicurean elements; (2) writers in the seventeenth century who, like Leibnitz, mingled Aristotelian and Cartesian principles; (3) writers in the eighteenth century who adopted in part the views of Leibnitz, in part those of Locke; (4) Schelling and others, who held beliefs derived from various idealistic, pantheistic, and mystical philosophies; (5) the school of Cousin, who took a mean position between a philosophy of experience and one of absolute reason.

Even the *electic*, who arose about the age of Augustus, . . . were . . . as slavish and dependent as any of their brethren, since they sought for truth not in nature, but in the several schools. [Hume, Rise of Arts and Sciences.]

My notion of an *electic* is a man who, without foregoing conclusions of any sort, deliberately surveys all accessible modes of thought, and chooses from each his own "hottest siccus" of definitive convictions. [J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 231.]

Specifically — (a) A follower of the ancient *electic* philosophy. (b) In the *early church*, a Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato to be conformable to the spirit of the gospel. (c) In *med.*, a practitioner of *electic* medicine, either ancient or modern. — *an electic physician*.

electically (ek-lek'ti-kul-i), *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the *electic* philosophers or physicians; as an *electic*.

electicism (ek-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *électicisme*; as *electic* + *-ism*.] The method of the *electics*, or a system, as of philosophy, medicine, etc., made up of selections from various systems.

Sensualism, idealism, skepticism, mysticism, are all partial and exclusive views of the elements of intelligence. But each is false only as it is incomplete. They are all true in what they affirm, all erroneous in what they deny. Though hitherto opposed, they are, consequently, not incapable of coalition; and, in fact, can only obtain their consummation in a powerful *electicism* — a system which shall comprehend them all. [Sir W. Hamilton, Edinburgh Rev., I. 201.]

electism (ek-lek'tizm), *n.* [Cf. F. *électisme* = Pg. *electismo*, < Gr. *ἐλεκτισμός*, picked out: see *electic* and *-ism*.] Same as *electicism*. [Rare.]

The characterists, indeed, argue for that *electicism* of taste which finds suggestive material wherever there is force and beauty. [D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, iv.]

Electus (ek-lek'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλεκτός*, picked out, select: see *electic*.] 1. A genus of trichoglossine parrots related to the lorikee, containing several species of the Philippine, Malacca, and Papuan islands, as *E. lunatus*, *E. polychlorus*, etc. — 2. [*l. c.*] A parrot of the genus *Electus*.

eclegm (ek-lek'm), *n.* [Prop. **eclygm*; = F. *eclygme*, *eclygme*, < L. *eclygma*, < Gr. *ἐκλῆγμα*, an electuary, < *ἐλέγω*, lick up, < *ex*, out, + *λέγω*, lick. Cf. *electuary*, from the same ult. source.] A medicine of syrupy consistency.

eclimeter (ek-lim'e-ter), *n.* An instrument to be held in the hand for measuring the zenith distances of objects near the horizon.

ecclipse (â-klip's), *n.* [Cf. ME. *eclyps* (more frequent in the abbr. form *clips*, *clippus*, *clippus*, etc.: see *clips*), < OF. *eclyps*, F. *eclyps* = Pr. *eclyps*, *eclyps*, *clips* = Sp. Pg. *eclyps* = It. *eclyps*, *eclyps*, *eclyps*, < L. *eclypsis*, < Gr. *ἐκλῆψις*, an eclipse, lit. a falling, forsaking, < *ἐκλείπω*, leave out, pass over, forsake, fail, intr. leave off, cease, suffer an eclipse, < *ex*, out, + *λείπω*, leave.] 1. In *astron.*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body, by the intervention of another heavenly body either between it and the eye or between it and the source of its illumination. An eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon between it and the earth, the sun's disk being thus partially or entirely hidden; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the earth passing between it and the sun, the earth's shadow obscuring the whole or part of its surface, but never entirely concealing it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two nor more than seven in one year, exclusive of penumbral eclipses of the moon. The most usual number is four, seven being very rare. Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed by passing through his shadow. See *occultation*.

For it shall change wonder soon,
And take eclipse right as the moon,
Whence he is from us lost
Thurgh ether, that hitwise to sett
The some and hir, as it may falle,
Be it in partle or in alle. [Rons. of the Rose, l. 537.]

But in y^e first watche of y^e night, the moone suffered eclipse. [J. Brewe, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 78.]

The sun . . . from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nation, or with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs. [Milton, P. L., l. 597.]

As when the sun, a crescent of eclipse,
Dreams over lake and lawn, and tales and capes. [Tennyson, Vision of Sin, l. 1.]

2. Figuratively, any state of obscurity; an overshadowing; a transition from brightness, clearness, or animation to the opposite state: as, his glory has suffered an *ecclipse*.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *ecclipse* of spiritual life. [Ratcliff, Hist. World.]

Claydy without eclipse
Wealth me. [Tennyson, Lillan.]

How like the starless night of death
Our being's brief *ecclipse*.
When faltering heart and failing breath
Have leached the fading lips! [O. W. Holmes, Agnes.]

He [Karl Hakon] was sometimes, in season and out of season, to bring back those who in that *ecclipse* of the old faith had either gone over to Christianity or preferred to "trust in themselves," to what he considered the true faith. [Kilburg Rev.]

Annular, central, partial, penumbral, total eclipses. See the adjectives. — **Eclipse of a satellite**, the obscuration of it by the shadow of its primary: opposed to an *occultation*, in which it is hidden by the body of the primary. — **Eclipse of Thales**, a total eclipse of the sun which took place 626 B. C., May 28th, during a battle between the Medes and the Lydians, and which is stated to have been predicted by Thales of Miletus. — **Quantity of an eclipse**, the number of digits eclipsed. See *digit*, *s.*

ecclipse (â-klip's), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecclipsed*, ppr. *ecclipsing*. [Cf. ME. *eclypsen*, < OF. *eclypsier*, F. *eclypsier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *eclypsar* = It. *ecclipsare*, *ecclipsare*; from the *ecclips*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To obscure by an eclipse; cause the obscuration of; darken or hide, as a heavenly body: as, the moon *ecclipses* the sun.

Within these two hundred years found out it was . . . that the moon sometime was *ecclipsed* twice in five moneths space, and the sunne likewise in seven. [Holland, tr. of Pliny, II. 9.]

2. To overshadow; throw in the shade; obscure; hence, to surpass or excel.

Though you have all this worth, you hold some qualities that do *ecclipse* your virtues. [Bacon, and Pl., King and No King, l. 1.]

Another now hath to himself engross'd
All power, and us *ecclipsed*. [Milton, P. L., v. 776.]

When he [Christ] was lifted up (to his cross), he did there crucify the world, and the things of it, *ecclipse* the lustre, and destroy the power, of all its empty vanities. [Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xviii.]

I, therefore, for the moment, omit all inquiry how far the Mariology of the early Church did indeed *ecclipse* Christ. [Ruskin.]

II. intrans. To suffer an eclipse. [Rare.]

The labouring moon
Ecclipses at their charms. [Milton, P. L., II. 466.]

eclyptic (â-klip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *eclyptick*; = F. *écliptique* = Pg. *eclyptico* = It. *eclettica*, < L. *eclypticus*, < LGr. *ἐκλειπτικός*, of or caused by an eclipse (as a noun, = F. *écliptique* = Sp. *eclyptica* = Pg. *eclyptica* = It. *eclettica*, < L. *eclyptica* (no. *linea*, *linea*), < Gr. *ἐκλείπτω* (see *ἐκλῆψις*, circle), the line or circle in the plane of which eclipses take place), < *ἐκλείπω*, an eclipse: see *ecclipse*, *n.*] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to an eclipse. — 2. Pertaining to the apparent path of the sun in the heavens: as, *eclyptic* constellations.

Thy full face in his oblique designs
Confronting Phoebus in the *Eclyptic* line,
And th' Earth between. [Hyllester, tr. of Du Barlaam's Weeks, l. 4.]

Eclyptic conjunction, a conjunction in longitude of the moon with the sun, the former being within its *eclyptic* limits. — **Eclyptic digit**, one twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter, used as a unit in expressing the quantity of eclipses. — **Eclyptic limits**, the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes (that is, from the *eclyptic*), if an eclipse of the sun or moon is to happen.

II. n. 1. In *astron.*, a great circle of the heavens in the plane of the earth's orbit, or that of the apparent annual motion of the sun among the stars. The *fixed eclyptic* is the position of the *eclyptic* at any given date. The *mean eclyptic* is the position of the *fixed eclyptic* relative to the equinoctial, as modified by precession. This is now approaching the equinoctial at the rate of 47" per century. The *true or apparent eclyptic* is the mean *eclyptic* as modified by the effects of nutation. The *obliquity of the eclyptic* is the inclination of the

ecliptic to the equinoctial. Its mean value for A. D. 1900 is 23° 27' 8".

Satan . . .
Took leave; and toward the coast of earth beneath,
Down from the ecliptic sped. Milton, P. L., III, 740.

My lady's Indian kumman, unannounced,
With half a score of swarthy faces came.
His own, tho' keen and bold and soldierly,
Seated by the clone ecliptic, was not far.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

2. A great circle drawn upon a terrestrial globe, tangent to the tropics. It is sometimes said to "mark the sun's annual path across the surface of the earth"; but since its plane is represented as fixed upon the earth, the rotation of the latter will give it a gyratory motion incompatible with its representing any celestial appearance. It may, however, prove convenient when a terrestrial globe is used instead of a celestial one.

eclog, n. An abbreviated spelling of *eclogue*.

eclogite (ek'log-jit), n. [*Gr. ἐκλογή*, picked out (*ἐκ* *ἐκλογέω*, pick out, choose), + *-itē*.] The name given by Huidy to a rock consisting of a crystalline-granular aggregate of omphacite (a granular, grass-green variety of pyroxene) with red garnet. With these essential constituents cyanite (glaucophane) is often associated, and, less commonly, silvery mica, quartz, and pyrites. This is one of the most beautiful of rocks, and of rather rare occurrence. It is found in the Alps, in the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria, in the Erzgebirge in Bohemia, and also in Norway. It occurs in lenticular masses in the older gneisses and schists. To the variety occurring at Syria in Greece, consisting largely of cyanite or glaucophane, the name *eclogite rock* or *glaucophane rock* has been given. Also spelled *eclogite*.

eclogue (ek'log), n. [Early mod. E. also *eclog*, and *eclogue*, *eclogue*; = F. *eclogue*, *eclogue*, now *éclouque*, *éclogue* = Sp. *ecloga* = Pg. *ecloga* = It. *ecloga*, *ecloga* = G. *ecloga* = Dan. *Sw. ecloga*, *ecloga*, *ecloga*, *ecloga*, a selection, esp. of poems, "elegant extracts" (cf. *ἐκλογή*, picked out), *ἐκλογέω*, pick out, select, *ἐκ*, out, + *λέγω*, pick, choose; cf. *eclectic*.] The term came to be applied esp. to a collection of pastoral poems (with special ref. to Virgil's pastoral poems (*Bucolica*), which were published under the title of *Eclogæ*, "selectious"), whence the false spellings *eclogue*, *eclogue* (F. *éclogue*, etc.), in an endeavor to bring in the pastoral associations of (Fr. *ais* (*ais*), a goat.) In poetry, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with one another; a bucolic: as, the *eclogues* of Virgil.

Some be of opinion, and the chiefe of those who have written in this Art among the Latines, that the pastoral Poeme which we commonly call by the name of *Eclouque* and *Bucolicke*, a term brought in by the Sicilian Poets, should be the first of any other.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

eclosion (ē-kloz'zhon), n. [*F. éclosion*, *éclosion*, stem of certain parts of *éclore*, emerge from the egg, *éclore*, *éclore*, shut out; see *ecclude*, *ecclusion*, and cf. *close*¹, *close*².] The act of emerging from a covering or concealment; specifically, in *insects*, the escape of an insect from the pupa- or chrysalis-case.

eclysis (ek'li-sis), n. [*Gr. ἐκλύσις*, a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones, a release or deliverance, *ἐκλύω*, release, *ἐκ*, out, + *λύω*, loose.] In *Gr. music*, the lowering or flattening of a tone, opposed to *ecbole*.

ecod (ē-kod'), interj. [One of the numerous variations, as *egad*, *begad*, *bedad*, etc., of the oath by God.] By God; egad; a minced oath. [Now rare.]

Ecod, you're in the right of it.

Sheridan (?), The Camp, I, 1.

Ecod! how the wind blows! S. Judd, Margaret, I, 14.

ecology, n. See *ecology*.

econome (ek'ō-nōm), n. [= F. *économe* = Sp. *economo* = Pg. It. *economo*, steward, financial manager, = D. *econoom* = G. *ökonom*, husbandman, steward, = Dan. *ökonom* = Sw. *ekonom* (D. and Sw. after F.), *ökonomus*, *ökonomus*, a housekeeper: see *economy*.] 1. In the early church, a diocesan administrator; the curator, administrator, and dispenser, under the bishop, of the diocesan property and revenues.—2. In the early and in the medieval church, and to the present day in the Greek Church, the financial officer and steward of a monastery.

Also *œconome* and *œconomus*.

economic (ē-kō- or ek'ō-nom'ik), a. [Formerly also *œconomick*, *œconomic*, *œconomick*, *œconomique*; = F. *économique* = Sp. *económico* = Pg. It. *economico* (cf. D. *ökonomisch* = G. *ökonomisch* = Dan. *ökonomisk* = Sw. *ekonomisk*), *ökonomikus*, *ökonomikus*, pertaining to the management of a household or family, practised therein, frugal, thrifty, *οἰκονομία*, the management of a household: see *economy*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the household;

domestic.—2. Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And doth employ her economic art,
And busy care, her household to preserve.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul.

3. Pertaining to pecuniary means or concerns; relating to or connected with income and expenditure: as, his *economic* management was bad; he was restrained by *economic* considerations; the *economic* branches of government.

—4. Of or pertaining to economics, or the production, distribution, and use of wealth; relating to the means of living, or to the arts by which human needs and comforts are supplied: as, an *economic* problem; *economic* disturbances; *economic* geology or botany.

The economic ruin of Spain may be said to date from the expulsion of the Moriscos.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 243.

5. Characterized by freedom from wastefulness, extravagance, or excess; frugal; saving; sparing: as, *economic* use of money or of material. [In this sense more commonly *economical*.]

The charitable few are chiefly they
Whom Fortune places in the middle way;
Just rich enough, with *economic* care,
To save a pittance, and a pittance spare.

Harte, Eulogium.

= Syn. 5. Saving, sparing, careful, thrifty, provident.

economic (ē-kō- or ek'ō-nom'ik), a. [*economic* + *-al*.] Same as *economic*. The form *economical* is more common than *economic* in use.

This economical misfortune [of ill assorted matrimony].
Milton, Divorce.

There was no economical distress in England to prompt the enterprises of colonization.
Palfrey.

But the economical and moral causes that were destroying agriculture in Italy were too strong to be resisted.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I, 284.

The life of the well off people is graceful, pretty, daintily ordered, hospitable; but it has a simplicity which incidentally makes it comparatively economical.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 68.

economically (ē-kō- or ek'ō-nom'ik-ly), adv.

1. As regards the production, distribution, and use of wealth; as regards the means by which human needs and comforts are supplied.—2. With economy; with frugality or moderation.

economics (ē-kō- or ek'ō-nom'iks), n. [Formerly also *œconomicks*; pl. of *œconomick* (see *-ics*), after *Gr. τὰ οἰκονομικά*, neut. pl. (also fem. sing. *οἰκονομική*, see *τμήν*, art), the art of household management.] 1. The science of household or domestic management. [Obsolete or archaic.]—2. The science which treats of wealth, its production, distribution, etc.: political economy.

The best authors have chosen rather to handle it [education] in their politics than in their *œconomicks*.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 78.

Not only in science, but in politics and economics, in the less splendid arts which administer to convenience and enjoyment, much information may be derived, by careful search, from times which have been in general neglected, as affording nothing to repay the labour of attention.

F. Knor, Essays, No. 73.

Among minor alterations, I may mention the substitution for the name of Political Economy of the single convenient term *Economics*.
Jenns, Pol. Econ. (3d ed.), Pref.

economisation, economise, etc. See *economisation*, etc.

economist (ē-kō-nō-mist), n. [Formerly also *œconomist*; = F. *économiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *economista*; as *economy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who manages pecuniary or other resources: a manager in general, with reference to means and expenditure or outlay.

Very few people are good *œconomists* of their fortune, and still fewer of their time. Chesterfield, Letters, ccxvi.

It would be . . . madness to expect happiness from one who has been so very bad an *œconomist* of his own.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xii.

Ferdinand was too severe an *œconomist* of time to waste it willingly on idle pomp and ceremonial.
Forrest, Edw. and Isa., II, 13.

Specifically.—2. A careful or prudent manager of pecuniary means; one who practises frugality in expenditure: as, he has the reputation of being an *œconomist*; he is a rigid *œconomist*.—3. One versed in economics, or the science of political economy.

So well known an English *œconomist* as Malthus has also shown in a few lines his complete appreciation of the mathematical nature of economic questions.
Jenns, Pol. Econ. (3d ed.), Pref.

4. An officer in some cathedrals of the Church of Ireland who is appointed by the chapter to manage the cathedral fund, to see to the necessary repairs, pay the church officers, etc.—*Economist* mouse, *Arvicola œconomus*, a Siberian vole.

Economite (ē-kō-nō-mist), n. [As *economy* + *-ite*.] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

economisation (ē-kō-nō-miz'zhon), n. [*economize* + *-ation*.] The act or practice of economizing, or managing frugally or to the best effect; the result of economizing; economy; saving. Also spelled *economisation*. [Rare.]

To the extent that augmentation of mass results in a greater retention of heat, it effects an *economization* of force.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 67.

economize (ē-kō-nō-miz), v.; pret. and pp. *economized*, ppr. *economizing*. [= F. *économiser* = Sp. *economizar* = Pg. *economisar* = It. *economizzare* = D. *economiseren* = G. *ökonomisieren* = Dan. *økonomisere*; as *economy* + *-ize*.] I. trans. To manage economically; practise economy in regard to; treat sparingly or sparingly: as, to *economize* one's means or strength; he *economized* his expenses.

To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium.
Walsh.

II. intrans. To practise economy; avoid waste, extravagance, or excess; be sparing in outlay: as, to *economize* in one's housekeeping, or in the expenditure of energy.

He does not know how to *economize*.

Smart.

Also spelled *economise*.

economizer (ē-kō-nō-miz-er), n. 1. One who economizes; one who uses money, material, time, etc., economically or sparingly.—2. In *engin.*, an apparatus by which economy, as of fuel, is effected; specifically, one in which waste heat from a boiler or furnace is utilized for heating the feed-water.

Also spelled *economiser*.

economy (ē-kō-nō-mi), n.; pl. *economies* (-miz). [Formerly also *œconome*, *œconomy*, *œconomie*; = F. *économie* = Sp. *economía* = Pg. It. *economia* = D. *economie* = G. *ökonomie* = Dan. *økonomi* = Sw. *ekonomi* (D. and Sw. after F.), *ökonomía*, *ökonomía*, the management of a household or family, or of the state, the public revenue, *οἰκονομία*, one who manages a household, a manager, administrator, *οἶκος*, a house, household (= L. *vicus*, a village, ult. E. *wick*, *wick*, a village, etc.; see *wick*), + *νομία*, deal out, distribute, manage: see *nomē*.] 1. The management, regulation, or supervision of means or resources; especially, the management of the pecuniary or other concerns of a household: as, you are practising bad *economy*; their domestic *economy* needs reform.

Faun. He keeps open house for all comers.

Wid. He ought to be very rich, whose *economy* is so profuse.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Artifice, iv.

Hence.—2. A frugal and judicious use of money, material, time, etc.; the avoidance of or freedom from waste or extravagance in the management or use of anything; frugality in the expenditure or consumption of money, materials, etc.

I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. Swift, to Lord Bolingbroke.

Nature, with a perfect *economy*, uses all forces to account.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 228.

Another principle that serves to throw light on our inquiry is that which has been called the principle of *economy*, viz., that an effect is pleasing in proportion as it is attained by little effort and simple means.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX, 70.

3. Management, order, or arrangement in general; the disposition or regulation of the parts or functions of any organic whole; an organized system or method: as, the internal *economy* of a nation; the *economy* of the work is out of joint.

This *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem.
Dryden, Æneid, Ded.

If we rightly examine things, we shall find that there is a sort of *economy* in providence, that she shall excel where another is defective, in order to make men more useful to each other, and mix them in society.

Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Specifically.—(a) The provisions of nature for the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed: as, the animal *economy*; the vegetable *economy*.

He with faints

Or harms them there is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs the *economy* of nature's realm.

Cowper, Task, vi, 571.

If we forget, for an instant, that each species tends to increase indefinitely, and that some check is always in action, yet seldom perceived by us, the whole *economy* of Nature will be utterly obscured.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 32.

(b) The functional organization of a living body; as, his internal *economy* is badly damaged.

It is necessary to banish from the mind the idea that we live literally besieged by organisms always ready to sow subjection on the unoccupied tract of our economies.

Science, III. 520.

(c) The regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

The Jews already had a Sabbath, which as citizens and subjects of that economy they were obliged to keep, and did keep.

Paley.

The theatre was by no means so essential a part of the economy of a Roman city as it was of a Grecian one.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 323.

4. Management; control. [Rare.]

I shall never recompense my Features, to receive Sir Rowland with any (Economy of Face.

Congress, *Way of the World*, III. 5.

Domestic economy. See *Domestic*.—**Economy of grace.** See *Grace*.—**Political economy.** See *Political*.—**Syn. 2. Frugality, Economy, Thrift.** Frugality saves by avoiding both waste and needless expense; its central idea is that of saving. Economy goes further, and includes prudent management; an economy of time. Thrift is a stronger word for economy; it is a smart, ambitious, and successful pecuniary.

Lucullus, when frugality could charm,

Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, I. 218.

Strict economy enabled him (Frederic William) to keep up a peace establishment of sixty thousand troops.

Munday, *Frederic the Great*.

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral baid meals

Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 2.

e converso (ē kon-vēr'sō), *n.* [L., lit. from the converse: *e*, *ex*, from; *converso*, abl. of *conversum*, neut. of *convertere*, converse: see *conversus* 2, a.] On the contrary; on the other hand.

ēcorché (ē-kor-shā'), *n.* [F., lit. flayed, pp. of *ēcorcher*, OF. *ēcorcher*, flay, > ult. E. *scorch*: see *scorch*.] In painting and sculp., a subject, man or animal, flayed or exhibited as deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed, for the purposes of study.

ēcorticate (ē-kōr'ti-kāt), *a.* [NL., **ēcorticatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cortex* (cortic-), bark: see *cortice*.] In bot., without a cortical layer: applied especially to lichens.

Écossaise (ā-kō-sāz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Écossais*, Scotch: see *Scotch*.] 1. A species of rustic dance of Scotch origin.—2. Music written for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm.—3. In *therapeutics*, the douche Écossaise or Scotch douche, alternating hot and cold douches.

The alternation of hot and cold douches, which for some unknown reason has got the name of Écossaise, is a very powerful remedy from the strong action and reaction which it produces, and is one of very great value.

Encyc. Brit., III. 430.

ecostate (ē-kōs'tāt), *a.* [NL., *ecostatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] 1. In bot., not ecostate; without ribs.—2. In zool.: (a) Having no costae, in general; ribless. (b) Bearing no ribs, as a vertebra.

écoute (ā-kōt'), *n.* [F., < *écouter*, OF. *ēscouter*, listen, > ult. E. *scout*.] In fort., a small gallery made in front of the glacis for the shelter of troops, designed to annoy or interrupt the miners of the enemy.

Epantheria (ēk-pān-thē'rī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), so called as being spotted, < Gr. *ēk*, out (here intensive), + *panthēr*, panther or leopard: see *panther*.] A genus of arctid moths chiefly distinguished by the short hind wings, and comprising a large number of new-world species. Most of them are tropical or subtropical, but *E. scribonia* is a well-known North American form.

ephasis (ēk'fā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēphāsīs*, a declaration, < *ēphēmi*, speak out, < *ēk*, out, + *phēmi* = L. *fari*, speak.] In rhet., an explicit declaration.

Ephimotes, *n.* See *Ephymotes*.

epiphysis (ēk'fī-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ēk-phēsis*, < *ēkphēmi*, spurt out, < *ēk*, out, + *phēmi*, bubble up, burst out.] In pathol., vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

epiphonema (ēk'fō-nō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēkphōnēma*, a thing called out, a sermon, < *ēkphōnēmi*, cry out, pronounce, < *ēk*, out, + *phōnēmi*, utter a sound, < *phōnē*, the voice, a sound.] A rhetorical exclamation or ejaculation. See *epiphonema*.

epiphoneme (ēk'fō-nēm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēkphōnēma*: see *epiphonema*.] The mark of exclamation (!). *Gold Brown*.

epiphoniasis (ēk'fō-nō'sis), *n.*; pl. *epiphoniasis* (-ās). [NL., < Gr. *ēkphōnēsis*, pronunciation, an exclamation, < *ēkphōnēmi*, pronounce, cry out: see *epiphonema*.] 1. In rhet., a figure which consists in the use of an exclamation, question, or other form of words used interjectionally to

express some sudden emotion, such as joy, sorrow, fear, wonder, indignation, anger, or impatience. Also called *exclamation*.—2. In the Or. (h., one of those parts of the service which are said by the priest or officiant in an audible or elevated voice. The greater part of the liturgy is said secretly—that is, in a low or inaudible tone (whisper), an adverb equivalent to the *secrete* or *secreto* of the Latin Church). The ephoniasis, on the other hand, are said aloud (*ēphōnēsi*, an adverb answering to the phrases *intelligibili voce*, *clara voce*, of the Roman Missal), with an audible voice, with a loud voice, in the English Prayer Book). They generally form the conclusion of a prayer which the priest has said secretly, and contain a doxology or ascription to the Trinity. The benediction at the beginning of the liturgy of the Catechumens and that at the commencement of the Anaphora in the Constantinopolitan liturgies are said in this way. Also called the *exclamation*.

epiphora (ēk'fō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēpiporā*, a carrying out, a projection in a building, < *ēpiporēmi*, carry out, intr. shoot forth, < *ēk*, out, + *phōrēmi* = E. *bear*.] 1. In arch., the projection of any member or molding before the face of the member or molding next below it.—2. [cap.] In conch., same as *Fusus*. *Conrad*, 1843.

epiphractic (ēk-frak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēpiphraktikos*, fit for clearing obstructions (*ēpiphraktēs*, se. *phōnēsis*, pl., epiphractic medicines), < *ēpiphraktēs*, clear obstructions, open up, < *ēk*, out, + *phōnēsi*, inclose.] 1. *a.* In med., serving to remove obstructions; deobstruent.

II. *n.* An epiphractic drug.

epiphronia (ēk-frō-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēpiphrōnē*, out of one's mind, crazy, < *ēk*, out of, + *phōnēmi*, mind.] In pathol., insanity.

epiphyma (ēk-fī-mī-ā), *n.*; pl. *epiphymata* (ēk-fī-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ēpiphyma*, an eruption of pimples, < *ēpiphymēmi*, grow out, < *ēk*, out, + *phōnēmi*, grow.] In pathol., a cutaneous excrescence, as a wart.

Ephymotes (ēk-fī-mō'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēpiphymōtes*, an eruption of pimples: see *epiphyma*.] A genus of pleurodont lizards, of the family *Iguanida*, having a short and flattened form, and large pointed carinate scales on the thick tail: otherwise generally as in *Polychrus*. *Fitzinger*, 1826. Also spelled *Ephymotes*.

epiphysis (ēk-fī-zē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēpiphysis*, emission of the breath, < *ēpiphysi*, blow out, breathe out, snort, < *ēk*, out, + *phōnēmi*, blow, breathe.] In pathol., a quick breathing.

Epleopodidæ (ēk-plē-opōd'idē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Epleopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of phylopleural or cycloaurum lizards. Also *Epleopoda*.

Epleopus (ēk-plē-o-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēpleopus*, complete, entire, < *ēk*, out, + *pleō*, full, + *pus* = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Epleopodidæ*. *Duméril and Bibron*.

ectopoma (ēk-tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēktopoma*, a dislocation, < *ēktopōmi*, full out of, be dislocated, < *ēk*, out, + *topōmi*, fall.] In pathol., a falling down of any part: applied to luxations, prolapsus uteri, scrotal hernia, the expulsion of the placenta, sloughing off of gangrenous parts, etc.

ecpyresis (ēk-pī-rē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēkpyresis*, suppuration, < *ēkpyrēmi*, suppurate, < *ēk*, out, + *pyrēmi*, suppurate, < *pyrē*, pus.] In pathol., a skin-disease with purulent or serous effusion: now rarely used.

écrasement (ā-kraz'mōn), *n.* [F. *écrasement*, a crushing, < *écraser*, crush: see *crase*.] In surg., the operation of removing a part, as a tumor, by a wire or chain loop gradually tightened so as to cut slowly through its attachment.

écraseur (ā-kraz-zēr'), *n.* [F., < *écraser*, crush, bruise: see *crase*.] In surg., an instrument for removing tumors. It consists of a fine chain or wire which is passed around the base of the part to be removed, and gradually tightened by a screw or otherwise until it has cut through. Galvanic *écraseur*, an *écraseur* so constructed that the wire loop can be heated to redness while in use by the passage through it of an electric current.

écrevisse (ā-kre-vēs'), *n.* [F. *écrevisse*, a crawfish, a crayfish: see *crawfish*, *crayfish*.] In armor, a name given to any piece formed of splints, one sliding over the other, in the manner of the tail of the crawfish. See *garden-rose*, *great braggart* (under *braggart*), and *splint*.

ecrhythmus (ēk-rith'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēk-rhythmus*, out of time, < *ēk*, out, + *rhythmos*, time, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] In med., an irregular beating of the pulse.

écru (ē-kru'), *F. pron.* ā-kru', *a.* [F. *écru*, unbleached, raw, applied to linen, silk, etc., OF. *escru*, < *es*, here unmeaning, + *crus*, raw, crude, < L. *crudus*: see *crude*.] 1. Unbleached: applied to textile fabrics.—2. Having the color of raw silk, or of undyed and unbleached linen: hence, by extension, having any similar shade of

neutral color, as the color of hemp or hempen cord.—*Écru lace*, a modern lace made with two kinds of braid, one plain and the other crinkled, and worked into large and prominent patterns, usually geometrical, with bars or bridges of thread. The term is derived from the common use of materials of ecru color.

ecrustaceous (ē-kru-si-tā'shi-us), *a.* [NL., **ecrustaceus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *crusta*, a crust: see *crustaceous*.] In bot., without a crustaceous thallus, as some lichens.

ecstasis (ēk'stā-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ēkstasy*: see *ecstasy*.] In pathol., same as *ecstasy*, 3.

ecstasize (ēk'stā-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasized*, ppr. *ecstasizing*. [Ecstasy + *-ize*.] To fill with ecstasy or excessive joy. *F. Butler*. [Rare.]

Rose and Margaret burst from their retreat with a loud laugh, and gave Obed a hearty greeting; which he, bemused and *ecstasized*, returned as handsomely as he knew how.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 11.

ecstasy (ēk'stā-si), *n.*; pl. *ecstasies* (-sīz). [Formerly spelled variously *ecstasie*, *ecstasy*, *ecstasy*, *ecstasy*, etc.; = F. *extase* = Sp. *extasis*, *extasis* = Pg. *extasis* = It. *estasi* (D. *extase* = G. *ekstase* = Dan. *extase* = Sw. *extas*, < F.). < L. *ecstasy*, ML. also *extasis*, < Gr. *ēkstasy*, any displacement or removal from the proper place, a standing aside, distraction of mind, astonishment, later a trance, < *ēk*, out, 2d. aor. *ēkstatēmi*, put or place aside, mid. and pass. stand aside, < *ēk*, out, + *statēmi*, place, set, intr. *ēkstatēmi*, stand: see *stasis*.] 1. A state in which the mind is exalted or liberated as it were from the body; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object, or by absorption in some overpowering idea, most frequently of a religious nature; entrancing rapture or transport.

Whether that we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined.

Locke.

When the mind is warmed with heavenly thoughts, and wrought up into some degree of holy *ecstasy*, it stays not there, but communicates these impressions to the body.

Sp. Atterbury, *Sermone*, II. xix.

The Neoplatonists, though they sometimes spoke of civic virtues, regarded the condition of *ecstasy* as not only transcending but including all, and that condition could only be arrived at by a passive life.

Locky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 260.

2. Overpowering emotion or exaltation, in which the mind is absorbed and the actions are controlled by the exciting subject; a sudden access of intense feeling. Specifically—(a) Joyful, delightful, or rapturous emotion; extravagant delight; as, the *ecstasy* of love; he gazed upon the scene with *ecstasy*.

He on the tender grass

Would sit, and hearken even to *ecstasy*.

Milton, *Comus*, I. 622.

Sweet thankful love his soul did fill

With utter *ecstasy* of bliss.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 84.

It is a sky of Italian April, full of sunshine and the hidden *ecstasy* of lakes.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 191.

The *ecstasy* of mirth and terror which his gestures and play of countenance never failed to produce in a nursery flattered him (Garrick) quite as much as the applause of mature critics.

Munday, *Madame d'Arbury*.

(b) Grief, or painful emotion; extreme agitation; distraction: as, the very *ecstasy* of grief, an *ecstasy* of fear.

Better be with the dead . . .

Than on the torture of the mind to lie

In restless *ecstasy*.

Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 2.

Come, let us leave him in his treful mood,

Our words will but increase his *ecstasy*.

Marlowe, *John of Malta*, I. 2.

And last, the cannon's voice that shook the skies,

And, as it fares in sudden *ecstasy*,

At once is felt in both of ears and eyes.

Dryden, *Antony and Cleopatra*, I. 322.

3. In med., a morbid state of the nervous system, allied to cataplexy and trance, in which the patient assumes the attitude and expression of rapture. Also *extasis*.—4. Insanity; madness.

That noble and most sovereign reason,

Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh;

That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,

Blasted with *ecstasy*.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 1.

ecstasy (ēk'stā-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasized*, ppr. *ecstasizing*. [Ecstasy, *n.*] To fill with rapture or enthusiasm. [Rare.]

The persons . . . then made prophetic and inspired mut needs have discovered like seraphims and the most *ecstasized* order of intelligences.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed 1826), I. 31.

They were so *ecstasized* with joy that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and exclamations.

J. Scott, *Christian Life*, I. iv. § 5.

ecstatic (ēk-stat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *ecstasick*, *estatic*; = F. *extatique* = Sp. *extático* = Pg. *extático* = It. *estatico*, < Gr. *ēkstasy*, < *ēkstasy*, < *ēkstasy*: see *ecstasy*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resulting from ecstasy; entrancing; overpowering.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatic* fit.
Milton, *The Passion*, l. 42.
To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes;
One grasps a Cicerone in *ecstatic* dreams.
Pope, *To Addison*.

The *Honnets* (Mrs. Brownings) reveal to us that Love
which is the most *ecstatic* of human emotions and worth
all other gifts in life. *Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 135.

2. Affected by ecstasy; enraptured; entranced.
By making no response to ordinary stimuli, the *ecstatic*
subject shows that he is "not himself."
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 77.

II. 1. One subject to ecstasies or raptures;
an extravagant enthusiast. [Rare.]

Old florists and like *ecstatics*, such as the very primi-
tive times were infinitely pestered withal.
Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 201.

2. pl. Ecstasy; rapturous emotion.

ecstatical (ek-stat'i-kal), *a.* [Formerly *ecstati-
cal*; < *ecstatic* + *-al*.] Same as *ecstatic*.

With other *ecstatical* furies, and religious frenzies, with
ornaments of gold and jewels. *Purcell, Pilgrimage*, p. 61.

ecstatically (ek-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an *ec-
static* manner; rapturously; ravishingly.

ectad (ek'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ektós*, without, out-
side, + *-ad*, < L. *ad*, to.] In *anat.*, to or to-
ward the outside or exterior; outward; out-
wardly.

The dura mater may be described as *ectad* of the brain,
but *entad* of the granulum.
Wilder and Gage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 27.

ectal (ek'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ektós*, without, + *-al*.]
In *anat.*, outer; external; superficial; periph-
eral: opposed to *ental*.

The suggestion to employ *ental* and *ectal* was welcomed,
and they were published (by Wilder in 1881).
Wilder and Gage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 27.

ectasia (ek-tá-si-ä), *n.* [NL.; see *ectasis*.] 1.
Ectasia.—2. Aneurism. — *Alveolar ectasia*. Same
as *alveolar emphysema* (which see, under *emphysema*).

ectasis (ek'tá-sis), *n.* [LL.; < Gr. *ektasis*, ex-
tension, < *ekteinō* (= L. *extendo*), extend, <
ek, out, + *teivō*, stretch: see *extend*, *tend*.] 1.
In *anc. orthoepy* and *pros.*: (a) The pronunciation
of a vowel as long. (b) The lengthening
or protraction of a vowel usually short. See
diastole.—2. In *anc. rhet.*: (a) The use of a long
vowel or syllable in a part of a clause or
sentence where it will produce a special rhythmical
effect. (b) The use of a form of a word longer
than that commonly employed. This is gener-
ally called *paragoge*.

ectaster (ek-tas'tör), *n.* [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, with-
out, + *astēr*, star.] A kind of sponge-spicule.
Sollan.

ectatic (ek-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ektaticós*, capable
of extension, < *ekteinō*, extend: see *ectasis*.]
Exhibiting or pertaining to *ectasis*.

ectasy, ectesies (ek'te-nē-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ektasis*,
also *ektēsis*, *n.*, prop. adj., extended,
continued (see *ikeia*, *akrois*, *ekchō*, or *epitēsis*,
supplication, prayer), < *ekteinō*, stretch out,
prolong: see *ectasis* and *extend*.] In the *Gr.*
Ch., one of the litanies recited by the deacon
and choir. It follows the gospel, and is introduced by
the words "Let us all say with our whole soul, and with
our whole mind let us say." The choir responds with
Kyrie Eleison, once after this invitation and the first peti-
tion, and thrice after the other petitions. See *litany*.

ectental (ek-ten'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ektós*, without,
+ *entós*, within, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, of or per-
taining to the outer and the inner layer of a gas-
trula: specifically said of the line of primitive
junction of the ectoderm and endoderm cir-
cumscribing the mouth of a gastrula. Also
ecto-ental.

ecteron (ek'te-ron), *n.* An erroneous form of
ecteron. *Micart*.

ecteronic (ek'te-ron'ik), *a.* An erroneous form
of *ecteronic*. *Micart*.

ecthesia (ek'the-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ekthesis*, a setting
forth, an exposition, < *ektherō*, verbal adj. of
ekthērō, put out, set forth, < ek, out, + *thērō*,
put, set.] An exposition, especially of faith.
In church history the *ecthesis* is the decree of the emperor
Heraclius, about A. D. 628, declaring that the controversy
as to whether Christ has two wills or one will with a two-
fold or theandric operation (a view acceptable to the Mono-
theletes) was to be left an open question.

The (first) Lateran synod, by which not only the Mono-
thelete doctrine but also the moderating *ecthesis* of Hera-
clius and typus of Constant II. were anathematized.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 646.

ecthlipsis (ek-thlip'sis), *n.* [LL.; < Gr. *ekthlipsis*,
ecthlipsis, lit. a squeezing out, < *ekthlipsis*,
squeeze out, < ek, out, + *thlipsis*, squeeze. Cf.
elision.] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, omission or
suppression of a letter; especially, in *Lat.*
gram., elision or suppression in utterance of a

final vowel and consonant in a syllable ending
in *m*, as in the line

*Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademp-
tum.* *Virgil, Aeneid*, III. 655.

ecthoræa, n. Plural of *ecthoræum*.

ecthoræal, ecthoræal (ek-thō-rē'al), *a.* [< *ec-
thoræum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an *ecthoræum*:
as, an *ecthoræal* protrusion.

ecthoræum (ek-thō-rē'um), *n.*; pl. *ecthoræa*
(-ä). [NL.; < Gr. *ek*, out, out of, + *thorax*, con-
taining the seed, < *thorō*, seed, semen.] In *zool.*,
the thread of a thread-cell; the stinging-hair
of a cnida; a cnidocil. Also *ecthoræum*. See
cut under *cnida*.

The inner wall of the sac (cnida) is produced into a
sheath terminating in a long thread (*ecthoræum*); this is
usually twisted in many coils round its sheath, and fills
up the open end of the sac. *Pascoe, Zool. Class.*, p. 16.

ecthyma (ek-thi'mä), *n.*; pl. *ecthymata* (ek-
thi'mä-tä). [NL.; < Gr. *ekthyma*, a pustule, papu-
la, < *ekthō*, break out, as heat or humors, < ek,
out, + *thō*, rage, boil, rush.] In *pathol.*, a
large pustule intermediate in character between
a furuncle or boil and an ordinary pustule.

ecthymiform (ek-thi'mi-fōrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ekthyma*
(*ekthyma*), a pustule, papula (see *ecthyma*), +
L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of or re-
sembling an *ecthyma*.

ecto- [NL. *ecto-*, < Gr. *ektós*, adv. and prep.,
without, outside (opposed to *entós*, within: see
ento-), < ek, out, + quasi-superl. suffix *-to-*.] A
prefix in words (chiefly biological) of Greek
origin, signifying 'outside, without, outer, exter-
nal, lying upon': as, *ectoderm*, the outer skin;
Ectozoa, external parasites: opposed to *endo-*,
ento-.

ectobasidium (ek'tō-bā-si-d'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ecto-
basidia* (-ä). [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, outside, + NL.
basidium, q. v.] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is
externally placed, as in *Hymenomyces*. *Le
Maout and Decasne, Botany (trans.)*, p. 354.

Ectobia (ek'tō-bi-ä), *n.* [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, out-
side, + *bios*, life.] A genus of cursorial orthop-
terous insects, of the family *Blattellidae*, or cock-
roaches, containing a number of small species,
as *E. germanica*, the cricket-bug (which see):
sometimes synonymous with *Blatta* in a re-
stricted sense. *Westwood*, 1839.

ectoblast (ek'tō-blást), *n.* [< Gr. *ektós*, outside,
+ *blastō*, a bud, germ.] 1. In *biol.*, the outer-
most recognizable structure of a cell; a cell-
wall, in any way distinguished from mesoblast
or other more interior structures. The ecto-
blast is to a cell what the epiblast is to a more
complex organism.—2. In *embryol.*, the outer
primary layer in the embryo of any metazoan
animal; the epiblast; the ectoderm. See cut
under *blastocoele*.

ectoblastic (ek'tō-blás'tik), *a.* [< *ectoblast* +
-ic.] Pertaining to the ectoblast; consisting of
ectoblast; ectodermal.

ectobliquus (ek'tō-bli'kwus), *n.*; pl. *ectobliqui*
(-kwī). [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, outside, + L. *obli-
quus*, oblique.] In *anat.*, the external oblique
muscle of the abdomen, the oblique abdomi-
nis externus. Also called *extrobliquus*. See cut
under *muscle*.

ectocardia (ek'tō-kär'di-ä), *n.* [NL.; < Gr. *ek-
tós*, outside, + *kardia*, heart.] In *teratol.*, a mal-
formation in which the heart is out of its nor-
mal position.

ectocarotid (ek'tō-ka-rot'id), *n.* [< Gr. *ektós*,
outside, + E. *carotid*.] In *anat.*, the external
carotid artery; the outer branch of the com-
mon carotid.

Ectocarpacæa (ek'tō-kär-pä-sä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.;
< *Ectocarpus* + *-acæa*.] A family of phaeo-
sporid marine algae having filamentous branch-
ing fronds, chiefly monosiphonous, with little
or no cortex.

Ectocarpæa (ek'tō-kär-pä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; <
Ectocarpus + *-æa*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *Ectocarpacæa*.—2. In *zool.*, a division of nema-
tophorous *Polychæta*, containing those hydrozo-
ans whose genitalia are developed from the
ectoderm: opposed to *Ectocarpæa*. The group
is equivalent to the *Hydromedusæ*.

ectocarpous (ek'tō-kär-pus), *a.* [< NL. *ecto-
carpus*, < Gr. *ektós*, outside, + *karpós*, fruit.]
Having external genitals, or developing sexual
products from the ectoderm, as a hydromedu-
san; of or pertaining to the *Ectocarpæa*.

Ectocarpus (ek'tō-kär-pus), *n.* [NL.; see *ecto-
carpus*.] In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Ecto-
carpæa*, including a large number of olive-
brown filamentous species, many of which grow
attached to larger algae.

ectochona (ek-tō-kō'nä), *n.*; pl. *ectochonæ* (-næ).
[NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, outside, + *chōnē*, a funnel: see
chone.] An ectochone.

ectochone (ek'tō-kōn), *n.* [< NL. *ectochona*,
q. v.] The outer division of a chone.
In many sponges (*Geodia*, *Stelletta*) the cortical domes
are constricted near their communication with the sub-
dermal cavity (subcortical crypt) by a transverse muscu-
lar sphincter, which defines an outer division or *ectochone*
from an inner or endochone. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

ectoclinal (ek-tō-kli'näl), *a.* [< Gr. *ektós*, out-
side, + *klinē*, lean: see *clinic*, *clinode*.] In
bot., having the clinode (hymenium) and spores
exposed upon the surface of the receptacle. *Le
Maout and Decasne, Botany (trans.)*, p. 356.

ectocolian (ek'tō-kō-li-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ektós*, out-
side, + *kōlōn*, a hollow.] In *anat.*, extraven-
tricular; situated outside of the cavities of the
brain: applied to that part of the corpus stri-
atum (the nucleus lenticularis) which appears
embedded in the wall of the hemisphere. *Wilder*.

ectocolic (ek'tō-kō'lik), *a.* [As *ectoceli-* +
-ic.] Situated on the outside of the common
cavity of a caelenterate.

A misleading appearance of *ectocolic* supts. is produced
by the fact that some pairs of mesenteries die out after a
very short course.

G. H. Fowler, *Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 6.

ectocondyle (ek'tō-kōn'dil), *n.* [< Gr. *ektós*, out-
side, + E. *condyle*.] The outer or external con-
dyle of a bone, on the side away from the body:
said especially of the condyles at the lower
end of the humerus and of the femur respec-
tively: opposed to *entocondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

ectocoracoid (ek'tō-kōr'a-koid), *a.* [< Gr. *ektós*,
outside, + NL. *coracoides*, the coracoid.] In
the dipnoan fishes, the element of the shoulder-
girdle outside of that with which the pectoral
limb articulates. Also called *clariete*.

ectocranial (ek'tō-kra'ni-äl), *a.* [< Gr. *ektós*,
outside, + *cranium*, skull: see *cranium*.] Of or
pertaining to the outer walls or surface of the
skull; forming a part of the cranial parietes, as
a bone.

There is a large bony tract . . . between the squamosal
and the large interparietal, which is not one of the ordi-
nary ectocranial bones.

W. K. Parker, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 135.

ectocuneiform (ek'tō-kū'nē-i-fōrm), *a.* and *n.*
[< NL. *ectocuneiformis*, q. v.] 1. In *anat.*,
pertaining to the outermost cuneiform bone;
ectosphenoid.

Union of the navicular and cuboid, and sometimes the
ectocuneiform bone, of the tarsus.

W. H. Flower, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 430.

II. 2. The outermost one of the three cunei-
form or wedge-shaped bones of the distal row
of tarsal bones; the ectocuneiform or ectosphe-
noid bone of the foot. See cut under *foot*.

ectocuneiforme (ek'tō-kū'nē-i-fōr'mē), *n.*; pl.
ectocuneiformia (-mi-ä). [NL.; < Gr. *ektós*, with-
out, + NL. *cuneiformis*, the cuneiform bone.]
Same as *ectocuneiform*.

ectocyst (ek'tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ektós*, outside,
+ *cystis*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] In *Polysoa*, the
external tegumentary layer of the coenocidium,
forming the common cell *ec-cyst* in which each
individual zooid is contained. See the extract,
and cuts under *Polysoa* and *Plumatella*.

As a rule the colonies (of *polysoids*) possess a horny or
parchment-like, frequently also calcareous, exoskeleton,
which arises from the hardening of the cuticle around the
individual zooids. Each zooid is accordingly surrounded
by a very regular and symmetrical case—the *ectocyst* or
cell: through the opening of which the anterior part of
the soft body of the contained zooid with its tentacular
crown can be protruded. *Claus, Zoology (trans.)*, II. 71.

ectoderm (ek'tō-dërm), *n.* [< Gr. *ektós*, outside,
+ *derma*, skin: see *derm*.] The completed outer
layer of cells, or outer blastodermic membrane,
in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of
the epiblast, and primitively constituting the
outer wall of the whole body, as the endoderm
does that of the body-cavity; an epiblast, ecto-
blast, or external blastoderm. The term is chiefly
used in embryology, or of certain lower animals whose
bodies consist essentially of an outer and an inner layer, and
not as a synonym of the epidermis or cuticle of the higher
animals. See cut under *gastrula*.

ectodermal (ek'tō-dër'mäl), *a.* [< *ectoderm* +
-al.] Pertaining to the ectoderm; consisting
of ectoderm: as, the *ectodermal* layer of a cel-
enterate.

The ovary bursts its ectodermal covering.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 314.

ectodermic (ek'tō-dër'mik), *a.* [< *ectoderm* +
-ic.] Same as *ectodermal*.

ecto-entad (ek'tō-en'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ektós*,
without, + *entós*, within, + *-ad*. Cf. *ecto-ental*,
entad.] In *anat.*, from without inward. [Rare.]

A body may be divided by cutting either out-ward, from without inward, or cut-in-ward, from within outward.

Wilder and Gage, Anat. Trans., p. 27.

ecto-entel (ek-tō-en-tal), *a.* Same as **ectental**.
The mesoderm grows out from the ectental line.
C. S. Miao, Medical News, XLIX, 249.

ectogastrocnemius (ek-tō-gas-trok-nē-mi-us), *n.*; *pl.* **ectogastrocnemii** (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *gastēr*, stomach, + *cnēmis*, the lower leg, tibia.] The outer gastrocnemial muscle, or outer head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius externus. See cut under **muscle**.

ectogenous (ek-tōj-e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *gēnos*, producing: see **-genous**.] Originating or developed outside of the host; externally parasitic: opposed to **endogenous**.

Some of the pathogenic bacteria are accustomed to develop and multiply within the body, while others only do so within it. The former kind we may describe as **ectogenous**, the latter as **endogenous**.

Kiepert, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I, § 203.

ectogluteus (ek-tō-glō-tē-us), *n.*; *pl.* **ectoglutei** (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ektōs*, without, + *glōtis*, the rump, buttocks: see **gluteus**, **gluteal**.] In anat., the outer or great gluteal muscle; the gluteus maximus. Also **ectogluteus**. See cut under **muscle**.

ectogluteal (ek-tō-glō-tē-al), *a.* [< **ectogluteus** + **-al**.] Pertaining to the ectogluteus. Also **ectogluteal**.

ectolecithal (ek-tō-lea-i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *lekthōs*, yolk, + **-al**.] In **embryol.**, noting those ova which have the food-yolk peripheral in position, and thus exterior to the formative yolk. The cleavage or segmentation is consequently confined at first to the inner parts of the ovum, and it is only in later stages, when the food-yolk has shifted to the center, that the cleavage becomes peripheral. The egg of the spider is an example. See **centrolecithal**, **telolecithal**.

The first processes of segmentation in these at first **ectolecithal** ova are withdrawn from observation, since they take place in the centre of an egg covered by a superficial layer of food-yolk.
Claus, Zoology (trans.), I, 112.

Ectolithia (ek-tō-lith-i-ā), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *lithōs*, stone.] Those radiolarians which have an external siliceous skeleton or exoskeleton: distinguished from **Endolithia**.

Only a few (radiolarians) remain naked and without firm deposits, as a rule, the soft body possesses a siliceous skeleton, which either lies entirely outside the central capsule (**Ectolithia**), or is partially within it (**Endolithia**).
Claus, Zoology (trans.), I, 189.

ectolithic (ek-tō-lith-i'k), *a.* [As **Ectolithia** + **-ic**.] Extracapsular or exoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the **Ectolithia**; not endolithic.

ectomere (ek-tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *meros*, part.] In **embryol.**, the less granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides; also applied to a descendant of this blastomere in the first stages of development. See **blastomere**, **entomere**.

ectomeric (ek-tō-mēr-i'k), *a.* [< **ectomere** + **-ic**.] Having the character of an ectomere.

ectoparasite (ek-tō-par-a-sit), *n.* [< Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *parásitos*, a parasite: see **parasite**.] An external parasite; a parasite living upon the exterior of the host, as distinguished from an endoparasite. Lice, fleas, ticks, etc., are ectoparasites. The term has no classificatory significance in zoology or botany.

ectoparasitic (ek-tō-par-a-sit-i'k), *a.* [< **ectoparasite** + **-ic**.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an ectoparasite or of ectoparasites; epizotic.

In the entoparasitic forms of this division the visual organs disappear, while they are persistent in many of the ectoparasitic forms.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 151.

ectopectoralis (ek-tō-pek-tō-rā-lis), *n.*; *pl.* **ectopectorales** (-lēz). [< Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *l. pectoralis*, pectoral: see **pectoral**.] In anat., the outer or great pectoral muscle; the pectoralis major (which see, under **pectoralis**).

ectopia (ek-tō-pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ektōs*, away from a place, out of place, out of the way, + *topos*, place: see **topic**.] In **pathol.**, morbid displacement of parts, usually congenital: as, **ectopia** of the heart or of the bladder. Also **ectopy**.

ectopic (ek-tōp-i'k), *a.* [< **ectopia** + **-ic**.] Characterized by **ectopia**.

The position is **ectopic**, that is, proceeding in an abnormal locality, which is unfit for the office imposed upon it.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 379.

Ectopistes (ek-tō-pis-tēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ektōs*, wander, migrate, + *istis*, away from a place, + *topos*, place.] A genus of pigeons, of the family **Columbidae**. They have short tufted feathers on the head in front, a short bill feathered far forward, the wings acutely pointed by the first three

primaries, a long cuneate tail of 12 tapering acuminate feathers, wing-coverts with black spots, partly-colored tail-feathers, an iridescent neck, and the sexes distinguishable by color. *E. macrourus* is the common wild pigeon or passenger-pigeon of North America. See cut under **passenger-pigeon**.

ectoplasm (ek-tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ektōs*, without, + *plasma*, a thing formed, + *plasma*, form.] 1. In **zool.**, the exterior protoplasm or sarcolemma of a cell: the ectosarc: applied to the denser exterior substance of Infusorians and other unicellular organisms, or of a free protoplasmic body, as a zoospore.

In the Infusoria, which are covered by a firm cuticle, there is a central semifluid mass of sarcode (endoplasm) which is distinct from the more compact peripheral layer of sarcode (ectoplasm).
Claus, Zoology (trans.), I, 64.

2. In **bot.**, the outer hyaline layer or film of the protoplasmic mass within a cell.

ectoplasmic (ek-tō-plaz-mik), *a.* [< **ectoplasm** + **-ic**.] Pertaining to or consisting of ectoplasm.

ectoplastic (ek-tō-plas-tik), *a.* Same as **ectoplasmic**.

The differentiation of this cortical substance (which is not a frequent or striking phenomenon in tissue cells) may be regarded as an **ectoplastic** (i. e., peripheral) modification of the protoplasm, comparable to the ectoplastic (central) modification which produces a nucleus.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX, 833.

ectopopliteal (ek-tō-pop-lit-ē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *l. popliteus* (*poplit-*), hook, knee: see **popliteal**.] In anat., situated upon the outer side of the popliteal space or region: as, the **ectopopliteal** nerve.

Ectoprocta (ek-tō-prok-tā), *n.* *pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of **ectoproctus**.] A division of the **Polyzoa** established by Nitche, characterized by having the anus outside of the circle of tentacles: opposed to **Endoprocta**. See the extract.

In the **Ectoprocta**, . . . the embryo consists of two layers, an outer and inner of which the former is the representative of the ectoderm in other animals. The latter lines the walls of the perivisceral cavity, and is reflected thence, like a peritoneal tunic, over the tentacular sheath and into the interior of the tentacula, whence it is continued on to the alimentary canal, of which it forms the external investment. The endoderm, which lines the alimentary canal, is of course continuous, through the oral opening, with the ectoderm.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 611.

ectoproctous (ek-tō-prok-tus), *a.* [< NL. **ectoproctus**, < Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *proctos*, the anus, posterior.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the **Ectoprocta**: specifically applied to those polyzoons, as the **Gymnolamata**, which have the anus situated outside the circle of tentacles: opposed to **endoproctous**.

It has been pointed out that the characteristic polyplide of the **ectoproctous** Polyzoa is a structure developed from the cystid.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 306.

ectopterygoid (ek-tōp-ter-i-goi-dē-us), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **ectopterygoides**, *q. v.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the external pterygoid bone or muscle.

2. *n.* 1. An external pterygoid bone; one of the lateral bones of the palate of some animals, as reptiles. It is highly developed, for instance, in the crocodile. See **Crocodylia**.—2. In typical fishes, the external of two bones just behind the palatine, generally called **pterygoid**. See cut under **palatohyoid**.—3. In anat., the ectopterygoid muscle.

ectopterygoides (ek-tōp-ter-i-goi-dē-us), *n.*; *pl.* **ectopterygoides** (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + NL. **pterygoides**: see **pterygoid**.] In anat., the external pterygoid muscle. See **pterygoides**.

ectopy (ek-tō-pi), *n.* Same as **ectopia**.

ectosarc (ek-tō-sārk), *n.* [< Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *sarx* (*sarp-*), flesh.] The ectoplasm of a protozoan; the exterior substance of the body of an animal of low organization, as an amoeba or other rhizopod or protozoan, in any way distinguished from an endosarc; the usually thicker, denser, tougher, or otherwise modified protoplasm which forms an envelop of the body, as differentiated from the interior substance or contents. The term is used chiefly in connection with amoebas or other rhizopods, in which, though there may be no definite cell wall, the outer sarcode is differentiated in some way from the inner substance, or endosarc.

ectosarcode (ek-tō-sār-kōd), *n.* Same as **ectosarc**.

ectosarcodous (ek-tō-sār-kō-dus), *a.* [< **ectosarcode** + **-ous**.] Consisting of external sarcode; constituting an ectosarc; ectoplasmic.

ectosarcous (ek-tō-sār-kus), *a.* [< **ectosarc** + **-ous**.] Of or pertaining to the ectosarc.

ectosomal (ek-tō-sō-mal), *a.* [< **ectosome** + **-al**.] Of or pertaining to the ectosome; cortical, as the exterior region of a sponge.

ectosome (ek-tō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *sōma*, body.] In sponges, the outer region, forming the roof and walls of the subdermal chambers, composed of ectoderm and a superficial layer of endoderm; the cortex: distinguished from **chaonosome** and **endosome**.

The chaonosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of ectosome on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., endosome, on the other.
Sollas, Kroye Brit., XXII, 415.

ectosphenoid (ek-tō-sfē-noid), *n.* [< Gr. *ektōs*, without, + *sphenoidēs*, wedge-shaped: see **sphenoid**.] Same as **ectocuneiform**. [Rare.]

ectosporous (ek-tō-spō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *spora*, seed: see **spore**.] Forming spores externally; exosporous.

ectosteal (ek-tō-tē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *stēon*, bone, + **-al**.] Relating to or situated on the outside of a bone; proceeding from without inward, as a growth of bone.

ectosteally (ek-tō-tē-al-i), *adv.* In an ectosteal manner or position.

ectostosis (ek-tō-tō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *stēon*, bone, + **-osis**.] That form of ossification of cartilage which begins in or immediately under the perichondrium; also, growth of bone from without inward; periosteal ossification.

ectothecal (ek-tō-thē-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *thēca*, case: see **theca**.] In **bot.**, having them or as exposed, as in **diacomyetous** fungi and **gymnocarpous** lichens; **diacomyetous**; **gymnocarpous**.

ectotriceps (ek-tō-tri-sēps), *n.*; *pl.* **ectotriceptiles** (ek-tō-tri-sēp-tē-lēs). [NL., < Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + NL. **triceps**.] In anat., the outer head or external division of the triceps muscle of the arm, considered as a distinct muscle. Also **ectotriceps**.

Ectozoa (ek-tō-zō-ā), *n.* *pl.* [NL., *pl.* of **ectozoön**, *q. v.*] External parasites in general, as distinguished from **Entozoa**, or internal parasites. Thus, the fish lice, or **Kyriozoa**, are **Ectozoa**, as are other lice, ticks, fleas, etc. The term is a vague one, having no classificatory significance, and implying no structural affinity among the creatures designated by it. Also called **ectoparasites**.

ectozoan (ek-tō-zō-ān), *n.* [< **Ectozoa** + **-an**.] One of the **Ectozoa**; an epizoon; an ectoparasite.

ectozoic (ek-tō-zō-ik), *a.* [< **Ectozoa** + **-ic**.] Pertaining to the **Ectozoa**; epizotic; ectoparasitic.

ectozoön (ek-tō-zō-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ektōs*, outside, + *zōon*, animal.] One of the **Ectozoa**; an ectozoan.

Ectrephes (ek-trē-fēs), *n.* [NL. (Pursh, 1806), < Gr. *ektrepheō*, bring up, breed, produce, + *ek*, out, + *trēphō*, nourish.] A genus of beetles, of the family **Pisidae**, containing a few Australian species. Also **Anapestus**.

Ectrichodia (ek-tri-kō-dē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), < Gr. *ek*, out, + *trichōs*, like hair, hairy, + *ōdē* (*trich-*), hair, + *ōdē*, form.] A genus of bugs, of the family **Reduviidae** and subfamily **Ectrichodinae**. *E. cruciata* is a generally distributed species in the United States, about half an inch long, of a shining bright-red color, variegated with black, short, stout, hairy antennae of a dusky color, and thick, pleonous rostrum.

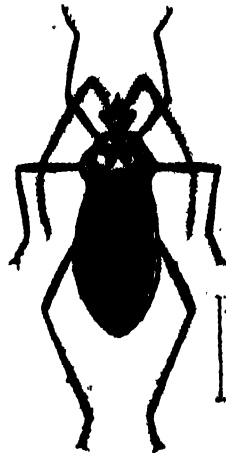
Ectrichodides (ek-tri-kōd-i-dēs), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < **Ectrichodia** + **-ides**.] A group of hemipterous insects, represented by the genus **Ectrichodia**. Same as **Ectrichodinae**.

Ectrichodinae (ek-tri-kōd-i-nā), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < **Ectrichodia** + **-inae**.] A subfamily of bugs, of the family **Reduviidae**, typified by the genus **Ectrichodia**.

ectrodactylia (ek-trō-dak-ti-lē-ā), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ektropōn*, misarranging, + *daktylōn*, finger.] In **teratol.**, a malformation in which one or more fingers are wanting.

ectrodactylism (ek-trō-dak-ti-lizm), *n.* [As **ectrodactylia** + **-ism**.] Same as **ectrodactylia**.

ectropic (ek-trōp-i'k), *a.* [< Gr. *ektropōn*, turning out of the way, + *tropē*, turn out, + *ek*, out, + *trēphō*, turn.] Turned outward or everted, as an eyelid, when the inner or conjunctival surface is exposed, as in **ectropion**.



Ectrichodia cruciata.
(Line shows natural size.)

ectropical (ek-trop'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. ek, out, + τροπικός, tropic (see tropic), + -al.*] Belonging to parts outside the tropics; extratropical. [*Rare.*]

ectropion, ectropium (ek-trō'pi-on, -um), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἐκτροπίων, everted eyelid, < ἐκτροπος, turning out: see ectropic.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) An abnormal eversion or turning outward of the eyelids. (*b*) Eversion of the cervical endometrium of the womb.

ectropometer (ek-trō-pom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐκτροπή, a turning off, turning aside (< ἐκτρέπω, turn off: see ectropic), + μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument used on shipboard for determining the bearing or compass-direction of objects. The ectropometer in use in the United States Navy consists of a vertical stand fitted in sockets on the deck or bridge and surmounted by a compass-card without a magnet. The card turns on a vertical axis and is fitted with an alidade. The magnetic heading of the ship being adjusted on this card to a line parallel with the keel, the alidade gives readily the bearing of land, lighthouses, etc. Also *ectropometer*.

ectrotic (ek-trot'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐκτροτικός, of or for abortion, < ἐκτροπή, abortion, < ἐκτρέπω, verbal adj. of ἐκτρέπω, abort, < ek, out, + τρέπω, τρέπω, wound, injure.*] In *med.*, preventing the development or causing the abortion of a disease.

ectypal (ek'ti-pal), *a.* [*< ectype + -al.*] Taken from the original; imitated. [*Rare.*]

Examples of all the ectypal copies.

Rilla, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 417.

Ectypal world, in Platonic philosophy, the phenomenal world, the world of sense, as distinguished from the archetypal or noumenal world.

ectype (ek'tip), *n.* [= *F. ectype* = *Sp. ectipo* = *Pg. ectypo*, *< L. ectypus*, engraved in relief, embossed, *< Gr. ἐκτύπος, engraved in relief, formed in outline, < ek, out, + τύπος, figura: see type.*] 1. A reproduction or copy of an original; a copy: opposed to *prototype*.

The complex ideas of substance are ectypes or "copies." *Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxii. 13.*

Some regarded him [Klopstock] as an ectype of the ancient prophets. *Eng. Cyc.* Specifically—2. In *arch.*, a copy in relief or embossed.

ectypography (ek-ti-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐκτύπος, engraved in relief (see ectype), + -γραφία, < γράφω, write, engrave.*] A method of etching in which the lines are left in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it.

écu (ū-kū' or ū-kū'), *n.* [*F., a shield (applied also to a coin, etc.), < OF. escu, escut, < L. scutum, a shield: see escutcheon, scutum.*] 1. The shield carried by a mounted man-at-arms in the middle ages; especially, the triangular shield of no great length carried during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and hung around the neck by the girth, so as to cover the left arm and left side.—2. The name of several gold and silver coins current in France from the fourteenth century onward, having a shield as part of their type: In English usually rendered *crown*. Among these coins were the *écu d'or* (golden crown), the *écu à la couronne* (écu with the crown).



Écu. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")



Obverse.



Reverse.

Écu d'Or of Charles VI, King of France.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

the *écu au soleil* (écu with the sun), *écu blanc* (white crown), and *écu d'argent* (silver crown). The specimen of the *écu d'or* of Charles VI. (A. D. 1380-1422) here illustrated weighs 61 grains.

3. A Scotch gold coin, also called *crown*, issued in the sixteenth century by James V. and by Mary, Queen of Scots. It was worth at the time



Obverse.



Reverse.

Écu of James V of Scotland.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of issue 20 shillings English.—4. In France, a sum of money, formerly consisting of three francs, now generally of five francs.—5. A vegetable tracing-paper, 15 × 20 inches. *Drummond.*

Ecuadoran (ek-wā-dō'ran), *a. and n.* [*< Ecuador + -an.*] Same as *Ecuadorian*.

Ecuadorian (ek-wā-dō'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Ecuador (Sp. Ecuador, so called because crossed by the equator, < Sp. ecuador = E. equator) + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Ecuador: as, the Ecuadorian fauna.

The Ecuadorian section [of the Andes].

Encyc. Brit., VII. 644.

II. *n.* A native of Ecuador, a republic of South America, on the Pacific, north of Peru.

ecumenic, ecumenic (ek-ū-men'ik), *a.* [= *F. ecumenique* = *Sp. ecuménico* = *Pg. It. ecumenico* (cf. *G. ökumenisch* = *Dan. Sw. ökumenisk*), *< L. ecumenicus*, (*< Gr. οἰκουμένης*, general, universal, of or from the whole world, *< οἰκουμένη*, the inhabited world, the whole world, fem. (see *oikē*, earth) of *οἰκουμένος*, pp. pass. of *οἰκω*, inhabit, *< oikos*, a house: see *economy*.)] Same as *ecumenical* (which is the usual form).

ecumenical, ecumenical (ek-ū-men'i-kal), *a.* [*< ecumenic, ecumenic, + -al.*] General; universal; specifically, belonging to the entire Christian church.

No other literature [than the French] exhibits so expansive and *ecumenical* a genius, or expounds so skillfully or appreciates so generously foreign ideas. *Locky, Europ. Morals, I. 100.*

The assumption of the title of *Ecumenical Patriarch* was another proof of the vast designs entertained by the Bishops of Constantinople.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 29.

Both kings bound themselves to maintain the Catholic worship inviolate, . . . and agreed that an *ecumenical* council should at once assemble, to compose the religious differences. *Molloy, Dutch Republic, I. 202.*

The ancient Greek Church is the mother of *ecumenical* orthodoxy; she elaborated the fundamental dogmas of the Trinity and the Person of Christ, as laid down in the Apostles' and the Nicene creeds. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 10.*

Ecumenical bishop, a title first assumed by John the Faster, Patriarch of Constantinople, in the latter part of the sixth century. Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome (590-604), strongly opposed the use of the title; but from the time of Boniface III. (607), on whom it was conferred by the emperor Phocas, it has been used by the popes as their right.—*Ecumenical council*. See *council*, 7.—*Ecumenical divines*, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a title given to St. Basil the Great, St. Gregory the Divine, and St. John Chrysostom.

ecumenically, ecumenically (ek-ū-men'i-kal-l), *adv.* In a general or ecumenical manner.

ecumenicity, ecumenicity (ek-ū-me-nis'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. ecumenicité* = *Pg. ecumenicidade*; as *ecumenic, ecumenic, + -ity*.] The character of being ecumenical.

Some Catholics have protested against the *ecumenicity* of the synod in 1511 at Vienna, generally reckoned the 15th ecumenical council! *Encyc. Brit., VI. 511.*

écusson (ē-kū-sōn'), *n.* [*F.: see escutcheon.*] In *her.*, an escutcheon, especially an escutcheon of pretense, or inescutcheon.

ecypheate (ē-si-fel'at), *a.* [*< N.L. "ecyphe-latus," < L. e-priv. + N.L. cyphella, q. v.*] In *bot.*, without cyphella: applied to lichens, etc.

eczema (ek'ze-mā), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἐκζέω, a cutaneous eruption, < ἐκζω, boil up or out, < ek, out, + ζω, boil.*] An inflammation of the skin attended with considerable exudation of lymph. Ordinarily the eczematous patch is red, slightly swollen, more or less incrustated, and moist on the removal of the crust, and causes considerable itching and smarting. *Eczema papulosum*, the form of eczema characterized by papules, the swollen papillae of the skin.—*Eczema rubrum*. (*a*) *Psoriasis rubra*. (*b*) Acute eczema when the color of the skin is very red.—*Eczema squamosum*. (*a*) Chronic eczema marked by the exfoliation of large quantities of epithelial scales. (*b*) *Psoriasis rubra*.—*Erythematous eczema*, a mild form of eczema, marked by little more than redness of the skin (erythema).—*Vesicular eczema*, the form or stage of eczema in which the eruption consists of vesicles containing serum.

eczematous (ek-zem'a-tus), *a.* [= *F. eczémateux*; *< eczema* (*t*) + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or

produced by eczema: as, *eczematous eruptions*.—2. Afflicted with eczema.

ed. An abbreviation (*a*) of *editor*; (*b*) of *edition*.

ed¹. [*ME. ed., < AS. ed- = OS. idag = OFries. et- = OHG. it-, ita-, MHG. ite- = Icel. idā- = Goth. id-, a prefix equiv. to L. re-, again, back: see re-.*] A prefix now obsolete or occurring unfelt in a few words, meaning 'again, back, re-' as in *edgrow, edgrowth, ednew*. See *eddish, eddy*.

Ed². [*ME. Ed., < AS. Edd-, a common element in proper names, being add, happiness, prosperity, = OS. öd, estate, property, wealth, prosperity, = OHG. ot, estate, = Icel. auðr, riches, wealth: see allodium.*] An element in proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning originally 'property' (in Anglo-Saxon, 'prosperity' or 'happiness'), as *Edwards*, Anglo-Saxon *Eadweard*, protector of property; *Edwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Eadwine*, gainer or friend of property.

ed¹, ed². [(1) *ed¹*, pret. (*-ed, -d, or -t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), *< ME. -ed, rarely -ad, earlier reg. -e-ds (-a-da), -de, pl. -den (-a-den), -den* (usually spelled *-t, -te, -ten*, when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see below) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et, -it*, whence mod. *Sc. -et, -it*), *< AS. -e-de, -o-de* (rarely *-a-de*), or, without the preceding vowel, *-de, pl. -o-den, -o-don, -don* (spelled *-te, -ton*, after consonants requiring such assimilation, as *miste, cyste, drypte*, etc., *E. mist, cyst, drip*, now usually by conformation *missed, kissed, dripped*, etc.), the pret. suffix proper being simply *-de*, the preceding vowel representing the suffix *-ia*, Goth. *-ja*, etc., Teut. *-ja, -jo*, formative of weak verbs; = *OS. -a-da, -o-da, -da* = *OFries. -e-de, -a-de, -te* = *D. -de* = *MLG. -e-de, -de, -te* = *OHG. -o-da, -e-da, -ta*, MHG. *-e-te, -te, G. -te* = *Icel. -adha, -dha, -da, -ta* = *Sw. -a-de, -de* = *Dan. -de, -te* = *Goth. (with persons indicated) 1 -da (-i-da, -o-da, -ad-da), 2 -des, 3 -da, dual 2 -dēda, 3 -dēduts, pl. 1 -dēdum, 2 -dēduth, 3 -dēdun*; being orig. the reduplicated pret. of *AS. dōn, E. do!*, etc., namely, *AS. did, E. did*, used as a pret. formative: see *do!*. (2) *ed²*, pp. (*-ed, -d, or -t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), *< ME. -ed, -d, also -t* (when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see above) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et, -it*, whence mod. *Sc. -et, -it*), *< AS. -e-d, -o-d, rarely -ad, often in the pl. -e-d-e, etc., with syncope of the preceding vowel -e-, -i- = OS. OFries. D. M.G. L.G. -d = OHG. MHG. G. -t = Icel. -dhr, -dr, -tr, m., -dh, -d, -t, f., -t, neut. = Sw. -t = Dan. -t = Goth. -th-s = L. -tus = Gr. -to- = Skt. -ta-s; a general adj. and pp. suffix quite different from *ed¹*, though now identified with it in form. The suffix appears in *L. -a-tus* (*E. -ate, -ated, -adit, -adit, -adit, etc.*), disguised in various forms, as in *arm-y*), *-i-tus, -i-tus* (*E. -ise, -ist, -ist, -us-tus* (*E. -ute*), and without a preceding vowel as *-tus* (*E. -t, as in feat, fact, etc.*)). The regular formative of the preterit or past tense, and the perfect participle, respectively, of English "weak" verbs: suffixes of different origin (see etymology), but now identical in form and phonetic relations, and so conveniently treated together. Either suffix is attached (with suppression of final silent *e*, if any) to the infinitive or first person indicative, and varies in pronunciation and spelling according to the preceding consonant (the final consonant of the infinitive): (1) *-ed*, pronounced *-ed* after *t, d*, as in *heated, loaded, etc.*, and archaically in other positions, as in *hallowed, raised, etc.*, and usually in some perfect participles used adjectively, as in *bleamed, croaked, winged, etc.*, parallel to *bleat, croaked* (pronounced *krükt*), *winged* (pronounced *wingd*), etc. (2) *-ed*, pronounced (with suppression of the vowel) *d*, after a consonant, namely, *b, g* "hard," *g* "soft" (*-ge = dā*), *r, z, l, m, n, ng, r*, as in *robbed, robbed, lagged, raped, engaged, ranged, lodged, raised, panned, smoothed, breathed, lived, buzzed, boiled, felled, beamed, dreamed, atoned, leamed, hanged, barred, abhorred, etc.* (but after the liquids *l, m, n, r*, in some words also or only *-t*: see below), or after a vowel, or a vowel before *h* or *r*, as in *heard, read, brayed, towed, sued, hurried, etc.*—most words of this class being formerly written without the vowel, which subsequently came in *rais'd, breath'd, lit'd*, etc. (this device being still retained by some, for its apparent metrical value, in verse, but otherwise little used in verse, though still the rule in the analogous instance of the possessive case of nouns, as in *man's, boy's*, etc.), except in a few words which have preserved the simple form, namely, (3) *-d*, pronounced *d* (the vowel being suppressed in both pronunciation and spelling), as in *laid, paid, said, shed, heard, sold, told*, and (with loss of the final consonant of the infinitive) *clad, had, and made* (so spelled to preserve the "long" vowel), and, in particular only, *could, should, would*—these forms being "breathed" in spelling only (*claid, paid, said*), or in spelling and pronunciation, as compared with the forms having the usual*

Will he admit that the Edenic man was a different species, or even genus? *Science*, V. 407.

edenite (ē'dn-īt), *n.* [*< Eden (ville) (see def.) + -ite²*.] An aluminous variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing but little iron, of a pale-green or grayish color, occurring at Edenville in New York.

Edenization (ē'dn-i-zā'shqn), *n.* [*< Edenize + -ation*.] A making or converting into an Eden. [Rare.]

The evangelization and Edenization of the world. *The Congregationalist*, Nov. 5, 1885.

Edenize (ē'dn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Edenized*, ppr. *Edenizing*. [*< Eden + -ize*.] 1. To make like Eden; convert into a paradise. [Rare.] 2. To admit into Paradise; confer the joys of Paradise upon. [Rare.]

For pure saints edenized until. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage*.

edental (ē-den'tāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. e-priv. + den(t)-, = E. tooth, + -al*.] 1. *a.* 1. Edentate; toothless. 2. Of or pertaining to the Edentata.

II. *n.* A member of the order Edentata.

edentalous (ē-den'tā-lūs), *a.* [Appar. *< edental + -ous*; but prob. intended for *edentulous*, *q. v.*] Same as *edentate*. [Rare.]

Edentata (ē-den-tā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. edentatus*, toothless; see *edentate*.] 1. In mammal., a Cuvierian order of mammals; the edentates. The term is literally incorrect, and in so far objectionable, few of these animals being edentulous or toothless; and the Linnean equivalent term, *Bruta*, is often employed instead. But the name is firmly established, and the members of the order do agree in certain dental characters, which are these: that incisors are never present, and that the teeth, when there are any, are homodont and (excepting in *Tatusia*) monophyodont, growing from persistent pulps, and being devoid of enamel.



Edentate Skull of Great Ant-eater. *Mormonophaga jubata*.

The *Edentata* are in due proportion placental mammals, with a relatively small cerebrum of one lobe, but otherwise very diversified in structure, appearance, and mode of life; the old-world forms are likewise widely different from those of the new world; most edentates are of the latter. The armadillos, sloths, and ant-eaters of America, and the fabled ant-eaters and senly ant-eaters of Africa and Asia, represent respectively five leading types of *Edentata*, affording a division of the order into the five suborders *Loricata* (armadillos), *Tardigrada* (sloths), *Verminipinna* (American ant-eaters), *Squammata* (senly ant-eaters or pangolins), and *Fidulenta* (fabled ant-eaters or mandrills). The tardigrades, including a number of gigantic fossil forms, as the mylodons and megatheriums, formerly called *Gravigrada*, are herbivorous, and the living forms are all arboreal. The others are carnivorous and chiefly insectivorous, and it is among these that the entirely toothless forms occur, as in the ant-eaters. The Cuvierian *Edentata* included the *Mouthemata*, now long since eliminated.

2. A group of crustaceans. *Latreille*, 1823.

edentate (ē-den'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [= *E. edent* = *Sp. edentado*, *< L. edentatus*, toothless, pp. of *edentare*, render toothless, *< e*, out, + *den(t)-* = *E. tooth*; cf. *dentate*; see *Edentata*.] 1. *a.* 1. Edentulous; toothless. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata*, and thus having at least no front teeth.

II. *n.* 1. One of the *Edentata*: an invertebrate placental mammal without incisors. 2. A toothless creature.

I tried to call to him to move, but how could a poor edentate like myself articulate a word?

Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxxvi.

edentated (ē-den'tā-ted), *a.* [*< edentate + -ed²*.] Deprived of teeth; edentate. [Rare.]

Edentati (ē-den-tā'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. edentatus*, toothless; see *Edentata*.] A group of edentate mammals. *Leq-d'Lyre*, 1792.

edentation (ē-den-tā'shqn), *n.* [*< L. as if *edentare(n)-, < edentare*, pp. *edentatus*, render toothless; see *edentate*.] The state or quality of being edentate; toothlessness.

edentulate (ē-den'tū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. *edentulatus*, *< L. edentulus*, toothless; see *edentulous*.] In entom., without teeth; edentate; said of the mandibles when they have no tooth-like processes on the inner side. *Kerby*.

edentulous (ē-den'tū-lūs), *a.* [*< L. edentulus*, toothless, *< e-priv. + den(t)-* = *E. tooth*; see *dent²*.] (*E. edentate*.) Without teeth; toothless.

The jaws of birds are always edentulous and sheathed with horn, of divers configurations, adapted to their different modes of life and kinds of food. *Owen, Anat.*, iii.

ederi, *n.* See *edder²*.

Edessa (ē-des'sā), *n.* [NL., *< L. Edessa*, Gr. **Edessa*, a city of Macedonia.] A genus of pentatomid bugs, typical of a subfamily *Edessinae*.

Over 100 species are known, of which more than 40 inhabit North America; only one is found in the United States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1803.

Edessan (ē-des'sān), *a.* [*< L. Edessa*, Gr. **Edessa*, a city of Mesopotamia, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Edessa, a city in northwestern Mesopotamia, noted as the seat of an important theological school, and as the chief center from which Nestorianism spread over a great part of Asia. **Edessan family** or **branch of liturgies**, that class of liturgies which is commonly called *Nestorian*, because used by Nestorians. Its oldest representative is the Liturgy of the Apostles (Adrian and Maris). See *liturgy*.

Edessene (ē-des'sēn), *a.* [*< L. Edessenus*, *< Edessa*, Gr. **Edessa*.] Same as *Edessan*.

Edessinae (ē-des'sī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Edessa + -inae*.] A subfamily of heteropterous hemipterous insects or bugs, of the family *Pentatomidae*, having the sternum produced into a cross, and the middle line of the venter carinate, the base of the keel being protruded into a horn. Also *Edessides*.

edge (ej), *n.* [*< ME. egge*, *< AS. ege*, an edge, poet. a sword, = OS. *egga* = OFries. *eg*, *ig*, Fries. *ig* = D. *egge* = M.H.G. *egge* = OHG. *ekka*, edge, point, M.H.G. *ekke*, *egge*, G. *ekke*, *ekke*, edge, corner, = Icel. *egg* = Sw. *egg* = Dan. *egg* = Goth. **egga* (not found) = *L. axes*, a sharp edge or point, front of an army ('edge of battle'), akin to *acer*, sharp (*< ult. E. eager¹*), *acus*, a needle, etc., to Gr. *akros*, *akros*, a point, to Skt. *agri*, an edge, corner, angle, and to E. *aguel*, *ail²*, *ear²*, *q. v.*] 1. The sharp margin or thin bordering or terminal line of a cutting instrument: as, the edge of a razor, knife, sword, ax, or chisel.

He . . . smote the kynce fignores through the helon that nother coynt he helme myght hym warant till that the suerdes *egge* touched his brayn. *Medin (E. E. T. S.)*, iii. 359.

Who [Fubal] first sweated at the forge And for'd the blunt and yet unblonded steel To a keen edge, and made it bright for war. *Compter*, *Task*, v. 204.

2. The extreme border or margin of anything; the verge; the brink; as, the edge of a table; the edge of a precipice.

Thou draw straight thy cloth, & by the bougt [fold] on the vttut *egge* of the table. *Babes Book (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 129.

You knew he walk'd over perils, on an edge, More likely to fall in than to get o'er. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Specifically (a) In *math*, a line, straight or curved, along which a surface is broken, so that every section of the surface through that line has a cusp or an abrupt change of direction at the point of intersection with it. (b) In *zool.*, the extreme boundary of a surface, part, or mark, generally distinguished as posterior, anterior, lateral, superior, etc. In entomology it is often distinguished from the *margin*, which is properly an imaginary space surrounding the disk of any surface, and limited by the edge. The outer edge of the elytron of a beetle may be either the extreme boundary of the elytron, or the lateral boundary of the upper surface, separated from the true boundary by a depressed margin called the *epipleura*.

3. The border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; an initial or terminal limit; rim; skirt; as, the edge of the evening; the outer and inner edges of a field; the horizon's edge.

For the sayde temple standeth upon the east *egge* of Mounte Morris, and the Mounte Olynthe is right east from it. *R. Grafton*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 48.

The new general, unacquainted with his army, and on the edge of winter, could not hastily oppose them. *Milton*.

It [Watling St.] ran closely along the edge of this great forest, by the bounds of our Leicestershire. *J. R. Green*, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 184.

4. The side of a hill; a ridge. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

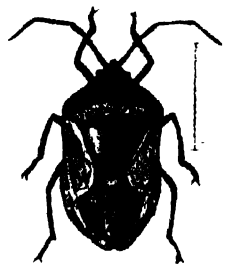
Just at the base of one of the long straight hills, called *Edges* in the country (England, on the borders of Wales), we came to my friend's house. *H. Shorthouse*, *John Inglesant*, Int. chap.

5. Sharpness; acrimony; cutting or wounding quality.

Shander. These *edge* is sharper than the sword. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

Thy wit hath too much *edge*. *Ford*, *Love's Sacrifice*, i. 2.

Thou mark had a biting *edge* to it. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 20.



Edessa bipida.
Line shows natural size.

6. Acuteness or sharpness, as of desire or of appetite; keenness; eagerness; fitness for action or operation.

Cloy the hungry *edge* of appetite By bare imagination of a feast. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, i. 2.

I did but chide in jest; the best loves use it Sometimes; it sets an *edge* upon affection. *Middleton*, *Women Beware Women*, ii. 1.

When I got health, thou took'st away my life, And more; for my friends die; My mirth and *edge* was lost; a blunted knife Was of more use than I. *G. Herbert*.

'Tis true, there is an *edge* in all firm belief, and with an easy metaphor we may say the sword of faith. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, i. 10.

Back and edge. See *back¹*. — **Basnet edges**. See *basnet²*. — **Convanesible edge**. See *convanesible*. — **Cuspidal edge**, or **edge of aggression**. See *cuspidal*. — **To set on edge**. (a) To rest or balance on the border of; cause to stand upright on an edge; as, to set a large flat stone on edge. (b) To make eager or intense; sharpen; stimulate. (c) Curiosity or expectation was set on edge. **To set teeth on edge**, to cause an uncomfortable feeling as if tingling or grating in the teeth, as may be done by the eating of very sour fruit, by the sound of filing, etc.

One will melt in your Mouth, and t'other set your Teeth on *Ed*. *Congress*, *Way of the World*, i. 2.

By 2 and 3. Verge, skirt, brim. See *rim*. — 6. Intensity. **edge** (ej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edged*, ppr. *edging*. [*< ME. eggen*, put an edge on, sharpen (only in p. *a.* *egged*, *< AS. eged*, p. *a.*, only in comp. *twi-egged*, two-edged, *searpe-egged*, sharp-edged), also set on edge, intr. be set on edge, as the teeth, also edge on, *egg*, incite (in this sense from Scand.) (= OFries. *eggja*, fight, = Icel. *eggja* = Sw. *egga* = Dan. *egge*, incite), *< AS. ege*, edge; see *edge*, *n.* See also *egg²*.] I. *trans.*

1. To sharpen; put an edge upon; impart a cutting quality to. [Chiefly poetical.] The wrongs Of this poor country *edge* your sword! oh, may it Pierce deep into this tyrant's heart! *Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, i. 1.

Those who labour The sweaty Forge, who *edge* the crooked Scythe, And stubborn Steel, and harden gleaming Armour, Acknowledge Vulcan's Aid. *Prior*, *First Hymn of Callimachus*.

That is best blood that hath most iron in it To *edge* resolve with. *Lowell*, *Comm. Ode*.

2. Hence, figuratively, to sharpen; pique. Let me a little *edge* your resolution: you see nothing is unready to this great work, but a great mind in you. *Ford*, *The City*, v. 4.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded and the malicious *edged*. *Sir J. Haywood*.

3. To furnish with an edge, fringe, or border: as, to *edge* a flower-bed with box.

And thou shalt find him underneath a brim Of sailing pines that *edge* yon mountain in. *Fletcher*, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 2.

Their long descending train, With rubies *edged*. *Dryden*.

A voice of many tones sent up from streams, And sands that *edge* the ocean. *Bryant*, *Earth*.

4. To move by or as if by dragging or hitching along edgewise; impel or push on edge, and hence slowly or with difficulty: as, to *edge* a barrel or a box across the sidewalk; to *edge* one's self or one's way through a crowd.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke*.

5. To incite; instigate; urge on; See *egg²*. [Now rare.] This . . . will encourage and *edge* industrious and profitable improvements. *Bacon*, *Vaury* (ed. 1887).

Edgit-on by some thank-picking parasite. *Ford*, *Love's Sacrifice*, iv. 1.

Arduous or passion will *edge* a man forward when arguments fail. *Ogilvie*.

Edging-and-dividing bench. See *bench*. — **To edge in**, to put or get in by or as if by an edge; manage to get in.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *edge* in some business of your own. *Swift*, *Directions to Servants*, iii.

Do, Sir Lucius, *edge* in a word or two every now and then about my honour. *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* To move sidewise; move gradually, cautiously, or so as not to attract notice: as, *edge* along this way.

We sounded, and found 20 fathoms and a bottom of sand; but, on *edging* off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding. *Cook*, *Second Voyage*, iii. 7.

When one has made a bad bet, it's best to *edge* off. *Coleman*, *Jealous Wife*, v. 2.

To *edge away*, to move away slowly or cautiously; *edge*, to decline gradually, as from the shore, or from the line of the course. — **To edge down upon an object**, to approach an object in a slanting direction. — **To edge in with**, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.

edge-bolt (ē'j-bōlt), *n.* In bookbinding, the closed folds of a section or signature as shown in an uncut book.

edgebone (ej'bon), *n.* [One of the numerous perversions of what was orig. *sash-bone*: see *sashbone*.] The haunch-bone, sashbone, or match-bone of a beef: so called because it presents edgewise when the meat is cut in dressing for the table. It is the principal part of the pelvis or os innominatum.

edge-coals (ej'kôlz), *n. pl.* In Scotland, coal-beds inclined at a high angle. Also called *edge-seams*, and more rarely *edge-metals*.

edge-cutting (ej'kut'ing), *n.* In bookbinding, the operation of trimming down with a knife the rough edges or bolts of a sewed and uncut book.

edged (ejd or ej'ed), *a.* [*< ME. eged, < AS. eged, < scg, edge; see edge, v.*] 1. Furnished with an edge; sharp; keen.

O, turn thy *edged* sword another way.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 3.

2. Having a border or fringe of a different substance, color, etc., from that of the body, as a piece of cloth or a flower.

White canopies and curtains made of needle work
edged with . . . bone-lace
Corset, Crutches, I. 100.

My lady's Indian kinsman rushing in,
A breaker of the bitter news from home,
Found a dead man, a letter *edged* with death
Beside him.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

3. In *ker.*, same as *finibated*. - To play with *edged* tools. See *tool*, and compare *edge tool*.

edge-key (ej'kē), *n.* Same as *edger*, 2.

edgeless (ej'les), *a.* [*< edge + -less*.] Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate: as, an *edgeless* sword; an *edgeless* argument.

Till clogg'd with blood, his sword obeys but ill
The dictates of its vengeful master's will,
Edgeless it falls.
Rice, tr. of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, VI.

edgelong (ej'lông), *adv.* [*< edge + -long*, as in *headlong*, *sidelong*, etc.] In the direction of the edge; edgewise.

Stuck *edgelong* into the ground.
H. Johnson

edge-mail (ej'mail), *n.* A name given by some writers to a kind of armor represented on medieval monuments, which has been assumed to be made of links or rings sewed edgewise upon cloth or leather—an improbable device. Compare *brigine*. Also called *edgewise mail*.

edge-plane (ej'plan), *n.* 1. A carpenter's plane for trimming flat, round, or hollow edges on woodwork.—2. Same as *edger*, 2.

edger (ej'ér), *n.* 1. A circular saw for squaring the edges of lumber cut directly from the whole log; an edging-saw: usually double, hence called *double edger*. See *saw*, 1.—2. In *leather working*, a tool for trimming the edges of shoes, soles, straps, harness, etc. It has a knife or cutter the blade of which is varied in shape according to the form which it is desired to give to the work, and a gauge and guides, usually adjustable, to insure the correct planing of the work. Also called *edge-kn*, *edger plane*, *edge tool*.

edge-rail (ej'rāl), *n.* On railroads, a rail so constructed that the wheels of cars roll upon its edge, the wheels being kept in place by flanges projecting from their inner periphery: so called in distinction from the flat rails first used.

edge-roll (ej'rôl), *n.* In bookbinding: (a) A rolling-tool used in gilding and decorating the edges of book-covers. (b) Ornament or decoration so produced on the edges of a book-cover.

edge-roll (ej'rôl), *v. t.* 1. In bookbinding, to use an edge-roll.—2. In *minting*, to roll the edges of the blanks so as to produce a rim.

edge-setter (ej'set'ér), *n.* A power-lathe for burnishing the edges of the soles of shoes.

edge-shot (ej'shot), *a.* Placed on the edges, as a board: a lumbermen's term.

edge-stitch (ej'stieh), *n.* In *netting*, *knitting*, etc., a name given to the first stitch on a row. *Dict. of Needlework*.

edge-tool (ej'tôl'), *n.* [*< ME. egedol, < ege, edge, + tol, tool*.] 1. Any tool with a cutting edge, as the ax, the chisel, the plane, the bit, etc.

gill any *edge tool* will enter in to his bodd,
I wol do him to the deeth and more dreitoun.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I 375.

2. Same as *edger*, 2.—3. Figuratively, a matter dangerous to tamper or sport with.

Ther's no jesting with *edge tools*
Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune* II 2

You jest: ill jesting with *ed tools*
Tennyson, *Princess*, II

edge-trimmer (ej'trim'ér), *n.* A small machine for paring the boot-sole. The boot is held on a jack, moving automatically, and the knife trims the edge and takes out the feather.

edgewise (ej'wâz), *adv.* [*< edge + -wise* for *-ways*.] Same as *edgewise*.

Odd! I'll make myself small enough:—I'll stand *edgewise*.
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, v. 3.

"Nor all white who are millers," said honest Hob, glad to get in a word, as they say, *edgewise*.
Scott, *Monastery*, xlv.

At certain times the rings of Saturn are seen *edgewise*.
Newcomb and Holden, *Astron.*, p. 108.

edge-wheel (ej'hwêl), *n.* A wheel which travels on its edge in a circular bed, as in the Chilian mill and in many forms of crushing-mill.

edgewise (ej'wîz), *a.* and *adv.* [*< edge + -wise*.] 1. *a.* With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point.

In this still air even the uneasy rocking poplar leaves were almost stationary on their *edgewise* stems.
E. Kipling, *The Graysons*, VII.

Edgewise mail. Same as *edge mail*.

II. *adv.* In the direction of the edge: by edging.

At the last pushed in his word
Edgewise, as 'twere
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III 180

edging (ej'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *edge, v.*] 1. That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, or braid added to a garment for ornament; specifically, narrow lace or embroidery especially made for trimming frills and parts of dress.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
Of parsley, with a wreath of my braid,
And border'd with a rose *edging* round.

I have known a woman branch out into a long extempore dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat.
Addison, *Family Orators*.

2. A border; a skirting; specifically, in *hort.*, a row of plants set along the border of a flower bed: as, an *edging* of box.

Yon *edging* of Linæa
On the steep's lofty verge
Wordsworth, *In the Shapton Pass*.

3. In bookbinding: (a) The art of preparing the uncut or folded leaves of a book by shaving or trimming, adapting them to receive gold, marbling, or color, and burnishing. (b) The decorating of the edges of a book by marbling or coloring.—4. In *carp.*, the evening of the edges of ribs and rafters to make them range together.

edging-iron (ej'ing'irôn), *n.* In *gardening*, a sickle-shaped cutting-tool, with the edge on the convex side, used for cutting out the edges of paths and roads and the outlines of figures, etc., in turf.

edgingly (ej'ing'li), *adv.* Carefully; gingerly. [Rare.]

The new beam awkwardly follow'd, but more *edgingly*, as I may say, setting his feet gingerly, to avoid to tread upon his leader's heels.
Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, II 300

edging-machine (ej'ing-mash'în), *n.* 1. A machine-tool for molding, edging, and profiling woodwork. See *molding-machine*.—2. In *metal-working*, a machine for milling irregular shapes and making templates and patterns. Sometimes called a *profiling-machine*.

edging-saw (ej'ing-sâ), *n.* A saw for squaring edges; an edger; specifically, a circular saw mounted on a bench and used to saw boards into strips or straight-edges.

edging-shears (ej'ing-shears), *n. pl.* Shears used to cut the edges of sod along walks, around garden-beds, etc. The blades are often set at an angle and fitted to long handles, so that the operator can work in a standing posture.

edging-tile (ej'ing-tîl), *n.* A tile used in making borders for beds in gardens.

edgrew (ed'grô), *n.* Same as *edgrou*.

edgrou (ed'grô), *n.* [Also *edgrouth*; *< ME. ed-grow, edgrou* (cf. *AS. edgroum*, a growing again), *< AS. ed-, back, again, + groum, grow*: see *ed-1* and *grou*.] Aftermath; aftergrass. [Prov. Eng.]

Edgrou [var. *edgrouth*, *ed-grow*], *grou* (L. *higrom*, *regrowth*).
Pronounced *edgrou*.

edgrouth (ed'grôth), *n.* [Formerly also *edgrouth*; *< ed-1 + grouth*, cf. *edgrou*.] Same as *edgrou*.

edgy (ej'j), *a.* [*< edge + -y*.] 1. Showing an edge; sharply defined; angular.

The outlines of their body are sharp and *edgy*.
R. P. Knight, *Anal. Inquiry into Prin. of Taste*, p. 66.

2. Keen-tempered; irritable: as, an *edgy* temper. [Rare in both senses.]

edit, a. See *eddy*.

edibility (ed-i-bil'i-ti), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. edibilis*, edible, + *-ity*.] Of or pertaining to edibles or eating. [Rare.]

Edibility Epicurism holds the key to all morality.
Bulwer, *Pelham*, IVII.

edibility (ed-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< edible*: see *-ility*.] The character of being edible; suitableness for being eaten.

edible (ed'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. edibilis*, eatable, *< L. edere = E. eat*.] I. *a.* Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent: specifically applied to objects which are habitually eaten by man, or specially fit to be eaten, among similar things not fit for eating: as, *edible* birds' nests; *edible* crabs; *edible* sea-urchins.

Of fishes some are *edible*; some, except it be in famine, not.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, I 320.

The *edible* Creation decks the Board.
Prior, *Solomon*, II.

II. *n.* Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food; an eatable; a constituent of a meal; generally in the plural: as, bring forward the *edibles*.

edibleness (ed'i-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being edible.

edict (ed'ikt), *n.* [In mod. form after the *L.*; *< ME. edict, < OF. edict, edict, F. edict = Sp. edicto = Pg. edito = It. editto = D. edikt = G. edikt = Dan. Sw. edikt, < L. edictum*, a proclamation, ordinance, edict, neut. of *edictus*, pp. of *edice*, proclaim, *< e*, out, forth, + *dicere*, speak: see *dictum*.] 1. A decree or law promulgated by a sovereign prince or ruler on his sole authority; hence, any analogous order or command.

The very reading of the public *edicts* should fright thee from commerce with them.
H. Johnson, *Postmaster*, I. 1.

Edicts, properly speaking, cannot exist in Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the parliament, and not in the sovereign.
Ogilby.

Every one must see that the *edicts* issued by Henry VIII. to prevent the lower classes from playing dice, cards, bowls, &c., were not more prompted by desire for popular welfare than were the Acts passed of late to check gambling.
H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 8.

No one of its [the Virginia legislature's] members was able to encounter Patrick Henry in debate, and his *edicts* were registered without opposition.
Thorogood, *Hist. Const.*, II 354.

Specifically—2. In *Rom. law*, a decree or ordinance of a prefect. 3. In Scotch ecclesiastical use, a church proclamation; specifically, a notice to show cause, if any, why a pastor or elders should not be ordained. *Edict of Nantes*, an edict signed by Henry IV. of France in April, 1598, to secure to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion. It was revoked by Louis XIV. in October, 1685. *Edict of Theodoric*, a code of laws, issued about A. D. 495, for the use of the Roman subjects of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.

General edict, in *Rom. antiq.*, an edict made by the prefect as a law, in his capacity of subordinate legislator. **Special edict**, an edict made by the prefect for a particular case, in his capacity as judge. **Syn. Decree, Ordinance**, etc. (see *law*); *mandate*, *rescript*, *manifesto*, *command*, *proclamation*, etc.

edictal (ed'ikt-al), *a.* [*= F. edictal, < L. edictalis, < L. edictum*, a proclamation: see *edict*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an edict or edicts.

The Prefect in framing an *Edictal* (interference on the principles of the Jus Gentium was gradually restoring a type from which law had only departed to deteriorate).
Mumie, *Ancient Law*, p. 146.

The simpler methods . . . of the *edictal* law were found to be more convenient than the theories formality of the archaic customs.
W. E. Harris, *Aryan Household*, p. 421.

Edictal citation, in *Scots law*, a citation made upon a forger who is not resident within Scotland, but who has a landed estate there, or upon a native of Scotland who is out of the country.

edicule (ed'i-kûl), *n.* [*= It. edicola, < L. edicula*, a cottage, a niche or shrine, dim. of *edes*, a building: see *edify*.] A small edifice; a shrine, usually in the shape of an architectural monument, or a niche for a reliquary or statue, etc., so ornamented as to be complete in itself and independent of the building with which it is connected. [Rare.]

It [the superstructure of the Khuzeh at Petra], too, is supported by Corinthian pillars and is surmounted by a huge urn, and a smaller *edicule* of the same order stands on either side.
The Century, XXXI, 17.

edificant (ed-if'i-kant), *a.* [*= F. edifiant = Sp. Pg. It. edificante, < L. edificans* (-is), pp. of *edificare*, build: see *edify*.] Building.

And as his pen was often militant
So his triumph was, no *edificant*.
It also was, like those blessed builders, who
Stood on their guard, and stoutly builded on.
Burdett, *On Quaker* (1856), p. 75.

edification (ed-i-fi-kä'shen), *n.* [*< F. édification = Pr. edificatio = Sp. edificación = Pg. edificação = It. edificazione, < L. edificatio* (-is), act of building, a building (structure), I. L. instruction, *< edificare*, pp. *edificatus*, build: see *edify*.] 1. The act or process of building; construction. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The castle of Antioch at Cortu . . . is not only of situation the strongest I have seen, but also of *edification*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II 111.

Clergymen who are on the way of learning some valuable lessons in the art of popular Church *edification*.

The Churchman, L.V. 489.

24. The thing built; a building; an edifice. *Hullock*.—3. The act of edifying or instructing, or the state of being edified; improvement of the mind; enlightenment; most frequently used with reference to morals or religion.

He that propheseth speaketh unto men to *edification*.

1 Cor. xiv. 3.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*.

Addison, *Guardian*.

"His *edification* to hear him converse," he professes, the noblest sentiments." *Shedden*, *School for Scandal*, II. 3.

edificator (ed'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *édificateur* = Sp. Pg. *edificador* = It. *edificatore*, < L. *edificator*, a builder, < *edificare*, pp. *edificatus*, build; see *edify*.] One who or that which edifies; an edifier. [Rare.]

Language is the grand *edificator* of the race.

G. D. Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 269.

edificatory (ed'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *edificatorio*, < L. *edificatorius*, < L. *edificator*, a builder; see *edificator*.] Tending to edification.

Where these gifts of interpretation and eminent endowments of learning are found, there can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially *edificatory* to the church of God. *Sp. Hall*, *Cases of Conscience*, 3.

edifice (ed'i-fis), *n.* [*F. édifice* = Pr. *edifício* = Sp. Pg. It. *edificio*, < L. *edificium*, a building of any kind, < *edificare*, build; see *edify*.] A building; a structure; an architectural fabric; applied chiefly to large or fine buildings, public or private.

Should I go to church,

And see the holy edifice of stone,

And not bethink me straight of dangerous rocks?

Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 1.

edificial (ed-i-fish'ul), *a.* [*< edifice* + -ial.] Pertaining to an edifice or a structure; structural.

Mansions . . . without any striking *edificial* attraction.

British Critic, III. 633.

edifier (ed'i-fi-er), *n.* 14. One who builds; a builder. *Hullock*.—2. One who edifies or imparts instruction, especially in morals or religion.

They scorn their *edifiers* own,

Who taught them all their sprinkling lessons,

Their tones and sanctified expressions

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. II. 624.

edify (ed'i-fi), *v.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *edified*, *ppr.* *edifying*.] [*< M.E. edifiien, edefien, < O.F. edifier, F. édifier* = Pr. *edificar*, *edificar* = Sp. Pg. *edificar* = It. *edificare*, < L. *edificare*, build, erect, establish, L.L. instruct, < *edes*, more commonly *edis*, a building for habitation, esp. a temple, as the dwelling of a god, in pl. *edes*, a dwelling-house (orig. a fireplace, a hearth; cf. Ir. *aidhe*, a house, *aidhe*, fire, AS. *de*, a funeral pyre, and see *oast*).] + *facere*, < *juvare*, build.] 1. *trans.* 1. To build; construct. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And selde, "This is an house of orisons and of holynesse, And whence that my wil is led wol hit overthrowe, And er thre dayes after *edified* hit newe."

Piers Plowman (C), xlv. 162.

Munday, the xxvij Day of Aprill, to fferate, and ther I lay all nyght, it ys a good Cite, and well and substantially *edified*.

Torkington, *Diario of Eng. Travell*, p. 6.

Wherein were written down

The names of all who had died

In the convent, since it was *edified*.

Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, II.

24. To build in or upon; cover with buildings. Long they thus travelled in friendly wise, Through countreys waste, and eke well *edified*, Seeking adventures hard, to exercise Their putsaunce.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. I. 14.

3. To build up or increase the faith, morality, etc., of; impart instruction to, particularly in morals or religion.

They that will be true ploughmen must work faithfully for God's sake, for the *edifying* of their brethren.

Lattimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

Comfort yourselves together and *edify* one another.

1 Thea. V. 11.

Your help here, to *edify* and raise us up in a scruple.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, I. 1.

My little ones were kept up beyond their usual time to be *edified* by so much good conversation.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, ix.

44. To convince or persuade. You shall hardly *edify* me that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon*, *History of Henry VIII.*

54. To benefit; favor. My love with words and errors still she feeds But *edifies* another with her deeds.

Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 3.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause or tend to cause moral or intellectual improvement; make people wiser or better.

The graver sort dislike all poetry, Which does not, as they call it, *edify*.

Oldham.

24. To be instructed or improved, especially morally; become wiser or better.

I have not *edified* more, truly, by man.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, III. 1.

All you gallants that hope to be saved by your clothes, *edify*, *edify*.

Musgrave.

Altho' their Doctrine for all Husbands, Mr. Harcourt, Have I *edified*, Madam, so much that I am impatient till I am *edified*.

Worcester, *Country Wife*, v. 1.

edifyingly (ed'i-fi-ing-ly), *adv.* In an edifying or instructive manner.

He will discourse unto us *edifyingly* and feelingly of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion.

Kilgobbeck, *Sermons*, p. 324.

edifyingness (ed'i-fi-ing-ness), *n.* The quality of being edifying. [Rare.]

edile, ædile (e'dil), *n.* [*< L. ædilis*, < *ædes*, *edis*, a building, a temple; see *edify*.] In ancient Rome, a magistrate whose duty was originally the superintendence of public buildings and lands, out of which grew a large number of functions of administration and police. Among other duties, that of promoting the public games was incumbent on the ediles, and cost them large sums of money. Later, under the empire, their functions were distributed among special officials, and their importance dwindled.

edileship, ædileship (e'dil-ship), *n.* [*< edile*, *ædile*, + -ship.] The office of an edile.

The *edileship* was an introduction to the highest offices.

L. Schmitz, *Hist. Rome*, p. 236.

edilian, ædilian (e'dil-i-an), *a.* [*< edile*, *ædile*, + -ian.] Relating to an edile.

edingtonite (ed-ing-ton-it), *n.* [Named after Mr. Edington, a Glasgow mineralogist.] A rare zeolitic mineral occurring near Dumbarton, Scotland. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium.

edit (ed'it), *v. t.* [= F. *éditer* = Sp. *editar*, < L. *edite*, pp. of *edere*, give out, put out, produce, publish (as literary productions), exhibit, etc., < *e*, out, + *dare*, give; see *date*.] 14. To put forth; issue; publish.

He [Plato] wrote and ordered laws more ept and just. *He edited* into the Greeks [the plan of] a commonwealth stable, quiet and commendable.

J. Lock, *Profr. to Barclay* & Co. of Ship of Fools (ed. Jamieson), I. 6.

2. To make a recension or revision of, as a manuscript or printed book; prepare for publication or other use in a clarified, altered, corrected, or annotated form; collate, verify, elucidate, amend, etc., for general or special use.

Abolard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited*.

Engel.

There are at least four Viharnas which we know for certainty were excavated before the Christian Era. There are probably forty, but they have not yet been *edited* with such care as to enable us to feel confident in affixing dates to them.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 144.

3. To supervise the preparation of for publication; control, select, or adapt the contents of, as a newspaper, magazine, encyclopedia, or other collective work.

edition (e'dish'on), *n.* [= F. *édition* = Sp. *edición* = Pg. *edição* = It. *edizione*, < L. *editio* (n.), a putting forth, a publishing, edition of a literary work, < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth, publish; see *edit*.] 1. The act of editing.—2. An edited copy or issue of a book or other work; a recension, revision, or annotated reproduction; as, Milman's *edition* of Gibbon's "Rome"; the Globe *edition* of Shakespeare.—3. A concurrent issue or publication of copies of a book or some similar production; the number of books, etc., of the same kind published together, or without change of form or of contents; a multiplication or reproduction of the same work or series of works; as, a large *edition* of a book, map, or newspaper; the work has reached a tenth *edition*; the folio *editions* of Shakespeare's plays.

The which I also have . . . at large set out in the second *edition* of my books.

Whitby, *Defence*, p. 49.

As to the larger additions and alterations . . . he has promised me to print them by themselves, so that the form of *edition* may not be wholly lost to those who have it.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, To the Reader.

4. Figuratively, one of several forms or states in which something appears as different times; a copy; an exemplar.

The business of our redemption is . . . to set forth nature in a second and fairer *edition*.

South, *Sermons*.

Delphin editions of the classics. See *delphin*.—**Diamond edition.** See *diamond*.—**Édition de luxe** (lū), an edition of a book characterized by the choice quality and workmanship of the paper, typography, embellishment, binding, etc., and the limited number of copies issued, and hence the enhanced price. *Éditions de luxe* are generally sold by subscription.—**Elsevier editions.** See *Elsevier*.

edition (e'dish'on), *v. t.* [*< edition*, *n.*] To edit; publish. *Myles Davies*.

editioner (e'dish'on-er), *n.* [*< edition* + -er.] An editor.

Mr. Norden . . . maketh his complaint in that necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late *Editor*.

J. Gregory, *Posthumus*, p. 321.

editio princeps (e'dish'i-o prin'eps), [*L.*: *editio*, an edition; *princeps*, first; see *edition*, *n.*, and *princeps*.] The first printed edition of a book, especially of a Greek or Latin classic.

editor (ed'i-tor), *n.* [= F. *éditeur* = Sp. Pg. *editor* = It. *editore*, a publisher, < L. *editor*, one who puts forth, an exhibitor (the sense 'editor' is mod.), < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth; see *edit*.] One who edits; one who prepares, or superintends the preparation of, a book, journal, etc., for publication. Abbreviated *ed.*—**City editor.** See *city*.

editorial (ed-i-tō-ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< editor* + -ial.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or written by an editor; as, *editorial* labors; an *editorial* article, note, or remark.

The *editorial* articles are always anonymous in form.

Sir G. C. Lewis, *Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ix.

II. *n.* An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor or one of his assistants, and in form setting forth the position or opinion of the paper upon some subject; a leading article; as, an *editorial* on the war.

The opening article on the first page (of "Figaro") is what we should call the chief *editorial*, and what the English term a "leader." In Paris it is known as a "chronique." *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

editorially (ed-i-tō-ri-al-i), *adv.* As, by, in the style of, or with the authority of an editor.

editorship (ed'i-tor-ship), *n.* [*< editor* + -ship.] The office of an editor.

editress (ed'i-tres), *n.* [*< editor* + -ess.] A female editor.

edituater (e'dit-u-āt), *v. t.* [*< M.L. archtuatus*, pp. of *archtuare*, keep or govern a temple, < L. *archtuus* (> It. *archtuo*), a keeper of a temple, < *arch*, *edis*, a temple (see *edify*), + *tueri*, protect.] To defend or govern, as a house or temple.

The devotion wherof could not but move the city to *edituate* such a piece of divine office.

J. Gregory, *Notes on Scripture*, p. 48.

Edmunds Act. See *act*.

edocrinator (e-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. e*, out, + *doctrina*, doctrine; see *doctrine*, and cf. *indoctrinate*.] To instruct.

In what kind of complement, please you, venerable sir, to be *edocrinated*?

Shirley, *Love Tricks*, III. 6.

Edollanet (e-dō-li-ā-ne), *n. pl.* Same as *Edollanet*.

Edollidæ (ed-ō-li-i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edolius* (the typical genus) + -idæ.] A family of dragonflies, named from the genus *Edolus*; same as *Edollanet*. Also formerly *Edollanet*.

edra (e'drā), [*< NL. -edra*, < *edron*, *hedron*, in comp. *decadhedron*, *dodecadhedron*, etc., < Gr. *edra*, a seat, base, = F. *siège*; see *siège*.] In geom., the latter element of compound adjectives referring to solids or volumes having so many (*x*, *y*, etc., 100, 1,234, etc.) faces. Thus, *x* *edra* means 'having *x* faces'; 1,234 *edra* means 'having 1,234 faces', and so on.

Edriaster (ed-ri-as'ter), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *edra*, dim. of *edra*, a seat, + *astēr*, star.] A genus of cystic ereninites or fossil erinoids, of the order *Cystoidea*, typical of the family *Edriasteridae*. Also *Edriaster*. *Billings*, 1858.

edriasterid (ed-ri-as'ter-id), *n.* One of the *Edriasteridae*. Also *edriasterid*.

Edriasterida (ed-ri-as'ter-i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster* + -ida.] An order of fossil erinoids, or a suborder of cystoid erinoids, represented by *Edriaster* and related genera. They are exclusively paleozoic, and in general resemble the *Cystoidea*. A pyramidal is present, there are no arms or stem, and the ambulacra communicate by perforations with the calycine cavity. The shape is that of a rounded starfish or flattened sea-urchin with a concave base. = *Edriasteridae*.

Edriasteridæ (ed-ri-as'ter-i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster* + -idæ.] A family of fossil cystoid erinoids or ereninites, of the order *Cystoidea*, typified by the genus *Edriaster*. They have no arms or stalk, and resemble in form some of the starfishes. Also spelled *Edriasterida*.

Edriophthalma (ed-ri-of-thal'mæ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *edriophthalmus*; see *edriophthalmus*.] 1. The sessile-eyed crustaceans; one of

two great divisions of the higher (malacostracous as distinguished from entomostracous) Crustacea, having fixed sessile eyes not borne upon a movable stalk, as in the *Podophthalmia* (which see), no solid carapace or cephalothorax, the head, thorax, and abdomen distinct, and the thorax segmented like the abdomen. This division, rated as a subclass, includes the three orders *Lernaeopoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda* (see these words), and in this acceptation the term is definite. It has, however, been used in less exact and more comprehensive senses, sometimes including even trilobites and rotifers.

2. In conch., a tribe of gastropods having the eyes on the outer side of the base of the tentacles. It includes most of the proboscis-bearing forms.

Edriophthalmata (ed'ri-of-thal'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Edriophthalma*.

edriophthalmatus (ed'ri-of-thal'ma-tus), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

edriophthalmic (ed'ri-of-thal'mik), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

edriophthalmous (ed'ri-of-thal'mus), *a.* [*NL.* *edriophthalmus*, prop. *edriophthalmus*, (*dr.* *edov*, dim. of *edpa*, a seat, + *ophthalmos*, the eye.)] Sessile-eyed, as a crustacean; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Edriophthalma*.

Educabilia (ed'ū-kā-bil'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *educabilis*, educable; see *educable*.] A superordinal group or series of monodelphian or placental mammals, in which the brain has a relatively large cerebrum, overlapping much or all of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and a large corpus callosum extending backward to or beyond the vertical plane of the hippocampal sulcus, and having in front a well-developed rostrum. It includes the highest set or series of mammalian orders, as *Primates*, *Feræ*, *Cupulata*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, and *Cete*, thus collectively distinguished from the *Ineducabilia* (which see). It corresponds to *Gynenephala* and *Archenecephala* of Owen, and to the *menithenes* and *arabonta* of Dana. The word was invented by Bonaparte.

educabilian (ed'ū-kā-bil'i-ān), *a.* [*Educabilia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Educabilia*: opposed to *ineducabilian*.

educability (ed'ū-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F.* *educabilité*; as *educable* + *-ity*; see *-bility*.] Capability of being educated; capacity for receiving instruction.

But this *educability* of the higher mammals and birds is after all quite limited. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist*, p. 313.

educable (ed'ū-kā-bil'), *a.* [= *F.* *educable*; *NL.* *educabilis*, *L.* *educare*, educate: see *educate*.] Capable of being educated; susceptible of mental development.

Man is . . . more *educable* and plastic in his constitution than other animals. *Darwin, Orig. of World*, p. 423.

educatable (ed'ū-kā-bil'), *a.* [*educate* + *-able*.] Capable of being educated; educable. [Rare.]

Not letters but life chiefly educate if we are *educatable*. *Alcott, Tablets*, p. 106.

educate (ed'ū-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *educated*, ppr. *educating*. [*L.* *educatus*, pp. of *educare* (> *It.* *educare* > *Sp.* *educar* = *F.* *educer*), bring up (a child, physically or mentally), rear, educate, train (a person in learning or art), nourish, support, or produce (plants or animals), freq. of *educere*, pp. *eductus*, bring up, rear (a child, usually with reference to bodily nurture or support, while *educare* refers more frequently to the mind), a sense derived from that of 'assist at birth' (cf. "*Educit* obstetrix, *educat* nutrix, instituit *paedagogus*, docet *magister*," Varro, ap. Non. 447, 33— but these distinctions were not strictly observed), the common and lit. sense being 'lead forth, draw out, bring away' (< *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *educer*). There is no authority for the common statement that the primary sense of *educate* is to 'draw out or unfold the powers of the mind.' To impart knowledge and mental and moral training to; develop mentally and morally by instruction; cultivate; qualify by instruction and training for the business and duties of life.

That philosopher [Epicurus] was *educated* here and in Teos, and afterwards went to Athens, where he was contemporary with Menander the comedian.

Pocock, Description of the East, II. ii. 24.

Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 276.

There is now no class, as a class, more highly *educated*, broadly *educated*, and deeply *educated*, than those who were, in old times, best described as partridge-popping squabblers. *De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 281.

= *Syn.* To teach, rear, discipline, develop, nurture, breed, indoctrinate, school, drill.

education (ed'ū-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *éducation* = *Sp.* *educación* = *It.* *educazione*, < *L.* *educatio* (> *n*), a breeding, bringing up, rearing, < *educare*, educate: see *educate*.]

1. The imparting or acquisition of knowledge; mental and moral training; cultivation of the mind, feelings, and manners. Education in a broad sense, with reference to man, comprehends all that disciplines and enlightens the understanding, corrects the temper, cultivates the taste, and forms the manners and habits; in a narrower sense, it is the special course of training pursued, as by parents or teachers, to secure any one of all of these ends. Under *physical education* is included all that relates to the development and care of the organs of sensation and of the muscular and nervous systems. *Intellectual education* comprehends the means by which the powers of the understanding are developed and improved, and knowledge is imparted. *Esthetic education* is the development of the sense of the beautiful, and of technical skill in the arts. *Moral education* is the cultivation of the moral nature. *Technical education* is intended to train persons in the arts and sciences that underlie the practice of the trades or professions. Education is further divided into *primary education*, or instruction in the first elements of knowledge, received by children in common or elementary schools or at home; *secondary*, that received in grammar and high schools or in academies, *higher*, that received in colleges, universities, and postgraduate study, and *special or professional*, that which aims to fit one for the particular vocation or profession in which he is to engage. With reference to animals, the word is used in the narrowest sense of training in useful or amusing acts or habits.

By wardship the most part of noble men and gentlemen within this Realm have been brought up ignorantly and void of good *education*.

Quoted in *Book of Privileges* (E. F. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. ix]

To love her was a liberal *education*. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 49.

Is there no danger of their neglecting or rejecting altogether those opinions of which they have heard so little during the whole course of their *education*?

Hume, Dial. concerning Natural Religion, I.

But *education*, in the true sense, is not mere instruction in Latin, English, French, or history. It is the unfolding of the whole human nature. It is growing up in all things to our highest possibility.

J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 30.

2. The rearing of animals, especially bees, silkworms, or the like; culture, as of bacteria in experimenting; a brood or collection of cultivated creatures. [Recent, from French use.]

If they [silkworm moths] were free from disease, then a crop was sure; if they were infected, the *education* would surely fail. . . . Small *educations*, reared apart from the ordinary magnanerie, . . . were recommended.

Engel, Hist., XXXI. 60.

Bureau of Education, an office of the United States government, forming a part of the Department of the Interior, and charged with the promotion of the cause of education through the collection and diffusion of statistical and other information. It originated in 1867. Its head is called the *Commissioner of Education*. = *Syn.* *Training*, *Discipline*, etc. (see *instruction*); breeding, schooling.

educationable (ed'ū-kā'shon-ā-bil'), *a.* [*education* + *-able*.] Proper to be educated. *Isaac Taylor*. [Rare.]

educational (ed'ū-kā'shon-āl'), *a.* [*education* + *-al*.] Pertaining to education; derived from education: as, *educational institutions*; *educational habits*.

How would bichen bark as an *educational* tonic, have fallen in repute! *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 304.

educationalist (ed'ū-kā'shon-āl-ist), *n.* [*educational* + *-ist*.] Same as *educationist*.

In order to give our American *educationalists* an idea of the importance of the *ecolite*. *The American*, IX. 470.

educationally (ed'ū-kā'shon-āl-i), *adv.* As regards education.

Botany is naturally and *educationally* best in order. *Forbes, Eng. Plant Names*, p. 11.

educationaly (ed'ū-kā'shon-āl-i), *a.* [*education* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to education; educational. [Rare.]

The utilitarian policy of the age is gradually eliminating from the *educational* system many of the special processes by which minds used to be developed.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 107.

educationist (ed'ū-kā'shon-ist), *n.* [*education* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the theory and practice of education, or who advocates or promotes education; an educator.

Indeed judging . . . from the writings of some of the most prominent *educationists* in the United States, an enthusiasm is spreading among Americans in favour of workshop instruction.

Contemporary Rev., I. 760.

The zealous *educationist* is too apt to forget that the weak and vicious man is fighting single-handed for the mastery over perhaps a score of evil-minded ancestors.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 480.

educative (ed'ū-kā-tiv), *a.* [*educate* + *-ive*.]

1. Tending to educate, or consisting in educating.

He [Swedenborg] reduces the part which morality plays in the Divine administration to a strictly *educative* one. *H. James, Bala, and Shad*, p. 61.

2. Fitted for or engaged in educating: as, an *educative* class.

educator (ed'ū-kā-tor), *n.* [= *F.* *éducateur* = *Sp.* *educador* = *It.* *educatore*, < *L.* *educator*, a rearing, foster-father, later a tutor, pedagogue, < *educare*, bring up, rear, educate: see *educate*.] One who or that which educates; specifically, one who makes a business or a special study of education; a teacher or instructor.

Give me leave . . . to lay before the *educators* of youth these few following considerations. *South, Works*, V. 1.

Trade, that pride and darling of our ocean, that *educator* of nations, that benefactor in spite of itself, ends in shameful defaulting, bubble and bankruptcy, all over the world. *Emerson, Works and Days*.

educer (ē-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *educated*, ppr. *educing*. [= *Sp.* *educir* = *Pg.* *educir* = *It.* *educere*, < *L.* *educere*, bring out, etc., < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *educt*, and cf. *educate*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *induce*, *produce*, etc.] 1. To draw out; extract, in a literal or physical sense.

Why pluck you not the arrow from his side? *We cannot, lady*

St. No mean, then, doctor, rests there to *educer* it? *Chapman, Gentleman Usher*, IV. 1.

2. To lead or bring out; cause to appear or be manifested; bring into view or operation; evoke.

The eternal art *educing* good from ill.

Pope, Essay on Man, II. 176.

Yet has the wondrous virtue to *educer*

From emptiness itself a real use.

Cowper, Hops, I. 155.

In divine things the task of man is not to create or to acquire, but to *educer*.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 347.

educible (ē-dū'si-bil'), *a.* [*educer* + *-ible*.] Capable of being educated.

educt (ē'dukt'), *n.* [= *F.* *educt*; < *L.* *eductum*, noun, of *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, lead out: see *educer*.] 1. That which is educed; extracted matter; specifically, something extracted unchanged from a substance. [Rare.]

The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds obtained by pressure, are *educts*; while oil of bitter almonds, which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsion and water on amygdalin, is a product.

Chamber's Encyc.

2. Figuratively, anything educed or drawn from another; an inference. [Rare.]

The latter are conditions of, the former are *educts* from, experience.

St. W. Hamilton.

3. In *math.*, an expression derived from another expression of which it is a part.

education (ē-dū'kā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp.* *educación* = *Pg.* *educção*, < *L.* *educatio* (> *n*), < *educere*, pp. *eductus*, draw out: see *educer*.] The act of educating; a leading or drawing out.

education-pipe (ē-dū'kā'shon-pip), *n.* In steam-engines, the pipe by which the exhaust-steam from the cylinder is led into the condenser or allowed to escape into the atmosphere.

education-port (ē-dū'kā'shon-pōrt), *n.* An opening for the passage of steam in a steam-engine from the valves to the condenser; the exhaust-port.

education-valve (ē-dū'kā'shon-valv), *n.* A valve through which a fluid is discharged or exhausted: as, the exhaust- or *education-valves* of the steam-engine.

eductive (ē-dū'ktiv), *a.* [*L.* *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, draw out (see *educer*), + *-ive*.] Tending to educer or draw out. *Boyle*.

eductor (ē-dū'ktor), *n.* [*L.* *eductor* (only as equiv. to *L.* *educator*), < *L.* *educere*, draw out.] That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts. [Rare.]

stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *Dr. K. Darwin*.

edulcorant (ē-dū'kō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* as if **edulcorant* (> *Sp.* *edulcorante*, sweeten: see *edulcorate*.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, sweetening, or rendering less acid.

II. *n.* A drug intended to render the fluids of the body less acid.

edulcorate (ē-dū'kō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *edulcorated*, ppr. *edulcorating*. [*L.* as if **edulcoratus*, pp. of **edulcorare* (> *F.* *edulcorer* = *Pg.* *edulcorar*, sweeten), < *e*, out, + *L.* *dulcorare*, sweeten: see *dulcorate*.] 1. To remove acidity from; sweeten.

Sucory, a little *edulcorated* with sugar and vinegar, is by some eaten in the summer, and more grateful to the stomach than the palate.

Keslyn, Acetaria.

2. In *chem.*, to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

The copious powder that results from their union is, by that union of volatile parts, so far fixed that, after they have *edulcorated* it with water, they prescribe the catching of it in a crucible for five or six hours.

Boyle, Works, IV. 311.

edulcoration (ē-dul-kō-rā-shōn), *n.* [= *F. edulcoration* = *Fig. edulcoratio*; as *edulcorate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance. — 2. In *chem.*, the act of sweetening or rendering more mild or pure by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

edulcorative (ē-dul-kō-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< edulcorate* + *-ive*.] Having the quality of sweetening or purifying; edulcorant.

edulcorator (ē-dul-kō-rā-tor), *n.* One who or that which edulcorates; specifically, in *chem.*, a contrivance formerly used for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, etc.

edulous (ē-du'li-us), *a.* [*< L. edulus*, eatables, food (rare sing. *edulum*, > *It. edulio*, prop. pl. of *edule* (> *Fig. edulo*), neut. of adj. *edulus*, eatable, < *edere* = *E. eat*.] Edible; eatable.

The husks of peas, beans, or such edulous pulses

Sir T. Browne, Misc., p. 13.

Edwardsia (ed-würd'zi-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Quatre-fagos, 1842)*, named after Henri Milne-Edwards, a French naturalist.] A genus of sea-anemones, made type of the family *Edwardsiidae*. They are not fixed or attached, but live free in the sand, or, when young, are even free-swimming organisms. In the latter state they have been described as a different genus, *Arachnactis*. *E. beaufortii* is an example.

Edwardsiidae (ed-würd'zi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Edwardsia* + *-idae*.] A group of *Actiniaria* with eight septa. There are two pairs of directive septa, the remaining four septa being imparied. All the septa are furnished with reproductive organs. The tentacles are simple, and usually more numerous than the septa. The body wall is soft, and the column longitudinally sulcate, with eight invaginations.

edwite, *v. t.* [*ME. edwiten*, *edwyten*, < *AS. edwitan* (= *OHG. itawizan*, *itawizon*, *MHG. itawizen* = *Goth. itawētan*), reprove, < *ed*, back, + *witan*, blame; see *wite*, and cf. *test*, < *AS. atwitan*.] To reprove; rebuke.

The tyrant words that he warps was, "where is the bolle?"

His wif gan edwite hym the how wikkedlich he lyued.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 370.

edwite, *n.* [*ME. edwite*, *edwyte*, *edwist*, *edwyt*, < *AS. edwit* (= *OHG. itawiz*, *itwiz*, *MHG. itawize*, *itwiz* = *Goth. itawēit*), reprove, < *edwitan*, reprove; see *edwite*, *v.*] Reproach; blame.

Man, hytt was full grett dyspyte

So ofte to make me edwyte

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

edyt, *edit*, *a.* [*ME., also eadi, adi, & AS. eddig* (= *OS. eddig* = *OHG. edig* = *Teut. audig* = *Goth. audigs*), rich, happy, fortunate, blessed, < *add*, wealth, riches, happiness; see *Ed-*.] 1. Rich; wealthy.

Vnderstoudeþ vn to me, *edyt* men and atme [poor]

Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65

2. Costly; expensive. *Lagamon*, I. 100.—3. Happy; blessed.

Edy beo thu mayde

Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65

4. Fortunate; favorable.

Me wore loure . . .

Of eddi dromes rechen swep.

Genesis and Exodus, I. 2086.

5. Famous; distinguished.

Most doughty of dedis, dreght in armys,

And the strongest in stoure, that euer on stede rode.

Erules, that honorable, & dot of my knyghtes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1324.

ee (ē), *n.* [A dial. form of *eye*; see *eye*.] An eye. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

Fears for my Willie brought tears in my ee.

Burns, Wandering Willie.

ee. A common English digraph of Middle English origin, having now the sound of "long" *e*, namely, ē. In Middle English it was actually "double" *e*—that is, the long sound *e* corresponding to the short sound *e*, representing an Anglo-Saxon long *e* (ē), as in *beet*, *geet*, *meel*, *brood*, *feed*, etc., or an Anglo-Saxon *e*, as in *geed*, *geet*, *deep*, *weert*, etc., or *ee*, as in *cheek*, *steep*, *leek*, etc., or *ee*, as in *bea*, *dear*, *deep*, *weep*, *weed*, etc., such vowels or diphthongs becoming in later Middle English long *e*.

written either *e* or *ee*, and in early modern English spelled *ee* or *ea*, with some differentiation (see *ea*). In words of other than Anglo-Saxon origin *ee* has the same sound, except in a few words not completely Anglicized, as in *matinee*. Words of Oriental or other remote origin having the vowel *i* (pronounced ē) are often spelled with *ee* when turned into English form, as *cheer*, *sultee*, etc.

E. E. An abbreviation of *errors excepted*, a saving clause frequently placed at the foot of an account rendered. Also, in a fuller form, *E. and O. E.* (which see).

-ee¹. [*Late ME. -e* or *-ee*, < (*OF. -e*, fem. *-ee*, mod. *F.* (with a diacritical accent) *-é*, fem. *-ée* (pron. alike), < *L. -atus*, fem. *-ata*, pp. of verbs in *-are*, *F. -er*. Early *ME. -e*, *-ee*, from the same source, has usually become thoroughly Englished as *-y*, or *-y*; cf. *arm-y*, *jur-y*, *jell-y*, *chim-n-y*, *journ-y*, etc. See *-ate¹*, *-ate¹*, *-y*.] A suffix of French, or more remotely of Latin origin, ultimately the same as *-ate¹* and *-ed²*, forming the termination of the perfect passive participle, and indicating the object of an action. It occurs chiefly in words derived from old Law French or formed according to the analogy of such words, as in *pay-ee*, *draw-ee*, *assign-ee*, *employ-ee*, etc., denoting the person who is paid, drawn on, assigned to, employed, etc., as opposed to the agent in *-or* or *-er* (in legal use generally *-or*), as *pay-er* or *pay-or*, *draw-er*, *assign-or*, *employ-er*, etc.

-ee². [*Of. dim. -ie*, *-y*, and see *-ee¹*.] A diminutive termination, occurring in *bootee*, *goatee*, etc. The diminutive force is less obvious in *settee*, which may be regarded as a diminutive of *settle*.

eeef, *a.* A dialectal form of *eath*.

Howbeit to this date, the dregs of the old ancient Chaucer English are kept as well there (in Ireland) as in Fingall, as they terme . . . eade, eeth, or eeef.

Stanford, Description of Ireland, p. 11, in Holmsted.

eegrass (ē'grās), *n.* Same as *eddis*, 1.

eeek¹, *v., adv., and conj.* An obsolete form of *eke*.

eeek² (ēk), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *itch* or *yuck*; see *itch*, *yuck*.] To itch. [Prov. Eng.]

eeeket, *v., adv., and conj.* An obsolete form of *eke*.

eel (ēl), *n.* [Early mod. *E. also eel*; < *ME. el*, *ele*, < *AS. el* = *MD. ael*, *D. aal* = *Frick. el* = *MLG. al*, *el*, *Ld. al* = *OHG. MHG. al*, *G. aal* = *Teut. all* = *Sw. al* = *Norw. Dan. aal*, an eel; perhaps orig. *Teut. *agla* (cf. *L. anguilla* = *Gr. ἰχθυόειον*, an eel), dim. of a supposed **agi* = *L. anguis* = *Gr. ἰχθυόειον*, a snake, < **agh*, **angh*, choke, strangle; see *anguish*, *anger¹*, etc., *Echis*, *Echidna*.] 1. An elongated apodal fish of the family *Anguillidae* and genus *Anguilla*, of which there are several species. The body is very long and subcylindrical, covered with discrete minute elliptical scales, chiefly arranged diagonally to the axis and at right angles with one another, but immersed in the skin, and partly concealed by a slippery mucous coat. The head is somewhat depressed, and the lower jaw protuberant. The teeth are slender, conic, and crowded in small bands in both jaws and in a longitudinal band on the vomer. The dorsal, anal, and caudal fins are nearly uniform, and completely united into one, the dorsal beginning near the second third of the entire length of the body. The color is generally brownish or blackish, except on the belly, which is whitish or silvery. The females attain a considerably larger size than the males. The sexual organs are minute except in the breeding season, and sexual intercourse takes place in the sea. Young females ascend into fresh water, but the males remain in salt water, and have rarely been seen, and when full-grown the females return to the sea for sexual intercourse and spawning. Eels are of much economic importance, and objects of special fisheries. The common European species is *Anquilla anquilla* or *A. vulgaris*; the American is *A. rostrata*. See *Anguilla*, *Anguillidae*.

In that Ffome men fynden *Eles* of 80 Fete long and more.

Manderley, Travels, p. 161.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Because his painted skin contents the eye?

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

It is agreed by most men that the eel is a most dainty fish.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, I. 23.

2. Any fish of the order *Apodes* or *Symbranchu*, of which there are many families and several hundred species.—3. Some fish resembling or likened to an eel; an anguilliform fish.—4. Some small nematoid or threadworm, as of the family *Anguillulidae*, found in vinegar, sour paste, etc. See *ringar-eel*, and cut under *Nematoda*. Blind eel, a bunch of eel-grass or marsh-grass. (Colloq. Chesapeake Bay, U. S.)—**Electric eel**, a remark-

able fish, *Electrophorus* or *Gymnatus electricus*, of the family *Electrophoridae*, of a thick, eel-like form with a rounded, finless back, the vent at the throat, and the anal fin commencing behind it, of a brownish color above and whitish below. It has the power of giving along electric discharges at will. The shocks produced are often violent, and serve as a means both of offense and of defense. They are weakened by frequent repetitions. Its electrical apparatus consists of two pairs of longitudinal bodies between the skin and the muscles of the caudal region, one pair next to the back and one along the anal fin. This apparatus is divided into about 240 cells, and is supplied by over 300 nerves. The electric eel is the most powerful of electric fishes. It sometimes attains a length of over 6 feet. It inhabits the fresh waters of Brazil and Guiana.—**Frog-nosed eel**, an eel of the genus *Synbranchus* (which see); so called by fishermen. It is a deep-sea species, found off the Newfoundland banks, often burrowing in the halibut, whence the specific name *S. parasiticus*.—**Salt eel**. (a) An eel or an eel's skin prepared for use as a whip.

I'p betimes, and with my salt eel went down in the parlor, and there got my boy and did beat him till I was faine to take breath two or three times.

Pepys, Diary, April 24, 1668.

Hence—(b) A rope's end; a flogging. [Nautical slang.]

Trembling for fear,

Lost from Bridport they get such another salt eel

As brave Duncan prepared for Myneer.

Dublin, A Salt Eel for Myneer.

eel-basket (ēl'bās'ket), *n.* A basket for catching eels; an eel-pot.

eel-buck (ēl'buk), *n.* An eel-pot. [Great Britain.]

Eel bucks that are intended to catch the sharp-nosed or frog-mouthed eels are set against the stream, and are set at night, as those two descriptions of eels feed and run only at night.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 368.

eeleator, *n.* [*E. dial.*] A young eel. [Local, Eng. (Northumberland).]

Eel! 'Eeleator' cast your tail intiv a knot, and aw! throw you into the waater. Quoted in Brockett's Glossary.

eelfare (ēl'fär), *n.* [*< eel* + *fare*, a going. Hence by corruption *elver*, *q. v.*] 1. In the Thames valley, the migration of young eels up the river.—2. A fry or brood of eels. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

eel-fly (ēl'fi), *n.* A shad-fly. C. Hallock. [St. Lawrence river.]

eel-fork (ēl'fōrk), *n.* A pronged instrument for catching eels.

eel-gig (ēl'gig), *n.* Same as *eel-spear*.

eel-grass (ēl'grās), *n.* 1. A grass-like naiadaceous marine plant, *Zostera marina*. [U. S.]

The dull weed upholstered the decaying wharves, and the only freight that heaped them was the kelp and eel-grass left by higher floods. Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 46.

2. The wild celery, *Vallisneria spiralis*.

eel-mother (ēl'muv'ēr), *n.* A viviparous fish, *Zoarces viviparus*, of an elongated eel-like form, often confounded with the eel.

eel-oil (ēl'oil), *n.* An oil obtained from eels, used in lubricating, and as a liniment in rheumatism, etc.

eel-pot (ēl'pot), *n.* 1. A kind of basket for catching eels, having fitted into the mouth a funnel-shaped entrance, like that of a wire mouse-trap, composed of flexible willow rods converging inward to a point, so that the eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape. These baskets are usually attached to a framework of wood erected in a river, especially a tideway river, the large open end of each being opposed to the current of the stream. The eels are thus intercepted on their descent toward the brackish water, which takes place during the autumn. Eel-pots are used in various parts of the Thames in England. In Great Britain called *eel-buck*. 2. The homely ray, *Raja maculata*. [Local, Eng.]

eel-pont (ēl'pont), *n.* [*< ME. *eleponte* (not recorded), < *AS. ælepute* (= *OD. ælpuyt*, also *puyt-ael*, *D. puttaal*) (*L. capito*), < *æt*, eel, + *pūta* (only in this comp.), pont; see *pont¹*.] 1. The conger-eel or lamp-eel, *Zoarces anguillaris*, of North America. See *lamp-eel*.—2. A local English name of the eel-mother or viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus*.—3. A local English name of the hurbot, *Lota vulgaris*.

eel-punt (ēl'punt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat used in fishing for eels.

eel-set (ēl'set), *n.* A peculiar kind of net used in catching eels.

In Norfolk, where immense quantities of eels are caught every year, the capture is mostly effected by eel-sets, which are nets set across the stream, and in which the sharp-nosed eel is the one almost invariably taken.

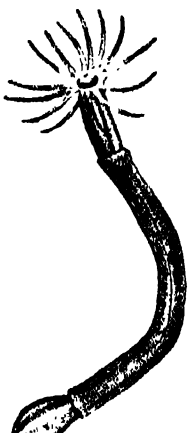
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 288.

eel-shaped (ēl'shāpt), *a.* Like an eel in shape, long and slender; specifically, anguilliform.

eel-shark (ēl'shārk), *n.* A shark of the family *Cetorhinchidae*.

eel-spear (ēl'shēr), *n.* An eel-spear.

celakip (ēl'ākin), *n.* The skin of an eel. Eel-skins are used—(a) to cover a squid or artificial bait for



Edwardsia beaufortii
about natural size.



Electric Eel (*Electrophorus electricus*).

effectation (e-fek'shon), *n.* [= *F. effectio*, < *L. effectio* (n-), a doing, effecting, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect; see *effect*, *v.*] 1. The act of effecting; creation; production.

But going further into particulars, [Plato] falls into conjectures, attributing the effecting of the soul unto the Great God, but the fabrication of the body to the Diex Dio, or Angels. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind*, p. 290.

2. In *geom.*, the construction of a proposition. [Rare in both uses.] **Geometrical effectation**, a geometrical problem deducible from some general proposition.

effective (e-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *D. effectus* = *G. effectivus* = *Dan. Sw. effektiv*, < *F. effectif* = *Pr. effectivo* = *Sp. efectivo* = *It. effettivo*, < *L. effectivus*, < *L. effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, effect; see *effect*, *v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Serving to effect the intended purpose; producing the intended or expected effect or result; operative; efficacious; as, an *effective* cause; *effective* proceedings.

Though theaters were forbidden, after the year 1574, to be open on the sabbath, the prohibition does not appear to have been *effective* during the reign of Elizabeth. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev.*, II. 16.

2. Capable of producing effect; fit for action or duty; adapted for a desired end; as, the *effective* force of an army or of a steam-engine is so much; *effective* capacity.

Is there not a manifest inconsistency in devolving upon the federal government the care of the general defence, and leaving in the state governments the *effective* powers by which it is to be provided for?

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. xxiii.

3. Serving to impress or affect with admiration; producing a decided impression of beauty or a feeling of admiration at the first presentation; impressive; striking; specifically, artistically strong or successful; as, an *effective* performance; an *effective* picture.

Nothing can be more *effective* than the ancient gold which . . . covers the walls of . . . St. Sophia of Kiev, the largest of the ancient Russian cathedrals.

A. J. C. Hare, Russia, ix.

The church of Sebelien is, both inside and out, not only a most remarkable, but a thoroughly *effective* building.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 93.

4. Actual; real. [*A. Gallicism.*] The Chinese, whose *effective* religion, practised at much cost and with great apparent sincerity, is now, as it has been from the earliest times, ancestor worship.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 101.

Effective component of a force. See *component*. **Effective force.** See *force*. **Effective money**, coin, in contradistinction to depreciable paper money. **Effective scale of intercalations**, in *math.*, the series of real roots of two functions of x written in order of magnitude after repeated processes of removing pairs of roots belonging, each pair, to either one function, so that the roots of the two functions follow each other alternately.

Syn. *Effective, Efficient, Efficacious, Effectual*, are not altogether the same in meaning, all imply an object aimed at, and generally a specific object. *Effective* and *efficient* are used chiefly where the object is physical. *Effective* is applied to that which has the power to produce an effect or some effect, or which actually produces or helps to produce some effect; as, the army numbered ten thousand *effective* men; the bombardment was not very *effective*; *effective* revenue. *Effective* is most clearly separated from the others when representing the power to do, even when that power is not actually in use. *Efficient* seems the most active of these words; a person is very *efficient* when very helpful in producing desired results; an *efficient* cause is one that actually produces a result. *Effective* and *efficient* may freely be applied to persons; the others less so. *Efficacious* is essentially only a stronger word for *efficient*; as, an *efficacious* remedy; *efficient* would not be appropriate with *remedy*, as implying too much of self-directed activity in the remedy. *Effectual*, with reference to a result, implies that it is decisive or complete; an *effectual* stop or cure finishes the business, rendering further work unnecessary.

Precision is the most *effective* test of affected style as distinct from genuine style. *A. Phelps, Ess. Style*, p. 115.

The rarity of the visits of *efficient* bees to this exotic plant [*Pisonia Sativum*] is, I believe, the chief cause of the varieties so seldom intercrossing.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. 161.

That spirit, that first rush'd on thee

In the camp of Dan,

Be *efficacious* in thee now at need!

Milton, S. A., I. 1457.

To be prepared for war is one of the most *effectual* ways of preserving peace.

Washington, Address to Congress, Jan. 8, 1790.

II. *n. Milit.* (a) The number of men actually doing duty, or the strength of a company, a regiment, or an army, in the field or on parade.

By the last law which passed the Reichstag with such difficulty the peace *effective* was increased by about 42,000 men.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 17.

(b) A soldier fit for duty.

Nevertheless he assembled his army, 20,000 *effectives*.

The Century, XIX. 615.

effectively (e-fek'tiv-ly), *adv.* 1. With effect; powerfully; with real operation; completely; thoroughly.

And that thing which maketh a man lose the law of God, doth make a man righteous, and justifieth him *effectively* and actually.

Tyndale, Works, p. 325.

People had been dismissed the camp *effectively*, finally and with no possibility of return; but this was the first time that anybody had then introduced ab initio.

First Harle, Luck of Roaring Camp.

2. Actually; in fact. [*A. Gallicism.*]

effectiveness (e-fek'tiv-nē), *n.* The quality of being effective. **Syn.** *Effectiveness, Efficiency, Efficacy, Effectualness*. The same differences obtain among these words as among *effective, efficient, efficacious, and effectual*. (See comparison under *effective*.) *Effectualness* is less often used, on account of its awkwardness.

effectless (e-fek'tles), *a.* [*< effect + -less.*] Without effect or result; useless; vain.

Sure all's *effectless*, yet nothing we'll omit

That bears recovery's name. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, v. 1.

effector (e-fek'tor), *n.* [= *It. effettore*, < *L. effector*, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect; see *effect*, *v.*] See *effector*.

effector (e-fek'tres), *n.* [*< effector + -ess.*] A woman who effects or does. [*Rare.*]

A Chappell dedicated to the Virgin Mary, . . . reputed an *effector* of miracles.

Sandys, Travels, p. 7.

effectual (e-fek'tū-al), *a.* [= *Sp. effectual* (obs.) = *It. effettuale*, < *ML. *effectualis* (in adv. *effectualiter*), < *L. effectus* (effectu-), an effect; see *effect*, *n.*] 1. Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; also, loosely, having adequate power or force to produce the effect; as, the means employed were *effectual*.

Their gifts and grants are thereby made *effectual* both to bar themselves from revocation, and to assure the right they have given.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

The *effectual* fervent prayer of a righteous man avails th much.

Jas., v. 16.

2. True; veracious.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;

Or else conclude my words *effectual*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Effectual adjudication, calling, demand, etc. See the nouns. **Syn.** *L. Efficacious, Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*), efficient, successful, complete, thorough.

effectually (e-fek'tū-ly), *adv.* 1. In an effectual manner; with complete effect; so as to produce or secure the end desired; thoroughly; as, the city is *effectually* guarded.

The Poet with that same kind of delight, doth draw the mind more *effectually* than any other Arts doth.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

I could see it [the story] visibly operate upon his countenance, and *effectually* interrupt his harangue.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvi.

2. Actually; in fact. [*A. Gallicism.*]

Although his charter can not be produced with the formalities used at his creation, . . . yet that he was *effectually* Earl of Cambridge by the existing evidence doth sufficiently appear.

Fulter, Hist. Cambridge Univ., I. 21.

effectualness (e-fek'tū-ness), *n.* The quality of being effectual. **Syn.** See *effectiveness*.

effectuate (e-fek'tū-it), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *effectuated*, pp. *effectuating*. [*< ML. *effectuatus*, pp. of **effectuare* (> *It. effectuare* = *Sp. efectuar* = *Pg. efectuar* = *F. effectuer*, > *D. effectueren* = *G. effectueren* = *Dan. effectuere* = *Sw. effectuera*), give effect to, < *L. effectus* (effectu-), effect; see *effect*, *n.*] To bring to pass; accomplish; achieve; effect.

He found him a most fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Where such an unexpected face appears
Of an amazed court, that gazing sat
With a dumb silence (seeming that it fears
The thing it went about) *effectuate*.

Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

In political history it frequently occurs that the man who accidentally has *effectuated* the purpose of a party is immediately invested by them with all their favourite virtues.

J. D.Israeli, Curios. of Lit., III. 125.

effectuation (e-fek'tū-shon), *n.* [= *Pg. efectuacion* = *It. effettuazione*; as *effectuate + -ion*.] The act of effectuating, bringing to pass, or producing a result.

The ghostly or spiritual *effectuation* of natural occurrences has ever been and is still the mode of interpretation most readily seized upon by primitive thinking.

Mind, IX. 308.

First of all we must note the distinction of immanent action and transitive action; the former is what we call action simple, and implies only a single thing, the agent; the latter, which we might with advantage call *effectuation*, implies two things, i. e., a patient distinct from the agent.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 22.

effectuous (e-fek'tū-ōs), *a.* [*< L. as if *effectuosus*; see *effectuosus*.] Same as *effectuosus*.

effectuous (e-fek'tū-ōs), *a.* [*< OF. effectuor*, < *L. as if *effectuosus*, < *effectus* (effectu-), effect; see *effect*, *n.*] Having effect or force; forcible; efficacious; effective. *B. Johnson*.

For the contempt of the Gospel, shall the wrath of God suffer the Turk and the Pope with strong delusions and *effectuous* errors to destroy many souls and bodies.

Joys, Expos. of Daniel, xli.

Effectuous words and pithie in sense. Expresses of sensu tineta verba.

Berr, Alvearis, 1202.

effectuously (e-fek'tū-ōs-ly), *adv.* Effectually; effectively.

O my dear father, Master [attimer], that I could do something whereby I might *effectuously* utter my poor heart towards you!

J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 402.

effeir (e-fēr'), *v. t.* [*Sc., also written effere, affere, after, < OF. afferer, afferer* (= *Pr. afferir*; *ML. reflex afferre*), be suitable, convenient, < *L. afferre, adferre*, bring to, assist, be useful to: see *affertent*.] In *Scots law*, to be suitable, or belong.

In form as *effeir*, means such form as in law belongs to the thing.

Bell.

The Baron of Avenel never rides with fewer than ten jack men at his back, and oftener with fifty, bodie [furnished] in all that *effere* to war as if they were to do battle for a kingdom.

Scott, Monastery, xxiii.

effeir (e-fēr'), *n.* [*Sc., also written effere, affere, etc.; < effeir, v.*] 1. That which belongs or is becoming to one's rank or station.

Only could they not have honest weeds [proper clothes] To their estate don'd *effeir*!

Makland, Poems, p. 322.

2. Property; quality; state; condition.

Than callit scho all flouris that grow on feld,
Discreyving all their fassions and *effeir*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 2.

Effeir of war, warlike guise.

effeminacy (e-fem'i-nā-si), *n.* [*< effeminate*; see *effeminate*.] The state or quality of being effeminate; feminine delicacy or weakness; want of manliness; womanishness; commonly applied, in reproach, to men exhibiting such a character.

He tells me, speaking of the horrid *effeminacy* of the King, that the King hath taken ten times more care and pains in making friends between my Lady Castlemaine and Mrs. Stewart, when they have fallen out, than ever he did to save his kingdom.

Pepps, Diary, III. 168.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to *effeminacy*.

Mazanday, Warren Hastings.

Bacchus nurtured by a girl, and with the soft, delicate limbs of a woman, was the type of a disgraceful *effeminacy*.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 243.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yoked
Her bond slave.

Milton, S. A., I. 410.

effeminate (e-fem'i-nāt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *effeminated*, ppr. *effeminating*. [*< L. effeminatus*, pp. of *effeminare* (> *It. effeminare*, *effeminare* = *Sp. of effeminar* (obs.) = *Pg. effeminar* = *Pr. effeminar* = *F. effeminer*), make womanish, < *ex*, out, + *femina*, a woman; see *feminine*.] 1. *trans.* To make womanish; unmanly; weaken.

More resolute courages, then the Persians or Indians, *effeminated* with wealth & peace, could afford.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 302.

And then dost nourish him a lock of hair behind like a girl, *effeminating* thy son even from the very cradle.

Eclym, Golden Book of Chrysostome.

Thou art as hard to shake off as that flattering *effeminating* Mischief, Love.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, III. 1.

II. *intrans.* To grow womanish or weak; melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace, both courages will *effeminate*, and manners corrupt.

Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

effeminate (e-fem'i-nāt), *a.* [= *F. effemine* = *Pg. effeminado* = *It. effeminato*, *effeminato*, < *L. effeminatus*, pp. of the verb.] 1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; womanish; applied to men.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate* and less sensible of honour.

Bacon.

A woman impudent and manifold grown
Is not more loath'd than an *effeminate* man.

Shak., T. and C., III. 2.

I have heard sometimes men of reputed ability join in with that *effeminate* plaintive tone of invective against critics.

Shakespeare, Mac., III. 1.

Be manly then, though mild, for, sure as fate,
Thou art, my Stephen, too *effeminate*.

Crabbe, Works, V. 240.

2. Characterized by or resulting from effeminacy; as, an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.

Soldiers.

Should not affect, methinks, strains so *effeminate*.

Ford, Broken Heart, III. 2.

3. Womanlike; tender.

As well we know your tenderness of heart;
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 7.

Syn. *Womanish*, etc. (see *feminine*), weak, unmanly.

effeminately (e-fem'i-nāt-ly), *adv.* In an effeminate manner; womanishly; weakly.

With golden pendants in his ears,
Aloft the silken reins he bears,
Proud, and *effeminately* gay.

Pope, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, lxi.

Effeminately vanquish'd: by which means
Now blind, dishearten'd, shamed, *effeminately* quell'd,
To what can I be useful?

Milton, S. A., I. 322.

effeminateness (e-fem'i-nā-tē-ness), *n.* The state of being effeminate; unmanly softness.

The indulgent softness of the parent's family is apt, at last, to give young persons a most unhappy effeminateness. *Secter, Works, I. 1.*

effemination (e-fem-i-nā'shən), *n.* [= *F. effemination* = *Pg. effeminación* = *It. effeminazione*, < *L. effeminatio* (*n.*), < *L. effeminare*, pp. *effeminatus*, make womanish: see *effeminate*, *v.*] The state of being or the act of making effeminate.

But from this mixture of sexes . . . degenerate effemination. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., viii. 17.*

effeminize (e-fem'i-nīz), *v. t.* [As *effemin-ate* + *-ize*.] To make effeminate.

Brave knights effeminized by sloth.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

effendi (e-fen'di), *n.* [Turk. *efendi*, a gentleman, a master (of servants), a patron, protector, a prince of the blood (*efendim*, 'my master,' in address equiv. to *E. sir*), < *NGr. ἀφέντης* (pron. *āfen-dēs*), a lord, master, a vernacular form of *Gr.* (also *NGr.*) *αὐθιρυγ* (in *NGr.* pron. *āfthen-dēs*), an absolute master: see *authentic*.] A title of respect given to gentlemen in Turkey, equivalent to *Mr.* or *sir*, following the name when used with one.

I assumed the polite and pliant manners of an Indian physician, and the dress of a small *Effendi*, still, however, representing myself to be a Dervish.

R. F. Burton, El-Medīnah, p. 12.

efferation, *n.* [< *L. effertus* (*n.*), a making wild or savage, < *L. efferrare*, pp. *efferratus*, make wild or savage, < *efferus*, very wild, fierce, savage: see *efferus*.] A making wild.

effert (ef'g-rnt), *a. and n.* [= *F. effert*, < *L. effertus* (*n.*), ppr. of *efferre*, *efferre*, bring or carry out, < *ex*, out, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] *I. a.* Conveying outward or away; deferent: as, the *effert* nerves, which convey a nervous impulse from the ganglionic center outward to the muscles or other active tissue. In the system of blood vessels the arteries are the *effert* vessels, conveying blood from the heart to all parts of the body, while the veins are the *affert* vessels, bringing blood to the heart. In any gland or glandular system the vessel which takes up and carries off a secretion is *effert*. **Effert duct.** Same as *deferent canal* (which see, under *deferent*).

II. n. 1. In *anat. and physiol.*, a vessel or nerve which conveys outward.—*2.* A river flowing from and bearing away the waters of a lake.

effertus (ef'g-rus), *a.* [< *L. effertus*, very wild, fierce, savage, < *ex* (intensive) + *ferus*, wild, fierce: see *fierce*.] Very wild or savage; fierce; ferocious: as, an *effertus* beast.

From the teeth of that *effertus* beast, from the fang of the wild boar.

Sp. King, Vitis Palatina, p. 34.

effervesce (ef'er-ves'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effervesced*, ppr. *effervescing*. [< *L. effervesco*, boil up, foam up, < *ex*, out, + *fervere*, begin to boil, < *ferre*, boil: see *ferent*.] *1.* To be in a state of natural ebullition, like liquor when gently boiling; bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors or any fluid when some part escapes in a gaseous form; work, as new wine.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves will *effervesce*, even to a flame.

Meat, Poisons.

2. Figuratively, to show signs of excitement; exhibit feelings which cannot be suppressed: as, to *effervesce* with joy.

Have I proved

That Revelation old and new admits
The natural man may *effervesce* in ire,
O'erflooded rage, o'erflooded heaven with foamy rage,
At the first pangure to his self respect?

Browning, King and Book, II. 85.

Effervescing draught. See *draught*.
effervescence, effervescency (ef'er-ves'ens, -en-si), *n.* [= *F. effervescence* = *Sp. efervescencia* = *Pg. effervescencia* = *It. effervescenza*, < *L. effervescentia* (*n.*), ppr. of *effervesco*.] *1.* Natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing small bubbles: as, the *effervescence* or working of new wine, cider, or beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid, in consequence of chemical action and decomposition producing carbon dioxide or carbonic-acid gas.—*2.* Figuratively, strong excitement; manifestation of feeling.

The wild gas, the fixed air, is plainly broke loose: but we ought to suspend our judgment until the first *effervescence* is a little subsided.

Burke, Rev. in France.

We postpone our literary work until we have more ripe news and skill to write, and we one day discover that our literary talent was a youthful *effervescence* which we have now lost.

Emerson, Old Age.

—*Syn.* See *ebullition*.
effervescent (ef'er-ves'ent), *a.* [= *F. effervescent* = *Sp. efervesciente* = *Pg. It. effervescente*, < *L. effervescentia* (*n.*), ppr. of *effervesco*, boil up:

see *effervescence*.] Effervescing; having the property of effervescence; of a nature to effervesce.
effervescible (ef'er-ves'i-bl), *a.* [< *effervesce* + *-ible*.] Capable of effervescing.

A small quantity of *effervescible* matter.

Kirwan.

effervescive (ef'er-ves'iv), *a.* [< *effervesce* + *-ive*.] Producing or tending to produce effervescence: as, an *effervescive* force.

[Rare.]
effet (ef'et), *n.* A dialectal form of *efft*.

effete (e-fet'), *a.* [Formerly also *efate*; < *L. effetus*, improp. *effatus*, that has brought forth, exhausted by bearing, worn out, effete, < *ex*, out, + *fetus*, that has brought forth: see *fetus*.] *1.* Past bearing; functionless, as a result of age or exhaustion.

It is . . . probable that the females as well of beasts as birds have in them . . . the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which . . . all spent and exhausted, . . . the animal becomes barren and *effete*.

Rus. Works of Creation, I.

Hence—*2.* Having the energies worn out or exhausted; become incapable of efficient action; barren of results.

All that can be allowed him now is to refresh his decayed, *effete* sensuality with the history of his former life.

South, Sermons.

If they find the old governments *effete*, worn out,

they may seek new ones.

Buckle.

Islamism . . . as a proselyting religion . . . has long been practically *effete*.

Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 141.

—*Syn. 1.* Unproductive, unfruitful, unprofitable. *2.* Spent, worn out.

effetness (e-fet'nes), *n.* The state of being *effete*; exhaustion; barrenness.

What would have been the result to mankind . . . if the hope of the world's rejuvenescence had been met solely by that *effetness* of corruption the old Roman empire?

Buckle, Civilization, I. 291.

efficacious (ef-i-ka'shus), *a.* [< *OF. efficacious*, equiv. to *efficace*, *F. efficace* = *Pr. efficace* = *Sp. eficaz* = *Pg. eficaz* = *It. efficace*, < *L. efficax* (*a.*), efficacious, < *efficere*, effect, accomplish, do: see *effect*, *v.*] Producing the desired effect; having power adequate to the purpose intended; effectual in operation or result.

The mode which he adopted was at once prudent and *efficacious*.

Bachman, Ingoldsbay Legends, I. 82.

He knew his Rome: what wheels we set to work,
Piled influential folk, pressed to the car
Of the *efficacious* purple.

Browning, King and Book, I. 144.

—*Syn.* *Efficient, Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*), active, operative, energetic.

efficaciously (ef-i-ka'shus), *adv.* In an *efficacious* manner; effectually.

It (torment) does so *efficaciously* convince
That . . . out of each hundred cases, by my count,
Never I knew of patients beyond four
Who stand its taste.

Browning, King and Book, II. 74.

efficaciousness (ef-i-ka'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being *efficacious*; efficiency.

The *efficaciousness* of these means is sufficiently known and acknowledged.

Giddings, The Bee, No. 5.

efficacy (ef-i-ka-si), *n.* [= *F. efficace* = *Pr. efficace* = *Sp. eficaz* = *Pg. It. efficace*, < *L. efficax* (*a.*), efficacious, < *efficere*, effect, accomplish, do: see *effect*, *v.*] The quality of being efficacious or effectual; production of, or the capacity of producing, the effect intended or desired; effectiveness.

This hath ever made me suspect the *efficacy* of riches.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 25.

Plumatory motions, and aspects
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite
Of noxious *efficacy*.

Milton, P. L., x. 620.

Even were Gray's claims to being a great poet rejected he can hardly be classed with the many who regard and form are the *efficacy* of his phrase and the music to which he sets it.

John H. New Princeton Rev., I. 177.

—*Syn.* *Efficacy*, etc. (see *effectiveness*), *virtue*, force, energy.

efficiency (e-fish'ens), *n.* Same as *efficacy*.
efficiency (e-fish'en-si), *n.* [< *Sp. eficiencia* = *Pg. eficiencia* = *It. efficienza*, < *L. efficiētia* (*n.*), ppr. of *efficio*, effect, accomplish, do: see *effect*, *v.*] The quality of being efficient; effectual agency; competent power; the quality or power of producing desired or intended effects.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us.

Hooder, Lectures, Polity.

Truth is properly no more than contemplation, and by utmost *efficiency* is but teaching.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxxiv.

Causes which should carry in their mere statement evidence of their *efficiency*.
Specifically—(a) The state of being able or competent, the state of possessing or having acquired adequate knowledge or skill in any art, profession or duty, as, by patient perseverance he has attained a high degree of *efficiency*. (b) In such the ratio of the useful work performed by a prime motor to the energy expended.—*Syn.* *Efficacy*, etc. See *effectiveness*.

efficient (e-fish'ent), *a. and n.* [= *F. efficient* = *Pr. eficiente* = *Sp. eficiente* = *Pg. It. efficiente*, < *L. efficiens* (*n.*), ppr. of *efficere*, effect, accomplish, etc.: see *effect*, *v.*] *I. a. 1.* Producing outward effects; of a nature to produce a result; active; causative.

If one flower is fertilised with pollen which is more *efficient* than that applied to the other flowers on the same peduncle, the latter often drop off.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 309.

2. Acting or able to act with due effect; adequate in performance; bringing to bear the requisite knowledge, skill, and industry; capable; competent: as, an *efficient* workman, director, or commander.

Every healthy and *efficient* mind passes a large part of life in the company most easy to him.

Emerson, Clubs.

Efficient cause, a cause which brings about something external to itself: distinguished from *material* and *formal* cause by being external to that which it causes, and from the *end* or *final* cause in being that by which something is made or done, and not merely that for the sake of which it is made or done. The conception of *efficient cause* antedates that of physical force in the Aristotelian scheme; and the latter finds no place in the Aristotelian division of causes. But many writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries extend the meaning of *efficient cause* to include force. Other and inferior writers, since the Aristotelian philosophy has ceased to form an essential part of a liberal education, use the phrase *efficient cause* in imitation of older writers, but without any distinct apprehension of its meaning, probably in the sense of *effective cause* (see the citation from Lecky, below.) *Efficient cause* are traditionally divided into various classes: 1st, into *active* and *passive*, thus, fire is said to be the *active* cause of its own heat and the *passive* cause of heat in other bodies; 2d, into *immanent* and *transient*, an *immanent* cause brings about some modification of itself (it is, nevertheless, regarded as *external*, because it does not produce itself); 3d, into *free* and *necessary*, 4th, into *cause by itself* and *cause by accident*, thus, if a man in digging a well finds a treasure, he is the *cause* per se of the well being dug and the *cause* by accident of the discovery of the treasure; 5th, into *absolute* and *independent*, the latter being again divided into *principal* and *secondary*, and *secondary* into *procatartical*, *preterminal*, and *instrumental* (the procatartical extrinsically excites the principal cause to action, the preterminal internally disposes the principal cause to action); 6th, into *first* and *second*; 7th, into *universal* and *particular*; 8th, into *proximate* and *remote*. Medical men follow Galen in dividing the *efficient causes* of disease into *predisposing*, *exciting*, and *determining*.

Every politician knew that the interference of the sovereign during the debate in the House of Lords was the *efficient cause* of the change of ministry.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

Syn. *Efficacious, Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); energetic, operative, active, ready, helpful.

II. n. 1. An *efficient cause* (see above).
God, which moveth more natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels.

Hooder, Lectures, Polity, I. 4.

Excepting God, nothing was before it: and therefore it could have no *efficient* in nature.

Bacon, Physical Tables, viii. 1.

O, but, say such, had not a woman been the temple and *efficient* to our fall, we had not needed a redemption.

Psalm, Honour Triumphant, I.

Some are without *efficient*, as God.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 14.

2. One who is efficient or qualified; specifically, in the volunteer service of Great Britain, one who has attended the requisite number of drills, and in respect of whom the corps receives the capitulation grant paid by government.—*3.* In *math.*, a quantity multiplied by another quantity to produce the quantity of which it is said to be an *efficient*; a factor. **Extra efficient**, a commissioned officer or sergeant of volunteers in the British army who has obtained an official certificate of competency. Extra *efficient* earn an extra grant for their company.

efficiently (e-fish'ent-ly), *adv.* In an *efficient* manner; effectively.

God, when He is styled Father, must always be understood to be a true and proper cause, really and *efficiently* giving life.

Clarke, The Trinity, B. 1, § 13, note.

effigiate (e-fish'at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effigiated*, ppr. *effigiating*. [< *L. effigatus*, pp. of *effigere*, form, fashion, represent: see *effigy*.] A fashioning; a representation. *Bailey, 1727.*
effierce (e-fier'), *v. t.* [< *ex* + *fierce*, after *L. efferrare*, make fierce, < *efferus*, very fierce: see *efferus*.] To make fierce or furious.

With fell words as he *effierced* was,
And wilfully him throwing on the grass
Told beat and blame his head and breast, full worn.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 27.

effigial (e-fish'ial), *a.* [< *F. effigial*; as *effig*, + *al*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting an *effigy*.

[Rare.]
The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions.

Critical Hist. of Pamphlets.

effigiate (e-fish'at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effigiated*, ppr. *effigiating*. [< *L. effigatus*, pp. of *effigere*, form, fashion, represent: see *effigy*.] To make fierce or furious.

effigy. To make into an effigy of something; form into a like figure. [Rare.]

He who means to win souls . . . must, as St. Paul did, *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse by which he may prevail. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1836), I. 754.

effigiation (e-fij-i-ā-shun), *n.* [*< effigiate + -ion.*] 1. The act of forming in resemblance. *Bailey, 1727.* [Rare.]—2. That which is formed in resemblance; an image or effigy. [Rare.]

No such *effigiation* was therein discovered, which some nineteen weeks after became visible. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. li. 53.*

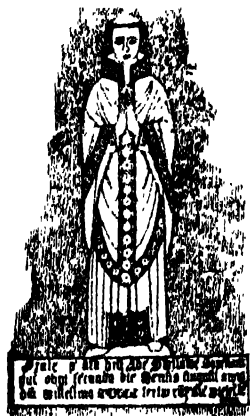
effigies (e-fij-i-ōz), *n.* [*L.: see effigy.*] An effigy.

This same Dagoberta monument I saw there, and under his *Effigies* this Epitaph. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.*

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden, tr. of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*

effigurate (e-fij-ū-rāt), *a.* [*< L. ex, out, + figuratus, pp. of figurare, figure, < figura, a figure: see figurate.*] In bot., having a definite form or figure: applied to lichens: opposed to *effuse*.

effigy (e-fij-i-jī), *n.*; pl. *effigies* (-jiz). [Formerly also *effigie*, and, as *L.*, *effigies*; = *F. effigie* = *Sp. effigie* = *It. effigie*, < *L. effigies*, *effigia*, a copy or imitation of an object, an image, likeness, < *effingere*, pp. *effictus*, form, fashion, represent, < *ex, out, + fingere* (*fig.*), form: see *sign, fiction*.] A representation or imitation of any object, in whole or in part; an image or a representation of a person, whether of the whole figure, the bust, or the head alone; a likeness in sculpture, painting, or drawing; a portrait: most frequently applied to the figures on sepulchral monuments, and popularly to figures made up of stuffed clothing, etc., to represent obnoxious persons.



Effigy.—Bene in West Lynn Church, Norfolk, England

A choice library, over which are the *effigies* of most of our latecomers of polite literature.

Keelyn, Diary, Nov. 21, 1844.

The abbey church of St. Denis possesses the largest collection of French 13th century monumental *effigies*.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 681

A chair of state was placed on it, and in this was seated an *effigy* of King Henry, clad in sable robes and adorned with all the insignia of royalty. *Prescott, Ferd. and Is., I. 3.*

To burn or hang in *effigy*, to burn or hang an image or a picture (of a person), either as a substitute for actual burning or hanging (formerly practised by judicial authorities as a vicarious punishment of a condemned person who had escaped their jurisdiction), or, as at the present time, as an expression of dislike, hatred, or contempt: a mode in which public antipathy or indignation is often manifested.

This night the youths of the City burnt the Pope in *effigy*. *Reelyn, Diary, Nov. 5, 1673.*

effigatator (e-flaj-i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. effigatator, pp. of effigatari, demand urgently, < ex (intensive) + agitare, demand.*] To demand earnestly. *Coles, 1717.*

efflate (e-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *efflated*, pp. *efflating*. [*< L. efflatus, pp. of efflare, blow or breathe out, < ex, out, + flare = F. blow.*] To fill with breath or air; inflate. [Rare.]

Our common spirits, *efflated* by every vulgar breath upon every act, delly themselves.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 139

efflation (e-flā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. efflation*, < *L.* as if **efflatio(n)*, < *efflare*, pp. *efflatus*, blow or breathe out: see *efflate*.] The act of breathing out or puffing; a puff, as of wind.

A soft *efflation* of celestial fire Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre. *Paradise, Gift of Poetry*

effleurage (e-flō-rāzh'), *n.* [*F.*, *grazing, touching*; < *effleurir*, graze, touch: see *efflower*.] Gentle superficial rubbing (of a patient) with the palm of the hand.

efflorescence (ef-lō-res'ens), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effloresced*, pp. *efflorescing*. [= *Sp. efflorescer*, < *L. efflorescere*, inceptive form (later in simple form, *L.L. efflorere*), blossom, < *ex* (intensive) + *florere*, blossom, flower, < *flus* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] 1. To burst into bloom, as a plant.

The Italian (Gothic architectural) *effloresced* . . . into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia and the cathedral of Como. *Ruskin.*

2. To present an appearance of flowering or hydrating into bloom; specifically, to become covered with an efflorescence; become incrustated with crystals of salt or the like.

The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere. *Dana.*

3. In *chem.*, to change either throughout or over the surface to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, on simple exposure to the air; become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, in the form of short threads or spicula, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source.

As the surface [of a puddle of water] dries, the capillary action draws the moisture up pieces of broken earth, dead sticks, and tufts of grass, where the salt *effloresces*. *Darwin, Geol. Observations, li. 307.*

efflorescence (ef-lō-res'ens), *n.* [= *F. efflorescence* = *Sp. efflorescencia* = *It. efflorescenza*, < *L. efflorescere* (*-s*), pp. *efflorescent*.] 1. The act of efflorescing or blossoming out; also, an aggregation of blossoms, or an appearance resembling or suggesting a mass of flowers.

As the sky is supposed to scatter its golden star pollen once every year in meteoric showers, so the dome of St. Peter's has its annual *efflorescence* of fire. *Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 200.*

2. In bot., the time or state of flowering; anthesis.—3. In *med.*, a redness of the skin; a rash; eruption, as in measles, smallpox, scarlatina, etc.—4. In *chem.*, the formation of small white threads or spicula, resembling the sublimated matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts, or on the surface of any permeable body or substance; the incrustation so formed.

efflorescency (ef-lō-res'en-si), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being efflorescent.—2. An efflorescence.

Two white, sparry incrustations, with *efflorescences* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward, Fossils.*

efflorescent (ef-lō-res'ent), *a.* [= *F. efflorescent* = *Sp. efflorescente* = *It. efflorescente*, < *L. efflorescere* (*-s*), pp. *efflorescere*, blossom: see *effloresce*.] 1. Blooming; being in flower.—2. Apt to effloresce; subject to efflorescence: as, an *efflorescent* salt.—3. Covered or incrustated with efflorescence.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone.

Woodward, Fossils.

efflower (e-flou'er), *v. t.* [An erroneous accom. (as if < *ex* + *flower*) of *F. efflower*, graze, touch, touch upon, strip the leaves off, < *ex* for *ex* (< *L. ex*), out, + *flur* (in the phrase *à fleur de*, on a level with), < *G. flur*, plain, = *F. floor*.] In *leather-manuf.*, to remove the outer surface of (a skin). See the extract.

The skins [of animals] are first washed, lined, fleeced, and branned . . . They are next *efflowered*—that is, deprived of their epidermis by a concave knife, blunt in its middle part—upon the convex horsebeam. *Ure, Dict., III. 87.*

effluence (ef-lū-gens), *n.* [= *F. effluence* = *Sp. effluencia* = *It. effluencia*, < *N.L. *effluentia*, < *L. effluens* (*-s*), flowing out: see *effluent*.] 1. The act of flowing out; outflow; emanation.—2. That which issues or flows out; an efflux; an emanation.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increase.

Milton, P. L., III. 6.

From this bright *Effluence* of his Deed

They borrow that reflected Light

With which the lasting Lamp they feed

Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 35.

And, as if the gloom of the earth and sky had been but the *effluence* of these two mortal hearts, it vanished with their sorrow. *Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xviii.*

Grant that an unnamed virtue or delicate vital *effluence* is always ascending from the earth. *The Atlantic, LVIII. 428.*

effluency (ef-lū-en-si), *n.* Same as *effluence*.
effluent (ef-lū-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. effluent* = *Sp. effluente* = *It. effluente*, < *L. effluens* (*-s*), pp. *effluere*, flow out, < *ex*, out, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *affluent*, *influent*, *refluent*, etc.] 1. *a.* Flowing out; emanating.

Dazzling the brightness; not the sun so bright.

Thus here the pure substantial form of light;

Shot from his hand and side in golden streams,

Came forward *effluent* horns, pointed beams.

Paradise, Gift of Poetry.

II. *n.* 1. That which flows out or issues forth.

A number of specimens of waste liquors from factories, with the residual matters pressed into cakes, and also of the purified *effluents*, are exhibited. *Sci. Amer. Supp., No. 446.*

2. Specifically, in *geog.*, a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake: as, the Atchafalaya is an *effluent* of the Mississippi river.—3. In *math.*, a covariant of a quantie of degree *m* in *i* variables, the covariant being of degree *m* and in *p* variables, where *p* is the number of permutations that can be obtained by dividing *n* into *i* parts. *Sylvestre, 1853.*

effluvia, *n.* Plural of *effluvium*.
effluvia (e-flū-vi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< effluvium + -able*.] 'Capable of being given off in the form of effluvium. [Rare.]

The great rapidness with which the wheels that serve to cut and polish diamonds must be moved does excite a great degree of heat . . . in the stone, and by that and the strong concussion it makes of its parts, may force it to spend its *effluvia* matter, if I may call it so. *Boyle, Works, IV. 254.*

effluvial (e-flū-vi-āl), *a.* [*< effluvium + -al*.] Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.
effluvia (e-flū-vi-āl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effluviated*, pp. *effluviating*. [*< effluvium + -ate*.] To throw off effluvium. [Rare.]

What an eminent physician, who was skilled in perfumes, affirmed to me about the durability of an *effluviating* power. *Boyle, Works, V. 47.*

effluvium (e-flū-vi-um), *n.*; pl. *effluvia* (-ā). [= *F. effluve* = *Sp. effluvio* = *It. effluvio*, < *L. effluviū*, a flowing out, an outlet, < *effluere*, flow out: see *effluent*.] A subtle or invisible exhalation; an emanation: especially applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations: as, the *effluvia* from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

Besides its electric attraction, which is made by a sulphureous *effluviū*, it will strike fire upon percussion. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., li. 1.*

efflux (ef-lūks), *n.* [= *Sp. (obs.) efflujo* = *It. efflusso*, < *L.* as if **effluxus*, *n.*, < *effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *effluent*.] 1. The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; effusion; effluence; flow: as, an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer. The rate of efflux of a fluid is roughly calculated by Torricelli's theorem, that the velocity at the orifice is the same as if each particle had fallen freely from the level of the fluid in the vessel. But, owing to the converging motion, the area of the orifice is greater than the section of the stream, while the pressure is increased, so that the efflux is less than the amount given by Torricelli's theorem.

It is no wonder, if God can torment where we see no tormentor, and comfort where we behold no comforter; he can do it by immediate emanations from himself, by continual *effluxes* of those powers and virtues which he was pleased to implant in a weaker and fainter measure in created agents. *South, Works, VIII. xiv.*

2. That which flows out; an emanation, effusion, or effluence.

Prime cheerer, Light!

Of all material beings, first and best!

Efflux divine! *Thomson, Summer, l. 92.*

Whatever talents may be, if the man create not, the pure *efflux* of the deity is not his; clouds and smoke there may be, but not yet flame. *Kierkegaard, Misc., p. 73.*

Beryllus (who was a precursor of Apollinarianism) taught, that in the Person of Christ, after His nativity as Man, there was a certain *efflux* of the divine essence, so that He had no reasonable human soul. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church Hist., I. 201.*

efflux (e-fluks'), *v. i.* [*< L. effluxus*, pp.: see the noun.] To flow out or away.

Five years being *effluxed*, he took out the tree and weighed it. *Boyle, Works, I. 493.*

effluxion (e-fluk'shon), *n.* [= *F. effluxion* = *Sp. (obs.) efflujo*, < *L.* as if **efflujo(n)* (NL. also sometimes spelled *efflujo*), < *effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *efflux*.] 1. The act of flowing out.—2. That which flows out; an emanation. [Rare.]

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

The *effluxions* penetrate all bodies, and like the species of visible objects are ever ready in the medium, and lay hold on all bodies proportionate or capable of their action. *Sir T. Browne, Concerning the Generation.*

effodient (e-fō-di-ent), *a.* [*< L. effodien* (*-s*), pp. *effodire*, *effodire*, dig out, dig up, < *ex*, out, + *fodire*, dig: see *fossil*.] In *zool.*, habitually digging: fossorial; fodient.

Effodientia (e-fō-di-en'shi-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *L. effodien* (*-s*), digging: see *effodient*.] A division of edentate mammals, including insectivorous forms, most of which are effodient or fossorial, as the armadillos, anteaters, sardvarks, and pangolins: a term now superseded by *Fodientia*, and restricted to the African fossorial ant-eaters, as the *sardvarks*.
effuter, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *effuta*.

Th' effluvia south
Warm the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven
Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers distent.
• Thomson, Spring 1 144.

This bird be a bank midith his nest,
And helpeth his crows and heath hen after.
Richard the Redeless, III. 42.
The largest Eggs, yet warm within their Nest,
Together with the Hens which laid 'em, drest.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, 31.

2. Something like or likened to an egg in shape.

There was taken a great glass bubble with a long neck, such as chymists are wont to call a philosophical egg. Boyle.
[The egg was used by the early Christians as a symbol of the hope of the resurrection. The use of eggs at Easter has, doubtless, reference to the same idea. Eggs of marble have been found in the tombs of early Christians.]
Alien egg. See alien. — **Ante-egg.** See ante. — **Bad egg,** a bad or worthless person. (Colloq.) — **Coronate egg,** costate egg. See the adjective. — **Drappit egg.** See drappit. — **Eared egg.** See eared. — **Easter egg.** See Easter. — **Egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue,** in arch., an egg-shaped ornament alternating with a dart-like ornament, used to enrich the ovolo mold.



Egg-and-dart Molding — Erechtheum, Athens

ing. It is also called the *echinus ornament*. See echinus.
4. The motive is of Hellenic origin, but has been a usual one from Hellenic times to the present day, though it has not preserved its Greek refinement. — **Egg of the universe,** in ancient Greek cosmogony, the sphere of the sky with its contents, segmented at the surface of the earth, and supposed to be an egg in process of incubation. — **Egg Saturday, or Feast of Eggs** (Festum Ovarum), the day before Quinquagesima Sunday.

By the common people too, the preceding Saturday (that preceding "the Sunday before the first in Lent"), in Oxfordshire particularly, is called *Egg Saturday*.
Hampson, Medil. & Cal.alendarium, I. 138.

Electric egg, a form of electrical apparatus used to illustrate the influence of the pressure of the air upon the electrical discharge. It consists of an ellipsoidal glass vessel with brass rods inserted at the ends. When it is exhausted of air, and a discharge of high-potential electricity is passed between these poles, a continuous violet tuft of light connects them, the form of which varies with the degree of exhaustion. — **Epiphial egg.** See epiphial.
Mohr's egg, the bezon-stone of the mohr, an antelope. — **Boe's egg.** See Boe. — **To come in with five eggs,** to make a foolish remark or suggestion.

Whiles another youth counsel to make peace with the
Kyng of Arragone, . . . another counsellor in wylth hys
e. eggs, and aduysyth to howke in the Kyng of Castell.
Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson (ed. 1551) sig. E. vi.

To put all one's eggs into one basket, to venture all one has in one speculation or investment. To take eggs for money, to allow one's self to be imposed upon by a saying which originated at a time when eggs were so plentiful as scarcely to have a money value.

Leon Mine honest friend,
Will you take eggs for money?
Mum. No, my lord, I'll fight.
Shak., W. T., I. 2.

O rogue, rogue, I shall have eggs for my money, I must hang myself.
Boileau, Moliere at Midnight.

egg¹ (eg), v. t. [*egg¹, n.*] 1. To apply eggs to; cover or mix with eggs, as cutlets, fish, bread, etc., in cooking. — 2. To pelt with eggs. [U. S.]

The abolition editor of the "Newport (Ky.) News" was
egged out of Alexandria, Campbell County, in that State,
on Monday.
Baltimore Sun, Aug. 1, 1857.

egg² (eg), v. t. [*ME. eggen, incite, urge on, instigate* (in either good or bad sense), < *leel*. *egga* = Sw. *egga*, *upp-egga* = Dan. *egge*, *op-egge*, incite, *egge*, lit. 'edge'; < *leel*. *egg* = Sw. *egg* = Dan. *egg* = AS. *egg*, E. *edge*; see *edge*, *n.*, and *edge*, *v.*, a doublet of *egg²*.] To incite or urge; encourage; instigate; provoke; now nearly always with *on*.

Adam and Eve he egged to don ill,
Conside Cayne to cullen his brother.
Hiers Phoenician (C), II. 61.

Some upon no lust & lawfull grounds (being egged on by
ambition, ennie, and couetise) are induced to follow the
armie.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 155.

Thou shouldst be prancing of thy steed,
To egg thy soldiers forward in thy wars.
Greene, Alphonsus, III.

egg-albumin (eg'al-bū'min), *n.* The albumin which occurs in the white of eggs. It is closely allied to serum-albumin, but differs in certain physical properties.

egg-animal (eg'an-i-mal), *n.* One of the Ovaria.

egg-apple (eg'ap'l), *n.* Same as egg-plant.

egger, n. See *egger³*.

egg-bag (eg'bag), *n.* 1. The ovary. — 2. A bag used by conjurers, from which eggs seem to be taken though it is empty.

egg-bald (eg'bald), *a.* Bald as an egg; completely bald. Tennyson.

egg-basket (eg'bās'ket), *n.* An open wire basket for use in boiling eggs, by means of which the eggs may all be taken up at once, and the water drained off of them.

egg-beater (eg'hā'ter), *n.* An instrument having a piece to be twirled by the hand, for use in whipping eggs.

egg-bird (eg'berd), *n.* 1. A popular name of the sooty tern, *Sterna (Haliastur) fuliginosa*, whose eggs, like those of some other terns, have commercial value in the West Indies and southern United States. — 2. A name of sundry other sea-birds, as murres, gullenots, etc., which nest in large communities, and whose eggs are of economic or commercial value.

egg-blower (eg'blo'er), *n.* A blowpipe used by oölogists in emptying eggs of their contents by forcing in a stream of air or water with the breath through a hole in the shell made with the egg-drill. They are of various styles and sizes, generally curved or hooked at the small end like a chemist's blowpipe, but smaller and flatter at the point.

egg-born (eg'börn), *a.* Produced from an egg, as all animals are; but specifically, hatched from the egg of an oviparous animal.

egg-carrier (eg'kur'i-er), *n.* A device for transporting eggs without injury. (a) A box or frame with pockets or partitions of cloth, wire, cardboard, etc., for holding each a single egg of poultry. (b) In *fish culture*, an apparatus for carrying ova in water to be subsequently hatched.

egg-case (eg'kas), *n.* A natural casing or envelop of some kinds of eggs. (a) The cocoon or case in which the eggs of various insects, as the cockroach, are contained when laid. (b) The silken case in which many spiders inclose their eggs, an egg pouch. (c) The case in which the eggs of sharks and other elasmobranchs are contained; a sea-barrow. (d) The ovipositor of various marine carnivorous gastropods, especially of the families *Buccinidae*, *Muriceidae*, etc. See *ovipositor*.

egg-cell (eg'sel), *n.* An ovum; an ovule; an egg itself, when it is in the cell stage, or state of a cell, as a nucleated mass of protoplasm, with or without a nucleolus, and with or without a cell-wall, but ordinarily possessing both. See *ovum*.

egg-cleavage (eg'klō'vaj), *n.* The segmentation of the vitellus of an egg; cell-cleavage of an egg-cell; the germination of an ovum, ovule, or egg from the stage of a cytula to that of a morula. It is one of the earliest processes of germination, in which the single mass of the formative yolk is divided into a great number of other masses or cells, by subsequent differentiation of which the whole body of the embryo is formed. Egg-cleavage proceeds in various "rhythms" or ratios, as 2, 4, 8, 16, etc. See *discoidal egg-cleavage*. See *discoidal*.

egg-cockle (eg'kok'l), *n.* An edible cockle, *Cardium edatum*.

egg-cup (eg'kup), *n.* A cup for use in eating soft-boiled eggs. In its original form it is made to hold a single egg upright while this is eaten out of the shell with a spoon. Another form is double, with one end like the former, and the reverse end larger for eggs to be broken into it.

egg-dance (eg'dāns), *n.* A dance by a single performer, who is required to execute a complicated figure, blindfolded, among a number of eggs, without touching them.

Preparations in the middle of the road for the egg dance, so strikingly described by Goethe.
Horne, Year Book, p. 607.

egg-drill (eg'dril), *n.* An instrument for drilling or boring a small round hole in the shell of a bird's egg, used by oölogists. It consists of a bit of steel or iron bar which may be twirled in the fingers, having a sharp pointed conical head rounded to a tapering surface.

egger, n. and *v.* An obsolete form of *edge*.

eggement, n. See *eggment*.

egg-ended (eg'en'ded), *a.* Terminated by ovaloid caps or ends.

Spherical shells, such as the caps of conical and cylindrical cal boilers.
Book of Steam Engine, 403.

egger¹ (eg'er), *n.* [*egg¹ + -er*]. Also called *eggler*, where the *l* appears to be merely intrusive. One who makes a business of collecting eggs, as of birds or turtles.

egger² (eg'et), *n.* [*egg², v. + -er*]. One who eggs, urges, or incites; usually with *on*.

egger³ (eg'er), *n.* [Also written *eggar*; origin uncertain.] In *anatomy*, a reddish-brown moth of either of the genera *Lacompia* and *Eragrostis*; as, the oak-egger, *L. quercus*; the grass-egger, *L. trifolii*; the small egger, *E. lacustris*.

egger-moth (eg'er-mōth), *n.* Same as *egger³*.

eggery (eg'er-ē), *n.*; pl. *eggeries* (-iz). [*egg¹ + -ery*]. A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are laid. [Rare.]

egg-fish (eg'fish), *n.* One of many names applied to gymnodont plectognath fishes, from their shape when inflated. They are chiefly of the family *Tetrodontidae*.

egg-flip (eg'fip'), *n.* A hot drink made of ale or beer with eggs, sugar, spice, and sometimes a little spirit, thoroughly beaten together. It is popularly called a *yard of flannel*, from its fleecy appearance.

The revolution itself was born in the room of the Caucus Club, amidst clouds of smoke and deep positions of *egg-flip*.
Amateenth Century, XXXIII. 30.

egg-forceps (eg'fōr'seps), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. An instrument used in fish-culture in handling or removing ova. Also called *egg-tongs*. — 2. A delicate spring-forceps used by oölogists to pick out pieces of the embryo or membrane from eggs prepared for the cabinet.

egg-glass (eg'glas), *n.* 1. A sand-glass running about three minutes, for timing the boiling of eggs. — 2. An egg-cup of glass.

egg-glue (eg'glō), *n.* A tough, viscid, gelatinous substance in which the eggs of some animals, as crustaceans, are enveloped, serving to attach them to the body of the parent; oöglon.

egg-hot (eg'hot), *n.* A posset made of eggs, ale, sugar, and brandy. Lamb.

egging (eg'ing), *n.* The act of art of collecting eggs, as for oölogical or commercial purposes; the business of an egger.

egg-laying (eg'lay'ing), *a.* Oviparous; laying eggs to be hatched outside the body.

eggler (eg'lēr), *n.* See *egger¹*.

egg-lighter (eg'li'tēr), *n.* Same as *egg-tester*.

egg-membrane (eg'mem'bran), *n.* The cell-wall of an ovum; the vitelline membrane; in *ornith.*, the egg-pod.

eggment (eg'ment), *n.* [*ME. eggement*; < *egg² + -ment*]. Incitement; instigation.

Thorough womanhood *eggment*.
Mankind was born, and damned ay to die.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 744.

egg-nog (eg'nog'), *n.* A sweet, rich, and stimulating cold drink made of eggs, milk, sugar, and spirits. The yolks of the eggs are thoroughly mixed with the sugar (a tablespoonful for each egg), and half a pint of spirits is added for each dozen of eggs. Lastly, half a pint of milk for each egg is stirred in. The whites of the eggs are used to make a froth.

egg-pie (eg'pi'), *n.* A pie made of eggs. *Ball-weil*.

egg-plant (eg'plant), *n.* The brinjal or aubergine, *Solanum Melongena*, cultivated for its large oblong or ovate fruit, which is of a dark-purple color, or sometimes white or yellow. The fruit is highly esteemed as a vegetable. Also called *egg-apple*, *maul-apple*.



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*).

egg-pod (eg'pod), *n.* A pod or case enveloping and containing an egg or eggs; specifically, in *ornith.*, the membrana putaminis, the tough membrane which lines the shell of a bird's egg. See *putamen*.

egg-pop (eg'pop'), *n.* A kind of egg-nog. [New Eng.]

Le wis temporarily contended with the stronger fascination of *egg-pop*.
Lowell, Virside Travels, p. 60.

No more *egg-pop*, made with eggs that would have been fighting cock, to judge by the pugilist the beverage containing their yolks developed. O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 166.

egg-pouch (eg'pouch), *n.* A sac of silk or other material in which certain spiders and insects carry their eggs; the cocoon.

eggs-and-bacon (egz'and-bā'kn), *n.* [So called from the two shades of yellow in the flowers.]

1. The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. — 2. The fowl flax, *Linum catharticum*.

eggs-and-collops (egz'and kol'ops), *n.* Same as *eggs-and-bacon*.

egg-sauce (eg'sāw), *n.* Sauce prepared with eggs, used with boiled fish, fowls, etc.

egg-shaped (eg'shap), *a.* Ovoid; having the figure of a solid whose cross-section anywhere is circular, and whose long section is oval (deeper near one end than near the other). An *egg-shaped* egg is technically distinguished in oölogy from an *elliptical*, *pariform*, or *subpariform* egg.

egg-shell (eg'shel), *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg; chiefly said of the hard, brittle, calcareous covering of birds' eggs. This shell consists mostly of carbonate of lime or chalk, depos-

lled upon and in among the fibers of the egg pod or putamen. It is a secretion of a particular calcareous tract of the oviduct near the end of that tube. It may be nearly colorless and of such crystalline purity and transparency that the contents of the fresh egg show a pinkish bluish through it, or very heavy, opaque, flaky white; whole colored of various tones, as green, blue, drab, ochrey, etc.; or partly-colored in many shades of reds, browns, etc., in endless variety of patterns. Besides the evident diversity of character in thickness, roughness, etc., the shell has many variations in microscopic texture, depending upon details of the deposition of the particles of lime in the pod. The shell of an ostrich's egg is so thick and hard that it may seriously wound a man if the egg explodes, as it sometimes does when added, in consequence of the compression of the gases generated in decomposition. **Egg-shell china.**

egg-shell porcelain. porcelain of extreme thinness and transparency. It was made originally in China, and is now produced also in European factories, where the process consists in filling a mold of plaster of Paris with the material called barbotine, of which a thin film at once adheres to the mold from the absorption of its moisture by the gypsum. The liquid barbotine being then thrown out and the mold put into the kiln, the film remaining in it is baked, and can then be removed from the mold.

egg-slice (eg'slīs), *n.* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

egg-spoon (eg'spōn), *n.* A small spoon for eating eggs from the shell.

egg-syringe (eg'sir'inj), *n.* A small, light metal syringe for forcing a stream of water into an egg to empty it, or to wash the inside of the shell, for oölogical purposes. The best are made with a ring in the end of the piston large enough to insert the thumb, so that they can be worked with one hand while the other holds the egg. The nozzle is fine, and may be variously curved.

egg-tester (eg'tes'ter), *n.* A device for examining eggs by transmitted light to test their age and condition or the advancement of an embryonic chick. It may be in the form of a dark lantern with an opening through which the egg is viewed, or of a box with perforated lid carrying the eggs, and a reflector below for throwing the light through them, or in the much simpler and more practical form of a conical tube, the egg being held toward the light against the orifice at the larger end and observed by means of an eye hole in the smaller end. Also *egg lighter*.

egg-timer (eg'ti'mér), *n.* A sand-glass used for determining the time in boiling eggs.

egg-tongs (eg'tongz), *n. sing. and pl.* Same as *egg-forceps*, *q. v.*

egg-tooth (eg'tōth), *n.* A hard point or process on the beak or snout of the embryo of an oviparous animal, as a bird or reptile, by means of which the rupture or breakage of the egg-shell may be facilitated.

The embryo of serpents is provided with an *egg-tooth*, a special development like that of the chick. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III, 3-2.

egg-trot (eg'trōt), *n.* In the *manège*, a cautious jog-trot pace, like that of a housewife riding to market with eggs in her panniers. Also called *eggwife-trot*.

egg-tube (eg'tūb), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a tubular organ in which ova are developed, or through which they are conveyed to or toward the exterior of the body; an oviduct.

The ovaries (in *Lepidoptera*) consist on either side of four very long many chambered *egg tubes*, which contain a great quantity of eggs. *Chas. Zoology* (trans.), p. 381.

egg-urchin (eg'er'ehin), *n.* A globular sea urchin; one of the echini proper, or regular sea-urchins, as distinguished from the flat ones known as cake-urchins, or the cordate ones called heart-urchins.

eggwife (eg'wif), *n.* A woman who sells eggs. *Eggwife-trot*. Same as *egg-trot*.

eghet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eye*. *Chaucer*.

egidos, *n. pl.* [Sp.] See *egida*.

egilopic, egilopical, etc. See *agilopic*, etc.

egis, *n.* See *egys*.

eglandular (ē-glan'dū-lār), *a.* [*L. e-* priv. + *glandula*, gland: see *glandular*.] In *botl.*, having no glands.

eglandulose, eglandulous (ē-glan'dū-lōs, -lūs), *a.* [*L. e-* priv. + *glandula*, gland: see *glandulose*.] Same as *eglandular*.

eglantine (ē-glan'tin or -tin), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *eplentine*: first in the 16th century, *< F. eplantine*, **eplantine*, *non eplantine* (= *Pr. eplantine*), *eglantine* (cf. *OF. eplantine*, *adj.*, pertaining to the eglantine); with suffix *-ine* (*E. -ine*, *L. -inus*, *fem. -ina*), *< OF. eplant, eplant, eplant* = *Pr. eplant*, sweetbrier, hip-tree, *< L. *eplentus*, an assumed form, lit. prickly, thorny, *< aculeus*, a sting, prickle, thorn, *< acus*, a point, needle: see *aculeus*, and cf. *aglet*.] 1. The sweetbrier, *Rosa rubiginosa*. It flowers in June and July and grows in dry, bushy places.

When the lily leaf, and the eglantine,
Both bud and spring with a merry cheer.

The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V, 82).

Sweet is the eglantine, but prickly new.
Swinney, Sonnets xxvi.

The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Outwester'd not thy breath.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv, 2.

2. The wild rose or dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

Eglantine, cynorrodon. *Levin*, Manip. Vocab. (1670).

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And at my window bid good morrow
Through the sweet-brier or the vine
Or the twisted eglantine.

Milton, L. Allegro, l. 48.

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honey-suckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it "twisted." If not, he must have meant the widdow.

Nares.

eglateret, *n.* [ME., also *eglantier* (the form *eglateret* in Tennyson being a spurious mod. archaism); = MD., *eghlentier*, *< OF. eglentier*, *eglater*, *aglantier*, *aglantier*, *eglantier* (cf. *Pr. eplantier*), the eglantine, prop. the bush or tree as distinguished from the flower; with suffix *-ler* (*E. -ler*, *L. -arius*), *< aglant*, *aglant*, *aglant*, the eglantine: see *eglantine*.] The sweetbrier; eglantine.

He was led into a garden of Cayphas, and there he was crowned with eglentier.

Manderly, Travels, p. 14.

The woodbine and eglentier.

Drip sweeter dew than traitor's tear

Tennyson, A Dirge.

eglentinet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *eglantine*. *Minshew*.

eglomeratet (ē-glōm'er-ēt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *egglomerated*, ppr. *egglomerating*. [*< L. e-*, out, + *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomerare*, wind up into a ball: see *glomerate*.] To unwind, as a thread from a ball. *Coles*, 1717.

egma (eg'mā), *n.* A humorous corruption of *enigma*.

Some enigmas, some riddle come, thy envoy;
begin

Cost. No egma, no riddle, no envoy;
Shak., L. L. L., iii, 1.

ego (ē'gō), *n.* [*< L. ego* = *Gk. ἐγώ* = AS. *ic*, *E. I*: see *I*.] The "I"; that which feels, acts, and thinks; any person's "self," considered as essentially the same in all persons. This use of the word was introduced by Descartes, and has long been current in general literature.

The *ego*, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers simply the subject, and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking power. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are now in use to denote the non-ego, its affections and properties, and, in general, the really existent as opposed to the ideally known. *See W. Hamilton*.

For the *ego* without the non-ego is impossible in fact and meaningless in thought, and the abstraction of the *ego* from the bodily organization and the intuition of itself by itself as a non-bodily entity is an artificial and deceptive process. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 13.

Absolute ego. See *absolute*. The empirical ego, the self as the object of itself, what "I am conscious of as 'myself'." The pure ego, the self regarded abstractly as the mere thinking subject, apart from every object of thought, even itself.

ego-altruistic (ē'gō-al-trō-ist'ik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to one's self and to others. See the extract.

From the egotistic sentiments we pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others; the representation of this gratification in others being a source of pleasure not intrinsically, but because of ulterior benefits to self which experience associates with it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 411.

egohood (ē'gō-hūd), *n.* [*< ego* + *-hood*.] Individuality; personality. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*

egoical (ē'gō-ik-āl), *a.* [*< ego* + *-ic-āl*.] Pertaining to egotism. *Rare*. [Rare.]

egotism (ē'gō-iz-m), *n.* [= D. G. *egotismus* = Dan. *egotisme* = Sw. *egotism* = F. *egotisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *egotismo*: see *ego* + *-ism*.] 1. The habit of valuing everything only in reference to one's personal interest; pure selfishness or exclusive reference to self as an element of character.

The Ideal, the True and Noble that was in them having faded out, and nothing now remaining but naked *egotism*, vulturous greediness, they cannot live. *Cordyle*.

2. In *ethics*, the doing or seeking of that which affords pleasure or advantage to one's self, in distinction to that which affords pleasure or advantage to others; opposed to *altruism*. In this sense the term does not necessarily imply anything reprehensible, and is not synonymous with *egotism*.

Egotism is the feeling which demands for self an increase of enjoyment and diminution of discomfort. Altruism is that which demands the reverse for others.

L. E. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I, 34.

Egotism comprises the sum of inclinations that aim at purely personal gratification, each of these inclinations having its particular gratification; and the further we go back in civilization, the greater is the predominance which these egotistic impulses have.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 164.

3. In *metaph.*, the opinion that no matter exists and only one mind, that of the individual holding the opinion. The term is also applied (by critics) to forms of subjective idealism supposed logically to result in such an opinion. See *solipsism*, *§ 1*. *Pride*, *Egotism*, etc. See *egotism*.

egoist (ē'gō-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *egoist* = F. *egoiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *egoista*: see *ego* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is characterized by egotism; a selfish or self-centered person. 2. In *metaph.*, one holding the doctrine of egotism.

egotistic, egotistical (ē'gō-ist'ik, -ti-kāl), *a.* [*< egoist* + *-ic, -ical*.] 1. Characterized by the vice of egotism; absorbed in self. 2. In *ethics*, pertaining or relating to one's self, and not to others; relating to the promotion of one's own well-being, or the gratification of one's own desires; characterized by egotism: opposed to *altruistic*.

The adequately *egotistic* individual retains those powers which make altruistic activities possible.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 72.

3. In *metaph.*, involving the doctrine that nothing exists but the ego.

The *egotistical* idealism of Fichte is less exposed to criticism than the theological idealism of Berkeley.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Egotistical object, a mode of consciousness regarded as an object. **Egotistical representationism**, the doctrine that the external world is known to us by means of representative ideas, and that these are modifications of consciousness.

egotistically (ē'gō-ist'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In an egotistic manner; as regards one's self.

Each profits *egotistically* from the growth of an altruism which leads each to aid in preventing or diminishing others' violence.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 77.

egoity (ē'gō-ī-ti), *n.* [*< ego* + *-ity*.] The essential element of the ego or self; egohood.

This innocent imposture, which I have all along taken care to carry on, as it then was of some use, has since been of regular service to me, and, by being mentioned in one of my papers, effectually recovered my *egoity* out of the hands of some gentlemen who endeavoured to correct it for me.

Swift, On Harrison a Tailor, No. 28.

If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoity* remains: that is, that by which I am the same I was.

H. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, ix, § 8.

The non-ego out of which we arise must somehow have an *egoity* in it as cause of finite ego.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I, 646.

egoize (ē'gō-iz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *egoized*, ppr. *egoizing*. [*< ego* + *-ize*.] To give excessive attention or consideration to one's self, or to what relates to one's self; be absorbed in self. [Rare.]

egophonic, egophony. See *agophonic*, *agophony*.

egotheism (ē'gō-the-izm), *n.* [*< Gk. ἐγώ*, = *E. I*, + *theos*, God, + *-ism*.] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the Deity; also, the opinion that the individual self is essentially divine.

egotism (ē'gō-tizm or eg'o-tizm), *n.* [*< ego* + *t* (see *egotist*) + *-ism*.] 1. The practice of putting forward or dwelling upon one's self; the habit of talking or writing too much about one's self.

Adieu to *egotism*; I am sick to death at the very name of self.

Shelley, in Bowden, I, 101.

It is idle to criticize the *egotism* of autobiographies, however pervading and intense.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 177.

Hence—2. An excessive esteem or consideration for one's self, leading one to judge of everything by its relation to one's own interests or importance.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with . . . is that of Cardinal Wolsey, "Ego et rex meus, I and my King."

Spectator, No. 562.

There can be no doubt that this remarkable man owed the vast influence which he exercised over his contemporaries at least as much to his gloomy *egotism* as to the real power of his poetry.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Selfishness is only active *egotism*.

Louell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 264.

2. *Syn.* *Pride*, *Egotism*, *Vanity*, *Conceit*, *Self-conceit*, *Self-consciousness*. *Pride* and *egotism* imply a certain indifference to the opinions of others concerning one's self. *Pride* is a self-contained satisfaction with the excellence of what one is or has, despising what others say or think. *Vanity* is just the opposite; it is the love of being even fulsomely admired. *Pride* rests often upon higher or intrinsic things, as *pride* of family, place, or power; intellectual or spiritual *pride*. *Vanity* rests often upon lower and external things, as beauty, figure, dress, ornaments; but the essential difference is in the question of dependence upon others. Over the same things one person might have *pride* and another *vanity*. One may be too proud to be vain. *Conceit*, or *self-conceit*, is an overestimate of one's own abilities or accomplishments; it is too much an elevation of the real self to rest upon wealth, dress, or other external things. *Egotism* is a strong and obtrusive confidence in one's self, shown primarily in conversation, not only by frequent references to self, but by monopolizing

attention, ignoring the opinions of others, etc. It differs from *egotism* chiefly in its selfishness and unconsciousness of its appearance in the eyes of others. *Conceit* becomes *egotism* when it is selfish enough to disparage others for its own comparative elevation. *Self-consciousness* is often confounded with *egotism*, *conceit*, or *snobism*, but it may be only an embarrassing sense of one's own personality, an inability to refrain from thinking how one appears to others; it therefore often makes one shrink out of notice.

Vanity makes men ridiculous, pride odious. *Steele*.
Pride, indeed, pervaded the whole man, was written in the harsh, rigid lines of his face, was marked by the way in which he stood, and, above all, in which he bowed. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.
His excessive *egotism*, which filled all objects with himself. *Hamilt.*

We never could very clearly understand how it is that *egotism*, so unpopular in conversation, should be so popular in writing. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

These sparks with awkward vanity display
What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 329.

Conceit may puff a man up, but never prop him up. *Ruskin*, True and Beautiful.

They that have the least reason have the most self-conceit. *Whichecke*.

Something which befalls you may seem a great misfortune;—you . . . begin to think that it is a chastisement, or a warning. . . . But give up this egotistic indulgence of your fancy; examine a little what misfortunes, greater a thousand fold, are happening, every second, to twenty times worthier persons; and your self-consciousness will change into pity and humility. *Ruskin*, Ethics of the Dust, v.

egotist (ē-gō-tist or ē-gō-tist), *n.* [*< ego + t* (inserted to avoid hiatus, or after the analogy of *dramatist*, *epigrammatist*, etc.) + *-ist*. Cf. *egotist*, *egotism*, etc.] One who is characterized by *egotism*, in either sense of that word.

We are all *egotists* in sickness and debility. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Fol. of Life, p. 25.

egotistic, egotistical (ē-gō- or ē-gō-tis'tik, ē-gō- or ē-gō-tis'ti-kul), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of *egotism*; characterized by *egotism*; as, an *egotistic* remark; an *egotistic* person.

It would, indeed, be scarcely safe to draw any decided inferences as to the character of a writer from passages directly *egotistical*. *Macaulay*.

= *Syn.* Conceited, vain, self-important, opinionated as suming. See *egotism*.

egotistically (ē-gō- or ē-gō-tis'ti-kul-i), *adv.* In an egotistical manner.

egotize (ē-gō-tiz or ē-gō-tiz), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *egotized*, *ppr.* *egotizing*. [*< ego + t* (see *egotist*) + *-ize*.] To talk or write much of one's self; exhibit *egotism*. [Rare.]

I *egotize* in my letters to thee, not because I am of much importance to myself, but because to thee both *ego* and all that *ego* does are interesting. *Cooper*, To Lady Hesketh.

In these humble essays I have taken leave to *egotize*. *Thackeray*, A Hundred Years Hence.

egranulose (ē-gran'u-lōs), *a.* [*< L. e-priv. + granulose*.] In bot., not granulose; without granulations.

egret (ē-grē), *n.* Same as *caper* 2.

egreet, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *agree*.

Thence the emperor was *egreet*, and enkerly fraynes
The answer of Arthur. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. 3), l. 107.

egre-fint, *n.* See *eggle-fint*.

egregious (ē-grē-jus), *a.* [*< L. egregius*, distinguished, surpassing, eminent, excellent, *< e-*, ex, out, + *grex* (greg-), flock; see *gregarious*.] Above the common; beyond what is usual; extraordinary. (a) In a good sense, distinguished; remarkable.

Erictus
'Hove thunder sits: to thee, *egregious* soul,
Let all flesh bend. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits both of art and valour. *Dr. H. More*, Antitude against Atheism.

This essay [Pope's "Essay on Man"] affords an *egregious* instance of the predominance of genius, the dazzling splendour of imagery, and the seductive powers of eloquence. *Johnson*, Pope.

(b) Now, more commonly in a bad or condemnatory sense, extreme; enormous.

These last times, . . . for insolency, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Ah me, most credulous fool,
Egregious murderer, thist, anything
That's due to all the villains past, in being,
To come? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 1.

People that want sense do always in an *egregious* manner want modesty. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 47.

You have made, too, some *egregious* mistakes about English law, pointed out to me by one of the first lawyers in the King's Bench. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

= *Syn.* (b) Huge, monstrous, astonishing, surprising, unique, exceptional, uncommon, unprecedented.

egregiously (ē-grē-jus-li), *adv.* In an *egregious* manner.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass. *Shak.*, Othello, II. 1.

What can be more *egregiously* absurd, than to dissent in our opinion, and dissent in our choice, from infinite wisdom? *Barrow*, Works, l. xviii.

egregiousness (ē-grē-jus-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being *egregious*.

egremolinet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *agrimony*. *Chaucer*.

egress (ē-gres, formerly ē-gres'), *n.* [= Pg. *lt. egresso*, *< L. egressus*, a going out, *< egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out, *< e-*, out, + *grad*, go; see *grade*. Cf. *ingress*, *progress*, *regress*.] 1. The act of going or issuing out; a going or passing out; departure, especially from an inclosed or confined place.

Their [bishops'] lips, as doors, are not to be opened but for *egress* of instruction and sound knowledge. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 94.

Gates of burning adamant,
Bar'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. *Milton*, P. L., II. 437.

2. Provision for passing out; a means or place of exit.

The *egress*, on this side, is under a great stone archway, thrown out from the palace and surmounted with the family arms. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 102.

3. In astron., the passing of a star, planet, or satellite (except the moon) out from behind or before the disk of the sun, the moon, or a planet.

egress (ē-gres'), *v. i.* [*< L. egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out; see *egress*, *n.* Cf. *agress*, *progress*.] To go out; depart; leave. [Rare.]

egression (ē-gresh'on), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *egresion*, *< L. egressus*, a going out, *< egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out; see *egress*.] The act of going out, especially from an inclosed or confined place; departure; outward passage; *egress*. [Rare.]

Do, so that mayst have a triumphal *egression*. *Pope*, In a cart, to be lauged.

J. Johnson, Devil in an Ass, v. 4.

The who and good men of the world, especially in the days and periods of their joy and festival *egresses*, chose to throw some ashes into their cheeks. *Jen. Tait*, Holy Dying, II. 1.

egressor (ē-gres'or), *n.* One who goes out.

egret (ē-grēt), *n.* [Also, in some senses, *agret*, *agrette*, formerly *egret*, *egrette*, *agret*, *< F. agrette*, a sort of heron, a tuft of feathers, a tuft, a cluster (of diamonds, etc.), the down of seeds, etc., dim. of *OF. *aigre*, **aigron*, mod. *F. dial. aigron*, found in *OF.* only with loss of the guttural, *heron*, mod. *F. heron*, a heron, whence *F. heron*, see *heron*.] 1. A name common to those species of herons which have long, loose-webbed plumes, forming tufts on the head and neck, or a flowing train from the back.

In the famous feast of Archbishop Norvill we find no less than a thousand astirides, *egrets* or *cattas*, as it is differently spelt. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoology.

2. A heron's plume.

Their head tyres of flowers mix'd with silver, and gold,
With some sprigs of *egrets* among. *H. Johnson*, Masques, Chloridia.

3. A topknot, plume, or bunch of long feathers upon the head of a bird; a plumecorn; as, the *egrets* of an owl.—4. Same as *agret*, 2.—5. In bot., the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.—6. A monkey, *Macacus cynomolgus*, an East Indian species commonly seen in confinement. *Great white egret*, the white heron of Europe (*Herodias alba*), or of America

(*Herodias egretta*), 3 feet or more in length, entirely white, with a magnificent train of long, decomposed, fastigate plumes drooping far beyond the tail.—*Little white egret*, the small white heron of Europe (*Garzetta leucola*), or of America (*Garzetta candidissima*), about 2 feet long,

with an egret on the head, and a recurved dorsal train. —*Reddish egret*, *dichrois egret*, herons of the genera *Hydranassa*, *Dichromanassa*, *Demicapra*, etc., with variegated (sometimes white) plumage, and long dorsal train.

egretti, egrettes, n. See *egret*.

egrimony, *n.* An obsolete form of *agrimony*.

Agrimony bread is very pleasant. *R. Sharrock*, 1608.

egrimony 2 (ē-grī-mo-ni), *n.* [*< L. agrimonia*, sorrow, anxiety, *< ager*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Sickness of the mind; sadness; sorrow. *Chaucer*.

egriot (ē-grī-ot), *n.* [Formerly also *agriote*, *< OF. agriote*, "agriote, the ordinary sharp or tart cherry, which we also call *Agriote-cherry*" (*Cotgrave*), mod. *F. griotte*, prob. ult. *< Gr. *ἀγριότης* (?) for *ἀγριός*, wild, *ἀγριός*, wild, *< ἀγρός*, field; see *Agrostis*, etc.] A kind of sour cherry.

egritude (ē-grī- or ē-grī-tūd), *n.* [= *It. egitudine*, *< L. egritudo*, *< ager*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Mental trouble; sorrow; distress; more rarely, bodily sickness.

I do not intend to write to the cure of *egritudes* or sicknesses confined. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, iv.

Now, now we symbolize in *egritude*,
And sympathize in Cupid's malady. *Cyprian Academy* (1647), p. 34.

equalmente (ā-gwāl-men'te), *adv.* [*It.*, equally, evenly, *< equale*, *< L. equalis*, equal.] In music, evenly; a direction in playing.

equial (ē-gwāl-zā'), *a.* In her., same as *equial*.

Egyptian (ē-jip'shan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *Egyptian*, *Egyptien*, *Egyptien* (also by aphorism *Egyptian*, *Gipsen*, etc., whence mod. *Gipsy*, *q. v.*); *< OF. Egyptian*, *F. Egyptian* = *Sp. Egipcio*, *< L. Egyptius*, *< Gr. Αἰγύπτιος*, Egyptian, *< Αἴγυπτος* (*L. Egyptus*), *m.*, Egypt, fem., the Nile. The name does not appear to be of Egyptian or Semitic origin.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Egypt, a country in the north-eastern part of Africa, in the valley and delta of the Nile.—2. *Gipsy*. See II. 2. **Egyptian architecture**, the architecture of ancient Egypt, which, among its peculiar monuments, exhibits pyramids, rock-cut temples and tombs, and gigantic monolithic obelisks. The characteristic features of the style are solidity and the majestic attending colossal size. Among its peculiarities are: (a) The gradual converging or sloping inward of most of its exterior wall-surfaces. This is especially noticeable in the pylons or monumental gateways standing singly or in series before its temples. (b) Roofs and

covered ways, flat, and composed of immense blocks of stone, reaching from one wall or stone edifice beam to another, the arch, although in all its forms of frequent use in drains and similar works, not being employed in architecture above ground, which holds consistently to the system of *intel. construction*. (c) Columns, numerous, close, and massive, without bases, or with broad, flat, low bases, and exhibiting great variety in their capitals, from a simple square block to a wide spreading bell, elaborately carved with palm leaves or other forms suggested by vegetation, especially in some adaptation of the lotus plant, bird, or flower. (d) The employment of a large concave moulding to crown the entablature, decorated with vertical flutings or leaves. (e) Walls and columns decorated with a profusion of sculptures in incised outline, often of admirable precision (see *cara rigata*), or in low relief, representing divinities, men, and animals, with innumerable hieroglyphs, brilliant and true, though simple, coloring being superadded. A remarkable feature of Egyptian architecture is the redundancy of its mechanical operations, as in cutting, polishing, sculpturing, and transporting enormous blocks of limestone and of granite, and in its stupendous excavations in the solid rock. The prototype of the Greek Doric order is to be sought in such Egyptian column structure as the groto-facades of Beni Hassan, and from the Egyptian lotus carvings and decoration were developed many characteristic Assyrian derivative motives, as well as the Ionic capital and the graceful antediluvian moulding of Greece. See *masarab*, *obelisk*, *pylon*, *pyramid*, *pyrina*, etc. **Egyptian art**, the architecture, sculpture, and painting of ancient Egypt, one of the most important of the great artistic developments of the world. (See *Egyptian architecture*, above.) The earliest known

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Egyptian sculptures, not less than 6,000 years old, exhibit great technical skill, approach nature with remarkable ease and certainty, and far surpass in naturalness the more conventional works which succeeded them. Yet the best Egyptian works of all times possess striking individuality as well as refinement, a very large proportion



Egyptian Sculpture.
General Rahotep (Rahotep) and his Wife, Prince Nefer (Nefertiti), period of the first Theban empire

of the vast number of portrait statues and reliefs being evidently likenesses, and the physical differences of class, station, and employment, as well as ethnological differences in the countless historical scenes, being clearly rendered. With the advent of the Ptolemies, Greek influences were brought to bear upon Egyptian art, which progressively lost its good qualities without acquiring those of the art of Greece and of Rome. The great Sphinx of Ghizeh is the oldest as well as the largest work of sculpture known; the colossal Amenhotep (Amenhotep) III. at Thebes (one of them is the famous Memnon, so called) are about 52 feet high; those of the Kamoseum are of the same height, and that of Tanis is nearly 60 feet high. Egyptian painting is strictly illumination, as the colors are laid on flat, without shading or gradation, within a definite outline. The drawing is typically of great beauty, the outlines being firm, accurate, and graceful. In gem-cutting and jewelry, in enamel, in terra cotta and glass, in the carving of wood and ivory, in metal working, and in the industrial arts generally, Egyptian artists and artisans displayed great taste and skill, and were enabled by the diffusion of material prosperity to devise and perfect their products in endless diversity. — **Egyptian bean.** See **bean**. — **Egyptian black ware,** a name given by Wedgwood to one of his varieties of fine earthenware; same as **basalt ware** (which see under **basalt**). — **Egyptian blue.** See **blue**. — **Egyptian chlorosis.** See **chlorosis**. — **Egyptian cloth.** Same as **mummy-cloth**. — **Egyptian darkness,** deep or total darkness: in allusion to the ninth plague of Egypt (Ex. x. 21-23). — **Egyptian frog,** a toad (*Bufo*). — **Egyptian gold.** See **gold**. — **Egyptian goose.** See **goose**. — **Egyptian herring.** See **herring**. — **Egyptian lotus.** See **lotus**. — **Egyptian pebble,** a species of agate or jasper. — **Egyptian pebbleware.** See **pebbleware**. — **Egyptian porcelain,** the name given to a ceramic ware of a blue or greenish color, made in the form of small mummy-shaped figures, and, more rarely, of figures of divinities, and cups, goblets, and the like, found in ancient Egyptian tombs. The material seems to have been and held together by a relatively small amount of potter's clay; this, when fired, turns to an opaque glass or enamel throughout its whole mass. The color is an oxid of copper, which is applied to the surface, and stains the ware very deeply. — **Egyptian vulture.** See **vulture**. — **Egyptian ware,** a variety of Wedgwood ware.

II. n. 1. A native of Egypt; a member of any of the different races constituting the permanent population of Egypt; more specifically, a member or a descendant of the ancient Egyptian race or races, supposed to be now represented chiefly by the Copts and the fellahs or peasantry, as distinguished from the Arabs and other later settlers. — 2. A gipsy.

George Faw and Johannes Faw *Egyptians* were convicted, &c. for the blind drawing of Sander Barrowne, &c. and ordered the said *Egyptians* to pay the harbour for the lyching of the said Barrowne. *Abert. Rep.* A (1848), p. 16.

That handkerchief
Did an *Egyptian* to my mother give;
She was a charmer and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shak., Othello*, III. 4.

3. One of a class of wandering impostors, Welsh or English, who disguise themselves as gipsies and live by telling fortunes, stealing, etc.

Egyptiot (ē-jip-tik), a. [*Egypt* + *-ic*. Cf. D. *Egyptisch* = Dan. *egyptisk* = Sw. *egyptisk*] Egyptian.

Thou, whose gentle form and face
Mild lately this *Egyptic* glass
Middlet. *Game at Chess* III. 2.

Egyptize (ē-jip-tiz), v. t. or i.; prot. and pp. *Egyptized*, ppr. *Egyptizing*. [*Egypt* + *-ize*.] To make or become Egyptian in character; give or assume an Egyptian appearance or quality. Also spelled *Egyptise*. [Rare.]

The *Egyptizing* image of the god of Heliopolis.

C. G. Muller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 240.

Egyptologer (ē-jip-tol-ō-jēr), n. Same as *Egyptologist*.

The Aryan mind is offended at seeing men of another continent clothed in such a very European garb; it is for *Egyptology* to say whether the sculpture is correct. E. A. Freeman, *Venue*, p. 171.

Egyptological (ē-jip-tol-ō-jēr-i-kal), a. Pertaining to *Egyptology*; devoted to the study of *Egyptology*: as, an *Egyptological* museum or work.

Egyptologist (ē-jip-tol-ō-jēr-i-ka), n. [*Egyptology* + *-ist*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of the antiquities of Egypt, and particularly of the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents. Also *Egyptolater*.

Egyptology (ē-jip-tol-ō-jēr-i-ka), n. [*Egypt*, *-ology*.] The science of Egyptian antiquities.

Old Testament criticism has had new stores opened to it by investigations on the cognate grounds of *Egyptology* and Assyriology. N. A. Lee, *CXXVII*, 157.

eh (ā or e), *interp.* [A mere syllable; sometimes spelled *eh*; cf. *ah*, *oh*, *ey*, *hey*, *hugh*, etc.] An interrogative exclamation expressive of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise.

ehidos, n. pl. See *ehido*.

ehlite (ā-lit), n. In *mineral*, a mineral of the copper family, of a green color and pearly luster. It is a hydrated phosphate of copper, and sometimes contains vanadium.

Ehretia (ē-ret-i-ā), n. [NL., named after G. D. Ehret, a famous botanical artist of the 18th century.] A genus of trees or shrubs, natural order *Boraginaceae*, containing about 50 species, natives of the warmer regions of the old world. They are of little importance, a few species having medicinal properties, or furnishing useful woods.

eicosacolic, a. See *eicosacolic*.

eicosasemic, a. See *eicosasemic*.

eident (i-dent), a. Same as *athand*. [Scotch.]

And mind their labours wif an *eident* hand.
Bacon, Cottar's Saturday Night.

eider (i-dēr), n. [= D. *eider* (-royel) (= F. *faul*) = G. *eider* (-gans) (= E. *goose*), the eider, *leel*, *athar* (or pron. like F. *i*) = Sw. *eider* = Dan. *eider* (-fugl) (= F. *faul*).] 1. Same as *eider-duck*. — 2. Same as *eider-down*.

eider-down (i-dēr-doun), n. [*Eider* + *down*, after *leel*, *athar* -dun = Sw. *eiderdun* = Dan. *eiderdun*; cf. G. *eiderdunen*, D. *eiderdons*, F. *édredon*.] Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck, such as the bird plucks from its breast to line the nest or cover the eggs. The commercial down is chiefly obtained from the common eider, and is used in the manufacture of many beautiful fabrics, as coverlets, robes, flannels, muffs, etc. It is one of the very poorest conductors of heat, as well as an extremely light substance, thus preserving great warmth with very little weight.

eider-duck (i-dēr-duk), n. A duck of the subfamily *Fuligininae* and genus *Somateria*; especially, the common *Somateria mollissima*, which inhabits both coasts of the North Atlantic. It is much larger than the common duck, being about 2 feet long, and has a peculiarly gibbous bill with a pair of frontal processes. The male is almost entirely black and white in large masses, with the head tinged with green; the female is brown, variegated with gray,



Eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*, var. *drusoides*.

redder, and dusker shades in small patterns. The down with which these birds line their nests is copious, and is much valued for its extreme softness, warmth, and elasticity. The birds are practically domesticated in some places. The American bird, a slightly different variety from the European, is known as variety *drusoides*; it breeds abundantly in Labrador, Newfoundland, etc. The king eider-duck is a very distinct species, *Somateria (Ereunetes) spectabilis*, the gibbosity of the bill being different in shape, and the head tinged with blue as well as green. The Pacific eider-duck is *S. euryzona*, having a black V-shaped mark on the chin, but otherwise resembling the common eider. The spectacled eider-duck, *Somateria (Arctonetta) hutchinsii*, inhabits the northern Pacific; its bill is not gibbous, and

it has no frontal processes, the feathers reaching beyond the nostrils. Steller's duck, *Himantopus stelleri*, is often called *Steller's eider*, and sometimes included in the genus *Somateria*. See *Somateria*.

The *eider-duck*, which swarmed on Farne Island when St. Cuthbert went to lead a lonely life there, became a great favourite with the holy man, . . . and St. Cuthbert's birds are they called to this day. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, l. 378.

eider-duck (i-dēr-duk), n. Same as *eider-duck*.

eider-yarn (i-dēr-yarn), n. A soft woolen yarn made from the fleeces of merino sheep, sold in different colors for knitting and similar kinds of work.

eidograph (i-dō-graf), n. [Prop. **idograph*, *id*, Gr. *eidō*, form, shape, figure, lit. that which is seen, *idō* = L. *videre*, see (see *idea*), + *grāphō*, write.] An instrument for copying designs, reduced or enlarged in any proportion within certain limits; a form of pantograph.

eidola, n. Plural of *eidolon*.

eidology (i-dō-lō-jī), n. [Prop. **idology*, *id*, Gr. *eidō*, image (see *idol*), + *-logia*, *lógos*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *philos.*, the theory of cognition; the explanation of the possibility of knowledge.

eidolon (i-dō-lon), n.; pl. *eidola* (-lā). [Also *idolon* (reg. L. form *idolum*, whence E. *idol*, q. v.), *idōlon*, image (see *idol*), + *-logia*, *lógos*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *philos.*, the theory of cognition; the explanation of the possibility of knowledge. — 2. A shade or specter; an apparition; hence, a confusing reflection or reflected image.

Where an *eidolon* named Night
On a black throne reigns upright.
Poe, Dream-land.

The *eidolon* of James Haddock appeared to a man named Taverner, that he might interest himself in recovering a piece of land unjustly kept from the dead man's infant son. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 68.

The skill of the best constructors of microscopic objectives has been of late years successfully exerted in the removal of the "residual errors" to which these *eidola* were due. W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 11.

eidomusikon (i-dō-mū-zī-kon), n. [Prop. (NL.) **eidomusikon*, *idō*, Gr. *eidō*, form, + *musikōs*, belonging to music.] Same as *melograph*.

eidoscope (i-dō-skōp), n. [Prop. **eidoscope*, *idō*, Gr. *eidō*, form, + *skopō*, view.] An instrument having two perforated disks of metal, which, revolving on their axes, produce an endless variety of geometrical figures. If colored glass disks are used, innumerable combinations of color are obtained.

Eidotea, **Eidothea**, n. See *Idotea*.

Eidouranion (i-dō-rā-ni-on), n.; pl. *eidourania* (-ā). [Prop. (NL.) **eidouranion*, *idō*, Gr. *eidō*, form, + *ouranos*, the heavens.] A kind of orrery.

A Mr. Walker delivered here [in the Colosseum] in March, 1838, a series of astronomical lectures, chiefly memorable on account of their being illustrated by an elaborate machine called the *eidouranion*, a large transparent orrery. *First Year of a Siken Regn.* p. 216.

eigh (ā), *interp.* Another spelling of *eh* and *aye*.

Some snake (saith she) hath crept into me quick,
It gnawes my heart: ah, help me, I am sick,
Hauc mee to bed: *eh* me, a friezing-lying,
A burning cold tormenta me living-dying.
Sylvest. tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Magnificence.

eighet, n. An obsolete form of *eye*. — **Chaucer.** **eight** (āt), a. and n. [= Sc. *aucht*, *aught*; *ME. eight*, *eighte*, *ehle*, *ekte*, *ekhte* (North. *aucht*, *aught*, *auchte*, *akte*, etc.), *AS. eahtha*, rarely *ehtha*, *ONorth. akhto*, *akhta* = *OS. akto* = *OFries. akhto*, *achte* = D. *acht* = *MLG. akhte*, *acht*, *lāt*, *acht* = *OHG. akto*, *MIHG. akte*, G. *acht* = *leel*, *ātta* = Sw. *otta* = Dan. *otte* = Goth. *aktau* = Ir. *ocht* = Gael. *ochd* = W. *wyth* = Corn. *eath* = Bret. *ech*, *ez* = L. *octo* (> *It. otto* = Sp. *ocho* = Pg. *oto* = Pr. *oit*, *uit* = OF. *oit*, *uit*, *huit*, F. *huit*) = Gr. *okto* = Lith. *ashtūsi* = Skt. *ashta*, *eight*.] 1. a. One more than seven: a cardinal numeral.

Whanne the schip was maad in which a fewe, that is to saye *eight* soules weren maad saaf bi water. *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. III.

Eight Banners. See *banner*, 6. — **Eight-hour law.** See *hour*.

II. n. 1. A number, the sum of seven and one. — 2. A symbol representing eight units, as 8, or VIII, or viii; hence, a curved outline in the shape of the figure 8.

Tired out
With cutting *eights* that day upon the pond.
Tennyson, The Eke.

3. A playing-card having eight spots or pips. — **Figure eight.** Figure of eight, the symbol 8, or a figure resembling it. — **Place of eight.** See *dollar*, 1.

eighten (ā-tēn), a. and n. [*ME. eigheten*, *eighetene*, *ehetene*, *ehetene*, etc., *AS. eahatigun*,

eighteen, rarely **achtzine** (= OS. *achtēn*, *achtēn* = OFries. *achtēn*, *achtēn* = D. *achtēn* = LG. *achtēn* = OHG. *achtēn*, MHG. *achtēn*, *achtēn*, G. *achtēn* = Icel. *átján* = Sw. *attion* = Dan. *atten* = Goth. **ahlantaf-
aus* (not recorded) = L. *octodecim* = Gr. *ὀκτω-
δεκά* (*okto*, *and*) = Skt. *asthādaśa* (accounted
on 2d syll.), *eighteen*), < *ekhta*, etc., *eight*, +
teen, pl. -*tyne*, *ten*: see *eight*, and *ten*, *teen*.] I. a. Eight more than ten, or one more than
seventeen: a cardinal numeral.

II. a. 1. The sum of ten and eight, or seven-
teen and one.—2. A symbol representing eight-
teen units, as 18, or XVIII, or xviii.

eighteenmo (ā'tēn'mō), n. and a. [An E. read-
ing of the symbol "18mo," which orig. and prop.
stands for L. *octodecimo*, prop. in the phrase
in 18mo, i. e., in octodecimo; abl. of L. *octodeci-
mus*, *eighteenth*, < *octodecim* = E. *eighteen*.] I. n.
A size of book of which each signature is made
up of 18 folded leaves, making 36 pages to the
signature: commonly written 18mo. In the 1st
ed. states the usual size of the 18mo untrimmed leaf is 4
x 6 1/2 inches. The 18mo is troublesome to both printers
and binders, from its complicated imposition and folding
and is now little used.

II. a. Of the size of a sheet folded into eight-
teen leaves; consisting of such sheets: as, an
eighteenmo page or book.

eighteenth (ā'tēnth'), a. and n. [< ME. **achte-
tende*, < AS. *achtteotha* = MHG. *achtteunde*,
achtteunde, G. *achtzehnte* = Icel. *át-
jándi* = Dan. *attende* = Sw. *adertonde* = Skt.
asthādaśa (accounted on last syll.), *eighteenth*:
as *eighteen* + -th, ordinal suffix: see -th.] I. a.
Next after the seventeenth: an ordinal num-
eral.

II. n. 1. The quotient of unity divided by
eighteen: one of eighteen equal parts of any-
thing; an eighteenth part.—2. In music, an in-
terval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

eightfoil (ā't'fōil), n. [< *eight* + *foil*, leaf; cf.
trefoil, *quatrefoil*, etc.] In her., a plant or grass
having eight rounded leaves: usually represent-
ed as a set figure consisting of a circle from
which eight small stems radiate, each support-
ing a leaf. Also called *double quatrefoil*.

eightfold (ā't'fōld), a. [< *eight* + -fold.] Eight
times the number or quantity.

eightth (ā'tth), a. and n. [< ME. *eghte*, *eghte*,
ekhte, etc., often contracted (being then like
the cardinal) *eight*, *eighte*, etc., often with Scandinavian
term, *eghtende*, *eghtende*, *aghtand*, *aghtand*, *aght-
tande*, etc., < AS. *achtteotha*, *ekhteotha* = OS. *ah-
toto* = OFries. *achtunda* = D. *achtste* = OHG.
achtoto, MHG. *achtode*, *achtode*, G. *achte* = Icel.
átandi = Sw. *attande* = Dan. *attende* = Goth.
ahstada, *eightth*: as *eight* (AS. *akhta*, etc.), *eight*,
+ -th, ordinal suffix: see -th.] I. a. Next
after the seventh: an ordinal numeral.

The *eightth* commandment is that "thou shalt not
have false witness against thy neighbor."

Hampton, *Prose Treatise* (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

And [God] spake not the first world, but kepte. See
the *eightth* man the 1st foregoer of right wisdom.

W. J. L. 2 Pet. 3.

*II. n. 1. The quotient of unity divided by
eight; one of eight equal parts of anything.—
2. In music: (a) The interval between any tone
and a tone on the eighth diatonic degree above
or below it: an octave. (b) A tone distant by
an eighth or octave from a given tone; an oc-
tave or replicate. The eighth tone of a scale
is really the prime or key-note of a replicate
scale. (c) An eighth-note.—3. In early Eng.
law, an eighth part of the rents for the year, or
of movables, or both, granted or levied by way
of tax.

eightly (ā'th'li), adv. [< *eight* + -ly.] In
the eighth place; for or at an eighth time.

eight-note (ā'th'nōt), n. In musical notation,
a note having half the time-value of a quarter-
note; a quaver: marked by the sign ♪ or ♫,
or, when grouped, ♪♫, ♫♫.

eight-rest (ā'th'rest), n. In musical notation,
a rest, or sign for silence, equal in duration to an
eight-note: marked by the sign 7.

eightieth (ā'ti-eth), a. and n. [< ME. **eigthe*,
< AS. **hundachtigthe* (= D. *tachtigste* = OHG.
achtzigste, G. *achtzigste*, etc.): as *eighty* (AS.
hundachtig, etc.) + -eth, -th, ordinal suffix:
see -th.] I. a. Next after the seventy-ninth:
an ordinal numeral.

II. n. The quotient of unity divided by eight-
ty: one of eighty equal parts.

eightling (ā't'ling), n. [< *eight* + -ling.] A
compound or twin crystal consisting of eight
individuals, such as are common with rutile.

eightscore (ā't'akōr), a. or n. [< *eight* + *score*.]
Eight times twenty; one hundred and sixty.

eighty (ā'ti), a. and n. [< ME. *eghty*, *eghty*,
< AS. *hundachtig* (see *hundred*) = OS. *ahthadich*,
ahthadig = OFries. *achtentich* = D. *tachtig* =
OHG. *ahthozig*, *ahthozig*, *ahthoz*, MHG. *achtzig*,
G. *achtzig* = Icel. *áttaþyr*, *áttaþyr* = Sw. *attio*,
attio = Dan. *otteti* = Goth. *ahthand*, *eighty*:
as *eight* (AS. *akhta*, etc.) + -ty, orig. a form of
ten: see *ten* and -ty.] I. a. Eight times ten,
or one more than seventy-nine; fourscore: a
cardinal numeral.

II. n. 1. The number greater by one than
seventy-nine: the sum of eight tens.—2. A
symbol representing eighty units, as 80, or
LXXX, or lxxx.

sign. A false form of -*sign*, -*en*, in *for-sign* and
sover-sign (which see).

signe (an or ā'ne), a. [A bad spelling, in old
law writings, of OF. *aisne*, *nisme* (F. *aisne* = Pr.
aisne = Sp. *aisne* = Pg. *aisne* = It. *aisne*),
< *aisne*, before, + *ne*, born, < L. *ante*,
natus, born before: see *ante* and *natal*. Cf.
puisse, ult. < L. *post natus*.] I. Eldest: an
epithet used in law to denote the eldest son:
as, bastard *signe*.—2. Belonging to the eldest
son; unalienable; entailed.

oik (ā'k), n. A Scotch form of *oak*.

oik (ā'k), n. A Scotch spelling of *oak*.

oikon (ā'kon), n.; pl. *oikones* (ā'ko-nēz). [A di-
rect transliteration (the L. form being *icon*) of
Gr. *oikon*, an image: see *icon*.] A likeness; an
image; an effigy; particularly, one of the "holy
images" of the Eastern Church. Also written
icon.

oikonic, a. See *oicomic*.

oikosarion (ā'ko-sā'ri-on), n.; pl. *oikosaria* (ā'k-
sā'ri-ā). [Gr. *oikosarion* (Ngr. *oikosarion*), < *oikos* = L.
oikos = E. *twenty*.] A coin of the Eastern
Empire, equal to an obolus. *Paulay*, Greece
under the Romans.

oikosheptagram (ā'ko-shep'ta-gram), n. [<
Gr. *oikoshepta*, seven and twenty, + *gramma*, a
written character.] A system of twenty-seven
straight lines in space.

oild (ā'ld), n. A Scotch form of *old*.

oild (ā'ld), a. Not giving milk: as, an *oild* cow.
[Scotch.]

oilding (ā'lding), n. A Scotch form of *olding*.

oileton (Ngr. pron. ā'le-ton), n.; pl. *oileta* (ā'le-
tā). [Gr. *oileton*, the corporal, < Gr. *oileton*, Attic
oileton, rolled, wound, verbal ad. of *oilein*, Attic
oilein, roll, wind.] In the G. Ch., the cloth or
covering, anciently of linen, but now of silk, on
which the eucharistic elements are consecrat-
ed, and which answers therefore to the corpo-
ral of the Western Church. In the liturgies of Con-
stantinople, the unfolding and spreading of the oileton is
immediately followed by the washing of the catechumens
to a part, and by the first prayer of the faithful.

oimer (ā'im-er), n. [G. *oimer*, bucket.] A Ger-
man liquid measure, having a capacity of from
2 to 80 United States gallons, but most fre-
quently from 15 to 18 gallons.

oim. [ME. *oim*, *oim*, *oim*, etc. = see *oim*, *oim*.]
An archaic form of *oim*, *oim*, preserved in *oim*.

oimach (ā'im-ach), n. [G. *oimach*.] A hen of
the first year; a pullet. [Scotch.]

oim-houser, n. Same as *oim-house*.

oim, n. See *oim*.

oimnarch, n. See *oimnarch*.

oimnicon, **oimnicon**. See *oimnicon*.

oim, **oim**. See *oim*.

oim, n. [Early mod. E. also *oim*, < ME.
oim, *oim*, *oim*, *oim*, < OF. *oim*, *oim*, *oim*,
vinegar, ult. < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum*.]
Vinegar.

She was lyk thing for hunger deed,
That had her life only by bread
Kind in with cold strong and gre,
And the rich she was like and more.

Ballad of the Rose, l. 717

Like a willing patient, I will drink
Potions of good gent my strong infection.

Shak., *Somerset*, 1st

[Vinegar was deemed a dangerous in preventing contagion,
oimnarch (ā'im-nārch), n. [G. *oimnarch*, *oimnarch*,
= E. *oimnarch*, *oimnarch*, = AS. *oimnarch*, *oimnarch*.] The
German name for a variety of hematite having
a fine scaly structure, grayish lead, and cherry-
red color. It leaves a mark on paper.

oimodia, n. See *oimodia*.

oimodicon, **oimodicon**, n. See *oimodicon*.

oistoddof (ā'ist-odd-ōf), n.; pl. *oistoddofa* (ā'ist-
odd-ōf-ā). [W. *oistoddof*, a sitting, a session, assembly,
esp. congress of bards or literati, < *oistodd*,
sitting (as a verb, sit, be seated), + *od*, a mod.,
a circle, inclosure.] An assembly; a meeting;
specifically applied to a national assembly or

congress of bards and minstrels held periodi-
cally in Wales. The *oistoddof* is a very ancient
institution, but its modern form dates from about the
twelfth century. It is designed to foster patriotism
to encourage the study of the Welsh language and literature,
and to promote the cultivation of the ancient bardic poetry
and music of the principality. Since 1819 an *oistoddof*
has been held almost every year. It usually attracts thou-
sands of persons from all parts of the country, and lasts
three or four days, which are devoted to orations and con-
tests in poetry, singing, harp, etc., and prizes are award-
ed, amid much enthusiasm and ceremony, to the success-
ful competitors. The proceedings are conducted partly in
Welsh and partly in English. Similar meetings are some-
times held in the United States by citizens of Welsh origin.

ois-wool (ā'is-wōl), n. A fine kind of worsted
used for making shawls. *Dict. of Needlework*.

either (ā'tu-er or ā'tu-er; see below), a. and
pron. [< ME. *either*, *eyther*, *ayther*, *ayther*,
eyther, *ayther*, also *eyder*, *ayder*, etc. (also contr.
to *er*, as *other* to *or*), adj., pron. indef. and conj.,
< AS. *egther*, contr. of *eghwæther* (= OFries.
ender, *ander*, orig. **ahwæder* = OHG. **ahwæder*,
ahwæder, *ahwæder*, *ahwæder*, *ahwæder*, MHG.
ahwæder, MG. *ahwæder*, *ahwæder*), either, each,
contr. of the orig. **ah-gehwæther*, < *ah*, ever, in
comp. an indef. prefix equiv. to mod. E. *ever*,
+ *ge*, generalizing prefix, + *hwaether*, pron.,
whether: see *whether*, pron. The forms inter-
change in ME., in both the pronominal and
conjunctive use, with ME. *ayther*, *ayther*,
ayther, *ayther*, *ayther*, *ayther*, contr. or (when
mod. E. or, the correlative of *either*, conj.), <
AS. *ahwæther*, contr. *ayther*, *ayther*, *ayther*, <
OFries. *ahwæder*, *ahwæder*, *ahwæder* = D. *ieder* =
MLat. *ieder*, *ieder* = OHG. *ahwæder*, *ahwæder*,
ahwæder, MHG. *ahwæder*, *ahwæder*, *ahwæder*, G. *jeder*,
either, each, < *ah*, ever, in comp. an indef. prefix,
+ *hwaether*, pron., whether: this form being
thus identical, with the exception of the prefix
ah, with the first form. Hence, with a nega-
tive prefixed, *neither*, q. v. The regular literary
pronunciation of *either*, according to history
and analogy, is *ā'tu-er* (and so *neither*, *nā'tu-er*);
but the dialectal pronunciation *ā'tu-er*, which
preceded the present literary pronunciation
ā'tu-er, and the pronunciation *ā'tu-er*, which has
now some currency even among educated per-
sons, all have historical justification.] I. a.
1. Being one or the other of two, taken indif-
ferently or as the case requires: referring to
two units or particulars of a class: as, it can
be done in *either* way; take *either* apple; the
boat will land on *either* side.

Split it when they please,

Can *either* sex assume, or both.

Milton, P. L., l. 444.

2. Being one and the other of two; being both
of two, or each of two taken together but viewed
separately: as, they took seats on *either* side.

In the midst of the street of it, and on *either* side of the
river, was there the tree of life.

Rev. xiii. 2.

The pastor was made to take his seat before the altar,
with his two assistants, one on *either* side.

Prescott.

In this use, *each* or *both*, according to construction, is
nearly if not quite always to be preferred. Properly,
either refers both jointly to one or the other of two (and
often in actual use, though less accurately, to some one of
any number), *each*, definitely to every one of two or any
larger number considered individually, a distinction of
signification which ought to be maintained, since inter-
change of the words does prejudice by careful writers
now than formerly offers no advantage but may create
ambiguity. Both, two together, one and the other taken
jointly, should be preferred when this is the specific sense;
but both and each may often be interchangeably. Thus,
the camp may be pitched on *either* side of the stream (on one
or the other side indifferently); there were two camps,
one on *each* side, the camp was pitched on both sides (one
camp, divided, there are fine buildings on both sides of
the street, or on *each* side, but not on *either* side.)

II. pron. 1. One or the other; one of two,
taken indifferently.

Hold the back of that on some dimmure

Then *either* of the other two.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

And bothe houses made to pecke graine byn, as some
wyse of hem myght see other.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 148.

Is palus flatus both,

Of both is flatter d, but he neither loves.

Sup *either* cases for him.

Shak., A. and C., ll. 1

2. Each of two; the one and the other. [See
remarks under I., 2.]

The king of Iou-l and Jehodaphat sat *either* of them
on his throne.

2 Chron. xviii. 9.

Either's heart did ache

A little while with thought of the old days

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, ll. 294

either (ā'tu-er or ā'tu-er; see below), a. and
conj. [< ME. *either*, *eyther*, etc., *ayther*, *ayther*,
ayther, *ayther*, *ayther*, *ayther*, contr. also or, which now prevails
as the second form in the correlative *either* . . .
or. Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*,
q. v. See *either*, a. and *pron*.] 1. In one case;

according to one choice or supposition (in a series of two or more): a disjunctive conjunction, preceding one of a series of two or more alternative clauses, and correlative with or before the following clause or clauses. Sometimes, as in poetry, or is used before the first clause also.

It befalleth sometime, that Christen men becomen Satyriens, outhur for poverte, or for synfulness, or elles for here owne wykkednesse. *Mauldeulle, Travels*, p. 141.

Either he is talking, or he is puraling, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth. *1 Ki. xviii. 27.*

Celia, "I was he in black and yellow.

Duch. Nay, 'tis no matter, either for himself

Or for the affection of his colours
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, II. 1.

2. In any case; at all: used adverbially, for emphasis, after a sentence expressing a negation of one or two alternatives, or of all alternatives: corresponding to *too* similarly used after affirmative sentences: as, he tried it, and didn't succeed; then I tried it, but I didn't succeed, *either*. That's mine; no, it isn't, *either*. [*Colloq.*]

ejaculate (ĕ-jak'ū-lat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ejaculated*, ppr. *ejaculating*. [*L. ejaculatus*, pp. of *ejaculari* (> *Pg. ejacular*), cast out, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jaculare*, throw, dart, < *jaculum*, a missile, a dart, < *jacere*, throw: see *eject*, *jet*.] *I. trans.* 1. To throw out; cast forth; shoot out; dart. [*Archaic, except in technical use.*]

If he should be disposed to do nothing, do you think that a party or a faction strong enough . . . to *ejaculate* Mr. Van Buren out of the window . . . would permit him to do nothing? *R. Choate, Addresses*, p. 337.

A tall . . . gentleman, coming up, brushed so close to me in the narrow passage that he received the full benefit of a cloud of smoke which I was *ejaculating*. *B. Taylor, Southern Travel*, p. 216.

2. To utter as an exclamation, or in an exclamatory manner; utter suddenly and briefly: as, to *ejaculate* a cry or a prayer.

The Dominie groined deeply, and *ejaculated*, "Enormous!" *Scott, Guy Mannering*, xxxiv.

II. intrans. To utter ejaculations; speak in an abrupt, exclamatory manner.

ejaculation (ĕ-jak'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. as if ejaculatio*], < *ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] 1. The act of throwing or shooting out; a darting or casting forth. [*Archaic, except in technical use.*]

The Scripture calleth envy an evil eye; . . . so that still there seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon, Envy* (ed. 1887).

2. The uttering of exclamations, or of brief exclamatory phrases; that which is so uttered.

The *ejaculations* of the heart being the body and soul of Divine worship. *Purshan, Pilgrimage*, p. 35.

Which prayers of our Saviour (Mat. xxvi. 30) and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call *ejaculations*, as being a multitude from a dart or arrow, shot or thrown out. *South, Works*, II. 4.

When a Moslem is unoccupied by business or amusement or conversation, he is often heard to utter some pious *ejaculation*. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, I. 359.

3. Specifically, in *physiol.*, the emission of semen; a seminal discharge: as, the vessels of *ejaculation*.

There is hereto no derivation of the seminal parts, nor any passage from hence, into the vessels of *ejaculation*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, III. 1.

ejaculator (ĕ-jak'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*L. ejaculator*, < *L. ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] One who or that which *ejaculates*. — *Ejaculator urinæ*, *ejaculator seminis*, the muscle of the penis which expels the semen and urine from the urethra. Also called *accelerator urinarum*.

ejaculatory (ĕ-jak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *Pg. lt. ejaculatorio*, < *NL. ejaculatorius*, < *ejaculator*: see *ejaculator*.] *I. a.* 1. Casting forth; throwing or shooting out; also, suddenly shot, cast, or darted out. [*Archaic, except in technical use.*]

Giving notice by a small bell, so as in 120 half minutes, or periods of the bullet's falling in the *ejaculatory* spring, the clock part struck. *Evelyn, Mary*, Feb. 24, 1683.

2. Uttered in ejaculations; spoken with an interrupted, exclamatory utterance.

The Church hath at all times used prayers of all variety, long and short, *ejaculatory*, determined, and solemn. *Jer. Taylor, Polem. Discourses*, Pref.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

3. Sudden; hasty. — 4. In *physiol.*, pertaining to ejaculation; providing for the emission of semen, etc.: as, *ejaculatory* seminal vessels. — *Ejaculatory duct* or canal. See *duct*.

II. n. Same as *ejaculation*, 2.

Divine *ejaculations*, and all those aydes against devils. *Marston, Dutch Courtesan*, IV. 1.

eject (ĕ-jekt'), *v. t.* [*L. ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *eicere*, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*, and cf. *abject*, *deject*, *conject*, *inject*, etc.] 1. To throw out; cast forth; thrust out; discharge; drive away or expel.

We are peremptory, to despatch

This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence

Were but one danger. *Shak., Cor.*, III. 1.

Every look or glance mine eye *ejects*

Shall check occasion.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

Specifically — 2. To dismiss, as from office, occupancy, or ownership; turn out: as, to *eject* an unfaithful officer; to *eject* a tenant.

The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the Church. *Dryden*.

Old incumbents in office were *ejected* without ceremony, to make way for new favorites. *Priscott, Ford. and Isa.*, II. 19.

— *Syn.* 1. To emit, extrude. — 2. To oust, dislodge.

eject (ĕ-jekt'), *n.* [*L. ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *eicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] That which is ejected; specifically, in *philos.*, a reality whose existence is inferred, but which is outside of, and from its nature inaccessible to, the consciousness of the one making the inference: thus, the consciousness of one individual is an *eject* to the consciousness of any other.

But the inferred existence of your feelings, of objective groupings among them, similar to those among my feelings, and of a subjective order in many respects analogous to my own, these inferred existences are in the very act of inference thrown out of my consciousness, recognized as outside of it, as not being a part of me. I propose, accordingly, to call these inferred existences *ejects*, things thrown out of my consciousness, to distinguish them from objects, things presented in my consciousness, phenomena. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, II. 72.

ejecta (ĕ-jekt'ā), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *eicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] Things that are cast out or away; refuse.

Dust and other *ejecta* played but a secondary part in the production of the phenomena. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, III. 109.

ejectamenta (ĕ-jekt-ā-men'tā), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of ejectamentum*, that which is cast out, < *ejectare*, cast out: see *eject*, *v.*] Things which have been cast out; ejecta; refuse.

Facts . . . indicate that a considerable portion of the new mountain may be composed of *ejectamenta*. *Science*, V. 66.

ejection (ĕ-jekt'shon), *n.* [*L. ejectio* (n.), < *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *eicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] 1. The act of ejecting, or the state of being ejected; expulsion; dismissal; dispossession; rejection.

Then followed those tremendous adventures, those perils by sea, by wreck, by false brethren, by envious searchers; those *ejections* upon islands, those labours by the way, which complete in me the portrait of St. Paul. *Bale*, in *R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng.*, xxi.

Our first parent comforted himself, after his *ejection* out of Paradise, with the foresight of that blessed seed of the woman which should be exhibited almost four thousand years after. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 30.

Some of these alterations are only the *ejections* of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant or more intelligible. *Johnson, Pref. to Shakespeare*.

2. That which is ejected; matter thrown out or expelled.

They [laminated beds alternating with and passing into obolites] are only partially exposed, being covered up by modern *ejections*. *Darwin, Geol. Observations*, I. 62.

Action of ejection and intrusion, in *Scots law*, an action brought when lands or houses are violently taken possession of by another, for the purpose of recovering possession with damages and violent profits. — **Letters of ejection**, in *Scots law*, letters under the royal signet, authorizing the sheriff to eject a tenant or other possessor of land who had been decreed to remove, and who had disobeyed a charge to remove, proceeding on letters of hounding on the decree.

ejective (ĕ-jekt'iv), *a.* [*< eject + -ive*.] 1. Pertaining to ejection; casting out; expelling.

It was the one thing needful I take it, to prove that the sun is an orb possessing intense eruptive or *ejective* energy. *Portmuthly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 422.

2. In *philos.*, of the nature of an *eject*. [*Recent.*]

This conception symbolizes an indefinite number of *ejects*, together with one object which the conception of each *eject* more or less resembles. Its character is therefore mainly *ejective* in respect of what it symbolizes, but mainly objective in respect of its nature. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, II. 74.

ejectively (ĕ-jekt'iv-ly), *adv.* 1. By ejection. — 2. In *philos.*, as an *eject*. [*Recent.*]

Mental existence is already known to them *ejectively*, although, as may be concluded, never thought upon subjectively. *N. A. Rev.*, (XI) 764.

ejectment (ĕ-jekt'ment), *n.* [*< eject + -ment*.] An ejecting or casting out; specifically, a dispossession; the act of dispossessing or ousting.

Driving him [the devil] out, in the face of the whole congregation, by exorcisms and spiritual *ejectments*. *Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, II. 4.

Action of ejection, in law, a possessory action, whereby in the title to real property may be tried and the possession recovered, whenever the party claiming has a right of entry. See *casual ejector*, under *casual*.

ejector (ĕ-jekt'or), *n.* One who or that which ejects. Specifically — (a) In law, one who ejects another from or dispossesses him of his land. (b) A device for utilizing the momentum of a jet of steam or air under pressure to lift a liquid or a finely divided solid,

such as sand, dust, or ashes. In the simplest form two pipes are placed one within the other, the larger one having a conical shape at the place where the smaller one enters it. A jet of steam or air passing from the smaller pipe upward into the larger pipe tends to cause any liquid, as oil or water, within reach to rise in the larger pipe. In oil-wells such a device is used to raise the oil to the surface. In another form of ejector, for lifting water, the smaller pipe enters a bend of the larger pipe near the top, the force of the jet tending to lift water through the pipe from below. The steam-ejector is also used to lift ashes from the furnace-room of a steamer and to discharge them through a pipe passing overhead above the water-line. The ejector is also used to exhaust the air of a vacuum-brake; in this case the steam-jet moves a column of air instead of water. (c) A device for throwing cartridge-shells from a firearm after firing. The common ejector of single- and double-barreled breech-loaders is a bolt underneath the gun-barrel, with a head fitted to the rim of the bore, working automatically back and forth in closing and opening the arm; in the latter movement the head catches against the rim of the shell and pushes it out of the barrel. There are many other devices, as a spring-lever, etc. — *Casual ejector*. See *casual*.

ejector-condenser (ĕ-jekt'or-kon-den'ser), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of condenser operated by the exhaust-steam from the cylinder.

ejido (ĕ-hā'dō), *n.* [*Sp.*, = *Pg. exido*, a common, < *L. exitus*, a going out, exit: see *exit*.] In Spanish and Mexican law, a common; a public inclosed space of land. By the laws of Spain pueblos or towns and their inhabitants were entitled to four square leagues of land for their general and common use. This tract was called the *ejido*. In the American law reports the word is used in the plural, and spelled variously *ejidos*, *ehidos*, *exidos*, *exidos*.

ejoo (ĕ'jō), *n.* [*Of Malay origin.*] The fiber of the gomuti.

ejulation (ĕ-j-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. ejulatio* (n.), < *ejulare*, also dependent *hejulari*, wail, lament, < *heu*, *hei*, *ei*, an exclamation of grief or fear.] An outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.

No *ejulation*
Tolled her knell; no dying agony
Frown'd in her death. *J. Beaumont, Psycho*, xviii. 68.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wallings. *Government of the Tongue*.

ejuration (ĕ-j-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. ejuratio* (n.), < *ejuratio* (n.), an abjuring, a resigning, < *L. ejurare*, *ejurare*, abjure, renounce, resign, < *e*, out, + *jurare*, swear.] Solemn disavowal or renunciation. *Bailey*, 1727.

eka. [*< Skt. eka*, one. Cf. *dui*.] In *chem.*, a prefix attached to the name of an element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is made and next to it. For example, *eka-aluminium* was the provisional name given by Mendelejeff to a hypothetical element which in the periodic system should have such properties as to stand in the same group as aluminium and next to it. The recently discovered element gallium agrees in properties with those ascribed to *eka-aluminium*, and this name is now abandoned.

eke (ĕk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eked*, ppr. *eking*. [*Early mod. E. also eke, eke*; < *ME. eken*, also assimilated *echen* (> *E. dial. etch*), < *AS. ecan*, *ēcan* (pret. *ēce*, pp. *ēced*) (= *OS. ēkan*, *ēcān* = *OHG. ōnhōn*, *ōnhōn*, *auhhōn* = *lecl. auka* (pret. *aukadhi*) = *Sw. öku* = *Dan. øge*), increase, cause to grow; secondary form, prop. caus. of **ēcan* (pret. **ēce*, pp. *ēcēn*), only in the pp. *cācēn* (= *OS. gēcan*, *giocan*), as adj., increased, enlarged, made pregnant; = *OS. ēwan* = *lecl. auka* (pret. *jōk*) = *Goth. aukān* (pret. *aiuk*), intr., grow, increase; = *L. augere*, increase; prob. connected with *Gr. aigazein*, *aigazein*, increase, which is akin to *E. az*, increase. Hence *eke*, *adv.* and *conj.*] 1. To increase; enlarge; lengthen; protract; prolong.

God myghte not a poynte my joies *eke*.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1308

Spare, gentle sister, with reproach my paine to *eke*.
Spranger, F. Q., III. vt. 22.

2. To add to; supply what is lacking to; increase, extend, or make barely sufficient by addition: usually followed by *out*: as, *to eke out* a piece of cloth; to *eke out* a performance.



More bent to eke my smarts
Than to reward my trusty true intent,
She goes for me device a grievous punishment.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 55.

In order to eke out the present page, I could not avoid
parading the metaphor.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

It was their custom, from father to son, to eke out the
fugal support derived from this little domain by the busi-
ness of a smith, to which the oldest son was habitually
brought up.

Everett, Orations, II. 6.

eko (ék), *n.* [*ME. eke*, also assimilated *eko*, <
AS. *edda*, an increase, < **edcan*, increase: see
eko, *v.*] Something added to something else.
Specifically—(a) A short wooden cylinder on which a bee-
hive is placed to increase its capacity when the bees have
filled it with comb. [Scotch.]

Neighbour defines *eko* as half a hive placed below the
main hive, while a whole hive used in the same way is
called a "nadir."

Phin, Dict. Apiculture, p. 31.

(b) Same as *eking*, 2.

eko (ék), *adv.* and *conj.* [*ME. eke, eek, ek, ec*,
< AS. *eda* = OS. *ek* = OFries. *ak* = D. *ouk* =
LG. *ek, ek, out* = OHG. *ouh, ouch*, MHG. *ouch*,
G. *ouch* = Icel. *auk* = Sw. *ock* = Dan. *og*, and,
also, = Goth. *auk*, for, also; prob. the adverbial
acc. of a noun (cf. Icel. *at auk*, besides, to boot,
AS. *to edcan*, besides, moreover). < AS. **edcan*,
etc., increase: see *eko*, *v.*] Also; likewise; in
addition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The emperor & eke stilled spoken prophete,
And thei accorden bothe in feere.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Up Una rose, up rose the Lyon eke.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 21.

A train-band captain *eko* was he
Of famous London town. Currier, John Gilpin.

ekbergite (ék'-bérj-it), *n.* [After the Swed-
ish mineralogist *Ekeberg*.] A variety of scapo-
lite.

ekenamet (ék'-nám), *n.* [*ME. ekename, ekname*
(= Icel. *auknafn* = Sw. *eknamn* = Dan. *egen-
navn*), an added name, < *eko*, an addition, in-
crease, *eken*, add, + *name*, name: see *eko* and
name. Hence, by misdividing an *ekenamet* as a
ekename, the form *nickname*, q. v.] An added
name; an epithet; a nickname. See *nickname*.

We have thousands of instances . . . of such *eko-names*
or epithet-names being adopted by the person concerned.
Archæologia, XLIII. 110 (1871).

ekia (ék'-ki-á), *n.* The wild African dog.

eking (ék'-king), *n.* [Also *eking*; early mod. E.
also *eking*; < ME. **eking, ekinge*; verbal *n.* of
eko, *v.*] 1. The act of adding.

I dempt there much to have eeked my store,
But eek eeking hath made my hart sore.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. That which is added. Specifically—(a) A piece of
wood fitted to make good a deficiency in length, as the
end of a knee of a ship and the like.

Eking is the name given to the timber which, resting
upon the shelf, ekes out or fills up the spaces between the
apron and the foremast beam, and between the stern post
and aftermost beam—the deck hook and deck transom
... connecting the two sides.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 210.

(b) The carved work under the lower part of the quarter-
piece of a ship at the aft part of the quarter-gallery. Also
eko.

eklogite, *n.* See *eclogite*.

el¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ell¹*.

el², *n.* See *ell²*.

el³, [*L. el*, < Gr. *ēla*, assimilation of *ēv* before
2.] An assimilated form of *en²* before *l*, as
in *el-lipse*.

el¹, [*ME. -el*, < AS. *-el*, a noun-suffix, prob.
orig. same as *-ere*, E. *-er*. Cf. *-al*, *-ar*, and see
-el. See *-erl*.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin,
forming nouns, originally denoting the agent,
from verbs, as in *runner*: in modern English,
except after *n*, usually written *-le*, as in *bead-le*,
best-le, *boot-le*, etc. See *-le*.

el², [(1) OF. *-el*, mod. *-el*, *-aux*, m., *-elle*, f., < L.
-ellus, *-ella*, *-ellum*, parallel to *-illus*, etc., being
usually dim. *-ulus*, with assimilation of a preced-
ing consonant. The suffix *-l* (*-lo*, *-lus*, *-el*, etc.)
is a common Indo-European formative, with
different uses, diminutive, agential, or adjective.
It appears also in *-let*, q. v. (2) See *-al*, etc.]

1. A suffix originally and still more or less di-
minutive in force, sometimes of Teutonic ori-
gin, as in *hatch-el* (*hatch-le*, *heck-le*), but usually
of Latin origin, as in *chapel*, *cup-el*, *tunn-el*,
etc.—2. A suffix of various origin, chiefly Latin,
as in *chatt-el*, *chann-el*, *kenn-el*, etc. (where it
represents Latin *-alis*, E. *-al*), *feetn-el*, *funn-el*,
etc. See these words.

E lat (é-lá). In medieval music, the second E
above middle C: so named by Guido, in whose
system it was the highest tone; hence often
used by the old dramatists to denote the ex-

treme of any quality, but especially any extrav-
agant or hyperbolic saying.

Necessitie . . . made him . . . stretch his braines as
high as E lat to see how he could recouer pence to defray
his charges.

Greene, Never Too Late.

There are some expressions in it (Dryden's "State of In-
nocence") that seem strain'd and a note beyond E la.

Langhorne, Dram. Poets (ed. 1801), p. 72.

elaboracy (é-lab'-rā-si), *n.* [*elaborate*, *a.*:
see *-acy*.] Elaboration. [Rare.]

A minute elaboracy of detail.

P. Robinson, Harper's Weekly, June 7, 1884, p. 367.

elaborate (é-lab'-rā-ti), *v.*; pret. and pp. *elabo-
rated*, ppr. *elaborating*. [*L. elaboratus*, pp. of
elaborare (> It. *elaborare* = Sp. Pg. *elaborar* = F.
élaborer), labor greatly, work out, elaborate, <
e, out, + *laborare*, labor: see *labor*, *v.*] I. trans.
1. To produce with labor; work out; produce
in general.

The honey, that is elaborated by the bee, . . . affords a
great deal of pleasure to the bee herself.

Boyle, Works, II. 351.

Or, in full joy, elaborate a sigh. Fanny, Love of Fanny.

If the Orchidee had elaborated as much pollen as is pro-
duced by other plants, relatively to the number of seeds
which they yield, they would have had to produce a most
extravagant amount, and this would have caused exhaus-
tion.

Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 288.

Specifically—2. To improve or refine by suc-
cessive operations; work out with great care;
work up fully or perfectly.

There has been up to the present day an endeavour to
explain every existing form of life on the hypothesis that
it has been maintained for long ages in a state of balance
or else on the hypothesis that it has been elaborated, and
is an advance, an improvement, upon its ancestors.

E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 29.

Often . . . a speaker's thought is not weighty enough
to sustain elaborated style of any kind, and, least of all,
elaborated imagery.

A. Phelps, English Style, p. 28.

II. intrans. To be or become elaborate; be
elaborated. [Rare.]

This custom of burying a dead man's movables with
him elaborates as social development goes through its
earlier stages.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Social, § 16.

elaborate (é-lab'-rā-ti), *a.* [= F. *élaboré* = Sp.
Pg. *elaborado* = It. *elaborato*, < L. *elaboratus*,
pp.: see the verb.] Wrought with labor; fin-
ished with great care and nicety of detail; much
studied; executed with exactness; highly fin-
ished; as, an elaborate discourse; an elaborate
performance.

The Expressions are more florid and elaborate in these
Descriptions than in most other Parts of the Poem.

Addison, Spectator, No. 721.

His style would never have been elegant, but it might
at least have been manly and periphrastic, and nothing
but the most elaborate care could possibly have made it
so bad as it is.

Macaulay, Milford's Hist. Greece.

What an elaborate theory have we here,
Ingeniously nursed up, pretentiously
brought forth! Browning, King and Book, I. 177.

Syn. Labored, perfected, highly wrought.

elaborately (é-lab'-rā-ti-ly), *adv.* In an elab-
orate manner; with elaboration; with nice re-
gard to exactness.

I believe that God is no more moved with a prayer *elab-*
orately pend, than man truly charitable is moved with
the pen'd speech of a flatterer. Milton, Epiconchastes, xlv.

elaborateness (é-lab'-rā-ti-nēs), *n.* The qual-
ity of being elaborate, or wrought with great
labor.

Yet it [the "Old Bachelor"] is apparently composed
with great elaborateness of dialogue, and incessant imbi-
tion of wit.

Johnson, Congreve.

elaboration (é-lab'-rā-shon), *n.* [= F. *elabo-
ration* = Sp. *elaboración* = Pg. *elaboração* = It.
elaborazione, < L. *elaboratio* = *elaborare*:
see *elaborate*.] 1. The act of elaborating, or
working out or producing; production or for-
mation by a gradual process; as, the elabora-
tion of sap by a tree.

Elaboration is a gradual change of structure in which
the organism becomes adapted to more and more varied
and complex conditions of existence.

E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

2. The act of working out and finishing with
great care and exactness in detail; the act of
improving or refining by successive processes;
painstaking labor.

It is not my design in these papers to treat of my sub-
ject . . . to the full elaboration. Hook, Works, IV. 246.

3. Labored finish or completeness; detailed
execution; careful work in all parts; as, the
elaboration of the picture in wonderful.

elaborative (é-lab'-rā-tiv), *a.* Serving, tend-
ing, or having power to elaborate; working out
with minute attention to completeness and to
details; laboriously bringing to a state of com-

pletion or perfection.—*Elaborative faculty*, in
psychol., the intellectual power of discerning relations
and of viewing objects by means of or in relations; the
understanding, as defined by the German philosophers;
the discursive faculty; thought: a phrase introduced by
Sir William Hamilton.

elaborator (é-lab'-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *elabora-
teur*, < L. as if **elaborator*, < *elaborare*, elabo-
rate: see *elaborate*, *v.*] One who or that which
elaborates.

elaboratory (é-lab'-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*elab-
orate* + *-ory*. As a noun, after *laboratory*.] I. *a.*
Elaborating; tending to elaborate. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A laboratory.

He shew'd us divers rare plants, caves, and an elabora-
tory.

Keelgin, Diary, Aug. 1, 1865.

In this retreat of mine, shall I have the use of mine
elaboratory?

Scott, Kentworth, xviii.

elabrate (é-lā'-brāt), *a.* [*NL. "elabratus*, < L.
el, priv. + *labrum*, lip: see *labrum*.] Having
no labrum: an epithet applied in entomology
to the mouth when it has no distinct labrum or
upper lip, as in the spiders and most *Diptera*.

Elacate (é-lak'-ā-tō), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐλακῆς*, dial.
ἐλακῆς, *ἐλακῆς*, *n.* distaff.] The typical genus
of fishes of the family *Elacatidae*. *E. canadensis* is a
food fish of the Atlantic coast of North America and the
West Indies, reaching a length of 6 feet and a weight of
from 15 to 20 pounds. It is variously known as the *ser-
geant fish*, *cutfish*, *hanta*, *cubby jaw* or *cobia*, and *crab-
eater*. See cut under *cobia*.

elacatid (é-lak'-ā-tid), *n.* A fish of the family
Elacatidae.

Elacatidæ (é-lak'-ā-tid-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ela-
cate* + *-idæ*.] A family of scombriform fishes,
of fusiform shape, with depressed head, smooth
scales, lateral line concurrent with the back,
eight free spines representing the first dorsal
fin, a long second dorsal and anal fin, and acule-
ately lobed tail. The cranium is also characteristic. The
type is the *cobia* or *sergeant fish*, *Elacate canadensis*. See
cut under *cobia*.

elacatoid (é-lak'-ā-toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of
or pertaining to the *Elacatidæ*.

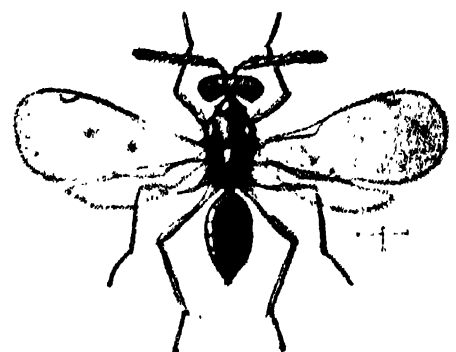
II. *n.* An elacatid.

elachert (el'-ā-chert), *n.* Same as *degote*.
Elachistea (el'-ā-kis'-tē-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἐλα-
χιστός*, superl. of *ἐλαγος*, small.] A small genus
of olive-brown filamentous marine algae, be-
longing to the *Phaeophyceae*, which grow in small
tufts attached to other algae, especially *Phaeocoe*.
The basal part of the tuft is composed of densely packed
branching filaments, which at the surface branch corym-
bose ly, so as to form a layer of short filaments (paraphyses).
At the base of the latter are borne the sporangia and a
series of long, unbranched filaments. *Elachistea fusoides*
is the commonest species in Great Britain and America.

Elachistinae (el'-ā-kis'-tī-nō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ela-
chistus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of insects, of the
parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*.
They have four jointed tarsal, slender hind thighs, distinct
parapodes, and a submarginal vein reaching the costa
without a break. The species are all parasitic, and some
of the larvae spin irregular cocoons, differing in this re-
spect from most other *Chalcididae*.

Elachistodon (el'-ā-kis'-tō-don), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr.
ἐλαχιστός, superl. of *ἐλαγος*, small, + *δόντις* (*δόντις*),
tooth.] A genus of Indian colubrid form serpents
of the subfamily *Danypellinae*, having ophioph-
agous teeth formed by enameled processes of cer-
vical vertebrae projecting into the gullet (as in
the genus *Danypellia*), but smooth scales, head
little distinct from the body, a grooved maxil-
lary tooth, and a loreal plate. *E. westermanni*
is an example. Reinhardt, 1863.

Elachistus (el'-ā-kis'-tus), *n.* [*NL.* (Spinola,
1811), < Gr. *ἐλαχιστός*, superl. of *ἐλαγος*, small.]
The typical genus of *Elachistinae* (which see),



Elachistus caesus (from above, natural size.)

characterized by the one-spurred hind tibiae
and metallic colors. In Europe 50 species have been
described, and in North America 6; the latter are para-
sitic upon voracious larvae. Sometimes wrongly spelled
Elachista.

Elaeagnaceae (el'ē-ag-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaeagnus* + *-aceae*.] A small natural order of apetalous exogens, scattered over the northern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, covered with silvery or brown scales, and having alternate or opposite leaves, and small white or yellow flowers. There are only 3 genera, *Elaeagnus*, *Hippophae*, and *Shepherdia*, including about 25 species, of which 4 are American.

Elaeagnus (el'ē-ag'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, *elaîos*, a Barotian marsh-plant, perhaps myrica, sweet gale, < *ἑλαία*, olive-tree, + *ἄγνος*, equiv. to *ἄγνος*, a willow-like tree; see *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, the type of the order *Elaeagnaceae*, of about 20 species. The fruit, sometimes edible, is a spurious drupe formed of the fleshy calyx-tube enclosing

about 30 species, sparsely scattered through tropical regions. *E. croceum* furnishes the saffron-wood of Natal. *E. glauca* is a native of Ceylon and Coromandel, and is known by the name of Ceylon tea.

Elaeodes (el'ē-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz), as *Elaeodes*, < Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, *elaîos*, olive-tree, + *οἶδος*, *oîdos*, appearance.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*, containing large species with the tarsi spinose or setose, and the connate elytra partly embracing the body; so called from the oily fluid discharged by the insects when irritated. There are about 50 species, all of the United States, where they take the place of the species of *Raps* in the old world. *E. obscura* and *E. guttata* are examples; the latter is 1 1/2 inches long. The fluid, as in *Raps*, is secreted by two glands near the anus, and is sometimes ejected to a distance of three or four inches. It has a penetrating and indelibly offensive odor. Also spelled *Elaedra*.

elaeodochon (el'ē-ōd'ō-ken), *n.*; *pl. elaeodochae* (-kai). [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, *elaîos*, olive-tree, + *δοχή*, *dochê*, receptacle, contain.] The uropygial gland or rump-gland of a bird; the oil-gland, a kind of sebaceous follicle situated upon the pope's-nose at the root of the tail.

It is composed of numerous slender tubes or follicles, which secrete the greasy fluid, and the ducts of which, uniting successively in larger tubes, finally open by one or more pores, commonly upon a little nipple-like elevation. Birds press out a drop of oil with the beak, and dress the feathers with it, in the operation called *preening*. The gland is large and always present in aquatic birds, which have need of a waterproof plumage; it is smaller in land-birds, as a rule, and wanting in some. The character of the elaeodochon, whether it be bare or surmounted by a cluster of feathers, distinguishes various natural groups of birds.

elaeolite (el'ē-ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, *elaîos*, olive-oil, + *λίθος*, *lithos*, a stone.] A coarse massive variety of nephelite, of a waxy, greasy luster, and presenting various shades of green, gray, and red. The predominance of soda in its composition renders its alteration a frequent source of zeolites, as thomsonite. Also *elaidite*.

elaeolite-syenite (el'ē-ō-lit-si'e-nit), *n.* A rock composed essentially of the minerals elaeolite and orthoclase, and having a granitoid structure. With these minerals are very commonly associated others in lesser quantity, such as plagioclase, augite, hornblende, biotite, magnetite, apatite, zircon, sodalite, and sphene. The most important and classic occurrence of elaeolite-syenite is in southern Norway, where it is the repository of many interesting minerals and of several of the very rare metals, such as uranium, cerium, niobium, etc. Varieties of this rock containing considerable zircon have been frequently designated as *zircon syenite*; a variety from Alaska, Russia, with much mica, is known as *micaceous*; one from Mount Foya in Portugal, which was supposed to contain hornblende, as *foyite*; and one from Italy in Transylvania, containing sodalite and sphene, as *adonte*.

elaeometer (el'ē-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, *elaîos*, olive-oil, + *μέτρον*, *metron*, a measure.] A hydrometer for testing the purity of olive- and almond-oils by determining their densities. Also *elaiometer*.

elaeoptene (el'ē-ōp'tēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, *elaîos*, olive-oil, + *πτερόν*, *pteron*, winged.] The liquid portion of volatile oils, as distinguished from the concrete or crystallizable portion, called *stearoptene* (which see). Also *elapten*, *oleoptene*.

elaeosaccharine (el'ē-ō-sak'a-rin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, *elaîos*, olive-oil, + *σάκχαρος*, *sakcharos*, sugar.] Containing both oil and sugar.

elaic (el'ē-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, *elaîos*, olive-tree; see *oleic*.] Same as *oleic*.

elaic acid (el'ē-ik'at), *n.* [< *elaic* + *-acid*.] In chem., a salt formed by the union of elaidic acid with a base.

elaide (el'ē-id'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος* (*elaîos*), equiv. to *ἑλαία*, the olive-tree, + *-ide*.] Of or pertaining to oleic acid or elain.—**Elaidic acid**, *elaidic acid*, a fatty acid forming crystalline leaflets, obtained from oleic acid by adding nitrous or hyponitrous acid.

elaidin, **elaidine** (el'ē-i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος* (*elaîos*), the olive-tree, + *-in*, *-ine*.] In chem., a fatty substance, white, crystalline, produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor-oil.

elain, **elaine** (el'ē-in), *n.* [= *F. elaine*: < Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, olive-oil, + *-in*, *-ine*.] The liquid principle of oils and fats: same as *olein*.

elaïodic (el'ē-ōd'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, *elaîos*, olive-tree, + *-ic*.] Derived from castor-oil: as, *elaïodic acid*.

elaiometer (el'ē-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* Same as *elaiometer*.

elaldehyde (el'ē-lā'dē-hid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος* (*elaîos*), oil, + *aldehyde*.] In chem., a solid polymeric modification of acetaldehyde, containing three molecules in one. Perhaps identical with paraldehyde.

Elamite (ē-lam-it), *n.* and *a.* [< *Elam* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] *1. n.* An inhabitant of ancient Elam, a country east of Babylonia, commonly regarded as corresponding nearly to the old province of Susiana in Persia (now Khuzistan).

II. a. Pertaining to Elam or the Elamites.

elampt (ē-lamp'), *r. i.* [< *L. e*, out, + *El lamp*: see *lamp*.] To shine.

As when the cheerful sun, elamping wide,
Gleams all the world with his uprising ray.
G. Fletcher, *Christ's Victory and Triumph*, 1.

This, indeed, is deformed by words neither English nor Latin, but simply barbarous, as *elamping*, *elazon*, *deprecatum*, *purpured*, *glitterant*, and many others.

Hallam, *Introd. Lit. of Europe*, iii. 3.

élan (ē-lān'), *n.* [Fr., < *élancer*, shoot, incite, refl. rush forward, dash: see *elance*.] Ardor inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; dash.

elance (ē-lāns'), *r. t.* [< *F. élancer*, < *é* (*L. e*), out, + *lancer*, dart, hurl, < *lance*, a lance.] To throw or shoot; hurl; dart. [Rare.]

While thy unerring hand elanc'd
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated to!
Prior, tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Elance thy thought, and think of more than man.
Young, *Night Thoughts*, 1x.

eland (ē-lānd), *n.* [< D. *eland*, an elk (in South Africa applied to the eland), = G. *elend*, *elen* (> *F. élan*), *elendthier*, elk, < Lith. *elnis* = Pol. *jelen* = Oslng. *jeleni*, elk. See *elk*.] *1.* The Cape elk, *Oreos canna*, a large bubaline antelope of South Africa, standing 5 feet high at the withers, and weighing from 700 to 900 pounds. Its flesh is much prized, especially the hams, which are dried and used like tongue. It has in consequence been almost extirpated in the neighborhood of Cape Colony, where it formerly abounded. Also called *elk*.



Eland (*Oreos canna*).

Our party was well supplied with eland flesh during our passage through the desert; and it being superior to beef, and the animal as large as an ox, it seems strange that it has not yet been introduced into England. *Livingstone*.

2. A name sometimes used for the moose.

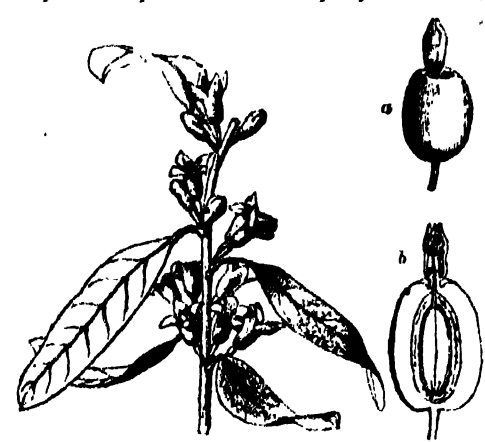
elanet (el'a-net), *n.* [< *Elanus* + *dim. -et*.] A kite or glede of the genus *Elanus*. G. Currier.

Elaoides (el'ē-ōi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (G. B. Gray, 1848, after Vieillot, 1818), < *Elanus* + Gr. *οἶδος*.] A genus of birds, of the family *Falconidae*; the swallow-tailed kites. The tail is extremely long and deeply forked, the wings are long and pointed, the feet



Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elaoides forficatus*).

are small, and the bill is simple. The genus is related to *Nauclerus*, of which it is held by some to be a subgenus. The type is the swallow-tailed kite of the United States, which is white with a glossy black mantle, wings, and tail, and about two feet long, the tail forming more than half the length when full-grown.



Flowering Branch of *Olivastris* (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*); *a*, fruit; *b*, section of same.

the one-seeded nut. Several species are cultivated for their ornamental silvery scurfy foliage, especially the olive, *E. angustifolia*, of Europe, and several variegated varieties from Japan. The silver-herry, *E. argentea*, with silvery berries, is a native of northern America.

Elais (ē-lā'is), *n.* [NL., no named in reference to palm-oil, yielded by the African species, < Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, olive-oil, oil in general, < *ἑλαία*, the olive-tree; see *oil* and *olive*.] A genus of palms, of 3 or 4 species, found in Africa and tropical South America, with low stems and pinnate leaves. The fruit is red or yellow, consisting of a fleshy and oblongous pericarp surrounding a hard nut. The oil-palm of Africa, *E. guineensis*, is common along the western coast, where the oil obtained from the fruit forms an article of food and export. It is also cultivated in Brazil and elsewhere. See *palm-oil*.

Elania (ē-lā'ni-l), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1835, in the form *Elania*).] An extensive genus of small olivaceous flycatchers of Central America, of the family *Tyrannidae*, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Elaniinae*. There are about 20 species of *Elania* proper, such as *E. parvula*, *E. placens*, etc. The name of the genus refers to the prevailing olivaceous coloration of the species. Also written *Elanus*, *Elania*, *Elana*.

Elaninae (ē-lā'ni-l'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elania* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidae*, named from the genus *Elania*. The bill is in most cases compressed and but sparingly bristled, contrary to the rule in *Tyrannidae*; the feet are feeble and the wings generally short. The prevailing colors are olive greens and browns, whence the birds are collectively known as *olive-tyrants*. They are distributed over all the Neotropical region, reaching to the border of the United States. The limits of the subfamily are not fixed; Schater admits 10 genera. Also *Elaninae*, *Elaninae*, *Elaninae*, *Elaninae*.

elaeoblast (el'ē-ō-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, *elaîos*, olive-oil, + *βλαστός*, *blastos*, germ.] In zool., the urochord of certain ascidians; a rudimentary notochord, occurring in the embryos of the salps.

The placenta becomes more sharply marked off from the body of the embryo, at the posterior end of which a structure known as the *elaeoblast*—the equivalent of the notochord—makes its appearance. . . . The embryo is born as a small fully developed salpa, which, however, still possesses the remains of the placenta and the *elaeoblast*.
(*Class. Zoology* (trans.), II. 107)

elaeoblastic (el'ē-ō-blāst'ik), *a.* [< *elaeoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the elaeoblast; composing the elaeoblast; as, *elaeoblastic cells*.

Elaeocarpus (el'ē-ō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, the olive-tree, + *καρπός*, *karpós*, fruit.] A genus of trees and shrubs, of the order *Umbellales*, containing 50 species, natives of India and Australia and the intervening islands. They have simple leaves and racemes of small flowers. The fruit is an oblong or globose drupe, consisting of a rough bony nut surrounded by a fleshy pulp. In India the fruit of several species is used in curries, or pickled like olives. Some species of Australia and New Zealand yield a light but very tough wood.

Elaeodendron (el'ē-ō-dēn'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλαῖος*, the olive-tree, + *δένδρον*, *dendron*, a tree.] A castraceous genus of small trees or shrubs, of

Elanus (el'-g-nus), *n.* [NL. (Savigny, 1809), < Gr. *Elanus*, drive, set in motion; see *elastic*.] A genus of small milvine birds, of the family *Falconidae*; the pearl kites. They have a weak bill and claws; very short tail, feathered part way down in front, but elsewhere finely reticulate; long, pointed wings; short, square, or emarginate tail, with broad feathers; and white coloration in part, tinged with pearl-gray, and relieved by black in masses. There are several species in warm and temperate countries. The black-winged kite, *E. melanopterus*, is an example. The white-tailed kite, *E. glaucus* or *E. leucurus*, is a common bird of the southern United States.

elastite (e-lā'-tīt), *n.* Same as *elastite*.

elapton (el-ā'-pōn), *n.* Same as *elapton*.

Elaphidion (el-ā'-fīd-i-on), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. *Elaphos*, a deer, + *dim.* suffix -*ion*.]

A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, containing species of moderate or



Elaphidion parallelum, natural size

a, larva; *b*, twig split open, showing in loose pupa; *c*, severed end of twig; *d*, beetle; *e*, basal joint of an antenna, showing the characteristic apices at the tip of the third and fourth joints; *f*, tip of elytron; *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, head, maxilla, labrum, mandible, and antenna of larva.

large size, with moderately long spinose antennae and rounded thorax. About 20 species are known, all from North America and the West Indies. *E. parallelum* is a common species in the northern and eastern United States, about half an inch long, and ashy-brown in color; its larva borers into oak and hickory. Also *Elaphidion*.

elaphine (el'-ā-fīn), *a.* [NL. *elaphus*, < Gr. *Elaphos*, a deer; see *Elaphus*.] Pertaining to the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, or to that section of the genus *Cervus* which this species represents.

Elaphodus (e-lā'-fō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Milne-Edwards, 1872), irreg. < Gr. *Elaphos*, a deer, + *iodos*, form.] A genus of muntjacs or *Cervulinae* of China, represented by Michie's tufted deer, *Ela-*



Tufted Deer (*Elaphodus michianus*).

phodus michianus, formerly called *Lophotrachus*, having unbranched antlers and no frontal cutaneous glands.

Elaphomyces (el-ā-fō-mī-sēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Elaphos*, a deer, + *myces*, a mushroom.] A genus of subterranean fungi, belonging to the *Tuberaceae*. *Elaphomyces granulatus*, the common species, produces nearly spherical tuber-like conceptacles, varying from the size of a hazelnut to that of a walnut. The surface is covered with fine warts. The contents consist chiefly of the black spores, from 1 to 8 in each ascus.

Elaphridae (e-lā'-fīd-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaphrus* + *-idae*.] A family of Coleoptera, named from the genus *Elaphrus*. Also *Elaphridae*, *Elaphridae*.

Elaphrus (e-lā'-fūs), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < Gr. *Elaphros*, light in moving.] A genus of adelphagotus beetles, of the family *Carabidae* and subfamily *Carabinae*. They are of small size and stout form, with the elytra impressed, the mandi-



Elaphrus riparius. (Line shows natural size.)

bles setigerous, and the antennae free at the base. About 20 species are known, 11 of them North American. *E. riparius*, about a quarter of an inch long, is a common European species.

elaphure (el'-ā-fūr), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < Gr. *Elaphurus*.] A large deer, *Elaphurus davidianus*, of northern China, remarkable for the strong development and branching of the brow-antler and an inverse reduction of the other antlers, but otherwise related to the red deer and other species of the genus *Cervus*.

Elaphurus (el-ā-fūr-us), *n.* [NL. (Milne-Edwards), < Gr. *Elaphos*, the stag, + *oura*, tail.] A genus of *Cervidae* related to the stag, but having a longer tail and inversely developed antlers. See *elaphure*.

Elaphus (el'-ā-fus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Gr. *Elaphos*, a stag.] A genus of *Cervidae*, containing such large deer as the American elk or wapiti, *E. (Cervus) canadensis*. See cut under *wapiti*.

elapid (el'-ā-pīd), *n.* A serpent of the family *Elapidae*.

Elapidae (ē-lāp'-ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaps*, the typical genus, + *-idae*.] A family of venomous serpents, of the suborder *Proteroglypha*, order *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Elaps*. They have poison-glands and grooved poison fangs, behind which are usually solid hooked teeth, the palatine and pterygoid bones and the lower jaw having teeth also. The tail is not compressed. Species inhabit tropical and warm temperate regions of both hemispheres. Among them are the most poisonous of snakes, as the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*, and the Egyptian asp, *A. haje*. Others are much less to be dreaded, as the harlequin snake of the United States, *Elaps fulvus*. There are upward of 20 genera and numerous species. The family is restricted by Cope to forms lacking postfrontal bones, when most of the serpents usually placed in it are brought under *Namer* (which see). Also *Elapidae*. See cut under *asp*, *cobra*, *de capello*, and *coral-snake*.

elapidation (ē-lāp-i-dā'-shon), *n.* [NL. < *Elapidae*, cleared from stone, < *el*, out, + *lapidatus*, pp. of *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (lapid-), a stone; cf. *elapide*.] A clearing away of stones. Bailey, 1731. [Rare.]

elapoid (el'-ā-pōid), *a.* [NL. < *Elaps* + *-oid*.] Resembling a serpent of the genus *Elaps*; belonging or related to the *Elapidae*; crotaliform, not crotaliform, as a venomous serpent.

Elaps (ē-lāps), *n.* [NL., a var. of *elaps*, < L. *elaps*; see *Elaps*.] A genus of venomous serpents, giving name to the family *Elapidae*, having two nasal plates. The species are beautifully ringed with black and red, and some of them are called coral-snakes, as *E. coralina* of tropical America, and harlequin snake, as *E. fulvus* of North America. See cut under *coral snake*.

elapse (ē-lāps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *elapsd*, ppr. *elapsing*. [L. *elapsus*, pp. of *elabi*, glide away, < *el*, out, away, + *labi*, glide, full; see *lapse*.] 1. To slide, slip, or glide away; pass away with or as if with a continuous gliding motion; used of time.

veral years elapsed before such a vacancy offered itself by the death of the archbishop of London. Prescott, Ford and Lan, II, 1.

2. To pass out of view or consideration; suffer lapse or neglect.

Such great acts do facilitate our pardon, and hasten the restitution, and in a few days complete the elapsed duty of many months. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 180.

elapse (ē-lāps'), *v. i.* [L. < *elapsus*, < *el*, out, + *lapse*, < *lappere*, to pass.] The act of passing; lapse. [Rare.]

To sink themselves [the Pietists] into an entire repose and tranquillity of mind. In this state of silence to attend the secret *elapse* and flowings in of the Holy Spirit, that may fill their minds with peace and consolation, joys or raptures. Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn, 1831).

After an *elapse* of years.

Annals of Phil. and Penn., I, 578.

Elapsidae (ē-lāp'-ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaps* + *-idae*.] Same as *Elapidae*.

elapsion (ē-lāp'-shon), *n.* [L. < *elapsus* + *-ion*.] The act of elapsing; lapse. E. Phillips, 1700. [Rare.]

elaqueate (ē-lāk'-wē-at), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *elaqueated*, ppr. *elaqueating*. [L. < *elaqueatus*, pp. of *elaquare*, disentangle, < *el*, out, + *laquare*, a snare.] To disentangle. Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

Elaspoda (el-ā-sīp'-ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Elasmopoda*.

elasmopod (e-lās'-mō-pōd), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Same as *elasmopodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Elasmopoda*.

Elasmopoda (el-ās-māp'-ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *Elaspis*, *Elaspis*, a metal plate, + *πούς* (pōs) = *foot*.] An ordinal or other group of deep-sea holothurians. They exhibit distinct bilateral symmetry, having both a dorsal and a ventral surface, the ambulatory ambulacra confined to the latter, and the accephalic region usually specialized. About 50 species are known (all only recently), of several genera, as *Elpadia*, *Edys*, *Trys*, etc. Also *Elaspoda*.

elasmopodous (el-ās-māp'-ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Elasmopoda*. Also *elasmopod*.

Elasmis (e-lās'-mī-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Elasmus*.] A group of tineid moths. Hübner, 1810.

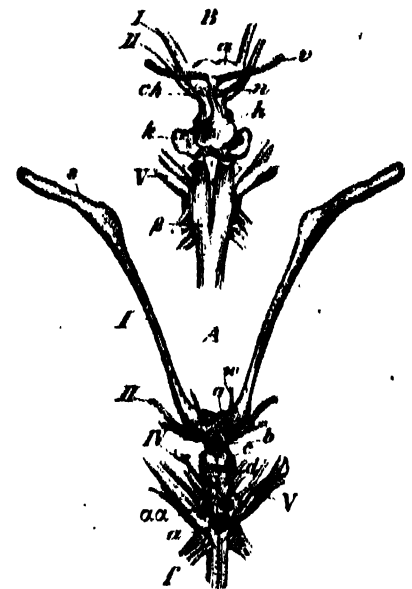
Elasmines (el-ās-nū'-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Howard, 1886), < *Elasmus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Chalcididae*, represented by the genus *Elasmus*, having four-jointed tarsi and swollen hind thighs. Also *Elasminidae*.

elasmobranch (e-lās'-mō-brang'), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elasmobranchii*.

II. *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Elasmobranchii*.

elasmobranchian, elasmobranchiate (e-lās-mō-brang'-ki-an, -ki-āt), *a. and n.* Same as *elasmobranch*.

Elasmobranchii (e-lās-mō-brang'-ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *Elaspis* or *Elaspis*, a metal plate (see *Elasmus*), + *branchia*, gills.] A class, subclass, or order of fishes, otherwise known as *Chondropterygii* and *Selachii*, including the sharks and skates; so named from the lamellar branchiae, or plate-like gills. These lamelliform gills are fixed both at their distal and proximal ends, so that they separate the branchial cavity into as many chambers as there are branchiae. The group is characterized by the cartilaginous skeleton, with the cranial elements not sutured together, the usually heterocercal tail, with the spinal column running into the upper lobe; the presence of pectoral and ventral fins; the mouth generally inferior,



Brain of Shark (*Alopias hutchinsii*), an elasmobranch fish.

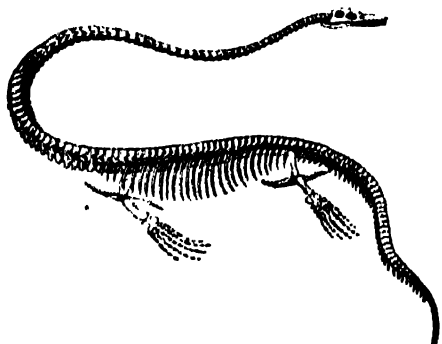
A, from olfactory bulb; *B*, olfactory bulb; *C*, cerebellum; *D*, mesencephalon; *E*, medulla oblongata; *F*, medulla oblongata; *G*, medulla oblongata; *H*, medulla oblongata; *I*, medulla oblongata; *J*, medulla oblongata; *K*, medulla oblongata; *L*, medulla oblongata; *M*, medulla oblongata; *N*, medulla oblongata; *O*, medulla oblongata; *P*, medulla oblongata; *Q*, medulla oblongata; *R*, medulla oblongata; *S*, medulla oblongata; *T*, medulla oblongata; *U*, medulla oblongata; *V*, medulla oblongata; *W*, medulla oblongata; *X*, medulla oblongata; *Y*, medulla oblongata; *Z*, medulla oblongata; *aa*, medulla oblongata; *bb*, medulla oblongata; *cc*, medulla oblongata; *dd*, medulla oblongata; *ee*, medulla oblongata; *ff*, medulla oblongata; *gg*, medulla oblongata; *hh*, medulla oblongata; *ii*, medulla oblongata; *jj*, medulla oblongata; *kk*, medulla oblongata; *ll*, medulla oblongata; *mm*, medulla oblongata; *nn*, medulla oblongata; *oo*, medulla oblongata; *pp*, medulla oblongata; 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*ddd*, medulla oblongata; *eee*, medulla oblongata; *fff*, medulla oblongata; *ggg*, medulla oblongata; *hhh*, medulla oblongata; *iii*, medulla oblongata; *jjj*, medulla oblongata; *kkk*, medulla oblongata;

tum or prolongation of the mesothmoid bone prominent and perfectly ossified. *E. bairdi*, the type, is a large Nicaraguan species about 40 inches long and 22 high. *E. dovei* is another Central American form. See cut under *tapir*.

2. A genus of extinct chimaeroid fishes, later (1888) called *Elasmodectes*. Egerton.

Elasmoidæ (el-as-moi'dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmus* + *-oidæ*.] Same as *Elasmine*. Förster, 1856.

elasmosaur (e-las'mo-saur), *n.* A reptile of the genus *Elasmosaurus* or family *Elasmosauridae*.



Skeleton of an *Elasmosaurus* (*Elasmosaurus platyrus*).

Elasmosauridæ (e-las-mo-saur'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct natural reptiles, taking name from the genus *Elasmosaurus*.

Elasmosaurus (e-las-mo-saur'), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1868), < Gr. *elasma*, *Elasma*, a thin plate, + *saurus*, lizard.] An American genus of extinct reptiles, of the order *Sauropsid*, related to the plesiosaurs, but differing in the structure of the pectoral arch. A species was upward of 10 feet long, aquatic and piscivorous, with a very long neck, small head, paddle-like limbs and tall, and long, sharp teeth.

Elasmotheriidæ (e-las'mo-the-ri'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl quadrupeds, without canines or incisors, and with a crenulated longitudinal ridge on the lower molars: a group having relationships with both the horses and the rhinoceros, but much more closely related to the latter in the order of ungulates. Gill, 1872.

Elasmotherium (e-las-mo-the-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *elasma*, a thin plate, + *thērion*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the family *Elasmotheriidae*.

Elasmus (e-las'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *elasma*, (also *elasma*), a metal plate, < *elavon* (*elav*), drive, strike, beat out; see *elastic*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididae*, representing the subfamily *Elasminæ*, having four-jointed tarsi, enlarged hind femora, and the antennae ramosa in the male. The species are all of small size and some are secondary parasites - that is, parasites of parasites. *E. pallatus* is a North American example. Westwood, 1835.

Elassoma (el-a-sō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1877), < Gr. as if *elassoma*, a diminution, loss, defect, defeat, < *elassein*, make less, < *elassein*, loss, compar. of *elassein*, little, small.] A genus of very small fresh-water fishes of North America, representing the family *Elasmidae*.

elassome (el'a-sōm), *n.* A fish of the family *Elasmidae*. D. S. Jordan.

Elasmoidæ (el-a-sōm'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmosoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Elasmosoma*. They have an oblong compressed body covered with rather large cycloid scales, no lateral line, unpaired opercular bones, conic teeth in the jaws, and toothless palate; the dorsal fin is short and has about 4 spines, the anal still smaller with 3 spines, and the ventral thoracic and normal, with 1 spine and 3 rays. Only two species are known; they inhabit sluggish streams and ponds of the so-called United States, and are among the smallest of fishes rarely exceeding 14 inches in length. Also *Elasmoidæ*.

elasmoid (e-las'o-moid), *n. and a.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elasmoidæ*.

II. *n.* An elassome.
elastic (ē-lās'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *elastick* (first recorded in the form *elastick*: see first quot.): = F. *élastique* = Sp. *elástico* = Pg. *elástico* (cf. D. G. *elastisch* = Dan. *Sw. elastisk*), < NL. *elastikus* (NGr. *elastikos*), *elastic*, < Gr. as if *elassein*, for *elassein*, equiv. to *elassein*, a driver, hurler (see *elater*), < *elassein* (*elasse*), drive, set in motion, push, strike, beat out.] I. *a.* 1. Serving, as a catapult, to hurl missiles by the force of a spring.

By what *elastick* engines did the rear
The stary roof, and toll the orb in air?
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Having, as a solid body, the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, pulled, or distorted, as soon as the force applied is removed; having, as a fluid, the property of recovering its former volume after compression. A body is perfectly elastic when it has the property of resisting a given deformation equally, however that deformation may have been produced, whether slowly or suddenly, etc. All bodies, however, have different elasticities at different temperatures, and if the deformation is so sudden as to change the temperature of the body and so alter its resistance to deformation, this is not considered as showing it to be imperfectly elastic.

For the more easy understanding of the experiments triable by our engine, I thought it not superfluous nor unreasonable, in the recital of this first of them, to insinuate that notion by which it seems likely that most, if not all of them, will prove explicable. Your Lordship will easily suppose that the notion I speak of is that there is a spring, or *elastical* power, in the air we live in. By which *elastical* power, in the air, that which I mean is this: that our air either consists of, or at least abounds with, parts of such a nature that in case they be bent or compressed by the weight of the incumbent part of the atmosphere, or by any other body, they do endeavor, as much as in them lieth, to free themselves from that pressure, by bearing against the contiguous bodies that keep them bent; and as soon as those bodies are removed, or reduced to give them way, by presently unbending and stretching out themselves, either quite, or so far forth as the contiguous bodies that resist them permit, and thereby expanding the whole parcel of air these *elastical* bodies compose. Boyle, *Spring of the Air* (1680).

A body is called *elastic* in which a particle moved from its natural position of equilibrium has a tendency to return to its first position as soon as the external cause which had displaced it has ceased. Blacina, *Sound* (trans.), p. 4.

Figuratively—3. Admitting of extension; capable of expanding and contracting, according to circumstances; hence, yielding and accommodating: as, an *elastic* conscience; *elastic* principles.

A volunteer navy may in some degree supply the place of privateers, supposing that plenty of time and an *elastic* organization are at command.

J. R. Soley, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 160.

4. Possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion; able to resist a depressing or exhausting influence; capable of sustaining shocks without permanent injury: as, *elastic* spirits.

The herds are *elastic* with health. Landor.

Curve of elastic resistance. See *curve*. **Elastic belting**, a material made in bands from half an inch to several inches in width, plain or striped, and having thin strips of India-rubber lying in the direction of its length and covered by woven material of cotton, silk, or the like, which completely conceals the India-rubber, unless the belting is stretched. The threads of rubber are usually square in section, having been cut from thin sheets—**Elastic bitumen.** Same as *elastite*.—**Elastic button.** See *button*.—**Elastic cartilage**, cartilage represented in the pharynx, the epiglottis, and elsewhere, which is opaque, yellowish, flexible, and tough, and in which the matrix except in the immediate vicinity of the cells is permeated by numerous elastic fibers. **Elastic curve.** See *curve*.

Elastic fabric, a cloth or ribbon into which threads of rubber called *shirra* are woven.—**Elastic fibers**, in anat., fibers of elastic quality traversing the intercellular substance of connective tissue. They are of a light-yellow color, branch and anastomose freely, and strongly resist chemical treatment.—**Elastic flannel.** See *flannel*.—**Elastic fluid**, a fluid which has the property of expanding in all directions on the removal of external pressure, as gases and vapors. See *gas*.—**Elastic glue.** See *glue*.—**Elastic gum**, India-rubber.—**Elastic mineral pitch**, a brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen.—**Elastic mold**, a mold of glue used for copying casts.—**Elastic tissue**, in anat., connective tissue made elastic by the presence of abundant elastic fibers. Such tissue is found in the middle coat of arteries, the larynx, Eustachian tube, yellow ligaments of the vertebrae, etc., and forms in some animals the ligamentum nuchæ. Mixed with cartilage, it constitutes a variety of the latter known as yellow or elastic fibrocartilage. **Elastic type**, a type made of roller-composition (glue, glycerin, and sugar) or prepared gutta-percha, which yields under impression: used generally in the form of a stereotype for hand-stamping with ink, for which elasticity is desirable.—**Elastic webbing**, a material similar to elastic belting, but of greater width.

II. *n.* A piece or strip of India-rubber, or of webbing or belting made elastic by the incorporation of India-rubber, used as a band, garter, or the like. [U. S.]

elastical (ē-lās'ti-kal), *a.* [See *elastic*.] Same as *elastic*.

elastically (ē-lās'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an elastic manner: with elasticity or power of accommodation.

Comedy . . . elastically lending itself to the tone and taste of the times without sacrificing the laws of its own being. A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, Int., p. xxv.

elastician (ē-las'tish'an), *n.* [< *elastic* + *-ian*.] A person devoted to the advancement of the knowledge of elasticity.

elasticity (ē-las'tis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *élasticité* = Sp. *elasticidad* = Pg. *elasticidade* = It. *elasticità* = D. *elastichheit* = Gr. *elasticitās* = Dan. *Sw. elasticitet*, < NL. **elasticitas* (f-s), *elasticity*, < *elastikos*, *elastic*: see *elastic* and *-ity*.] The prop-

erty of being elastic, in any sense; especially, that physical force resident in the smallest sensible parts of bodies, by virtue of which the holding of them in a state of strain (change of size or shape) involves work, which for small strains is proportional to the square of the amount of the strain. There are different kinds of elasticity, corresponding to the different kinds of strain.

If the restitution of a springy body, forcibly bent, proceed only from the endeavor of the compressed parts themselves to recover their former state, one may not impertinently take notice of the *elasticity* that iron, silver and brass acquire by hammering.

Boyle, *Great Effects of Motion*.

On the fingers of the queen were ten gold rings, the hoops of which were not continuous, but open like bracelets to admit of elasticity.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 382.

Never did the finances of the country give stronger evidence of vitality, soundness, and *elasticity* than was produced when Lowe, on opening the budget of 1871 on April 20, showed the yield of the revenue for 1870-1 to have exceeded the estimate by two millions and a quarter.

S. Lowell, *Taxes in England*, II. 262.

He [Berkeley] returned . . . to have the primacy of Ireland within his reach. But we always feel that he has not the same *elasticity* and heartiness of life as before.

Scotman (newspaper).

Axis of elasticity, axis of direct elasticity. See *axis*.—**Coefficient of elasticity.** See *coefficient*.—**Elasticity of bulk**, resistance to change of bulk.—**Elasticity of shape**, resistance to change of shape.—**Fresnel's surface of elasticity**, a surface whose radii vectors are proportional to the square roots of the elastic forces which, upon Fresnel's theory of light, are exerted in the directions of those radii round any point of a crystalline body.—**Light-elasticity.** See *light*.—**Limit of elasticity**, an amount of deformation which if applied to a body is such that if made any greater the body will not completely spring back when released.—**Modulus of elasticity**, the ratio of stress to strain: also termed the *elasticity* simply. See *modulus*.—**Perfect elasticity**, the property of being perfectly elastic. See *elastic*, *a.*, 2.

elasticness (ē-lās'tik-ness), *n.* Elasticity. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.]

elastin (ē-lās'tin), *n.* [< *elast-ic* + *-in*.] In chem., a body closely resembling albumen, except that it is free from sulphur, forming the principal substance of the elastic fiber which is the characteristic constituent of certain tissues.

elatchee (ē-lach'ē), *n.* [< Hind. *elāchi*, *elāchi*.] (Urdu word).

elate (ē-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elated*, ppr. *elating*. [< L. *elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, bring out, lift up, < *ex*, out, + *ferre*, carry (= E. *bear*), pp. *latus*; see *abative*, and cf. *collate*, *delate*, *delate*, *dilate*, *illate*, *prolate*, *relate*, etc., and *offerent*.] 1. To raise; exalt; elevate.

From whence the Tallmanian with *elated* voyces, for they use no bells, doe congregate the people, pronouncing the Arabick sentence, there is but one God, and Mahomet his Prophet. Sandys, *Travels*, p. 24.

Turn we a moment Fancy's rapid flight
To vigorous souls, and climes of far extent;
Where, by the potent sun *elated* high,
The vineyard swells refulgent on the day.

Thomson, *Autumn*.

2. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; elevate with satisfaction or gratification; puff up; make proud.

Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation.

Hume, *Hist. Eng.*

He [Gilbert White] brags of no fine society, but is plainly a little *elated* by "having considerable acquaintance with a tame brown owl."

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 2.

elate (ē-lāt'), *a.* [< MF. *elat*, < L. *elatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Raised; lifted up. [Poetical and archaic.]

And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes, *elate*,
Sits empress. Sir W. Jones.

2. Exalted in feeling; elated.

This king of kings proud was and *elate*;
He wende that god, that sit in majesty,
No myght hym nat blyve of his catast.

Chaucer, *Monk's Tale* (ed. Skeat), B. 5357.

Those promising youths, . . . like sons of the morning, *elate* with empty hopes and glittering outside.

Baron, *Moral Fables*, I. Epil.

Who feels his freehold's worth, and looks *elate*,
A little prop and pillar of the state.

Crabbe, *Works*, I. 178.

= Syn. 2. Exultant, jubilant, exhilarated, overjoyed, puffed up, proud.

elatedly (ē-lāt'ed-li), *adv.* With elation.

Nero, we find, defiled most in the foulest mires of luxury and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he?

Felliam, *On Luke* xiv. 20.

elatedness (ē-lāt'ed-ness), *n.* The state of being elated. Bailey, 1731.

elatement (ē-lāt'ment), *n.* [< *elate* + *-ment*.] The act of elating, or the state of being elated; mental elevation; elation.

A sudden *elatement* swells our minds.
Hervey, *Meditations*, II. 54.

elbow-piece (el'hô-pô) *n.* Same as *elbow*.

elbow-plate (el'bo-plät'), *n.* 1. In *paper-making*, the cutter of the rag-cutting machine when bent to an angle in the middle. — 2. An early name for the cubitière, denoting especially the simple form used during the thirteenth century. See cut under *armor* (fig. 2).

elbow-rail (el'bo-räl'), *n.* In a railroad-car, a part of the body-framing running horizontally along the sides at about the height of the elbow of a passenger in a sitting position. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

elbow-room (el'bo-rüm), *n.* Room to extend the elbows; hence, freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

Now my soul hath elbow room. *Shak., K. John, v. 7.*
No sooner is he disappointed of that harbour than God provides cities of Babylon; Saul shall die to give him elbow room. *Sp. Hall, Abner and Joab.*

elbow-scissors (el'bo-siz'orz), *n. pl.* Scissors which, for convenience in cutting, have a bend in the blade or shank.

elbow-shaker (el'bo-shä'kér), *n.* A dancer; a shaker; a gambler. *Hallwell.* [Old slang.]

elbow-shield (el'bo-shöld), *n.* The piece of armor protecting the elbow; a cubitière. See cuts under *armor* (figs. 2 and 3). *Hewitt.*

elbow-sleeve (el'bo-slév), *n.* A sleeve in a woman's dress, terminating at the elbow.

elbow-tongs (el'bo-töngz), *n. pl.* A pair of heavy tongs with curved jaws.

elbuck (el'buk), *n.* A Scotch form of elbow.

elcaja (el-kä'já), *n.* An Arabian tree, *Trichilia emetica*, the fruit of which is emetic, and also is sometimes used in the composition of an ointment for the cure of the itch.

Elkesaite, Elkesaite (el-kä'-it, el-kä'sä-it), *n.* One of a party or sect among the Jewish Christians of the second century, deriving their name from Elkasai or Elxai, either their founder or leader, or the title of the book containing their doctrines, which they regarded as a special revelation. Their belief and practices were a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism, with much that was peculiar. They were finally confounded with the Ebionites.

elchi, elchee (el'chi, -che), *n.* [Turk. and Pers., < Hind. *elchi*, an ambassador, envoy.] An ambassador or envoy. Also spelled *elchi*.

Things which they had told to Colonel Roke they did not yet dare to tell to the great Elchi (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe). *Kinako*

eld (old), *n.* [= *So. eld*, < ME. *eld*, *elde*, *velde*, earlier *ylde*, < AS. *ylde*, *ylto*, rarely *aldn*, *ald*, *old*, old age, an age, antiquity (= OS. *eldi* = OHG. *alt*, *elti* = Icel. *öld* = Dan. *ælde* = Goth. *alds*, age, an age), < *eald*, old: see *old* and *world*.] 1. Age; said of any period of life.

Fyfe hundredth wynter I am of elde,
Me think ther gylts as yestreday. *York Plays, p. 43.*

Last myghte the faylled
In thyne olde elde. *Piers Plowman (B), xii. 8.*

That faire child was of foure yer old
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3408

2. Old age; senility; also, an old person.
Weake old hath left thee nothing wise.
Spenser, F. Q., II. lib. 10

The weak fantasy of indigent old. *Lamb, Witches*

Time hath rotted what's in my soul enjoy'd,
And with the ill of old mine earlier years alloy'd.
Byron, Child Harold, II. 98

Green boyhood proves there,
And wanting old, pleading a youthful soul,
Intreats admission. *Southery.*

3. An age; an indefinitely long period of time.
The thrillede werldes olde cam quanne [when]
Thare begat Abram. *Genesis and Exodus, l. 705.*

4. Time.
This storie olde, . . .
That olde which al can trete and bite . . .
Hath nygh devoured out of our memory:
Chaucer, Anelida and Arrete, l. 10.

5. Former ages; old times; antiquity.
Traditions of the salut and sage,
Tales that have the time of age,
And chronicles of old.
Longfellow, Prelude

[Obsolete or poetical in all uses.]

eldi, a. An obsolete variant of *old*.

eldr, v. [< ME. *elden*, become old, tr. make old, < AS. *ylidan*, *aldian*, delay, tr. put off, delay, prolong, < *eald*, old: see *old*, *a.*, and *old*, *v.* (of which *eld*, *v.* is a doublet), and *eld*, *n.*] I, *trans.* 1. To become old; grow old.

Vortu stillis ne sholde nat elden.
Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 7.

Time . . . had maad his elde
So lily. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 396.*

2. To delay; linger. *Ps. Cott.*

II. trans. To make old.

Time that eldith our successours, and eldith kings and emperours.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 301.

elden (el'den), *n.* A dialectal form of *elding*.

elder (el'dér), *a. compar.* [< ME. *elder*, *eldere*, *eldre*, *elther*, *alder*, *aldr*, *eldre*, *eldre*, < AS. *yltra*, *eldra* (= OFries. *alder*, *elder* = OS. *aldira* = OHG. *alter*, MHG. *elter*, < *al*, *alter* = Icel. *eltri*, *eltri* = Dan. *ælde* = Sw. *ælde*), compar. (with unlaut) of *eald*, old. The compar. *elder* is modern, < *old* + *-er*: see *old*. (cf. *elder*, *n.*) 1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else: opposed to *younger*.

Sadowne his brother that was elther than she
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III. 472.

The elder shall serve the younger.
Gen. xiv. 23

His elder son was in the field
Luke xv. 25.

After fifteen Months Imprisonment, K. Richard is released, and returns into England four Years elder than he went out.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 64.

2. Prior in origin or appointment; preceding in the date of a commission; senior: as, an elder officer or magistrate.

You wrong me, Brutus,
I said an elder soldier, not a better
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

He (Dryden) may very well have preferred Romanism because of its elder claim to authority in all matters of doctrine.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 77.

3. Prior in time; earlier; former.

In elder times, when meritment was.
Rohn Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care.
Longfellow, The Builders.

The account of this . . . is so strongly characterized by the simplicity of elder times . . . that I shall venture to read an extract from the author who relates it.
Everett, Orations, II. 80.

The North Devon coast has the primary merit of being, as yet, virgin soil as to railways. I went accordingly from Barnstable to Hfcombe on the top of a coach, in the fashion of elder days.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 36.

Elder Brethren. See *brother*.

Elder Edda. See *Edda*.

Elder hand. See *hand*.

elder (el'dér), *n.* [(< (1) ME. pl. *eldren*, *aldren*, *aldren*, *aldren*, *aldren*, and (with double pl.) *eldrene*, *eldrene*, also (with pl. of adj. in positive) *eldre*, *eldre*, also (prop. pl. of (2), below) *eldres*, *eldres*, *elders*, rarely *alders*, (a) parents, (b) ancestors; (2) ME. rarely in sing. *eldere*, *eldere*, *alder*, *alder*, (c) a chief, the forms and senses being mixed in ME., but distinct in AS.: < AS. (1) *yltran*, *yltran*, *aldtran* (ONorth. *aldro*), (a) parents, (b) ancestors (rarely in sing. *yltra*, parent, father, = OFries. *aldra*, *aldra*, *alder*, *alder* = OS. *aldro*, *aldro*, pl. *aldron*, *aldron* = G. *altern*, pl. parents, *voeltern*, ancestors, = Dan. *forældre* = Sw. *föräldrar*, pl. parents), pl. of *yltra*, etc., adj. compar. of *eald*, old: see *elder*, *a.*; (2) AS. *ealdor*, *aldr*, pl. *aldras*, *aldras*, (a) an elder, parent, (b) ancestor, also and more commonly (c) a chief, prince, < *eald*, old, + *-or*; orig. identical with the compar. adj.] 1. One who is older than another or others: an elderly person.

To fructify also this is honest
That yonger men obeye unto thaire eldron
In governance, as good and buxom children.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6

At the board, and in private, it very well becomes children's innocency to pray, and then elders to say Amen.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity

He led a blooming bride,
And stood a wither'd elder at her side.
Crode, Parish Register.

The tavern-hours of mighty wits,
Thine elders and thy betters.
Tranquon, Will Waterproof.

2. A forefather; a predecessor; one of a former generation in the same family, class, or community.

By it [faith], the elders obtained a good report.
Meb. xl. 2.

Carry your head as your elders have done before you.
Sir R. L. Estrange.

3. In the Old Testament, a title of indefinite signification applied to various officers, but generally indicating in the earlier history the princes or heads of tribes, and afterward men of special influence, dignity, and authority in their local community. In the New Testament the elders are the lay element in the Sanhedrin, the supreme court of the Jewish nation in the first century.

Gather unto me all the elders of your tribes, and your officers, that I may speak these words in their ears.
Deut. xxxi. 28.

Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land.
Prov. xxxi. 22.

In the first instance, at any rate originally, the head of the first house was always the head of the clan, that of the first clan also that of the tribe. All these three grades of the heads of the people, who would thus reach the total of 1,728, might certainly be also designated by one common name, and in all probability this was furnished by the name "head" or "father," also more definitely the "head of the fathers," but more frequently by the name we so often meet with *elder*.

Ewald, Antiq. of Israel (trans.), p. 245.

4. In the New Testament, also the title of certain officers in the Christian church, whose functions are not clearly defined, but who apparently exercised a considerable control in the conduct of the local churches. Scholars are not agreed as to the limits or nature of their authority. The Presbyterians maintain that there were two classes of elders (1 Tim. v. 17; 1 Cor. xii. 28; Rom. xii. 6-8; Acts xv. 25, 26, xx. 28; Heb. xiii. 7, 17). The Congregationalists on the one hand, and the Episcopalians on the other, maintain that there was no distinction between ruling and teaching elders, the elder or presbyter being in their judgment identical with the pastor or shepherd of the flock (Acts xx. 28; 1 Thes. v. 12; Heb. xiii. 7, 17; 1 Tim. v. 17).

Elder is the translation of the equivalent word, which we still preserve in its Greek form of presbyter, and which is contracted through the old French forms prester and prestre, into priest. *Smith, N. T. Hist., p. 447, note.*

5. In certain Protestant churches, an officer exercising governmental functions, either with or without teaching or pastoral functions. (a) In churches of the Baptist persuasion the pastors of churches are usually called elders, although the class especially so called are not settled pastors, but evangelists and missionaries. (b) (1) In churches of the Presbyterian order the pastor of a church is technically called the teaching elder, as distinguished from the ruling elders, commonly called simply elders, who are a body of laymen, varying in number, selected to assist the pastor in the oversight and government of the church. The board of ruling elders constitute with the pastor the session of the church, and are intrusted with its government and discipline, subject to the supervision of the Presbytery. Such elders are required to accept the Symbol or Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church; they do not administer the sacraments, but aid in the Lord's supper by distributing the elements. They are sometimes elected for life, sometimes only for a term of years. (2) In the early days of Congregationalism many churches had, besides the pastor and teacher, a ruling elder, charged with matters of church government and discipline.

The congregation at Watertown (whereof Mr. George Phillips was pastor) had chosen one Richard Brown for their elder.
Wentworth, Hist. New England, I. 81.

I judge it not lawful for you, being a ruling Elder, . . . opposed to the Elders that teach & exhort and labor in ye word and doctrine, to which ye sacraments are annexed, to administer them, nor convenient if it were lawful.

Robinson, Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, pp. 167.

(c) In some bodies of American Methodists *elder* is the general term for any clergyman. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the presiding elder is an ordained clergyman appointed by and serving under the bishop as superintendent, with large though carefully defined supervisory powers within a specified "district," which usually corresponds somewhat in extent to an average county in an eastern State. In this district every minister is amenable to him, and every church is subject to his supervision and is usually visited by him three or four times during the year. He presides at Quarterly and often at District Conferences. Traveling elders are itinerant preachers appointed by the Annual Conference. (d) In the Mormon Church the elder is an officer whose duty it is "to preach and baptize; to ordain other elders, and also priests, teachers, and deacons, to lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; to bless children; and to take the lead of all meetings." The elders constitute the Melchizedek priesthood, and include the apostles, the Seventy, the evangelists or patriarchs, and the high priest. *Mormon Catechism, xvii.* (e) Among the Shakers, four elders, two males and two females (the latter also called *eldresses*), have charge of each of the aggregated families.

elder (el'dér), *n.* [(1) < ME. *elder*, *eldre*, *eldyr* (with excrement *d*), *eller*, also *elern*, *ellarne* (whence mod. dial. *eller*, *eldern*, *ellern*, *ellern*), < AS. *ellen*, the usual form, but earlier *ellern* (in a Kentish gloss) = MLG. *elhorn*, *alhorn*, *altherne*, etc., LG. *ellorn*, *elern*, the elder-tree. (2) Another form appears in E. dial. *hilder*, < ME. *hilder*, *hiller*, *hillor*, *hillerne*, *hellerne* (generally, like the other ME. forms, in connection with *tree*) = D. *halder* (-boom) (now *elir*, *elir-boom*) = Norw. *hyll*, *hyll-træ* = Sw. *hyll*, *hyll-trä* = Dan. *hyld*, *hyld-træ*, elder, elder-tree. (3) A third form appears in OHG. *holantar*, *holantar*, MHG. *holander*, *holder*, *holder*, *holder*, *holder*, *holder*, dial. *holder*. It is doubtful whether these three forms are ultimately identical. Popular etym. has wrought confusion, e. g., in assimilating the forms with those of *alder*; cf. ME. *elder*, mod. dial. *eller*, LG. *ellern*, G. *eller*, *alder*. The third form, OHG. *holantar*, etc., appears to consist of *hol*, the root of the word, popularly supposed to be identical with *hol*, mod. G. *kohl*, = AS. *hol*, *hollow*, + *-an* = AS. *-en*, inflexive or deriv. suffix, + *-ar*, MHG. *-der*, prob. (as in OHG. *maszel-træ*, MHG. *maszeler*, G. *massholder* = AS. *maszeldar*, *-dor*, *-dern*, maple-tree) cognate with *tree*: cf. the Scand. forms with *-træ*, *-trä*, *-træ*. Some

compare Russ. *kalina*, elder.] The common name for species of *Sambucus*. The ordinary elder of Europe is *S. nigra*, and that of North America is *S. canadensis*, both with black-purple berries, well known as shrubs of rapid growth, the stems containing an unusual amount of pith. The red-berried elder of the United States is *S. racemosa*, and the dwarf or ground elder of Europe is *S. alba*. From the dried pith of the elder-tree barks for electrical purposes are made. The wood is also used for inferior turnery-work, weavers' shuttles, netting pins, and shoemakers' pegs.

Laurel for a garland, or elder for a disgrace.

Lyly, *Alexander and Campaspe*, Epit.

Box-elder, the *Negundo aceroides*, a North American tree, often cultivated for shade. **Dwarf elder**, of Jamaica, the *Pilea grandis*, a suffrutescent urticaceous plant with large elder-like leaves. **Marsh-elder**, of the United States, *Iva frutescens*. **Poison elder**, the poison sumac, *Rhus venenata*. **Red, rose, or white elder**, of Europe, the garden rose, *Viburnum Opulus*. Also called *water-elder*. **Wild elder**. (a) In England, the ashwood, *Aspidodermis Polagaria*. Also called *bishop's-elder*. (b) In the United States, the *Aralia nudica*.

elderberry (el'dér-ber'i), n.; pl. *elderberries* (-ies). [*elder* + *berry*]. The purplish-black drupeous fruit of the elder, *Sambucus nigra* and *S. canadensis*, having an acidulous and sweetish taste, and used for making a kind of wine. The inspissated juice is employed as an aperient and a diuretic.

That *elderberries* are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will untouch us.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 7.

eldress (el'dér-ur), n. A female elder.

elderfather, n. See *elffather*.

elder-gun (el'dér-gun), n. A popgun made of elder-wood by extracting the pith.

That's a perilous shot out of an *elder-gun*, that a poor, and private displeasure can do against a monarch!

Shak, *Hen. V.*, IV. 1.

If he give not back his crown again upon the report of an *elder-gun*, I have no augury.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster 11.

elderly (el'dér-li), a. [*elder* + *-ly*]. Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age; as, *elderly* people.

I knew them all as babies, and now they're *elderly* men.

Tompson, *The Grandmother*.

-Syn. Old, etc. See *aged*.

eldern¹ (el'dérn), a. [Also *eldren*; < *elder* + *-n*.] Elder; elderly; aged.

Then out it speaks an *eldren* knight. . .

"O haud your tongue, ye *eldren* man,

And bring me not to shame."

Tam-a-Lin (Child's Ballads, I. 280).

eldern² (el'dérn), a. [*elder* + *-n*, for *-en*. Cf. ME. *eldren*, etc., *elder*.] Of elder; made of elder; belonging to the elder.

Hee would discharge us as boyes do *elderne* gunnes: one pellet to strike out another.

Muraton and Webster, *Malcontent*, IV. 1.

Nettles are put in pottage, and wallars are made of *eldern*-buds.

Fuller, *Holy State*, I. v. 2.

eldership (el'dér-ship), n. [*elder* + *-ship*.] 1. Seniority; the state of being older. [Rare or obsolete.]

No other dominion than paternity and *eldership*.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, I. ix. 31.

Though Truth and Falsehood are as twins ally'd,

* There's an *eldership* on Youth's delightful side.

Parnell, *Bonne's Third Satire* Versified.

2. The office of an elder: as, he was elected to the *eldership*.—3. A body or an order of elders.

No repeated crimes of Christ's discipline, of Elders and *Elderships*, . . . no engine was capable to buoy up Presbytery.

Br. Goulson, *Tears of the Church*, p. 17.

elder-tree (el'dér-tré), n. See *elder*.

elder-wine (el'dér-wín), n. A wine made from elderberries, usually with the addition of some spirit.

eldest (el'dest), a. superl. [*ME. eldest*, *eldeste*, *aldest*, < AS. *yldesta*, superl. of *cald*, old. The form *oldest* is mod., < *old* + *-est*; cf. *elder* + *-est*.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born first: as, the *eldest* son or daughter.

Then he (the king of Moab) took his *eldest* son that should have reigned in his stead, and offered him for a burnt offering upon the wall.

2 *KL* III. 27.

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;

It hath the primal *eldest* curse upon 't.

A brother's murder!

Shak, *Hamlet*, III. 3.

Eldest hand. See *aged*.

elffather, n. [*ME. elffader*, *elffader*, *aldfader*, < AS. *aldfader*, *aldfader* (= OFries. *aldfader*, *aldfader*), grandfather. < *cald*, old, + *fader*, father: see *old* (and *eld*) and *father*. Cf. *oldmother*.] 1. A grandfather.

The wyf of hire fadir or of hire *elffader*.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, II. prose 4.

2. A father-in-law.

eldin, n. See *elding*.

elding (el'ding), n. [*E. dial.* Also *elding*, *eldin*, *elden* (and *eld-thing*), < ME. **elding*, *eldyng*, < Icel. *elding* (= Dan. *elding*), fuel, < *eldr* = Dan. *ild*, fire: see *unwell*.] 1. Firewood; fuel. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 136.

Yell be wanting *elding* now, or something to pitt over the winter.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xlv.

2. Rubbish. *Halliwel*.

eldmother, n. [*ME. eldmother*, < AS. *eald-moder* (= OFries. *aldermoder*, *aldermoder*), grandmother, < *cald*, old, + *moder*, mother: see *old* (and *eld*) and *mother*. Cf. *elffather*.] 1. A grandmother.

Eldmother to ane humler than saw I Herd na.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 56.

2. A mother-in-law. *Halliwel*.

Item. I gyve unto my *eldmother* his (the father-in-law's) wyffe, my wythes troke and a read petticoat.

Wyll of 1571 (cited in *Prompt. Par.*, ed. W. W., p. 138).

El Dorado (el dō-rā'dō), [Sp., lit. the golden: *el*, the (< L. *ille*, that); *dorado*, pp. of *dorar*, gild; see *dorado* and *deaurat*.] A country rich beyond all precedent in gold and jewels, which the early Spanish explorers believed to exist somewhere in the new world, and which Orellana averred that he had found in his voyage down the Amazon in 1540-41. This was soon disproved, but the search was continued down to the eighteenth century, and the name has become a synonym for any region said to abound in the means of easily acquired wealth. It was used with specific reference to California for some years after the discovery of gold there in 1848. Sometimes written as one word: as, the *Eldorado* of the West.

My sick brother, as in hospital madmen do, then dreamt of *Paradises* and *El Dorados*, which are far from these.

Carle.

In *Eldorado*, we are told, the children in the streets play with nuggets of gold instead of marbles.

Fortnightly Rev. N. S., XI. 98.

eldrich, **eldritch** (el'drich), a. [See, also formerly spelled *elrich*, *elrichse*, *elrich*, *elrich*, *elrich*, *elrich*, *elrich*, *elrich*, etc.; origin uncertain.] Hideous; ghastly; wild; weird; preternatural.

She heard strange *elrich* sounds

Upon that wind which went

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 133)

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd up snout,

His *elrich* squeal and gestures

Burns, *Holy Fair*

Elean (ē'lē-an), a. Same as *Ehar*.

Eleatic (el-ē-at'ik), a. and n. [*L. Eleaticus*, also *Eleates*, pertaining to *Elea*, Gr. *Ἐλαια*, L. also *Velia* and *Helia*, orig. called (by its Greek founders) *Ἐλπίς*, i. e. (prob.), **el-pis*, < *el-pis*, orig. **el-pis*, a marsh, low ground by rivers.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to *Elea* (Latin *Velia*), an ancient Greek town in southern Italy or Magna Græcia; specifically, an epithet given to a school of Greek philosophy founded by Xenophanes of Colophon, who resided in *Elea*. The most distinguished philosophers of this school were Parmenides and Zeno. The main Eleatic doctrine are developments of the conception that the One, or Absolute, alone is real.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of *Elea*.—2. An adherent of the Eleatic philosophy.

Eleaticism (el-ē-at'is-izm), n. [*Eleatic* + *-ism*.]

The doctrines of the Eleatic school of philosophy.

elec. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

elecampane (el-ē-kum-pān'), n. [Formerly *elecampane*, *alecampane*, *alcampane*, *hellecampane* (the first part being altered appar. in simulation of the L. name *helentum* = Gr. *ἡλενιον* (> AS. *elcan*); < OF. *enale-campaine*, < ML. *inula campana*, *elecampane*; L. *mula*, *elecampane*, perhaps an accom. of *helentum*, < Gr. *ἡλενιον*, a plant supposed to be *elecampane*; ML. *campana*, prob. for *campania*, fem. of *campanius*, *campanus*, of the field, < L. *campus*, a field: see *campaign*, *champagne*.]

1. The common name of *Inula Helentum*, a coarse stout composite plant, a native of central Europe and Asia, sometimes cultivated, and often found naturalized in meadows and pastures in the eastern United States. It was one of the most famous of old medicines, having a special reputation in all pulmonary affections, and it is still used as a domestic remedy for various complaints.

Seed-pearl were good now, boiled with syrup of apples, Tincture of gold and coral, citron pills, Your *elecampane* root, myrrhine.

R. James, *Volpone* III. 2.

2. A coarse sweetmeat, professedly made from the root of the plant, but really composed of little else than colored sugar.

He borrowed from every one of the pupils—I don't know how he spent it except in hardbake and *elecampane*.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, xiv.

elect (ē-lect'), v. t. [*L. electus*, pp. of *eligere* (> It. *eleggere* = Sp. *eligir* = P. *elidir*), pick out, choose, elect (= Gr. *ἐκλεγειν*, pick out, choose, > ult. E. *elective*); < i, out, + *legere*, pick out, pick, gather, collect, etc.: see *legend*. Cf. *collect*, *select*.] 1. To pick out; select from among a number; specifically, in *theol.*, to select, especially as an object of divine mercy or favor. See *election*, 1.

The breath of worldly men cannot depose

The deputy elected by the Lord.

Shak, *Rich. II.*, III. 2.

He lost nothing of . . . devotion to the sublime enterprise to which he held himself elected from his infancy by the promises of God.

Baneroff, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 6.

If Oregon a work was elected to survive the ravages of time, it is a happy chance that it should be balanced by a group of performances of such a different temper.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 322.

Hence—2. To select for an office or employment by a majority or plurality (according to agreement) of votes; choose by ballot or any similar method; as, to elect a representative or a senator; to elect a president or mayor.

After the Death of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, the Monks of that Convent secretly in the Night elected one Reginald, their Sub-Prior, to succeed him.

Haker, *Chronicles*, p. 73.

3. To choose; prefer; determine in favor of.

Of his daughter by done, that were dere holdyn,

One *Creusa* was calld kynlyd by none,

That *Creusa* afterward *Rit* to wed,

That spokyn is of specially in our spede after.

Destruction of Troy (K. E. T. S.), I. 1491.

They have been, by the means that they elected, carried beyond the end that they designed.

Hayle, *Essay on Scripture*.

Yourself elected law should take its course,

Avenged wrong, or show vengeance not your right.

Browning, *King and Book*, I. 140.

-Syn. Select, Prefer, etc. See *choose*.

elect (ē-lect'), a. and n. [= F. *élit* = Sp. *electo* = Pg. *electo* = It. *electo*, < L. *electus*, pp.: see *elect*, v. t.] 1. a. 1. Chosen; selected from among a number; taken in preference to others; specifically, in *theol.*, chosen as the special objects of mercy or divine favor; chosen to eternal life.

The elder unto the *elect* lady and her children, whom I love in the truth.

2 John 1.

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,

Elect above the rest.

Milton, P. L., III. 184.

Thrilling with the electric touch of sacred leaves, he saw in vision, like Dante, that small procession of the elder poets to which only *elect* centuries can add another laurelled head.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 310.

2. Chosen to an office, as by vote, but not yet inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office: in this sense usually after the noun; as, governor or mayor *elect*.—3. Of such a nature as to merit choice or preference; noble; exalted.

Emerson . . . stood hale and serene and sane, *elect* and beautiful in every aspect of his mind.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 478.

II. n. sing. or pl. 1. A person or persons chosen or set apart; one or more selected for a particular service or honor.

Behold my servant, whom I uphold, mine *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth.

Isa. xlv. 1.

These revered fathers, . . . the *elect* of the land

Shak, *Hen. VIII.*, II. 4.

The executive the *elect* of the whole State, has in no instance, any medium of communication with his constituents, except through the legislature.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 4.

2. Those who are chosen by God to eternal life.

He shall send his angels, . . . and they shall gather together his *elect* from the four winds.

Mat. xxiv. 31.

'Tis true we all hold there is a number *elect*, and many to be saved.

See T. Innes, *Religio Medici*, I. 160.

As God hath appointed the *elect* unto glory, so hath He, by the eternal and unalterable purpose of His will, foreordained all the means thereunto.

West. Conf. of Faith, III. § 6.

elect. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

electant (ē-lect'ant), n. [*L. electant* (t-), pp. of *electare*, rare freq. of *eligere*, elect: see *elect*.] One having the power of choosing.

You cannot go on further to entitle him a free *electant* too.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, II. III. 26.

electary (ē-lect'ary), n. An obsolete form of *electuary*.

electricism (ē-lect'is-izm), n. An improper form of *electricity*. [Rare.]



Elecampane (*Inula Helentum*).

election (ē-lek'shon), *n.* [*< ME. election, election, < OF. election, F. election = Pr. electio = Sp. election = Pg. eleição = It. elezione, < L. electio(n-), a choosing, < eligere, pp. electus, pick out, choose, elect; see elect.*] 1. A deliberate act of choice; particularly, a choice of means for accomplishing a given end.

Nor headlong carried by the stream of will,
Nor by his own election led to ill.

Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

For what is Man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit and choosing will?
Now if God's power should her election blind,
Her motions then would cease and stand all still.

Sir J. Davies, Nones Telpsum.

I had thought you
Had had more judgment to have made election
Of your companions.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 1.

The freedom of election—a freedom which is indispensable to all moral value, whether in doing or in suffering, in believing or denying.

De Quincy, Essences, I.

2. The choice of a person or persons for office of any kind by the voting of a body of qualified or authorized electors. The persons voted for are called *candidates*, or, with reference to their selection as candidates, *nominees*. Election for public office is now almost universally effected by the use of printed ballots. (See *ballot*.) The decision may depend upon the casting of an actual majority of all the votes for a candidate, as in various European countries and in some of the United States, or upon a plurality or the largest number of votes for any candidate where there are more than two opposing candidates, as in most of the United States. In the former case a new election has to be held when there is no actual majority; in the latter a single balloting is final unless there is a tie, which is very rare.

And always that make here Queen by Election, that is most worthy in Armes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 156.

The election of a President of America, some years hence, will be much more interesting to certain nations of Europe than ever the election of a king of Poland was.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 275.

3. The act or process of choosing a person or persons for office by vote; a polling for office; also, the occasion or act time and provision for making such choice; as, a general or a special election; American elections are generally held in autumn.

Election, in a political sense, was formerly limited to "the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment." The new sense . . . is a voting at the polls to ratify or reject a proposed measure.

Prof. F. P. Brower, in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., [XVII], App. p. vii.

Hence—4. By extension, a public vote upon a proposition submitted; a poll for the decision by vote of any public matter or question; as, to hold an election on a new constitution, or on a measure referred by the legislature to the people. [U. S.]—5†. Discernment; discrimination; distinction.

To use men with much difference and election is good.

Bacon.

6. In *theol.*: (a) The choice by God of particular individuals either (1) to be the recipients of his grace and of eternal life, or (2) to be commissioned for a particular work. Whether the choice in the former case is absolute or conditional is a disputed question in theology. Calvinism maintains that it is absolute; Arminianism, that it is conditional.

Knowing, brethren beloved, your election of God.

1 Thes. I. 4.

This election was not founded upon foreseen faith, and the obedience of faith, holiness, or any other good quality or disposition in man, as the prerequisite, cause, or condition on which it depended; but men are chosen to faith and to the obedience of faith, holiness, etc.

Calvinus of the Symbol of Dort, iv.

I believe election means, secondly, a divine appointment of some men to eternal happiness. But I believe this election to be conditional, as well as the reprobation opposite thereto.

John Wesley, Works, VI. 28.

(b†) Those who are elected by God to eternal life.

Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for; but the election hath obtained it.

Rom. xi. 7.

7. In *astrol.*, a reason for choosing one time rather than another for an undertaking; a preference of times. See *root*, *n.*

The ascendant sofly, as well in alle matter as in question & election of times, is a thing which that these astrologians greatly observe.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, II. 41.

Elections hold good in those cases only where both the virtue of the heavenly bodies is such as does not quickly pass, and the action of the inferior bodies is such as is not suddenly accomplished.

Bacon, De Augmentis (tr. by Spedding), II. 4.

8. In *math.*, a part or the whole of a number of distinguishable objects. The number of elections of *n* things is 2^n . 1. Thus, the elections of three things: A, B, C, are: A, B, C, AB, AC, BC, ABC.—*Age of election.* See *age*. 2. Dissent by election. See *dissension*.—*Elections* (Hours of Poll) Act, an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict. c. 34), which established hours for voting at parliamentary and municipal elections in certain boroughs, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. In 1885 (49 Vict. c. 10) it was extended to include all such elections.—*Point or place of election*, in *surg.*, the preferred point, as, in ligature arteries, the point where in a normal person the artery can be most conveniently and advantageously tied.—*Primary election.* See *primary*.—*Strong or weak election*, in *astrol.*, a great or small preference for one time rather than another.—*Syn. I and 2. Choice, Preference, etc. See option.*

election-auditor (ē-lek'shon-ā'di-tor), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer annually appointed for each constituency, to whom is committed the duty of auditing and publishing the account of all expenses incurred at parliamentary elections.

electioneer (ē-lek'shon-ēr'), *v. i.* [*< election + -eer.*] To employ means for influencing an election, as public speaking, solicitation of votes, etc.; work for the success of a candidate or of a party in an election; as, to electioneer for a candidate, or for a ticket; he electioneered with great effect.

He . . . took care to engage in his interest all those underlings who delight in galloping round the country to electioneer.

Miss Edgeworth, Rosanna, III.

The experiment is now making, . . . whether candidates for the presidency shall openly electioneer for that office.

R. Choute, Addresses, p. 425.

electioneerer (ē-lek'shon-ēr'), *n.* One who electioneers.

Many loud-tongued electioneers, who proved to Vivian, by everything but calculation, that he must be returned if he would but stand.

Miss Edgeworth, Vivian, II.

electioneering (ē-lek'shon-ēr-ing), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to the influencing of voters before or at an election; as, electioneering practices.

elective (ē-lek'tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. électif = Pr. electiu = Sp. Pg. electivo = It. elettivo, < L. as if "electus, < electus, pp. of eligere, pick out, choose; see elect.*] 1. *a.* 1. Chosen by election; dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; as, an elective monarchy (one in which the king is raised to the throne by election); the office is elective: opposed to hereditary, or to tenure by appointment.

The elective mode of obtaining rulers is the characteristic policy of republican government.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. IVII.

It came to be disputed whether the monarchy was hereditary or elective.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 302.

By its [the House of Lords] side arose the House of Commons, the elective house of the knights, citizens, and burgesses.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 360.

An elective magistracy and clergy, land for all who would till it, and reading and writing, will ye, mill ye.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 230.

2. Pertaining or relating to or consisting in the choice or right of choosing by vote; as, the elective principle in government; the elective franchise.

The pope . . . rejected both candidates, declared the elective power to be forfeited, and put in his own nominee.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 382.

The elective right of the chapters and the archiepiscopal confirmation were formally admitted.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 381.

3. Exerting the power of choice.

All moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will.

N. Green, Cosmologia Sacra.

4. Selecting for combination; as, an elective attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to other kinds.—*Elective affinity.* See *chemical affinity*, under *chemical*.—*Elective franchise*, monarchy, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In the colleges of the United States, an optional study; any one of a number of studies from which the scholar is allowed to select that which he prefers.

Post graduate electives are allowed to a limited extent.

Jour. Pedagog., I. No. 6, advertising p. 6.

electively (ē-lek'tiv-ly), *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

Cabbage is no food for her [the butterfly]; yet in the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and electively, she lays her eggs.

Paley, Nat. Theol., xviii.

electivity (ē-lek'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*< elective + -ity.*] The quality of being elective. *F. W. H. Myers.*

elector (ē-lek'tor), *n.* [= *F. électeur = Sp. elector = Pg. elector = It. elettore, < L. elector, a chooser, < eligere, pp. electus, pick out, choose; see elect.*] One who elects or has the right of choice; a person who has the legal right of voting for any functionary or the adoption of any measure; a voter. In free governments the people, or such of them as possess the prescribed qualifications, are the electors of their legislative representatives, and in some, as the United States, of their principal executive officers, and in some cases of their judicial officers.

The rule of Jefferson was followed in requiring no property qualification for an elector.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 112.

Specifically—(a) In the Roman-German empire, one of the seven or more princes who had the right to elect the emperor. As established by the Golden Bull of 1356, these were the spiritual electors of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, and the temporal electors of the Rhine Palatinate, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Bohemia. Other German princes, as the rulers of Bavaria, Hanover, etc., also had voices in the college of electoral princes for longer or shorter periods. The original electors held also the great magisterial offices of the imperial court. The whole system passed away with the empire in 1806. The temporal princes holding the right were generally known by the title of *elector* in their several dominions.

Munich is a place visited by most of the strangers who go into Germany; the elector's palace in the town was finely furnished.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 214.

(b) In the United States, one of the presidential electors. See below.

The President of the United States . . . and the Vice-President are chosen for the term of four years, by electors, appointed in such manner as the several States may direct.

Calhoun, Works, I. 176.

The electors have no practical power over the election, and have had none since their institution.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 37.

Presidential electors, persons elected by the voters of the several States for the purpose of electing the next President and Vice-President of the United States. Originally they were expected to exercise some independent choice among members of each party represented in their body; but in practice their function soon became merely that of casting votes predetermined by party nomination. Each State has as many electors as it has representatives and senators in Congress. No person holding an office under the United States government is eligible for an elector.—*The Great Elector*, the name usually given to Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg from 1640 to 1688, who greatly strengthened the Brandenburg-Prussian power, and prepared the way for the elevation of the Prussian monarchy under Frederick the Great.

electoral (ē-lek'tor-al), *a.* [= *F. électoral = Sp. electoral = Pg. electoral = It. elettorale; < elector + -al.*] Of or pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

Such are the subdivisions in favour of the electoral and other princes of the empire.

Burke, Economical Reform.

The restriction of the electoral franchise to the class which was qualified to serve on juries commended itself to moderate politicians of the fifteenth century.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 308.

Electoral college, a name informally given to the electors of a single State, when met to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and sometimes to the whole body of electors. See *presidential electors*, under *elector*.

In case the electoral college fails to choose a Vice-President, the power devolves on the Senate to make the selection from the two candidates having the highest number of votes.

Calhoun, Works, I. 175.

Electoral commission, in *U. S. hist.*, an extraordinary commission, consisting of five senators, five representatives, and five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, created by an act of Congress in 1877, to whom were to be referred all electoral votes for President and Vice-President as to the admission of which the two houses could not agree, the Republicans having a majority in the Senate and the Democrats in the House of Representatives. The occasion for the disagreement was the opposite views taken by the respective parties as to the relative validity of different sets of electoral votes returned from the lately seceded States of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, and also from Oregon, which would decide the election. The result was the seating of the Republicans Hayes and Wheeler, as against the Democrats Tilden and Hendricks.—*Electoral crown*, the crown worn by the electors of the Roman-German empire, represented as arched with four half-circles supporting an orb and a cross, and doubled or faced with ermine, which turns up round the lower rim and has a scalloped edge, and with two fillets hanging down on the two sides.—*Electoral mantle*, a mantle worn as a mark of office by the electors of the Roman-German empire.

electorality (ē-lek'tor-al'i-ti), *n.* [*< electoral + -ity.*] An electorate.

Understanding as well this declaration to be for the electoralties, principalities, and estates, situate and being within the empire.

Reliquia Wottonianae, p. 504.

electorate (ē-lek'tor-āt), *n.* [= *F. électoral = Sp. electoral = Pg. electoral = It. elettorato; as elector + -ate.*] 1. The whole body of electors; the aggregate of citizens entitled to vote.

Our liberal electorate has the task thrown upon it not only of choosing a good minister, but also of determining what the good shall be which this minister is to bring us.

M. Arnold, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 664.

In the new Parliament, notwithstanding the vast increase of the electorate, there was no direct representation of the unions.

The Century, XXVIII. 128.

2. The dignity of an elector in the Roman-German empire.—3. The territory of an elector in Germany.

He . . . cast himself command when he pleases, the whole strength of an electorate in the empire.

Adams, Freeholder.

electress, **electress** (ē-lek'tor-es, -tres), *a.* [= *F. électrice = It. elettrici; as elector + -ess.*] The wife or widow of an elector of the Roman-German empire.

The eyes of all the protestants in the nation turned towards the electress of Brandenburg; who was daughter to the queen of Bohemia. *Ap. Sherwin, Hist. Own Times, an. 1700.*

electrical (ē-lek'trī-āl), *a.* [*elector* + *-al*.] Same as *electoral*. [*Here*.]

I make no doubt they [the revolution society] would soon erect themselves into an *electoral* college, if things were ripe to give effect to their claim.

Burke, Rev. in *Kranoe*.

electorship (ē-lek'tor-ship), *n.* [*elector* + *-ship*.] The office of an elector.

And if the Bavarian hath male-issue of this young lady, the son is to succeed him in the *electorship*.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 23.

Electra (ē-lek'trā), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr.* Ἠλέκτρα, a fem. proper name: see *electricum*.] 1. One of the Pleiades, 20 Tauri.—2. [*NL.*] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of polyps. *Lamarck*, 1816. (b) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Stephens*, 1820. (c) A genus of dipterous insects. *Loew*, 1845. (d) A genus of mollusks.

electret, *n.* A middle English form of *electricum*. **electropeter** (ē-lek'trep'e-tēr), *n.* [Incorrectly formed, appar. meant for *electrotopos*, < *Gr.* ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + *τροπέω*, turn.] An instrument for changing the direction of electric currents.

electress, *n.* See *electress*.

electric (ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *électrique* = *Sp.* *eléctrico* = *Pg.* *eléctrico* = *It.* *elettrico* (cf. *D.* *elektrisch* = *Dan.* *Sw.* *elektrisk*), < *NL.* *electricus*, < *L.* *electricum*, amber (repr. electricity): see *electricum*. First used by Gilbert, "Vim illam *electricum* nobis placet appellare" (*De Magnete* (1600), ii. 2. p. 47).] 1. *a.* [Also *electrical*.] 1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction: as, an *electric* body, such as amber or glass. *Boyle*, *Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies* (1667).—2. Pertaining to or consisting in electricity: as, *electric* power; an *electric* discharge.—3. Derived from or produced by electricity: as, an *electric* shock; an *electric* light.—4. Conveying electricity; producing electricity; communicating a shock by electricity: as, an *electric* machine; *electric* wires; the *electric* coil or fish.

Certain fishes belonging to the genera *Torpedo* (among the *Elasmobranchii*), *Gymnotus*, *Malapterurus*, and *Mormyrus* (among the *Telostei*), possess organs which convert nervous energy into electricity, just as muscles convert the same energy into ordinary motion. . . . The nerves of the electrical organs proceed from the fifth pair, and from the *electric* lobe of the medulla oblongata, which appears to be developed at the origin of the pneumogastries.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 64.

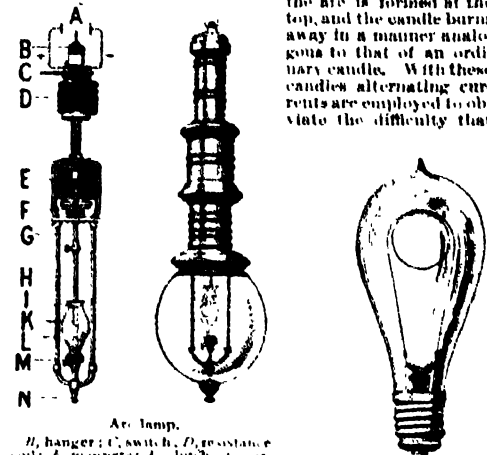
5. Operated by electricity: as, an *electric* bell; an *electric* railway.—6. Figuratively, full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others: magnetic.

Electric Pindar, quick as fear,
With race-dust on his cheeks, and clear
Stant startled eyes

Mrs. Browning, *Vision of Poets*.

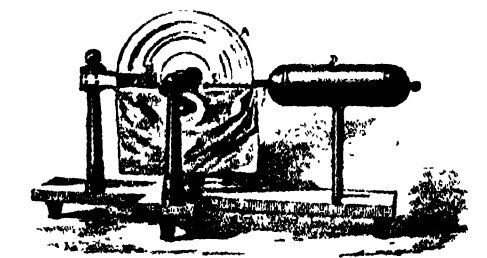
Dynamo-electric machine. See *electric machine*, below.—**Electric absorption.** See *residual charge*, under *residual*.—**Electric action**, in organ-building, a mechanism in which the connection between the keyboard and the pipes is made by the help of electricity.—**Electric alarm**, any alarm or signaling device controlled or operated by a current of electricity. The alarm is sounded by the closing of the electric circuit which may be effected by a thermostat, a door, a sash, or other device, according to the purpose for which the alarm is used. See *alarm*, *thermostat*, and *fire-alarm*.—**Electric annunciator**, an apparatus by means of which the location of the point at which an electric circuit is made or broken is indicated. A number of electromagnets are connected, each with some particular station, room, or point from which a signal may come; the opening or closing of the circuit at any of these points operates the electromagnet to which it is joined, bringing into view a number, letter, or word indicating the location of the point. An alarm bell is generally rung at the same time.—**Electric apparatus**, the various machines and appliances necessary for conducting electrical experiments, and illustrating the laws of electric action.—**Electric atmosphere**, *electric aura*. See *aura*.—**Electric bridge**, call-bell, clock, current, displacement, cell, egg, fuse, governor, hammer, harpoon, etc. See the nouns.—**Electric field**, any space in which electric force exists.—**Electric force**, the force existing among bodies charged with electricity, due to the existence of the charge.—**Electric lamp**, the contrivance in which the electric light is produced. **Electric light**, light produced by electricity; especially, a brilliant light for purposes of illumination obtained by means of a powerful current of electricity, generated by a magneto- or dynamo-electric machine. The light is of two general kinds, the *arc-light* and the *incandescent light*. In the first the voltaic arc is employed; in the second a rotating conductor is rendered incandescent by the current. The *arc-light* (see *voltaic arc*, under *arc*) is produced when a powerful current passes between two carbon electrodes, at first in contact and afterward separated a short distance, the result being the formation of the voltaic arc. The light of the arc and the glowing carbon-points has great intensity, and electric lamps of this kind are extensively used for purposes of illumination, where a powerful light (1,200 candle-power or upward) can be economically employed. In order to keep the carbon electrodes at a constant distance, so that the light may be uniform, some form of regulator is generally

needed. Commonly an electromagnet, through which the current passes, is used for this purpose. As the carbons are slowly consumed the distance between them increases; the current meets with greater resistance, and is weakened accordingly; this in turn weakens the electromagnet, which acts less powerfully on its armature, and thus through some mechanical device causes the points to approach each other. If they come too near together, the strengthened current strengthens the electromagnet, and the same contrivance pulls them apart again; so that the current automatically regulates itself. In electric candles this necessity is done away with; here, as in the Jablochhoff candle, for example, the carbon pencils are placed side by side, separated by some insulating earthy substance, the arc is formed at the top, and the candle burns away in a manner analogous to that of an ordinary candle. With these candles alternating currents are employed to obviate the difficulty that



Incandescent lamp

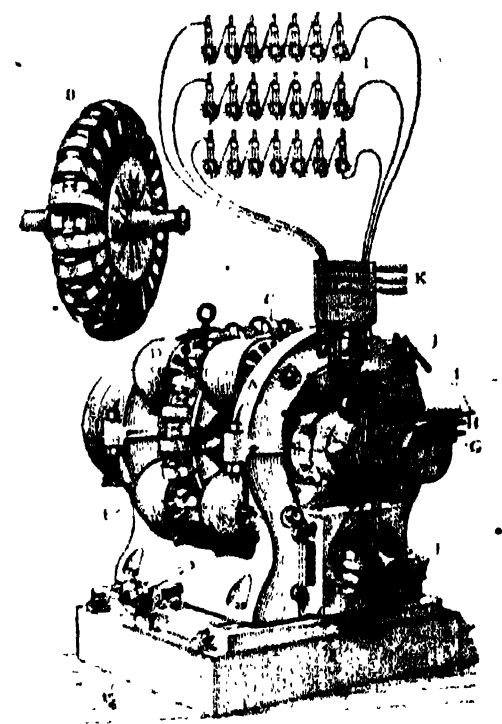
would otherwise arise from the more rapid consumption of the carbon forming the positive pole. In an incandescent electric lamp, or glow lamp, the current is made to pass through a strip of some substance which, because of its high resistance, becomes highly heated, and hence brilliantly incandescent. Practically, the only suitable substance known is carbon, which in the form of a thin strip or wire, carefully prepared for the purpose (for example, from a strip of bamboo) and bent in a loop, is inclosed in a bulb of glass from which the air has been exhausted. The vacuum is essential to prevent the consumption of the carbon at the high temperature to which it is raised. The incandescent light is comparable in brilliancy to a good gas burner, and is hence suitable for general house illumination. It is superior to gas in steadiness, and has the great advantage that it does not vitiate the air. The current employed has, for lamps of ordinary power, much less strength than that needed for the arc light. The clutch lamp is an arc lamp in which the rod to which the upper carbon is attached is surrounded by an annular clutch, which is raised when the circuit is completed, thus establishing the arc. **Electric log**, a ship's log in which the recording mechanism may be stopped by closing an electrical circuit through the log line when it is necessary to haul the log on board ship. Another form of electric log uses the recording mechanism to close a circuit through the log line, and report the record of the log on the vessel. See *log*.—**Electric machine**, a machine for generating large quantities of electricity. Those commonly used for producing static electricity depend upon either friction or induction for their operation. For producing current electricity a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine is employed. The frictional electric machine usually consists of a plate or cylinder of



Frictional electric machine

glass, which is made by means of a handle to revolve between stationary cushions whose surfaces are covered with amalgam. One form of electricity (positive) is generated on the revolving plate, and is taken off by comb to a large brass cylinder called the *prime conductor*, the other (negative) is generated on the cushions, and may also be collected on a conductor but is generally allowed to pass off to the earth through a metallic chain. The electricity obtained is the equivalent of the mechanical energy expended in turning the crank, less that which through friction is expended in producing useless heat. An induction-machine acts upon the principle of induction. Thus, in the Holtz machine no friction is used except to charge the armatures. It consists of a stationary glass plate with two open spaces, or "windows," on opposite sides of the center, and of a second glass plate which is revolved very rapidly in front of it. On the other side of the movable plate, and opposite the windows, are two combs connecting with brass conductors ending in large knobs. On one side of each window is attached a piece of paper, called the *armature*, and a tongue of paper projects from it into the open space toward the revolving wheel. In the use of the Holtz machine and others of

the same kind a small initial charge must first be communicated to the armature. By induction this is increased until a maximum, depending on the insulating power of the machine and its supports, is reached. The electrical energy developed has its equivalent in the work done in overcoming alternate attraction and repulsion of the moving and fixed parts. The effects of an induction machine are much more powerful than those of the plate machine, and it is less influenced by dampness in the air. It is consequently a very useful machine in the physical laboratory, being much used for static experiments. When a powerful current of electricity is required, a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine driven by a steam- or gas-engine, or by water-power, is employed. These machines depend upon the induction which takes place between magnets and coils of wire, when their relative positions are changed. (See *induction*.) The distinction between the magneto- and dynamo-machines is that in the former a permanent magnet is employed, while in the latter its place is taken by an electromagnet. A simple form of the first consists of a large horseshoe magnet, before the poles of which two bobbins wound with insulated copper wire and inclosing cores of soft iron are made to revolve; the variation in magnetic intensity and polarity as these soft iron cores alternately approach and recede from the poles of the permanent magnet produces induced currents in the wire of the bobbins. These currents are reversed for each half-revolution, and hence a machine of this type produces an alternating current. By the use of a commutator, however, the current may be rectified, so that it passes through the connecting wire always in the same direction. In another form of the machine the soft iron core is in the form of a ring, about which a number of separated coils of insulated wire are wound, the ends of which are taken to the central axis. This circular armature revolves between the poles of the horseshoe magnet, and the result is the generation of a current in one direction in one half of the coils, and in the opposite direction in the other half. The current is taken off for the outside circuit by means of two metallic brushes on each side of the central axis. The magneto-electric machine has been displaced for practical use by the dynamo-



Brush multi-current dynamo

electric machine, or dynamo. The dynamo-machines in use are of many forms, but all consist essentially of one or more large electromagnets (called the *field-magnets*) between the poles of which an armature, consisting of a soft iron core wound with coils of insulated copper wire, is made to revolve very rapidly by means of an engine. In most of them the principle of reduplication is involved. That is, commencing with a very small amount of residual magnetism in the field magnets, the inductive action between them and the revolving armature results in the production of a feeble current in the coils. This current may be made to pass through the wire of the stationary magnets, strengthening them so that they exert a stronger inductive influence on the armature, thus producing a strong current in the coils, which again charges more strongly the field-magnets and so on until the machine is in full action. The charging of the field magnets is accomplished in different ways. In some forms of the machine the field-magnets are excited by independent currents, produced by a separate machine, in other forms (called *series dynamo*) the current generated in the armature charges the field-magnets, and is also used for the outside work, the coils of the electromagnets, in other words, forming part of the external circuit. In still other forms (called *shunt dynamo*) a portion only of the current generated in the armature is used to charge the field magnets, the remainder being taken off for the practical outside work. Many different forms of the machine are now in use, and they have proved an economical and convenient

means of obtaining powerful currents of electricity, when it is to be used for producing the electric light, for electroplating, for the transmission of power or energy, and so on. In the transmission of energy by electricity, the current produced by the machine is made to pass through a second machine (called an *electric motor*), generally similar to and often identical with the dynamo in form and construction, the order of working being reversed, distant a number of miles, perhaps, from the first and there it can be employed to do any kind of mechanical work. Dynamoes have a high degree of efficiency, many transforming over 90 per cent. of the mechanical energy used in revolving the armature into the energy of the electric current. They furnish the electric current much more economically as well as more regularly, than a voltaic battery, since the zinc, the fuel of the latter, is an expensive and a poor fuel, as compared with the coal used for the engine which drives the dynamo. **Electric meter**, an instrument designed to measure the quantity of electricity supplied to consumers for the production of light or heat, or to be used as a motive power. **Electric motor**. See *electric machine*. **Electric organ**. See *organ*. **Electric pendulum**, a form of electrostatic consisting of a pith-ball suspended by a non-conducting thread. **Electric piano**. See *piano*. **Electric railway**, a railway on which electricity is the motive power. The wheels of each car may be set in motion by an electric motor to which they are geared, or a motor car may draw one or more cars. There are two distinct systems of electric railway. In one the electric motor is actuated by a current of electricity drawn from a secondary or "storage" battery carried with the car, generally underneath the floor; in the other the current is conveyed from a dynamo at some point on the line by means of conductors, which may be supported upon poles or placed in an underground conduit. **Electric storm**, a violent disturbance of the electrical condition of the earth, resulting in strong earth-currents through long lines of telegraph, often interfering with the ordinary working of the line. These storms are sometimes widespread, and are thought by some physicists to be related to quaternary disturbances of the atmosphere of the sun. The phrase is also applied to unusually violent displays of atmospheric electricity. **Electric telegraph cable**. See *cable*. **Electric tension**, difference of electric potential; often used as equivalent to *electromotive force*. (See also *battery*, *cell*, *current*, *condenser*, *electricity*, *fluid*, *potential*, *telegram*, *telephone*, *tenacity*, *spark*, *unit*.)

II. n. A body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. See *electricity*. To excite an electric. See *excite*.

electrical (ē-lek'tri-kəl), *a.* [*electric* + *al*.] Same as *electric*.

We believe that the time has arrived when the scientific world no longer looks upon electrical phenomena as isolated and separate from the phenomena of heat and light, or chemical reactions. Science, IV, 104

Electrical burglar-alarm, endosmosis, etc. See the nouns. **Electrical diaphan**, an instrument consisting of a tuning-fork or reed, the vibration of which is maintained by means of electricity. **Electrical engineering**, the science and art of utilizing electricity, especially in the production of light, heat, and motive power. In the transmission and distribution of energy, and in its application to a great variety of metallurgical and other processes. It also includes the science and art of the erection and maintenance of telegraphic and cable lines, of electric railway systems, and other forms of electric signaling. **Electrical mortar**, a small mortar within which a discharge is made to take place between two bodies charged with contrary electricities. This disruptive discharge causes so violent a disturbance of the air particles as to expel a light ball placed in the mouth of the mortar. See *Volta's pistol*, under *pistol*.

electrically (ē-lek'tri-kəl), *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it; as regards electricity.

electricalness (ē-lek'tri-kəl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being electrical. [Rare.]

electrician (ē-lek'tri-shi-ən), *n.* [= *F. electricien*, as *electric* + *-ian*.] 1. One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity. — 2. One engaged in the business of making or supplying electric apparatus or appliances.

electricity (ē-lek'tris-i-ti), *n.* [= *D. elektricität* = *G. elektricität* = *Dan. Sw. elektricitet* = *F. électricité* = *Sp. electricidad* = *Pg. electricidade* = *It. elettricità*, < *NL. electricitas*, < *electricus*, electric; see *electric*.] In physics, a name denoting the cause of an important class of phenomena of attraction and repulsion, chemical decomposition, etc., or, collectively, these phenomena themselves. The true nature of electricity is as yet not well understood; but it is probable that it is not, as was formerly assumed, of the nature of a fluid—either a single fluid, as was supposed by Franklin, or two fluids (positive and negative) as was supposed by Symmer. The word was first used by Gilbert, the creator of the science of electricity, and by him was applied to the phenomena of attraction and repulsion as exhibited when amber (electron) and some other substances of a similar character were briskly rubbed. Its meaning has been gradually extended to include a large variety of phenomena, among which may be named heating, luminous and magnetic effects, chemical decomposition, etc., together with numerous apparent attractions and repulsions of matter widely differing from those originally noted, but all of which are attributed to a common cause. The subject is usually divided into the two parts of *static*

or *frictional electricity*, including the electricity produced by friction and analogous means, the phenomena of which are chiefly static, and *current electricity* (also called *voltic electricity*), including that produced by the chemical or voltaic battery and electromagnetism, in which the phenomena of which are mostly dynamical. The term of electricity first discovered was the frictional. The discovery is generally attributed to Thales (sixth century B. C.), who observed that amber, after being rubbed by silk, had the property of attracting light bodies, like bits of paper, bran, etc. It was subsequently discovered that glass, sulphur, resin, and many other bodies gained by friction this same property to a greater or less extent. When electricity is produced by the friction of silk on glass, that of the glass is called *out-ous* or *positive electricity*, while that of the silk rubber is called *re-ous* or *negative electricity*. When produced by the friction of flannel or silk on sealing wax, that of the wax is *negative*, and that of the flannel or silk rubber is *positive*. This distinction, which, however, is properly explained as due to a difference of electrical potential (see *potential*), extends through the whole subject, by whatever means the electricity is produced. It is found universally true that the two kinds of electricity are produced in equal amounts. Besides friction, there are other means of exciting electricity, as pressure between two bodies or sudden fracture (by which sucrose sugar becomes faintly luminous when broken in the dark). If a piece of sealing wax is broken, the opposite ends will be found to be dissimilarly electrified. This is especially true of the fracture of cleavable minerals, like mica, calcite, etc. Some crystallized bodies become electrified by change of temperature; for example, a crystal of tourmaline, on being slightly warmed, becomes positively electrified at one extremity, and negatively at the other. If cooled, the poles are reversed. (See *pyro-electricity*.) For the chief means of obtaining a supply of frictional electricity, see *electric machine*, under *electric*, and *electrophorus*. The principal subjects considered under the head of static electricity are the distribution of electricity over the surface of a conductor, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies (see *induction*); the effect of induction on the production of an electrified state in a neutral body by approaching it to one already electrified, but without contact; the degree of induction, as determined by the nature of the non-conductor or dielectric (see *induction*, *condenser*, *dielectric*); the accumulation of electricity in a condenser, as a Leyden jar (see *condenser*, and *Leyden jar*, under *jar*); the measurement of capacity, potential, quantity, etc. (as with an electrometer), and the phenomena of discharge, as the spark-discharge, which takes place between oppositely electrified bodies when they are brought near together, the brush discharge, etc. The electricity generated by friction and analogous means is in a state of high potential (see *potential*), but the quantity, and therefore the amount of electrical energy, is generally small, it has the power of overcoming great resistance and producing violent mechanical effects as seen in the discharge of a Holtz machine, and still more strikingly in the case of lightning. Frictional electricity has found but few useful applications in the arts. The common means of producing current electricity is the voltaic battery. (See *battery* and *cell*.) Electrical currents may also be obtained by revolving a coil of wire in the space (magnetic field) between the poles of a steel magnet or electromagnet, so as to cut the lines of force between those poles. This principle is made use of in magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines (see *electric*) to obtain powerful currents of electricity for practical use. A current may also be produced by soldering together two ends of two bars of different metals, connecting the other ends with a copper wire, and then heating (or cooling) the first point of union. This is called the *thermo-electric*, and the pair of metals is called a *thermo-electric couple*; it is analogous to the voltaic couple, only in the electrical current is obtained at the expense of the heat supplied. (See *thermo-electricity*.) The principal subjects considered under the head of current electricity are the effects of the current in causing chemical decomposition (see *electrolysis*, *electrometallurgy*), in producing heat and light through the resistance of the medium, including the voltaic arc, and in the production of induced currents in a coil of wire, under certain conditions, by the action of another current or a magnet (see *induction*); the measurement of strength of current (as with a galvanometer or *ampere-meter*, which see) of electromotive force (as with a *volt meter*) and of resistance (as with the electric bridge or ohm meter), etc. The current electricity produced by the chemical battery or ordinary dynamo machine differs from the static electricity of the frictional or induction machine, in that the difference of potentials of the poles, or, in other words, the electromotive force of the current when the poles are connected, is relatively small, while the quantity of electricity is relatively enormously large. Correspondingly, ordinary current electricity has relatively very little power of overcoming a high resistance; no spark is obtained, even from a powerful battery, when the poles are separated by so much as a small fraction of an inch, but the current can do a large amount of work in producing chemical decomposition (as in the electrolysis of water), or mechanically, when transformed by an electric motor. Induced currents, however, as those produced by an induction-coil (which see), may have a very high electromotive force and consequent power of overcoming resistance. **Animal electricity**. See *animal*. **Contact theory of electricity**, a theory which assumes that the electromotive force of a voltaic cell, and perhaps the electricity produced by friction, is due to the difference of potential assumed by two dissimilar substances when placed in contact. — **Diffusion of electricity**. See *diffusion*. — **Distribution of electricity**. See *distribution*. — **Electrostatic units of electricity. See *electrostatic*. — **Excitation of electricity**. See *excitation*. — **Free and bound electricity**. By a "free" charge of electricity is generally meant one which is borne by an insulated body independently of surrounding objects, while a "bound" charge is one held in position by the presence and attraction of a charge of the opposite character or sign upon a neighboring body. As a matter of fact all charges are "bound," the production of a given quantity of one kind of electricity being always accompanied by the production of the same quantity of the opposite kind. When this complementary**

charge is very distant and widely distributed, as on the walls of a room, the first may be said to be "free" electricity.

electricute (ē-lek'tri-kū), *v. t.* [Contracted from *electric* + *execute*.] To put to death judicially by means of electricity. Also *electrocute*. [Recent and colloq.]

electricution (ē-lek'tri-kū'shon), *n.* The act of electricuting. [Recent and colloq.]

electriferous (ē-lek'trif'e-rus), *a.* [*LL. electrifer*, producing amber (bearing electricity) (< *L. electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *ferre* = *F. bear*), + *-ous*.] Bearing or transmitting electricity. Also *electrophorous*.

electrifiable (ē-lek'tri-fi-ā-bil), *a.* [*electrify* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may be electrified or become electric. — 2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid.

electrification (ē-lek'tri-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*electrify* + *-ation*.] The act of electrifying, or the state of being charged with electricity. This may be positive (+) or negative (−), according as the body is charged with positive or negative electricity—that is, according as its potential is higher or lower than the assumed zero. See *potential*.

electrifier (ē-lek'tri-fī-ēr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies.

electrify (ē-lek'tri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrified*, ppr. *electrifying*. [*L. electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *ficare*, make; see *-fy*.] 1. To communicate electricity to; charge with electricity; make electric; as, to electrify a jar. — 2. To cause electricity to pass through; affect by electricity; give an electric shock to; as, to electrify a limb. — 3. To excite suddenly; give a sudden shock to; surprise with some sudden and startling effect, of a brilliant or shocking nature; startle greatly; thrill; as, the whole assembly was electrified.

He [Milton] electrifies the mind. Macaulay, Milton.

If the sovereign were now to innumerate a subject in defiance of the writ of Habeas Corpus, or to put a conspirator to the torture, the whole nation would be instantly electrified by the news. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

electrine (ē-lek'trin), *n.* [*LL. electrinus*, < *Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, made of amber or electrum, < *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, electrum; see *electrum*.] 1. Belonging to or made of amber. — 2. Composed of the alloy called electrum (which see).

electrine (ē-lek'trin), *n.* [*electrum* (electric) + *-ine*.] The (supposed) principle of electricity; a (supposed) kind of matter which manifests electrical phenomena.

A hitherto undescribed ponderable chemical element, which he terms *electrine*, and which he assumes to be an essential constituent of oxygen.

Ashmole, in Reichenbach's Dynamics, Pref., p. xiv.

electrization (ē-lek'tri-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. électrization* = *Sp. electrización* = *Pg. electricação*; as *electrize* + *-ation*.] The act of electrifying. Also spelled *electrisation*.

It is not electricity which cures, but *Electrizations*, a process requiring far more technical skill than the uninitiated generally believe. Allen, and Nevins, VI, 153.

electrize (ē-lek'triz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrized*, ppr. *electrizing*. [= *D. elektriseren* = *G. elektrisieren* = *Dan. elektrisere* = *Sw. elektrisera* = *F. électriser* = *Sp. Pg. electrizar* = *It. elettrizzare*, < *NL. elektrizare*, electrify, < *L. electrum*, amber (repr. electricity).] To make electric; electrify. Also spelled *electrise*.

electrizer (ē-lek'tri-zēr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies; specifically, an apparatus for the application of electricity for medical purposes. Also spelled *electriser*.

electro (ē-lek'trō), *n.* [Abbreviation of *electrotype*.] An electrotpe.

For these reasons the Act is objectionable in prohibiting the importation of stereos and *electros*. Amer. Publishers' Circular.

electro- [*NL.*, etc., *electro-*, formally repr. *Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, combining form of *electron*, amber, electrum (see *electrum*), but practically a contraction of *electro-*, combining form of *electricus*, *E. electric*; see *electric*.] The combining form, in many modern compounds, of *electric*, often representing also *electricity*. [In the following compounds containing *electro-*, where the second element exists independently in English, or is otherwise perfectly obvious, and where no partial forms are cited, no etymology is given.]

electroballistic (ē-lek'trō-ba-lis'tik), *a.* Concerned with electricity as used to determine the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight; an epithet applied to various instruments invented by Navez. The projectile passes in succession through two or more screens, the distances between which are known; and, the exact time of passage through each screen being electrically recorded, a simple calculation gives the velocity at that part of the flight.

electrobath (ē-lek'trō-bath), *n.* The liquid used in electroplating, in which the metal to be deposited is held in solution.

electrobiological (ē-lek'trō-bi-olōj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrobiology.

electrobiologist (ē-lek'trō-bi-olōj'i-jist), *n.* One versed in electrobiology.

electrobiology (ē-lek'trō-bi-olōj'i-jī), *n.* 1. Biology as concerned with electrical phenomena; that branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.— 2. That phase of mesmerism or animal magnetism in which the actions, feelings, etc., of a person in the mesmeric condition are controlled, or supposed to be controlled, by the will of the operator.

electrobioscopy (ē-lek'trō-bi-olōj'i-kō-pi), *n.* The process of testing the muscles with electricity to determine if life is extinct. *Greer, Dict. of Electricity*, p. 49.

electrobronze (ē-lek'trō-bronz), *n.* A metallic coat given to iron articles by an electro-bath. The coating is subsequently protected by a varnish.

electrocapillarity (ē-lek'trō-kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* Certain phenomena collectively occurring at the common surface of two liquids in contact when their difference of potential is altered. The surface-tension of the liquids is changed, and motion usually results. See *electrocapillary*.

electrocapillary (ē-lek'trō-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* Capillary and electrical; designating certain capillary phenomena produced by electricity. For example, if a horizontal glass tube be filled with a dilute acid, and a drop of mercury be placed in the middle of the tube, the passage of a current of electricity through it will cause the drop to move toward the negative pole. A capillary electrometer has been constructed, in which the pressure of a column of liquid is made to balance the electrocapillary force exerted at the surface of contact of mercury and dilute acid, this force being nearly proportional to the electromotive force when it does not exceed one volt.

electrocantury (ē-lek'trō-kā'tēr-i), *n.* In *surg.*, cauterizing by means of a platinum wire heated by the passage of a current of electricity; the instrument used.

electrochemical (ē-lek'trō-kem'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to electrochemistry.

The electromotive force of an electrolyte is equal to the mechanical equivalent of the heat of combination of its electrochemical equivalent.

Atkinson, Tr. of Mascart and Joubert, 1: 247.

Electrochemical series, the arrangement of the chemical elements in such an order that all the elements which are electropositive with reference to a given element are placed before it, and all those which are electronegative after it. See *electrolysis*.

electrochemically (ē-lek'trō-kem'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the laws of electrochemistry.

electrochemist (ē-lek'trō-kem'i-jist), *n.* One who practises electrochemistry.

It [electrometallurgy] is a subject of intense interest to the chemist and to the electrician, for it combines principles underlying its practice, which belong to both professions. In fact the man skilled in its science and art may appropriately be styled an *electrochemist*. *Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXXI*, 81.

electrochemistry (ē-lek'trō-kem'i-ist-ri), *n.* Chemistry as concerned with electricity; the science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes. It is generally divided into *electrolysis*, or the separation of a compound body into its constituent parts by the passage of an electric current, and *electrometallurgy*, or the application of electrolysis to the arts. See *electrolysis*.

electrochronograph (ē-lek'trō-kron-ō-grāf), *n.* A chronograph on which the record is made by electrical means; much used in astronomical observatories and in the laboratory for noting the precise instant or duration of transits and similar phenomena. See *chronograph*.

electrochronographic (ē-lek'trō-kron-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an electrochronograph, or indicated and recorded by means of it.

electrocopper (ē-lek'trō-kop'ēr), *r. t.* To plate or cover with copper by means of electricity. See *electroplating*.

Steel, iron, zinc, lead, and tin which have been previously *electrocoppered*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 212.

electrocute, electrocution. See *electricute, electricution*.

electrode (ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [= *F. electrode*; as *electric* + *Gr. dōs, way*.] A pole of the current from an electric battery or machine which is in use in effecting electrolysis; applied generally to the two ends of an open electric circuit. The positive pole is termed the *anode*, and the negative pole the *cathode*.

electrodeposit (ē-lek'trō-dē-poz'it), *n.* That which has been deposited by means of electricity.

electrodeposit (ē-lek'trō-dē-poz'it), *r. t.* To deposit, as a metal or other substance, from a chemical compound, by means of electricity.

In the same year also M. de Ruolz *electrodeposited* brass from a solution composed of the cyanides of copper and zinc dissolved in aqueous cyanides of potassium. *Q. Jour. Electro-Metallurgy*, p. 25.

electrodeposition (ē-lek'trō-dē-pō-zish'on), *n.* The deposition of metals or other substances from a solvent by means of electricity.

Employed *electrodeposition* for producing the copper plates. *Q. Jour. Electro-Metallurgy*, p. 25.

electrodepositor (ē-lek'trō-dē-pōz'it-tor), *n.* One who practises the art of electrodeposition.

In 1840, M. de Ruolz, a French *electrodepositor*, had taken out a patent in France for electroplating. *W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations*, p. 5.

electrodiapason (ē-lek'trō-di-a-pā'zon), *n.* Same as *electrical diapason* (which see, under *electrical*).

A universal support or *electro diapason*, intended to inscribe and show in projection the vibratory movements. *Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXXI*, Suppl., p. 48.

electrodynamical, electrodynamic (ē-lek'trō-di-nam'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to electrodynamics. Directrix of electrodynamic action. See *directrix*.

electrodynamics (ē-lek'trō-di-nam'iks), *n.* That part of the science of electricity which treats of the mutual action of electric currents and of currents and magnets.

electrodynamism (ē-lek'trō-di-na-mizm), *n.* See the extract.

The trance caused by regarding fixedly a gleaming point produces in the brain, in his [Dr. Philipson's] opinion, an accumulation of a peculiar nervous power, which he calls *electrodynamism*. *Science*, IX, 342.

electrodynamometer (ē-lek'trō-di-na-mōm'e-ter), *n.* [*electrodynamie* + *L. metrum, a measure*.] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by means of the attraction or repulsion mutually exerted by two coils of wire, through at least one of which the whole or a part of the current to be measured passes.

Weber devised an instrument known as an *electrodynamometer* for measuring the strength of currents by means of the electrodynamic action of one part of the circuit upon another part. *N. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag.*, p. 26.

electrodynamometrical (ē-lek'trō-di-na-mōm'e-tri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the electrodynamicometer.

Electrodynamometrical measurements. *Electrical Rev.*, XLII, 139.

electro-engraving (ē-lek'trō-en-grāv'ing), *n.* An etching process in which the plate, covered with a ground and properly etched, is placed in an electrobath to deepen the "bite" or cutting-in of the lines.

electro-ergometer (ē-lek'trō-er-gom'e-ter), *n.* See *ergometer*.

electrogenesis (ē-lek'trō-jen'e-sis), *n.* Causation or production by electricity.

electrogenetic (ē-lek'trō-jen-et'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrogenesis.

electroglid (ē-lek'trō-gil'd), *r. t.* pret. and pp. *electroglided, electroglit, ppr. electrogliding.* To glid, by means of the voltaic battery, with a thin deposit of gold precipitated from a bath of a salt of the metal.

electroglider (ē-lek'trō-gil'd'ēr), *n.* One who practises electrogliding.

electrograph (ē-lek'trō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity, see *electric, electro*), + *γραφω, write*.] 1. A curve automatically traced and forming a continuous record of the indications of an electrometer.— 2. An apparatus for engraving the copper cylinders used in printing fabrics and wall papers. The cylinder is first coated with varnish, which is scratched by diamond points traveling upon it, and controlled by electric breakers, that are in turn controlled by the copyist. The exposed portions are then etched by exposure to an acid bath.

electrography (ē-lek'trō-grāf'i), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *γραφω, write*.] 1. Galvanography. Specifically.— 2. The process of copying a fine engraving on copper or steel by means of an electro-copper deposit.

electrokinetic (ē-lek'trō-kī-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrokinetics, or electricity in motion.

electrokinetics (ē-lek'trō-kī-net'iks), *n.* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents, or the flow of electricity.

electrolizer (ē-lek'trō-lēr), *n.* [Modern, formed in imitation of *chanclier*.] A bracket, pen-

dant, or stand, often with branches, and ornamented, used for supporting incandescent electric lamps.

electrolithotripsy (ē-lek'trō-li-thot'ri-ti), *n.* Lithotripsy, or the destruction of vesical calculi, effected by electrolysis.

electrologic, electrological (ē-lek'trō-lōj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*electrology* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to electrology.

electrologist (ē-lek'trō-lōj'i-jist), *n.* One versed in the science of electrology.

electrology (ē-lek'trō-lōj'i-jī), *n.* [= *F. électrologie*; *Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *λογία, λόγος, speak; see -ology*.] The department of physical science which treats of the phenomena and properties of electricity.

electrolyzability, electrolyzable, etc. See *electrolyzability, etc.*

electrolysis (ē-lek'trō-lī-sis), *n.* [= *F. électrolyse*, *Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *λύσις, solution, resolution*, *λύω, λύω, solve, resolve*. (*Cf. analysis*.)] The decomposition of a chemical compound, called the *electrolyte*, into its constituent parts by an electric current. Thus, water is decomposed by electrolysis into hydrogen and oxygen; of these it is found that the hydrogen is attracted by the negative pole (the cathode), and is hence said to be *electropositive*, and is called the *cation*; while the oxygen collects at the positive pole (the anode), and is said to be *electronegative*, and is called the *anion*. Similarly, by experimenting with different compounds and observing the behavior in each case, an electrochemical series of the elements, arranged in order, from oxygen, the most negative, to the most positive metals, sodium, potassium, etc., has been deduced. A salt may also be decomposed by electrolysis; thus, copper sulphate yields metallic copper at the negative pole (upon which it is deposited), and sulphuric acid at the positive pole. By electrolysis Davy was able to decompose lime and the other alkaline earths, and thus to show that they were compounds of metals, calcium, etc., with oxygen. An electrolysis in which the ions (a term including both anion and cation) are produced at their respective electrodes without interference from these electrodes or the surrounding electrolyte is called a *primary electrolysis*. Very often combinations take place between the ions and the electrodes by the electrolyte, so that the final products are different from the true ions. This is called *secondary electrolysis*. For the application of electrolysis to the arts, see *electrometallurgy*.

electrolyte (ē-lek'trō-līt), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *λύσις, verbal n. of λύω, solve, dissolve*. (*Cf. electrolysis*.)] A compound which is decomposable, or is subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

No elementary substance can be an *electrolyte*: for from the nature of the operation compounds alone are susceptible of electrolysis. *W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem.*, 1: 282.

electrolytic, electrolytical (ē-lek'trō-līt'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. électrolytique*; as *electrolyte* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of electrolysis.

It is not improbable that the increased *electrolytic* power of water by the addition of some acids, such as the sulphuric and phosphoric, where the acids themselves are not decomposed, depends upon a catalytic effect of these acids. *W. H. Green, Cat. of Forces*, p. 166.

Electrolytic cell. See *cell*.
electrolytically (ē-lek'trō-līt'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an electrolytic manner; by means of electrolysis; as in electrolysis.

The fibre is carbonized in mouth of nickel, and is attached to the conducting wires by copper, *electrolytically* deposited upon them. *G. B. Prescott, Dynam. Elect.*, p. 223.

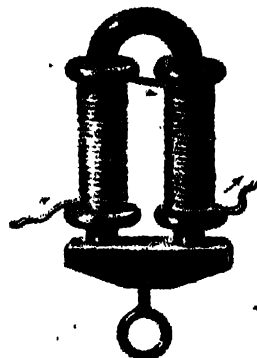
electrolyzability (ē-lek'trō-lī-zā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The capability of being decomposed by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolyzability*.

electrolyzable (ē-lek'trō-lī-zā-bil), *a.* [= *F. électrolyzable*; as *electrolyte* + *-able*.] Susceptible of decomposition by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolyzable*.

electrolyzation (ē-lek'trō-lī-zā-sh'n), *n.* [= *F. électrolysat*, as *electrolyte* + *-ation*.] The act of electrolyzing. Also spelled *electrolyzation*.

electrolyze (ē-lek'trō-lī-z), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrolyzed, ppr. electrolyzing*. [= *F. électrolyser*, *electrolysis*, *Cf. analyse, C. analysis*.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity. Also spelled *electrolyse*.

electromagnet (ē-lek'trō-mag'net), *n.* A magnet which owes its magnetic properties to the inductive action of an electric current. If an insulated wire is wound about a bar



Electromagnet.

of soft iron and a current of electricity is passed through it, the bar becomes a temporary magnet with a north and a south pole; the end at which the current circulates through the wire in the direction of the hands of a clock, as the observer looks at it, is the south pole. In practice, an electromagnet has ordinarily a horseshoe form. It consists of two cylinders, or cores, of soft iron, fastened together at one end and each wound many times with insulated wire; the wire must be so wound that if the horseshoe were straightened the direction of winding would be the same throughout. An electromagnet may be made very powerful, so as to support a ton or more. The soft iron core retains its maximum magnetization only so long as the current is passing, and loses nearly all of it the instant the current ceases. This principle is made use of in the telegraph (which see), electric clocks, electric call-bells, etc. If the core is made of steel, it becomes under the action of the current a permanent magnet.

electromagnetic (ē-lek' trō-mag-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to electromagnetism, or to the relation between electricity and magnetism; of the nature of electromagnetism. See *electromagnetism*. Also *galvanomagnetic*. — **Electromagnetic engine, machine.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*. — **Electromagnetic theory of light.** See *light*. — **Electromagnetic units,** units employed in measuring electric currents, and based upon the force exerted between two magnetic poles, the units practically used to measure the strength of currents (amperes), electromotive force (volts), resistance (ohms), etc., are electromagnetic units.

electromagnetically (ē-lek' trō-mag-net' i-kal-i), *adv.* In an electromagnetic manner; by electromagnetism.

A single wire bent twice at right angles is made to rotate electro-magnetically between the poles of a horseshoe magnet. *Dodge's Electric Illumination*, 174.

electromagnetism (ē-lek' trō-mag-net' i-kā), *n.* The science of electromagnetism.

electromagnetism (ē-lek' trō-mag-net' i-zm), *n.* The collective term for the phenomena which rest upon the relation between electric currents and magnetism. It comprises the effects of an electric current in directing a magnetic needle and in inducing magnetism in a magnetic substance, as soft iron, and also the analogous effects of a magnet in inducing a movable conductor traversed by a current, or in inducing in a conductor an electric current. The directive power of an electric current upon a magnet was discovered by Oersted; it is the principle involved in all forms of galvanometer (which see). The power of an electric current to induce magnetism, and of a magnet to induce an electric current, is treated under *induction*; these latter phenomena form the basis of the electromagnet and of all forms of magneto-electric and dynamo electric machines.

electromagnetist (ē-lek' trō-mag-net' i-st), *n.* One skilled in electromagnetism.

electromassage (ē-lek' trō-ma-sāzh'), *n.* In *therap.*, the combination of the use of electricity with massage by employing the more or less specially modified electrodes of a galvanic or faradic battery as instruments for more or less imperfect rubbing and kneading.

electromedical (ē-lek' trō-med' i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the medicinal use of electricity.

electrometallurgy (ē-lek' trō-met'al-ē-jī), *n.* The art of depositing certain metals, as gold, silver, copper, etc., from their solutions by means of the slow action of an electric current. Its most important applications are electroplating and electrolysis. The essential parts of the process of plating with copper, for example, are as follows: If the surface upon which the metal is to be deposited is a mold (as of a medal) of gutta porcha or wax, it must be made a conductor by having its surface brushed over with powdered graphite. It is then attached to the negative pole of the battery and suspended in the solution of the required metal, as copper sulphate, the positive pole at the same time consisting of a plate of the same metal. The result of the electrolysis (see *electrolysis*) caused by the passage of the current is the decomposition of the solution, the metal being deposited upon the exposed surface at the negative pole, and sulphuric acid being formed at the positive pole; the acid, however, dissolves a part of the copperplate, and thus keeps the solution of constant strength. A current of uniform strength is necessary. Iron and nickel are deposited from solutions of their double salts with ammonium; gold and silver from alkaline solutions containing potassium cyanide.

electrometer (ē-lek' trō-mē'tēr), *n.* [= D. *Gal.* Dan. Sw. *elektrometer* = F. *électromètre* = Sp. *electrómetro* = Pg. *electrometro* = It. *elettrometro*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring difference of electrostatic potential between two conductors. See *potential*. There are many forms. The absolute electrometer (also called *balance-electrometer*) of Sir William Thomson consists essentially of two parallel circular plates attracting each other, the central portion of one of them, the upper, suspended from one arm of a balance or by means of light steel springs, the other being movable to a greater or less distance from the first by means of a micrometer screw. The upper disk is always brought to a fixed position (which can be very accurately determined) by means of the attraction of the lower, the amount of attraction being regulated by the distance between the two plates. It is thus seen that the electric force is actually weighed, and formulas are given by means of which the difference of potentials is deducible in absolute measure. The arms of the plates and the distance between them being known. The *quadrant electrometer* of Sir William Thomson consists of four quadrant-shaped pieces of metal, sometimes segments of a flat cylindrical box, the alternate pairs being connected by a wire;

above or within this, if the cylindrical form is used, a flat needle of aluminium is hung by a delicate wire. The needle is kept in a constant electrical condition by connection usually with a Leyden jar placed above or below, and if the two pairs of quadrants are dissimilarly electrified—that is, are in a state of different potential, as by connecting them respectively with the poles of a voltaic cell—the needle is deflected from its position of rest, and the amount of this deflection, as measured by the motion of a spot of light reflected from a small mirror attached to it, gives a means of calculating the difference of potential of the bodies under experiment. In another method of using the quadrant electrometer the pairs of quadrants are kept at a constant difference of potential, while that of the needle varies. Arranged in this manner, it is much used in the investigation of atmospheric electricity. Lippmann and Dewar have devised very delicate capillary electrometers, based on the alteration of the force of capillarity by electric action. See *electrocapillary*.

electrometric, electrometrical (ē-lek' trō-met' rīk, -rī-kal), *a.* [As *electrometer* + -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to electrometry, or the measurement of electricity; as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

electrometry (ē-lek' trō-mē'trī), *n.* [As *electrometer* + -y.] That department of the science of electricity which embraces the methods of making electrical measurements, more especially of static electricity.

electromotion (ē-lek' trō-mō'shōn), *n.* 1. The current of electricity, or the passing of it from one metal to another, in a voltaic circuit.—2. Mechanical motion produced by means of electricity.

electromotive (ē-lek' trō-mō'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to electromotion; producing or produced by electromotion. — **Electromotive force** (abbreviated *E. M. F.*), that which determines the flow of electricity from one place to another, giving rise to an electric current. It is the result of, and proportional to, the difference of electric potential (see *potential*) between two bodies, or parts of the same body, and bears a similar relation to it that the pressure in a water pipe does to the difference of water level upon which its amount depends. The strength of an electric current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance (Ohm's law). The electromotive force is measured in volts. — **Electromotive series,** the series of the various metals (or other substances) useful for producing an electric current, arranged in such an order for a given liquid that each is positive with reference to those which follow in the list, and negative for those which precede. For example, in dilute sulphuric acid the order is zinc, lead, iron, copper, silver, platinum, carbon—that is, if zinc and iron are coupled together in a voltaic cell containing sulphuric acid, the zinc is the positive plate, and the current goes in the wire from iron to zinc; if iron and copper are taken, the current in the wire is from copper to iron. It is found that the electromotive force is a maximum for zinc and carbon, and is equal to the sum of the electromotive forces for all the intervening metals. In another liquid the order would be changed, but the above law would hold true, for example, in potassium sulphide, iron is electro-negative with reference to copper. Also called *contact series*.

electromotograph (ē-lek' trō-mō'tō-grāf), *n.* A name sometimes applied to a peculiar telephone-receiver invented by Edison. The vibrations of the mica disk by which the sound is reproduced are caused by variations in frictional resistance between a revolving cylinder of lime and a small platinum plate which rests upon its surface and is attached to the center of the disk, these variations being due to variations in the strength of the current transmitted.

electromotor (ē-lek' trō-mō'tor), *n.* [= F. *électromoteur* = Sp. *electromotor*; < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *motor*, a mover.] 1. Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, as a single cell, a voltaic battery, or a thermo-electric pile.—2. An engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effects. See *electric machine*, under *electric*, and *motor*.

electromuscular (ē-lek' trō-mus' ku-lār), *a.* Pertaining to the relations between electricity and certain phenomena exhibited by muscles.

electron (ē-lek'trōn), *n.* Same as *electron*.

electronegative (ē-lek' trō-neg' a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* 1. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified; having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.—2. Assuming negative potential when in contact with a dissimilar substance, as copper when joined to zinc in a voltaic cell. See *electromotive series*, under *electromotive*.

II. n. A body which, in the process of electrolysis, appears at the positive pole of the voltaic battery. Oxygen is the most electronegative of the elements. See *electrolysis*.

electronegatively (ē-lek' trō-neg' a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an electronegative manner.

Such metals as are related electro-negatively to iron. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV, 324.

electro-optic (ē-lek' trō-op'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-optics; as, an *electro-optic* action.

electro-optics (ē-lek' trō-op'tiks), *n.* That branch of the science of electricity which treats of its relations to light. Among these relations are the production of double refraction, as in glass, by the electrostatic stress produced when two wires from an induction coil or Holtz machine are fixed in holes in it near together; the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of light on traversing a transparent medium placed in a magnetic field, or by reflection at the surface of a magnet; the change of electrical resistance exhibited by certain bodies during exposure to light, as selenium (see *photoconductor*); and the relation between the index of refraction and the specific inductive capacity of transparent bodies which is established by experiment and required by the electromagnetic theory of light.

electropathic (ē-lek' trō-path'ik), *a.* [*< electro* + *pathy* + -ic.] Pertaining to electropathy. *Science*, XI., No. 274, adv. p. iii.

electropathy (ē-lek' trōp' a-thī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *πάθος*, suffering. Cf. *homeopathy*.] Treatment of disease by electricity; electrotherapeutics.

electrophone (ē-lek' trō-fōn), *n.* [*< Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] An instrument for producing sounds, resembling trumpet-tones, by electric currents of high tension. It has been recommended for use as a telegraphic relay capable of giving two or four signals with a single wire, having this advantage over other relays that perfection of contact is not necessary to its working. It has been used also to indicate the electric equilibrium of muscle and nervous tissue by the variation of its tones and by a system of levers attached to the wrist to show the rhythm and character of the pulse; and it may be fitted to the telephone, and thus be made to repeat a sound made gently in one place in trumpet-tones in another place hundreds of yards distant. *Chambers's Encyclopedia*.

electrophori, *n.* Plural of *electrophorus*, 1.

electrophorid (ē-lek' trōf' ē-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Electrophoridae*.

Electrophoridae (ē-lek' trō-for' i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Electrophorus* + -idae.] A family of anguilliform fishes, of the order *Pleurocentridae*. There are no scales nor dorsal fin, the head is rounded in front, the premaxillaries forming most of the upper border of the mouth, and the supramaxillaries being reduced; and the anus is under the throat, the anal fin beginning just behind it, and continuous with the caudal. The family contains the electric eel (which see, under *eel*). See also *Gymnotidae*.

electrophoroid (ē-lek' trōf' ē-roid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Electrophoridae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Electrophoridae*.

electrophorous (ē-lek' trōf' ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. electrophorus*; see *electrophorus*.] Same as *electroferous*.

electrophorus (ē-lek' trōf' ē-rus), *n.* [= F. *électrophore* = Sp. *electróforo*, < NL. *electrophorus*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + φορέω, < φέρω = F. *bear*.] 1. Pl. *electrophori* (-ri). An instrument for obtaining static electricity by means of induction. It consists of a disk of resin, or other non-conducting material easily excited by friction, and a polished metal disk with an insulating handle. The resin disk is negatively electrified by striking or rubbing it with a catkin or flannel, and the metal plate is then laid upon it. Under these circumstances the upper plate does not receive a direct charge from the lower, but is positively charged on the lower surface and negatively on the upper; if now the disk is touched by the finger, the negative electricity passes to the ground, leaving the disk charged positively. On being lifted away by its insulating handle, it is found to be charged, and will give a spark. It may then be replaced on the lower plate, and the process repeated an indefinite number of times without any fresh excitation, if the weather is favorable. The electricity obtained each time is the equivalent of the mechanical work done in separating the two surfaces against the attraction of the unlike electricities.



Volta's Electrophorus.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Electrophoridae*. There is but one species, the electric eel, *E. electricus*. Gill, 1864. See *eel* under *eel*.

electrophotometer (ē-lek' trō-fō-tōm' ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of various lights by reference to the intensity of the light produced by an electric spark. See *photometer*.

electrophotomicrography (ē-lek' trō-fō'tō-mī-krog' rā-fī), *n.* The art of photographing, by means of the electric light, objects as magnified by the microscope. *E. H. Wright*.

electrophysiological (ē-lek' trō-fīz' i-ō-ij' i-kal), *a.* Relating to electrical results produced in living tissues.

electrophysiologist (ē-lek' trō-fīz' i-ō-ij' i-st), *n.* One who is versed in electrophysiology.

electrophysiology (ē-lek' trō-fīz' i-ō-ij' i-jī), *n.* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.

electroplate (ē-lek'trō-plāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electroplated*, ppr. *electroplating*. To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal to by means of electrolysis. See *electrometallurgy*.

To *electroplate* is to disguise with an adherent thin coating of metal, which then serves as an ornamental covering to the object treated. To *electrotype*, on the other hand, is to produce a separate and distinct object, with an existence of its own. *J. W. Uppert, Electrotyping, p. 4.*

electroplate (ē-lek'trō-plāt), *n.* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electroplating.

electroplater (ē-lek'trō-plā-tēr), *n.* One who practises electroplating.

electroplating (ē-lek'trō-plā-ting), *n.* 1. The process or art of coating metals and other materials with an adherent film of metal, in a bath containing a solution of the metal, by means of the electrolytic action of an electric current from a battery or dynamo. In simple forms of electroplating apparatus, the bath containing the metallic solution may form the battery, as in plating with copper. The more common plan is to employ a current obtained from some source outside the bath. Table-cutlery or ware, building- or car-furniture, lamps, etc., to be electroplated, are suspended by wires from a metal rod laid across the top of the bath and connected with the negative pole of the battery, this terminal of the current forming the *cathode*. The silver, nickel, copper, etc., to be deposited is suspended in like manner from a rod connected with the positive pole of the battery, the terminal forming the *anode*. (See *electrolysis, electrometallurgy*.) The deposition of metals by electrolysis forms a part of several arts, as in electrotyping; but as in these the film of metal deposited in the bath is not adherent, they are described under separate heads. Electroplating is strictly the covering of a metal with a metallic film permanently attached to it, as in nickel-plating, plating telegraph-wires with copper, and table-ware with silver. See *electrotype, galvanoplastic, galvanoply, galvanograph, and nickel-plating*. 2. The deposit itself, or the surface, obtained by means of the process explained above.

electropoison (ē-lek'trō-pō'ison), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + ποῖον, pp. of ποιεῖν, make.*] A mixture of sulphuric acid, bichromate of potash, and water, used as the liquid for batteries in which zinc and carbon are the poles.

electropolar (ē-lek'trō-pō'lār), *a.* Having, as an electrical conductor, one end or surface positive and the other negative.

electropositive (ē-lek'trō-pōz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* 1. Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—2. Assuming positive potential when in contact with another substance, as zinc in a voltaic cell.

II. *n.* A body which in electrolysis appears at the negative pole of a voltaic battery. Potassium is the most electropositive of all known bodies. See *electrolysis*.

electropuncture, electropuncture (ē-lek'trō-punk-tūr-ā'shon, ē-lek'trō-punk'tūr), *n.* Same as *electropuncturing*.

electropuncturing (ē-lek'trō-punk'tūr-ing), *n.* In *med.*, the operation of inserting two or more needles in a part affected and then connecting them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic battery.

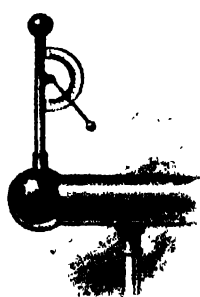
electropyrometer (ē-lek'trō-pi-rom'e-tēr), *n.* See *pyrometer*.

electroscope (ē-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* [= *D. elektro-skoop* = *G. Dan. Sw. elektro-skop* = *F. électroscope* = *Sp. electroscope* = *Pg. electroscopio* = *It. elettroscopio*, *C. NL. "electroscopium*, *Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind. All electroscopes depend for their action on the elementary law of electric forces, that bodies similarly charged repel each other, while bodies dissimilarly charged attract each other. The simplest electroscope consists of pith-balls suspended by silk threads; another simple form consists of a pair of short pieces of straw suspended by silk threads. When not in use the pieces of straw hang down, touching each other. On presenting an electrified body to them they become ex-

cited and stand apart, thus giving a test for electricity. The gold-leaf electroscope of Bennet, introduced in 1789, consists of two pieces of gold-leaf, about 1 inch broad, fixed to a brass rod and hung inside a glass globe which has been thoroughly dried, in order that the insulation of the apparatus may be as nearly perfect as possible. The globe is closed with a wooden stopper, through the center of which passes a glass tube containing the brass rod. The



Pith-ball Electroscope



Quadrant Electroscope

upper end of the rod is furnished with a knob. If an electrified body is brought near the top of the instrument, induction takes place; the top becomes electrified oppositely to the body presented, and the pieces of gold-leaf similarly. To find if the latter are positively or negatively charged, a glass rod is rubbed and brought near the knob; if positively charged, the leaves will diverge still more under the induction of the glass; if negatively, they will collapse, the negative electricity being attracted to the positive of the glass rod. In Volta's condensing electroscope, in place of the gilt knob there is a flat metal plate upon which rests another similar plate, which may be removed by an insulating handle.—**Quadrant electroscope**, a form of pith-ball electroscope which serves to measure roughly the degree of electrification by the rise of the pith-ball as indicated by the motion of the rod carrying it on a graduated semicircle.

electroscopic (ē-lek'trō-skōp'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the electroscope; performed by means of the electroscope.

electrosemaphore (ē-lek'trō-sem'a-for), *n.* A semaphore operated by electricity.

electrostatic, electrostatical (ē-lek'trō-stat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to static electricity.

Electrostatic units of electricity, those units which are based upon the force exerted between two quantities of static electricity, as units of quantity, potential, etc.

electrostatics (ē-lek'trō-stat'iks), *n.* The science which treats of the phenomena of static electricity (see *electricity*), as the mutual attractions or repulsions of electrified bodies, the measurement and distribution of charges of electricity, etc.

That branch of electrical science which treats of the properties of simple electrified bodies is called *electrostatics*, because in them the electricity is supposed to be at rest. *J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 28.*

electrosteeling (ē-lek'trō-ste'ling), *n.* The art of electroplating with iron the copperplates used in engraving. See *electroplating*.

electrostereotype (ē-lek'trō-ste'rē'ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *electrotype*.

electrotechnic, electrotechnical (ē-lek'trō-tek'nik, -ni-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotechnics.

electrotechnics (ē-lek'trō-tek'niks), *n.* The methods, processes, and operations made use of in the application of electricity to the arts.

electrotherapeutic (ē-lek'trō-ther-a-pi'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapeutics (ē-lek'trō-ther-a-pi'tiks), *n.* The treatment of disease by means of electricity; the principles and doctrines of such treatment as a branch of medicine; electropathy.

electrotherapist (ē-lek'trō-ther-a-pi'tist), *n.* One who studies or practises electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapy (ē-lek'trō-ther-a-pi), *n.* Same as *electrotherapeutics*.

electrothermancy (ē-lek'trō-ther'man-si), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + θερμαινέω, a heating, C. ἡ ψευδα, heat, C. θερμός, hot.*] That branch of electrical science which investigates the effects produced by the electric current upon the temperature of a conductor or part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

electrothermotic (ē-lek'trō-ther-mot'ik), *a.* Of or relating to heat generated by electricity.

electrothin (ē-lek'trō-tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrothinned*, ppr. *electrothinning*. To electroplate with tin. See *electroplating*.

electrotint (ē-lek'trō-tint), *n.* Same as *electrothinning*.

electrotinting (ē-lek'trō-tin'ting), *n.* A method of making a design, etc., in relief, for print-

ing, by drawing the lines on a metal plate with some varnish which resists the action of acids, and placing it in an electrobath, when the exposed portions are bitten in, leaving the protected parts in relief.

electrotome (ē-lek'trō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τομή, cutting, verbal adj. of τέμνω, to cut, cut.*] An automatic circuit-breaker. *Greer, Dict. of Elect., p. 54.*

electrotonic (ē-lek'trō-ton'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to electrical tension; applied by Faraday to what at one time he erroneously believed to be a peculiar latent state or condition of a conductor near another conductor through which an electric current was flowing.—2. Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

electrotonicity (ē-lek'trō-tō-ni-si'ti), *n.* [*electrotonic + -ity.*] Same as *electrotonus*.

electrotonize (ē-lek'trō-tō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotonized*, ppr. *electrotonizing*. [*electrotonic + -ize.*] To alter the normal electric current of, as a nerve. See *electrotonus*.

electrotonous (ē-lek'trō-tō-nus), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to electrical tension.—2. Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

electrotonus (ē-lek'trō-tō-nus), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τόνος, tension; see tone.*] The altered state of a nerve or a muscle during the passage of a galvanic current through it. The irritability is heightened in the neighborhood of the cathode and diminished in that of the anode. The currents of rest in the nerve are increased or diminished according as they run in the same or an opposite direction to that of the galvanic current. Also *electrotonus, electrotonicity*.

electrotype (ē-lek'trō-tīp), *n.* [= *F. électrotype*; *Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τύπος, figure, image; see type.*] A copy in metal (precipitated by galvanic or electric action, usually in the form of a thin sheet) of any engraved or molded surface. Copies of medals, jewelry, and silverware, of woodcuts and pages of composed type, are common forms of electrotypes. The metal most used is copper, and the largest application of the process is to the preparation of plates for printing. The form of composed type is molded in wax, which is dusted or coated with black-lead in order to make it a conductor. The wax mold is suspended in a galvanic bath of sulphate of copper through which a current of electricity is passed. The thin sheet of copper which attaches to the mold is afterward backed with stereotype metal. Also *electrotype, and commonly abbreviated electro*.

electrotype (ē-lek'trō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotyped*, ppr. *electrotyping*. [= *F. électrotyper*; from the noun.] To make a plate copy or plate copies of by electrical deposition.

electrotyper (ē-lek'trō-tī-pēr), *n.* 1. One who makes electrotypes.—2. The vat in which the electrotyping solution is held. [*Eng.*]

electrotypic (ē-lek'trō-tīp'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or effected by means of electrotyping.

electrotyping (ē-lek'trō-tī-ping), *n.* The art or process of making electrotypes. Also called *galvanoplastic process*.

electrotypist (ē-lek'trō-tī-pist), *n.* [*electrotype + -ist.*] One who practises electrotyping.

electrotypy (ē-lek'trō-tī-pi), *n.* [= *F. électrotypie*; see *electrotype* + *-y*.] The process of electrotyping. Also called *galvanoplastic*.

electrovection (ē-lek'trō-vek'shon), *n.* [*L. electrum, amber (repr. electricity), + vectio(n-), a carrying, C. vehere, pp. vectus, carry; see connection, etc., vehicle.*] Same as *electrical endosmosis* (which see, under *endosmosis*).

electrovital (ē-lek'trō-vi'tal), *a.* Electrical and dependent upon vital processes.

electrum (ē-lek'trum), *n.* [Also *electron*; = *F. électrum* = *Sp. Pg. electro* = *It. elettro*, *C. L. electrum, amber* (called in pure *L. succinum*), also the metalline compound so called, *C. Gr. ἤλεκτρον, or ἤλεκτρον, amber, also an alloy of gold and silver, akin to ἤλεκτρον, the bounding sun, also fire as an element; to ἡλεκτρα, a fem. name; and prob. to ἤλεκτρον, the sun, archia, flame, arch, beam, stone.*] A word used by Greek (*ἤλεκτρον*) and Latin (*electrum*) authors with various meanings at various times. From the time of Herodotus on its most common meaning in Greek was 'amber,' but it was also used for 'pure gold,' as by Sophocles. The Romans used *electrum* with the meaning of 'amber,' always designating an alloy, which might be either natural or artificial, of silver and gold (Pliny gives the amount of silver present in electrum at one fifth of the whole). Later on, *electrum* was confounded with *orichalcum* (which see), and in the middle ages had acquired the definite meaning of 'brass.' At all times, and especially among the Latin writers, there was more or less uncertainty in regard to the meaning of this word, and there was a tendency among both Greeks and Romans to use it just as *adamant* was frequently used, namely, as designating some ideal, imperfectly known substance possessed of almost miraculous properties.

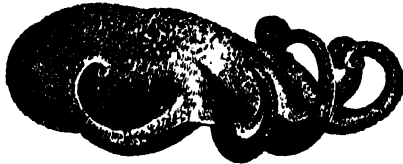


Condensing Electroscope

electuary (ē-lēk'ŭ-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *electuaries* (-riz). [Also formerly *electury*; = OF. *electuare*, F. *electuaire* = Sp. Pg. *electuario* = It. *electuario* (also formerly, by aphoresis, *lectuary*, < ME. *lectuarie*, < OF. *lectuare* = Pr. *lectuari*, *lectuari*, = It. *lectuario*, *lectuario*, > G. *lectur* = Dan. *lectur* = Sw. *lectur*), < L. *electuarium*, also *electarium*, an uccom. (in simulation of L. *electus*, picked out; cf. ML. *electuarium*, the élite of a troop of soldiers) of *electuarium* (with L. *sullix* -arium), < Gr. *ἐκλεκτόν* (with equiv. *ἐκλεγεῖν*, > L. *eligere*, *eligere*, an electuary, < *ἐκλεγεῖν*, lick up, < *ἐκ*, out, + *λεγεῖν*, lick: see *lick*). In *phar.*, a medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup, originally made in a form to be licked by the patient.

"How do you do, my honest friend?" . . . "Very weakly, sir, since I took the *electuary*," answered the patient. Scott, *Abbot*, xvi.

Eledone (el-e-dō'nē), *n.* [NL. (Lewch, 1817), < Gr. *ἐλεδώνη*, a kind of polypus.] A genus of



Eledone teuthoidea.

cephalopods, typical of the family *Eledonidae*. *E. varrucosa* and *E. cirrhosa* are examples.

Eledonid (ē-lēd'ō-nid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Eledonidae*.

Eledonidae (ē-lēd'ō-ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eledone* + *-idae*.] A family of cephalopod cephalopods, characterized by the development of but one row of suckers along each arm, but otherwise very similar to the *Octopodidae*, with which they are generally associated.

eleemosynarily (ē-lē-mōs'i-ni-ri-lī), *adv.* In an eleemosynary manner; by way of charity; charitably.

eleemosynariness (ē-lē-mōs'i-ni-ri-nēs), *n.* 1. The quality of being charitable.—2. The disposition to receive alms. Bailey, 1727.

eleemosynary (ē-lē-mōs'i-ni-ri), *a. and n.* [ML. *eleemosynarius*, pertaining to alms, one who gives or receives alms, < *eleemosyna*, < Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, alms: see *alms*, and cf. *almshouse*, ult. a doublet of *eleemosynary*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to alms; derived from or provided by charity; charitable: as, an *eleemosynary* fund; an *eleemosynary* hospital.

Religious relief never yet tranquillized the working-classes—it never made them grateful. It is not in human nature that it should. Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xvi.

The beds of patients (in the hospital at Beauve) are draped in curtains of dark red cloth, the traditional uniform of these *eleemosynary* couches.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 251.

2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations and bequests, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the conferring of any gratuitous benefit.

The *eleemosynary* sort (of corporations) are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms, or bounty, of the founder of them to such persons as he has directed. Blackstone, *Com.*, I. xviii.

Eleemosynary corporations are for the management of private property according to the will of the donors. B. Webster, *Speech*, March 10, 1818.

3. Dependent upon charity; receiving charitable aid or support: as, the *eleemosynary* poor.

In the accounts of Moxtoke priory, near Coventry, in the year 1430, it appears that the *eleemosynary* boys, or choristers, of that monastery acted a play. T. Warren, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, II. 380.

Eleemosynary corporation. See *corporation*.

II. *n.*; pl. *eleemosynaries* (-riz). One who subsists on charity; one who lives by receiving alms.

Living as an *eleemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation. South, *Sermons*, III. 1.

elegance (el'ē-gāns), *n.* [= D. *elegantie* = G. *eleganz* = Dan. *elegance* = Sw. *elegans*, < OF. *elegance*, F. *elegance* = Sp. Pg. *elegancia* = It. *eleganza*, < L. *elegantia*, elegance, < *elegans* (t-), elegant: see *elegant*.] 1. The state or quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety or from exact fitness, symmetry, or the like; refinement of manner, quality, or appearance: as, *elegance* of dress.

Soracte, in January and April, rises from its blue horizon like an island from the sea, with an *elegance* of contour which no mood of the year can deepen or diminish.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 152.

Gray's perfect *elegance* could nowhere have found a more admirable foil than in the vulgar jauntness and clumsy drollery of his correspondent, Mason.

Lowell, *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 167.

2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty; an elegance: as, the *elegances* of polite society. — *Syn.* 1. Grace, beauty, polish. See *comparison* under *elegant*.

elegancy (el'ē-gān-si), *n.*; pl. *elegancies* (-siz).

1. The quality of being elegant; elegance. [Rare.]

Let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hangings, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other *elegancy* that may be thought upon. Bacon, *Baldwin* (ed. 1867).

2. That which imparts elegance; an elegant characteristic or quality.

Such kind of inspired knowledge of strange tongues as includes all the native peculiarities, which, if you will, you may call their *elegancies*. Warburton, *Doctrine of Grace*, I. 8.

The beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. Spectator, No. 477.

elegant (el'ē-gānt), *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *ellegant*, < OF. *elegant*, F. *élegant* = Sp. Pg. It. *elegante*, < L. *elegant* (t-), sometimes spelled *eligan* (t-), of persons, luxurious, fastidious, choice, dainty, fine, tasteful, elegant; of things, choice, neat, fine, elegant; in form ppr. of an unused verb **elegare*, prob. equiv. to *eligare*, ppr. *eligit* (t-), choose, pick out: see *elect*, *eligible*.] 1. Having good or fine taste; nice in taste; fastidious; sensible to beauty or propriety; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection: said of persons.

Under this contrariety of identification, an *elegant* critic aptly describes him.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poets*, Int., p. vi.

Eye, now I see thou art exact of taste, And *elegant*, of sapience no small part. Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 1019.

2. Polished; polite; refined; graceful: said of persons: as, an *elegant* lady or gentleman. — 3. Characterized by or pertaining to good taste; indicating a refined propriety of taste: as, *elegant* manners.

Why will you endeavour to make yourself so disagreeable to me, and thwart me in every little *elegant* expense? Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, II. 1.

4. Expressed with taste and neatness; correct and polished in expression or arrangement: as, an *elegant* style of composition; *elegant* speech.

I have likewise heard this *elegant* distinction. Corbett, *Credulities*, I. 39.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and *elegant* but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.

Johnson, *Addison*.

He entered the Church early, but devoted himself to the study of canon law and of *elegant* literature.

Tucknor, *Span. Lit.*, I. 411.

5. Pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of color; characterized by exquisiteness of design or fine taste; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; refined: as, an *elegant* figure; an *elegant* vase; an *elegant* structure. — 6. Pleasing to the mind, as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; calculated to effect its purpose with exceeding accuracy, delicacy, and neatness; exquisitely ingenious or appropriate: as, an *elegant* modification of a philosophical instrument; an *elegant* algebraical formula or mathematical demonstration; an *elegant* chess problem.

An *elegant* sufficiency, content, Retirement, rural quiet. Thomson, *Spring*, I. 1168.

Syn. *Elegant*, *Graceful*, *tasteful*, *courtly*. *Elegant* implies that anything of an artificial character to which it is applied is the result of training and cultivation through the study of models or ideals of grace; *graceful* implies less of consciousness, and suggests often a natural gift. A rustic, uneducated girl may be naturally *graceful*, but not *elegant*. We speak of *elegant* manners, composition, furniture, taste, but of a *graceful* tree, lawn, child; the playful movements of a kitten may be *graceful*. See *beautiful*.

His easy art may happy nature seem, Trifles themselves are *elegant* to him. Pope, *Epistle to Miss Mount*, l. 4.

Not proudly high nor meanly low, A *graceful* myrtle reared its head. Montemery, *The Myrtle*.

elegantemente (ē-lē-gān-te-men'te), *adv.* [It., *elegantemente*, < *elegante*, elegant, + *mente*, an adv. suffix, orig. abl. of L. *ment* (t-), mind, with preceding *ad* in agreement.] With elegance: in a graceful and pleasing style: a direction in music.

elegantly (el'ē-gānt-lī), *adv.* In an elegant manner; with elegance.

Sir Henry Wotton . . . delivered his ambassage most *elegantly* in the Italian language.

I. Walton, *Sir H. Wotton*.

Dr. Warren preached before the Princess . . . of the blessedness of the pure in heart, most *elegantly* describing the bliss of the beatific vision.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Oct. 24, 1688.

elegiac (ē-lē-jī-ak or ē-lē-jī'ak), *a. and n.* [Formerly *elegiack*; = F. *élegiaque* = Sp. *elegiaco* = Pg. It. *elegiaco*, < L. *elegiacus*, < Gr. *ἐλεγιάς*, < *ἐλεγειν*, to elegeize, an elegy: see *elegy*.] I. *a.*

1. In *anc. pros.*, an epithet noting a distich the first line of which is a dactylic hexameter and the second a pentameter, or verse differing from the hexameter by suppression of the arsis or metrically unaccented part of the third and the sixth foot, thus:

— — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — —

Verses or poems consisting of elegiac distichs are called *elegiac verses* or *poems* (*elegiacs*), poetry composed in this meter, *elegiac verse* or *poetry* (*the elegy*); and the writers who employed this verse, especially those who employed it exclusively or by preference, are known as the *elegiac poets*. Elegiac verse seems to have been used primarily in threnetic pieces (poems lamenting or commemorating the dead), or to have been associated with music of a kind regarded by the Greeks as mournful. Almost from its first appearance in literature, however, it is found used for compositions of various kinds. The principal Roman elegiac poets are Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid. In modern German literature the elegiac meter has been frequently used, especially by Goethe and Schiller. Coleridge's translation from the latter poet may serve as an example in English.

In the hex | ameter | rises the | fountain's | silvery | cold |

In the pen | tameter | aye | falling in | melody | back. Coleridge, *The Oldman Elegiac Meter*.

You should crave his rule For pauses in the elegiac couplet, chasms Permissible only to Catullus.

Drumming, *Ring and Book*, I. 376.

2. Belonging to an elegy, or to elegy; having to do with elegies.

Arnold is a great *elegiac* poet, but there is a buoyancy in his elegy which we rarely find in the best elegy, and which certainly adds greatly to its charm.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 228.

Hence — 3. Expressing sorrow or lamentation: as, *elegiac* strains.

Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate, Soft as the breath of distant flutes. Gay, *Trivia*.

Mr. Lyttleton is a gentle *elegiac* person. Gray, *Letters*, I. 220.

II. *n.* In *pros.*: (a) A pentameter, or verse consisting of two dactylic penthemims or written in elegiac meter. (b) *pl.* A succession of distichs consisting each of a dactylic hexameter and a dipenthemim; a poem or poems in such distichs: as, the *Heroides* and *Tristia* of Ovid are written in *elegiacs*. See I.

elegiacal (ē-lē-jī'a-kal), *a.* [< *elegiac* + *-al*.] Same as *elegiac*.

He was the author of a very large number of volumes of lyrical, *elegiacal* and romantic verse. The American, VIII. 251.

elegiacal, *n.* Plural of *elegiacal*.

elegiac (ē-lē-jī-ak), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ἐλεγιάς*, the meter of the elegy, + *ιαπάδος*, iambic: see *elegy* and *iambic*.] I. *a.* Consisting of half an elegiac pentameter followed by an iambic dimeter: being or constituting an elegiac verse (which see): as, an *elegiac* verse.

II. *n.* A verse consisting of a dactylic penthemim followed by an iambic dimeter; an elegiac verse (which see).

elegiacus (ē-lē-jī-am'bus), *n.*; pl. *elegiaci* (-bi). [LL. (Marius Victorinus, *Arts Gram.*, iv.), < L. *elegia*, elegy, + *iambus*, iambus.] A compound verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (group of two dactyls and the thesis or long syllable of a third) and an iambic dimeter, thus:

— — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — —

elegist (ē-lē-jī-ast or ē-lē-jī'ast), *n.* [< *elegy* (L. *elegia*) + *-ast*.] An elegist. [Rare.]

The great fault of these *elegists* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain.

Coleridge, *Vicar*, xvi.

elegiographer (ē-lē-jī-og'ra-fēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐλεγειογράφος*, a writer of elegies, < *ἐλεγειν*, to elegeize, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writer of elegies, or of poems in elegiac verse. [Rare.]

Elegiographer, one who writes mournful songs. Coleridge.

elegious (ē-lē-jī-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐλεγειος*, elegiac, < *ἐλεγειν*, to elegeize, an elegy.] Elegiac; hence, lamenting; melancholy. [Rare.]

If your elegiac breath should hap to rouse
A happy tear, close harb'ring in his eye,
Then urge his plighted faith.

Quarles, Emblems, v. 1.

elogist (el'ô-jist), *n.* [*< elegy + -ist.*] A writer of elegies.

Our *elogist*, and the chroniclers, impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France. T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 108.

eligit (el'ô-jit), *v.* [*L., he has chosen: 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of eligere, choose: see elect.*] 1. In law, in England and in some of the United States, a judicial writ of execution, which may at the election of the creditor issue on a judgment or on a forfeiture of recognizance, commanding the sheriff to take the judgment debtor's goods, and, if necessary thereafter, his lands, and deliver them to the judgment creditor, who can retain them until the satisfaction of the judgment.—2. The title to land held under execution of a writ of eligit.

elogize (el'ô-jiz), *v. t. or t.*; pret. and pp. *elogized*, ppr. *elogizing*. [*< elegy + -ize.*] To write or compose elegies; celebrate or lament after the style of an elegy; bewail.

I . . . perhaps should have *elogized* on for a page or two farther, when Harry, who has no idea of the dignity of grief, interrupted me. H. Walpole, Letters, II. 371.

elegy (el'ô-jî), *n.*; pl. *elegies* (-jiz). [Formerly *elegiac*; = *D. G. elegia* = *Dan. Sw. elegi*, *< OF. elegue*, *F. elegie* = *Sp. elegia* = *Pg. It. elegia*, *< L. elegia*, also *elegia*, *elegia*, *< Gr. elegia*, *fem. sing.*, but orig. neut. pl., *τὰ ἐλεγία*, an elegiac poem, in reference to the meter (later a lament, an elegy), pl. of *ἐλεγειον*, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter (*> L. elegium*, *elegium*, *elegion*, *elegion*, an elegy; cf. *L. dim. elegion*, *elegidion*, a short elegy, neut. (*se. metron*, meter, or *zeugon*, poem) of *ἐλεγειον*, prop. pertaining to a song of mourning, *elegiac*, *< ἐλεος*, a song of mourning, a lament, later (in reference to the usual meter of such songs) any poem in distichs; origin unknown. The usual derivation from *ἐλεος*, 'very woe! woe!' a refrain in such songs (*ἐλεος* or rather *ἐλεος*, an interjection of pain or grief, like *E. ah, ay*, etc.; *ay*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *αἶω*, say), is no doubt erroneous.] 1. In classical poetry, a poem written in elegiac verse.

The third sorrowing was of lonks, by long lamentation in *Elegie* so was their song called, and it was in a piteous manner of metre, placing a limping Pentameter after a lusty Hexameter, which made it godolomously more than any other meter. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 59.

2. A mournful or plaintive poem; a poem or song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a dirge; a funeral song.

And there is such a solemn melody,

'Tween doleful songs, tears and *elegies*.

Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

Let Swans from their forsaken Rivers fly,
And sick'ning at her Tomb, make haste to dye,
That they may help to sing her *Elegy*.

Compton, Death of Queen Mary

3. A serious poem pervaded by a tone of melancholy, whether grief is actually expressed or not; as, Gray's "*Elegy in a Country Churchyard*."

Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. It may treat of any subject, but it must treat of no subject for itself, but always and exclusively with reference to the poet himself. Coleridge.

4. In music, a sad or funeral composition, vocal or instrumental, whether actually commemorative or not; a dirge.—*Syn. Dirge, Requiem, etc.* See *dirge*.

oleidin (ol'ô-jî-din), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀλεῖν, olive-oil, oil + -idin + -in2.*] In chem., a substance found in the stratum granulosum and elsewhere in the epidermis, and staining very deeply with carmine: regarded by Waldeyer as identical with hyaline, and called on that account by Unna *carotinhyalin*.

element (el'ô-ment), *n.* [*< ME. element*, *< OF. element*, *F. élément* = *Sp. Pg. It. elemento* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. element*, *< L. elementum*, a first principle, element, rudiment, pl. first principles, the elements (of existing things), the elements of knowledge, the alphabet; origin uncertain. The common derivation of the word from *alere*, nourish, which would identify *elementum* with *alimentum*, nourishment (see *aliment*), is wholly improbable. Several other derivations have been proposed, of which one assumes the orig. sense to be 'the alphabet,' the 'A-B-C,' or lit. the 'L-M-N,' the word being formed, in this view, *< el + em + en*, the names of the letters L, M, N, + the term. -um, as in the common formative -mentum, E. -ment.] 1. That of which

anything is in part compounded, which exists in it, and which is itself not decomposable into parts of different kinds; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle; hence, in general, any component part; any constituent part or principle.

Thought
Alone, and its quick elements, will, passion,
Reason, imagination, cannot die. Shelley, Hellas.

Noble architecture is one element of culture.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 92.

That element of tragedy which lies in the very fact of frequency has not yet wrought itself into the coarse emotion of mankind. George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 214.

Three tribes, settlers on three hills, were the elements of which the original [Roman] commonwealth was made. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Rev., p. 286.

Specifically—(a) An ingredient, especially of the temperament.

There's little of the melancholy element in her, my lord. Skelton, Much Ado, II. 1.

(b) pl. The rudimentary principles of any science, as Euclid's "*Elements*." (Gr. *στοιχεῖα*), a work setting forth in an orderly and logical way the simple and fundamental propositions of geometry. (c) In geom., one of the points, lines, or planes or other geometrical forms, by which a figure or geometrical construction is made up. "Space may be considered as a geometrical figure, whose elements are either points or planes. Taking the point as elements, the straight lines of space are so many ranges, and the planes of space so many planes of points. If, on the other hand, the planes are considered as elements, the straight line of space is the axis of so many axial pencils, and points of space are centers of so many spheres of planes." (Cromwell, Geom., tr. by Lancelotti, § 31.) (d) In math., one of a number of objects arranged in a symmetrical or regular figure. "The elements of a determinant are the quantities arranged in a square block or matrix, the sum of whose products forms the determinant." (e) In astron., one of the quantities necessary to be known in calculating the place of a planet (perhaps because the planets were called *elements*). They are six, namely, the longitude of the ascending node, the inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic, the longitude of the perihelion, the mean distance from the sun, the mean longitude at any epoch, and the eccentricity. Hence. (f) A datum required for the solution of any problem. (g) pl. The bread and wine used in the eucharist, collectively called *communion elements*.

When all have communicated, the Bishop shall return to the Lord's Table, and reverently place upon it what remaineth of the consecrated *Elements*, covering the same with a fair linen cloth.

Book of Common Prayer, Holy Communion.

(h) In bot., one of the primary or embryological parts composing the body of an animal, or of the parts which have united to form any part. Thus the thorax of an insect is composed of three principal *elements* or pieces, the epinotum is formed of several *elements* or pieces which are soldered together, etc. (i) In elect., a voltaic cell. See *cell*.

The dichromate of potassium has been composed of four troughs with six compartments, making twenty four *elements* in circuit. A mercury calculator enabled us to use at pleasure six, twelve, eighteen, or twenty four *elements*, and thus to obtain four different speeds of the screw [of an electric balloon]. See *See*, III. 154.

2. One of the four things, fire, water, earth, and air (to which ether was added as a fifth element), falsely regarded by the ancients as the constituents of which all things are composed. 4. Water, as an element, consists of all that in the rain, the rivers, the sea, etc., line of lightning, the sun, etc., these, together with the air and earth, were supposed to make up the matter of nature. The *elements* often means in a particular sense wind and water, especially in action, as the fury of the *elements*.

"It is a water that is named *Æger*,"

Of *elements* four, quod Plato.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 864, G. 1 1464.

ge have thanne in the ampulle of *elementis* that is to seie, water and air.

Book of Quene Elizabeth, l. 1464.

My Arce! check,

That is thy charge, then to the *elements*!

Be free, and fare thee well! Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

I've heard

Schooling a affirm, man's body is composed

Of the four *elements*. Mac-sweeney, Rhapsody, l. 2.

And, last, each hum an' trace, an' purring up

Thine individual being, shalt thou go

To mix for ever with the *elements*.

Elegant, Thucydides.

3. A kind of matter under composable into other kinds. The elements as enumerated by Empedocles, and generally recognized in antiquity, were four, fire, water, earth, and air. (See *see*.) The 4th century of the fifth century, and later, recognized three elements—sulphur, mercury, and salt. In modern chemistry, an element, or elementary body, is regarded as a simple substance which has hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means. The list of such elements is a provisional one, since it is possible, and not improbable, that many bodies now considered elementary may be proved to be compound. There are over 70 elements at present (1890) recognized by chemists, commonly divided into two groups, namely, metals and the non-metallic bodies or metalloids. The non-metallic elements are hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, boron, silicon, and carbon. (See *metallurgy*.) The remaining elements are regarded as metals. (See *metals*.) Five of the elements—oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, chlorine, and fluorine—are gases at ordinary temperatures; two, bromine and mercury, are liquids; the rest are solids. The properties of all the elements bear a close relation to their atomic

weights. (See *periodic law*, under *periodic*.) The following is a list of the elements with symbols and atomic weight.

Elements.	Symbols.	Atomic Weight.
Aluminium	Al	27.1
Antimony	Sb	120
Arsenic	As	75
Barium	Ba	137.4
Beryllium (see <i>glucinum</i>)	Be	—
Bismuth	Bi	208
Boron	B	10.9
Bromine	Br	79.9
Cadmium	Cd	112.3
Cæsium	Cs	132.9
Calcium	Ca	40
Carbon	C	12
Cerium	Ce	140
Chlorine	Cl	35.4
Chromium	Cr	52.1
Cobalt	Co	59
Columbium (see <i>niobium</i>)	—	—
Copper	Cu	63.6
Dysprosium	Dy	147
Erbium	Er	167
Fluorine	F or Fl	19.0
Gallium	Ga	70
Germanium	Ge	72.6
Glucinum	Be or Gl	9.1
Gold	Au	197.3
Hydrogen	H	1
Iodine	I	127
Iridium	Ir	183
Iron	Fe	56
Lanthanum	La	138.5
Lead	Pb	207.2
Lithium	Li	7.0
Magnesium	Mg	24.3
Manganese	Mn	55.0
Mercury	Hg	200
Molybdenum	Mo	96
Neodymium	Nd	144.3
Nickel	Ni	58.7
Niobium	Nb	94
Nitrogen	N	14.0
Osmium	Os	193.8
Oxygen	O	16
Palladium	Pd	106.6
Phosphorus	P	31
Platinum	Pt	195.2
Potassium	K	39.1
Praseodymium	Pr	140.5
Rhodium	Rh	103
Rubidium	Rb	85.4
Ruthenium	Ru	101.7
Samarium	Sm	150
Selenium	Se	79
Silicon	Si	28.4
Silver	Ag	107.9
Sodium	Na	23.0
Strontium	Sr	87.6
Sulphur	S	32.0
Tantalum	Ta	183
Tellurium	Te	127.6
Thallium	Tl	204.1
Thorium	Th	232
Tin	Sn	119
Titanium	Ti	48.1
Tungsten	W	184.4
Uranium	U	240
Vanadium	V	51.4
Ytterbium	Yb	173
Yttrium	Y	89
Zinc	Zn	65.4
Zirconium	Zr	90.6

There are a number of other bodies which have been named as elements (as phosphorus, boron, etc.), whose properties have, however, not yet been sufficiently investigated and defined to warrant their inclusion in the list.

4. The proper or natural environment of a thing; that in which something exists; hence the sphere of experience of a person; the class of persons with whom one naturally associates, or the sphere of life with which one is familiar; as, he is out of his *element*.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought pass under the protection of fortune falling. She was by charms, by spells, by the flame, and such dexterity this is beyond our *element*. We know nothing. Shak., M. W. of W., iv.

This Tim is the head of a species, he has a little out his *element* in this town, but he has a relation of tranquillity and his neighbour in the country, who is the true ph of residence for this species. Steele, Tatler, No.

Circulating element. See *circulate*. **Double element.** See *double*.

Element of a figure. In the calculus, infinite small part of it. **Elements of a crystal.** See *crystal*.

Magnetic elements of a place. The declination and inclination of the magnetic needle, and intensity of the earth's magnetic attraction. **Osculating elements.** See *osculate*.

element (el'ô-ment), *n. t.* [*< element, n.*] To compound of elements or first principles.

Whether any one such body be met with, in these s to be *elemented* bodies, I now question. Bos.

2. To constitute; form from elements; compose; enter into the constitution of.

Dull, elementary loves a love.

(Where soul is sent) cannot admit

Of absence, 'cause it both remove

The thing which *elemented* it.

Dennis, Vindication Forbidding Mourning

These [good life and good works] are the two elements, and he which is elemented from these hath the complexion of a good man, and a fit friend. *Donne, Letters, xxx.*

elemental (el-e-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *Fig. elemental*; as *element + -al*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an element or elements.

In and near the photosphere, or immediately it, matter must be in its most elemental state.

C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 90.

There is spectroscopic evidence which seems to show that, starting with a mass of solid elemental matter, such mass of matter is continually broken up as the temperature is raised. *J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 126.*

2. Pertaining or relating to first principles; simple; elementary. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Some elemental knowledge, I suppose, the y [the druids] had; but I can scarcely be persuaded that their learning was either deep or extensive.

Burke, Abolig. of Eng. Hist., I. 1.

3. Of or pertaining to the elements of the material world; more especially used of the mobile elements, fire, air, and water, with reference to their violent or destructive action. See *element*, 2 and 3.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubled colour show,
That subtle mixture shall at once declare
Whole, rain, and storms, and elemental war.

Dryden, Tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

But all subtilties by elemental strife;
And passions are the element of life.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 100.

Elemental law of thought, a first principle; a fundamental belief.

II. *n.* A spirit of the elements; a nature-spirit. See I., 3, and *element*, 2 and 3.

elementalism (el-e-men'tal-izm), *n.* [*< elemental + -ism*.] The theory which identifies the divinity of the ancients with the elemental powers. *Gluckstone.*

elementality (el-e-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*< elemental + -ity*.] The state of being elemental or elementary.

By this I hope the *elementality* (that is, the universality) of detraction, or disparagement, . . . is out of dispute.

Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 100.

elementally (el-e-men'tal-i), *adv.* In an elemental manner; with reference to or as regards elements.

Those words taken chemically, without regard to any precedent law of Moses, are as much against plain equity . . . as those words of "Take, eat, this is my body," *elementally* understood, are against nature and sense.

Christian Believer's Appeal, xv. (ord MS.).

Legislate as you please, you cannot abolish the fact of the sexes. Constitutionally, *elementally* the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases. Take the stars, they differ in their glory.

G. D. Burdman, Creative Week, p. 100.

elementary (el-e-men'tar-i), *a.* [*< L. elemental-ia*; see *elementary*.] Elementary.

What thing occasioned the shower of rayne
Of fyre elemental in his supreme spirit.

Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

elementariness (el-e-men'tar-i-ness), *n.* The state of being elementary.

elementarity (el-e-men-tar'i-ti), *n.* [*< elementary + -ity*.] Elementariness.

For though Moses have left no mention of minerals, nor made any other description then sues into the apparent and visible creation, yet is there unquestionably a very large class of creatures in the earth far above the condition of *elementarity*. See *F. Brown, Vulg. Err., li. 1.*

elementary (el-e-men'tar-i), *a.* [= D. *elementar* = G. *elementar* (in comp.), also *elementarisch* = Dan. *elementar* = Sw. *elementar* (D. Dan. Sw. after F.) (Dan. Sw. also *elementar* in comp.) = F. *élémentaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *elementar*, Pg. also *elementario* = It. *elementare, elementario*, < L. *elementarius*, belonging to the elements or rudiments, < *elementum*, element, rudiment; see *element*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an element or elements; primary; simple; uncompounded; incomplex; as, an elementary substance.

They [chemists] have found it impossible to obtain from oxygen anything but oxygen, or from hydrogen anything but hydrogen, and in the present state of our knowledge, these bodies are consequently regarded as elementary or simple substances. *Huxley, Physiology, p. 105.*

Without ritual, religion may exist in its elementary state, and thus *elementary* state of religion is what may be described as habitual and permanent adoration.

J. K. Seelye, Nat. Religion, p. 70.

The primitive homestead, . . . where all things were elementary and of the plainest cast.

Stedman, Poets of America, p. 101.

2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments; as, an elementary treatise or disquisition; elementary education; elementary schools.

It is probable that before the time of Aristotle there were elementary treatises of geometry which are now lost.

Reed, Inquiry into Human Mind.

Such a pedantic abuse of elementary principles as would have disgraced boys at school. *Burke, Army Estimates.*

3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles; as, an elementary writer.

Elementary analysis, in chem., the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body. **Elementary angles**, in crystal., angles between particular faces characteristic of particular minerals.

Elementary body, See *element*, 3. **Elementary particles of Zimmermann**, see *blood plate*. **Elementary proposition**, a self-evident and indemonstrable proposition. **Elementary substances**, See *element*, 3.

elementation (el-e-men-ta'shon), *n.* [*< element, + -ation*.] Instruction in elements or first principles. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

elementish (el-e-men'tish), *a.* [*< element + -ish*.] Elemental; elementary.

If you mean of many natures conspiring together, as in a popular government, to establish this fair estate, as if the *elementish* and ethereal parts should in their town house set down the bounds of each one's office, then consider what follows: that there must needs have been a wisdom which made them concur. See *P. Solen, Arcadia, li.*

elementoid (el-e-men'toid), *a.* [*< L. elementum + Gr. *oides*, form*.] Like an element; having the appearance of a simple substance; as, compounds which have an elementoid nature, and perform elemental functions.

elemi (el'e-mi), *n.* [= F. *elemi* = Sp. *elemi* = Pg. It. *elemi*; of Eastern, said to be of Ar., origin.] A name of fragrant resins of various kinds, all of them probably the product of trees belonging to the natural order *Burseraceae*. The oriental or African elemi of the older writers is an exudation from *Boswellia* *Frereana*, a tree found in the region south of the gulf of Aden. It is used in the East for chewing, like mastic. The elemi of pharmacy comes chiefly from Manila, and is the product of *Canarium commune*. It is a stolid resin, and is used in plasters and ointments. Other sorts are Mexican or Vera Cruz elemi, obtained from species of *Bursera*; Brazilian elemi, from various species of *Protium* (*Uroea*); and Mauritanian elemi, from *Canarium punctatum*.

elemine (el'e-mine), *n.* [*< elemi + -ine*.] The crystallizable portion of elemi.

elench (ē-leng'k), *n.* [*< L. elenchus*, < Gr. *ἐλέγχω*, to argue, an argument of disproof or refutation, a cross-examining, < *ἐλέγγω*, disgrace, put to shame, cross-examine for the purpose of refuting, put to the proof, confute, refute.] In logic, an argumentation concluding the falsity of something maintained; a refutation; a confutation; also, a false refutation; a sophism. Also *elenchus*.

Reprehension or *elench* is a syllogism which gathereth a conclusion contrary to the assertion of the respondent.

Blunderbelle (1860).

The sophistical *elenchus* or refutation, being a delusive semblance of refutation which imposes on ordinary men and induces the latter to accept it as real, cannot be properly understood without the theory of *elenchus* in general, nor can this last be understood without the entire theory of the syllogism, since the *elenchus* is only one variety of syllogism. The *elenchus* is a syllogism with a conclusion contradictory to or refutative of some enunciated thesis or proposition. Accordingly we must understand the conditions of a good and valid syllogism before we study those of a valid *elenchus*; these last, again, must be understood, before we enter on the distinctive attributes of the pseudo-*elenchus*—the sophistical, invalid, or sham, refutation. *Grote.*

Ignorance of the elench. See *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion*, under *fallacy*.

elenchic, elenchical (ē-leng'kik, -ki-kal), *a.* [*< elench + -ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an elench; refuting; confutative; sophistical. *Bailey, 1776.*

elenchically (ē-leng'ki-kal-i), *adv.* By means of an elench. *Imp. Dict.*

elenchize (ē-leng'kiz), *v. i.* [*< Gr. ἐλέγχειν*, confute, + -ize.] To dispute; refute.

Tip—Hear him problematize.

Pro. Elenchus, what's that?

Tip—Or syllogize, elenchize. *B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.*

elenchtic, elenchtical, *a.* Erroneous forms of *elenchic, elenchical*.

elenchus (ē-leng'kus), *n.* 1. Same as *elench*. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] (a) A genus of gastropods. *Humphreys, 1797.* (b) A genus of Strepsiptera. *Curtis, 1831.*

elenctic, elenctical (ē-leng'kik, -ti-kal), *a.* [Also written, erroneously, *elenctic, -al*, < Gr. *ἐλεγκτικός*, refutative, < *ἐλέγχειν*, verbal adj. of *ἐλέγγω*, refute, confute; see *elench*.] Same as *elenchic*.

elenge, ellenge, *a.* [Now only dial.; < ME. *elenge*, also, less often, *elynge, eling*; perhaps an alteration, with suffix -ing, of AS. *ellende, elende*, with equiv. *ellendise*, ME. *elenddis, elenddisse, elenddis, -isse*, foreign, strange, living in a foreign land (*eleland*, a foreign land), = OS. *elendi* = D. *ellendig* = OHG. *elient*, for-

eign, living in a foreign land, MHG. *ellende*, the same, also unhappy, wretched, G. *elend*, unhappy, wretched, = Dan. *elendig*, = Sw. *eländig*, unhappy, wretched; < AS. *ele-*, *el-*, other (see *else* and *alien*), + *land*, land. The same development of sense appears in *wretched*, ult. < AS. *wrecca*, an outcast, exile.] Cheerless; wretched; miserable; unhappy.

Heuy-chered I gede, and elynge in herte.

Piers Plowman (B), xx. 2.

Poverty is this, although it seme elenge,

Possessoun that no wight wil challenge

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

elengelyt, adv. [ME., also *elengelyk*; < *elenge* + -lyt.] Cheerlessly; miserably.

Alimaundre that al wan elengelyk ended.

Piers Plowman (B), xli. 45.

elengenesset, ellengnesset, n. [Early mod. E. *elengness*; < ME. *ellengnesset*.] Sorrow; trouble. *Rom. of the Rose.*

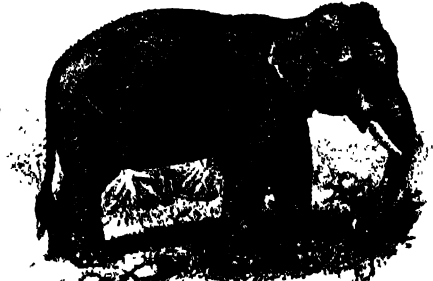
Eleocharis (el-ē-ok'a-ris), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heleocharis*, < Gr. *ἑλεος* (gen. *ἑλεος*), low ground by rivers, marsh-meadows, + *χαίρα*, rejoice, > *χαίρω*, favor, delight.] A genus of cyperaceous plants, of about 80 species, growing in wet places, and distributed over all tropical and temperate regions. They are characterized by terete or angular culms closely sheathed at the base, and bearing a naked, solitary terminal head of closely imbricated scales. There are about 20 North American species. Commonly known as *spike rush*.

Eleotragus (el-ē-ot'rā-gus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), prop. **Helcotragus*, < Gr. *ἑλεος* (gen. *ἑλεος*), a marsh, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of antelopes, containing such as the riet-bok or reed-buck of South Africa, *E. arundinaceus*.

Eleotridinae (el-ē-ot-ri-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eleotris* (-rid-) + -inae.] A subfamily of gobioid fishes closely resembling the *Gobiinae*, but with separated ventral fins. Also *Eleotrinae*.

Eleotris (el-ē-ot-ri-sis), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius).] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Eleotridinae*.

elephant (el'e-fant), *n.* [*< ME. *elefant*, *elefant*, earlier and more commonly *olifant*, *olifant*, *olifant*, *olifant*, *olifant*, *olifant* (rarely, in later ME., spelled with *ph*, as in L.), < OF. *olifant*, also *elefant*, F. *éléphant* = Pr. *elephant* = Sp. *elefante* = Pg. *elefante*, *elephante* = It. *elefante* = AS. *elepant, elp, ylp*, an elephant (see *alp*). = MD. D. *elefant* (also MD. *olefant, olfant*, D. *olefant*, < OF.) = MLG. *elefant, elefant*, also *elender, olvant* = OHG. *elafant, elfant, holfant*, MHG. *elefant, elefant, elefant*, G. *elefant, elephant* = Dan. Sw. *elefant* (cf. Goth. *albandus* = OHG. *albanta, albenta, albanta*, MHG. *albende, olbent* = AS. *olbent, a camel*; see *camel*), < L. *elephas, elephas* (*elephant-*), also *elephantus*, and ML. *elefantus*, < Gr. *ἐλεφας* (*Elefant-*), an elephant (first in Herodotus), ivory, (first in Homer and Hesiod); perhaps < Heb. *eleph*, an ox (cf. *Lucabos*, Lucanian ox, the older L. name: see *alpha*); but some compare Heb. *ibah*, Skt. *ibhas*, an elephant, and L. *ebur*, ivory; see *ivory*. The Slav. and Oriental names are divergent: OBulg. *slonū* = Bohem. *slon* = Pol. *slon* = Russ. *slonū* (> Lith. *slanas*), elephant; Turk. Ar. *fil*, Hind. *fil, pil*, < Pers. *pil*, elephant; Hind. *hāthī, hātī*, < Skt. *hastin*, elephant, < *hasta*, hand, trunk.] 1. A five-toed proboscidean mammal, of the genus *Elephas*, constituting a subfamily, *Elephan-**



Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).

tinae, and comprehending two living species, namely, *Elephas indicus* and *Elephas (Loxodon) africanus*. The former inhabits India, and is characterized by a concave high forehead, small ears, and comparatively small tusks; the latter is found in Africa, and has a convex forehead, great flapping ears, and large tusks. The tusks occur in both sexes, curving upward from the extremity of the upper jaw. The nose is prolonged into a cylindrical trunk or proboscis, at the extremity of which the nostrils open. The trunk is extremely flexible and highly sensitive, and terminates in a finger-like prehensile

were also celebrated in other parts of Greece and Greek lands. See *Eleusinion*. - **Great Eleusinia**, the chief annual festival in honor of Demeter and Cora, celebrated at Athens and Eleusis from the 13th to the 23d of Boedromion (September-October). - **Lesser Eleusinia**, an annual festival at Athens, held as a prelude to the Great Eleusinia in the middle of the month of Anthesterion (February-March).

Eleusinian (el-i-sin'i-an), *a.* [*L.* *Eleusinus*, *< Gr.* *Ἐλευσίνιος*, pertaining to Eleusis: see *Eleusinia*.] Relating to Eleusis in Attica, Greece: as, the *Eleusinian* mysteries and festival, the mysteries and festival of Demeter (Ceres), celebrated at Eleusis.

Eleuthera bark. Same as *cascarilla bark* (which see, under *bark*).

Eleutherata (e-lu-the-rat'a), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερά*, free, + *-ata*.] A term used by Fabricius (1775) to designate beetles, the insects which now form the order *Coloptera*.

eleutherian (el-i-the-ri-an), *a.* [*< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερία*, like a free man, frank, freely giving, bountiful (*Ἐλευθερία*, freedom), *< Ἐλευθερία*, free.] Freely giving; bountiful; liberal.

And eleutherian Jove will bless their flight.

Gilbert, Leonidas, l.

Eleutheroblastea (e-lu'the-rō-blas'te-a), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερός*, free, + *βλαστή*, germ.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, or a suborder of the order *Hydrozoa* and class *Hydrozoa*, represented by the common fresh-water hydra, *Hydra viridis*, of the family *Hydridae*. The animals have a hydriform trophosome and no medusoid buds, both generative products being developed within the body wall of the single polypite of which the hydrozoan consists. It is the lowest and simplest grade of hydrozoans, and contains the only fresh water forms.

eleutheroblastic (e-lu'the-rō-blas'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Eleutheroblastea*.

eleutherobranchiate (e-lu'the-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερόβραγχιος*, *< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερία*, free, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having free gills; of or relating to the *Eleutherobranchia*.

Eleutherobranchii (e-lu'the-rō-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *Ἐλευθεροί*, free, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A primary group of fishes, having the gills free at the outer edge, and thus contrasted with the *selachians* and the *myzonts*. It includes all the true or teleostomous fishes. [Not in use.]

Eleutherodactyl (e-lu'the-rō-dak'ti-li), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερός*, free, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In ornith., those *Passeres* which have the hind toe perfectly free, as is the case with all *Passeres* except the *Eurylamidae* or *Desmodactyl* (which see). The character is made a basis of the primary division of *Passeres*. *Forbes*.

eleutherodactylous (e-lu'the-rō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eleutherodactyl*.

eleutheromania (e-lu'the-rō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερία*, free (*Ἐλευθερία*, freedom), + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for freedom; excessive zeal for freedom. [Rare.]

Our Peers have, in too many cases, laid aside their frogs, laces, buskins; and go about in English costume, or riding rising in their stirrups, in the most headlong manner, nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*, confused unlimited opposition in their heads.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. III. 4.

eleutheromaniac (e-lu'the-rō-mā-ni-ak), *a. and n.* [*< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερία*, free (*Ἐλευθερία*, freedom), + *μανία*, madness.] *I. a.* Having an excessive zeal for freedom.

Crowds, as was said, inundate the outer courts: inundation of young *eleutheromaniac* Noblemen in English costume, uttering audacious speeches.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. III. 4.

II. n. One having an excessive zeal for freedom; a fanatic on the subject of freedom.

eleutheropetalous (e-lu'the-rō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερός*, free, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal), + *-ous*.] In bot., having the petals distinct; polypetalous.

eleutherophyllous (e-lu'the-rō-phil'us), *a.* [*< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερός*, free, + *φύλλον* = *L.* *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In bot., composed of separate leaves; applied to a calyx or corolla, or to the perianth as a whole.

Eleutheropomii (e-lu'the-rō-pō-mi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερός*, free, + *πόμψ*, a lid.] A suborder of chondropterygian fishes, in which the gills are free. The sturgeons and chimæras were grouped together by Duméril under this title. [Not in use.]

eleutherosepalous (e-lu'the-rō-sep'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερός*, free, + *NL.* *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous*.] In bot., composed of distinct sepals; polysepalous.

Eleutherurus (e-lu'the-rō-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *Ἐλευθερός*, free, + *ουρά*, tail.] A genus of fruit-eating bats, of the family *Pteropodidae*, so called

ed from having the tail free from the intermembral membrane. *E. agyptiacus* is a species frequently sculptured on Egyptian monuments.

elevate (el'e-vat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elevated*, ppr. *elevating*. [*< L.* *elevatus*, pp. of *elevare* (*< It.* *elevare* = *Sp.* *elevar* = *F.* *élever*), raise, lift up, *< e*, *ex*, out, + *levare*, make light, lift, *< levis*, light: see *levity*, *lever*. Cf. *alterate*.] *1.* To move or cause to move from a lower to a higher level, place, or position; raise; lift; lift up; as, to *elevate* the host in the service of the mass; to *elevate* the voice.

Dwarf, bear my shield; squire, *elevate* my lance.
Beau and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 2

In every endeavour to *elevate* ourselves above reason, we are seeking to *elevate* ourselves above the atmosphere with wings which cannot soar but by beating the air.

J. Martineau

You remember the highest stool on which culprits used to be *elevated* with the tall paper foolscap on their heads, blushing to the core.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 241

2. To raise to a higher state or station; exalt; raise from a low, common, or primary state, as by training or education; raise from or above low conceptions: as, to *elevate* a man to an office; to *elevate* the character.

Honours that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation. *Shenstone*

A grandeur, a simplicity, a breadth of manner, an imagination at once *elevated* and restrained by the subject, reign throughout Milton's Ode on the Nativity.

Hallam, Introd. lat. of Europe, III. 5

The competence of man to *elevate* and to be *elevated* is in that desire and power to stand in joyful and ennobling intercourse with individuals, which makes the faith and the practice of all reasonable men. *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

3. To excite; cheer; animate: as, to *elevate* the spirits.

Nor, Or art thou mad?

Clarion.

With the assurance of my future fortune:

Why do you stare and grieve?

Mansueto, Parliament of Love, II. 1.

When men take pleasure in feeding their minds *elevated* by strong drink, and so induce their appetites to destroy their understandings, . . . their case is much to be pitied.

John Woodman, Journal (1750), p. 93.

Hence—*4.* To intoxicate slightly; render somewhat tipsy. [Colloq.]

His depth of feeling is misunderstood; he is supposed to be a little *elevated*, and nobody heeds him.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, IV.

5. To make light or unimportant; diminish the weight or importance of.

The Arabian physicians, . . . not being able to deny it to be true of the holy Jesus, endeavour to *elevate* and lessen the thing by saying it is not wholly beyond the force of nature that a virgin should conceive.

J. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, I. 4.

disclosed elevated. See *disclosed*. - **Elevated railroad**. See *railroad*. - **Elevating arc**. See *arc*. - **Syn.** 1. To lift up, uplift. 2. To promote, ennoble. - 1-3. *Lift*, *raise*, etc. See *raise*.

elevatio (el'e-vā-tiō), *n.* [*ME.* *elevari*; *< L.* *elevatus*, pp.; see the verb.] Raised; elevated. [Poetical and rare.]

And in a reach *elevate* and high,
And by the form wherein it [a comet] did appear,
As to most skillful accurately divine
Foreshow'd a kingdom shortly to decline.

Drayton, Baron's Wars, I.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With towers and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills.

Milton, P. R., IV. 34.

elevatedness (el'e-vā-ted-nēs), *n.* The state of being elevated.

I had neither wife nor children, in whom mutually to reflect and see reflected the *elevatedness* and generosity of my action.

Geddes, St. Leon.

elevating-screw (el'e-vā-ting-skru), *n.* A screw by means of which the breech of a piece of ordnance is adjusted for the elevation or vertical direction of the piece.



Egyptian Free-tailed Bat (*E. agyptiacus*)

elevatio (el'e-vā-tiō), *n.* [*L.*: see *elevation*.]

1. In *anc. music*, a raising of the voice; *arsis*. - *2.* In *medieval music*, the extension of a mode beyond its usual compass or ambitus.

elevation (el'e-vā'shon), *n.* [*< ME.* *elevarioun*, *< OF.* *elevarioun*, *F.* *élévation* = *Fr.* *élévation*. *elevatio* = *Sp.* *elevación* = *Pg.* *elevação* = *It.* *elevazione*, *< L.* *elevation* (*n.*), a lifting up, *< elevare*, lift up, *elevare*: see *elevate*.] *1.* The act of elevating or raising from a lower level, place, or position to a higher.

I hope a proper *elevation* of voice, a due emphasis and accent, are not to come within this description.

Steele, Spectator, No. 147.

I can add nothing to the accounts already published of the *elevation* of the land at Valparaiso which accompanied the earthquake of 1822.

Darwin, Geol. Observations II. 245.

2. The state of being raised or elevated; exaltation; specifically, exaltation of feeling or spirits.

Different *elevations* of spirit unto God are contained in the name of prayer.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 48.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*.

Sir H. Wotton.

I fancied I could distinguish an *elevation* of spirit different from that which is the cause or the effect of simple jollity.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 116.

Hence—*3.* A state of slight inebriation; tipsiness. [*Colloq.*]—*4.* That which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; a height.

His [Milton's] poetry reminds us of the miracles of Alpine scenery. Rocks and dells, beautiful as fairyland, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic *elevations*.

Macaulay, Milton.

5. Altitude. (*a*) In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. (*b*) In *gunn.*, the angle which the axis of the bore makes with the plane of the horizon. (*c*) In *diapic.*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line. (*d*) In *topogr.*, (1) Height; the vertical distance above the sea level or other surface of reference. (2) The angle at which anything is raised above a horizontal direction.

Take the *elevation* of the pool, and take the latitude of thy region.

Chaucer, Astrology, II. 623.

6. In *arch.*, a geometrical representation of a building or part of a building or other structure in vertical projection—that is, of its upright parts.—*7.* Eccles., the act of raising the eucharistic elements after consecration and before communion, in sign of oblation to God, or in order to show them to the people. With reference to the latter purpose especially, this act is also known as the *ostension*. The act of elevation before God and that of ostension to the people are, however, in many liturgies not coincident.

The priests were shaming, and the organ sounded,
And then anon the great cathedral bell,
It was the *elevation* of the Host.

Longfellow, Spanish Student, I. 3.

8. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, a musical composition, vocal or instrumental, performed in connection with the elevation of the host. - **Altitude or elevation of the pole**. See *altitude*. - **Angle of elevation**, in *ordnance*, the angle which the axis of the gun makes with a line passing through its sights and the target. - **Elevation bell**. See *bell*. - **Elevation of the panagia**. See *panagia*. - **Geometric elevation**, a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to *perspective or natural elevation*. - **Syn.** 1. Lifting, lifting up, uplifting, improvement. 2. Eminence, loftiness, superiority, refinement.

elevator (el'e-vā-tor), *n.* [= *F.* *élevateur* = *Sp.* *elevador* = *It.* *elevatore*, *< LL.* *elevar*], one who raises up, a deliverer, *< L.* *elevar*, lift up; see *elevate*.] *1.* One who or that which raises, lifts, or exalts. Specifically—*2.* In *anat.*: (*a*) A muscle which raises a part of the body, as the lip or eyelid: same as *levator*. (*b*) Same as *extensor*. [Rare.]

There appear, at first, to be but three *elevators*, or extensors [of the digit], but practically each segment [phalanx] has its *elevator*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 50.

3. A surgical instrument used for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. Also called *elevari*.—*4.* In *mech.*, a hoisting apparatus: a lift. (*a*) A car or cage for lifting and lowering passengers or freight in a hoistway: in a broad sense, the entire hoisting apparatus, including the shaft or well, the cage, and the motor. See *hoisting-engine*.

(*b*) A structure for storing grain in bulk including the grain-lifters and conveyers. In such elevators the elevator proper, or lifter, is a continuous band of leather studded with metal cups or elevator-buckets, passing over a pulley at the top of the building and under a second pulley on the elevator-belt, or the foot of an inclined tube called the *elevator-lee* (see *lee*). In some instances the elevator-lee is pivoted at the top, so that it may swing clear of the building and reach into the hold of the vessel or car to be emptied. The structure itself consists of a nest of deep bins, into which the grain is directed by spouts from the top of the lifter. The capacity of such elevators is often one and a half million bushels or more. For the horizontal movement of grain in elevators,

conveyers are used. Lifting elevators are also used in flour-mills, grinding-mills, furnaces, and other works, to handle materials of all kinds in bulk, as sand, ashes, ice, etc.

5. A building containing one or more mechanical elevators, especially a warehouse for the storage of grain. [U. S.]—**Autodynamic elevator.** See *autodynamic*.—**Elevator case,** a noted case before the United States Supreme Court in 1876 (Munn vs. Illinois, 94 U. S., 113), in which it was decided that, notwithstanding the exclusive power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, a State may, for the public good, regulate the manner in which citizens shall use their property when devoted by them to a use in which the public have an interest: so called because sustaining the validity of a statute limiting grain elevator tolls.—**Elevator engine.** See *engine*.—**Floating elevator,** an elevator erected on a boat for lifting, transferring, or storing grain. Such elevators are used to transfer grain from barges to the holds of ships.—**Hydraulic elevator,** an elevator operated by some kind of hydraulic apparatus. For short lifts the hydraulic press is sometimes used, particularly where the weight to be raised is great. Another form, for light loads and moderate heights, is a telescopic tube supporting the car at the upper end. On filling the tube with water under pressure it expands and raises the car; to lower it, the supply of water is cut off, and that in the tube is allowed to escape. The most common form of hydraulic elevator in the United States is that of a car lifted by ropes, operated by a piston in a long cylinder. The rope is connected directly with the piston rod, which is moved by the admission of water under pressure. In some instances the cylinder is horizontal and the travel of the piston limited, multiplying gear being fitted to the rope. The usual form is an upright cylinder with a very simple form of rope-gearing. **Pneumatic elevator,** a hoisting or lifting apparatus worked by compressed air, a pneumatic hoist.

elevatory (ē-lev'ō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élevatoire* = It. *elevatorio*, < NL. **elevatorius*, < L. *elevar*, *elevar*, *elevar*; see *elate*.] **I. a.** Raising or tending to raise; having power to elevate.

Channels are almost universally present within the fringing reefs of those islands which have undergone recent elevatory movements. Darwin, *Coral Reefs*, p. 73.

Among the elevatory and the ecoreparative agents, the most important place must be assigned to earthquakes and volcanoes. Huxley, *Physiology*, p. 186.

II. n.; pl. elevatories (-rīz). Same as *elevator*, 3.

élève (ā-lev'), *n.* [F., < *élever*, raise, bring up, educate, < L. *elevar*, raise; see *elate*.] A pupil; one brought up, educated, or trained by another.

eleven (ē-lev'n), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ellevēn*, *enlevēn*, *enlevēn*, *enlevēn*, *enlevēn*, *enlevēn*, etc., < AS. *endelefan*, *endelefan*, *endelefan* (= OS. *elef*, *elefan*, *elefan*, *elefan* = OFries. *andlofta*, *alvene*, *elleva* = D. *elf* = LG. *elfe*, *elfe*, *elfen* = OHG. *enlf*, *enlf*, *enlf*, *enlf*, *enlf*, *enlf*, *enlf*, *enlf* = feel. *elufa*, later *elufa* = Sw. *elva* = Dan. *elleva* = Goth. *enlf*), *eleven*, orig. **enlf* (the first syllable (*enlf*, < *an*) having been modified by shortening and mutation with dissimilated gemination of *n* to *nd*, and the last syllable (*-an*, *-on*) added as a quasi-plural suffix), < *an* (Goth. *an*, etc.), one, **-lf*, an element appearing also in Goth. *twelf* = AS. *twelf*, *twelf*, *twelf*, etc. (see *twelve*), and appar. = Lith. *lika*, in *venlika*, eleven, where the element is by some supposed to stand for **dika* = Gr. *deka* = L. *decem* = E. *ten*, making the Teut. and Lith. forms exactly cognate with L. *undecim*, eleven, < *unus* = E. *one*, + *decem* = E. *ten*.] **I. a.** One more than ten; a cardinal numeral beginning the second decade: as, eleven men.

The game (showed board), when two play, is generally eleven; but the number is extended when four or more are jointly concerned. Scott, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 29.

II. n. 1. The number which is the sum of ten and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eleven units, as 11, or XI, or xi.—**3.** A team or side in cricket or foot-ball: so called because regularly consisting of eleven players: as, the Philadelphia eleven; there were two strong elevens matched.

eleven-o'clock-lady (ē-lev'n-ō-klok-lā'di), *n.* [Tr. F. *dame d'once heures*.] The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

eleventh (ē-lev'nth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ellevēnth*, *ellevēnth*, *ellevēnth*, *ellevēnth*, *ellevēnth*, etc., < AS. *endelftha* (= OS. *elifta* = OFries. *ellefta*, *ellefta*, *ellefta*, *ellefta* = D. *elfde* = OHG. *enlfta*, *enlfta*, *enlfta*, *enlfta*, *enlfta*, *enlfta*, *enlfta*, *enlfta* = feel. *elifta*, mod. *elifta* = Dan. *ellevte* = Sw. *elfte*, *eleventh*: as *eleven* (AS. *endelefan*, etc.) + *-th*, the ordinal suffix: see *-th*.] **I. a. 1.** Next in order after the tenth: an ordinal number.

But about the eleventh hour he went out and founde other stoudfuge, and he seide to hem, what stoudfuge ye had here at dat? Wyclif, Mat. xx.

2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided: as, the eleventh part of fifty-five is five.—At the eleventh hour, at the

last moment; just before it is too late: in allusion to the parable of the laborers in the vineyard. Mat. xx. 1-16.

II. n. 1. One of eleven equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by eleven: as, five elevenths of fifty-five are twenty-five.

The cryopraxe the tenth is to get;
The lacyngh the eleventh the gent.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 1013.

2. In early Eng. law, an eleventh part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**3.** In music: (a) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eleventh diatonic degree above or below it; a compound fourth, or an octave and a fourth. (b) A tone distant by an eleventh from a given tone.

elf (elf), *n.*; pl. *elves* (elvz). [Early mod. E. also *elfe*; < ME. *elf*, *elfe*, *elfe*, pl. *elven*, *elvene*, < AS. *ælf*, pl. *ylfe*, m. *ælfen*, *ælfen*, in a very early form *albin* (usually in comp.), m. *an* *elf*, *sprite*, *fairy*, *incubus*, = MD. *alf*, D. *elf* = MHG. *alf*, LG. *elf* = OHG. *alp*, MHG. *alp*, *alp*, pl. *elbe*, and G. *alp*, m., MHG. *elbe*, f. (cf. *elf*, m., *elfe*, f., < E. *elf*), = feel. *elfr* = Sw. *alf*, m., *elva*, f., *elf* (in comp.), pl. *elvar* = Dan. *alf*, *elver* (in comp.), an elf; a common Teut. word; ult. origin unknown. From the feel. form *alfr*, for merely *alfr*, is the doublet *aufr*, *aufr*, also written *auph*, *ouph*, and usually *out*, q. v., now disiminated in sense 8. See *elking*.] **1.** An imaginary being superstitiously supposed to inhabit frequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind; a sprite; a fairy; a goblin. Elves are usually imagined as diminutive, tricky beings in human form, given to capricious interference, either kindly or mischievous, in human affairs.

This was the olde opinion as I rede,
I speke of many hundred yeres ago
But now kan no man se none elves no
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 6.

Every elf and fairy sprite
Hop as light as birds from brier
Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1.

The *elven* chace,
Whose little eyes glow
Like the sparks of fire, befriended thee
Herrick, *Night Piece to Julia*.

2. A mischievous or wicked person; a knave, a rogue.

Had him, without more ado
Surrender himself or else the proud elf
Shall suffer with all his crew
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, IV, 350).

Spite of all the rithing *elven*,
Those who would make us free must feel themselves free
Chaucer, *The Boecial*, l. 1961.

3. A diminutive person; a dwarf; hence, a pet name for a child, especially one who is very sprightly and graceful. **Syn.** 1. Sprits, hobgoblins, imps. 2. *Uchun*, dwarf. 1 and 3. *Four*, *goblin*, etc. See *elf*.

elf (elf), *v. t.* [< *elf*, *n.*, in allusion to the mischievousness ascribed to elves. Cf. *elf-lock*.] To entangle intricately, as the hair. [Rare.]

My face I'll ring with lily,
Blanket my brow, *elf* all my hair in knots
Shak., *Four*, II, 3.

elf-arrow (elf'ar'ō), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt*.

elf-bolt (elf'bōlt), *n.* An arrow-head of flint or other stone found among prehistoric remains; so called from the supposition that they were fairy arrow-heads. Also *elf-arrow*, *elf-dart*, *elf-shot*, *elf-stone*.

elf-child (elf'child), *n.* A child supposed to have been substituted by elves for one which they had stolen; a changeling.

elf-dart (elf'dart), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt*.

elf-dock (elf'dok), *n.* See *donkey*, 2.

elf-fire (elf'fīr), *n.* A common name for ignis fatuus.

elfin (elf'īn), *n.* and *a.* [An artificial (poetical) form, first used by Spenser; in form as if an adj. (for **elfen*, < *elf* + *-en*), but it first appears as a noun, and in act. 2 is appar. regarded as diminutive. Cf. AS. *ælfen*, *ælfen*, *ælfen* (usually in comp.), = MHG. *elven*, a fairy, nymph, fem. of *elf*, an elf; see *elf*.] **I. n. 1.** An elf; an inhabitant of fairy-land: in Spenser applied to his knights.

He was an *elfin* borne of noble state
And hardly worthy in his native land
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, 6.

2. A little urchin or child. [Playful.]

For she was just and kind to every one,
And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
And in these *elfin* ways would oft be play
The times, when truth by Popish rage did bleed
Shelton, *The Schoolmistress*, st. 17.

= **Syn.** See *fairy*, *n.*

II. a. Relating or pertaining to elves.

The mightiest chiefs of British song
Scorned not such legends to profess:
They gleam through Spenser's *elfin* dream,
And mix in Milton's heavenly theme
Scott, *Marion, Ind.*, l.

Excalbur, . . . rich
With jewels, *elfin* Urim, on the hill.
Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

Elfin pipe. See *fairy pipes*, under *fairy*.
elfish, **elvish** (elf'ish, -vish), *a.* [< ME. *elrich*, *elrich*, *alrich* (= MHG. *elrich*); < *elf* + *-ish*.]

1. Of or pertaining to elves or to elf-land; of the nature of an elf; caused by or characteristic of elves; peevish; spiteful: as, an *elfish* being; *elfish* mischief.

O, spite of spite!
We talk with goblins, owls, and *elfish* sprites;
If we obey them not, this will ensue,
They'll suck our breath, or pluck us black and blue.
Shak., *C. of E.*, II, 2.

I watched the water snakes; . . .
And when they roared, the *elfish* light
Fell off in hoary flakes.
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, iv.

2. Distracted or bewitched by elves; distraught or abstracted, as if bewitched.

He smelt *elfish* by his countenance,
For unto no sight doth he dalliance
Chaucer, *Sh. Thopas*, Prolog., l. 15.

elfishly, **elvishly** (elf'ish-ly, -vish-ly), *adv.* In the manner of elves; mischievously.

She had been heard talking and stinging, and laughing
most *elfishly*, with the looks of her own race.
Scott, *Peverell of the Peak*, xvi.

elfkin (elf'kin), *n.* [< *elf* + dim. *-kin*.] A little elf.

elf-king (elf'king), *n.* [= D. *elfenkoning* = Dan. *elferkonge*.] The king of the elves or fairies.

elf-land (elf'land), *n.* The region of the elves; fairy-land.

The horns of *Elfland* faintly blowing.
Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

elf-lock (elf'lok), *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves; a knot twisted as if by elves; hence, in the plural, hair in unusual disorder.

This is that very Mab,
That plots the manes of horses in the night,
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes.
Shak., *R. and J.*, I, 4.

You will pull all into a knot or *elf-lock*; which nothing
but the shears or a candle will undo.
B. Jonson, *Magnetic Lady*, Ind.

Ragged *elf-locks* hanging down to the breast.
R. F. Burton, *El Medinah*, p. 219.

elf-locked (elf'lokt), *a.* Wearing elf-locks; with disheveled or tangled hair. [Poetical.]

The *elf-locks* turn all her snakes and shed.
Sir R. Stapleton, *G. of Juvénat*, vii, 88.

elf-queen (elf'kwen), *n.* [< ME. *elfqueen*; < *elf* + *queen*.] The queen of the elves or fairies.

The *elf-queen* with her joly companyne
Daunced but off in many a grene mede.
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 4.

elf-shot (elf'shot), *a.* Shot by an elf.

There, every bird by sad experience, knowes
How, wing'd with fate, their *elf-shot* arrows fly,
When the sick cow her summer food foregoes,
Or, stretched on earth, the heart smit in her lie.
Collier, *Pop. Superstitions of the Highlands*.

elf-shot (elf'shot), *n.* 1. Same as *elf-bolt*.

The Stone Arrow Heads of the old inhabitants of this
Island (that are sometimes found) are vulgarly supposed
to be Weapons shot by Fairies at Cattle. They are called
Elf-shots.
Bacon's *Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 147, note.

2. A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves. [Scotch.]

elf-skin (elf'skin), *n.* A word found only in the following passage, where it is probably a misprint for *elf-skin* (in allusion to Prince Henry's long and lank figure).

Far Away you starveling, you *elf-skin*, you dried neat's-tongue
Shak., *I Hen. IV.*, II, 4.

elf-stone (elf'ston), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt*.

elger (el'ger), *n.* [D. *elger*, < ME. *elger*, *elger* (= MD. *aelger*, *aelger*, D. *aelger*), ult. < AS. *æl*, *col*, + *gar*, spear; see *gar*, *gar*.] An *ael*-spear. Prompt. Par., p. 138. [Local, Eng.]

Elgin marbles. See *marble*.

Elia (ē-lī-ah), *a.* Pertaining to Elis, an ancient city of the Greek Peloponnese. Also *Elia*.

Elia school, a school of philosophy founded in Elis by Plato, a school and favorite of Aristotle. Its doctrines are conjectured to have been ethical, and somewhat skeptical concerning the theory of cognition.

elicit (ē-lī't), *v. t.* [< L. *elicitus*, pp. of *elice*, draw out, < *e*, out, + *lucere*, entice; see *luc*. Cf. *ellect*.] To draw out; bring forth or to light; evolve; gain: as, to *elicit* sparks by col-

tion; to *elicit* truth by discussion; to *elicit* approval.

From the words taken together such a sense must be elicited as will give a meaning to each word.

Lucan, Advancement of Learning, II. 254.

That may justly elicit the assent of reasonable men.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

It is not the composition of the piece, but the number of starts and attitudes that may be introduced, that elicits applause.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

The inquiry at Stratham was calculated to elicit the truth.

D. Webster, Goodrich Case, April, 1837.

elicit (ē-lis'it), *a.* [*L. elictus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Immediately directed to an end; opposed to *imperate*.

To give alms is a proper and *elicit* act of charity.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, II. 3.

2. Performed by the will itself without the aid of any other faculty: as, volition, notion, choice, consent, and the like are *elicit* acts: opposed to *imperate*.

The schools dispute whether in morals the external action superadds anything of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will.

South, Works, I. 3.

elicitate (ē-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. elicit* + *-ate*.] To elicit.

And make it strene with light from forms lunate.

Thus may a skilful man bid truth *elicitate*.

Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, II. 41.

elicitation (ē-lis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. elicitate* + *-ion*.] The act of eliciting, or of drawing out.

That *elicitation* which the schools intend is a deducting of the power of the will into act; that drawing which they mention is merely from the appetibility of the object.

Rp. Bramhall.

elide (ē-lid'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elided*, ppr. *eliding*. [= Sp. Pg. *elidir* = It. *elidere*, < *L. elidere*, knock, strike, or dash out, force out, press out, in gram. (tr. Gr. *ekthizein*: see *ekthipsis*) suppress (a vowel), < *e*, out, + *ludere*, strike, hurt by striking: see *lesion*. Cf. *collide*.] 1. To break or dash in pieces; crush.

Before we answer into these things, we are to cut off that whereunto they from whom these objections proceed do often times fly for defence and succour, when the force and strength of their arguments is *elided*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, IV. 4.

2. In gram., to suppress or slur over the sound of in speech, or note the suppression of in writing: technically applied especially to the cutting off of a final vowel, as in "th' enemy," but in a more general sense to that of a syllable or any part of a word. See *elision*, 1.

eligibility (el-i-jib'il-i-ti), *n.* [*L. eligibilis*: see *-bility*.] 1. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it desirable or preferable to another.

Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility*, at least by an after choice.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, vi. § 3.

2. Capability of being chosen to an office; the condition of being qualified to be chosen; legal qualification for election or appointment.

eligible (el-i-jib'l), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. eligible*, *F. eligible* = It. *eligibile*, < ML. **eligibilis*, that may be chosen (in adv. compar. *eligibilis*), < *L. eligere*, choose: see *elect*.] 1. *a.* Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable: as, an *eligible* tenant.

Peace with man can never be *eligible* when it implies enmity with God.

Rp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

While health endures, the latter part of life, in the eye of reason, is certainly the more *eligible*.

Steele, Spectator, No. 143.

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than a response.

Richardson, Charles, Barlowe.

Through tomes of fable and of dream

I sought an *eligible* theme

Conquer, Annus Memorialis, 1780.

2. Qualified to be chosen; legally qualified for election or appointment.

Among the Mundinians, the possession of ten smoked-dried heads of enemies renders a man *eligible* to the rank of chief.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 330.

II. n. One who is qualified to be chosen or elected; an eligible person.

The certification of all the *eligibles* will result in what you have applauded.

The American, XII. 172.

eligibleness (el-i-jib'l-nes), *n.* The state of being eligible; fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitability; desirableness.

It [citizenship] embraced certain private rights, and certain political rights, these last being principally the right of suffrage, and *eligibleness* to office.

G. P. Fisher, Begins of Christianity, p. 10.

eligibly (el-i-jib'l), *adv.* In an eligible manner; so as to be worthy of choice or capable of election.

eligmid (ē-lig'mid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Eligmodidae*.

Eligmodidae (ē-lig'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eligmus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Eligmus*. They have a peculiar shell gaping behind the umbones and a special myophore for the adductor muscle. The species are peculiar to the Cretaceous. They are generally referred to the family *Cardiidae*.

Eligmus (ē-lig'mus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heligmus*, < Gr. *ἑλγμός*, a winding, rolling, convulsion, < *ἑλγναι*, wind, roll, turn: see *helix*.] The typical genus of *Eligmodidae*.

elimater (el-i-māt or ē-lim'āt), *v. t.* [*L. elimatus*, pp. of *elimare*, file, polish, < *e*, out, + *limare*, file, < *lima*, a file.] To render smooth; polish.

eliminable (ē-lim'i-nā-bl), *a.* [*L. eliminare*, eliminate: see *-able*.] Capable of being eliminated.

Cumulative error, not *eliminable* by working in a circuit, may be caused when there is much nothing or nothing in the direction of the line.

Knappe, Brit., XIII. 707.

eliminant (ē-lim'i-nant), *n.* [*L. eliminant(-)s*, ppr. of *eliminare*, turn out of doors: see *eliminate*.] In math., a function of the coefficients of any number of homogeneous equations among the same number of unknown quantities, such that the vanishing of it is the necessary and sufficient condition of the equations being consistent with one another. [The word was introduced by De Morgan. Many writers continue to use Bezout's word, *resultant*.]

eliminate (ē-lim'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliminated*, ppr. *eliminating*. [*L. eliminatus*, pp. of *eliminare* (> It. *eliminare* = Sp. Pg. *eliminar* = F. *eliminer*), turn out of doors, banish, < *e*, out, + *limen* (*limin-*), a threshold, akin to *limit* (< *limen*), a boundary: see *limit*.] 1. To go beyond the limit or limits of.

In thy wretched clouster thou
Walkedst thine own grey filar too;
Strick and lock'd up, thou'lt hoard all o'er,
And ne'er eliminat'st thy door.

Longue, The Small.

2. To thrust out; remove, throw aside, or disregard as injurious, superfluous, irrelevant, or for any reason undesirable or unnecessary; expel; get rid of.

This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate*.

Med. Repert.

Now here the obvious method occurs of sifting the masses, so as to *eliminate* the worst elements and retain the best.

Prof. Blacke.

Scientific truths, of whatever order, are reached by *eliminating* perturbing or conflicting factors, and recognizing only fundamental factors.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

3. In math., to remove (a quantity) from a system of equations by the reduction of the number of equations. Thus, if we have two equations expressing respectively the rates at which an orange grows, on a tree increases in bulk and in weight, we can combine them so as to *eliminate* the time, and so obtain an equation expressing the relation between the bulk and the weight.

To *eliminate* the personal equation. [The use of *eliminate* as a synonym of *check*, *deduce*, *separate*, etc., practised by some writers, is without justification.

Newton, . . . having *eliminated* the great law of the natural condition.

J. D. Morrell.

To *eliminate* the real effect of art from the effects of the senses.

Ruskin.

elimination (ē-lim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *Élimination* = Sp. *eliminación* = Pg. *eliminação* = It. *eliminazione*, < *L.* as if **eliminatio(n)-*, < *eliminare*, thrust out of doors: see *eliminate*.] 1. A thrusting out; the act of removing, throwing aside, or disregarding; expulsion; riddance.

The preparatory step of the discussion was, therefore, an *elimination* of those less precise and appropriate significations which, as they would at best only afford a remotely genus and difference, were wholly incompetent for the purpose of a definition.

Sir W. Hamilton.

By means of researches on different coloured light it is now ascertained that those rays which cause the liveliest stimulation of oxygen belong to the less refrangible half of the spectrum.

Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 130.

2. In law, the act of banishing or turning out of doors; ejection. — 3. In math., the process of reducing a number of equations containing certain quantities to a smaller number, in which one or more of the quantities shall not be found. **Dialytic elimination.** See *dialytic*. — **Euler's method of elimination.** A method of eliminating an unknown quantity between two equations of the *m*th and *n*th degrees respectively, which consists in multiplying the first by an indeterminate expression of the *(n-m)*th degree and the second by an indeterminate expression of the *(m-1)*th degree, and equating separately the *m + 1* terms so obtained. The determinant expressing their compatibility is the eliminant required.

eliminative (ē-lim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*L. eliminare* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or effecting elimination; specifically, excretory.

Eliminatives or excretory tissues represented by cells in the kidneys, skin, etc.

H. N. Martin, Human Body (2d ed.), p. 20.

eliminator (ē-lim'i-nā-tor), *n.* [*L. eliminare* + *-or*.] One who or that which eliminates, removes, or throws aside.

The lungs play a double part, being not merely *eliminators* of waste or excretory products, but importers into the economy of a substance which is not exactly either food or drink, but something as important as either — to wit, oxygen.

Huxley and Yountman, Physiol., § 22.

eliminatory (ē-lim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. eliminare* + *-ory*.] Eliminative.

Chronic irritation set up in the *eliminatory* organs by the excretion of incompletely oxidized nitrogenous matter.

Med. News, LII. 394.

elinguat (ē-ling'gwāt), *v. t.* [*L. elinguatus*, pp. of *elinguare*, deprive of the tongue, < *e*, out, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] To cut out the tongue of.

The damned Doomes-man bath Him ju'd'd to death,
The Du'll that Du'll *elinguat* for his doome.

Darwin, Holy Roode, p. 14.

elinguation (ē-ling-gwā'shon), *n.* [*L. elinguatio(n)-*, < *L. elinguare*, deprive of the tongue: see *elinguat*.] In old Eng. law, the punishment of cutting out the tongue.

elinguist (ē-ling'gwīd), *a.* [With irreg. term. -ist, < *L. elinguis*, without a tongue, speechless, < *e*, out, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech. *Colea*.

Elomys (ē-lī'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Wagner, 1843), < Gr. *ἑλμός* or *ἑλμός*, a kind of dormouse, *Myomys glis*, + *mis*, mouse.] A genus of dormice, of the family *Myoxidae*, with distichous tufted tail and simple stomach. There are several species, the best-known of which, *E. nitela*, is the lerot, about 6 inches long.

eliquament (ē-lik'wā-ment), *n.* [*LL.* as if **eliquamentum*, < *eliquare*, clarify, strain: see *eliquate*.] A liquid expressed from fat, or from fat fish.

eliquate (el-i-kwāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliquated*, ppr. *eliquating*. [*L. eliquatus*, pp. of *eliquare*, cause to flow, pour forth, clarify, strain, < *L. e*, out, + *liquare*, melt, liquefy: see *liquate*.] To separate, as one metal from another. See *liquate*.

eliquation (el-i-kwā'shon), *n.* [*LL. eliquatio(n)-*, a liquefying, < *eliquare*, cause to flow freely, pour forth, clarify, strain: see *eliquate*.] See *liquation*.

Ellis (ē-lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804).] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Scelididae*. The eyes are subreniform in both sexes, and the front wings have two recurrent nervures.



Ellis quadricolor, natural size.

They are large wasps of scoldish habits, of which 9 North American and 6 European species are known. *E. quadricolor* and *E. plumipes* inhabit the southern United States, where they have been found on cotton-plants.

elision (ē-liz'hon), *n.* [= F. *élision* = Sp. *elisión* = Pg. *elisão* = It. *elisione*, elision, < *L. elisio(n)-*, a striking or pressing out, in gram. (LL.) the suppression of a vowel (tr. Gr. *ekthipsis*: see *ekthipsis*), < *elidere*, pp. *elisis*, strike out, press out: see *elide*.] 1. A striking or cutting off; specifically, in gram., the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable, naturally or for the sake of euphony or meter, especially at the end of a word when the next word begins with a vowel; more generally, the suppression of any part of a word in speech or writing: as, in "th' embattled plain" there is an *elision* of *e*; in "I'll not do it" there is an *elision* of *ri*.

The Italian is so full of Vowels, that it must ever be cumbered with *Elisions*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

elna, elna, MHG. *eline, elno, ellen*, G. *elle* = Icel. *elin* = Sw. *alu* = Dan. *alen* = Goth. *aleina* (for *aluna*?), an ell, whence It. *auna*, F. *aune*, an ell; orig. the forearm (as in AS. *eln-baga*, E. *elbow*), = L. *ulna*, the forearm, the elbow, an ell, = Gr. *ulnē*, the forearm: see *elbow*, *ulna*.] A long measure, chiefly used for cloth. The English ell, not yet obsolete, is a yard and a quarter, or 45 inches. This unit seems to have been imported from France under the Tudors; and a statute of 1569 recognizes no difference between the ell (aune) and the yard (verge). The Scotch ell was 37 Scotch inches, or 31.665 English inches. The so-called Flemish ell differed in different places, but averaged 27.4 English inches. Other well ascertained ells were the following: ell of Austria, 30.676 English inches; of Bavaria, 32.702 inches; of Bremen, 25.773 inches; of Cassel, 22.421 inches; of France, 47.245 inches; of Poland, 22.850 inches; of Prussia, 26.259 inches; of Saxony, 22.557 inches; of Sweden, 21.374 inches. The ell of Holland is now the meter. See *elbit*, *pk*, *endazh*, *kul*, *braccio*, *khaleh*.

He was, I must tell you, but seven foot high,
And, may be, an ell in the waste.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 221).
O, here's a wit of cheverel that stretches from an inch
narrow to an ell broad! *Shak*, R. and J. II. 4.
She [the world] boasts a kernel, and bestows a shell;
Performs an inch of her fair promised ell.
Quarles, Emblems, I. 7.

ell², **el**² (el), *n.* [*< ME. *el, < AS. el, < L. el*, the name of the letter *l*, *< e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *-l*; a *l* formation, the Gr. name being *ἐλλήδα*.] 1. The name of the letter *l*. It is rarely so written, the symbol being used instead.—2. An addition to or wing of a house which gives it the shape of the capital letter *l*.—3. A pipe-connection changing the direction at right angles.

ellachick (el'g-chuk), *n.* [Nesqually Ind. *el-lachick*.] A tortoise of the family *Clemmydidae*, *Chelopus marmoratus*. It is usually about 7 or 8 inches long, and is the most important economic tortoise of the Pacific coast of the United States; it lives in rivers and ponds, and lays its eggs in June. It is always on sale in the San Francisco market, and is highly esteemed for food, although inferior to the sea turtle.

ellagic (e-laj'ik), *a.* [*< *ellig, an arbitrary transposition of F. galle, gall, + -ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from gallnuts. **Ellagic acid**, *C₁₀H₆O₆*, an acid which may be prepared from gallic acid, but is procured in largest quantities from the Oriental berrys. Pure ellagic acid is a light, pale yellow, tasteless powder, shown by the microscope to consist of transparent plates. With the bases it forms salts. Also called *benzoic acid*.

ell-bone (el'bōn), *n.* [*< ell¹ (taken in its orig. sense, AS. *eln* = L. *ulna*) + bone¹*. Cf. *elbow*.] The bone of the forearm; the ulna.

ellebore, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hellebore*. *Chaucer*.

elleborin (el'g-bō-rin), *n.* [*< L. elleborus, helleborus, + -in*; see *hellebore*.] A resin of an extremely acrid taste, found in the *Helleborus niger*, or winter hellebore.

ellock (el'ek), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown. Cf. *Elleck*, *Ellek*, *Ellek*, etc., colloquial abbreviations of Alexander.] A local English name of the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

eller¹ (el'ér), *n.* A dialectal form of *elder*².

eller² (el'ér), *n.* A dialectal form of *elder*¹.

Ellerian (e-lér-i-an), *n.* A member of a sect of German Millenarians of the eighteenth century, founded by Elias Eller (died 1750). The Ellerians expected the Messiah to be born again of the wife of their leader, whose professed revelations they accepted as of equal authority with the Bible. From *Ellersdorf*, the place of their settlement, they are also called *Rosenhofians*.

ellern, *a.* A dialectal form of *aldern*.

elless, *adv.* A Middle English form of *else*.

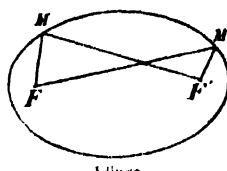
Ellipsochordoid (el'i-pō-kō-a-nōi'da), *a.* and *n.* [See *Ellipsochordoid*.] 1. *a.* Having incomplete septal funnels; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ellipsochordoid*. Also *ellipsochordoid*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ellipsochordoida*. **Ellipsochordoida** (el'i-pō-kō-a-nōi'da), *n.* pl. [NL. < Gr. *ἐλλειψος*, omitting, falling short (< *ἐλλειψω*, omit, fall short; see *ellipse*), + *χορδή*, a funnel, + *-oida*.] A group of nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are short, the siphon being completed by means of a more or less porous intervening connective wall; contrasted with *Holochordoida*. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII, 260.

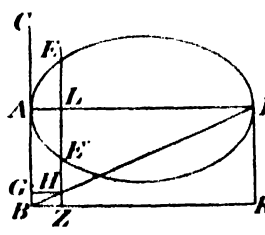
ellipsochordoid (el'i-pō-kō-a-nōi'dal), *c.* Same as *ellipsochordoid*.

ellipse (e-lip's), *n.* [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipse* = Pg. *elipse* = It. *ellisse*, *elisse*, ellipse, < L. *ellipsis*, a want, defect, an ellipse, < Gr. *ἐλλειψω*, a leaving out, ellipse in grammar, a falling short, the conic section ellipse (see def.). < *ἐλλειψω*, leave in, leave behind, omit, intr. fall short, < *ἐν*, in, +

λείπω, leave. Cf. *ellipsis*.] In geom., a plane curve such that the sums of the distances of each point in its periphery from two fixed points, the foci, are equal. It is a conic section (see *conic*) formed by the intersection of a cone by a plane which cuts obliquely the axis and the opposite sides of the cone. The ellipse is a conic which does not extend to infinity, and whose intersections with the line at infinity are imaginary. Every ellipse has a center, which is a point such that it bisects every chord passing through it. Such chords are called *diameters of the ellipse*. A pair of conjugate diameters bisect, each of them, all chords parallel to the other. The longest diameter is called the *transverse axis*, also the *latus transversum*. It passes through the foci. The shortest diameter is called the *conjugate axis*. The extremities of the transverse axis are called the *vertices*. (See *conic*, *eccentricity*, *angle*.) An ellipse may also be regarded as a flattened circle—that is, as a circle all the chords of which parallel to a given chord have been shortened in a fixed ratio by cutting off equal lengths from the two extremities. The two lines from the foci to any point of an ellipse make equal angles with the tangent at that point. To construct any ellipse, assume any line whatever, AB, to be what is called the *latus rectum*. At its extremity erect the perpendicular AD of any length, called the *latus transversum* (transverse axis). Connect BD, and complete to the rectangle DABK. From any point L on the line AD, erect the perpendicular LZ, cutting BK in Z and BD in H. Draw a line HG, completing the rectangle ALHG. There are now two points, E and E', on the line LZ such that the square on LE or LE' is equal to the rectangle ALHG. The locus of such points, found by taking L at



Ellipse.
F and F' are the foci. L M, M' are any points on the curve. M M' is a chord passing through it. Such chords are called diameters of the ellipse.



different places on the line AD, form an ellipse. [The name *ellipse* in its Greek form was given to the curve, which had been previously called the section of the acute-angled cone, by Apollonius of Perga, called by the Greeks "the great conic." The participle *ἐλλειψω*, "falling short," had long been technically applied to a rectangle one of whose sides coincides with a part of a given line (see *Euclid*, VI. 27). So *ἐλλειψω* and *ὀρθοῦσιν* (*Euclid*, VI. 28, 29) were said of a rectangle whose side extends just as far and overlaps respectively the cone sections by plane constructions, using the *latus rectum* and *latus transversum* (transverse axis), as above. The ellipse was so called by him because, since the point L lies between A and D, the rectangle ALHG "falls short" of the *latus rectum* AB. In the case of the hyperbola L lies either to the left of A or to the right of D, and the rectangle ALHG "overlaps" the *latus rectum*. In the case of the parabola there is no *latus transversum*, but the line BK extends to infinity, and the rectangle equal to the square of the ordinate has the *latus rectum* for one side.] **Cubical ellipse**. See *cubical*. **Focal ellipse**. See *focal*. **Infinite ellipse**. Same as *ellipse*. **Logarithmic ellipse**, the section of an elliptic cylinder by a parabola. *Booth*, 1862.

ellipsis (e-lip'sis), *n.*; pl. *ellipses* (e-lips'es). [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipse* = Pg. *elipse* = It. *elisse*, *elisse*, < L. *ellipsis*, < Gr. *ἐλλειψω*, omission, ellipse; see *ellipse*.] 1. In gram., omission; a figure of syntax by which a part of a sentence or phrase is used for the whole, by the omission of one or more words, leaving the full form to be understood or completed by the reader or hearer: as, "the heroic virtues I admire," for "the heroic virtues which I admire," for "prayer, peace," for "I pray thee, hold thy peace."—2. In printing, a mark or marks, as —, . . . , denoting the omission or suppression of letters (as in *k—g* for *kmg*) or of words.—3. In geom., an ellipse.

When a right cone is cut quite through by a inclining plane, the figure produced by the section agrees well with the received notion of an *ellipse*, in which the diameters are of an unequal length. *Boyle*, Works, IV, 464.

ellipsograph (e-lip'sō-gráf), *n.* [Prop. *elliptograph*; < Gr. *ἐλλειψω* (< *ἐλλειψω*), ellipse (see *ellipse*), + *γραφω*, I write.] An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel. Also *elliptograph*.

ellipsoid (e-lip'soid), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐλλειψω*, ellipse, + *σφαῖρα*, form.] In geom., a solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. **Axes of an ellipsoid**. See *axis*. **Central ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid having its center at the center of mass of a body, its axes coincident with the principal axes and proportional to the radii of gyration about them.—**Ellipsoid of expansion**. See *ellipsoid*, below.—**Ellipsoid of gyration**, an ellipsoid such that the perpendicular from its center to any tangent plane is equal to the radius of gyration of a given body about that axis.—**Ellipsoid of inertia**. Same as *ellipsoid of gyration*.—**Ellipsoid of revolution**, the surface generated by the rotation of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the rotation is about the major axis, the ellipsoid is *prolate*; when about the minor, the ellipsoid is *oblate*.—**Equimomental ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid whose moments of inertia about all axes

are the same as those of a given body.—**Momental ellipsoid**, or **inverse ellipsoid of inertia**, a surface of which every radius vector is inversely proportional to the radius of gyration of the body about that radius vector as an axis. This is sometimes called *Poisson's ellipsoid*, though invented by Cauchy.—**Reciprocal ellipsoid of expansion**, the surface of which each radius vector is inversely proportional to the square root of the linear expansion in the same direction.—**Strain-ellipsoid**, or **ellipsoid of expansion**, the ellipsoid into which any strain transforms any infinitesimal sphere in a body.

ellipsoidal (el-ip-soi'dal), *a.* Of the form of an ellipsoid.

elliptic, **elliptical** (e-lip'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *elliptique* = Sp. *elíptico* = Pg. *elíptico* = It. *ellittico*, *ellittico* (cf. D. G. *elliptisch* = Dan. Sw. *elliptisk*), < ML. *ellipticus*, < Gr. *ἐλλειπτικός*, in grammar, elliptical, defective, < *ἐλλειψω* (< *ἐλλειψω*), ellipse, ellipse; see *ellipse*, *ellipsis*.] 1. Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse. [*Elliptical* is the more common form except in technical uses, and is frequent in them.]

In horses, oxen, goats, sheep, the pupil of the eye is *elliptical*, the transverse axis being horizontal.

Paley, Nat. Theol., III.

2. Pertaining to or marked by ellipsis; defective; having a part left out.

In all matters the [early writers] affected curt phrases; and it has been observed that even the colloquial style was barbarously *elliptical*. *D. Israeli*, Anen. of Lit., II. 362.

His [Thucydides's] mode of reasoning is singularly *elliptical*; in reality most consecutive, yet in appearance often incoherent. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

Production and productive are, of course, *elliptical* expressions, involving the idea of a something produced; but this something, in common apprehension, I conceive to be, not utility, but wealth. *J. S. Mill*.

3. In entom., elongate-ovate; more than twice as long as broad, parallel-sided in the middle, and rounded at both ends, but in general more broadly so at the base; applied especially to the abdomen, as in many *Hymenoptera*.—4. In math., having a pair of characteristic elements imaginary: as, an *elliptic* involution.

Elliptical gearing. See *gearing*.—**Elliptic arc**, a part of an ellipse.—**Elliptic chuck**. Same as *oval chuck* (which see, under *chuck*).—**Elliptic compasses**, an instrument for describing an ellipse by continued motion.—**Elliptic conoid**, an ellipsoid.—**Elliptic coordinates**. See *coordinate*.—**Elliptic cycloid**. See *cycloid*.—**Elliptic function**, a doubly periodic function analogous to a trigonometrical function, and the inverse of an elliptic integral.—**Elliptic integral**, an integral expressing the length of the arc of an ellipse.—**Elliptic involution**, one which has no real double points.—**Elliptic motion**, motion on an ellipse so that equal areas are described about one of the foci in equal times.—**Elliptic point** on a surface, an asymptotic point, a point having the indicatrix an ellipse; a point where the principal tangents are imaginary.—**Elliptic polarisation**. In optics. See *polarization*.—**Elliptic singularity**, an ordinary or essential singularity of a function. See *singularity*.—**Elliptic space**. (a) The space enclosed by an ellipse. (b) See *space*.—**Elliptic spindle**, a surface generated by the revolution of an ellipse are about its chord.

elliptically (e-lip'ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. According to the form of an ellipse.

Reflection from the surfaces of metals, and of very high refractive substances such as diamond, generally gives at all incidences *elliptically* polarised light. *Tait*, Light, § 27.

2. In the manner of or by an ellipse; with something left out.

ellipticity (el-ip-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*< elliptic + -ity*.] The quality of being elliptic; the degree of divergence of an ellipse from the circle; specifically, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters divided by the equatorial: as, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{298}$. It may also without appreciable error be taken as twice the difference divided by the sum of the two axes.

In 1740 Maclaurin . . . gave the equation connecting the *ellipticity* with the proportion of the centrifugal force at the equator to gravity. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 600.

elliptograph (e-lip'tō-gráf), *n.* Same as *ellipsograph*.

ellipsoid (e-lip'toid), *a.* and *n.* [*< elliptic + -oid*.] I. *a.* Somewhat like an ellipse.

II. *n.* Same as *ellipsoid*.

elliptois (e-lip'tō-is), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐλλειψω*, ellipse; see *ellipse*.] A curve defined by the equation $ay^m + x^n = by^m (a - x^n)$, where m and n are both greater than 1. Also called *infinite ellipse*.—**Cubic elliptois**. See *cubic*.

ellmother (el'muth'ér), *n.* A dialectal form of *eldmother*. *Brackett*, [Prov. Eng.]

elloopa (e-lō'pā), *n.* Same as *ilupa*. See *Bassia*. **Elloopia** (e-lō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. *ἐλλοοπία*, *elloopia*, a fish; see *Elopa*.] In entom.: (a) A genus of geometrid moths, having a slender body, short, slender, obliquely ascending palpi whose third joint is conical and minute, and entire delicate wings, of one color and not

bent on the exterior border. There are upward of 12 species, European, Australian, and American. (b) A genus of leaf beetles (*Chrysomelidae*), having one species, *E. pedestris*, of Tasmania.

ellwand, elwand (el'wond), *n.* [*ell* + *wand*.] 1. An old mete-yard or measuring-rod, which in England was 45 inches long, and in Scotland 37 Scotch or 37.0858 English inches, the standard being the Edinburgh ellwand.

A lively, bustling, arch fellow, whose pack and oaken ellwand, studded duly with brass points, denoted him to be of Autolycus a professional. Scott, Kenilworth, xix.

2. [*cap.*] In Scotland, the asterism otherwise known as the *Girdle* or *Belt of Orion*. Also called *Our Lady's Ellwand*.

ellyard, n. [*ME. ellyerd*, < *elue*, *ell*, + *yerd*, etc., *yard*.] A yard an ell long; a measuring-yard; an ellwand.

The beds of an *ellyerd* the large lenkthe hade, The grayn al of grone stole and of golde heven Sir Gawain and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 210

elm (elm), *n.* [*ME. elm*, < *AS. elm* = *Icel. almr* = *Sw. alm* = *Dan. elm* (*alm*, *obs.*) = *D. elm* = *OHG. elm* (*-baum*), afterward (simulating *L. ulmus*) *MHG. ulm* (*-baum*), (*ulm* = *L. ulmus*, *elm*.)] The common name for species of *Ulmus* (which see), mostly large trees, some common in cultivation for shade and ornament, for which the majestic height and the wide-spreading and gracefully curving branches of the principal kinds admirably adapt them. The hard, heavy timber of most of the species is valuable for many purposes. Of the European species, the common English elm is *U. campestris*, of which the cork-elm (*U.*



Flowering Branch and Foliage of English Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), with flower and fruit on larger scale

suberosa), with thick plates of cork on the branches, is probably only a variety. The Scotch elm, or witch elm, *U. montana*, is a smaller tree than the English elm. The American species are distinguished as the American elm, white elm, or water-elm, *U. americana*, the cedar elm of Texas, *U. crassifolia*; the cork, elmt, hickory swamp, or rock-elm, *U. racemosa*; the red elm, slippery elm, or moose elm, *U. fulva*, the inner bark of which is mucilaginous, and is used in medicine; and the winged elm, or wahoo, *U. alata*, with corky winged branches. In Australia the name is given to the *Aphananthe Philippensis*, a species allied to the true elm. In the West Indies *Cordia Gerascanthus* and *C. gerascanthoides*, of the order *Boraginaceae*, receive the name, as also the rubaceous *Hamelia ventricosa*. The wood is the toughest of European woods, and is considered to bear the driving of bolts and nails better than any other. It is very durable under water, and is frequently used for keels of ships, for boat building, and for many structures exposed to wet, or when great strength is required. Because of its toughness it is used for masts of wheels, shells for tackle blocks, and common turnery. With elm is much used by coach-makers, and by ship-builders for making jolly boats. Rock-elm is much used in boat building, and to some extent for bows.

The elm delights in a warm, sweet, and fertile land, something more inclined to moisture, and where good pasture is produced.

When the broad elm, sole empress of the plain,
Whose circling shadow speaks a century's reign,
Wrathes in the cloude her regal diadem—
A forest waving on a single stem

W. W. Holmes, Poetry.

elmen (el'men), *a.* [*elm* + *-en*.] Of or pertaining to the elm, or consisting of elm. Also, less properly, *elmin*. [Rare.]

Leaning against the elmin tree,
With drooping head and slackened knee,
With clenched teeth, and close-clasped hands,
In agony of soul he stands.

Scott, Rokeby, ll. 27.

elmo, elmeset, n. Middle English forms of *alma*.

Elmidae (el'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Elmis + -idae*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, taking name from the genus *Elmis*: now called *Parnidae* (which see).

elmin, a. See *elmen*.

Elmis (el'mis), *n.* [*NL. (Latreille, 1802).*] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Parnidae*, having only five ventral segments and rounded anterior coxae. *E. condimentarius* is so named from being said to be used for flavoring food in Peru. The genus is wide-spread, species occurring in Europe, Australia, North and South America. There are 21 in North America and about twice as many in other countries.

elm-leaf beetle. See *Galeruca*.

Elmo's fire, St. Elmo's fire

(el'moz fir, sant el'moz fir).

[After Saint Elmo, bishop of Forme, a town of ancient Italy, who died about 304, and whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] Same as *corpusant*.

elm-tree (elm'trē), *n.* See *elm*.

elm-wood (elm'wad), *n.* The wood of the elm-tree.

elmy (el'mi), *a.* [*elm* + *-y*.] Abounding with elms.

If thy farm stands
Near Cotswold downs, or the delicious groves
Of Symonds, honour'd through the sandy soil
Of clay loam, . . .
Rejoice this sort

Light bending on thy banks thy clay vales,
Thy venerable oaks. Southey.

elnet, n. An obsolete form of *ell*.

It must not be measured by the intermediate *elne* of it selfe. Lord Brooke's letter to an Honourable Lady (1650), l.

elocation (ē-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [*ML. elocatio* (*-n*), a hiring out, < *L. elocare*, let out, hire out, < *e*, out, + *locare*, place, let, hire out; see *locate*. In the second sense taken in the lit. meaning 'put out of place.')] 1. The act of hiring out or apprenticing.

There may be some particular cases incident, wherein perhaps this (consent in marriage) may without sin or blame be forborne, as when the child, either by general permission, or former elocation, shall be out of the parents' disposing. *Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 1.

2. Departure from the usual state or mood; displacement; an ecstasy.

In all poetry . . . there must be an elocation and emotion of the mind. *Plutarch, Aethiopia*, p. 30.

elocular (ē-lōk'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. e*, out, + *loculus*, a compartment, a little place, dim. of *locus*, a place; see *loculus*, *locus*.] In bot., not partitioned; having no compartments or loculi.

elocation (el-ō-kū'shon), *n.* [*F. elocation* = *Sp. elocucion* = *Port. eloquādo* = *It. elocuzione*, < *L. elocutio* (*-n*), a speaking out, utterance, esp. rhetorical utterance; < *elocui*, pp. *elocutus*, speak out, utter, < *e*, out, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *eloquence*.] 1. The manner of speaking in public; the art of correct delivery in speaking or reading; the art which teaches the proper use of the voice, gesture, etc., in public speaking.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery, whether of our own thoughts or those of others. *E. Porter*.

2). Eloquence in style or delivery; effective utterance or expression.

As I have endeavored to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with elocation. *Dryden*.

Graceful to the sense, Godfrey rose,
And deep the strain of elocution flows.
Brooks, in, of *Lassie's Journal* (Delivered).

3. Speech; the power or act of speaking.

Whose taste . . . gave elocation to the muse. *Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 748.

Can you deliver a whole of questions without a quickening of your elocation? *A. Phelps, English Style*, p. 206.

Syn. 1. *Elocution, Delivery.* The words are quite independent of their derivation. *Elocution* has narrowed its meaning (see quotation from E. Porter, above), and has broadened it to take in gesture. They are now essentially the same, covering bodily carriage and gesture as well as the use of the voice. *Elocution* sometimes seems more manifestly a matter of art than delivery. See *oratory*.

elocutionary (ē-lō-kū'shon-ār-ē), *a.* [*ELocutio* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to elocution.

elocutioner (ē-lō-kū'shon-er), *n.* A public speaker or declaimer. [Colloq.]

They these chaffing young fellows that think nothing of the fundamental of their faith, but are crying out about the elocutionary and poetramongers, they've no end in Gilead. *W. Black, In For Locks*.

elocutionist (ē-lō-kū'shon-ist), *n.* [*ELocutio* + *-ist*.] A person versed in the art of elocution; one who teaches or writes upon elocution, or who gives public elocutionary readings or exercises.



Elmis glabra. Line shows natural size.

elocutive (el'ō-kū-tiv), *a.* [*ELocutio* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to elocution.

Proseching in its elocutive part is but the conception of man, and differs as the gifts and abilities of men give it lustre or depression. *Veitman, Resolves*, ll. 48.

elod (el'ōd), *n.* [*ELectric* + *od*.] Electric od; the supposed odic force of electricity. *Reichenbach*.

elodian (ē-lō'di-an), *n.* One of the marsh-tortoises, a group of chelonians corresponding to the families *Chelydridae* and *Emydidae*.

éloge (a-lōzh'), *n.* [*F.*; see *clergy*.] A panegyric; a funeral oration; specifically, one of the class of biographical eulogies pronounced upon all members of the French academies after their death, of which many volumes have been published.

I return you, sir, the two *éloges*, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it. *Ep. Atterbury, To M. Thiriot, Ep. Corr.*, l. 170.

elogia, n. Plural of *elogium*.

elogist (el'ō-jist), *n.* [= *F. élogiste* = *Sp. (obs.) R. elogista*, as *clergy* + *-ist*.] One who pronounces a panegyric, especially upon the dead; one who delivers an *éloge*. [Rare.]

[One] made the funeral sermon who had been one of her professed sutors; and so she did not want a passionate *éloge*, as well as an excellent preacher. *Sir H. Watton, Reliquie*, p. 300.

elogium (ē-lō'ji-um), *n.*; *pl. elogia* (-jē). [*L.*; see *clergy*.] Same as *clergy*.

But if Jesus of Nazareth had raised an army in defence of their liberty, and had destroyed the Romans, . . . then they would willingly have given him that title, which was set up only in derision as the *Eloquium* of his Cross, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. *Stillington, Sermons*, l. viii.

elogy (el'ō-jē), *n.*; *pl. elogies* (-jiz). [= *F. élog* = *Sp. Pg. It. elogio*, < *L. elogium*, a short maxim or saying, an inscription on a tombstone, a clause in a will, a judicial abstract, appar. a dim. of *logus*, *logos*, a word, a saying (< *Gr. λόγος*, a word; see *logos*), with prefix *e-*, after *eloqui*, speak out; cf. *eloquium*, eloquence, also a declaration.] A funeral oration; an *éloge*. [Rare, *elogy*, a different word, being used in its stead.]

In the centre, or midst of the pegme, there was an aback, or square, wherein this *elogy* was written.

B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Elohim (el'ō-him), *n. pl.* [*Heb. Elohim*, *pl. of Elah*; see *Allah*.] One of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the reason for the use of the plural form: some regard it as a covert suggestion of the Trinity; others as a plural of excellence; others as an indication of an earlier polytheistic belief, still others as an embodiment of the Hebrew faith that the powers represented by the gods of the heathen were all included in one Divine Person.

Elohim (el'ō-hizim), *n.* [*ELohim* + *-izm*.] Worship of God as Elohim.

It was the task of the great prophets to eliminate the distinctive religion of Jahveh . . . and to bring Israel back to the primitive Elohim of the patriarchs. *Edinburgh Rev.*, l. xlv. 302.

Elohist (el'ō-hist), *n.* [*ELohim* + *-ist*.] A title given to the supposed writer (a unity of authorship being assumed) of the Elohist passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to *Jehovist*.

The descriptions of the *Elohist* are regular, orderly, clear, simple, unadorned, calm, free from the rhetorical and poetical. *S. Davidson*.

It no longer seems worth while to write poetic essays to show that the *Elohist* was versed in all the conclusions of modern geology. *N. A. Rev.*, l. cxvii. 334.

Elohistie (el'ō-his'tik), *a.* [*ELohist* + *-ic*.]

A term applied to certain passages in the Pentateuch, in which God is always spoken of in the Hebrew text as Elohim, supposed by some to have been written at an earlier period than those passages in which he is spoken of as *Jehovah*. The *Elohistie* passages are simpler, more pastoral and more primitive in their character than the *Jehovistie*. Gen. i. 27 is *Elohistie*, Gen. ii. 24 is *Jehovistie*.

The New Testament authors followed the *Elohistie* account, and speak of him [Edmund] disparagingly. *Encyc. Brit.*, lli. 290.

eloin, eloignatet, etc. See *eloin*, etc.

eloin, eloign (ē-lō-in'), *v. e.* [Also written *eloine*, *eloigne*; < *OF. eloigner*, *eloigner*, *F. éloigner* = *Pr. esloignar*, *esloignar*, < *LL. eloignare*, remove, keep aloof, prolong, etc.; see *clong*.] *I. trans.* To separate and remove to a distance.

From worldly cares himself he did eloin. *Spenser, F. Q.*, l. iv. 70.

Eloigne, sequester, and divorce her, from her bed and your board. *Chapman, All Fools*, iv. l.

I'll tell thee now (dear love) what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay, though she *eloin* me thus.

Donne, Valediction to his Book.

If the person be conveyed out of the sheriff's jurisdiction, the sheriff may return that he is *eloin*ed.

Blackstone, Comm., III. viii.

II. *intrans.* To abscond.

eloinate, **eloinatet** (ē-loi-nāt), *v. t.* [*< eloin, eloin, + -ate², after elongate, q. v.*] To remove; *eloin*.

Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloinatet* from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin.

Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 119.

eloinment, **eloinment** (ē-loi-nēnt), *n.* [*< eloin, eloin, + -ment, after eloinment.*] Removal to a distance; hence, distance; remoteness.

He discovers an *eloinment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality.

Shenstone.

elomet, *n.* Ornament.

elong (ē-lōng'), *v. t.* [*< L. elongare, remove, keep aloof, prolong, protract, < e, out, + longus, long; see long¹. Cf. eloin.*] 1. To elongate; lengthen out.

No pulle it not, but goodly plume *elonge*,
Nor pteche it not to sore into the vale,
Nor broke it not all down about a dale.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. To put far off; retard.

By sea, and hills *elonged* from thy sight,
Thy wonted grace reducing to my mind,
Instead of sleep thus I occupy the night.

Wyatt, The Lover Prayeth Venus.

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat,
Elonging joyful day with her and note.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph, II. 21.

elongate (ē-lōng'gāt), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *elongated*, *ppr.* *elongating*. [*< L. elongatus, pp. of elongare; see elong.*] 1. To make long or longer; lengthen; extend, stretch, or draw out in length; as, to *elongate* a rope by splicing.

Here the spire turns round a very *elongated* axle.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 165.

2. To remove further off.

The first star of Arctus in the time of Meton the Athenian was placed in the intersection, which is now *elongated* and removed eastward twenty eight degrees.

Sir T. Bracco, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

II. *intrans.* To recede; move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. [*Rare.*]

elongate (ē-lōng'gāt), *a.* [*< L. elongatus, pp. see the verb.*] Lengthened; extended or produced; attenuated; specifically, in *zool.* and *bot.*, disproportionately or comparatively long or extended; as, a worm has an *elongate* body; a proboscis is an *elongate* snout; *elongate* antennae are about as long as the body of an insect; *elongate* elytra extend beyond the abdomen; an *elongate* flower-stem.

elongation (ē-lōng-gā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. elongaciō, < OF. elongation, F. elongation = Pg. elongação = It. elongazione, < ML. elongatio(n-), < L. elongare, lengthen, elongate; see elong.*] 1. The act of elongating or lengthening; the state of being elongated or lengthened.

This whole universality of things, which we call the world, is indeed nothing else but a production, and *elongation*, and dilatation of the natural goodness of Almighty God.

Kutherford, Atheism, p. 236.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound.

Arbuthnot, Aliments.

2. Extension; continuation.

His skin (excepting only his face and the palms of his hands) was entirely grown over with an horny excrescence called by the naturalists the *elongation* of the papillae.

Cambridge, The Scyllerian, note.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains?

London.

3. Distance; space which separates one thing from another. *Glanville*. -- 4. A removing to a distance; removal; recession.

Our voluntary *elongation* of ourselves from God's presence must needs be a fearful introduction to an everlasting distance from him.

Br. Hall, Remains, p. 89.

Concerning the nature or proper effects of this spot or stain (upon the soul), they have not been agreed: some call it an obligation or a guilt of punishment. . . . Some fancy it to be an *elongation* from God, by dissimilitude of conditions.

J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

5. In *astron.*: (a) The angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit; as, the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury. (b) The angular distance of a satellite from its primary. -- 6. In *surg.*: (a) A partial dislocation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the

ligaments. (b) The extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.

elongative (ē-lōng-gā-tiv), *a.* [*< elongate + -ive.*] Tending to, productive of, or exhibiting elongation; extended. [*Rare.*]

This *elongative* effort. Congregationalist, Oct. 22, 1885.

elope (ē-lōp'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *eloped*, *ppr.* *eloping*. [*Formerly also ellope; < D. ontloopen (= G. entlaufen = Dan. unløbe), run away, < ont- (= G. ent- = AS. and-: see and-), away, + loopen, run (> E. lope, q. v.), = AS. hleðpan, E. leap, q. v.*] To run away; escape; break loose from legal or natural ties; specifically, to run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of duty or social restraints.

But now, when Philtra saw my hands decay
And former Ivelod fayle, she left me quight,
And to my brother did *elope* straight way.

Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 9.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance.

Addison, Freeholder.

Love and *elope*, as modern ladies do

Cawthorn, Nobility.

Southey writes to his daughter Edith in 1824, "All the maids *eloped* because I had turned a man out of the kitchen at eleven o'clock on the preceding night."

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 265.

elopement (ē-lōp'mēnt), *n.* [*< elope + -ment.*] A running away; an escape; private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is bound by duty or law; specifically applied to the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him.

Arbuthnot.

Her imprudent *elopement* from her father

Graves.

But in case of *elopement* . . . the law allows her no alimony.

Blackstone, Comm., II. xv.

eloper (ē-lōp'pēr), *n.* One who elopes.

Nothing less, believe me, shall ever urge my consent to wound the chaste propriety of your character, by making you an *eloper* with a duellist.

Mrs. Barrow, Cecilia, II.

Elopes (ē-lōp'ēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of Elops.*] A group of malacoptygian fishes: same as the family Elopidae.

Elophilæ (ē-lōf'i-lē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Hübner, 1816), prop. Helophilæ, < Gr. ἑλος, palus, a marsh, + φίλος, loving.*] A group of pyralid moths.

elopian (ē-lō-pi-an), *n.* A fish of the family Elopidae. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Elopidae (ē-lōp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Elops + -idae.*] A family of eluiform isospondylous fishes, resembling herrings, but much larger. They have a completed lateral line and a flat membrane between the branches of the lower jaw. They have cycloid scales, naked head, and terminal mouth, bounded on the sides by the supramaxillaries, which are composed of three elements. The species are very few, though widely distributed in tropical and subtropical seas, sometimes entering fresh water. They belong to the genera *Elops* and *Megalops*. See *cut* under *Elops*.

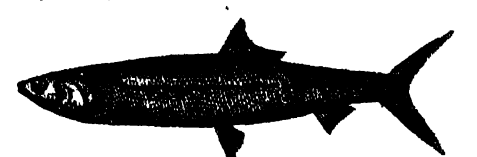
Elopina (ē-lō-pi-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Elops + -ina.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, the sixth group of his *Chupeida*, with the upper jaw shorter than the lower, the abdomen rounded, and an osseous gular plate: same as the family Elopidae.

elopine (ē-lō-pi-nē), *a.* and *n.* I. A. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Elopina.

II. *n.* A fish of the group Elopina.

elopitnum, *n.* An old name for vitriol.

Elops (ē-lōps), *n.* [*NL., < L. elops, < Gr. ἑλος, prop. ἑλῶς, a sea-fish, also a serpent so called,*



Big-eyed Herring, *Elops saurus*.

prop. adj., nute.] The typical genus of the family Elopidae. *E. saurus*, known as the *ten-gonander* and *big-eyed herring*, is a widely diffused species in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

eloquence (ē-lō-kwēns), *a.* [*< ME. eloquence, < OF. eloquence, F. éloquence = Pr. eloquencia, eloquēda = Sp. eloquencia = Pg. eloquencia = It. eloquenzia (obs.), eloquenza, < L. eloquentia, < eloquen(t)-s, eloquent; see eloquent.*] 1. The quality of being eloquent; moving utterance or expression; the faculty, art, or act of uttering or employing thoughts and words springing from or expressing strong emotion in a manner to excite corresponding emotion in others; by extension, the power or quality of exciting emotion, sympathy, or interest in any way; as,

pulpit *eloquence*; a speaker, speech, or writing of great *eloquence*; the *eloquence* of tears or of silent grief.

There is non that is here,

Of *eloquence* that shal be thy pere.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Franklin's Tale, l. 6.

True *eloquence* [in source or origin] I find to be none but the serious and hearty love of truth.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

By *eloquence* we understand the overflow of powerful feelings upon occasions fitted to excite them.

De Quincey, Rhetoric.

What is called *eloquence* in the forum is commonly found to be rhetoric in the study.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 111.

[Hugh] Peters would seem to have been one of those men gifted with what is sometimes called *eloquence*; that is, the faculty of stating things powerfully from momentary feeling, and not from that conviction of the higher reason which alone can give force and permanence to words.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 362.

2. That which is expressed in an eloquent manner; as, a flow of *eloquence*.

Then I'll commend her volubility,

And say she uttereth piercing *eloquences*.

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. *Elocution, Rhetoric, etc.* See *oratory*.

eloquent (ē-lō-kwēnt), *a.* [= *F. éloquent = Pr. eloquen = Sp. eloquente = Pg. It. eloquente, < L. eloquen(t)-s, speaking, having the faculty of speech, eloquent, ppr. of eloqui, speak out, < e, out, + loqui, speak.*] 1. Having the power of expressing strong emotions in vivid and appropriate speech; able to utter moving thoughts or words: as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher; an *eloquent* tongue.

And for to loke on oermore,

Next of science the secundo

In Rhetoric, whose favours

About all other is *eloquent*.

Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

Lucillus was very *eloquent*, well spoken, and excellently well learned in the Greek and Latin tongues.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 421.

She was the most *eloquent* of her age, and cunning in all languages.

B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

Till the sad breaking of that Parliament

Broke him, as that dishonest victory

At Charon's, fatal to liberty,

Kill'd with report that old man *eloquent*.

Milton, Sonnets, v.

2. Expressing strong emotions with fluency and power; movingly uttered or expressed; stirring; persuasive; as, an *eloquent* address; *eloquent* history; an *eloquent* appeal to a jury.

Doubtless that indeed according to art is most *eloquent* which returns and approaches nearest to nature from whence it came.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

Burke, though he had long and deeply disliked Chatham, combined with Fox in paying an *eloquent* tribute to his memory.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Manifesting or exciting emotion, feeling, or interest through any of the senses; movingly expressive or affecting; as, *eloquent* looks or gestures; a hush of *eloquent* silence.

Give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most *eloquent* music.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2 (Globe ed.).

4. Giving strong expression or manifestation; vividly characteristic.

His whole attitude *eloquent* of discouragement.

Arch. Fisher, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

eloquently (ē-lō-kwēnt-lē), *adv.* With *eloquence*; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, or persuade.

Some who (their hearers swaying where they would)

Could force affections, comfort and delect,

With learned lectures *eloquently* told.

Stirling, Domesday, The Tenth House.

eloquist, *a.* [*< L. eloquium, eloquence, & eloqui, speak out; see eloquent.*] Eloquent.

Eloquists hoar'd beard, father Nestor, you were one of them; And you, M. Ulysses, the prudent dwarf of Pallas, another; of whom it is illiadized that your very nose dropt sugar-candle.

Nash, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

elrich (ē-l'rich), *a.* Same as *eldrich*.

else (ēls), *adv.* [*< ME. elles, ellis, often elle, < AS. elles, in another manner, otherwise, besides, = OFries. elles, ellis = OHG. alles, elles, MHG. alles = OSw. aljes, Sw. eljest = Dan. elters, otherwise; an adverbial gen. of *alt-, ele- (in comp. elo-land, another land, elende, of another land, etc.) = Goth. alis (gen. aljis) = L. alius = Gr. ἄλλος, other. Cf. L. alias, prob. an old gen., at another time, otherwise: see alias, and cf. alien, allo-, etc.] 1. In another or a different manner; in some other way; to a different purpose; otherwise.*

Your perfect self is *else* devoted. *Shak., T. O. of V., IV. 2.*

2. In another or a different case; if the fact were different; otherwise.

Take yee heed, lest ye don your rightwits beforehand, that yee be sen of hem, *ellis* [authorized version otherwise] ye shule nat han made at yours hand.

Wyclif, Mat. vi. 1 (Oxf.).

Thou desirest . . . not sacrifice; else would I give it.
Pa. II. 18.

Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled else
This isle with Calibans. *Shak., Tempest, I. 2.*

Shift for yourselves; ye are lost else.
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 2.

Clough must have been a rare and lovable spirit, else he
could never have so wrapped himself within the affections
of true men. *Steinman, Viet. Poets, p. 244.*

A sovereign and serene capacity to fathom the else un-
fathomable depths of spiritual nature, to solve its else in-
soluble riddles, to reconcile its else irreconcilable discrep-
ancies. *Steinburne, Shakespeare, p. 76.*

3. Besides: other than the person, thing, place,
etc., mentioned: after an interrogative or in-
definite pronoun, pronominal adjective, or ad-
verb (*who, what, where, etc., anybody, anything, somebody, something, nobody, nothing, all, little, etc.*), as a quasi-adjective, equivalent to *other*:
as, who else is coming? what else shall I give you? do you expect anything else?

Nothing else y ne willerde, loved, bote the [Nothing else
I wished, Lord, but Thee].
St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 566.

If you like not my writing, go read something else.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 22.

There is a mode in giving Entertainment, and doing any
courtesy else, which treble binds the Receiver to an Ac-
knowledgment. *Hawell, Letters, II. 25.*

All else of earth may perish: love alone
Not Heaven shall find outgrown.
O. W. Holmes, Poems (1873), p. 237.

[The phrases *anybody else, somebody else, nobody else, etc.*,
have a unitary meaning, as if one word, and properly take
a possessive case (with the suffix at the end of the phrase):
as, this is somebody else's hat; nobody else's children act
so.]—God forbid else, God forbid that it should be
otherwise.

And the heat she shall have; and my favour
To him that does best: God forbid else.
Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 2.

elsen, elsin (el'sen, -sin), *n.* [E. dial. See also
elson, elshin, elsyn, < OD. *elsen, aelene*, mod. D.
els, < (perhaps through OHG. *alana, alana*,
**alana* (< ME. *alana*, < It. *lesna* = Sp. *lesna*,
alena = Pr. *alena* = OF. *alsne*, F. *aline*), an
awl) OHG. *al*, MHG. *ale*, G. *ahle*, etc., = AS.
al, eal, æl, aul, E. *awl*: see *awl*.] An awl.

Nor hinds w' elson and hump hingle,
Sit solching shoon out over the ingle.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 207.

elsewards (els'wärdz), *adv.* [*else* + *-wards*.]
To another place; in another direction. [Rare.]

But these earthly sufferers (the pun-till know that
they are making their way heavenwards, and their oppres-
sors [the unpunished] their way elsewards.
Trudge, Autobiography (1883), p. 293.

elsewhat (els'hwot), *n.* [ME. **elleswhat, elles-
hwat*, < AS. *elles hwæt*, something else: *elles*,
else; *hwæt*, indef., what. See *else* and *what*,
and cf. *somewhat*.] Something or anything
else; other things.

When talking of the dainty flesh and *elsewhat* as they eat.
Warner, Albion's England, 1597.

elsewhen (els'hwen), *adv.* [ME. *elleswhen*, <
else + *when*.] At another time.

We shuld make a dockett of the names of such men of
molythyn hite, as we thought mete and convenient to
serve his highnes, in case his graces will were, this pres-
ent yere, or *elleswhen*, to use their service in any other
foreign country. *State Papers, III. 352.*

elsewhere (els'hwär), *adv.* [ME. *elleswhere*,
ellenhear, < AS. *elles hwær*, *elles hwær*: *elles*, *else*;
hwær, indef., where.] In another place or in
other places; somewhere or anywhere else: as,
these trees are not to be found elsewhere.

Seek you in Rome for honour: I will labour
To find content elsewhere.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, IV. 3.

That he himself was the Author of that Rebellion, he
denies both here and elsewhere, with many imprecations,
but no solid evidence. *Milton, Epikostolast, XII.*

We may waive just so much care of ourselves as we
honestly bestow elsewhere. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 13.*

The Persian sword, formidable elsewhere, was not adapt-
ed to do good service against the bronze armor and the
spear of the Hellenes.

Van Ransbe, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 167.

elsewhither (els'hwith'er), *adv.* [Early mod.
E. also *elshwither*; < ME. **elshwider, elles-
whodery* < AS. *elles hwider, elles hwyder*: *elles*,
else; *hwider, hwyder*, whither.] In another di-
rection. [Rare.]

To Yrlond heo flowe ageyn, & *elles wylde* heo myrte.
Lib. of Gloucester, p. 103.

Our course lies *elsewhither*.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 30.

elsewise (els'wiz), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also
elswise; < *else* + *-wise*, after *otherwise*.] In a
different manner; otherwise.

And so in this matter, which would *elwize* have caused
much spite and hatred, opened in our names.
J. O'Sullivan, On 1 Cor. III.

elain, *n.* See *elcan*.

elamer's green. See *green*.

elchbi, *n.* See *elch*.

elchit, *n.* An obsolete variant of *elch*.

elucidate (ē-lū'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elu-
cided*, ppr. *elucidating*. [*< L. elucidatus*, pp.
of *elucidare* (< Sp. Pg. *elucidar* = F. *éclaircir*),
make light or clear, < L. *e*, out, + *lucis*, light,
clear: see *lucid*.] To make clear or manifest;
throw light upon; explain; render intelligible;
illustrate: as, an experiment may elucidate a
theory.

The illustrations at once adorn and elucidate the rea-
soning. *Macaulay, Dryden.*

Though several of them proffered a vast deal of infor-
mation, little or none of it had much to do with the mat-
ter to be elucidated. *J. Hawthorne, Bust, p. 230.*

—Syn. Expound, etc. (see *explain*), to unfold, clear up.

elucidation (ē-lū'si-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *elucida-
tion* = Sp. *elucidación* = Pg. *elucidación*, < L.
as if **elucidatio* (-n-), < *elucidare*, make light or
clear: see *elucidate*.] 1. The act of elucidat-
ing or of throwing light upon any obscure sub-
ject.

We shall, in order to the elucidation of this matter, sub-
join the following experiment. *Boyle.*

The elucidation of the organic idea . . . is the business
and task of philosophy. *Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 39.*

2. That which explains or throws light; ex-
planation; illustration: as, one example may
serve for an elucidation of the subject.

I might refer the reader to see it highly verified in David
Blondin's familiar elucidations of the enigmatical contro-
versie. *Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, § 12.*

I shall . . . allot to each of them [sports and pastimes]
a separate elucidation. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 56.*

elucidative (ē-lū'si-dā-tiv), *a.* [*< elucidate* +
-ive.] Making or tending to make clear; ex-
planatory.

Such a set of documents may hope to be elucidative in
various respects. *Carbutt, Cromwell, I. 10.*

elucidator (ē-lū'si-dā-tor), *n.* One who eluci-
dates or explains; an expositor.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of knowl-
edge and age, and yet more by their pedantic *elucida-
tors*. *Shak.*

elucidatory (ē-lū'si-dā-tor), *a.* [*< elucidate* +
-ory.] Tending to elucidate. [Rare.]

One word alone issued from his lips, *elucidatory*, what
was passing in his mind. *Bayham, Lady's Lady, I. 95.*

eluctate (ē-luk'tat), *v. t.* [*< L. eluctatus*, pp.
of *eluctari*, struggle out, < *e*, out, + *luctari*,
struggle, Cf. *eluctation, elude*.] To burst forth;
escape with a struggle.

They did eluctate out of their mouths with credit to
themselves. *Ep. Bicket, Alp. Williams, I. 36.*

eluctation (ē-luk'tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. elucta-
tio* (-n-), < L. *eluctari*, struggle out: see *eluctate*.]
The act of bursting forth, or of escaping with
a struggle.

Ye do . . . due to God . . . for our happy eluctation
out of those miseries. *Ep. Hall, Invisible World, II. 17.*

elucubrate (ē-lū'ky-brāt), *v. t.* [*< L. elucub-
ratus*, adj.; < L. *elucubrare*, dep. *elucubrari* (<
F. *elucubrer*), compose by lamplight, < *e*, out,
+ *lucubrare*, work by lamplight: see *lucubrate*.]
Same as *lucubrate*.

Just as, when growing tired and dozing off, I
boys lounge and look on, and *elucubrate*.
What the round brush is used for, what the square.

Emerson, Eng. and Week, II. 240.

elucubration (ē-lū'ky-brā'shon), *n.* [= F. *elu-
cubration* = Pg. *elucubração*.] *Elucubration* (*u*);
[*< elucubrare* + *-ion*.] Same as *lucubration*.

I remember that Miss Hays, who used to give rides
to me the benefit of her little less paper for night *elucubra-
tions* preferable to all other, made of lamp light what
never. *Edm. L. in Tale, Aug. 1868.*

elude (ē-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluded*, ppr.
eluding. [= F. *éluder* = Sp. Pg. *eluder* = It. *elu-
dere*, < L. *eludere*, finish play, win at play, elude
or parry a blow, frustrate, deceive, mock, < *e*,
out, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*. Cf. *allude*,
collude, *delude*, *elude*.] 1. To avoid by artifice,
stratagem, deceit, or dexterity; escape; evade:
as, to elude pursuit, to elude a blow or stroke.

The stroke of lightning may also be evaded by
power, or eluded by slight, by skill, by favour.
Barrow, Works, II. 333.

Thou stick with Argus Eyes your Keeper were,
Advised by me, you shall elude his care.

Compton, tr. of Job's Art of Love.

We gentle Delia beckons from the plain.
Then, hid in shades, elude her eager swain.

Pope, Spring, I. 54.

By making concessions apparently candid and ample,
they elude the great accusation.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unex-
plained by; baffle the inquiry or scrutiny of; as,
secrets that elude the keenest search.

On this subject Providence has thought fit to elude our
curiosity. *Goldsmith, Vicar, XIII.*

One element must forever elude its roseal bow; and that
is the very element by which poetry is poetry.

Macaulay, Dryden.

His mind was quick, versatile, and imaginative; few as-
pects of a subject eluded it. *Edinburgh Rev.*

The secret and the mystery
Have baffled and eluded me.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, I. Prol.

—Syn. To shun, flee, shirk, dodge, baffle, foil, frustrate.

eludible (ē-lū'di-bl), *a.* [*< elude* + *-ible*.] Cap-
able of being eluded or escaped.

If this blessed part of our law be eludible at pleasure,
we shall have little reason to boast of our advantage
in this particular over other states or kingdoms in Europe.

Swift, Drapier's Letters, VII.

Elul (ē'lul), *n.* [Heb., < *alal*, gather, reap, har-
vest; cf. Aram. *alal*, corn.] The twelfth month
of the Jewish civil year, and the sixth of the
ecclesiastical, beginning with the new moon of
August.

elumbated (ē-lum'bā-ted), *a.* [*< L. elumbis*,
hip-shot, having the hip dislocated (< *e*, out, +
lumbis, loin: see *lumbary*, loin), + *-ated* + *-ed*.]
Weakened in the loins. *Barley.*

elucation (ē-lus-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if*
**elucatio* (-n-), < *elucare*, make one-eyed, < L. *e*,
out, + *lucens*, one-eyed.] Blear-eye or pur-
blindness. *Barley, 1727.*

elusion (ē-lū'zhon), *n.* [*< ML. elusio* (-n-), < L. *elu-
dere*, pp. *eludere*, elude: see *elude*.] Escape by
artifice or deceit; evasion; deception; fraud.

Any sophister shall think his elusion enough to contest
against the authority of a council.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1826), II. 348.

An appendix relating to the transmutation of metals
detects the impostures and elusions of those who have pre-
tended to it.

Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

elusive (ē-lū'siv), *a.* [*< L. elusivus*, pp. of *elu-
dere*, elude, + *-ive*.] Eluding, or having a ten-
dency to elude; hard to grasp or confine; slip-
pery.

Hurd on the crage, behold they grasp, they bleed!
And, growling, cling upon the elusive weed.

Palmer, Shipwreck, III.

Plots are too subtle and elusive to be drawn into and con-
fined in definitions. *Atwell, Table Talk, p. 102.*

The moon was full, and snowed down the mellow light
on the gray domes, which in their soft, elusive outlines,
and strange effect of far withdrawn, rhymed like *elusi-*
beard to tapers to the bright and vivid arches of the facade.

Hawthorne, Venetian Life, xviii.

elusively (ē-lū'siv-ly), *adv.* With or by elusion.

elusiveness (ē-lū'siv-ness), *n.* The quality of
being elusive; tendency to elude.

Moreover, we had Miss Peggy, with her hands and her
bright eyes, and her malice and her mocking will-o-
the-wisp *elusiveness* of mood. *W. Black, Houseboat, x.*

elusoriness (ē-lū'sō-ri-ness), *n.* The state or
quality of being elusory.

elusory (ē-lū'sō-ri), *a.* [*< ML. elusorius*, de-
ceptive, < L. *elusus*, pp. of *eludere*, elude: see
elude.] Of an elusive character; slipping from
the grasp; misleading; fallacious; deceitful.

Without this the work of God had perished, and reli-
gion itself had been *elusory*.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. vi. § 1.

elute (ē-lūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluted*, ppr.
eluting. [*< L. elutus*, pp. of *elucere*, wash off, <
e, out, off, + *lucere*, wash: see *lute*, lotion. Cf.
elute.] To wash off; cleanse. [Rare.]

The more oily an spirit is the more pernicious because
it is harder to be eluted by the blood.

Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

elution (ē-lū'shon), *n.* [*< L. elutio* (-n-), a
washing, < L. *elucere*, wash off.] A washing out;
any process by which bodies are separated by
the action of a solvent; specifically, a process of
recovering sugar from molasses, which consists
in precipitating the sugar as granulate of lime,
insoluble in cold water, and washing it free
from soluble impurities. The granulate is decomposed
by carbonic acid, which precipitates the lime as carbonate,
and the pure sugar solution is then evaporated to crystal-
lization.

elutriate (ē-lū'tri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elu-
triated*, ppr. *elutriating*. [*< L. elutriatus*, pp.
of *elutriare*, wash out, decant, rack off, < *elu-
ere*, wash out: see *elute*.] To purify by wash-
ing and straining or decanting; purify in gen-
eral.

Elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs.

Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

elutiation (ē-lū'tri-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *elutria-
tion* = Pg. *elutriação*, < L. as if **elutratio* (-n-), <

elutriate, wash out: see *elutriate*.] The operation of cleansing by washing and decanting.

eluxate (ē-luk'sat), *n. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluxated*, ppr. *eluxating*. [*ē* L. *e*, out, + *luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, dislocate: see *luxate*.] To dislocate, as a bone; luxate. *Boop.* [Rare.]

eluxation (ē-luk-sā'shon), *n.* [*ē* L. *e*, out, + *luxare*, to dislocate, as a bone; luxate. *Boop.* [Rare.]

elvan (ē'vān), *n.* An improper form of *elfin*.

elvan (ē'vān), *n.* [Of Corn. origin.] The name given in Cornwall (England) to dikes, which are of frequent occurrence in that region, and which, throughout the principal mining districts, have a course approximately parallel with the majority of the most productive tin and copper lodes. The elvans or elvan courses, as they are frequently called, have almost identically the same ultimate chemical and mineralogical composition as the granites of Cornwall, but differ considerably from them in the mode of aggregation of their constituents. They vary in width from a few feet to several fathoms; they traverse dikes granites and slates, but are more numerous in the vicinity of the granites than they are elsewhere. Many elvans have been worked for the tin ore which they sometimes contain. The rock of which elvans are made up when occurring in loose fragments is also called *elvan* or *elvan rock*.

elvanite (ē'vān-īt), *n.* [*ē* L. *e*, out, + *van*, to flow.] The name given by some lithologists to the variety of rock of which the Cornish elvans are made up; nearly equivalent to *quartz-porphry* and *granitic porphyry*.

Elvellaceae, Elvellaceae (ēl-vē-lā'sē-ō, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Helvellaceae, Helvellaceae*.

elven (ē'vən), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *elmen*.] An elm. [Prov. Eng.]

elver (ē'vēr), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *celfare*, *q. v.*] A young eel; especially, a young conger or sea-eel. [Local, Eng.]

elver-cake (ē'vēr-kāk), *n.* Eel-cake.

These *elver cakes* they dispose of at Bath and Bristol; and when they are fried and eaten with butter, nothing can be more delicious. *DeFor*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 306.

elves, *n.* Plural of *elf*.

elvino, *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *elver*.] The young of the eel. [Local, Eng.]

elvish, elvishly. See *elfish, elfishly*.

elwand, *n.* See *elwand*.

Elymnias (ē-lim'ni-as), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), irreg. < Gr. *elymnos*, a case; cf. *elytrum*.] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Elymninae*. *E. lais* is the type-species, and there are three others, all of the old world.

Elymninae (ē-lim-ni'ā-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elymnias* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of old-world nymphalid butterflies, of one genus (*Elymnias*) and several species, having no ocelli, the wings greatly produced at the apex and their under surface peculiarly marked. Many of them resemble the *Danaus* in general aspect.

Elymus (ē'lī-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *elymos*, a kind of grain, panic or millet.] A genus of coarse perennial grasses, of northern temperate regions, allied to *Hordeum*. There are about a dozen species in the United States, some of which serve for hay and pasturage. Commonly known as *poa grass* or *lyme-grass*.

Elysia (ē-lis'ī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēlysia*, Elysian; see *Elysium*.] The typical genus of abranchiogastropods of the family *Elysidae*, having well-developed tentacles and the sides of the body with wing-like expansions. *E. viridis*, of European, and *E. chlorotica*, of American seas, are examples; they resemble slugs, and are found in sea-wrack, eel-grass, etc.

Elysian (ē-liz'ian), *n.* [= F. *élysien*, *n.*, *élysien*, *n.*; cf. Sp. *elísio*, *elísio* = Pg. *elísio* = It. *elísio*, < L. *elysios*, < Gr. *ēlysios*, Elysian; see *Elysium*.] Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death; hence, blessed; delightfully, exquisitely, or divinely happy; full of the highest kind of enjoyment, happiness, or bliss.

The power I serve
Laughs at your happy Araby, or the
Elysian shades, *Massinger*, Virgin Martyr, iv. 3.
In that *Elysian* age (misnamed of gold)
The age of love, and innocence, and joy,
When all were great and free? *Beattie*, Minstrel, l. 11.
Hope's Elysian isles, O W. Holmes, Fountain of Youth.
There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but the suburb of the life Elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.
Longfellow, Resignation.

Elysian Fields [cf. F. *Champs-Élysées* = Sp. *Campos Elíseos* = Pg. *Campos Elísios* or simply *Elísios* = It. *Campi Elisi*, < L. *Campi Elysii* or simply *Elysii*, tr. of Gr. *Ἕλυσια πεδία*; see *Elysium*], Elysium.

elysid (ē-lis'ī-d), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Elysidae*.

Elysidae (ē-lis'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elysia* + *-idae*.] A family of marine saccoglossate polychaete gastropods, with auriform tentacles, without gills, and resembling slugs, but having the sides of the body alate. The whole shape is leaf-like, the neck corresponding to a petiole. Also spelled *Elysidae*. See cut under *Elysia*.

Elysium (ē-liz'ium), *n.* [= F. *Élysée* = Sp. *Elísio*, *Elísio* = Pg. *Elísio*, *Elísio* = It. *Elísio*, < L. *Elysium* (ML. also *Elysium*), < Gr. *Ἕλυσιον* (neut. of *Ἕλυσια*, Elysian), in *Ἕλυσια πεδία*, later in pl. *Ἕλυσια πεδία*, the Elysian Field, or Fields, L. e., the field of the departed, lit. of going or coming, < *elysion*, var. of *elysion*, a going or coming, advent, < *elysion*, future, *elysion* (ind. *elysion*, *elysion*), 3d aor., go, come (associated with *elysion*, go, come), whence also prob. *elysion*, free.] In Gr. myth., the abode of the blessed after death. Also called the *Elysian Fields*. It is placed by Homer on the western border of the earth, by Hesiod and Pindar in the Islands of the Blest; by later poets in the nether world. It was conceived of as a place of perfect delight. In modern literature *Elysium* is often used for any place of exquisite happiness, and as synonymous (without religious reference) to *Heaven*.

Once more, farewell! go, find *Elysium*,
There where the happy souls are crowned with blessings.
Pletcher, *Valentinian*, III. 1.

The flowery-kirtled Nardus . . .
Who, as they sung, would take the prison's soul,
And lap it in *Elysium*. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 257.

And, oh! if there be an *Elysium* on earth,
It is this, it is this.
Moore, *Light of the Harem*.

An *Elysium* more pure and bright than that of the
Greeks. *Is. Taylor*.

elytra, *n.* Plural of *elytrum*.

elytral (ē'lī-tral), *a.* [*elytrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the elytra; as, *elytral* strim; *elytral* sulci. **Elytral ligula**, a tongue-like process on the inner face of the side margins of the elytrum, serving to hold it more securely to the abdomen in repose, found in certain aquatic beetles. **Elytral plica or fold**, a longitudinal ridge on the interior surface of each elytrum, near the outer margin. In repose it embraces the upper surface of the abdomen.

elytriform (ē-lī-trī-fōrm), *a.* [*ē* NL. *elytrum*, elytrum, + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the form or character of an elytrum; elytriform.

elytrigerous (ē-lī-trī-jē-rus), *a.* [*ē* NL. *elytrum*, elytrum, + *L. gerere*, carry, + *ous*.] Having elytra, or bearing an elytrum.

The order of arrangement of the *elytrigerous* and *elytrigerous* somites (of *Polypna*) is very curious.
Hadden, *Am. Invert*, p. 206.

elytrine (ē'lī-trīn), *n.* [*ē* L. *elytrum* + *-ine*.] The substance of which the horny covering of coleopterous insects is composed.

elytritis (ē-lī-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *elytron*, a sheath (vagina), + *-itis*.] Colpitis; vaginitis.

elytrocele (ē'lī-trō-sēl), *n.* [*ē* Gr. *elytron*, a sheath (vagina), + *kyklos*, a tumor.] Same as *colpocoele*.

elytro-episiorrhaphy (ē'lī-trō-ep'ī-si-ōr'ā-fī), *n.* [*ē* Gr. *elytron*, a sheath (vagina), + *episiorrhaphy*.] A combination of colporrhaphy with episiorrhaphy.

Elytrogona (ē-lī-trō-gō-nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *elytron*, a case, sheath, elytrum, + *gonos*, producing; see *gonous*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Cassididae*.

elytroid (ē'lī-trō-id), *a.* [*ē* Gr. *elytron*, a sheath, + *-oides*, form.] Elytriform; sheath-like; vaginal.

elytron, *n.* See *elytrum*.

elytropiclastic (ē'lī-trō-plas'tik), *a.* [As *elytropiclastic* + *-ic*.] Same as *colpoclastic*.

elytropiclastic (ē'lī-trō-plas'tik), *n.* [*ē* Gr. *elytron*, a sheath (vagina), + *plasticos*, form.] Same as *colpoclastic*.

Elytrotora (ē-lī-trō-tō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *elytron*, a case, sheath, elytrum, + *tora*, a wing.] *Cherville's* name (1806) of the group of insects now known as the order *Coleoptera*. It is never current, as the nearly contemporaneous arrangement of Illiger, which combined the Linnean and Fabrician systems, and adopted *Ray's* name *Coleoptera*, came at once into general use.

elytrotosis (ē'lī-trō-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *elytron*, a sheath (vagina), + *tosis*, a fall, < *erros*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the vagina.

elytrotaphy (ē-lī-trō-tā-fī), *n.* [*ē* Gr. *elytron*, a sheath (vagina), + *taphē*, a seam, suture, < *taphō*, sew.] Same as *colporrhaphy*.

elytrotomy (ē-lī-trō-tō-mī), *n.* [*ē* Gr. *elytron*, a sheath (vagina), + *tōmē*, a cutting.] A cutting into the vaginal walls.

elytrum, *elytron* (ē'lī-trūm, -trōn), *n.*; pl. *elytra* (-trā). [NL.; < Gr. *elytron*, a cover; covering, as a case, sheath, shard of a beetle's wing, shell, husk, capsule, etc. (cf. *elytra*, a case, cover), < *elytron*, roll round, wrap up, cover.]

1. In *entom.*, the modified fore wing of beetles or *Coleoptera*, forming with its fellow of the opposite side a hard, horny, or leathery case or sheath, more or less completely covering and protecting the posterior membranous wings when these are folded at rest, and usually forming an extensive portion of the upper surface of a beetle; a shard. The elytra are also known as *wing-covers* or *wing-sheaths*. They are elevated during flight, but do not serve as wings. See cuts under *Coleoptera* and *beetle*.

2. In some chaetopodous annelids, as the *Aphroditiidae*, or polychaetous annelids, as the *Polynoe*, one of the squamous lamellae overlying one another on the dorsal surface of the worm, made by a modification of the dorsal cutri of the parapodia, of which they are thus specialized appendages. Auriculate, bispinose, connate, dimidiate, etc., elytra. See the adjectives.

Elzevir (ēl'zē-vēr), *a. and n.* [F. *Elzévir*, formerly also *Elsevier*, D. *Elsevier*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Elzevir family of Dutch printers. See below.—2. Noting a cut of printing-type. See II., 2.

Elzevir editions, editions of the Latin, French, and German classics, and other works, published by a family of Dutch printers named Elzevir (Elzevier) at Leyden and Amsterdam, chiefly between 1583 and 1680. These editions are highly prized for their accuracy and the elegance of their type, printing, and general make-up. Those most esteemed are of small size, 24mo, 16mo, and 12mo.

II. *n.* 1. A book printed by one of the Elzevir family.—2. A form of old-style printing-type, with firm hair-lines and stubby serifs, largely used by the Elzevirs of the seventeenth century.

Elzevirian, Elzevirian (ēl'zē-vēr-i-an, -ri-an), *n.* [*ē* Gr. *Elzevir* + *-ian*, *-ian*.] A collector or fancier of Elzevir books. See extract under *grangerite*.

An "Early-English dramatist," or an *Elzevirian*.
New Princeton Rec., V. 275.

em (ēm), *n.* [ME. *em*, < AS. *em*, < L. *em*, the name of the letter M, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *m*; a Latin formation, the Gr. name being *μ*.] 1. The name of the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, usually written simply *m* or *M*.—2. In printing, the square of any size of type. The large square here shown is the em of the size pica; the small one is the em of the size nonpareil, the one here used. The em is the unit of measurement in calculating the amount of type in a piece of work, as a page, a column, or a book, the standard of reckoning being 1,000. Thus this page or this book contains so many thousand, or so many thousand and hundred, ems. In the United States it is also the unit in calculating the amount of work done by a compositor, while the em is generally used for that purpose in Great Britain.

em, *em* (always unaccented, *un*), *pron.* [Usually written and printed *em*, in 17th century often *hem*, being regarded as a "contraction" or abbreviation of *them*; but in fact the reg. descendant of ME. *hem*, *him*, *heom*, *hom*, *ham*, < AS. *him*, *heom*, dat. pl. of *hē*, *he*, *hed*, *she*, *hit*, it, the ME. and AS. dat. becoming the E. obj. (acc. and dat.), as in *him* and *her*, and the initial aspirate falling away as in *it*, and (in easy speech) in *he*, *his*, *him*, *her*; see *he*, *she*, *it*. But though this is the origin of *em* or *em*, the form could have arisen independently as a reduction of *them*, like *'at*, *'ere*, reduced forms in dial. speech of *that*, *there*.] In colloquial speech, the objective plural of *he*, *she*, *it*; equivalent to *them*.

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit . . .
And when with hasty noise he spoke *em*,
The ignorant for current took *em*.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. 1. 102.

em-1. Assimilated form of *em-1* before labials.

em-2. Assimilated form of *em-2* before labials.

emacerate (ē-mas'ē-rāt), *v. t. or t.* [*ē* L. *emacere*, defined 'emaciated,' equiv. to *emaciatum* (see *emaciate*), if genuine, a mistaken form for *'emacratum*, < *e* + *macer* (*macer*), legh, whence ult. E. *meager*, *q. v.*] To make or become lean; emaciate.



Elytron of *Polypna*, a polychaetous annelid, bearing a sheath, viewed from above, highly magnified.



Elysia viridis.

emaciation (ē-mā-si-ā'shōn), *n.* [*emaciat* + *-ion*.] A making or becoming lean; emaciation.

emaciate (ē-mā-si-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emaciated*, ppr. *emaciating*. [*L. emaciatum*, pp. of *emaciare* (> *It. emaciare*), make lean, cause to waste away, < *e*, out, + *maciare*, make lean, < *macies*, leanness, < *macere*, be lean, *macere* (< *maor*), lean, whence ult. *E. meager*, *q. v.*] *I. trans.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; waste the flesh of; reduce to leanness: as, great suffering *emaciates* the body.

A cold sweat bedews his emaciated cheeks.

F. Knor, Christian Philosophy, § 56.

II. intrans. To lose flesh gradually; become lean, as by disease or pining; waste away, as flesh.

He (Aristotle) emaciated and pined away.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. vii. 14.

emaciate (ē-mā-si-āt), *a.* [*L. emaciatum*, pp. of *emaciare*.] Thin; wasted; greatly reduced in flesh. [Poetical.]

Or groom invade me with defying front
And stern demeanour, whose emaciate steeds . . .
Had panted off beneath my goring steel.

T. Warton, Panegyric on Oxford Aic.

emaciation (ē-mā-si-ā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. émaciation* = *Sp. emaciación* = *Pg. emacião* = *It. emaciazione*; < *L.* as if **emaciatum* (> *emaciare*, pp. *emaciatum*, make lean: see *emaciate*.) 1. The act of making lean or thin in flesh.—2. The state of becoming thin by gradual wasting of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

Searchers cannot tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a phthisis, or from an hectic fever.

Graunt, Bills of Mortality

Marked by the emaciation of abstinence.

Scott.

emaculate (ē-mak'-ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. emaculatus*, pp. of *emaculare*, clear from spots, < *e*, out, + *macula*, a spot: see *macula* and *mail*.] To free from spots or blemishes; remove errors from; correct.

Lipatus, Savile, Pichena, and others have taken great pains with him (Lucius) in emaculating the text, settling the reading, etc.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 253.

emaculation (ē-mak'-ū-lā'shōn), *n.* [*emaculate* + *-ion*.] The act or operation of freeing from spots.

email, emailt, *n.* Same as *amel*.

Set rich rubies to feed emailt.

The raven a plume to peacock's tale

Pattenham, Partheniades, xv.

emanant (em'-ā-nant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. emanans* (> *pp. of emanare*, flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from: see *emanate*.) *I. a.* Flowing, issuing, or proceeding from something else; becoming apparent by an effect.

The most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminated in those two great transient or emanant acts or works, the works of creation and providence.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 36.

II. n. In *math.*, the result of operating any number of times upon a quantity with the operator (*x'd* (*dx*) + *y'd* (*dy*) +, etc.). *J. J. Sylvester, 1853.* Cayley (1859) defines it as one of the coefficients of the quantity formed by substituting for *x*, *y*, etc., the elements of the quantity to which the emanant belongs, *lx*, *my*, *ly* + *my*, etc., and then considering *l* and *m* as the two facients of the new quantity so obtained.

emanate (em'-ā-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emanated*, ppr. *emanating*. [*L. emanatus*, pp. of *emanare* (> *It. emanare* = *Sp. Pg. emanar* = *F. émaner*, > *E. emane*, *q. v.*), flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from, < *e*, out, + *manare*, flow: see *manation*, *madid*.] *I. intrans.* To flow out or issue; proceed, as from a source or origin; come or go forth: used chiefly of intangible things: as, light *emanates* from the sun; fragrance *emanates* from flowers; power *emanates* from the people.

That subsisting form of government from which all laws emanate.

De Quincy.

All the studies we heard emanated from Calcutta.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 2.

The Hebrew word used here (in Genesis) for light includes the allied forces of heat and electricity, which with light now emanate from the solar photosphere.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 92.

II. trans. To send or give out; manifest. [Rare.]

We spoke of bright topics only, his manner all the while emanating the silent sympathy which helps so much because it respects so much.

Quoted in Merriam's Bowles, II. 413.

emanate (em'-ā-nāt), *a.* [*L. emanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Issuing out; emanant. [Rare.]

emanation (em'-ā-nā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. émanation* = *Sp. emanación* = *Pg. emanação* = *It.*

emanazione; < *LL. emanatio* (> *n.*), an emanation, < *L. emanare*, flow out: see *emanate*.]

1. The act of flowing or issuing from a fountainhead or origin; emission; radiation.—2. In *philos.*: (a) Efficient causation due to the essence and not to any particular action of the cause. Thus, when the trunk of a tree is moved, the branches go along with it by virtue of *emanation*. Hence—(b) The production of anything by such a process of causation, as from the divine essence. The doctrine of emanation appears in its noblest form in the *Enneads* of Plotinus, who makes sensible things to emanate from the Ideas, the Ideas to emanate from the Nous, and the Nous to emanate from the One. Iamblichus makes the One to emanate from the Good, thus going one step further. The Gnostics and Cabalists pushed the doctrine to fantastic developments.

In the work of the creation we see a double emanation of virtue from God. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 61.

3. That which issues, flows, or is given out from any substance or body; efflux; effluvia: as, the odor of a flower is an emanation of its particles.

Justice is the brightest emanation from the gospel.

Sidney Smith.

4. In *alg.*, the process of obtaining the successive emanants of a quantity.

Regnault's chemical principle of substitution and the algebraical one of emanation are identical. J. J. Sylvester.

Emanationism (em'-ā-nā'shōn-izm), *n.* [*emana-* + *-ism*.] Devotion to theories of emanation.

It [superstition] settled very thickly again in the first Christian centuries, as cabalism, emanationism, neo-platonism, etc., with their hierarchies of spirit hosts.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 315.

emanatist (em'-ā-nā-tist), *n.* and *a.* [*emanate* + *-ist*.] *I. n.* In *theol.*, one who believes in the efflux of other beings from the divine essence; especially, a member of one of the ancient Gnostic sects, such as that of the Valentinians, which maintained that other beings were so evolved. See *emanation*, 2 (b). *II. a.* In *theol.*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of the emanatists.

When then it was taken into the service of these *Emanatist* (Valentinian and Manichean) doctrines, the Homocension implied nothing higher than a generic or specific bond of unity. . . . The Nicene Fathers, on the other hand, were able, under altered circumstances, to indicate for the word (Homocension) its true meaning, unaffected by any *Emanatist* gloss.

Liddon, Hampton Lectures, pp. 430, 440.

emanative (em'-ā-nā-tiv), *a.* [*emanate* + *-ive*.] Proceeding by emanation; issuing or flowing out, as an effect due to the mere existence of a cause, without any particular activity of the latter.

By an emanative cause is understood such a cause as merely by being, without any activity or causality imparted, produces an effect. Dr H. More, *Immortal of Soul, I. 11.*

It sometimes happens that a cause causes the effect by its own existence, without any causality distinct from its existence; and this by some is called *emanative*, which word, though feigned with repugnance to the analogy of the Latin tongue, yet is it to be used upon this occasion till a more convenient can be found out.

Burnet, Discourse, II. by a Gentleman.

'Tis against the nature of emanative effects, to substitute but by the continual influence of their cause.

Gravelle, Essay, I.

emanatively (em'-ā-nā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In or after the manner of an emanation; by emanation.

It is acknowledged by us that no natural, imperfect, created being can create or emanatively produce, a new substance which was not before, and give it its whole being.

Cudworth, Intellectual System.

emanatory (em'-ā-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*ML. emanatorius* (neut. *emanatorium*, a fountain), < *L. emanare*, flow out: see *emanate*.] Having the nature of an emanation; emanative.

Nor is there any inconsistency that one substance should cause something else which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or emanatory.

Dr H. More, Immortal of Soul, I. 6.

émanche (ā-mānsh'), *n.* In *her.*, same as *manche*. **emancipate** (ē-man'-si-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emancipated*, ppr. *emancipating*. [*L. emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, emancipate (> *It. emancipare* = *Sp. Pg. emancipar* = *F. émanciper* = *D. emanciperen* = *G. emancipieren* = *Dan. emancipere* = *Sw. emancipera*, emancipate), declare (a son) free and independent of the father's power by the three-repeated act of *mancipatio* and *manumissio*, give from one's own power or authority into that of another, give up, surrender, < *e*, out, + *mancipare*, *man-*cupare, give over or deliver up, as property, by means of the formal act called *mancipium*, give up, transfer, < *mancipis* (*mancip-*), a purchaser,

a contractor, lit. one who takes (the property or a symbol of it) in hand, < *mancus*, hand, + *capere*, take. From *mancipis* comes also *mancipium*, the formal act of purchase, hence a thing so purchased, and esp. a slave; but *emancipare* was not used in reference to freeing slaves, the word for this act being *manumittere*: see *manumit*.] 1. To set free from servitude or bondage by voluntary act; restore from slavery to freedom; liberate: as, to *emancipate* a slave.

When the dying slaveholder asked for the last sacraments, his spiritual attendants regularly assured him, as he loved his soul, to *emancipate* his brethren for whom Christ had died.

Macaulay.

2. To set free or liberate; in a general sense, to free from civil restriction, or restraint of any kind; liberate from bondage, subjection, or controlling power or influence: as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.

They emancipated themselves from dependence.

Arbutnot.

No man can quite *emancipate* himself from his age and country.

Emerson, Essay, 1st ser., p. 319.

Syn. *Emancipate*, *Manumit*, *Enfranchise*, *Liberate*, *dis-*enthral, *release*, *unfetter*, *unshackle*. To *manumit* is the act of an individual formally freeing a slave; the word has no figurative use. To *emancipate* is to free from a literal or a figurative slavery: as, the slaves in the West Indies were *emancipated*; to *emancipate* the mind. To *enfranchise* is to bring into freedom or into civil rights; hence the word often refers to the lifting of a slave into full civil equality with freemen. *Liberate* is a general word for setting or making free, whether from slavery, from confinement, or from real or figurative oppressions, as fears, doubts, etc.

Thought emancipated itself from expression without becoming its tyrant.

Towell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

All slaves that had been taken from the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico were to be *manumitted* and returned to their country.

Ranscott, Hist. U. S., I. 52.

In the course of his life he [a Roman master] *enfranchised* individual slaves. On his death bed or by his will he constantly *emancipated* multitudes.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 240.

To cast the captive's chains aside

And liberate the slave

Longfellow, The Good Part.

emancipate (ē-man'-si-pāt), *a.* [*L. emancipatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Freed; emancipated.

We have no slaves at home. Then why abroad?

And they themselves, once ferried o'er the wave

That parts us, are *emancipated* and lost!

Campbell, Task, II. 80.

emancipation (ē-man'-si-pā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. émancipation* = *Sp. emancipación* = *Pg. emancipação* = *It. emancipazione* = *D. emancipatie* = *G. Dan. Sw. emancipation*, < *L. emancipatio* (> *L. emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, emancipate: see *emancipate*.] 1. The act of setting free from bondage, servitude, or slavery, or from dependence, civil restraints or disabilities, etc.; deliverance from controlling influence or subjection; liberation: as, the *emancipation* of slaves; *emancipation* from prejudice, or from burdensome legal disqualifications; the *emancipation* of Catholics by the act of Parliament passed in 1829.

Previous to the triumph of *Emancipation* in the Federal District there was no public provision for the education of the Blacks, whether bond or free.

H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, II. 64.

Emancipation by testament acquired such dimensions that Augustus found it necessary to restrict the power; and he made several limitations, of which the most important was that no one should emancipate by his will more than one hundred of his slaves.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 240.

2. The freeing of a minor from parental control. It may be accomplished by the contract of parent and child, and in the case of a female by marriage, and in some states by judicial decree. **Catholic Emancipation Act.** See *Catholic Emancipation Proclamation*. In U. S. hist., the proclamation by which, on January 1st, 1863, President Lincoln, as commander in chief of the armies of the United States, declared as a military measure, in accordance with notice proclaimed September 23d, 1862, that within certain specified territory in armed rebellion all persons held as slaves "were and henceforward shall be free."

With the *Emancipation Proclamation* legally operative and efficient the moment it was uttered? or, as many have maintained, only so far and so far as our armies reached the slaves of the slave-owning armies? *The Nation*, I. 163.

Gradual emancipation, the freeing of slaves by degrees or according to certain individual contingencies, as between specified ages or after a prescribed length of service. Slavery was extinguished by gradual emancipation in most of the original northern United States, and it was at an early date advocated by many in the more southern states. Laws were passed at different periods for gradual emancipation in the British and Spanish West Indies and in Brazil, but they have been in each instance finally superseded by acts for the absolute abolition of slavery. **Syn.** *Release*, *manumission*, *enfranchisement*.

emancipationist (ē-man'-si-pā'shōn-ist), *n.* [*emancipation* + *-ist*.] One who is in favor of or advocates the emancipation of slaves.—

Gradual emancipationist, in the history of slavery, one who favored gradual emancipation (which see, under *emancipation*).

emancipator (ē-man' si-pā-tor), *n.* [*< I. L. emancipator, < L. emancipare, emancipate; see emancipate.*] One who emancipates, or liberates from bondage or restraint.

Richard seized Cyprus not as a pirate, but as an avenger and emancipator.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 161.

emancipatory (ē-man' si-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< emancipate + -ory.*] Pertaining or relating to emancipation; favoring or giving emancipation; as, an emancipatory judgment, law, or decree.

The first of these [sources] was the emancipatory spirit of the North.

The Atlantic, LVII, 22.

A woman the most averse to any emancipatory ideas concerning her sex can surely identify her name with that most sexy of occupations, needle work.

Philadelphia Times, July 24, 1883.

emancipist (ē-man' si-pist), *n.* [*< F. émancipiste, < émanciper, emancipate; see emancipate and -ist.*] A convict in a European penal colony who has been pardoned or emancipated.

There is much jealousy between the children of the rich emancipist (in New South Wales) and the free settlers.

Darwin, *Voyage of Beagle*, II, 231.

For some time past the free colonists (in the French penal colonies), by no means a numerous class, have declined to employ emancipists, declaring that while they claimed the free man's wages they would not give the free man's work.

Nineteenth Century, XXI, 830.

emandibulate (ē-man-dib' ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. e-priv. + mandibula, mandible; see mandibulate.*] 1. In entom., having no mandibles, or having those organs so modified that they cannot be used for grasping or biting, as in the *Lepidoptera* and most *Diptera*. This epithet was restricted by Kirby to species of the neuropterous family *Phryganeidae*, in which the mandibles are soft and very minute, but the maxillae and labium are well developed.

2. Having no lower jaw, as the lampreys and hags; cyclostomous, as a vertebrate.

emanet (ē-man'), *v. i.* [= *F. émaner* = *Sp. Pg. emanar* = *It. emanare*, < *L. emanare*, flow out, proceed from; see *emanate*.] To flow out; issue; emanate.

We may seem even to hear the supreme intelligence and eternal soul of all nature give this contribution to the spirit which emanated from him.

Sir W. Jones, *Mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindus*.

emang, *prep. and adv.* An obsolete form of *among*.

emarcid (ē-mār'sid), *a.* [*Irreg. < L. e- + marcidus, withered, after emarcere, wither away; see marcid.*] In bot., flaccid; wilted.

emarginate (ē-mār' jī-nāt), *v. t.*; *pref. and pp. emarginated*, *ppr. emarginating*. [*< L. emarginatus*, *pp. of emarginare*, deprive of the edge, < *e*, out, + *margo* (*margin-*), edge, margin; see *marginate*.] To remove the margin of; deprive of margin.

emarginate (ē-mār' jī-nāt), *a.* [*< L. emarginatus*, *pp.*; see the verb.] Having the margin or extremity taken away. *Specifically (a) In bot., notched at the blunt apex, applied to a leaf, petal, stigma, or to the gills of fungi. (b) In mineral., having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face. (c) In zool., having the margin broken by a shallow notch or other incursion; indented, nicked.

Some *emarginations* (of an edition of "Don Quixote") were some Scotchman's.

Gayton, *Notes on Don Quixote*.

3. The state of being emarginated; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

emasculator (ē-mas' kŭ-lā-tor), *n.* [*< L. emasculator, < emasculare, emasculate; see emasculate.*] One who or that which emasculates.

emasculatory (ē-mas' kŭ-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< emasculare + -ory.*] Serving to emasculate.

embacer, *v. t.* See *embase*.

embalel, *emball* (em-bāl', -bāl'), *v. t.*; *pref. and pp. embaled, emballed*, *ppr. embalting, embalting*. [*< F. emballer* (= *Sp. Pg. embalar* = *It. imballare*, make into a bale, pack up), < *en*, in, + *bale*, *ballo*, a bale, ball; see *bale*, *ball*.] 1. To make up into a bale, bundle, or package; pack.

All the merchandise they laid outwards, they emball it with their hides, so that if it take wet it can have no great harm.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 227.

2. To wrap up; inclose.

Her straight legs most bravely were embayl'd

In golden buckles of costly Cornwall.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, III, 27.

embalment (em-bāl' mēt), *n.* [*Verbal n. of emball, taken independently as < em- + ball; see embale, emball.*] The act of distinguishing by the ball or globe, the ensign of royalty; promotion to sovereignty.

And I swear again, I would not be a queen

For all the world.

Old L., In faith, for little England

You'd venture an emballing. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, II, 3.

Emballonura (em-bal' ō-nŭ-rā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. ἐμβάλλω, throw in, + οὐρά, tail.*] The typical genus of bats of the family *Emballonuridae*. The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane and appears

loose upon the upper surface for a part of its own length, whence the name. There are 2 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the upper jaw, and 2 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the lower jaw. The genus contains a few species, distributed from Madagascar through the Malay archipelago.

emballonurid (em-bal' ō-nŭ-rid), *n.* A bat of the family *Emballonuridae*.

Emballonuridae (em-bal' ō-nŭ-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Emballonura + -idae.*] A family of microchiropteran bats, containing about 12 genera and upward of 60 species. They are characterized by the obliquely truncated snout with prominent nostrils, the first phalanx of the middle finger folded in repose above the metacarpal bone, and by the production of the tail far beyond the interfemoral membrane, or the perforation of this membrane by the tail. There is generally a single pair of upper incisors. The family is nearly cosmopolitan, and is divided into *Emballonurinae* and *Molossinae*.

Emballonurinae (em-bal' ō-nŭ-ri-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Emballonura + -inae.*] The subfamily of bats typical of the family *Emballonuridae*, having a slender tail which either perforates

the interfemoral membrane above or ends in it, weak upper incisors, and long legs with slender fibulae. The leading genera are *Furia*, *Emballonura*, *Diadurum*, *Noctilio*, and *Rhinopoma*.

emballonurine (em-bal' ō-nŭ-ri-nē), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the microchiropteran families *Emballonuridae* and *Phyllostomidae*. The *emballonurine alliance* is one of two series into which the *Microchiroptera* are divided, having the upper incisors approximated and the tail perforating the interfemoral membrane, or produced beyond it. See *respermatine*.

2. *n.* A member of the emballonurine alliance; an emballonurid or phyllostomid.

embalm (em-bām'), *v. t.* [*Formerly also im-balm; spelling altered as in balm; < ME. enbaumen, enbaumen, < OF. enbaumer, earlier enbauser, enbauser, enbauserer, enbauser, etc., < F. enbaumer = Pr. enbaumar, enbaymar = Sp. Pg. embalsamar = It. imbalsamare, imbalsimare, < ML. imbalsamare, < L. in, in, + balsamum, balsam, balm; see balsam, balm.*] 1. To dress or anoint with balm; specifically, to preserve from decay by means of balsams or other aromatic species; keep from putrefaction by impregnating with spices, gums, and chemicals, as a dead body. The ancient process was to open the body, remove the viscera, and fill the cavities with antiseptic spices and drugs. (See *mummy*.) In modern times many substances and methods have been employed in embalming, as by injection of arsenical preparations into the blood-vessels, generally with a view only to the preservation of the body for a certain period, as during transportation to a distant point, or instead of refrigeration in hot weather during the ordinary interval before burial.

Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to embalm his father: and the physicians embalmed Israel.

Gen. 1, 2.

Unto this appertained the ancient use of the Jews to embalm the corpse with sweet odours, and to adorn the sepulchres of certain.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v, 76.

Hence—2. To preserve from neglect or decay; preserve in memory.

Those tears eternal, that embalm the dead.

Pope, *Ep. to Jervas*, l. 48.

No longer caring to embalm

In dying songs a dead regret.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, Conclusion.

3. To impart fragrance to; fill with sweet scent.

Meanwhile,

Leucothea waked, and with fresh dew embalm'd

The earth.

Milton, *P. L.*, xl, 125.

Here aglantine embalm'd the air.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, l. 12.

embalmer (em-bāl' mēr), *n.* [= *F. enbaumeur*.] One who embalms bodies for preservation.

By this it seemeth that the Romans in Numa's time were not so good embalmers as the Egyptians were.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 171.

embalment (em-bām' mēt), *n.* [= *F. enbaument*; as *embalm* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or process of embalming.

Lord Jeffries ordered the bearwarden to carry the corpse to Russell's, an undertaker in Chesapeake, and leave it



Three Emarginate Primaries of a Hawk.

thorax or pronotum, in entom., one having the anterior margin concave for the reception of the head, as in many *Coleoptera*.

emarginated (ē-mār' jī-nā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *emarginate*.

emarginately (ē-mār' jī-nāt-ly), *adv.* In the form of notches.

emargination (ē-mār' jī-nā'shon), *n.* [*< emarginate + -ion.*] The act of taking away the margin, or the state or condition of having the margin taken away.

Specifically (a) In bot., the condition of having a notch at the summit or blunt end, as a leaf or petal, as the *emargination* of a leaf. (b) In zool., the state of being emarginate; incision.

Either or both webs [of feathers] may be incised toward the end, this is called *emargination*.

The least appreciable forking [of a bird's tail] is called *emargination*, and a tail thus shaped is said to be emarginate.

Coxes, *Key to N. A. Birds*, pp. 112, 117.

emarginato-excavate (ē-mār' jī-nā'tō-ek-sā-vāt), *a.* In entom., hollowed out above, the next joint being inserted in the hollow, as a tarsal joint.



Leaf of *Eucalyptus* and flower of *Primula coccinea*.

a, a, Emargination.

there, till he sent orders for the embalmment, which he added should be after the royal manner.
Malone, Dryden's "Account of the Funeral."

2. A substance used in embalming. [Archaic.]

At length we found a faire new Mat, and vnder that two bundles, the one bigger, the other lesse; in the greater we found a great quantity of fine red powder, like a kinde of embalmment. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 222.

If I die,
Like sweet embalmment round my heart shall lie
This love, this love, this love I have for thee.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 331.

embank (em-bank'), v. t. [Formerly also *imbank*; < *em-1* + *bank*.] To inclose with a bank; furnish with an embankment; defend or strengthen by banks, mounds, or dikes; bank up.

embankment (em-bank'-ment), n. [Formerly also *imbankment*; < *embank* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.— 2. A mound, bank, dike, or earthwork raised for any purpose, as to protect land from the inroads of the sea or from the overflow of a river, to carry a canal, road, or railway over a valley, etc.; as, the Thames embankment in London, England.

Once again the tide had rolled fiercely against the embankment, and borne part of it away.

E. Dinsden, Shelley, I. 303.

embarr (em-barr'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *embarrred*, ppr. *embarring*. [Formerly also *inbar*; < OF. *embarrer*, *embarrer*, bar, set bars on, bar in, < *em-1* + *barrer*, bar; see *em-1* and *bar*.] 1. To bar; close or fasten with a bar; make fast.— 2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape; bar up or in.

Fast embarr in mighty brassen wall
Spenser, F. Q. I. vii. 44

She [the ship] was by their agreement stolen out of the harbor, where she had been long embarrred.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 88

3. To stop; obstruct; bar out.

The first great judgment of God upon the ambition of man was the confusion of tongues; whereby the open trade and intercourse of learning and knowledge was chiefly embarrred. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 64

embarrication, n. See *embarrication*.
embargo (em-bär'gō), v. t. [*em-1* + *burge*.] To put or go on board a burge.

Triumphall music from the flood arose,
As when the sovereign we embarr'd did see,
And by faire London for his pleasure rowes.
Draughton, Legend of Robert.

embargo, v. t. See *embargo*.

embargo (em-bär'gō), n. [Formerly also *imbargo*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *embargo* = F. *embargo* = It. *imbarco*, < Sp. *embargo*, an embargo, seizure, arrest (= Pg. *embargo*, embargo, objection, = Pr. *embarg*, *embare*), < *embargar* (= Pg. *embargar*), arrest, restrain, detain, impede, seize, lay an embargo on, < ML. as if **imbarri-care*, block up, *embar*, < L. *in*, in, in-2, + ML. *barra*, a bar; see *bar*, and cf. *barricade*, *embar*, *embarras*.] 1. A stoppage or seizure of ships or merchandise by sovereign authority; specifically, a restraint or prohibition imposed by the authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, and sometimes amounting to an interdiction of commercial intercourse either with a particular country or with all countries. The sequestration by a nation of vessels or goods of its own citizens or subjects, for public uses, is sometimes called a civil embargo, in contradistinction to a general prohibition from leaving port intended to affect the trade or naval operations of another nation, called international embargo.

Embargoes on merchandize was another engine of royal power, by which the English princes were able to extort money from the people. Hume, Hist. Eng. V., App. III.

An embargo . . . is, in its special sense, a detention of vessels in a port, whether they be national or foreign, whether for the purpose of employing them and their crews in a naval expedition, as was formerly practised, or for political purposes, or by way of reprisals.

Woolsey, Introduct. to Intern. Law, § 114.

Hence—2. A restraint or hindrance imposed on anything; as, to lay an embargo on free speech.

Her embargo of silence.

Thackeray, Sermons on Living Subjects, I. 34.

The chill embargo of the snow
Was melted in the genial glow.

Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Embargo acts, United States statutes forbidding the clearing of merchant vessels from any United States port excepting by special permission of the President. The most celebrated is that of 1807, amended in 1808 (2 Stat., 661 and 662), passed to counteract the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon I. and the British orders in council, by which France and Great Britain, then at war, intimated a right to interfere with and control neutral merchant vessels, whether carrying articles contraband of war or not. Similar acts were passed in 1812 (2 Stat., 700) and 1813 (3 Stat., 68).

embargo (em-bär'gō), v. t. [*em-1* + *burge*, n.] To lay an embargo upon; restrain the movement or voluntary use of, as ships or property, especially as an act of sovereignty or of public policy; make a seizure or arrestment of. See *embargo*, n.

embarguet, n. [*em-1* + *burge*, n.] An embargo.

To make an Embargue of any stranger's ship that rides within his Ports upon all occasions.

Hose II, Letters, I. III. 11.

embarguet (em-bär'gō), v. t. [Also, less prop., *embargo*; < *embargo*, v.] To embargo.

The first, to know if there were any warres betwene Spaine and England. The second, why our merchants with their goods were embarguet or arrested.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 605.

Howsoever, in respect of the king's departure at which time they use here to embargo all the mules, and means of carriage in this town, I believe his lordship will not begin his journey so soon as he intended.

Cathala, Sir Wm. Abston to Sec. Conway

It was no voluntary but a constrained Act in the English, who, being in the Persian Port, were suddenly embarguet for the Service [for the taking of Ormus].

Hosk. Letters, I. III. 11.

embarguement, n. See *embarguement*.

embark (em-bärk'), v. [Formerly also *embarque* and *imbar*; < OF. (and F.) *embarquer* = Sp. Pg. *embarcar* = It. *imbarcare*, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *barca*, a bark; see *bark*.] I. trans. 1. To put on board a ship or other vessel; as, the general embarked his troops and their baggage.

Sidan fled to Saff, and embarked his two hundred women in a Flemming, his riches in a Marathan.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 62

We went on to the South Sea Coast, and there embarked our selves in such Canoes and Perlas as our Indian friends furnished us withal.

Dampier, Voyages, I. III. 101

The French have embarked Fitz-James's regiment at Ostend for Scotland.

Walpole, Letters, II. 6

Hence—2. To place or venture; put at use or risk, as by investment; put or send forth, as toward a destination; as, he embarked his capital in the scheme.

Let me sorry

I ever embarked myself in such a business.

B. Johnson, Alchemist, I. 1.

I suppose thee to be one who hast embarked many prayers for the success of the Gospel in these darker corners of the earth.

T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, to the Reader

I know not whether he can be called a good subject who does not embark some part of his fortune with the state, to whose vigilance he owes the security of the whole.

Stecher, Spectator, No. 406

II. intrans. 1. To go on board ship, as when setting out on a voyage; as, the troops embarked for Lisbon.

On the 14 of September I embarked in another English ship.

Sandy, Travels, p. 7

In the evening I embarked, and they chose an evening for coolness, rowing all night.

Dampier, Voyages, II. I. 100

Did I but purpose to embark with thee
In the smooth Surface of a Summer's Sea?

Pope, Henry and Emma.

2. To set out, as in some course or direction; make a start or beginning in regard to something; venture; engage.

Ever embarking in Adventures, A. C. never comes to Harbour.

Conquest, Old Bath-bell, I. 4

He saw that he would be slow to embark in such an undertaking.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., A.

They were most unwilling that he should embark in an undertaking which they knew would hamper him for so many years to come.

Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vii.

embarkation, **embarkation** (em-bärk'-kū'shon), n. [= F. *embarcation*, a boat, craft (= Sp. *embarcacion* = Pg. *embarcação*); as *embark* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of putting or going on board ship; the act of setting out or sending off by water.

The embarkation of the army.

Clarendon

Lost again and won back again, it [Salona] appears throughout those wars as the chief point of embarkation for the Imperial armies on their voyage to Italy.

F. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 173.

2. That which is embarked.

Another embarkation of Janina was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia.

Smollett, Hist. Eng., III. xiii.

3. The vessel on which something is embarked. [Rare.]

We must have seen something like a hundred of these embarkations [canal-barges] in the course of that day's paddle, ranged one after another like the houses in a street.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 102

embarkment (em-bärk'-ment), n. [Formerly also *imbarment*, *embarquement*, *imbarquement* (and *embarquement*, q. v.); < OF. (and F.) *embarquement* (= Pg. *embarcamento* = It. *imbarcamento*), < *embarquer*, *embarque*; see *embark*.] The act of embarking; embarkation.

He removed from his Cuman to his Pompeian villa, beyond Naples, which, not being so commodious for an embarkment, would help to lessen the suspicion of his intended flight. Middleton, Life of Cleveo, II. 289 (Oud MS.)

embarrment (em-bär'-ment), n. [*em-1* + *ment*.] An embargo. Halliwell.

A true report of the general embarrment of all English ships.

Title of a Tract (1684).

embarquement, n. [Occurring in the following passage in Shakspeare, where some editions have *embarguement*; < OF. *embarquement*, taking ship, putting into a ship, loading; see *embarkment*. *Embargo* does not appear to have been in use in any form in Shakspeare's time.] A word of uncertain meaning (perhaps a loading, burdening, restraint) in the following passage:

The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarguements [var. *embarguements*] all of fury

Shak., Cor., I. 10.

embarras (on-bär'-rā'), n. [F.] See *embarras*.
embarrass (em-bär'-rās), v. t. [*em-1* + *embarrasser*, encumber, obstruct, block up, entangle, perplex (= Sp. *embarazar* = Pg. *embaraçar* = It. *imbarazzare*, *embarrass*), < L. *in*, in, + F. *barras*, Pr. *barras*, a bar; cf. Sp. *barras*, a prison, prop. pl. of Pr. Sp., etc., *barrā*, F. *barre*, a bar. Cf. *embar*, *embargo*, and *debarressa*, *disembarrass*.] 1. To hamper or impede as with entanglements; encumber; render intricate or difficult; beset with difficulties; confuse or perplex, as conflicting circumstances, pecuniary complications, etc.; as, public affairs are embarrassed; want of order tends to embarrass business; the merchant is embarrassed by the unfavorable state of the market, or by his liabilities.

I believe our being here will but embarrass the interview.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II.

Hugo was an ind fatigable and versatile writer. The stupendous quantity of work which he produced during his long literary career is hardly less embarrassed in variety than in amount.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 131.

2. To perplex mentally; confuse the thoughts or perceptions of; discompose; disconcert; amuse; as, an abrupt address may embarrass a young lady.

He well knew that this would embarrass me.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

He [Washington] never appeared embarrassed at homage rendered him.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 364.

Syn. 1. To hinder, impede, obstruct, hamper, distress, clog, hamper. 2. *Embarrass*, *Puzzle*, *Perplex*, *Trouble*, *Embarrass*, literally, is to bar one's way, to impede one's progress in a particular direction, to hamper one's actions, hence, to make it difficult for one to know what is best to be done, also, to confuse or disconcert one so that one has not for a time one's usual judgment or presence of mind. To puzzle, literally, is to pose or give a hard question to, to put into a state of uncertainty where decision is difficult or impossible; it applies equally to opinion and to conduct. To perplex, literally, is to involve, as in the meshes of a net, to entangle one's judgment so that one is at a loss what to think of how to act. *Embarrass* expresses most of uncomfortable feeling and mental confusion.

Awkward, embarrased, still, without the skill
Of moving gracefully or standing still.

Churchill, The Rival.

Some truth there was, but dash'd and brew'd with lies,
To please the fools, and puzzle all the wise.

Dryden, Abs. and Achil. I. 115.

They . . . begin by laws to perplex their commerce with infinite regulations, impossible to be remembered and observed.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 400.

He is perpetually puzzled and perplexed amidst his own blunders.

Adams

embarrass (em-bär'-rās), n. [Also written, as F., *embarras*; < F. *embarras* = Sp. *embarraso* = Pg. *embaraço* = It. *imbarazzo*, *embarrassment*, obstruction, etc.; from the verb.] 1. Embarrassment.

"Now," says my Lord, "the only and the greatest embarras that I have in the world is, how to behave myself to Sir H. Bunsell and my Lord Chancery."

Pepys, Diary, II. 149.

These little embarrases we men of intrigue are eternally subject to.

Rout.

2. In the parts of the United States formerly French, a place where the navigation of a river or creek is rendered difficult by the accumulation of driftwood, trees, etc.

embarrassingly (em-bär'-rāng'-li), adv. In an embarrassing manner; so as to embarrass.

embarrassment (em-bär'-rās-ment), n. [*em-1* + *embarrass* + *-ment*.] 1. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement; involvement, as by debt or unfavorable circumstances.

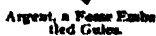
The embarrasments to commerce growing out of the late regulations.

Bancroft.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without embarrasment.

Watts, Logic.

commitments



Embroidered Molding — Cathedral of Lincoln, England

as *embellishment*, with superfluous prefix *em-*.] An intended parapet; a battlement.
embay¹ (em-bā'), v. t. [Formerly also *emboy*; < *em-1* + *bay*.] To inclose in a bay or inlet; inclose between capes or promontories; land-lock: as, the ship or fleet is *embayed*.

We were so *embayed* with ice that we were constrained to come out as we went in. *Hall's Voyages*, I. 447.

Ships before whose keels, full long *embayed* in polar ice, propitious winds have made Unlooked-for outlet to an open sea. *Wordsworth*, *Excels*, Sonnets, II. 23.

To escape the continual shoals in which he found himself *embayed*, he stood out to sea. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 90.

embay² (em-bā'), v. t. [One of Spenser's manufactured forms; intended for *emba*, as *bay*¹⁰, q. v., for *bathe*.] To bathe; steep.

Others did themselves *embay* in liquid joys. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 60.

Then, when he hath both plaid and fed his fill, In the warme sunne he doth himselfe *embay*. *Spenser*, *Mulopotmos*, I. 206.

embayed (em-bād'), p. a. [Pp. of *embay*¹, v.] Forming, or formed in, a bay or recess. Also spelled *embayed*.

A superb *embayed* window. *Lathrop*, *Spanish Villas*, p. 140.

embaylet, r. t. An obsolete spelling of *embale*.
embayment (em-bā'ment), n. [*embay*¹ + *-ment*.] A part of the sea closed in and sheltered by capes or promontories.

The *embayment* which is terminated by the land of North Berwick. *Scott*.

embeam (em-bēm'), r. t. [*em-1* + *beam*.] To beam upon; make brilliant, as with beams of light. *S. Fletcher*.

embed, **imbed** (em-, im-bed'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *embedded*, *imbedded*, ppr. *embedding*, *imbedding*. [*em-1*, *im-1*, + *bed*.] To lay in or as in a bed; lay in surrounding matter: as, to *embed* a thing in clay or sand.

In the absence of a vascular system, or in the absence of one that is well marked off from the *embedding* tissues, the crude blood gets what small aeration it can only by coming near the creature's outer surface.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 307.

The *embedding* material is to be slowly poured in, until the *imbedded* substance is entirely covered. *W. H. Carpenter*, *Microsc.*, § 189.

Embedded crystal. See *crystal*.

embellish, a. [ME., a word of uncertain origin, found only in Chaucer's "Treatise on the Astrolabe"; prob. an extreme corruption (the form being appar. accom. initially to ME. *embe-*, *embe-*, *un-*, around (see *un-*), and terminally to OF. *-if*, E. *-ice*) of a word not otherwise found in ME., namely, *oblique*, mod. E. *oblique*. < L. *obliquus*, *oblique*, slanting, oblique: see *oblique*.] Oblique; slanting.

Note that this word is rite orisonte that is clepid orisonte rectum, divideth the equinoxial into right angles, and the *embellish* orisonte, wher as the pol is enhaused upon the orisonte, ouerkeruyth the equinoxial in *embellish* angles. *Chaucer*, *Astrolabe* (ed. Skeat), p. 37.

embellish, v. t. A Middle English form of *embellish*.

embellish (em-bel'ish), v. t. [Formerly also *imbellish*; < ME. *embellishen*, *embellisen*, *embellisen*, < OF. (and F.) *embelliss-*, stem of certain parts of *embellir* = Pr. *embellir*, *embellir* = Sp. *embellir*, *embellir* = It. *imbellire*, < L. *in-* + *bellus* (> OF. *bel*, etc.), fair, beautiful: see *beau*, *belle*, *beauty*.] To set off with ornamentation; make beautiful, pleasing, or attractive to the eye or the mind; adorn; decorate; deck: as, to *embellish* the person with rich apparel; to *embellish* a garden with shrubs and flowers; a style *embellished* by metaphors; a book *embellished* by engravings.

Bay leaves betweene, And primrose greene, *Embellish* the sweete violet. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, April.

The sloping field . . . was *embellished* with blue-bells and centaury. *Giddens*, *Vicar*, v.

And so we must suppose this ignorant Homedon, though *embellishing* the story according to his slender means, still to have built upon old traditions. *De Quincey*, *Homage*, II.

All that . . . the instinct of an artistic people could do to *embellish* the fairest cities of the fair Italian land was done, and done lavishly.

E. Dicey, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 231.

=Syn. Ornament, Decorate, etc. (see *adorn*). See list under *adorn*.

embellisher (em-bel'ish-er), n. One who or that which *embellishes*.

These therefore have only certain heads, which they are as eloquent upon as they can, and may be called *embellishers*. *Spenser*, *No. 121*.

embellishingly (em-bel'ish-ing-li), adv. So as to *embellish*; with *embellishments*. *Imp. Dict.*

embellishment (em-bel'ish-ment), n. [= OF. (and F.) *embellissement*; as *embellish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of *embellishing*, or the state of being *embellished*.

Endeavour a little at the *embellishment* of your stile. *Scott*, *Tender Husband*, II. 1.

The selection of their ground, and the *embellishment* of it. *Picault*.

2. Ornament; decoration; anything that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders anything tasteful or pleasing to the sense: as, rich dresses are *embellishments* of the person; virtue is an *embellishment* of the mind.

Indeed the critic deserves our pity who cannot see that the formal circumstance of sitting silent seven days was a dramatic *embellishment* in the best manner. *Warton*, *Divine Legation*, VI. notes.

Painting and sculpture are such *embellishments* as are not without their use.

Pocock, *Description of the East*, II. II. 77.

Wisdom, and discipline, and liberal arts, The *embellishments* of life. *Addison*, *Cato*.

Specifically—3. In music, an ornamental addition to the essential tones of a melody, such as a trill, an appoggiatura, a turn, etc.; a grace or decoration. =Syn. 1 and 2. Adornment, enrichment.

embench (em-bench'), v. t. [*em-1* + *bench*.] To bank up.

Cerdicus was the first May Lord or captain of the Morris dance that on these *embanked* shelves stamp his footing. *Nash*, *Lenten Stuffs* (*Bull. Misc.*, V. 1. 100).

ember¹ (em'ber), n. [Early mod. E. also *umber*, *imbre*, *yumber*; < ME. *cymbre*, *cymery*, usually in pl. *cymbrer*, *cymers*, north. *ambrer*, *amers* (mod. Sc. *emmers*, *amers*), < AS. *ambergan* (Lechd, iii. 30, 18), *amyrjan* (Benson), pl. = MLG. *amere*, *emere*, *amer*, It. *emera*, *amern* = OHG. *cimurja*, MHG. *cimere*, *cimer*, G. dial. (Bav.) *cimern*, *cimern* = Lecl. *cimyrja* = Norw. *cimyrja*, *aamyrja* (also, by popular etym., *climyrja*, as if < *clid* = Lecl. *clir*, fire (see *cliding*), + *myrja*, *emblers*; but Norw. (eastern dial.) *myrja* = Sw. *myrja*, *emblers*, is itself an abstr. of *cimyrja*) = Dan. *cimner*, pl. *emblers*. The ult. origin is unknown.] A small live coal, brand of wood, or the like; in the plural, live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

O gracious God! remove my great *emblers*, Kindly again my father's nest dying *emblers*. *Sylvester*, tr. of *De Barlas*, Weeks, II, The Ark.

He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel. *Coleridge*.

He takes hot *embers*, and renews the fire. *Dryden*, *Amiel*.

So long as our hearts preserve the oldest spark of life, they preserve also, shivering now, that pale *ember*, a starved, ghostly longing for affection and action. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shutley*, x.

ember² (em'ber), n. [In mod. E. and ME. only in comp.; < ME. *embyr*, *yumber*, *umbir* (see *ember-days*, *ember-week*), < AS. *ymbren*, in comp. *ymbren-dag*, *ember-day*, *ymbren-ice*, *ember-week*, *ymbren-fasten*, *ember-fast*; also abstr. *ymbren*, dat. pl. *ymbrenum*, *ember-days*; < *embyrne*, *embyrn*, *ymbren*, *ymbreut*, *ymbryne*, a circuit, course (q. v. *embyrne*), the year's course; *Leuctene* *ymbren*, the vernal equinox, lit. the return of spring); < *ymb*, *ymb*, *embe*, around (= OHG. *umbi*, G. *um*, L. *in-*, Gr. *epi*, around: see *ambi*, *amphi*, *um*), + *ryn*, a running, a course, < *rinan*, run. The Lat. *imbr-dagur*, OSw. *ymbren-dagur*, Norw. *ymbren-dagur*, *ember-days*, Lecl. *imbr-nuit*, *ember night*, Lecl. *imbr-nika*, Norw. *imbr-nika*, *ember-week*, are in the first element from the E.; while the equiv. Sw. *tamper-dagur*, Dan. *tamper-dag*, also *katember*, D. *quateremper*, *quateremper*, LG. *tamper*, *quater-tamper*, G. *quaterember*, formerly *kottember*, *kottemper*, etc., are corruptions of the ML. *quater tempora*, the four seasons, applied to the *ember-days*.] Literally, a circuit; a course; specifically, a regular (annual, quarterly, etc.) course; the regular return of a given season; a word now used only in certain compounds, namely, *ember-days*, *-eve*, *-fast*, *-tide*, *-week*, and in the derivative *embyring*. See the etymology.

ember-days (em'ber-dāz), n. pl. [Early mod. E. also *amber-dagur*; < ME. *embyr-dagur*, *yumber-dagur*, earlier *umbyr-dagur*, < AS. *ymbren-dag*, pl. *-dagas* (also simply *ymbren*), *ember-days*; see *ember*² and *day*¹.] Days in each of the four seasons of the year set apart by the Roman Catholic and other western liturgical churches for prayer and fasting. They are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whit-Sunday, after September 14th, and after December 13th. The weeks in which *ember-days* fall are called *ember-weeks*. The Sundays immediately following these seasons are still appointed by the canons of the Anglican Church for the ordination of priests and deacons.

Embernagra (em'ber-nā'), a. [*ember* + *-nā*.] Strewed with *embers* or ashes.

On the white *ember'd* hearth Heap up fresh fuel. *Southey*, *Joan of Arc*, II.

ember-eve (em'ber-ēv), n. The vigil of an *ember-day*. See *eve*.

It hath been sung, at festivals, On *ember-eves*, and holy eves. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, Prolog. 104.

ember-fast (em'ber-fāst), n. [*ember* (pot found), < AS. *ymbren-fasten*: see *ember*² and *fast*³.] The fast observed during the *ember-days*.

ember-geese (em'ber-gēs), n. [Also (dial.) *emmer*, *imber*, *imner*, *ammer-geese*; cf. D. *ember-egel* (D. *egel* = E. *swine*), G. *imber*, < Dan. *imber*, Sw. *imber*, *imner*, Norw. *imbr*, var. *yimber*, *hymber*, *hymbrer*, Faroic *imbrim*, Lecl. *himbrin*, mod. *himbrim*, the *ember-geese*.] A name of the great northern diver or loon, *Colymbus lar-quatus* or *Tringator immer*.

embyring (em'ber-ing), n. [*embyr*² + *-ing*.] An *ember-day*.

Fasting days and *embyrings* be lent, William, Holyrood, and Lacia. *Old rime*.

embyring-days (em'ber-ing-dāz), n. pl. The *ember-days*.

Divers of the king's subjects have of late more than in times past broken and contemned such abstinence, which hath been used in this realm upon the Fridays and Saturdays, the *embyring days*, and other days commonly called vigils. *Quoted by Hallam*.

Emberiza (em-be-rī'zā), n. [NL. (Jansson; earlier in Killian, 1604), < G. dial. (Swiss) *embitze*, *emmeritz*, equiv. to MLG. *emmerin*, *emmerin*, G. *emmering*, *emmerung* (= MD. *emmerinck*), G. also *emmering*, *emmerling* (= MD. *emmerlinck*), a hunting, dial. of OHG. *amero*, MHG. *amer*, G. *ammer*, a hunting, = AS. *amere*, E. *ammer*, *hammer*, in *yellowhammer*: see *yellowhammer*.] A genus of buntings, conirostral passerine birds of the family *Fringillidae*, such as the common corn-bunting of Europe (*E. miliaria*), the yellow-bunting (*E. citrinella*), the cir-bunting (*E. ciris*), the ortolan (*E. hortulana*), etc. The limits of the genus are indefinite, and the term has no more exact meaning than *bunting* (which see). In a late restricted sense it includes more than 50 species, confined to the Palearctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions. Some of the very many North and South American buntings which have been called *Emberiza* properly belong to this genus. See *Emberizina*, and *cule* under *bunting* and *cir-bunting*.

Emberizidae (em-be-rī-zī'dā), n. pl. [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-idae*.] The buntings rated as a family of conirostral passerine birds.

Emberizinae (em-be-rī-zī-nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-inae*.] The true buntings rated as a subfamily of *Fringillidae*. The group is probably inacceptable of zoological definition. It has of late been made one of three subfamilies of *Fringillidae* (the others being *Coccothraustinae* and *Fringillinae*) having the nasal bones short, not extended backward beyond the fore border of the orbit, the mandibular foramen not continuous throughout, leaving a space in the commissural line of the bill, and the gonysial angle well marked. In such acceptance, the *Emberizinae* include about 50 genera, of most parts of the world, represented by many of the most common buntings, finches, and "sparrows" of English speaking countries, especially of the United States, as the chip, snow, and vesper-bird, lark finch, lark and towhee bunting, black throated bunting, white throated and white-crowned sparrows, field, fox, song, swamp, and savannah sparrows, the long-sparrow, etc. See *Emberiza*.

emberizine (em-be-rī-zīn), a. [*Emberiza*, < NL. *emberizinus*: see *Emberiza*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Emberiza*; related to or resembling a bunting. *Courts*.

Emberizoides (em'be-rī-zoi'dēs), n. [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1824), < *Emberiza* + Gr. *oidēs*, form.] A notable genus of South American fringilline birds with long acuminate tail feathers, typical species of which are *E. macrura* and *E. sphenura*. Also called *Tardivola*.

Embernagra (em'ber-nā'), n. [NL. (H. P. Lesson, 1831), < *Emberiza* + (Ta)nagra.] A



Lesser Sparrow (Embernagra virentigata)

genus of fringilline birds, related to *Pipilo*, having green as the principal color, the wings and tail much rounded, of equal length, the tarsus moderate, and the toes short; the American greenfinches. The Texas sparrow or greenfinch is *E. ruficapilla*, a common species in the lower Rio Grande valley. Also called *Lamprolaima*.

embertide (em-bér-tid), *n.* [*< ember* + *tide*.] One of the seasons in which ember-days occur.

ember-week (em-bér-wék), *n.* [*< ME. ymber-weke, umbrí-wike, < AS. ymbren-wice: see ember* + *week*.] A week in which ember-days fall.

And are all fallen into fasting days and Ember-weeks, that cooks about of use? *Mansueto, The Old Law*, III. 1. Constant she keeps in *Ember-week* and Lent.

embesyt, *v. t.* Same as *embuay*. *Skellon*.

embetter (em-bet-ér), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + better*.] To make better.

For cruelly doth not *embetter* men,
But them more wary make than they have been.
Daniel, Chorus in Philotas.

embezzle (em-bez-í), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embezzled*, ppr. *embezzling*. [*Early mod. E. (16th cent.) imbezle, imbezle, embesyt, embecyll, embesel, imbesel, imbezil, imbecill, etc., weakon, diminish, flech, < imbecile (accented on 2d syll.), < OF. imbecille, weak, feeble: see imbecile, and cf. bezle.*] 1. To weaken; diminish the power or extent of.

And so *imbecill* all their strengths that they are naught to me.
Brant, tr. of Horace's Satires, I. 6.

The seconde playe of the seconde angel, as the seconde judgement of God against the regiment of Rome, and this is *imbezillings* and diminishing of their power and dominion, many laudes and people fallinge from them.
J. Udall, Revelations of St. John, xvi.

2. To waste or dissipate in extravagance; misappropriate or mispend.

I do not like that this unthrifty youth should *embezzle* away the money.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, II. 2.

When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

3. To steal slyly; purloin; flech; make off with.

A fellow . . . that had *embezzled* and conveyed away a cup of gold.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, § 83.

The Jewels, rich apparel, presents, gold, silver, costly furs, and such like, were conveyed away, concealed, and vilerly *embezzled*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 286.

4. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as what is entrusted to one's care; apply to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant who misappropriates his employer's money or valuables.

He accused several citizens who had been entrusted with public money with *embezzling* it. *J. Adams, Works*, V. 25.

5. To confuse; amaze.

They came where *Saucha* was, astonished and *embezzled* with what he heard and saw.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote (1652), fol. 158, back.

embezzlement (em-bez-í-ment), *n.* [*< embezzle* + *-ment*.] The act of embezzling; specifically, the act by which a clerk, servant, or other person occupying a position of trust fraudulently appropriates to his own use the money or goods entrusted to his care; a criminal conversion; the appropriation to one's self by a breach of trust of the property or money of another; "a sort of statutory larceny, committed by servants and other like persons where there is a trust reposed, and therefore no trespass, so that the act would not be larceny at the common law" (*Bishop*).

To remove doubts which had existed respecting *embezzlements* by merchants and bankers' clerks, it was enacted, by the 39 George III. ch. 86, that if any servant or clerk should by virtue of his employment receive any money, bills, or any valuable security, goods or effects, in the name or on the account of his master or employer, and should afterwards *embezzle* any part of the same, he shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same, and should be subject to transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii., note 3.

Embezzlement is distinguished from larceny, properly so called, as being committed in respect of property which is not, at the time, in the actual or legal possession of the owner.

embleser (em-bez-í-er), *n.* One who *embles*.

Embia (em-bí-á), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Embiidae*. *A. sargisii* is an Egyptian species.

embide (em-bí-id), *n.* One of the *Embiidae*.

Embiidae (em-bí-id-é), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embia* + *-idae*.] A small family of neuropterous (pseudoneuropterous) insects, of the group *Orthoptera*, related to the *Proctidae*, characterized

by the narrow depressed body, head distinct from the thorax, many-jointed moniliform antennae, 3-jointed tarsi, and few-veined wings of equal size. They are small phytophagous insects; their larvae are found under stones in silted galleries. By some they are referred to the *Orthoptera*. The leading genera are *Embia*, *Olyntia*, and *Oligotoma*. Also written *Embide*.

embillow (em-bí-ló), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + billow*.] To heave, as the waves of the sea; swell. [Rare.]

And then *embillowed* high doth in his pride disdain
With foam and roaring din all hugeness of the maine.
Lisle, tr. of Du Bartas's First Booke of Nue.

Embiotoca (em-bí-ot-á-ká), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπι-βίω*, being in life, living (< *ἐν*, in, + *βίω*, life), + *τίτω*, τίκω, bring forth (> *τίω*, offspring).] The typical genus of the family *Embiotocidae*. *L. Agassiz*, 1853.

embiotocid (em-bí-ot-á-id), *n.* One of the *Embiotocidae*.

Embiotocidae (em-bí-ot-á-id-é), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embiotoca* + *-idae*.] A family of viviparous acanthopterygian fishes, related to the labroids; the surf-fishes, in the widest sense. They are of ordinary compressed oval form, like the white perch, and have cycloid scales, lateral line continuous and parallel with the back, head and mouth small, with jaw teeth only, the single dorsal fin 8- to 18 spined, folding into a groove in the back, and the anal fin long and 3-spined. They are mostly small fishes, the largest only 18 inches long, the smallest 4 or 5. All are viviparous, a remarkable fact first made known to science in 1853, 10 to 20 young are born at a litter. Nearly all are marine, abounding on the Pacific coast of the United States, where they are among the inferior food-fishes, and are called perches, porgies, shiners, etc. About 20 species, referred to about a dozen genera, are now known. Of these species 17 are confined to the Pacific coast waters of North America, and one is peculiar to the fresh waters of California. The marine species belong to the subfamily *Embiotocinae*, the fresh-water species to the subfamily *Heterocarpinae*. The family has also been called *Ditremitidae*, *Ditremitidae*, *Holconidae*, and *Holconidae*. See cut under *Ditremitidae*.

Embiotocinae (em-bí-ot-á-id-é), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embiotoca* + *-inae*.] The surf-fishes proper, or marine embiotocids, the typical subfamily of *Embiotocidae*, with the spinous portion of the dorsal shorter than the soft part, and having only from 8 to 11 spines.

embiotocine (em-bí-ot-á-id-é), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Embiotocinae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Embiotocinae*.

embiotocoid (em-bí-ot-á-id-é), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Embiotocidae*.

II. *n.* A viviparous fish of the family *Embiotocidae*; one of the surf-fishes.

embitter (em-bit-ér), *v. t.* [Formerly also *im-bitter*; < *em-1 + bitter*.] 1. To make bitter or more bitter. [Rare in the literal sense.]

One grain of bad *embitters* all the best.
Dryden, Illad, I. 775.

2. To affect with bitterness or unhappiness; make distressful or grievous; as, the sins of youth often *embitter* old age.

Is there anything that more *embitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South, Sermons*.

Stern Powers who make their care
To *embitter* human life, malignant Deities.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

To open the door of escape to those who live in contention would not necessarily *embitter* the relations of those who are happy.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 340.

3. To render more violent or malignant; exacerbate.

Men, the most *embittered* against each other by former contests. *Hancroft*.

embitterer (em-bit-ér-ér), *n.* One who or that which *embitters*.

The fear of death has always been considered as the greatest enemy of human quiet, the polluter of the feast of happiness, and the *embitterer* of the cup of joy. *Johnson*.

embitterment (em-bit-ér-ment), *n.* [*< embitter* + *-ment*.] The act of embittering.

The commotions, terrors, expectations, and *embitterments* of repentance.

Plutarch, Morals (trans.), IV. 155 (Ord MS.).

embranch (em-blanch-), *v. t.* [*< ME. em-branchen, < OF. embranchier, "embranchir, em-blanchir, whiten, < en- + blanchir, whiten, < blanc, white: see en- and blanch.*] To whiten.

It was impossible that a spot of dyed dye should be *embranch'd*.
Hopkins, Life of Land, p. 200.

emblaze (em-bláz-), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblaz'd*, ppr. *emblazing*. [*< em-1 + blaze*.] 1.

To kindle; set in a blaze.

Works dam'd, or to be dam'd (your father's fault)!
O, purified by flames, ascend the sky. . . .
Not sulphur dipp'd, *emblaze* an alchouse fire.
Pope, Dunciad, I. 226.

2. To adorn with "glittering embellishments; cause to glitter or shine.

The *embraz'd* diamonds
Would so *embraz* the forehead of the deep,
And so beset with stars, that they below
Would grow inured to light. *Milton, Comus*, l. 732.
No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *embraz* the floors.
Pope, Epistle to Abolard, l. 128.

And forked flames *embraz* the blackening storm.
J. Barlow, Vision of Columbus, viii.

3. To display or set forth conspicuously or ostentatiously; blazon.

But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
To *embraz* the honour that thy master got.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 10.

Emblaz'd his trophies on two posts of brass.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

emblazon (em-bláz-zon), *v.* [*< em-1 + blazon*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial; as, a shield *emblazoned* with armorial bearings.

Boys paraded the streets, bearing banners *emblazoned* with the arms of Aragon. *Prescott, Ferd. and Is.*, I. 3.

2. To depict or represent, as an armorial ensign on a shield.

My shield, . . .
On which when Cupid, with his killing bow
And cruel shafts, *emblazon'd* she beheld,
At sight thereof she was with terror quaild.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 55.

3. To set off with ornaments; decorate; illuminate.

Fire heaven's *emblazon'd* by the rosy dawn,
Domestic cares awake him. *J. Philips, Cider*, II.
The walls were . . . *emblazoned* with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair. *Prescott*.

Those stories of courage and sacrifice which *emblazon* the annals of Greece and Rome. *Sumner, Orations*, I. 11.

4. To celebrate in laudatory terms; sing the praises of.

We find Augustus . . . *emblazoned* by the poets.
Hakewell, Apology.

Heroes *emblazoned* high to fame.
Longfellow, tr. of Copias de Manrique.

You whom the fathers made free and defended,
Stain not the scroll that *emblazons* their fame!
O. W. Holmes, Never or Now.

II. *intrans.* To blaze forth; shine out.

Th' englad'd spring, forgetful now to weep,
Began t' *emblazon* from her leavy bed.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph after Death.

emblazoner (em-bláz-zon-ér), *n.* 1. One who *emblazons*; a herald.—2. A decorator; an illuminator; one who practices ornamentation.

I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title-page, . . . and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

emblazonment (em-bláz-zon-ment), *n.* [*< emblazon* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of *emblazoning*.

—2. That which is *emblazoned*. *Imp. Dict.*

emblazony (em-bláz-zon-ry), *n.* [*< emblazon* + *-ry*.] 1. The act or art of *emblazoning*.—2. Heraldic decoration, as pictures or figures upon shields, standards, etc.

Who saw the Banner reared on high
In all its dread *emblazony*.

Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, III.

Thine ancient standard's rich *emblazony*.
Abp. Trench, Gibraltar.

emblem (em-blem), *n.* [= D. *emblem* = G. *Dan. Sw. emblem*; < OF. *emblemme*, F. *emblème* = Sp. Pg. *emblem* = It. *emblem*, < L. *emblem*, pl. *emblemata*, raised ornaments on vessels, tessellated work, mosaic, < Gr. *ἐμβλημα* (-), an insertion (L. sense not recorded in Gr.), < *ἐμβάλλω*, put in, lay on, < *ἐν*, in, + *βάλλω*, cast, throw, put.] 1. That which is put in or on in-laid work; inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something ornamental inserted in another body.

Underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broiler'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
Of costliest *emblem*. *Milton, P. L.*, IV. 702.

2. A symbolical design or figure with explanatory writing; a design or an image suggesting some truth or fact; the expression of a thought or idea both in design and in words; as, Quaker's *Emblems* (a collection of such representations).

Emblem reduceth conceits intellectual to images sensible.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 232.

3. Any object whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality, condition, state, and the like; the figure of such an object used as a symbol; an allusive figure; a symbol; as, a white robe is an *emblem* of purity; a balance, of justice; a crown, of royalty.

The emblem is one during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are sometimes hard to discriminate from the device; for these, as adopted by men of distinction, were commonly emblematic. See device, 7.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime?
Byron, *Bride of Abydos*, l. 1.

A fit emblem, both of the events in memory of which it is raised, and of the gratitude of those who have reared it.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

4. An example. [Rare.]

(Lord's Day) Comes Mr. Herbert, Mr. Bonwood's man, and dined with me—a very honest, plain, and well-meaning man. I think him to be; and, by his discourse and manner of life, the true emblem of an old ordinary serving-man.
Peppis, *Diary*, II. 159.

—Byron, 2 and 3. *Emblem, Symbol, Type.* Emblem and symbol refer to tangible objects; type may refer also to an act, as when the lifting up of the brazen serpent (Num. xxi. 8, 9) is said to be a type of the crucifixion, the serpent being a type or emblem of Christ. A symbol is generally an emblem which has become recognized or standard among men; a volume proposing new signs of this sort would be called a "book of emblems"; but an emblem may be a symbol, as the bread and wine at the Lord's supper are more often called emblems than symbols of Christ's death. Symbol is by this rule the appropriate word for the conventional signs in mathematics. Emblem is most often used of moral and religious matters, and type chiefly of religious doctrines, institutions, historical facts, etc. Type in its religious application generally points forward to an antitype.

Rose of the desert! thou art to me
An emblem of stainless purity.
D. M. Blair, *The White Rose*.

All things are symbols—the external shows
Of nature have their image in the mind
Longfellow, *The Harvest Moon*.

Beauty was lent to Nature as the type
Of heaven's unspeakable and holy joy.
S. J. Hale, *Beauty*.

emblem (em'blem), *v. t.* [*< emblem, n.*] To represent or suggest by an emblem or symbolically; symbolize; emblemize. [Rare.]

Why may he not be emblem'd by the cozening fig tree
that our Saviour curseth?
Pittman, *Reveries*, l. 30.

emblems (em-b'lemz), *n.*; pl. *emblemata* (-māt-ā). [*L.*: see *emblem*.] In *archeol.*: (a) An insaid emblem or ornament; an ornament in mosaic. (b) An ornament in relief made of some precious metal, fastened upon the surface of a vessel or an article of furniture.

In another class of jewels animals or the human figure were not relieved on a ground, but embossed and cut out in outline, like the *emblemata* of later Greek art.
C. T. Newton, *Art and Archeol.*, p. 208.

emblematic, emblematical (em-ble-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. emblématique* = *Sp. emblemático* = *Pg. It. emblematico* (cf. *D. G. emblematisch* = *Dan. Sw. emblematisk*); *< L.* as if **emblematicus*, *< emblemata*; see *emblem*.] 1. Pertaining to or constituting an emblem; using or dealing in emblems; symbolic.

And wet his brow with hallowed wine,
And on his finger given to shine
The emblematic gem
Scott, *Marmion*, IV. 8.

And so, because the name (like many names) can be made to yield a fanciful emblematic meaning, Homer must be a myth.
De Quincey, *Homer*, l.

2. Representative by some allusion or customary association; suggestive through similarity of qualities or conventional significance: as, a crown is emblematic of royalty; whiteness in emblematic of purity.

Glanced at the legendary Amazon
As emblematic of a nobler age.
Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

emblematically (em-ble-mat'ik-ly), *adv.* In an emblematic way; by way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically; and so did the Egyptians, unto whom the phoenix was the hieroglyphic of the sun.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 12.

He took a great stone and put it up under the oak, emblematically joining the two great elements of masonry.
Swift.

emblematicness (em-ble-mat'ik-ness), *n.* The character of being emblematic. *Bailey*, 1737.

emblematicize (em-ble-mat'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematicized*, ppr. *emblematicizing*. [*< emblematic + -ize*.] To represent by or embody in an emblem; emblemize. [Rare.]

He (Giacomo Amigoni) drew the queen and the three eldest princesses, and prints were taken from his pictures, which he generally endeavored to emblematicize by gentils and captives.
Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, IV. 3.

emblematicist (em'blem-a-tist), *n.* [*< L. emblematicus*, *< emblem + -ist*.] A writer or an inventor of emblems.

Thus began the descriptions of griffins, basilisks, phoenix, and many more; which emblematicists and heralds have decorated with significations answering their institutions.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 25.

Albino, the famous lawyer and emblematicist.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 132.

emblematic (em'blem-a-tik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematicized*, ppr. *emblematicizing*. [*< L. emblematicus*, *< emblem + -ic*.] To represent or express by means of an emblem: as, to emblematicize a thought, a quality, or the like.

Anciently the sun was emblematicized by a starry figure.
Byr. *Hurd*, *Marks of Imitation*.

emblemment (em'ble-ment), *n.* [*< OF. emblament, emblaiement, emblagement*, crop, harvest, *< emblae, emblere, emblaiier, emblayer*, also *em-blader* (also, without prefix, *blae, bler, blayer*), *F. emblaver* (= *It. imbuiare*), *< ML. imbulare*, sow with grain, *< L. in, in + ML. bladam* (*> OF. ble, bler, bles, bled*, *F. blé, blé* = *Pr. blat* = *It. biado, biada*), grain (orig. crop, as that which is taken away), orig. **ablatus*, neut. of *L. ablatu*, pp. of *auferre*, carry away; see *ablativ*.] 1. pl. In *law*, those annual agricultural products which demand culture, as distinguished from those which grow spontaneously; crops which require annual planting, or, like hops, annual training and culture. Emblemments thus include corn, potatoes, and most garden vegetables, but not fruits, and generally not grass. They are deemed personal property, and pass as such to the executor or administrator of the occupier, instead of going with the land to his heir, if he die before he has cut, reaped, or harvested them; they also belong to the tenant when his tenancy has been terminated by an unexpected event without his agency, as by his death or that of his landlord.

If a tenant for his own life sows the lands, and dies before harvest, his executors shall have the emblemments or profits of the crop.
Blackstone, *Com.*, II. 8.

2. The right to such crops. Emblemmens Act, an English statute of 1851 (14 and 15 Vict. c. 24), which enacted that, instead of having a right to emblemments, a tenant under a tenant for life, on the determination of the tenancy, shall hold until the expiration of the then current year; that growing crops sowed under execution shall be liable for accruing rent; that the tenant may remove his improvements unless the landlord elect to take them; and that in case a title-rent charge is unpaid the landlord may pay it and recover as on a simple contract.

emblemise (em'ble-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblemized*, ppr. *emblemizing*. [*< emblem + -ize*.] Same as *emblematicize*. Also spelled *emblemise*.

The demon lovers who seduce women to their ruin at once emblemise and punish the evil thoughts and feelings of their victims.
Portingally *Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 262.

embloom (em-blōm'), *v. t.* [*< em- + bloom*.] To cover or enrich with bloom. [Rare.]

emblossom (em-blos'um), *v. t.* [*< em- + blossom*.] To cover with blossoms. [Poetical.]

Sweet, O sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white emblossomed spray
Nature's universal song
Echoes to the rising day.
Cunningham, *Day, A Pastoral*.

embodier (em-bod'i-er), *n.* One who or that which embodies; one who gives form to anything. Formerly also *emboder*.

He (Shakespeare) must have been perfectly conscious of his genius, and of the great trust he imposed upon his native tongue as the *emboder* and perpetuator of it.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 145.

embodiment (em-bod'i-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *embodiment*; *< embody + -ment*.] 1. Investment with or manifestation through an animate body; incarnation; bodily presentation: as, metempsychosis is the supposed embodiment of previously existing souls in new forms; she is an embodiment of all the virtues.

The theory of embodiment serves several highly important purposes in savage and barbarian philosophy.
H. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 113.

2. A bringing into or presentation in or through a form; formal expression or manifestation; formulation: as, the embodiment of principles in a treatise.

A visible memory of the past, and a sparkling embodiment of the present.
Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 104.

Multiform embodiments of selfishness in unjust laws.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 461.

He (the Sultan) has no rights, for wrong can have no rights, and his whole position is the embodiment of wrong.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 415.

3. Collection or formation into an aggregate body; organization: an aggregate whole; incorporation; concentration: as, the embodiment of troops into battalions, brigades, divisions, etc.; the embodiment of a country's laws.

Our own Common Law is mainly an embodiment of the "customs of the realm."
H. Spencer, *Prim. Culture*, § 529.

embody (em-bod'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embodied*, ppr. *embodying*. [Formerly also *imbody*; *< em- + body*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To invest with an animate body; lodge in a physical form; incarnate; hence, to give form to; formulate; coördinate

the elements or principles of; express, arrange, or exemplify intelligibly or perceptibly: as, to embody thought in words; legislation is embodied in statutes; architecture is embodied art.

At this turn, sir, you may perceive that I have again made use of the Platonick hypothesis, that spirits are embodied.
Shaftesbury, *Witchcraft*, § 11.

The soul while it is embodied can no more be divided from sin, than the body itself can be coarsened without flesh.
South, *Sermos*, XI. 1.

Morals can never be safely embodied in the constable.
Lowell, *Fireable Travels*, p. 61.

Doctrines, we are afraid, must generally be embodied before they can excite a strong public feeling.
Macaulay.

Even among ourselves embodied righteousness sometimes takes the same abstract form.
R. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 383.

2. To form or collect into a body or united mass; collect into a whole; incorporate; organize; concentrate: as, to embody troops; to embody scattered traditions or folk-lore.

Recorded among the visits of kings and ambassadors in a precious chronicle that embodied the annals of all public events and copies of public documents.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 145.

We shall be able to fall back upon the British institutions, which will be at once embodied, and through whose ranks will be poured into the fighting ranks of the active army a continual supply of drilled and disciplined recruits.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 200.

3. *trans.* 2. To combine, compact, integrate, comprehend, comprise.

II. *intrans.* To unite into a body, mass, or collection; coalesce.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, embody and run into one.
Locke.

To embody against this court party and its practices.
Burke, *Present Discontents*.

embog (em-bog'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embogged*, ppr. *embogging*. [*< em- + bog*.] To plunge into or cause to stick in a bog; mire.

General Murray . . . got into a mistake and a morass, . . . was embogged, embogged, and defeated.
Walpole, *Letters* (1700), III. 392.

It would be exorbitant for us, a group of this matter, to get embogged in a metaphysical discussion about what real unity and continuity are.
W. James, *Mind*, IX. 6.

embogue (em-bog'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embogued*, ppr. *emboguing*. [*< Sp. embocar*, enter by the mouth, or by a pass or narrow passage, = *Pg. embocar*, get into the mouth of a passage, = *It. imboccare*, feed, instruct, disembogue, = *F. emboucher*, put into the mouth, red. disembogue, embogue (*> embouchure*, q. v.), *< L. in* (*> Sp. en*, etc.), *in + bucca*, the cheek (*> Sp. boca*, *Pg. bocca*, *It. bocca*, *F. bouche*, the mouth): see *bucca*, and cf. *disembogue*.] To discharge itself, as a river, at its mouth; disembogue; debouch. [Rare or unused.]

embolite (em-boil'), *v.* [*< em- + boil*.] 1. *trans.* To heat; cause to burn, as with fever, faint, weary, more, embolited, grieved, burnt, With heat, toyle, wounds, crimes, smart, and inward fire, That never man such embolites did torment.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. xl. 28.

II. *intrans.* To boil violently; hence, to rage with pride or anger.

The knight embolting in his haughtie hart,
Knelt all his force.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iv. 9.

emboliment (em-bwot'mōn), *n.* [*F.*, a jointing, a fitting in, etc. (see *def.*), *< embolier*, joint, fit in, lock (atop), (*OF. embolier*, lit. inclose as in a box; see *embold*).] In *biol.*, the doctrine of generation promulgated by Bonnet, namely, the aggregation of living germs one within the other, and their detachment to produce new existences.

embola, *n.* Plural of *embolus*.

embolamia, *n.* See *embolomia*.

embold (em-bōld'), *v. t.* [*< em- + bold*.] To embolden.

But now we dare not show our selfe in place,
Ne va embold to dwell in company
There as our hart would love right faithfully.
Court of Love.

embolden (em-bōld'en), *v. t.* [*< em- + bold + -en*.] To give boldness or courage to; make bolder; encourage.

With these Persuasions they (Richard and Geoffrey) pass over into Normandy, and join with their Brother Henry, who, emboldened by their Assistance, grown now more insolent than he was before.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 64.

It is generally seen among Privateers that nothing emboldens them sooner to mutiny than want.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 140.

Farce . . . so gentle, so retiring, that it seemed no more than an assumed and emboldened modesty.
Lowell, *Fireable Travels*, p. 64.

emboldener (em-bōld'en-er), *n.* One who or that which emboldens.

embolism, **embolismia** (em-bō-lē-mī-ā), *n.* [NL. *embolismia*, < Gr. *ἐμβολισμός*, thrown in (see *embolus*, *embolus*), + *αἷμα*, blood.] The condition of the blood accompanying the formation of metabolic abscesses in pyemia.

Embolism, *n.* See *Embolismia*.

emboli, *n.* Plural of *embolus*.

embolia¹ (em-bō-lī-ā), *n.*; pl. *emboliz* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβολία*, insertion: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolism*.

embolia², *n.* Plural of *embolium*.

embolic (em-bō-līk), *a.* [*embolus*, or *emboly*, + *-ic*.] 1. Inserted; intercalated; embolismic.—2. In *pathol.*, relating to embolism, or plugging of a blood-vessel.—3. Pertaining to emboly; characterized by or resulting from emboly.

The two-layered gastrula is as a rule developed from the blastosphere by . . . *embolic* invagination. *Claus, Zoology (trans.)*, I. 114.

embolismean, **embolismic** (em-bō-līm-ē-an, -ik), *a.* [LL. *embolismicus*, inserted: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolismic*.

Emboliminae (em-bō-lī-mī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embolimus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Proctotrypidae*, having the hind wings lobed, the male antennae 10-jointed, the female 13-jointed. There are two genera, *Embolimus* and *Pedinomima*. Förster, 1856.

Embolimus (em-bō-lī-mus), *n.* [NL. (West-



Embolimus americanus, about five times natural size.

wood, 1833), also *improp.* *Embolimus*, < Gr. *ἐμβολισμός*, inserted, interpolated: see *embolism*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidae*, typical of the subfamily *Emboliminae*, characterized by the antennal scape, which is shorter than the first joint of the funicle. One North American and two European species are known. Usually spelled *Embolismus*.

embolism (em-bō-lizm), *n.* [= F. *embolisme* = Sp. Pg. *embolismo*, < LL. *embolismus*, intercalation (also as *adj.* intercalary, an error for *embolismus*), as if < Gr. *ἐμβολισμός*, < *ἐμβολισμός*, < Gr. *ἐμβολισμός*, < LL. *embolismus*], inserted, intercalated (cf. *ἐμβολισμός*, something thrown or thrust in: see *embolus*, 2). < *ἐμβολισμός*, throw in, put in, insert: see *embolus*.] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365 days they added a lunar month every second or third year, which they called *ἐμβολισμός*, or *μηνὲς ἐμβολισμῶν*, intercalated month.—2. In *pathol.*, the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrin or other substance abnormally present and brought into the current of the circulating medium from some more or less distant locality. Embolism commonly causes paralysis in the brain, with more or less of an apoplectic shock.—4. In *liturgies*, a prayer for deliverance from evil, inserted in almost all liturgies after the Lord's Prayer, as an expansion of or addition to its closing petition, whence the name. Also *embolismus*.

Also *embolia*.

embolismal (em-bō-liz-māl), *a.* [*embolism* + *-al*.] Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted: as, an *embolismal* month.

embolismatic, **embolismatical** (em-bō-liz-mat'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [Irreg. < *embolism* + *-atic*, -al. The Lat. form *ἐμβολισμῶν* means 'a patch'.] Embolismic. Scott.

embolismic, **embolismical** (em-bō-liz-mik, -i-kāl), *a.* [*embolism* + *-ic*, -ical.] Pertaining to or formed by intercalation or insertion; intercalated; inserted; embolic.

Twelve lunations form a common year, and thirteen the *embolismic* year. *Græzer, China (trans.)*

The [Hebrew] year is luni solar, and, according as it is ordinary or *embolismic*, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 677.

embolismus (em-bō-liz-mus), *n.* [LL. *embolismus*, insertion, intercalation: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolism*, 4.

The Lord's Prayer is followed, in almost all Liturgies, by a short petition against temptation, . . . which . . . was anciently known by the name of the *Embolismus*. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church*, I. 514.

embolite (em-bō-līt), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβολή*, an insertion (< *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in, insert), + *-ite*.] A mineral consisting chiefly of the chlorid of silver and the bromide of silver, found in Chili and Mexico: so called because intermediate between cerargyrite and bromyrite.

embolium (em-bō-lī-um), *n.*; pl. *embolia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβόλιον*, something thrown in, < *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in: see *embolus*.] An outer or marginal part of the corium found in the hemelytra of certain heteropterous insects. It resembles the rest of the corium in consistence, and is separated from it only by a thickened rib or vein.

embolize (em-bō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embolized*, ppr. *embolizing*. [*embolus* + *-ize*.] To cut off from the circulation by embolism.

Embolomeri (em-bō-lōm-ē-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *embolomerus*: see *embolomerous*.] An order of extinct amphibians, having a set of vertebral centra interposed between the regular vertebral bodies, so that each vertebral arch has two centra, whence the name.

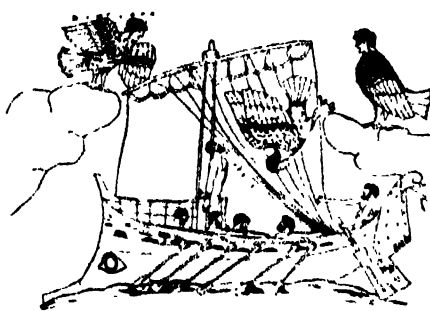
embolomerism (em-bō-lōm-ē-rizm), *n.* [*embolomerus* + *-ism*.] Formation of the vertebral column by means of intercentra between the centra; diplospondylism.

embolomerous (em-bō-lōm-ē-rus), *a.* [NL. *embolomerus*, < Gr. *ἐμβολικός*, thrown in, + *μέρος*, part.] Thrown in, as intercalated centra or intercentra, between arch-bearing bodies of the vertebrae of the spinal column; having intercentra, as a spinal column; diplospondylic.

The caudal region is *embolomerous*.

E. D. Cope, Geol. Mag., II. 627.

embolon, **embolum** (em-bō-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *embola* (-lā). [L. *embolum*, < Gr. *ἐμβόλον*, neut., *ἐμβόλος*, muse., the bronze beak or ram of a



Embolon — Ulysses and the Sirens, from Greek red-figured hydria found at Vulci. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto".)

ship: see *embolus*.] 1. The beak of an ancient war-ship. It was made of metal, in various forms, and sharpened like the prow of a modern ram, so that it might pierce an enemy's vessel beneath the water-line.

2. Same as *embolus*.

embolophasia (em-bō-lō-fā-zī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβολος*, thrown in, + *φάσις*, a saying, < *φασις* = L. *fari*, speak.] In *rhét.*, the interjection into discourse of meaningless and usually more or less sonorous words.

embolum, *n.* See *embolus*.

embolus (em-bō-lus), *n.*; pl. *emboli* (-lī). [L., the piston of a pump, < Gr. *ἐμβόλος*, muse., *ἐμβόλος*, neut., anything pointed so as to thrust in easily, a peg, stopper, etc., prep. an *adj.*, thrown or thrust in, or that may be thrown or thrust in, < *ἐμβάλλειν*, thrust in, throw in, < *ἐν*, in, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] 1. Something inserted into or acting within something else; that which thrusts or drives, as a piston or wedge.—2. The clot of fibrin obstructing a blood-vessel, causing embolism: as, capillary *emboli*.—3. The nucleus emboliformis of the cerebellum.

Also *embolon*, *embolum*.

emboly (em-bō-lī), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβολή*, insertion, < *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in: see *embolus*.] In *embryol.*, that mode of invagination by which a vesicular morula or blastosphere becomes a gastrula. It may be illustrated by the process of tacking half of a hollow India-rubber ball into the other half, and is effected by the more or less complete inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres, with the result of the diminution or abolition of the original blastocoele, the formation of an archenteron or primitive alimentary cavity with an orifice of invagination or blastopore, and thus the formation of a two-layered germ whose double walls consist of a hypoblastic endoderm and an epiblastic ectoderm, which is therefore a gastrula.

embondage (em-bon-dāj), *v. t.* [*em-bō* + *bondage*.] To reduce to bondage; enslave.

If the devil might have his free option, I believe he would ask nothing else but liberty to enfranchise all false Religions, and to *embondage* the true. *N. Ward, Simple Coder*, p. 4.

embonpoint (on-bōn-pwā'), *n.* [F., fullness, plumpness; orig. a phrase *en bon point*, in good condition: *en*, in; *bon*, good; *point*, point, degree, condition: see *tail*, *bonus*, and *point*.] Exaggerated plumpness; rotundity of figure; stoutness: a euphemism for *fattiness* or *fleshiness*.

A clearness of skin almost bloom, and a plumpness almost *embonpoint*, softened the decided lines of her features. *Charlotte Brontë, The Professor*, xviii.

The Queen (Victoria) was not very tall, but . . . until *embonpoint* overtook her, her figure was exquisitely beautiful. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 288.

emborder (em-bōr-dēr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imborder*; < *em-bō* + *border*. Cf. OF. *emborder*, *border*, < *em-bō* + *bord*, *border*.] 1. To furnish, inclose, or adorn with a border.—2. To place as in a border; arrange as a border.

Thick woven arboreal and flowers

Imbordered on each bark. *Milton, P. L.*, ix. 434.

embordered (em-bōr-dērd), *p. a.* [Formerly also *imbordered* (in heraldry also *embordured*); pp. of *emborder*, *v.*] Adorned with a border; specifically, in *her.*, having a border: an epithet used only when the border is of the same tincture as the field.

embosom (em-bōz-um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbosom*; < *em-bō* + *bosom*.] 1. To take into or hold in the bosom; hold in nearness or intimacy; admit to the heart or affections; cherish.

This graveless man, for furtherance of his gulls,
Did court the handmaid of my Lady deare,
Who, glad 't' embosome his affection vile,
Did all she might more pleasing to appeare.

Spenser, V. Q., II. iv. 28.

2. To inclose; embrace; encircle.

His house *embosomed* in the grove.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, IV. i. 21.

The little kingdom of Navarre, *embosomed* within the Pyrenees.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 10.

Safe *embosomed* by the night.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 28.

emboss¹ (em-bos'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imboss*; early mod. E. also *embosse*; < MF. *embosser*, *embocen*, < OF. *embasser*, *embacer*, swell or arise in bunches, *emboss*, < *en* + *bosse*, a boss: see *boss*.] 1. To form bosses on; fashion relief or raised work upon; ornament with bosses or raised work; cover or stud with protuberances, as a shield.

To *emboss* thy Iowis [jaws] with mete is nat diewe [dye]. *Habess Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

He onely now *emboss* my Book with Brass.

Dye 't with Vermillion, deck 't with Coperaas.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

Dead Corps *emboss* the Vale with little Hills.

Cowley, Davideis, II.

All crowd in heaps, as at a night alarm

The bees drive out upon each other's back,

To *emboss* their hives in clusters.

Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Hammer needs must widen out the round,

And file *emboss* it fine with filly-flowers,

Ere the stuff grow a ring-thing right to wear.

Browning, Ring and Book, 5. 7.

2. To represent in relief or raised work; specifically, in *embroidery*, to raise in relief by inserting padding under the stitches. See *embossing*.

Exhibiting flowers in their natural colours, *embossed* upon a purple ground. *Scott*.

Whitewashed arcade pillars, on which were *embossed* the royal arms of Castile. *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas*, p. 68.

emboss² (em-bos'), *n.* [*emboss*¹, *v.* Cf. *boss*¹, *n.*] A boss; a protuberance.

In this is a fountain out of which gushes a river rather than a stream, which ascending a good height breaks upon a round *emboss* of marble into millions of pearls. *Kwilya, Diary*, Nov. 17, 1864.

emboss³ (em-bos'), *v. t.* [Appar. only in the following passage, in pp. *embost*, which appears to stand for *embost*, pp. of *embost*, var. *imbost*, in other senses; the proper form would be *embost*, < OF. *embosquer* = Sp. Pg. *emboscar* = It. *imboscarsi*, ML. *imboscari*, hide in a wood, set in ambush. The older form, MR. *embussen*, etc., appears in *ambush*, q. v.] To conceal in or as in a wood or thicket.

Like that self-gotten bird
In the Arabian woods *embost*,
That no second knows nor third.

Milton, S. A., I. 1708.

emboss⁴ (em-bos'), *v. t.* [Altered from reg. *embost*, < OF. *embosier*, inclose, insert, fasten, put or shut up, as within a box, < *en*, in, + *bosier*, mod. F. *boîte*, a box: see *boîte*, dashed.

boss. Cf. *embossment* and *embos.*] To inclose as in a box; incase; sheathe.

A knight her mett in mighty armes embos.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 34.
The knight his thrilfant speare againe assayd
In his brass-plated body to embos.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 20.

embossed (em-bos't'), *p. a.* [Formerly also *im-bossed*, *embost*, *imbo*; < ME. *emboset* (def. 6); pp. of *emboss*, *v.*] 1. Formed of or furnished with bosses or raised figures: as, *embossed leather*; *embossed writing*.—2. In bot., projecting in the center like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.—3. Swollen; puffed up.

All the embossed sores, and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Wouldst thou disgorge into the general world,
Shak., As you like it, II. 7.

4. In entom., having several plane tracts of any shape elevated above the rest of the surface: said of the sculpture of insects.—5. In glass-decoration, grained.—6. [The particular allusion in this use is uncertain; perhaps to the bubbles of foam which "emboss," as it were, the animal's mouth, or else to its puffed cheeks. See the extract from the "Babe's Book" under *emboss*.] Foaming at the mouth and panting, as from exhaustion with running: a hunting term formerly applied to dogs and beasts of the chase.

Among yppon as she these wordis said,
Ther come an hert in att the chamber dore
All embosd.
Gensericus (E. E. T. 8.), l. 80.
Like dastard Curres that, having at a bay
The salvage beast embosd in wearie chase,
Dare not adventure on the stubborne pray.
No byte before.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 22.

Huntaman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds:
Brach Merriman, the poor cur is embosd.
Shak., T. of the 8., Ind., i.
I am embosd
With trotting all the streets to find Paulolfo.
J. Tomkins (?), Albumazar.

Embossed velvet. Same as *raised velvet* (which see, under *velvet*).

embosser (em-bos'er), *n.* One who or that which embosses; something used for producing raised figures or impressions.

The first form of Morse recorder was the *Embosser*.
Preece and Siverwright, Telegraphy, p. 67.

embossing (em-bos'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *emboss*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief upon surfaces. A common method of embossing upon a wooden surface is by driving a blunt tool into the wood according to the desired pattern, then planing the surface down to the level of the sunken design, and afterward wetting it. The moisture causes the compressed portions forming the design to rise to their original height, and thus to project from the planed surface. Embossing on leather, paper, or cloth, as for book-covers, books for the blind, and various kinds of ornamental work, and also on metal, is usually effected by stamping with dies by means of an embossing-press, or the bookbinders' arming-press. Embossing with the needle is done either by working over a pad made of cloth, sometimes in several thicknesses, or by stuffing with wool, hair, or the like, under the threads, as in *cuched work*. See *embossing-machine*.

2. A raised figure or design; an embossment. [Rare.]

For so letters, if they be so farre off as they cannot be discerned, shew but as a duskyish paper; and all engravings and embossings appear plain.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 878.

embossing-iron (em-bos'ing-i'ern), *n.* A tool employed to produce a grained surface on marble.

embossing-machine (em-bos'ing-ma-shén'), *n.* 1. A system of heated rolls, the faces of which are cut with an ornamental design, used to impress the design on figured velvets and other fabrics.—2. A machine for ornamenting wood-surfaces by pressing hot molds upon the wet wood and burning in the pattern, the charcoal being afterward removed. In some machines engraved rolls are used in place of stamps, and the wood is stamped and passed between the rolls while hot.—3. A machine for embossing an ornamental design on boot- and shoe-fronts.

embossing-press (em-bos'ing-pres), *n.* An apparatus for stamping and embossing paper, cardboard, book-covers, leather, etc., and for erasing checks by destroying the texture of the paper on which they are written.

embossment (em-bos'ment), *n.* [*emboss* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of embossing or forming protuberances or knobs upon a surface; the state of being embossed or studded.—2. A prominence like a boss; a knob or jutting point.

I wish, also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three accents and alleys, . . . which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or embossments.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

3. Relief; raised work.

The gold embossment might indeed have been done by another, but not these heads, so true to the life, and of an art so far beyond any ability of mine, that I am tempted sometimes to think that he is in league with Vulcan.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 65.

The admission ticket for the City festival was a rich embossment from a specially cut die in the old French style of Louis XIV. First Year of a Saken Re-em, p. 64, note.

embottlet (em-bot'let), *v. t.* [*em*-1 + *botth* 2.] To put in a bottle; confine in a bottle, bottle.

Ström, firmest fruit,
Embottled (long as Priam's Troy
Withstood the Greeks) endures, etc. justly mild
J. Philips, Cider, II.

embouchure (on-bō-shür'), *n.* [*F.*, < *emboucher*, put into the mouth, refl. flow out, discharge; see *embogue*.] 1. The mouth of a river, etc.; the point of discharge of a flowing stream.

We approached Pitea at sunset. The view over the broad embouchure of the river, studded with islands, was quite picturesque.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 180.

At the entrance to Wolstenholme Sound, which, like most of these inlets, forms the embouchure of a glacier river.
Schlegel and Saley, Review of Greece, p. 6.

2. A mouthpiece. Specifically (a) The metal mounting of the opening of a purse. (b) In music (1) The mouthpiece of a wind-instrument, especially when of metal. (2) The adjustment of the mouth of the player to such a mouthpiece. The intonation of certain instruments, such as the French horn, depends largely upon the player's embouchure.

embound (em-bound'), *v. t.* [*em*-1 + *bound* 1.] To shut in; inclose.

That sweet breath,
Which was embounded in this beautiful day
Shak., K. John, IV. 3.

embow (em-bō'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbow*; < *em*-1 + *bow* 2.] To form like a bow; arch; bend; bow. [Archaic.]

I saw a bull as white as driven snow,
With gilded horns, embow'd like the moone.
Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity.

For embow'd windows, I hold them of good use
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

To walk the studious cloysters pale,
And love the high embow'd roof,
With antique pillars massy proof
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 157.

Dejected embowed. See *dejected*. **Embowed-con-**

trary, in *her*, same as *counter-embowed*.
embowel (em-bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embowelled* or *embowelled*, pp. *embowelling* or *embowelling*. [Formerly also *embowel*; < *em*-1 + *bowel*.] 1. To inclose in another substance; embed; bury.

Deepe emboweld in the earth entyre
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 15.

2. [Equiv. to *disembowel*, *q. v.*] To remove the bowels or internal parts of; eviscerate.

Fossils, and minerals, that the emboweld earth
J. Philips, Cider, I.

P. Hen. Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
Though many deater, in this bloody fray.
Embowl'd will I see thee by and by,
Till then, in blood by noble Percy lie.
Falstaff. [Riding slowly.] Embowled! Althou embowled me to-day, I'll give you leave to powder me and cut me to-morrow.
Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 4.

W. W. Known and approved for his Art of Embowling, having preserved the Corps of a fourth woman sweet and entire Thirteen Years without embowling them.
Steele, Grief A la Mode, Pref.

emboweler, emboweller (em-bou'el-er), *n.* [Formerly also *imboweler*, *imboweller*; < *embowel*, *v.*, + *-er* 1.] One who disembowels.

embowelment (em-bou'el-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbowelment*; < *embowel* + *-ment*.] 1. Evisceration.—2. *pl.* The bowels; viscera; internal parts.

What a dead thing is a clock, with its ponderous embowelments of lead and brass
Lamb, Old Beowulf.

embower, embower (em-bou'er), *v. t.* [*em*-1, *im*-, + *bowel* 1.] *I. intrans.* 1. To lodge or rest in or as in a bower.

The small birds in their side boughs embowering,
Chanted their simple tunes with sweet consent.
Spenser, Tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 225.

2. To form a bower. *Milton.*

II. trans. To cover with or as with a bower; shelter with or as with foliage; form a bower for.

A shady bank,
Thick over head with verdant roof embower'd
Milton, P. L., l. 1065.
A small Indian village, pleasantly embowered in a grove of spreading elms.
Living, Knickerbocker, p. 90.
And the silent tale imbowers
The Lady of Shalott
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

The embowered lanes, and the primroses and the hawthorn.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, l.

embowl (em-bōl'), *v. t.* [*em*-1 + *bowel* 1.] To form into or as into a bowl; give a globular form to. [Rare.]

Long ere the earth, embow'd by thee,
Bears the forme it now doth beare;
Yea, thou art God for ever, free
From all touch of age and year.
Sir P. Sidney, Pa. 10.

embowment (em-bō'ment), *n.* [*embow* + *-ment*.] An arch; a vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any embowment near any of the walls left.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 240.

embox (em-boks'), *v. t.* [*em*-1 + *box* 2, Cf. *emboss* 3.] To inclose in a box; box up; specifically, to seat or ensconce in a box of a theater. [Rare.]

Embowed, the ladies must have something smart.
Churchill, Rosciad.

emboyssement, *n.* A Middle English form of *ambushment*.

Then shuln ye euermo countrowalte emboyssements, and alle esphalle.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibee.

embrace (em-brās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embraced*, pp. *embracing*. [Formerly also *imbrace*; < ME. *embracen*, *embracen*, *embracen*, < OF. *embracer*, *F. embrasser* = *1^{re}*, *embrasser* = OSp. *embrasar*, *embrasar* (Sp. *abrazar*), *embrace*, = *1^{re}*, *embracar*, take in the arm, as a buckle, = *1^{re}*, *embraccare*, *embrace*, < ML. *inbrachiare*, take in the arms, *embrace*, < L. *in*, in, + *brachium*, arm; see *brace* 1.] *I. trans.* 1. To take, grasp, clasp, or fold in the arms; used absolutely, to press to the bosom, as in token of affection; hug; clasp.

And but as he embrac'd his horse necke he hadde fallen to the erthe all vp-right.
Morte (E. E. T. 8.), II. 821.
Sir, I think myself happy in your acquaintance; and before we part, shall entreat leave to embrace you.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 225.

Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, embrace.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

He took his place upon the double throne,
She cast herself before him on her knees,
Embracing him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 412.

2. To inclose; encompass; contain; encircle.

You'll see your home embrac'd with trees, before
You'll speak with Coriolanus.
Shak., Cor., v. 2.
Low at his feet his spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd.
Sir J. Denham.

A river sweeping round,
With gleaming curves the valley did embrace,
And seemed to make an island of that place.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 228.

3. Figuratively, to take. (a) To take or receive with willingness; accept as true, desirable, or advantageous; make one's own; take to one's self; as, to embrace the Christian religion, a cause, or an opportunity.

With shyfte of mouth and penmanence aemert
They were their bilis for to embrace.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

I thought he would have embrac'd this opportunity of speaking to me.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.

O lift your nature up;
Embrace our alma, work out your freedom.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

(b) To receive or accept, though unwillingly; accept as inevitable.

I embrace this fortune patiently,
Since not to be avoided it falls on me.
Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 5.

Thurio, give back, or else embrace thy death;
Come not within the measure of my wrath.
Shak., T. of V., v. 4.

4. To comprehend; include or take in; comprise; as, natural philosophy embraces many sciences.—5. To hold; keep possession of; away.

Even such a passion doth embrace my bosom:
My heart beats thicker than a feverous pulse.
Shak., T. of V., III. 2.

6. To throw a protecting arm around; shield.

See how the heavens, of voluntary grace
And sovereign favor towards chastity,
Do succor send to her distressed case;
So much high God doth innocency embrace.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 25.

7. In bot., to clasp with the base; as, a leaf embracing the stem.—8. In zool., to lie closely in contact with (another part), imperfectly surrounding it. Thus, clytra are said to embrace the abdomen when their edges are turned over the abdominal margin; wings in repose embrace the body when they are closely appressed to it, curving down over the sides.

II. intrans. To join in an embrace.
While we stood like fools
Embracing . . . out they came,
Trustees and Aunts and Uncles
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

The world lady yerned had in youths
So that she waken and embroidered cothes.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2382

embroider (em-broi'dér), v. t. [Formerly also *embroider*, *embroder*, *embroder*; extended with *-er*, as in *broider*, q. v., after *broidery*, *embroidery*, from earlier *embroid*.] 1. To decorate with ornamental needlework. See *embroidery*.
His garment was disguised very wayne,
And his embroidered Bonnet sat awry.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 9
Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of blue linen
Ex. xxviii. 30
Some *embroidered* with white beads, some with Copper,
Other painted after their manner.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 130.

2. To work with the needle upon a ground; produce or form in needlework, as a flower, a cipher, etc.: as, to *embroider* silver stars on velvet.

The whole Chappell covered on the outside with cloth of Tissue: the gift, as appeareth by the arms *embroidered* thereon, of the Florentine.
Sandys, Travels, p. 132.

3. Figuratively, to embellish; decorate with verbal or literary ornament; hence, to falsify or exaggerate: as, the story has been considerably *embroidered*.

None of his writings are so agreeable to us as his Letters, particularly those which are written with earnestness, and are not *embroidered* with verses.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

embroiderer (em-broi'dér-ér), n. One who *embroiders*, in any sense of the word.

Their *embroiderers* are very singular workmen, who work much in gold and silver.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 122

I am ashamed thus to employ my pen in correcting this *embroiderer*, who has stuffed his writings with so many lies that those who bear him the least ill will are forced to blush at his suppers and toys.
North, Life of Qvoniamber

embroidery (em-broi'dér-i), n.; pl. *embroideries* (-iz). [*embroider*, after *broidery*.] 1.

The art of working with the needle raised and ornamental designs in threads of silk, cotton, gold, silver, or other material, upon any woven fabric, leather, paper, etc. Embroidery has been used in all ages for the decoration of hangings and garments used for statues of divinities or in religious ceremonies; but its use in ordinary dress was especially developed during the middle ages in Europe, when garments entirely ornamented with the needle were worn by those who could afford them, and heraldry offered an opportunity for embroidery upon the surcoats and tabards of men-at-arms. The nations of Persia and the extreme East are the greatest masters of embroidery in modern times. The example most familiar to the West is the India shawl, for which see *cashmere* and *chudder*.

2. A design produced or worked according to this art.

Next these a youthful train their vows express d,
With feathers crown d, with gay *embroidery* dress d
Pope, Temple of Fame

They wore cloaks of the richest material covered with lace and *embroidery*; corked shoes, pantofles, or slippers, ornamented to the utmost of their means, and this extreme ragsauce was anxiously followed by men of all classes.
Fairholt, l. 250.

3. Variegated or diversified ornamentation, especially by the contrasts of figures and colors; ornamental decoration.

As if she contended to have the *embroidery* of the earth richer than the cope of the sky *B. Jonson, The Penates*
If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were help'd and improved by art, a man might make a pretty land skip of his own possessions.
Spectator, No. 414

4. In *her.*, a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls. — *Canadian, chain-stitch, chemise, cloth, cordovan embroidery*. See the qualifying words. — *Out-cloth embroidery*, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth cut in the shape of leaves, flowers, etc., are sewed upon a foundation, the whole being assisted by decorative edging lines and the like in needlework. See *appliqué*, and *cloth appliqué*, under *cloth*. — *Danish embroidery*. See *Danish*. — *Darned embroidery*, a kind of embroidery in which a background of a somewhat open textile fabric is filled in by the needle with new threads, so as to make a solid and opaque surface in the form of the design. This is especially used for washable materials, such as muslin for curtains. — *Stitching-embroidery*. See *stitching*.

embroidery-frame (em-broi'dér-i-frám), n. A frame on which material to be embroidered is fastened and stretched, so that it may not be drawn in the working.

embroidery-needle (em-broi'dér-i-né'dl), n. Any one of various large needles or implements of like character used in ornamental needlework and similar processes. The chenille embroidery-needle has a large open eye and a sharp point; the worsted or wool-work needle, for use with canvas, is usually blunt, and has the eye nearly as large as in the former. For embroidery on solid materials the needle is thin and sharp, and has a long narrow eye; for crochet and tambour-work the so-called needle is in reality a hook.

embroidery-paste (em-broi'dér-i-pást), n. An adhesive mixture used in embroidery to make materials adhere together, and also to stiffen the embroidery at the back. *Dict. of Needlework*.

embroid¹ (em-broi'), v. t. [*em-1* + *broid¹*. Appar. confused with *embroid²*.] To broid; burn.

Merry diseases, seated in the spirit, *embroid* the whole frame of the body.
A. Ward, Simplet obler, p. 7.

That knowledge for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroid* and consume the sacrilegious invaders.
Deacy of Christian Piety

embroid² (em-broi'), v. t. [*OF* *embrouiller*, *embrouiller*, *embrouiller*, become troubled, confused, or soiled, later and mod *F. embrouiller* (= *Sp. embrollar* = *Pg. embrothar* = *It. embrogliare*, entangle, confuse, embroll, *en- + brouiller*, confuse, jumble: see *broid²*.] 1. To mix up or entangle; intermix confusedly; involve. [Rare in this literal use.]
Omitted paragraph *embroid* d the senses.
With vain traditions stopp'd the gaping fence
Dryden, Reliquia Tacti, l. 200
The Christian antiquities at Rome are *embroid*ed with fable and legend
Addison
2. To involve in contention or trouble by discord; disturb; distract.
I had no design to *embroid* my kingdom in civil war
Edison, Hamlet

It pleas'd God not to *embroid* and put to confusion his whole people for the perverseness of a few
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi

I verily believe it is the sad inequality of intellect that prevails that *embroids* communities more than any thing else
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161

embroid² (em-broi'), n. [*embroid²*, v.] Perplexity; confusion; embarrassment. *Shaytesbury*.

What an *embroid* it had made in Parliament is not easy to conjecture
Roop North, Examen, p. 168

embroilment (em-broi'ment), n. [*OF* (and *F.*) *embrouillement* (= *Pg. embrouilhamento* = *It. embrogliamento*, *embrouiller*, embroll, see *embroid²* and *-ment*.] The act of *embroiding*, or the state of being *embroided*; a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance; entanglement.

He [the Prince of Orange] was not apprehensive of a new *embroilment*, but rather wished it
Sp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1678

As minister to England during the war he [Adams] had largely contributed by his fitness and discretion to save the country from a foreign *embroilment*.
G. S. Merwin, 8 Bowles, II 150

embronze (em-bronz'), v. t. [*em-1* + *bronz.*] To form or represent in bronze, as a statue.

Will you in largeness exhaust your store
That you may proudly stalk the Circus over,
Or in the Capitol *embronze* d may stand
Spoil'd of your fortune and paternal land?
Francis Tr. of Horace a Satiro, II

embrothel (em-broth'el), v. t. [*em-1* + *brothel²*.] To inclose or harbor in a brothel. [Rare.]

Men which choose
Law practice for mere gain boldly repute
Worse than *embrothel* d strumpets prostitute
Donne

embrowdet, embrowdet, v. t. Middle English variants of *embrowd*

embrown (em-broun'), v. [Formerly also *embrown*; *em-1* + *brown*. (*OF* *embrunir*, darken, make brown or blackish, *en- + brun*, brown.) I. *trans.* 1. To make brown; darken.

Whence summer suns *embrown* a the labouring swains
Fenton, To Mr. Southern.

2. To make dark or obscure.

Where the unpierced shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bowers
Milton, P. L., IV 246.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become brown; acquire a brownish hue.

In the fields and woods, meanwhile, there were . . . signs and signals of the Summer: the darkening foliage, the *embrowning* grain
Longfellow, Kavanagh, xviii

embruet (em-brü'), v. t. An obsolete spelling of *imbrue*.

embrute (em-brüt'), v.; pret. and pp. *embruted*, ppr. *embruting*. [Formerly also *embrute*; *em-1* + *brute*.] I. *trans.* To degrade to the condition of a brute; make brutal or like a brute; brutalize.

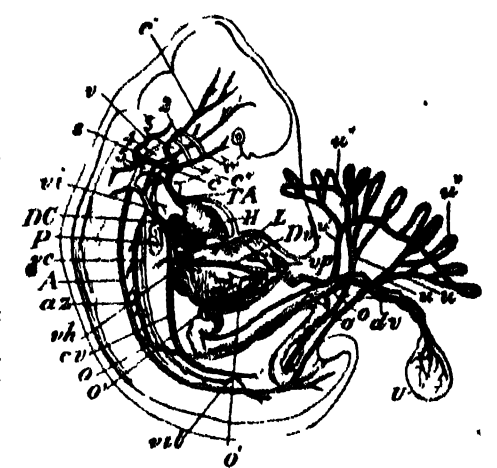
All the man *embruted* in the swine
Cawthorne, Regulation of the Passions.

Mix'd with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *embrute*,
That to the height of deity aspired!
Milton, P. L., ix 166.

II. *intrans.* To fall or sink to the condition of a brute.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies, and *embrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being.
Milton, Comus, l. 468.

embryo (em'bri-ü), n. and a. [Formerly also *embrio* (also *embryon*, formerly also *embryon*); *F. embryon* = *Sp. embrion* = *Pg. embryo* = *It. embrione*, *embryon*, erroneously taken, appar. at first by French writers, as *embryo* (n-), as if from a Gr. **ἐμβρύον*, but properly *embryon* (reg. L. **embryum*), *Gr. ἐμβρυον* (stem *embry-*), the embryo, fetus, also applied to a newly born animal, neut. of *ἐμβρύος*, growing in, *Gr. ἐν, in, + βρύω*, swell, be full.] I. n. 1. The fecundated germ of an animal in its earlier stages of development, and before it has assumed the distinctive form and structure of the



Early Human Embryo giving diagrammatically the principal vessels antecedent to the establishment of the regular fetal circulation

H, heart; *P*, lungs; *L*, liver; *7-8*, the aortic trunk or cardiac aorta; *c, c, c*, common, external and internal carotids; *s*, subclavian artery; *v*, vertebral artery; *1, 2, 3, 4, 5*, the aorta, as has the persistent left aortic arch hidden; *4*, subvertebral aorta; *6, 7*, esophageal arteries and veins, to and from *7*, the umbilical vessels with its vitelline duct; *8, 9, 10*, the two hypogastric or umbilical arteries, with the ramifications, *u, u, u*, in the placenta; *u*, umbilical vein; *u*, hepatic vein; *u*, inferior vena cava; *u*, iliac veins; *u*, an azygos vein; *u*, a posterior cardinal vein; *u*, innominate vein; *u*, renal vein; *u*, the ductus venosus; *u*, a ductus arteriosus. The aortic cardinal vein is seen beginning in the head and running down to the ductus arteriosus, on the under side of the numbers *1, 2, 3, 4, 5*.

parent; a germ; a rudiment; in a more extended sense, a rudimentary animal during its whole antenatal existence. In the later stages of development, especially in man and the mammals generally, the name *fetus* commonly takes the place of *embryo*. In the cases of oviparous animals, the term *embryo* properly covers the whole course of development of the fecundated germ in the egg (which see, and see *utero* under *dorsal*); as, the hen's egg contains an *embryo* ready to hatch. By a late and loose, though now common, extension of the term, it is applied to various larval stages of some invertebrates, which in the course of their transformation are frequently so different from the parent as to be described as distinct species or genera: as, the *embryo* (first larval stage) of a centipede worm.

The *embryos* of a man, dog, seal, bat, reptile, etc., can at first hardly be distinguished from each other.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I 31.

2. In *bot.*, the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, the result of the action of pollen upon the ovule. It may be so rudimentary as to have apparently no distinction of parts, but even in its simplest form it consists virtually of a single but mode of an axis, which upon germination develops into a stem with a leaf or leaves with a terminal bud and a root at the other. In more developed embryos this initial internode or caulicle (often incorrectly called *radicle*) bears at one end one, two, or more rudimentary leaves called *cotyledons*, and often an initial bud or plumule. Also called *germ*. By recent authors the term is also applied to the developed embryo in vascular cryptogams. See *cuticle* under *albumen* and *cotyledon*.

3. The beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition; the condition of anything which has been conceived but is not yet developed or executed; rudimentary state: chiefly in the phrase in *embryo*.

There were items of such a Treaty being in *Embryo*.
Compre, Way of the World, l. 9.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*.
Swift.

A little bunch of headless-bishops here,
And there a chance error in *embryo*.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

Epispermic embryo. See *epispermic*. = *Sp. Fetus, Germ, Rudiment*. The first of these words is mainly applied to the embryos of viviparous vertebrates in the later stages of their development, when they are more subject to observation. *Germ* means especially the seed or fecundated

ovum, and scarcely extends beyond the early stages of an embryo. *Rudiment* is simply the specific application of a more general term to a germ or to the early, crude, or 'rudimentary' stages of an embryo.

II. a. Being in the first or rudimentary stage of growth or development; incipient; embryonic: as, an *embryo* flower.

The *embryo* manner of the German tribesman, with its village of serfs upon it, might therefore, if the same practice prevailed, differ in three ways from the later manner. *Neobohn, Eng. VII. Community, p. 341.*

Embryo buds, in bot., the hard nodules which occur in the bark of the beech, olive, and other trees, and are capable of developing leaves and shoots.

embryoctony (em-bri-ōk'tō-ni), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, an embryo, + κτάνω, to destroy.*] In *obstet.*, the destruction of the fetus in the uterus, as in cases of impossible delivery.

embryogenic (em'bri-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to embryogeny.

embryogeny (em-bri-ōj'e-ni), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, an embryo, + γένω, to produce.*] The formation and development of the embryo; that department of science which treats of such formation and development.

Taxonomy ought to be the expression of ancestral development, or phylogeny, as well as of embryogeny and adult structure. *Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.*

embryogony (em-bri-ōg'o-ni), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, an embryo, + γονία, generation, to produce, generating.*] Same as *embryogeny*.

embryograph (em'bri-ō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + γράφω, write.*] An instrument consisting of an ordinary microscope combined with a camera lucida for the purpose of accurately drawing the outlines of embryos and series of sections thereof. It is also used to reconstruct minute morphological and histological details on a large scale from series of microscopic sections. It was invented by Prof. Hls of Leipzig.

embryographic (em'bri-ō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + γράφω, write.*] Drawn or graphically represented by means of the embryograph.

embryography (em-bri-ō-gráf'i), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, an embryo, + γράφω, to write.*] That department of anatomy which describes the embryo or treats of its development.

embryologic, embryological (em'bri-ō-loj'ik, -i-kál), *a.* Of or pertaining to embryology.

The homologues of any being, or group of beings, can be most surely made out by tracing their embryological development, when that is possible. *Barnes, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 233.*

embryologically (em'bri-ō-loj'i-kál-i), *adv.* According to or as regards the laws or principles of embryology.

If the hypoblasta a warbler *embryologically*, or is he a yellowish, connected with series and canaries, who has taken to singing? *Kingsey, Life, II. 203.*

embryologist (em-bri-ōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + λογία, to speak.*] One who studies embryos; one versed in the principles and facts or engaged in the study of embryology.

embryology (em-bri-ōl'ō-jí), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + λογία, to speak.*] That department of science which relates to the development of embryos.

embryon (em'bri-on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embryon*; *Gr. embryon*; see *embryo*.] **1.** The earlier form of *embryo*.

Let him e'en die; we have enough beside, *In embryo.* *B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.*

The reverence I owe to that one womb In which we both were *embryons*, makes me suffer What's just. *Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, I. 2.*

Give me leave; I have An *embryon* in my brain, which, I despair not, May be brought to form and fashion. *Mansinger, Great Duke of Florence, III. 1.*

I perceive in you the *embryon* of a mighty intellect which may one day enlighten thousands. *Shelley, in Dowden, I. 230.*

2. [cap.] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, with one species, *E. griseovillosus*, of Brazil. *Thomson, 1867.*

II. a. Embryonic; rudimentary; crude; not fully developed. [Archaic.]

Embryon truths and virtues yet in their chaws. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 5.*

For Hot, Cold, Moist, and Dry, four champions fierce, Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring Their *embryon* atoms. *Milton, P. L., II. 300.*

Even the beings of his creation lie before him (Shakespeare) in their *embryon* state. *J. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 189.*

embryonal (em'bri-on-ál), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + -άλ, the following forms in embryonal are etymologically improper, being based on the erroneous (NL.) stem embryon- instead of the proper stem embryo-, embryo-.*] Of or pertaining to an embryo, or to the embryonic stage of an organism.

Embryonal masses of protoplasm. *Bastian.*

The arms of men and apes, the fore legs of quadrupeds, the paddles of cetacea, the wings of birds, and the breast-fins of fishes are structurally identical, being developed from the same *embryonal rudiments*. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 460.*

Embryonal vesicle, in bot., the germ-cell within the embryo-sac which after fertilization is developed into the embryo. Also called *oosphere*.

embryonary (em'bri-on-á-ri), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + -άρι, Same as embryonal.*] [Rare.]

embryonate, embryonated (em'bri-on-át, -át-ed), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + -άτε, -át-ed.*] In the state of or formed like an embryo; relating to an embryo; possessing an embryo.

St. Paul could not mean this *embryonated* little plant, for he could not denote it by these words, "that which thou sowest," for that, he says, must die; but this little *embryonated* plant contained in the seed that is sown dies not. *Locke, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester.*

embryonic (em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + -ικός, Having the character or being in the condition of an embryo; pertaining or relating to an embryo or embryos; hence, rudimentary; incipient; inchoate: as, an embryonic animal, germ, or cell; embryonic development or researches; an embryonic scheme; civilization is in an embryonic state.*

At what particular phase in the *embryonic* series is the soul with its potential consciousness implanted? Is it in the egg? In the fetus of this month or of that? In the new-born infant? or at five years of age? *E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 68, note B.*

embryonically (em-bri-on'ik-ál-i), *adv.* As regards an embryo; as or for an embryo; in an embryonic or rudimentary manner.

The dorsal or posterior fissure is formed . . . about the seventh day, . . . and accompanies the atrophy of the dorsal section of the *embryonically* large canal of the spinal cord. *M. Foster, Embryology, I. 235.*

embryoplastic (em'bri-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + πλαστικός, to form.*] Pertaining to the formation of the embryo.

embryo-sac (em'bri-ō-sak), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + σάκος, L. sacculus, sac.*] **1.** In bot., the reproductive cell of the ovule in phanerogams, containing the embryonal vesicle.—**2.** In *conch.*, same as *protoconch*.

embryoscope (em'bri-ō-skóp), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + σκοπέω, look at.*] An instrument which is attached to an egg for the purpose of examining the embryo, a part of the shell being first removed, and the opening so made being hermetically closed by the apparatus, which has a glass disk in the middle through which the development of the germ during the first few days of its growth may be watched.

embryoscopic (em'bri-ō-skóp'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + -ικός, Pertaining to the examination of embryos by means of the embryoscope.*

embryotega (em-bri-ōt'e-gá), *n.* [NL., also *embryotegum*, *Gr. ἐμβρυον, the embryo, + τέγω, a roof.*] In bot., a small callosity near the hilum of some seeds, as of the date, canna, etc., which in germination gives way like a lid, emitting the radicle.

embryothlasta (em'bri-ō-thlas'tá), *n.* [NL., *Gr. ἐμβρυον, the embryo, + θλάω, verbal adj. of θάω, break.*] A surgical instrument for dividing the fetus to effect delivery. *Dunghison.*

embryotic (em-bri-ōt'ik), *a.* Same as *embryonic*. [An ill-formed word, and little used.]

Forseeing man would need the pressure of necessity to call forth his latent energies and develop his *embryotic* capacities. *Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 644.*

embryotocia (em'bri-ō-tō'si-á), *n.* [NL., *Gr. ἐμβρυον, the embryo, + τόκος, delivery.*] Abortion. *Dunghison.*

embryotomy (em-bri-ōt'ō-mí), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, embryo, + τέμνω, to cut.*] **1.** The dissection of embryos; embryological anatomy.—**2.** In *obstet.*, the division of the fetus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery: an operation employed, for example, when the pelvis of the mother is too narrow to admit of natural delivery.

embryonist (em'bri-us), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον, growing in, neut. ἐμβρυον, an embryo; see embryo.*] Same as *embryonal*.

Contemplation generates; action propagates. Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and *embryonic*. *Fetters, Resolves, I. 14.*

emburset, *v. t.* See *imburse*.

embusht, *v.* An obsolete form of *ambush*.

embushment, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*.

To the cete unsene thay soghte at the gayneste, And sett an *embushment*, als theme-selle lykys. *Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3118.*

embusyt (em-biz'i), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *embesyt, embesyt*; *Gr. ἐμ- + busy.*] To employ; keep busy.

In nedyll warke raysyng byrdes in howres, With vertue *embesyt* all tymes and howres. *Skelton, Garland of Laurel.*

Whilist thus in battell they *embusyt* were. *Spenser, F. Q. IV. vii. 23.*

emcristenet, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *even-christian*.

The kyndenesse that myn *emcristene* kydde me tern zere. Sixty sithen ich sleuthie hane for gate lilt althre. *Piers Plowman (C), viii. 44.*

emet, *n.* A Middle English form of *eam*. *Chaucer.*

emeer, *n.* See *emir*.

emelli, emelt, prep. See *imell*.

emembrated (ē-mem'brā-ted), *a.* [*ML. emembratus*, pp. of *emembrare*, *emembrare*, deprive of members, *L. e, ex, out, + membrum, member.*] Gelded. *Bailey, 1727.*

emend (ē-mend'), *v. t.* [The same as *amend*, which is ultimately, while *emend* is directly, from the *L.* = *F. emender* = *Pr. emendar* = *Sp. Pg. emendar* = *It. emendare*, *L. emendare*, correct, amend: see *amend*.] **1.** To remove faults or blemishes from; free from fault; alter for the better; correct; amend. [Rare.]

A strong earthquake would shake them to a chaos, from which the successive force of the sun, rather than creation, hath a little *emended* them. *Fetters, Low Countries, II.*

2. To amend by criticism of the text; improve the reading of: as, this edition of Virgil is greatly *emended*.

He (Dubner, in his edition of Arrian) confines himself almost exclusively to *emending* such forms, etc., as are inconsistent with Arrian's own uniform usage in this same piece. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 204.*

= *Syn. Improve, Better, etc.* See *amend*.

emendable (ē-men'dā-bl), *a.* [*L. emendabilis*, *emendare*, *emend*: see *amend*. Cf. *amendable*.] Capable of being emended or corrected.

emendals (ē-men'dalz), *n. pl.* [*Gr. ἐμ- + -άλ, In the Society of the Inner Temple, London, England, a balance of money in the bank or stock of the houses, for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.*

emendately (ē-men'dāt-lí), *adv.* [**emendate*, *adj.*, + *-ly*, after *L. adv. emendate*, faultlessly, correctly, *emendatus*, pp. of *emendare*, correct, amend: see *amend*.] Without fault; correctly.

The printers herof were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultlesse and *emendately* as the shortness of tyme for the recognyng of the same wold requyre. *Taverner, Dedication to the King (Bible, 1539).*

emendation (em-en-ō ē-men-dā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. emendation*, *F. emendation* = *Pr. emendacion* = *It. emendazione*; *L. emendatio(n)-*, *emendare*, pp. *emendatus*, correct, amend: see *amend*.] **1.** The removal of errors; the correction of that which is erroneous or faulty; alteration for the better; correction.

The longer he lies in his sin without repentance or *emendation*. *Ser. Taylor.*

The question: By what machinery does experience at the beginning divide itself into two related parts, subjective and objective? would also require *emendation*. *J. Ward, Mind, XII. 560.*

2. An alteration or correction, especially in a text: as, a new edition containing many *emendations*.

Containing the copy subjoined, with the *emendations* annexed to it. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, I.*

= *Syn. 1.* Amendment, rectification, reformation.

emendator (em'en-ō ē-men-dā-tor), *n.* [= *F. emendateur* = *Pr. emendador* = *Sp. Pg. emendador* = *It. emendatore*; *L. emendator*, a corrector, *emendare*, correct, amend: see *amend*.] One who emends; one who corrects or improves by removing faults or errors, as by correcting corrupt readings in a book or writing.

In the copies which they bring us out of the pretended original, there is so great an uncertainty and disagreement betwixt them, that the Roman *emendators* of Gratian themselves know not how to trust it. *Bp. Cosin, Canon of Holy Scriptures (1672), p. 123.*

emendatory (ē-men'dā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. emendatorius*, *emendare*, correct, amend: see *amend*.]

emendator, a corrector: see **emendator**.] Concerned with the work of emending or correcting; **emendatory**.

He had what is the first requisite to **emendatory** criticism, that intuition by which the poet's intention is immediately discovered. *Johnson, Pref. to Shak.*

emender (ē-men'dēr), *n.* One who emends. **emendicator** (ē-men-di-kāt), *v. t.* [*L. emendicatus*, pp. of *emendicare*, obtain by begging, < *s. out*, + *mendicare*, beg: see *mendicant*.] To beg. *Cockram*.

emerald (em'g-rald), *n.* and *a.* [The term, altered after *Sp.*, *It.*, etc.; formerly also *emerant*, *emeraud*, *emraud*, *emeraud*, *emraud*; < *ME. emeraude*, *emeraude*, *emeraunde*, < *OF. esmeralde*, *esmeralde*, *F. émeraude* = *Pr. esmerauda*, *maracida*, *L. maragdo*, *maracide*, *maracida*, *maracide*, *maracida*, *maracide*, *maracida*, < *Gr. smaragdus*, < directly *L. smaragdus*, *q. v.*, < *Gr. smaragdos*, sometimes *smaragdos*, a precious stone supposed to be the same as what is now known as the emerald. Cf. *Skt. marakata*, *marakata*, an emerald.] *I. n. 1.* A variety of the mineral beryl, having a deep, clear green color, and when transparent highly prized as a gem. The peculiar shade of green which characterizes the emerald is probably due to the presence of a small amount of chromium. The finest emeralds come from the neighborhood of Muso, in the United States of Colombia, South America, where they occur in veins traversing clay-slate, hornblende-slate, and granite; they are also obtained in large crystals, though of less value as gems, in Siberia, and in Alexander county, North Carolina.

In that Lond Men fynden many fayre *Emeraude* and y nowa. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 49.

The semes echon,
As it were a maner garulshing,
Was set with *emeraude* one and one.
Flower and Leaf, l. 142.

2. The name in Great Britain of a size of printing-type, intermediate between minion (which is larger) and nonpareil (which is smaller), and measuring 138 lines to the foot. It is not used in the United States.—*3.* In *entom.*, one of several small green geometrid moths, as the grass emerald, *Pseudoterpnis pruinata*, and the Essex emerald, *Phorodamia smaragdaria*.—*Emerald-green*. See *green*.—*Lithia emeraldina*, or *emerald spodumene*, an emerald-green variety of *spodumene*, also called *Aikinite*, from Alexander county, North Carolina. It is used as a gem.

II. a. Of a bright green, like emerald.

My sliding chariot stays,
Thick set with agate, and the azure sheen
Of turkis blue and emerald green.
Milton, Comus, l. 804.

That vast expanse of emerald meadow. *Macaulay*.
Thro' which the lights, rose, amber, emerald, blue,
Flush'd. *Tennyson, Palace of Art*.

Emerald copper. See *diopside*.—**Emerald Isle**, Ireland: so called from its verdure. The epithet is said to have been first applied to it by Dr. William Drennan of Belfast, in the beginning of the nineteenth century. In his poem called "Erin,"—**Emerald nickel**. See *nickel*.

emerald-fish (em'g-rald-fish), *n.* A fish, *Gobi-onellus oceanicus*, with a short, anteriorly convex head, and with a faint dusky streak along the sides, a dark bar below the eye, and a bright-blue and greenish tongue exhibiting reflections like an emerald. It is found in the Caribbean sea and the gulf of Mexico.

emeraldine (em'g-ral-din), *n.* [*L. emeraldus* + *-ine*.] In dyeing, a dark-green color produced on fabrics printed with aniline black, by treating the pieces with acids before the black has been completely developed.

emerald-moth (em'g-rald-moth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Hipparchus*, or some related genus: so called from the grass-green color.

emerant (em'g-rant), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scottish) variant of *emerald*.

As still was her look, and as still was her ee,
As the stillness that lay on the emerant lea.
Hogg, Queen's Wake, Bonny Kilmeny.

emerase (em'g-rās), *n.* A piece of armor for the shoulder or arm, probably the gusset of the armpit.

emeraud¹, **emeraude¹**, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *emerald*.

emeraud², **emeraude²**, *n.* See *emerod²*.

emerge (ē-mérj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emerged*, ppr. *emerging*. [= *F. émerger* = *Pr. emergere* = *Sp. Pg. emerger* = *It. emergere*, < *L. emergere*, rise out, rise up, < *e*, out, + *mergere*, dip, merge: see *merge*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To rise from or out of anything that surrounds, covers, or conceals; come forth; appear, as from concealment; come into view, as into a higher position or state: as, to *emerge* from the water or from the

ocean; the sun *emerges* from behind a cloud, or from an eclipse; to *emerge* from poverty, obscurity, or misfortune.

Thetta, not unkindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursued their track. *Dryden, Hind. I.*

Then from ancient gloom *emerged*
A rising world. *Thomson*.

Through the trees we glide,
Emerging on the green hill side.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

Many of the univalves here at San Lorenzo were filled and united together by pure salt, probably left by the evaporation of the sea-spray, as the land slowly *emerged*. *Darwin, Geol. Observations*, II. 208.

2. To issue; proceed.

The rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism. *Newton, Opticks*.

3. To come into existence; pass from being in cause to being in act.

Contrary opposition *emerges* when a plurality of propositions can severally deny the original enunciation. *St. W. Hamilton*.

II. trans. To immerge; sink. [Rare; an error for *immerge*.]

Their souls are *emerged* in matter, and drowned in the molatures of an unwholesome cloud. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1836), I. 700.

emergement (ē-mérj'ment), *n.* [*L. emerge* + *-ment*.] Something that rises suddenly into view; an unexpected occurrence.

Go it would, as fast as one man could convey it in speech to another all the town over; it being usually observed that such *emergements* dispense in rumor unaccountably. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 401.

emergence (ē-mér'jens), *n.* [= *F. émergence* = *Sp. Pg. emergencia* = *It. emergenza*; < *L. emergentia*, ppr.: see *emergent*, *q. v.*] 1. The act of rising from or out of that which covers or conceals; a coming forth or into view.

We have read of a tyrant who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, . . . is compounded of various colours. *Newton, Opticks*.

The sulphate of lime may have been derived . . . from the evaporation of the sea-spray during the *emergence* of the land. *Darwin, Geol. Observations*, II. 273.

2. In *bot.*, an outgrowth or appendage upon the surface of an organ, as the prickles and glandular hairs of roses.—*3.* An emergency; exigency.

But let the *emergence* be passed when they need my head and hand, and they only know me as son of the obscure portioner of Glendearg. *Scott, Abbot*, III.

emergency (ē-mér'jen-si), *n.* and *a.* [*As emergence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] *I. n.*; pl. *emergencies* (-siz). *1.* Same as *emergence*, *1.*

The *emergency* of colours, upon collision of the particles of such bodies as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle, Colours*.

2. A sudden or unexpected happening; an unforeseen occurrence or condition; specifically, a perplexing contingency or complication of circumstances.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*. *Hamlet, Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xlv.

A man must do according to accidents and *Emergencies*. *Selden, Table Talk*, p. 116.

The uncertainty and ignorance of things to come makes the world new unto us by unexpected *emergencies*. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mus.*, l. 25.

The *emergency* which has convened the meeting is usually of more importance than anything the debaters have in their minds, and therefore becomes imperative to them. *Emerson, Eloquence*.

3. A sudden or unexpected occasion for action; exigency; pressing necessity.

In any case of *emergency* he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addison, Freholder*.

4. Something not calculated upon; an unexpected gain; a casual profit.

The rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Weylin, Life of Laud*, p. 119.

—*Syn. 3.* Crisis, etc. (see *exigency*); pinch, strait.

II. a. Pertaining to or provided for an emergency; dealing with or for use in emergencies: as, an *emergency* man; an *emergency* wagon.

Everybody remembers the events of the autumn of 1880, how "hiccouting" was inaugurated to coerce Captain Boycott, and "emergency men" were established to raise the siege of his farm and save his crops. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 117.

emergent (ē-mér'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. émergent* = *Sp. Pg. It. emergente*; < *L. emergentia* (-tia), ppr. of *emergere*, rise out, rise up: see *emerge*.] *I. a.* 1. Rising from or out of anything that

covers or surrounds; coming forth or into view; protruding.

That love that, when my state was now quite sunk,
Came with thy wealth and weighed it up again,
And made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main. *B. Jonson, Catiline*, l. 1.

The mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton, P. L.*, VII. 202.

Glimpses of temple-fronts *emergent* on green hill-slopes among almond-trees.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 127.

Specifically—(a) In *bryology*, rising slightly above the perichæcium; applied to the capsule. (b) In *inherology*, protruding through the cortical layer.

2. Issuing or proceeding.

The states held a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves. *South, Sermons*.

3. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing.

She [Queen Elizabeth] composed certain prayers herself upon *emergent* occasions.

Bacon, Collectanea of Queen Elizabeth.

To break and distribute the bread of life according to the *emergent* necessities of that congregation. *Donne, Sermons*, x.

It chanced that certain *emergent* and rare occasions had devolved on him to stand forth to maintain the Constitution, to vindicate its interpretation, to vindicate its authority. *H. Choate, Addresses*, p. 284.

This is an elementary text-book, . . . on the maintenance of health, with the rudiments of anatomy and physiology, and the treatment of *emergent* cases. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 700.

Emergent year, the epoch or date whence any people begin to compute time: as, our *emergent year* is the year of the birth of Christ. [Rare.]

II. n. That which emerges or comes forth; that which appears or comes into view; a natural occurrence. [Rare.]

No particular *emergent* or purchase to be employed to any general profits, until the common stocks of the companies shall be furnished. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

There are many ways in which the properties of a mass differ from those of its molecules; the chief of these is, that some properties are *emergent*, not resultant. *G. H. Lewes, Prob. of Life and Mind*, II. iv. § 40.

emergently (ē-mér'jent-li), *adv.* As occasion demands; on emergency; by emergency.

The particulars, whether of case or person, are to be considered occasionally and *emergently* by the judges. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1836), II. 287.

emergentness (ē-mér'jent-nos), *n.* The state or quality of being emergent. [Rare.]

emeril (em'g-ril), *n.* [Earlier form of *emery*, *q. v.*] *1.* Emery.

Whose [Jersey's] venom-hating ground
The hard'ned *emeril* hath, which then abroad dost send.
Drayton, Polyolbion, l. 58.

2. A glaziers' diamond.

emerited (ē-mér'i-ted), *a.* [*L. emeritus*, having served out one's time: see *emeritus*.] Retired from the public service after serving a full term.

I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen. *Evelyn, III. vii. § 15.*

emeritus (ē-mér'i-tus), *a.* and *n.* [*L. emeritus*, having served out one's time (originally applied to a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from the public service); as a noun, one who has served out his time, pp. of *emereri*, serve out one's time, also obtain by service, < *e*, out, + *mereri*, serve, earn, merit: see *merit*.] *I. a.* Having served out one's time; having done sufficient service; discharged with honor from the performance of public duty on account of infirmity, age, or long service, but retained on the rolls: as, a professor *emeritus*; a rector *emeritus*.

Even after he [Joshiah Quincy] had passed ninety, he would not claim to be *emeritus*, but came forward to brace his townsmen with a courage and warmth with a fire younger than their own. *Lowell, Study Wives*, p. 97.

II. n.; pl. *emeriti* (-ti). *1.* In *Rom. hist.*, a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from service. Such servants were entitled to some remuneration answering to modern half pay. Hence—*2.* One who has served out his time or done sufficient service; one who has been honorably discharged from public service or from a public office, as an officer in a university or college, usually with continuance of full or partial emolument. [Rare.]

emerod¹, **emeroid¹**, *n.* [*ME. emeraude*, *emeraude*, etc., < *OF. emmeroide*, < *L. hamurrhois*,

a hemorrhoid: see *hemorrhoid*.] Obsolete forms of hemorrhoid.

The men that died not were smitten with the *emerods*.
1 Sam. v. 12.

emerod², *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald*.

An *emerod* estimated at 50,000 crowns.
North, tr. of Plutarch, Life of Augustus.

emeroude¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *emerald*. *Chaucer*.

emersed (ē-mēr'st'), *a.* [*L. emersus*, pp. of *emergere*, rise out: see *emerge*.] In bot., standing out of or raised above water; raised partially above surrounding leaves: applied to the capsules of mosses.

emersion (ē-mēr'shən), *n.* [*L. as if "emersion" (for which *emersion*, a coming out), < *emergere*, pp. *emersion*, emerge: see *emerge*.] 1. The act of emerging; emergence: chiefly used in contrast with *immersion*, etc.*

The mersion also in water and the *emersion* thence, doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life.
Burrow, Doctrine of the Sacraments.

Emersion upon the stage of authorship. *De Quincey*.

The theory of slow *emersion* and immersion of continents and islands—some of them, at least—cannot yet be overthrown. *Science*, VII. 303.

2. In astron.: (a) The reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation; also, the time of reappearance: as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth; the *emersion* of a star from behind the moon. (b) The heliacal rising of a star—that is, its reappearance just before sunrise after conjunction with the sun. *Pliny*, Nat. Hist. (trans.), xviii. 25.

Emersonian (em-ēr-sō-ni-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American philosopher and poet (1803–1882), or his writings.
To be *Emersonian* is to be American.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 106.
Displaying in "conversations" the *Emersonian* jewels and transcendental wares. *Athenaeum*, No. 3102, p. 372.

II. *n.* An admirer of Ralph Waldo Emerson or of his writings; a follower of Emerson.

It is irritating to the *Emersonians* to be compelled to admit that his strain has any essential quality.

The Century, XXVII. 930.

emery (em'g-ri), *n.* [Formerly *emiril* (the form *emery* being accoin. to mod. *F. émeril*); = *D. amaril*, < *OF. emiril*, mod. *F. émeril* and *emeri* = *Sp. Pg. emiril* (= *It. schmergel, schmirgel, emirgel* = *Sw. Dan. smergel*), < *It. smeriglio* (with dim. term.), < *Gr. emipus, emipus* (also *emipus*, as if < *emipus*, wipe, rub), *emery*.] A granular mineral substance belonging to the species corundum, which when pure consists of alumina with slight traces of various metallic oxides. *Emery*, however, is in general not pure corundum, but mechanically mixed with more or less magnetite or hematite. It occurs in very hard nodules or amorphous masses in various parts of the world, but the chief supply comes from Asia Minor and the Grecian archipelago. Its principal use is in grinding and polishing glass, stone, and metal surfaces. For use the stone is usually crushed to a powder of varying degrees of fineness, which is attached as a coating to paper, cloth, wood, etc. The solid stone itself, however, is sometimes used, worked into suitable shape. *Corn emery*, the coarsest grade of emery, used in machine-work.

emery-board (em'g-ri-bōrd), *n.* Cardboard-pulp mixed with emery-dust and cast in cakes.

emery-cake (em'g-ri-kāk), *n.* A preparation of emery used upon the surfaces of buff- and glaze-wheels. It is composed of emery mixed with suet and beeswax.

emery-cloth (em'g-ri-clōth), *n.* A fabric coated with hot glue and dusted with powdered emery, used for smoothing metallic surfaces.

emery-paper (em'g-ri-pā-pōr), *n.* Paper prepared like emery-cloth.

emery-stick (em'g-ri-stik), *n.* A stick covered with emery-grains or emery-dust, used for facing or polishing metal surfaces.

emery-stone (em'g-ri-stōn), *n.* A mixture of gum shellac and emery or emory and clay, used for emery-wheels.

emery-wheel (em'g-ri-hwēl), *n.* A grinding- or polishing-wheel the face of which is coated with emery, is covered with emery-cloth or emery-paper, or is formed of emery-stone. Sometimes called *corundum-wheel*.

Emesa (em'ō-sā), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius, 1803)*, < *L. Emesa*, *Gr. "Emesa"*, a city of Syria, now *Hama*.] The typical genus of the family *Emesidae*. *E. longipes* is a common species in the United States.

emesid (em'ō-sid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Emesidae*: as, an *emesid* bug; an *emesid* fauna. *P. R. Uhler*.

II. *n.* One of the *Emesidae*.

Emesida (ē-mēs'i-dā), *n. pl.* Same as *Emesinae*.
Emesidae (ē-mēs'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Emesa* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the reduvioid group, characterized by the extremely slender body, with filamentous middle and hind legs, and spinous fore legs adapted for seizing.

Emesinae (em-ē-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Emesa* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Emesidae*, having a single claw on the fore tarsus. Also *Emesida*.

emesis (em'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμεσις*, a vomiting, < *ἐμεσθαι*, vomit: see *emetice*.] In *pathol.*, the act of vomiting; discharge from the stomach by the mouth.

Emesia (em'e-sis), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius, 1808)*, *Cl. Emesia*.] In *zool.*, a genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidae*. *E. fatima* is the typical species, and there are several others, all South American.

emeti, *n.* An obsolete form of *emetet*.

emetia (ē-mē'shi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *emetice* + *-ia*.]

Same as *emetine*.

emetice (ē-met'ik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *emetick*; = *F. émetique* = *Sp. emético* = *Pg. It. emetico*, < *L. emeticus*, < *Gr. ἐμετικός*, causing vomit, < *ἐμεσθαι*, vomiting, < *ἐμεσθαι* (√ *Em-*) = *L. vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] 1. *a.* Inducing vomiting.

The violent *emetick* and cathartic properties of antimony. *Boyle*, Works, II. 123.

Emetic weed, the *Lobelia inflata*, a plant possessing powerful emetic qualities, and a noted quack medicine in some parts of the United States.

II. *n.* A medicine that induces vomiting.

Indirect *emetics*, which excite vomiting by their action on the medulla oblongata, act also on other parts of the nervous system. *Quain*, Med. Diet.

emetical (ē-met'ik-əl), *a.* [*emetice* + *-al*.] Same as *emetice*. [Rare.]

emetically (ē-met'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

We have not observed a well-prepared medicine of duly refined silver to work *emetically* even in women and girls. *Boyle*, Works, I. 330.

emetizise (ē-met'iz-siz), *v. t.* [*emetice* + *-ize*.] To cause to vomit. Also spelled *emetizise*. [Rare.]

Eighty out of the 100 patients became thoroughly ill; 20 were unaffected. The curious part of it is that, with very few exceptions, the 80 *emetized* subjects were men, while the strong-nerved few who were not to be caught with chaff were women.

Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 31, 1857.

emetine (em'e-tin), *n.* [*emetice*, in allusion to its emetic action, + *-ine*.] An alkaloid found in *ipeacacuanha*, and forming its active principle. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter, soluble in hot water and alcohol, and in large doses intensely emetic. In smaller doses it acts as an expectorant, and in still smaller quantities as a stimulant to the stomach. Also *emetia*.

emetocathartic (em'e-tō-kā-thār'tik), *a. and n.* [*emetice* + *cathartic*.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

emetology (em-e-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμετός*, vomiting (see *emetice*), + *-λογία*, < *λογειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The medical study of vomiting and emetics.

emetomorphia (em'e-tō-mōr'fī-ā), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. ἐμετός*, vomiting (see *emetice*), + *NL. morphia*.] Same as *apomorphine*.

emou, *n.* See *emul*.

émeute (F. pron. ā-mēt'), *n.* [*F.*, a disturbance, riot, < *L. emota*, fem. of *emoveo*, pp. of *emovere*, move, stir, agitate, disturb: see *emove*, *emotion*.] A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

emew, *n.* See *emul*.

E. M. F. In *elect.*, a common abbreviation of *electromotive force*.

In a circuit of uniform temperature, if metallic, the sum of the *E. M. F.* is zero by the second law of thermodynamics. *Nature*, XXX. 505.

emforth, *prep.* A Middle English contracted form of *evenforth*. *Chaucer*.

emgalla, emgallō (em-gal'ā-ō), *n.* [Native African.] The wart-hog of southern Africa, *Phacochoerus aethiopicus*.

emigrant (em'i-grānt), *n.* [*L. emigrans* (tense, pp. of *emigrare*, break forth, spring out, become conspicuous, < *e*, out, + *migrare*, quiver, sparkle: see *migrare*.] Bearing forth; sparkling; flying off like sparks; issuing rapidly.

Here thou almighty vigour didst exert;
Which emigrant did this and that way dart,
Through the black bosom of the empty space.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vii.

emigration (em-i-grā'shən), *n.* [*L. emigratio* (tense, pp. of *emigrare*, break forth: see *emigrant*).] A sparkling; a flying off in small particles or sparks, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emigration. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., II. 3.

emiction (ē-mik'shən), *n.* [*L. e*, out, + *miectio* (tense, pp. of *miectere*, pp. *miectus*, *miectus*, urinate: see *micturition*.] 1. Same as *micturition*.—2. Urine. [Rare in both uses.]

emictory (ē-mik'tō-ri), *a. and n.* [As *emiction* + *-ory*.] 1. *a.* Promoting the flow of urine.

II. *n.*; *pl. emictories* (tense). A medicine which promotes the flow of urine.

emiddest, *prep.* A Middle English form of *amidst*.

Emidosaurii, *n. pl.* See *Emydosauria*.

emigrant (em'i-grānt), *a. and n.* [= *F. émigrant* = *Sp. Pg. It. emigrante* (= *D. G. Dan. Sw. emigrant*, *n.*), < *L. emigrans* (tense, pp. of *emigrare*, move away, emigrate: see *emigrate*. Cf. *immigrant*.] 1. *a.* 1. Moving from one place or country to another for the purpose of settling there: as, an *emigrant* family: used with reference to the country from which the movement takes place. See *immigrant*.—2. Pertaining to emigration or emigrants: as, an *emigrant* ship.

II. *n.* One who removes his habitation from one place to another for settlement; specifically, one who quits one country or region to settle in another.

Along the Sussex roads, in coaches, in waggons, in fish carts, aristocratic *emigrants* were pouring from revolutionary France. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 7.

We are justified in taking the elder Winthrop as a type of the leading *emigrants*, and the more we know him, the more we learn to reverence his great qualities, whether of mind or character.

Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1893.

Bounty emigrant. See *bounty*.—**Emigrant aid societies**, in U. S. hist., societies formed in the northern United States by opponents of the extension of slavery, especially in 1854, to assist free-state emigrants to Kansas with the means of maintaining themselves against the opposition of slaveholding immigrants into that Territory.

emigrate (em'i-grāt), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp. emigrated*, *ppr. emigrating*. [*L. emigratus*, pp. of *emigrare*, move away, remove, depart from a place, < *e*, out, + *migrare*, move, remove, depart: see *migrate*. Cf. *immigrate*.] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; remove from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence: as, Europeans *emigrate* to America; the inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

The cliff-swallow alone of all animated nature *emigrates* eastward. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 80.

From Russia none can *emigrate* without permission of the czar. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 175.

The Puritan settlers of New England *emigrated* at infinite pain and cost for the single purpose of founding a truly Christian government.

A. A. Hodge, in *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 39.

= *Syn. Immigrate*, etc. See *migrate*.

emigrator, *n.* [*L. emigrator*, pp.: see the verb.] Having wandered forth; wandering; roving.

But let our souls *emigrate* meet,
And in abstract embraces greet.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 232.

emigration (em-i-grā'shən), *n.* [= *D. emigratie* = *G. Dan. Sw. emigration*, < *F. emigration* = *Sp. emigracion* = *Pg. emigração* = *It. emigrazione*, < *L. emigratio* (tense, pp. of *emigrare*, move away, emigrate: see *emigrate*.] 1. Removal from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or from one section of the United States to another.

I hear that there are considerable *emigrations* from France; and that many, quitting that voluptuous climate and that seductive Circæan liberty, have taken refuge in the frozen regions, and under the British despotism of Canada. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. A body of emigrants: as, the Irish *emigration*.—3. A going beyond or out of the accustomed place.

For however Jesus had some extraordinary transvolutions and acts of *emigration* beyond the times of his own and ordinary conversation, yet it was but seldom.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, An Exhortation, § 12.

It is doubtful whether there is any addition caused by *emigration* of white corpuscles from the blood-vessels. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 91.

emigrational (em-i-grā'shən-əl), *a.* [*emigratio* + *-al*.] Relating to emigration.

emigrator (em'i-grā-tor), *n.* [*emigrator* + *-or*.] An emigrant. [Rare.]

émigré (ā-mē-grā'), *n.* [*F.*, pp. of *émigrer*, < *L. emigrare*, emigrate: see *emigrate*.] An emi-

grant: applied specifically to those persons, chiefly royalists, who became refugees from France during the revolution which began in 1789.

A decree of the convention had issued against Talleyrand during his stay in England. He was an *émigré*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 31.

Emilian (ē-mī'li-ān), *a.* [*It. Emilia* (see def.), so called from the *Via Emilia*, < *L. Via Emilia*, a road (an extension of the *Via Flaminia*) which traversed the heart of Cisalpine Gaul, built by M. *Emilius* Lepidus, Roman consul, 187 B. C.] Relating or pertaining to Emilia, a compartment or general geographical division of the kingdom of Italy, lying north of the Apennines and south of the Po, and named from the ancient *Via Emilia*, or *Emilian Way*, which passes through it. It comprises the northern part of the former Papal States (the Romagna) and the former duchies of Parma and Modena.

eminence (em-i-nens), *n.* [= *D. eminentia* = *G. eminens* = *Dan. eminence* = *Sw. eminens*, < *OF. eminence*, *F. eminence* = *Pr. Sp. eminencia* = *It. eminentia*, < *L. eminentia*, excellence, prominence, < *eminere* (-*ē*), excellent, prominent, eminent: see *eminent*.] 1. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; something protuberant or prominent; a projection: as, the *eminences* on or in an animal body. See phrases below, and *eminencia*.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities. *Dryden*, tr. of *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

Specifically—2. A conspicuous place or situation; a prominent position; especially, a hill or height of ground affording a wide view.

As he had lived, so he died in public; expired upon a cross, on the top of an *eminence* near Jerusalem. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. 1.

The temple of honour ought to be seated on an *eminence*. *Burke*.

3. Elevation as regards rank, worth, accomplishment, etc.; exalted station or repute; more generally, a high degree of distinction in any respect, good or bad: as, to attain *eminence* in a profession, or in the annals of crime.

The *eminence* of the Apostles consisted in their powerful preaching, their unwearying labouring in the Word, their unquenchable charity. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

High on a throne of royal state . . .
Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad *eminence*. *Milton*, P. L., II. 6.

Where men cannot arrive at *eminence*, religion may make compensation by teaching content. *Tillotson*.

Whatever storms may rage in the lower regions of society, rarely do any clouds but clouds of incense rise to the awful *eminence* of the throne. *Irring*, Granada, p. 22.

4. Supreme degree. [Rare.]

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st
(And pure thou wert created), we enjoy
In *eminence*. *Milton*, P. L., VIII. 624.

5. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a title of honor attached by a consistorial decree of 1630 exclusively to cardinals and to the master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem: usually with a capital.

His *Eminence* was indeed very fond of his post. *Bp. Hurd*, Notes on Epistle to Augustus.

Leeds (turns haughtily to the Cardinal). Enough!
Your *eminences* must excuse a longer audience. *Bulwer*, Richelieu, IV.

Articular eminence of the temporal bone. See *articulation*.—**Canine eminence**. See *canine*.—**Collateral eminence**. See *collateral*.—**Eminence of Doyere**, in anat., the small elevation at the point of the muscle-fiber where the nerve-fiber enters the sarcolemma.—**Iliopectineal eminence**. See *iliopectineal*.—**Syn. 1.** Height, elevation. **eminency** (em-i-nen-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eminencie*; as *eminence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] Same as *eminence*. [Now rare.]

The late most grievous cruelties . . . occasioned the writing of the enclosed letters to his majesty, and these other to your *eminency*. *Milton*, To Cardinal Mazarin.

His *eminencie* about others hath made him a man of worship, for hee had neuer beens prefer'd, but that hee was worth thousands. *Bp. Barle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

The glory and *eminencies* of the Divine love, manifested in the incarnation of the Word eternal. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

You are to become a body politic, using amongst yourselves civil government, and are not furnished with persons of special *eminency* above the rest. *John Robinson*, in *New England's Memorial*, p. 28.

eminent (em-i-nent), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *eminent*; = *D. G. Dan. Sw. eminent*, < *OF. eminent*, *F. eminent* = *Sp. Pg. It. eminente*, < *L. eminentia* (-*ē*), prominent, eminent, excellent, pp.

of *eminere*, stand out, project, excel, < *e*, out, + *minere*, project, jut. Cf. *imminent*, *prominent*.]

1. Prominent; standing out above other things; high; lofty. [Now rare.]

Thys Citty of Jerusalem ys a flayer *Eminent* Place, for it standith upon such a grounde, That from whence so ever a man comyth ther he must nedys ascende *Torington*, Mario of Eng. Travell, p. 87.

Both sides of the Kings Chariot were adorned with Images of gold and silver; two being most *eminent* among them; the one, of Peace, the other, of Warre *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 373.

Michael, 'gainst goodness aim'd, Is like a stone,
Unnaturally forc'd up an *eminent* hill,
Whose weight falls on our heads and buries us. *Fletcher* (and another), Queen of Corinth, IV. 4.

The two children . . . tumbled laughing over the grassy mounds which were too *eminent* for the short legs to bestride. *Hawthorne*, Doctor Grimshawe, I.

2. High in rank, office, worth, or public estimation; conspicuous; highly distinguished: said of a person or of his position: as, an *eminent* station; an *eminent* historian or poet. It is rarely used in a bad sense.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being *eminent*. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

These objections, though sanctioned by *eminent* names, originate, we venture to say, in profound ignorance of the art of poetry. *Macaulay*.

3. Conspicuous; such as to attract attention; manifest: as, the judge's charge was characterized by *eminent* fairness; an *eminent* example of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph and luxurious wealth are they
First seen in acts of prowess *eminent*
And great exploits. *Milton*, P. L., XI. 780.

The avenging principle within us will certainly do its duty upon any *eminent* breach of ours, and make every flagrant act of wickedness, even in this life, a punishment to itself. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

4. Supreme; controlling; unrestrained by higher right or authority: chiefly in the phrase *eminent domain* (which see, under *domain*). *Syn. 1.* Elevated. 2. *Illustrious*, *Renowned*, etc. See *famous*.

eminencia (em-i-nen-shi-ē), *n.*; pl. *eminenciae* (-ē). [*L.*, *eminencia*: see *eminence*.] In anat., an eminence; a prominence; a protuberance.—**Eminencia capitata**, the head of a bone; specifically, the radial head of the humerus. Also called *capitellum* and *capitulum*. See *cut* under *capitellum*.—**Eminencia cinerea**, the lower prominent portion of the ala cinerea.—**Eminencia iliopectinea**, the iliopectineal eminence.—**Eminencia intercondylaea**, the eminence of the tibia.—**Eminencia papillaris**, pyramidalis, or *stapedii*, the pyramid of the tympanum.—**Eminencia symphysealis**, the prominent lower border of the middle of the chin, one of the most marked features of man as distinguished from other mammals.

eminential (em-i-nen-shal), *a.* [*< eminence* (*L. eminentia*) + *-al*.] 1. Containing or pertaining to something eminently. 2. In anat., pertaining to an eminencia; prominent or protuberant.—**Eminential equation**, an equation which by means of indeterminate coefficients expresses several interdependent equations.

eminently (em-i-nent-li), *adv.* 1. In an eminent degree; in a manner to attract observation; so as to be conspicuous and distinguished from others: as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.

They in whomsoever these virtues dwell *eminently* need not Kings to make them happy, but are the architects of their own happiness. *Milton*, L'Allegro, xxi.

The highest flames are the most troublesome; and so are the most holy and *eminently* religious persons more full of awfulness and fear. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 72.

When two races, both low in the scale, are crossed, the progeny seems to be *eminently* bad. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 21.

2. As used by the older philosophical writers, in the highest possible degree; perfectly; absolutely; in a sovereign manner: said especially of the production of an effect by a cause infinitely superior to it.

emir (e-mēr'), *n.* [Also written *ameer*, and, esp. in ref. to present rulers having this title, *amerr*, *amir*; = *D. G. Dan. Sw. emir* = *F. Emir* = *Sp. Emir*, *amir* = *Pg. Emir* = *It. Emiro*, < *Turk. Emir* = *Pers. Hind. Emir*, < *Ar. Emir*, *amir*, a commander, ruler, chief nobleman, prince: see *amerr*, and cf. *admiral*.] 1. Among Arabs and other Mohammedan peoples, a chief of a family or tribe; a ruling prince. See *amerr*.

The book of Job shows that, long before letters and arts were known to Ionia, these vexing questions were debated . . . under the tents of the Idumean *emirs*. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. of the Popes.

2. Specifically, a title sometimes given to the descendants of Mohammed.

An *emir* by his garb of green. *Byron*, The Giaour.

3. In Turkey, with a specific designation of office or duty, a head of a department of government; a chief officer.

emirate (e-mēr'āt), *n.* [*< Emir* + *-ate*.] The office or rank of an emir.

emissarium (em-i-sā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *emissaria* (-ā). [*NL.*, neut. of *L. emissarius*, taken in lit. sense: see *emissary*.] In anat., an emissary (def. II., 3); specifically, an emissary vein.—**Emissarium Santorini**, or *emissarium parietale*. See *emissary vein*, under *emissary*.

emissary (em-i-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. emissaire* = *Sp. emisario* = *Pg. It. emissario*, *n.*, < *L. emissarius*, sent out (as *adj.*, first in *L.L.*), as a noun, a scout, spy, emissary, in *L.L.* also an attendant, < *L. emittere*, pp. *emissus*, send out: see *emit*.]

1. *a.* 1. Emitting; sending out; furnishing an outlet.—2. Of or pertaining to one sent on a mission; exploring; spying.

You shall neither eat nor sleep;
No, nor forth your window peep
With your *emissary* eye. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, No. 3.

Emissary veins (*emissaria Santorini*), the veins traversing the cranial walls, and connecting the veins on the outside of the skull with the sinuses of the dura mater.

II. *n.*; pl. *emissaries* (-riz). 1. A person sent on a mission, particularly a private mission or business; an agent employed for the promotion of a cause or of his employer's interests: now commonly used in a bad or contemptuous sense, and usually implying some degree of secrecy or chicanery.

P. jun. What are *emissaries*?
Tho' Men employed outward, that are sent abroad
To fetch in the commodity. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, I. 1.

Its [property's] *emissaries* are very numerous, and very busy in corners, to seduce the unwary. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xv.

Christian communities send forth their *emissaries* of religion and letters. *D. Webster*, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1830.

2. An outlet for water; a channel by which water is drawn from a lake: as, the *emissary* of the Alban lake.—3. In anat., that which emits or sends out; a vessel through which excretion takes place; an excretory or emunctory: chiefly used in the plural. Also *emissarium*.—*Syn. 1.* *Spy*, *Encusary*. A *spy* is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *encusary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A *spy* in war must conceal his true character, or he may suffer death if detected; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary without incurring similar hazard.

emissaryship (em-i-sā-ri-ship), *n.* [*< emissary* + *-ship*.] The office of an emissary. *B. Jonson*.

emissile, *a.* That may be cast or sent. *Bailey*, 1727.

emission (ē-mish'ən), *n.* [= *F. émission* = *Sp. emisión* = *Pg. emissão* = *It. emissione*, < *L. emissio* (-*n*), a sending out, < *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out: see *emit*.] 1. The act of emitting, or of sending or throwing out; a putting forth or issuing: as, the *emission* of light from the sun or other luminous body; the *emission* of steam from a boiler; the *emission* of paper money.

Because Philosophers may disagree
If sight *emission* or reception be,
Shall it be thence infer'd I do not see? *Dryden*, Hind and Panther.

Plants climb by three distinct means, by spirally twining, by clasping a support with their sensitive tendrils, and by the *emission* of aerial rootlets. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 182.

2. That which is emitted, or sent or thrown out.

An inflated heap of stable, glaring with great *emissions*, and suddenly stooping into the thickness of smoke. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 22.

Specifically—(a) In finance, an amount or quantity of any representative of value issued or put into circulation; an issue: as, the entire *emission* (of gold, bank-notes, or the like) has been called in or redeemed; the first, second, and third *emissions* of United States notes issued during the civil war. (b) In physics, a discharge, especially an involuntary discharge, of semen.—**Theory of emission**, Newton's theory of the nature of light as being an emission of particles from the luminous body. Also called the *corpuscular theory*. See *light*, and *undulatory theory*, under *undulatory*.

emissitious (em-i-si-sh'us), *a.* [*< L. emissivus*, better *emissivus*, send out (*oculi emissivii*, prying, spying eyes), < *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out.] Looking or narrowly examining; prying.

Malicious mass-priest, cast back those *emissitious* eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, II. § 8.

emissive (ē-mis'iv), *a.* [*L. emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out (see *emit*), + *-ive*.] 1. Sending out; emitting; radiating, as light.

But soon a beam, *emissive* from above,
Shed mental day, and touch'd the heart with love.
Brooks, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, l.

2. Pertaining to Newton's explanation of light by the theory of emission. See *emission*.

The other two theories equally suppose the non-existence of a vacuum; according to the *emissive* or corpuscular theory, the vacuum is filled by the matter itself of light, heat, etc. *W. R. Grove*, *Corr. of Forces*.

Emissive power, radiating power.

emissivity (em-i-siv'i-ti), *n.* [*L. emissive* + *-ity*.] Emissive or radiating power. [*Rare*.]

The *emissivity* of a body for any radiation is equal to the absorptive power for the same radiation at any one temperature. *Tait*, *Light*, § 369.

emissory (em-i-sō-ri), *a.* [*L. NL.* as if **emissorius*, *M.L. emissor*, one who sends out, *L. emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out.] Sending or conveying out; emissive.

emit (ē-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emitted*, ppr. *emitting*. [= *F. émettre* = *Sp. emitir* = *It. emittre* = *It. emittere*, *L. emittere*, send out, omit, *< e*, out, + *mittere*, send: see *mix*, etc. Cf. *admit*, *omit*, *commit*, *demit*, *demit*, *dimit*, *permit*, *remitt*, *transmit*.] 1. To send forth; throw or give out; vent: as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun and stars *emit* light.

The dying lamp feebly *emits* a yellow gleam.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 4.

While yon sun *emits* his rays divine.

Mickle, tr. of Camoens's Luslad, ll.

A baker's oven, *emitting* the usual fragrance of sour bread.

A body absorbs with special energy the rays which it can itself *emit*.

Tyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 78.

2. To let fly; discharge; dart or shoot. [*Rare*.]

Paysan's Reverence to Apollo's Song;
Least wrathful the far-shooting God *emit*
His fatal Arrows.

Prior, tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus.

3. To issue, as an order or a decree; issue for circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority.

Ayliffe, *Parergon*.

No state shall . . . *emit* bills of credit.

Constitution of United States, Art. I, § 10.

To *emit* a declaration, in *Scots criminal law*, in the case of a person suspected of having committed a crime, to give an account of himself before a magistrate, usually the sheriff, which account is taken down in writing and made use of at the trial of the accused.

emittent (ē-mit'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. emittens* (*-t-*), ppr. of *emittere*, send out; see *emit*.]

I. *a.* Emitting; emissive. [*Rare*.]

II. *a.* One who or that which emits.

They did it [bleeding one animal into another] yesterday before the society, very successfully also, upon a bull-mastiff and a spaniel, the former being the *emittent*, the other the recipient.

Boyle, *Works*, VI, 237.

emmanché (ē-mōn-shā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *emmancher*, put a handle on, haft, *< en-* + *manche*, a handle, haft, = *Sp. Pg. mango* = *It. manico*, *L. manicus* (cf. equiv. dim. *L. manucula*), a handle, *< L. manus*, hand.] In *her.*: (a) Having a handle; saki of a weapon, as an ax, when the head and the handle or staff are of different textures. (b) Decorated with a doublet: said of the field.

emmantlet (ē-man'tl), *v. t.* [*< em-2* + *mantle*.]

1. To cover as with a mantle; envelop; protect.

The world, and this, which by another name men have thought good to call heaven (under the pourpree and beading cope whereof all things are *emmantled* and covered).

Holland, tr. of Pliny, i, l.

2. To place round, by way of fortification; construct as a defense.

Besides the walls that he caused to be built and *emmantled* about other towns.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xlix, l.

Emmanuel (ē-man'ū-el), *n.* 1. See *Immanuel*. — 2. An ointment much used in the latter part of the sixteenth century, composed of herbs boiled in wine, and having pitch, suet, mastic, etc., afterward added.

emmarblet (ē-mār'bl), *v. t.* [*< em-1* + *marble*.] To impart to or invest with the qualities of marble; harden or render cold like marble. Also *emmarble*.

Thou dost *emmarble* the proud hart of her

Whose love before their life they do prefer.

Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 139

emmeleia (em-e-lē'yā), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐμμελία*, harmony, union, *< ἐμμελος*, harmonious, in unison, *< ἐν*, in, + *μελος*, song, harmony.] In *Gr. music*: (a) Consonance; concord; harmony. (b) A for-

mal tragic dance, or the music with which such a dance was accompanied.

emmenagogue (ē-men-a-goj'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an emmenagogue; promoting menstruation.

emmenagogue (ē-men-a-gog), *n.* [= *F. emménagogue* = *Sp. emenagogo* = *Pg. It. emmenagogo*, *< NL. *emmenagogus*, *< Gr. ἐμμηνα*, menses (nont. pl. of *ἐμμηνα*, monthly, *< ἐν*, in, + *μήν* = *L. mensis*, a month), + *αγωγος*, leading, drawing forth, *< ἄγω*, lead.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

emmenopathy (ē-men-i-op'a-thi), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐμμηνα*, menses, + *πάθος*, suffering, *< παθω*, suffer, feel.] In *pathol.*, a disorder of menstruation. *Dunglison*.

emmenological (ē-men-ō-loj'i-ka), *a.* [*< emmenology* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to emmenology.

emmenology (ē-men-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐμμηνα*, menses (see *emmenagogue*), + *-λογία*, *< λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That special branch of medical science which deals with menstruation.

emmer-goose (em'er-gōs), *n.* Same as *emmer-goose*.

emmet (em'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emet*, *emot*; *< ME. emet*, *emle* (also *emote*, *emotte*, *emotte*, *emotte*, appar. simulating *ME. form* of *moth*: see *moth*, *mad*, *maggot*), earlier *amete* (contr. *amle*, *ample*, *ante*, *> mod. E. ant*), *< AS. āmete*, *āmette*, **emete*, an *emmet*, ant: see further under *ant*, the common form of the word.] An ant.

The parsimonious *emmet*, provident

Of future.

Milton, P. L., vii, 485.

As well may the minutest *Emmet* say

That 'Caucasus was raised to pave his Way.

Prior, *Solomon*, l.

emmet-hunter (em'et-hun'tēr), *n.* A name of the wryneck, *Lync torquilla*. *Montagu*. [*Local*, Eng.]

emmetrope (em'e-trōp), *n.* [As *emmetropia*.] A person with eyes normal as regards refraction.

emmetropia (em-e-trō-pi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐμμετρος*, in measure, proportional (*< ἐν*, in, + *μετρον*, measure), + *-ία* (*-ē-*), eye.] Normal power of accommodation, in which the light from a luminous point at any distance from the eye not less than 10 or 12 centimeters (3.9 or 4.7 inches) can be focused to a point on the retina. Also *emmetropy*.

emmetropic (em-e-trōp'ik), *a.* [As *emmetropia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by emmetropia.

The state of refraction may deviate in two ways from the *emmetropic* condition. *J. S. Wells*, *Dis. of Eye*, p. 499.

The normal or *emmetropic* eye adjusts itself perfectly for all distances, from about five inches to infinity. It makes a perfect image of objects at all these distances.

Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 47.

emmetropy (ē-met'rō-pi), *n.* Same as *emmetropia*.

The eye of which we have been speaking is the normal or perfect eye. This normal condition is called *emmetropy*.

Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 46.

emmewt, immewt (ē-i-mū'), *v. t.* [*< em-1*, *im-1*, + *mew*.] To confine in a mew or cage; mew; coop up; cause to shrink out of sight. Also *emmeer*, *immew*.

This outward sainted deputy,—

Whose settled visage and deliberate word

Nips youth in the head, and follies doth *emmeer*,

As falcion doth the fowl. — *Is not a devil*

Shaks., *M. for M.*, III, 1.

emmonsate (em'on-zit), *n.* [After S. F. *Emmons*, a geologist.] A doubtful ferrie tellurite from the vicinity of Tombstone, Arizona.

emmove, *v. t.* See *emove*.

emodin (ē-mō-din), *n.* In *chem.*, a glucoside (C₁₅H₁₀O₆), crystallizing in orange-yellow prisms, found in the bark of buckthorn and in the root of rhubarb.

emollescence (em-ō-lēs'ens), *n.* [*< L. e*, out, + *mollis*, inceptive of *mollire*, soften: see *emollient*.] In a body beginning to melt, that degree of softness which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusion.

emollient (ē-mol'liāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emoliated*, ppr. *emoliating*. [*Irreg.* *< L. emollire* (pp. *emollitus*), soften: see *emollient*.] To soften; render effeminate. [*Rare*.]

Emoliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valour.

Pinkerton.

emollient (ē-mol'yent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. émollient* = *Sp. emoliente* = *Pg. It. emolliente*, *< L. emolliens* (*-t-*), ppr. of *emollire*, soften, *< e*, out, + *mollis*, soften, *< mollis*, soft: see *mollient*, *mollify*.]

I. *a.* Softening; making soft or supple; serving to relax the solids of anything.

The regular supply of a mudlage, more *emollient* and slippery than oil itself, which is constantly softening and lubricating the parts that rub upon each other.

Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, viii.

II. *n.* A therapeutic agent or process which softens and relaxes living tissues, as a poultice or massage. The word was formerly applied to the so-called demulcents.

The fifth means is to further the very act of assimilation and nourishment: which is done by some outward *emollients*, that make the parts more apt to assimilate.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 59.

emollient (em-ō-lish'on), *n.* [*< L.* as if **emolliō(n-)*, *< emollire*, soften: see *emollient*.] The act of relaxing or of making soft and pliable. [*Rare*.]

All laxitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts—and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emolliō(n-)*.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 730.

emollitive (ē-mol'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. emollitus*, pp. of *emollire*, soften (see *emollient*), + *E. -ive*.] I. *a.* Tending to soften; emollient.

They enter likewise into those *emollitive* or lenitive plasters which are devised for the sores of the head.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxvii, 31.

II. *n.* An emollient.

The miscelto is a great *emollitive*: for it softeneth, dissueth, and resolvoth also hard tumors.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv, 4.

emolument (ē-mol'ū-ment), *n.* [= *F. émolument* = *Sp. Pg. It. emolumento*, *< L. emolumentum*, *emolumentum*, effort, exertion, what is gained by labor, profit, gain, *< emoliri*, effect, accomplish, *< e*, out, + *molari*, exert oneself: see *amolish*, *demolish*.] 1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites.

The deanery of Christ Church became vacant. That office was, both in dignity and in *emolument*, one of the highest in the University of Oxford.

Macuulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. Profit; advantage; gain in general; that which promotes the good of any person or thing.

Profits by salt pits, milles, water-courses (and whatsoever *emoluments* grow by them), and such like.

Hollinshead, *Descrip. of England*.

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to the public *emolument*.

Tait.

Some of Mr. Whitefield's enemies affected to suppose that he would apply these collections to his own private *emolument*.

Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 167.

— *Syn.* 1. Remuneration, pay, wages, stipend, income. — 2. Benefit.

emolumental (ē-mol'ū-men'tal), *a.* [*< emolument* + *-al*.] Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. [*Rare*.]

The passion of his majesty to encourage his subjects in all that is laudable and truly *emolumental* of this nature.

Kewlyn, *Sylvia*, To the Reader.

amongt, prep. An obsolete form of *among*.

At last far off they *amongt* Ilandes spy

On every side floating the floods *amongt*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, xii, 10.

amongst, amongst, prep. Obsolete forms of *amongt*.

And Cupid still *amongst* them kindled lustfull tyres.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III, l. 39.

emony, *n.* A corruption of *anemone*.

emotion (ē-mō'shon), *n.* [= *F. émotion* = *Sp. emoción* = *Pg. It. emozione*, *< L.* as if **emotio(n-)*, *< emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move out, move away, remove, stir up, agitate: see *emove*.] 1. Excited or unusual motion; disturbed movement.

I think nothing need to be said to encourage it (bathing in cold water), provided this one caution be used, that he never go into the water, when exercise has at all warmed him or left any *emotion* in his blood or pulse.

Locke, *Education*, § 2.

2. An agitated or aroused, and usually distinctly pleasurable or painful, state of mind directed toward some object; technically, a sensation excited by an idea and directed toward an object, and accompanied by some bodily commotion, such as blushing, trembling, weeping, or some slighter disturbance not manifest to a second party. Under violent *emotion* all the muscles of the body may be affected, but the most common effects are in the expression of the face—the mouth, eyes, and nose, named in the order of their expressiveness. The voice is also generally affected.

The stirrings of pride, vanity, covetousness, indignity, discontent, resentment, these succeed each other through the day in momentary *emotions*, and are known to fill.

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, l. 44.

It has been usual with psychologists to confound emotions with feeling, because intense feeling is essential to emotion. But, strictly speaking, a state of emotion is a complete state of mind, a psychosis, and not a psychical element, if we may so say. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.*

Mellow, melancholy, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of Hepzibah's heart, all steeped in its profoundest emotion.

Hawthorne, Raven Gables, vi.

-Syn. 1. *Trepidation, Tremor, etc.* See agitation.
emotional (ē-mō'shon-al), a. [*< emotion + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of emotion.

Whatever moral benefit can be effected by education must be effected by an education which is emotional rather than perceptive. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 384.*

It is emotional force, not intellectual, that brings out exceptional results. *L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 608.*

2. Characterized by emotion; attended by or producing emotion; subject to emotion: as, an emotional poem; an emotional temperament.

Great intellect . . . is not readily united with a large emotional nature. *A. Bain, Corr. of Forces, p. 236.*

3. Employing appeal to the emotions; aiming at the production of emotion as an object: as, an emotional orator or harangue.

emotionalism (ē-mō'shon-al-izm), n. [*< emotional + -ism.*] 1. The character of being emotional, or of being subject to emotion; tendency to emotional excitement.

Churchism and Moralism place the essence of Christianity in action, and Emotionalism puts it in feeling. *J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, p. 31.*

2. The practice of working upon the emotions; the disposition to substitute superficial emotion for deeper feeling or right purpose.—3. The expression of emotion.

emotionalist (ē-mō'shon-al-ist), n. [*< emotional + -ist.*] 1. One who is easily overcome by emotions; a person subject to or controlled by emotion.

The stiff materialist is not educated for a sound investigator any more than the limp emotionalist. *N. A. Rev., CXLII. 202.*

2. One who endeavors to excite emotional feeling; one who appeals to the emotions rather than to the reason or conscience.

emotionality (ē-mō'shon-al'i-ti), n. [*< emotional + -ity.*] The quality of being emotional or of expressing emotion; emotionalism.

English which has once been in Italian acquires an emotionality which it does not perhaps wholly lose in returning to itself. *The Century, XXX. 206.*

The dog . . . does not possess our faculty of imitation, our facial emotionality. *Allen, and Neurol. (trans.), VII. 165.*

emotioned (ē-mō'shond), a. [*< emotion + -ed.*] Affected by emotion. [*Rare.*]

As the young chief th' affecting scene surveys,
How all his form th' emotion'd soul betrays!

Scott, Essay on Painting.

emotive (ē-mō'tiv), a. [*< L. emotus, pp. of emovere, move (see emotion), + -ive.*] Producing or marked by or manifesting emotion; of an emotional character.

To him display the wonders of their frame,
His own countenance, where eternal art,
Emotive, pants within the alternate heart.

Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

Minds of deep emotive sensibility are apt to feel pained, even exasperated, by scientific explanations which decline the imaginary aid of some incomprehensible outlying agency not expressible in terms of experience.

G. H. Lewes, Trials, of Life and Mind, II. II § 1.

emotively (ē-mō'tiv-lī), adv. In an emotive manner. *George Eliot.*

emotiveness (ē-mō'tiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being emotive. [*Rare.*]

The more exquisite quality of Deronda's nature—that keenly perceptive, sympathetic emotiveness which ran along with his speculative tendency.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xi.

emotivity (ē-mō'tiv-i-ti), n. [*< emotive + -ity.*] The capacity or state of being emotive; emotionality. [*Rare.*]

Sensitively and emotivity have also been used as the scientific terms for the capacity of feeling.

Hickok, Mental Science, p. 176.

emove (ē-mōv'), v. t. [*Less correctly emmore, < L. emovere, move out, move away, move, agitate, etc., < e, out, + movere, move: see move.*] To move; arouse to emotion.

One day, when his high courage did emmove,
As went ye knights to seek adventures wilde,
He pricked forth his puissant force to prove.

Spenser, F. Q., II. I. 50.

While with kind nature, here amid the grove,
We pass'd the harmless sabbath of our time,
What to disturb it could, fell men, emove
Your barons' hearts?

Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

empastic, empastic (em-pea'tik), a. [*Also, less prop., empastic; < Gr. ἐμπαστικός, so. réxw, the art of embossing, < ἐμπαίσω, struck in, embossed, < ἐμπαίω, strike in, stamp, emboss, < ἐμ, in, + παίω, strike. Cf. anapest.*] Stamped, embossed, or inlaid, as work in metal.

empair (em-pār'), v. and n. An obsolete form of *impair*. *Spenser.*

empalistic (em-pās'tik), a. Same as *empastic*.

empale¹, **empaled**, etc. See *impale*, etc.

empale² (em-pāl'), v. t. [*< em- + pale².*] To cause to grow pale.

No bloodless malady empales their face. *G. Fletcher.*

empanel, empannel (em-pan'el), v. t. See *impanel*.

empanelment, empannelment (em-pan'el-ment), n. See *impanelment*.

empanoply (em-pan'ō-plī), v. t.; pref. and pp. *empanopled*, pp. *empanoplied*. [*< em- + panoply.*] To invest in full armor.

The lists were ready. Empanoplied and plumed
We enter'd in, and waited, fifty there,
Opposed to fifty. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

emparadise (em-par'ā-dis), v. t. See *imparadise*.

emparchment (em-pārch'ment), v. t. [*< em- + parchment.*] To write on parchment. [*A nonce-word.*]

I take your Bull as an emparchment'd Lie, and burn it
Carlyle.

empark (em-pārk'), v. t. See *impark*. *Rp. King.*

emparlancet, n. See *imparlance*.

empaam (em-pāzm'), n. [*< Gr. ἐμπαάω, sprinkle in or on, < ἐμ, in, + παάω, sprinkle.*] 1.

A powder used to remove any disagreeable odor from the person.—2. A cataplasm.

empassionat (em-pāsh'ōn), v. t. See *impassion*.

empassionate (em-pāsh'ōn-āt), a. See *impassionate*.

empastet (em-pāst'), v. t. See *impaste*.

empathema (em-pa-thē'mā), n. [*NL., < Gr. ἐμπαθής, in a state of emotion or passion, < ἐμ, in, + πάθος, suffering, passion.*] In pathol., unmanageable passion. *E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 45.*

empatronize, v. t. See *impatronize*.

empawnt, v. t. See *impawn*.

empeacht, v. t. See *impeach*.

empearl (em-pērl'), v. t. See *impearl*.

empechet, v. t. See *impeach*.

empeiret, v. t. A Middle English form of *impair*. *Chaucer.*

empeirama (em-pī-rē'mā), n. See *empeirama*.

empeoplet (em-pē'pl), v. t. [*< emp- + people.*] 1.

To furnish with inhabitants; people; populate.

We know 'tis very well empeopled

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 6.

2. To settle as inhabitants.

He wondered much, and gan enquire . . .
What unknown nation there empeopled were.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 10.

emperess, empericet, n. Obsolete forms of *empress*.

emperil (em-per'il), v. t. See *imperial*.

emperish (em-per'ish), v. t. [*< em- + perish.*] To destroy; ruin.

His frail senses were emperish'd quite.

And love to frenzy turn'd, with love's frantic light.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 20.

emperor (em-pér'or), n. [*Early mod. E. empereur; < MF. empereur, empereur, empereur, < OF. empereur, F. empereur = Pr. empereur = Sp. Pg. emperador = It. imperatore, < L. imperator, imperator, OL. induperator, a military commander-in-chief, ruler, emperor, < imperare, imperare, command: see empire.*]

1. A commander-in-chief; a supreme leader of an army or of armies.

To Agamemnon that given the governance hold,
For worthiest of wit that worship to have;
And ordain hym *Emperour* by oym assent,
With power full playn the peupl to lede.

Deuotion of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3670.

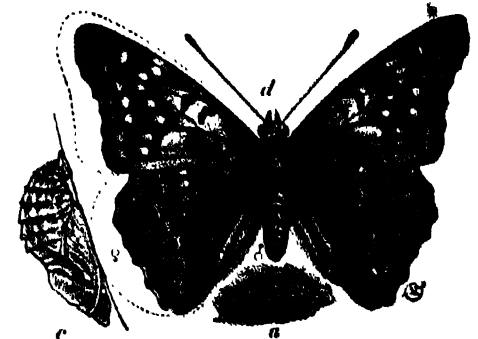
2. The sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire: a title of dignity conventionally superior to that of king: as, the emperor of Germany or of Russia. See *empire*. The title emperor, first assumed (with consent of the senate) by Julius Caesar, was held by the succeeding rulers of the Roman, and afterward of the Western and Eastern empires. The line of emperors of the West terminated in A. D. 476, but the title was revived in 800 by Charlemagne who thus laid the foundation of the elective Holy Roman Empire (which was, under empire). The last of his successors had, before his abdication in 1806, adopted the title of hereditary emperor of Austria. The king of Prussia was crowned emperor of Germany in 1871. Peter the Great of Russia assumed the title in 1721, and the ruler of Brazil in 1822: and it was held by Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. of France. In 1876 Queen Victoria of England was proclaimed empress

of India. In western speech the sovereigns of Turkey, China, Japan, etc., are called emperors.

Under existing international arrangements the crowned heads of Europe take precedence according to the date of their accession, and their rank is precisely the same, whether their style is imperial or royal. But the proper meaning of *emperor* is the chief of a confederation of states of which kings are members.

Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 417.

3. In entom.: (a) In entom.: (1) One of several large sphinxes or moths: as, the peacock *emperor*, *Saturnia pavonia*. (2) One of several large butterflies of the family *Nymphalidae*: as, the purple emperor, the popular name in Great Britain of *Apatura iris*, also called the purple



Tawny Emperor (*Apatura hebe*).
a, eggs; b, larva, dorsal view; c, pupa, lateral view; d, male butterfly, with partial outline of female. (All natural size.)

high-flier; the tawny emperor, *A. hebe*. See *Apatura*. (b) In ornith., one of sundry birds notable of their kind. (c) A large boa of Central America, *Boa imperator*, probably a variety of the *Boa constrictor*.—**Emperor-fish**. Name as emperor of Japan. — **Emperor goose**, *Phasianus canadensis*, a handsome species of Alaska, with the plumage barred transversely and the head in part white. — **Emperor moth**, a handsome species of moth (*Saturnia pavonia*). — **Emperor of Japan**, a rhomboid fish, *Holocentrus imperator*, of an oblong form, with a spine upon the pre-



Emperor of Japan (*Holocentrus imperator*).

operculum. It inhabits the seas of southern Japan, is resplendent in color, and notable for its savory flesh. Also called *emperor-fish*. — **Emperor penguin**, *Aptenodytes imperator* or *forsteri*, the largest known species of penguin. — **Emperor tern**, the American variety of the Caspian tern, *Sterna fuscipennis*. — **Purple emperor, tawny emperor**. See def. 3 (a) (2). — **-Syn. 2.** *Monarch, etc.* See *prince*.

emperorship (em-pér'or-ship), n. [*< emperor + -ship.*] The rank, office, or power of an emperor.

They went and put him [Napoleon] there: they and France at large. Chief-consulship, *Emperorship*, victory over Europe.

Carlyle.

The emperorship was to have been hereditary in his [Charlemagne's] family, but by the year 900 his posterity . . . was extinct. *Stillé, Stud. Mod. Hist., p. 176.*

empere (em-pér'), n. [*Early mod. E. also emperic; < MF. emperre, emperre, < OF. emperre, var. of empire, empire: non empire.*] Empire; power; government.

Oh, misery,

When Indian slaves thirst after empery.

Lord's Dominion, III. 4.

I rose, as if he were my king bedoged,
And then sat down, in trouble at myself,
And struggling for my woman's empery.

Mrs. Hemming, Aurora Leigh, viii.

empestic, a. See *empastic*.

Empetraceae (em-pē-trā'sē-ā), n. pl. [*NL., < Empetrum + -aceae.*] An order of low, shrubby, heath-like evergreens, with small polygamous or dioecious apetalous flowers and drupaceous fruit. There are only 4 species, belonging to the genera *Empetrum*, *Cornus*, and *Ceratiola*. The affinities of the order are obscure, but it is usually placed near the *Rubus* family.

Empetrum (em-pē-trum), n. [*NL., < Gr. ἔμπετρον, a rock-plant, as saxifrage, neut. of ἔμπετρος, growing on rocks, < ἐμ, in, on, + πέτρος, a rock;*

see *pier*, *petro*.] A genus of low, heath-like shrubs, of 2 species, the type of the natural order *Empetraceae*; the crowberry or craneberry. *E. nigrum* is a native of bogs and mountains in the cooler and arctic portions of the northern hemisphere. Its black berries are sometimes eaten. *E. rubrum*, with red berries, is found in the extreme southern part of South America. **emphaset** (em-faz'), *v. t.* [*emphasis*.] To emphasize.

Frank. I . . . bid you most welcome.

Lady F. And I believe your most, my pretty boy.
Being so emphatic by you. R. Johnson, New Inn, li. l.

emphasis (em-fā-sis), *n.* [= *F. emphase* (> *D. G. emphase* = *Dan. emfase* = *Sw. emfas*) = *Sp. enfasis* = *Pg. emphasis* = *It. enfasis*, *emphasis*, < *L. emphasis* (in pure *L. significatio(n)*: see *signification*), < (*Gr. ἐμφασις*, an appearing in, outward appearance, a showing or letting a thing be seen as in a mirror (reflection, image), or as involved, hence, in rhet., pregnant suggestion, indirect indication, significance, emphasis, < *ἐμφαίνω*, show forth, < *ἐν*, in, + *φαίνω*, show, mid. *φαίνεσθαι*, appear, > *φάσις*, phase, appearance: see *phase*.] 1. In rhet.: (a) Originally, a figure consisting in a significant, pregnant, or suggestive mode of expression, implying (especially in connection with the context or the circumstances under which an oration is delivered) more than would necessarily or ordinarily be meant by the words used. This figure is of two kinds, according as it suggests either something more than is said, or something purposely not mentioned or professedly not intended. Poets frequently employ it for the former purpose, especially in similes and epithets. (b) The mode of delivery appropriate to pregnant or suggestive expression; in general, rhetorical stress; in general, significant stress; special stress or force of voice given to the utterance of a word, succession of words, or part of a word, in order to excite special attention. Emphasis on a syllable differs from syllable accent by being exceptional in use, and altering the ordinary pronunciation of the word, either by increasing the stress on the syllable regularly accented or by transferring the accent to another syllable: as, a *sin* may be a *sin* of omission or a *sin* of commission (instead of omission, commission). The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than that of accent that the customary seat of the latter is transferred in any case where the claims of *emphasis* require it. K. Porter, Rhetorical Delivery, iv.

2. Special and significant vigor or force: as, *emphasis* of gestulation; in general, significance; distinctiveness.

External objects stand before us . . . In all the life and *emphasis* of extension, figure and colour.

Sir W. Hamilton.

—**Syn.** 1. *Emphasis*, *Accent*, *Stress*. *Emphasis* is generally upon a word, but may be upon a combination of words or a single syllable. *Accent* is upon a syllable: as, the place of the accent in the word "demonstrate" is not fixed. *Stress* is a synonym for either *emphasis* or *accent*. See *inflection*.

That voice all modes of passion can express
Which marks the proper word with proper stress;
But none emphatic can that speaker call
Who lays an equal *emphasis* on all. Lloyd.

By increasing, therefore, the degree of habitual accent on a given syllable, we can render emphatic the word in which it occurs. G. L. Raymond, Orator's Manual, § 27.

emphasize (em-fā-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emphasized*, ppr. *emphasizing*. [*emphas* (see *emphasis*) + *-ize*.] 1. To utter or pronounce with emphasis; render emphatic; lay stress upon: as, to *emphasize* a syllable, word, or declaration; to *emphasize* a passage in reading. — 2. To bring out clearly or distinctly; make more obvious or more positive; give a stronger perception of.

In winter [the sea] is warmer, in summer it is cooler, than the ambient air, and the difference is *emphasized* the farther we get away from the shore.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI, 535.

Unequal powers have made unequal opportunities first, however much the unequal opportunities afterwards may react on and *emphasize* the situation.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S. XLII, 102.

emphatic (em-fat'ik), *a.* [= *F. emphatique* = *Sp. enfático* = *Pg. enfático* = *It. enfatico* (cf. *G. emphatisch* = *Dan. Sw. enfästisk*), < (*Gr. ἐμφατικός*, < *ἐμφασις*, stem *ἐμφα-*), equiv. form of *ἐμφαίνω*, expressive, vivid, forcible, < *ἐμφαίνω* (*ἐμφα-*), show, declare: see *emphasis*.] 1. Uttered, or to be uttered, with emphasis or stress of voice: as, the *emphatic* words in a sentence. — 2. Forcibly significant; expressive; impressive: as, an *emphatic* gesture.

When I wish to group our three homes and their names in an *emphatic* way, it certainly answers my purpose better to speak of Angel as Old England than to speak of England as New Angel. R. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 23.

His [Fox's] acceptance of office . . . would . . . have been the most *emphatic* demonstration of the union of all parties against the invaders. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

—**Syn.** Expressive, earnest, energetic, striking.

emphatical (em-fat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Same as *emphatic*. [Obsolete or rare.] — 2. Apparent; obvious.

It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. Boyle, Colours.

emphatically (em-fat'ik-al-i), *adv.* 1. With emphasis or stress of voice. — 2. Significantly; forcibly; in a striking or impressive manner. — 3. Conspicuously; preëminently.

The condition of the envious man is the most *emphatically* miserable. Steele, Spectator, No. 19.

He was *emphatically* a popular writer. Macaulay.

The doctrine that religion could be destined to pass through successive phases of development was pronounced to be *emphatically* unchristian. Lecky, Rationalism, I, 100.

4. According to appearance; according to impression produced.

What is delivered of their [dolphins'] incurvity must be taken *emphatically*: that is, not really, but in appearance. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

emphaticalness (em-fat'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being *emphatic*. [Rare.]

emphysis (em-fis-sis), *n.*; pl. *emphyses* (-sēz). [*NL.*, < (*Gr. ἐν*, in, on, + *φύσις*, an eruption, < *φύω*, break out, boil over.) In *med.*, a vesicular tumor or eruption.

emphotion (em-fō-ti-on), *n.*; pl. *emphotia* (-tē). [*Gr. ἐμφώτιον* (also *ἐμφώτιον* *emphōtikon*), lit. a garment of light, < *ἐν*, in, + *φῶς* (*phōs*), light.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the white robe put on immediately after baptism; the chrism.

emphractic (em-frak'tik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἐμφρακτικός*, likely to obstruct, < *ἐμφράσσω*, obstruct, block up, < *ἐν*, in, + *φράσσω*, fence in, block, stop.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, having the property of closing the pores of the skin.

II. *n.* A substance which when applied to the skin has the property of closing the pores.

emphrenay (em-fren'zi), *v. t.* [*em-fren* + *phrensy*, obs. form of *frenzy*.] To make frenzied; madden.

Is it a ravenous beast, a covetous oppressor? his tooth like a mad dog's envenoms and *emphrenays*.

Sp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

emphyema (em-fī-mē), *n.* [*NL.*, < (*Gr. ἐν*, in, + *φύμα*, a tumor, a growth, < *φύω*, grow.) A tumor.

emphysem (em-fī-sem), *n.* The English form of *emphysema*. [Rare.]

emphysema (em-fī-sē-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < (*Gr. ἐμφύσημα*, an inflation (of the stomach, peritoneum, etc.), < *ἐμφύω*, blow in, inflate, < *ἐν*, in, + *φύω*, blow in.) In *pathol.*, distention with air or other gases. — **Interstitial emphysema**, the presence of air or other gases in the interstices of the tissues. — **Vesicular emphysema**, the permanent dilatation of the alveolar passages and infundibula of the lungs, the air-cells becoming obliterated. Also called *alveolar ectasia*.

emphysematous, **emphysematose** (em-fī-sēm-a-tūs, -tōs), *a.* [*emphysema* (see *emphysema*) + *-ous*, *-ose*.] 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of *emphysema*; distended; bloated. — 2. In *bot.*, bladderly; resembling a bladder.

emphyteusis (em-fī-tū-sis), *n.* [*LL.* (in Roman civil law), < (*Gr. ἐμψυτεύσις* (only in Roman use), lit. an implanting, < *ἐμψύω*, implant, ingraft, < *ἐμψύω*, implanted, ingrafted, inborn, innate (> ult. *E. imp*, q. v.), < *ἐμψύω*, implant, pass. grow in, < *ἐν*, in, + *ψύω*, produce, pass. grow.) In *Rom. law*, a contract by which houses or lands were given forever or for a long term on condition of their being improved and a stipulated annual rent paid to the grantor. It was usually for a perpetual term, thus corresponding to the feudal fee.

We are told that with the municipalities began the practice of letting out agri vestigales, that is, of leasing land for a perpetuity to a free tenant, at a fixed rent, and under certain conditions. The plan was afterwards extensively imitated by individual proprietors, and the tenant, whose relation to the owner had originally been determined by his contract, was subsequently recognised by the Praetor as having himself a qualified proprietorship, which in time became known as *Emphyteusis*.

Maine, Ancient Law, p. 299.

emphyteuta (em-fī-tū-tā), *n.* [*LL.*, < (*Gr. ἐμψυτεύτης*, a tenant by *emphyteusis*: see *emphyteusis*).] In *Rom. law*, a tenant by *emphyteusis*.

emphyteutic (em-fī-tū-tik), *a.* [*LL. emphyteuticus*, < *emphyteuta*, q. v.] Pertaining to *emphyteusis*; held on the form of tenure known as *emphyteusis*; taken on hire, for which rent is to be paid: as, *emphyteutic* lands.

We have distinct proof that what is called in Roman law *emphyteutic* tenure was in use among the Greeks in the case of sacred land. C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 145.

Emphyteutic lease. Same as *baill à longues années* (which see, under *baill*).

emphyteuticaries (em-fī-tū-ti-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *emphyteuticaries* (-riz). [*LL. emphyteuticarius*, <

emphyteusis: see *emphyteutic*.] In *Rom. law*, one who held lands by *emphyteusis*; an *emphyteuta*.

Emphytus (em-fī-tus), *n.* [*NL.*, < (*Gr. ἐμψυτός*, ingrafted, inserted: see *emphyteusis*, and *emphyteuta*).] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Tenthredinidae*, founded by Klug in 1881, having short wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells, filiform 9-jointed antennae.



Strawberry False-worm (*Emphytus maculatus*).

1, 2, pupa, ventral and lateral views (line shows natural size); 3, fly, enlarged (wings on one side detached); 4, larva; 5, fly with wings closed; 6, larva curled up; 7, cocoon; 8, antenna; 9, egg. (4, 5, 6, and 7 natural size; 8 and 9 enlarged.)

transverse head, prominent eyes, and a long abdomen, cylindrical in the male, and broad and carinate in the female. The larvae have 22 legs, and are leaf-feeders. The male of *E. maculatus* is black, the female honey-yellow; its larva feeds on the strawberry, and is known in the United States and Canada as the strawberry false-worm.

Empidæ (em-pi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, contr. of *Empidæ*, < *Empis* (*Empid-*), the typical genus: see *Empis*.] A family of tetrachateous brachycerous flies, of the order *Diptera*, containing upward of 1,000 species, mostly of small size, inhabiting temperate and cold countries. They are characterized by a globose head with contiguous eyes, a simple third antenna-joint, and lengthened tarsal cells of the wings. They are very active and voracious, and in general resemble the *Asilidæ*. Species of this family may be seen dancing in swarms over running water in spring-time. The slender larvae live in garden-mold. Also *Empididæ* and *Empidæ*.

Empididæ (em-pi-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Empidæ*.

Empidonax (em-pi-dō-naks), *n.* [*NL.* (Cabanis, 1855), < (*Gr. ἐμπίς* (*em-pis*), a mosquito, gnât (see *Empis*), + *ἀναξ*, king.) A large genus of small American olivaceous flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*, inhabiting North, Central, and South America, having the bill and feet moderate in length among allied genera, of mean length among related flycatchers, the wings pointed, the tail emarginate, and the



Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*).

plumage mostly dull-greenish. Four species are very common woodland migratory insectivorous birds of the eastern United States: the Acadian flycatcher, *E. acadicus*; Traill's, *E. traillii*; the least, *E. minimus*; and the yellow-bellied, *E. flaviventris*.

empiercet (em-pērs'), *v. t.* [*em-i* + *pierce*.] See *empierce*.

He stroke so hugely with his borrowd blade,

That it *empiercet* the Pagana burghes.

Spenser, F. Q., II, viii, 43.

empight (em-pit'), *a.* [*em-i* + *pight*.] Fixed.

Three bodies in one wast *empight*.

Spenser, F. Q., V, i, 2.

empire (em'pir), *n.* [*ME. empyre, empyre, empyre* (also *emperie, empyre*: see *empyry*), < (*OF. empyre* (also *emperie*), *F. empire* = *Pr. emperi, emperi* = *Sp. Eg. It. imperio*, < *L. imperium, imperium*, command, control, domination, sovereignty, a dominion, empire, < *imperare, imperare*, command, order, < *im*, in, on, + *parare*, make ready, order: see *para*. Cf. *imperial*, etc.)] 1. Supreme power in governing; imperial power; dominion; sovereignty.

Your Majesty (my most gracious Sovereign) have showed your self to all the world, for this one and thirty years, as our glorious monarch, above all other Princes of Christendom, not only fortunate, but also most sufficient virtuous and worthy of Empire.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 37.

He here stalks
Upon the heads of Romans, and their princes,
Familiarly to empire.

R. Jonson, *Sejanus*, iv. 3.

Westward the course of empire takes its way.

Bp. Berkeley, *Arts and Learning in America*.

If we do our duties as honestly and as much in the fear of God as our forefathers did, we need not trouble ourselves much about other titles to empire.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 244.

2. The country, region, or union of states or territories under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor or other powerful sovereign or government; usually, a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be, and often is, of small extent: as, the Roman or the Russian empire. The designation *empire* has been assumed in modern times by some small or homogeneous monarchies, generally ephemeral; but properly an empire is an aggregate of conquered, colonized, or confederated states, each with its own government subordinate or tributary to that of the empire as a whole. Such were and are all the great historical empires; and in this sense the name is applied appropriately to any large aggregation of separate territories under one monarch, whatever his title may be: as, the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian empires; the empire of Alexander the Great; the British empire, etc. See *emperor*, and *Holy Roman Empire*, below.

3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway: as, the empire of reason or of truth.

We disdain
To do those servile offices, oft times
His foolish pride and empire will exact.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, iii. 4.

The sword turns preacher, and dictates propositions by empire instead of arguments.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 380.

It is to the very end of our days a struggle between our reason and our temper, which shall have the empire over us.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 172.

Circle of the empire. See *circle*.—**Eastern Empire**, or **Empire of the East**, originally, that division of the Roman empire which had its seat in Constantinople. Its final separation from the Western Empire dates from the death of Theodosius the Great (A. D. 395), whose sons Arcadius and Honorius received respectively the eastern and western divisions of the Roman dominion. After the fall of the Western Empire, the Empire of the East is commonly known as the *Byzantine empire*. It continued until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.—**Empire City**, the city of New York: so called as being the chief city of the Empire State, and the commercial metropolis of the United States.—**Empire State**, the State of New York: so called from its superior population and wealth as compared with the other States of the Union.—**Holy Roman Empire**, the German-Roman empire in western and central Europe (in later times commonly styled the *German empire*), which, after a lapse of more than three hundred years, reunited a large portion of the territories formerly belonging to the Western Empire. The union of the German royal and Roman imperial crowns began with Charles the Great or Charlemagne, king of the Franks, who was crowned emperor by the Pope at Rome A. D. 800; but the line of German kings who were at the same time Holy Roman emperors begins properly with Otto the Great, crowned emperor in 962. The empire was regarded as the temporal form of a theoretically universal dominion, whose spiritual head was the Pope, and the earlier emperors were crowned at Rome by the spiritual rulers of Christendom. The empire continued under monarchs of the Saxon, Franconian, and Hohenstaufen dynasties, passing in 1273 to the Austrian house of Hapsburg, the members of which line remained in uninterrupted possession of the empire from 1273 until its final extinction in 1806. It had long previously lost the greater part of the external territories which had entitled it to be called Roman; and its final dissolution was due to the conquests and encroachments of Napoleon I. (See *emperor*.) The emperors were elected by certain of the more powerful German princes called *electors*, whose number was definitely fixed at seven by the Golden Bull of 1356, and remained at that number with but slight changes.—**The Celestial Empire**. See *celestial*.—**Western Empire**, the distinctive designation of the western portion of the Roman world after its division into two independent empires in A. D. 395. (See *Eastern Empire*, above.) Its power very rapidly declined under the invasions of barbarians and other adverse influences, and it was finally extinguished in A. D. 476.—**Syn. 1.** Sway, dominion, rule, reign, government, supremacy.

empirema (em-pi-rē-mā), *n.*; pl. *empiremata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐμπειρία*, < *ἐμπειρίαι*, experienced in, < *ἐμπειρία*, experienced: see *empiric*.] In logic, a proposition grounded upon experience. Also spelled *empirema*.

empireship (em-pi-rē-ship), *n.* The power, sovereignty, or dominion of an empire.

England has seized the empireship of India.
Library Mag., July, 1888.

empiric (em-pi-rē-ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *empirick*; < OF. *empirique*, *F.* *empirique* = Sp. *empirico* = Pg. *it. empirico* (cf. D. G. *empirisch* = Dan. Sw. *empirisk*), < L. *empiricus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρικός*, experienced (cf. *ἐμπειρία*, the Empiric: see II., 1), < *ἐμπειρία*, experience, mere experience or practice without knowledge, esp. in medicine, empiricism, < *ἐμπειρία*, experienced or practiced in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πειρα*, a trial, experiment, attempt; akin to *πειρα*, a way, < *πείρω*,

**πειράω* = E. *fore*, go.] I. *a.* 1. Same as *empiricist*.—2. Versed in physical experimentation: as, an empiric alchemist.—3. Of or pertaining to the medical empirics.

It is accounted an error to commit a natural body to empiric physicians. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 17.

II. *a.* 1. [cap.] One of an ancient sect of Greek physicians who maintained that practice or experience, and not theory, is the foundation of the science of medicine.

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded their practice on experience called themselves *empirici*, those who relied on theory, methodists, and those who held a middle course, dogmatists.

Fleming, *Vocab. of Philos.* (ed. Krauth), p. 157.

2. An experimenter in medical practice, destitute of adequate knowledge; an irregular or unscientific physician; more distinctively, a quack or charlatan.

It is not safe for the Church of Christ when bishops learn what belongeth unto government, as empirics learn physic, by killing of the sick. Hooker, *Eccl. Polity*, vii. 24.

This is the cause why empirics and old women are more happy many times in their cures than learned physicians, because they are more religious in holding their medicines. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 108.

There are many empirics in the world who pretend to infallible methods of curing all patients.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. viii.

Empiricks and mountebanks.

Shafesbury, *Advice to an Author*, II. § 2.

3. In general, one who depends mainly upon experience or intuition; one whose procedure in any field of action or inquiry is too exclusively empirical.

The empiric, . . . instead of ascending from sense to intellect (the natural progress of all true learning), . . . hurries, on the contrary, into the midst of sense, where he wanders at random without any end, and is lost in a labyrinth of infinite particulars. Harris, *Hermes*, iv.

Vague generalizations may form the stock in trade of the political empiric, but he is an empiric notwithstanding. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 61.

—**Syn. 2.** Mountebank, etc. See *quack*, *n.*

empirical (em-pi-rē-ik), *a.* [*empiric* + *-al*.]

1. Pertaining to or derived from experience or experiments; depending upon or derived from the observation of phenomena.

In philosophical language the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation. See *W. Hamilton*.

Now here again we may observe the error into which Locke was led by confounding the cause of our ideas with their occasion. There can be no idea, he argues, prior to experience; granted. Therefore he concludes the mind previous to it is, as it were, a tabula rasa, owing every notion which it gains primarily to an *empirical* source. J. D. Morrell.

The *empirical* generalization that guides the farmer in his rotation of crops serves to bring his actions into concord with certain of the actions going on in plants and soil. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 28.

2. Derived, as a general proposition, from a narrow range of observation, without any warrant for its exactitude or for its wider validity.

The *empirical* diagram only represents the relative number and position of the parts, just as a careful observation shows them in the flower, but if the diagram also indicates the places where members are suppressed, . . . I call it a theoretical diagram. Sachs, *Botany* (trans.), p. 526.

It is not at all impossible that Henry II. may have been among the pupils of Vacarius: certainly he was more of a lawyer than mere *empirical* education could make him. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 303.

3. Pertaining to the medical practice of an empiric, in either of the medical senses of that word; hence, charlatanical; quackish.

The *empirical* treatment he submitted to . . . hastened his end. Goldsmith, *Bellingbrooke*.

Empirical certainty, cognition, ego, idealism, etc. See the nouns.—**Empirical formula** or **law**, a formula which sufficiently satisfies certain observations, but which is not supported by any established theory or probable hypothesis, so that it cannot be relied upon far beyond the conditions of the observations upon which it rests. Thus, the formula of Dalton and Petit expressing the relation between the temperature of a body and its radiative power cannot be extended to the calculation of the heat of the sun, since there is no reason for supposing that it would approximate to the truth so far beyond the temperatures at which the experiments were made.

empirically (em-pi-rē-ik-ly), *adv.* In an empirical manner; by experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

Every science begins by accumulating observations, and presently generalizes them *empirically*.

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 22.

empiricism (em-pi-rē-iz-izm), *n.* [*empiric* + *-ism*. See *empiric*.] 1. The character of being empirical; reliance on direct experience and observation rather than on theory; empirical method; especially, an undue reliance upon mere individual experience.

He [Radcliffe] knew, it is true, that experience, the safest guide after the mind is prepared for her instructions by previous institution, is apt, without such preparation, to degenerate to a vulgar and presumptuous empiricism. F. Knox, *Essays*, xxviii.

At present, he [Bacon] reflected, some were content to rest in empiricism and isolated facts; others ascended too hastily to first principles. E. A. Abbott, *Bacon*, p. 344.

What is called *empiricism* is the application of superficial truths, recognized in a loose, unsystematic way, to immediate and special needs.

L. F. Ward, *Dynam. Sociol.*, II. 203.

2. In med., the practice of empirics; hence, quackery; the pretension of an ignorant person to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife or by the surer and safer medium of empiricism. Wright.

3. The metaphysical theory that all ideas are derived from sensuous experience—that is, that there are no innate or a priori conceptions.

The terms *Empiricism*, *Empiricist*, *Empirical*, although commonly employed by metaphysicians with contempt to mark a mode of investigation which admits no higher source than experience (by them often unwarrantably restricted to sensation), may be accepted without demur, since even the flavor of contempt only serves to emphasize the distinction.

G. H. Lewes, *Proba. of Life and Mind*, I. II. 4 14.

empiricist (em-pi-rē-ist), *n.* [*empiric* + *-ist*.]

1. One who believes in philosophical empiricism; one who regards sensuous experience as the sole source of all ideas and knowledge.

Berkeley, as a consistent empiricist, saw that sensation shuts itself up within its own house, and does not include its object. The object must be supplied from without, and he supplied it provisionally by the name of God. N. A. Rice, *Ch. K.*, 408.

The empiricist can take no cognizance of anything that transcends experience. New Princeton Rev., II. 103.

2. A medical empiric.

empiricist, empiricist (em-pi-rē-ist), *a.* [*empiric* + *-ist*.] An unmeaning extension of *empiric*. Empirical.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiric*. Shak., *Cor.*, II. 1.

empirism (em-pi-riz-izm), *n.* [= *F.* *empirisme* = Sp. *Pg.* *It. empirismo* = D. Dan. *empirismo* = Sw. *empirism*, < NL. *empirismus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρία*, experienced: see *empiric*.] Empiricism. [Rare.]

It is to this sense [second muscular], mainly, that we owe the conception of force, the origin of which *empirism* could never otherwise explain.

G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 219.

empiristic (em-pi-ris-ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to empiricism or to the empiricists; empirical. [Rare.]

The *empiristic* view which Helmholtz defends is that the space-determinations we perceive are in every case products of a process of unconscious inference. W. James, *Mind*, XII. 548.

Emplis (em-pis), *n.* [NL. (*Linnæus*, 1767), < Gr. *ἐμπίς* (*em-pis*), a mosquito, gnât, larva of the gadfly; cf. *Apia*.] The typical genus of the family *Empidæ*.

emplace (em-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emplaced*, *ppr. emplacing*. [*OF.* *emplacier*, *place*, *emplace*, < *en* + *placer*, *place*: see *place*.] To place; locate. [Rare.]

They [Frank buildings] were *emplaced* on terraces formed of vast blocks of hewn stone, and were approached by staircases of striking and unusual design.

G. Rawlinson, *Origin of Nations*, I. 101.

emplacement (em-plās-ment), *n.* [*OF.* *emplacement*, < *OF.* *emplacier*, *place*: see *emplace*.] 1. A placing or fixing in place; location. [Rare.]

But till recently it was impossible to give to us any more definite *emplacement*.

G. Rawlinson, *Origin of Nations*, II. 241.

2. Place or site. Specifically, in fort.: (a) The space within a fortification allotted for the position and service of a gun or battery.

The *emplacements* should be connected with each other and with the barracks by screened roads. Nature, XXXVI. 86.

(b) The platform or bed prepared for a gun and its carriage.

emplaster (em-plās-ter), *n.* [*ME.* *emplastre*, < *OF.* *emplastre*, *F.* *emplâtre* = *Pr.* *emplastro* = *Sp.* *emplasto* = *Pg.* *emplastro* = *It.* *emplastro*, *implastro*, < L. *emplastrum*, a plaster, also, in horticulture, the band of bark which surrounds the eye in grafting, the scutcheon, < Gr. *ἐμπλάστρον* (also *ἐμπλάστρεα*) and *ἐμπλάστρον*, with or without *φάρμακον*, a plaster or salve, neut. of *ἐμπλάσσειν*, daubed on or over, < *ἐμπλάσσειν*, plaster up, stuff in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold. Abbr. *plaster*, *q. v.*] A plaster.

The spirits are sedately moved both from vapours and passions, . . . and the parts by baths, unguents, or *emplasters*.

Bacon, *On Learning*, iv. 2.

All *emplasters* applied to the breasts ought to have a hole for the nipples.

Wienman, *Surgery*.

emplaster (em-plas'tér), *v. t.* [*< ME. emplastrer, < OF. emplastrer, F. emplâtrer = Pr. emplastrar = Sp. emplastrar = Pg. emplastar = It. emplastare, implastare, < L. emplastrare, graft, bud, M.L. plaster. Cf. Gr. ἐμπλάσσειν, put on a plaster, < ἐμπλάσσειν, a plaster: see emplaster, *n.* Abbr. plaster, *q. v.*] 1. To cover with or as with a plaster; gloss over; palliate.*

Parde, als fair na ye his name *emplastre*.
He (Solomon) was a leech and an ydolastre.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1653.

2. To graft or bud.

The tree that shall *emplastred* be the chy.
Take of the gemme and bark, and thro to bynde
This gemme unhurt.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

emplastic (em-plas'tik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἐμπλαστικός, stopping the pores, clogging, < ἐμπλάσσειν, plaster up, stop up, stuff in, etc.: see emplaster, *n.*] I. *a.* Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster: as, *emplastic applications.**

II. *n.* A constipating medicine.

emplastration, *n.* The act of budding or grafting.

Solempnyte hath *emplastracion*.
What of before is taught the diligence.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

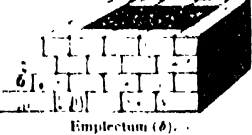
empleadit, *v. t.* See *implead*.

emplectite (em-plek'tit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐμπλεκτικός, inwoven (see empletum), < -ίτις.*] A sulphid of bismuth and copper, occurring in prismatic crystals of a grayish or tin-white color and bright metallic luster.

emplectum, empletion (em-plek'tum, -ton), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐμπλεκτός, rubble-work, neut. of ἐμπλέκω, inwoven, < ἐμπλέκω, inwoven, entwined, entangle, < ἐν, in, + πλέκω, weave.*] In *arch.*, either of two kinds of masonry in use among the Greeks and Romans, and other peoples. (a) That kind of solid masonry in regular courses in which the courses are formed alternately entirely of blocks presenting one of their sides to the exterior and entirely of blocks presenting their ends to the exterior.

Sometimes the (Etruscan) wall is built in alternate courses, in the style which has been called *emplecton*, the ends of the stones being exposed in one course, and the sides in the other. *A. R. Robinson, Orig. of Nations, l. 114.*

(b) That kind of masonry, much used in ancient fortification-walls, etc., in which the outside surfaces on both sides are formed of ashlar laid in regular courses, and the inclosed space between them is filled in with rubble work, cross-stones being usually placed at intervals, either in courses or as ties extending from face to face of the wall, and binding the whole together. The term is, however, a loose one, and can be applied to any sort of masonry of greater thickness than the width of a single block, and so laid that the wall is bound together by a regular alternation of blocks placed lengthwise and endwise. Sometimes erroneously written *empletion*.



emplete, *v. t.* See *implead*.

emplet, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *impley*.

emploret (em-plor'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *implore*.

employ (em-ploi'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imply*; *< OF. employer, employer (early *emplier: see imply, imply), F. employer = Pr. employer = Sp. emplear = Pg. employer = It. impiegare, < L. implicare, unfold, involve, engage, < in, in, + plicare, fold: see plicate, and cf. implicate and imply.] 1. To inclose; infold.—2. To give occupation to; make use of the time, attention, or labor of; keep busy or at work; use as an agent.*

Nothing advances a business more than when he that is *employed* is believed to know the mind and to have the heart, of him that sends him. *Donne, Sermons, v.*

Tell him I have some business to *employ* him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 1

The mellow harp did not their ears *employ*,
And mute was all the warlike symphony.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xli. 218.

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects.
Addison, Frodoholder.

3. To make use of as an instrument or means; apply to any purpose: as, to *employ* medicines in curing diseases.

All d, half to be *employed* to the use of the said City, and the other half to the sustentation of the said fraternite.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

Prose ought not to be abused and *employed* upon any unworthy matter & subject.
Pattinson, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 18.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees, . . . and thou shalt not cut them down . . . to *employ* them in the siege.
Deut. xx. 19.

You must use
The best of your discretion to *employ*
This gift as I intend it.

Ford, Broken Heart, III. 5.

4. To occupy; use; apply or devote to an object; pass in occupation: as, to *employ* an hour, a day, or a week; to *employ* one's life.

Some men *employ* their health, an ugly trick,
In making known how oft they have been sick,
And give us in recitals of disease
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.
Cooper, Conversation, l. 311.

The friends of liberty wasted . . . the time which ought to have been *employed* in preparing for vigorous national defense.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

Syn. 2. Employ, Hire. Hire and *employ* are words of different meaning. To *hire* is to engage in service for wages. The word does not imply dignity; it is not customary to speak of hiring a teacher or a pastor; we *hire* a man for wages; we *employ* him for wages or a salary. To *employ* is thus a word of wider signification. A man *hired* to labor is *employed*, but a man may be *employed* in a work who is not *hired*, yet the presumption is that the one *employing* pays. *Employ* expresses continuous occupation more often than *hire* does.

employ (em-ploi'), *n.* [*< F. employer = Sp. empleo = Pg. emprego = It. impiego; from the verb.*] Occupation; employment.

As to the genius of the people, they are industrious, . . . but luxurious and extravagant on the days when they have repose from the *employments*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 10.

With due respect and joy,
I trace the matron at her loved *employ*.
Crabbe, Works, l. 58.

It happens that your true dull minds are generally preferred for public *employ*, and especially promoted to city honors; your keen intellects, like *razors*, being considered too sharp for common service.
Irving, Kulechbocker, p. 161.

employable (em-ploi'ə-bəl), *a.* [*< employ + -able.*] That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

employé (oh-plwə-yā'), *n.* The French form of *employee*.

employedness (em-ploi'ed-nəs), *n.* The state of being employed.

Things yet less consistent with chemistry and *employedness* than with freedom, or with truth.
Boyle, Works, VI. 38.

employee (em-ploi-ē'), *n.* [*< employ + -ee, after F. employé, fem. employée, one employed, pp. of employer, employ.*] One who works for an employer; a person working for salary or wages; applied to any one so working, but usually only to clerks, workmen, laborers, etc., and but rarely to the higher officers of a corporation or government, or to domestic servants: as, the *employees* of a railroad company. [Often written *employé* or *employee* even as an English word.]

To keep the capital thus invested (in materials for railway construction), and also a large staff of *employees*, standing idle entails loss, partly negative, partly positive.
H. Spencer, Railway Morals.

employer (em-ploi-ēr), *n.* [= *F. employer*.] One who employs; a user; a person engaging or keeping others in service.

By a short contract you are sure of making it the interest of the contractor to exert that skill for the satisfaction of his *employers*.
Burke, Constitutional Reform.

Employers and Workmen Act, an English statute of 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 10), which enlarges the powers of county courts in disputes between masters and employees, and gives other courts certain civil jurisdiction in such cases.

Employers' Liability Act, an English statute of 1880, according to employees a right to damages for injuries resulting from negligence on the part of the employer.

employment (em-ploi'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *employment*; *< employ + -ment.*] 1. The act of employing or using, or the state of being employed.

The hand of little *employment* hath the daintier sense.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

The increasing use of the pointed arch is to be clearly traced, from its first timid *employment* in construction, till it appears where no constructive advantage is gained by it. *C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 27.*

2. Work or business of any kind, physical or mental; that which engages the head or hands; anything that occupies time or attention; office or position involving business: as, agricultural *employments*; mechanical *employments*; public *employment*.

I left the *Employment* (logwood trade), yet with a design to return hither after I had been in England.
Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 121.

The daily *employment* of these Recluses is to trim the lamps and to make devotional visits and processions to the several sanctuaries in the Church.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 71.

M. Dumont might easily have found *employments* more gratifying to personal vanity than that of arranging works not his own.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

St. An implement. *Nares.* [Rare.]

See, sweet, here are the engines (an iron crow and a halter) that must do 't.

My stay hath been prolonged

With hunting obscure books for these *employments*.
Chapman, Widow's Tears.

= *Syn. 2. Vocation, Trade, etc. (see occupation); functioning, past employ.*

emplume (em-plōm'), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *emplumed*, ppr. *empluming*. [*< em-1 + plume.*] To adorn with or as if with plumes or feathers.

Angelhoods, *emplumed*

In such ringlets of pure glory.

Mrs. Browning, Song for Ragged Schools.

emplunget, implunget (em-, im-plun-j'), *v. t.* [*< em-1, im-, + plunge.*] To plunge; immerse.

Malibee, seeing how his loss did lye,
Into huge waves of griefe and jealousy
Full deepe *emplunged* was, and drowned nye.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 17.

That heil

Of horror, whereinto she was so suddenly *emplung'd*.

Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

empodium (em-pō-di-um), *n.*; pl. *empodia* (-jā). [*< NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. foot.* Cf. *Gr. ἐμπόδιον*, at one's feet, in the way, similarly formed.] In *entom.*, a claw-like organ which in many genera of insects is seen between the ungues or true claws. It agrees with the true claws in structure, and by some authors is called *spurious claw*. It is prominent in Lucanid beetles. The term was first used by Nitzsch.

empoison (em-poi-zn), *v. t.* [*< ME. empoysenen, empoisonen, empoysenen, < OF. empoisonner, empoisonner, F. empoisonner, < en- + poisonner, poison: see poison.*] To poison; affect with or as if with poison; act noxiously upon; embitter. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

And after was this Soudan *empoisoned* at Damasse; and his Sone thoughte to regne after him be Heritage.
Manderly, Travels, p. 37.

A man by his own alms *empoison'd*.

And with his charity slain. *Shak., Cor., v. 5.*

The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, and *empoisoned* with the venom of the serpent.
Situation of Paradise (1633), p. 62.

Yet Envy, spite of her *empoisoned* breast,

Shall say, I lived in grace here with the best.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

That these diabolical females and this ferocious old woman are placed here by the administration, not only to *empoison* the voyagers, but to affront them!

Dickens, Mugby Junction, III.

empoisonet (em-poi-zn-ēr), *n.* [*< ME. empoysoner, < empoysenen, empoison.*] One who poisons.

Thus ended ben these bondydes two,

And eek the false *empoisoner* also.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale (ed. Skeat), C. I. 894.

empoisonment (em-poi-zn-ment), *n.* [*< F. empoisonnement, < empoisonner, empoison: see empoison and -ment.*] The act of administering poison: the state of being poisoned; a poisoning. [Rare.]

It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*. *Bacon.*

The graver *empoisonment* of yellow and other fevers.
Allen and Neukirch, VI. 45.

empoldered (em-pōl-dērd), *a.* [*< em-1 + polder + -ed.*] Reclaimed and brought into the condition of a polder; brought under cultivation. See *polder*.

emporetic, emporetic (em-pō-ret'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [*< L. emporēticus, for *emporēticus, < Gr. ἐμπορετικός, mercantile, commercial, < ἐμπορεύομαι, trade, traffic: see emporium.*] Of or pertaining to an emporium; relating to merchandise.

emporist, *v. t.* [*ME. emporyschen, < OF. emporiss-, contracted stem of certain parts of emporir, emporer, make poor: see emporer, and impoverish, of which emporish is ult. a contracted form.*] To impoverish.

And where as the coloring of foreyns byeng and selling and pryue markettes be maintained by suffrages of vntrew freemen such as kepe innes, logynges and herbowing of foreyns and straungers to the hurt and *emporysching* of freemen.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 331.

emporium (em-pō-ri-um), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. emporio, < L. emporium, < Gr. ἐμπόριον, a trading-place, mart, exchange, < ἐμπορία, trade, commerce, < ἐμπορεύομαι, a passenger, traveler, merchant, < ἐν, in, + πώρος, a way (cf. ἐμπορεύομαι, travel, trade, πωρεύομαι, travel, fare), < √ *pep, παρ = E. fare.*] 1. A place of trade; a mart; a town or city of important commerce, especially one in which the commerce of an extensive country centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from other cities or countries; a commercial center.

[Lyons] is esteemed the principal *emporium* or mart town of all France next to Paris. *Coryat's Crudities, l. 66.*

That wonderful *emporium* Manchester, which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned

as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill-built market-town, containing under six thousand people. *Messias*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. A bazaar; a shop or store for the sale of a great variety of articles.

It is pride, avarice, or voluptuousness which fills our streets, our *emporia*, our theatres with all the bustle of business and alacrity of motion.

V. Knox, The Lord's Supper, xxi.

He was clad in a new collection of garments which he had bought at a large ready-made clothing *emporium* that morning.

The Century, XXXV, 678.

3†. In *anc. med.*, the brain, because there all mental affairs are transacted.

empound (em-pound'), *v. t.* See *impound*.

empower, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *empover*; < OF. *empouoir*, *empoverir*, *empauoir*, *empoverer*, make poor: *empoverir* and *empoverish*.] To impoverish.

Let them should themselves *empower*
And be brought into decay.

Boy and Barlow, Rede Me and He nott Wrothe, p. 100.

empowerish (em-pou-er-ish), *v. t.* See *impoverish*.

empower (em-pou-er), *v. t.* [Formerly also *impower*; < *em-1* + *power*.] 1. To give power or authority to; authorize, as by law, commission, letter of attorney, verbal license, etc.: as, the commissioner is *empowered* to make terms.

Him he trusts with every key
Of highest charge, *empower* him to frame,
As he thought best, his whole Economy.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, l. 143.

The Regulating Act . . . *empowered* the Crown to remove him [Haastings] on an address from the Company.

Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

2. To impart power or force to; give efficacy to; enable.

Does not the same force that enables them to heal *empower* them to destroy?

Baker, *Ref. on Learning*.

= *Syn.* 1. To commission, license, warrant, qualify.

empresario (em-pro-sa-ri-ō), *n.* [Sp. *empresario* = Pg. *empresario* = It. *impresario*, an undertaker, manager, theatrical manager: see *impresario*.] 1. In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, one who projects and manages a mercantile or similar enterprise, or takes a leading part in it, for his own profit and at his own risk, usually implying the possession and control of a concession or grant from government in the nature of a privilege or monopoly.—2. More specifically, a contractor who engages with the Mexican government to introduce a body of foreign settlers. Also called *kobladore*.

empress (em'pres), *n.* [< ME. *empressse*, *emperesse*, *emperes*, *emperice*, *emperice*, *emprise*, *imperes*, < OF. *emperice*, *empereris*, *emperesse*, F. *impératrice* = Pr. *empratriz* = Sp. *emperatriz* = Pg. *imperatriz* = It. *imperatrice*, < L. *imperator*, *imperator*, acc. -*tricem*, fem. of *imperator*, *imperator*, emperor: see *emperor*.] 1. A woman who rules over an empire; a woman invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

Mary, moder, blessed mayde,
Queene of heyn, *Empress* of bulle,
Sende me grace both nyght and daye!

Booke of Book (L. E. 1. 8.), p. 358.

And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
Or thrones and globes, elate,
Sits *empress*, crowning good, repressing ill.

Sir W. Jones, *Ode in Imitation of Alceus*.

2. The wife or the widow of an emperor: in the latter case called specifically *empress dowager*.

She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an *empress* than duke Humphrey's wife.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 3.

Not Cesar's *empress* would I deign to prove.

Pope, *Eloisa* to Abelard, l. 87.

Empress cloth, a woolen stuff for women's wear, having a finely repped or corded surface.—**Empress gauze**, a fine transparent stuff, made of silk, or silk and linen, and having a design, usually of a flower-pattern, woven in in silk.

empresset, *v. t.* See *impress*.

empressment (em-pres'ment), *n.* [F. < *empresser*, *refl.*, be eager, bustling, ardent, forward: see *impress*.] Eagerness; cordiality; demonstrative demeanor.

empride (em-prid'), *v. t.* [ME. *empriden*; < *em-1* + *pride*.] To excite pride in; make proud.

And whenne this journey was done, Pausamy was gretly *emprided* therof, and went into the kynge's palace for to take the quene Olympias out of it, and hafe hir with hym.

M. S. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, fol. 2.

emprint (em-print'), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *imprint*.

emprise (em-priz'), *n.* [< ME. *emprise*, *enprise*, < OF. *emprise* (= Pr. *empreza*, *empreza* = Sp. *empressa* = Pg. *empreza*, *empreza* = It. *impresa*; ML. *imprisa*, *imprisa*, *imprisa*), undertaking,

expedition, enterprise, < *empris*, pp. of *emprendre*, *emprendre* = Sp. *emprnder* = Pg. *emprnder* = It. *imprendere*, undertake, < L. *in*, *in*, *on*, + *prehendere*, *prehendere*, take, seize: see *prehend*, *apprehend*, etc., and cf. *enterprise*, equiv. to *emprise*, but with diff. prefix.] An undertaking; an enterprise; an adventure; also, adventurousness. Also *emprise*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

And large of limb t'atchieve an hard *emprise*.

Spenser, F. Q. III. iii. 48.

One hundred and sixty-six lances were broken, when the *emprise* was declared to be fairly achieved.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, Int.

The deeds of high *emprise* I sing
Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, Interlude.

empriset, *v. t.* [< *emprise*, *n.*] To undertake.

In secret drifts I finger'd day and night,
All how I might depose this cruel king,
That seem'd to all so much deserv'd a thing,
As thereto trusting I *empriset* the same.

Sackville, *Duke of Buckingham*, st. 58.

emprison (em-priz'n), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *imprison*.

emprosthotonos (em-pros-thot'o-nos), *n.* [< Gr. *emprosthotonos*, drawn forward and stiffened (deriv. *emprosthotonai*, tetanic convulsion), < *emprostho*, in front, forward, before (< *in*, *in*, + *prostho*, before), + *tonos*, stretch, *tonos*, a stretching.) In *pathol.*, tonic muscular spasm, bending the body forward, or in the opposite direction from *opisthotonos*. Also called *episthotonos*.

empter, *v.* An obsolete form of *empty*.

emptier (emp'ti-er), *n.* One who or that which empties or exhausts.

For the Lord hath turned away the glory of Jacob, as the glorie of Israel, for the *emptiers* have emptied them out and marred their vine branches.

Genesis, lxxviii. 12.

emptiness (emp'ti-ness), *n.* [< *empty* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being empty; the state of containing nothing, or nothing but air: as, the emptiness of a vessel.

The moderation of sleep must be measured by health and sickness, by age, by time, by emptiness or fullness of the body, & by natural complexion.

Sir F. Bland, *Castle of Health*, li.

His coffers sound
With hollow poverty and emptiness.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., l. 3.

2. Lack of food in the stomach; a state of fasting.

Monks, anchorites, and the like, affect much emptiness, become melancholy.

Burton, *Sat. of Mel.*, p. 611.

3. Void space; a vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an emptiness had come between.

Dryden.

4. Want of solidity or substance.

Is this which causes the grace and the love . . . to subside in the emptiness of light and shadow.

Dryden, tr. of *Indurcio's Art of Painting*, Pref.

5. Unsatisfactoriness; insufficiency to satisfy the mind or heart; worthlessness.

O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your emptiness we know.

Dryden.

Form the judgment about the worth or emptiness of things here, according as they are or are not of use in relation to what is to come after.

Ep. Atterbury.

6. Want of understanding or knowledge; vacuity of mind; innuity.

Eternal smiles his emptiness betray

Pope, *Epit. to Saffron*, l. 315.

Knowledge is now no more a fountain seal'd;
Drink deep until the habits of the slave,
The sins of emptiness, gossip, and spite,
And slander, die.

Tranquill, *Princess*, li.

= *Syn.* 5. Vanity, hollowiness, nothingness.
emption (emp'shun), *n.* [< L. *emptio* (-u-), a buying, < *emptus*, pp. of *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *adempt*, *empt*, *redempt*, *redemption*, etc.] 1. Buying; purchase. [Rare.]—2†. That which is bought; provision; supply.

He that stands charged with my Lord's House for the house Yell, if he may possibly, shall be at all sales, where the goods *Emptions* shall be bought for the House for the house Yell, as Wine, Wax, Beffes, Muttons, White and Malt, &c.

Quoted in Louisa's Pop. Art. (1777), p. 260.

emotional (em-pshun-ā), *a.* [< *emption* + *-al*.] That may be purchased.

empty (emp'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *empty*, *emty*, *emti*, *amti*, < AS. *æmtig*, *emtig*, *æmetig*, *emeti*, vacant, empty, free, idle, < *æmeta*, *æmetta*, *amta*, leisure (cf. the verb *æmtian*, be at leisure).] 1. *a.* 1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void of its usual or of appropriate contents; vacant; unoccupied: said of any inclosure or allotted space: as, an empty house or room; an empty chest or purse; an empty chair or saddle.

And though the brigo hadd ben all clene empty it hadde not be no light thinge for to have passed.

Martin (K. & T. 8.), li. 288.

Tears of the widower, when he sees
A late-hot form that sleep reveals,
And moves his doubtful arms, and fowls
Her place is empty. *Tranquill*, in *Memoriam*, xlii.

At the Round Table of King Arthur there was left always one seat *empty* for him who should accomplish the adventure of the Holy Grail.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 124.

2. Void; devoid; destitute of some essential quality or component.

Art thou thus holden'd, man, by thy distress,
Or else a rude despot of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st as *empty*?

Shak., *As you Like It*, li. 7.

They are honest, wise,
Not *empty* of one ornament of man.

Ross, and *Fl.*, *Knight of Malta*, l. 3.

3. Destitute of force, effect, significance, or value; without valuable content; meaningless: as, empty words; empty compliments.

A word may be of . . . great credit with several authors, and be by them made use of as if it stood for some real being; but yet if he that reads cannot frame any distinct idea of that being, it is certain to him a mere *empty* sound, without a meaning, and he learns no more by all that is said of it, or attributed to it, than if it were affirmed only of that bare *empty* sound.

Locke, *Conduct of Understanding*, § 20.

In nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid pudding against *empty* praise.

Pope, *Dunciad*, l. 64.

A concept is to be considered as *empty* and as referring to no object, if the synthetism which it contains does not belong to experience.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason*, tr. by Max Müller.

Death and misery

But *empty* names were given to be.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 308.

4. Destitute of knowledge or sense; ignorant: as, an empty coxcomb.

Gaping wonder of the empty crowd.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, lli. 100.

5. Forlorn from destitution or deprivation; desolate; deserted.

She [Shivech] is *empty*, and void, and waste

Nahum li. 10.

Rose up against him a great fiery wall,
Built of vain longing and regret and fear,
Built *empty* loneliness, and blank despair.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, lli. 359.

6. Wanting substance or solidity; lacking reality; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory: as, empty air; empty dreams; empty pleasures.

Emptiness which seemed *empty* as bubbles.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, l.

7†. Not burdened; not bearing a burden or a rider: as, an empty horse.—8. Not supplied; without provision.

They . . . beat him, and sent him away *empty*.

Mark xli. 3.

They all knowing Smith would not return *empty*, if it were to be had.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, l. 206.

9. Wanting food; fasting; hungry.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing *empty*.

Shak., *T. of the 8*, lv. 1.

10. Bearing no fruit; without useful product.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind.

Gen. xli. 27.

Israel is an *empty* vine.

Hos. x. 1.

11. Producing no effect or result; ineffectual.

The sword of Saul returned not *empty*.

2 Sam. i. 22.

Only the case,
Her own poor work, her *empty* labour, left.

Tranquill, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

Empty engine, a locomotive running without a car or train attached. [Colloq.] = *Syn.* 1. *Empty*, etc. (see *vacant*).

— 6. Unsatisfying, vain, hollow.

II. *n.* [pl. *empties* (-iz)]. An empty vessel or other receptacle, as a box or sack, packing-case, etc.; an empty vehicle, as a cab, freight-car, etc.: as, returned *empties*. [Colloq.]

"Well," says Leigh Hunt, "I found him [a cabman] returning from Hammettsmith, and he said as an *empty* he would take me for half fare."

Frances Grundy, in *Personal Traits of British Authors*,
p. 241.

empty (emp'ti), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emptied*, *ppr.* *emptying*. [Also E. dial. *empt*; < ME. *empen*, tr. make empty, intr. be or become vacant, < AS. *æmtian*, intr., be vacant, be at leisure, < *æmeta*, *æmetta*, leisure: see *empty*, *a.*, on which the verb in mod. use directly depends.] 1. *trans.* 1. To deprive of contents; remove, pour, or draw out the contents from; make vacant: with of before the thing removed: as, to *empty* a well or a cistern; to *empty* a pitcher or a purse; to *empty* a house of its occupants.

So help me God, Querby shall he nat winne,
But empty his purse, and make his witte thinne.
Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 148.
The Plague hath emptied its houses, and the fire consumed them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, l. vi.
He, on whom from both her open hands
Lavish Honour shower'd all her stars,
And affluent Fortune emptied all her horn.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington

2. To draw out, pour out, or otherwise remove or discharge, as the contents of a vessel: commonly with out: as, to empty out the water from a pitcher.

What be these two olive branches which through the two golden pipes empty the golden oil out of themselves?
Zech. iv. 12.

3. To discharge; pour out continuously or in a steady course: as, a river empties itself or its waters into the ocean. [A strained use, which it is preferable to avoid, since a river is not emptied by its flow into the ocean.]

The great navigable rivers that empty themselves into it [the Euxine sea].
Arbutnot.

4. To lay waste; make destitute or desolate. [Archaic.]

I . . . will send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall empty her land.
Jer. li. 2.

II. Intrans. 1. To become empty.

The chapel empties; and thou may'st be gone
Now, anon.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. To pour out or discharge its contents, as a river into the ocean. [See note under I., 3.]

empty-handed (em-pi-'han-'dēd), *a.* Having nothing in the hands; specifically, carrying or bringing nothing of value, as money or a present.

She brought nothing here, but she has been a good girl, a very good girl, and she shall not leave the house empty-handed.
Trollope.

emptying (em-pi-'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of empty, *v.*] 1. The act of making empty.

Boundless Intemperance
In nature is a tyranny: it hath been
The untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. That which is emptied out; specifically [pl.], in the United States, a preparation of yeast from the lees of beer, cider, etc., for leavening. [Colloq., and commonly pronounced *emptins*.]

A batch of bread that hadn't riz once ain't goin' to rise agin,
An' it's lost money throwin' away to put the emptins in.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 11.

empty-panneled (em-pi-'pan-'ēld), *a.* Having nothing in the stomach; without food: said of a hawk.

My hawk has been empty pannell'd these three houres.
Quarles, The Virgin Widow (1656), l. 67.

emptying (em-pi-'sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύρις*, a spitting, < *ἐμπίρην*, spit upon, < *ἐν*, in, + *πίρην*, spit, for *πύρην* = *F. spee*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, hemoptysis from the lungs; spitting of blood; hemoptysis.

empugnat, *v. t.* See *impugn*.

empurple, impurple (em-im-pēr-'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empurpled, impurpled*, ppr. *empurpling, impurpling*. [*em-*, *im-*, + *purple*.] To tinge or color with purple.

And over it his huge great nose did grow,
Full dreadfully empurpled all with blood.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 6.

The bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Empurpled with celestial roses smiled.
Milton, P. L., III. 364.

Their roscate morn
Pour all her splendours on the empurpled scene
T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy

We saw the grass, green from November till April
snowed with daisies, and the floors of the dusky little dingles
empurpled with violets.
The Century, XXX. 219

Empusa (em-pū-'sū), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1798), < Gr. *ἐμψυσα*, a hobgoblin.] 1. A genus of gnat-like orthopteran insects, of the family *Mantidae*, having foliaceous appendages on the head and legs, short antennae, and a very slim thorax. *E. pauperata* is a prettily colored European species of rear-horse or praying-mantis. — 2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner, 1816.* — 3. In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Entomophthoraceae*, including, as now understood, the species formerly referred to the genus *Entomophthora*. The species are parasitic upon insects. That upon the common house fly is the one most frequently observed, forming a white halo of spores around dead flies adhering to window panes in autumn. Spores of an *Empusa*, coming in contact with a suitable insect, enter it by means of hyphal germination and grow rapidly till the insect is killed, forming sometimes a necrotum, but commonly by budding, detached hyphal bodies of spherical or oval form. When the conditions are unfavorable to further growth the hyphal bodies may be transformed into chlamydospores, but under favorable conditions of moisture the hyphal bodies

or chlamydospores produce hyphae. At the tip of each is formed a single conidium in a sporangium similar to that of *Mucor*; or, instead of conidia, thick-walled and spherical resting spores may be formed, either asexually or by conjugation. Twenty-six species are now known in the United States, growing upon insects of all the hexapod orders.

empuset (em-pūs-'t), *n.* [*ML. empusa*, < Gr. *ἐμψυσα*, a hobgoblin assuming various shapes: sometimes identified with *Hecate*.] A goblin or specter. *Jer. Taylor.*

Empusidae (em-pū-'sī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Empusa*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of Orthoptera, taking name from the genus *Empusa*. *Hurmeister, 1838.*

empuzzler (em-puz-'l), *v. t.* [*em-* + *puzzle*.] To puzzle.

It hath empuzzled the enquiries of others . . . to make out how without fear or doubt he could discourse with such a creature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 1.

empyema (em-pi-'ē-mā), *n.* [= *F. empyème* = *Sp. empiema* = *Fr. empyème* = *It. empiema*, < *ML. empyema*, < Gr. *ἐμπύημα*, a suppuration, < *ἐμπίρην*, suppurate, < *ἐμπίρην*, suppurating, festering, < *ἐν*, in, + *πίρην*, pus.] In *pathol.*, the presence of pus in a pleural cavity; pyothorax. The word was formerly used for other purulent accumulations.

empyemic (em-pi-em-'ik), *a.* [*Empyema* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of empyema.

— 2. Affected with empyema: as, an empyemic patient.

empyema (em-pi-'ē-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύημα*, suppuration, < *ἐμπίρην*, suppurate: see *empyema*.] In *pathol.*, pustulous eruption: a term used by Hippocrates, and in Good's system including variola or smallpox.

empyocèle (em-pi-'ō-sēl), *n.* [= *F. empyocèle*, < Gr. *ἐμψυς*, suppurating (see *empyema*), + *κύη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a collection of pus within the scrotum.

empyrean (em-pi-rō-'n) or *em-pir-'ē-n*, *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *emperial* (simulating imperial); = *F. empyrean*, < *ML. empyreus* (as if < Gr. *ἐμπύρεος*, a false form), *ML. empyreus* or *empyreus*, fiery, < *IGr. ἐμπύρεος*, for Gr. *ἐμπίρην*, in, on, or by the fire, fiery, torrid, < *ἐν*, in, + *πίρην* = *F. fire*: see *pyre*, *fre*.] 1. *a.* Formed of pure fire or light; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure.

Go, roar with Plato to th' empyreal sphere.
Pope, Essay on Man, II. 23

II. *n.* The empyrean; the region of celestial purity. [Rare.]

The lord-lieutenant looking down sometimes
From the empyreal, to assure their souls
Against chance-vulgarians
Mrs. Browning

empyrean (em-pi-rō-'n or em-pir-'ē-n), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. empyrée* = *Pr. empyrée*, *n.*, = *Sp. empyreo* = *Fr. empyrée* = *It. empyreo*, adj., < *ML. empyreus*, neut. as a noun, *empyreum*: see *empyrean*.] 1. *a.* Empyrean; celestially refined.

In th' empyreal heaven, the blessed abide,
The Thrones and the boundless prostrate lie,
Not daring to behold their angry God
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1114.

Yet upward she [the goddess] incessant flies;
Resolv'd to reach the high empyrean sphere;
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 23

Displays empyrean will I sometimes teach
Thine honeyed tongue.
Keats, Endymion, II.

II. *n.* The region of pure light and fire; the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist: the same as the ether, the ninth heaven according to ancient astronomy.

The deep-domed empyrean
Rings to the roar of an angel's shout.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

empyreum (em-pi-rō-'ūm), *n.* [*ML. empyreum*: see *empyrean*.] Same as *empyrean*.

Passed through all
The winding orbs like an Intelligence,
Up to the empyreum
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

empyreuma (em-pi-rō-'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα*, a live coal covered with ashes to preserve the fire, < *ἐμπύρεος*, set on fire, kindle, < *ἐμπίρην*, on fire: see *empyrean*.] In *chem.*, the pungent disagreeable taste and odor of most animal or vegetable substances when burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation.

empyreumatic, empyreumatical (em-pi-rō-'mā-'tīk, -ī-kāl), *a.* [*Empyreuma* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or having the taste or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances. — **Empyreumatic oil**, an oil obtained from organic substances when decomposed by a strong heat.

empyreumatize (em-pi-rō-'mā-'tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empyreumatized*, ppr. *empyreumatizing*. [*Empyreuma* + *-ize*.] To render empyreumatic; decompose by heat. [Rare.]

empyreal (em-pir-'ī-kāl), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμπύρεος*, in fire, on fire: see *empyrean*.] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility. [Rare.]

Of these and some other empyreal marks I shall say no more, as they do not tell us the defects of the soils.
Kirwan, Manures, p. 81.

empyrosist (em-pi-rō-'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύρωσις*, a kindling, heating, < *ἐμπίρην*, equiv. to *ἐμπύρεος*, kindle: see *empyreuma*.] A general fire; a conflagration.

The former opinion, that held these cataclysms and empyroses universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

empyryt, *n.* [*ME. empyry*, < *OF. empyrée*, *F. empyrée*: see *empyrean*.] The empyrean.

This heaven is call'd empyry: that is at say, heaven that is try.
Hampole, Trick of Conscience, l. 7761.

emrandi, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald*.

emrod, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald*.

emrod, *n.* An obsolete form of *hemorrhoid*.

emu (ē-'mū), *n.* [Also *emou*, *emou*; = *Fr. emu*, prob. from a native name.] 1. A large Australian three-toed ratite bird of the genus *Dromas* (which see), of which there are several species, as *D. nova-hollandie*, *D. ater*, and *D. irroratus*. These birds resemble cassowaries, but belong to a different genus and subfamily, and are easily distinguish-



Emu (*Dromas nova-hollandie*).

ed by having no casque or helmet on the head, which, with the neck, is more completely feathered. The plumage is sooty brown or blackish, and very copious, like long curly hair, there being two plumes to the quill, so that each feather seems double. The wings are rudimentary, useless for flight, and concealed in the plumage. The emus are intermediate in size between the cassowaries and the ostriches. The species first named above is the one most commonly seen in confinement.

2. (a) [*cap.*] [NL., orig. in the form *Emou*.] A genus of cassowaries. *Barrère, 1745.* (b) The specific name of the galeated cassowary of Ceram, in the form *emou*. *Latham, 1790.* (c) The specific name of the east Australian *Dromas nova-hollandie*, in the form *emu*. *Stephens.*

emu (ē-'mū), *n.* An Australian wood used for turners' work. *Laslett.*

emulable (em-'ū-lā-bil), *a.* [*Emul(ate)* + *-able*.] That may be emulated; capable of attainment by emulous effort; worthy of emulation. [Rare.]

This I say to all, for none are so complete but they may spy some imitable and emulable good, even in meaner Christians
Abp. Leighton, On 1 Pet. III. 13.

emulate (em-'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulated*, ppr. *emulating*. [*L. emulatus*, pp. of *emulari* (> *F. emule*, *v.*), try to equal or excel, be emulous, < *emulus* (> *F. emule*, *n.*), trying to equal or excel: see *emulous*.] 1. To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; vie or compete with the character, condition, or performance of; rival imitatively or competitively: as, to emulate good or bad examples; to emulate one's friend or an ancient author.

I would have
Him emulate you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

The birds sing louder, sweeter,
And every note they emulate one another.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

He [Dryden] is always imitating — no, that is not the word, always emulating — somebody in his more strictly poetical attempts, for in that direction he always needed some external impulse to set his mind in motion.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 41.

2. To be a match or counterpart for; imitate; resemble.

Thine eye would emulate the diamond.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 2.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion emulating this motion.
Arbutnot.

The blossom opening to the day,
The dew of heav'n's refin'd,
Could naught of purity display,
To emulate his mind.
Goldsmith, Vesp. Hymn

3. To envy.

The council then present, *emulating* my success, would not think it fit to spare me for the men to be hazarded in those unknown regions.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 125.

emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v.* [*L. emulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] *Emulative*; eager to equal or excel.

Our last king . . .
Was, as you know, by Fortinbras of Norway,
There to prick'd on by a most emulative pride,
Dart'd to the combat. *Shak., Hamlet*, I. 1.

emulation (em'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. emulation* = *Pr. emulatio* = *Sp. emulacion* = *Pg. emulação* = *It. emulazione*, < *L. emulatio* (n.), < *emulari*, *emulate*: see *emulate*.] 1. Love of superiority; desire or ambition to equal or excel others; the instinct that incites to effort for the attainment of equal or superior excellence or estimation in any respect.

Among the lower animals we see many symptoms of emulation, but in them its effects are perfectly insignificant when compared with those which it produces in human conduct. . . . In our own race emulation operates in an infinite variety of directions, and is one of the principal sources of human improvement.

D. Stewart, *Moral Powers*, I. II. § 5.

Let the man who thinks he is actuated by generous emulation only, and wishes to know whether there be anything of envy in the case, examine his own heart.

Beattie, *Moral Science*, I. II. § 3.

2. Effort to equal or excel in qualities or actions; imitative rivalry, as of that which one admires in another or others: as, the emulation of great actions, or of the rich by the poor.

Then younger brothers may eate grass, y^e they cannot achieve to excell; which will bring a blessed emulation to England. *Book of Precedence* (F. E. T. S. extra set.), I. 11.

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general emulation of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem.

South, *Sermons*.

But now, since the rewards of honour are taken away, that virtuous emulation is turned into direct malice.

Dryden, *Essay on Dram. Poetry*.

3. Antagonistic rivalry; malicious or injurious contention; strife for superiority. [Unusual.]

What madness rules in brain sick men,
When, for so slight and frivolous a cause,
Such factious emulations shall arise.

Shak., I. Hen. VI., iv. 1.

My heart laments that virtue cannot live
Out of the teeth of emulation. *Shak., J. C.*, II. 3.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Emulation, Competition, Rivalry.* The natural love of superiority is known as emulation, in common use the word signifies the desire and the resulting endeavor to equal or surpass another or others in some quality, attainment, or achievement. It is intrinsically neutral both as to time and motive, but it is most frequently applied to the relations of contemporaries or associates, and to feelings and efforts of an honorable nature. *Competition* is the act of striving against others; the word is used only where the object to be attained is pretty clearly in mind, and that object is not mere superiority, but some definite thing: as, competition for a prize; competition in business. *Rivalry*, unless qualified by some favorable adjective, is generally a contest in which the competitors push their several interests in an ungenerous spirit, malignant feelings being easily a result. *Rivalry* may be general in its character: as, the rivalry between two states or cities, in such cases it may be friendly and honorable.

A noble emulation heats your breast. *Dryden.*

Ruvs, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, II. 161.

Competition for the crown, there is none nor can be.

Bacon.

When the worship of rank and the worship of wealth are in competition, it may at least be said that the existence of the two bids diminishes by dividing the force of each superstition.

Locke, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, II.

Far sighted admonition of War and Waste
To fruitful strife and rivalries of peace.

Tennyson, *Idylls of the King*, Ded.

emulative (em'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*L. emulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] *Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to compete imitatively.*

Yet since her swift departure thence she press'd,
He saw th' election on himself would rest:
While all, with emulative zeal, demand
To fill the number of th' elected band.

Hood, tr. of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, v.

Emulative power

Flowed in thy line through undegenerate veins.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, I. 27.

emulatively (em'ū-lā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an emulative manner.

emulator (em'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*F. emulateur* = *Sp. Pg. emulador* = *It. emulatore*, < *L. emulatore*, < *emulari*, *emulate*: see *emulate*.] One who emulates; an imitative rival or competitor.

As Virgil rivalled Homer, so Milton was the emulator of both these. *Warburton, Divine Legation*, II. § 4.

Fall of ambition, an envious emulator of every man's good parts, a secret and villainous contriver against his natural brother.

Shak., As you like it, I. 1.

emulatory (em'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. emulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] *Arising out of emulation; of or belonging to emulation; denoting emulation.*

Whether some secret and emulatory brawl passed between Zipporah and Miriam. *Sp. Hall, Aaron and Miriam*, At ale-drinking emulatory poems are sung
Between chivalrous people.

Curry, *Anc. Irish*, II. xxi.

emulatrix (em'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= *F. emulatrice* = *It. emulatrice*, < *L. emulatrix*, fem. of *emulator*: see *emulator*.] A woman who emulates. [Rare.]

Truth, whose mother is History, the emulatrix of time, the treasury of actions, the witness of things past and advertiser of things to come.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, II. 1.

emule (em'ū-l), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. also a male*: = *OF. emuler* = *Sp. Pg. emular* = *It. emulare*, < *L. emulari*, *emulate*: see *emulate*.] To emulate.

Yet, emulating my pipe, he took in hand
My pipe, before that emul'd of many.

Spenser, *Colin Cloute*, I. 72.

This is the ground whereon the young Nassau,
Emulating that day his ancestor's renown,
Received his hurt.

Southey, *Pilgrimage to Waterloo*, III.

emulger (ē-mul'j), *v. t.* [*L. emulgere* (> *It. emulgere*), milk out, drain out, < *e*, out, + *mulgere* = *F. milk*.] To drain out. *Barley.*

emulgence (ē-mul'jens), *n.* [*emulgent*: see *emulgent*.] The act of draining out. [Rare.]

Weak men would be rendered nervous by the flattery of a woman's worship; or they would be for returning it, at least partially, as though it could be banded to and fro without emulgence of the poetry.

G. Meredith, *The Egoist*, xiv.

emulgent (ē-mul'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. emulgent* = *Sp. Pg. It. emulgente*, < *L. emulgent* (s), pp. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out: see *emulger*.] 1. *a.* In anat., draining out: applied to the renal arteries and veins, as draining the urine from the blood.

II. *n.* 1. In anat., an emulgent vessel. — 2. In pharmacology, a remedy which excites the flow of bile.

emulous (em'ū-lus), *a.* [*L. emulus*, striving to equal or excel, rivaling; in a bad sense, envious, jealous; akin to *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate*.] 1. Desirous of equaling or excelling, as what one admires; inclined to imitative rivalry: with *of* before an object: as, emulous of another's example or virtues.

By strength

They measure all, of other's excellence
Not emulous. *Macbeth*, I. vi. 822.

The leaders picked men of a cool, calm, and vigor tried and augmented in fifty battles, are emulous to distinguish themselves above each other by new merits, as *eloquence*, hospitality, splendor of living.

Emerson, *Writ.*

2. Rivaling; competitive.

Both striving in emulous contention whether shall add more pleasure or more profit to the city.

Poet, *Pilgrimage*, p. 27.

3. Envious; jealous; contentiously eager.

He is not emulous, as Achilles is. *Shak., T. and C.*, II. 1.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect
Nor emulous Carthage with her length of spite
Shall be the work of our. *B. Jonson, Catiline*

emulously (em'ū-lus-ly), *adv.* With emulation, or desire of equaling or excelling.

So tempt they him, and emulously vie
To bribe a voice that empties what it buys.

Longfellow, *To the End of Peterborough*

emulousness (em'ū-lus-ness), *n.* The quality of being emulous.

emulsic (ē-mul'sik), *a.* [*emul* (m) + *ic*.] In chem., pertaining to or prepared from emulsion.

Emulsic acid, an acid produced in the albumen of almonds.

emulsification (ē-mul-si-fikā'shon), *n.* The act of emulsifying, or the state of being emulsified.

emulsify (ē-mul'si-fī), *v. t.* [*emul* (m) + *ify*.] To make or form into an emulsion; emulsify.

Pancreatic juice emulsifies fat. *Burton, Vegetable Mould*, p. 22.

emulsin (ē-mul'sin), *n.* [*L. emulsus*, pp. of *emulger*, milk out, drain out (see *emulsion*), + *-in*.] In chem., an albuminous or caseous substance found in the white part of both sweet and bitter almonds, and making up about one quarter of their entire weight. When pure it is an odorless and tasteless white powder, which is soluble in water and acts as a ferment, converting the amygdalin of almonds into oil of bitter almonds, hydrogen cyanide, and a sugar.

emulsion (ē-mul'shon), *n.* [*OF. emulsion*, *F. emulsion* = *Sp. emulsion* = *Pg. emulsão* = *It.*

emulsione, < *L.* as if **emulsion* (n.), < *emulsus*, pp. of *emulger*, milk out, drain out: see *emulger*.] 1. A draining out.

Were it not for the emulsion to flesh and blood in being of a public factious spirit, I might pity your inhumanity.

Howard, *Man of Newmarket*.

2. A mixture of liquids insoluble in one another, where one is suspended in the other in the form of minute globules, as the fat (butter) in milk: as, an emulsion of cod-liver oil. — 3. A mixture in which solid particles are suspended in a liquid in which they are insoluble: as, a camphor emulsion. — 4. In photog., a name given to various emulsified mixtures used in making dry plates, etc. See *photography*.

emulsionize (ē-mul'shun-iz), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp. emulsioned*, *pp. emulsionizing*.] [*emulsion* + *-ize*.] To make an emulsion of; emulsify: as, pancreatic juice emulsifies fat.

This treatment, continued for seven or eight infants, suffices to set free the fat of the milk from its emulsified state.

Med. News, I. 587.

emulsive (ē-mul'siv), *a.* [= *F. emulsi* = *Sp. Pg. It. emulsivo*, < *L. emulsus*, pp. (see *emulsion*), + *e*, *er*.] 1. Softening. — 2. Yielding oil by expression: as, emulsive seeds. — 3. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance: as, emulsive acids. *Emulsive oil*, rancid olive-oil: in this state adapted for producing an emulsion, and used in dyeing as a fixing agent for aluminum or iron mordants.

emunctory (ē-mungk'ō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. emunctoire* = *Sp. Pg. emunctorio* = *It. emunctorio*, < *L. emunctorius*, adj., found only as a noun, neut., < *L. L. emunctor*, m., a pair of snuffers, < *L. emunctus*, pp. of *emungere*, wipe or blow the nose, < *e*, out, + *ungere* (nearly used), blow the nose, = *Gr. ἀνοπεσθαι*, mid. ἀνοπεσθαι, blow the nose; akin to *mucus*, q. v.] 1. *a.* Excretory; depuratory; serving to excrete, carry off, and discharge from the body waste products or effete matters.

II. *n.*; pl. *emunctories* (-ries). A part or an organ of the body which has an excretory or depuratory function; an organ or a part which eliminates effete or excrementitious matters or products of decomposition, as carbonic dioxide, urea, cholesterin, etc.

emuscation (ē-muskā'shon), *n.* [*L. emuscare*, clear from moss, < *e*, out, + *muscus*, moss.] A freeing from moss. [Rare.]

The most infallible art of emuscation is taking away the cause (which is superfluous moisture in clayey and spewing grounds), by draining with lime. *Kedron, Syria*, xix.

emu-wren (ē-mu-ren), *n.* A small Australian bird of the genus *Stipiturus*. The webs of the tail-feathers are decomposed, somewhat like the plumage of the emu. There are several species; *S. malacurus* is an example. See *emu* under *Stipiturus*.

emyd, **emyde** (em'id, em'id or -id), *n.* [= *F. emyd*.] A member of the family *Emydidae*; a fresh-water tortoise or terrapin.

Emyda (em'id-dā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἑμύς* or *ἑμύς* (*Emys*, *Emys*), the fresh-water tortoise, *Emys latior*: see *Emys*.] A genus of soft-shelled tortoises, of the family *Trionychidae*, having the shell very flat and subcircular in outline, and the toes webbed and with only three claws. They are aquatic, and are often found buried in the mud. A member of North America is a comparatively small species with a smooth shell. The genus is closely related to *Aspideremys* of *Trionychidae*.

Emydæ (em'id-dæ), *n. pl.* Same as *Emydidae*.

emyde, *n.* See *emyd*.

Emydæ (ē-mid'ē-g), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Emys* (*Emyd*) + *-æ*.] The name given by Huxley to a group of the *Chelonidae*, having usually horny cutting jaws, uncovered by lips, the tympanum exposed, the limbs slenderer than in *Tetradonidae*, with 5 clawed digits united by a web only, and the horny plates of the carapace and plastron well developed. The *Emydæ* as thus defined compose the river and marsh turtles and are divisible into two groups, the *Terrapines* and the *Chelonidae*. See *Terrapin*, *Chelonidae*.

emydian (ē-mid'ē-an), *a.* [*Emys* (*Emyd*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the group of tortoises typified by the genus *Emys*.

emydid (em'id-did), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydidae*.

Emydidae (ē-mid'id-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, also written contr. *Emyde*; < *Emys* (*Emyd*) + *-idae*.] A family of chelonians, the so-called fresh-water turtles, fresh-water tortoises, or terrapins. It includes a large group of diverse forms, some of which are as terrestrial as the true land turtles (*Tetradonidae*) and have a highly convex carapace though most are aquatic with flattened shell. There are about 60 species, of numerous genera, agreeing in their hard shell well formed for adapted both for walking and swimming, usually 4 toes before and 4 toes behind, and furnished with claws. They inhabit northern temperate and tropical regions within which they are widely distributed.

A few occur in salt or brackish water. The leading genera are *Emys*, *Chelonia* (the box-tortoises), *Chelonia* (the speckled turtles), etc. The salt-water terrapin of the Atlantic States, *Malaclemys palustris*, well known to epicures, belongs to this family. By some the name is supplanted by *Clemmydidae*, the genus *Emys* being referred to the family *Cataglyphidae*, and by others the family is considered to be inseparable from the *Testudinidae*. Also *Emys*. See cuts under *carapace*, *Chelonia*, and *terrapin*.

emydin (em'i-din), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἑμυδῖν* (*ēmyd-ē*), the fresh-water tortoise, + *-in*.] In *chem.*, a white nitrogenous substance contained in the yolk of turtles' eggs. It is closely related to, if not identical with, vitellin.

Emydina (em-i-di-nā), *n.* [NL., *Gr.* *ἑμυδῖν* or *ἑμυδῖν* (*ēmyd-ē*), the fresh-water tortoise, + *-ina*.] A genus of fresh-water tortoises, typical of the *Emydoidea*.

Emydinae (em-i-di-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr.* *ἑμυδῖν* (*ēmyd-ē*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Emydoidea* or *Clemmydidae*, typified by the genus *Emys*, and including most species of the family. It was limited by Gray to those tortoises which have the head covered with a thin hard skin, the zygomatic arch distinct, the fore limbs covered in front by thin scales and cross-bands, and the spreading toes strong and webbed.

Emydinidae (em-i-di-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr.* *ἑμυδῖν* (*ēmyd-ē*) + *-idae*.] A family of soft-shelled tortoises, typified by the genus *Emys*, including a few Asiatic species referred usually to the *Trionychidae*, having the edge of the disk strengthened by a series of internal bones, the skull oblong, convex, and swollen, and the palate with a central groove. Also *Emydinadae*.

emydoid (em'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* I. a. Resembling or related to a tortoise of the genus *Emys*; belonging to the family *Emydoidea*.

II. *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydoidea*.

Emydoidea (em-i-doi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr.* *ἑμυδῖν* (*ēmyd-ē*) + *-oidea*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Emys*, including the *Clemmydidae* and *Cataglyphidae*, and divided into 5 subfamilies. L. Agassiz. See cut under *Cataglyphidae*.

Emydosauria (em'i-dō-sū-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr.* *ἑμυδῖν* (*ēmyd-ē*) or *ἑμυδῖν* (*ēmyd-ē*), the fresh-water tortoise, + *-sauria*, a lizard.] One of several names of the order *Crocodylia*: so called from the fact that the dermal armor of the crocodiles and alligators suggests the shell of a tortoise. De Blainville.

Emys (em'is), *n.* [NL., *Gr.* *ἑμυδῖν* or *ἑμυδῖν*, the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, giving name to the *Emydoidea*. The name has been variously employed: (a) For fresh water tortoises in general of the family *Clemmydidae*, such as *E. latior* of Europe, now generally called *Clemmys caspica*, and numerous American species. (b) Restricted to certain box-tortoises belonging to the family now called *Cataglyphidae*, such as the box tortoise of Europe, *Emys europaea*, which is the *emys* of Aristotle and the ancients, and the *Emys blandingi* of North America.

en (en), [*Gr.* *ἐν*, *AS.* **en*, *L.* *en*, *C.* *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *n*.] 1. The name of the letter *N*, *n*. It is rarely written, the symbol *ŋ*, being used instead.—2. In printing, a space half as wide as an *em*, sometimes used as a standard in reckoning the amount of a compositor's work. See *em*, 2.

en-1. [*ME.* *en-*, *OF.* *en-*, rarely *F.* *en-* = *Sp.* *en-* = *It.* *en-*, *C.* *en-*, *L.* *in-* (see *in-2*), an adverbial or prepositional prefix, conveying the idea, according as the verb is one of rest or of motion, of existence 'in' a place or thing, or of motion, direction, or inclination 'into' or 'to' a place or thing, *C.* *in*, prep., in, into, = *E.* *in*: see *in*.] In later *L.* *in-* usually became *im-*, and so in Rom. *en-* usually becomes *im-*, before labials: see *em-1*, *im-2*.] A common adverbial or prepositional prefix, representing Latin *in-*, meaning primarily 'in' or 'into'. Appearing first in Middle English words derived through Old French to Latin, *en* 1 (before labials) has come to be freely used as a prefix of words of native as well as of Romance or Latin origin, being equivalent to *in* 1 of pure English origin and to *in* 2 of direct Latin origin, and hence often referred to the pure Latin form. Hence forms in *en* 1 (*em* 1) and *in* 2 (*im* 2) are frequently found (even in Middle English) co-existing, as *enbrace*, *include*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *enwrap*, *enfold*, *unfold*, with, however, a tendency in one or other of the forms to disappear, or to become partly differentiated in use. Before labials *en* becomes *im*, as in *enbelish*, *enbrace*, but may remain unchanged before *m* as in *enmence* or *emence*. As a verbal prefix, *en-*, when joined to a noun, or a verb from a noun, may retain its original meaning of 'in' ('put in'), as in *enwrap* (put in a cage), *enfold*, *enletter*, *enwrap*, etc.; or when prefixed to an adjective or a noun, it may denote a change from one state into another ('make . . .'), as in *enoble* (make able), *enrich*, *enlarge*, *enrichen*, *enlarge*, and hence has often the effect simply of a verb-forming prefix. In some cases, prefixed to a verb, it has no additional force, as in *enkindle*, *encompass*.

en-2. [*F.*, etc., *en-*, *L.* *en-*, *Gr.* *ἐν* (before gutturals *h*), a prefix conveying with verbs the idea of 'in' or 'at' a place, etc., with adjectives the possession of a quality, 'having,' with, 'in'

(= *L.* *in*, > *en* 1, above), *C.* *in*, prep., = *L.* *in* = *E.* *in*: see *in*.] An adverbial or prepositional prefix of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'in': chiefly in scientific or technical words of modern formation, as in *encephalon*, *enanthema*, etc.

en. [(1) *ME.* *-en* (sometimes spelled *-in*, *-yn*), later often *-e*, the two forms long coexisting; earliest *ME.* always *-en* (weak verbs *-en* or *-ien*), *AS.* *-an* (weak verbs *-an* or *-ian*, *-igan*), *ONorth.* *-a*, *-ia* = *OS.* *-an* (*-on*) = *OFries.* *-a* = *D.* *-en* = *OHG.* *-an* (*-en*, *-on*), *MHG.* *G.* *-en* = *Lecl.* *-a* (*-ja*) = *Sw.* *-a* (*-ja*) = *Dan.* *-e* = *Goth.* *-an* (*-jan*), the reg. Teut. inf. suffix, quite different from the *L.* inf. suffix, *-re* (*-āre*, *-ēre*, *-īre*), but cognate with *Gr.* *-ειν*, later reg. *-ειν*, and orig. dat. of **ana*, an orig. noun suffix.

(2) *ME.* *-en*, often only *-e*, *AS.* *-en* = *OS.* *-an* = *OFries.* *-an*, *MD.* *D.* *MAH.* *L.G.* *-en* = *OHG.* *-an*, *MHG.* *G.* *-en* = *Lecl.* *-ann* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *-en* = *Goth.* *-an*, the reg. pp. suffix of strong verbs, = *L.* *-nus* = *Gr.* *-νός* = *Skt.* *-nās*, an adj. suffix. (3) *ME.* *-en-en*, *-en-en* (the final syllable being a different suffix, *-en* (1)), *AS.* *-an*, *-nan* (as in *fasten*, > *E.* *fasten*, make fast) = *Goth.* *-nan*, prop. intr., as in *Goth.* *fulnan*, become full, in verbs formed on the pp. of strong verbs, *-an-s* = *AS.* and *E.* *-en*, etc. See (2), above. (4) *ME.* *-en*, often *-e*, in later *ME.* a general pl. suffix, in earlier *ME.* confined to ind. and subj. pres. pl. and subj. pres., the ind. pres. (and impv. pl.) having *-eth*, *AS.* *-ath*, *-iath*. The *AS.* verb-forms with pl. term. *-n* were (in all 3 persons) subj. pres. *-en* (*-en*), ind. pres. *-an* (*-an*), subj. *-en*. Like forms are found in the other Teut. tongues, being worn-down and assimilated forms of elements orig. of different origin.] A termination of various origin, used in the formation of verbs. (a) The infinitive suffix, now obsolete, as in Middle English *angen*, *escapen*, *pullen*, etc.; modern English *aven*, *escape*, *pull*, etc. In late Middle English the *-n* fell away (*aven*, *escape*, *pull*, etc.), but the *-e* continued to be pronounced, at least optionally, until near the end of the Middle English period; in modern English the *-e*, though always silent, is retained in spelling after a single consonant following a long vowel (as in *aven*) and in some other positions. (b) The suffix of the past participle of strong verbs (Middle English and Anglo-Saxon *-en*, as in *risen*, *written*, etc.), past participles of *rise*, *write*, etc. In Middle English the *-en* fell away (*risen* or *rise*, *written* or *write*, etc.); hence in modern English many coexisting forms in *-en* and *-e* silent or absent, as *broken* and *broke*, *written* and *wit*, *beaten* and *beat*, *sunk* and *sank*, etc. In most of these pairs there is a slight differentiation of use (as *unsunk*, *drunken*, adj., *sunk*, *drunk*, pp.), or one form is obsolete (*wit*, pp., etc.) or regarded as "incorrect" (*broke*, *speak*, etc.), or is merely vulgar (*rise* for *risen*, etc.). In some cases the past participle in *-en* is modern, the verb being originally weak (with past participle in *-ed*), as in *worn*, pp. of *wear*. (c) In most of such instances the older form in *-ed* is still in prevalent use, as in *aroused* or *arisen*, *saved* or *saven*, *proved* or *proven*, etc., the *-ed* being in some instances absorbed, as in *hid* or *hidden*, *chid* or *chidden*. (d) A suffix forming verbs from adjectives, as *weaken*, *fatten*, etc. Originally such verbs were only intransitive ('become weak', etc.), but now they are also transitive ('make weak', etc.). (e) In Middle English, a plural suffix of verbs: as they *arisen*, *written*, *arisen*, *written*, etc. It is now reduced to silent *-e* or entirely lost.

en-2. [*ME.* *-en*, *AS.* *-en* = *D.* *-en* = *OHG.* *G.* *-en*, etc., = *Goth.* *-in-s*, *-in-s* = *L.* *-inus* = *Gr.* *-ινος* = *Skt.* *-in-as*, an adj. suffix, radically identical with *en* 1 (2), pp. suffix.] A suffix forming adjectives from nouns of material, as *ashen*¹, *ashen*², *earthen*, *oaken*, *wooden*, *golden*, sometimes simply *-n*, as *cedarn*, *eldern*, *silvern*, etc. Many such words are obsolete, dialectic, or archaic, as *elmen*, *treen*, *clayen*, *haveren*, etc.; many are also, some chiefly or exclusively, nouns, as *aspen*, *linden*, *linden*, *wooden*.

en-3. [*ME.* *-en*, *AS.* *-en* (gen. dat. *-enne*), earlier *-in*, *-inne* = *OHG.* *-in* (*-inna*), *MHG.* *-in*, *-inne*, *G.* *-in* = *L.* *-ina* (as in *regina*, queen) = *Gr.* *-εινα*, *-εινα* = *Skt.* *-āni*, fem. suffix.] A feminine suffix, of which only a few relics exist in native English words, as, for example, *risen*, from Anglo-Saxon *fyrcen* (= German *fürstin*), a female fox: in some instances regarded as having a diminutive force, as in *maiden*, from Anglo-Saxon *maegden*, etc. See *maiden*, and compare *elfin*.

en-4. [*ME.* *-en*, often *-e*, sud. with double pl. *-en-e*, *AS.* *-an*, the nom. acc. pl. (and gen. dat. etc. sing.) term. of weak nouns (nom. sing. masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*), = *OS.* *-an* = *OHG.* *-an*, *MHG.* *G.* *-en* = *Goth.* *-ana* = *L.* *-inae* (e. g., *homines*, pl. of *homo*) = *Gr.* *-ωνες* = *Skt.* *-ān-as*; being, in *AS.*, etc., the stem suffix *-an* used as a sign of the pl., the real pl. suffix (*-as*, *-es*, *-s*) having fallen away.] The plural suffix of a few nouns, as *oxen*, *brethren*, *children*, and (archaic and poetical) *eyen* or *eyes* (= *eyen*), *kneen* (= *kneen*), *shoon*, dial. *hosen*, *housen*, *peasen*, etc. In these

the termination is of Middle English origin, except in *oxen* (from Anglo-Saxon *oxas*), *eyen*, *con* (from Anglo-Saxon *edgen*), *hosen* (from Anglo-Saxon *hossas*), *peasen* (from Anglo-Saxon *peasas*).

en. A suffix of various other origins besides those mentioned above: often ultimately identical with *-an* (Latin *-anus*), as in *citizen*, *denizen*, *dacien*, etc., but having also, as in *often*, *midden*, etc., other sources ascertainable upon reference to the word concerned.

enable (e-nā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enabled*, ppr. *enabling*. [Formerly also *inable*; < *ME.* *enablen*; < *en* 1 + *able*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make able; furnish with adequate power, ability, means, or authority; render competent.

Temperance gives nature her full play, and enables her to exert herself in all her force and vigour.

Spectator, No. 128.

No science of heat was possible until the invention of the thermometer enabled men to measure the degrees of temperature.

J. Fiske, Comic Philos., I. 24.

2. To put in an efficient state or condition; endow; equip; fit out.

Joy openeth and enableth the heart.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

You are beholden to them, sir, that have taken this pains for you, and my friend, Master Truewit, who enabled them for the business.

B. Jonson, Epicure, v. 1.

-*syn.* 1. To empower, qualify, capacitate.

II. *intrans.* To give ability or competency.

For matter of policy and government, that learning should rather hurt than enable thereunto is a thing very improbable.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 16.

enablement (e-nā'bl-ment), *n.* [*enable* + *-ment*.] The act of enabling.

Learning . . . hath no less power and efficacy in enablement towards martial and military virtue and prowess.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 22.

enach (en'āk), *n.* [*Gael.* *einach*, bounty.] In old Scots law, amends or satisfaction for a crime, fault, or trespass.

enact (e-nakt'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *enacten*; < *en* 1 + *act*.] 1. To decree; establish by the will of the supreme power; pass into a statute or established law; specifically, to perform the last act of a legislature to, as a bill, giving it validity as a law; give sanction to, as a bill.

Through all the periods and changes of the Church it hath been provid that God hath still reserved to himselfe the right of enacting Church-Government.

Milton, Church-Government, I. 2.

It was enacted that, for every town of Malmsey or Tyne who brought into England, ten good bowstaves should also be imported.

Knyce, Brit., II. 272.

2. To act; perform; effect.

The king enacts more wonders than a man,

Darling an opposite to every danger.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

3. To act the part of; represent on or as on the stage.

Ham. And what did you enact?

Pol. I did enact Julius Caesar: I was killed 't the Capitol; Brutus killed me.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.

Enacting clause, the introductory clause of a legislative bill or act, beginning "Be it enacted by," etc. A common means of defeating a bill in its initial stages is a motion to strike out its enacting clause, which if successful carries all the rest with it.

enact, *n.* [*ME.*; < *enact*, *v.*] An enactment; an act.

This enacte so to endure by force of this present yelde (bill)

English Glde (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

enactive (e-nak'tiv), *a.* [*enact* + *-ive*.] Having power to enact, or establish as a law.

enactment (e-nak'tment), *n.* [*enact* + *-ment*.]

1. The act of enacting or decreeing; specifically, the passing of a bill into a law; the act of giving validity to a law by vote or decree.

In 1176, precise enactment established the jury system, still rude and imperfect, as the usual mode of trial.

Welsh, Eng. Lit., I. 61.

2. A law enacted; a statute; an act.

If we look simply at the written enactments, we should conclude that a considerable portion of the pagan worship was, at an early period, absolutely and universally suppressed.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 22.

3. The acting of a part or representation of a character in a play. -*syn.* 2. *Statute*, *Ordinance*, etc. See *law*.

enactor (e-nak'tor), *n.* [*enact* + *-or*.] 1. One who enacts or decrees; specifically, one who decrees or establishes a law.

This is an assertion by which the great Author of our nature, and Enactor of the law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured and blasphemed.

Rp. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

2. One who acts or performs. Shak.

enacture (e-nak'tūr), *n.* [*enact* + *-ure*.] Purpose; effect; action.

The violence of either grief or joy
Their own enactment will themselves destroy.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.

enaget, *v. t.* [*OF. enagier, enagier*, declare of age, *pp. enagie*, aged, *< en- + aage*, age: see *age*.] To age; make old.

That never hall did Harvest prejudice,
That never frost, nor snows, nor slippery ice
The fields en-ay'd.

Sylvestre, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, Eden.

Enaliornis (e-nal-i-ór-nis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐναλίωρ*, in, on, or of the sea (*< ἐν*, in, + *αἰς*, the sea), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil Cretaceous birds, discovered by Barrett in 1858 in the Upper Greensand of Cambridge, England. It was described by Seeley in 1866 under the name *Pelagornis* (*P. barretti*), which, being preoccupied by *Pelagornis* of Lartet (1857) was renamed *Enaliornis* by Seeley in 1869. The remains appear to be those of a true bird, resembling a penguin in some respects.

Enaliosaur (e-nal-i-ó-sár), *n.* One of the *Enaliosauria*.

Enaliosauria (e-nal-i-ó-sá-rí-á), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Gr. ἐναλίωρ*, living in the sea (*< ἐν*, = *in*, + *αἰς*, the sea), + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A superordinal group of gigantic aquatic Mesozoic reptiles, with a very long body, naked leathery skin, paddle-like limbs, numerous teeth in long jaws, and biconcave vertebrae. The group contained the Ichthyosaurians, Plesiosaurians, and other marine monsters now placed in different orders. The term is now little used; it sometimes, however, still covers the two current orders *Ichthyosauria* and *Plesiosauria*, or *Ichthyopterygia* and *Sauropterygia*.

Enaliosaurian (e-nal-i-ó-sá-rí-an), *a. and n.* I. a. Pertaining to the *Enaliosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Enaliosauria*; an enaliosaur.

enallage (e-nal-á-jé), *n.* [= *F. enallage* = *Sp. enallage* = *Pg. It. enallage*, *< L. enallage*, *< Gr. ἐναλλαγή*, an interchange, *< ἐναλλάσσειν*, interchange, *< ἐν*, in, + *αλλάσσειν*, change, *< ἀλλάω*, other: see *allu-*.] In *gram.*, a figure consisting in the substitution of one form, inflection, or part of speech for another. Special names are given to subdivisions of this figure. The substitution of one part of speech for another is *antiphrasis*, that of one case for another is *antiphrasis*. Interchange of the functions of two cases in one phrase is a form of *hypallage*. Enallage of gender can hardly be illustrated in English. Antiphrasis is exemplified in the colloquial "It's me for." It is I. Enallage of number is seen in the royal and literary "we" for "I," and in our modern established "you" for "thou."

Not changing one word for another by their accidents or cases, as the *Enallage*.

Pattenham, *Art of Eng. Poets*, p. 143.

Enallotega (en-nal-ó-te-gá), *n. pl.* [*NL. (F. Enallotegues, D'Orbigny)*, *< Gr. ἐν, in, + ἄλλω*, other (one besides), + *τέγαι*, roof.] A division of foraminifers, having the cells disposed in two alternating rows.

enambush (en-am-búsh), *v. t.* [*< en- + ambush*.] To place or conceal in ambush.

Explor'd th' embattled van, the deepening line,
Th' enambush'd phalanx, and the springing mine
Cuthbert, *Eng. on Capt. Hughes*.

enamel (e-nam-el), *n.* [*< ME. enamele* (with prefix *en-*, due to the verb *enamelen*), *prop. amale, amel, amell, amelle, amall, amayl*, later *ammell* (*> D. G. enamel* = *Dan. emalle* = *Sw. emall*), *< OP. enamel, F. email, enamel*: see *amel*.] 1. In *ceram.*, a vitrified substance, either transparent or opaque, applied as a coating to pottery and porcelain of many kinds. It is simply a fusible kind of glass, and when transparent is commonly called *glaze*. A vitreous coating of similar character is applied to a class of iron utensils for cooking, etc., and is made to serve other useful purposes.

2. In the *fine arts*, a vitreous substance or glass, opaque or transparent, and variously colored, applied as a coating on a surface of metal or of porcelain (see def. 1) for purposes of decoration. It consists of easily fusible salts, such as the silicates and borates of sodium, potassium, lead, etc., to which various earths and metallic oxides are added to give the desired colors. These enamels are now prepared in the form of sticks, like sealing wax, and for use are pulverized, and applied to the surface either dry or moistened so as to form a paste. The object to be enameled is then exposed to a moderate temperature in a muffle, and the vitreous substance becomes sufficiently fluid to form a brilliant and adhesive coating. Enamels in modern times include an infinite number of tints, but those of the ancient Orientals and of the Byzantine empire present but few colors, and those distinctly contrasting. See def. 3, and *Limeglass enamel*, below.

3. Enamel-work: a piece or sort of work whose chief decorative quality lies in the enamel itself: as, a fine piece of cloisonné enamel; a specimen of enamel à jour. Of this work there are three distinct classes: (1) *cloisonné enamel*, in which partitions surrounding the compartments of enamel of each different color are formed of wire of rectangular section secured to the body or foundation; (2) *champlevé enamel*, in which the surface of the background is engraved or hollowed out to receive the enamel; (3) *surface enamel*, in which the

whole surface of a plate of metal is covered with the enamel, which when fused affords a smooth ground for painting. A familiar instance of the last kind of enamel-work is the dial of a common watch, which is enameled on copper in white, the figures being painted upon it in black enamel. Champlevé enamel is most used for jewelry and similar decorative work.

About her necke a sort of faire rubies
In white floures of right fine enamel
The Assembly of Ladies, I. 634

4. Any smooth, glossy surface resembling enamel, but produced by means of varnish or lacquer, or in some other way not involving vitrification: as, the enamel of enameled leather, paper, slate, etc.—5. In *anat.*, the hardest part of a tooth; the very dense, smooth, glistening substance which crowns a tooth or coats a part of its surface: distinguished from *dentin* and from *cement*. It is always superficial, and represents a special modification of epithelial substance. It is usually white, sometimes red, as in the front teeth of most rodents, or reddish-black, as in the teeth of most shrews. See *cut under tooth*.

All the bones of the body are covered with a periotemum, except the teeth; where it ceases, and an enamel of ivory, which saws and files will hardly touch, comes into its place.
Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, XI

6. Figuratively, gloss; polish.

There is none of the ingenuity of Filicla in the thought, none of the hard and brilliant enamel of Petrarch in the style.
Macauley

7. In *cosmetics*, a coating applied to the skin, giving the appearance of a beautiful complexion. **Battersea enamel**, a kind of surface enamel produced in Battersea, London, in the eighteenth century. The pieces of this enamel are usually decorated by a transfer process similar to that used for porcelain and English delft; they include medals, cases, etials, and especially plaques with portraits. **Canton enamel**, a variety of surface enamel in which the ground is usually plain white, yellow, or light blue, and is decorated with enamel paintings in many colors, representing conventional flowers, scrolls, etc. Vases, incense burners, etc., are made of it, and it is one of the most successful of modern Chinese artistic industries. **Champlevé enamel, see def. 3, and *champlevé*. **Cloisonné enamel**, see def. 3, and *cloisonné*. **Enamel à jour**, a kind of enamel in which there is no background, the enamel being made to fill all the space between the narrow bars or wires which form the design. Such enamel which transmits light shows as a pattern seen by transmitted light.**

Enamel columns, the minute six-sided prisms of which the enamel of the teeth is composed. Also called *enamel prisms*, *enamel rods*, and *enamel fibers*. **Enamel cuticle**, a thin horny cuticle covering the outer surface of the enamel in un worn teeth. Also called *Nannula*, *membrana*, and *cuticula dentis*. **Enamel en basse taille**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the background of the lowered or sunken parts is sculptured with figures in relief, the enamel itself being transparent to allow them to be seen. **Enamel en taille d'épargne**, variety of champlevé enamel in which the field is also sculptured with figures or hollowed out for the reception of the enamel, leaving only narrow dividing lines of the metallic background.

Floated enamel, enamel used for ornamenting a glass surface which has been made stiff by grinding or by the use of acid. **Glass enamel**, an opaque or semi-opaque glass having a milky appearance, due to the addition of borax of tin. It is used for window transparencies, and "porcelain" lamp shades. **Incrusted enamel**, disks or small flat pieces of enameled metal baked in a larger surface of enameled metal or silver. **Limoges enamel**, a variety of surface enamel produced especially at Limoges in France, in which vessels and decorative pieces of various kinds and sizes are ornamented with pictorial subjects painted in many colors and in gold. This work reached its greatest excellence at the time of the Renaissance.

enamel (e-nam-el), *v.*; *pret. and pp. enameled or enamelled*, *ppr. enameling or enamelling*. [*< ME. enamelen, enamaulen, < OF. enamailler, enameler, enamaler* (in *pp.*, *< en- + amailer*, *> ME. amelen, amelen* (see *amel*, *v.*), *1. amailer* (*> D. emaileren* = *G. emailieren*) = *Dan. emallere* = *Sw. emallera*) = *Sp. Ppr. emallan* = *It. smaltare, enamel*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To lay enamel upon; cover or decorate with enamel.

Ther wet beakyns ful bryght of bronde golde clere,
Enamayde with agt & coveys of kete
Alliterative Poem (ed. Morris), II. 1467

A knife he bore
Whose hilt was well enamelled or
With green leaves on a golden ground
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 107

2. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon; as, to enamel cardboard; specifically, to use an enamel upon the skin.—3. To variegate or adorn with different colors.

The pleasing tune that fragrant roses yield,
When wanton Zephyr, sighing on the field,
Enamels all
Sylvestre, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 6

Enameled cloth. See *cloth*. **Enameled glass**. See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* To practise the use of enamel or the art of enamelling.

Though it were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object.
Boyle.

enameler, enamellar (e-nam-el-ér), *n.* [*< enamel + -er*.] Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy. [*Rare*.]

enamel-blue (e-nam-el-blé), *n.* Same as *small enamel*.

enameler, enameller (e-nam-el-ér), *n.* [*< enamel + -er*.] One who enamels; one whose occupation is the laying on of enamels.

She put forth unto him a little rod or wand all dery,
such as painters or enamellers use
Holland, *tr. of Plutarch*, p. 401.

It is certain that in the reigns of the two first Edwards there were three enamellers in England, who both practised and taught the art. *Malpore*, *Anecdotes*, I. II, note.

Enamellers' copper. See *copper*.

enamel-germ (e-nam-el-jér-m), *n.* The epithelial germ of the enamel of teeth; the rudiment of the enamel-organ.

enamelist, enamellist (e-nam-el-ist), *n.* [*< enamel + -ist*.] Same as *enameler*.

enamel-kiln (e-nam-el-kil), *n.* A kiln in which pottery, glass, etc., are exposed to a low heat, such as is suitable for fixing enamel-colors, gold, etc. Such kilns are generally built of large earthenware slabs, having flues through which the smoke and flame of the fire pass without entering the body of the kiln.

enamellar, enameller, etc. See *enameler, etc.* **enamel-membrano** (e-nam-el-mem-brán), *n.* The layer of cylindrical cells of the enamel-organ of a tooth which stand on the surface of the dentinal part of a developing tooth.

enamel-organ (e-nam-el-ór-gán), *n.* The enamel-germ of a tooth after it has separated from the epithelium of the mouth and forms a cap over the dentinal portion of the tooth. It consists of a lining of cylindrical cells and a covering of cubical cells, and is wedged with stellate cells in abundant jelly-like intercellular substance.

enamel-painting (e-nam-el-pán-ting), *n.* Painting in vitrifiable colors, especially upon a surface of porcelain, glass, or metal, the work being subsequently fired in a muffle or kiln. See *enamel*.

enamorado (e-nam-o-rí-dá), *n.* [*Sp. (= It. innamorato, q. v.)*, *< ML. innamoratus*, *pp. innamoror, innamoror* (*> Sp.*, etc.), put in love; see *amour*.] One deeply in love.

An enamorado neglects all other things to accomplish his delight.
Sir T. Herbert, *Travels in Africa*, p. 74.

enamour (e-nam-ór), *v. t.* [*Also written, but rarely, enamo; < ME. enamoured, pp. enamoured, enamorer, enamorer, F. enamorer = Pr. Sp. Ppr. enamorar, namorar = It. innamorare, < ML. innamorare, put in love, innamoror, be in love, < L. in, in, + amor* (*> F. amour*, etc.), love; see *amor, amorous*.] To inflame with love; charm; captivate; used chiefly in the past participle, with *of* or *with* before the person or thing; as, to be enamoured of a lady; to be enamoured of or with books or science.

What trust is in these times?
They that when Richard liv'd would have him die,
Are now become enamour'd on his grave.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 3.

Oh, death!
I am not yet enamour'd of this breath
So much that I dare leave it
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, IV. 1.

Or should she, confident,
Desend with all her winning charms begirt
To enamour as the zone of Venus once
Wrought that effect on Jove.
Milton, *P. R.*, II. 214.

He became passionately enamoured of the shadow of a dream.
Living.

Syn. To fascinate, bewitch.

enamourite (e-nam-ó-rit), *n.* [*< enamour + -ite*, as in *favorite*.] A lover. [*Rare*.]

Is this no small servitude for an enamourite?
Burton, *Annals of Mel.*, p. 510.

enamourment (e-nam-ór-ment), *n.* [*< enamour + -ment*.] (*OF. enamourment, < enamorer, enamourer*.) The state of being enamoured; a falling desperately in love. *Mrs. Candee Clark*.

enanthesma (en-an-thé-má), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. ἐν, in, + ἄνθος, an anthos, an eruption; see enanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an eruption of the mucous membrane; distinguished from *exanthema*, an eruption of the skin.

enanthesis (en-an-thé-sis), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. ἐν, in, + ἄνθος, blossom, < ἄνθω, blossom, bloom. Cf. enanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an eruption on the skin from internal disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, etc.

enantioblastous (e-nan-tí-ó-blast-us), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐναντίος, opposite (see enantion), + βλαστός, germ*.] In *bot.*, having the embryo at the end of the seed directly opposite to the hilum.

enantiomorphie (e-nan-tí-ó-mór-fik), *a.* Same as *enantiomorphous*.

enantiomorphous (e-nan'ti-ō-mōr'fus), *a.* [*<* NL. *enantiomorphus*, *<* Gr. *enantios*, opposite, + *morphē*, form.] Contrasted in form; specifically, similar in form, but not superposable; related, as an object to its image in a mirror, or a right- to a left-hand glove. The corresponding right- and left-handed hemimorphic forms of quartz are enantiomorphous.

enantiopathic (e-nan'ti-ō-path'ik), *a.* [= F. *enantiopathique*; as *enantiopathy* + *-ic*.] Serving to excite an opposite passion or feeling; specifically, in med., palliative.

enantiopathy (e-nan'ti-ō-p'ath-i), *n.* [*<* Gr. as if *enantios*, *<* *enantios*, having contrary properties, *<* *enantios*, contrary, opposite, + *πάθος*, suffering, passion.] 1. An opposite passion or affection.

Whatever may be the case in the cure of hysteria, *enantiopathy*, and not homeopathy, is the true medicine of mind. *Sir W. Hamilton*

2. Allopathy: a term used by homeopaths. **enantiopsis** (e-nan'ti-ō'psis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *enantios*, contradiction, *<* *enantios*, contradict, gainway, *<* *enantios*, contrary, opposite, *<* *en*, in, + *anti*, against, *<* *anti*, against: see *anti*.] In rhet., a figure of speech consisting in expression of an idea by negation of its contrary, or by use of a word of opposite meaning. The term *enantiopsis* was originally used as equivalent to *enantiopsis* in both forms, but is now usually limited to signify *enantiopsis* by use of a word of opposite meaning. *Enantiopsis* by negation of the contrary, as, "he is no fool" for "he is wise," is generally called *litotes*. *Enantiopsis* or *antiphrasis* such instances as the "Eumenides" (that is, "the gracious ones") for the "Erinyes" (Furies), or the "Good People" for the "furies," passes into euphemism. See *trump*.

Enantiotreta (e-nan'ti-ō-trē'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *enantiotretus*; see *enantiotretous*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of infusorians, having an intestine, and two apertures, at opposite ends of the body.

enantiotretous (e-nan'ti-ō-trē'tus), *a.* [*<* NL. *enantiotretus*, *<* Gr. *enantios*, opposite, + *τρέτω*, perforated, verbal adj. of *τρέπω* (√ *τρε*), bore, perforate.] Having an opening at each end of the body, as the *Enantiotreta*.

enarch (en-ārch'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enarch*.

enarché (en-ārch'), *a.* [F., *<* *en* + *arche*, arch: see *arch*.] In her., same as *enarched*; also, rarely, same as *enarch*.

enarched (en-ārch'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enarch*, *v.* Cf. *enarch*.] In her., combined with or supported by an arch. A chevron enarched has a round or pointed arch beneath it, seeming to support it at the angle. *Bend enarched*. Same as *bend arch* (see, under *bend*).



Argent, a chevron fimbriated arches.

enargite (en-ārg'it), *n.* [*<* Gr. *enargēs*, visible, palpable, *<* *en*, in, + *argos*, bright, + *-ite*.] A sulphurente of copper occurring in small black orthorhombic crystals, also massive, in Peru, Chili, Colorado, etc.

enarm (en-ārm'), *v.* [*<* ME. *enarmen*, *<* OF. *enarmen*, arm, equip, provide with arms or armor, provide, as a shield, with straps, *<* *en*, in, + *armes*, arms: see *arm*.] 1. To equip with arms or armor.

How many knights there came a knyght enarmed Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), II. 37.

I will, by God's grace, fully set forth the same to enarm you to withstand the assaults of the papists herein, if you mark well and read over again that which I now write. *J. Bradford, Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 142.

2. In old cookery, to lard.

The crane is enarmed ful wele I wot With lards of pork. *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 20.

II. intrans. To arm; put on armor or take weapons.

While shepherds they enarme vniu'd to danger.

T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's (Judith, l. 371).

enarmet, *n.* [OF., *<* *enarmen*, provide, as a shield, with straps: see *enarm*.] The gear for holding the shield by passing the arm through straps or the like.

enarmed (en-ārm'), *a.* [*<* *en* + *armet*.] In her., having arms (that is, horns, hoofs, etc.) of a different color from that of the body.



Inside View of shield showing enarmet, or gear for holding the shield by passing the arm through straps or the like.

enarming, *n.* [ME. *enarmynge*; verbal *n.* of *enarm*, *v.*] Same as *enarm*.

He gripped the shield so fast by the enarmynge that the catte myght it not hym be reve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 607.

enarration (ē-nā-rā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *enarration* = Sp. *enarración* = Pg. *enarração* = It. *enarrazione*, *<* L. *enarratio* (n-), *<* *enarrare*, pp. *enarratus*, relate in detail, *<* *e*, out, + *narrare*, relate: see *narrate*.] Recital; relation; account; exposition.

This book did that high priest emberzell, wherein was contained their genealogies to the dayes of Phineas, together with an historical enarration of the years of their generation of life. *Sp. Hall, Def. of Remonstrance*.

enarthrodia (en-ār-thrō'di-ā), *n.* Same as *enarthrosis*.

enarthrodial (en-ār-thrō'di-āl), *a.* [*<* *enarthrodia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to enarthrosis; having the character of a ball-and-socket joint: as, *enarthrodial* movements or articulations.

enarthrosis (en-ār-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις*, a kind of jointing, *<* *en*, in, + *άρθρον*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis*, *diarthrosis*.] In anat., a ball-and-socket joint; a kind of movable arthrosis or free articulation which consists in the socketting of a convex end of a bone in a concavity of another bone, forming a joint freely movable in every direction. The hip and shoulder are characteristic examples. Also *enarthrodia*.

enascent (ē-nas'ent), *a.* [*<* L. *enascent* (n-), pp. of *enasci*, spring up, issue forth, *<* *e*, out, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascit*.] Coming into being; incipient; nascent.

You just get the first glimpse, as it were, of an enascent equivocation. *Warburton, Occasional Reflections*, II.

enatation (ē-nā-tā'shōn), *n.* [*<* L. as if **enatatio* (n-), *<* *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, swim out, *<* *e*, out, + *nature*, swim: see *nature*, *natation*.] A swimming out; escape by swimming.

enate (ē-nat'), *a.* [*<* L. *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enascit*.] 1. Growing out.

The parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the enate parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones. *J. Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 176.

2. Related through the mother; maternally cognate; as a noun, one so related.

In all tribal society, either the agnates or the enates are clearly distinguished from the other cognates, and organized into a body politic, usually called the clan or gens. *J. W. Powell, Science*, V. 347.

enation (ē-nā'shōn), *n.* [*<* L. as if **enatio* (n-), *<* *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enate*, *enascit*.] 1. In bot., the production of outgrowths or appendages upon the surface of an organ.—2. In ethiol., maternal relationship.

ensaunter, *v.* [For *en aunter*, after ME. in *aunter*, peradventure: *m*, F. *en*, in; *aunter*, adventure, chance, adventure.] Lest that.

Anger would let him speake to the tree. *Ensaunter* his rage might cooled bee.

en avant (on a-vō'), [F.: *en*, in, *avant*, hence; *avant*, before, forward: see *avant*, *advance*.] Forward; onward.

enavigate (ē-nav'i-gāt), *v. t. and t.* [*<* L. *enavigatus*, pp. of *enavigare*, sail out, sail over, *<* *e*, out, + *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] To sail out or over. *Cockeram*.

enb. See *emb*.

en barbette (on bār-bet'), [F.] In barbette; so as to fire over the parapet. See *barbette*.

enbaset, *v. t.* Same as *embase*.

enbaster, *v. t.* [*<* *en* + *baste*.] To steep or imbue. *Darwin*.

It is not agreeable for the Holy Ghost, which may not suffer the Church to err in interpreting the Scriptures, to permit the same notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to be enbasted with vain opinions. *Philop. Works* (Parker Soc.), p. 379.

enbaumet, **enbawmet**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *enbalm*.

enbibet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *imbibe*.

enblanch, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enblanch*. **en bloc** (on blok), [F.: *en*, in; *bloc*, block: see *in* and *block*.] In block; in a lump: as, the shares will be sold *en bloc*.

We are bound to take Nature *en bloc*, with all her laws and all her cruelties, as well as her beneficences. *Contemporary Rec.*, LIII. 51.

enbosit, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emboss*.

enboset, *v. t.* Same as *emboset*.

embrace, *v.* An obsolete form of *embrace*.

enbraudet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *enbraide*.

enbreamet, *a.* [Irreg. *<* *en* + *bream*, var. of *brim*, *a.*] Strong; sharp. *Nares*.

We can be content (for the health of our bodies) to drink sharp potions, receive and endure the operation of enbreamet purges. *Norbrook, Medica* (1677).

enbroudet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *enbroid*.

enbuschement, *n.* An obsolete form of *embushment*.

A great enbuschement they sett, There the foster thame mett. *MS. Lincoln*, A. 1. 17, fol. 138.

enbusy, *v. t.* Same as *embury*.

enc. An abbreviation of *encyclopedia*.

en cabochon (on ka-bō-shōn'), [F.] See *cabochon*.

en cachette (on ka-shet'), [F.: *en*, in; *cache*, hiding-place, *<* *cachier*, hide: see *cache*.] In hiding; secretly.

The vice-consul informed me that, in divers discussions with the Turks about the possibility of an Englishman finding his way *en cachette* to Meccah, he had asserted that his compatriots could do everything, even pilgrims to the Holy City. *R. F. Hurton, El-Medinal*, 404.

encenia, *n. pl.* See *encenia*.

engage, **incage** (en-, in-kāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engaged*, *incaged*, ppr. *engaging*, *incaging*. [*<* F. *engager*, *<* *en*, in, + *cage*, cage.] To put in a cage; shut up or confine in a cage; hence, to coop up; confine to any narrow limits.

He [Samson] carries away the gates wherein they thought to have engaged him. *Sp. Hall, Samson's End*.

encalendar (en-kal'en-dār'), *v. t.* [*<* *en* + *calendar*.] To register in a calendar, as the saints of the Roman Catholic Church.

For saints preferred, Of which we find these four have been, And with their leader still to live *encalendar'd*. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, xxiv.

encallow (en-kal'ō), *n.* [*<* *en* (of which the force or origin is not clear) + *callow*, *q. v.*] Among the brickmakers near London, England, the soil, vegetable mold, etc., resting upon the brick-earth or clay.

encallow (en-kal'ō), *v. t.* [*<* *encallow*, *n.*] To remove encallow from.

encalm (en-kām'), *v. t.* [*<* *en* + *calm*.] To place calmly or reposefully.

With an illumined forehead, and the light Whose fountain is the mystery of God Encalmed within his eye.

P. Willis, Scene in Gethsemane.

encamp (en-kamp'), *v.* [*<* *en* + *camp*.] 1. *intrans.* To go into camp; form and occupy a camp; settle in temporary quarters, formed by tents or huts, as an army or a company.

The Levites . . . shall encamp round about the tabernacle. *Num.* I. 50.

Encamp against the city and take it. *2 Sam.* xii. 28.

The four and twentieth of July, the King in Person, accompanied with divers of the Nobility, came to Calais; and the six and twentieth encamped before Boulogne on the North side. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 292.

He was encamped under the trees, close to the stream. *H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 404.

II. trans. To form into or fix in a camp; place in temporary quarters.

Beyond the river we'll encamp ourselves. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, III. 4.

Sultan Selim encamped his army in this place when he came to besiege Cairo. *Pococke, Description of the East*, I. 22.

encampment (en-kamp'ment), *n.* [*<* *encamp* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of forming and occupying a camp; establishment in a camp.

We may calculate that a square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the encampment of twenty thousand Romans. *Gibbon, Decline and Fall*, I. 2.

2. The place where a body of men is encamped; a camp.

When a general bids the martial train Spread their encampment o'er the spacious plain, Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gay, Trivia*.

encankert (en-kang'kér), *v. t.* [*<* *en* + *anker*.] To corrode; canker.

What needeth me for to extoll his fame With my rude pen encankert all with rust? *Shakton, Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland*.

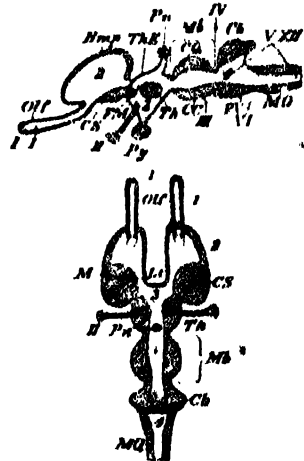
encanthis (en-kan'this), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐνάνθις*, a tumor in the corner of the eye, *<* *en*, in, + *ανθίς*, the corner of the eye: see *canth*.] In *pathol.*, a small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

en cantiel. [Heraldic F.: F. *en*, in; **cantiel*, appar. var. of OF. *cantel*, corner: see *cantle*.] In her., placed aslant—that is, with the pale not vertical to the beholder, but sloping, usually with the top toward the left: said of an escutcheon, which is often so placed in seals.

encapsulate (en-kap'sū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encapsulated*, ppr. *encapsulating*. [*<* *en* + *capsule* + *-ate*.] To inclose in a capsule.

encapsulation (en-kap'sū-lā'shōn), *n.* [*<* *encapsulate* + *-ion*.] The act of surrounding with a capsule.

encephalon
(en-see'f-n-lon),
n.; pl. *encephala*
(-li). [*E. en-*
cephala = Pg.
encephala = It.
encephala, < NL.
encephalon, also
encephalon, < Gr.
ἐνκεφαλος, the
brain, prop. adj.

[illegible]

(*so. μῆλον, marrow, the brain*), within the head, *< ev, in, + κεφαλή, the head.* In *anat.*, that which is contained in the cranial cavity as a whole; the brain.

encephalopathy, encephalopathy (en-sel'-g-lo-path'i-ā, en-sel'-g-lo-p'ā-thi), *n.* [*F. encephalopathie, < NL. encephalopathia, < (Gr. ἐνκεφαλος, the brain, + πάθος, suffering.)* In *patol.*, disease of the encephalon.

encephalospinal (en-sel'-g-lo-spi-nal), *a.* [*< NL. encephalon, brain, + L. spina, spine, + -al.*] Pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.

encephalotomy (en-sel'-a-lot'o-mi), *n.* [*< (Gr. ἐνκεφαλος, the brain, + τέμνω, a cutting.)* Dissection of the brain.

encephalous (en-sel'-a-lus), *a.* [*< (Gr. ἐνκεφαλος, within the head; see encephalon.* The right form for this meaning is *encephalous*.] In *conch.*, having a head, as most mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Encephala*, an epithet applied to mollusks, excepting the *Lamellibranchia*, which are said, in distinction, to be *acephalous*.

enchace¹, *v. t.* See *enchase¹*.

enchace², *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enchase²*.

enchafet (en-chaf'), *v.* [*< ME. enchaufen, < en- + chafen, chufe, as if ult. < L. incalascere, make warm or hot; see en-1 and chufe.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make warm or hot; heat.

Ever the greater melle shal he have that most re-streyneth the wikkede *enchafing* or ardure of this sinne. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*

So in the body of man, when the blood is moved, it invadeth the vital and spiritual vessels, and being set on fire, it *enchafeth* the whole body. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 404.*

2. To chafe or fret; provoke; enrage; irritate.

And yet as rough,
Their royal blood *enchaf'd*, as the red st. wind,
That by the top doth take the mountain pine
And make him stoop to the vale. *Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2*

Seizes the rough, *enchafed* northern deep. *J. Baillie.*

II. intrans. To become warm.

As thou *enchafest*, thou shal be loold for ther place. *Wycher, Job vi. 17 (Oxf.).*

enchain (en-chain'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *in-chain*; < *OF. enchaîner, F. enchaîner* = *Pr. Sp. encadenar* = *Pg. encadenar* = *It. incatenare*, < *ML. incatenare, enchain*, < *L. in, in, + catenare* (> *OF. chainer, F. chainer, etc.*), chain; see *en-1* and *chain*.] 1. To chain; fasten with a chain; bind or hold in or as if in chains; hold in bondage; enthrall. [Obsolete in the literal use.]

In times past the Tyrhns . . . *enchained* the images of their gods to their shrines, for fear they would abandon their city and be gone. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 712*

What should I do? while here I was *enchained*,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden, Enchir.*

2. To hold fast; restrain; confine: as, to *en-chain* the attention.

The subtilty of nature and operations will not be *en-chained* in those bonds. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 215.*

It was the Time when silent Night began
T' *enchain* with Sleep the busy Spirits of Man. *Conley, Davids, I.*

3. To link together; connect. [Rare.]

One contracts and *enchains* his words. *Hovell.*

enchainment (en-chain'-ment), *n.* [*< F. enchaînement* = *Pr. encadenament* = *Sp. encadenamiento* = *Pg. encadenamento* = *It. incatenamento*, < *ML. incatenamentum*, < *incatenare*, enchain; see *enchain* and *ment*.] 1. The act of enchain-ing, or the state of being enchained; a fasten-ing or binding; bondage.

It is quite another question what was the time and what were the circumstances which, by an *enchainment* as of fate, brought on the period of crime and horror which before the war with England had already coloured the advancing stages of the Revolution (in France). *Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 923.*

2. A linking together; concatenation. [Rare.]

And we shall see such a connection and *enchainment* of one fact to another, throughout the whole, as will force the most backward to confess that the hand of God was of a truth in this wonderful defeat. *Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, II. 3.*

The idea of a systematic *enchainment* of phenomena, in which each is conditioned by every other, and none can be taken in isolation and explained apart from the rest, was foreign to his (Ephraim's) mind. *Engel, Brit., VIII. 475.*

enchair (en-chair'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + chair.*] To seat or place in a chair; place in a position of authority or eminence. [Rare.]

But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place
Enchairs to-morrow, arbitrate the field. *Tennyson, Last Tournament.*

enchant (en-chant'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *en-chant*; < *ME. enchaunten*, < *OF. enchanter, enchanter*, *F. enchanter* = *Pr. encantar, enchanter* = *Sp. Pg. encantar* = *It. incantare*, < *L. incantare*, bewitch, enchant, say over, mutter or chant a magic formula, < *in, in, on, + cantare*, sing, chant; see *chant* and *incantation*.] 1. To practice sorcery or witchcraft on; subdue by charms or spells; hold as by a spell; bewitch.

By the Witchcraft of fair Words, (Rowena) so *enchanted* the British Nobility that her Husband Vortigern was again established in the Kingdom. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 4.*

John thinks them all *enchanted*, he inquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbutnot.*

2. To impart a magical quality or effect to; change the nature of by incantation or sorcery; bewitch, as a thing.

And now about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.*

3. To delight in a high degree; charm; fascinate.

Bid me discourse; I will *enchant* thine ear. *Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 146.*
The prospect such as might *enchant* despair. *Cooper, Retiueut, I. 460.*

= *Syn. 3. Enchant, Charm, Fascinate*, captivate, enrapture, carry away. To *fascinate* is to bring under a spell, as by the power of the eye; to *enchant* and to *charm* are to bring under a spell by some more subtle and mysterious power. This difference in the literal effects also the figurative senses. *Enchant* is stronger than *charm*. All generally imply a pleased state in that which is affected, but *fascinate* less often than the others.

So stands the statue that *enchants* the world. *Thomson, Summer, I. 1340.*

The books that *charmed* us in youth recall the delight ever afterwards. *Alcott, Table-Talk, I.*

Many a man is *fascinated* by the artifices of composition, who fancies that it is the subject which had operated so potently. *De Quincey, Style, I.*

She sat under Mrs. Mackenzie as a bird before a bon-constrictor, doomed - fluttering - *enchanter*. *Thackeray, Newcomes, lxviii.*

enchanter (en-chant'er), *n.* [*< ME. enchanter, enchaunter, enchauntour*, < *OF. enchanter, enchaunteur*, *F. enchanter* = *Pr. encantaire, enchanter* = *Sp. Pg. encantador* = *It. incantatore*, < *L. incantator*, an enchanter, < *incantare*, charm, enchant; see *enchant*.] 1. One who enchants or practises enchantment; a sorcerer or magician.

Platores ben the deviles *enchauntours*, for they maken a man to wenen himself be lyke that he is not lyke. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

Than Pharo called for the wyse men and *enchaunters* of Egypt; and they did in lyke manner with their sorcery. *Bible (1551), Ex. vii.*

2. One who charms or delights. - *Enchanter's nightshade*, a name of the common species of the genus *Civiera*, natural order *Uragraceae*, low and slender erect herbs with small white flowers, inhabiting cool, damp woods of the northern hemisphere.

enchanteing (en-chant'ing), *p. a.* Charming; ravishing; delightful to mind or sense: as, an *enchanteing* voice; an *enchanteing* face.

Simplicity in . . . manners has an *enchanteing* effect. *Kames, Elem. of Criticism, III.*
The mountains rise one behind the other, in an *enchanteing* gradation of distances and of melting blues and grays. *H. James, Jr., Truist, Sketches, p. 242.*

enchanteingly (en-chant'ing-ly), *adv.* In an enchanteing manner; so as to delight or charm.

Yet he's gentle: never school'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchanteingly* beloved. *Shak., As you Like It, I. 2.*

enchantment (en-chant'ment), *n.* [*< ME. enchaînement, enchaunement*, < *OF. enchaînement, enchaînement*, *F. enchaînement* = *Pr. encantamen* = *Cat. encantament* = *Sp. encantamento, encantamento* = *Pg. encantamento* = *It. incantamento*, < *L. incantamentum*, a charm, incantation, < *incantare*, charm, enchant; see *enchant*.] 1. The pretended art or act of producing effects by the invocation or aid of demons or the agency of spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation; that which produces magical results.

A noon as they were a-baile, Merlin began an *enchantment*, and made hem to sleep alle. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 60.*

The magicians of Egypt, they also did in like manner with their *enchantments*. *Ex. vii. 11.*

She is a witch, sure,
And works upon him with some damn'd *enchantment*. *Fletcher (and another), False One, III. 2.*

2. The state or condition of being enchanted, literally or figuratively; especially, a very delightful influence or effect; a sense of charm or fascination.

Warmth of fancy - which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*. *Pope, Pref. to Illiad.*

3. That which enchants or delights; the power or quality of producing an enchanteing effect.

As we grow old, many of our senses grow dull, but the sense of beauty becomes a more perfect *enchantment* every year. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 167.*

= *Syn. 1. Charm, fascination, magic, spell, sorcery, necromancy, witchery, witchcraft.* - 2. Rapture, transport, ravishment.

enchanteess (en-chant'ees), *n.* [*< ME. enchaunteresse, < OF. enchaunteresse, F. enchaunteresse* = *It. incantatrice*, < *IL. incantatrix*, fem. of *incantator*, an enchanter; see *enchanter*.] A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, manner, or the like; a sorceress.

From this *enchanteess* all these ills are come. *Dryden.*

enchantry, *n.* [*ME. enchantery, enchaunterye, < OF. enchanterie, enchaînement, < enchanter, enchant; see enchant.*] Enchantment.

Thou the clerke hadde yield hyu *enchaunterye*,
Therfore shilul hym let sle. *Robert of Gloucester, p. 10.*

encharget (en-chärj'), *v. t.* [*< ME. enchargen, < OF. encharger, enchargier, enchargier, enchargier, etc.*, < *ML. incaricare, load, charge*, < *L. in, in, + ML. caricare, caricare* (> *F. encharger* = *Pr. Sp. encargar* = *Pg. encarregar* = *It. incaricare, < charger, etc.*), charge, load; see *en-1* and *charge*.] To give in charge or trust.

I have dispatched away Mr. Meredith, his Majesty's secretary of the embassy here, by the Catherine yacht, and *encharged* with my main packet to the secretary. *Sir W. Temple, To my Lord Treasurer, July 20, 1678.*

His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was *encharged* with. *Jeffrey.*

encharget (en-chärj'), *n.* [*< encharge, v.*] An injunction; a charge.

A nobleman being to passe through a water, communsued his trumpet to goe before and sound the depth of it; who to shew himselfe very mannerly, refus'd this *encharget*, and push'd the nobleman himselfe forward, saying: No, sir, not I, your lordship shall pardon me. *A. Copley, tr. of Wits, Fits, and Fancies (ed. 1614).*

enchase¹, *v. t.* [*< ME. enchassen, enchacen, < OF. enchacier, enchacier, enchasser, enchacier, enchacier* (= *Pr. encassar*), chase away, < *en- + chacier, chacer, chasser*, chase; see *en-1* and *chase¹*.] To drive or chase away.

After the cominge of this myghty kynge,
Oure olde woo and trouble to *enchase*. *Lydgate, (Halliwell.)*

And ne we ne shul no helpe haue of hym that shoulde hem alle *enchase* oute of this lande, that is the kynge Arthur. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 192.*

enchase² (en-chäs'), *v. t.* [*< pret. and pp. enchased, pp. enchasing.* Also *inchase*, and early mod. *E. enchace, inchace*; < *F. enchâsser, enchâsser*, < *en- + châsse*, a frame, *châsse*, > *E. chase²*, *q. v.* Hence by apheresis *chase³*, *q. v.*] 1. To inlay; incrust with precious stones or the like.

Thou shalt have glows enough, and all things fit
T' *enchase* in all show thy long-amothered spirit. *Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, I. 1.*

Then fear the deadly drug, when gems divine
Enchase the cup and sparkle in the wine. *Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 40.*

And precious stones, in studs of gold *enchased*,
The shaggy velvet of his buckles grazed. *Mickle, tr. of the Lustid, II.*

Hence - 2. To incrust or enrich in any manner; adorn by ornamental additions or by ornamental work.

She wears a robe *enchased* with eagles eyes,
To signify her sight in mysteries. *B. Jonson, The Barriers.*

Vain as swords
Against the *enchased* crocodile. *Kent, Endymion, I.*

3. To chase, as metal-work. See *chase²*, 1. - 4. To inclose or contain as something enchased.

My ragged rimes are all too rude and bare
Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchase*. *Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 22.*

enchasser (en-chäs'er), *n.* One who enchases; a chaser.

enchasten (en-chäs'an), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + chasten¹*.] To chasten; chastise; correct. *H. E. White.*
enchaster, *v.* A Middle English form of *enchase²*.
enchasson, *n.* See *enchason*.

enchek¹ (en-ček'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + check¹*.] To checker.

Where th' art-full shuttle rarely did *enchek*
The cangrant colour of a Mallards neck. *Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Decay.*

enchek², **enchek³**, **enchek⁴** (en-ček'er), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + checker, check²*.] To checker; arrange in a checkered pattern. *Davis.*

For to pave
The excellency of this gave,
Squirrels' and children's teeth into shed
And neatly here enchequered.

Herrick, *Hesperides*, p. 177.

enchelid, *a.* [ME., with accom. E. suffix -*id*, < OF. *enchel*, fallen, pp. of *encheoir*, fall, < *en* + *cheoir*, < L. *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *case*.] Fallen; vanquished.

And the enselid kyngs in the gay armes,
Lys gronde one the gronde, and girdle thowro even!
Morte Arthure (R. E. T. S.), I. 3038.

encheer (en-*chēr*'), *v. t.* [*en*- + *cheer*.] To enliven; cheer.

And in his sovereign throne gan straight dispose
Himself, more full of grace and Majesty,
That mote encheere his friends, and foes mote terrifie.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 34.

enchelion (en-*kl*'-ri-on), *n.*; pl. *enchelions* (-*ē*). [*Gr.* *ἐνχελιον*, < *ἐν*, in, + *χελι*, a hand.] A handkerchief or napkin hanging from the zone or girdle, formerly worn as one of the vestments of the Greek clergy. It is regarded by some as the original form of the present epigonation.

Enchella (en-*kē*'li-*ē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ἐνχελος*, an eel.] Ehrenberg's name (1830) of the group of infusorians now called *Enchelyidae*.

Enchelycephali (en-*kel*'i-sēf'-*ē*-li), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enchelycephalus*: see *enchelycephalus*.] A group of apodal teleostean fishes, containing the true eels and congers, as distinguished from the murenoids, etc., which form the group *Colocephali*. The technical characters are the absence of a preopercular arch and symplectic bone, in connection with a developed preoperculum and opercular bones. In Cope's system the group is an order of physostomous fishes; in Gill's, a suborder of *Apoles*.

enchelycephalous (en-*kel*'i-sēf'-*ē*-lus), *a.* [*NL.* *enchelycephalus*, < *Gr.* *ἐνχελος*, an eel, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Enchelycephali*.

enchelyid (en-*kel*'i-id), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Enchelyidae*.

Enchelyidae (en-*kel*'i-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enchelys* + *-idae*.] A family of free-swimming infusorial animalcules. They are holotrichous ciliate infusorians more or less ovate in form, and ciliated throughout, the oral cilia being slightly larger than those of the general cuticular surface. The oral aperture terminal or lateral, and the anterior extremity of the body never prolonged in a neck-like manner. They are found in stagnant water, and multiply by fission. Also *Enchelia*, *Enchelinia*, *Enchelinus*, *Enchelya*, etc.

Enchelys (en-*ke*'li-s), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < *Gr.* *ἐνχελος*, an eel.] The typical genus of the family *Enchelyidae*, with simply ciliate terminal mouth, as in *E. farsimen*. Also spelled *Enchelia*.

enchequer, *v. t.* See *enchequer*.
enchère (on-*shār*'), *n.* [*F.* *enchère*, OF. *enchiere* (ML. reflex *inchieria*), auction, auctioning, < *encherir*, *F.* *enchérir*, < ML. *incariare*, bid for a thing at auction, < L. *in*, in, + *carus*, dear, precious.] In French law, an auction; sale by auction.

encheson, **enchesson**, *n.* [ME. *encheson*, *encheson*, *enchesson*, earlier *ancheson*, *ancheson*, *ancheson*, *anchesson*, later often abbr. *cheson*, *cheson*, *chesoun* (cf. It. *cagione*); with altered prefix, prop. *acheson* (rare), < OF. *achaison*, *achaison*, *acheson*, var. of *ochaison*, *ochison*, etc., = *Pr.* *ocazio*, *achaizo*, *achaizo* = It. *caglione*, also *occasione*, < L. *occasio* (n-), occasion, cause: see *occasion*. Archais in Spenser.] Cause; reason; occasion.

What is the enchesson
And final cause of wo that ye endure?
Chaucer, *Troilus*, I. 681.

Frendis, be noight afferde afore,
I schall you saye enchesson why. *York Plays*, p. 191.
"Certes," said he, "well mote I shame to tell
The fond enchesson that me bitter led."

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. i. 20.

enchest, *v. t.* See *inchest*.
enchiridion (en-*ki*'rid'-i-on), *n.*; pl. *enchiridions*, *enchiridia* (-on-*ē*). [LL., < *Gr.* *ἐνχιδριον*, a handbook, manual, neut. of *ἐνχιδριον*, in the hand, < *ἐν*, in, + *χελι*, the hand.] A book to be carried in the hand; a manual; a handbook. [Rare.]

We have . . . thought good to publish an edition in a smaller volume, than as an *enchiridion* it may be more ready and useful. *Reynolds, Calendarium Hortense*, Int.

Enchiridion of meditation all divine.
Thomson, *Letters*, p. 20.

Specifically—(a) A Roman Catholic service-book containing the Little Office of the Virgin. (b) An ecclesiastical manual of the Greek Church.

enchisel (en-*chis*'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchiseled*, *enchiseled*, ppr. *enchiseling*, *enchiseling*. [*en*- + *chisel*.] To cut with a chisel. *Craig*.

enchondroma (en-*kon*-drō'mā), *n.*; pl. *enchondromata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *Gr.* *ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma*.] Same as *chondroma*.

enchondromatous (en-*kon*-drōm'-*ā*-tus), *a.* [*en*- + *enchondroma* (-t-) + *-ous*.] Same as *chondromatous*.

enchondrous (en-*kon*'drus), *a.* [*en*- + *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] Cartilaginous. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

Enchophyllum (en-*kō*-fil'-um), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < *Gr.* *ἐν*, spear, lance, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] A genus of homopterous insects of the family *Membracidae*, of arch compressed form, with a long, curved, horn-like process on the back pointing forward. *E. cruentatum*, so called from its red markings, inhabits tropical America.

enchorial (en-*kō*'ri-*āl*), *a.* [*en*- + *choria* (< *Gr.* *ἐχώρας*, in or of the country, < *ἐν*, in, + *χώρα*, country) + *-ial*.] Belonging to or used in a certain country; native; indigenous; demotic: specifically applied to written characters: as, an *enchorial* alphabet. See *demotic*.

The demotic or *enchorial* writing is merely a form of hieratic used for the vulgar dialect, and employed for legal documents from the time of Dyn. XXVI. downwards. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 721.

enchoric (en-*kor*'ik), *a.* Same as *enchorial*.

enchoristic (en-*kō*'ris'-tik), *a.* [*en*- + *chorist* + *-istic*.] Belonging to a given region; native, indigenous, or autochthonous.

enchylema (en-*ki*'lē-mā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ἐν*, in, + *χυλος*, juice: see *chyle*.] 1. The fluid and unorganized part of vegetable protoplasm. 2. The hyaline or granular substance of the nucleus of a cell, in which the other nuclear elements are embedded.

This basal substance, *enchylema*, is probably more or less nearly fluid during life, and is equivalent to the "kern" of those German writers who apply that term in its proper and restricted sense. *Science*, VIII. 125.

enchymatous (en-*kim*'*ā*-tus), *a.* [*en*- + *Gr.* *ἐν*, in, + *χυμα* (< *ἐχυν*, pour in, infuse, < *ἐν*, in, + *χύν*, pour: see *chyme*), + *-ous*.] Infused; distended by infusion: an epithet applied to glandular epithelial cells.

encincture (en-*sink*'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encinctured*, ppr. *encincturing*. [*en*- + *cincture*. Cf. *encinte*.] To surround with or as with a cincture, girdle, or band; bind about.

encincture (en-*sink*'tūr), *n.* [*encincture*, *v.*] A cincture or girdle.

Fancy, free,
Hath reached the encincture of that gloomy sea
Whose waves the Orphean lyre forbade to meet
In conflict. *Wordsworth*, *Sources of the Danube*.

encindere (en-*sin*'dēd), *a.* [*en*- + *cinder*; suggested prob. by *encinerate*.] Burned to cinders. *Cockerham*.

encinerate (en-*sin*'-rāt), *v. t.* See *encinerate*.

encino (en-*sē*'nō), *n.* [Mex.] In California, the coast live-oak, *Quercus agrifolia*. It is a large evergreen tree, with hard, heavy wood, but of little value except for fuel.

encipher (en-*si*'fēr), *v. t.* [*en*- + *cipher*.] To put into cipher. Also spelled *encypher*.

To encipher a message in the General Service Code *Farmer*, *Mill*, *Lucy*, III. 113.

en cirage (on sē-rāzh'), *f.* [*en*, in; *cirage*, waxing, blacking, < *cirer*, wax: see *cere*.] In the manner of waxing; appearing to be waxed: an epithet applied to a monochrome picture in various shades of yellow. See *camaiçu*.

encircle (en-*sēr*'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encircled*, ppr. *encircling*. [Also *incircle*, formerly also *incircle*, *incircle*; < *en*- + *circle*.] 1. To form a circle round; inclose or surround circularly; embrace as in a ring or circle; gird: as, luminous rings encircle Saturn.

Then let them all encircle him about.
Shak, *M. W. of W.*, IV. 4.

Young Hermes next, a close contriving God,
Her browes encircled with his serpent rod,
Then plots and fair excuses fill'd her brain.
Parnell, *Hebe*, *Bliss of Woman*.

2. To encompass; surround; environ: as, the army encircled the city.—3. To move about in a circular direction; make the circuit of.

Towards the South and South west of this Cape is found a long and dangerous shoal of rocks and sand, but so far as I incircled it, I found thirty fathome water and a strong current. *Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, II. 194.

encirclet (en-*sēr*'klet), *n.* [Also *incirclet*; irreg. < *en*- + *circle*, after the verb *encircle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whose incirclets if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread the lover's name.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, II.

enclareted (en-*klar*'e-ted), *a.* [*en*- + *claret* + *-ed*.] Mingled with claret; claret-colored. [Rare.]

Lips she has all rubie red,
Cheeks like creamie enclareted.
Herrick, *Hesperides*, p. 146.

enclasp, **inclasp** (en-, in-*klāsp*'), *v. t.* [*en*- + *clasp*.] 1. To fasten with a clasp.—2. To clasp; embrace.

The flattering ivy who did ever see
Inclasp the huge trunk of an aged tree?
F. Beaumont, *The Hermaprodites*.

enclave (F. pron. on-*klāv*'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclaved*, ppr. *enclaving*. [In mod. use directly from mod. F.; ME. *enclaven*, < OF. *enclaver*, *F.* *enclaver*, inclose, lock in, < *Pr.* *enclavar* = It. *enchiavare*, lock, < ML. *includare*, inclose, < L. *in* + *clavis*, a key (or *clavus*, a nail, bolt).] To inclose or surround, as a region or state, by the territories of another power.

enclave (F. pron. on-*klāv*'), *n.* [D. G. *enclave* = Dan. *enklave* = Sw. *enklav* (def. 1), < F. *enclave*, < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*, *v.*] 1. Something enclosed; specifically, a small outlying portion of a country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power. Enclaves are especially common among the states of the German empire.

Monaco is to be as it was before 1792, and Avignon, the Venaissin, Menthonville, and all other enclaves within these limits are to be French territory. *Woolsey*, *Introd.* to *Inter. Law*, App. II, p. 410.

In the centre of the Galla country are small enclaves, like Harar. *R. N. Coet*, *Mod. Langs.* of Africa, p. 125.

2. In *her.*, anything let into something else, especially when the thing let in is square.

enclavé (F. pron. on-*klāv*-*vā*'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*.] In *her.*: (a) Let into another bearing or division of the field, especially when the projecting piece is of square form. (b) Divided by a line broken in square projections: similar to *embattled*, but in larger parts: said of the field.

enclavement (F. pron. on-*klāv*-*mon*'), *n.* [*F.* *enclavement* (= It. *inchiavamento*), < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave* and *-ment*.] The state or condition of being an enclave, or surrounded by an alien territory. *War*, *Suppl.*

enclart, *v. t.* [*en*- + *clear*.] To make clear; lighten up; brighten.

While light of lightnings flash
Did pitchy clouds enclart.
Sir P. Sidney, *Pa. Izerevil*.

enclinet, *v.* An obsolete form of *inclinet*.

enclisis (en-*klis*-is), *n.* [*en*- + *κλίσσις*, inclination, < *κλίσσις*, incline: see *incline*.] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, pronunciation as an enclitic; attachment of a word in pronunciation to the previous word, to which it transfers its accent; opposed to *orthotonesis*. Also called *inclination*. See *enclitic*, *n.*

Retaining the convenient terms *orthotonesis* and *enclisis* to designate this alternating accent. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 218.

enclitic (en-*klit*'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *enclitique*; < L. *encliticus*, < *Gr.* *ἐνκλιτικός*, enclitic, lit. leaning on, < *ἐγκλινω* (= L. *inclinare*, < E. *incline*), lean toward, incline, < *ἐν*, in, + *κλινω* = E. *lean*: see *lean*, and cf. *cline*, *inclina*.] 1. A. 1. Leaning on or against something else. [Rare.]

The barrel . . . stood in a little shed or enclitic pent-house. *Grass*, *Spiritual Quixote*, II. 7.

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, subjoined and accentually dependent: said of a word or particle which in regard to accent forms a part of a preceding word and is treated as if one with it, or given up its separate accent, sometimes affecting that of its predecessor.—3. In *obstet.*, opposed to *syntactic* (which see).

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word accentually connected with a preceding word, as *que* (and) in Latin: *arma virumque*, arms and the man.

enclitica (en-*klit*'i-kā), *a.* [*enclitic* + *-al*.] Same as *enclitic*.

enclitically (en-*klit*'i-kā-lī), *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

enclitics (en-*klit*'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *enclitic* (see *-ics*), with reference to *Gr.* *ἐνκλιτικαί*, inclination, the mode of a verb: see *enclisis*.] The art of inflecting words. [Rare.]

enclog (en-klog'), v. t. [*en-1* + *clog*.] To clog or encumber.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors enstopt to enclog the guiltless keel.
Shak., Othello, II. 1.

encloister (en-klois'tér), v. t. [Formerly also *encloister*; < OF. **encloistrer*, *encloistrer* (cf. *encloistre*, *encloître*, n., an inclosure, cloister) (F. *encloître* = Pr. *enclostrer* = Sp. *enclostrar* = It. *inclostrare*), < *en-*, in, + *cloistrer*, inclose, < *cloistre*, an inclosure, cloister; see *cloister*.] To confine in a cloister; cloister; imburse.

Those that sprung
From Ponds, that great king of Mercia; holy Tweed,
And Kinsired, with these their sisters, Kindswed,
And Edburgh, last, not least, at Godmanchester all
Encloister'd.
Drayton, Polyolbon, xlix.

enclose, encloser, etc. See *enclose*, etc.
enclothe (en-kloth'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enclothed*, ppr. *enclothing*. [*en-1* + *clothe*.] To clothe. *Westminster Rev.*

enclothe (en-kloth'), v. t. [*en-1* + *cloud*, v.] To cover with clouds; becloud; shade.

The heavens on overtopp'd enclosed bee.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 571.
In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be enclosed.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

enclothe, enclothe, v. See *enclothe*.
encroach (en-krosh'), v. t. [*en-1* + *coach*.] To encroach in a coach. [Rare.]

Like Phaeton . . . encroached in burnished gold.
Davies, Witten Pilgrimage, sig. 1. 3.

en cœur (on kër). [F.: *en*, in; *cœur*, < L. *cor* (cord-) = E. *heart*; see *core*.] 1. In heart-shape; heart-shaped; hence, V-shaped, or with a sharp point downward: a phrase used in dressmaking and the like, applied especially to the bodice of a dress of which the neck is so shaped.—2. In *hor.* See *cœur*.

encoffin (en-kof'in), v. t. [*en-1* + *coffin*.] To put or inclose in a coffin.

His body rested here in quietness until the dissolution,
when, for the gain of the lead in which it was encoffined,
it was taken up and thrown into the next water.
Weaver, Ancient Funeral Monuments.

encolignure (F. pron. on-kwo-nyl'r'), n. [F., OF. also *encolignure*, corner, corner-piece, < OF. *encoligner*, place in a corner, < *en*, in, + *coin*, corner; see *coin*, *coign*.] A piece of furniture made to occupy the corner of a room, especially an ornamental piece, as a cabinet, *étagère*, or the like.

encollar (en-kol'lar), v. t. [*en-1* + *collar*.] To surround with a collar. *Bonhroyst*.

encolor, encolour (en-kul'or), v. t. [*en-1* + *color, colour*. Cf. OF. *encolorer*, *encolourer*, *encoleurer*, color.] To color or invest with color. *Mrs. Browning*.

encolpium, encolpium (en-kol'pi-on, -um), n.; pl. *encolpia* (-i). [L. *encolpium*, prop. neut. of *encolpius*, on the bosom, < *en*, in, + *colpius*, bosom, lap.] 1. In the early and medieval church, a small reliquary or a casket containing a miniature copy of the Gospels, worn hanging in front of the breast; an amulet: often in the shape of a cross. Hence—2. In the medieval church and in the present Greek Church, a bishop's pectoral cross.

encolure (F. pron. on-ko-lür'), n. [F., the neck and shoulders, OF. *encolure*, *encoleure*, a neck of land, an isthmus (cf. *encoler*, put on the neck, embrace), < *en* (< L. *in*), in, on, + *col*, < L. *collum*, the neck; see *collar*.] 1. The neck and shoulders, as of a horse.

Hair in heaps lay heavily
Over a pale brow split-pure,
Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree,
Crisped like a war-steed's encolure.
Browning, Statue and Bust.

2. The opening at the neck of a dress, and also that at the armhole to receive the top of the sleeve. *Dict. of Needlework*.

encumber, v. t. An obsolete form of *encumber*.

encumberment, n. See *encumberment*.

encomiast (en-kō-mi-as't), n. [= F. *encomiaste* = Sp. *encomiasta* = It. *encomiasta*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιστής*, < *ἐγκωμιαίνω*, praise, < *ἐγκωμίων*, an ode of praise, eulogy; see *encomium*.] One who praises another; one who utters or writes encomiums or commendations; a panegyrist.

The Jesuits . . . [are] the great encomiasts of the Chinese.
Locke, Human Understanding, l. 4.
In his writings he appears a scrupulous encomiast.
Goldsmith, Voltaire.

encomiastic (en-kō-mi-as'tik), a. and n. [= Sp. *encomiástico* = Pg. It. *encomiastico*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιστικός*, < *ἐγκωμιαίνω*, praise; see *encomiast*.]

I. a. Bestowing praise; commendatory; laudatory; eulogistic: as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse.

To frame some *encomiastic* speech upon this our metropolis.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, l. 1.

Both [epitaphs] are *encomiastic*, and describe the character and work of the deceased with considerable fullness and beauty of expression. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 495.

II. † y. An encomium.

I thank you, Master Compaas, for your short *Encomiastic*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, l. 1.

encomiastical (en-kō-mi-as'ti-kal), a. Same as *encomiastic*.

encomiastically (en-kō-mi-as'ti-kal-i), adv. In an *encomiastic* manner.

If I have not spoken of your majesty *encomiastically*, your majesty will be pleased only to ascribe it to the law of an history.
Bacon, To the King, letter 84.

encomiologic (en-kō-mi-ō-lōj'ik), a. [*en-1*, *encomiologic*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμολογικός* (as a noun in neut., *ἐγκωμολογικόν*, ec. *ἐγκωμίων*, a laudatory ode, + *λόγος*, < *λόγος*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] In *anc. pros.*, noting a compound or episynthetic verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (— — — — —) followed by an iambic penthemim (— — — — —). Sometimes the term is used in a wider sense to include both this meter and a similar meter with a longer iambic colon, commonly called the *elegiacus*.

encomion (en-kō-mi-on), n. Same as *encomium*.

encomium (en-kō-mi-um), n. [Formerly also *encomion* (and *encomy*, q. v.); = F. Sp. Pg. It. *encomio*, < L. *encomium*, **encomion*, < Gr. *ἐγκώμιον*, a laudatory ode to a conqueror, a eulogy or panegyric on a living person, neut. of *ἐγκωμιαίνω*, belonging to the praise or reward of a conqueror, prop. to the Bacchic revel, in which the victor was led home in procession with music, dancing, and merriment, < *en*, in, + *κώμος*, a revel; see *Comus*, *comedy*.] Formal praise; laudation; a discriminating expression of approval, either of a person or of a thing.

His first *Encomium* is that the Sun looks not upon a braver, nobler convocation than is that of King, Peers, and Commons.
Milton, Apology for Smectonius.

It is strange the galley slave should praise
His own strokes; or you, that have made shipwreck
Of all delight upon this rock call it Marriage,
Should sing *encomions* on it.
Bacon, and Pl., Honest Man's Fortune, III. 1.

Tuah, thou wilt sing *encomions* of my praise.
Chapman, Busby d'Ambois, l. 1.

encomion, v. t. See *encomy*.
encomion (en-kō-mi-on), v. t. [*en-1* + *common*.] To make common.

That their mysteries might not come to be *encomioned* by the vulgar.
Fellham, Resolves.

encompass (en-kum'pas), v. t. [Formerly also *encompass*; < *en-1* + *compass*.] 1. To form a circle about; encircle.

Look, how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 2.

2. To environ; inclose; surround; shut in; as, the besieging army *encompassed* Jerusalem.

With the great glorie of that wondrous light
His throne is all *encompassed* around.
Spenser, Heavenly Beantle.

Canst thou before the Death of K. Ethelred had besieged the City, and now with a large French *encompassed* it.
Baker, Chronicle, p. 15.

We live *encompassed* by mysteries; we are flooded by influences of awe, tenderness, and sympathy which no words can adequately express, no theories thoroughly explain. *G. H. Lewis, Prob. of Life and Mind*, I. l. § 23.

3. To go or sail round: as, Drake *encompassed* the globe.—4. To get into one's toils; get round; gain power over.

Ah! ha! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I *encompassed* you?
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

5. To compass or bring about; accomplish. [Rare.]

Whatever the method employed for *encompassing* his death, or wherever he may be found, the tiger proves him self a splendid beast.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 201.

-Syn. 2. To gird, invest, hem in, shut up.

encompassment (en-kum'pas-ment), n. [*encompass* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of *encompassing*, or the state of being *encompassed*.—2. Circumlocution in speaking; periphrasis. [Rare.]

And finding,
By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more nearer
Than your particular demands will touch it.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

encomy, n. [*encomy*, < L. *encomium*; see *encomium*.] Same as *encomium*.

Many popish parasites and men pleasing flatterers have written large commendations and *encomies* of those.
Sp. Bale, Select Works, p. 7.

Encope (en'kō-pē), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἐνκόπη*, an incision, a hindrance, & *ἐγκόπτω*, make incisions, hinder, < *en*, in, + *κόπτω*, cut.] A genus of irregular clypeastroid sea-urchins, of the family *Melittidae*. It is notable for the massiveness of the calcareous test, and has a large lunule between the posterior ambulacra, in addition to five incisions opposite the ambulacra, as in *E. emarginata*. The mass of the test is greatest in *E. grandis*, a species of the west coast of Mexico.



Encope emarginata.

en coquille (on kō-kōly'). [F.: *en*, in; *coquille*, shell, cockle; see *cockle*.] In dress-making, etc., arranged in the shape of a scallop-shell; scalloped; imbricated: said of knots or rosettes of ribbons, trimmings, and the like.

encore (on-kōr'), adv. [F., < OF. *encore* = Pr. *encara*, *enquara* = OSp. *encara* = It. *ancora*, again, once more, < L. (*in*) *hanc horam*, lit. (to) this hour: *hanc*, acc. fem. of *hic*, this; *horam*, acc. of *hora*, > ult. E. *hour*.] Again; once more: used in calling for a repetition of a particular part in a theatrical or musical performance. This use is unknown to the French, who employ the word *bis* (twice, a second time) for the same purpose.

encore (on-kōr'), n. [*encore*, adv.] 1. A call by an audience for a repetition of some part of a performance.—2. A repeated performance; a repetition in or as if in response to a recall: as, the conductor refused to give any *encores*.

It was evident he felt this desire to be worth an *encore*: he repeated it more than once.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

encore (on-kōr'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *encored*, ppr. *encoring*. [*encore*, adv.] To call for a repetition of (a particular part of an entertainment).

Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encored them, as she twirls her mop.
W. B. Hichcock, Apology for Laureata.

encorporate, v. t. [ME. *encorporen*, *encorporen*, < OF. *encorporar*, < L. *incorporare*, embody, incorporate; see *incorporate*.] To incorporate.

Putte the element of watir, that is to seye, III lb of watir upon j lb of mater and putte by vij daies to *encorporere* wel as before in the bath of maichin.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

And eek of our materis *encorporing*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. l. 812.

encorret, v. A Middle English form of *incur*.
encoubert (en-kō'bért), n. [Appar. a F. form of Sp. *encubierto* = Pg. *encoberto*, pp. of Sp. Pg. *encubrir*, Sp. also *encubrir*, cover, conceal, < *en-* + Sp. *cubrir*, *cubrir* = Pg. *cubrir*, cover; see *cover*.] A typical armadillo of the family *Dasyopodidae* and subfamily *Dasyopodinae* (which see), such as the peludo, *Dasyops villosus*. The term has had a more extensive application. See *cut* under *armadillo*.

en couchure (on kō-shür'). [F.: *en*, in; *couchure*, < *coucher*, lie down, couch; see *couch*.] In embroidery, made, according to an early fashion, with coarse gold thread or spangles sewed in rows one beside another.

encounter (en-koun'tér), v. [Formerly also *in-counter*; < ME. *encountren*, < OF. *encontrer*, *en-cuntrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *encontrar* = It. *incontrare*, meet, come against, < L. *in*, in, to, + *contra*, against; see *counter*, *counter*, and cf. *reencounter*, v.] 1. *trans.* 1. To come upon or against; meet with; especially, to meet casually, unexpectedly, reluctantly, or the like.

If I must die,
I will encounter darkness as a bride.
Shak., M. for M., III. 1.

When we came near any of these [Tonquin] Villages, we were commonly *encountered* with Beggars.
Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 14.

If it became him [the saint] to *encounter* the pain of sacrifice and to be "acquainted with grief," it behooved him also to triumph over both.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

2. To meet antagonistically; engage in conflict of any kind with; contend with; make an attack upon.

There are mice as fierce as our country dogs, and therefore they are hunted with dogs, because: as are not able to *encounter* them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 52.

And as we find our passions do rebel,
Encounter them with reason.
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 1.

3. To oppose; oppose.

Nothing is so unpleasant to a man, as to be encountered in his chief affection.
Purcell, *Arts of Eng. Poets*, p. 226.

James are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably encounter them.
Sir M. Hale.

4. To befall; betide.

Good time encounter her! Shak., W. T., II. 1.

-Syn. 2. To confront, struggle with, contend against.
II. *intrans.* 1. To meet; come together; come into contact or collision.

Upon that were my thoughts tiring, when we encountered.
Shak., T. of A., III. 3.

More than once
Full met their stern encountering glance.
Scott, *Marmion*, III. 5.

2. To meet in opposition or conflict; come together in combat; contend; fight.

I prophesy thy death, my living sorrow,
If thou encounter with the law to-morrow.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 672.

encounter (en-koun'ter), *n.* [Formerly also *incounter*; < ME. *encontre* (rare), < OF. *encontre*, F. *encontre* = Pr. *encontre* = Sp. *encuentro* = Pg. *encontro* = It. *incontro*, a meeting; from the verb. Cf. *recounter*, *n.*] 1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting, of two or more persons or bodies of any kind; a coming together or in contact.

To shun th' encounter of the vulgar crowd. Pope.

Specifically — 2. In physics, the coming within the sphere of one another's action of the rapidly moving molecules of a gaseous body. The word is so used by some writers in order to avoid collision, which might be understood to imply impact. The molecules of gases move in nearly rectilinear paths, until they come so close to one another that they are suddenly deflected. This very brief mutual action is the encounter. See *gas*.

When the distance between any two molecules is so small that they are capable of exerting sensible forces upon one another, there will be said to be an encounter between them.
H. W. Watson, *Kinetic Theory of Gases*, p. 27.

3. A meeting in opposition or conflict of any kind; a conflict; a battle; specifically, a contest between individuals or a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments.

Full jolly knight he seemd, and faire did sit,
As one for knightly glads and brave encounters fit.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 1.

Leave this keen encounter of our wits.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 2.

Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?
Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 62.

4. Manner of encountering; mode of account or address; behavior in intercourse.

Thus has he . . . only got the tune of the time, and outward habit of encounter.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2.

-Syn. 3. *Encounter*, *Renounter*, *Skirmish*, *Brush*, collision, affair. As conflicts in war these are shorter, with fewer engaged, and of less importance, than those compared under battle. An encounter is often an accidental meeting, resulting in some conflict, but not suffered to grow into a general engagement. *Renounter* is the same thing, expressed by a term less common. A *skirmish* is an irregular or desultory contest between parts of armies, as scouting parties or skirmish-lines, not generally resulting in battle. A *brush* is short and sharp, perhaps engaging the whole of some force for a time, but not being pushed into a long or hard-fought struggle. See *strife*.

encounterer (en-koun'ter-er), *n.* 1. One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist. — 2. One who goes to an encounter, or seeks encounters; one who is ready for encounter of any kind.

O, these encounterers, so glib of tongue,
That give a coming welcome ere it comes,
And wide unclasp the table of their thoughts
To every tickling reader! Shak., T. and C., IV. 5.

encourage (en-kur'aj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encouraged*, ppr. *encouraging*. [Formerly also *incourage*; < OF. *encourager*, *encouragier*, *encourager*, F. *encourager* (= Pr. *encorajar* = Sp. Pg. *encorajar* = It. *incoraggiare*, *incoraggiare*), < En, in, + courage, courage, heart: see *courage*, *n.* and *v.* Cf. ML. *incordari*, encourage, inspire, < L. *in*, in, + *cord* (-) = E. *heart*.] 1. To give courage to; inspire with courage, spirit, or firmness of mind; incite to action or perseverance.

But charge Joshua, and encourage him. Deut. III. 28.
King Richard, to encourage his soldiers, made a solemn speech to them.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 253.

The actors behind the scene, who sacrificed this pause to his natural timidity, attempted to encourage him.
Goldenkirk, *Vicar*, xix.

2. To help forward; promote; give support to; as, to encourage manufactures.

The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to encourage goodness.
Cooper, *Task*, II. 702.

Whatever is meant by Christ's yoke being easy, Christ does not encourage sin.
J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 101.

3. To make stronger.

Bramus had his Laguna or flagon of wine (recruited weekly from his friends at London) which he drank sometimes singly by itself, and sometimes encouraged his faint Ale with the mixture thereof.
Fuller, *Hist. Cambridge*, V. 48.

encouragement (en-kur'aj-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *incouragement*, *incouragement*; < OF. *encouragement*, *encouragement*, F. *encouragement* (= It. *incoraggiamento*, *incoraggiamento*), < *encorager*, *encourager*, *encourager*: see *encourage* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of encouraging, or of giving courage or confidence of success; incitement to action or to perseverance; a promoting or advancing.

Somewhat with merry purpose, fit to please,
And otherwhile with good encouragement.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 82.

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous encouragement of arts. Otway, *Orphan*.

As a general rule, Providence seldom vouchsafes to mortals any more than just that degree of encouragement which suffices to keep them at a reasonably full exertion of their powers.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, III.

2. That which serves to excite courage or confidence; an encouraging fact or circumstance; an incentive or inducement; that which serves to promote or advance.

What encouragement is there to venture an acquaintance with the rash and unstable?
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xviii.

To think of his paternal care
Is a most sweet encouragement to prayer.
Byron, *On the Lord's Prayer*.

encourager (en-kur'aj-er), *n.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who promotes or advances.

He [Plato] would have women follow the camp, to be spectators and encouragers of noble actions.
Burton, *Anat. of Med.*, p. 129.

The pope is a master of polite learning, and a great encourager of arts.
Addison.

The extraordinary collections made in every way by the late king [of Saxony], who was the greatest encourager of arts and sciences, and of every thing that is curious.
Pausanias, *Description of the East*, II. II. 235.

encouragingly (en-kur'aj-ing-ly), *adv.* In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

encribble (en-kri-bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encribbled*, ppr. *encribbling*. [*en*-1 + *cribble*.] To lay in a cradle.

Beginne from first, where he encribbled was
In simple cradle, wrapt in a wad of hay.
Spenser, *Hymn of Heavenly Love*.

energetic (en-kra'tik), *a.* [*en* (Gr. *ἐν*), having power, possession, or control, self-controlling, < *en*, in, + *spatos*, power, strength, < *spatos*, strong, hard, = E. *hard*.] Of or pertaining to self-control and self-denial, especially in the forms of continence and fasting or abstinence from animal food.

Enkratism (en-kra'tizm), *n.* [*enkrat*-ic + *-ism*.] The principles of the Energetics; especially, the doctrine that the union of the sexes is essentially evil.

Enkratite (en-kra'tit), *n.* [*en* (L. *Enkratita*, < Gr. *ἐγκρατία*, pl. of *ἐγκρατία*, lit. the self-disciplined, continent, < *ἐν*, in, self-disciplined, continent, being master, being in possession of power, < *en*, in, + *spatos*, power, strength.) In the early history of the church, especially among the Gnostics, one of those ascetics who refrained from marriage and from the use of flesh-meat and wine. They were members of various heretical sects, although sometimes spoken of as a distinct body founded by the apostle Paul, of the second century. They were also called *Continentes*.

It was the heresy of the Gnostics that it was no matter how men lived, so they did but believe aright; which wicked doctrine Tatianus, a learned Christian, did so detect, that he fell into a quite contrary . . . and thence came the sect *Enkratites*.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 312.

enkraty (en-kra'ti), *n.* [*en* (Gr. *ἐν*), mastery, control, self-control, < *ἐν*, in, + *spatos*, having power, possession, or control: see *energetic*.] Mastery over the senses; abstinence from pleasures of sense; self-control, as exercised in fasting and continence, especially the latter.

The martyrs at Lyons, as we have seen, and it may be said the School of St. John in general, were distinguished by a noble moderation: by *enkraty*, or temperance, in the truest sense of the word. Mahan, *Church History*, p. 161.

encrease, *v.* An obsolete form of *increase*.
encrest, *n.* An obsolete variant of *increase*.
encrest, *v.* An obsolete form of *increase*.

Not doubting but, if the same may be continued amongst them, they shall so thereby be encreased in wealth, that they would not gladly be pulled therefrom.
State Papers, III. 202.

en crimson (en-krim'zun), *v. t.* [*en*-1 + *crimson*.] To make crimson; redden.

Look here what tributes wounded fancies sent me,
Of paled pearls, and rubies red as blood;
Figuring that they their passions likewise lent me,
Of grief and blushes, aptly understood
In bloodless white and the crimson'd mould.
Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, I. 201.

encrianal (en'kri-nal), *a.* [*encri* (ite) + *-al*.] Pertaining to an encriinite or encriinite, relating to or containing fossil crinoids; belonging to extinct forms of the order *Crinoides* (which see).

encriinic (en-kri-nik), *a.* [*encri* (ite) + *-in*.] Same as *encrianal*.

Encriinids (en-kri-ni'ds), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encriinus* + *-idae*.] The former name of a family of crinoids which contained the permanently stalked forms, rooted during life. Nearly all the fossil forms, the stone-lilies or encriinids, are of this character. But the family was also represented by several living genera, or sea-lilies, as distinguished from the free feather-stars. It is now divided into numerous families. As now used by some authors, the family is restricted to stalked crinoids with a discoidal base, basal plates with well-developed axial canal, brachidia of two pieces, and generally without anal plates. They lived chiefly in the Triassic seas. See *Crinoides*.

encriinital (en'kri-ni-tal), *a.* [*encri* (ite) + *-al*.] Same as *encrianal*.

encriinite (en'kri-nit), *n.* [*en* (F. *encriinite*, < NL. *encriinites*, < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *spinos*, a lily (see *crinoid*), + *-ites*, E. *-ite*.] Any fossil crinoid; a stone-lily; a term especially applied to the ordinary stalked form with a cylindrical stem and well-formed arms. Encriinites compose

Fig. 1.
1. Encriinite head and piece of stem on the left.
2, 3, parts of the stem, 2, 3, separate joints.

Fig. 2.
Place of Derbyshire Marble, showing Encriinites.

Encriinites (en-kri-ni'tes), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *spinos*, lily (see *crinoid*), + *-ites*, E. *-ite*.] The typical genus of the family *Encriinuridae*.
Encriinuridae (en-kri-ni-ur'i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encriinurus* + *-idae*.] A family of Silurian trilobites.
Encriinurus (en-kri-ni-ur'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *spinos*, lily (see *crinoid*), + *-urus*, tail.] The typical genus of the family *Encriinuridae*.
Encriinus (en'kri-nus), *n.* [NL., (Lamarck, 1816), < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *spinos*, lily: see *encriinite*.] The name-giving genus of crinoids of the family *Encriinidae*, formerly of wide extent, but now restricted to a few closely related species. Also *Encriinites*.

encripsed (en-kript'), *a.* [*en* (ME. *encripsed*; pp. of *encrips*, < *en*-1 + *crips*.] Curled; formed in curls. [Rare.]

That shall have soft encripsed walls [wool]
And wondrous prolonged after the full.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

With her hair [hairs] encripsed, yellow as the gold.
Shelton, *Garden of Laurel*, I. 200.

encroach (en-kroch'), *v.* [Formerly also *incroach*. < ME. *encrochen*, < OF. *encrochier*, *encrocher*, *encroquer*, *encroquer*, *encroquer* (ML. *encrocare*), seize upon, take, < En, in, + *croch*, a hook: see *crook*, and cf. *acroach*.] 1. *trans.* To seize; take; take possession of; get; obtain.

He enroaches kindly by craft of arms
Countrease and castles that to thy coroun lenger.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1248.
Thay ar happen also that for her harme wepe,
For thay schal comfort enroache in kythes ful mony.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 18.

II. intrans. 1. To enter, intrude, or trespass upon the possessions, jurisdiction, rights, province, domain, or limits of some other person or thing; infringe upon or restrict another's right in any way; specifically, in law, to extend one's possession of land so as to transgress the boundary between it and the rightful possession or enjoyment of another or of the public: with *on* or *upon* before the object.
Exclude the enroaching cattle from thy ground.
Bryden.

Those who are gentle and uncomplaining, too candid to intrigue, too delicate to enroach, suffer much.
Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 61.

Among primitive men, individual conflicts for food pass into conflicts between tribes, when, in pursuit of food, one enroaches on another's territory.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

2. Figuratively, to intrude gradually; lay hold, as if by stealth or irresistible power: with *on* or *upon* before the object: as, old age is enroaching upon me.
Superstition, . . . a creeping and enroaching evil.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

And listened long to the sweet sounds that thrilled
The frosty air, till now the enroaching cold
Recalled her to herself.
Bryant, Little People of the Snow.

=Syn. *Trench upon, infringe upon, etc.* (see *trespass*, v. 1.); to invade, violate, creep upon.

enroacht (en-kroch'), *n.* [*enroach*, *v.*] The act of enroaching; enroachment.

I cannot imagine that heretics who err fundamentally, and by consequence damnable, took the first rise, and began to set up with a fundamental error, but grew into it by insensible enroaches and gradual insinuations.
South, Works, IV. ix.

enroacher (en-kro'cher), *n.* One who enroaches; one who lessens or limits anything, as a right or privilege, by narrowing its boundaries.

Sir John Mason, Treasurer of the Queen's Chamber, a grave and learned man, but a great Usurper and Enroacher upon Ecclesiastical Livings.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 337.

The bold enroachers on the deep
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land.
Nesbit, Run upon the Bankers, 1730.

enroachingly (en-kro'ching-li), *adv.* By enroachment.

enroachment (en-kroch'ment), *n.* [*OF. enroachment*, *enroachment*, *enroachment*; see *enroach* and *ment*.] 1. The act of enroaching or intruding or trespassing; an entering on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion in general; assumption of the rights and privileges of another.

It is the surest policy in princes
To govern well their own than seek enroachment
Upon another's right.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, III. 4.

But ambitious enroachments of the federal government on the authority of the state governments would not excite the opposition of a single state, or of a few states only.
Madison, The Federalist, No. xlv.

It will be seen that the system which effectually secured our liberties against the enroachments of kingly power gave birth to a new class of abuses from which absolute monarchies are exempt.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

2. The thing taken by enroaching.

The general rule is that if the wrongful act is acquiesced in, the enroachment (i. e., the land added) is considered as annexed to the original holding.
Hapelja and Lawrence.

3. Figuratively, the act of intruding gradually and as if by stealth; approach, seizure, or progress: as, the enroachments of disease.

encrown, *v. t.* [*ME. encrownen*, *OF. encoroner*, *en- + coroner, coronner, couronner*, crown: see *en-1* and *crown*.] To crown.

This lawe of armys was founded on the IX order of angellys in heven encrownt with precyous stonyes of colour and of vertues dyvers. Also of theym are figured the colours in armys.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 103.

encrownment, *n.* [*ME. encrownment*, *OF. encorouement*, *en- + coroner, crown*: see *encrown* and *ment*.] Coronation.

Kepede fore encoroumentes of kynges encorountede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 4198.

encrust, *en-crust*, etc. See *incrust*, etc.
encrystal (en-kris'tal), *v. t.* [*Formerly also encristal*; *en-1* + *crystal*.] To inclose in crystal; surround with or bury in ice.
We hear of some encrystal'd such as have
That, which produc'd their death, became their grave.
Carterright, On the Great Frost.

encuirass (en-kwé-rast' or en-kwé-rast'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *cuirass* + *-ed*.] In *arch.*, furnished with a structure or outer coat likened to a cuirass, such as is developed by certain infusorians; loricate.

encumber, incumber (en-, in-kum'bér), *v. t.* [*ME. encumbren, encumbren*, *OF. encumberer, encumberer* (= *Pr. encombrar* = *It. ingombrare*), *en- + combrer, cumber*: see *en-1* and *cumber*.] 1. To clog or impede with a load, burden, or other hindrance; render difficult or laborious in motion or operation; embarrass; overload; perplex; obstruct.

Into the bestes throte he shal hem caste,
To sleke hys hunger, and encumber hys toth.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2008.

Encumber neuere thy conscience for couetyse of Mede
[Latin].
Though laden, not encumber'd with her spoil.
Couper, Tirocinium, I. 17.

Knowledge,
Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich.
Couper, Task, vi. 95.

Specifically—2. To place (property) under a charge or servitude; load with debt or liability: as, to encumber an estate with mortgages, or with a widow's dower; an encumbered title. See *encumbrance*, 3. =Syn. 1. To oppress, overload, hinder, entangle, handicap, weigh down.

encumbert, *n.* [*ME. encumber*, *OF. encombre*, *encombrer, v.*, *encumber*: see *encumber, v.*] An encumbrance; a hindrance.

Thel spede her lounyes that thei com to the Castell
of Charyye with-oute any encumber, and thei thei made
of the kyngs Bohors grete loys.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 358.

encumberingly, incumberingly (en-, in-kum'-bér-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to encumber or impede.

encumbrment, *n.* [= *F. encombrement* = *Pr. encombrament* = *It. ingombramento*; as *encumber + -ment*.] The act of encumbering; obstruction; interference.

Into the sn of Spayn [they] wer drynen in a torment
Among the Sarazins, but God, that grace than lent,
Saued thaim alle the tyme fro ther encumbrment.
Rob. of Brinnis, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 148.

The best aduysment was, of bad, to let her
Sleepe out her fill without encumbrment.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 38.

encumbrance, incumbrance (en-, in-kum'-brans), *n.* [*ME. encombrance, incumbrance*, *OF. encombrance*, *encombrer, encumber*: see *encumber*.] 1. The act of encumbering, or the state of being encumbered.

Therefore, wyte ye well that this is the encumbrance of the deuill.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), I. 5.

2. That which encumbers, burdens, or clogs; anything that impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious; an obstruction or impediment; an embarrassment.

Let none thinke they incountred not with all manner of incumbrances.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 214.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge encumbrance of horric wood.
Thomson.

Specifically—3. In law, a charge or servitude affecting property, which diminishes the value of ownership, or may impair its enjoyment, so as to constitute a qualification or diminution of the rights of ownership. It does not impair ownership or power to convey, but implies a burden which will continue on the property in the hands of the purchaser. If a person owns only an undivided share in land, the share of his cotenant is not designated an encumbrance on his share; but if the land is subject to unpaid taxes or to a right of way, or if the land or one's share is subject to a mortgage or a mechanic's lien, it is said to be encumbered.

4. A family charge or care; especially, a child or a family of children: as, a widow without encumbrance or encumbrances. [*Colloq.*]—Covenant against encumbrances, a covenant, sometimes inserted in conveyances of land, that there are no encumbrances except such as may be specified.—Means encumbrances. See *means*. =Syn. 1. Burden, check, hindrance, drag, weight, dead weight.

encumbrancer, incumbrancer (en-, in-kum'-bran-sér), *n.* One who holds an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.

encumbrous, *a.* [*ME. encumbrous, encumbrous*, *OF. encumbrus, encumbrus, encumbrus*, *encombre, n.*, *encumber*: see *encumber, n.*] Cumbrous; tedious; embarrassing; burdensome.

Fal encumbrous is the yugge.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, I. 62.

Whos sleues encumbrous so ayde trayle
Do to his lorde?
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 107.

To avoid many encumbrous arguments, which wit can deride against the truth, I send to your grace the copy of mine answer.
Strype, Cranmer, II. 3, note.

encurtain (en-kér'tán), *v. t.* [*ME. encurtynen, encurtynen*, *OF. encortiner, encourtiner*, *en- + cortiner, curtain*: see *en-1* and *curtain*.] To curtain; inclose with curtains.

And all within in preynt place
A softe bedde of large space
Thel hadde made, and encurtyned (var. encourtyned).
Gower, Conf. Amant, I.

ency., encyc. Abbreviations of *encyclopedia*.

encyclic, encyclical (en-sik'lik, -li-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. encyclique* = *Sp. enciclico* = *Pg. enciclico* = *It. enciclico*, *NL. encycloos* (after *L. cyclicus*: see *cyclic*), equiv. to *L. encyclos*, *Gr. ἐγκύκλιος*, rounded, circular, periodic, general, *ev, in, + κύκλος, a circle*.] I. *a.* 1. Circular; sent to all members of some circle or class. In the early church letters sent by members of a council to all the churches, or by bishops to churches of a particular diocese, were called *encyclic letters*. The term is now by the Roman Catholic Church exclusively applied to letters on topics of interest to the whole church, addressed by the Pope to all the bishops in communion with him.
An imperial encyclic letter branded with an anathema the whole proceedings at Chalcedon, and the letter of Pope Leo, as tainted with Nestorianism.
Münster, Latin Christianity, III. 1.

The *Encyclica* Epistle commences with the duty of preserving the faith pure and undefiled as it was at first.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 1194.

2. In bot., isomerous, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, alternating with each other.

If all the whorls have an equal number of parts and are alternate, it is a flower is *encyclic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 127.

II. n. A circular letter.

He [Leo XIII.] teaches by *encyclicals*; his predecessor taught by allocutions.
The Century, XXXVI. 80.

encyclopedia, encyclopædia (en-sik'lop-ē'di-ā), *n.* [Formerly also *encyclopedy, encyclopedie, encyclopædy*, *OF. encyclopédie* = *Sp. enciclopedia* = *Pg. enciclopedia* = *It. enciclopedia*, *NL. encyclopediā*, *Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδία* (a rare and barbarous form found in *L. authors*), prop. *ἐγκύκλιος παιδία*, the circle of arts and sciences, the general education preceding professional studies: *ἐγκύκλιος*, in a circle, circular, periodic, general (see *encyclic*); *παιδία*, education, *Gr. παιδεία*, educate, bring up a child, *Gr. παῖς* (*παῖδ-*), child: see *pedagogue*.] 1. The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction in several or all departments of knowledge.
And therefore, in this encyclopedic and round of knowledge like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

Some by this art have become universally learned in a far larger compass than the old reputed encyclopedy.
Boyle, Works, VI. 335.

To Systematic Theology belongs also formal *Encyclopædia*, or an exhibition of theology as an organic whole, showing the relationship of the different parts, and their proper function and aim.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 5.

Specifically—2. A work in which the various topics included under several or all branches of knowledge are treated separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

It [a public library] should be rich in books of reference, in *encyclopatias*, where one may learn without cost of research what things are generally known. For it is far more useful to know these than to know those that are not generally known.
Lowell, Books and Libraries.

3. In a narrower sense, a cyclopedia. See *cyclopedia*, 1.

Abbreviated *enc., ency., encyc.*

French Encyclopædia (*Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, etc.*), a celebrated French work in 28 folio volumes (including 11 volumes of plates), the first of which appeared in 1751 and the last in 1765. Five volumes of supplements were issued in 1776-7, and two volumes of index in 1780, the complete work thus consisting of 35 volumes folio. The chief editor was Diderot, who was assisted by *l'Alembert*, and many of the great contemporary literary men of France (hence called the *encyclopatists*) contributed to it. From the skeptical character of many of the articles, the work excited the bitterest ecclesiastical enmity, and had no small part in bringing about the state of public opinion which prepared the way for the French revolution.

encyclopediacal (en-sik'lop-ē'di-ā-kal), *a.* Same as *encyclopatic*. [*Rare.*]

encyclopatian (en-sik'lop-ē'di-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *encyclopatic*. [*Rare.*]

II. *n.* The circle of sciences or knowledge; the round of learning.

Let them have that encyclopatian, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 191.

encyclopatic, encyclopædic (en-sik'lop-ē'di-k or -ped'ik), *a.* [= *F. encyclopædique* = *Sp. enciclopédico* = *Pg. enciclopédico* = *It. enciclopédico*, *NL. encyclopatia*: see *encyclopatia*.] 1.

Pertaining to or of the nature of an encyclopedia; relating to all branches of knowledge.

The range of Dante's study and acquirement would be encyclopedic in any age.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 7.

We still used, with our multifarious strivings, an encyclopedic training, a wide command over the resources of our native tongue. G. F. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

2. Possessing wide and varied information; specifically, possessing an extensive but fragmentary knowledge of facts rather than a comprehensive understanding of principles.

encyclopedical, encyclopedical (en-si-klō-pē-di-kal or -ped'i-kal), a. Same as *encyclopedic*.

Klein's gigantic work ["History of the Drama"], in its inception reminding one of the encyclopedical works of the middle ages. N. A. Rev., CXXVII, 167.

Aristotle was not only one of the most inquiring and encyclopedical, but also one of the most thoroughly scientific, of all writers. Encyc. Brit., II, 516.

encyclopedism, encyclopedism (en-si-klō-pē-dizm), n. [*encyclopedist* + -ism.] 1. That method of collecting and stating information which is characteristic of an encyclopedia. — 2. That phase of religious skepticism in the eighteenth century of which the French Encyclopedia was the exponent. See *encyclopedia*.

From the divine Founder of Christianity to the withered Pontiff of *Encyclopedism*, in all times and places, the Hero has been worshipped.

Carlyle, Heroes and Hero Worship, I.

encyclopedist, encyclopedist (en-si-klō-pē-dist), n. [= *encyclopedista* = Sp. *encyclopedista* = Pg. *encyclopedista* = It. *enciclopedista*; < *encyclopedia* + -ist.] 1. One who is engaged in the compilation of an encyclopedia.

Doubtless it is no great distinction at present to be an encyclopedist, which is often but another name for book-maker, craftsman, mechanic, journeyman, in his meanest degeneration. De Quincey, Herodotus.

Specifically — 2. In French literature, one of the collaborators in the great Encyclopedia of Diderot and D'Alembert (1751-65). The encyclopedists as a body were the chief exponents of the French skepticism of the eighteenth century; hence the name encyclopedist has been extended to other persons advocating similar opinions. See *encyclopedia*.

Very rapidly, after the accession of Catherine II., the friend of Voltaire and the *Encyclopedists*, it [French influence] sank deeper. D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 380.

The application of these principles to social and political life, and the attempt to give them popular currency, was the task undertaken by the so-called *Encyclopedists*. W. G. T. Sheel, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II, 217.

encyclopedia (en-si-klō-pē-di), n. Same as *encyclopædia*.

Encyrtidae (en-sēr-ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Encyrtus* + -idae.] The Encyrtinae as a family of Hymenoptera. [Not in use.]

Encyrtinae (en-sēr-ti-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Encyrtus* + -inae.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididae.



Encyrtus ceridomyia. (Crus shows natural size.)

They are distinguished by a compact form, the absence of parapsidal suture, a short marginal vein on the fore wings, a sharp occipital ridge, and a large mesothoracic spur. The group contains chiefly species of small size and great activity, parasitic in the main upon bark-lice and lepidopterous larvae, though occasionally infesting other insects.

Encyrtus (en-sēr-tus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. *Encyrtos*, curved, arched, < *en*, in, + *kyrtos*, curved.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the subfamily Encyrtinae.

encyst (en-sist) v. t. or i. [*en*- + *cyst*.] To inclose or become inclosed in a cyst or vesicle. A different mode of encysting.

De Barry, Fungi (trans.), p. 442.

Encysted tumor, a tumor inclosed in a well-defined membrane.

encystation (en-sis-tā-shon), n. [*encyst* + -ation.] Same as *encystment*.

The Helices propagate by simple division, with or without previous encystation. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 564.

encystment (en-sist'ment), n. [*encyst* + -ment.] The process of becoming or the state of being encysted. Specifically, in bot.: (a) A process which goes on in protozoans, by which, the pseudopodia or other prolongations of the body being withdrawn, the animal assumes a spherical shape, and becomes coated with a comparatively tough resisting layer, which thus forms a cyst. The process is usually preliminary to reproduction, one of the consequences of encystment being the formation within of spore-masses or plastules, which at length escape on rupture of the cyst, and take up an independent existence. In infusorians three kinds of encystment are distinguished, technically called *protective*, *duplicative*, and *sporular*. (b) A similar process occurring in certain fresh-water algae, especially desmids. (c) The hydatid or encysted stage of flukes and tapeworms, as an echinococcus. See *cut* under *Tenia*. (d) The similar encysted states of sundry other animals, or their ova, embryos, or larvae.

end (end), n. [Early mod. E. also *ende* (E. dial. also *end*); < ME. *ende*, *ende*, < AS. *ende* = OS. *endi* = OFries. *enda*, *ende*, *endi*, *en* = MD. *ende*, *cinde*, D. *cind*, *cinde* = Milt. *LA*. *ende* = OHG. *anti*, *andi*, *anti*, *ende*, *ende*, Milt. *ende*, *ende*, G. *ende* = Iscl. *endir*, m., *endi*, nout., = Sw. *ände*, *anda* = Dan. *ende* = Goth. *andea* (with orig. suffix -ya-) = Skt. *anta*, end, limit, border, vicinity. From an orig. case-form of this noun were prob. developed the prepositions and prefixes included under *anti*- (> *an*-2, *a*-5), *ante*-, *anti*-, see these.] 1. One of the terminal points or parts of that which has length, or more length than breadth; the part which lies at one of the extremities of a line, or of whatever has longitudinal extension: as, the end of a house or of a table; the end of the street; each end of a chain or rope.

The holl man sah the hog enel atte alteren ende.

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II, 145.

Slowly, easily, gently, softly, negligently, as caring not what ends goes forward. Withals, Dict. (ed. 1690), p. 88.

I was this morning walking in the gallery, when Sir Roger entered at the end opposite to me.

Stech, Spectator, No. 100.

Specifically (a) In coal-mining, the extremity of a working place, stall, or breast. (b) In spinning, a loose untwisted ribbon of cotton or wool; a doper. (c) The stem of a plant. (Prov. Eng.)

2. One of the extreme or furthestmost parts of an extended surface; especially, the part or limit furthest away from the speaker, or from a customary point of view: as, the ends of the earth; the southern end of the Atlantic ocean; she is at the end of the garden.

An hunting for to playen him bi the wood's [wood's] ende. Life of St. Kenelm, l. 130 (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall]).

And now from end to end

Night's hemisphere had veiled the horizon found Milton, P. L., IX, 51.

3. The point at which continuity or duration ceases or terminates; the close or termination of a series, or of whatever has continuity or duration; conclusion; the opposite of *beginning*: as, the end of time; the end of a controversy; or of a book; the end of the year or of the season.

And ye schulen be in hate to alle men for my name, but he that hateth into the ende schal be saved. Wyche, Mark xiii, 13.

At the end of two months . . . she returned. Judges xi, 39.

Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end. Isa. ix, 7.

The "Boston Hymn" . . . is a rough piece of verse but noble from beginning to end. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, x.

4. Used absolutely, the close of life; death.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace. Ps. xxxvii, 37.

Think on thy life and end, and call for mercy.

Ford, The Pilgr, v, 6.

For few usurpers to the shades descend

By a dry death, or with a quiet end. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x, 179.

He now turned his thoughts to his approaching end. Prescott, Ford, and Isa., II, 25.

5. A cause of death, destruction, or ruin: as, this cough will be the end of me.

And award

Either of you to be the other's end. Shak., Rich. III., II, 1.

6. A remnant or portion left over; a fragment: as, candle-ends.

Thus I clothe my naked villainy

With odd old ends, stolen forth of holy writ. Shak., Rich. III., I, 2.

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend

The wretch, who living saved a candle's end. Pope, Moral Essays, III, 293.

7. That for which anything exists or is done; a result designed or intended; ultimate object or purpose: as, "the end justifies the means."

The end of the commandment is charity. 1 Tim. I, 5.

To gain our ends we can do any thing,
And turn our souls into a thousand figures.

Flower, Double Marriage, IV, 4.
As for the third unity, which is that of action, the ancients meant no other by it than what the logicians do by their final, the end or scope of any action; that which is the first in intention, and last in execution.

Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Art is the spirit's voluntary use and combination of things to serve its end.

Emerson, Art.

A life that moves to gracious ends

Thro' troops of unrecording friends.

Tennyson, To . . .

8. A necessary termination or consequence; an inevitable issue or conclusion; especially, in logic, a result toward which the action of anything tends, in such a manner that if its attainment in one way is prevented some other action tending to the same result will be set up, or so that there is some tendency to such substitution of one means for another.

The end of those things is death. Rom. vi, 21.

Whose end is good or evil, the same thing is good or evil. A sword is good, because it is good for a man to defend himself. Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,

Rough how them how we will. Shak., Hamlet, v, 2.

9. In archery, the number of arrows shot from one end of the range, before proceeding to shoot from the other.

By the rules of the York Round three arrows to each

archer constitute an end.

M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 55.

An end. See *an-end*. - At loose ends, in disorder; slack; undisciplined.

Things are getting worse and worse every day. We are

all at loose ends. S. Judd, Margaret, II, 7.

At one's wit's end, at the end of one's ability to decide or act; in a position where one does not know what further to do.

Astronomy also arose at her witten ends;

Of that was calculated of the element the contrarie that

fynde. Peter Plowman (B), xv, 364.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man,

and are at their wit's end. Ps. cvii, 27.

Candle's end. See *candle end*. Dead on end. See *dead*. - End for end, (a) In reverse position; so that each end occupies the place that the other did before: as, to turn a plank end for end.

To shift a fall end for end is to reverse it the opposite way, so that the hauling part becomes the standing part. Hammerley.

(b) Naut., entirely: said of running ropes, cables, etc., when entirely run out of the blocks or the hawsehole.

End man. See *end man*. - End on, (a) Having the end pointing directly toward an object; specifically applied in nautical use to a ship when her head is in a direct line with an object: opposed to *broadside on*.

In higher latitudes we look at the [auroral] streamers

almost end on. Encyc. Brit., III, 97.

(b) In coal-mining, at right angles to the cleat, or most distinctly marked set of joint planes: said of a mode of working a mass of coal: opposed to *face on*.

External end, the effect which it is desired to produce upon something different from the subject. Thus, the external end of oratory is to persuade, while the internal end is to speak eloquently. - In the end, at last.

The very world, which is the world

Of all of us, the place where, in the end,

We find our happiness, or not at all!

Wordsworth, Prelude, 21.

Latter end, the latter part; the ultimate end; the conclusion; chiefly with reference to the end of life.

O that they were wise, . . . that they would consider

their latter end! Deut. xxxii, 29.

I will sing it in the latter end of a play, before the duke.

Shak., M. N. D., IV, 1.

The latter end of May is the time when spring begins in the high Alps. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 311.

No end, (a) [As noun.] A great deal, a great but indefinite amount or number: as, we had no end of fun; he spends no end of money. [Colloq.]

Another intensive of obvious import. They had no end

of tin, i. e., a great deal of money. He is no end of a fool,

i. e., the greatest fool possible. C. A. Brasted, English University, p. 40.

(b) [As adverb.] Without end or limit, infinitely; extremely. [Colloq.]

He is rich; and he is no end obliging.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 185.

Objective or absolute end, or end in itself, in Kantian philosophy, that which is the condition of the possibility of all other ends. Odds and ends. See *odds*. - On end, i. e., an end, an end, see *an end*. (a) Reeling or standing on one end; upright: as, place the log on end.

And Katherine with his hair on end.

Cooper, Task, IV, 26.

(b) In immediate sequence or succession; continuously.

Three times on end she dreamt this dream.

Four Margaret of Craigmart (Child's Ballads, VIII, 260).

He looked out of the window for two hours on end.

Dickens.

Principal or chief end, the end or purpose mainly intended.

Qu. What is the chief end of man?

Ans. Man's chief end is to glorify God, and to enjoy him

forever. The Shorter Catechism, ques. 1.

Secondary or succedaneous end, some additional object to be attained.— **Subjective or relative end**, that to which some particular impulse tends.— **Subordinate end**, that which is aimed at as a means to some further end, as of a cable. *Bartlett*.

We rode with two anchors ahead, and the cables veered out to the better end. *Defoe, Robinson Crusoe*.

The ends of the earth, in *Script*, the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts. *Deut. xxxiii. 17; Ps. cxviii. 3.*— **To burn the candle at both ends**. See *candle*.— **To drink off candles' ends**. See *candle*.— **To get the better end of**. (a) To get the better of. *Davies*.

By all which it should seem we have rather cheated the devil than he us, and have gotten the better end of him. *Rip. Sanderson, Works*, I. 183.

(b) To get the better part of; have the advantage in: as, to get the better end of a bargain. **To give one a rope's end**, to give one a beating with the end of a rope.— **To have (something) at one's fingers' ends**, to have it at command; be ready to impart it; be thoroughly posted in it.

Ay, sir, I have them [jest] at my fingers' ends. *Shak., T. N.*, I. 3.

To make an end. (a) To finish; come to a stop; do no more: used absolutely, or with of before the thing concerned.

Believe't, my lord and I have made an end; I have no more to reckon, he to spend. *Shak., T. of A.*, III. 4.

How dull it is to pause, to make an end, To rust unburnished, not to shine in use! *Tennyson, Ulysses*.

(b) To bring about the end; effect the termination or conclusion: with of.

There was no other way but to make that shorter end of them which was made. *Spenser, State of Ireland*.

I will make an end of my dinner; there's pipkins and cheese to come. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, I. 3.

To make both ends meet, to make one's income and expenditure balance each other; keep within one's means.

Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring only to make both ends meet; and as for that little that lapped over, he gave it to pious uses. *Fuller, Worthies, Cumberland*.

The other imprudent person contrived to make both ends meet by shifting his lodgings from time to time. *W. Black*.

To put an end to, to finish; terminate: as, to put an end to one's sufferings.

The revolution put an end . . . to the long contest between the King and the Parliament.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

Sweet is death, who puts an end to pain. *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine*.

To the bitter end. See *bitter*. **To the end of the chapter**. See *chapter*. **To the end (that)**, in order (that).

I shall achieve how see achieve know and prove to the ends that see achieve not been deceyved. *Manderly, p. 51*.

Confess them four sins . . . to the end that we may obtain forgiveness of the same. *Book of Common Prayer, Exhortation to Confession of Sins*.

— *Syn.* See *extremity*.

end (end), *v.* [*ME. enden, endien*, < *AS. endian*, usually *gaendian* = *OH. endiōn*, *endōn* = *OFries. endia*, *enda*, *cinda* = *D. enden* = *OHG. endrōn*, *entōn*, *entōn* (G. *enden* = *Teut. endu* = *Sw. enda* = *Dad. ende*, *end*; from the noun.] **I. trans.**

1. To bring to an end or a close; make an end of; terminate: as, to end a controversy; to end a war.

On the seventh day God ended his work. *Gen. II. 2*.

Let death, which we expect, and cannot fly from, End all contention. *Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage*, v. 2.

Specifically — 2. To bring the life of to an end; kill; destroy; put to death.

The Lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought Thy likeness: for, instead of thee, King Harry, This sword hath ended him. *Shak., I Hen IV*, v. 3.

Why should I, headlike as I find myself, Not manlike end myself?— our privilege What beast has heart to do it? *Tennyson, Lucretius*.

3. To furnish the end of, as for protection or embellishment: as, to end a cane with an iron ferrule.— **4.** To set on end; set upright.

II. intrans. 1. To come to an end or a close; reach the ultimate or finishing point; terminate; conclude; cease: as, a voyage ends with the return of a ship.

Her endeth in this godspell thus. *Ormulum*, I. 6614.

All's well that ends well. *Proverb*.

The angel ended, and in Adam's ear So charming left his voice, that he awhile Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear. *Milton, P. L.*, viii. 1.

The philosophy of Plato began in words and ended in words. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon*.

2. Specifically, to die.

Thus ended an excellent and virtuous lady, universally lamented. *Evelyn, Diary*, Sept. 22, 1653.

To end even. See *even*.

endable (on'da-bl), *a.* [*end* + *-able*.] Capable of being ended or terminated; terminable.

end-all (end'al), *n.* [*end*, *v.*, + *obj. all*.] That which ends all; conclusion.

That but this blow Might be the be-all and the end-all here. *Shak., Macbeth*, I. 7.

endalong, *prep. and adv.* See *endlong*.

endamage (en-dam'aj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endamaged*, ppr. *endamaging*. [Formerly also *endamage*, *indamage*, *endamage*; < *ME. endamagen*, < *OF. endommager, endomaignier, F. endommager*, *endamage*, < *en-* + *dommager*, *damage*: see *en-* and *damage*.] To bring loss or damage to; harm; injure; prejudice. [Obsolescent.]

If you see a good man, rather make mud walls with them, mend high ways, . . . than thus they should endamage me by my eternal vndouling.

Quoted in *Dyer's ed. of Greene's Plays*, Int., p. xcvi.

The deceitful Philition, which recounteth all things that may endamage his patient, neuer telling any thing that may recure him. *Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit*, p. 172.

Nothing is sinne, to count of, but that which endamageth civil societie. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 295.

endamageable (en-dam'aj-a-bl), *a.* [*endamage* + *-able*.] Capable of being damaged or injured.

endamagement (en-dam'aj-ment), *n.* [= *F. endommagement*; as *endamage* + *-ment*.] The act of endamaging, or the state of being endamaged; loss; injury.

These flags of France, that are advanced here Before the eye and prospect of your town, Have hither march'd to your endamagement. *Shak., K. John*, II. 1.

endamnify, v. t. [*en-* + *damnify*.] To damage.

Those who hired the fishing of that lake adjoining were endamnified much by the violent breaking in of the seas. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 276.

endanger (en-dan'jor), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indanger*; < *en-* + *danger*.] 1. To bring into danger or peril; expose to loss or injury.

What Necessity should move us, most valiant Prince, for obtaining of a Title to endanger our Lives? *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 16.

Every one hath a natural dread of everything that can endanger his happiness. *Tillotson*.

By an act of unjust legislation, extending our power over Texas, we have endangered peace with Mexico. *Sumner, Orations*, I. 8.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. *Lincoln, in Raymond*, p. 112.

2t. To put within the danger (of); bring within the power (of).

Another giveth the king counsel to endanger unto his grace the Judges of the realm, that he may ever have them on his side, and that they may, in every matter, dispute and reason for the king's right. *Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), I.

3t. To incur the hazard of; cause or run the risk of.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwardly, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon, Meditations and Troubles* (ed. 1887).

Mr. Pincheon offered his assistance, but wrote to the governor . . . that it would endanger a war. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 307.

Albeit I must confesse to be half in doubt whether I should bring it forth or no, it being so contrary to the eye of the world, and the world so potent in most men's hearts, that I shall endanger either not to be regarded or not to be understood. *Milton, Church-Government*, II. 1.

— *Syn.* 1. To hazard, risk, peril, imperil, jeopard.

endangerment (en-dan'jer-ment), *n.* [*endanger* + *-ment*.] The act of endangering, or the state of being endangered; danger.

He was forced to withdraw aside, And had his servant Talus to invent Which way he enter might without endangerment. *Spenser, F. Q.*, V. II. 20.

Yokes not to be lived under without the endangerment of our souls. *Milton, Tetrachronion*.

endark (en-dark'), *v. t.* [*ME. endirken*, < *en-* + *dark*, *dark*.] To make dark; darken.

Yet dyne me there be industrious of reason, Som what wolde gadder in their confecture Of such an enderkes chaptre some season: Howe be it, it were hard to construe this lecture. *Shak., Garland of Laurel*.

endarken (en-dar'kn), *v. t.* [*en-* + *darken*.] Same as *endark*.

Vapours of disdain so overgrown, That my life's light wholly endarken'd is. *David, Sonnets to Delia*, xxi.

endarteritis (en-dar'te-ris), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. endon*, within, + *arteria*, artery, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. Also *endarteritis*, *endarteritis*.

end-artery (end'ar'te-ri), *n.* An artery which, with its branches, forms no anastomosis with

neighboring arteries on its way to supply a capillary district.

Endaspides (en-das-pid'z-s), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. endon*, within, + *aspis* (*aspis*), a shield (scute), + *-es*.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, the second cohort of scutellipantar oscines, consisting of the neotropical *Furnaria*, *Synallaxis*, and *Dendrocolaptes*, or the South American oven-birds, piculets or tree-creepers, and their allies.

endaspidean (en-das-pid'z-an), *a.* [As *Endaspides* + *-an*.] In ornith., having that modification of the scutellipantar tarsus in which the scutellae lap around the inner side of the tarsus, but are deficient on the outer side. Distinguished from *aspidopidean*. See *scutellipantar*.

endaunt, v. t. [*ME. endawten*, < *en-* + *daunt*, tame, daunt: see *en-* and *daunt*.] 1. To tame. He endawted a doune [dove] day and nyght here fidda. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 171.

2. To respect or stand in fear of.

endaunture, n. [*ME.*; < *endaunt* + *-ure*.] A taming.

end-bulb (end'bulb), *n.* In anat. and physiol., one of the bulbous end-organs or functional terminations of sensory nerves.

end-day, n. [*ME. ende day*, *endedai*, *endede*, < *AS. endrædag* (= *MHG. endetac*), < *ende*, end, + *dag*, day.] The day of one's end; the day or time of one's death.

And althe at his end-day he was buried there. *Robert of Gloucester, App.*

endear (en-dēr'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indear*; < *en-* + *dear*.] 1. To make dear in feeling; render valued or beloved; attach; bind by ties of affection.

And thou, to be endeared to a king, Made it no conscience to destroy a prince. *Shak., K. John*, iv. 2.

I . . . sought by all means, therefore, How to endear, and hold thee to me firmest. *Milton, S. A.*, I. 796.

He lived to repent; and later services did endear his name to the Commonwealth. *W. Phillips, Speeches*, p. 357.

Rafflesia possesses many other sterling qualities far more calculated than simple bigness to endear it to a large and varied circle of insect acquaintances. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 177.

2t. To engage by attractive qualities; win by endearment.

The expenses of his funeral, forty pounds, were directed to be paid from the public Treasury, "as a testimonial of the Colony's endeared love and affection to him." *Plymouth Colony Records*, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 467.

3t. To make dear or costly; raise the price of.

Whereas, the excesses of new buildings and erections hath daily more increased, and is still like to do so; whereby and by the immoderate confluence of people thither, our said city [London] and the places adjoining, are, and daily will be, more and more pressed, all victuals and other provisions endeared, &c. *King James's Præf. conc. Buildings* (1618), *Bym. Ford*, II. 107.

endearance (en-dēr'ans), *n.* [*endear* + *-ance*.] Affection. *Davies*.

But my person and figure you'll best understand From the picture I've sent by an eminent hand, Show it young Lady Betty, by way of endearance, And to give her a spice of my mien and appearance. *C. Anley, New Bath Guide*, x.

endearedly (en-dēr'ed-li), *adv.* Affectionately; dearly. *Imp. Dict.*

endearedness (en-dēr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being endeared. *More*.

endearing (en-dēr'ing), *p. a.* [Formerly also *indearing*; ppr. of *endear*, *v.*] Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; awakening affection: as, *endearing* qualities.

Nor gentle purpose nor endearing smiles Wanted, nor youthful dalliance, as becomes Fair couple. *Milton, P. L.*, iv. 337.

With those endearing ways of yours . . . I could be brought to forgive anything. *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man*, II.

All Irish art is faulty and irregular, but often its faults are endearing, and in its disorders there is sweet sound. *Stedman, Hist. Poets*, p. 260.

endearingly (en-dēr'ing-li), *adv.* In an endearing manner; so as to endear.

endearly (en-dēr'li), *adv.* [Irreg. (for *dearly*) < *endear* + *-ly*.] Dearly.

Portia so endearly revered Cato as she would for his preservation swallow coals. *Ford, Honour Triumphant*, II.

endearment (en-dēr'ment), *n.* [*endear* + *-ment*.] 1. The state of being endeared; tender affection; love.

When a man shall have done all to create endearment between them. *South*.

Speaking words of endearment, where words of comfort availed not. *Longfellow, Evangeline*, I. 1.

2. Endeavouring action; a manifestation of affection; loving conduct; a caress, or the like.

*We have drawn you, worthy sir,
To make your fair endeavours to our daughter,
And worthy services known to our subjects.*
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, I. 1.

If the name of mother be an appellation of affections and endearments, why should the mother be willing to divide it with a stranger?

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev'or), *v.* [The second form usual in England. Early mod. E. also *enderor*, *enderour*, *inderor*, *inderour*, *indever*, < late ME. *enderor*, *inderor*, a verb due to the orig. phrase *put in dever*: *in*, prep., taken in comp. as the prefix *en-*, *in-*; *dever*, *dever*, *devour*, duty, obligation: see *dever*, *devour*.] *I. trans.* 1. To put, apply, or exert (one's self) to do a thing: used reflexively.

I endeavor my self to do a thing, I payne my selfe, I endeavor me to do the best I can.
Palsgrave.

2. To attempt to gain; try to effect; strive to achieve or attain; strive after. [Archaic.]

Lord Londoun arrived at Philadelphia, expressly, as he told me, to endeavor an accommodation between the governor and Assembly.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 253.

This intensity of mood which insures high quality is by its very nature incapable of prolongation, and Wordsworth, in endeavoring it, falls more below himself.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

II. intrans. 1. To labor or exert one's self to do or effect something; strive; try; make an effort: followed by an infinitive.

*But he endeavored with speeches mild
Her to recomfort, and encourage bold.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

A great slaughter was made after this among the routed, and many of the first nobility were slain in endeavoring to escape.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 203.

Amv hastily endeavored to recall what she was best to say, which might secure herself from the imminent dangers that surrounded her.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxiv.

2. To direct one's efforts or labor toward some object or end; fix one's course; aim: with at, for, or after. [Archaic.]

Thinking it sufficient to obtain immortality by their descendants, without endeavoring at great actions.

Bacon, Physical Fables, III. Expt.

It was into this Gulph that Capt. Davis was gone with the two canoes, to endeavor for a prisoner, to gain intelligence, if possible, before our Ships came in.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 125.

I could heartily wish that more of our country clergy would . . . endeavor after a handsome elocution.

Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

We have a right to demand a certain amount of reality, however small, in the emotion of a man who makes it his business to endeavor at exerting our own.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 309.

-syn. Undertake, Endeavor, etc. (see attempt); to seek, aim, struggle.

endeavour, endeavour (en-dev'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *enderour*; < *endeavor*, *v.*] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical or mental powers toward the attainment of an object.

His endeavour is not to offend, and his ayme the generall opinion.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plausible Man.

If the will and the endeavour shall be theirs, the performance and the perfecting shall be his.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

Is the philanthropist or the saint to give up his endeavor to lead a noble life, because the simplest study of man's nature reveals, at its foundations, all the selfish passions and fierce appetites of the merest quadruped?

Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 131.

To do one's endeavor, to do one's best; exert one's self. [Now colloq.]

Thinking myself bound in conscience and Christian charity to do my endeavor.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 450).

And yet I have done my best endeavors.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 448.

-syn. Struggle, trial.

endeavorer, endeavourer (en-dev'or-er), *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt. [Rare.]

Greater matters may be looked for than those which were the inventions of single endeavorers or results of chance.

Glennville, Essays, II.

Voice, stature, motion, and other gifts, must be very bountifully bestowed by nature, or labour and industry will push the unhappy endeavorer in that way the further off his wishes.

Steele, Tatler, No. 167.

endeavourment (en-dev'or-ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. < *endeavourment*; < *endeavor* + *-ment*.] The act of endeavoring; effort.

The Husbandman was meanly well content
Triall to make of his endeavourment.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 297.

endeavour, v. and n. See *endeavor*.

endeavor. An improper form of *endeavour*.

endecagon, endecagonal. See *hendecagon, hendecagonal*.

endeictic (en-dik'tik), *a.* [Prop. **endeictos*, < Gr. *endeiktikos*, probative, indicative, < *endeiknai*, point out, show, give proof, indicate, < *en*, in, + *deiknai*, point out: see *deictic*, *apodeictic*.] Showing; exhibiting. - **Endeictic dialogue**, in the *Platonic dialogues*, a dialogue which exhibits a specimen of dialectic skill.

endeixis (en-dik'sis), *n.* [NL. prop. *endeixis*, < Gr. *endeixis*, a pointing out, demonstration, < *endeiknai*, point out: see *endeictic*.] An indication: sometimes used as a synonym of *symptom*.

endellionite (en-del'yon-it), *n.* [*Endellion* (see def.) + *-ite*.] The mineral bournonite, found in the parish of Endellion, in Cornwall, England. Also *endellione*.

endemiast (en-dē'mi-as), *a.* [*Gr. *endemiast*, belonging to the people: see *endemic**.] Same as *endemic*.

There are *endemic* and local infirmities proper unto certain regions, which in the whole earth make no small number.

Sir T. Browne, Letter to a Friend.

The distemper . . . is *endemic* among the great, and may be termed a scourge of the spirits.

Goldsmith, Proper Enjoyment of Life.

endemic (en-dem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. *endémique** = *Sp. *endémico** = *It. *endemico** (cf. *D. *endemisch** = *Dan. *Sw. *endemisk**)] < Gr. *en*, in, + *deiktikos*, equiv. to *deiktikos*, native, belonging to a people, < *en*, in, + *deiktikos*, the people: see *deictic*.] *I. a.* 1. Peculiar to a people or nation, or to the residents of a particular locality: chiefly applied to diseases.*

This deformity, as it was *endemic*, and the people little used to strangers, it had been the custom . . . to look upon as the greatest ornament of the human visage.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

We have not been able to escape one national and *endemic* habit, and to be liberated from interest in the elections and in public affairs.

Emerson, Misc., p. 329.

A disease is said to be *endemic* . . . when it is owing to some peculiarity in a situation or locality. Thus, *ague* is *endemic* in marshy countries; gonorrhea, at the base of lofty mountains.

Darwinism.

2. In phytogeo. and zoogeo., peculiar to and characteristic of a locality or region, as a plant or an animal; indigenous or autochthonous in some region, and not elsewhere.

It [the New Zealand flora] consists of 935 species, our own [British] islands possessing about 1500, but a very large proportion of these are peculiar, there being no less than 677 *endemic* species, and 32 *endemic* genera.

A. R. Wallace.

They [bees] visit many exotic flowers as readily as the *endemic* kind.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 415.

Endemic disease, a disease to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which for that reason may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. A disease may be *endemic* in a particular season and not in others, or *endemic* in one place and *epidemic* in another. See *epidemic*.

II. n. A prevalence of endemic disease.

In the light of these instructive, if not pleasant historical facts and surroundings, and of our own investigations, we are to look for the cause of the recent *endemic* of fever.

Sanitarium, XV. 31.

endemical (en-dem'ik-ul), *a.* Same as *endemic*.

That fluxes are the general and *endemical* diseases in Ireland, I need not tell you.

Boyle, Works, II. 181.

endemically (en-dem'ik-ul-i), *adv.* In an endemic manner.

Colds have been known to prevail *endemically* among the healthy crews of vessels lately arrived from the Arctic.

Arm. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 15.

endemicity (en-de-mis'i-ti), *n.* [*Endemic* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being endemic.

The *endemicity* of cholera in Lower Bengal means that the same state of soil which used to arise from time to time at the great religious fairs has been gradually and permanently induced over a wide tract of soil in the basins and delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 200.

endemiology (en-dē-mi-ol'j-i), *n.* [*Gr. *endēmios** (see *endemic*) + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study and investigation of endemic diseases; the knowledge resulting from such investigation; what is known regarding endemics.

endemologist (en-dē'mi-ol'j-i), *a.* [*Gr. *endēmios**, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*. *Kerney, 1715.*

endemism (en-dē'm-i-zm), *n.* [As *endemic* + *-ism*.] Same as *endemicity*.

The Pyrenees are relatively as rich in endemic species as the Alps, and among the most remarkable instances of that *endemism* is the occurrence of the wide European species of *Dioscorea* (*yoim*), the *D. pyrenaica*, on a single high station in the central Pyrenees, and that of the monotypic genus *Xanthia* only on a high Alpine pass between the Val d'Ay and a Catalan.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 120.

endenization (en-den-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*Enden* + *-ization*.] Admission to the rights of a denizen. [Rare.]

endenizen (en-den'in), *v. t.* [Short form of *endenizen*.] Same as *endenizen*.

Specially since that learning, after long banishment, was recalled in the time of King Henry the Eighth, it four tongue; hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words.

And having by little and little in many victories vanquished the nations bordering upon them, [they] brought them at length to be *endenized* and naturalized in their own name, like as the Persians also did.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 401.

endenizen (en-den'i-zn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endenizen*; < *en-* + *denizen*.] To make a denizen of; recognize as a legal resident; naturalize to a partial extent. [Rare.]

Yet a Man may live as renowned at home, in his own country, or a private village, as in the whole World. For it is Virtue that gives Glory: That will *endenizen* a Man every where.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Jews and Mahometans may be permitted to live in a Christian commonwealth with the exercise of their religion, but not to be *endenized*.

Locke, Third Letter on Toleration, III.

endent, *v. t.* See *indent*.

ender (en'der), *n.* One who or that which ends, terminates, or finishes.

Allas, myn heries queen! alas, my wyf!

Myn heries lady, endere of my lyf!

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1918.

But yield them up where I myself must render,
That is, to you, my origin and *ender*.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 722.

ender, *prep.* An obsolete dialectal form of *under*.

That saw Roben her mon,

*As thay stode *ender* a bow (bough).*

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 31).

ender-day, *n.* [ME., also *enderes*, *enderes-enderes*, *enderis*, *enderis-day*, < *ender*, appar. < *loel*, *endr*, *adv.*, in times of yore, formerly, before (ult. akin to *L. ante*, before: see *and*, *ante*, and *end*) (hardly, as has been suggested, a dial. or foreign form of *other*, AS. *other* = *G. *ander**, etc.), + *day*.] Former day; other day: a word used only in the adverbial phrase *this ender-day*, the other day (that is, at some indefinite time recently past).

The matter of the [meting] mightow here finde,
As I described this *ender day* when thou [th]idst from toldest.

William of Palerne (K. E. T. S.), I. 1042.

*I me wente this *enderes* daye.*

Full faste in mynd make me my mone.

Thomas of Braxeldowne (Child's Ballads, L. 98).

*Quhen I was young this *houre* day,*

My lady we kept off yor house.

Harbour MS., x. 551.

endermatic (en-dēr-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. *en**, in, + *derma* (τ-), the skin (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] Same as *endemic*.

endemic (en-dēr'mik), *a.* [*Gr. *en**, in, + *derma*, the skin (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] In med., involving direct application to the skin: said of that method of administering medicines in which they are applied to the skin after the epidermis has been removed by blistering. See *hypodermic*.

enderon (en'de-ron), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. *en**, in, + *derma*, the skin.] The substance of skin or mucous membrane; the corium, derma, or true skin, and the corresponding deep part of mucous membrane, as distinguished from epidermis or epithelium. See *cut under skin*.

Teeth formed by the calcification of papillary elevations of the *enderon* of the lining of the mouth are confined to the Vertebrata; unless . . . the teeth of the Echinoderms have a similar origin.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 106.

enderonic (en-de-ron'ik), *a.* [*Enderon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the enderon; of the nature of, formed by, or derived from the enderon.

In Vertebrata true teeth are invariably *enderonic*, or developed, not from the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, but from a layer between this and the vascular deep substance of the enderon, which answers to the dermis in the integument.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

endotted, *a.* A Middle English form of *indented*.

endew, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enduel*, *enduc*, *enduc*.

endexoteric (en-dek-sō-ter'ik), *a.* [*Gr. *en**, within, + *exōterikos*, outside: see *exoteric*.] In med., resulting from internal and external causes simultaneously; including both *enotic* and *exoteric* agency.

endiable, *v. t.* [*Gr. *endiablar** = *Pr. Sp. *endiablar** = *It. *indiacolare**, possess with a devil, < *L. *in**, in, + *L. *diabolus** (> *F. *diable**, etc.), devil: see *devil*.] To possess with or as if with a devil. *Davies*. [Rare.]

*Such an one as might best *endiable* the rabble, and set them a howling against popery.*

Roger North, Examiner, p. 571.

endiament, *n.* [*< endi- + -ment.*] Diabolical possession. *Parables.* [Rare.]

There was a terrible rage of faces made at him, as if an endiament had possessed them all.
Unger North, Examen, p. 688.

endiaper (en-di'á-pér), *v. t.* [*< en- + diaper.*] To decorate with or as with a diaper pattern; variegated.

Who views the troubled bosome of the maine
Endiaped with color-black porpoise.
Claudius Tiberius Nero, sig. G, 2.

endict, **endictment**, etc. Obsolete forms of *indict*, etc.

ending (en-'ding), *n.* [*< ME. ending, -yng, -ung, < AS. endung, verbal n. of endian, end; see end, v.*] 1. The act of bringing or coming to an end; termination, as of life; conclusion.

The king is not bound to answer the particular endings of his soldiers, the father of his son, nor the master of his servant; for they purpose not their death when they purpose their service.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

Much ado is made about the beginning and ending of Daniels weeks.
Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 356.

2. In *gram.*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word; the termination, whether of declension, of conjugation, or of derivation.

ending-day, *n.* [*< ME. endyng-day. Cf. end-day.*] The day of death.

To myn endyng day. *Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 55.*

endirk, *v. t.* Same as *endark*.

end-iron (end-'y-ern), *n.* [*< end + iron.* In the second sense confused with *andiron*.] 1. One of two movable iron cheeks or plates used in cooking-stoves to enlarge or contract the grate at pleasure.—2. One of two short, thick bars of iron used to hold the ends of the sticks in a wood-fire built on a hearth. The end-irons are generally movable, and can be brought more or less near at will. They differ from fire-dogs or andirons in lying flat upon the hearth. They are much used in the south of Europe.

endiron, *n.* An obsolete form of *andiron*.

enditer (en-dit'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *indite*.

enditer (en-dit'er), *n.* An obsolete form of *inditer*.

endive (en-'div), *n.* [*< ME. endyro = D. andj-vie = G. Dan. endivie = Sw. endivia, < OF. endier, F. endive = Sp. endibia, formerly endivra = Pr. Pg. It. endiva, < ML. intiba, fem. sing. L. intibus, intubus, intubus, masc., intubum, intybum, neut., < Gr. ἐνδιβή, endive. Cf. Ar. kindiba, appar. of European origin.] A plant, *Ochrochium Endivia*, of the natural order *Compositae*, distinguished from the chicory, *C. Intybus*, by its annual root, much longer unequal pappus, and less bitter taste. It is probably identical with *C. pumilum*, a wild species common throughout the Mediterranean region; but it has long been in cultivation, and is in common use as a salad.*

Endive or succory, is of several sorts: as the white, the green, and the curled.
Mortimer, Husbandry

endless (end-'les), *a.* [*< ME. endles, < AS. endeless = OS. endilos = D. eindeloos = G. endlos = Dan. endelos = Sw. ändelös, < ende, end, + -less, -loos.*] 1. Not having a termination; continuing without end, really or apparently; having no limit or conclusion: as, *endless progression*; *endless bliss*; the *endless pursuit of an object*.

My sons, God of his endless goodness
Walled a tongue with teeth, and lippe eke,
For man shoulde him avay what he speke.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 318.

Let endless Peace your steadfast hearts accord.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 102.

The *endless* islands which we have seen along the northern part of the Dalmatian shore, bare and uninhabited rocks as many of them are, are without history.
K. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 100.

It is impossible to conceive a limit to the extent of matter in the universe; and therefore science points rather to an *endless* progress, through an *endless* space, of action involving the transformation of potential energy into palpable motion, and thence into heat, than to a single finite mechanism, running down like a clock, and stopping for ever. *Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., l. ii., App. E.*

2. Not having ends; returning upon itself so as to exhibit neither beginning nor end: as, an *endless belt* or chain; a circular race-course is *endless*.—3. Perpetually recurring; interminable; incessant; continual: as, *endless praise*; *endless clamor*.

If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What *endless* melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!
O. W. Holmes, The Voiceless.

4. Without object, purpose, or use.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them.
Pope, Prof. to Thad.

5. Without profitable conclusion; fruitless.

All loves are *endless*. *Beau. and Fl.*

Endless belt, cable, chain, etc., one made without detached ends, or with its ends joined together, so as to pass continuously over two wheels at a greater or less distance from each other.

Endless saw. Same as *band-saw*.—**Endless screw**, a mechanical arrangement consisting of a screw the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth, the obliquity corresponding to the angle of pitch of the screw. It is generally used as a means of producing slow motion in the adjustments of machines, moving the valve-gear of marine engines by hand, etc., rather than for the transmission of any great amount of power. Also called *perpetual screw*.—**Syn.** 1. Eternal, everlasting, perpetual, unceasing, imperishable, uninterrupted, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited.

endlessly (end-'les-ly), *adv.* In an endless manner; without end or termination.

From glooming shadows of eternal night,
Shut up in darkness *endlessly* to dwell.
Dryden, Pierce Gaveston.

endlessness (end-'les-ness), *n.* [*< ME. endeleusen, < AS. endelednes, < endeless, endless, + -ness.*] The character of being endless; extension without end or limit; perpetuity; endless duration. *Donne.*

endlevert, endleven, *a. and n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *eleven*.

endlichte (end-'lik-it), *n.* [After Dr. F. M. Endlich.] An arsenic-vanadate of lead, intermediate between minette and vanadinite, found in New Mexico.

endlong (end-'lóng), *prep. and adv.* [Early mod. E. also *endelong* and *endalong* (as if *< end + long* or *along*), *< ME. endlonge, orig. along, < AS. endlang, > E. along; see along*.] 1. *prep.* Along; lengthwise; from end to end of.

This lady rometh . . . *endlonger* the stonde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1496.

And as they went *endlonge* (read *endalong*) this reverend abbot the vijth parte of the day they come thile a castle that stode in a little de in this forsaide reverend
MS. Lincoln, A. l. 17, fol. 27. (Halliwell)

And so he went *endlonge* the cloyster there we sat at ye table and dait to every Pygmy as he passed a pap wt reliques of ye holy place aboute Jerusale
Sir R. Glynfoude, Pygmyage, p. 30.

Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, with divers of the most wise borderers, devised a watch to be set from sunset to sunrise at all passages and fords *endalong* all the middle marches over against North Tynedale and Kedesdale.
Hodgson, quoted in Rilton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 80.

II. *adv.* 1. Along; lengthwise.

The enemies . . . were within the towne by their trenches both *endlong* and onerthwart.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 89.

2. Continuously; from end to end.

No takes in hand
To seeke her *endlong* both by sea and land.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 19.

endly, *a.* [(= MHG. *endelich*, *endlich*, G. *endlich*, final) *< end + -ly*.] Final.

An *endly* or final process of peace by authority.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

endly, *adv.* [*< ME. endly (= MHG. *endeliche*, *endliche*, G. *endlich*, finally; < end + -ly*.] Finally.

Peas shalle be whereas now trouble is,
After this lyfe *endly* in bys.
MS. Harl., 3800. (Halliwell.)

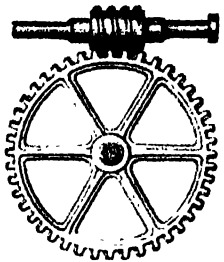
end-man (end-'mán), *n.* 1. A man at one end of a row or line; hence, an extremist; one who takes the most advanced view of anything.

A very long series of resolutions, expressing the sentiments of a few *end men* on most of the open questions in the broad sphere of modern life, were approved.
Science, IV. 113.

Specifically.—2. In minstrel-troupes, a man who sits at an end of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment. In the early days of negro minstrelsy each troupe had two end-men, of whom one played the tambourine and the other the clappers or bones, and both alternately cracked jokes with the middle-man and told funny stories after each song sung by one of the company. The larger troupes have since had two, and sometimes four, of each class of end-men.

endmost (end-'mōst), *a. superl.* [*< end + -most.*] Situated at the very end; furthest.

endo- (en-'dō), [*< Gr. *endo-*, combining form of *entro-*, in, within, in the house, at home (= OL. *entro-*, *entro-*, in comp.; cf. *intro-*, within), < *tv* = L. *in* = E. *in*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'within,' 'inside': equivalent*



Endless Screw and Wheel.

to *ento-*: opposed to *ecto-* or *exo-*, and in some cases to *apo-*, *epi-*, and *peri-*.

endoarian (en-dō-'á-ri-an), *a.* Having internal genitalia, as an actinozoan; of or pertaining to the *Endoarri*; not *exoarian*.

Endoarri (en-dō-'á-ri-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *entro-*, within, + *oapiov*, dim. of *ov* = L. *ovum*, egg.] The actinozoans: so named by Rapp (1829), with reference to their internal genitalia: distinguished from *Exoarri*.

endoarteritis, endoarteritis (en-'dō-ár-'tē-ri-'tis, -ár-'tē-ri-'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *endarteritis*.

endobasidium (en-'dō-bá-sid-'i-um), *n.*; *pl. endobasidia* (-s). [NL., < Gr. *entro-*, within, + NL. *basidium*.] In mycol., a basidium that is inclosed in a dehiscient or indehiscient conceptacle, as in *Gasteromycetes*.

endoblast (en-'dō-blást), *n.* [*< Gr. *entro-*, within, + *blastos*, germ.*] In biol., the internal blastema or substance of the endoderm: same as *hypoblast*.

endoblastic (en-'dō-blás-'tik), *a.* [*< endoblast + -ic.*] Pertaining to endoblast; constituting or consisting of endoblast; endodermal; hypoblastic.

endocardiac (en-'dō-kár-'di-ak), *a.* [*< Gr. *entro-*, within, + *kardia*, = E. heart (see *endocardium*), + -ac. Cf. *cardiac*.]*

1. Situated within the heart.—2. Relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart: as, an *endocardiac* sound or murmur.—3. Situated in the cardiac portion of the stomach.

endocardial (en-'dō-kár-'di-al), *a.* [*< Gr. *entro-*, within, + *kardia*, = E. heart (see *endocardium*), + -al.*] 1. Situated within the heart.—2. Pertaining to the endocardium.

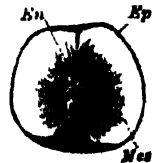
Endocardines (en-'dō-kár-'di-néz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *entro-*, within, + L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge: see *cardo*, *cardinal*.] A group of fossil (Cretaceous) lamellibranch mollusks, containing the *Ruditae* only, thus corresponding to the family *Hippuritidae*: opposed to *Exocardines*. They had an inner hinge, with teeth on one valve.

endocarditic (en-'dō-kár-'dit-'ik), *a.* [*< endocarditis + -ic.*] Pertaining to endocarditis.

endocarditis (en-'dō-kár-'di-'tis), *n.* [NL. (= F. *endocardite*, < *endocardium* + *-itis*.) In pathol., inflammation of the endocardium.

endocardium (en-'dō-kár-'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *entro-*, within, + *kardia*, = E. heart.] In anat., the lining of the heart, as distinguished from the pericardium, or investing membrane of that organ; the membrane forming the inner surface of the walls of the cardiac cavities, or this surface itself.

endocarp (en-'dō-kárp), *n.* [= F. *endocarpe*, < NL. *endocarpium*, < Gr. *entro-*, within, + *karpós*, fruit.] In bot., the inner wall of a pericarp which consists of two dissimilar layers. It may be hard and stony as in the plum and peach, membranous as in the apple, or fleshy as in the orange. The endocarp or stone, the epicarp or outer skin, and the mesocarp or fleshy part of a peach are shown in the cut.



Endocarpeae (en-'dō-kár-'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endocarpon* (the typical genus) + *-ae*.] In bot., a family of angiocarpous lichens having a foliaceous thallus. Also *Endocarpei*.

Endocarpeae (en-'dō-kár-'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *entro-*, within, + *karpós*, fruit, + *-ae*.] In zool., a division of nematophorous (*Ctenophora*), containing those whose genitalia develop from the endoderm: opposed to *Exocarpeae*. The division contains the *Scyphomedusae*, and also the *Actinozoa* proper or *Anthozoa*. *Hertwig Brothers, 1879.*

endocarpein (en-'dō-kár-'pē-in), *a.* [*< Endocarpeae + -in*.] Same as *endocarpeoid*.

endocarpeoid (en-'dō-kár-'pōid), *a.* [*< Endocarpeae + -oid*.] In lichenology, having the apothecia sunken in the substance of the thallus, as in the genus *Endocarpon*.

Endocarpon (en-'dō-kár-'pōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *entro-*, within, + *karpós*, fruit.] In bot., the representative genus of *Endocarpeae*. It has the apothecia immersed in the thallus.

Endocephala (en-'dō-see-'fá-lá), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endocephalus*: see *endocephalous*.] The headless mollusks: same as *Accephala*.

endocephalous (en-'dō-see-'fá-lus), *a.* [*< NL. *endocephalus*, < Gr. *entro-*, within, + *kephalē*, the head.] Having the head, as it were, within; acephalous or headless, as a lamellibranch mollusk; pertaining to the *Endocephala*.

Endoceratidae (en-dō-sēr'at'id), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Endoceratidae*.

Endoceratid (en-dō-sēr'at'id), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *keras* (keras-), horn, + *-id*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods having large holocoeloid siphons, endocoelons or siphons, an endosiphon, and the whorls fusiform in transverse section. *Hyatt, Proc. Biol. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII, 266.*

Endocervical (en-dō-sēr'vi-kal), *n.* [< Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *L. cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the inside of the cervix of the uterus.

Endocervicitis (en-dō-sēr'vi-si'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *L. cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining of the cervix of the uterus.

Endochone (en-dō-kō'nē), *n.*; pl. *endochonae* (-nē). [NL., < (Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *χώνη*, a channel; see *chone*).] An endochone: distinguished from *ectochone*. *Sollas.*

Endochondral (en-dō-kōn'dral), *a.* [< Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *χόνδρ*, cartilage, + *-al*.] Situated within a cartilage.

Endochone (en-dō-kō'nē), *n.* [< NL. *endochone*.] The inner division of a chone. *Sollas.*

Endochoria (en-dō-kō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *endochoria* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *χώρα*, a membrane, the chorion.] In *anat.*, the inner chorion; a term sometimes applied to the vascular layer of the allantois, lining the chorion.

Endochorionic (en-dō-kō'ri-on'ik), *a.* [< *endochoria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endochorion.

Endochrome (en-dō-kō'mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *χρῶμα*, color.] In *bot.*, a name given by Huxley to a supposed interior layer of the cuticle.

Endochrome (en-dō-kō'mē), *n.* [< Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *χρῶμα*, color.] 1. In *bot.*, the brown cell contents in *Diatomaceae*, colored by diatomine. The term has also been applied generally to the coloring matter, other than green, of flowers, etc.—2. In *zool.*, the highly colored endoplasm of a cell.—*Endochrome* plates, the colored portions of the cell contents of diatoms.

Endochyme (en-dō-kim), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *χυμός*, juice; see *chyme*.] In *zool.*, the inner chyme-mass; endoplasm.

Endocline (en-dō-kil'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *κλίμα*, lean (see *clime*), + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium) inclosed in a conceptacle.

Endoclear (en-dō-sē'lār), *a.* [< Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *καλός*, hollow, *καύα*, the belly, + *-ar*.] Situated on the inner wall, or internal surface or visceral side, of the coloma or body-cavity; *splanchnopleural*: used chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the splanchnopleural or visceral division of the mesoderm: opposed to *exoclear*.

The intestinal fibrous layer. From this is developed finally, the *endoclear* that is the inner or visceral coloma epithelium, the layer of cells covering the outer surface of the whole intestine. *Haeckel, Evol. (trans.), I, 271.*

Endocolarum (en-dō-sē-lā'ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *endoclear*.] In *zool.*, the layer of cells forming the epithelium of the visceral or inner wall of the body-cavity; the visceral epithelium of the coloma.

Endocondyle (en-dō-kōn'dil), *n.* Same as *entocondyle*.

Endocone (en-dō-kōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *κωνή*, cone.] One of the internal concentric cones formed by the sheaths of the siphons of some cephalopods, as those of the family *Endoceratidae*. *Hyatt.*

Endoconic (en-dō-kōn'ik), *a.* [< *endocone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endocone of a cephalopod.

Endocranial (en-dō-kra'ni-al), *a.* [< *endocranium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the endocranium; situated or taking place within the cranium.

Endocranium (en-dō-kra'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *κρανίον*, the skull.] In *zool.*, and *anat.*, a collective name for the processes which project inward from the cranium of an animal, and serve to support the organs of the head: applied by Huxley to the hard pieces found in the head of an insect, and invisible without dissection. In the cockroach these form a continuous partition in the middle of the head, and they assume various forms in other insects. Also called *tenipha*, and by Kirby *cephalopharynx*.

These is (in the cockroach) a sort of internal skeleton (*endocranium* or *tenipha*), which extends as a cruciform partition from the inner face of the lateral walls of the cephalum . . . to the sides of the occipital foramen. *Huxley, Anat. Invert, p. 343.*

Endocrinatus (en-dō-kri'nāt), *c. t.* See *indocrinatus*.

Endocrinatus (en-dō-kri'nāt), *c. t.* [= *F. endocrinatus* = *Fr. endocrinatus*; as *en-* + *doctrina*.] Same as *indocrinatus*.

Endocyclic (en-dō-sik'lik), *a.* [< NL. *endocyclicus*, < Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *κύκλος*, circle.] Having a centric anus, as a regular sea-urchin; specifically, pertaining to the *Endocyclia*. Also *endocyclical*.

Endocyclia (en-dō-sik'h-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *endocyclicus*; see *endocyclic*.] An order of echinoderms, containing the regular or desmoticous sea-urchins having the anus centric, as the eldards and ordinary sea eggs: same as *Desmoticia*: opposed to *Exocyclia*.

Endocyclical (en-dō-sik'h-kā), *a.* Same as *endocyclic*.

Endocyemate (en-dō-si'e-māt), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *κύμα*, an embryo (< *κύμα*, conceive), + *-mat*.] In *embryol.*, developed in the manner characteristic of reptiles, birds, and mammals, in which the embryo is bodily invaginated in an involution of the blastodermic membrane, and an amnion is developed in consequence; amniotic and allantoic, as vertebrates above batrachians: opposed to *epicyemate*.

The formation of the amnion in the endocyemate type of the Chordata. *J. A. Ryder, Amer. Nat. (1886) p. 1115.*

Endocystis (en-dō-si's-tis), *n.*; pl. *endocystes* (-sēs). [NL., < Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *κύστης*, conception, < *κύω*, conceive.] The state or quality of being endocyemate; the process by which an endocyemate embryo becomes such.

Endocyst (en-dō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *κύστης*, bladder; see *cyst*.] In *zool.*, (a) The inner layer or membrane of the body-wall of a polyzoön. If there is no ectocyst, the endoderm forms the entire integument. (b) In *Polyspongia*, the proper ectodermal layer of the organism inside the hard ectocyst, together with the parietal layer of the mesoderm which lines and secretes the cells of the exoskeleton. See out under *Plumatella*.

Endoderm (en-dō-dērm), *n.* [< Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *zool.*, the completed inner layer of cells in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the hypoblast or endoblast, and representing, under whatever modification, the lining of the enteron: opposed to *ectoderm*. Primarily, it is the wall of the guttular body cavity, as the ectoderm is that of the whole body. Also *entoderm*. See out under *Hydrozoa*.

The inner, or *endoderm*, is formed by the "budding" of that layer into the space left by the dissolution of the central cells of the morula. *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 81.*

Endodermal (en-dō-dēr'mal), *a.* [< *endoderm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endoderm; constituting an endoderm, consisting of endoderm. Also *entodermal*, *endodermic*, *endodermic*.

Endodermic (en-dō-dēr'mik), *a.* [< *endoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *endodermal*.

Endodermis (en-dō-dēr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the layer of modified parenchymatous cells which are united to form the sheath surrounding a fibrovascular bundle.

Endoenteritis (en-dō-en'te-ri'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *enteritis*.

Endogamous (en-dō-gā'mus), *a.* [< *endogamy* + *-ous*.] Marrying or pertaining to the custom of marrying, within the tribe or group, pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endogamy: opposed to *exogamous*.

These [the Roman laws and confederations] forms appropriate to marriages between members of the same family group or tribe and . . . could only have originated among endogamous tribes. *McLennan, Prim. Marriage, III.*

The outer or *endogamy* is that within which a man or woman must marry has been really taken under the shelter of family and property. It is but faintly traced in Fug Island, though not wholly absent. *Macfar, Early Law and Custom, p. 224.*

Endogamy (en-dō-gā'mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Marriage within the tribe: a custom among some savage peoples: opposed to *exogamy*.

The rule which declares the union of persons of the same blood to be incest has been hitherto unmodified. The words *endogamy* and *exogamy* (for which *heirani* is a better affix) parallel to appear to be well suited to express the ideas which have been in the mind of man and so have ventured to use them. *McLennan, Prim. Marriage, III, note.*

Essentially *endogamy* which at the onset must have characterized the more peaceful groups and which has prevailed as such has become less hostile. It is a constituent of the higher forms of the family. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 260.*

Endogastritis (en-dō-gas'tri'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-itis*; see *gastritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

Endogen (en-dō-jen), *n.* [NL. *endogenus*, adj., < Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *γενέω*, producing; see *gen-ous*.] Of the like-formed (Gr. *ēdos*, *γενέω*), born in the house.] A plant belonging to one of the large primary classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided: so named from the belief that the fibrovascular bundles were developed only about the center of the stem, in distinction from the *exogenus* or "outside growers"; a monocotyledon.

In their structure the endogens differ from the exogens chiefly in the absence of a cambium layer and in the course of the vascular bundles, which, instead of being parallel to each other in successive concentric rings have a variously oblique or curved direction, crossing each other and forming a stem which has ordinarily no distinction of pith or bark, and in cross section shows the bundles irregularly disposed either scattered over the whole surface or gathered more compactly toward the circumference. The other organs of the plants are also characteristic. The leaves are generally palmately veined the flowers usually have three organs in each whorl, the seed has an embryo with one cotyledon and the radicle issues from a sheath and is never developed into a tap root in germination. The endogens are divided into 14 natural orders including about 1,400 genera and from 10,000 to 20,000 species. By the characters of the inflorescence they are also distinguished as either apocarpous as in the *Palmae* and *Araceae*, petaloidous, as in the *Orchidaceae*, *Palmae*, *Ericaceae* and *Amaranthaceae*, or glumaceous, as in the *Gramineae* and *Cyperaceae*. These orders embrace over four fifths of the whole number of species the *Orchidaceae* alone including nearly 5,000. This class contains many of the most valuable food producing plants of the vegetable kingdom such as the cereals and forage plants among the grasses, the palms, plantains, etc.; and the petaloidous division supplies also very many of the most showy ornaments of the garden and greenhouse.

The structure of the roots of endogens and exogens is essentially the same in plan with that of their respective stems. *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 275.*

Endogene (en-dō-jē-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (see *plantar*) of *endogenous*; see *endogenous*.] In *bot.*, as a classifying name, the endogens. See *monocotyledon*.

Endogenetic (en-dō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Having an origin from internal causes: as, *endogenetic diseases*. *Dungham.*

Endogenous (en-dō-jē-nus), *a.* [< NL. *endogenus*; see *endogen*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) Of or pertaining to the class of endogens; growing or proceeding from within: as, *endogenous trees* or plants; *endogenous growth*.

It is in the mode of arrangement of these bundles that the fundamental difference exists between the stems which are commonly designated as *endogenous* . . . and those which are more correctly termed *exogenous*. *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 268.*

(b) Originating within; internal; specifically, formed within another body, as spores within a sporangium. The zygospore is strictly an *endogenous* formation. *Boeck.*

2. In *anat.*: (a) Same as *autogenous*. (b) Inclosed in a common cavity of the matrix, as cartilage cells. Endogenous cell-formation, the development of daughter cells within the mother cell.

Endogenously (en-dō-jē-nūs-lī), *adv.* In an endogenous manner; internally.

Endognathal (en-dō-gnā'thal), *a.* [< Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *γάθος*, jaw, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a modification of the three terminal joints of the gnathostegite or third thoracic appendage in brachyuran crustaceans. See *gnathostegite*.

The three terminal joints of the limb remain small, and constitute a palpiform appendage, the *endognathal palp*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert, p. 210.*

Endogonidium (en-dō-gō-ni'di-um), *n.*; pl. *endogonidia* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *ēdos*, within, + *NL. gonidium*, q. v.] A gonidium (conidium) formed inside of a cell by free cell-formation, as in *Haemaphysalis*, *Microspora*, *Vaukaria*, the yeast-plant, etc. These *endogonidia* being set free by the dissolution of the wall of the parent cell soon enlarge and compact themselves as ordinary yeast cells. *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 213.*



Part. 2. An Endogen
a Section of the stem of a palm; a, a portion of leaf-stalks; b, bundles of woody fibers; c, portion of stem, showing the ends of the bundles of woody fibers; d, endogenous leaf, showing its parallel veins; e, monocotyledonous root, showing (a) the single cotyledon; f, germination of palm; g, a cotyledon; h, a plumule; i, a root, showing, from a short shoot, the cotyledon, and a leaf of endogen.

endogonium (en-dō-gō'm-i-um), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *gonos*, seed.] In *bot.*, the contents of the nucule of a chara. *Treasury of Botany*

endolaryngeal (en-dō-lar'ing-e-al), *a.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *larynx*, larynx, + *-al*.] Situated within the larynx.

endolymph (en-dō-limf), *n.* [= *l'* endolymphic, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *lymph*, water, see lymph.] In *anat.*, the peculiar limpid fluid which is contained within the membranous labyrinth of the ear, as distinguished from the perilymph, which surrounds it. Both in man and the bony labyrinth the endolymph may contain small cells called otoconia. It is also known as the *cupula* and the *utricle* of the ear.

endolymphatic (en-dō-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *lymph*, water (see lymph), + *Gr. alyps*, a vessel, + *-al*.] Situated or contained in lymphatic vessels. An epithet applied to certain nodules in serous membranes in relation with the lymphatic system, as opposed to *perilymphatic* ones, *endolymphatic* nodules.

endolymphatic (en-dō-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-atic*.] Pertaining to the endolymph, or to the cavity of the labyrinth which contains that fluid; *endolymphatic* us, the *endolymphatic* fluid (that is the endolymph), the *endolymphatic* duct (which persists in some vertebrates, as sharks, as a communication between the labyrinth and the exterior). See *ductus*.

endolymphic (en-dō-lim-fik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of endolymph.

She [Laura Bingham] did not appear to be in the least ataxic, but it will be marked if such a thing is to come have. So well known to the king that she (from this) now generally supposed to be due to endolymphic pressure. *G. S. Hall* (German Culture) 10.

endomet (en-dom'), *n.* *pl.* *endometes*, *pl.* *endometes*, *pl.* *endometes*. To cover with or as if with a dome.

The blue Tussocky endomet
Our English was a prayer
Mrs. Dr. (Carter) Childs Grove at Elmore

endomersion (en-dō-mēr'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *lymph* (gloss) *meros* (n), a dipping in, immersion, < *lymph*, dip, see *merge*.] Imersion, a word used only in the phrase *endomersion objective* (which see, under *objective*, *n.*)

endometrial (en-dō-mē-tri-al), *a.* [< *endometrium* + *-al*.] 1. Situated within the uterus. — 2. Pertaining to the endometrium.

endometritis (en-dō-mē-tri-tis), *n.* [NL, < *endometrium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endometrium.

endometrium (en-dō-mē-tri-um), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *metra*, uterus, see *metra*.] The lining membrane of the uterus.

endomorph (en-dō-morf), *n.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *morphe*, form.] In *mineral*, a mineral enclosed in a crystal of another mineral. Thus there are found in quartz crystals, for example, small crystals of another mineral, etc.

endomorphic (en-dō-morf-ik), *a.* [< *endomorph* + *-ic*.] Occurring in the form of an endomorph; of or relating to minerals occurring as endomorphs.

endomychid (en-dom'ik-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Endomychidae*. II. *n.* A member of the family *Endomychidae*, a fungus beetle.

Endomychidae (en-dom'ik-id), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Endomychus* + *-idae*.] A family of tricarinate or cryptotrimerous elytron beetles, related to the ladybirds or *Coccinellidae*. They have a slender maxillary palpi with the terminal joint (the long antennae and long elytra) (fungus beetles) of the prothorax the dorsal segments of the abdomen are not very numerous the ventral free the wings are small the first typically joined with the second joint of the last and the claws simple. There are about 100 species which live in fungi in both the larval and the mature state and are sometimes called *fungus beetles*. In some the last is evidently a jointed the family is most numerous in the tropics.

Endomychus (en-dom'ik-id), *n.* [NL, (Pavani, 1795), < Gr. *endon*, within, + *mych*, the innermost part, innermost part, corner, < *mych*, a close shut.] The typical genus of the family *Endomychidae*. *Endomychus* and *Endomychus* are examples. *Endomychus* is a British species. *Endomychus* is the only North American one.



Fungus beetle, *Endomychus*
Pavani, 1795. (Natural size)

endomysial (en-dō-mis'i-al), *a.* [< *endomysium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endomysium.

endomysium (en-dō-mis'i-um), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *mys*, muscle, see *muscle*.] In *anat.*, the areolar tissue between the fibers of the fasciculi of muscles.

There seems to be a connection between the sarcolemma and the endomysium. *Bucks Handl. of Med. Sci.*, v. 63

endonephritis (en-dō-nē-fr'i-tis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *NL nephritis*, *q. v.*] Same as *pyelitis*.

endoneurial (en-dō-nū'ri-al), *a.* [< *endoneurium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endoneurium.

endoneurium (en-dō-nū'ri-um), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *neuron*, nerve.] In *anat.*, the delicate connective tissue which supports and separates from one another the nerve-fibers within the funiculus.

endonucleolus (en-dō-nū-kle'o-lus), *n. pl.* *endonucleoli* (li). [NL, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *NL nucleolus*, *q. v.*] A highly refractive speck or particle of protoplasm in the interior of an ovum, an endoplastule.

The protoplasmic body very partly by the presence of a very large quantity of yolk granules. An ovum containing nucleolus and nucleolus is always visible after staining or crushing. *R. H. Gibson* (Frank R. S. J. Am. Nat.) 64

endoparasite (en-dō-par'a-sit), *n.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *parasitos*, parasite, see *parasite*.] An internal parasite, a parasite which lives in the internal parts or organs of the host as distinguished from an *ectoparasite*, which infests the skin or surface. The endozoans are of this character. The term has no classificatory meaning.

endoparasitic (en-dō-par'a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *endoparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an endoparasite.

Dr. Grass has investigated the *endoparasitic* of fish and recognizes five families. *Scott's Nat. Hist.* p. 64

endopathic (en-dō-path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *pathos*, suffering, + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to the production of disease from causes within the body.

endopericarditic (en-dō-per'i-kar-dit'ik), *a.* [< *endopericarditis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the nature of, or affected with endopericarditis.

endopericarditis (en-dō-per'i-kar-dit'is), *n.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *pericardium*, pericardium, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, simultaneous inflammation of the endocardium and pericardium.

endoperidia, *n. pl.* *endoperidia*. Plural of *endoperidium*.

endoperidial (en-dō-per'id-i-al), *a.* [< *endoperidium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the character of an endoperidium.

endoperidium (en-dō-per'id-i-um), *n. pl.* *endoperidia* (li). [NL, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *NL peridium*, *q. v.*] The inner peridium where two are present, as in *Geaster*. Compare *exoperidium*.

endoperineuritis (en-dō-per'i-nū'ri-tis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *NL perineurium*, *q. v.* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endoneurium and perineurium.

endophagous (en-dō-fā'g-us), *a.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *phago*, eat, + *-ous*.] Cannibalistic within the tribe given to endophagy.

endophagy (en-dō-fā'g-i), *n.* [< *endophagous* + *-y*.] Cannibalism practiced within the tribe, the practice of devouring one's relations.

endophlebitic (en-dō-flē-bit'ik), *a.* [< *endophlebitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endophlebitis.

endophlebitis (en-dō-flē-bit'is), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *phlebitis*, *q. v.* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.

endopleum (en-dō-plē'um), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *phloem*, bark.] In *bot.*, the liber or inner bark. *See phloem*.

The inner coat of a *Endopleum*, which is more commonly known as *phloem*. *B. C. (Cary)* *Micros.*, 472

endophragm (en-dō-frā'g-m), *n.* [< NL *endophragma* < Gr. *endon*, within, + *phragma*, a partition, *ophragma*, shut in fence, (*cf. diaphragm*).] In *zool.*, a kind of diaphragm or partition formed by the plates of opposite sides of a somite of a crustacean.

endophragmal (en-dō-frā'g-mal), *a.* [< *endophragm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an endophragm.

The internal face of the sternum wall of the whole of the thorax and of the post-oral part of the head presents a complicated arrangement of hard parts, which is known as the *endophragmal system*. *Huxley*, *Crayfish*, p. 133.

endophyllous (en-dō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *phylon* (= *L. folium*, a leaf), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, being or formed within a sheaf, as the young leaves of monocotyledons.

endophthal (en-dō-ftal), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-al*.] Same as *entophytic*.

endophyte (en-dō-fit), *n.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *photon*, a plant.] Same as *entophyte*.

endophytic (en-dō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *entophytic*.

endophytically (en-dō-fit'ik-al), *adv.* Same as *entophytically*.

endophytous (en-dō-fit'us), *a.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *photon*, a plant, + *-ous*.] In *zool.*, penetrating within the substance of plants and trees, living within wood during a part of life, while some transformations are effected: said of the larvae of certain insects.

The larvae of the *Endophytous* are *endophytous*, boring the stems and roots of orchids and other plants. *C. F. Riley*.

endoplasm (en-dō-plāz-m), *n.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *plasma*, a thing formed, < *plassein*, form.] 1. In *bot.*, the inner granular and somewhat fluid part of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinct from the *ectoplasm*. — 2. In *zool.*, the interior protoplasm or sarcodeous substance of a protozoan, as a rhizopod, as distinguished from the *ectoplasm*. Same as *endosarc*. Also called *chyme-mass*, *parenchyma*.

endoplastic (en-dō-plāz'tik), *a.* [< *endoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or formed of endoplasm.

endoplast (en-dō-plāst), *n.* [< NL *endoplastum*, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *plastos*, formed, molded, < *plassein*, form.] The so-called nucleus of protozoan animals. The endoplast is regarded as the homologous of the nucleus of any true cell of the metazoic animals. See cuts under *Endoplasma* and *Parametrium*.

The nucleus is a structure which is often wonderfully similar to the nucleus of a histological cell, but, as its identity with this is not fully made out, it may better be termed *endoplast*. In a few protozoa there are many *endoplasts*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.* p. 74

endoplastic (en-dō-plāst'ik), *a.* [< *endoplast* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the endoplast; as, *endoplastic substance*. — 2. Having an endoplast, being one of the *Endoplastica* as, an *endoplastic protozoan*.

Also *entoplastic*.

Endoplastica (en-dō-plāst'ik-a), *n. pl.* [NL, neut. pl. of *endoplasticus*, *endoplast*.] A higher group of the *Protozoa* conveniently distinguished from the *Monera* or lower *Protozoa* by the possession of an endoplast, the so-called nucleus. See extract under *endoplast*, and *monera*. The leading divisions of the *Endoplastica* as named by Huxley are the *Amoebae* (the so-called *Protozoa*) *Greenioidae*, *Infusoria*, *Radiolaria* and probably the *Catellaria*.

The *Protozoa* are divisible into a lower and a higher group. In the latter the *Endoplast* is a certain portion of this substance (protoplasm) (the so-called nucleus) is distinguishable from the rest. (Note: I adopt this distinction as a matter of temporary convenience although I entertain great doubt whether it will stand the test of further investigation. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.* p. 73.

endoplastular (en-dō-plāst'u-lar), *a.* [< *endoplastule* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to an endoplastule; nucleolar.

endoplastule (en-dō-plāst'ul), *n.* [< *endoplast* + *-ule*.] The so-called nucleolus of *Protozoa*, as of an amoeba or other rhizopod, or of an infusorian, which may lie within or by the side of the endoplast. See cut under *Parametrium*.

Attached to one part of it (the endoplast) there is very generally a small oval or rounded body, the so-called nucleolus or *endoplastule*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.* p. 73.

endopleura (en-dō-plē'ra), *n.* *pl.* *endopleurae* (re). [NL, < Gr. *endon*, within, + *pleura*, a rib, usually in pl., the ribs, the side.] In *bot.*, the delicate inner coat of a seed. See cut under *episperma*.

endopleural (en-dō-plē'ral), *a.* [< *endopleura* (re) + *-al*.] Pertaining to an endopleurite. Also *endopleuritic*.

endopleurite (en-dō-plē'rit), *n.* [< Gr. *endon*, within, + *E. pleura*.] That part of the apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the intersegmental membrane which connects the somites; a pleural or lateral piece of the endothorax, as distinguished from an *endosternite*.

The floor of the thoracic cavity (of the crabs) is seen to be divided into a number of incomplete cells, or chambers by apodermal partitions, which are partly from the intersegmental, partly from the intersegmental mem-

... connecting every part of the body. The former portion of each apodeme is the endopneustic, the latter the endopneustic. . . . The endopneustic . . . divides into three apodemes, one descending or arthrodial, and two which pass nearly horizontally upwards.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 260.

endopneustic (en-dō-plō-rī'tik), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + pneustic, blowing.*] Same as *endopneustic*.

endopneustic (en-dō-plō-ton'ik), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + pneustic, blowing.*] An epithet applied by some geologists to rocks "supposed to have been generated within the first-formed crust of the earth."

endopodite (en-dop'ō-dī't), n. [*Gr. endō, within, + podē (pod-) = E. foot, + -ite.*] The inner

one of the two main divisions of the typical limb of a crustacean: the opposite of *exopodite*. Both endopodite and exopodite are parts borne upon that part which is called the *propodite*, and both are variously modified in different parts of the body of the same animal. The endopodite may become a gill, etc. The endopodite becomes in the thoracic region an ambulatory limb, and is then the ordinary "leg" or "claw" of a crab or lobster. When thus fully developed, it consists of 7 joints. These are the coxopodite, the propodite, the ischopodite, the meropodite, the carpopodite, the dactylopodite, and the telopodite, named from base to tip of the leg, in Milne-Edwards and Huxley's nomenclature. The propodite or claw at the end of such a developed endopodite are the sixth and seventh of its joints, namely, the propodite and its movable appendage dactylopodite.

endopoditic (en-dop'ō-dī't'ik), a. [*Gr. endopodite, + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the endopodite.

On the other hand, the inner or endopoditic division of the antenna becomes immensely lengthened, and at the same time annulated, while the outer or exopoditic division remains relatively short, and acquires its characteristic scale-like form.

endopoditic (en-dop'ō-dī't'ik), a. [*Gr. endopodite, + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the endopodite.

In the *Endopoda*, . . . the endopodite is composed of only one layer, and the endoderm of the alimentary canal has no second or external coat. The perivisceral cavity, or interspace between the endoderm and ectoderm, is occupied by ramified mesodermal cells.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 511.

endoproctus (en-dō-prok'tū), n. pl. [*N.L., neut. pl. of endoproctus; see endoproctus.*] A division of the *Polyzoa*, established by Nitsche, having the anus inside of the circle of tentacles: opposed to *Ectoprocta*.

In the *Endoprocta*, . . . the endopodite is composed of only one layer, and the endoderm of the alimentary canal has no second or external coat. The perivisceral cavity, or interspace between the endoderm and ectoderm, is occupied by ramified mesodermal cells.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 511.

endoproctus (en-dō-prok'tū), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + proctus, anus.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Endoprocta*: as, an *endoproctus* polyzoon.

endopile (en-dop'il), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + pile, feather, down, wing, leaf.*] Same as *monocotyledonous*: an epithet proposed by Leaitibandis, because the plumule is included within the cotyledon.

endoral (en-dō-rāl), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + oral, mouth, + -al.*] Situated between the adoral and preoral cilia in certain *Oryzias*: said of certain cilia.

endore, r. l. [*ME. endoren, endouren, < OF. endorer, gild, glaze, < en- + dorer, F. dorer, gild, < LL. deaurare, gild; see deaurate, and cf. adore, dorado, doryl.*] In *endore*, to make of a bright golden color, as by the use of the yolks of eggs; glaze.

Endore hit with yolks of eggs then
With a taylor at fire.

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 37.

Potage . . . with roasted mutton, veal, pork, Cheeky or endored pygmy.

Babes Book (E. E. T. 8), p. 278.

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endore, r. l. [*ME. endoren, endouren, < OF. endorer, gild, glaze, < en- + dorer, F. dorer, gild, < LL. deaurare, gild; see deaurate, and cf. adore, dorado, doryl.*] In *endore*, to make of a bright golden color, as by the use of the yolks of eggs; glaze.

salping (salping-), + -itis. In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining membrane of a Fallopian tube.

endosarc (en-dō-sārk), n. [*Gr. endō, within, + sarkē (sark-), the flesh.*] In *zool.*, the inner or interior sarcode or protoplasm of the ameba or other protozoans, in any way distinguished from the exterior sarcodeous substance or ectosarc; endoplasm. It corresponds to the general substance of a cell, as distinguished from a cell wall and cell-nucleus. See *end* under *Parametrium*.

endosarcodous (en-dō-sārk'ō-dūs), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + sarkē (sark-), the flesh, + -ous.*] Same as *endosarcous*.

endosarcous (en-dō-sārk'ō-dūs), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + sarkē (sark-), the flesh, + -ous.*] Same as *endosarcous*.

endoscope (en-dō-skop), n. [*Gr. endō, within, + skopē, view.*] A diagnostic instrument designed for obtaining a view of some internal part of the body, especially the bladder, uterus, and stomach.

endoscopic (en-dō-skop'ik), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + skopē, view.*] 1. Pertaining to or effected by means of an endoscope. 2. In *math.*, viewing coefficients with reference to their internal constitution as composed of roots or other elements. Thus, the methods of Lagrange and Abel for resolving an equation are endoscopic. J. J. Sylvester, 1853.

endosiphon (en-dō-sī'fon), n. [*N.L., < Gr. endō, within, + siphōn, a tube.*] The inner siphon of cephalopods; a median tube, inside the tube formed by the true funnels connecting the apices of the fleshy sheaths, and surrounded by a layer of shell.

This, the endosiphon, had the same thin covering as the sheaths themselves, or the secondary diaphragm.

A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII, 328.

endosiphonal (en-dō-sī'fon-āl), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + siphōn, a tube, + -al.*] Pertaining to or having the character of an endosiphon.

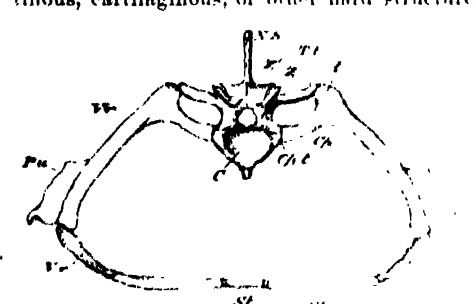
endosiphonate (en-dō-sī'fon-at), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + siphōn, a tube, + -ate.*] Having an endosiphon.

The endosiphonate and transitional types for cephalopods of these periods have a common character.

A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII, 328.

endoskeletal (en-dō-skel'e-tāl), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + skelē, skeleton.*] Of or pertaining to the endoskeleton.

endoskeleton (en-dō-skel'e-tōn), n. [*N.L., < Gr. endō, within, + skelē, skeleton.*] In *anat.*, the internal skeleton or framework of the body; the whole bony, cartilaginous, cartilaginous, or other hard structure



Segment of endoskeleton in the thorax of a large fly (Tabanus). The central part of the diagram shows the endoskeleton, which is a hard structure within the body. The labels indicate various parts of the skeleton, including the head, thorax, and abdomen. The diagram is a cross-section, showing the internal structure of the body.

which lies within the integument, and is covered by flesh and skin, as distinguished from the *exoskeleton*. In man and nearly all other mammals it constitutes the whole skeleton. In invertebrates the term covers any hard internal framework supporting soft parts, as the apical system of arthropods, the cuticle of a squid, etc. The endoskeleton of vertebrates is divisible into two independent portions, the *axial endoskeleton*, belonging to the head and trunk, and the *appendicular endoskeleton*, to the limbs. The axial endoskeleton consists of the entire series of vertebral and cranial segments, including ribs, breastbone, head bones, and jaws. The appendicular endoskeleton consists of the bones of the limbs, regarded as diverging appendages, and the bones of the pectoral and pelvic arches (shoulder and hip girdles), by which these appendages are attached to the axial elements.

endosmic (en-dō-smik), a. Same as *endosmotic*.

endosmometer (en-dō-smō-mē'tēr), n. [= *F. endosmometre*; < *Gr. endō, within, + smos, impulsion (see endosmosis), + metron, a measure.*] An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.

endosmometric (en-dō-smō-mē't'rik), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + smos, impulsion, + -ic.*] Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

endosmosis (en-dō-smō-sis), n. [= *F. endosmose*, < *N.L. endosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *endosmosis*.

M. Polsson has further attempted to show that the force of endosmosis may be considered as a particular modification of capillary action.

H. Newell.

endosmosis (en-dō-smō'sis), n. [*N.L., < Gr. endō, within, + smos, impulsion, < smos, push, thrust, impel.*] The transmission of a fluid inward through a porous septum or partition, which separates it from another fluid of different density: opposed to *exosmosis*; see *osmosis*. The general phenomenon of the interdiffusion of fluids through septa, including both endosmosis and exosmosis, is termed *osmosis* or *osmotic*, but *endosmosis* is also used in this sense. The phenomena differ from diffusion proper in being affected by the nature of the septum. **Electrical endosmosis**, the cataphoretic action of the electric current, the passage of an electrolyzed liquid through a diaphragm from the anode to the cathode. Some of the laws of the phenomenon have been made out, although it is not fully understood. The amount which passes is proportional to the intensity of the current and to the specific resistance of the liquid, and is independent of the area and thickness of the diaphragm. The hydrostatic pressure required to prevent the phenomenon is proportional to the thickness and inversely as the area of the diaphragm.

endosmotic (en-dō-smō't'ik), a. An inorganic form for endosmotic or endosmotic.

endosmotic (en-dō-smō't'ik), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + smos, impulsion, + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to endosmosis; of the nature of endosmosis. Also *endosmotic*.

Root pressure is probably a purely physical phenomenon, due to a kind of endosmotic action taking place in the root cells.

Gray, Botany, p. 174.

Endosmosis is independent of any interchange, since it results entirely from the attraction of the dissolving substance for the solvent; and this attraction is invariable at the same temperature, and may be termed *endosmotic force*.

Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 287.

Endosmotic equivalent, the number expressing the ratio of the amount by weight of water which passes through a porous membrane into a saline solution to that of the amount of salt passing in the opposite direction.

endosmotically (en-dō-smō't'ik-lī), adv. By means of endosmosis; in an endosmotic manner.

The nutritive fluid passes endosmotically into the body parenchyma.

Gray, Zoology (trans.), p. 207.

endosomal (en-dō-sō-māl), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + soma, body.*] Of or pertaining to the endosome of a sponge.

endosome (en-dō-sō-m), n. [*Gr. endō, within, + soma, body.*] The innermost part of the body of a sponge, composed of endoderm and its associated deep mesoderm, exclusive of the choanosome; distinguished from both *choanosome* and *ectosome*.

In some sponges a part of the endoderm and associated mesoderm may likewise develop independently of the rest of the sponge, as in the *Hyacinthella*, where the choanosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of ectosome on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., endosome, on the other.

Engelm. Bot., XXII, 416.

endosperm (en-dō-spēr'm), n. [*Gr. endō, within, + sperma, seed.*] In *bot.*, the albumen of the seed; the substance stored in the ovule or seed about the embryo for its early nourishment. By recent authors it is limited to the deposit formed within the embryo sac. In some seeds, as of the *Cucurbitaceae*, there is an additional deposit within the testa, but outside of the embryo sac, which is distinguished as the *perisperm*. See *albumen*, 2, and *endosperm*.

The mesosperm of these plants gives rise to a small cellular prothallium bearing one or more archegonia, which in the *Embryophyta* extends beyond the limits of the spore, but does not become free from it. In the *Phanerogamae*, where it is termed the *endosperm*, it remains permanently enclosed.

Engelm. Bot., XX, 430.

endospermic (en-dō-spēr'm'ik), a. [*Gr. endō, within, + sperma, seed, + -ic.*] Containing or associated with endosperm: applied to seeds and albumen.

endospore (en-dō-spōr), n. [*N.L. endosporeum, < Gr. endō, within, + spora, seed; see spore.*] 1. In *bot.*, the inner coat of a spore, corresponding to the intine of a pollen-grain. Compare *epispore*, *exospore*.

The further history has been traced out by Kirchner, who found that the endospore (germination commenced in February with the liberation of the spherical endospore from its envelope.

W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., p. 260.

2. In *bacteriology*, a spore formed within a cell, as distinguished from an *athospore*.

Also *endosporium*.

Endospores (en-dō-spō'rō's), n. pl. [*N.L., < Gr. endō, within, + spora, seed, + -es.*] The second of the two groups into which the *Myxomycetes* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores enclosed within sporangia, and includes all of the order except the genus, which is referred to the *Exosporales*. It comprises 42 genera grouped under 18 so-called families.

endosporium (en-dō-spō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *endosporia* (-iā). [NL.] Same as *endospore*.

The *zygospore* does not immediately germinate, but, after a longer or shorter period of rest the *consporium* and the *endospore* burst and a bud like process is thrown out. *Huxley Biology*, v.

endosporous (en-dō-spō'ru), *a.* [*endospore* + *-ous*.] Forming spores endogenously within a cell or spore-cavity in bacteriology, opposed to *arthrosporous*.

endost (en-dōs'), *n.* [*endostereon* = (*G.* *endostereon* = *Dinn endostereon* — *Sw.* *endostera* = *Pr.* *endostar* = *Sp.* *endostar* = *Lg.* *endostar*, < *F.* *endostar*, < *OF.* *endostar*, put on the back, indorse; < *en*, in, + *dōs*, < *L.* *dorsum*, the back see *dorse*, and < *F.* *indorse* *indorse*] 1. To put on the back; put on (armor).

They no sooner copied the morning's mistress with disheveled tresses, to mount her marble chariot, but they *endosed* on their armour. *Knight of the Sea*, quoted in Todd's Spenser, VI 294, note.

2. To write; engrave; carve.

Her name in every tree I will *endose* *Spenser*, (Colin Clout, I 632.

endostea, *n.* Plural of *endosteum*.

endosteal (en-dōs'tē-āl), *a.* [*endosteum* + *-al*] 1. Of or pertaining to the endosteum; situated in the interior of a bone — 2. Antogenous or endogenous, as the formation of bone; ossifying from the interior of a cartilaginous matrix.

The ossification of the human sternum is *endosteal* or commencing within the substance of the primitive hyaline cartilage. *W H Flower Osteology*, p 72.

3. Endoskeletal, as the bone or endosteum of a cuttlefish.

endosternite (en-dōs'tēr-nit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *sternitē*.] In *zool.*, that part of an apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the intersternal membrane connecting successive somites; a sternal piece of the endothorax. See *endopleurite*. *Milne-Edwards*, *Huxley*

endosteum (en-dōs'tē-um), *n.*; pl. *endostea* (-iā). [NL., < *Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *stērion*, a bone] 1. In *anat.*, the lining membrane of the medullary cavity of a bone, the internal periosteum. It is a prolongation of the fibrovascular covering of a bone into its interior through the Haversian canals finally forming a delicate vascular membrane lining the medullary cavity.

2. Cuttlebone.

endostoma (en-dōs'tō-mā), *n.*; pl. *endostoma* (-mā). [NL., < (*Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *stoma*, the mouth.)] 1. In *zool.*, a part situated behind and supporting the labrum in some *Crustacea*. — 2. In *pathol.*, an osseous tumor within a bone.

endostome (en-dōs'tō-m), *n.* [*Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *stoma*, the mouth] 1. In *bot.* (a) The opening at the apex of the inner coat of the ovule. (b) The inner peristome of mosses. See cut under *exostome* — 2. In *zool.*, same as *endostoma*.

endostosis (en-dōs'tō-sis), *n.* [NL., < (*Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *stōsis*, bone, + *-osis*.] 1. In *pathol.* the formation of an endostoma — 2. Ossification beginning in the substance of cartilage.

endostracal (en-dōs'tra-kāl), *a.* [*Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *stērion*, a bone] Pertaining to or consisting of endostrium.

endostracum (en-dōs'tra-kum), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *stērion*, shell] The inner layer of the hard shell or exoskeleton of a crustacean.

endostyle (en-dōs'tīl), *n.* [*Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *stōlos*, a column; see *style*] 1. A longitudinal fold or diverticulum of the middle of the hemal wall of the pharynx of an ascidian which projects as a vertical ridge into the hemal sinus contained between the endoderm and ectoderm, but remains in free communication with the pharynx by a cleft upon its neural side. From one point of view it appears deceptively as a hollow rod whence the name. *Huxley* See cuts under *Didemna* and *Panopaea*.

endostylic (en-dōs'tīl-ik), *a.* [*endostyle* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the endostyle of ascidians.

Endostylic cone, a short conical process of the endoderm forming the extremity of the endostyle in the embryonic ascidian.

The *endostylic cone* gives rise to the whole alimentary canal of the bud. *Huxley Anat. Invert.*, p 628.

endotel, *v. t.* [*en-* + *dotē*.] To endow.

Their own hairs do men disherit to *endote* them *Tynalte Works*, I 240.

endotheca (en-dō-thē'ka), *n.*; pl. *endotheca* (-cā). [NL., < (*Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *thēka*, a case; see *theca*.] The hard structure upon the inner

surface of the wall, or proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from the *exotheca*, and also from the *epitheca*.

endothecal (en-dō-thē'kal), *a.* [*endotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endotheca of a coral; consisting of endotheca, as a portion of corallum.

endothecate (en-dō-thē'kāt), *a.* [*endotheca* + *-ate*.] Provided with an endotheca.

endothecial (en-dō-thē'si-āl), *a.* [*endotheca* + *-ial*.] 1. Pertaining to the endothecium. — 2. Having the anther enclosed, as in the pyrenomycetous fungi and angiocarpous lichens.

endothecium (en-dō-thē'si-um), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *thēka*, a case see *theca*] In *bot.*: (a) The inner lining of an anther-cell. (b) In mosses, the central mass of cells in the rudimentary capsule, from which the archesporium is generally developed.

endothelial (en-dō-thē'li-āl), *a.* [*endothelium* + *-ial*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of endothelium.

endothelioid (en-dō-thē'li-oid), *a.* [*endothelium* + *-oid*.] Resembling endothelium.

The locality of the tumor gives abundant opportunity for the origin of the *endothelioid* formations. *Medical News*, LII 301.

endothelioma (en-dō-thē'li-ō-mā), *n.*; pl. *endotheliomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *endothelium* + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a malignant growth or tumor developed from endothelium.

endothelium (en-dō-thē'li-um), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *thēka*, nipple (cf. *epithelium*.] In *anat.*, the tissue, somewhat resembling epithelium, which lines serous cavities, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. It consists of a single layer of thin flat cells, applied to one another by their edges. Also called *vasculum* and *celarium*.

endothermic (en-dō-thēr'mik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *thērmos*, heat, + *-ic*] Relating to absorption of heat. Endothermic compounds are those whose formation from elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat and whose decomposition into other simpler compounds or into elements is attended with liberation of heat. Nitroglycerin and other explosives are examples of endothermic compounds.

endothermous (en-dō-thēr'mus), *a.* Same as *endothermic*.

endothoracic (en-dō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [*endothorax* (-as-) + *-ic*] Pertaining to the endothorax of an arthropod, situated in the thoracic cavity.

endothorax (en-dō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < (*Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *thōrax*, a breastplate, the chest)] In arthropods, as crustaceans and insects, the apodermal system of the thorax or the cephalothorax, formed by various processes and continuations of the dermal skeleton and so constituting an interior frame work of this part of the body, supporting and giving attachment to soft parts, as nerves and muscles.

These processes are very greatly developed on the cephalothorax of the higher crustacea. They are found chiefly in the head and the thorax in many orders of the Insecta where they form a complicated structure known as the *endothorax*. *Gegenbaur Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p 249.

Endothyriae (en-dō-thī'ri-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < (*Gr.* *ēdōs*, within, + *thēka*, a door, + *-ia*] A subfamily of *Lituolidae* with the test more calcareous and less sandy than in the other groups of *Lituolidae*, sometimes perforate, and with septation distinct.

endouter, *v. t.* [*ME.* *endouter*, < *OF.* **endouter*, later *endouter*, < *en-* + *douter*, fear, doubt; see *en-* and *doubt*.] To doubt, suspect.

And if I ne had *endouted* me
I have ben hated or assailed
My thankes wol I not have failed
Rom. of the Rose, I 1004.

endow (en-dō'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indow* (also *endue*, *endue*; see *endue*); < *ME.* *endowen*, < *AF.* *endower*, < *OF.* *endower* (= *Pr.* *endotar*); < *en-* + *dower*, *dōer*, *F.* *douer*, *endow*; see *dow*, *dower*, < *OF.* *endue*.] 1. To bestow or settle a dower on; provide with dower.

With all my worldly goods I thee *endow* *Book of Common Prayer* Marriage Service.

I would not marry her, though she were *endowed* with all that Adam had left him before he transgressed. *Shak.*, Much Ado II 1.

A wife is by law entitled to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements of which her husband was seized in fee simple before he died during the coverture. *Blackstone*.

2. To settle money or other property on; furnish with a permanent fund or source of income: as, to *endow* a college or a church.

Our Laws give great encouragement to the best the most the most lasting Works of Charity. *endow* *ing* Hospitals and Alms houses for the Impotent, distemperd, and aged Poor. *Stillington*, Sermons, II. vii.

But thousands die without this or that
Die, and *endow* a college, or a cat.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, III. 94.

3. To furnish, as with some gift, quality, or faculty, mental or physical; equip; as, man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason; to be *endowed* with beauty, strength, or power.

For the gods virtues that the body is *endowed* with of nature. *Manderly, Travels*, p. 322.

Being desirous to improve his workmanship, and *endow*, as well as create, the human race. *Bacon*, *Physical Tables*, II.

Nature had largely *endowed* William with the qualities of a great ruler. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

Things *endowed* with life, but not with soul. *O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, x.

Endowed Schools Act, a British statute of 1869 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 65), empowering commissioners to remedy such schools as had been founded and endowed for special purposes, to alter or add to the trusts, directions, and provisions of the endowments, or to make new trusts, etc. Also known as *Forster's Act*. — *Syn.* *Endow*, *Endow*. See *endue*.

endower (en-dō-er), *n.* [*endow* + *-er*.] One who endows.

endower (en-dō-er), *v. t.* [*en-* + *dower*.] To furnish with a dower or portion; endow.

This once renowned church was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tresses of learning, and frankly *endowered*. *Waterhouse*, *Apoll. for Learning* (1655), p. 142.

endowment (en-dō-ment), *n.* [*endow* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of settling dower on a woman. — 2. The act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any person or object, as a student, a professorship, a school, a hospital, etc. — 3. That which is bestowed or settled; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; as, the *endowments* of a church, hospital, or college.

A chapel I will I build with large *endowment*. *Dryden*.

Professor Stokes having been appointed to deliver three annual courses of lectures, on the *endowment* of John Burnet, of Aberdeen, chose Light as his general subject. *Pap. Sci. No.*, XXVI 129.

4. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind; gift of nature, in the plural, natural equipment of body or mind, or both; attributes or aptitudes.

I had seen
Persons of meaner quality much more
Exact in fair *endowments*. *Lord*, *Lady's Trial*, I. 2.

His early *endowments* had fitted him for the work he was to do. *Is Taylor*.

One of the *endowments* which we have received from the hand of God. *Summer*, *Fame and Glory*.

The very idea that reforms may and ought to be effected peacefully implies a large *endowment* of the moral sense. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 473.

Endowment policy, or in full *endowment insurance policy*, a life insurance policy of which the amount is payable to the insured at a specified time or sooner to his representative should he die before the time named. — *Syn.* 3. Bequest, present gift fund. — 4. *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, *Attainments*, etc. (see *acquirement*) gift, talent, capacity, genius, parts. See *comparison* under *genius*.

end-paper (end'pā'pēr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, one of the white or blank leaves usually put before and after the text of a book in binding, one or more in each place. End papers are not to be confounded with the *lining papers*, of which one leaf is pasted down inside of each cover, and the other corresponds to it in the color of its outer surface.

end-piece (end'pēs), *n.* 1. A distinct piece or part attached to or connected with the end of a thing; specifically, in a watch, the support for the end of a pivot. — 2. A transverse timber or bar of iron by which the ends of the two wheel-pieces of a truck-frame are connected together. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

end-plate (end'plāt), *n.* In *anat.*, the expanded termination of a motor nerve in a muscular fiber under the sarcolemma.

end-play (end'plā), *n.* The play or lateral motion of an axle, etc. Also called *end-shake*.

endree, **endryt**, *v. t.* [*ME.* *endreen*, (only once) erroneously for *adreen*, *adriegen*, < *AS.* *ā-drepan*, suffer, < *ā-* + *dreagan*, *ME.* *drigen*, *drigen*, *drice*; see *dree*.] To suffer.

In courts no longer shoulde I owe of dowte,
Dwellen, but shame in all my life *endry*.
Court of Love, I 728.

endrudge (en-druj'), *v. t.* [*en-* + *drudge*.] To make a drudge or slave of.

A slave a slave goes in rank with a beast; such is every one that *endrudgeth* himself to any known sin. *Sp. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 58.

endryt, *v. t.* See *endree*.

end-shake (end'shāk), *n.* Same as *end-play*.

end-speech (end'apēch), *n.* An epilogue. *Imp. Dict.*

BROWNE

-wine.] Same as enderles.

endwise (end'wiz), *adv.* [*< end + -wise.*] 1. On end; erectly; in an upright position.

Pitiful huts and cabins made of poles set *endwise*.
[Ray, Works of Creation.]

2. With the end forward or upward: as, to present or hold a staff *endwise*.

endyma (en'di-mä), *n.* [NL. (Wilder), *< Gr. Endyma*, a garment, *< Endyma*, put on, got into: see *caduceus*, *induct*.] Same as *ependyma*.

All parts of the true cavity of the vertebrate brain are lined by a smooth epithelium called *ependyma* or *endyma*, the shorter name being preferable.
[Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 413.]

endymal (en'di-mäl), *a.* [*< endyma + -al.*] Same as *ependymal*.

Endymion (en-dim'i-on), *n.* [NL., *< L. Endymion*, *< Gr. Endymion*, in myth, a son of Jupiter and Calyce, beloved by Selene.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies, named by Swainson in 1832. Its only species, *E. regalis*, is now placed in the genus *Erebus*.—2. A genus of crustaceans.

endysis (en'di-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. endysis*, a putting on (of clothing), an entering into, *< endeuo*, put on, get into: see *endyma*.] In *ornith.*, the acquisition of plumage by a bird; the act of putting on plumage: opposed to *ecdysis*.

ene, *adv.* An obsolete contraction of *even* 1.

ene, *n.* An obsolete contraction of *even* 2.

E. N. E. An abbreviation of *east northeast*.

-ene. [*< L. -enus* (Gr. *-ενος*), an adj. term. as in *serenus*, *sereno*, *terrenus*, *terreno*, etc. Cf. *-anus* (E. *-an*), *-inus* (E. *-ing*, *-in*), *-onus* (E. *-on*), etc.] 1. An adjective termination of Latin origin; as in *serene*, *terrene*.—2. In *chem.*, a termination indicating a hydrocarbon which belongs to the olefine series, having the general formula C_nH_{2n} : as, *ethylene* (C_2H_4), *propylene* (C_3H_6).

enecate (en-ekät), *v. t.* [*< L. enecatus* (also *enecatus*), pp. of *enecare*, *enicare*, kill off, *< e*, out, + *nerare*, kill.] To wear out; exhaust; kill off.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity that, in the manner of a most potent poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits.
[Harvey, The Plague.]

en échelle (än-eshel'), [*F.*: *en*, in; *échelle*, ladder.] Arranged in horizontal bars, like those of a ladder, as trimmings of any kind upon a garment, or any other ladder-like formation.

eneclia (en-ek-shi-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. eneklia*, bearing upward, fur-stretching, continuous, earlier only in comp. *dieneclia*, etc., continuous, *< dieneclia*, irreg. 2d nor. associated with *dieneclia*, carry through or to the end, *< dia*, through, + *eneclia*, *< e* (via, *< Gr. eneklia*), associated with *epiclia* = *beard*.] A continued fever.

ened, *n.* [ME., also *ende*, *< AS. ened*, a duck; see *drake*.] A duck.

enema (en-e-mä or en-ä-mä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. enema*, an injection, clyster, *< enivare*, inject, send in, *< en*, in, + *ivare*, send.] 1. Pl. *enemata* (en-ä-mä-tä). In *med.*, a quantity of fluid injected into the rectum; a clyster; an injection.

Many adhere to the old plan and still use *enemata* of food (and stimulants) not specially prepared, such as ordinary milk, beef-tea, and brandy.
[Jour. Ment. Sci., XXX, 3.]

2. [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of scaraboid beetles, founded by Hope in 1837. There are about 6 Mexican and North American species.

enemiableness, *a.* [ME. *enemiableness*, *enmiableness*, *< OF. enemiableness*, *enemiableness*, *< ML. inimicabilis* (in adv. *inimicabiliter*), unfriendly, hostile, *< L. in*-priv. + *amicabilis*, friendly, amicable: see *amicable*, and cf. *enmity*.] Hostile; inimical.

A burs he made upon the *enmiableness* [var. *enemiableness*] folk.
[Wyclif, Echus. xlvi. 7 (Oxf).]

enmity, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity*.

enmity (en-g-mi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *enemic*; *< ME. enemy*, *enemie*, often syncopated *enmy* (cf. *enmity*), *< OF. enemi*, *enemi*, F. *ennemi* = Pr. *enemic* = Sp. *enemigo* = Pg. *inimigo* = It. *nemico*, *< L. inimicus*, an enemy, lit. an unfriend, *< in*-priv. + *amicus*, a friend: see *amiable*, *amicable*, *amity*. Cf. *inimical*, *inimicus*.] 1. *n.*: pl. *enemies* (-miz). 1. One who opposes, antagonizes, or seeks to injure, or is willing to injure, injury upon another, from dislike, hatred, conflict of interests, or public policy, as in war; one who is hostile or inimical.

With my wif, I weene,

We schal yow wel acorde,

That with your enemy keue.

Str. Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 2406

I say unto you, Love your enemies.

Mat. v. 44.

It [the rhinoceros] is *enemie* to the Elephant.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 502.

An enemy to truth and knowledge.

Locks.

Specifically—2. An opposing military force. See *the enemy*, below.—3. A foreign state which is in a condition of open hostility to the state in relation to which the former is regarded, or a subject of such a state.—4. That which is inimical; anything that is hurtful or dangerous; as, strong drink is one of man's worst enemies; a bad conscience is an enemy to peace.

I am sure care's an enemy to life.

Shak., T. N., I. 3.

Alien enemy, a natural born subject of a sovereign state which is actually at war with the state in relation to which such person is regarded.—**Public enemy**, king's enemy, queen's enemy, an enemy with whom the state is at open war, including pirates on the high seas.—**The enemy**. (a) *Milit.*, the opposing force: used as a collective noun, and construed with a verb or pronoun either in the singular or plural.

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer.

Addison, State of the War.

We have met the enemy, and they are ours.

Comm. O. H. Perry (in despatch announcing the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10th, 1813).

(b) The adversary of mankind; the devil; Satan. (c) Time, as, how goes the enemy? (what o'clock is it?), to kill the enemy. [Slang.]

"How goes the enemy, Snob?" asked Sir Mulberry Hawk. "Four minutes gone."

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xix.

Syn. Antagonist, Opponent, etc. See *adversary*.

II. a. 14. Inimical; hostile; opposed.

They . . . every day grow more enemy to God.

Jer. Taylor.

2. In international law, belonging to a public enemy; belonging to a hostile power or to any of its subjects: as, enemy property.

Enemy ship does not make enemy goods.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 105.

enemy, *v. t.* [ME. *enemyen*, *< OF. enemiier*, *enemiier*, *< L. inimicare*, make hostile, *< inimicus*, hostile, an enemy: see *enmity*, *n.*] To be hostile. [Wyclif.]

enemy (en-g-mi), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *enmity*.

Isom I the world's enemies.

Fraser, Northern Farmer (O. S.).

enemy, *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) corruption of *enmity*.

enemy-chit (en-g-mi-chit), *n.* The female of the stickleback. [Local, Eng.]

enemytet, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity*.

enepidermic (en-ep-i-der-mik), *a.* [*< Gr. en*, in, + *epidermis* + *-ic*.] In *med.*, upon the surface of the skin: used of the treatment of diseases by applying remedies, as plasters, blisters, etc., to the skin.

enerdi, *v. t.* [ME. *enerden*, *< en* + *erden*, *< AS. eardian*, dwell, *< eard*, country: see *card*.] To dwell; live.

One fight that freike & folke of the cite.

With Enmyes enedande in vils aboute.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 12857.

energetic (en-er-jet'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ενεργητικός*, active, *< ενεργω*, be in action, operate, tr. effect, *< ενεργω*, at work, active: see *energy*.] Possessing, exerting, or manifesting energy; specifically, acting or operating with force and vigor; powerful in action or effect; forcible; vigorous: as, an energetic man or government; energetic measures, laws, or medicines.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal, but also as a being eternally energetic.

N. Green, Cosmologia Sacra, I. 1.

Nitric acid of 40° is too energetic and costly.

W. H. Wad., Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 34.

The most energetic element in contemporary socialism is political rather than economical.

Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

Syn. Stronuous, assiduous, potent.

energetical (en-er-jet'i-kal), *a.* [*< energetic + -al.*] Same as *energetic*. [Rare.]

He would do veneration to that person whose name he saw to be energetical and triumphant over devils.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1806), I. 270.

energetically (en-er-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

energeticalness (en-er-jet'i-kal-ness), *n.* The quality of being energetic; activity; vigor.

energetics (en-er-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *energetic*: see *-ics*.] The science of the general laws of energy.

A science whose subjects are material bodies and physical phenomena in general, and which it is proposed to call the science of *energetics*.

Rankine, Proc. of Phil. Soc. of Glasgow, May 2, 1856.

energetic (e-ner'jik), *a.* [Formerly *energic*; *< F. energique* = Sp. *energico* = Pg. *It. energico* (cf. D. G. *energisch* = Dan. Sw. *energiakt*), *< Gr. ενεργός*, at work, active: see *energy*.] 1. Energetic; endowed with or manifesting energy. [Rare.]

Arise, as in that elder time,

Warm, energetic, chaste, sublime!

Collins, The Pansies.

To me hath Heaven with bounteous hand assigned

Keen Reason and a shaping mind.

Chloridge, On a Friend.

2. In physics, exhibiting energy or force; producing direct physical effect; acting; operating: as, heat is an energetic agent.

energetical (e-ner'ji-kal), *a.* [*< energetic + -al.*] Same as *energetic*.

The learned and moderate of the reformed churches abhor the foppery of such conceits, and confess our polity to be productive of more energetical and powerful preachers than any church in Europe.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1655), p. 25.

energico (e-ner'jé-kó), *a.* [It.: see *energetic*.] In music, energetic; indicating a passage to be rendered with strong articulation and accentuation.

energize (en-er-jíz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *energized*, ppr. *energizing*. [*< energy + -ize*.] 1. *trans.* To endow with energy; impart active force or strength to; make vigorous.

First comes, of course, the creation of matter, its chaotic or nebulous condition, and the energizing of baby the brooding spirit.

Science, III. 600.

II. intrans. To act with energy or force; operate with vigor; act in producing an effect.

Those nobler ecstasies of energizing love, of which flesh and blood, the animal part of us, can no more partake than it can inherit heaven.

Horsley, Works, III. xiv.

Also spelled *energise*.

energizer (en-er-jí-zör), *n.* One who or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect. Also spelled *energiser*.

Every energy is necessarily attune between two substantives, an *energizer*, which is active, and a subject, which is passive.

Harris, Hermes, I. 2.

energumen (en-er-gü-mon), *n.* [= F. *energumene* = Sp. *energumeno* = Pg. *It. energumeno*, *< L. energumenus*, *< Gr. ενεργούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *ενεργω*, effect, execute, work on: see *energetic*, *energy*.] One possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac. In the early church the energumens were officially recognized as a separate class, to be benefited spiritually and mentally by special prayer for them, frequent benediction, and daily imposition of the exorcist's hands.

There have been also some unhappy sectaries, viz.: Quakers and Seekers, and other such *energumens* (pardon me, reader, that I have thought them so), which have given ugly disturbances to these good spirited men in their temple-work.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., I. 3.

The Catechumens, *Energumens*, and Penitents, says St. Dionysius, are allowed to hear the holy modulation of Psalms, and the Divine recitation of sacred Scripture, but the Church invites them not to behold the sacred works and mysteries that follow.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 208.

energy (en-er-ji), *n.*; pl. *energies* (-jiz). [= D. G. *energie* = Dan. Sw. *energi*, *< F. energie* = Sp. *energia* = Pg. *It. energia*, *< LL. energia*, *< Gr. ενεργεια*, action, operation, actuality, *< ενεργω*, active, effective, later form of *ενεργω*, at work, active, etc., *< en*, in, + *εργω* = E. *work*.] 1. The actual exertion of power; power exerted; strength in action; vigorous operation.

The world was compact and held together by its own bulk and energy.

Bacon, Physical Tables, I. Expt.

There is no part of matter that does ever, by its sensible qualities, discover any power or energy, or give us ground to imagine that it could produce anything.

Hume, Human Understanding, I. § 7.

The last series of cognate terms are act, operation, energy. They are all mutually convertible, as all denoting the present exertion or exercise of a power, a faculty, or a habit.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, vii.

We must exercise our own minds with concentrated and continuous energy.

Chauncy, Perfect Life, p. 19.

My desire, like all strongest hopes,

By its own energy fulfill'd itself.

Templeton, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Activity considered as a characteristic; habitual putting forth of power or strength, physical or mental, or readiness to exert it.

Something of indescribable barbaric magnificence, spiritualized into a grace of movement superior to the energy of the North and the extravagant fervor of the East.

Houselle, Venetian Life, II.

3. The exertion of or capacity for a particular kind of force; action or the power of acting in any manner; special ability or agency; used of the active faculties or modes of action regarded severally, and often in the plural: as, creative energy; the energies of mind and body.

en-] and forest.] To turn into 3^d lay under
forest; afforest.

They the VIIIth enfranchised the grounds thereabout, though they never attained the full reputation of a forest in common discourse.

Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex.

enform (en-fôr'm'), v. t. An obsolete variant of *inform*.

enformeth, v. t. [ME. *enforsothen*; < en- + *forsooth*.] To make true; rectify; reform.

Y enformeth me othir whille,
And think y wolde lyue a tressylt
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 183

enfort (en-fôr't'), v. t. [OF. *enfortir* = Pr. *enfortir* = It. *infortire*, strengthen; < L. *in*, in, + *fortis*, strong; see *fort*, and cf. *enforce*.] To strengthen; fortify.

As Salew braveth with her hilly bullwarks,
Roudly enforted see the grates Jehosa
Closest his servants, as a hilly bullwark
Ever abiding
Sir P. Sidney, Pa. xcv

enfortunet (en-fôr'tün'), v. t. [MF. *enfortunen*, < OF. *enfortuner*, < en- + *fortune*, fortune; see en-1 and *fortune*.] To endow with a fortune.

He that wrought it enfortunet it so
That every wight that had it shuld have wo
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 240

enfoulered, p. a. [Pp. of *enfouler*, < OF. *enfouler*, < F. *fouler*, < L. *fulgur*, lightning; *flashing*, < *fulgere*, flash; see *fulgent*.] Mingled with lightning.

Hart cannot think what outrage and what crik
With fowle enfoulered smoke and flashing fire
The hell bred beast threw forth unto the skies
Spenser, F. Q. I. xi. 40

enframe (en-frâm'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enframed*, ppr. *enframing*. [< en- + *frame*.] To inclose in or as in a frame. [Rare.]

All the powers of the house of God whi
Are not enframed in this Tennessee Harold l. 1
Out of keeping with the style of the relief upon the gates
which it (the frieze) enframes
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 11

enfranchise (en-frân'chiz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enfranchised*, ppr. *enfranchising*. [Formerly also *infranchise*; < OF. *enfranchis*, stem of certain parts of *enfranchir*, *enfranchir*, *enfranchier*, set free, *enfranchise*, < en- + *franchis*, set free; see *franchise*.] 1. To set free, liberate, as from slavery; hence, to free or release from custody, bad habits, or any restraint.

If a man have the fortune and countenance to enfranchise himself (from drinking) at once, that is the best
Bacon, Nature in Men (c. 1555)

This is that which hath enfranchised our large land lifted up our apprehensions degraded us the slaves
Milton, Arcopagitica, p. 50

You have enfranchised us from wretched bondage
Pletcher, Double Marriage, c. 3

Prisoners became slaves and continued so in their generations, unless enfranchised by their masters
Sir W. Temple

The enfranchised spirit works at last
Mem. of R. H. Parker in English Legends, l. 28

2. To make free of a state, city, or corporation; admit to the privileges of a free man or citizen; admit to citizenship.

The English colonies and some parts of the Irishry, enfranchised by special charters, were limited to the rights of the laws.
Sir J. Davies, Stat. of Ireland

Specifically—3. To confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting or taking part in public elections; as, to *enfranchise* a class of people; to *enfranchise* (in Great Britain) a borough or a university.

From the year 1246 a mayor took the place of the aldermen, but the postman mote and the merchant guild retained their names and functions; the latter as a means by which the freemen of the borough were enfranchised.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (ed.) § 810

4. To endenizen; naturalize.

These words have been enfranchised amongst us Watts
=Syn. 1. *Naturalize*, *liberate*, etc. See *emancipate*.

enfranchisement (en-frân'chiz-ment'), n. [< *enfranchise* + -ment.] 1. The act of setting free; release from slavery or from custody; enlargement.

As low as to thy foot does Cassius fall
To beg enfranchisement for Publius' amber
Shak. J. C. III. 1

2. The admission of a person or persons to the freedom of a state or corporation; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic; now, specifically, bestowment of the electoral franchise or the right of voting.

How came the law to retreat after apparently advancing further than the Middle Roman Law in the proprietary enfranchisement of women?
Meine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 325

Enfranchisement of copyhold lands, a legal conveyance in fee simple of copyhold tenements by the lord of

a manor to the tenants, so as to convert such tenements into freeholds.

enfranchiser (en-frân'chiz-er'), n. One who enfranchises.

enfray, n. [A Middle English variant of *asfray*.] An asfray.

Let no man wot that we war
For fearnes of a fowle enfray
The Nine Muses, p. 179

enfree (en-frê'), v. t. [< en- + *free*.] To set free, release from captivity.

To render him
For the enfreed Antenor the fast crown'd
Shak. I. i. 1

enfreedom (en-frê'dum'), v. t. [< en- + *free*.] To give freedom to; set free.

By my sweet soul I mean setting thee at liberty an
freedoming thy person
Shak. I. i. 1

enfreeze (en-frêz'), v. t. [< en- + *freeze*.] To freeze; turn into ice, congeal.

Thou hast enfreed a her disdained full breast
Spenser, In Honor of Love, l. 148

enfrenzy (en-fren'zi'), v. t., pret. and pp. *enfrenzied*, ppr. *enfrenzing*. [< en- + *frenzy*.] To excite to frenzy; madden. [Rare.]

With an enfrenzied grasp he tore the jaws from his head
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 303

en froid (on frwô'), p. a. [F. *en*, < L. *in*, in, *froid*, < L. *frigidus*, cold.] In a cold state; said of anything which is more commonly put on or finished by the agency of heat.

Specimens (of majolica) on which gold is applied en
froid
Smith, Kensington in Holland, p. 3

enfroward (en-fro'ward'), v. t. [< en- + *froward*.] To make froward or perverse.

The multitude of crooked and sick respects which are
the only clouds that eclipse the truth from shining, more
lightly on the face of the world, and the only prices
which so *enfroward* mankind, than these are not to be milder
and follow what was for the best of cause, that this chief
unity finds the small necessity
Sir J. Stedley, State of Religion

enfume (en-fûm'), v. t. [< F. *enfumer* = Pr. *enfumar*, smoke; blind with smoke; < en- + *fumer*, smoke; see *fume*.] 1. To dry or cure by smoking; smoke.—2. To blind or obscure with smoke.

Perturbations against their Golden Age fight
And so enfume them that they cannot see
Dante, Microcosm, p. 28

eng (eng'), n. [Native name.] A large deciduous tree, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus* of Chittagong in Bengal, and of Burma. The wood is reddish and hard and is largely used for house posts, canoes, etc. It yields a clear yellow resin.

Eng A common abbreviation of *England* and of *English*.

engage (en-guj'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *engaged*, ppr. *engaging*. [Formerly also *engage*, = D. *engagieren* = G. *engagieren* = Dan. *engagere* = Sw. *engaga*, < OF. *engager*, F. *engager* = Pr. *engatjar*, < *putjar*, *engatjar* = It. *inquaginare*, < ML. *in-* + *quagare*, pledge, *inquagare*, < in, in, + *quagare* (> F. *quagare*, etc.), pledge, *quagare*, see en-1 and *quagare*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To pledge, bind as by pledge, promise, contract, or oath, put under an obligation to do or forbear doing something; specifically, to make liable, as for a debt to a creditor; bind as surety or in betrothal; with a reflexive pronoun or (rarely) a noun or personal pronoun as object, as, nations *engage* themselves to each other by treaty.

Who is this that engaged his heart to my dear mistress?
For xxx. 21

I have engaged myself to a friend
Shak. M. T. V. iii. 2

To the Pope he engaged himself to be a friar and to take for the Roman Religion. Milton, Like no other xx.
Besides disposing of his private civil military legal and ecclesiastical affairs, he had bound himself engaged himself to new personal service amounting to a year.
Gladstone, Speech, 18th Century, XXII. 461

The league between virtue and nature engages all things to assume a hostile front to vice. Emerson, Compensation

2. To pawn; stake; pledge.

He has all put up to me I dare
For up never but by the state
For I have sacrificed, I dare

For an honour he will have engaged us a league of pearls
but we refuse
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, l. 1

And most passionately condemn
Those that engaged their lives for them
Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 343

He that commends a man or engages so much of his own reputation as he gives to that person commends

3. To secure for aid, employment, use, or the like; put under requisition by agreement or bargain; obtain a promise of, as, to *engage*

one's friends in support of a cause; to *engage* workmen; to *engage* a carriage, or a supply of provisions.

I called at Melasé to complain of our treatment at Sheikh Abadé, and see if I could *engage* him, as he had nothing else to employ him, to pay a visit to my friends at that inhospitable place. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 92

He engaged seven (reindeer), which arrived the next evening in the charge of a tall handsome Finn who was to be our conductor. B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 109.

4. To gain; win and attach; draw; attract and fix; as, to *engage* the attention.

Your bounty has engaged my truth
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, III. 2.

The servant joyfully acquaints his Master how gratefully you receive the present, and this still engages him more, and he will complement you with great respect whenever he meets you. Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 68.

This humanity and good nature engages everybody to him.
Addison, Sir Roger at Home.

While the nations of Europe aspire after change, our constitution engages the fond admiration of the people by which it has been established.

Hancraft, Hist. U. S. l. 1, l. 10.

5. To occupy; employ the attention or efforts of; as, to *engage* one in conversation; to be *engaged* in war; to *engage* one's self in party disputes.

I left my people behind with my firelock, and went alone to see if I could *engage* them in a conversation.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 167.

Thus shall mankind his guardian care engage.
Pope, Messiah, l. 55.

Sir Peter. So, child, has Mr. Surface returned with you?
Maria. No sir, he was engaged.
Shedden, School for Scandal, III. 1.

It is considered extremely sinful to interrupt a man when engaged in his devotions.
R. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 92.

6. To enter into contest with; bring into conflict; encounter in battle; as, the army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock.

He engaged the bravest warrior of all the Greeks, Achilles; and falls by his hand, in single combat.
Bacon, Moral Fables, l.

The great commanders of antiquity never engaged the enemy without previously preparing the minds of their followers by animating harangues.
Frisson, Anti-Keckelcar, p. 268.

Grey was forced to leave Herbert, and hurry back to bring up the reserves, returning he attacked Arundel with artillery, and completely *engaged* him.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

7. To interlock and become entangled; entangle; involve.

There he monks in Russia, for penance, that will add a whole night in a vessel of water, till they be engaged with hard ice.
Bacon, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

O blind soul, that struggling to be free,
Art more engaged.
Shak. Hamlet, III. 2.

Once he was engaged among the first ravines and bill spurs thrown out by the great mountain chain, I turned my horse's head and rode swiftly in the direction of Merri.
O. Johnson, Merri, xv.

8. In *mesh*, to mesh with and interlock upon; enter and set or be set upon; interlock with, as the teeth of geared wheels with each other, or the rack and pinion in a rack-and-pinion movement. =Syn. 1. To commit promise. 2. To engage busy. 3. To attack. John battle with.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pledge one's word; promise; assume an obligation; become bound; undertake, as, a friend has *engaged* to supply the necessary funds.

Many brave lords and knights likewise
To free the land did engage.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballade, l. 168)

How proper the remedy to the malady, I engage not.
Fuller

I dare engage these creatures have their titles and distinctions of honour.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, II. 2.

How commonly engaged I have engaged, on succeeding to power, not to change the established order.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 468.

2. To occupy one's self, be busied; take part; as, to *engage* in conversation; he is *zealously engaged* in the cause.

'Tis not indeed my talent to engage
In dry trifles.
Dryden, Tr. of Persius's Satires.

The present argument is the most abstracted that ever I engaged in.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

All the shining circles engage with real delight in what has to do with them.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 818

3. To have an encounter; begin to fight; enter into conflict.

I saw advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Hol land was sent with a body to meet and engage with it.
(Clarendon, Great Rebellion)

It is a part of the military art to reconnoitre and feel your way before you engage too deeply.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., l. 684

4. In *fencing*, to cross weapons with an adversary, pressing against his with sufficient force to prevent any maneuver from taking one unaware. *Farrow, Mil. Encey* — 5. In *mach*, to mesh and interact.

Fixed on a horizontal shaft above the vessel (a sort of water clock) was a small toothed wheel, with which the toothed rack engaged, and which was therefore, caused to turn by the rise of the float.

American Anthropologist, 1: 47

Engaging and disengaging machinery, machinery in which one part is alternately united to and separated from another, as occasion may require.

engaged (en-gājd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of engage, v.*]

1. Affianced, betrothed: as, an *engaged pair*. — 2. Busy or occupied with matters which cannot be interrupted, not at leisure: as, when I call I always find him *engaged*. — 3. In *arch.*, partly built or sunk into, or having the appearance of being partly built or sunk into, something else: as, *engaged columns*.

All these sculptures have been attached as decorations to a marble background, the figures are not therefore sculptured in the round, but if we may borrow a term used by architects, are *engaged figures*.

Vincent, Art and Archaeol. p. 78

Engaged column See *column*. **Engaged wheels**, in *mach.*, wheels that are in gear with each other. The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged.

engagedly (en-gājd'ly), *adv.* In an engaged manner; with entangling attachment, as a partizan.

Far better it were for public good there were more progressive pioneers in the mine of knowledge than controversy of what is found. It would lessen the number of controversialists while it would not increase the number of *engagedly* biased ones on either side.

Whitlock, Manners of Ling People, p. 213

engagedness (en-gājd'-nes), *n.* The state of being engaged, or seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

engagement (en-gāj'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *engagement*, = *D.* *Eng.* *Sw.* *engagement*, < *F.* *engagement* = *It.* *ingaggiamento*, < *ML.* *in-gadamentum*, *engagement*, < *in-gadare* (> *F.* *engager*, etc.), *engage*; see *engage* and *mont*.] 1. The act of engaging, binding, or pledging, or the state of being engaged, bound, or pledged. These are they who have bound the land with the shrine of Sacrilege from which mortal *engagement* was shall never be free till we have totally removed with one labour as one individual thing Priety and Sacrilege.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus

2. That to which one is engaged or pledged; an agreement, an appointment, a contract; an undertaking: as, he failed to fulfil his *engagement*. If the superior officers prevailed, they would be able to make good their *engagement*. If not they must apply themselves to him [the king] for their own security.

Lowell, Memoirs 1: 186

3. We *damns* shall soon be obliged to carry a book to *en-gage* our *engagements*. If this system of revolutionary *damns* be any longer encouraged.

Deane, Young Duke 11: 3

Specifically — 3. The state of having entered into a contract of marriage; betrothal: as, their *engagement* has been announced. — 4. That which engages or binds, obligation.

He was kindly used and dismissed in peace, professing much *engagement* for the great courtesy he found there.

Winthrop Hist. New England, 11: 212

This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity.

Hammond, Fundamentals

Religion, which is the chief *engagement* of our lives.

Milt.

5†. Strong attachment or adherence; partiality; bias; partizanship.

The opportunity of so fit a messenger, and my deep *engagement* of affection to thee, makes me write at this time.

Winthrop Hist. New England 1: 4

This may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at pains to examine.

Sagitt.

6. Occupation; employment of the attention; affair of business.

Play either by our too long or too constant *engagement* in it becomes like an employment or profession.

Roxe

7. In *mach.*, the act or state of meshing together and acting upon each other: as, the *engagement* of geared wheels. — 8. A combat between armies or fleets; a fight; a conflict; a battle.

The show of Arrows and Barts overpass t, both Battels attack d each other with a close and terrible *engagement*.

Milton Hist. Eng., v

A full of expectation of the fleets *engagement* but it is not yet.

Pope, Mary 11: 419

Our army led by valiant Torrionond is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors.

Dryden

To recite at this time the circumstances of the *engagement* at Brandywine, which have been handled at of in all the newspapers, would be totally unnecessary.

Washington, to Col. Sam'l Washington, N. A. Rev., [CLLII 494]

9. In *fencing*, the joining of weapons with an adversary: as, an *engagement* in carte, tierce, etc. **Bolando** (ed. Forsyth). — **The Engagement**, in *British hist.*, the name given to a treaty entered into in 1647 between Charles I., then in the hands of the Parliamentary army, and commissioners on behalf of the moderate Presbyterians, in Scotland, whereby the latter for certain concessions on the king's part engaged to deliver him from captivity by force of arms. — **Syn.** 2. *Pledge*, etc. (*in promise, n.*), contract — 3. *Conflict*, *Fight*, etc. See *battle*.

engager (en-gā'jér), *n.* 1. One who engages or secures. — 2. One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

And that they [Italian opera] might be performed with all decency, solemnity, and without rudeness and profaneness John Maynard, an excellent sufficient citizen was *engager*.

W. of Athens Oxon

3. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of a party who supported the treaty called "The Engagement," and who joined in the invasion of England consequent on it. See phrase under *engagement*.

engaging (en-gā'jng), *p. a.* [*Pp. of engage, v.*] Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention, the interest, or the affections; pleasing: as, *engaging manners* or address.

His [Horace] address to the persons who favoured him are so infinitely *engaging* that Augustus complained of him for so seldom writing to him.

Stark Teller, No 173

That common sense which is one of the most useful though not one of the most *engaging* properties of the [English] race.

Lowell, Books and Libraries

The Greeks combine the energy of manhood with the *engaging* unconsciousness of childhood.

Emerson, History

engagingly (en-gā'jng-ly), *adv.* In an engaging manner; so as to win the affections.

engagingness (en-gā'jng-nes), *n.* The quality of being engaging; attractiveness, attraction: as, the *engagingness* of his manners.

engallant (en-gal'ant), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gal-lant*.] To make a gallant of.

I would have you direct all your courtship thither. If you could but *engallant* yourself, let her see that you were *engallanted*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels 11: 1

engault (en-jal'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *engallant*.

engarboil (en-gar'boil), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gar-boil*.] To disorder.

It is strange that for wishing, advising and in his own particular using and ensuring that moderation, there by not to *engarboil* the church and disturb the course of piety, he should so *be* blamed.

Bp. Montague, Appeal to Caesar 1x

engarland (en-gar'land), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gar-land*.] To encircle with a garland. [*Poetical*.]

Muses! I oft invoked your holy aid!

With choicest flowers my speech *engarland* so.

Sir P. Sidney, Arthur's Fing. 1: 180

Engarlanded and *disperd*

With inwrought flowers

Lucas, Arabian Nights

engarrison (en-gar'i-sən), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gar-ison*.] To place in garrison or in a state of defense.

In this case we encounter sin in the body like a degraded enemy and such an one when he has *engarrisoned* himself in a strong hold, will endure a storm.

South, Works, 1x

There was John *engarrisoned* and provided for the assault with a trusty sword, and other implements of war.

Blamie, Withcraft 1: 1

engastrimyth (en-gas'tri-myth), *n.* [Also *engastrimyth*, *engastrimyth*. < (*Gr.* *εγαστρίμυθος*, a ventriloquist, generally used of women who delivered oracles by ventriloquy, < (*εγαστρίμυθος*, in the belly (*εγαστρίμυθος*, dat. of *εγαστρίμυθος*, akin to *εγαστρίμυθος*, belly) + *μυθος* speech. See *myth*.] A ventriloquist.

So, all innocent the pale *engastrimyth*

(Reid by the furious spirit he's haunted with)

Speaks in his womb

Solomon, tr. of the Barbas's Weeks, 11: The Imposture

engender (en-jen'dér), *v.* [Formerly also *engender*. < *ME.* *engenderen*, < *OF.* *engenderer*, *F.* *engendr* = *Pr.* *engendr*, *engendr* = *Sp.* *engendr* = *It.* *ingenerare*, < *L.* *ingenerare*, beget. < *in*, in, + *generare*, beget, produce, generate. See *generate* and *gender*.] *L. trans.* 1 To breed; beget; generate.

Thus, delves made on hem shall weete and heete,

That two dooth all *engender* grapes greete

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.) p. 44.

Hence — 2. To produce; cause to exist; bring forth; cause; excite: as, intemperance *engenders* disease; angry words *engender* strife.

This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness.

Sir P. Sidney

Sir Philip Sidney very justly closed up a diffin in this sort.

What medicine, then, can such disease remove? Where love breeds hate, and hate engenders love?

Puttenham, Arts of Eng. Poetic, p. 181

Of that airy

And off water, mercury is *engendered*.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, 11: 1

Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,

Blown up with high conceits *engendering* pride.

Milton, P. L., 1v, 889.

From the prejudices *engendered* by the Church, I pass to the prejudices *engendered* by the army itself.

Sumner, Orations, 1: 82

— **Syn.** 2. To call forth, create, give rise to, occasion, stir up.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be caused or produced; come into existence.

Take heed they speak no wordes of villany, for it causeth much corruption to *engender* in them.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 61

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* these.

Dryden

2. To come together; meet in sexual embrace.

I will *engend'reth* with love, as in a lust sawle, And hate in his love yre harts to woe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1: 1789.

The council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, *engendering* together, brought forth those catalogues and expurgating indices.

Milton, Arcopagitica

engenderer (en-jen'dér-ér), *n.* [= *F.* *engendreur* = *Pr.* *engendraire*, *engendrator* = *Sp.* *engendrator* = *It.* *ingeneratore*, < *L.* as if **ingenerator*, < *ingenerare*, *engender*; see *engender*.] One who or that which engenders; a begetter.

The *engenderers* and *engendered*

Sir J. Davies, Witten Pilgrimage, sig. O, 1.

engendrure, *n.* [*ME.*, also *engendure*, < *OF.* *engendrure*, *engendure*, *engendrure*, *engendrure* = *Pr.* *engendrada*, < *L.* as if **ingeneratura*, < *ingenerare*, *engender*; see *engender*.] 1. The act of generation; a begetting.

Haddesow as greet a leve as thou hast myght, To parfourne al thy lust in *Engendrure* Thou haddest biggen many a creature.

Chaucer, Prologue to Monk's Tale, 1: 50.

2. Descent; lineage.

Hys *engendrure* to de lare and tell, Comyn is he off full nobill lineage.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1: 6243.

engild (en-gild'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engilded*, *engilt*, pp. *engilding*. [*< en-1 + gild*.] To gild; brighten.

Fair Helena, who more *engolds* the night Than all you fiery ones and eyes of light.

Shak., M. N. D., 111: 2.

engint, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *engine*.

engin. An abbreviation of *engineering*.

engin-à-verge (*F.* pron. on-zhan'la-verzh'), *n.* A military engine or catapult for throwing large stones, barrels of combustibles, etc., by means of a mast or staff rotating about one end, and having at the other a spoon, hook, or other device for holding the projectile.

engine (en-jin'), *n.* [Also dial. *ingine*, *ingina*; < *ME.* *engin*, *engin*, *engen*, rarely *ingyne* (with accent on second syllable, whence by aphoresis often *gin*, *qyn*, *gunne*, *gynne*, > mod. *E.* *gin*, *q. w.*), < *OF.* *engin*, *enging*, *engeng*, *engenh*, *enginh*, *engink*, natural ability, artifice, a mechanical contrivance, esp. a war-engine, a battering-ram, *E.* *engin* = *Pr.* *engin*, *engin* = *OSP.* *engenh*, *Sp.* *ingenio* = *Pg.* *engenho* = *It.* *ingegno*, < *L.* *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, nature, genius, a genius, an invention, in *L.* a war-engine, battering-ram, < *ingignere* (pp. *ingenitus*), instill by birth, implant, produce in: see *ingenious*, and cf. *genus*.] 1†. Innate or natural ability; ingenuity; craft; skill.

But consydrereth well, that I ne usurpe not to have found in this worke of my labour or of myne *engin*.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, Pref.

Virgil won the bays

And past them all for deep *engine*, and made them all to gaze

Upon the books he made.

Churchyard

Such also as made most of their workes by translation out of the Latine and French tongue, & few or none of their owne *engins*.

Puttenham, Arts of Eng. Poetic, p. 62.

He does t by *engine* and device, he'

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, 11: 1.

2†. An artful device or contrivance; a skilfully devised plan or method; a subtle artifice.

I therefore this craftie *engine* he did frame, Against his praies to stirre up enmity.

Spenser, F. Q., 11: 1: 22.

The edict of the emperor Julianus . . . was estimated and accounted a . . . pernicious *engine* and machination against the Christian faith.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, 1: 88.

I must visit Contarine; upon that Depends an *engine* shall weigh up Jay Ignas, Were they sunk low as hell.

Webster, Davila's Law-Case, 11: 2.

Trailing his devilish enginery. Milton, P L, vi. 501

I have lived to mark
A new and unforeseen creation rise
From out the labours of a peaceful Land
Wielding her potent engine to frame
And to produce. *Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.*
The earth is shaken by our engineering.

With a mighty inward whirring and buzzing of the engineering which constitutes her [an automaton's] muscular system. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 129.*

8. Any carefully prepared scheme to compass an end, especially a bad end; machinations; devices; system of artifice.

The fraudulent engineering of Rome. *Shenstone, Economy.*
All his own devilish engineering of lying witnesses, partial sheriffs, etc. *Macaulay.*

Such a comprehensive and centralized scheme of national education, if once thoroughly realized, would prove the most appalling engineering for the propagation of anti-Christian and atheistic unbelief. *New Princeton Rev., II, 134.*

44. Engineering.

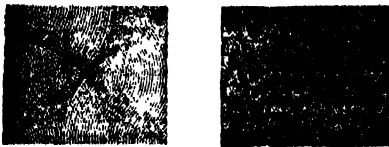
They may descend in mathematics to fortification, architecture, engineering, or navigation. *Milton, Education.*

engine-shaft (en'jin-shaft), *n.* In mining, a shaft used exclusively for the pumping-machinery.

engine-tool (en'jin-töl), *n.* Same as *machine-tool*.

engine-turned (en'jin-törnd), *a.* Ornamented with designs produced by a rose-engine. Also *engineed*.

engine-turning (en'jin-tör'ning), *n.* A class of ornament executed by what is termed a rose-



Specimens of Engine-turning.

engine. It is used for such work as the network of curved lines on a bank-note engraving or a watch case. See *rose-machine*.

ingenious (en'ji-nus), *a.* [*< ME. ingeniosus, < OF. ingeniosus, < F. ingénieux = Pr. ingenhos = Obsp. ingenioso, Sp. ingenioso = Pg. ingenioso = It. ingegnoso, < L. ingeniosus, ingenious, < ingentum, natural ability, genius, L. an engine. See engine, and ingenious, of which ingenious is the older form.*] Ingenious; inventive; mechanical.

It maketh a man ben ingenious
And swift of fote and eke of trou. *Gower, Conf. Amant., VII, 99.*

All the ingenious Wheels of the soule are continually going. *Bekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.*

Those beams, by ingenious art, made often to mount and spread like a golden and glorious canopy over the defiled persons that are placed under it. *Middleton, Triumphs of Integrity.*

That's the mark of all their ingenious drifts,
To wound my patience. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III, 2.*

ingird (en-görd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirt* or *engirded*, ppr. *engirding*. [*< en- + gird.*] To surround; encircle; encompass.

My heart is drownd with grief,
Whose flood begins to flow within mine eyes;
My body round *engirt* with misery. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III, 1.*

While they the church *engirt* with motion slow
Wordsworth, Processions in the Vale of Chamouny.

ingirdle (en-gör'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirdled*, ppr. *engirdling*. [*< en- + girdle.*] To inclose; surround.

Or when extending wide their flaming trains,
With hideous grasp the skies *ingirdle* round,
And spread the terrors of their burning locks. *Gloucester, Sir Isaac Newton.*

ingirt (en-gört'), *v. t.* [For *engird*, altered through influence of its pp. *engirt*.] To encircle; engird.

A lily prison'd in a garb of snow;
So white a friend *engirts* so white a foe. *Shak., Venus and Adonis, I, 361.*

ingiscope, *n.* See *engyscope*.

inglad (en-gläd'), *v. t.* [*< en- + glad.*] To make glad; cause to rejoice.

Lyke as the larks vpon the somer's daye,
When Titan radiant burnisheth his beames bryght,
Moutheth on hye, with her melodious laye
Of the sonatyne *inglad* with the light. *Skilton, Garland of Laurel, I, 136.*

inglaim, *v.* [*ME. englaymen, englaymen, besmeare, make sticky, cloy, < en- + glaymen, glaymen, smear: see glaze.*] *I. trans. 1.* To besmeare.

The korre [saw] guesche owte at ones
That the *englaymet* the gresce, one grounde ther be standes! *Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 1131.*

2. To render furry or clammy; make sticky.

His tongue *englaymed*, and his nose black. *Liber Festivalis, fol. 16 b.*

3. To clog; cloy.

The man that moche hony steth his mawe it *englaymeth*. *Piers Plowman (B), xv, 56.*

II. intrans. To stick, or stick fast.

That noon offes white
Englayme upon the rootes of her tongne. *Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.*

englaimoust, *a.* [*ME. englaymoust; < englaim + -ous. (cf. glaimous.)*] Smear'd; sticky.

Som gomys thourghe gyrdz with gaddys of ryne,
Comys gayliche clode *englaymoust* wapens!
Ar hers of Inglande fully euerly scholten,
Hitte thourghe the harde stole hertly dyuntia!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 3086.

Englander (ing'glan-dér), *n.* [= *G. Engländer* = *Dan. Engländer*; as *England* + -er.] A native of England; an English man or woman. [Rare.]

I marvel what blood thou art - neither *Englander* nor Scot. *Scott, Abbots, IV.*

There are two young *Englanders* in the house, who hate all the Americans in a lump. *H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller, p. 35.*

englanté (F. pron. on-gloi-tü'), *a.* [Heraldic F., better *englandé*, *< en-* = E. *en-* + *glanté* (equiv. to *englanté*), accented, *< glante, < L. glan(d)-us*, an acorn: see *glan(d)*.] In her-, bearing acorns: said of an oak-tree used as a bearing.

englet, *n.* and *v.* Same as *ingle*.

English (ing'glish. The historical pron. would be *eng'glish*; the change to *ing'glish* is due to the great frequency of *i*, and the almost entire absence of *e*, before *ng* in mod. native E. words), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. English, English, English, English, Englissh, < D. Engelsch = G. Englisch = Dan. Sw. Engelsk; cf. OF. Englesche, usually Angles, Anglos, F. Anglais = Sp. Ingles = Pg. Ingles = It. Inglese, English, after E. English, as if from a MI. *Angliscus (see -ese), for Angles: see Angles, Anglean, < AS. Englisc, rarely Englisc, English, I. e., Anglo-Saxon, pertaining to the Angles, a Low German tribe, < Engle, Engle, the Angles, who settled in Britain, giving to the southern part of it the name of Engla land (> ME. Engleland, Engleland, Engleland, mod. England), i. e., the land of the Angles: see Angles, Anglo-Saxon.] *I. a. 1.* Belonging to or characteristic of England (the largest of the three kingdoms which with the principality of Wales form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland), or to its inhabitants, institutions, etc.: often used for *British*.*

Englische men both Saxonyes,
That both of Englesche Scowes. *Arthur (ed. Furnivall), I, 521.*

And thanne ther Remayned in the shippe III *Englisch* preste men. *Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 54.*

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our *Englisch* dead! *Shak., Hen. V., III, 1.*

O the roast beef of Old England!
And O the old *English* roast beef!

Kidding, Roast Beef of Old England

2. Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the language spoken by the people of England and the peoples derived from them. See II., 2.—**Early English architecture.** See *early*.—**English basement, bond, horn, etc.** See the nouns.—**English disease, rickets.**

II. *n.* 1. Collectively, in the plural, the people of England; specifically, natives of England, or the people constituting the English race, particularly as distinguished from the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish.

There goes the Talbot, with his colours spread,
And all the troops of *English* after him. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III, 3.*

2. [*ME. English, English, etc., < AS. Englisc, Englisce, neut. ad.*] as noun (also with a noun, *Englisce gepercord or getheod*), the English language—that is, the language spoken by the Angles and, by extension, by the Saxons and other Low German tribes who composed the people called Anglo-Saxons. See etymology above, *Anglo-Saxon*, and *def.*] The language of the people of England and of the peoples derived from them, including those of English descent in the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the British dependencies in India Africa, and other parts of the world. The signification of the term *English*, as applied to language has varied with its changes of signification in political use. Originally applied to the language of the Angles, it came in time to be the general designation of the aggregate of slightly differing Low German dialects, Anglian and Saxon, which was recognized as the national tongue of the Teutonic invaders of Britain. This tongue, now

generally known as *Anglo-Saxon* (see *Anglo-Saxon*), underwent in the course of time, by the Scandinavian invasion in the ninth century, and by the Norman conquest and the introduction of Norman French in the eleventh century, changes so extensive and profound as to make the "English" language of the later periods practically another tongue. Accordingly, the older stages of the language have at different periods received some special designation, as *Saxon*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *English-Saxon*, or *Saxon-English* for the language before the Norman conquest, and *Old English* or *Early English* for the period between the Norman conquest and the modern period. Recently some British scholars have insisted on using *English* to cover the whole range of the language, applying *Old English*, or, as some term it, *Oldest English*, to the Anglo-Saxon period. But, apart from the question as to the practical difference of the Anglo-Saxon and the language later called *English*, this tends to confusion, the term *Old English* having long had a distinct and well-understood application to the mixed language developed after the Norman conquest. Various divisions have been made of the periods of English. All are more or less arbitrary, there being no absolute gap even between the Anglo-Saxon and the following period. A common division, adopted in this dictionary, is as follows: (1) *Anglo-Saxon*, meaning usually and chiefly West Saxon, but including all other Anglo-Saxon dialects, Kentish, Mercian, Old Northumbrian, etc., from the middle of the fifth century, or rather from the seventh century, when the first contemporary records (in Anglo-Saxon) begin, to the middle or end of the twelfth century (A. D. 450 (600)-1150 (1200)); (2) *Middle English*, also called *Old English*, from the middle or end of the twelfth century to the beginning of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1150 (1200)-1600); (3) *Modern English*, or simply *English*, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present time. Each of these periods is divided, when convenient, into three subperiods by the terms *early* and *late* applied to the first and the last part of the main periods. The periods of transition cannot be exactly fixed, and in the etymologies of this dictionary the designation "early Middle English," for example, with reference to a word or form, may coincide in date with the designation "late Anglo-Saxon," as applied to another word or form of earlier aspect or spelling. So "early modern English," referring properly to the first part of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1500-1650), may in some cases refer back to the last decades of the fifteenth century, or, in regard to archaic forms and spellings, may extend to the end of the sixteenth century. In particular cases the date of the century or the date of the year is given. Philologically, English, considered with reference to its original form, Anglo-Saxon, and to the grammatical features which it retains of Anglo-Saxon origin, is the most conspicuous member of the Low German group of the Teutonic family, the other Low German languages being Old Saxon, Old Frisian, Old Low German, and other extinct forms, and the modern Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, and Low German (Platt Deutsch). These, with High German, constitute the "West Germanic" branch, as Gothic and the Scandinavian tongues constitute the "East Germanic" branch, of the Teutonic family. (See the terms used.) By mixture with the Celtic and Latin of the Anglo-Saxon period, and later with the kindred Scandinavian, and then with the Old French of the Norman and other dialects, especially with the Norman French as developed in England (the Anglo-French), and with later French, and finally, in consequence of the spread of English exploration, commerce, conquest, and colonization, with nearly all the other great languages of the globe, English has become the most composite language spoken by man. The vocabulary of common life is still about three-fourths of Anglo-Saxon origin; but the vocabulary of literature and commerce contains a majority of words of foreign origin, chiefly Latin or Greek, coming in great part through the Romance tongues, and of these chiefly through French. The languages from which the next greatest contributions have been received are the Scandinavian (Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian), the Low German (Dutch, Flemish, etc.), Celtic, Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish, Malay, Chinese, American Indian, etc. The words derived from the more remote languages are, however, in great part names of products or customs peculiar to the countries concerned, and few of them enter into actual English use.

Ian Chaucer, well of *English* undefyled. *Spenser, F. Q., IV, II, 32.*

The critical study of *English* has but just commenced. We are at the beginning of a new era in its history. Great as are its powers, men are beginning to feel that its necessities are still greater. *G. F. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxviii.*

3. The English equivalent of a foreign word; an English rendering.

"Lithcock" it's Latin," the lady said,
"Richard a the *English* of that name." *Karl Richard (Child's Ballads, III, 269).*

And for English gentlemen one thinks it must needs be a pleasure to them to see so rich a toong (as Italian) outside by their mother-speech, as by the manly-folds *Englishness* of manly wordes in this is manifest. *Florio, It. Dict., To the Reader, p. 14.*

4. In printing, a size of type between pica and great primer: in the United States, about 54 lines to the linear inch.

This line is in English type.

5. In *billiards*, a twisting or spinning motion imparted by a quick stroke on one side to the cue-ball. All deviations by the cue-ball from such motion as would naturally result from a straight central stroke with the cue, or from the slight given by impact on the side of an object-ball after such a stroke, are governed by the same principle; but as most force-shots have special names (*draw, follow, massé, etc.*), the word *English* is generally used only when the ball glances after impact in a direction more or less sharply angular from the object-ball or cushion. [*E. S.*]—*Florio, English, See Anglo-Saxon.*—*Sandal-wood English.* See the extract.

White men and natives communicate with each other (in the South Sea Islands) by means of a very singular language . . . known as *Arad-wood English*, or the "beche de mer language." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX, 300.

The King's (or Queen's) English, idiomatic or correct English.

Here will be an old abusing of God's patience and the King's English. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, I, 4.

English (ing-'glish), *v.* [*< English, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To translate into the English language; render in English. [Often without a capital.]

Often he would *englosh* his matters out of the Latine or Greeke vpon the sodayne. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 7.

Those gracious Acts whereof so frequently hee makes mention may be *englosh*d more properly Acts of feare and dissimulation against his mind and conscience. *Milton*, *L'Alconoklastes*, v.

Lucretius *English* d' 'twas a work might shake
The power of English verse to undertake
O'way, To Mr. Creech.

2. To furnish with English speech. [Rare.]

Even a poor scantly *Engloshed* Frenchman who waste d time in trying to ask how long the cars stopped, . . . made a good dinner in spite of himself.
Howell, *Their Wedding Journey*.

3. To express in speech; give an account of.

A vain-glorious knight, over *engloshing* his travels.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, Pref.

4. In billiards, to cause to twist or spin and to assume a more or less sharply angular direction after impact; as, he *Engloshed* his ball too much. [U. S.]

II. intrans. In billiards, to impart a twisting or spinning motion to the cue-ball: as, I *Engloshed* just right. [U. S.]

Engloshable (ing-'glish-a-bl), *a.* [*< English + -able.*] Capable of being rendered in English. *Imp. Dict.*

Englosher (ing-'glish-er), *n.* An Englishman. [Rare.]

William the Bastard could scarce have found the hardy *Engloshers* so easy a conquest as Walter the Well born may find these much Romans. *Bulwer*, *Rienzi*, p. 138.

Englishman (ing-'glish-man), *n.*; *pl.* *Englishmen* (-men). [*< ME. Englishman, Englesman, < AS. Engleas man (mon) (rare) (= D. Ingelschman = Dan. Engelskmand = Sw. Engelskman), as two words: see English and man.*] 1. A man who was born in or is a citizen of England; in a broad sense, a man of the English race who preserves his distinctive racial character, wherever he resides.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can
Though banish'd, yet a true born *Englishman*.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, I, 3.

Then presently again prepare themselves to sing
The sundry foreign fields the *Englismen* had fought.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, IV, 444.

2. An English ship.

He indicated the lumping steamer that lay among the sailing ships. She was not an *Englishman* though I really forgot the nationality of the colour she flew at the peak.
W. C. Russell, *A Strange Voyage*, IV.

Englishness (ing-'glish-neg), *n.* [*< English + -ness.*] The quality of being English, or of having English characteristics. [Rare.]

Easily recognized by its *Englishness*.
Art Jour., April, 1888, p. 121.

Englshy (ing-'glish-ri), *n.* [*< English + -ry.*] 1. The state of being an Englishman. [Archaic.]

The law of the *Englshy* by which a man found killed was held to be a Frenchman, and the hundred was made responsible under this special law, unless evidence could be brought to show that the slain man was an Englishman.
E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, V, 297.

"*Englshy* was not proved, therefore there are three fines." This refers to a rule made by the Conqueror for the protection of his followers that the hundred or township in which a foreigner was slain should be fined if the slayer was not produced. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII, 423.

2. A population of English descent; especially, the persons of English descent in Ireland.

Eight years had elapsed since an arm had been lifted up in the conquered island (Ireland) against the dominion of the *Englshy*.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxv.

Presentment of Englishy, in *old Eng. law* during the dominion of the Normans, a plea or claim before the coronor, at an inquest on the death of an unknown man that the deceased was not a Norman but English, and the vill or hundred was therefore not liable to the fine which the dominant race imposed for the death of one who could be supposed to be of their own number.

Englishwoman (ing-'glish-wum-'an), *n.*; *pl.* *Englishwomen* (-wum-'en). A woman who is a native of England, or a member of the distinctive English race.

The Old-English Kings almost always married *English* women.
E. A. Freeman, *Old Eng. Hist.*, p. 45.

engloshet (eng-'glis-let), *n.* In *her.*, an excommunication of pretense.

engloom (en-'glōm'), *v. t.* [*< en- + gloom.*] To make gloomy; surround with gloom. [Rare.]

It is the result for the attainment of which the gymnastium remorselessly *englooms* the life of the German boy? *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII, 333.

engluet (en-'glū'), *v. t.* [*< ME. engluet, < OF. engluet; < en- + glue.*] To glue; join or close fast, as with glue.

When he sawe, and redde founde
This coffre made, and well a lund
Grewen of Amant, vill.

englut (en-'glut'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inglut*; *< F. englutir = Pr. englutir = OSp. englutir = It. inghiottire, < ML. inglutire, swallow, < L. in, in, + glutire (< F. glutir, etc.) swallow.*] 1. To swallow or gulp down.

My particular gift
Engluts and swallows other's wrongs.
Shak., *Othello*, I, 3.

2. To fill to repletion; glut.

Being once *englutted* with vanity he will straightway loath all learning.
Ascham, *The Scholemaster*.

engobe (en-'gōb'), *n.* [Origin not obvious.] Any earthy white or cream-colored paste used as a slip in coating naturally colored pottery, in order to mask or tone down its coarser and less agreeable tint.

The red or brown ware was coated with a thin coating of white clay called an *engobe* or slip.
W. Healy and Delamotte, *Art Work in Earthenware*, p. 22.

The true Naukratian (ware) coated with a creamy white *engobe*, on which the decoration is laid in black or orange.
J. P. Taylor, *Antiquary Rev.*, VII, 447.

engoldt (en-'gōld'), *v. t.* [*< ME. engolden (tr. L. inaurare); < en- + gold.*] To cover or adorn with gold. *Wyches*, *Rev.*, xvii, 4 (Oxf.).

engomphosis (en-gom-'fō-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. en, in, + gomphos, a nail, tooth, + -osis.*] Same as *gomphosis*.

engore (en-'gōr'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *engored*, *ppr.* *engoring*. [*< en- + gore.*] To make gory. *Darwin*.

A most unmanly noise was made with those he put to sword
Of grooms and outcries. The blood blushed to be so much
engored.
With such base souls. *Chapman*, *Illad*, xxi, 22.

engore (en-'gōr'), *v. t.* [*< en- + gore.*] 1. To pierce; gore; wound.

Let where beyond he lyeth languishing,
Deadly *engored* of a great will be I.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III, I, 38.

2. To infuriate.

As salvage Bull, whom two . . . mastives lost,
When rancour doth with rage in e . . .
Engore with warty words to me to wast.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, viii, 4.

engorge (en-'gōrj'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *engorged*, *ppr.* *engorging*. [Formerly also *ingorge*; *< F. engorgier (= Pr. engorgier, engorgier = It. ingorgiare, ingorgiare); < en- + gorge, the throat; see gorge.*] 1. To swallow, devour, gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness or in large quantities.

That is the Gulf of Greece thence the way
That deep *engorgeth* all this world's prey.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, xii, 7.

2. To fill to excess; gorge; especially, in mud, to fill to excess with blood; cause hyperemia in.

Engorged papilla, the clouded or swollen optic papilla associated with hyperemia and tortuous vessels same as *choked disk*.

II.† intrans. To devour; feed with eagerness or voracity.

Nor was it wonder that he thus did swell
Who had *engorged* and drunk new wine with Hell.
Ben Jonson, *Psych.*, xv, 200.

engorgement (en-'gōrj-'ment), *n.* [*< F. engorgement (= Pr. engorgement = It. engorgimento, ingorgimento); < engorgier, engorgier; see engorge and -ment.*] 1. The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity. 2. In *pathol.*, the state of being filled to excess, as the vessels of an organ with blood; hyperemia; congestion.

—3. In *metal.*, the partial choking up of a blast furnace by an accumulation of material not thoroughly fused. Ordinarily called *skaffolding*.

engouled (en-'gōld'), *a.* Same as *engoulee*.

engoulee (oh-'gō-la'), *a.* [*< F. fem. pp. of F. engouler = Pr. engouler, engouler = Sp. engouler = Pg. engouler swallow up.*] 1. *in, in, + gula (< Gr. goulē, F. goulē, etc.) the throat; see gullet, gula.*] In *her.*, swallowed being swallowed. *Especially* (a) An epithet applied to all birds *engoules* *engoules* when their extremities enter the mouth of animals. (b)

Being devoured: said of a child or other creature in the jaws of a serpent, or the like, which is swallowing it. **engraft, engrainment.** Obsolete forms of *ingraft, ingraftment*.

engraft, engrainment, etc. See *ingraft, etc.* **engrail** (en-'grail'), *v.* [*< F. engrail, engrail, < en- + grail, hall. see grail.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To variegate; spot, as with hail.

A cauldron now *engrailed* with twenty hewen
Chapman, *Illad*, p. 325.

2. To make serrate; give an indented outline to. [Archaic.]

Over hills with peaky tops *engrailed*
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

II. intrans. To form an edging or border; run in a waving or indented line.

engrailed (en-'grail'), *p. a.* [*< F. engrail, < ME. engraild, etc., < engrail + -ed.*] In *her.*, cut into concave semicircular indentations; said of a line and also of the bearing, such as a fesse, bordure, or the like, whose edge is broken in this way: as, a bordure *engrailed*. Also *engraile*.

Tolwheh beareth a saltier *engrailed*.
R. Carey, *Survey of Cornwall*.

engrailing (en-'grail-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *engrail*, *v.*] An ornament consisting of a broken or indented line or band. Also written *ingrailing*.

engrailingment (en-'grail-'ment), *n.* [*< engrail + -ment.*] 1. A ring of dots round the edge of a medal. 2. In *her.*, the state of being *engrailed*; indentation in curved lines.

Also written *ingrailingment*.

engrain, engrainer. See *ingrain, ingrainier*. **engrapplet** (en-'grap-'let), *n.* [*< en- + grapple.*] To grapple; struggle at close quarters.

Here shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he.
Daniel, *Civil Wars*, IV.

engraspt (en-'grasp'), *v. t.* [*< en- + grasp.*] To seize with a grasping hold; hold fast by inclosing or embracing; grip.

So both together there *engrasped* bee,
Why a Geyon standing by their uncouth strife does see.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, v, 23.

Engraulidae (en-'grail-'dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Engraulidæ*.

engraulidid (en-'grail-'did), *n.* A fish of the family *Engraulidae*.

Engraulididae (en-'grail-'dē-'dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL, < Engraulis + -idae.*] A family of malecopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Engraulis*; the anchovies; a synonym of *Stolephoridae* (which see). Also *Engraulidae*. See *cut* under *anchovy*.

Engraulina (en-'grail-'nē), *n. pl.* [*< NL, < Engraulis + -ina.*] In *Glinther's* classification of fishes, the first group of *Clupeidae*. They are characterized by having the mouth very wide and lateral, the intermaxillary very small and firmly united to the maxillary which is elongate, and scarcely protrusile, and the upper jaw projecting. The group is the same as the family *Engraulidae* of *Stolephoridae*.

Engraulis (en-'grail-'is), *n.* [*< NL, < Gr. engraulis, a small fish (also called ἰσχυροχόλος, < ἰσχυρός, a mixing in, + χόλος, χολή = E. gall, bile).*] The typical and most extensive genus of clupeoid fishes of the family *Engraulididae*. The common anchovy *E. engraulis* is the best known species. The genus is also called *Stolephorus*. See *anchovy*.

engrave (en-'grāv'), *v. t.*; *pret.* *engraved*, *pp.* *engraved* or *engraven*, *ppr.* *engraving*. [Formerly also *ingrave*; *< OF. engraver, F. engraver, engraver, < en- + graver, engraver; see en- + -graver.*] The *Gr. ἰσχυροχόλος*, cut into, engrave, is related, if at all, only remotely: see *graver*.] 1. To cut in; make by incision; produce or form by incision on a hard surface.

These were the words that were *engraven* upon her tomb.
Corpus, *Crucifixion*, I, 6.

To all these there be divers *Wittnesses*, both *Squires* and *Ladies*, whose *Names* are *engraven* upon the Stone.
Hobell, *Letters*, I, vi, 2.

"From Edith" was *engraven* on the blade.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

2. To imprint; impress deeply; infix.

It will be *engraven* upon the minds of uncertain significance.
Locke.

3. To cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with letters or figures, or with the lines representing any object; applied especially to work on metal, but also to work on stone and other hard materials.

It found were the ancients of these costly and beautiful works that the Emperor Heliogabalus is recorded to have covered his shoes with *engraved* gems.
Farrall.



Argent, a Band Engrailed Gules.



A Band Engrailed.

Verfahren zur Gewinnberechnung, unter Berücksichtigung der

Faith itself is but *enigma*, a dark representation of God to us, till we come to that state, To see God face to face, and to know as also we are known.

Donne, Sermons, xli.

The origin of physical and moral evil: an *enigma* which the highest human intellects have given up in despair.

Mercutio, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Divested of its colour-charm, attractive less study, the spectrum might still have remained an *enigma* for another hundred years.

O. N. Road, Modern Chromatics, p. 206.

enigmatic, enigmatical (ē-nig-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. enigmatique* = *Sp. enigmático* = *Yg. enigmatikō* = *It. enigmatico, enigmatico*, < *Gr. αἰνγματικός*, < *αἰνγμα* (τ-), a riddle; see *enigma*.] Relating to or containing an *enigma*; obscure; darkly expressed or indicated; ambiguous.

Your answers, an *enigmatical* *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

That the prediction of a future judgment should induce a present repentance, that was never an *enigmatical*, a cloudy doctrine, but manifest to all, in all prophecies of that kind.

Donne, Sermons, vi.

The mysterious darkness in which the *enigmatic* prophecies in the Apocalypse concerning antichrist lay involved for many ages.

Warburton, Idea of Antichrist.

Enigmatical canon. See *canon*. — **Enigmatical cognition.** See *cognition*. *Syn.* Mysterious, puzzling, dark, recondite.

enigmatically (ē-nig-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an obscure manner; in a meaning different from that which the words or circumstances commonly indicate.

His death also was *enigmatically* described by the destruction or demolition of his bodily temple.

Barrow, Works, II. xxvii.

enigmatize, *v. t.* See *enigmatize*.

enigmatist (ē-nig'ma-tist), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. enigmatista*, < *Gr. αἰνγματιστής*, < *αἰνγμα* (τ-), a riddle; see *enigma*.] A maker of or dealer in enigmas or riddles. *Addison*.

enigmatize (ē-nig'ma-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enigmatized*, ppr. *enigmatizing*. [= *Pg. enigmatizar* = *It. enigmatizzare*; as *enigma* (τ-) + *-ize*.] To utter or talk in enigmas; deal in riddles. Also spelled *enigmatise*. [*Rare*.]

enigmatography (ē-nig-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. αἰνγματ(τ-), enigma, + -γραφία, < -γραφω, write*.] The art of making enigmas or riddles.

enigmatology (ē-nig-ma-lol'o-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. αἰνγματ(τ-), enigma, + -λογία, < -λογω, speak*; see *-ology*.] The science of enigmas and their solution.

enist, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *once*.

enisle (en-il'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enisled*, ppr. *enisling*. [*< en-1 + isle*.] To make an island of; insulate; place apart. [*Poetical*.]

Yea! in the sea of life *enisled*,

With echoing straits between us thrown,

Bottoming the shoreless watery wild,

We mortal millions live alone.

M. Arnold, To Marguerite

enjaill (en-jāl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *engual, in-gual*; < *OF. enjauler, enjauler, engualer, engualer, enjauler, F. enjauler, enjauler* (= *Sp. Pg. enjaular*), put into a cage, lay in jail, < *en-1 + gual*, etc., *gual*, jail; see *en-* and *jail*.] To put in jail; imprison; confine.

Within my mouth you have *enjaill'd* my tongue,

Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips.

Shak., Rich. II. I. 2.

enjambement (en-zhōn'b'mon), *n.* [*F.*, < *en-jamber*, stride, stride over, run over, project, < *en-1 + jambe*, leg; see *jamb*.] In verse, the putting over into a following line of a word or words necessary to complete the sense. [*Rare*.]

There are two awkward *enjambements* here. . . There is a trick, which we have noticed above, of putting an adjective at the end of a line with its substantive in the next.

Athenaeum, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 11.

enjoin (en-join'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *injoin*; < *ME. enjoinen, enjoinen*, < *OF. enjoindre, F. enjoindre* = *Pr. enjoiner, enjoiner* = *It. ingiungere, ingiungere*, < *L. injungere*, enjoin, charge, lay upon, lit. join with or to, < *in*, in, + *jungere*, join; see *join*, and *injunction*, etc.] 1. To join; unite.

To be *enjoined* with you in bands of indissoluble love and unity.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity

My little children, I must shortly pay
The debt I owe to nature, nor shall I
Live here to see you both *enjoin'd* in one.

Philis of Seprus (1655).

2. To lay upon, as an order or command; put an injunction upon; order or direct with urgency; admonish or instruct with authority; command.

Thorow's lugement thou art *en-joinest*

To here foolcs, full of shame

Holy Road (E. E. T. S.), I. 132

To satisfy this good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

Enjoin me any penance; I'll build churches;

A whole city of hospitals.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 6.

3. In law, to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order called an injunction; used absolutely of a thing, or with *from* of a person; as, the court *enjoined* the prosecution of the work; the defendant was *enjoined from* proceeding.

He had *enjoined* them from their wines, & rallied as fast against him.

Pultenham, Art of Eng. Poets, p. 10.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants from disturbing the plaintiffs.

Chancellor Kent.

4. To lay as an injunction; enforced by way of order or command; as, I *enjoin* it on you not to disappoint me; he *enjoined* upon them the strictest obedience.

I need not must by all means fulfill

This penance, which *enjoined* is to me.

Spranger, F. Q., VI. viii. 30.

Syn. 2. *Enjoin, Direct, Command*; to bid, require, urge, impress upon. Johnson says *enjoin* is more authoritative than *direct* and less imperious than *command*. It has the force of pressing admonition with authority; as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of command; as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law.

enjoiner (en-join'ner), *n.* One who enjoins. *Johnson*.

enjoinment (en-join'ment), *n.* [*< enjoin + -ment*.] The act of enjoining, or the state of being enjoined.

Critical trial should be made by public *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

enjoy (en-join'), *v.* [*< ME. enioyen, < OF. enjoier, enjoier, enjoier*, give joy, receive with joy, possess, red. rejoice (= *It. ingiungere*, fill with joy) (It. also, like *Sp. enjugar*, adorn with jewels), < *en-1 + joie*, joy; see *joy*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To feel or perceive with joy or pleasure; take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; as, to *enjoy* the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, or our own meditations; to *enjoy* foreign travel.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,

And smile in agony.

Addison, Cato

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or *enjoyed*, unless the mind of the reader co-operate with that of the writer.

Macaulay, Milton

But in *Uhrlandaio* the skill and the imagination are equal, and he gives us a delightful impression of *enjoying* his own resources.

H. James, Jr., Frans. Sketches, p. 288.

2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable; as, he *enjoys* a large fortune, or an honorable office.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers.

Numb. xxxvi. 8

It (Syria) came into the hands of the Saracens, from whom it was taken by the present Ottoman family, that *enjoy* the Turkish empire.

Poore, Description of the East, II. 4. 88.

3. To derive pleasure from association with or observation of; take delight in being with or in; as, to *enjoy* one's friends; I *enjoyed* Paris more than London; to *enjoy* the country.

So I might *enjoy* my Saviour at the last, I could with patience be nothing almost unto eternity.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 7.

Specifically—4. To have sexual intercourse with.

That Hill, on whose high top he (Endymion) was the first that found

Pale Phoebe a wand'ring course; so skilful in her sphere,
As some stick not to say that he *enjoy'd* her there.

Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 124.

For never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first and wedded thee, adorn'd
With all perfections, so inflame my sense
With ardour to *enjoy* thee.

Milton, P. L., ix. 103.

5. To have or possess, as something good or desirable, in a general sense; as, he *enjoys* the esteem of the community; the paper *enjoys* a wide circulation.

He expired. . . Laying *enjoyed*, by the benefit of his regimen, a long and healthy life and a gentle and easy death.

Johnson.

Of the nineteen tyrants who started up under the reign of Gallienus, there was not one who *enjoyed* a life of peace or a natural death.

Quint. Decline and Fall, v.

To *enjoy* one's self, to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind; experience delight from the pleasure in which one partakes; be happy.

When I employ my affection in friendly and social actions, I find I can sincerely *enjoy* myself.

Shak., Henry, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.

Saluta

Enjoin the soldier in heaven

Pennington, St. Simon Stylites.

II. *enjoy*. To live in happiness; take pleasure; satisfaction. [*Rare*.]

Adam, wedded to another Eve,

Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extol.

Milton, P. L., ix. 839.

enjoy, n. [*< enjoy, v.*] **Enjoyment:**

As true love is content with his *enjoy*,

And asketh no witness nor no record.

Pultenham, Art of Eng. Poets, p. 208.

enjoyable (en-join'a-bl), *a.* [*< enjoy + -able*.] That may be enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment.

The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them.

Pope.

To be *enjoyable*, a book must be wholesome, like nature, and flavored with the religion of wisdom.

Alcott, Tablets, p. 182.

enjoyableness (en-join'a-bl-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being enjoyable.

The *enjoyableness* is complete if the man's life has been happy and free from reproach.

Pap. Sci. Mo., XXX. 269.

enjoyer (en-join'er), *n.* One who enjoys.

God can order even his word and precepts so, and turn them to the destruction of the unprofitable, unworthy *enjoyers* of them.

South, Works, IX. ii.

enjoyment (en-join'ment), *n.* [*< enjoy + -ment*.]

1. The state of enjoying; pleasurable emotion or sensation; followed by *of*, a viewing or experiencing with pleasure or delight; as, her *enjoyment* was manifest; *enjoyment of* a play, or of a good dinner.

A lover, when struck with the idea or fancy of his *enjoyment*, promises himself the highest felicity if he succeeds in his new amour.

Shaffesbury, Advice to an Author, III. 2.

To the ignorant and the sensual, happiness consists in physical *enjoyment* and the possession of the good things of life.

W. H. Green, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 23.

2. The possession, use, or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; in law, the exercise of a right; as, the *enjoyment of* an estate, or of civil and religious privileges.

The contented use and *enjoyment of* the things we have.

By Wilkins, Natural Religion, II. 4.

To enjoy rights without having proper security for their *enjoyment*, ought not indeed to satisfy any political reasoners.

Amer. Works, XI. 212.

3. That which gives pleasure or satisfaction; cause of joy or gratification; delight; as, the *enjoyments of* life.

To despise the little things of present sense, for the hope of everlasting *enjoyments*.

Glauville, Sermons, I.

Syn. Pleasure, gratification, happiness, satisfaction.

enkenel (en-ken'el), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + kenel*.]

To shut up in a kennel.

The Dog (Diogenes)

That always in a tub *enkenel'd* lies.

Darwin, Microcosmos, p. 84.

enker, *a.* [*ME.*, appar. of *Scand.* or *LG.* origin: *MD. enckel, enckel*, *D. enkel* = *MLG. enkel, enkel* = *Sw. Norw. enkel* = *Dan. enkel*, single, simple; cf. *Norw. enka*, unique, remarkable, = *feel, cinka*, sometimes *enkar*, in comp., only, special, particular, in older form *cinka*, only (< **cinkr* = *AS. enig, E. any*), < *cinn* = *AS. an, E. one*; see *any* and *one*.] Simple; unmixed; sole; complete.

The knight in the *enker* green.

Sir Gawain and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2477.

enkerchief (en-kér'chif), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + kerchief*.] To bind with or inclose in a kerchief.

I know that soft *enkerchief'd* hair,

And those sweet eyes of blue.

M. Arnold, Switzerland, I. (Meeting).

enkerly, *adv.* [*ME.*, < *enker + -ly, -ly2*.] Completely; in detail.

Thence the emperor was agree, and *enkerly* fraynes

The answer of Arthur.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

enkernel (en-kér-nel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkernel'd, enkernelled*, ppr. *enkerneling, enkerneling*. [*< en-1 + kernel*.] To inclose in a kernel. *Darwin*.

When I muse

Upon the arches, anxieties, and fears

The Magnet knows not, Nicholas, methinks

It were a happy metamorphosis

To be *enkernel'd* thus.

Southey, Sonnets, vi.

enkindle (en-kin'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkindled, enkindled*, ppr. *enkindling*. [*< en-1 + kindle*.]

1. To kindle; set on fire; inflame.

Kindle all the sparks of nature.

To quit this horrid act.

Shak., Lear, III. 7.

That literary heaven which our youth saw dotted thick with rival glories we find now to have been a stage-aby merely, artificially *enkindled* from childhood.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 115.

Hence—2. To excite; rouse into action; inflame; as, to *enkindle* the passions; to *enkindle* zeal; to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war.

Fearing to strengthen that impatience

Which seem'd too much *enkindled*.

Shak., J. C. II. 1.

It *enkindled* in France the fiery eloquence of Mifflin.

Sumner, Prison Discipline.

enlace (en-lās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaced*, ppr. *enlacing*. [Also *enlace*; < ME. *enlacen*, < OF. *enlacier*, F. *enlacier*, *interlace*, infold, = Pr. *enlassar*, *enlassar* = Sp. *enlazar* = Pg. *enlaçar* = It. *enlacciare*, *enlacciare*, entangle, < L. *in*, *in*, + *laqueus*, a string, lace: see *lace*.] 1. To fasten or inclose with or as if with a lace; encircle; surround; infold.

That man . . . *enlaced* him in the cheyne with which he may be drawn.
Chaucer, Boethius, l. meter 4.

Tymber strunge *enlace* it for to abyde,
Eke pave or floore it wete in somer tyde.
Palladius Husbandrie (E. E. F. S.), p. 18.

Hopes of pearl her neck and breast *enlace*.
P. Fletcher, Pastoral Eclogues, vii. 34.

2. To entangle; intertwine.

That the question of the devyne purveance is *enlaced* with many other questions, I understode wel.
Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 1.

enlacement (en-lās'ment), *n.* [*< enlance + -ment*.] The act of enlacing, or the state of being enlaced; an encircling; embracement.

And round and round, with fold on fold,
His tail about the hip he roll'd
In fond and close *enlacement*.
Southey, The Young Dragon, l.

enlangouret, *a.* [*< OF. enlangourer*, pp. of *enlangourer*, languish, < *en + langor*, *langur*, *langor*: see *langor*.] Faded.

Of such a colour *enlangouret*,
Was Abstinence ywys coloured
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7397.

enlard (en-lārd'), *v. t.* [Also *enlard*; < OF. *enlarder*, *enpit*, < *en + larder*, *lard*: see *lard*, *r.*] To cover with lard or grease; baste.

That were to *enlard* his fat already pride.
Shak. T. and C., II. 3.

enlarge (en-lārj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlarged*, ppr. *enlarging*. [Formerly also *enlarge*; < ME. *enlargen*, < OF. *enlarger*, *enlarger*, *enlarger* (cf. Pr. Pg. *alargar* = Sp. *allargar* = It. *allargare*), < *en + large*, *large*: see *en-1* and *large*.] 1. *trans.* To make larger; add to; increase in extent, bulk, or quantity; extend; augment; as, to *enlarge* a building or a business.

At night the Lord remembered us and *enlarged* the wind to the N.
Wentworth, that New England, l. 18.

But he [Abasi] now heartily repented for the time; and for the time of repentance God *enlarged* his time of forbearance.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. 14.

Bacon . . . published a small volume of Essays, which was afterwards *enlarged* . . . to many times its original bulk.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. To increase the capacity or scope of; expand; make more comprehensive.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds as it studied.
Locke.

The world is *enlarged* for us, not by new objects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have.
Emerson, Success.

3. To increase in appearance; magnify to the eye.

Fancy's beam *enlarges*, multiplies,
Contracts, inverts, and gives ten thousand dyes
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 35.

4. To set at large or at liberty; give freedom or scope to; release from limitation, confinement, or pressure.

Hear me when I call, O God of my righteousness: thou hast *enlarged* me when I was in distress.
Ps. cxv. 1.

We have commission to possess the palace,
Enlarge Prince Drusus, and make him our chief
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 3.

I make little doubt but Noah was exceedingly glad when he was *enlarged* from the ark.
Cowper.

5. To state at large; expatiate upon; in this sense now followed by *on* or *upon*. See II., 2.

Then in my tent, Casius, *enlarge* your griefs,
And I will give you audience.
Shak. J. C., iv. 2.

Were there nought else I *enlarge* your virtues to me,
These answers speak your breeding and your blood.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

6. To awaken strong religious feeling in; "enlarge the heart" of; hence, to move to utterance; cause or permit to expatiate; often reflexive.

Mr. Wilson was much *enlarged*, and spoke so terribly, yet so graciously, as might have affected a heart not quite shut up.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 11.

My mind was not to *enlarge* my *self* any further, but in respects of diverse poor souls here
Laford, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 184.

I will *enlarge* myself no further to you at this time.
Howell, Letters, l. i. 29.

7. In old law, to give further time to; extend, postpone, or continue; as, to *enlarge* a rule or an order.—*Enlarging-hammer*. See *hammer*.—*Enlarging statute*. See *statute*.—To *enlarge* the heart, to awaken religious emotion.

II. *trans.* 1. To grow large or larger; increase; dilate; expand: as, a plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management.

There is an immense field here for the growing powers and the *enlarging* activities of women; but we do not seem to be getting at and into it in the best way.
S. Fowler, in Merriam, II. 164.

2. To speak at large; be diffuse in speaking or writing; expatiate; amplify: with *on* or *upon*.

This is a theme so unpleasant I delight not to *enlarge* on it.
Dequay Christian Fiction.

The Turks call it Merchab, and *enlarge* much upon the Sieges it has sustained in former times.
Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 11.

While supper was preparing, he *enlarged* upon the happiness of the neighbouring shore.
Addison, The Fox-hunter.

3. To exaggerate.

At least, a severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarge* a little, as travellers are often suspected to do.
Siegt, Gulliver's Travels, II. 4.

4. In *photog.*, to make enlargements; practise solar printing. See *enlargement*, *s.*

enlarger (en-lārj'), *n.* [*< enlarge, v.*] Freedom; liberty; enlargement.

My absence may procure thy more *enlarge*.
Moldenau, Family of Love, l. 1.

enlarged (en-lārjd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlarge, v.*] Not narrow or confined; expanded; broad; comprehensive; liberal.

The yare extremely suspicious of any *enlarged* or general views.
Brougham, Lord Chief Justice Gifford.

Enlarged tarsal, in *entom.*, same as *dilated tarsal* (which see under *dilated*).

enlargedly (en-lārjd'-lī), *adv.* With enlargement.

Justification is taken two ways in Scripture, strictly and extensively; properly, and *enlargedly*.
Ep. Montanum, Appeal to Casca, vi.

enlargedness (en-lārjd'-ness), *n.* The state of being enlarged. Christian Examiner.

enlargement (en-lārj'ment), *n.* [*< enlarge + -ment*.] 1. The act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent; the state of being increased; augmentation; dilatation; expansion; as, the *enlargement* of a field by the addition of two or three acres; *enlargement* of the heart.

Simple *enlargement* of the spleen occurs under a variety of circumstances.
Quinn, Med. Diet., p. 1410.

2. Something added on; an addition.

Every little *enlargement* is a fast to the poor, but he that feasts every day feasts no day.
Jer. Tappan, Daily Living, iv. 8.

And all who told it added some new
And all who heard it made *enlargements*.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 471.

3. Expansion or extension, as of powers and influence; an increase of capacity, scope, or comprehension, as of the sympathies and character.

Early and untimely the immortal God for the *enlargement* and extension here of the kingdom of Christ.
Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Chapel Soc., 1852), II. 400.

However, these little, idle, merry contrivances proved occasions of *enlargement* to the church of God.
C. Mather, Med. Christi, l. 1.

4. Release from captivity, bondage, distress, or the like; a setting at large or at liberty.

Then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance come to the Jews.
Isaiah lv. 14.

Chorus. How does my dear Euphrates
Euphrates.
As well
As this restraint will give me leave, and yet
It does appear a part of my *enlargement*
To have your company.
Shak. Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

5. The state or condition of being at large or unrestrained.

The desire of life and health is implanted in man's nature; the love of liberty and *enlargement* is a sister passion to it.
Cicero, Tristram Shandy, II. 4.

6. Diffuseness of speech or writing; expatiation on a particular subject; extended discourse or argument.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which he had got into the army.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

7. In the calculus of finite differences, the operation of changing a function by adding unity to the variable. It is denoted by the letter *E*. Thus, $E \log x = \log (x + 1)$.—8. In *photog.*, a picture of any kind, especially a positive, made of a larger size than the negative from which it is taken. See *solar printing*, under *printing*.

Calculus of enlargement. See *calculus*.

enlarger (en-lārj-er), *n.* One who or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

Holkman the Gentle, that was the *enlarger* thereof, swayed it [Milan] many years.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 130.

The newspaper is the great *enlarger* of our intellectual horizon.
The American, VI. 407.

enlaurel (en-lā'rol), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaureled* or *enlaurelled*, ppr. *enlaureling* or *enlaurelling*. [*< en-1 + laurel*.] To crown with laurels. [Poetical.]

For Swallow that can no skill of holy rage
Hence for men to fairer skill's *enlaurelled* Queen.
Dante, Eclogues, p. 20.

enlay (en-lā'), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *enlay*.

enleague (en-lēg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enleaguied*, ppr. *enleaguuing*. [*< en-1 + league*.] To bring into league. [Poetical.]

For now it doth appear
That he, *enleaguied* with robbers, was the spoiler.
J. Ballie.

enleagance, *n.* A variant of *allegiance*.

enlengthen (en-lēng'thēn), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + lengthen*.] To lengthen; prolong; elongate.

Never Sunday or holiday passes without some public meeting or other, where intermixed with women they [the Greeks] dance out the day, and with full crown d cups *enlengthen* their jollity.
Savigny, Travels, p. 31.

enlevé (F. pron. en-lé-vā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *enlever*; Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. *enlevar*, lift up, < L. *inde*, thence, + *levare*, lift, < *levis*, light; see *levity*, and cf. *elevate*.] In *her.*, raised or elevated; often synonymous with *enhanced*. [Rare.]

enleven, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *eleven*.

enliance, *n.* [ME., < OF. *enliance*, bond, obligation; cf. *alliance*.] Same as *alliance*.

enlight (en-līt'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + light*. Cf. AS. *enlyhtan*, *enlyhton*, also *enlyhtan*, etc., illuminate, < *in* or *on*, on, + *lyhtan*, > E. *light*, *v.* Cf. *enlighten*.] To illuminate; enlighten.

The wisest king refused all Pharaoh's gifts,
The Wisdom from above did him *enlight*.
Cromley, The Mistress, Wisdom.

enlighten (en-līt'n), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enlyhten*; < *en-1 + light*.] Cf. *enlight*.] 1. To shed light upon; supply with light; illuminate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

His lightnings *enlightened* the world.
Ps. cxviii. 4.

Syene, seated under the Tropick of Cancer, in which was a well of marvellous depth, *enlightened* throughout by the Sun.
Savigny, Travels, p. 56.

2. To give intellectual or spiritual light to; illuminate by increase of knowledge and wisdom; instruct; impart knowledge to; as, to *enlighten* an ignorant community; she was soon *enlightened* as to his motives.

For it is impossible for those who were once *enlightened*, . . . if they shall fall away, to renew them again unto repentance.
Heb. vi. 4, 6.

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understandings.
Hogarth.
The conscience *enlightened* by the Word and Spirit of God.
Abp. French.

Syn. 1. To illumine, illumine, irradiate. — 2. To touch. **enlightened** (en-līt'nd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlighten, v.*] 1. Illuminated; supplied with light; light-giving.

Mr. Bradley, F. R. S., supposes the Will with the Wisp. to be no more than a group of small *enlightened* insects.
Bourne's Pop. Antiqu. (1777), p. 372.

2. Possessing or manifesting enlightenment; having or showing much knowledge or acquired wisdom; specifically, freed from blinding ignorance, prejudice, superstition, etc.; used to note the highest stage of general human advancement, as in the series savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and *enlightened*.

It pleases me sometimes to think of the very great number of important subjects which have been *enlightened* in the Edinburgh Review in so *enlightened* a manner.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.

enlightener (en-līt'n-er), *n.* One who illuminates; one who or that which communicates light to the eye or clear views to the mind.

O sent from Heaven,
Enlightener of my darkness, graciously things
Thou hast revealed.
Milton, P. L., xii. 371.

He is the prophet of his more awful splendours,
burning with mild equable radiance, as the *enlightener* of daily life.
Carlyle.

enlightenment (en-līt'n-mēt), *n.* [*< enlighten + -ment*.] 1. The act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened; attainment or possession of intellectual light; used absolutely, a lighting upon enlargement of the understanding by means of acquired knowledge and wisdom; more narrowly, an illumination of the mind or acquisition of knowledge with regard to a particular subject or fact.

Their laws, if inferior to modern jurisprudence, do not fall short of the *enlightenment* of the age in which Parliament designed them.
Sir E. May, Const. Hist. Eng., l. vi.

She wanted it [his approval] passionately with an in-
stance which even her own complete enlightenment as
to the difference between them never softened.
Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xiii
2. [Tr. G. *aufklärung*.] Independence of
thought; rationalism, especially the rationalism
of the eighteenth century.

This enlightenment Hegel had received at first in its
sober German form—in the dry analysis and superficial
criticism of the post-Wolffian age—but at the university
he came to know it in its more intensive French form
which was to the German enlightenment as wine to water.
J. Caird

enluminé (en-lin'), *v. t.* [*en* + *lumin* (cf. *en-*
lumine and *illumine*, ult. of same elements)] To
illuminate or adorn with ornamented letters or
with pictures, as a book. *Palsgrave*

enlink (en-link'), *v. t.* [*en* + *link*]. To
link; connect as if into a chain.

What is it then to me if impious war,
Array'd in flames like to the prince of fluids
Do with his smirch'd complexion, all fell feats
Link'd to waste and desolation?
Shak., Hen V, III 3

enlist (en-list'), *v. t.* [Formerly *enlist*, *en-*
list. Hence, by aphesis, *list*, *list*.] 1. *trans.*
To enter, as a name on a list; enroll, re-
gister.—2. To engage for public service, espe-
cially military or naval service, by enrolling
after mutual agreement: as, to enlist men for
the army.

They [the Romans] even, it is said, allowed the Cartha-
ginians to levy soldiers in their dominions that is to say
in Tunisian or Samitic or Brutian marches.
In Arctid Hist. Rome xlii

[In construing the pension and other laws relating to
soldiers enlisted applies to drafted men as well as to vol-
unteers, whose names are duly entered on the military
rolls. *Sheffield on Othello 107 Mass.* 282]

8 To unite firmly to a cause; employ in ad-
vancing some interest; engage the services of
as, to enlist one's sympathies in the cause of
charity.

Methodically to enlist the members of a community
with due regard to their several capacities in the per-
formance of its public duties is the way to make that
community powerful and healthful.
Gladstone, Might of Right p. 103

Never before had so large an amount of literary ability
been enlisted in politics. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent. I*

enlist 1 and 2 Enroll (cf. *See record*).
II. *trans.* To engage in public service,
especially military service, by subscribing ar-
ticles or enrolling one's name, specifically, to
engage in such service voluntarily.—2 To en-
ter heartily into a cause, with devotion to its
interests.

enlistment (en-list'ment), *n.* [Formerly also
enlistment, *enlistment*.] 1. The act of
enlisting, or the state of being enlisted, the
levying of soldiers or sailors by voluntary en-
rollment.

To enlist with enlistment instead of conscription,
this simply was always a precaution.
Buckle, Civilization, II viii

9. The writing by which a soldier (other than
one who has entered the military service under
a commission as an officer) is bound.

enlive (en-liv'), *v. t.* [*en* + *live*, appearing
as *live* in *alive*, *in long live*, etc. Cf. *enliven*].
To enliven; animate.

This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust and
enlivened.
Sp. Hall, Select Thoughts p. 30

enliven (en-liv'), *v. t.* [*en* + *live* (live) +
-en (3). Cf. *enliven*]. 1 To give life, action,
or motion to; make vigorous or active; vivify.
To quicken.

It [the spawn of evil] lies ten or twelve days before it
be enlivened.
Walter, Complete Angler p. 11

There was a daisy by the side of the power
The wood anemone enlives the flower. *Shak., Tit. And.*

For if there be but one life from which every man is
alike enlivened then the unity of the creature
is not only a philosophic truth to which all things in
heaven are conformed, but must become also a scientific
truth or truth of the senses, to which all things on earth
will eventually bow. *H. James, Sublimity and Shad p. 6*

2. To give spirit or vivacity to; enliven; make
sprightly, gay, or cheerful.

The Reader cannot but be pleased to find the Depths of
Philosophy enlivened with all the charms of Poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 129

A projecting point of gray rocks veined with color en-
livened by touches of white flowers and brilliant flowers.
D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage p. 324

enliven 2 To exhilarate; cheer; inspire; gladden; invigorate;
to wake up.

enlivener (en-liv-er), *n.* One who or that
which enlivens, animates, vivifies, or invigorates.

Fire, the enlivener of the general frame
Dryden, Wives of Bath's Tale I 427

enlivening (en-liv'-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *en-*
liven, *v.*] That which enlivens or makes gay.

The good man is full of joyful enlivenings.
Feilham, Resolves, I 84

enlivenment (en-liv'-ment), *n.* [*enliven* +
-ment]. 1. The act of enlivening or of making
or becoming live, vigorous, or active.

The rappings, the transmutations, the visions of hands
without bodies, the entire ascent of furniture—we
have invented none of them: they are all heirlooms.
Lowell, Among my Books I st. 1, p. 10

2 The act of making or becoming gay, ani-
mated, or vivacious.

His talk was full of little unexpected turns—in the
midst of sober discussion a flash of enlivenment.
Quoted in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II 408

enlock (en-lok'), *v. t.* [*en* + *lock*]. To
lock up, inclose.

That sacred Saint my sovereigns Queens,
In whose chaste breast all the nation's natural
And treasures of true love enlocked be.
Spenser, F. Q. IV, Prologue 4

enluminé (en-lu'-min), *v. t.* [*en* + *luminé*,
cf. *enluminé* = *pr. enluminé*, *enluminé*,
cf. *enluminé*, *illuminé*, light up, see *illu-*
minate, and cf. *enluminé*] To illuminate, enlighten,
give light to.

That same great glorious lamp of light
That doth enluminé all these lesser lights.
Spenser, F. Q. V, Prologue st. 7

I've no doubt those rough and harsh terms enluminé and
make more clearly to appear the truthness of brave
and glorious words. *Spenser, Ship Cal., Ded.*

enluring (en-lur'-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *enlure*,
v., cf. *en* + *lure*] Luring; enticement. *Darius.*

They know not the delectable food of study
Enluring heats, enluring joys of lust.
R. L. Stevenson, Works I 111

enluter, *v. t.* [*en* + *luter* (cf. *en* + *lute*)] To
daub with clay so as to make air tight
(Of the pot and glasses *enluter* [var. *enluter*] for
white).
Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales I 213

enmanché (F. pron. on mon-sha'), *a.* [Heraldic
en, *en* + *manché* a sleeve] In her, as if resembling or covered with a sleeve.

enmarble (en-mar'-bl), *v. t.* Same as *enmarble*.

en masse (on mas'), *ad. v.* [*en* + *masse*, *masse*,
see *en* and *masse*] In mass, all together, as
the audience rose en masse.

enmesh (en-mesh'), *v. t.* [*en* + *mesh*] Now
more commonly *enmesh* (q. v.). To inclose in
or as if in meshes; entangle, snare.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch
And out of her wedge scheme some like the net
That shall enmesh them all. *Shak., Othello, II 1*

Fly thither? But I cannot fly
My doubt is now I am in it.
Twelfth Night, I 1

The system which is supposed to be analogous to the
circulatory system of higher animals is very complex. In
many of the higher holothurians, extensive lateral alimen-
tary canal and *enmesh* one of the respiratory trees.
Stoll, Nat. Hist. I 1

enmeshment (en-mesh'ment), *n.* [*enmesh* +
-ment]. 1 The act of enmeshing or the state
of being entangled or entrapped.—2. Woven
work of mesh; network.

The moon low in the west was drawing a slimy line
Upon gold across the dark depths of the valley. In that
enchanted enmeshment were tangled all the fancies of the
night.
W. V. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mts. p. 10

enmesh (en-mesh'), *v. t.* Same as *enmesh*.

enmidst, *prep.* A Middle English variant of
amidst.

Enmidst the meadow I found where he stode,
Thy cruelly great which that he had slain.
Rom. of Hartmay (E. E. T. S.) I 2097

enmingle (en-ming'-gl), *v. t.* [*en* + *mingle*]
More commonly *enmingle* (q. v.). To mingle.

Love embittered with tears
Suits but ill with my years
When sweetest bloom enmingleth around
Burton, Lord of the Manor, I 1

enmious (en-mi'-us), *a.* [*enmy*, obs. form of
enemy, + *-ous*. Cf. *OF. enmious*.] Full of en-
mity; inimical. For.

enmity (en-mi'-ti), *n.*; pl. *enmities* (-tiz). [Early
mod. E. also *enmitie*, *enmitie*; cf. *ME. enmitie*,
enmitie, *enmitie*, *enmitie*, *enmitie*, *enmitie*, usu-
ally *enmitie*, older *enmitie*, mod. restored
enmitie = *pr. enmitie* = *Sp. enmitie* = *pr.*
enmitie = *It. enmitie*, *enmitie*, *enmitie*,
cf. *ML.* as if **enmitia* (cf. *for L. inimicitia*, *en-*
mitie, *cf. L. inimicus* an enemy, *cf. OF. enmi*, *E.*
enmy; see *enemy*). Cf. *amity*, the same word
as *enmity*, without the negative.] The quality

or state of being hostile; a feeling or condition
of antagonism; illwill; variance; discord.

I will put enmity between thee and the woman.
Gen. III 15

The friendship of the world is enmity with God.
1st. Jn. IV 4

There is now professed actual enmity between France
and Spain.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 18

Such an opportunity could not but be welcome to a
nature which was implacable in enmity.
Macaulay, Addison.

enmity, *n.* [cf. *en* + *move*.] Same as *enmity*.

enmoss (en-mos'), *v. t.* [*en* + *moss*.] To
cover with moss, as, "enmossed realms," Keats.
[Poetical.]

enmover, *v. t.* [*en* + *move*.] Same as *enmoss*.
The knight was much enmossed with his speech.
Spenser, F. Q. I. ix. 42

enmuffet (en-muf'-t), *v. t.* [*en* + *muffet*.]

To wrap up or unfold, as in a muffet; muffle.

enmure (en-mur'), *v. t.* See *immure*.

enmy, *n.* An obsolete form of *enemy*.

enmyte, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity*.

ennated (en-na'-ted), *a.* [Var. of *innated*, equiv.

to *innate*.] Innate.
But I have noted in her from her birth,
A strange ennatèd kind of courtesy.
Weber (and Dekker) Weak at Quoth to the Wall, II 2

Ennea (en'-e-a), *n.* [NL, *cf. Gr. ennea* = *E. nine*.]
A genus of pulmonate gastropoda, or snails,
of the family *Helicidae*. *Adams, 1858*

ennea- [*cf. Gr. ennea* (with prothetic *e* and
doubled *n*; cf. *ennea* (with *n*), *ennea*, orig.
**enēn* = *en*, *ennea* = *E. nine* see *nine*] A pre-
fix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'nine.'

Enneacanthus (en'-e-a kan'-thus), *n.* [NL, *cf.*
Gr. ennea, *nine*, + *kantha*, the spine.] A genus
of small American sunfishes, of the family
Centrarchidae, having the caudal fin convex, and
nine dorsal spines (whence the name). *E. obe-*
skus is about 1 inch long and marked with
dark vertical bands.

ennead (en'-e-ad), *n.* [*cf. Gr. ennea* (with
n), *ennead*, the number nine *cf. ennea* = *E.*
nine. Cf. *ennead*.] 1 The number nine; a
system of nine objects, especially, in *math.*,
a system of nine points common to different
plane cubic curves, or a system of nine lines
common to cubic curves.—2 One of the divi-
sions of Plotinus's collection of the doctrines
of Plotinus—so named from the fact that each
of the six divisions contains nine books.

The *Enneads* of Plotinus are the primary and classical
document of Neoplatonism. The doctrine of Plotinus is
mystical and like all mystical doctrine consists of two main
divisions (theoretical and practical).
Harvard Univ. Brit., XVII 332

enneadic (en'-e-ad-ik), *a.* [*cf. ennead* + *-ic*.]
Pertaining to an ennead, or to the number nine.

Also, improperly, *enneadic*. **Enneadic system**, in
math., a system of ten points such that on joining any one
to all the rest the nine lines form an ennead. **Enneadic**
system of numeration, a system of numeration by
nines.

enneagon (en'-e-a-gon), *n.* [*cf. Gr. ennea*, = *E.*
nine, + *gon*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a polygon
or plane figure with nine angles.

enneagonal (en'-e-a-gon-al), *a.* [*cf. enneagon* +
-al.] In *geom.*, having nine angles; pertain-
ing to an enneagon. **Enneagonal number**, a num-
ber of the form $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$. Such are 1, 9, 25, 49, etc.

enneagynous (en'-e-a-jin-us), *a.* [*cf. Gr. ennea*, =
E. nine, + *gyn*, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil),
+ *-ous*.] In bot., having nine pistils or
styles; said of a flower or plant.

enneahedra, *n.* Plural of *enneahedron*.

enneahedral (en'-e-a-hē-dral), *a.* [*cf. enneake-*
dron + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having nine faces.

enneahedria, **enneahedron** (en'-e-a-hē-dri-a,
-dron), *n.*; pl. *enneahedria*, *enneahedra* (-ē, -dri).
[NL, *cf. Gr. ennea*, = *E. nine*, + *hedra*, a seat, base.]

In *geom.*, a solid having nine faces.

ennealogy (en'-e-al-og-ē), *n.* [*cf. Gr. ennea*, = *E.*
nine, + *-logia*, *cf. -logy*, speak; see *-ology*.] A
speaking or treating of nine points; also, an
oration or a treatise divided into nine points or
chapters. *Bailey, 1727*.

enneander (en'-e-an-dēr), *n.*
[*cf. NL. *enneandrus*, see *en-*
neandrous.] In bot., a plant
having nine stamens.

Enneandria (en'-e-an-dri-a),
n. pl. [*NL.*, *cf. *enneandrus*,
see *enneandrous*.] The ninth
class of the Linnean system
of plants, comprising such
as have perfect flowers with
nine stamens.



enneadromian (en-ā-drō-mē), *a.* Same as **enneadromous**.

enneadrous (en-ā-drūs), *a.* [**NL.** *enneadrous*, < Gr. *ennea*, = *E. nine*, + *drōs* (ἀνδρός), a man (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having nine stamens.

enneapetalous (en-ā-pet-ā-lus), *a.* [**NL.** *enneapetalus*, < Gr. *ennea*, = *E. nine*, + *pteros*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] Having nine petals.

Enneapterygi (en-ā-pet-er-jī-i), *n. pl.* [**NL.** (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *ennea*, = *E. nine*, + *pteros*, fin.] A group of fishes having, or supposed to have, nine fins.

enneasemic (en-ā-sē-mik), *a.* [**Gr.** as if *enneasēmos* (cf. *diōsēmos*, etc., *diōsēmos*), < *ennea*, = *E. nine*, + *sēma*, sign, mark, *sēma*, sign, mark, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or equal to nine *sēma* (mora) or units of metrical measurement; having a magnitude of nine times or normal shorts; as, an *enneasemic* colon; an iambic or a trochaic tripod is *enneasemic*.

enneasepalous (en-ā-sēp-ā-lus), *a.* [**NL.** *enneasepalus*, < Gr. *ennea*, nine, + *E. sepal*.] In bot., having nine sepals.

enneaspermous (en-ā-sēr-pmūs), *a.* [**NL.** *enneaspermus*, < Gr. *ennea*, = *E. nine*, + *sema*, seed.] In bot., having nine seeds; as, *enneaspermous* fruits.

enneastyle (en-ā-sīl-ā-stīl), *a.* [**Gr.** *ennea*, nine, + *stilos*, column; see *style*.] Consisting of nine columns or pillars; nine-columned.

The *Enneastyle* monument called the Basilica, at Pesto, . . . has a front of nine columns, of an *enneastyle* arrangement. *Lucas, Hist.*, II, 410

enneasyllabic (en-ā-sī-lā-bīk), *a.* [**Gr.** *enneasyllabos*, nine-syllabled, < *ennea*, = *E. nine*, + *syllabos*, syllable.] Containing or consisting of nine syllables; as, an *enneasyllabic* verse.

enneatic, **enneatical** (en-ā-tīk, -tī-kāl), *a.* A mistaken form for *enneadic*, *enneadical*. **Enneatical days**, every ninth day of a disease. **Enneatical years**, every ninth year of a man's life.

cineation (en-ā-shō-nē), *a.* [**Gr.** *ennea*, = *E. nine*.] In *entom.*, the ninth segment of insects *Maudslayi*.

Enneacton (en-ā-ok-tō-nus), *n.* [**NL.** (Bore, 1826), < Gr. *ennea*, nine, + *acton*, kill.] A genus of shrikes of the family *Laniidae*; so called from the tradition that the shrike kills nine victims daily. The type is the European *E. colurus*. See *nine-killer*.

ennow (en-nū), *v. t.* [**ME.** *ennowen*, < *en-1* + *nawe*, new. Cf. *Fr.* *renouveler*, > *E. ennoble*, of similar elements.] To make new; renew.

And master Chaucer, that nobly entressed
How that our English might freshly be renewed.
Skelton, Garland of Earl of Lanc., l. 13

enniche (en-nīch'), *v. t.* [**en-1** + *niche*.] To place in a niche. [*Rare.*]

Shawkenbergius . . . deserves to be *enniched* as a prototype for all writers of voluminous works at least to model their books by. *Stowe, Pilgrims' Progress*, in 25

ennis, **innis** (en-is, in-is). [**Ir.** and **Gael.** *innis*, *innis*, an island, a sheltered valley, a grazing place for cattle.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Ennis*, *Enniscorthy*, *Linnis-killen*, *Innisfallen*, etc.

ennoble (en-nō-bl), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *ennobled*, ppr. *ennobling*. [**OF.** (and **F.**) *ennobler*, < *en-* + *noble*, noble; see *en-* and *noble*.] 1. To make noble; confer a title of nobility on.

On what principle was Hampton to be attained for advising what Leslie was *ennobled* for doing?
Mumford, Nugent's Hampton

When nobility depends on office bestowed by the king, it is plain that the king can *ennoble*, as at Rome, where nobility depended on office bestowed by the people, it would not be too much to say that the people could *ennoble*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 304

Seven commoners were *ennobled* for their good offices.
W. S. Green, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 112

2. To dignify; exalt; elevate in degree, excellence, or respect.

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv, 235

Only those who know the supremacy of the intellectual life—the life which has a seed of *ennobling* thought and purpose within it—can understand the grief of one who falls from that serene activity into the absorbing . . . struggle with worldly annoyances.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, II, 346.

Ennobling this dull pomp, the life of kings,
By contemplation of diviner things
M. Arnold, Mycerinus

His images are noble, or, if borrowed from humble objects, *ennobled* by his handling
W. H. Holmes, Emerson, xvi

34. To make notable, famous, or memorable.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coats thereof with ship wrecks.
Bacon

This man (Caroli Martellus) is much *ennobled* by many classical Historiographers.
Corvus, Crutides, I, 47.

Naples . . . is back by mountains *ennobled* for their generous wines.
Savary, Travels, p. 188

ennoblement (en-nō-blē-mēt), *n.* [**Fr.** *ennoblement*, < *ennoble* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of *ennobling*, or advancing to nobility; the state of being *ennobled*.

He (Henry VII.) lauded during parliament to his former creations the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 15

2. Exaltation; elevation in degree of excellence; dignity.

The eternal wisdom . . . ennobles him with those *ennoblements* which were worthy him that gave them.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, I

ennobler (en-nō-blēr), *n.* One who or that which *ennobles*.

Above all, the ideal with him (Spenser) was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the sweetest and *ennobler* of the street and the friends.
V. C. Hill, CXX, 307

Ennomidae (en-nom-i-de), *n. pl.* [**NL.** < *Ennomus* + *-idae*.] A proposed family of moths; same as *Ennominae*. *Guenée*, 1857.

Ennominae (en-nō-mī-ne), *n. pl.* [**NL.** < *Ennomus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of geometrid moths, having as type the genus *Ennomus*. *Packard*, 1876. Other names of the same group are *Ennomidae* and *Ennomites*.

Ennomus (en-nō-mus), *n.* [**NL.** (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. *Ennomos*, feeding in, inhabiting (a place), < *en*, in, + *nomos*, feed, pasture, *trephos*, feed, graze.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the subfamily *Ennominae*, having the body robust, the wings dentate, and the antennae stout. The larvae are tubulate, and feed on the leaves of trees. The few species are confined to Europe. Originally *Ennomus*.

ennoy, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *annoy*.
ennui (en-nwē), *n.* [**F.** the mod. form of *OE.* *enui*, older *enue* > *E. annoy*, see *annoy*, *n.*] A painful or wearisome state of mind due to the want of any object of interest, or to enforced attention to something destitute of interest; the condition of being bored; tedium.

The only fault of it is insipidity, which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one turn a little little wishes that signify nothing. *Goethe, Letters*

Undoubtedly the very tedious and *ennui* which I presume to have exhausted the variety and the power of life as old as Adam. *Flaubert, Madame Bovary*, p. 17

The dreadful disease of *ennui* of life, which attacks all who have no aim, no permanent purpose.
J. P. Clark, Self Culture, p. 75

ennuyé (en-nwē-yā), *a.* and *v.* [**F.** (fem. *ennuyée*), pp. of *ennuyer*, affect, a. h. *ennui*, the mod. form of *OE.* *enui*, > *E. annoy*, see *annoy*, *v.*, and cf. *ennui*.] 1. *a.* Affected with *ennui*; bored; satiated with pleasure.

II. *v.* One affected with *ennui*; one whom satiety has rendered incapable of receiving pleasure from the occupations of life; one indifferent to or bored by ordinary pleasures or interests.

enodal (en-nō-dāl), *a.* [**en-** + *nodal*.] 1. In bot., (without nodes; jointless. 2. Not having nodes; said of an aspect of a polyhedron *Kirkman*.

Also *enodous*.

enodally (en-nō-dāl-ē), *adv.* In an *enodal* manner or shape.

enodation (en-nō-dā-shōn), *n.* [**en-** + *nodation*, < *enodare*, clear from knots, < *en*, out, + *nodus* = *E. knot*.] 1. In *hastidry*, the cutting away of the knots of trees. *Bacon*, 1777. 2. The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying; hence, solution, act of a difficulty.

Scarcely anything that was proved hard for him for his *enodation*.
W. Selator, Sermon at Exeter, c. 15, Whetlock, 1673

enodet (en-nō-dē), *v. t.* [**F.** *enodet*, < *enodis*, knotless, < *en*, out, + *nodus* = *E. knot*.] To divide of knots; knotless.

enodet (en-nō-dē), *v. t.* [**L.** *enodare*, make free from knots, < *enodis*, free from knots; see *enodis*, *a.*] To clear of knots; make clear. *Cockeram*

Enodia (en-nō-dī-ā), *n.* [**NL.** < Gr. *enodia*, in or by the way, by the way-side, < *en*, in, + *odē*, way.] In *entom.* (a) a genus of butterflies including such as *E. portlandia* and a few other species. *Hübner*, 1816. (b) A genus of wasps, of the family *Sphecidae*; synonymous with *Parasphex*. *Haberm.*, 1843.

enodous (en-nō-dūs), *a.* [**en-** + *nodous*.] Same as *enodal*.

enoff, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *enough*.
enoil, *v. t.* [Early mod. *E.* also *enhuile* (after *F.*); < *ME.* *enough*, < *OF.* *enough*, *enough*, *enulier*, *enualier*, *enhuiler*, etc., < *ML.* *unolere*,

anoil with oil; see *anoil* (doublet of *moil*) and *anole*.] To *anoil*.

Their manner was to *enhuile* or *anoil* their very altars all over.
Holland, Tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 771.

enoil, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *anoil*.
enology (en-nō-lō-jī), *n.* [**Gr.** *enōlos*, wine, + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak; see *-ology*.] The art of making wine.

The school of viticulture and *enology*, or of the growing and wine-making, at Conegliano (Italy), dates from 1878.
Ence, Ital., XIII, 461.

enomotarch (en-nom-ō-tārk), *n.* [**Gr.** *enomotarches*, < *enomotia*, an *enomoty*, + *archos*, rule.] The commander of an *enomoty*. *Mitford*.

enomoty (en-nom-ō-tī), *n.* [**Gr.** *enomotia*, a division of the Spartan army, lit. a sworn band, < *enomotēs*, sworn, bound by oath, < *en*, in, + *nomos*, verbal adj. of *nomizein*, swear.] In *Gr. antiq.*, any band of sworn soldiers; specifically, the smallest subdivision of the Lacedaemonian army, from twenty-five to thirty-two or thirty-six in number, bound together by a common oath.

enophthalmus (en-ōf-thāl-mus), *n.* [**NL.** < Gr. *en*, in, + *ophthalmos*, the eye.] In *pathol.*, retraction of the bulb of the eye from exposure of the extrinsic muscles of the eye.

Enopla (en-ō-plā), *n. pl.* [**NL.** < Gr. *Enoplos*, armed, in armor, < *en*, in, + *oplos*, arms.] A subordinal group of nemertean or rhynchocoelous turbellarians, containing those nemertine worms which have the proboscis armed with stylets; opposed to *Anopla*. The group is equivalent to the family *Amphiprionidae* (which see) of the order *Turbellaria*. The species are of microscopic size, and live in fresh or salt water, where they sometimes find their way into the alimentary canals of higher animals.

Enopliidae (en-nō-plī-de), *n. pl.* [**NL.** < *Enopla* + *-idae*.] A family of non-parasitic, free, and mostly marine threadworms, of the order *Nematoidea*, resembling and related to the *Anguil-lulidae* or *vinegar-eels*. The leading genera are *Enoplos*, *Enchelydium*, and *Dorylaimus*.

Many of the species have a peculiar spinning gland at the posterior end of the body and opening on the under side of the tail. One end of the thread is glued fast, the other floats the animal in the water. Most of the *Enopliidae* avoid the lightest touch of putrefaction, but delight in pure soils and waters, in which they often abound.
Staud. Nat. Hist., I, 200.

enoplios (en-nō-plī-os), *n.* [**Gr.** *enoplios*, in arms, armed (the meter being so called from its use in war-songs and war-dances), < *en*, in, + *oplos*, a tool, pl. *oplos*, arms.] In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tripod, with admission of an iambus as the first foot instead of an anapest or anapestic spondee (— — — — —). It was also analyzed by some ancient metrists as consisting of four feet, an iambus and a spondee, a pythian, a trochee, and an iambus (— — — — —), or of two feet, an iambus and a pythian (— — — — —).

enoplotenthid (en-nō-plō-tēn-thīd), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Enoplotentidae*; an onychoteuthid. *Hughes*, 1886.

Enoplotentidae (en-nō-plō-tēn-thī-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL.** < *Enoplotentis* + *-idae*.] A family of cuttlefishes; same as *Onychoteuthidae*.

Enoplotentis (en-nō-plō-tēn-thīs), *n.* [**NL.** < Gr. *enoplos*, in arms, + *tentis*, a tent, a cuttlefish.] A genus of cuttlefishes, of the family *Onychoteuthidae*, in which the sessile arms have hooks but no suckers.

Enoplos (en-ō-plus), *n.* [**NL.** < Gr. *enoplos*, in arms, < *en*, in, + *oplos*, a tool, pl. *oplos*, arms.] 1. The typical genus of nemertean or rhynchocoelous worms of the family *Enopliidae*. *b. tridentatus* is an example. 2. In *entom.*, a genus of *Scaphobolidae*, containing one species, *E. tridentis*, from Lifu island. *Reiche*, 1860.

enoptomancy (en-nōp-tō-mān-si), *n.* [**Gr.** *enoptia*, seen in (cf. *en*, in, + *opsis*, see; see *optis*), + *mantra*, divination.] Divination by means of a mirror. *Smart*.

enorchis (en-ōr-kīs), *n.* [**L.** (Pliny), < Gr. *enorchis*, having testicles, < *en*, in, + *orchis*, a testicle.] The name given by some ancient authors to a species of eaglestone having a nucleus inclosed in an outer crust.

enorlet, *v. t.* [**ML.** *enorlet*, *enorlet*, < *OF.* *enorlet*, < *en-* + *orlet*, *orlet* = *Fr.* *Sp.* *orlar* = *It.* *orlar*, edge, ornament with an edging, < *orle*, edge; see *orle*.] To edge; border; clothe.

The vale was even a wide with vines of silver,
All with grapes of gold, greater were never.
Enorchis with arbutus and alkyon trees,
Enriched with honeste and byrdes there undre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 324b.

Angolez *enorled* in alle that is cleve,
Ladle with inne & with outen, in wedes ful dery.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II, 19.

enorm (*ē-nōrm*'), *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *enorm* = F. *énorme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *enorme*; < L. *enormis*, irregular, immoderate, immense; < *e*, out of, + *norma*, rule: see *norm*. Cf. *enormous*.] 1. Deviating from rule or standard; abnormal.

All uniform,
Pure, pervious, limbed, . . . nothing *enorm*.
Dr. H. More, *Song of the Soul*, l. 11, 22.

2. Excessively wicked; enormous.

That they may suffer such punishment as so *enorm* . . .
actions have justly deserved.
Sir C. Cornwallis, *To James I*, Supp. to Cabala, p. 70.

enorm (*ē-nōrm*'), *v. t.* [Also *enorm*; < *enorm*, *a.*] To make monstrous.

Then let's see friends the fantastic *enorm*
With strong delusions and with passions dire.
Darius, *Mirum in Modum*, p. 9.

enormal (*ē-nōr'māl*'), *a.* [As *enorm* + *-al*.] Deviating from the norm, standard, or type of form; subtypical; atypical. [Rare.]

enormious (*ē-nōr'mi-ŭs*'), *a.* [L. *enormis* (see *enorm*) + *-ous*. Cf. *enormous*.] Enormous.

Observe, sir, the great and *enormious* abuse hereof
amongst Christians, counted of an Ethiope philosopher
Bevenant, *Passengers' Dialogues* (1617).

The *enormious* additions of their artificial heights.
Jer. Taylor, *Art of Handicraftness*, p. 60.

enormitant (*ē-nōr'mi-tān*'), *n.* [Irreg. < *enormity* + *-ant*.] A wretch; a monster. [*Es-trange*.]

enormity (*ē-nōr'mi-ti*'), *n.*; pl. *enormities* (-tiz). [Cf. OF. *enormite*, F. *énormité* = Sp. *enormidad* = Pg. *enormidade* = It. *enormità*, *enormitate*, *enormitalità* = D. *enormiteit* = G. *enormität*, < L. *enormitas* (-is), irregularity, hugeness; < *enormis*, irregular, huge: see *enorm*, *enormous*.] 1. The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or extreme. 2. Atrociousness; vastness; in a bad sense: as, the *enormity* of his offense.

We are told that crimes of great *enormity* were perpetrated by the Athenian Government and the democracies under its protection.
Macaulay, *Milton's Hist. Greece*.

2. Enormousness; immensity: without derogatory implication. [Rare.]

In the Shakespeare period we see the fullness of life and the *enormity* of power throwing up a tropical exuberance of vegetation.
De Quincey, *Styl*, III.

3. That which surpasses endurable limits, or is immoderate, extreme, or outrageous: a very grave offense against order, right, or decency; atrocious crime; an atrocity.

And if I deem it a shame to our Nation to have any mention made of those *enormities*, let them peruse the histories of the Spaniards Discoveries and Plantations.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, l. 161.

As to sedulations, . . . I observe, as I stroll about town, there are great *enormities* committed with regard to this singular.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 230.

enorm (*ē-nōr'mi*'), *v. t.* [Also *enorm*; < *enorm*, *a.*] To make monstrous.

enormous (*ē-nōr'mi-ŭs*'), *a.* [L. *enormis* (see *enorm*) + *-ous*. Cf. *enormious*.] 1. Deviating from or transcending the usual measure or rule; abnormal.

The seal
And banded dolphins play . . . part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unweildly, *enormous* in their gale,
Tumult the ocean.
Milton, *P. L.*, vii, 411.

2. Spreading or extending beyond certain limits; redundant.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point.
Newton, *Opticks*.

3. Greatly surpassing the common measure; exceeding the usual size: as, *enormous* debts; a man of *enormous* size.

An *enormous* harvest here, and every appearance of peace and plenty.
Sydney Smith, *To the Countess of G.*

The mischiefs wrought by uneducated law making, *enormous* in their amount as compared with those caused by uneducated medical treatment, are conspicuous to all who do but glance over its history.
H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 48.

4. Extremely wicked; uncommonly atrocious: as, *enormous* crime or guilt.

A certain fellow . . . had been a notorious robber and a very *enormous* liver.
Coryat, *Cruelties*, l. 91.

5. Disordered; perverse.

I . . . shall find time
From this *enormous* state . . . seeking to give
Laws their remedies.
Shak. *Lea*, II, 2.

The influence of a spirit possessed of an active and *enormous* imagination may be malign and fatal, where they cannot be resisted.
Glanville *Kassia*, VI.

enorm (*ē-nōr'mi*'), *v. t.* [Also *enorm*; < *enorm*, *a.*] To make monstrous.

your bounds, surpassing what is fit, right, tolerable, etc. *Enormous* is peculiarly applicable to magnitude, primarily physical, but also moral: as, *enormous* egotism; *enormous*, to extent, quantity, and number: as, an *enormous* national debt; *enormous* folly; *enormous*, to degree: as, an *enormous* dose; an *enormous* opinion of one's own merits.

The total quantity of saline matter carried invisibly away by the Thames from its basin above Kingston will . . . reach, in the course of a year, to the *enormous* amount of 548,230 tons.
Huxley, *Physiography*, p. 129.

The controversy between Protestantism and Catholicism comprises an *enormous* mass of complicated and heterogeneous arguments.
Locky, *Rationalism*, I, 177.

An *enormous* expenditure of nerve force involves excessive respiration and circulation and excessive waste of tissue.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 21.

2. *Enormous*, *Abominable*, etc. (see *enormous*); heinous, atrocious.

enormously (*ē-nōr'mi-ŭs-ly*'), *adv.* In or to an enormous degree; extremely; vastly; beyond measure.

The rise in the last year . . . affords the most consoling and encouraging prospect . . . It is *enormously* out of all proportion.
Burke, *A Regalade Peace*, III.

But there can be no doubt that all the forms of living matter are *enormously* complex in chemical constitution.
W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, II, 315.

enormousness (*ē-nōr'mi-ŭs-ness*'), *n.* The state of being enormous or extreme; greatness beyond measure.

Loud sounds have a certain *enormousness* of feeling.
B. James, *Mind*, XII, 3.

enorm (*ē-nōr'mi*'), *v. t.* [Also *enorm*; < *enorm*, *a.*] To make monstrous.

enorthotrope (*en-ōr'thō-trop*'), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *en*, in, + *orthos*, straight, right, + *tropos*, turn.] A toy similar to the thaumatropes, consisting of a card on different parts of which are detached portions of a picture, which on rapid revolution appear to become joined, by virtue of the principle of persistence in visual impressions. See *thaumatropes*.

enostosis (*en-ōs-tō'sis*'), *n.*; pl. *enostoses* (-sez). [NL, < Gr. *en*, in, + *ostion*, bone, + *-osis*.] A circumscribed bony growth in the interior of a bone: opposed to *osteoma*.

enough (*ē-nuf'*'), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *enough*, etc., and *enow*, dual. *enow*, *enoo* (also *enuf*, *enaf*) = spelling recognized even in late ME. *enoffe* = Sc. *enouch*, *enough*; < ME. *enogh*, *enoh*, *enow*, *enou*, also with prefix spelled *e*, *y*, *a*, *enough*, *enogh*, *enowh*, *enoh*, *enow*, *enou*, etc., *enough*, etc., *enough*, etc., pl. ending in *-e*, *enoghe*, *enowe*, etc., earliest ME. *genoh*, < AS. *genoh*, pl. *genoge* = OS. *ginog*, *ginuog* = OFries. *enach*, *anog*, *noch* = D. *genog* = LG. *genaug*, *enug*, *nauy* = OHG. *ginuon*, *ginuor*, MHG. *genue*, also OHG. *ginog*, MHG. *ginuege*, G. *genug*, sometimes *gung*, *gunug* = Icel. *gnög* = Sw. *nog* = Dan. *nok* = Goth. *ganohs*, *enough*, sufficient, abundant, in pl. many (cf. Goth. *ganauha*, sufficiency, AS. *genyht* = OHG. *ganuht*, G. *genuge*, sufficiency); < AS. *geneah* = OHG. *ginah* = Goth. *ganah* (Goth. also *banah*, with pp. *bi-nahts*), it suffices, an impers. pret. pres. verb; < *ga*, *ge*, generalizing prefix, + Tent. *√*noh* (= Skt. *√*nāc*, attain, reach to = L. *nancisci* (*√*nac*), acquire, = Gr. *ἐν, να* (*√*na*), irreg. 2d aor. of *ἐπερ, bear*.] I. *a.* Answering the purpose; adequate to want or demand; sufficient; satisfying desire; giving content; meeting reasonable expectation.

The next day, Friday, that was New Year's day, there was merely windy *enough*, but it was so scarce towards once way that we made no speed.
Sir R. Grafton, *Pylgrimage*, p. 72.

How many hired servants of my fathers have bread *enough* and to spare!
Luke xv, 17.

It were *enough* to put him to ill thinking.
Shak., *Othello*, III, 4.

Have you not yet found means *enough* to waste
That which your friends have left you?
R. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, l. 1.

Enough usually follows the noun which it qualifies, but it is sometimes put before it.

There is not *enough* lack to sweat by.
Shak., *Ham. V.*, v. 1.]

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Shak., *Ham. V.*, v. 1.]

What I attempted to consider was the mischief of setting such a value upon what is past as to think we have done *enough*.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 574.

Enough and enough, more than enough.

Every one of us, from the bare away of his own inherent corruption, carrying *enough* and *enough* about him to assure his final doom.
South, *Sermons*, VI, cxvii.

enough (*ē-nuf'*'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *enough*, etc., and *enew*, etc.; < ME. *enogh*, etc. (like the adj.), < AS. *genoh* (= OS. *ginog*, *ginuog* = OFries. *enach*, etc., = D. *genog* = LG. *genaug*, *enug*, *nauy* = OHG. *ginuon*, *ginuor*, MHG. *genue*, etc.), *adv.*, neut. acc. of adj.] 1. In a quantity or degree that answers the purpose, satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants; to a sufficient degree; sufficiently.

The way from Rome it ys knownen perlyghthly I *enough* with many Sundry persons to England, And ther for I Do not cryeth ill.
Torkington, *Dirle of Eng. Travell*, p. 67.

The land, behold, it is large *enough* for them.
Gen. xxxiv, 11.

I have seen many a philosopher whose world is large *enough* for only one person. Emerson, *Society and Solitude*.

2. To a notable extent; fairly; rather: used to denote a slight augmentation of the positive degree, the force depending upon the connection or the emphasis: as, he is ready *enough* to embrace the offer.

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing.
Addison.

Another admired simile in the same play. . . though academical *enough*, is certainly just.
Goldsmith, *Sequel to a Poetical Scale*.

3. In a tolerable or passable degree: used to denote diminution, or a degree or quality rather less than is desired, or such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction: as, the performance is well *enough*.

I was . . . virtuous *enough* . . . swore little; died, not above seven times a week.
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, III, 2.

Thou sing'st well *enough* for a shift.
Shak., *Much Ado*, II, 3.

4. To a great degree; very much.

Game of hounds: he how de him & of wilde best.
Robert of Gloucester, l. 375.

enough (*ē-nuf'*'), *interj.* An elliptical exclamation, signifying 'it (or that) is enough,' 'I have had enough,' 'you have done enough,' etc.

Lay on, Macduff!
And damn'd be him that first cries "Hold, *enough*!"
Shak., *Macbeth*, v, 7.

Henceforth I'll bear
Affliction, till it do cry out itself,
Enough, enough, and due.
Shak., *Lear*, IV, 6.

enounce (*ē-nouns'*'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enounced*, ppr. *enouncing*. [Cf. F. *annoncer* = Sp. Pg. *enunciar* = It. *enunciare*, *enunciare*, < L. *enunciare*, prop. *enuntiare*, say out, declare: see *enunciate*. Cf. *announce*, *denounce*, etc.] To utter; declare; enunciate; state, as a proposition or an argument.

Aristotle, in whose philosophy this presumption obtained the authority of a principle, thus *enounces* the argument.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Very few of the enlightened deputies who occasionally *enounce* the principle (the necessity of good roads for the nation) feel the necessity of having good roads in their own district.
D. M. Waller, *Russia*, p. 228.

enouncement (*ē-nouns'ment*'), *n.* [Cf. *enounce* + *-ment*.] The act of enouncing; enunciation.

It might seem to him too evidently included in the very conception of the argument to require *enouncement*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

enournt, *v. t.* See *enorm*.

enow (*ē-nou'*'), *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *enough*.

enpaiet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *impair*.

en passant (*en pa-sānt*'), [F.: *en*, in, < L. *in*; *passant*, verbal *n.* of *passer*, pass.] While passing; by the way: often used as introductory to an incidental remark or a sudden disconnected thought. In chess, when, on moving a pawn two squares, an adversary's pawn is at the time in such a position as to take the pawn moved if it were moved but one square, the moving pawn may be taken *en passant*, the phrase being used in its literal sense.

enpatron (*en-pā'tron*'), *v. t.* [Cf. *en* + *patron*.] To have under one's patronage or guardianship; be the patron saint of.

For these, of force, must your oblations be,
Since I their altar, you *enpatron* me.
Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, l. 234.

enpayet, *enpaiet*, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *impair*.

en pied (*en pyä*'), [F.: *en*, in, on; *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *scr.*, standing erect: said of a creature used as a bearing, especially a bear.

He swore consent to your succession,
His oath enrolled in the parliament.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI, II, 1.

An unwritten law of common right, so engraven in the hearts of our ancestors, and by them so constantly enjoyed and claimed, as that it needed not enrolling. Milton.

3. To roll; involve; wrap.

Great heaps of them, like sheep in narrow fold,
For hest did over runne, in dust enroll'd.

Spenser, F. Q., IV, III, 41.

To enroll one's self, to place one's name upon a roll or list; enlist as a soldier.

All the citizens capable of bearing arms enrolled themselves. Prescott.

—Syn. 1 and 2. *Enroll*, *Register*, etc. See *record*, *enroll* (en-ro'ler), n. [Formerly also *inroller*, cf. *enrollleur*.] One who enrolls or registers.

enrolment, enrollment (en-ro'l'ment), n. [Formerly also *enrolment*, < F. *enrollement*, < *enroller*, enroll: see *enroll*.] 1. The act of enrolling; specifically, the registering, recording, or entering of a deed, judgment, recognition, acknowledgment, etc., in a court of record. In chancery practice a decree, though awarded by the court, was not deemed fixed until it had been engrossed on parchment and delivered to the proper clerk as a roll of the court.

He appointed a general review to be made, and enrolment of all Macedonians. Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 123.

2. That in which anything is enrolled; a register; a roll.

The king himself caused them to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public, and delivered the enrolments, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury. Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Clerk of enrolments. See *clerk*. **Statute of enrolment**, an English statute of 1535, enacting that no land shall pass by bargain and sale unless it be by writing sealed, indented, and enrolled. **Statute of enrolments.** See *statute*.

enroot (en-root'), v. t. [*en* + *root*.] To fix by the root; fix fast; implant deep.

His face are so enrolled with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfaden so and shake a friend.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV, 1.

enround (en-round'), v. t. [*en* + *round*.] 1. To make round; swell.

And other while an hen wol have the pippe,
A white pellet that wol the tongue enrounde,
And softly off wol with the nailes slippe.

Pulladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

2. To environ; surround; inclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath enrounded him.

Shak., Hen. V., IV, (cho).

en route (on rüt). [*F.*: *en*, in; *route*, way, route: see *route*.] On the way; upon the road.

ens (enz), n.; pl. *entat* (en-shi-y). [ML., an oblique, < L. *en* (t)-s, ppr. of *esse*, be (first used, says Priscian, by Julius Caesar); formed after *Gr.* *ἐν* (en), the earlier form **en* (t)-s appears in *ab* (en)-s, E. *absent*, ppr. *sen* (t)-s, E. *present*. See *am* (under *be*), and cf. *essence*.] 1. That which in any sense is; an object; something that can be named and spoken of.

Ens has been viewed as the primum cognitum by a large proportion, but not the majority of philosophers. Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, p. 341.

To thee, Creator infinite,
O Entium Ens! divinely great

M. Green, The Spleen.

We cannot speak of a thing at all except in terms of feeling, cannot imagine an *ens* except in relation to a sentient. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II, v, § 13.

2. The same as *first ens* (which see, below). **Johnson.** Apparent or intentional *ens*, a real but unsubstantial appearance, as a rainbow. **Complex ens, a fact, as that Columbus discovered America. Not to be confounded with a *composite ens*, which is an object composed of different objects. **Dependent ens, that which is caused by another, opposed to *independent ens*. **Ens of reason** (*ens rationis*), a product of mental action. **Ens per accidens, something existing only as an accident of a substance, or *ens per se*. **Fictitious ens, a product of the inventive imagination. **First ens**, *ens primum*, with Paracelsus and other old chemists that which contains the virtue of the substance from which it is extracted.********

This liquor, being sealed up in a convenient glass, must be exposed to the sun for about six weeks, at the end of which time there will swim at the top of it the *primus ens* of the plant in a liquid form, transparent and either green or red or perhaps of some other colour, according to the nature of the plant.

Bogly, Usefulness of Nat. Phil., II, Essay 5.

Imaginary ens, an object of imagination in its widest sense. Thus, an object remembered is an imaginary *ens*. **Most perfect ens** (*ens realissimum*), that whose essence involves all perfections, including existence.

Being is not a predicate which can be found in the subject of any judgment, and if we desire to add it synthetically, we must have some third term beyond the idea of the subject. Such third term, possible experience, is wanting in the case of the *Ens Realissimum*, which transcends experience. Adamson, Philos. of Kant.

Necessary ens, that the non-existence of which involves contradiction, owing to its having been defined as existent.

—Objective *ens*, something which exists in the mind, but only in so far as it is an object of perception. —Positive *ens*, something not a mere privation or negation. —Real *ens*, anything whose characters are independent of what any person or any number of persons may think them to be. —Relative or respective *ens*, something which exists only so far as a correlate exists. —Subjective *ens*, something which has an existence otherwise than merely as an object.

ensafet (en-saf'), v. t. [*en* + *safe*.] To render safe.

ensaint, v. t. [*en* + *saint*.] To canonize.

For his ensainting, looke the almanacke in the beginning of Aprill, and see if you can find out such a saint as Saint Gildarde, which, in honour of this gilded fish, the pope so ensainted. Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI, 174).

ensamet, v. t. See *enseam*, 2.

ensamer, n. [*en* + *samer*, v.] The grouse of a hawk.

ensample (en-sam'pl), n. [*en* + *ME.* *ensample*, < OF. *ensample*, an alteration, with *en* for *ex*, of OF. *exsample*, example: see *example*.] 1. A sample or specimen; an instance; a typical example.

Yet better were attunce to let me die,
And shew the last ensample of your pible.

Spenser, Sonnets, xiv.

2. A pattern or model; a guiding example. [Archaic and poetical.]

Ze schelde seven ensample to the bowed peple, for to do wel, and seven hem ensample to don evyle.

Manderell, Travels, p. 137.

Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock.

1 Pet. v. 3.

And drawing foul ensample from fair names,
Shun'd also, till the loathsome opposite
Of all my heart had destined did obtain.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

ensample (en-sam'pl), v. t. [*en* + *ME.* *ensamplen*, < *en* + *sample*, n.] To exemplify; show by example.

Homer, who in the Persons of Agamemnon and Ulysses hath ensampled a good governor and a virtuous man. Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

ensanguine (en sang'win), v. t.; pret. and pp. *ensanguined*, ppr. *ensanguining*. [*en* + *sa-* + *anguine* (< L. *sanguis*, blood): see *sanguine*.] 1. To stain or cover with blood; smear with gore.

Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses and arms the ensanguined field
Deserted. Milton, P. L., vi, 604.
He answered not, but with a sudden hand
Made bare his branded and ensanguined brow.

Shelton, Adams, xxv.

2. To color like blood; impart a crimson color to.

In general color they were pink, but the outer petals were dashed with a deep carmine *ensanguined*, brilliant. C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journeys, p. 67.

ensate (en-sät), a. [*en* + *NL.* *ensatus*, < L. *ensis*, a sword.] In bot. and zool., ensiform: as, the *ensate* ovipositors of certain Orthoptera.

enscale (en-skäl'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enscaled*, ppr. *enscaling*. [*en* + *scale*.] To carve or form with scales. [Rare.]

enschedule (en-sked'ul), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enscheduled*, ppr. *enscheduling*. [*en* + *schedule*.] To schedule; insert in a schedule.

Our just demands,
Whose tenors and particular effects
You have, *enscheduled* briefly, in your hands.

Shak., Hen. V., v, 2.

ensconce (en-skons'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *ensconced*, ppr. *ensconcing*. [Formerly also *insconce*, *insconce*; < *en* + *conce*.] 1. To cover or shelter as with a sconce or fort; protect; hide securely; give shelter or security to.

I with small Boates and 200. men would have gone to the head of the river Chawowock, with sufficient guides by land, *insconcing* my selfe eueri two dayes.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I, 88.
I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.

Shak., M. W. of W., III, 3.

Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where on proud brother has
Ensconced himself.

Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation, IV, 1.

Pedro de Vargas, a shrewd, hardy, and vigilant soldier, alayde of Gibraltar, . . . lay *ensconced* in his old warrior rock as in a citadel.

Irving, Granada, p. 73.

Hence—2. To fix firmly or snugly; settle; lodge; as, he *ensconced* himself in his comfortable arm-chair. [Colloq.]

ensculpture (en-sculp'tür), v. t.; pret. and pp. *ensculptured*, ppr. *ensculpturing*. [*en* + *sculpture*.] To carve; sculpture. [Poetical.]

Those shapes distinct
That yet survive *ensculptured* on the walls
Of palaces or temples, mid the wreck
Of famed Persepolis.

Wordsworth, Apology.

enseal (en-sel'), v. t. [*en* + *ME.* *enselen*, < OF. *ensealer*, *ensealer*, *enseller*, etc., < ML. *insigil-*

lare, *enseal*, < *in*, *in*, + *sigillare*, seal: see *seal*, v.] 1. To set one's seal to; ratify formally. [Archaic.]

Syn my fader, in so heigh a place?
As parlement, hath hire eschaunge *ensealed*.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV, 586.

And than he lete write a letter, and it dide *enseal* with his seel.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III, 617.

[He]r bul *enselid*, concluding in sentence
[That none of al this ordyr ys neuer like to the.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I, 84.

2. To seal up; keep secret.

Ensaled till another day. Chaucer, Troilus, v, 121.

enseam, **inseam** (en-, in-sēm'), v. t. [*en* + *seam*, < *en* + *seam*.] 1. To seam; sew up.

A name engraved in the reventary of the temple *ense* stole away, and *ensamed* it in his thigh.

Camden.

2. To gather up; include; comprehend.

And bounteous Trent, that in him selfe *ensemmed*
Both thirty sorts of fish and thirty sundry streames.

Spenser, F. Q., IV, xl, 2.

enseam (en-sēm'), v. t. [*en* + *seam*.] 1. To make greasy; befoul with or as if with grease.

Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an *ensamed* bed.

Shak., Hamlet, III, 4.

2. To purge from glut and grease: said of a hawk. Also *ensame*.

enseart (en-ser'), v. t. [*en* + *sear*.] To sear; cauterize.

Ensear thy fertile and conception womb.

Shak., T. of A., IV, 3.

ensearch (en-sérch'), v. [*en* + *ME.* *enserchen*, *encerchen*, < OF. *encercher*, *encerchier* (= Pr. *enserchar*, *enserar*), < *en* + *sercher*, etc., search: see *en* + *search*.] I. trans. To search.

Another man perunther that wolde paynen him and travayle his body for to go in to the Marches, for to *encerche* the Countess, myghten ben blamed by my Wordes, in reheryng manye strange thynges.

Manderell, Travels, p. 314.

He that *ensercheth* the detekes of nyght,
And the myst of the morowide may se,
He schal know bi cristis myght.

If youthe kunne syngre reuerere.

Uppon to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

II. intrans. To make a search.

At whiche tyme as they begonne fyrst to *enserche* by reason and by reports of olde menne there about, what thing had bene the occasion that so good an haven was in so fewe years so sore decayed. Sir T. More, Works, p. 227.

ensearch (en-sérch'), n. [*en* + *search*, v.] Search; inquiry.

I pray you make some good *ensearch* what my poor neighbours have lost.

Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 298).

enseel (en-sel'), v. t. [Also *ensale*; < *en* + *seel*.] To close the eyes of; seal, as a hawk.

ensegget, v. and n. [ME.] Same as *siege*.

enseint, a. An obsolete form of *ensente*. Blackstone.

ensemble (F. pron. on-som'bl), adv. [ME. *ensemble*, < OF. *ensemble*, F. *ensemble* = Pr. *ensembla*, *ensembla*, *ensembla* = OCat. *ensembla* = OSp. *ensembla* = OPort. *ensembla* = It. *insceme*, *inscembra*, *inscembra*, together, < L. *in*, in, at the same time, mixed with *semel*, at once, < *in* + *simul*, together, akin to *semel*, once, both akin to E. *same*, q. v. Cf. *assemble*, *resemble*.] Together; all at once; simultaneously.

In time together we have be *ensemble*,
Whereof of pte my heart doth truble.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 393.

ensemble (F. pron. on-som'bl), n. [F. < *ensemble*, together: see *ensemble*, adv.] 1. The union of parts in a whole; all the parts of anything taken together, so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; specifically, the general effect of a work of art, piece of music, drama, etc.—2. In music, the union of all the performers in a concerted composition, as in a chorus with full orchestral accompaniment.—3. In math., a manifold or collection of elements, discrete or continuous, finite, infinite, or superinfinite. The elements of the ensemble are usually termed its points. The integrant parts of an ensemble are all the other ensembles whose elements are elements of it. Two ensembles whose elements are capable of being put into a one-to-one correspondence with one another are said to have the same value or to be equivalent. The first value is the smallest infinite value, or that of the ensemble of positive whole numbers. A *linear ensemble* is one whose elements can be brought into correspondence each with a different point of one line. A *derived ensemble* is one which consists of all the limits of elements in a primitive ensemble. An ensemble is said to be condensed within a certain interval if there are elements of the ensemble in every part of the interval, however small. *Disconnected ensembles* are ensembles which have no common element. A *generic ensemble* is an ensemble such that every object is either determined to be an element of it or determined not to be so, and no object is determined in both ways. An *ordered ensemble*

enslavedness (en-slā'vəd-nes), *n.* The state of being enslaved.

enslavement (en-slā'və-mənt), *n.* [*enslave* + *-ment*.] The act of enslaving, or the state of being enslaved, literally or figuratively; slavery; bondage; servitude.

Abolition by sovereign will of a slave State now ceased, and as for enslavement by a free State's legislation, that had never been attempted. *Scholar*, Hist. U. S., III. 136.

The effect of his [the negro's] enslavement, then, was not to civilize him in any sense, but merely to change him from a wild animal into a domesticated and tame one. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 233.

enslaver (en-slā'vər), *n.* One who or that which enslaves or reduces to bondage, either literal or figurative.

What indignation in her mind
Against enslavers of mankind! *Swift*.

enslumber, *v. t.* [*ME. enslombren*; < *en-1* + *slumber*.] To dull; enervate.

Son, lett not ydelness gon enslumber,
Nor wyddness of clothyng gon enervare.
M.S. Ashmole, 62, fol. 65. (*Hallivell*.)

ensnare, **ensnarer**. See *insnare*, *insnarer*.

ensnarl¹ (en-snārl'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *snarl*.] To snarl, as a dog; growl. *Cockram*.

ensnarl² (en-snārl') *v. t.* [*en-1* + *snarl*.] To entangle as in a snarl; insnare.

With noyse whereof when as the caitive curle
Should issue forth, in hope to find some spoyle,
They in awyght would closely him ensnarle.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 9.

ensober (en-sō'bər), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *sober*.] To make sober.

God sent him sharpness and sad accidents to ensouer
his spirits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

ensorcel, *v. t.* [*OF. ensorcelor*, bewitch, < *en-* + *sorcelor*, bewitch: see *sorcery*.] To bewitch; use sorcery upon.

Not any one of all these honor'd parts
Your princely happes and habites that do moue,
And as it were ensoverell all the hearts
Of Christen kings to quarrell for your loue.
Wyatt, quoted in Puffenham's *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 187.

ensoul (en-sōl'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *soul*.] To endow or imbue with a soul.

Maugre my endeavour
My Numbers still by habite haue the Feuer;
One while with heat of heavenly fire ensould;
Shivering anon, through faint yet learned cold.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II. The Furies.

Passion beholds its object as a perfect unit. The soul
is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly ensouled.
Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 167.

In such language (surcharged and flooded with life),
not only are thoughts embodied, but words are ensouled.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 226.

enspangle (en-spang'gl), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *spangle*.] To cover with spangles; adorn.

One more by thee, love and desert haue sent
"T' enspangle this expansive firmament.
Horrocks, *Hesperides*, p. 204.

ensphere, **insphere** (en-, in-sfēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensphered*, *insphered*, ppr. *ensphering*, *insphering*. [*en-1*, *in-3*, + *sphere*.] 1. To place in or as in a sphere.

His ample shoulders in a cloud ensphered
Of fierce enthusiasm.
Chapman, tr. of Homeric *Hymn* to *Hermes*.

Now it seemed as if we ourselves, sitting there ensphered
in color, flew around the globe with the quivering rays.
E. S. Phelps, *Beyond the Gates*, p. 164.

2. To make into a sphere.

One shall ensphere thine eyes; another shall
Impearl thy teeth.
Greene, *Obsequies* to the Lady Ann Hay.

enstall, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *install*.

Holland; *Stirling*.

enstamp (en-stamp'), *v. t.* [*Also instamp*; < *en-1* + *stamp*.] To impress with or as with a stamp; impress deeply; stamp.

Nature hath enstamped upon the soul of man the cer-
tainty of a Dely. *Heuyt*, *Sermons* (1655), p. 194.

enstate, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *n. state*.

enstatite (en-stāt'it), *n.* [*Gr. ieraratē*, an ad-
versary (of *ivaratē*, opposing, checking, starting
difficulties) (< *ivaratē*, stand against, < *iv*,
in, on, + *aratē*, mid, *aratē*, stand, + *-ite*.)] A silicate, chiefly of magnesium, with some
iron, belonging to the pyroxene group. It va-
ries in color from white to green, and crystallizes in the
orthorhombic system. It is infusible before the blowpipe,
whence the name. It is a common mineral in certain rocks,
especially in peridotites and the serpentines derived from
them; also in many meteoric stones. Bronzite is a ferrif-
erous enstatite. Chladinite from the Bishopville (South
Carolina) meteorite is nearly pure magnesium enstatite.

enstatite-dibase (en-stāt'it-dī'g-bās), *n.* Same
as *palatinit*.

enstle, *v. t.* See *enstyle*.

enstock (en-stok'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *stock*.] To
fix as in the stocks.

Not that (as *Stolius*) I intend to tye
With Iron Chains of strong Necessity
Th' Eternal hands, and his free foot enstock
In Destinies hard Diamantine Rock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, I. 4.

enstoret (en-stōr'), *v. t.* [*ME. enstoren*, *instoren*
(accoun. to *restoren*, > *E. restore*, q. v.), < *L. in-*
staurare, renew, restore: see *instaurate*.] To
restore; renew; repeat; recapitulate.

And if ther be any othir maundement, it is *instored* in
this word, thou schalt loue thi neighbors as thi self.
Wyclif, *Rom.* xiii. 9.

enstrangle, *v. t.* [*ME. enstranglen*; < *en-1* +
strangle.] To strangle.

Thet scholde suffer to gret payne, zif thei abyden to
dyeu be hem self, as Nature wolde: and when thei ben
thus enstrangled, thei eten here Fleche, in trade of Veny-
son. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 194.

enstuff, *v. t.* [*en-1* + *stuff*.] To stuff; stow;
crain.

Hast thou not read how wise I lysesed did
Enstufte his cares with waxe?
Wyatt, To his Friend T.

In the dark bulk they close bodies of men
Chosen by lot, and did enstufte by stealth
The hollow womb with armed soldiers.
Surrey, *Æneid*, II.

enstyle (en-stīl'), *v. t.* [*Also enstille*; < *en-1* +
style.] To style; name; call.

A man,
Built with God's finger, and enstiled his Temple.
Chapman, *Revenge of Bussy d'Ambola*, I. 1.

But now then, for these parts he must
Be enstiled Lewis the Just,
Great Henry's lawful heir
By Corbet, *Journey into France*.

That renowned tale,
Which all men Beauty's garden plot enstyle.
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, I. 1.

ensuable (en-sū'ā-bl), *a.* [*ensue* + *-able*.]
Ensuing; following. *J. Hayward*.

ensuant (en-sū'ant), *a.* [*ensue* + *-ant*.]
Following in natural sequence; sequent; ac-
cordant.

Make his little sensible and ensuant to the first verse
in good reason. *Puffenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 74.

ensue (en sū'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ensued*, ppr. *en-*
suing. [*Formerly also insue*; early mod. *E.* also
ensue, *ensue*; < *ME. ensuen*, < *OF. ensuire*, *en-*
suir, *ensuire*, *ensuire*, etc., *F. ensuire* = *Pr.*
ensuivre, *ensuire*, etc., < *L. insequi*, follow upon,
< *in*, upon, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, *sue*. Cf.
insecution, ult. < *L. insequi*.] *I. trans.* To fol-
low or follow after; pursue.

Whom steps glade to *Ensue*
Ys euerl woman in their degree.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

Seek peace and ensue it *I Pet.* III. 11.
No was Sir Satyrane her far behinde,
But with like fierceness did ensue the chase.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xl. 6.

You will set before you the end of this your short course,
and the great glory which will ensue the same.
J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1863), II. 126.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come after; move behind
in the same direction; follow.

Then after ensued three other Bashes, with slaues about
them, being afote. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 113.

But nowe adue! I must ensue
Where fortune doth me lede.
Nut broken Maid (Percy's *Reliques*, p. 184)

2. To follow in order, or in a train of events or
course of time; succeed; come after.

The said ambassadours are to summon and ascite the
foresayd English man to appeare at the terme next ensuing.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 152.

As to appearance, famine was like to ensue, if not some
way prevented.
N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 83.

Then grave Clarissa graceful waved her fan;
Silence ensued. *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 8.
Discourse ensues, not trivial, yet not dull.
Cooper, *Task*, IV. 174.

3. To follow as a consequence; result, as from
premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly ensue
that the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all
other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned
that now we need it not. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*.

—*Syn.* 2 and 3. *Succeed*, etc. (see *follow*); to arise, pro-
ceed, spring, result.

ensuffer, *v. t.* [*ME. ensufferen*; < *en-1* + *suffer*.]
To suffer.

Where falled here haue men full many,
Ensuffering full ofte ryght gret misery.
Rom. of Parley (E. E. T. S.), I. 4627.

en suite (on swēt). [*F.*: *en*, in; *suite*, suit.
suite: see *suit*, *n.*, *suite*.] In a set or connected
series; forming a series or set with something
else in the same style: as, apartments to be let
en suite or singly.

176: an oblong Louis XVI. cabinet of ebony. . . 177:
an upright secretaire *en suite*.
Hamilton Sale Catalogue, 1832.

ensure (en-shūr'), *v.* See *insure*.

enswath (en-swāth'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *en-*
swathed, ppr. *enswathing*. [*en-1* + *swath*.] To
swathe. Also written *inswath*. [*Postel*.]

With stieled silk feat and affectedly
Enswathed, and seal'd to curious secrecy.
Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, I. 49.

enswathement (en-swāth'mənt), *n.* [*en-*
swathe + *-ment*.] The act of enswathing, or
the state of being enswathed.

The enswathement of the globe in a magnetic current.
J. Cook.

ensweep (en-swēp'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *en-*
swept, ppr. *ensweeping*. [*en-1* + *sweep*.] To
sweep over; pass over rapidly. [*Rare*.]

A blaze of meteors shoots: ensweeping first
The lower skies. *Thomson*, *Autumn*, I. 119.

ensweeten, *v. t.* [*en-1* + *sweeten*.] To sweeten.

-ent. [*ME. -ent*, also *-ant*, *-aunt*, etc., < *OF. -ent*,
-ant, *-aunt* = *Sp. Pg. It. -ente*, < *L. -ent* (-), acc.
-entem, suffix of ppr. of verbs in 2d, 3d, and 4th
conjugations. See further under *-ant*. Cf.
-ence, *-ance*.] A suffix of adjectives, and of
nouns originally adjectives (primarily, in the
original Latin, a present participle suffix), cog-
nate with the original form of the English pre-
sent participle suffix *-ing*, as in *ardent*, *burning*,
calent, *falling*, *creasant*, *growing*, *orient*, *rising*,
etc.: equivalent to *-ant*. Adjectives in *-ent* are
usually accompanied by derived nouns in *-ence* or *-ency*,
as *ardence*, *ardency*, etc. See *-ant*, *-ance*, *-ancy*.

entablature (en-tab'lā-tūr), *n.* [*Formerly also*
intablature; < *OF. entablature*, *entablature*, more
commonly a base, pedestal, < *OF. entabler*, <
ML. intabulare, construct a basis (*intabulatum*),
< *L. in*, in, on, + *ML. tabulare*, *L. only* as pp.
adj. *tabulatus*, boarded, floored, neut. *tabulatum*,
a flooring, < *tabula*, a board, plank: see *table*.]

1. In arch., that part of a lintel construction,
or a structure consisting of horizontal mem-
bers supported by columns or vertical members,

which rests upon the columns and extends up-
ward to the roof, or to the tympanum of the pedi-
ments if these features are present. In the clas-
sical styles it consists of three members, the architrave,
the frieze, and the cornice. In large buildings projecting
features, similar in form to entablatures proper, and also
called by this name, are often carried around the whole
edifice, or along the front only; and the term is applied
by engineers to similar parts of the framing of machinery
wherein architectural design is introduced. See also *ent*
under *column*.

At the entrance to the court of the temple are remains
of some buildings, of very large hewn stone, particularly
an entablature in a good taste.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 15.

We could see the elaborately-ornamented gables and
entablatures, with minarets and gilt spires.
W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I. 307.

2. In mach., a strong iron frame supporting a
paddle-shaft. *E. H. Knight*.—Block cornices and
entablatures. See *block*.

entablement, *n.* [*F.*, < *entabler*: see *entabla-*
ture.] An entablature.

They differ in nothing either in height, substance, or en-
tablement from the feminine Ionic, and masculine Doric.
Evlyn, *Architecture*.

en tablier (on tab-li-ā'). [*F.*: *en*, in; *tablier*,
an apron, platform, table, board, < *ML. tabu-*
larium, a table, board, desk, neut. of *tabularius*,
< *L. tabula*, table: see *table*, *tabular*.] 1. In
the form of an apron, or of the outline of an
apron: said of trimmings when so applied to
the skirt of a dress.—2. Decorated by trim-
mings, frillings, etc., arranged in this way:
said of the skirt itself.

entacklet (en-tak'let), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *tackle*.]
To supply with tackle.

Your storm-driven ship I repaired now,
So well entackled, what wind never blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall overthrow.
Stanton, *Poems*, p. 82.

entailed (en-tāild), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *tail*.] To
entail.

He entailed his estate on his son.
Shak., *Henry IV.*, II. i. 15.

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entailed (en-tāild), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *tail*.] To
entail.

entastic (en-tas'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < *entasis*.] In *pathol.*, relating to, of the nature of, or characterized by *entasis*, or tonic spasm: as, an *entastic* disease.

entaylet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *entail*.

The mortal steel despoitously *entailed*
Deep in their flesh, quite through the yron walls
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 20.

enté (on'ta), *a.* [Fr. *enté*, pp. of *enter*, graft: see *ante*2.] In *her.*: (a) Same as *ante*2. (b) Divided from the rest of the field by a wedge-shaped or chevron like outline.

Enté on road, similar to *entailed*, but formed with curved instead of straight lines.
Aveling, *Heraldry*, p. 142.

entecessour, *n.* [A ME. form of *antecessor*.] A predecessor. See *antecessor*.

Loe, those ben th, thynges, as kyn our *entecessours*,
That this trewe loyves togeldr mynne susteyn
MS. *Cantab.* Ft. 1. 6, f. 151. (Halliwell)

entechet, *v. t.* [ME. *entechen*, *entechen*, affect, < OF. *entecher*, *entechier*, *entecher*, *entechier*, also *entachier*, *entachier*, *entacher*, *entecher*, *entecher*, etc., affect, touch, esp. with evil or disease, infect, taint, mod. F. *entacher*, infect, taint (= Pr. *entecar*, *entecar*, *entecher*, infect, taint, = It. *intaccare*, cleave unto, charge with fault, blame, vilify, debase, etc.), < *en*, in, on, + *tache*, a spot, stain, blemish, reproach, *teche*, *taiche*, a spot, stain, ill habit, bad disposition, a natural quality or disposition: see *en*-1 and *tech*, *telch*.] 1. To affect; especially, to taint, as with evil.

Who so that ever is *entechet* and defouled with yvel.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 120.

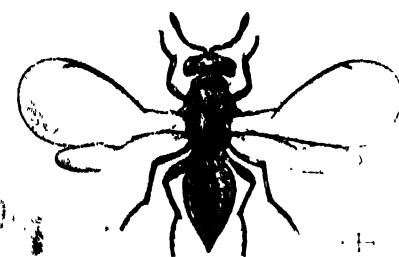
2. To endow.

On [one] of the best *entechet* creature,
That is, or shal, while that the world may dure
Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 832.

entechet, *n.* [ME., < *entecher*, *v.*] A spot; a stain.

I calde him sadly that I lok wore,
& told him al treuly the *enteches* of myn uncle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

Entedon (en'te-don), *n.* [NL. (Dahman, 1820), irreg. < Gr. *entéō*, within, + *idōn*, pp. of *idōn*, eat, = L. *edere* = E. *eat*.] The typical genus of



Entedon (Entedon) (Cross shows natural size)

chalcid hymenopterous insects of the subfamily *Entedoninae*, as *E. imbricatus*.

Entedoninae (en'te-do-ni'ne), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Entedon* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, distinguished by the four-jointed tarsi, the submarginal vein broken before reaching the costa, and the marginal vein reaching beyond the middle of the fore wing. The species are all parasitic many of them being secondary parasites—that is, parasitic upon parasites. Also in the form *Entedonidae*.

entelechy (en-toi'e-ki), *n.* [< L. *entelechia*, < Gr. *entelechia*, actuality, < *en*, in, + *teleō*, complete (cf. *teleō*, complete, full): *en*, in; *teleō*, dat. of *teleō*, end, completion; *teleō*, have, hold, intr. be.] Realization; opposed to *power* or *potentiality*, and nearly the same as *energy* or *act* (actuality). The only difference is that *entelechy* implies a more perfect realization. The idea of *entelechy* is connected with that of form, the idea of power with that of matter. Thus, iron is potentially in its ore, which to be made iron must be worked; when this is done, the iron exists in *entelechy*. The development from being in *power* or in *form* to *entelechy* takes place, according to Aristotle, by means of a change, the imperfect action or energy, of which the perfected result is the *entelechy*. *Entelechy* is, however, either first or second. First *entelechy* is being in working order, second *entelechy* is being in action. The soul is said to be the first *entelechy* of the body, which seems to imply that it grows out of the body as its germ; but the idea more insisted upon is that man without the soul would be but a body, while the soul, once developed, is not lost when the man sleeps. Aristotle terms this plastic nature (which see, under *nature*) a first *entelechy*, and Leibnitz calls a monad an *entelechy*.

To express this aspect of the mental functions, Aristotle makes use of the word *entelechy*. The word is one which explains itself. Frequently it is true Aristotle fails to draw any strict line of demarcation between *entelechy* and *energy*; but in theory, at least, the two are definitely sep-

arated from each other, and *entelechy* represents merely a stage on the path toward *entelechy*. *Entelechy* in short is the realization which contains the end of a process: the complete expression of some function—the perfection of some phenomenon, the last stage in that process from potentiality to reality which we have already noticed. Soul then is not only the realization of the body; it is its perfect realization or full development.

E. Wallace, *Aristotle's Psychology*, p. xiii.

entellus (en-tel'us), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *enteleus*, command, enjoin, < *en*, in, + *teleō*, make to arise, make accomplish.] The commonest semnopithecoid monkey of India, *Semnopithecus entellus*, indigenous to the hot regions of the Gangetic basins, but introduced in other parts of India, where it is held in veneration and treated with great honor by the natives. It is one of the slow or sedate monkeys, having little of the restlessness characteristic of most of the tribe, and is of moderate size, yellowish color, reddening on the limbs, with black hands and feet and blackish face. The most conspicuous feature is the cap of fur radiating from the top of the head, and peaked over the eyebrows, with full whiskers and beard on the cheeks and chin. The length of the head and body is about 2 feet, that of the tail about 3, the latter is not prehensile. Also called *hanuman*.



Entellus, Semnopithecus entellus

entempest (en-tem'pest), *v. t.* [< *en*-1 + *tempest*.] To disturb as by a tempest; visit with storm. [Poetical.]

Such punishment I said were due
To nature's deepest stained with sin—
For aye *entempesting* knew
The unfathomable hell within.
Chaucer, *Palms of Sleep*.

entemplet (en-tem'pl), *v. t.* [< *en*-1 + *temple*1.] To enshrine.

What virtues were *entemplet* in her breast
Chetty, *Dekker*, and *Houghton*, Patient Grisard

entenciont, *n.* See *intention*.

entendi, *v.* An obsolete form of *intend*.

entender (en-ten'der), *v. t.* [< *en*-1 + *tender*2.]

1. To treat tenderly; cherish; succor.

Virtue alone *entenders* us for life
I wrong her much—*entenders* us forever.
Fennel, *Night Thoughts*, II. 525.

2. To make tender; soften; mollify.

For whatsoever creates fear, or makes the spirit to dwell
In a righteous sadness, is apt to *entender* the spirit, and
to make it devoute and plant to any part of duty
Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, IV. 7.

A man of a social heart, *entendered* by the practice of
virtue is awakened to the most pathetic emotions by every
uncommon instance of generosity
Goldsmith, *Cultivation of Taste*

entendment, *n.* See *intendment*.

ententer, *n.* and *v.* See *intenter*.

entente cordiale (on-toit'kôr-di-al'), [Fr., cordial understanding; *entente*, understanding, intent; *cordiale*, fem. of *cordial*, cordial: see *intenter*, *n.*, and *cordial*.] Cordial understanding; specifically, in *politics*, the friendly relations existing between one government and another.

There was not only no originality, but no desire for it
perhaps even a dread of it, as something that would
break the *entente cordiale* of placid mutual assurance
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 339.

ententifi, **ententifiy**. See *intensive*, *intensively*.

enter1 (en'ter), *v.* [< ME. *catren*, < OF. *catrer*, F. *catrer* = Pr. *catrar*, *catrar* = Sp. Pg. *catrar* = It. *catrare*, *catrare*, < L. *catrare*, go into, enter, < *catro*, to the inside, within, on the inside, contr. abl. of **interus* (> compar. *interior*, inner: see *interior*).] (a) *in*, (= E. *in*), + *-ter*, compar. suffix. Cf. *enter*2, *enter*, *enter*, *enter*.] I. *trans*. 1. To come or go into; pass into the inside or interior of; get into, or come within, in any manner, as, to *enter* a house, a harbor, or a country; a sudden thought *entered* his mind.

That darksome cave they *enter*, where they find
That cursed man, low sitting on the ground,
Missing full sadly in his sulken mind.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. iv. 35.

For mischiefs manifold, and sorceries terrible
To enter human hearing.
Shak., *Tempest*, I. 2.

The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort, and the
English *entered* it without a blow. Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

2. To penetrate into; pass through the outer portion or surface of; pierce: as, the post *entered* the soil to the depth of a foot.

Calf-like, they my loving follow'd, through
Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss, and thorns,
Which *enter'd* their frail shins. Shak., *Tempest*, IV. 1.

3. To go inside of; pass through or beyond: as, I forbid you to *enter* my doors.

Alone he *enter'd*
The mortal gate o' the city. Shak., *Cor.*, II. 2.

4. To begin upon; make a beginning of; take the first step in; initiate: as, the youth has *entered* his tenth year; to *enter* a new stage in a journey.

You are not now to think what's best to do,
As in beginnings, but what must be done,
Being thus *entered*. E. Johnson, *Cailline*, III. 2.

5. To engage or become involved in; enlist in; join; become a member of: as, to *enter* the legal profession, the military service or army, an association or society, a university, or a college.

You love, remaining peacefully,
To hear the murmur of the strife,
But *enter* not the toll of life.
Tennyson, *Margaret*.

The person who *entered* a community acquired thereby a share in certain substantial benefits.
W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 131.

He *entered* the public grammar school at the age of eight years.
O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, I.

6. To initiate into a business, service, society, or method; introduce.

Come, mine own sweetheart, I will *enter* thee:
Sir, I have brought a gentleman to court.
Chapman, *Bussey d'Ambois*, I. 1.

This sword but shown to Caesar, with this tidings,
Shall *enter* me with him. Shak., *A. and C.*, IV. 12.

I'll be bold to *enter* these gentlemen in your acquaintance.
E. Johnson, *Epicene*, III. 1.

I am glad to *enter* you into the art of fishing by catching a Chub.
I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 93.

7. To insert; put or set in: as, to *enter* a wedge; to *enter* a tenon in a mortise; to *enter* a fabric to be dyed into the dye-bath.—8. To set down in writing; make a record of; enroll; inscribe: as, the clerk *entered* the account or charge in the journal.

Agnes and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished.
Gruent, *Bills of Mortality*.

The motion was ordered to be *entered* in the books, and considered at a more convenient time.
Addison, *Cases of False Delicacy*.

I shall not *enter* his name till my purse has received notice in turn.
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, II. 2.

9. To cause to be inscribed or enrolled; offer for admission, reception, or competition: as, to *enter* one's son or one's self at college; to *enter* a friend's name at a club; to *enter* a horse for a race.—10. To report at the custom-house, as a vessel on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest: as, to *enter* a ship or her cargo.—11. In *law*: (a) To go in or upon and take possession of, as lands. See *entry*. (b) To place in regular form before a court; place upon the records of a court: as, to *enter* a writ, an order, or an appearance.

Master Fang, have you *enter'd* the action?
Shak., *2 Hon. IV.*, II. 1.

12. To set on game; specifically, of young dogs, to set on game for the first time.

No sooner had the northern carles begun their hunt-up but the Presbyterians flock'd to London from all quarters, and were like hounds ready to be *entered*.
By Hooker, *Abp. Williams*, II. 142.

Before being *entered* the dogs must be taught to lead quietly.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 219.

To *enter* a bill short, in banking, to note down in a customer's account the receipt, due-date, and amount of a bill not yet due, but which has been paid into the bank by the customer, the amount being carried to his credit only when the bill has been honored.—To *enter* lands, to file an application for public land in the proper land-office, in order to secure a prior right of purchase.

II. *intrans*. 1. To make an entrance, *entry*, or ingress; pass to the interior; go or come from without inward: used absolutely or with *in*, *into*, *on*, or *upon*. See phrases below.

Full grew the battle and the stout mortal, where
As these warlike Benoyk were *entered*, and meddled with their enemies.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 402.

But he that *entereth* in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep.
John 1. 2.

Will you vouchsafe to teach a soldier terms
Such as will *enter* at a lady's ear.
And plead his love-suit to her gentle heart?
Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

Specifically—2. To appear upon the stages come into view: said of personages in a drama, or of actors: as, *enter* Lady Macbeth, reading a letter.

Back fly the scenes, and *enter* foot and horse.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. c. 215.

3. To begin; make beginning.

The year *entering*.
Austen.

O pity and shame, that they, who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside!

Milton, P. L., xl. 630.

To enter into. (a) To get into the inside or interior of, or within the external inclosure or covering of; penetrate.

Although we know the Christian faith and allow of it, yet in this respect we are but entering; entered we are not into the visible Church before our admittance by the door of Baptism.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

(b) To engage in: as, to enter into business.

The original project of discovery had been entered into with indefinite expectations of gain.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

(c) To be or become initiated in; comprehend.

As soon as they once entered into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand vices, conspiracies, and divisions.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

He entered freely into the pleasures and personal feelings of his men.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

(d) To deal with or treat fully of, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like; make inquiry or scrutiny into; examine.

I cannot now enter into the particulars of my travels.

Gray, Letters, i. 240.

Into the merits of those we have hardly entered at all.

Brougham.

(e) To be an ingredient in; form a constituent part in, as, lead enters into the composition of pewter.

Among the Italians there are not only sentences, but a multitude of particular words, that never enter into common discourse. Addison, Remarks on Italy (Bolin), i. 283.

To enter into recognizances. In law, to become bound under a penalty, by a written obligation before a court of record, to do a specified act, as to appear in court keep the peace, pay a debt, or the like. **To enter on or upon.** (a) To begin, make a beginning of, set out on; as, to enter upon the duties of an office.

To take the child for a chauncie & his choise moder,

And eyn in Egypt entre on his way.

Instruction of Frog (E. E. T. S.), i. 420.

We are now going to enter upon a new series of events.

Stearns, Tristram Shandy, vi. 20.

I protest, Clara, I shall begin to think you are seriously resolved to enter on your probation.

Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 1.

(b) To begin to treat or deal with, as a subject by way of discussion, argument, and the like. **To enter with a superior.** In Scots law, to take from a superior a charter or writ by process, said of a vassal on a change of ownership caused by death or sale.

enter², v. t. See *enter¹*.

enter³, a. An obsolete form of *entre*.

enter-. [ME. *enter-*, *entre-*, < OF. *entre-*, F. *entre-* = Sp. Pg. *entre-* = It. *inter-*, < L. *inter-*, < *inter-*, between; see *inter-*.] A prefix immediately of French origin, but ultimately of Latin origin, signifying 'between': same as *inter-*. Though formerly the regular representative in English of the Latin *inter-*, and used as an English formative even in composition with native English words (as in *enteric*, *entericoid*, *enteron*, etc.), *enter-* has given way to the Latin form *inter-*, and now remains in only a few words as *enterprize*, *enterpriser*, etc., where its force as a prefix is not felt. See *inter*.

enters, n. Plural of *enteron*.

enteradenography (en-te-rad-e-nog'ra-fi), n. [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *aden*, a gland, + *-ygraphia*, < *graphein*, write.] A description of or treatise upon the intestinal glands.

enteradenology (en-te-rad-e-nol'og-i), n. [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *aden*, a gland, + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak; see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which relates to the intestinal glands.

enteralgia (en-te-ral'ji-a), n. [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *algos*, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the intestines.

enteralgia (en-te-ral'ji-a), n. Same as *enteralgia*.

enterate (en-te-rat'), a. [Gr. *enteron* + *-atē*.] Having an enteron: provided with an alimentary canal: opposed to *anenterous*.

It is, I think, desirable to keep one's mind open to the possibility that *anenterous* parasites are not necessarily modifications of free, *entēric* animals.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 508.

enterbathet, v. t. [Gr. *enter-* + *bathō*.] To bathe mutually. Davies.

Cast away their spears

And, rapt with joy, them enterbathet with tears.

Spectator, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Handy Crafts.

enterbraid, v. t. [Gr. *enter-* + *braud*.] To interlace. Davies.

Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly,

Then enterbraid, and bind them curiously.

Spectator, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Handy Crafts.

enterclose (en'ter-klos), n. [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *close*, a partition, separation, inclosure, < L. *inter-*, between, + *cludere*, shut, close; see *close*.] In arch., a passage between two rooms, or a passage leading from a door to the hall.

enterdeal (en'ter-dēl), n. See *interdeal*.

enterectomy (en-te-rek'to-mi), n. [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *ektomē*, cutting out.] In *surg.*, removal of a portion of the intestine.

If *enterectomy* becomes necessary the two ends of the bowel should always be united with a Charny Lambert suture.

N. Sem. Med. News, XLVIII. 506.

enteroplomphalocoele (en-te-rep'i-plom-fal'ō-sēl), n. [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + NL. *epiploon* (q. v.), + (Gr. *phallos*, the navel, + *akē*, tumor.) In *surg.*, hernia of the umbilicus, with protrusion of the omentum and intestines.

enterer (en'ter-er), n. One who enters.

If any require any other little books need to enter children; the School of Virtue is one of the principal and easiest for the first *enterer*, being full of precepts of civility, and such as children will soon learn and take a delight in.

Baker's Book (E. E. T. S.), p. xiii.

enterflow, n. [Gr. *enter-* + *flow*.] A channel.

Those Islands are severed one from another by a narrow *enterflow* of the Sea between.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 213.

enteric (en-ter'ik), a. [Gr. *enteron*, intestine; see *enteron*.] Belonging to the intestine; intestinal. Specifically, in *zool.*: (a) Having an enteron or intestine, *enteric* opposed to *anenterous*. (b) Of or pertaining to the enteron, or to the cecum, which primitively forms the enteron, opposed to *dermic*, as, *enteric* tube, the alimentary canal or digestive tract, *enteric* walls, *enteric* appendages. **Enteric fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*. See *fever*.

entering (en'ter-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *enter*, v.] 1. The act of coming or going in, inserting, registering, etc.—2. The opening or place at which one enters; entrance.

The cristin hem chud to the are, and hilde hem so shorte in the *entering* to the shippes that they were of hem slain and drowned the halowd flou more.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

3t. A beginning.

The *entering* and endings of wars.

See P. Salway's (Archer's Eng. Garner, i. 300).

entering (en'ter-ing), p. a. [Pr. of *enter*, v.]

In *entom.*, an epithet applied to the canthus or process of the front when it is small, forming a little notch or sinus in the inner margin of the eye, as in many *Hymenoptera*.

entering-chisel (en'ter-ing chiz'el), n. See *chisel²*.

entering-file (en'ter-ing fil), n. See *file¹*.

entering-port (en'ter-ing-port), n. A port cut down to the level of the gun-deck, for the convenience of persons entering and leaving a ship.

enteritis (en-ter'itis), n. [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine (see *enteron*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the intestines. In recent usage it denotes inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissue and not of the serous or peritoneal.

enterkiss, v. t. [Gr. *enter-* + *kiss*.] To kiss mutually; come in contact. Davies.

And water mounting with old mod the brims
Of the *enterkiss* turning globs extraneous.

Temper the heat.

Spectator, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

enter-know, v. t. [Gr. *enter-* + *know*.] To be mutually acquainted with. Davies.

Eye desired . . . to *enter-know* my good God, and his blessed Angels and saints.

Ep. Mart. Inward World, Pref.

enterlacet, v. t. An obsolete form of *interlace*.

entermet, entermeting. See *entermet*, *entermeting*.

entermewer (en'ter-mu-er), n. [Gr. *enter-* + *mewer*, < *meu*, change.] In *zool.*, a hawk gradually changing the color of its feathers, commonly in the second year.

See next you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of *Eyas* and *Ranage* Hawks of *entermewer*.

See P. Salway's (Archer's Eng. Garner, i. 300).

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entermit, entermet, v. [ML. *entremitten*, *entremetten*, *entremitten*, < OF. *entremette*, F. *entremette* = Pr. *entremette* = Sp. Pg. *entremeter* = It. *intramettere*, interpose, < ML. *intramittere* (also *intermittere*), put in among, mingle, < L. *intra*, within (*inter*, among), + *mittere*, send, put; see *mission*, and cf. *intermit*.] I trans. reflexively, to interpose (one's self in a matter); concern (one's self with a thing); with with or of.

He is compable that *entermet* hath me with him with such thing as apert to the world.

Chaucer, Tr. of Malheur, p. 16.

Nochte for to lamen, as the gastly compaynes and *entermet*, the north westerliche, to wete by the gyfte and dypnyng of the worldy gyfte, and god's wylle of the wylle.

Hampden, Peace Treaties (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

II. intrans. To concern one's self (with a thing); have to do; interpose; intermeddle; with of.

Ye shall aware better to *entermet* of that arte, and I will that ye be confound and take your pennance so that your wylle be not danyed.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 300.

entermitting, entermeting. See *entermit*, *entermet*.

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Thow shouldest have known that Clorgye can and concealed more thorough Reason;
For Reason wolde have rehersed the rite as Clorgye saide,
Ac for thine *entermeting* here artow forsake.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 400.

entero-. [The combining form (*enter-* before a vowel) of Gr. *enteron*; see *enteron*.] An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'intestine.'

enterocoele (en'te-rō-sēl), n. [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *akē*, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernial tumor, in any situation, whose contents are a portion of the intestine.

enterocelic (en'te-rō-sēl'ik), a. [Gr. *enterocoele* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with *enterocoele*.

enterochlorophyll, enterochlorophyll (en'te-rō-klor'ō-fil), n. [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + NL. *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyll.] A form of chlorophyll which occurs in animals.

enterocholecystotomy (en'te-rō-kol'ē-sis-tōt'ō-mi), n. [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *cholecystotomy*, q. v.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation providing a passage from the gall-bladder into the intestine.

Enterocela (en'te-rō-sēl'ē), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *enterocela*; see *enterocela*.] In Huxley's classification (1874), a series of deuterostomatous metazoans whose body-cavity is an enterocoele, as the ctenodermis, ctenognathia, enteropneustans, mollusks, brachiopods, and probably polychaetes: opposed to *Schizocela* and *Epacla*.

enterocoele (en'te-rō-sēl'), n. [NL. *enterocela*, ncl., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *akē*, hollow, cavity, belly.] That kind of body-cavity or coelom which is proper to the *Actinozoa*; the somatic or perivisceral cavity of an actinozoan, consisting of the intermesenteric chambers collectively, made one with the gastric or proper enteric cavity by means of a common axial chamber. See *Actinozoan*, and *enteron* under *ctenophoran*, n.

enterocelic (en'te-rō-sēl'ik), a. [Gr. *enterocoele* + *-ic*.] Same as *enterocelous*.

This latter space being *enterocelic* in origin.

Nature, XXXVII. 224.

enterocelous (en'te-rō-sēl'us), a. [NL. *enterocela*, ncl., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *akē*, hollow, cavity, belly.] That kind of body-cavity or coelom which is proper to the *Actinozoa*; the somatic or perivisceral cavity of an actinozoan, consisting of the intermesenteric chambers collectively, made one with the gastric or proper enteric cavity by means of a common axial chamber. See *Actinozoan*, and *enteron* under *ctenophoran*, n.

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enterocelous (en'te-rō-sēl'us),

entero-ischiocoele (en'te-rō-is'ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [More correctly *enterischiocoele*, < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *ischion*, ischium, + *kōlē*, tumor.] In *surg.*, ischiatic hernia formed of intestine.

enterolite, **enterolith** (en'te-rō-lit, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *lithos*, a stone.] An intestinal concretion or calculus: a term which embraces all those concretions which resemble stones generated in the stomach and bowels. Bezoars are enterolites.

enterolithiasis (en'te-rō-li-thi'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *enterolith* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the formation of intestinal concretions.

enterolithic (en'te-rō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *enterolith* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an enterolith: as, an *enterolithic* concretion.

enterology (en'te-rō-lō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *-logia*, < *lōgos*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the intestines or the viscera; what is known concerning the internal organs.

enterocoele (en'te-rō-mē-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *koē*, thigh, + *kōlē*, tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia containing intestine.

enteromesenteric (en'te-rō-mez-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *mesenterion*, mesentery, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the mesentery and the intestines. **Enteromesenteric fever**, enteric or typhoid fever.

Enteromorpha (en'te-rō-mōr'fā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *morphē*, form.] A genus of green marine alga. Its principal forms are now referred to *Ulva enteromorpha*. This has thimble or lanceolate fronds composed of two layers of cells, which often separate, forming a tube. It is common in all parts of the world.

enteromphalus, **enteromphalos** (en'te-rōm'fā-lus, -los), *n.*; pl. *enteromphali* (li). [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *omphalos*, the navel.] In *surg.*, an umbilical hernia filled with intestine.

enteron (en'te-rōn), *n.*; pl. *entera* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, usually *entera*, the entrails, guts, intestines, neut. of *enteros* (= *la. internus*, the assumed base of *interior*: see *interior*, *enter*), < *ir*, = *E. ur*, + *-teros*, compar. suffix.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, the intestine, alimentary canal, or digestive space which is primitively derived from the endoderm, including its annexes and appendages, but excluding any digestive space which is primitively derived from an ingrowth of ectoderm (stomodaeum or proctodaeum). In its original undifferentiated state the enteron is called *archenteron*; in any subsequent changed state, *metenteron*, the intestine of ordinary language. **Cephalic enteron**. See *cephalic*.

enteroparalysis (en'te-rō-pa-rul'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *paralysis*, paralytic.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the intestines.

enteropathy (en'te-rō-pā-thī), *n.* [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *pathos*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the intestines.

enteropneustole (en'te-rō-pe-ris'tō-le), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *pneustole*, taken in sense of 'constriction' with reference to the related *peristaltic*, *q. v.*, < *peristallein*, wrap around, < *peri*, around, + *stallein*, send.] In *surg.*, constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause which acts either within the abdomen or without it, as strangulated hernia.

enteroplasty (en'te-rō-plas-tī), *n.* [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *plastikos*, verbal adj. of *plassein*, form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation for the restoration of an injured intestine.

Enteropneusta (en'te-rō-pnūs'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *pneustos* (cf. *pneustikos*), verbal adj. of *pneiv*, breathe.] A group of animals of uncertain position, related to the tunicates, and constituted by the genus *Balanoglossus* alone. See *ent* under *Balanoglossus*.

enteropneustal (en'te-rō-pnūs'tal), *a.* [< *Enteropneusta* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneusta*, or to *Balanoglossus*.

enterorraphy, *n.* See *enterorrhaphy*.

enterorrhagia (en'te-rō-rā-jī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *rhagē*, < *rhagō*, break. Cf. *hemorrhage*.] In *pathol.*, intestinal hemorrhage.

enterorrhaphia (en'te-rō-rā-jī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *raphē*, a seam, suture, < *raffō*, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of sewing up the intestine where it has been cut or lacerated, as by a stab or gun-shot wound. It is now occasionally performed with success in cases where surgical interference was formerly deemed impracticable.

enterorrhaphic (en'te-rō-rā-jī'ik), *a.* [< *enterorrhaphy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enterorrhaphy: as, an *enterorrhaphic* operation.

enterorraphy, **enterorraphy** (en'te-rō-rā-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *raphē*, < *raffō*, sew.] Same as *enterorrhaphia*.

enterorrhoea (en'te-rō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *rhoea*, a flow, < *rhōv*, flow.] In *pathol.*, undue increase of the mucous secretion of the intestines.

enterosarcocele (en'te-rō-sār'kō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *sarx* (*sarkē*), flesh, + *kōlē*, tumor.] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele.

enteroscheocoele (en'te-rō-schē-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *schēron*, scrotum, + *kōlē*, tumor.] In *surg.*, scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

enterostenosis (en'te-rō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *stenosis*, a straitening, < *steno*, narrow, strait.] In *pathol.*, stricture of the intestines.

enterosyphilis (en'te-rō-sif'il-is), *n.* [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + NL. *syphilis*.] In *pathol.*, a syphilitic affection of the intestine.

enterotome (en'te-rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *tomē*, cutting, < *temno*, cut.] An instrument for slitting intestines in dissection of the bowels, and for other purposes. It is a pair of scissors, with one blade longer than the other and hooked, so that the hook catches and holds the intestine while the instrument cuts.

enterotomy (en'te-rō-tō-mī), *n.* [< Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *tomē*, a cutting, < *temno*, anatomy.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the bowels or intestines. — 2. In *surg.*, incision of the intestine, as in the operation for artificial anus, or for the removal of an obstruction.

Enterozoa (en'te-rō-zō-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enterozoon*.] 1. Same as *Entozoa* (*b*). — 2. A synonym of *Metazoa*; the whole of the second grade of animals, being those which, excepting anterozoan worms, have an intestine or enteron, as distinguished from the *Plasmodozoa* (*Protozoa*). [Little used.] E. R. Lankester.

enterozoan (en'te-rō-zō-an), *n.* [< *Enterozoa* + *-an*.] One of the *Enterozoa*, as an intestinal worm; a metazoan.

enterozoön (en'te-rō-zō-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *enteron*, intestine, + *zōon*, an animal.] One of the *Enterozoa*; an enterozoan.

The individual *Enterozoan* is not a single cell; it is an aggregate of a higher order, consisting essentially of a digestive cavity around which two layers of cells are disposed. E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 830.

enterparlance (en'ter-pār-lans), *n.* [< *enter-* + *parlance*.] Parley; mutual talk or discussion; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. Sir J. Hayward.

enterparlet (en'ter-pār-lē), *n.* A parley; a conference. Richardson.

And therefore doth an *enterparlet* exhort; Persuades him leave that unbecoming place. Daniel, *Civil Wars*, II.

enterpart, **enterpart**, *v. t.* [ME. *enterparten*, < *enter-* + *parten*, part.] To share; divide.

It is fender right, both for to sayn, To *enterparten* wo, as glad desport. Chaucer, *Troilus*, I, 502.

enterpass, *v. t.* [ME. *enterpassen*, *enterpassen*, < OF. *enterpasser*, pass, meet, encounter, < *en-*, between, + *passer*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] To pass; meet; encounter.

He was a good knight and hardy, and Gawain hym smote in *enterpassage* though the helme to the coule. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 407.

enterpassant, *a.* [ME. *enterpassant*, < OF. *enterpassant*, ppr. of *enterpasser*, pass: see *enterpass*.] Passing; encountering.

And Boors *enterpassant* hit hym on the helme with his swerde so fiercely that he bent on his horse crone. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 329.

enterpendant, *a.* [ME., also *enterpendant*; by error for *enterpendant*, < OF. *enterpendant*, equiv. to *entrependant*, enterprising, bold: see *enterprising*.] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

For the kynge Ventres was a noble knyght, and hardy and *enterpendant*. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 177.

enterplead, **enterpleader**. See *interplead*, *interpleader*.

enterpreignant, *a.* [ML. *enterpreignant*, < OF. *entrepreneur*, also *entrepreneur* (see *entrepreneur*), enterprising, ppr. of *entreprendre*, undertake: see *enterprise*.] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

A full good knight was, gentle and worthy, *Entrepreignant* coragous and hardy. Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 204.

enterprise (en'ter-priz), *n.* [Formerly also *entreprize* (cf. the simple price); < OF. *entreprise*, also *entreprise* (F. *entrepriser*), an enterprise, < *entrepris*, pp. of *entreprendre*, undertake, < ML.

interprendre, undertake, < L. *inter*, among, + *prendre*, *prehendere*, take in hand. See *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*, *apprentice*, *price*. Cf. *emprise*.] 1. An undertaking; something projected and attempted; particularly, an undertaking of some importance, or one requiring boldness, energy, or perseverance.

Alone shall I bide the strokes and dodes, For alone I have take this *enterprise*. Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 406.

Their hands cannot perform their *enterprises*. Job v. 12. *Enterprises* of great pith and moment, With this regard, their currents turn awry, And lose the name of action. Shak., Hamlet, III, 1.

New *enterprises* and ceaseless occupation were the ailment of that restless and noble spirit. I. D'Israeli, *Amor. of Lit.*, II, 250.

2. An adventurous and enterprising spirit; disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger, or which require boldness, promptness, and energy.

He possessed industry, penetration, courage, vigilance, and *enterprise*. Hume.

The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic *enterprise*, is gone. Burke, *Rev. in France*.

Gift enterprise. See *gift*. — Syn. 1. Adventure, venture, attempt, effort, endeavor. — 2. Energy, activity, alertness.

enterprise (en'ter-priz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enterprised*, ppr. *enterprising*. [Formerly also *entreprize*; < *entrepris*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To undertake; attempt to perform or bring about. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But rather gan in troubled mind devise How she that Ladies liberte might *enterprise*. Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV, xii, 28.

The men of Kent, Surrey, and part of Essex, *enterprised* the Seige of Colchester, nor gave over till they won it. Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

You *enterprised* a railroad through the valley, you blasted its rocks away, and heaped thousands of tons of shale into its lovely stream. Ruskin, *Sesame and Lilies*, II.

2. To essay; venture upon.

Only your heart he dares not *enterprise*. Sir J. Davies, *Dancing*.

3. To give reception to; entertain.

In goodly garments that her well became, Fayre marching forth in honourable wize, Him at the threshold met and well did *enterprise*. Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, II, 14.

4. To attack, as with a malady; overcome.

When that herde Merlin thus speke, that were so hevy and so penel that that wiste not what to say he do. When the kynge Arthur saugh hem so *enterprised*, he began for to wepe with his yon. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 316.

5. To surround; circumstante.

And so med well that that were alle come of gode issue, and it becom hem well, that that com so *enterprised*, and that helde it a grette debonete that that helde to gedre so feire. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 371.

II. *intrans.* To engage in an undertaking; essay; venture. [Rare.]

Full many knyghts, adventurous and stout, Have *enterprised* that Monster to subdue. Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, vii, 48.

He *enterprised* not toward the Orient, where he had begun & found the Spacrie. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I, 217.

enterpriser (en'ter-pri-zēr), *n.* An adventurer; a person who engages in important or hazardous undertakings. [Rare.]

Every good deed sends back its own reward Into the bosom of the *enterpriser*. Muldib-ton, *Game at Chess*, III, 1.

enterprising (en'ter-pri-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *enterprise*, *v.*] Having a disposition for or a tendency to enterprise; ready to undertake, or resolute or prompt to attempt, important or untried schemes.

What might not be the result of their enquiries, should the same study that has made them wise make them *enterprising* also? Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 6.

A family solicitor, unlike those who administer affairs of state, has no motive whatever for being *enterprising* in his client's affairs. P. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 10.

— Syn. *Adventurous*, *Enterprising*, *Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*); alert, stirring, energetic, smart, wide-awake.

enterprisingly (en'ter-pri-zing-li), *adv.* In an enterprising or resolute and adventurous manner.

enterprizet, *n.* and *v.* See *enterprise*.

entersole (en'ter-sōl), *n.* Same as *entersol*.

entertain (en'ter-tān'), *v.* [Formerly also *entertain*; < OF. *entretenir*, F. *entretenir* = Pr. *entretener* = Sp. *entretener* = Pg. *entretener* = It. *intenerere*, *intrattenere*, < ML. *intenerere*, *entertain*, < L. *inter*, among, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*, and cf. *contain*, *detain*, *portain*, etc. Cf. also D. *onderhouden* (= G. *unterhalten* = Dan. *underholde* = Sw. *underhålla*), *entertain*, < *odder*, etc., = E. *under*, + *houden*, etc., = E. *hold*.] I. *trans.* 1. To maintain; keep up; hold.

There are a sort of men whose vices
Do seem and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stiffness entertain.

Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

He entertain'd a show so seeming just,
And therein so encoined his secret evil,
That jealousy itself could not mistrust.

Shak., Lucrèce, I. 1514.

2. To maintain physically; provide for; support; hence, to take into service.

A mantle and bow, and quiver also,
I give them whom I entertain.

Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

In all his Kingdom were so few good Artificers, that
hee entertained from England Goldenmiths, Plummers,
Carvers and Pollashers of stone, and Watch-makers
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

To baptize all nations, and entertain them into the ser-
vices and institutions of the holy Jesus. Jer. Taylor.

They have many hospitals well entertained.

Ep. Burnet, Travels, p. 49.

3. To provide comfort or gratification for; care for by hospitality, attentions, or diversions; gratify or amuse; hence, to receive and provide for, as a guest, freely or for pay; furnish with accommodation, refreshment, or diversion; as, to entertain one's friends at dinner, or with music and conversation; to be entertained at an inn or at the theater.

See, your guests approach;

Address yourself to entertain them sprightly.

And let's be red with mirth. Shak., W. T., IV. 3.

The Queen going to progress, passed thro' Oxford, where
she was entertained by the Scholars with Orations, Stage-
plays, and Disputations. Baker, Chronicle, p. 389.

4. To provide for agreeably, as the passage of time; while away; divert.

I play the noble housewife with the time,
To entertain it so merrily with a fool.

Shak., All's Well, II. 2

Where he may likeliest find
True to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours. Milton, P. L., II. 54.

We entertained the time upon several subjects, espe-
cially the affairs of England and the lamentable condi-
tion of our Church. Evelyn, Diary, July 2, 1661.

5. To take in; receive; give admittance to; admit.

Princes and worthy personages of your own countries
have entertained poems of this nature with a serious wel-
come. Ford, Fancies, Ded.

Here shall they rest also a little, till we see how this
news was entertained in England.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 75.

When our chalice is filled with holy oil, . . . it will en-
ertain none of the waters of bitterness. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 6.

6. To take into the mind; take into consider-
ation; consider with reference to decision or
action; give heed to; harbor; as, to entertain
a proposal.

Romeo,

Who had but newly entertained revenge

Shak., R. and J., III. 1.

If thou entertainest my love, let it appear in thy smiling.

Shak., F. N., II. 5.

I would not entertain a base design.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 13.

The question of questions for the politician should ever
be—"What type of social structure am I tending to pro-
duce?" But this is a question he never entertains.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 26.

7. To hold in the mind; maintain; cherish; as,
to entertain decided opinions; he entertains the
belief that he is inspired.—8. To engage; give
occupation to, as in a contest.

O noble English, that could entertain

With half their forces the full pride of France.

Shak., Hen. V., I. 2

Cæsar in his first journey, entertain'd with a sharp fight,
lost no small number of his foot. Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

9. To treat; consider; regard.

I'll entertain myself like one that I am not acquainted
withal. Shak., M. of W., II. 1.

We say that it is unreasonable we should not be enter-
tained as men, because some think we are not as good Chris-
tians as they pretend to be with us.

Penn, Liberty of Conscience, v.

—Syn. 3. Disert, Beguile. See amuse.

II. Intrans. To exercise hospitality; give en-
tertainments; receive company; as, he enter-
tains generously.

entertain (en-tér-tān'). n. [*entertain*, v.]
Entertainment.

But needs, that answers not to all requests,

Bad them not look for better entertainments.

Spenser, F. Q. IV. viii. 27

Your entertain shall be

As doth befit our honour, and your worth

Shak., Pericles, I. 1

entertainer (en-tér-tā'nér), n. (one who enter-
tains, in any sense.

We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion to him
we become the receptacles and entertainers of his good
spirit. Ep. Hall, Remains, p. 26

[They] proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their
best friends and entertainers.

Milton, Articles of Peace with Irish.

entertaining (en-tér-tā'ning), v. a. Affording
entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting;
as, an entertaining story; an entertaining friend.

His [James II.'s] brother had been in the habit of attend-
ing the attitudes of the Lords for amusement, and used
often to say that a debate was as entertaining as a comedy.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

entertainingly (en-tér-tā'ning-lī), adv. In an
entertaining manner; interestingly; divert-
ingly.

When company meet, he that can talk entertainingly
upon common subjects . . . has an excellent talent.

Ep. Sherock, Discourses, XXXVI.

My conversation, says Dryden very entertainingly of
himself, is dull and slow, my humour saturnine and re-
served.

J. Warton, Essay on Pope.

entertainingness (en-tér-tā'ning-nēs), n. The

quality of being entertaining or diverting.

entertainment (en-tér-tān'mēt), n. [*entertain*, v.]

entertainment, F. *entertainment*; Sp. *entertainment*;

entertainment, *entertainment*; It. *entertainment*;

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entertain, *entertain* (en-tér-tān'), n. [*entertain*, v.]
entertain, *entertain* (en-tér-tān'), n. [*entertain*, v.]
Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.

Amidst which high
Divine flames of *entertain* joy, to her
That level'd had their way.

Chamberlayne, Pharamonda (1630).

enthousiasm (en-thé-az'm), n. [*Gr.* as if *ἐνθου-
σιασμός*, *enthousiasmos*, he inspired, *ἐνθουσίων*, inspired;
see *entheat*.] Divine inspiration; ecstasy of
mind; enthusiasm. [Rare.]

Altho' in one absurdity they elude
To make religious *enthousiasm* a crime.

Byron, Enthusiasm.

A steady fervor, a calm persistent enthusiasm or en-
thusiasm, . . . which we regret, for the honor and the good
of human nature, is too rare in medieval literature, ancient
or modern. Dr. J. Brown, Spenser House, 3d ser., p. 127.

entheat (en-thé-as'tik), a. [*Gr.* *ἐνθου-
σιαστικός*, inspired, *ἐνθουσίων*, he inspired; see *enthe-
asmos*.] Possessing or characterized by enthe-
asmos. Smart.

entheatfully (en-thé-as'tik-ful), adv. In an
entheatful manner; with enthousiasm. Clarke.

entheat (en-thé-āt), a. [*Gr.* *ἐνθου-
σιαστικός*, inspired, *ἐνθουσίων*, he inspired; see *enthe-
asmos*.] Divinely inspired; filled
with holy enthusiasm.

Their only crystals move

More active than before,

And, *entheat* from above,

Their sovereign prince hail, glorify, adore.

Drummond, Divine Poems.

enthelmintha (en-thel-min'thā), n. pl. [NL.,
from *Gr.* *ἐντέριον*, within, + *τμήνη*, (a part), a worm.]
In med., a general name of intestinal worms,
or *Entozoa*; of no definite classificatory signifi-
cance.

enthelminthic (en-thel-min'thik), a. [*enthel-
mintha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enthelmintha.

enthotic (en-thot'ik), a. [*Gr.* *ἐνθου-
σιαστικός*, inspired, *ἐνθουσίων*, he inspired; see *enthe-
asmos*.] Introduced or placed in. — *Enthotic dis-
eases*, diseases propagated by inoculation, as syphilis.

enthous (en-thé-us), n. [Improp. (as a noun in
abstract sense) *Gr.* *ἐνθουσίων*, inspired, *ἐνθουσίων*, inspired;
see *entheat*, *enthousiasm*.] Inspiration. [Rare.]

Without the *enthous* Nature's self bestows,

The world no painter nor no poet knows.

J. Scott, Essay on Painting.

enthrall, v. t. See *enthrall*.

enthrallment (en-thrāl'mēt), n. [*enthrall* +
-ment.] Same as *enthrallment*. [Rare.]

The chief instrument in the *enthrallment* of nations.

Atwood, Hist. Europe (Harper's ed., 1842), II. 58.

enthrall, enthrall (en-thrāl'), v. t. [Formerly
also *enthrall*, *enthrall*; *enthrall* + *enthrall*.] 1. To
reduce to the condition of or hold as a thrall or
captive; enslave or hold in bondage or subjec-
tion; subjugate.

I being the first Christian this proud King and his queen
attendants ever saw; and thus *enthrall*ed in their barba-
rous power.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 30.

Wherever are meant the victories and conquests of Ven-
ice *enthrall*ing her enemies. Corradi, Creditore, I. 254.

Hence — 2. To reduce to or hold in mental sub-
jection of any kind; subjugate, captivate, or
charm; as, to *enthrall* the judgment or the
senses.

She soothes, but never can *enthrall* my mind;

Why may not peace and love for once be join'd?

Tristram.

Men will gain little by escaping outward despotism, if
the soul continues *enthrall*ed.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 207.

The beauty and sorrow (of the Italian cause) *enthrall*ed
her. Steinham, Vict. Poets, p. 109.

enthrallment, enthrallment (en-thrāl'mēt),
n. [Formerly also *enthrallment*, *enthrallment*;
enthrall + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enthralling,
or the state of being enthrallment.

Till by two brethren (these two brethren call

Moses and Aaron) sent from God to claim

His people from *ent*

seat with sovereign authority; hence, to seat loftily; exalt eminently.

Apartly was he proude, prelat after serays,
He wold not gladly be glad, ne glide into myrth
But euermore ymaginad & troyd in thoghtes.
Devolution of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 8842.

Anthony,
Enthron'd in the market place, did sit alone.
Shak., A. and C., II. 2.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits enthroned. *Pope.*

2. *Eccles.*, same as enthronize, 2.
At five o'clock Evening, the new bishop was formally enthroned.
The Churchman, LIV. 463

enthronement (en-thron-'ment), *n.* [*< enthron-* + *-ment*.] The act of enthroning, or the state of being enthroned.

The enthronement of . . . as Archbishop of Canterbury took place.
The American, V. 413.

enthronization (en-thrō-ni-zā-'shon), *n.* [*< enthronize* + *-ation*; = *Sp. entronización* = *Pg. entronização* = *It. entronizzazione*; *< ML. inthronizatio(n)-*; *< inthronizare, inthronizare, enthronize; see enthronize.*] The act of enthroning or enthroning; *eccles.*, the act of formally placing a bishop for the first time on the episcopal seat or throne (*cathedra*) in his cathedral. Also spelled *enthronisation*.

We have it confirmed by the votes of all antiquity, calling the bishop's chair a throne, and the investiture of a bishop, in his church, an *enthronization*.
Jos. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 240.

enthronize (en-thrō-'niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enthronized*, ppr. *enthronizing*. [*< enthron-* + *-ize*; = *Sp. entronizar* = *Pg. entronizar* = *It. entronizzare*; *< ML. inthronizare*; *< Gr. ἐνθρονίζω, set on a throne, < ἐν, in, + θρόνος, a throne.*] 1. To enthrone; seat on high; exalt.

King of stars, enthroned in the midst of the planets.
Pursh, Pilgrimage, p. 15.

With what grace
Doth mercy sit enthroned on thy face!
John Hall, Poems (1646), p. 78.

2. *Eccles.*, to enthrone as a bishop; place a newly consecrated bishop on his episcopal throne. Also spelled *enthronise*.

enthunder (en-thun-'der), *v. t.* [*< en- + thun-* + *-der*.] To thunder; hence, to perform any act that produces a noise resembling thunder, as discharging cannon.

Against them all she proudly did *enthunder*,
Until her mists were beaten overhead.
Mrs. J. M. M., p. 850.

enthuse (en-thūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enthused*, ppr. *enthusing*. [Assumed as the appar. basis of *enthusiasm, enthusiastic*.] 1. *trans.* To make enthusiastic; move with enthusiasm; as, he quite *enthused* his hearers. [Colloq.]

Being touched with a spark of poetic fire from heaven, and *enthused* by the African's fondness for all that is conspicuous in dress, he had conceived for himself the creation of a unique garment which should symbolize in perfection the claims and consolations of his apostolic office.
The Century, XXXV. 447

II. *trans.* To become enthusiastic; show enthusiasm; as, he is slow to *enthuse*. [Colloq.]

He did not, if we may be allowed the expression, *enthuse* to any extent on the occasion. *Cor. New York Tribune.*

enthusiasm (en-thū-'zi-azm), *n.* [= *D. G. enthusiasm* = *Dah. enthusiasm* = *Sw. entusias* = *F. enthousiasme* = *Sp. entusiasmo* = *Pg. entusiasmo* = *It. entusiasmo*; *< Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός, inspiration, enthusiasm* (produced, e. g., by certain kinds of music); *< ἐνθουσιάζω, intr. be inspired or possessed by a god, be rapt, be in ecstasy, tr. inspire*; *< ἐνθους, later contr. form of ἐνθεός (> *L. entheus*), having a god (Bacchus, Eros, Ares, Pan, etc.) in one, i. e., possessed or inspired by a god — of prophecy, poetry, etc., inspired from heaven; < *ἐν, in, + θεός, a god*; see *theism*.] 1. An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; hence, a belief or conceit of being divinely inspired or commissioned. [Archaic.]*

Enthusiasm is nothing but a misconception of being inspired.
Dr. H. More, Discourse of Enthusiasm, § 2.

Enthusiasm . . . takes away both reason and revelation, and substitutes in the room of it the ungrounded fancies of a man's own brain, and assumes them for a foundation both of opinion and conduct.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xix. 3.

Inspiration is a real feeling of the Divine Presence, and enthusiasm a false one.
Shaftebury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 7.

2. In general, a natural tendency toward extravagant admiration and devotion; specifically, absorbing or controlling possession of the mind by any interest, study, or pursuit; ardent zeal in pursuit of some object, inspiring energetic endeavor with strong hope and confidence of success. Enthusiasm generally proceeds from hon-

orable and exalted motives or ideas, whether correct or erroneous.

If there be any seeming extravagance in the case, I must comfort myself the best I can, and consider that all sound love and admiration is *enthusiasm*. the transports of poets, the sublimity of orators, the rapture of musicians, the high strains of the virtuous, all mere *enthusiasm*. Even learning itself, the love of arts and curiosities, the spirit of travellers and adventurers, gallantry, war, heroism — all, all *enthusiasm*! *Shaftebury, The Moralists, lib. § 2.*

Enthusiasm is that state of mind in which the imagination has got the better of the judgment.
Warburton, Divine Legation, v. App.

It was found that *enthusiasm* was a more potent ally than science and munitions of war without it.
Emerson, Harvard Com.

A new religious *enthusiasm* was awakening throughout Europe: an *enthusiasm* which showed itself in the reform of monasticism, in a passion for pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and in the foundation of religious houses.
J. R. Green, Comp. of Eng., p. 495.

3. An experience or a manifestation of exalted appreciation or devotion; an expression or a feeling of exalted admiration, imagination, or the like; in this sense with a plural: as, his *enthusiasms* were now all extinguished; the *enthusiasms* of impassioned oratory.

Ho [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less.
Johnson, Cowley.

Syn. 2. *Enthusiasm, Zeal, etc.* (see *superstition*); warmth, ardor, passion, devotion.

enthusiast (en-thū-'zi-ast), *n.* [= *D. G. Dan. enthusiast* = *Sw. entusiast*; *< F. enthousiaste* = *Sp. entusiasta* = *Pg. entusiasta* = *It. entusiasta*; *< ἐνθουσιастής, an enthusiast, a zealot*; *< ἐνθουσιάζω, see enthusiasm*.] 1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or that he is divinely instructed or commissioned. [Archaic.]

Let an *enthusiast* be privileged that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted on by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine.
Locke.

2. One who is given to or characterized by enthusiasm; one whose mind is excited and whose feelings are engrossed in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object; one who is swayed to a great or an undue extent by emotion in regard to anything; a person of ardent zeal.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry.
Pope, Pref. to Iliad.

'Tis like the wondrous strain
That round a lonely ruin swells,
Which wandering on the echoing shore
The *enthusiast* hears at evening.
Shelley, Queen Mab, l.

The noblest *enthusiast* cannot help identifying himself more or less with the object of his enthusiasm; he measures the advance of his principles by his own success.
H. N. Greenham, Short Studies, p. 23.

3. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one of the names given to a Eucharist. *Syn. 2.* Visionary, fanatic, devotee, zealot, dreamer. See comparison under *enthusiasm*.

enthusiastic (en-thū-'zi-as'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *enthusiastick*; = *Sp. entusiastico* = *Pg. entusiastico* = *It. entusiastico* (cf. *D. G. enthusiastisch*); *< Dan. entusiastisk* = *Sw. entusiastisk*; *< Gr. ἐνθουσιастικός, inspired, excited, act. inspiring, exalting, esp. of certain kinds of music*; *< ἐνθουσιάζω, be inspired*; see *enthusiasm*.] 1. *a.* 1. Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God, or of direct revelations or instructions from him. [Archaic.]

An *enthusiastic* or prophetic style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse.
Sp. Burdet.

2. Prone to enthusiasm; zealous or devoted; passionate in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object; as, an *enthusiastic* reformer.

A young man . . . of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character.
Irring.

3. Elevated; ardent; inspired by or glowing with enthusiasm; as, the speaker addressed the audience in *enthusiastic* strains.

Feels in his transported soul
Enthusiastic raptures roll.
W. Mason, Odes, v.

Syn. 1. *Enthusiastic, Fanatical*; eager, zealous, devoted, fervent, passionate, glowing; heated, inflamed, visionary. *Enthusiastic* is most frequently used with regard to a person whose sympathies or feelings are warmly engaged in favor of any cause or pursuit, and who is full of hope and ardent zeal; while *fanatical* is generally said of a person who has fantastic and extravagant views on religious or moral subjects, or some similarly absorbing topic. See *superstition*.

II. *n.* An enthusiast.

The dervish and other fanatics, or *enthusiasticks*, being in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 336.

enthusiastical (en-thū-'zi-as'ti-kəl), *a.* Same as *enthusiastic*, 1. [Now rare.]

Very extravagant, therefore, and unwarrantable are those flights of devotion which some *enthusiastical* saints . . . have indulged themselves in.
By. Atterbury, Works, I. ix.

enthusiastically (en-thū-'zi-as'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner; with enthusiasm.

He [John Oxenbridge] preached very *enthusiastically* in several places in his travels to and fro.

Wood, Athens Oxon.

I became *enthusiastically* fond of a sequestered life.
V. Knox, Essays, xxix.

enthymema (en-thi-mē-'mā), *n.* [*L.*] Same as *enthymeme*.

enthymematical (en-'thi-mē-mat-'i-kəl), *a.* [*< enthymema* (*t*) + *-ical*.] Pertaining to or including an enthymeme.

enthymeme (en-thi-mēm), *n.* [= *F. enthymème*, *< L. enthymema*, *< Gr. ἐνθύμημα, a thought, argument, an enthymeme*; *< ἐνθυμέομαι, consider, keep in mind*; *< ἐν, in, + θυμός, mind*.] 1. In *Aristotle's logic*, an inference from likelihoods and signs, which with Aristotle is the same as a rhetorical syllogism.

Must we learn from canons and quaint sermonings . . . to illumine a period, to wreath an *enthymeme* with masterly dexterity?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

2. A syllogism one of the premises of which is unexpressed. This meaning of the word, which is the current one, arose from the preceding through a change in the conception of a rhetorical argument with the Roman writers (Quintilian, etc.).

However, an inference need not be expressed thus technically; an *enthymeme* fulfils the requirements of what I have called *Inference*.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 262.

Entnymeme of the first or second order, a syllogism with only the major or minor premise expressed.

entice (en-tis'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enticed*, ppr. *enticing*. [Formerly also *entice, entice, entice*; *< ME. enticen, entisen*; *< OF. enticer, enticher*, excite, entice; origin unknown.] To draw on or induce by exciting hope or desire; incite by the presentation of pleasurable motives or ideas; allure; attract; invite; especially, in a bad sense, to allure or induce to evil.

Will *enticed* to wantonness, doth caselike allure the mynde to false opinions.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

By fair persuasions, mix'd with sugar'd words,
We will *entice* the Duke of Burgundy
To leave the Talbot, and to follow us.
Shak., I Hen. VI., III. 3.

He an unfeigned Ulysses to her, for whose sake neither the wiles of Circe, or enchantments of Siren, or bruits of war, could force or *entice* to longfulness.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, l.

When the worm is well baited, it will crawl up and down as far as the bait will give leave, which much *entice* the fish to bite without suspicion.
L. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 180.

Syn. 1. *Lure, Decoy, etc.* (see *allure*), tempt, inveigle, wheedle, cajole.

enticeable (en-ti-'sa-bl), *a.* [*< entice* + *-able*.] Capable of being enticed or led astray.

enticement (en-tis-'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *enticement*; *< ME. enticement, entysment*; *< OF. enticement*, *< enticer, entice*; see *entice* and *ment*.] 1. The act or practice of enticing or of inducing or instigating by exciting hope or desire; allurements; attraction; especially, the act of alluring or inducing to evil; as, the *enticements* of evil companions.

By mysterious *enticement* draw
Bewilder'd shepherds to their path again.
Keats, Endymion, l.

2. Means of enticing; inducement; incitement; anything that attracts by exciting desire or pleasing expectation.

Their promises, *enticements*, oaths, and tokens, all these engloes of lust.
Shak., All's Well, III. 5.

They [Carmelite nuns] never are any man, for fear of *enticements* to vanity.
Corrad, Crucities, I. 18.

3. The state or condition of being enticed, seduced, or led astray. *Syn. 1.* Temptation, blandishment, inveiglement, coaxing. — 2. *Lure, decoy, bait.*

enticer (en-ti-'sēr), *n.* One who or that which entices; any one inducing or inciting to evil, or seducing.

A sweet voice and music are powerful *enticers*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 481.

enticing (en-ti-'sing), *p. a.* Alluring; attracting; charming. Formerly also *enticing*.

She gave him of that fair *enticing* fruit.
Milton, P. L., I. 200.

For the impracticable, however theoretically *enticing*, is always politically unwise.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 104.

enticingly (en-ti-'sing-lī), *adv.* In an enticing or winning manner; charmingly. Formerly also *enticingly*.

The sister: a late wife.
Sings most deliciously.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, II. 1.
entitlement (en-tit'ment), *n.* [*< en- + tit + -ment*.] A shed; a tent. *Darwin.*
The best houses and walls there were of mudde, or canvas, or poldavies *entitlements*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171).

Entimus (en-ti-mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826), *< Gr. entimos*, honored, prized, *< en*, in, + *timos*, honor.] A remarkable genus of curculionids or weevils, of the subfamily *Otiorynchinae*, including such as the diamond-beetle of South America, *E. imperialis*, an inch or more in length, deeply punctate, black, the punctures lined with brilliant green scales. There are about 6 other species, all South American. See cut under *diamond-beetle*.

entire (en-tir'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *intire*, *entire*, *intire*; *< ME. entire*, *entire*, *< OF. (and F.) entier* = *Pr. entier*, *entier* = *Sp. entero* = *Pg. inteiro* = *It. intero*, *< L. integer*, acc. *integrum*, whole; see *integer*.] *I. a.* 1. Whole; unbroken; undiminished; perfect; not mutilated; complete; having all its normal substance, elements, or parts; as, not an article was left *entire*.
Ope *entire* and perfect chrysolite. *Shak.* Othello, v. 2.
With strength *entire*, and free will arm'd.
Milton, P. L., v. 9.

The walls of this Town are very *entire*, and full of towers at competent distances. *Ashton*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1641.
The second qualification required in the Action of an Epic Poem is, that it should be an *entire* Action.
Addison, Spectator, No. 202.

2. In bot., without tooth or division; applied to leaves, petals, etc.—3. In her., reaching the sides of the shield and apparently made fast to them: said of a bearing, such as a cross.—4. Not castrated or spayed; uncut: as, an *entire* horse (that is, a stallion as distinguished from a gelding).—5. Full; complete; undivided; wholly unshared, undisputed, or unmixed: as, the general had the *entire* command of the army; to have one's *entire* confidence.

Of what bliss'd angel shall my lips require
The undecor'd way to that desire?
And everlasting solace of thy heart's desire?
Quarles, Emblems, IV. 11.

In thy presence joy *entire*. *Milton*, P. L., III. 263.

6. Essential; real; true.

Love's not love
When it is mingled with legends that stand
About from the *entire* point. *Shak.* Lear, I. 1.

7. Interior; internal.

Castling secret flakes of lustful fire
From his false eyes into their hearts and parts *entire*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 48.

[This use is perhaps due to a belief that *entire* and *interior* are from the same root.] **Entire function.** See *function*.
Entire horse. See *horse*.
Entire tenancy, in law. Ownership by one person in contradistinction to a *several tenancy*, which implies a tenancy jointly or in common with others. *Syn. 1* and *5* *Whole*, *Total*, etc. See *complete*. (See also *radical*.)

II. n. 1. The total; the whole matter or thing; entirety. [Rare.]

I am narrating as it were the Warrington manuscript, which is too long to print in *entire*.
Thackeray, Virginians, XIII.

2. A kind of malt liquor known also as *porter* or *stout*. [Before the introduction of porter in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the chief malt liquors in Great Britain were ale, beer, and twopenny. A good deal of trouble was caused by demands for mixtures of these. At last a brewer hit upon a beverage which was considered to combine the flavors of these three, and which was called *entire*, as being drawn from one cask. As it was much drunk by porters and other working people, it also received the name of *porter*. In England, at present, the word *entire* is seldom heard or seen except in connection with the name of some brewer or firm, as part of a sign or advertisement. See *porter* 3.]

entiret (en-tir'), *adv.* [*< entire, a.*] Entirely; wholly; unreservedly: as, your *entire* loving brother.

Blest is the maid not worthy to be blest
Whose soul, *entire*, by him she loves is lost,
Feels every vanity in fondness lost.
Lead Lightfoot, Advice to a Lady.

entirelyt, *a.* [ME. *entirely*; *< entire + -ly*.] Entire.

Behovynge you ever with myn *entirely* heart.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

entirely (en-tir'ly), *adv.* [Formerly also *intirely*, *< ME. entirely*, *entirely*, *entirelyche*; *< entier + -ly*.] 1. Wholly; completely; fully; without exception or division: as, the money is *entirely* lost.
Thelopen *entirely* the Commandment of the Holy Book
Alkaron, that God sente how to his Messenger Machomet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 132.

Emphatic, cunning, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Kaleich.*

The place was so situated as *entirely* to command the mouth of the Tiber. *Frederick, Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 3.
S. Without admixture or qualification; unreservedly; heartily; sincerely; faithfully.

And the kynde and the quene prayed hym right *entirely*,
asone for to come again. *Milton* (L. E. T. S.), III. 674.
Loue god, for he is good and grounde of alle trouthes,
Loue thyn enemy *entirely* golden heate to ful fille.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 142.
To highest God *entirely* pray. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 82.
His father, that so tenderly and *entirely* loves him.
Shak., Lear, I. 2.

entireness (en-tir'ness), *n.* [*< entire + -ness*.] 1. Completeness; fullness; unbroken form or state: as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.

And a little off stands the Sepulchre of Rachel, by the Scripture affirmed to have been buried hereabout, if the *entireness* thereof doe not confute the imputed antiquity.
Sandys, Travels, p. 142.

2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; faithfulness: as, the *entireness* of one's devotion to a cause.

The late land
I took by false play from you, with as much
Contrition and *entireness* of affection
To this most happy day again I tender
Beau. and Fl. Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.
Christ, the bridegroom, praises the bride, his Church,
for her beauty, for her *entireness*.
Ep. Hall, Beauty of the Church.

3. Intimacy; familiarity.

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness*. *Ep. Hall*

entirety (en-tir'ti), *n.*; pl. *entireties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *entirety*, *entirety*, *< entire + -ty*, suggested by its doublet *intirety*, *q. v.*] 1. The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness: as, *entirety* of interest.

Since in its *entirety* it is plainly inapplicable to England, it cannot be copied. *Goldstone*

The aqueduct as now building can be utilized in its *entirety*. *See Amer. Stamp*, p. 880.

It is not in detached passages that his philosophy shines, but in the *entirety* of expression and the cumulative effect of many particulars working toward a common end. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 260.

2. That which is entire; an undivided whole.

Somethin' the attorney . . . settle down an *entirety*,
where but a moiety . . . was to be passed.
Baron Office of Alienations

Tenancy by entireties, in law. A kind of tenancy created by a conveyance or devise of an estate to a man and his wife during coverture, when at common law no then said to be *tenants by entireties*. That is each is seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

entitative (en-ti-ta-tiv), *a.* [*< entity + -ative*.] Pertaining to existence or entity; usually opposed to *objective* in the old use of the latter word.

Whether it [moral evil] has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entitative* material act of sin is physically or morally good? *Ellis*, Knowledge of Divine Things (1811), p. 310.

Entitative act, in metaphysics. That which distinguishes existence or being in act from being in power or in germ. Thus the *entitative material act of sin* is the existence of sin, considered as an outward event, not as sin. **Entitative being, in metaphysics.** Being, opposed to *intentional* or *objectively* being, which is existence merely as an object of consciousness. **Entitative power, in metaphysics.** The power of becoming something; potential being.

entitatively (en-ti-ta-tiv-ly), *adv.* Intrinsically; taken itself apart from extrinsic circumstances.

entitle (en-ti-tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entitled*, ppr. *entitling*. [Formerly also *entitl* (also *entitule*, *entitule*, after mod. F. and M.); *< ME. entillen*, *< OF. entituler*, *F. entituler* = *Pr. entitular*, *entitular*, *entitular* = *Sp. Pg. entitular* = *It. entitular*, *< ML. entitular*, give a title or name to, *< L. en*, in, + *titulus*, a title; see *title*.] 1. To give a name or title to; affix a name or appellation to; designate; denominate; name; call; dignify by a title or honorary appellation; style: as, the book is *entitled* "Commentaries on the Laws of England"; an ambassador is *entitled* "Your Excellency."

That which in mean men we *entitle* patience. *Shak.* Rich. II., I. 2.

Some later writers *entitle* this as *best* table, *Pr. entitule*. *Baron Table of Pra.*

2. To give a title, right, or claim to; give a right to demand or receive; furnish with grounds for laying claim: as, his services *entitle* him to our respect.

A Queen, who wears the crown of her fastidious to
Each she is *entitled* by blood. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermon, I. vii.

If he had birth and fortune to *entitle* him to nobility, such a family as ours she knew no man the world could give him. *Goldsmith*, Venus, III.

3. To appropriate as by title; attribute or attach as by right.

If his Majesty would please to *entitle* it to his Crown, and yearly that both the Governours here and there may give their accounts to you.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 106.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their design! *Locke*.

4. To attribute; ascribe.

The ancient proverb . . . *entitles* this work . . . peculiarly to God himself. *Milton*.

Entitled in the cause, in law. Having as a heading or caption the name of a cause or suit, to indicate that the paper so entitled is a proceeding therein. *Syn. 1*. To *entitle*, dub.

entitule (en-ti-tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entituled*, ppr. *entituling*. [Formerly also *intitule*; *< OF. entituler*, *F. entituler*, *entituler*; see *entitle*.] To *entitle*; give a name or title to; as, the act *entituled* the General Police (Scotland) Act, 1860. [Great Britain.]

Nor were any of the elder Prophets so *entituled*. *Purchar*, Pilgrimage, p. 172.

entity (en-ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *entities* (-tiz). [*< F. entité* = *Sp. entidad* = *Pg. entidade* = *It. entità*, *< ML. entitatus*, *< en* (-t-), a thing; see *ens*.] 1. Being; in this, its original sense, the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete *ens*.

Where *entity* and quiddity,
The ghosts of defunct bodies, fly.
Butler, Hudibras, I. l. 146.

When first thou gav'st the promise of a man,
When the *entity* spark of *entity* began. *Hart*.

2. An independent *ens*; a thing; a substance; an ontological chimera. As a concrete noun, it is chiefly used to express the current notion of the mode of being attributed by scholastic metaphysicians to general notions and formalities. Modern writers have generally said the scholastics made *entities* of words, a judgment which seems to expense the nominalistic side of the great dispute, although the writers who use this phrase are not decided nominalists. Such being the connection which by its associations gives the word *entity* its meaning, the latter is necessarily vague.

The schools have of late much amused the world with a way they have got of referring all natural effects to certain *entities* that they call real qualities, and accordingly attribute to them a nature distinct from the modification of the matter they belong to, and in some cases separable from all matter whatsoever. Aristotle usually calls substances simply *being*, *entities*. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms (Works, 2d ed., III. 12, 16).

The realists maintained that general names are the names of general things. Besides individual things, they recognised another kind of things, not individual, which they technically called *substances*, or *universals*, a particular. Over and above all individual men and women there was an *entity* called Man. Man in general, which inhered in the individual men and women, and communicated to them its essence. *J. S. Mill*, Exam. of Hamilton, xvii.

The scientific acceptance of laws and properties is quite unmetaphysical as the scholastic acceptance of *entities* and quiddities, but the justification of the one act is their objective validity, i. e. their agreement with sensible experience, the illusoriness of the other is their incapability of being resolved into sensible concepts. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. l. 462.

There is scarcely a less dignified *entity* than a patrician in a pump. *Herrick*.

The foremost men of the age accept the other not as a vague dream, but as a real entity. *Spindall*, Light and Elect., p. 125.

Will be essentially a self-perpetuating, self-sustaining, artificial *entity*, which owns no natural cause, obeys no law, and has no sort of affinity with matter. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 1.

Actual entity, in metaphysics. Determinative entity, the mode of existence of a singular thing in a definite time and place. **Positive entity, in metaphysics.** As being that mode of existence by which a general nature is determined to be individual. **Quidditative entity, in metaphysics.** The mode of being of a general nature not determined to be individual.

ento-. [*Gr. entro-*, combining form of *entro* (= *L. intus*), within, inside, *< en*, in, + *tro*, see *int*.] A prefix, chiefly used in biological terms, denoting 'within, inside, inner, internal': opposed to *ecto-* and *exo-*. It is the same as *endo-*, but is less frequently used, in some cases it is synonymous with *hypo-*, since that which is internal is also under the surface.

entoblast (en-to-blast), *n.* [*< Gr. entro*, within, + *blastos*, bud, germ.] In bot., the nucleolus of a cell. *Agnew*.

entobliquus (en-to-bli-kwus), *n.*; pl. *entobliqui* (-kwiz). [NL. *< Gr. entro*, within, + *L. obliquus*, oblique.] The internal oblique muscle of the abdomen; the oblique abdominis internus.

entobranchiate (en-to-brang'ki-ät), *n.* [*< Gr. entro*, within, + *branchiate*, *q. v.*] Having the gills or branchiae internal or concealed, as in most mollusks.

entocarotid (en-to-kar-ot'id), *n.* [*< Gr. entro*, within, + *carotid*, *q. v.*] The internal carotid artery, the inner branch of the common carotid. See cut under *embryo*.

entocole (en-to-köl), *n.* [*< Gr. entro*, within, + *ecole*, rupture.] In pathol., morbid displacement of parts; ectopia.

entocollian (en-tō-sē'li-an), *a.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + κοιλία, belly.*] Situated in a cavity of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus caudatus) which appears in the lateral ventricle.

Entoconcha (en-tō-kong'kū), *n.* [NL., *Gr. ἐντός, within, + κόγχη, a shell.*] A remarkable genus of gastropod mollusks parasitic in holothurians, degraded by parasitism, and of uncertain systematic position among *Gastropoda*. These mollusks are still imperfectly known, but are supposed to be nudibranchs. *E. mirabilis* is an internal worm-like parasite of *Squilla digitata*, with one end hanging free in the body-cavity of *Squilla*, the other attached to the alimentary canal of the host, and contained in what is called the molluskigerous sac occasionally found in *Squilla*. The eggs develop a velum and an operculated shell, found free in the body-cavity of the host, whence the name. *E. mulleri* is another species of the genus, found in the tongue, *Holothuria edulis*.



Entoconcha mulleri, enlarged.

entoconchid (en-tō-kong'kid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Entoconchidae*.

Entoconchidae (en-tō-kong'ki-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. Entoconcha + -idae.*] The family of parasitic mollusks which *Entoconcha* represents. The position of the family has been questioned. It has been considered to represent a monogonous monoblastemate azygobranchiate septant gastropod.

entocondyle (en-tō-kon'dil), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + condyle, q. v.*] The inner or internal condyle of a bone, on the side next to the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and femur respectively: opposed to *ectocondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

entocuneiform (en-tō-kū'no-i fōrm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + cuneiform, q. v.*] In anat., the innermost one of the three cuneiform bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the inner cuneiform bone; the entophenoid of the foot, in relation with the inner digit. See *cut under foot*.

entoderm (en-tō-dēr'm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + δέρμα, skin.*] Same as *endoderm*.

entodermal (en-tō-dēr'mal), *a.* [*Gr. entoderm + -al.*] Same as *endodermal*.

The entodermal lining of the gastrovascular canals. *Claus, Zoology (trans.), p. 100.*

entodermic (en-tō-dēr'mik), *a.* [*Gr. entoderm + -ic.*] Same as *endodermic*.

The division of the margin of the ectodermal disk into two parts, one resting directly on the entodermic yoke. *Huxley's Handbook of Med. Sci., III, 172.*

ento-ectad (en-tō-ek'tad), *adv.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + ectad, q. v.*] From within outward. See *ecto-entad*.

entogastric (en-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + gastric, q. v.*] Of or pertaining to the interior of the stomach or gastric cavity of certain animals. **Entogastric proliferation, entogastric gemination**, phrases proposed by Huxley to designate method of multiplication observed in certain *Dicophora* of the group *Trachymenota*, and unknown among other *Hydrozoa*. It consists in the growth of a bud from the gastric cavity, into which it eventually passes on its way outward, while in all other cases gemination takes place by the formation of a diverticulum of the whole wall of the gastrovascular cavity, which projects on the free surface of the body, and is detached thence (if it becomes detached) immediately into the circumjacent water. See *allopatency*.

The details of this process of entogastric gemination have been traced by Huxley in *Cammarina hastata*, one of the Caryophyllidae. . . . What makes this process of asexual multiplication more remarkable is that it takes place in *Cammarina* which have already attained sexual maturity, and in males as well as in females. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 135.*

entogastrocnemius (en-tō-gas-trok-nō'mi-us), *n.*; *pl. entogastrocnemii* (-i). [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + NL. gastrocnemius, q. v.*] The inner gastrocnemial muscle, or inner head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius internus. *Cours, 1887.*

entoglossal (en-tō-glos'al), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + γλῶσσα, tongue, + -al.*] *I. a.* Situated in the tongue. Specifically applied - (a) in ornith., to the bony part of the hyoidean arch, which specially supports the tongue, and is usually called the *glossohyal*; (b) in ichth., to an anterior median bone of the hyoidean arch, supporting the tongue, analogous to it not homologous with the glossohyal of higher vertebrates.

In the pereutherochordate Protelasma, the hyoidean arches are united by narrow median entoglossal and urochordal pieces, as in fishes. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 104.*

II. n. The entoglossal bone.

entogluteus (en-tō-glū-tē-us), *n.*; *pl. entoglutei* (-i). [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + γαστήρ, the rump, buttocks; see glutus.*] The least gluteal muscle; the gluteus minimus. See *glutius*.

entogluteal, entogluteal (en-tō-glū-tē'al), *a.* [*Gr. entogluteus + -al.*] Pertaining to the entogluteus.

entolite (en-toll'), *v. t.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + λίθος, stone.*] To take with or as with toils; ensnare; entangle.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and entolled both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

entoire, entoyer (en-toi'ér), *a.* In her., charged with bearings not representing living creatures, such as mullets or annulets, eight, ten, or more in number: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a bordure sable eight plates," or the like.

Entolithia (en-tō-lith'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. ἐντός, within, + λίθος, stone.*] Those radiolarians whose siliceous skeleton lies more or less completely inside the central capsule: opposed to *Ectolithia*. *Claus.*

entolithic (en-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [As *Entolithia* + -ic.] Intracapsular or endoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Entolithia*; not *ectolithic*.

Entomai (en-tō-mā), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. ἐντομα, pl. of ἐντομος, insect, lit. (like equiv. L. insectum, insect) cut into, neut. of ἐντομος, cut into, cut to pieces, & ἐντομος, εἶναι, cut into, cut in two, cut to pieces, & εἶναι, in, + τμήναι, τμήναι, cut.*] One of the eight prime divisions of animals made by Aristotle, corresponding to the more modern *Insecta*, and containing all the articulates or arthropods excepting the crustaceans.

entomatography (en-tō-mā-tog'ra-fī), *n.* An improper form of *entomography*.

entomb (en-tōm'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *intomb*; *Gr. ἐντός, within, + ML. tumulus, a mound, tomb.*] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body; bury; inter.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were entombed. *Hooker, Lects. Polity.*

The sepulchre of Christ is not in Palestine! . . . He lies buried where ever man, made in his Maker's image, is entombed in ignorance. *O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 117.*

entombment (en-tōm'ment), *n.* [*Gr. entomb + -ment.*] The act of entombing, or the state of being entombed; burial; sepulture.

Many thousands have had their entombments in the waters. *Dr. H. More, Mystics of Godliness, p. 16.*

The entombment, specifically, the placing of the body of Christ in the tomb, as described in the gospels. It has been made the subject of many works of art, the most celebrated of which is the painting by Titian, now in the Louvre at Paris.

entomere (en-tō-mēr), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + μέρος, a part.*] In embryol., the more granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides, or a descendant of it in the first stages of development. The entomeres come to form the center of the mass of blastomeres, the other and outer blastomeres being called *ectomeres*.

entomic, entomical (en-tōm'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. Entoma + -ic, -ical.*] Relating to insects.

entomo-. [The combining form *entomo-* before a vowel] of *Gr. ἐντομος, usually in pl. ἐντομα, insect: see Entoma.* An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'insect.'

Entomocrania (en-tō-mo-kra'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. ἐντομος, insect, + κρανίον (L. cranium), the skull.*] One of many names of that division of vertebrates which is represented by the headless lancelet, amphioxus, or *Branchiostoma*: same as *Acrania*, *Pharyngobranchii*, *Leptocardia*, and *Cirrostromi*.

entomogenous (en-tō-moj'o-nus), *a.* [*Gr. ἐντομος, an insect, + γένος, produced: see genus.*] In mycol., growing upon or in insects: said of certain fungi.

entomographic (en-tō-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. entomography + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to entomography; biographic, as applied to insects. *C. F. Riley.*

entomography (en-tō-mog'ra-fī), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντομος, an insect, + γραφία, < γράφω, write.*] *I.* Descriptive entomology; the written description of insects; a treatise on insects. *2.* A description of the life-history of any insect. *C. F. Riley.*

entomoid (en-tō-moid), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἐντομος, insect, + εἶδος, form.*] *I. a.* Like an insect.

II. n. An object having the appearance of an insect.

Entomoletes (en-tō-mol'e-tēz), *n.* [NL., *Gr. ἐντομος, an insect, + δαίμων, equiv. to δαίμον, a destroyer, < δαίω, destroy, kill.*] Same as *Charbia*. *Sunderell, 1872.*

entomolin, entomoline (en-tōm'ō-lin), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντομος, insect, + ωλ + -lin, -line.*] Same as *chitin*.

entomolite (en-tōm'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντομος, insect, + λίθος, stone.*] A fossil insect: a name applied to trilobites and related organisms, formerly classed with insects.

entomolith (en-tōm'ō-lith), *n.* Same as *entomolite*.

entomolithi, *n.* Plural of *entomolithus*, *2.*

entomolithic (en-tō-mō-lith'ik), *a.* [*Gr. entomolith + -ic.*] Resembling, containing, or pertaining to entomolites.

Entomolithus (en-tō-mol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., *Gr. ἐντομος, insect, + λίθος, stone.*] *1.* An old Linnean genus of trilobites, the few forms of which then known were named *Entomolithus paradoxus*. Hence—*2.* [*L. c.*; *pl. entomolithi* (-thi).] Trilobites in general; entomostreites.

entomolitic (en-tō-mō-lit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. entomolith + -ic.*] Same as *entomolithic*.

entomologic, entomological (en-tō-mō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. entomologique* = *Sp. entomológico* = *Port. It. entomologico*, *Gr. NL. entomologus, < entomologia, entomology: see entomology.*] Pertaining to the science of entomology.

Our investigations into entomological geography. *Wallaston, Var. of Species, v.*

entomologically (en-tō-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an entomological manner; according to or in accordance with the science of entomology.

entomologist, v. i. See *entomologize*.

entomologist (en-tō-mō-lōj'ist), *n.* [= *F. entomologiste*; as *entomology* + -ist.] One versed in, or engaged in the study of, entomology.

Monographia Apum Anglie, a work which the young entomologist may take as a model. *Owen, Anat., xvii.*

entomologize (en-tō-mō-lōj'iz), *v. i.*; *pret. and pp. entomologized, ppr. entomologizing.* [*Gr. entomology + -ize.*] To study or practise entomology; gather entomological specimens. Also spelled *entomologues*.

It is too rough for trawling to day, and too wet for entomologizing. *Kingsley, Life, I, 171.*

entomology (en-tō-mō-lōj'i), *n.* [= *F. entomologie* = *Sp. entomología* = *Port. It. entomologia* = *D. G. entomologie* = *Dan. Sw. entomologi*, *Gr. NL. entomologia, < Gr. ἐντομος, insect, + λογία, < λόγος, speak: see -ology.*] That branch of zoology which treats of insects, or *Insecta*. Formerly most articulates were regarded as *Entoma*, or "insects," and the science of entomology was equally extensive. The term is now usually restricted to the science of the true *Insecta*, *Condolipoda*, or *Hexapoda* (which see).

entomometer (en-tō-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντομος, an insect, + μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument used to measure the parts of insects.

Entomophaga (en-tō-mof'a-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., *neut. pl. of entomophagus: see entomophagous.*]

1. A subsection of *Hymenoptera terebrantia*, or boring hymenopterous insects. It contains the insectivorous or parasitic species, such as the Ichneumonidae and cuckoo-flies, which have the abdomen stalked; the female with a freely projecting ovipositor forming a beak or torcha, which is straight and inserted at the apex of the abdomen; and the larva apodal and apictous, usually parasitic in the larvae of other insects. The group is distinguished among the *Terebrantia* from the *Phagophaga* or saw-flies. The subsection includes the families Chalcididae, Proctotrupidae, Braconidae, Ichneumonidae, Euclyptidae, Cynipidae, and Chrysididae. *Westwood, 1840.* Also *Entomophagi*. [Scarcely in modern use.]

2. A division of marsupial mammals, containing those which have three kinds of teeth in both jaws, and a cecum, as the bandicoots and opossums. *Owen, 1839.*—*3.* A division of edentate mammals, one of two primary groups of *Bruta* (the other being *Phytophaga*), containing insectivorous and carnivorous forms, as the anteaters and pangolins. It was divided into 4 groups, *Mutica*, *Squamata*, *Loricata*, and *Tuberculata*. *Huxley.*—*4.* A division of ehiropterous mammals, containing the ordinary bats, as distinguished from the fruit-bats. Also called *Insectivora*, *Animalivora*, and *Microchiroptera*.

entomophagan (en-tō-mof'a-gau), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word. *II. n.* One of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word, but chiefly used in entomology.

entomophagous (en-tō-mof'a-gus), *a.* [*Gr. NL. entomophagus, < Gr. ἐντομος, insect, + φάγειν, eat.*] Feeding on insects; insectivorous.

entomophilous (en-tō-mof'i-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ἐντομος, insect, + φίλος, loving.*] Literally, insect-loving: applied to flowers in which, on account of their structure, fertilization can ordinarily be effected only by the visits of insects.

There must also have been a period when winged insects did not exist, and plants would not then have been considered entomophilous. *Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. 400.*

entotic (en-tot'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. êntōtē, within, + oîc (ōr-), = E. earl, + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear; being or arising within the ear: an epithet applied to auditory sensations which are independent of external vibrations, but arise from changes in the ear itself.

[Vibration of intensity] is observed in cases of perforated tympanum, and is caused by due to periodic tension of entotic muscles. *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1927.

entotriceps (en-tot'ri-seps), *n.*; pl. *entotriceptes* (en-tot'ri-sip'tez). [*< Gr. êntōtē, within, + triceps, q. v.*] The inner head or internal division of the triceps muscle of the arm, including the anconeus. *Heller*, 1882.

entourage (P. pron. on-tō'razh'), *n.* [*< Fr. entourer, surround, < en, tour, around; en, < L. in = E. in; tour, round; see tour.*] Surroundings; environment; specifically, the persons among whom as followers or companions one is accustomed to move.

entoyer, *v.* See *entourer*.

Entozoa (en-to-zō'a), *n.* pl. [*N.L., pl. of entozoön, q. v.*] In *Zool.*: (a) In Cuvier's system, the second class of *Radiata*, containing the intestinal worms, divided into two orders, *Nematoida* and *Platyhelmintha*. These divisions correspond to some extent with the general groups of the round worms and the flat worms, but are not coincident with any modern orders. (b) Now, a general name, of no classificatory significance, of internal parasites, such as intestinal worms; opposed to *Ectozaa*, the ectoparasites. It applies to all entozoans, the effect of the former usage of the word making it still specially applicable to the entoparasitic nematodes, trematodes, and cestodes. Also *Entozoa* (c) [Used as a singular.] A genus of arachnids. (d) [*t. c.*] Plural of *entozoön*.

entozoal (en-to-zō'al), *a.* Same as *entozoic*.

entozoan (en-tō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< entozoön + -an.*] *I. a.* Same as *entozoic*.

II. n. One of the *Entozoa*; an internal parasite.

entozoarian (en-tō-zō-a'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< entozoön + -arian.*] *I. a.* Same as *entozoic*.

II. n. Same as *entozoan*.

This had been described by Rathke in 1841 as an *Entozoarion*, but has since been proved by its transformation to be a Ciliopede, and was named *Eutogaster*.

Engelb. Ind., VI, 647.

entozoic (en-to-zō'ik), *a.* [*< entozoön + -ic.*]

1. In *Zool.*, living inside the body of another animal; entoparasitic; pertaining to *Entozoa*.—*2.* In *bot.*, growing within animals, usually parasitic, as many entophytes.

entozoical (en-to-zō'ik-əl), *a.* [*< entozoic + -al.*] Same as *entozoic*.

entozoologist (en-to-zō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< entozoology + -ist.*]

A student of entozoology; an investigator of the natural history of the *Entozoa*.

The great entozoologist (Rudolphi), who devoted the last part of a long life to the successful study of the present uninviting class, divided the parasitiform entozoa, here associated in the class *Stolidina*, into four orders.

Engelb. Ind., VI, 647.

entozoology (en-to-zō-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. êntōtē, within, + zōon, animal (see entozoön), + -ology, < λόγος, speak; see -ology.*]

That branch of zoology which treats of the *Entozoa*.

entozoön (en-to-zō'ōn), *n.*; pl. *entozoa* (-i). [*N.L., < Gr. êntōtē, within, + zōon, an animal.*]

One of the *Entozoa*; an internal parasite; an entozoan.

There exists a creature called the Gregarina, [not] very similar in structure to the Hydatid, but which is admitted to be an entozoön. *H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 492.

Entozoön folliculorum, the *Demodex folliculorum* (which see, under *Demodex*).

entozoötic (en-to-zō-ō'tik), *a.* [*< entozoön + -otic.*]

Pertaining to or of the nature of an entozoön.

entracts (en-trakt'), *n.* [*< Fr. entre, between, + acte, act.*]

1. The interval between two acts of a play or an opera.—*2.* Instrumental music performed during such an interval.—*3.* A light musical composition suitable for such use.

entrait (en-trait'), *n.* The rarely used singular of *entrails*.

First Chibcheyachi yow awelwe in his entrait. *Chambers, Clerk & Tale*, I, 1132.

entrait (en-trait'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + F. traitier, lattice, < trait, a lattice, trellis; see trait.*]

To interweave; diversify; entwine or twist together.

Before, they fastened were under her knee In a rich jewel, and therein entrait. *Spenser, F. Q.*, II, lit. 27.

Her high-priced necklace of entrained pearls *Middleton, Micro-Cynicon*, I, 3.

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entrail (en-trail'), *p. a.* [*< entrail + -ed.*]

In *her.*, having the same tincture as the field upon which it is borne, but darker. Also called *unbraided, shadowed, and purified.* [Rare.]

entrails (en-trailz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *entrals, entralls, intrals, intrals*; *< MF. entraille* (sing., rare), *< OF. entraille*, usually in pl. *entrailles*, *F. entrailles* = *Fr. intrails*, *< M.L. intraila* (neut. pl. of *intralis*, equiv. to *OF. entraille* = *Sp. entrañas* = *Port. entranchas*, pl. = *It. entraña*, sing., *< M.L. intana*, *intanea*, for *L. intanea*, pl. of *intaneum*, intestine, neut. of *intaneus*, interior, internal, inward, *< inter*, in the midst; see *inter-, enter-*.]

1. The internal parts of animal bodies; the viscera; the bowels; the guts: seldom used in the singular.

O Julius Caesar, thou art mighty yet! Thy spirit walks abroad and turns our swords In our own proper entrails. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, v. 3.

Hence—*2.* The internal parts of anything.

Within the massy entrails of the earth *Marlowe, Faustus*, I, 1.

This is all this huge mass contains within his darkness *Shak.*, *Titus Andronicus*, p. 102.

entrain (en-tran'), *v. t.* [*< F. entrainer, < en- + trainer, train; see train.*]

To draw on.

And with its destiny entrained the fate. *Emerson, Essay*, II.

entrammel (en-tram'el), *v. t.* [Formerly also *entrammel*; *< en-1 + trammel*.]

1. To trammel; entangle.

They were meant for accusations, but are most pitiful fallings, entrammelled with thorns and ligatures. *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, p. 104.

2. To make into ringlets; curl; frizzle.

Pease-blossom, small entombed locks of hair, hence, any frizzled locks or entrammelled tufts of hair. *Shak.*

entrance (en'trans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entrance, entrance, entrance*; *< OF. entrancer, entrance, < entrant, entering, entrant; see entrant.*]

1. The act of entering, as a place, an occupation, a period of time, etc.; a going or coming into; hence, accession; the act of entering into possession; with *into* or *upon*; as, the entrance of a person into a room; the entrance of an army; one's entrance upon study, into business, into or upon the affairs of life, or upon his twentieth year; the entrance of a man into office, or upon the duties of his office; the entrance of an heir into his estate.

Beware Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in, Bear t that the opposed may beware of thee. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I, 3.

When I was at Adrianople I saw the entrance of an ambassador extraordinary from the emperor on the conclusion of the peace. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II, II, 111.

2. The power or liberty of entering; admission.

Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives entrance to such companions? *Shak.*, *Cor.*, IV, 1.

Off, at your door, make him for Entrance wait. *Compton, Tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*.

Or her, who world-wide entrance gave To the log cabin of the slave. *Whittier, Lines on a Fly Leaf*.

3. Means or place of access; an opening for admission; an inlet; as, the entrance to a house or a harbor.

Show us, we pray thee, the entrance into the city. *Judges*, I, 21.

And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out. *Milton, P. L.*, III, 50.

The town . . . is entered by a gateway of late date, but of some dignity, but it is not much that the flowing entrance leads to. *E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 323.

4. An entering upon or into a course, a subject, or the like; beginning; initiation; introduction.

The entrance or beginning is the former parts of the oration, whereby the will of the standers by or of the judge is sought for and required to leave the matter. *See T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric*, fol. 4.

He that travelleth into a country before he hath some entrance into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel. *Ramus, Travel* (ed. 1587).

St. Augustine, in the entrance of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Harvard, Apology*.

5. A report by the master of a vessel, first in person and afterward in writing, of its arrival at port to the chief officer of customs residing there, in the manner prescribed by law.—*6.* The bow of a vessel, or form of the forebody, under the load water-line: opposed to *run*.

The Miranda has a fine handsome clipper bow, a good entrance, and her forebody is better than her afterbody. *Boston Herald*, July, 1883.

Entrance examination. See *examination*.—**The Great Entrance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn procession in which the eucharistic elements are taken from the prothesis, through the body of the church, into the bema. This entrance is the most impressive ceremony in the ritual of the Greek Church, and the procession is often long and magnificent.—**The Little Entrance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn procession in which the book of the Gospels is carried through the church and taken into the bema.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. Ingress, entry, admittance.—*3.* Inlet, avenue, portal.

entrance (en-trans'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entranced*, ppr. *entrancing*. [Formerly also *entranced*; *< en-1 + trance*.]

1. To put into a trance; withdraw consciousness or sensibility from; make insensible to present objects.

With which throng the lady Clara meeting, Fainted, and there fell down, not bruised, I hope, But trighted and entranced. *Middleton (and Rowley), Spanish Gypsy*, III, 2.

Him, still entranced and in a litter laid, They bore from field and to the bed conveyed. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc.*, III.

There is no doubt that many persons charged with witchcraft became insane or entranced, and that while entranced or insane they did see . . . images or images, confessed accordingly, and were very logically hanged therefor. *G. M. Beard, Psychol. of Salem Witchcraft*, p. 11.

Now, except when attacked at the vulnerable point, there is no reason why previously hypnotized persons should be more liable to be entranced than any one else. *E. Guiney, Mind*, XII, 227.

2. To put into an ecstasy; ravish with delight or wonder; enrapture.

And I so ravished with her heavenly note, I stood entranced, and had no room for thought, But, all overpower'd with ecstasy of bliss, Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf*, I, 110.

I sank In cool soft turf upon the bank, Entranced with that place and time, So worthy of the golden prime Of good Haroun Alraschid. *Tennyson, Arabian Nights*.

[Chiefly in the present and past participles in both senses.]

entrance-hall (en'trans-hāl), *n.* A hall at the entrance to a dwelling-house or other building.

entrancement (en-trans'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *intrancement*; *< entrance* + *-ment*.]

The act of entrancing, or the state of being entranced; trance; ecstasy.

entrant (en'trant), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. and F. entrant* (= *Sp. Pg. It. entrante*), *< L. intran(-s)*, ppr. of *intrare* (> *OF. entrer*, etc.), enter; see *enter*.]

I. a. Entering; giving entrance or admission; as, an entrant office.

II. n. One who enters; a beginner; a new member, as of an association, a university, etc.

The entrant upon life. *Sp. Terrot*.

entrap (en-trap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entrapped*, ppr. *entrapping*. [Also *entrap*; *< OF. entraper, entraper, catch in a trap, entrap, embarras, hinder, trammel, < en, in, + trape, a trap; see en-1 and trap*.]

To catch, as in a trap; ensnare; hence, to catch by artifice; involve in difficulties or distresses; entangle; catch or involve in contradictions.

Here in her hairs, The painter plays the spider, and hath woven A golden mesh to entrap the hearts of men, Faster than gulls in colubels. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, III, 2.

The highest power of the soul is first entrapped, the lusts and sensible faculties follow after. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 25.

entrapment (en-trap'ment), *n.* [*< entrap + -ment*.]

The act of entrapping or catching, as in a snare or trap.

Where given to understand Of some entrapment by conspiracy, (he) Gets into Wales. *Daniel, Civil Wars*, IV.

entrappingly (en-trap'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to entrap.

entret, *n.* An obsolete form of *entry*.

entre-1. See *enter*.

entreasure, **intreasure** (en-, in-treaz'ür), *v. t.* [*< en-1, in-2, + treasure*.]

To lay up in or as in a treasury; furnish with treasure.

Things As yet not come to life, which in their needs, And weak beginnings, lie entreasured. *Shak.*, *2 Hen. IV.*, III, 1.

So he [the jeweler] entreasures princers' cabinets, As thy wealth will their wished libraries. *Chapman, on R. Jonson's Sejanus*.

entreat (en-trēt'), *v.* [Formerly also *intreat*; *< MF. entreter, treat, deal with, also entreat, beseech, < OF. entrailer, entraitier, treat of, entertain, < en- + traier, traitier, treat; see treat*.]

I. trans. *1.* To treat, use, or manage; deal with; act toward. [Archaic.]

There was our Lord first accorred; so he was charged and vileynally entreated in many places. *Henderville, Travels*, p. 66.

Troste noo langer to my curtesy,
I have entreated the full liberty.
Gomeridee (R. E. T. B.), l. 3423.
I will cause the enemy to entreat thee well. Jer. xv. 11.
Be patient, and entreat me fair. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.
Needless. But does your gracious Queen entreat you king-like?
Courtney. Fore God, I think she entreats me like a child.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, l. 3.

24. To partake of; enjoy.

A thick Arber goodly over-dight,
In which she often used from open heat
Her selfe to shroud, and pleasures to entreat.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 63.

3. To ask earnestly; beseech; petition with urgency; supplicate; solicit pressingly; importune.

And Ruth said, I beseech thee not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee. Ruth i. 16.
I entreat you with me home to dinner.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Here his Brother John submits himself to him, and with great show of penitence entreats his pardon, which he readily granted.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 66.

4. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation; persuade or cause to yield by entreaty.

So the Lord was entreated for the land, and the plague was stayed from Israel. 2 Sam. xiv. 25.
It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power whom no prayers could entreat.
Rogers.
-Syn. 3. Ask, Request, Beg, etc. See ask. See list under beseech.

II. *intrans.* 1. To treat of something; discourse.

All other kinde of pognis except Eglogue, wherof shal be entreated hereafter, were only rectified by mouth or song with the voyce to some melodious instrument.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 27.

Yet someth it in no case to be omitted, but to be treated of in the first place.
Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 1.

2. To treat with another or others; negotiate.

Alexander . . . was the first that entreated of true peace with him. I Mac. x. 4.
-Buck. What answer makes your grace to rebels' supplication?
K. Hen. III. I'll send some holy bishop to entreat.

3. To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries entreated for them as valiant men.
Kneller, Hist. Turks.

entreat (en-tre't), *n.* [*< entreat, v.*] Entreaty; prayer.

This is he
For whom I thwarted Solomon's entreats,
And for whose exile I lamented.
Kyd (C. Soliman and Perseda).
From my sovereign's mouth,
Lady, you are invited, the chief guest
His edict bears command, but kind entreats
Summon you to his presence.
Beau. and Fl. O. Faithful Friends, iii. 2.
Wear not your knees
In such entreats.
Maddison and Decker, Roming Girl, l. 1.

entreatable (en-tré'ta-bl), *a.* [*< entreat + -able.*] Susceptible of being entreated, or readily influenced by entreaty. *Hulst.*

entreatance (en-tré'tans), *n.* [*< entreat + -ance.*] 1. Treatment.

Which John Fox having been thirteen or fourteen years under their gentle entreatance, and being too weary thereof, minding his escape, weighed with himself by what means it might be brought to pass.
Munday (Archer's Eng. Games), l. 365.

2. Entreaty; solicitation.

That may by petition and faire entreatance be easily obtained of that honourable prince. Kneller, Hist. Turks.
These two entreatances made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long denied. Fairfax.

entreater (en-tré'tér), *n.* One who entreats or asks earnestly.

Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and entreaters for us.
Fulle, Com. on Rhenish Testament (1617), p. 87.

entreatful (en-tré't'ful), *a.* [In Spenser *intreatful*; *< entreat + -ful.*] Full of entreaty.

To seek for succour of her and her Peeres,
With humble prayers and intreatfull teares.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 6.

entreatingly (en-tré'ting-li), *adv.* In an entreating manner.

entreative (en-tré'tiv), *a.* [*< entreat + -ive.*] Used in entreaty; pleading; treating.

Oft embellish'd my entreative phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetoric.
A. Brewer (C. Language), l. 1.

entreatment (en-tré't'ment), *n.* [*< entreat + -ment.*] Something entreated, as a favor. This is the probable sense in the following passage, where different interpretations are given by the editors: "favours entreated" (Hazlitt) (as in definition); "interview" (Clark and Wright, Globe ed.); "invitation received" (Schmidt);

"entertainment, conversation" (Nares). Polonius is speaking to his daughter, Ophelia:

From this time . . .
Be somewhat scarier of your maiden presence;
Set your entreatments at a higher rate
Than a command to part. Shak., Hamlet, l. 3.

entreaty (en-tré'ti), *n.*; pl. *entreaties* (-tis). [Formerly also *entreatie*, *entreaty*, *entreat*; *< entreat + -y*, after *treaty*, *q. v.*] 1. Treatment; entertainment; reception.

The Emperor . . . used no ill entreaty towards them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 1.

Seeing banishment with loss of goods is likely to betide you all, prepare yourselves for this last entreaty.
John Perce, in L. Bacon's *Conquest of New Eng.* (Churches, p. 17).

Yet if those cunning palates better come
They shall find guests' entreaty, and good room.
B. Jonson, Epitaph, Pref.

2. Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

I am not made of stone
But penetrable to your kind entreaties.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.
Neither force nor entreaty could gain any thing upon these Shepherds.
Brace, Sonnets of the Nile, l. 462.

Yet not with bawling opposition she
But manifold entreaties many a tear
Besought him. Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

-Syn. 2. Request, Appeal, etc. (see *above*), solicitation, importunity.

entrechange, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *interchange*. *Chaucer.*

entrecommunet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *intercommunet*.

entree, *n.* An obsolete form of *entry*.

entrée (ou-tra'), *n.* [*F.*, *< OF. entree*, *> ME. entree*, *F. entry*, *q. v.*] 1. Entry; freedom of access; as, the *entrée* of a house.

An eminent banker . . . asked the Minister to give him the *entrée* of the Horse Guards. *Quintin's Hist.* (XIV, 1).

2. A made dish served at the dinner-table between the chief courses -- 3. In music: (a) Formerly, a slow composition, in march rhythm, usually in two parts, each repeated, so called because often used to accompany the entry of processions in operas and ballets. (b) An introduction or a prelude; especially, in an opera or a ballet, the next movement after the overture; an *intrada*. -- 4. The act of entering, entrance; as, his *entrée* was very effective.

entremes, entremeset, *n.* [*ME.*, also *entremes*, *< OF. entremes* (mod. *F. entremets*) (*< H. intramesse*), *< entre*, between, + *mes*, mod. *F.* corruptly *mes*, a dish, a morsel, *see enter*, and *mes*.] 1. A relish or a dainty dish served at table between the principal courses.

Commande ye that come dysshed to welk fydd and bepid, and namely of entremes, and of plures with out fat.
Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 1.

2. A short dramatic entertainment, with or without music, originally on an allegorical or historical subject, later of a burlesque character; first used in the thirteenth century, probably the germ of the modern opera -- 3. A short entertainment, musical or not, inserted between parts of a larger work; an *interlude* or *entracte*.

It had probably been customary from early times to insert in the mystic drama called *entremes* or *entrades*.
Lange, *Art*, VII. 414.

entremets (on-tré'mé'), *n.* [*F.*, *< OF. entremets*.] The French form now used instead of *entremes*.

The true chord used in portage and entremets.
B. Jonson, *Epitaph*.

entrench, entrenchment (en-trench', -ment). *See* *entrench, entrenchment*.

entre nous (on-tré'nu), [*F.*, *< L. inter nos*, between ourselves.] Between ourselves.

entrepars, *v. t.* *See* *entrap*.

entrepas (on-tré'pas), *n.* [*F.*, *< entre*, between, + *pas*, pace.] In the *manège*, a broken pace; an amble.

entrepôt (on-tré'pô), *n.* [*F.*, *< L. interpositum*, neut. of *interponere*, pp. of *interponere*, place between, *< entre*, between, + *ponere*, place, *see interpose*, etc. *OF. depot*.] 1. The depositing, storage, or warehousing of foreign merchandise while awaiting payment of duties, or transit or reexportation without such payment; also, a warehouse or magazine where such storage is made, or a port where it is permitted. [Now little used in either of these meanings.]
The right of *entrepôt*, given by this article is almost the same thing as the making all their ports free ports for us.
Jefferson, *Correspondence*, II. 207.

2. A mart, as a seaport or inland town, to which goods are sent to be distributed over a

country or over the world wherever customers are found: as, London is the great *entrepôt* of the world; Shanghai and Hongkong are *entrepôts* for China. [Now the principal use of the word.]

The gold coinage of Pireneum is evidence of its wealth, which it owed partly to the richness of its products, both terrestrial and marine, but still more to the excellence of its landlocked harbour, and to the convenience of its situation as an *entrepôt* for the commerce of the sea and Egypt.
C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 408.

entrepreneur (on-tré-prè-nér'), *n.* [*F.*, *< entreprendre*, undertake; *see enterpriser*.] One who undertakes a large industrial enterprise; a contractor.

The most distinctive part of Mr. Walker's teaching is perhaps his view that profits, i. e., the employer's or *entrepreneur's*, as distinguished from the capitalist's share of the product of industry, cannot be reduced to the same category as interest of wages.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 333.

entresol (en-tér-sol or, as *F.*, on-tré-sol), *n.* [*F.*, *< entre*, between, + *sol*, ground, soil; *see soil*.] A low story between two others of greater height, especially one so treated architecturally.



Part of House on Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris. B. H. entresol.

ly that from the exterior it appears to form a single story with the one below it; a low apartment or apartments, usually placed above the ground floor. Also *entresole*, *mezzanine story*.
They could take the grander now, instead of the little *entresol* of the hotel they occupied.
Thackeray.

entretail, *v.* A Middle English form of *entreat*.

entretail, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. entretail*, *entretail*, *entretail*, *m.*, also *entretail*, *f.*, a bandage used in binding up wounds or in applying liniments or plasters, a plaster, poultice, *< entre*, draw on, cover, *< ML. intrahere*, draw on, draw away, *< L. in*, on, + *trahere*, draw; *see tract*.] A plaster.

It will draw out the felons of the appendix, and all the filth, and he'll it without any *entretail*, but now it cures and mends.
MS. Lincoln Med., fol. 309. (Halliwell.)

entriquet, *v. t.* [*ME. entriquet*, *< OF. entriquer*, *< Pr. entriquer*, *entriquer* = *Sp. Pg. intricar*, *OSp. entriquer*, *< L. intricare*, entangle, perplex; *see intricate*.] To entangle; embarrass; bring into difficulty; hinder.

Which of you that have most entriquet
God sende hym bye, that worst for hym sykeh.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 408.

entrochal (en-tró-kál), *n.* [*< entroch(ite) + -al.*] Belonging to or consisting of entrochite.

Entrochal marble, a limestone, chiefly of Carboniferous age, into which fragments of entrochites enter largely.

entrochi, *n.* Plural of *entrochus*.

entrochite (on-tró-kít), *n.* [*Aw. entrochus + -ite*.] One of the wheel-like joints of entrochites, which occur in great profusion in certain limestones, and are commonly called *screw-stones*, *whetstones*, or *St. Catherine's heads*.

entrochus (en-tró-kus), *n.*; pl. *entrochi* (-kí). [*NL.*, *< Gr. in*, in, + *troche*, a wheel.] Same as *entrochite*.

entropion, entropium (en-tró-pi-on, -um), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. tropos*, *tropos*, a turning toward, *< in*, in, + *tropein*, turn.] Inversion or turning in of the fore edge of the eyelid, so that the lashes come in contact with the eyeball.

entropy (en-tró-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. tropia*, a turning toward; *see entropion*.] In physics: (a) As used by Clausius, the inventor of the word, and others, that part of the energy of a system which cannot be converted into mechanical work without communication of heat to some other body, or change of volume. (b) As used by Tait and others, the available energy; that part of the energy which is not included under the entropy in sense (a).

The entropy of a system is the mechanical work it can perform without communication of heat, or alteration of its total volume, all transformations of heat being performed by reversible engines.
Clerk Maxwell, *Heat*, p. 126.

entrust (en-trust'), v. t. See *intrust*.

entry (en'tri), n.; pl. *entries* (-triz). [*< ME. entree, entree, < OF. entree, F. entrée (see entrée) = Pr. intrada = Sp. Pg. entrada = It. entrata, < ML. intrata, entry, entrance, orig. fem. pp. of L. intrare (> OF. entrer, etc.), enter; see enter!.*] 1. The act of entering; entrance; ingress; especially, a formal entrance.

The day being come, he made his *entry* he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon*.

The Lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

The house was shut up, awaiting the *entry* of some new tenant. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xviii*.

2. A place of ingress or entrance; specifically, a passageway or space allowing ingress or egress; an entrance-hall or entrance-room in a building, or any similar means of access; hence, in English cities, a short lane leading to a court or another street; as, St. Mary's *entry*.

We passed also by Gulle of Sana, that is the *entry* into Hungary. *Turkington, Diaries of Eng. Travels, p. 16*.

Zedekiah . . . took Jeremiah . . . into the third *entry* that is in the house of the Lord. *Jer. xxxviii. 14*.

A straight long *entry* to the temple led, Blind with high walls, and horror overhead. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1154*.

3. Beginning; commencement.

A-bout the *entry* of May, . . . these woods and meadows both flourished green. *Melton (E. E. T. S.), l. 191*.

4. The act of beginning; an initial movement or entrance, as in a course or upon a subject or consideration. [*Rare.*]

Attempts and *entries* upon religion. *Jer. Taylor*.

5. The act of entering or recording in a book; the act of setting down in writing, as a memorandum; the making of a record.

The enactments relating to the distillery provide for the licenses and the registration, or *entry* as it is termed, of the distillery premises, the stills and utensils. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 213*.

6. That which is entered or set down in writing; a record, as of a fact, or an item in an account.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon, New Atlantis*.

Credit is likely to be more extensively used as a purchasing power when bank notes or bills are instruments used, than when the credit is given by mere *entries* in an account. *J. S. Mill*.

7. A statement as to an importation of merchandise made under oath by an importer, to the effect that the merchandise described in such statement is of the actual value declared at the time and place where purchased or procured.—8. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house to procure license to land goods, or the act of giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.—9. In music, an act of an opera, burlesque, etc.—10. In law: (a) The act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on the same. There is a *right of entry* when the party claiming may, for his remedy, either enter into the land or have an action to recover it, and a *title of entry* where one has lawful entry given him in the land, but has no action to recover till he has entered. An *actual entry* is made when one enters into and takes physical possession, either in person or by agent or attorney. (b) The act of intrusion into a building, essential to complete the crime of burglary or house-breaking. (c) In *Scots law*, the recognition of the heir of a vassal by the superior. (d) A memorandum of an act made in the appropriate record provided therefor. (e) In relation to public lands, the filing of a written application in the proper land-office, in order to secure a right of purchase.—11. In medieval universities, a house or houses hired by a club of students to reside in at the university; a hostel, a hall. See *hostel*.

These hostels were sometimes called "nuns," "entries" or "halls." *Laurens, Universities, p. 219*.

Bill of entry. See *bill*. **Forcible entry.** See *forcible*.

Single and double entry. In *com.* See *book-keeping*.

entryman (en'tri-man), n.; pl. *entrymen* (-men). In the United States, one who, intending to settle, enters upon a homestead or other allotment of public land.

The *entryman* under the timber culture act, is not compelled to plant any trees until the third year from date of entry, when if he likes he may file a relinquishment of his claim and the land is again open for entry. *N. A. Rec., CXIII. 69*.

entryway (en'tri-wā), n. A passage or space for ingress; an entry. See *entry*, 2.

entuner (en-tūn'), v. t. [*< ME. entunen, < OF. entoner, F. entonner = Pr. Sp. entonar = Pg.*

entoar = It. intonare, < L. intonare, intone, chant: see intone.] To chant; intone.

Ful wel ahe sang the service divyne,
Entuned in hire nose ful semely.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 123.

Thel herde the songe of the fowles and briddes that mytly were entuned. *Melton (E. E. T. S.), III. 561*.

A company of yong gentlemen . . . and maydes . . . sung hymns and sonnets . . . entuned in a solemne and mournful note. *Hakewell, Apology, iv. 10*.

entunet, n. [*< ME. entune, entewne; < entunen, v.*] A tune; a song.

Was never herd so swete a steven,
But hyt hadde be a thyng of heven,
So mery a wome, as swete *entunes*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 309.

entwint, v. t. [*< en-1 + twine, v.*] To separate. *Audelay*.

entwine, *intwine* (en-, in-twin'), v.; pret. and pp. *entwined, intwined*, ppr. *entwining, intwining*. [*< en-1, in-2, + twine.*] 1. *trans.* To twine; twist round.

Which opinion, though false, yet *entwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1*.

Love was with thy life *entwined*
Close as heat with fire is joind.
Conley, Epig. upon Anacreon.

Round my true heart thine arms *entwine*.
Tennison, Miller's Daughter.

II. *intrans.* To become twisted or twined.

Around whose brow *entwining* laurels play
Glover, Leonidas, II.

entwinement (en-twin'ment), n. [*< entwine + -ment.*] A twining or twisting round or together; intimate union.

Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet *entwinement*.
Sp. Hackel, Alp. Williams, p. 81.

entwist (en-twist'), v. t. [*< en- + twist.*] To twist or wrench round.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently *entwist*. *Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1*.

entwisted (en-twis'ted), p. a. In *her.*, same as *annodated*.

entwite, v. t. [*< en-1 + twite, Cf. atwite.*] To twit; blame; chide. *Darwin*.

Thou dost naught to *entwite* me thus,
And with soche wordes opprobrious
To vpheld the giftes amorous
Of the gyltreyng Goddess Venus.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 165.

enubilate (ē-nū'bi-lat), v. t. [*< LL. enubilate, pp. of enubulare, free from clouds, clear, < L. e, out, + nubila, clouds, pl. of nubulum, cloudy weather; see nubulous, and cf. nubilate.*] To clear from clouds, mist, or obscurity. *Smart*.

enubilous (ē-nū'bi-lus), a. [*< L. e, out, + nubilosus, cloudy, nubilosus, and cf. enubilate.*] Clear from fog, mist, or clouds. *Bailey, 1727*.

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enucleated, ppr. enucleating*. [*< L. enucleatus, pp. of enucleare, take out the kernels, clear from the husk, explain, < e, out, + nucleus, kernel; see nucleus.*] 1. To remove (a body, as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.

He? *enucleate* the kernel of thy scabbard
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

2. Figuratively, to lay open; disclose; explain; manifest.

The kynge . . . demanded of every man severally, what they sayde of these thynges which Perkynd had both *enucleated* and requyred. *Hall, Hen. VII., an. 7*.

Mark me, the kernel of the text *enucleated*, I shall confute, refute, repel, refute.

Chapman, Revenge for Honour, l. 2.

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), a. [*< L. e, priv. + nucleatus, having a kernel; see nucleate, and cf. enucleate, v.*] Having no nucleus.

enucleator (ē-nū'klē-ā-tōr), n. One who enucleates.

enucleation (ē-nū'klē-ā-shon), n. [*= F. énucléation; as enucleate, v., + -ion.*] 1. The act of enucleating, or removing a body (as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.—2. Figuratively, the act of explaining or making manifest; explanation; exposition.

Nether air nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute anything to the *enucleation* of this disease (the pleura polonica). *Tooke*.

enucleator (ē-nū'klē-ā-tōr), n.; pl. *enucleatores* (ē-nū'klē-ā-tō-réz). [*NL. < L. enucleare, pp. enucleatus, enucleate; see enucleate.*] In ornith.: (a) The specific name of the pine-grosbeak, *Puscola enucleator*, from its habit of picking

out seeds in eating. (b) pl. [*cap.*] A name of the *Pittidae*, the crackers or parrots.

enudation (ē-nū-dā'shon), n. [*< LL. enudatio(n-), < enudare, pp. enudatus, make bare, < L. e, out, + nudare, make bare, < nudus, bare; see nude.*] The state of being naked or plain; the act of laying open. *Bailey, 1727*.

enumbret, v. t. [*< ME. enumbren, enoumbren, < OF. enombrier, enumber = Pr. enombrar = It. inombrare, < L. inumbrire, overshadow, cover, conceal, < en, in, on, + umbra, shade; see umbra.*] To overshadow; conceal.

And there he wolde of his blessednesse *enumber* him in the seyd blessed and gloriousse Virgine Marie, and become Man. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 1*.

enumerable (ē-nū'mē-rā-bl), a. [*< NL. "enumerabilis, < L. enumerare, number; see enumerate.*] Capable of being enumerated; numerable. In mathematics a collection or ensemble is said to be *enumerable* if it can be put into one-to-one correspondence with integer numbers, even though it may be infinite. Thus, the rational numbers, the algebraic numbers, etc., are *enumerable*; but the points in a line, however short, are not *enumerable*.

enumerate (ē-nū'mē-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enumerated, ppr. enumerating*. [*< L. enumeratus, pp. of enumerare (> It. enumerare = Sp. Pg. enumerar = F. énumérer), count over, count out, number, < e, out, + numerare, count, number; see number, numerate.*] To count; ascertain or tell over the number of; number; hence, to mention in detail; recount; recapitulate: as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation.

The newspapers are for a fortnight filled with puffs of all the various kinds which Sheridan *enumerated*—direct, oblique, and collusive. *Macaulay, Montgomery's Poema*.

Names (again) are in some cases chosen as easily *enumerated* trophies. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 351*.

Doctrine of enumerated powers, the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States confers upon the general government only the powers expressly mentioned in it.

enumeration (ē-nū'mē-rā'shon), n. [*= F. énumération = Sp. enumeración = Pg. enumeração = It. enumerazione, < L. enumeratio(n-), < enumerare, enumerate; see enumerate.*] 1. The act of enumerating. (a) The act of counting; a numbering. (b) The act of stating in detail, as in a list.

I will make a true and exact *enumeration* of all the inhabitants within the subdivision assigned to me. *Enumerators Oath, United States Census of 1890*.

2. An account of a number of things in which detailed mention is made of particular articles.

Because almost every man we meet possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration*. *Paley, Nat. Theol., xxvi*.

3. In *rhet.*, a recapitulation of the principal points or heads of a discourse or argument. The enumeration or recapitulation is the most important part of the epilogue or peroration, and sometimes occupies the whole of it. Also called *anaphorae*. See *epanodus*.

4. In *logic*, abscissio infiniti (which see); the method of exclusions.

Enumeration is a kind of argument wherein, many things being reckoned up and denied, one thing only of necessity remaineth to be affirmed.

Hunterville, Logic (1899), v. 28.

Argument from enumeration. See *argument*.—**Induction by simple enumeration**, the drawing of a general conclusion simply on the ground that there are many cases in which it holds, and none known to the contrary.

Induction by simple enumeration may in some remarkable cases amount practically to proof. *J. S. Mill, Logic, III. III. § 2*.

enumerative (ē-nū'mē-rā-tiv), a. [*= F. énumératif; as numerate + -ive.*] Serving to enumerate; counting; reckoning up. [*Rare.*]

Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 2.

Enumerative geometry. See *geometry*.

enumerator (ē-nū'mē-rā-tōr), n. [*= F. énumérateur, < NL. "enumerator, < L. enumerare, enumerate; see enumerate.*] One who enumerates or numbers; specifically, one who obtains the data for a census by going from house to house.

Few noses are straight, but one *enumerator* found most to turn to the right, another to the left. *Hamd, IX. 96*.

enunciability (ē-nūn-gi-ā-bil'i-ti), n. [*< enunciable; see -ibility.*] Capability of being expressed in speech.

enunciative (ē-nūn-gi-ā-bl), a. [*< NL. "enunciabilis, < L. enunciare, enunciate; see enunciate.*] Capable of being enunciated or expressed: a term of the old logic.

enunciate (ē-nūn-gi-āt), v.; pret. and pp. *enunciated, ppr. enunciating*. [*< L. enunciatum, prop. enunciatum, pp. of enunciare, prop. enunciare (> It. enunciare = Pg. Sp. enunciar = F. énoncer, > E. enounce, q. v.), say out, tell, di-*

vulge, declare, < e, out, + *enunciare*, announce, tell, < *enunciare*, a messenger: see *enunciator*. Cf. *enunciation*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To utter, as words or syllables; pronounced: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* his words distinctly. — 2. To declare deliberately or in set terms; proclaim distinctly; announce; state: as, to *enunciate* a proposition.

The terms in which he *enunciates* the great doctrines of the gospel. *Catholicism*.

— *Syn.* 1. Articulate, etc. See *utter*, v.

II. *intrans.* To utter words or syllables: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* distinctly.

Each has a little sound he calls his own,
And each *enunciates* with a human tone.

Hart, Vision of Death.

enunciation (ē-nūn-si-ā'shən), *n.* [= F. *enunciation* = Sp. *enunciación* = Pg. *enunciação* = It. *enunciazione*, < L. *enunciatio* (n-), prop. *enunciatio* (n-), < *enunciare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] 1. The act or mode of enunciating or pronouncing; manner of utterance; pronunciation or utterance: used especially with reference to manner.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation*, all your elegance of style in speaking is not worth one farthing.

Chatterbox.

2. The act of announcing or stating, or that which is announced; deliberate or definite declaration; public attestation.

The *enunciation* of the gospel that life and immortality were brought to light by Jesus Christ.

Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. notes.

The bare *enunciation* of the thesis at which the lawyers and legislators arrived gives a glow to the heart of the reader.

Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

3. In *logic*, a proposition; that which is subject to truth and falsity; a judgment set forth in words.

An *enunciation* is an oration, form of speech, or declaration, in which something true or false is pronounced of another.

Burgess, The Gentleman.

Binary enunciation. See *binary*. **Composite enunciation.** An enunciation which states some relation between facts described in dependent clauses, as opposed to *simple enunciation*. A composite enunciation is copulative, hypothetical, disjunctive, adversative, or relative, according to the nature of the continuous uniting the clauses. — **Exeptive enunciation.** An enunciation which contains an exeptive expression, as all mankind were drowned except Noah and his family. — **Exclusive enunciation.** See *exclusive*. **Exponible enunciation.** An enunciation which has to be replaced by another form of speech before applying the rules of alligation, etc. — **Modal enunciation.** An enunciation which states some fact to be possible or impossible, necessary or contingent, contradistinguished from *pure enunciation*. — **Pure enunciation.** An enunciation which states a fact as positive or undeniable. — **Restrictive enunciation.** An enunciation which contains a restrictive expression, as Christ in respect to his divine nature is omnipresent. See *proposition*. — **Simple enunciation.** An enunciation consisting of a subject and predicate, a categorical proposition, as opposed to *copulative enunciation*.

enunciative (ē-nūn-si-ā'tiv), *a.* [= F. *enunciative* = Sp. Pg. It. *enunciativo*, < L. *enunciativus*, prop. *enunciativus*, < *enunciare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] Declaring something as true; declarative.

The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, indicative, optative, *enunciative*.

Jer. Taylor, Office Ministerial.

enunciatively (ē-nūn-si-ā'tiv-ly), *adv.* Declaratively. *Johnson*.

enunciator (ē-nūn-si-ā'tor), *n.* [= It. *enunciatore*, < L. *enunciator*, prop. *enunciator*, a declarer, < L. *enunciare*, enunciate, declare: see *enunciate*.] One who enunciates, pronounces, proclaims, or declares.

The news of which she was the first and not very intelligible *enunciator*.

Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, xv.

enunciatory (ē-nūn-si-ā'tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *enunciatoire* + *-ory*.] 1. Pertaining to utterance or sound. *Smart*. — 2. Enouncing; giving utterance; serving as a means of enouncing: as, an *enunciatory* discourse.

enure, *v.* See *inure*.

enureals (en-ū-rē'si-ā), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *ὑνυρεῖν*, make water in, < *ὑν*, in, + *ῥεῖν*, make water, < *ῥέω*, urine.] In *pathol.*, incontinence or involuntary discharge of urine.

enurny, enurney (en-er-ny), *n.* In *her.*, charged with beasts, especially lions, or rather lionceals, eight, ten, or more in number: said of a border only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a border azure, eight lionceals or," or the like.

envaport, envapour (en-vā'pōrt), *v. t.* [= F. *envelop* + *-aport*.] To surround with vapor.

On a still-rocking couch lies dead-eyed sleep,
Sighing low, and with his panting breath,
Breathes a black fume, that all *envapour*eth
Spleen, tr. of Du Barri's *Weeks*, ii. The Vocation.

envassal (en-van'sal), *v. t.* [= F. *en-vassaler*.] To reduce to vassalage; make a slave of.

There lie, thou hawk of my *envassal* state.

Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

envault (en-vālt'), *v. t.* [= F. *en-vaulter*.] To inclose in a vault; entomb. [Rare.]

I wonder, good man, that you are not *envaulted*; Prithoe! go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.

Swift, Conclusion drawn from two preceding Epigrams.

envecked (en-vekt'), *a.* See *envecked*.

enveiglet (en-vō'gl), *v. t.* See *enveiglet*.

enveil (en-vāl'), *v. t.* [= F. *en-voiler*.] To veil.

The back of the head *enveiled*.

C. O. Mulier, Manual of Archaeology, § 302.

envelop (en-vel'up), *v. t.* < prot. and pp. *enveloped*, ppr. *enveloping*. [Also *envelope*, and formerly *envelop*, *envelope*; < ME. *envelopen*, *envelopen* (rare), < OF. *envelopier*, *envelopier*, *envelopier* (mod. F. *envelopper* = Fr. *envelopper*, *envelopper*, *envelopper* = It. *involappare*, formerly also *involappare*), wrap up, envelop, < en- + *velop*, wrap (a verb found also in *desvelop*, etc., < E. *develop*, q. v.); the forms cited point to an orig. type **clapp*, which must be of OE. origin, namely, from the verb corresponding to ME. *clappen* (> mod. E. *clap*), another form of *wrap* (> mod. E. *wrap*), wrap, envelop: see *clap*, *wrap*.] 1. To cover, as by wrapping or folding; inwrap; invest with or as with a covering; surround entirely; cover on all sides.

I rede that our host here shal bignye,
For he is most *enveloped* in chyn.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale, ed. Skeat, l. 947.

Is not every great question already *enveloped* in a sufficiently dark cloud of unmeaning words?

Macaulay, West-Review of a Bill of Mill.

2. To form a covering about; be around and conceal.

The best and wholesomest aspects of the night
Envelop you, good provost! *Skeat*, M. for M., iv.

A cloud of smoke *envelops* rather fast.

Deben.

The dust cloud of notoriety which follows and *envelops* the men who drive with the wind behind them, confounding judgment.

Lowell, Among my books, 1st ser., p. 46.

3. To line; cover on the inside.

His iron coat all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold.

Spenser, F. Q.

Enveloping cone of a surface, the locus of all tangents to the surface passing through a fixed point. — *Syn.* 1. To enclose, encompass, include, wrap up.

envelop, envelope (en-vel'up, en-vel'op; see below), *n.* [= OF. *envelop*, < F. *envelopper*, a cover, envelop; from the *v.* < *cl.*] 1. A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument; as, the *envelope* of a seed. Specifically, 2. A prepared wrapper for a letter or other paper, so made that it can be sealed. [In this sense, with the spelling *envelope*, often pronounced as if French, en-vel'op.]

Lead these to paper, spring Paper,
And when he sits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*.

Could give him more delight

Swift, Advice to a Grandee, Verse Writers.

3. In *fort.*, a work of earth in form of a parapet, or of a small rampart with a parapet, raised to cover some weak part of the works. — 4. In *astron.*, a shell partly surrounding the nucleus

stamp or other sign of value by government authority, and sold at a post-office for use in the mails at its face value, usually with a small addition to cover the cost of paper and manufacture.

enveloped (en-vel'up't), *p. a.* In *her.*, entwined; applied to charges around which serpents, or laurels or other plants, are loosely wound. Also *inwrapped*.

envelop-machine (en-vel'up-mā-shēn'), *n.* A power-machine for making envelopes for letters. It cuts the blanks from a continuous roll of paper, bends them into shape, and gums, folds, and presses the edges together. The machine then gums the edge of the flap, drives the gum, folds the flap, counts the finished envelopes into bundles of twenty-five, delivers them, and records the total count. Sometimes the blanks are first cut to shape in a separate machine. The capacity of a good machine is estimated at 120 envelopes a minute, or 72,000 in one day.

envelopment (en-vel'up-mēnt'), *n.* [= OF. *envelopement*, F. *enveloppement* = Fr. *enveloppement*, *enveloppement* = It. *enveloppement*, < L. *envelop* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enveloping, or of inwrapping or covering on all sides. — 2. A wrapper or covering; anything that surrounds, inwraps, or conceals.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text that it is become difficult to see any sense at all through their *envelopments*.

Search, Free Will (1768), Pref.

His thoughts are like mummies, . . . wrapped about with curious *envelopments*.

Longfellow, Hyperion, l. 8.

envenime, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *envenom*. **envenom** (en-ven'um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *envenome*, *envenom*, *envenome*; < ME. *envenimen*, *envenimen*, also *envenimen*, *envenimen*, < OF. *envenimer*, *envenimer*, F. *envenimer* = Fr. *envenimer*, *envenimer* = Sp. Pg. *envenenar* = It. *invenenare*, *invenenare* (obs.), poison, envenom (It. now *avvelenare*, *avvelenare*, or red, be envenomed), < ML. *invenenare*, poison, envenom, < L. *in*, in, on, + *venenum* (> It. *veleno* = Sp. Pg. *veneno* = OF. *venim*, *venim*), poison, venom: see *en-1* and *venom*.] 1. To taint or impregnate, as meat, drink, or weapons, with venom or any substance noxious to life; make poisonous; chiefly in the past participle: as, an *envenomed* arrow or shaft; an *envenomed* potion.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenomed*.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

No was brought to the Court for certain, that the King was slain at Okeing, twenty Miles from London, stabbed with an *envenomed* knife.

Hacker, Chronicles, p. 408.

They pour the water out of the dotes, because the Angel of Death washeth his sword daily with water, and *envenometh* it.

Purton, Pilgrimage, p. 210.

2. Figuratively, to imbue as if were with venom; taint with bitterness or malice.

To bear
The *envenomed* tongue of calumny traduce
Defenceless worth.

Smollett, The Regicide.

3. To make odious or hateful.

O, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it!

Shak., As you like it, ii. 2.

4. To make angry; enrage; exasperate.

Envenoming men one against another.

Gloucester, Essays, iv.

enverdure (en-ver'dur), *v. t.* < prot. and pp. *enverdured*, ppr. *enverduring*. [= F. *enverdurer*, < *en-1* + *verdure*.] To invest or cover with verdure. *Mrs. Browning*. **envermelt** (en-ver'milt), *v. t.* [= OF. *envermelter*, make red, < en- + *vermel*, vermilion: see *vermel*, *vermilion*.] To dye red; give a red color to.

That lovely dyn

That did thy cheek *envermelt*.

Milton, Death of Fair Infant, l. 6.

enveront, enverount, adv. and v. See *enveront*. **enviable** (en-vei-ā-ble), *a.* [= F. *enviable* = Sp. Pg. *envidiable* = It. *invidiabile*], < *envie*, envy: see *envy* and *able*.] That may excite envy; worthy to be envied.

They thencest bachelors of Commonwealth live in profound and *enviable* ignorance of all the troubles, anxieties, and revolutions of this distracted planet.

Freem, Kibkerbocker, p. 99.

It is a prospect escaped the discipline of learning in suffering what he thought in song. For one do not regret this *enviable* exception to a very bitter rule.

Johnson, Misc. Poets, p. 108.

enviableness (en-vei-ā-ble-ness), *n.* [= F. *enviable* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being enviable. **enviably** (en-vei-ā-ble-ly), *adv.* In an enviable manner.

envier, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *envy*. **envier** (en-vei-er), *n.* One who envies.

They ween'd . . .

To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state.

Milton, P. L., vi. 89.



Column. Usually covered and enveloped by a book.

To pursue what is right amidst all the persecutions of surrounding *enviers*, dunces, and detractors.
V. Knox, *Essays*, lxxix.
Its opulence was an object it could not conceal from its *enviers*.
I. D'Israeli, *Amien*, of Lit., I, 301.

envinēt, v. t. [ME. *envinen*, *envynen*, < OF. *envinner*, F. *enviner*, < en- + vin, < L. *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] To furnish or store with wine.
A bottle *envinēt* in a new bottle.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., I, 342.

envious (en'-vi-us), a. [< ME. *envyous*, *envyose*, *envius*, < OF. *envieux*, F. *envieux* = Pr. *invidiosus*, *envios* = Sp. *envidioso* = Pg. *invidioso* = It. *invidioso*, < L. *invidiosus*, envious, exciting envy, invidious, < *invidus*, envy: see *envy*, n. Cf. *invidious*, a doublet of *envious*.] 1. Feeling or disposed to feel envy.
Claudia was a noble knight and a sure and moche and abouge, but he was *envious* a goliard alle the that were a boye hym.
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), III, 289.

Be not thou *envious* against evil men.
Prov. xv, 1.
For him in vain the *envious* seasons toll
Who bear eternal anger in his soul.
O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, VII.

2. Tinctured with envy; manifesting or expressing envy; as, an *envious* disposition; an *envious* attack; an *envious* tongue.
Cesar and Pompey of martialle wisdom,
By their *envious* compassed cruelty,
Twene Germany and Africk was gret envye.
Psalter, *Psalms*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

Then down together hands they shook,
Without any *envious* sign.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII, 261).

3. Calculated to inspire envy; enviable.
He to him left, and that same *envious* gaze
Of victors glory from him snatched away.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, iv, 30.

4. Jealous; watchful; exceedingly careful.
As keen dogs keep shup in cote or folds of hundes bound,
And grin at every breach of air, *envious* of all that moves
Chapman, *Hobd.*, v, 150.

No men are so *envious* of their health.
Jer. Taylor.

enviously (en'-vi-us-ly), adv. In an envious manner; with envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another; spitefully.
How *enviously* the ladies look
When they enprise me at my book.
Swift.

enviousness (en'-vi-us-ness), n. The state or quality of being envious. Bailey, 1727.

envirot, v. t. [ME. *enviren*, *envieren*, < OF. *envier*, turn back, turn, < en- + *virer*, turn: see *reer*. Cf. *environ*.] To surround; environ.

Of the Holy Ghost round aboute *envirot*
Lydgate (Halliwell).

Mynne armee are of an *envirot* *envirot* with lordez,
And has in banere bene borne acis, s'r Brut tyme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 1094.

envirot, adv. [ME. *enviren*, *envieren*, *envirot* (usually joined with *aboute*, about), < OF. *envirot*, F. *envirot* (= Pr. *envirot*, *enviro*, *environ*), around, about, < en, in, + *virer*, a turn (also used as an adv., equiv. to *envirot*), < *virer*, turn, veer, < *virer*, turn, veer: see *reer*.] About; around.

A compass *envirot*.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, I, 300.

The erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in round
noute and aboute *envirot*, be aboven and be benethen
Morte Arthure, *Travels*, p. 150.

And he kepte right wole the Citee and the contree *envirot*,
that noon that entred ne myght but litill it myscha.
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), II, 170.

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *envirot* goes
Furter, to of Tasso, II, 50.

environ (en-vi'-ron), v. t. [< ME. *environen*, *environnen*, *envyrennen*, *envyrounen*, < OF. *envirouer*, *envirouner*, F. *environner* (= Pr. *envirouner*, surround, < *environ*, around: see *envirot*, n. ad.)] 1. To surround; encompass; encircle; hem in.

Thet be hilde the town that was right fere, and well
sotte in fere contrey and holson air, for the town was
envirot aboute with the wode and the tye.
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), III, 51.

Methought, a legion of foul fiends
Envirot me, and howled in mine ears.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, I, 4.

She was *envirot* on every point of her territory by her
wall-like foe.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, VII.

2. To go about; pass around; traverse the circuit of.
To *envirot* that holy land with his blessed feet.
Manderley, *Travels*, p. 1.

3. Figuratively, to hedge about; involve; envelop: as, the undertaking was *envirot* with difficulties.

A good sherris sack . . . ascends me into the brain,
drives me there all the foolish, and dull, and crudy vapours
which *envirot* it.
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, IV, 3.

When I call back this oath,
The pains of hell *envirot* me.
Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, II, 1.

environment (en-vi'-ron-ment), n. [< F. *environnement*, < *environner*, surround: see *environ* and *ment*.] 1. The act of environing or surrounding, or the state of being environed.—2. That which environs: the aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

It is, however, in the insect world that this principle of the adaptation of animals to their environment is most fully and strikingly developed.

A. H. Wallace, *Nat. Select.*, p. 56.
The step which distinguishes, so far as it can be distinguished, the animal kingdom from the vegetable one, takes place when, relatively to the needs of the organism, the environment is heterogeneous both in time and space.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 151.

Conditions of environment, in *biol.*, the sum of the agencies and influences which affect an organism from without; the totality of the extrinsic conditions to which an organism is subjected, as opposed to its own intrinsic forces, and the extent, as modifying its inherent tendencies, and as a factor in determining the final result of organization. It is an expression much used in connection with modern theories of evolution in explaining that at a given moment a given organism is the result of both intrinsic and extrinsic forces, the latter being its *conditions of environment* and the former its *intrinsic conditions*.

environmental (en-vi'-ron-men'-tal), a. [< *environment* + *al*.] Having the character of an environment; environing; surrounding: as, *environmental* influences.

In analyzing the popular generalization that "like begets like," it may eventually be shown how much of that likeness may be due to the homogeneity of the same *environmental* forces which formerly played upon the parent.
Lucas, *Brit.*, XX, 421.

environmentally (en-vi'-ron-men'-tal-i), adv. By means of the environment or aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

Environmentally inhibited sensations are classified according to the nature of the agent by which they are aroused.
Mind, IX, 518.

environs (en-vi'-ronz or en-vi'-rounz), n. pl. [< F. *environs*, pl. < *environ*, adv., around.] Thees lying circumjacent; surrounding parts or localities: as, the *environs* of a city or town.

Small streams, brought from the Cydnus, traverse the *environs*.
E. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 231.

envisage (en-viz'-aj), v. t.; pret. and pp. *envisaged*, ppr. *envisaging*. [< F. *envisager*, < en, in, + *visager*, visage: see *visage*.] To look in the face of; face; view; regard; hence, to apprehend directly; perceive by intuition; sometimes, as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuit*.

To bear all naked truths,
And to *envisage* circumstance, all calm,
That is the top of sovereignty.
Keats, *Hyperion*, II.

Nature, to the Buddhist, . . . is *envisaged* as a nexus of laws, which reward and punish impartially both obedience and disobedience.
J. F. Clarke, *Tenets of Religions*, I, 47.

We can only affirm and mentally *envirot* the one (idea) by denying and suppressing the representation of the other; and yet we have to strive to predicate both, and to embody them together in the same mental image.
J. Ward, *Envy*, II, XX, 61.

enviagement (en-viz'-aj-ment), n. [< F. *enviagement*, as *envisage* + *ment*.] The act of envisaging; view; apprehension; as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuition* (which see).

In the Schooemen, likewise, Platonizing Christianity tries to an *enviagement* of its significance and function.
Joker, *Spec. Philos.*, XIV, 40.

envoît, n. An obsolete form of *envoîl*.

envolume (en-vol'-um), v. t.; pret. and pp. *envolumed*, ppr. *envoluming*. [< en- + *volume*.] To form into or incorporate with a volume. [Rare.]

envelopet, v. t. A Middle English form of *envelop*.

envoîl (en-vol'), v. t. [ME. *envoîl*, < OF. *envoier*, *envoier*, earlier *envier*, *envier*, *envier*, F. *envoier*, send, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enviar* = It. *inviare*, < L. *in*, in, upon (or, as to OF. ent, < L. *inde*, thence, away), + *via*, way (> L. *viare*, > OF. *cever*, *reger*, travel): see *via*, *voyage*.] To send.
Lydgate, *Halliwell*.

envoîl (en-vol'), n. [< ME. *envoie*, *envoie*, < OF. *envoier*, F. *envoier*, a message, a sending, the postscript to a poem, < *envoier*, send: see *envoîl*, v. Cf. *invoic*.] 1. Formerly, and sometimes still archaically, a postscript to a composition, particularly a ballad or other sentimental poem, to enforce or recommend it. It sometimes served as a dedication. As a title it was often, and is still occasionally, written with the French article, *l'envoîl* or *l'envoîl* (fron-voil).

The *Grand Minstrel* is a vigorous versifier. . . . As a specimen of his graver style we may give his *envoîl* or concluding lines.
Crack, *Eng. Lit.*, I, 390.

2. Figuratively, termination; end.

Envy (Sets his foot on Alonso's breast.)
Alon.
I looked for this *envoy*.
Mansinger, *Hashful Lover*, v. 1.

envoy (en'-voi), n. [In form assimilated to *envoîl*; < F. *envoyé* (= Sp. Pg. *enviado* = It. *inviato*), a messenger, envoy, lit. one sent, pp. of *envoyer*, send: see *envoîl*.] One despatched upon an errand or a mission; a messenger; specifically, a person deputed by a ruler or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government. Formerly the word was usually applied to a public minister sent on a special occasion or for one particular purpose; hence an *envoy* was distinguished from an *ambassador*, or permanent resident at a foreign court, and was of inferior rank.

The Castilian *envoy*, Don Luis Carriz, was not present at Mechlin, but it (the treaty) was ratified and solemnly sworn to by him, on behalf of his sovereign, in London, April 15th.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, II, 32, note.

Henry III. received the *envoy*, and sent them back with ambassadors of his own and large presents.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 124.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in diplomacy, the full title of a minister of the second grade resident in a foreign country, next in dignity to an ambassador. = *Envoy*. See *ambassador*, I.

envoyset, v. t. [ME. *envoyset*, < OF. *envoier*, *envoyset*, *envoyer*, amuse, divert, entertain.] To amuse; entertain.
After supper when the clothes were up the *envoyset* the worth knights.
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), III, 463.

envoyship (en'-voi-ship), n. [< *envoy* + *ship*.] The office of an envoy.

envy (en'-vi), n. [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envy*, *envye*, *envie*, < OF. *envie*, F. *envie* = Pr. *envia*, *envia*, *envia* = Sp. *envidia* = Pg. *inveja* = It. *invidia*, envy, odium, < L. *invidia*, hatred or ill will felt by a person, jealousy, envy, or hatred or ill will felt toward a person, odium, unpopularity, < *invidus*, having hatred or ill will, envious, < *invidus*, hate, envy, look at with ill will, orig. look askance at, cast an evil eye upon, < in, upon, + *videre*, see: see *vision*, etc.] 1. A feeling of uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the contemplation of another's superiority, prosperity, or success, accompanied with some degree of enmity or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to discomfit or mortify the person envied; usually followed by *of*.

For the I did not so well, that the knights of the rounde table then of hadde *envy*.
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), III, 466.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy* of great Caesar.
Shak., *J. C.*, v, 5.

Envy is an uneasiness of mind caused by the consideration of a good we desire, obtained by one we think should not have had it before us.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II, ix, 13.

Base *envy* withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach.
Thomson, *Spring*, I, 363.

My punctuality, industry, and accuracy fixed his dislike, and gave it the high flavor and poignant relish of *envy*.
Charlotte Bronte, *The Professor*, IV.

2. Hatred; ill will; malice.
You turn the good we offer into *envy*.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, III, 1.

I am justly payed,
That might have made by profit of his service,
But by mistaking, have drawn on his *envy*.
B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, II, 2.

3. Public odium; ill repute.
To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion.
Bacon.

The tribune, is provided of a speech,
To lay the *envy* of the war on Cleero.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, IV, 5.

4. An object of envy.
This constitution in former days used to be the *envy* of the world.
Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

= *Syn.* 1. *Jealousy*. *Envy* *Jealousy* is the malign feeling which is often had toward a rival, or possible rival, for the possession of that which we greatly desire, as in love or ambition. *Envy* is a similar feeling toward one, whether rival or not, who already possesses that which we greatly desire. *Jealousy* is enmity prompted by fear; *envy* is enmity prompted by covetousness.

Jealousy is never satisfied with anything short of an omniscience that would detect the subtlest fold of the heart.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, VI, 2.

Envy is only a malignant, selfish hunger, casting its evil eye on the elevation or supposed happiness of others.
Bushman, *Sermons for New Life*, p. 51.

envy (en'-vi), v.; pret. and pp. *envied*, ppr. *envying*. [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envy*, *envye*, < OF. *envier*, *envier*, F. *envier*, envy, long for, desire, = Pr. *enviar*, *enviar*, = Sp. *envidiar* = Pg. *invidiar* = It. *invidiare*, envy; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with envy; look upon as the possessor of what is wanting in one's self, with a longing for it, and either with or

Eonycteris (e-onik'te-ri), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑως*, dawn, the east, + *νυκτερος*, a bat.] A genus of

ropodidae, represented by *E. spelaea*, inhabiting caves in Burma, and differing from *Notopteris* in the dental formula. The teeth are, in each half-jaw, 2 incisors, 1 canine, and 3 premolars above and below, and 2 upper and 3 lower molars. The index finger has no claw, as in *Notopteris*.

eophyte (ē-ō'fīt), *n.* [*Gr. hōc, dawn, + phyt-, a plant, & phytō, grow.*] In *paleontol.*, a fossil plant found in eozoic rocks.

eophytic (ē-ō'fīt'ik), *a.* [*eophyte + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to eophytes; relating to the oldest fossiliferous rocks; eozoic.

Eopsaltria (ē-ōp-sal'trī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), *Gr. hōc, dawn, the east, + psaltria, a female harper: see Psaltria.*] A genus of Australian and Oceanian shrikes, containing such as *E. australis* and *E. guttata*.

eorl, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *earl*.

Eos (ē'os), *n.* [*Gr. hōc, Attic eos, Doric ēōs, Eolic ēōs, the dawn, the east, = L. aurora = E. east: see aurora and east.*] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of the dawn, who brings up the rosy light of day from the east: same as the Roman *Aurora*. She was represented in art and poetry as a young and beautiful winged maiden.

Eos either appears herself in a quadriga, in magnificent form, or as the guide of the horses of the sun (C. G. Muller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (Trans.), § 400).

2. [NL.] A genus of lilies, by some ranked only as a section of *Demarella*, containing several species, as *E. hystrix*, *E. rubra*, *E. cardinalis*, etc. (Wagler, 1832).

eosin (ē-ō'sin), *n.* [*Gr. hōc, dawn, + -in-2.*] Tetrahydrofluorescein (C₂₀H₁₂Br₂O₆), a valuable dye derived from coal-tar products, forming red or yellowish-red crystals. It forms a potassium salt, the eosin of commerce, which is a brown powder, soluble in water, and dyes silk and woolen goods rose-red. Also *eosine acid*.

If a transpiring branch be placed in a solution of eosin, the colour, as is well known, gradually spreads over the whole specimen, so that the leaves become discoloured and the wood of the smallest twigs shows a bright pink colour. (Proc. of Cambridge Phil. Soc., V. v. 3-8).

eosinate (ē-ō'sin-āt), *n.* [*eosin + -ate-1.*] A compound of eosin with a base, as potash or soda.

eosinic (ē-ō'sin'ik), *a.* [*eosin + -ic.*] Related to eosin. Eosinic acid. Same as *eosin*.

eosinophil (ē-ō'sin'ō-fil), *a.* Having affinity for eosin: in bacteriology applied to the bodies which are readily stained by eosin or other acid aniline dyes.

eschophorite (ē-ōs'fō-rīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its pink color; *Gr. hōc, dawn, bringing the dawn (used as a name of the morning star; cf. Lucifer and phosphorus), & eos, hōc, dawn, + -phor-, & pher- = E. bear-1), & -ite-2.*] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and manganese, with a small amount of iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals and elevatary masses, usually of a delicate rose pink color. It is closely related to chlorite, which, however, contains chiefly iron with but little manganese.

Eotherium (ē-ō thō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., *Gr. hōc, dawn, + therion, a wild beast.*] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded upon the cast of a brain from nummulitic limestone of Eocene age, in Egypt, near Cairo. *E. aegyptiacum* is notable as the oldest known form of the *Sirenia*.

-eous. [See *-ous*, *-aceous*, and the words mentioned below.] A termination consisting of *-ous* with a preceding original or inserted vowel. Compare *-ious*. It occurs in *calcaceous*, *chalcaceous*, etc. (See *-aceous*). In some words it is a false spelling of *-ous*, as in *calcaneous* (Latin *calcarius*), *beaucous*, *datous* (properly *beutous*, *datous*); in *hidous* it is a substitute for *-ous*, and in *gorgous* an accommodation of a different termination. In *righteous*, and the occasional *erous*, *ous*, *uringsous*, it is a perversion of the original *-is*. See the words mentioned.

eozoic (ē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [*Gr. hōc, dawn, + zōē, life.*] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, such as the Laurentian and Huronian of Canada, from the supposition that they contain the first or earliest traces of animal life; paleozoic.

Eozoön (ē-ō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., *Gr. hōc, dawn, + zōōn, animal.*] A name given in 1865 by the geologists of the Canada survey to a certain aggregate of minerals, viewed by them as a fossilized organic body, belonging to the *Foraminifera*. The best characterized specimens of so-called *Eozoön* exhibit on the polished surface to the naked eye a pattern of grayish and greenish color. These bands, which vary generally from one to four tenths of an inch in thickness, vary considerably as regards the regularity of their occurrence and between them are frequently seen layers of a mineral made up of fine parallel fibers. The whitish mineral is usually calcite, the greenish, serpentine, and the fibrous bands are the variety of

serpentine called *chrysotile*. Microscopic examination has shown that the whole is an alteration-product of various minerals. The calcite has frequently running through it, and grouped in a great variety of ways, branching forms, which were supposed by the advocates of the foraminiferal nature of the *Eozoön* to represent the canal-system of that form of organisms. This same structure has, however, been frequently observed in minerals forming part of rocks of undoubtedly igneous origin, as well as in those occurring as veins, and there can no longer be any doubt as to the inorganic nature of the *Eozoön*. This supposed foraminifer, having been found in rocks called at that time Azois, and later Archean, was believed to be the oldest recognized organic form, and to represent the 'dawn of life'; hence the generic name. The supposed species was called *E. canadensis* by J. W. Dawson.

eozoöna (ē-ō-zō'ōn-ā), *a.* [*Eozoön + -al.*] Pertaining to or characterized by the supposed fossil called *Eozoön*; as, *eozoöna* structure.

The calcium and magnesium carbonates were very unequally distributed in the *eozoöna* limestone. (Science, IV, 327).

Eozoönina (ē-ō-zō'ōn-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. Eozoön + -ina.*] A group of supposed foraminifera, represented by *Eozoön*, whose tests form irregular or acervuline adherent masses. Also *Eozoönina*, as a subfamily of *Nannulinidae*.

ep-. The form of *epi-* before a vowel.

ep. A common abbreviation of *epistle*.

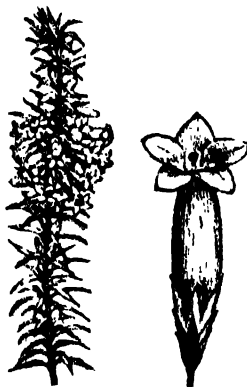
epacrid (ep'ā-krid), *n.* A member of the order *Epacridaceae*.

Certain *epacrids*. (Encyc. Brit., IX, 156).

Epacridaceae (ep'ā-kri-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Epacris (-ad-) + -aceae.*] A natural order of monopetalous exogens, very closely allied to the *Ericaceae*, but distinguished by one-celled, unapertured anthers opening by a longitudinal slit. There are about 25 genera and over 300 species, natives of Australia and the Pacific Islands, with a single species on the western coast of Patagonia. The largest genus is *Lepidopogon*, some species of which bear edible berries. The order contains many very ornamental species, sparingly represented in greenhouses.

Epacris (ep'ā-kris), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the terminal spikes of the flowers (cf. *Gr. epacris, on the heights*), *Gr. epi, upon, + akros, top, summit: see acro-*.] The typical genus of the order *Epacridaceae*, of 25 shrubby, heath-like species, mostly Australian. From the abundance and beauty of their flowers, which are generally in leafy spikes, several species have been favorites in cultivation.

epact (ē'pakt), *n.* [*OF. epacte, F. epacte = Sp. Pg. It. epacta, & L. epacta, always in pl. epactae, & Gr. epactē, the epact, pl. epactai (see epiphany), intercalary days, fem. of epactae, brought in, intercalated, adscititious, & epactae, bring in or to, add, intercalate, & epi, to, + agere = L. agere, bring, lead: see act, etc.*] 1. The excess of a solar over a lunar year or month. Hence, usually—2. A number attached to a year by a rule of the calendar to show the age, in days completed and commenced, of the calendar moon at the beginning of the year—that is, on January 1st in the Gregorian, Victorian, and early Latin calendars, or March 22d in the Dionysian calendar, or old style. A rule for the epact has been attached to every calendar of the Western churches, except the German Evangelical calendar of A. D. 1580-1773. The epact usually increases by 11 from one year to the next, 30 being subtracted from the sum when the latter exceeds 30 (a circumstance which indicates 13 new moons in the year), but in some years the increase is 12 instead of 11, and this is called a leap of the moon. In the Gregorian calendar the increase is sometimes only 10. In the earliest calendars the leaps of the moon took place every 12 years, and later every 14; but since the adoption of the Victorian calendar in the fifth century, they have taken place every 19 years. To find the epact in old style, divide the number of the year by 19, take 11 times the remainder after division, divide the product by 30, and the remainder after this division is the epact. When there is no remainder some chronologists make the epact 29, but 30 is preferable. This epact shows the age of the calendar moon on March 22d, by means of which the age on every other day can be calculated, by allowing alternately 30 and 31 days to a lunation. This would agree with the age of the mean moon were the calendar perfect. The intercalary day of leap year necessarily removes the calendar moon one day from the mean moon in certain years, and the error of the 19-year period accumulates to one day every 310 years, so that to approximate more closely to the age of the moon the epact should



Flowering branch of *Epacris impressa*, with flowers of larger size.

be increased by 2 for every 300 years from the middle of the fifth century. It should also be increased by 1 for leap-years and years following leap-year. The Gregorian epact exceeds the Dionysian by 1 in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, agrees with it in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (but instead of 30 an asterisk, *, is written), and falls short of it by 1 in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. This irregularity is because the Gregorian epact receives a solar correction, being a deduction of 1, at the advent of every century-year not a leap-year, and a lunar correction, being an addition of 1, every 300 years beginning with A. D. 1500 until seven such corrections have been applied, when 400 years elapse before a new series of seven corrections commences. This is called the *cycle or period of epacts*. The Gregorian epact shows the age of the calendar moon on January 1st. This will rarely differ by more than one day from the real moon.—**Annual epact**, the excess of the Julian solar over the lunar year of 12 lunations, being 10.9 days.—**Astronomical epact**, the epact in sense 1.—**Embolismic epact**, an epact exceeding 19, so that that of the following year will be less or.—**Epact of a day**, the age of the calendar moon on that day.—**Gregorian epact**, the epact of the Gregorian calendar.—**Julian epact**, a number showing the age of the Gregorian calendar moon on January 1st in the old style.—**Menstrual epact**, the excess of a civil calendar month over a synodical month, or the amount by which the moon is older at the end than at the beginning of the calendar month.

epactal (ē-pak'tul), *a.* [*Gr. epactōs, brought in, intercalated (see epact), & -al.*] In *anat.* and *anthropol.*, intercalated or supernumerary, as a bone of the skull; Wormian. All the ordinary Wormian bones, the epipteric bone, etc., are epactal.

epagoge (ep-a-gō'jē), *n.* [*L. epagoge, & Gr. epagōgē, induction, & epagō, lead to, bring on, add: see epact.*] 1. Induction; more loosely, in *rhet.*, proof by example; argumentation from a similar case or cases, or by contrast with dissimilar cases; rhetorical induction. Extended or strict induction is not feasible in oratory, as it would vary instead of convincing. See *example* and *paradeigma*.

2. [*ep.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*.

epagogic (ep-a-gō'j'ik), *a.* [*epagoge + -ic.*] Pertaining to induction.

epagomenal (ep-a-gōm'e-nal), *a.* [*Gr. epagōmēnos (epagōmēnos), intercalated days, ppr. pass. of epagō, bring on, add, intercalate: see epact.*] Remaining over as a part of one period after the completion of another. **Epagomenal days**, in the Alexandrian and other calendars, 3 or 6 days remaining over after the completion of 12 months of 30 days each, to complete the year, and not included in any month.

epaleaceous (ep-al-ē-ā'shius), *a.* [*NL. epaleaceus, & L. e-priv. + palea, chaff, & -aceous, q. v.*] In *bot.*, without chaff or chaffy scales.

epalpat (ep-al'pāt), *a.* [*L. e-priv. + NL. palpus, a feeler: see palp.*] In *entom.*, having no palps or feelers.

epanadiplosis (ep'a-na-di-plō'sis), *n.* [LL., *Gr. epanadiplosis, a doubling, repetition, & epanadiplos, double, & epi, upon, & adidiplos, double: see anadiplosis.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a sentence begins and ends with the same word; as, "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice." Phil. iv. 4.

epanalepsis (ep'a-na-lep'sis), *n.* [NL., *Gr. epanalepsis, a repetition, regaining, & epanaleps, take up again, repeat, & epi, upon, & analeps, take up: see analepsis.*] In *rhet.*, repetition or resumption; especially, a figure by which the same word or phrase is repeated after one or more intervening words, or on returning to the same subject after a digression. An example of *epanalepsis* is found in 1 Cor. xli. "(v. 18) When ye come together in the church, I hear that there be divisions among you . . . (v. 20) When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's supper."

epanaphora (ep-a-naf'ō-rā), *n.* [L., *Gr. epanaphora, a reference, repetition, & epanapher, bring back again, refer, & epi + anapher, bring back: see anaphora.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the same word or group of words is repeated at the beginning of two or more clauses, sentences, or verses in immediate succession or in the same passage. This figure is very frequent in the Book of Psalms; as, for example, in the twenty-ninth Psalm, the phrase "Give unto the Lord" is used three times in the first two verses, and the phrase "The voice of the Lord" occurs seven times in verses 3-9. Similarly, the words "by faith" or "through faith" (both renderings representing the one Greek word *piesteis*) begin eighteen out of twenty-nine verses in Heb. xi. The name *epanaphora* is retained when synonyms or words of similar meaning are substituted for the word or words to be repeated; as, "Praise the Lord, all ye Gentiles; and laud him, all ye people." Rom. xv. 11. The converse of *epanaphora* is *epiphora*. Also called *anaphora*, and sometimes *epithete*.

epanastrophe (ep-a-nas'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., *Gr. epanastrophe, a return, repetition of a word at the opening of a sentence, & epanastrophē, return, & epi + anastrophe, turn back: see anastrophe.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a word or

phrase which ends one clause or sentence is immediately repeated as the beginning of the next: same as *anadiplosis*.

epanognathism (ep'-a-ni-sog-nā-thizm), *n.* [As *epanognath-ous* + *-ism*.] That inequality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the upper are narrower than the lower ones.

The two types of anisognathism may be termed hypognathism (*Lepus*, *Dipylaria*) and epanognathism (*Cavidae*).
Cope, *Amor. Nat.*, XLII, 11.

epanognathous (ep'-a-ni-sog-nā-thus), *a.* [Cf. *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ὄγκος*, unequal, + *γνάθος*, jaw. Cf. *anisognathous*.] Having the upper teeth narrower than the lower ones; marked by that case of anisognathism which is the opposite of hypognathism. Cope.

epanodont (e-pān'-ō-dont), *a.* [Cf. NL, **epanodont- (odont-)*, < *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ὄδων*, above; see *epi-* and *ano-*, + *δόντις* (*odont-*) = *E. tooth*.] Having only upper teeth, as a serpent; of or pertaining to the *Epanodontia*.

Epanodontia (e-pān'-ō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL, neut. pl. of **epanodont- (odont-)*; see *epanodont*.] A suborder of anguilliform *Ophidia* having only upper teeth, whence the name; conterminous with the family *Typhlopidae* (which see). The technical characters are otherwise the same as those of *Catodontia*, excepting that the maxillary is free and vertical and there is no pulvis.

epanodos (e-pān'-ō-dos), *n.* [NL, < *Gr. ἐπανάδος*, a rising up, a return, recapitulation, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἀνάδος*, a way up; see *anode*.] In *rhet.*: (a) Recapitulation of the chief points or heads in a discourse; enumeration; especially, recapitulation of the principal points in an order the reverse of that in which they were previously treated, recurring to the last point first, and so returning toward the earlier topics or arguments. (b) Repetition of names or topics singly, with further discussion or characterization of each, after having at first merely mentioned or enumerated them.

epanody (e-pān'-ō-di), *n.* [Cf. *Gr. ἐπανάδος*, a return; see *epanodos*.] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormally irregular form of flower to a regular form.

epanorthosis (ep'-an-ōr-thō'sis), *n.* [LL, < *Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις*, a correction, < *ἐπανόρθω*, set up again, restore, correct, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἀνέρθω*, set up again, < *ἀνά*, up, + *έρθω*, make straight, < *ὀρθός*, straight.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in immediate revocation of a word or statement in order to correct, justify, mitigate, or intensify it, usually the last: as, "Most brave act. Brave, did I say? Most heroic act." Also called *epithorosis*.

epanthem (e-pān'-them), *n.* [Cf. *Gr. ἐπάνθημα* (see the def.), < *ἐπάνθη*, bloom, effloresce, be on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *άνθη*, bloom.] A blooming; efflorescence; the most striking part.—**Epanthem of Thymaridas**, a rule of algebra to the effect that, if the sum of a number of quantities be given, together with all the sums of the first of them added to each of the others, then the sums of these pairs diminished by the first sum is the first quantity multiplied by a number less by 2 than the number of the quantities.

epanthous (e-pān'-thus), *a.* [Cf. *Gr. ἐπάνθος*, upon, + *άνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, growing upon flowers, as certain fungi.

epapillate (ē-pā-pil'-at), *a.* [Cf. NL, **epapillatus*, < *L. e-* priv. + *papilla*, nipple; see *papilla*.] Not papillate; destitute of papillae or protuberances.

epapophyses, *n.* Plural of *epapophysis*.
epapophysial (ep'-a-pō-fiz'-i-al), *a.* [Cf. *epapophysia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an epapophysis: as, an *epapophysial* process.

epapophysis (ep'-a-pōf'-is), *n.*; pl. *epapophyses* (-ēz). [NL, < *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *ὀφύς*, an outgrowth, apophysis; see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a median process of a vertebra upon the dorsal aspect of its centrum: opposed to *hypapophysis*.

epappose (ē-pāp'-ōs), *a.* [Cf. *L. e-* priv. + NL, *pappus*, pappus.] In *bot.*, having no pappus.

eparch (ep'-ark), *n.* [Cf. *Gr. ἐπαρχος*, a commander, prefect, < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἀρχή*, government, rule, < *ἀρχαί*, rule.] 1. In ancient and modern Greece, the governor or prefect of an eparchy.

The prefects and the eparchs will resort to the Bucleon with what speed they may
Sir H. Taylor, *Isaac Comnenus*, II, 3

2. In the Russian Ch., a bishop as governing an eparchy; especially, a metropolitan. See *eparchy*, 2.

eparchy (ep'-är-ki), *n.*; pl. *eparchies* (-kiz). [Cf. *Gr. ἐπαρχία*, < *ἐπαρχος*, eparch; see *eparch*.] 1. In ancient Greece, a province, prefecture, or

territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor; in modern Greece, a subdivision of a nomarchy or province, itself divided into demes, corresponding to the arrondissements and communes of France.—2. In the early church and in the Gr. Ch., an ecclesiastical division answering to the civil province. An eparchy was a subdivision of a diocese in the ancient sense, that is, a patriarchate or exarchate, and in its turn contained dioceses in the modern sense (*parochia*). In the Russian Church all dioceses are called *eparchies*.

eparterial (ep'-är-tē'-ri-al), *a.* [Cf. *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery; see *artery*, *arterial*.] Situated above an artery.

epatka (e-pat'-kă), *n.* An Alaskan name of the horned puffin, *Fratercula corniculata*. H. B. Elliott.

epaule (e-pāl'), *n.* [Cf. *F. épaule*, the shoulder; see *epaulet*.] In *fort.*, the shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

epaulement, *n.* See *epaulet*.

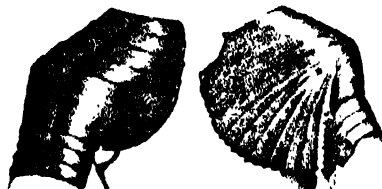
epaulet, epaulette (ep'-ä-let), *n.* [= D. G. Dan, *epaulette* = Sw. *epalett*, < *F. epaulette*, an epaulet, dim. of *épaule*, OF. *epaule*, *espaile* = Fr. *espalla* = Sp. Pg. *espalla* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < *L. spatula*, a broad piece, a blade, ML. the shoulder; see *spatula*.] 1. A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder; specifically, a strap proceeding from the collar, and terminating on the shoulder in a disk, from which depends a fringe of cord, usually in bullion, but sometimes in worsted or other material, according to the rank of the wearer, etc. Epaulets were worn in the British army until 1855, and are still worn in the navy by all officers of and above the rank of lieutenant, and by some civil officers. They were worn by all officers in the United States army until 1872; since that time only general officers wear them, all other commissioned officers wear shoulder-knots of gold bullion. All United States naval officers above the grade of ensign wear epaulets. In the French army the private soldiers wear epaulets of worsted. See *shoulder strap*, *shoulder knot*.

Their old vanity was led by art to take another turn: It was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades and epaulets.
Baker, *Appeal to Old Whigs*

2. (a) The shoulder-piece in the armor of the fourteenth century, especially when small and fitting closely to the person, as compared with the large pauldron of later days.

The epauletes are articulated
J. Hewitt, *Ancient Armour*, II, 18.

(b) The shoulder-covering of splints forming part of the light and close-fitting armor of the



Epaulets, 18th and 19th century.
(From Voilet le Duc's "Les Mœurs de France")

sixteenth century.—3. In *dressmaking*, an ornament for the shoulder, its form changing with the different fashions.—4. In *entom.*, the tegula or plate covering the base of the anterior wing in hymenopterous insects. [Rare.]

epauletted, epauletted (ep'-ä-let'-ed), *a.* [Cf. *epaulet* + *-ed*.] Furnished with epaulets.

The secretary did not entertain the highest opinion of his epauletted subordinate.
A. J. Fox, *XXIII*, 545.

épaulière (ä-pö-l'yär'), *n.* [Cf. *F. épaulière*, OF. *epauliere*, also called *épaule*, < *épaule*, *epaule*, the shoulder; see *epaulet*.] In armor, the devices, more or less elaborate according to the period, etc., serving to protect the shoulder, or to connect breastplate and backpiece at the shoulder. Also *epauliere*.

epaulment, epaulement (ep'-ä-ment), *n.* [Cf. *epaulement*, < *épaule*, shoulder, support, protect by an epauletment, < *épaule*, the shoulder; see *épaule*.] In *fort.*, originally, a mass of earth raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enfilading fire. The term is now, however, used by the artillery arm of the service to designate the whole mass of earth or other



Epaulière, 16th century.
(From Voilet le Duc's "Les Mœurs de France")

material which protects the guns in a battery both in front and on either flank; and an epaulment can be distinguished from a parapet only by being without the banquettes or steps at the foot of the interior side on which the men stand to fire over a parapet. Its application includes the covering mass for a mortar-battery, also the mass thrown up to screen reserve artillery.

epaxial (ep'-ak'-si-al), *a.* Same as *epaxial*. Wilder.
epaxial (ep'-ak'-si-al), *a.* [Cf. *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄξιν*, axis; see *axis*, *axial*.] In *anat.*, of vertebrates: (a) Situated upon or over the axis of the body formed by the series of bodies of vertebrae: opposed to *hypaxial*: thus equivalent to *axial* as distinguished from *hemal*, or to *dorsal* as distinguished from *ventral*.

From this axis [the back bone] we have seen corresponding arches to arise and enclose the spinal marrow; . . . and such arches, as they extend above the axis, have been termed *epaxial*.
Meyner, *Elem. Anat.*, p. 219.

(b) Situated upon the back or dorsal aspect of a limb: thus, the elbow is *epaxial*.

Also *epaxial*, *epaxially*.
epaxially (ep'-ak'-si-al-i), *adv.* In an epaxial situation or direction: as, muscles which lie *epaxially*.

Epeira (e-pi'-rā), *n.* [NL, named in reference to its web, prop. *Epira*, < *Gr. ἐπί*, on, + *σπῆρα*, wool.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Epeiridae*, having a nearly globular abdomen. The common British garden-spider, *diademata*, spider, or cross-spider, *E. diademata*, is a handsome and characteristic species; there are many others. *Walckenaer*, 1805. See *under cross-spider*.

Epeiridae (e-pi'-rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Epeira* + *-idae*.] A family of sedentary orbicular spiders which spin circular webs consisting of radiating threads crossed by a spiral. They have two pulmonary sacs, the first two pairs of legs longer than the others, and eight eyes, of which the lateral pairs are widely separated from the middle four. It is a large family of brightly colored and in some cases oddly shaped species among the most showy of spiders. They make no attempt to conceal the web. *Epeira* is the leading genus; *Arachnida* is another. Also *Epeiridae*.

Epeirote, Epeirotes, *n.* See *Epeirotes*.

episodesion (ep'-i-sō-dē-sion), *n.*; pl. *episodesia* (-i). [Cf. *Gr. ἐπεισόδιον*; see *episode*.] In the anc. *Gr. drama*, especially in tragedy, a part of a play following upon the first entrance (the *parados*) of the chorus, or upon the entrance or reentrance of actors after a stasimon or song of the whole chorus from its place in the orchestra; hence, one of the main divisions of the action in a drama; a division of a play answering approximately to an act in the modern drama.

epencephal (ep-en'-sef'al), *n.* Same as *epencephalon*.

epencephala, *n.* Plural of *epencephalon*.
epencephalic (ep-en-sef'-al-ik or ep-en-sef'-al-ik), *a.* [Cf. *epencephalon* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the epencephalon: as, the *epencephalic* region of the brain.—2. Occipital, as a bone; hindmost, as one of four cranial segments or so-called cranial vertebrae. *Owen*.

The epencephalic or occipital vertebra has also a neural and a basal arch.
Tiedt and Dunham, *Physiol. Anat.*, II, 607.

epencephalon (ep-en-sef'-a-lon), *n.*; pl. *epencephala* (-lā). [NL, < *Gr. ἐπί*, on, + *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain; see *encephalon*.] In *anat.*: (a) That part of the brain which consists of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. Also called *metencephalon* (which see). (b) The foregoing together with the medulla oblongata.

While it is convenient to recognize the epencephalon, its precise limits are difficult to assign.
Wilder and Glage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 478.

Also *epencephal*.

ependytes, *n.* See *ependytes*.

ependyma (e-pen'-di-mā), *n.* [NL, < *Gr. ἐπένδυμα*, an upper garment, < *ἐπένδω*, *ἐπένδυμαι*, put on over, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ένδω*, put on, < *ένδωμαι*, a garment; see *endyma*.] The lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles (except the fifth) and of the central canal of the spinal cord. Also *endyma*.

ependymal (e-pen'-di-māl), *a.* [Cf. *ependyma* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ependyma of the brain; entocoralline, with reference to the lining membrane of the cavities of the brain: as, *ependymal* tissue. Also *endymal*.

ependymitis (e-pen-di-my'tis), *n.* [Cf. *ependyma* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ependyma.

ependymia (e-pen-di-mā), *n.* [MGr. *ἐπένδυμα*, < *ἐπένδω*, put on over; see *ependyma*.] Same as *ependytes* (b).

ependytes (e-pen'-di-tēz), *n.* [LL, < *Gr. ἐπένδυμα*, a tunic worn over another, < *ἐπένδω*, put on over; see *ependyma*.] In the Gr. Ch.: (a) Anciently, an outer mantle or garment, usually

events by days; particularly, an almanac; a calendar: in this sense formerly sometimes with the plural as singular. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He used to make unto himself an *ephemeris* or a journal, in which he used to write all such notable things as either he did see or hear each day that passed.

Quoted in *Bradford's Works* (Parker Soc., 1858), II. xix. That calendar or *ephemeris*, which he maketh of the diversities of times and seasons.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 8.

Are you the sage master-steward, with a face like an old *ephemerides*? Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, I. 2.

3. In *astron.*, a table or a collection of tables or data showing the daily positions of the planets or heavenly bodies, or of any number of them; specifically, an astronomical almanac, exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them, for the use of the astronomer and navigator. The chief publications of this sort are the French "Connaissance des Temps" (from 1679), the British "Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris" (from 1766), the Berlin "Astronomisches Jahrbuch" (from 1776), and the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" (from 1855).

By comparing these observations with an *ephemeris* computed from a former orbit, three normal places were found, the four observations made in May and June being neglected.

See *Science*, III. 401.

8. Anything lasting only for a day or for a very brief period; something that is ephemeral or transient; especially, a publication or periodical of only temporary interest or very short duration.

ephemerist (e-fem'e-ris-t), *n.* [*< ephemeris + -ist.*] 1. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

The night before he was discoursing of and alighting the art of Jewish astrologers, and genethiackal *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Hobbes*

2. One who keeps an *ephemeris*; a diarist. [Archaic.]

ephemerite (e-fem'e-rit), *n.* [*< NL. ephemeritis* (Beinitz, 1865), *< Ephemeris*, 2, + *-ites*, 1, *-ite*.] A fossil ephemerid.

ephemerius (e-fem'e-mē-ri-us), *n.*; pl. *ephemerii* (-i). [*< Gr. ἐφημεριος*, on, for, or during the day, serving for the day (Nōr. as a noun, as in def.), equiv. to *ἐφημεριος*, for the day; see *ephemerous*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) The priest whose turn it is to officiate; the officiant or celebrant. (b) A priest in charge; a parish priest. (c) A domestic chaplain. (d) A monastic officer whose duty it is to prepare, elevate, and distribute the loaf used at the ceremony called the elevation of the *panagya*. See *panagya*.

ephemeromorph (e-fem'e-rō-mōrf), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐφημεριος*, for a day, ephemeral, + *μορφή*, form.] A general designation given by Bastian to the lowest forms of life. *E. D.*

ephemeron (e-fem'e-rōn), *n.*; pl. *ephemeræ* (-ræ). [*NL.* *< Gr. ἐφημεριον*, a short-lived insect, the May-fly; see *ephemeral*.] An insect which lives but for a day or for a very short time, hence, any being whose existence is very brief.

If God had gone on still in the same method, and shortened our days as we multiplied our sins, we should have been but as an *ephemeron*, man should have lived the life of a fly or a gourd. *Jee. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1856), I. 24.

The *ephemeron* perishes in an hour, man endures for his threescore years and ten. *Whewell*

ephemerous (e-fem'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. ephemerus*, *< Gr. ἐφημεριος*, the more common form of *ἐφημεριος*, on, for, or during the day, living or lasting but for a day, short-lived, temporary, *< ἐπὶ*, on, + *ἡμέρα*, dial. or poet. *ἡμῆς*, *ἡμῶς*, *ἡμῖν*, day. (*< Ephemeris*, *ephemeral*.)] Living or lasting but for a day; ephemeral. *Burke*.

Ephemerum (e-fem'e-rum), *n.* [*NL.* *< Gr. ἐφημεριον*, a poisonous plant, neut. of *ἐφημεριος*, lasting but for a day; see *ephemeron*, *ephemerous*.] A genus of mosses, belonging to the tribe *Phascaceæ*; formerly the type of the tribe *Ephemeraceæ*, which is not now retained. There are 3 British and 7 American species.

Ephesian (e-fē'zian), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Ephesus*, *< Gr. Ἐφεσός*, *< Ἐφεσός*, Ephesus.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus, an ancient city of Ionia on the coast of Asia Minor at the mouth of the river Cayster, famous as the seat of a peculiar form of the worship of Artemis, for the legends of Amazons connected with this cultus, for the magnificent temple of Artemis (the Artemision or Artemisium, commonly called the temple of Diana), and as a large and important commercial city. In Christian times Ephesus became noted as a center of St. Paul's work in Asia Minor (one of his epistles also being inscribed "to the Ephesians"), as one of the seven

churches of the Apocalypse, and as the residence and death-place of St. John, after whom a modern village on the site is called *St. John* (that is, Ἅγιος Ἰωάννης, the Holy John). It had the title of apostolic see, and its metropolitan had a rank nearly equal to that of patriarch, till overshadowed by the rise of the patriarchate of Constantinople. It was also the scene of a number of ecclesiastical councils, one of them ecumenical. Also *Ephesian* = *Ephesian Artemis*. See *Diana*. — **Ephesian or Ephesian Council**, any one of the several church councils held at Ephesus, the earliest of which met in A. D. 196 to settle a dispute as to the time of keeping Easter; especially, the third general or ecumenical council, held at Ephesus A. D. 431, under the emperor Theodosius II. and Valentinian III. the most prominent member of which was St. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria. It deposed Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned his teaching as to the person of Christ. (See *Nestorianism*.) It also decided that no bishop should subject to himself any ecclesiastical province which had not from the beginning been under the authority of his predecessors, and that any province subjected to a should be restored, and the original rights of each province always remain inviolate. — **Ephesian or Ephesian Litroculum**, a Eutychian council which met at Ephesus A. D. 449. It claimed to be ecumenical, but all its acts were annulled at the Chalcedonian council, A. D. 451. See *Litroculum*. — **Ephesian or Ephesian liturgies**, *Ephesian class*, family, or group (of liturgies), the group or class to which the ancient liturgies of Gaul and Spain belong, and probably those of Britain also. The original or typical form represented by the various extant offices of this family is called the *Ephesian liturgy*. The connection of this type of office with Ephesus is a matter of inference. It is also sometimes called the *liturgy of St. Paul* or *St. John*. See *Gallienus*.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Ephesus: as, the epistle of Paul to the *Ephesians*.

What man is there that knows not how that the city of the *Ephesians* is a worshipp of the great goddess Diana? *Acta* xix. 36.

2. A boon companion; a jolly fellow.

P. Hen. What company? *Shak.* *Henry IV.*, II. 2. *Page.* *Ephesus*, my lord; of the old church.

Ephesian (e-fē'zian), *a.* [*< Gr. Ἐφεσός*, Ephesus, + *-ian*.] Same as *Ephesian*.

epheite (e-fē'it), *n.* [*< L. Ephesus*, *Gr. Ἐφεσός*, a city in Asia Minor; see *Ephesus*, + *-ite*.] A mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of aluminum, found near Ephesus. It is related to margarite.

ephalites (e-fal'it), *n.* [*NL.* *< Gr. ἐφάλη*, *ἐφάλη*, *ἐφάλη*, nightingale, lit. one who leaps upon, *< ἐπὶ*, upon, + *ἄλῃ*, verbal adj. *ἄλῃ*, send, throw.] 1. The nightingale.

The Author of the *Avian Fables* tells us that hollow Stones are hung up in Stables to prevent the Night Mare, or *Epheites*. *Bourne's Fables*, *Avian*, II. 17.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of crows; name in *Scops*. *Keyserling and Blasius*, 1840. — 3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon flies, of the subfamily *Pimplina*, containing insects of moderate or small size with a long ovipositor, usually parasitic on lepidopterous larvae. There are about 12 North American and nearly 20 European species. *Schrank*, 1802.

ephidrosis (e-fid'rō-sis), *n.* [*NL.* *< Gr. ἐφιδρῶσις*, *< ἐφιδρῶσις*, *< ἐφιδρῶσις*, upon, + *ἰδρῶσις*, perspiration, *< ἰδρῶσις*, perspire, sweat.] In *med.*, a sweating of any sort. *Ephidrosis* cruenta, hemorrhagic.

ephippia, *n.* Plural of *ephippium*. **ephippial** (e-fip'i-āl), *a.* [*< ephippium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to an ephippium. **Ephippial ovum** or *egg*, an egg enclosed in an ephippium, as that of the genus *Daphnia*.

Bodies of a different nature to those of the *ephippia* are developed within the ovary, the substance of which acquires an accumulation of the grey coloring granules at one spot, and forms . . . the so-called *ephippial ovum*. *Harris, Anat. Invert.*, p. 221.

ephippid (e-fip'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippidae*.

Ephippidæ (e-fip'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< Ephippia + -idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a small family of chirocentrid fishes. They are characterized by the bony fin of the branched aperture to the sides and their separation by a wide cavity extending from the pectoral region to the fin. The epipharynx and soft parts of the dorsal fin are distinct. The upper jaw is entirely protractile, and the posttemporal (epimeroid) bone of the shoulder girdle is articulated by two processes with the skull. It includes a few marine fishes, among which the most notable are the species of *Chirocentridæ*, and *Chirocentrus* of the Atlantic coast of the United States, known by the markets of Washington and Baltimore as the *porcup*, but not to be confounded with the porcup of New York. See *out* under *Chirocentridæ*.

Ephippina (e-fip'i-næ), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< Ephippia + -ina*.] The *Ephippidae* rated as a subfamily.

ephippioid (e-fip'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ephippia + -oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ephippidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippidae*.

Ephippiorhynchus (e-fip'i-ō-rīng'kus), *n.* [*NL.* (Bouaparte, 1854), *< Gr. ἐφίππιον*, a saddle-cloth

(see *ephippium*), + *ῥυγχή*, bill.] A genus of African storks, of the family *Ciconiidae*; the saddle-billed storks, having a membrane saddled on the base of the bill, whence the name. *E. senegalensis* resembles the jabiru in its somewhat recurved bill, which is red, black, and yellow; the legs are black, with reddish feet; the plumage is white, with black head, neck, wings, and tail.

ephippium (e-fip'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ephippia* (-i). [*NL.* *< L. ephippium*, (*Gr. ἐφίππιον*, with or without *σέλα*, a spread, covering, horse-cloth), a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, neut. of *ἐφίππιος*, for putting on a horse, *< ἐπὶ*, upon, + *ἵππος* = *L. equus*, a horse; see *Equus*, *hippos*.] 1. In *anat.*, the sella turcica or pituitary fossa of the human sphenoid bone, or other formation or appearance likened to a saddle. — 2. In *branchiopods*, as *Daphnia*, an altered part of the carapace, of a saddle-shaped figure, representing a large area over which both inner and outer layers of the integument have acquired a brownish color, more consistency, and a peculiar texture. It is an alteration due to the development of that kind of egg known as *ephippial*.

When the next moult takes place, these altered portions of the integument, constituting the *ephippia*, are cast off, together with the rest of the carapace, which soon disappears, and then the *ephippium* is left, as a sort of double-walled spring box (the spring being formed by the original dorsal junction of the two halves of the carapace) in which the *ephippial* ovary is enclosed. The *ephippium* sinks to the bottom and, sooner or later, its contents give rise to young *Daphnia*. *Harris, Anat. Invert.*, p. 220.

3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of brachypterous dipterous insects, of the family *Stratiomyidae*. The larvae of *E. thoracicus* are found in ants' nests. *Latreille*, 1802. — 4. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Bollen*, 1796.

Ephippius (e-fip'i-us), *n.* [*NL.* *< Gr. ἐφίππιος*, belonging to a horse or to riding; see *ephippium*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Ephippidae*. The long dorsal spine suggests the whip of a coachman. Also written *Ephippus*. *G. Cuvier*.

ephod (e-fod), *n.* [*L. ephod* (Vulgate), (*Heb. ephod*, a vestment, *ephod*, put on, clothes).]

1. A Jewish priestly vestment, specifically that worn by the high priest. It was woven "of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen," and was made in the form of a double apron, covering the upper part of the body in front and behind the two parts of the apron being united at the shoulders by a seam or by shoulder straps and drawn together lower down by a girdle of the same material as that of the garment itself. On each shoulder was fixed an onyx stone set in gold and engraved with the names of six of the tribes of Israel, and just above the girdle was fixed the breastplate of judgment. (See *Ex. xxviii*, v. 12.) In later times the ephod was not worn exclusively by the high priest, but when worn by others, as priests of lower rank, it was usually made of linen.

And David came down before the Lord with all his might; and David was glorified with a linen ephod. *2 Sam. vi*, 14.

The shirt of hair turn'd coat of costly pall,
The holy ephod made a cloak for gain.
Beaumont, Baron's War, iv.

2. An amice; a name formerly sometimes used in the Western Church, and also in use in the Coptic and Armenian churches. See *calice*.

ephor (e-fōr), *n.* [*< L. ephorus*, *< Gr. ἐφορος*, an overseer, title of a Dorian magistrate, *< ἐφορεύω*, oversee, *< ἐπὶ*, upon, + *φορέω*, see, look at.] One of a body of magistrates common to many ancient Dorian constitutions, the most celebrated being that of the Spartans, among whom the board of ephors consisted of five members, and was elected yearly by the people unrestrictedly from among themselves. Their authority ultimately became superior to that of the kings, and virtually supreme before the office was abolished, in 468 B. C., by Cleomenes III., after killing the existing incumbents. The ephors were afterwards reestablished by the Romans. Also *ephorus*. *Ephor* eponym. See *epigonos*.

ephoral (e-fōr-āl), *a.* [*< ephor + -al.*] Of or belonging to the office of ephor.

ephorality (e-fōr-āl-ty), *n.* [*< ephoral + -ty.*] The office or term of office of an ephor, or of the ephors; the body of ephors.

Aristotle observed that the *Ephorality* in Sparta was corrupt. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLIII. 13.

ephorate (e-fōr-āt), *n.* [*< ephor + -ate*.] Same as *ephorality*.

In Venice the Council is sworn to keep the sovereign mail (the check itself) belonging to the *ephorate*. In *Sparta* the *ephorate* was one of the aristocratic bodies, and kept a check on the monarchy and the principal families. *Forster, Phil. Hist. Trans.*, p. 184, note.

ephorus (e-fōr-us), *n.*; pl. *ephori* (-i). [*L.* see *ephor*.] Same as *ephor*.

Ephraïm (e-fra-ī'm), *n.* [*< Ephraim* + *-ite* + *-a*.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrew tribe of Ephraim, or to the kingdom of Israel, poeti-

cally called that of Ephraim from the prominence of this tribe among the ten tribes which under the lead of Jeroboam separated from the kingdom of Judah.

Ephthianura (ef'thi-g-nū'ri), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Australian warblers. *E. alcyon* is the white-fronted ephthianura. Also written *Ephthianura* and *Hephthianura*. Gould, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1857.

epthianure (ef'thi-g-nū'r), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ephthianura*.

Ephydra (ef'i-dri), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *ēphydra*, living on the water, < *ēph*, upon, + *húdra* (húd-), water.] A genus of dipterous insects or flies, of the family *Ephydridae*, the larvae of which are notable as living in prodigious numbers in salt or strongly alkaline waters. The waters of Lake Mono in California swarm with millions of *E. californica*, which drift in immense quantities along the shore. The larvae are used for food by the Indians, under the name of *kochabuk*; *ahuatl* is the similar food prepared from *E. boue*, a Mexican species which swarms in Lake Texcoco. The described North American species are 11 in number. Also, *Ephydrina*, *Ephidra*.

Ephyridae (ef'id-ri-de), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew, 1863), < *Ephydra* + *-idae*.] A family of *Diptera*, typified by the genus *Ephydra*, having the face convex, without membranous antennal furrows, oral cavity rounded, antennae short, and the sixth abdominal segment small. The flies live in wet places and the larvae in water, some of them only in saline water. Also *Ephyridae*. *Stahmann*, 1843.

ephyrnium (e-fim'ni-um), *n.*; *pl. ephyrnium* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ēphyrion*, the burden or refrain of a hymn, < *ēph*, upon, to, + *hymn*, hymn; see *hymn*.]

1. In *anc. pros.*, originally, a brief standing acclamation to a god following a number of lines or a metrical system in a hymn; the refrain at the end of a stanza in a hymn; in general, a short colon subjoined to a metrical system, strophe or antistrophe. See *mesymnion*, *methymnion*, *prophymnion*. 2. In the Greek and other Oriental churches: (a) A line of separate construction at the end of a hymn or stanza of a hymn, often sung by other voices than those singing the remainder of the stanza or hymn. (b) The repetition (of the antiphon).

ephyra (ef'i-ri), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēphyrā*, a sem-nymph, eponym of *ēphyrā*, Ephyra, another name of Corinth.] 1. *Pl. ephyra* (-re). One of the so-called *Medusa bifida*; an attached or free-swimming lobate discoidal medusoid, resulting from transverse fission, by asexual-genetic multiplication, in the scyphistoma stage, of the actinula of a discophorous hydrozoan. By the development of the ephyra, and before these become detached, the young discophoran passes into the strobila stage. The word was used as a generic name before the character of the objects had been ascertained. See *scyphistoma*, *strobila*, and *hydratuba* under *Hydra*.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* Same as *Ephyromedusa*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of geometrid moths. *Ephyra punctaria* is popularly known as the *marsh-moth*; *E. orbicularis* is the *dingy moth*; *E. pendularis*, the *birch moth*. *Duponchel*, 1839.

4. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1831.—5. [*cap.*] A genus of dipterous insects. *Des-voidy*, 1863.

Ephyromedusa (ef'i-ri-mē-dū'sō), *n. pl.* See *Ephyromedusa*.

Ephyridae (e-fir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *-idae*.] A family of ephyromedusans with broad radial pouches, and without terminal branched canals. In these forms the manubrium is simple, four-cornered, with central mouth, and no mouth arms. There are mostly 16 (8 ocular and 8 tentacular) broad radial pouches, rarely up to 32, alternating with as many short solid tentacles, mostly 16 (rarely 32 or 64) marginal flaps, with or without simple pouches, and never with branched canals; and 4 interradial or 8 adradial gonads in the sub-umbrellar wall of the gastric cavity.

Ephyromedusa (ef'i-ro-mē-dū'sō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *Medusa*.] Hydrozoan which produce ephyrae or scyphistomes, generating by strobilation; synonymous with *Scyphomedusa* (which see). Also *Ephyromedusa*, *Ephyra*.

ephyromedusan (ef'i-ro-mē-dū'san), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ephyromedusa*, scyphomedusan.

2. *n.* A member of the *Ephyromedusa*.
Ephyropsis (ef-a-rōp'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyropsis* + *-idae*.] A family of *Ephyromedusa* having a small disk, simple gastric sacs without oral arms, only 8 marginal tentacles, and 4 pairs of genital organs, which do not lie in umbrellar cavities. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), I, 261.

Ephyropsis (ef-i-rōp'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gegenbaur, 1850), < *ēphyrā* + Gr. *opsis*, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Ephyropsidae*. *E. pelagica* of the Mediterranean and Adriatic is an example.

ēpi (ē-pē'), *n.* [F. *épi*, an ear (of corn), top, final, < OF. *epi*, < L. *epicus*, rare form of *epica*, a point, spike, or ear of corn, top, tuft, etc.: see *spike*.] A light slender final of metal or terra-cotta, ornamenting the extremities or intersections of roof-ridges or forming the termination of a pointed roof or spire.

epi- [NL., etc., < Gr. *ēpi* (before a vowel *ē-*, before the rough breathing *ē-*), < *ēpi*, prep., with verbs of rest, on, upon, in, at, near, before, etc.; with verbs of motion, on, upon, on to, up to, to, toward, etc.; causally, over, on, etc.; in comp. *ēpi-*, on, upon, to, toward, etc., in addition to, besides; of time, upon, after, etc.; = L. *ob*, before (see *ob*), = Skt. *api*, on to, near to, more-over, related to *apa* = Gr. *apō* = L. *ab* = E. *off*, of. See *apo*, *ab*, *off*, *of*.] A prefix (before a vowel *epi-*, before the rough breathing *ēpi-*) of Greek origin, signifying primarily 'upon, on,' and variously implying position on, motion to or toward, addition to (a second or subordinate form). See the etymology.

epialid (e-pi'al'id), *n. and a.* 1. *n.* A moth of the family *Epialidae*.
2. *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidae*.

Epialidae, **Hepialidae** (ē-pi'al'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus*, *Hepialus*, + *-idae*.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects of the bombycine series, having short moniliform antennae, long, narrow, deflexed wings, and carinate thorax; the ghost-moths, gent-moths, or swifts. The larvae are naked fleshy grubs, with 16 feet, which burrow in the roots or beneath the bark of trees, whence the group is also called *Xylotrupes*. It corresponds in the main, or exactly, to the old genera *Epialtes* and *Cossus*, and to groups known as *Epialtes*, *Epithes*, and *Epialtes*. See cut under *Cossus*.

epialine (ē-pi'ā-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidae*.

Epialites (ē-pi'ā-lit'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus* + *-ites*.] A division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* in Latreille's system of classification, represented by the Fabrician genera *Epialus* and *Cossus*, corresponding to the modern *Epialidae*.

Epialus, **Hepialus** (ē, hē-pi'ā-lus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Hepialus* (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. *ēpiālos*, equiv. to *ēpiālos*, also *ēpiālos*, a nightmare; cf. *ēpiālos*, a moth (a 'ghost-moth' or perhaps a diff. word, akin to L. *rappin*), a moth). Cf. *ēpiālos*, a fever attended with violent shivering. The form *ēpiālos* appears to simulate *ēpiālos*, a nightmare; see *epialtes*.] The typical genus of the family *Epialidae*, the ghost-moths. *E. hawaii* is a common species.

epialxial (epi-āk'si-āl), *a.* Same as *epial*.
epibasal (epi-bā'si-āl), *a.* [< Gr. *ēpi*, upon, + *bās*, base; see *basis*, *basal*.] In *bot.*, anterior to the basal wall; used by Leitgeb in designating portions of the developing oospore of vascular cryptogams, the basal wall being the primary wall dividing the oospore into two halves.

epibatus (e-pib'ā-tus), *a. and n.* [< LL. *epibatus* (Martianus Capella), < Gr. *ēpi*, upon, trodden to, marked by special beating of time, also that can be walked to, accessible. Cf. *ēpi*, upon, to, + *batus*, go; see *basis*.] 1. *a.* In *anc. pros.*, marked by special beating of time (as with the foot); a distinctive epithet of a pronic foot of doubled or decemsemic magnitude, in contradistinction to the paen diagytos (see *diagytos*), or ordinary pronic foot of pentasemic magnitude, commonly called the *epic*.
2. *n.* The decemsemic pronic (as *epibatus*). See 1.

epiblast (epi-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. *ēpi*, upon, + *blastē*, a bud, germ; cf. *ēpi*, *blastē*, grow or sprout on.] 1. In *bot.*, a name applied by Richard to a second small cotyledon which is absent in wheat and some other grasses.—2. In *embryol.*, the outer or external blastodermic membrane or layer of cells, forming the ecto-



Fig. 11. *Epiblast*, 14th century—Cult. from the *Herbarium*. From the *Herbarium* of the *Académie des Sciences*.

derm or epiderm: distinguished at first from *hypoblast*, then from both *hypoblast* and *mesoblast*. See cut under *blastocoele*.

epiblastema (ep'i-blas-tē'mā), *n.*; *pl. epiblastemata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ēpi*, upon, + *blastēma*, a germ. Cf. *epiblast*.] In *bot.*, a superficial outgrowth upon any part of a plant, as trichomes, the crown of a corolla, etc.

epiblastic (epi-blas'tik), *a.* [< *epiblast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiblast.

The derivation of the original structureless layer of the cornua is still uncertain. The objections to Kessler's view of its epiblastic nature are rather a priori than founded on definite observation. *M. Foster*, *Embryology*, p. 152.

epiblema (epi-blē'mā), *n.*; *pl. epiblemata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ēpi*, upon, a cover, a patch, lit. that which is thrown over, < *ēpi*, upon, over, + *bállō*, throw over, < *ēpi*, upon, over, + *bállō*, throw.] In *bot.*, the imperfectly formed epidermis which supplies the place of the true epidermis in submerged plants and on the extremities of growing roots.

epibole (e-pib'ō-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ēpi*, upon, a throwing on, a setting or laying upon, the addition or disposition of words or ideas, < *ēpi*, upon, over, + *bállō*, throw, < *ēpi*, upon, over, + *bállō*, throw.] 1. In *rhét.*, a figure by which successive clauses begin with the same word or words or with a word or phrase of similar meaning; epimphora.—2. In *embryol.*, same as *epiboly*.

The gastrula is formed by a process known as *epiboly*. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), I, 113.

epibolic (epi-bol'ik), *a.* [< *epibole* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epiboly.

epibolism (e-pib'ō-lizm), *n.* [< *epibole* + *-ism*.] Same as *epiboly*.

epiboly (e-pib'ō-lī), *n.* [< *epibole*, *q. v.*] In *embryol.*, that kind of gastrulation in which the inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres appears to result from the growth of the latter over the former, instead of being the consequence of a proper emboly, or true process of invagination of the hypoblast within the epiblast. See *emboly*. Also *epibol*, *epibolism*.

epibranchial (epi-brang'ki-āl), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ēpi*, upon, + *brānchiā*, gills, + *-āl*.] 1. *a.* Laterally, upon the gills; applied in zoology—(a) to a part of a bird's hyoid bone (see II.); (b) in brachyurous crustaceans, to an anterior division of the carapace forming part of the roof of the branchial chamber. See cut under *Brachyura*.

2. *n.* In *ornith.*, the posterior or terminal element of the long horn of the hyoid bone, an osseous element developed in the third postoral (first branchial) visceral arch of a bird, forming the end piece of the complex hyoid bone, borne upon the ceratobranchial. It is the ceratobranchial of some, the ceratohyal of others. *Parker*.

The cerato- and epibranchials together are badly called the thyrohyals, and, in still more popular language, the greater cornua or horns of the head. The ceratobranchials are long, and the epibranchials are extraordinarily elongated as to curl up over the back of the skull. *Cope*, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 167.

Epibulnæ (e-pib'ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + *-næ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Epibulus*, and characterized by the very extensible jaws and a concomitant mode of articulation for the lower jaw. The species are confined to the tropical Pacific.

Epibulini (e-pib'ū-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Epibulnæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte*.

Epibulus (e-pib'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēpi*, upon, plotting against, treacherous, < *ēpi*, upon, against, + *boulē*, a plan, scheme; see *boule*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Labridæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Epibulini*. *Cuvier*, 1817.

epic (ep'ik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *epick*; = F. *épique* = Sp. Pg. *épico* (cf. D. G. *episch* = Dan. Sw. *episk*). < L. *epicus*, < Gr. *ēpi*, upon, over, a word, a speech, tale, *pl. epic* poetry; see *epos*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or constituting an epos or heroic poem; narrating at length and in metrical form as a poetic whole with subordination of parts a series of heroic achievements or of events under supernatural guidance. The epic or heroic poem in its typical form (the national or popular epic) is exemplified in the great mythological epics in Greek the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, in Sanskrit the *Mahābhārata* and the *Rāmāyana*, in Persian the *Shāh-nāma*, in Middle German the *Nibelungenlied*.

in Anglo-Saxon the *Beowulf*, and in Spanish the *Poem of the Cid*. Epics compiled in recent times from national traditions are the Finnish *Kalevala* and the North American Indian *Hénoché*. The *artificial* or *literary epic* is not of popular origin, but imitated more or less closely from the national epics. Examples are: in Latin, Virgil's *Aeneid*, and the modern epics; in Italian, the romantic epics, Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* and Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*; in Portuguese, Camões's *Lusiads*; in English, Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*; in German, Klopstock's *Messias*. An epic in which animals are actors, exemplified in the Homeric *Iliad* and *Odyssey* and in the medieval Low German *Reynard the Fox*, has been called the *animal epic*.

* According to Aristotle, the story of an epic poem must be on a great and noble theme. It must be one in itself.
R. C. Jebb, *Primer of Greek Lit.*, I. II. § 2.

Hence—2. Of heroic character or quality; bold in action; imposing.

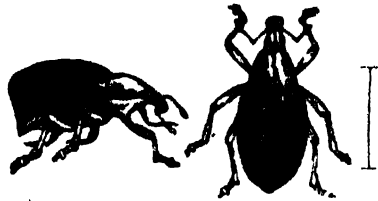
"Take Lilla, then, for heroine," clamour'd he,
"And make her some great Princess, six feet high,
Grand, epic, homical." *Tennyson, Princess, Prolog.*

The epic cycle. See *cycle*.

II. n. A narrative poem of elevated character, describing generally the exploits of heroes; an epic poem. See I.

He burnt
His epic, his King Arthur, some twelve books.
Tennyson, The Epic.

Episcurus (ep-i-sé-rus), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἐπισκῦρος*, seasonable, opportune, important, vital, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκῦρος*, fit time, opportunity.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the subfamily *Othorhynchini*. It was established by Schönherr upon a few Central and North American species, having the body



Imbricated Smout Beetle. *Episcurus imbricatus* (Mulsant). 1 line shows natural size.

more or less perform densely with the elytra brownish or luteous, with the tip and two sinuous bands much paler. *E. imbricatus* (Say), the imbricated smout beetle, is the best-known species, abundant in the eastern United States; it feeds upon many different plants, and is frequently very injurious to cabbage. It is extremely variable in size, shape, and coloration. Its larva is still unknown.

epical (ep-i-kal), a. [*epic* + *-al*.] Epic; of epic or heroic character; like an epic.

Life made by duty epical
And rhythmic with the truth
Whittier, My Namesake

epically (ep-i-kal-i), adv. In an epic manner; as an epic.

epicalyx (ep-i-ka'lik-s), n.; pl. *epicalyces* (ep-i-ka'li-séz). [*epi*, upon, + *kalys*, calyx.] In bot., the outer accessory calyx in plants with two calyces, formed either of sepals or bracts, as in mallow and potentilla.

epicanthi, n. Plural of *epicanthus*.

epicanthic (ep-i-kan'thik), a. [*epicanthus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an epicanthus; growing in or upon a canthus or corner of the eye.

epicanthus (ep-i-kan'thus), n.; pl. *epicanthides* (-thi-déz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιάνθος*, equiv. to *epi*, upon, + *kanthos*, the corner of the eye; see *canthus*.] In anat., a fold of skin, congenital in origin, concealing the inner, rarely the outer, canthus of the eye.

epicanthus (ep-i-kan'thus), n.; pl. *epicanthi* (-thi). [NL.] Same as *epicanthus*.

epicardial (ep-i-ka'r'di-al), a. [*epicardium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the epicardium.

epicardium (ep-i-ka'r'di-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *καρδιά* = *E. heart*.] In anat., the cardiac or visceral layer of the pericardium, lying directly upon the heart.

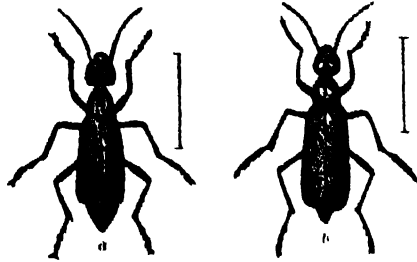
epicaridan (ep-i-ka'r'i-dan), n. One of the *Epicarides*.

Epicarides (ep-i-ka'r'i-déz), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *καρίς*, a shrimp.] In Latreille's system (1826), a section of the Linnéan genus *Onciscus*, containing small parasitic isopods without eyes or antennae, and corresponding to the modern family *Bopyridae*. They are parasitic upon shrimps. [Not in use.]

epicarp (ep-i-karp), n. [*epi*, upon, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In bot., the outer skin of fruits, the fleshy substance or edible portion being termed the *mesocarp*, and the inner portion the *endocarp*. See *cut* under *endocarp*.

epicatopora (ep-i-ka-top'ô-ra), n. In *astrology*, the eighth house of the heavens.

Epicaute (ep-i-ka'té), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικαυτός*, burnt at the end or on the surface, < *ἐπικαύω*, burn on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καύω*, burn; see *caustic*.] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family *Meloidae*. It comprises those species of the group *Cantharides* in which the penultimate tarsal joint is not bilobed, the mandibles are not prolonged beyond the labrum, and the claws are divided into two nearly equal



Blister-beetles
a, *Epicaute pardalis*; b, *Epicaute maculata*
Lines show natural size.

parts. The anterior femora have a sericeous spot, and the antennae are filiform. The numerous species are of medium size, elongate, cylindrical, and more or less densely punctulate and pubescent. *E. pardalis* (J. L. Le Conte) and *E. maculata* (Say) are not rare in the western territories of the United States, both are black, with dense yellowish-white pubescence, and have on the elytra demarcated black spots, large and smooth in *E. pardalis*, small, opaque, and pubescent in *E. maculata*. *E. maculata* (Fabricius), which is common in the Atlantic States, is black, with the head and thorax usually covered with cinereous pubescence, and the elytra either entirely black or narrowly margined with cinereous. The larvae of *Epicaute* prey upon locusts' eggs.

epicedet, epicedi (ep-i-séd, -sod), n. [*LL. epicedium*, q. v.] A funeral song or discourse; an epicedium.

And on the benches each cypress bow'd his head,
To hear the swan sing her own epiced.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastors, l. 6

epicedia, n. Plural of *epicedium*.

epicedial (ep-i-séd-i-al), a. [*epicedium* + *-al*.] Same as *epicedian*.

epicedian (ep-i-séd-i-an), a. and n. [*epicedium* + *-an*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

Epicedian song, a song sung ere the corpse be buried.
Cockran.

II. n. An epicedium.

Black-eyed swallows
Did sing as would epicedians
As they would straighten the
Mayhew and Chapman, The Old Landers, l. v.

epicedium (ep-i-séd-i-um), n.; pl. *epicedia* (-i). [LL., < Gr. *ἐπικεύδιον*, a dirge, noun, of *ἐπικεύδω*, of or for a funeral, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *κεύδω*, enter, sleep, esp. for the dead, funeral rites.] A funeral song or dirge.

Small songs were called *epicedia* if they were sung to the dead.
Patterson, Art of Eng. Poets, p. 39

A more moving quill
Than "penner used when he gave *André* his
A living epicedium. *Mason, The Good Hero*

Nor were men wanting among ourselves who, owing all they had and all they were to themselves, thought it had an air of high breeding to join in the shallow epicedium that our bubble had found.
Lowell, Study Wards, p. 127

epicene (ep-i-sen), a. [*LL. epicenus*, < Gr. *ἐπίσενος*, common, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *σένος*, common; see *enobite*, etc.] Belonging to or including both sexes, especially, in grammar, applied to nouns having only one form of gender to indicate animals of both sexes; thus, the Greek *bos* and Latin *ovis* are epicene, are feminine words, whether applied to male or to female.

Not the male generation of crabs, not the literary prize *epicene*, not of decided sex the bird we called. *J. Wilson*

epicenter (ep-i-sen'ter), n. [*NL. epicentrum*, < Gr. *ἐπίκεντρον*, as the center-point, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κεντρον*, center.] In seismology, a point on the earth's surface from which earthquake waves seem to go out as a center. It is situated directly above the true center of disturbance, or focus, for q. v.

epicentra, n. Plural of *epicentrum*.

epicentral (ep-i-sen'tral), a. and n. [*epicentrum* + *-al*.] I. a. 1. Situated upon a vertebral centrum, as an epineurial fish's back-bone. 2. Pertaining to an epicenter.

II. n. An epicentral sceral spine, adhering to a vertebral centrum.

These sceral spines are termed according to the vertebral element they adhere to: "epineurals," "epicentra," and "epicentralis," . . . all three kinds are present in the herring.
Green, Anat., l. 62

epicentrum (ep-i-sen'trum), n.; pl. *epicentra* (-trá). [NL.; see *epicenter*.] Same as *epicenter*.

The point or area on the surface of the ground above the origin [of an earthquake] is called the *epicentrum*.
J. Meade, Earthquakes, p. 2.

epicerastict (ep-i-sen-ras'tik), a. [*Gr. ἐπιεραστικός*, tempering the humors, < *ἐπιερασίαν*, mix in addition, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ερασίαν*, mix; see *crasis*.] Lament; assuaging. *Smart.*

epiceratohyal (ep-i-sen-er-ah'yal), n. and a. [*Gr. ἐπί*, on, + *κερατόχυαλ*, q. v.] I. n. A bone of the hyoid arch of fishes, situated between the interhyal and the basihyal, and above the ceratohyal.

II. a. Situated over or above the ceratohyal; pertaining to the epiceratohyal.

The lower part of the [hyoid] arch retains its connection with the upper part, in fishes, by means of an interhyal piece, between which and the basihyal are generally found *epiceratohyal*, *ceratohyal*, and *hyohyal* pieces.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 21.

epicerebral (ep-i-sen-er'á-bral), a. [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *LL. cerebrum*, the brain, + *-al*.] Situated upon the brain.

epichile (ep-i-kil), n. [*NL. epichilium*.] Same as *epichilium*.

epichilium (ep-i-kil'i-um), n.; pl. *epichilia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιχίλιον*, on or at the lip or brim, < *ἐπί*, on, + *χίλιον*, lip, brim.] In bot., the terminal lobe of the lip of an orchid, when the lip is so divided.

epichirema (ep-i-kí-ré-má), n.; pl. *epichiremata* (-má-tá). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιχίρημα*, an undertaking, an attempted proof, < *ἐπιχίρη*, undertake, attempt, put one's hand to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *χίρη*, the hand.] In logic: (a) As used by Aristotle, a reasoning based on premises generally admitted but open to doubt. (b) As commonly used, a syllogism having the truth of one or both of its premises confirmed by a proposition annexed (called a *prosyllogism*), so that an abridged compound argument is formed: as, All sin is dangerous; covetousness is sin (for it is a transgression of the law); therefore, covetousness is dangerous. "For it is a transgression of the law" is a *prosyllogism*, confirming the proposition that "covetousness is sin."

epichordal (ep-i-kór-dal), a. [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *χορδή*, chord, cord (see *chord*), + *-al*.] In anat., situated upon or about the intracranial part of the notochord; applied to certain segments of the brain: opposed to *prechordal*.

Even if there proves to be no true serial homology between the prechordal and epichordal regions of the brain.
Waller, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1896, p. 328.

epichorial (ep-i-kór-ri-al), a. [*Gr. ἐπιχορικός*, in or of the country, < *ἐπί*, on, in, + *χορὰ*, country.] Of or pertaining to the country; rural. Also *epichoric*, *epichoristic*. [Rare.]

Local or epichorial superstitions from every district of Europe come forward by thousands.
De Quincey, Modern Superstitions.

epichoriambic (ep-i-kó-ri-an'bik), a. [*Gr. ἐπιχοριαμβικός*, having a chorambus following upon a different measure, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *χοριαμβικός*, chorambus.] In *anc. pros.*, containing a chorambus (— — —) preceded by a trochaic dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek metricians to verses, such as the Sapphic hendecasyllable and the Epulidean, which are now classed as logaedic meters. See *epionic*.

epichoric (ep-i-kó-ri-ka), a. [As *epichor-ial* + *-ic*.] Same as *epichorial*.

The epichoric alphabet was supplanted by the Ionic variety.
The Academy, March 3, 1899, p. 154.

epichoristic (ep-i-kó-ri-s'tik), a. [*epichor-ial* + *-ic* + *-ic*.] Same as *epichorial*.

The epichoristic theory has suffered a disintegration which is equivalent to absorption into the lingua franca of Boston.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 496.

Epichthonii (ep-i-khón'i-i), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιχθόνιοι*, of the earth.] A group of woodpeckers which frequent the ground, as the species of *Geococcyx*, founded by Gloger in 1842.

epiclesis (ep-i-klé'sis), n. [*Gr. ἐπίκλησις*, a calling upon, invocation, < *ἐπικαλέω*, call upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καλέω*, call; see *calendula*, *caloma*, etc.] In *liturgics*, that part of the prayer of consecration, as found in many liturgies, in which, after the institution and great oblation (or in some forms after the institution but before the oblation), God is called upon to send down the Holy Spirit upon the worshippers and upon the sacramental gifts. Also *epiklesis*.

epiclidal (ep-i-klī'dal), *a.* [*< epiclidium + -al.*] Pertaining to the epiclidium: as, an *epiclidal* center of ossification. Also *epiclidum*.

epiclidia, *n.* Plural of *epiclidium*.

epiclidian (ep-i-klī'di-an), *a.* [*< epiclidium + -an.*] Same as *epiclidal*.

epiclidium (ep-i-klī'di-um), *n.*; pl. *epiclidia* (-i). [*NL., also epicleidum, < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κλίδορ, clavicle, dim. of κλίω (κλίω-), key.*] In ornith., an expansion or separate ossification of the superior or distal end of the clavicle, at the end of the bone opposite the hypocleidum. See cut under *epipleura*.

Much expansion is called the *epicleidum*; in passerine birds it is said to ossify separately, and it is considered by Parker to represent the preacromioid of reptiles.

Cope, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 117.

epiclinial (ep-i-klī'nal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κλίω, a bed: see clinic.*] In bot., placed upon the torus or receptacle of a flower.

Epicola (ep-i-sē'la), *n.* pl. [*NL., neut. pl. of epiculus: see epiculus, epicle.*] In Huxley's classification of 1874, a series of deuterostomian metazoans which have an epicole, as distinguished from a schizocoel or an enterocoel, as the ascidians and vertebrates.

epicolar (ep-i-sē'lar), *a.* Same as *epicolum*. **epicole** (ep-i-sē'l), *n.* [*< epicola.*] 1. In anat., same as *epicula*.—2. In zool., a perivisceral cavity formed by an invagination of the ectoderm, as the atrium of an ascidian. It is also that kind of body-cavity which the vertebrates are considered to possess.

epicolsia (ep-i-sē'li-a), *n.*; pl. *epicolsia* (-i). [*NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + κολία, belly (with ref. to 'ventricle'), < κολος, hollow. Cf. epiculous.*] The cavity of the epencephalon (which see); the ventricle of the cerebellum or so-called fourth ventricle of the brain, roofed over by the cerebellum and valve of Vieussens. Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 478.

epicollac (ep-i-sē'li-ak), *a.* [*< epicola + -ac.*] Same as *epicolum*.

epicollis, *n.* Plural of *epicula*. **epicollian** (ep-i-sē'li-an), *a.* [*< epicola + -an.*] Of or pertaining to the epicollis. Also *epicollar*, *epicollate*.

epiculous (ep-i-sē'lus), *a.* [*< NL. epiculus, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + κολος, hollow, > κολία, belly. Cf. epicula.*] 1. Having the character of an epicole; forming an epicole; as, an *epiculous* cavity.—2. Having an epicole; of or pertaining to the *epicula*: as, an *epiculous* animal.

The Vertebrata are not schizocoelous, but *epicollous*.

Huxley, Emu, 1881, II, 54.

epicolic (ep-i-kol'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κολος, the colon: see colic, colon.*] In anat., relating to that part of the abdomen which is over the colon.

epicolumella (ep-i-kol-u-mel'la), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + NL. columella, q. v.*] A proximal element of the columella axis of some reptiles, as *Clepsydrops*, considered not as a suprastapedial element, but as almost certainly homologous with the incus.

It appears to be unrepresented in the reptilian columella, and I have therefore called it the *epicolumella*. Cope, Memoirs of Nat. Acad. Sci. (1885), III, 94.

epicolumellar (ep-i-kol-u-mel'lar), *a.* [*< epicolumella + -ar.*] Pertaining to the epicolumella: as, an *epicolumellar* ossification.

epicondylar (ep-i-kon'di-lar), *a.* [*< epicondyle + -ar.*] Of or pertaining to the epicondyle: supracondylar.

epicondyle (ep-i-kon'dil), *n.* [*NL. epicondylus, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κονδύλιον, a knuckle: see condyle.*] In anat., a name given by Chaussier to the external condyle or outer protuberance on the lower extremity of the humerus or arm-bone, which habits in forming the elbow-joint. The epicondyle was originally distinguished from the epitrochlea on the inner (ulnar) side of the bone.

but the term was afterward extended to both the inner and outer supracondylar protuberances. See phrases following.

The *epicondyle* has been called "outer" or "external condyle," and more recently by Markoe (1880) and others "external epicondyle."

Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 160.

External epicondyle, the external or radial supracondylar eminence of the humerus. **Internal epicondyle**, the internal or ulnar supracondylar eminence of the humerus. Also called *epitrochlea*.

epicondylus (ep-i-kon'di-lus), *n.*; pl. *epicondylus* (-i). [*NL.*] Same as *epicondyle*.

epicoracohumeral (ep-i-kor'a-kō-hū'me-ral), *a.* [*< NL. epicoracohumeralis, < epicoraco(id) + humerus.*] Pertaining to the epicoracoid bone and to the humerus: applied to muscles having such attachments, as in sundry reptiles.

epicoracohumeralis (ep-i-kor'a-kō-hū'me-rā-lis), *n.*; pl. *epicoracohumeralis* (-lēs). [*NL.*] An epicoracohumeral muscle, as of sundry reptiles.

epicoracoid (ep-i-kor'a-kōid), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + coracoid, q. v.*] 1. *n.* A bone or cartilage of the scapular arch of some animals, as batrachians, bounding the fontanel internally. See *coracoid, n.*, extract under *precoracoid, a.*, and cuts under *pectoral* and *omosternum*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the epicoracoid. **epicoracoidal** (ep-i-kor'a-kōid-al), *a.* [*< epicoracoid + -al.*] Same as *epicoracoid*.

[In *Crocodylus* the pectoral arch has no clavicle, and the coracoid has no distinct epicoracoidal element.]

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 220.

epicorolline (ep-i-kō-rol'in), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + E. corolla + -in.*] In bot., inserted upon the corolla.

epicotyl (ep-i-kot'il), *n.* [Abbr. of **epicotyledon, < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κόνδυλος, a cup-shaped hollow (cotyledon).*] In bot., the part of a growing embryo above the cotyledons.

epicotyledonary (ep-i-kot-i-lē'dō-nā-ri), *a.* [*< *epicotyledon (see epicotyl) + -ary.*] In bot., situated above the cotyledons; pertaining to the epicotyl.

epicrania, *n.* Plural of *epicranium*.

epicranial (ep-i-kri'ni-al), *a.* [*< epicranium + -al.*] 1. In *entom.*, pertaining to or situated on the epicranium, or upper surface of an insect's head.—2. In *anat.*, situated upon the cranium or skull: specifically applied to the tendinous part of the occipitofrontalis muscle. **Epicranial suture**, in *entom.*, a longitudinal imposed line on the top of the head, dividing before into two branches, which pass toward the bases of the antennae. It is generally visible only in immature insects, and indicates that the upper part of the epicranium is primitively divided into two lateral parts. See cut under *Insecta*.

epicranium (ep-i-kri'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epicrania* (-i). [*NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κρανιον, the cranium.*] 1. In *entom.*, the upper surface of an insect's head, between the compound eyes, and extending from the occiput to the border of the mouth. It is generally divided into three regions: the upper, called the *vertex*; the middle, called the *front*; and the lower, called the *epinotus* or *epinotum*; but these terms vary much with the different orders. Many writers exclude the clypeus. See cut under *Insecta*.

The *epicranium*, or that place (sclerite) bearing the eyes, orcelli and antennae, and in front the clypeus and labrum. A. S. Packard, Amer. Nat., XVII, 1138.

2. In *anat.*, that which is upon the cranium or skull: the sculp: the galea capitis: especially applied to the muscular and tendinous parts underlying the skin, as the occipitofrontalis.

Epicrates (ep-i-k'ra-tēs), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κράτος, might.*] A genus of South American boas, or

and plates of the head extending over the muzzle and front. *E. conchris* is the ringed boa, or aboma, of a dark-yellowish gray, with a dorsal row of large brown rings, and lateral blotches of dark color with lighter centers.

epicrisis (ep-i-k'ri-sis), *n.*; pl. *epicrises* (-sēs). [*< Gr. ἐπίκρισις, determination, < ἐπικρίνω, determine, < ἐπί, upon, + κρίνω, separate, decide, judge: see crisis, critic.*] 1. Methodical or critical judgment of a passage or work, with discussion of a question or questions arising from its consideration.—2. An annotation or a treatise embodying such discussion or judgment; a critical note, criticism, or review. In Hebrew Bibles the *epicrisis* is a brief series of observations appended to it by the Massoretes, stating the number of letters, verses, and chapters, and sometimes also of sections and paragraphs, and quoting the middle sentence of the whole book.

That the Massoretes themselves recognized no real separation [between the books of Ezra and Nehemiah] is shown by their *epicrisis* on Nehemiah.

Encyc. Brit., VIII, 831.

Epictetian (ep-i-k'tē'shan), *a.* [*< Epictetus + -ian.*] Pertaining to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher of the first and second centuries, who, after being a slave and a philosopher at Rome, established a school at Nicopolis in Epirus. His doctrines were recorded by his pupil Arrian. Epictetus taught that we should not allow ourselves to be dependent upon good things not within our own power, and that we should worship our consciences.

epicure (ep-i-kūr), *n.* [*< Epicure, < F. Epicure, < L. Epicurus, < Gr. Ἐπίκουρος, a philosopher of this name (see Epicurean, n.), lit. an assistant, ally, < ἐπί, upon, to, + κόρος, κοῖρος, a (free-born) youth (acting as assistant in sacrifices, etc.).*] 1. [*cap. or l. c.*] A follower of Epicurus; an Epicurean: seldom, if ever, used without odium.

Here [Isa. xiv. 14] he describeth the fury of the *Epicure* (which is the highest and deepest mischief of all impiety); even to contemn the very God.

Jer. Expos. of Dan., xii.

Lucretius the poet . . . would have been seven times more *epicure* and atheist than he was.

Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

2. Popularly (owing to a misrepresentation of the ethical part of the doctrines of Epicurus), one given up to sensual enjoyment, and especially to the pleasures of eating and drinking; a gourmand; a person of luxurious tastes and habits.

Cora Will this description satisfy him?
Ant With the health that Pompey gives him; else he is a very *epicure*.

Shak., A. and C., II, 7.

Live while you live, the *epicure* would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day.

Doddridge, Epigram on his Family Arms.

= *Syn.* 2. *Epicure, Gourmet, and Gourmand* agree in representing one who cares a great deal for the pleasures of the table. The *epicure* selects with a fastidious taste, but is luxurious in the supply of that which he likes. The *gourmet* is a connoisseur in food and drink, and a dainty feeder. The *gourmand* differs from a glutton only in having a more discriminating taste.

epicure (ep-i-kūr), *v. i.* [*< epicure, n.*] To live like an epicure; epicurize.

They did *epicure* it in daily excessing, as indeed where should men fare well, if not in a King's Hall?
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, II, 48.

epicureal (ep-i-kūr'e-al), *a.* [*< epicure + -al.*] Epicurean.

But these are *epicureal* tenets, tending to looseness of life, luxury and atheism. Burton, Anat. of Mol., p. 287.

Epicurean (ep-i-kūr'ān), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Epicurien* (cf. *Sp. Epicureo* = *It. Epicureo*), < *L. Epicureus, < Gr. Ἐπίκουρος, < Ἐπίκουρος, Epicurus: see epicure.*] 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or founded by Epicurus, the Greek philosopher; relating to the doctrines of Epicurus.

The sect

Epicurean, and the Stoick severely.

Milton, P. R., IV, 280.

2. [*cap. or l. c.*] Devoted to the pursuit of pleasure as the chief good.

Only such cups as left us friendly warm,
Affirming each his own philosophy—
Nothing to mar the sober majesties
Of settled, sweet, *Epicurean* life.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

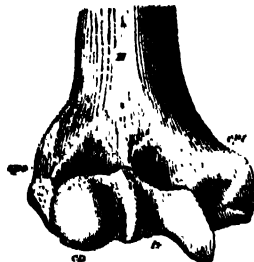
3. [*l. c.*] Given to luxury or indulgence in sensual pleasures; of luxurious tastes or habits, especially in eating and drinking; fond of good living.—4. [*l. c.*] Contributing to the pleasures of the table; fit for an epicure.

Epicurean cooks

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.

Shak., A. and C., II, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A follower of Epicurus, the great sensualistic philosopher of antiquity (341–270 B. C.), who founded a school at Athens about 307 B. C. He held, like Bentham, that pleasure is the



Anterior View, Distal End of Right Humerus of a Mammal.

H. humerus, ep. epicondyle or external supracondylar protuberance, et. epitrochlea or internal supracondylar protuberance, ca. capitulum or convex articular surface for head of radius, tr. trochlea or transversely concave articular surface for the ulna, sp. and p. are together the epicondyle and p. and tr. are together the epitrochlea.



Ringed Boa (*Epicrates conchris*).

non-venomous constricting serpents of huge size, of the family *Boidae*, having the tail prehensile, the scales smooth, labial fossae present,

only possible end of rational action, and that the ultimate pleasure is freedom from disturbance. In logic the Epicureans are distinguished from all the other ancient schools, not only in maintaining an experiential theory of cognition and the validity of inductive reasoning, but also in denying the value of definitions, syllogism, and the other apparatus of the a priori method. Like J. S. Mill, they based induction upon the uniformity of nature. Epicurus was very strenuous in the advocacy of natural causes for all phenomena, and in resisting hypotheses of the interference of supernatural beings in nature. He adopted the atomistic theory of Democritus, while bringing into it the doctrine of chance, which is the very life of that theory. His views were thus more like those of a modern scientist than were those of any other philosopher of antiquity. Owing, however, to the natural repugnance to doctrines seeming to lower the nature of man, Epicurus and his school have been much hated and abused; so that an Epicurean has come to mean also a mere votary of pleasure. See 2.

I know it, and smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic, or like A wiser Epicurean, and let the world have its way.

Tennyson, *Maud*, iv. 4

2. [cap. or l. c.] A votary of pleasure, or one who pursues the pleasures of sense as the chief good; one who is fond of good living; a person of luxurious tastes, especially in eating and drinking; a gourmet; an epicure.

The brotherhood
Of soft Epicureans taught — if they
The ends of being would secure, and win
The crown of wisdom — to yield up their souls
To a voluptuous unconcern.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, III.

Epicureanism (ep'i-kū-rē-an-izm), *n.* [*< Epicurean + -ism.*] 1. The philosophical system of Epicurus, or attachment to his doctrines, especially the doctrine that pleasure is the chief good in life.

Epicureanism had indeed spread widely in the empire, but it proved little more than a principle of disintegration or an apology for vice, or at best the religion of tranquil and indifferent natures animated by no strong moral enthusiasm.

Locke, *Europ. Morals*, I. 184.

2. [l. c.] Attachment to or indulgence in luxurious habits; fondness for good living. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

epicurely (ep'i-kū-rē-ly), *adv.* [*< epicure + -ly.*] Luxuriously. *Darwin*.

His horses . . . are provided as *epicurely*.

Nash, *Letter to St. John* (Hart, Misc., VI. 179).

epicurean, *a.* [*< l. Epicurean, < Gr. ἑπικουρεῖος, < ἑπικουρος, Epicurus.*] Epicurean.

D. Samson, late B. of Chichester, and now the double-faced *epicurean* bite sheep of Gr. Lich.

Bp. Gardner, *True Obsequies*, Translator to the Reader.

epikurism (ep'i-kū-r-izm), *n.* [= D. *epikurismus* = G. *epikurasmus* = Dan. *epikurisme* = Sw. *epikurism*, < F. *epicurisme* = Sp. *epicurismo* = It. *epicurusmo*, < l. *Epicurus*, Epicurus.] 1. [cap. or l. c.] The doctrine of Epicurus, that enjoyment, or the pursuit of pleasure in life, is the chief good; Epicureanism.

Infidelity, or modern Deism, is little else but revived *Epikurism*, Sadducism, and Zoroastrianism.

Waterland, *Works*, VIII. 50

He . . . called in the assistance of sentiment to refine his enjoyments: in other words, all his philosophy consisted in *epikurism*.

Goldsmith, *Voltaire*

2. By extension, luxury or indulgence in gross pleasure; sensual enjoyment; voluptuousness. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

Epikurism and lust

Make it more like a tavern or a brothel.

Shak., *Lea*, I. 4.

epicurize (ep'i-kū-r-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epicurized*, pp. *epicurizing*. [*< epicure + -ize.*] 1. To be or become Epicurean in doctrine; profess the doctrines of Epicurus.

The tree of knowledge mistaken for the tree of life. . . . *Epicurizing* philosophy. Antinomian liberty, under the pretence of free grace and a gospel spirit.

Cudworth, *Sermons*, p. 87.

2. To play the epicure; indulge in sensual pleasures; feast; riot.

A fellow here about town, that *epicurizes* upon burning coals, & drinks healths in scalding brimstone.

Marvell, *Works*, II. 60.

epicycle (ep'i-sī-kl), *n.* [*< ME. epicycle, < LL. epicyclus, < Gr. ἐπικύκλιος, epicycle, < ἐπὶ, upon, + κύκλος, circle: see cycle.*] 1. A circle moving upon or around another circle, as one of a number of wheels revolving round a common axis. See *epicyclic train* under *epicyclic*.—2. In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a little circle, conceived for the explanation of planetary motion, whose center was supposed to move round in the circumference of a greater circle: a small circle whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, was supposed to be carried along with the deferent, and yet by its own peculiar motion to carry the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center. Copernicus also

made use of epicycles, which, however, were banished by Kepler.

The mooness mooneth the contrarie from other planetes as in hire *epicycle*, but in non other manere.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, ll. 4 & 53.

The same phenomena in astronomy are satisfied by the received astronomy of the diurnal motion, and the proper motions of the planets, with their eccentricities and *epicycles*.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 1. 1.

Tycho hath feigned I know not how many subdivisions of *epicycles* in *epicycles*, &c., to calculate and express the moon's motion.

Burton, *Anst.*, of M. L., p. 207.

Deferent of the epicycle. See *deferent*.
epicyclic (ep-i-sīk'lik), *a.* [*< epicycle + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to an epicycle. **Epicyclic train**, in *mech.*, any train of gearing the axes of the wheels of which revolve around a common center. The wheel at one end of such a train, if not those at both ends, is always concentric with the revolving frame.

epicycloid (ep-i-sī'kloid), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, + κύκλος, a circle, + ἵδω, form.*] Cf. *epicycle* and *epicycloid*. In *geom.*, a curve generated by the motion of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the convex side of a fixed circle. These curves were invented by the Danish astronomer Roemer in 1674. **Elliptic epicycloid**, a curve of the fourth order traced by a point in the plane of an ellipse which rolls upon an equal fixed ellipse. **Exterior epicycloid**, an epicycloid proper opposed to an interior epicycloid, which is a hypocycloid. **Interior epicycloid**, a hypocycloid. **Parabolic epicycloid**, the locus of a point upon the plane of a parabola which rolls upon an equal fixed parabola. **Spherical epicycloid**, the locus of a point on the plane of a circle which rolls upon another circle so that the two planes have a constant inclination to each other.

epicycloidal (ep'i-sī-kloi'dal), *a.* [*< epicycloid + -al.*] In the form of an epicycloid; depending upon the properties of the epicycloid. **Epicycloidal teeth**, teeth for gearing cut in the form of an epicycloid. **Epicycloidal wheel**, a wheel or ring fixed to a framework, toothed on its inner side, and having in gear with it another toothed wheel of half the diameter of the first, fitted so as to revolve about the center of the latter. It is used for converting circular into alternate motion, or alternate into circular. While the revolution of the smaller wheel is taking place any point whatever on the circumference will describe a straight line, or will pass a distance through a diameter of the circle, once during each revolution. In practice a pinion or other reciprocating part may be attached to any point on the circumference of the smaller wheel.

epicyemate (ep'i-sī-ē'māt), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, + κύημα, an embryo (< κύω, be pregnant), + -ate.*] In *embryol.*, having that mode of development characteristic of *Ichthyopsida*, or fishes and batrachians, in which the embryo is not invaginated in the blastodermic vesicle, but remains superimposed upon a large yolk enclosed by the vesicle: the opposite of *entolemate*. J. A. Ryder.

epicyesis (ep'i-sī-ē'sis), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ἐπὶ, on, + κύω, pregnancy, < κύω, be pregnant.*] The quality or condition of an epicyemate embryo; the mode of development of the embryo in low vertebrates, which have no amnion nor allantois.

epicystotomy (ep'i-sī-si-to'tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, + cystotomy.*] In *surg.*, the high or suprapubic operation of opening the urinary bladder.

epideictic, epideictical, *a.* See *epideictic, epideictical*.

epideictic (ep'i-de-ikt'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, + δεῖκω, to exhibit: with religious spirit or purpose.*]

The German expositions were essentially scientific and critical, not *epideictic*, nor intended to make converts.

Westminster Rev., CXXVII. 110

epidermic (ep-i-dem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< l. epidermis (< Gr. ἐπίδερμος, also ἐπίδημος, among the people, general, epidemic, < ἐπὶ, upon, + δῆμος, people).*]

+ *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Common to or affecting a whole people or a great number in a community; generally diffused and prevalent. A disease is said to be *epidermic* in a community when it appears in a great number of cases at the same time in that locality, but is not permanently prevalent there. In the latter case it is said to be *endemic*.

Whatever be the cause of this *epidermic* folly, it would be unjust to ascribe it to the freedom of the press.

Warburton, *Divine Legation*, Ded. to Froethinkers (1788).

A dread of mad dogs is the *epidermic* terror which now prevails.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, lix.

The little becomes the more significant from the marked similarity of the cholera track of the present year to that which has on former occasions been followed, after a twelve-month's interval, by a regular invasion of epidemic cholera.

Saturday Rev., Oct. 21, 1865.

II. *n.* 1. A temporary prevalence of a disease throughout a community: as, an *epidermic* of smallpox.

The earlier *epidermics* of malignant cholera which visited Europe were believed to have been heralded by an unusual prevalence of "fevers" and diarrhoeal affections.

Quain, *Med. Dict.*, p. 441.

2. The disease thus prevalent.

Those dreadful exterminating *epidermics*, which, in consequence of a scanty and unwholesome food, in former times not unfrequently wasted whole nations.

Burke, *On Society*.

epidemic (ep-i-dem'ik), *a.* [*< epidemic + -al.*] Of the character of an epidemic; epidemically diffused; epidemic.

These vices [luxury and intemperance] are grown too *epidemic*, not only in the City but the Country too.

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. 1.

epidemically (ep-i-dem'ik-ly), *adv.* In an epidemic manner.

epidemicalness (ep-i-dem'ik-ness), *n.* The state of being epidemic. *Bailey*, 1727. [*Kare.*]

epidemiography (ep-i-de-mi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπίδημος, epidemic, + γραφία, < γράφω, write.*] A treatise on or description of epidemic diseases.

epidemiological (ep-i-de-mi-ō-lōj'ik-ly), *a.* [*< epidemiology + -al.*] Pertaining to epidemiology.

epidemiologically (ep-i-de-mi-ō-lōj'ik-ly), *adv.* In an epidemiological manner.

epidemiologist (ep-i-de-mi-ō-lōj'ist), *n.* [*< epidemiology + -ist.*] One conversant with epidemiology.

epidemiology (ep-i-de-mi-ō-lōj'ik-ly), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπίδημος, epidemic, + λογία, < λόγος, speak: see -ology.*] The science of epidemics; the sum of human knowledge concerning epidemic diseases.

epidemy (ep'i-dem-i), *n.* [*late ME. epidymye; < Gr. ἐπίδημος, prevalence of an epidemic, < ἐπίδημος, epidemic: see epidemic.*] An epidemic.

In the six years of this Chalyx, ye lands of France was grievously vexed with the plague *epidemye*, of which sykenned a great multitude of people dyed.

Babian, *Chron.*, an. 1599.

Epidendrum (ep-i-den'drum), *n.* [*< NL., so called from their growing on trees (cf. Gr. ἐπιδένδρον, on a tree), < Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, + δένδρον, a tree.*] A large genus of orchids, most of the species of which are epiphytic, growing on trees. There are about 400 species confined for the most part to the tropics, though several species are found in Florida. They vary much in habit, but the stems are often pseudobulbs, bearing strap-shaped, leathery leaves. There are many species in cultivation for their handsome flowers.

epiderm (ep'i-dēr-m), *n.* [*< LL. epidermis: see epidermis.*] Same as *epidermis*.

epidermal (ep-i-dēr'tal), *a.* [*< epiderm + -al.*] Relating to the epidermis or scarf-skin; cuticular; exoskeletal. Also, rarely, *epidermatoid, epidermose, epidermoseus, epidermidal, epidermal tissue, structure, or system*, in *bot.*, the simple or more or less complex structure which forms the covering of plants, including cuticle, epidermis, bark, cork, etc.

epidermale (ep'i-dēr-mu'le), *n.*; pl. *epidermata* (-li-a). [*< NL., < epidermis. (cf. epidermal.)*] A sponge apical on the outer surface with free projecting differentiated rays only. F. E. Schulze.

epidermatoid (ep-i-dēr-mu'loid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιδερματός, equiv. to ἐπίδημος, epidemic, + ἵδω, form.*] 1. Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic*.—2. Resembling epidermis; having some character of epiderm, without being exactly that tissue. Also *epidermoid*.

epidermeous (ep-i-dēr-mē-us), *a.* [*< epiderm + -eous.*] Same as *epidermic*. [*Kare.*]

epidermic, epidermical (ep-i-dēr'mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [*< epiderma + -ic, -al.*] Belonging or relating to or resembling the epidermis; covering the skin; epidermal. **Epidermic method**, a method of administering medicinal substances by applying them to the skin. Also called *tatratopic method*.

epidermal (ep-i-dér-mi-dál), *a.* [*< epidermis (-id-) + -al.*] Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic*. [Rare.]

epidermis (ep-i-dér-mis), *n.* [*< L. epidermis, < Gr. ἐπιδερμῖς (-id-), the outer skin, < ἐπί, upon, + δερμα, skin.*] 1. In *anat.*, the cuticle or scarf-skin; the non-vascular outer layer of the skin. Its outer portions usually consist of flattened or hardened cells in one or more layers, coherent into a pellicle, which readily peels off and is constantly being shed and renewed. It is derived from the epiblast, and is entered by fine nerve fibrils, but by no blood vessels. The following strata are recognized, from without inward: stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, and stratum spinosum. See *cutis* under *skin* and *sealant gland*.

2. In *zool.*, broadly, some or any outermost integument or tegumentary covering or envelop of the body, or some part of the body; a term nearly synonymous with *exoskeleton*. Thus, nails, claws, hoofs, horns, scales, feathers, etc., consist of much thickened or otherwise specialized epidermis; the whole skin which a snake sheds is epidermis.

3. In *embryol.*, the outermost blastodermic membrane; the ectoderm or epiblast, which will in due course become an epidermis proper.

—4. In *conch.*, specifically, the rind or peel covering the shell of a mollusk; the external animal integument of the shell, as distinguished from the shell-substance proper; commonly found as a tough, fibrous, or stringy dark-colored bark, which readily peels off in shreds.—5. In *bot.*, the outer layer or layers of cells covering the surfaces of plants.

On all the softer parts of the higher plants . . . we find a surface-layer, differing in its texture from the parenchyma beneath, and constituting a distinct membrane, known as *Epidermis*. W. B. Carpenter, *Micron*, § 377.

Also *epiderm*.

epidermization (ep-i-dér-mi-zá'shon), *n.* [*< epidermis + -ation.*] In *surg.*, the operation of skin-grafting.

epidermoid (ep-i-dér-moid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιδερμῖς, epidermis, + εἶδος, form.*] Same as *epidermatoid*, 2.

epidermomuscular (ep-i-dér-mō-mus'kū-lār), *a.* [*< L. epidermis, cuticle, + L. musculus, muscle, + -ar.*] Cuticular and contractile; epidermal and muscular, as the ectodermal cells of a fresh-water polyp, *Hydra*. See *neuromuscular*.

epidermose (ep-i-dér-mōs), *n.* and *a.* [*< epiderm + -ose.*] 1. *n.* Same as *ceratin*.

II. *a.* Same as *epidermal*.

epidermous (ep-i-dér-mus), *a.* Same as *epidermal*.

epidictic, epideictic (ep-i-dik'tik, -dik'tik), *a.* [*< L. epideicticus, declamatory (cf. L. epideicticus, normal), < Gr. ἐπιδεικτικός, fit for displaying or showing off, < ἐπιδείκναι, display, show, exhibit, < ἐπί, upon, + δεικναι, show, point out.*] 1. *adj.* *decl.* *epideictic*. Demonstrative; serving for exhibition or display; applied to that department of oratory which comprises orations not aiming directly at a practical result, but of a purely rhetorical character. In deliberative oratory the immediate object is to persuade the assembly to adopt or to deter it from adopting the measure under discussion, in judicial oratory it is accusation or defense of the person under trial, but in epideictic oratory it is simply the treatment of a subject before an audience for the purpose of affording pleasure or satisfaction.

I admire his [Junius's] letters as fine specimens of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the *epideictic*. F. Knox, *Winter Evenings*, xiv.
He [Christ] would not work any *epideictic* miracle at their bidding, any more than at the bidding of the tempter. Parry.

For Isokrates Wagner distinguishes between the early period of work for the courts and the late period of epideictic discourses. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII, 312.

epidictical, epideictical (ep-i-dik'ti-kál, -dik'ti-kál), *a.* [*< epideictic + -al.*] Same as *epideictic*.

epididymal (ep-i-did'i-mál), *a.* [*< epididymis + -al.*] Pertaining to the epididymis, as, *epididymal ducts*; *epididymal tissues*.

epididymis (ep-i-did'i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιδιδυμῖς, epididymis, < ἐπί, upon, + δίδυμος, twinned, lit. twin; see *dudymous*.] An elongated oblong body resting upon and alongside the testicle, mostly enveloped in the tunica vaginalis. It is composed of a convoluted tube 20 feet long, ending at the lower end, or oblique margin, in the vas deferens. The upper portion, or globus major, is formed in part by the coiled terminations of the vasa efferentia of the testis, which 12 to 20 in number, open into the convoluted canal.

epididymitis (ep-i-did'i-mi'tis), *n.* [NL., < *epididymis* + -itis.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epididymis.

epidiorite (ep-i-di-ó-rít), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + diorite.*] A variety of diorite which contains fibrous instead of compact hornblende.

epidiorthosis (ep-i-di-ór-thō'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπιδιόρθωσις, the correction of a previous expression, < ἐπιδιόρθω, correct afterward, < ἐπί, upon, after, + διορθεῖν, correct, make straight; see *diorthosis*.] In *rhet.*, same as *epanorthosis*.

epidosite (ep-i-dō'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπίδοσις, a giving besides, increase (< ἐπιδίδωμι, give besides; see *epidote*), + -site.*] A rock composed essentially of the mineral epidote, in a granular condition, with which some quartz is mixed. The epidote is usually of a bright grass-green color. Also called *pistachio-rock*.

epidote (ep-i-dōt), *n.* [= F. *épidote* (so named by Haüy, from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary forms), < Gr. as if ἐπιδόρος, < ἐπιδίδωμι, give besides, give unto, intr. increase, grow, < ἐπί, upon, in addition, + δίδωμι, give.] A common mineral, occurring in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system, also massive, generally of a pistachio-green color and of a vitreous luster. It is a silicate of aluminum, iron, and calcium. The epidote group of minerals includes, besides epidote proper, the manganese epidote, piemontite, the cerium epidote, allanite, and the calcium epidote, zoisite. Epidote is also called *arundate* and *pistachite*.

epidotie (ep-i-dōt'ik), *a.* [*< epidote + -ic.*] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling epidote.

epidromia (ep-i-drō-mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιδρομή, a flux, < ἐπιδραμῖν, run to or upon, < ἐπί, upon, + δραμῖν, 2d aor., run, associated with τρεῖς, run; see *dromedary*.] In *pathol.*, afflux of humors, particularly of blood, to any part of the body.

Epigaea (ep-i-jē-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιγῆα, a once-occurring dial. form (τῇ ἐπιγῇ, the parts on or near the ground), < ἐπί, upon, + γῆα, poet. (dial.) form of γῆα, γῆ, the earth, the ground; see *epigenous*.] 1. A genus of oricaceous plants, of two species, one a native of Asia, the other, *E. repens*, the well-known May-flower or trailing arbutus of the United States. They are prostrate or creeping evergreens, with fragrant rose-colored or white flowers appearing in early spring. Also *Epigea*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816.

epigaeal, epigeous, *a.* See *epigal, epigeous*.

epigaster (ep-i-gas'tér), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γαστήρ, belly.] A posterior part of the peritoneum, including the large intestine or its equivalent, as the colon, cecum, and rectum; the "hind-gut" of some writers, translating *Unterarm* of the German morphologists.

epigastral (ep-i-gas'trál), *a.* [*< epigastrum + -al.*] Same as *epigastrie*.

epigastræum (ep-i-gas'træ-um), *n.* [NL.; see *epigastrum*.] Same as *epigastrum*.

epigastral (ep-i-gas'trál), *a.* [*< epigaster + -al.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as *epigastric*.—2. In *bot.*, pertaining to the epigaster or hind-gut.

epigastrale (ep-i-gas'trál-ē), *n.* pl. *epigastralia* (i-ā). [NL.; see *epigastral*.] A sponge-spicule on the gastric surface with free differentiated ray only. F. E. Scholze.

epigastralgia (ep-i-gas'trál-jī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιγαστρῖα, epigastrum, + άλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain at the epigastrum.

epigastralia, *n.* Plural of *epigastrale*.

epigastric (ep-i-gas'tri-ál), *a.* [*< epigastrum + -ic.*] Same as *epigastric*.

epigastric (ep-i-gas'trik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γαστήρ, stomach, + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Lying upon, distributed over, or pertaining to the abdomen or the stomach. Also, rarely, *epigastræal, epigastral, epigastrie*. **Epigastric artery.** (a) Deep or inferior, a branch of the external iliac distributed to the abdominal wall. (b) Superficial, a recurrent branch of the femoral supplying the abdominal wall below the umbilicus. (c) Superior, the abdominal branch of the internal mammary. **Epigastric lobes** of the carapace of a brachyuran crustacean, an anterior subdivision of the complex gastric lobe. See *cut* under *Brachyura*.—**Epigastric plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Epigastric region**, the

epigastrum, a region of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.—**Epigastric veins**, the veins which accompany any of the epigastric arteries.

II. *n.* An epigastric artery.

epigastricocele (ep-i-gas'tri-ō-sél), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιγαστρῖον, epigastrum, + κῆλη, tumor.*] An abdominal hernia in the region of the epigastrum. Also *epigastricocele*.

epigastrum (ep-i-gas'tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιγαστρῖον, the region of the stomach from the breast to the navel (all below being the *πυλωστριον*, > E. *hypogastrum*), neut. of ἐπιγαστρῖος, over the belly, < ἐπί, upon, over, + γαστήρ, belly.] 1. The upper and median part of the abdomen, especially of its surface, or that part lying over the stomach; the epigastric region, commonly called the *pit of the stomach*.—2. In *entom.*, a term used by some of the older entomologists for the lower side of the mesothorax and metathorax in the *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, and *Orthoptera*.

Also, sometimes, *epigastræum*.

epigastricocele (ep-i-gas'trō-sél), *n.* Same as *epigastricocele*.

Epigaea, *n.* See *Epigaea*, 1.

epigal (ep-i-jé-ál), *a.* [*< epigeous + -al.*] 1. Same as *epigeous*.—2. In *entom.*, living near the surface of the ground, as on low herbs, or on mosses, roots, and other surface vegetation. Also *epigal*.

epigean (ep-i-jé-an), *a.* [*< epigeous + -an.*] Same as *epigeous*.

epigee (ep-i-jé), *n.* [*< NL. epigeum, neut. of epigeus, < Gr. ἐπιγεός, on or of the earth; see *Epigaea*.*] Same as *perigee*.

epigene (ep-i-jén), *a.* [(*cf.* Gr. ἐπιγενής, growing after or late, < ἐπιγενέσθαι, be born after), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γενέσθαι, produced, < γένεσις, produce; see *gen*, -*gene*.] 1. In *geol.*, formed or originating on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene*: as, *epigene rocks*.

The whole *epigene* army of destructive agencies.

Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, II, 24.

2. In *crystal.*, foreign; unnatural; unusual: said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

epigenesis (ep-i-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + γένεσις, generation; see *genesis*.*]

1. The coming into being in the act or process of generation or reproduction; the theory or doctrine of generation in which the germ is held to be actually preformed by the parents, not simply expanded or unfolded or made to grow out of an ovum or spermatozoon in which it preexisted or had been preformed. Thus, in its application to plants, this theory maintains that the embryo does not preexist in either the ovary or the pollen, but is generated by the union of the fecundating principles of the male and female organs. In zoology the doctrine supplanted the theory of *incubation* (see *incubation*), as held by both the animalculists and the ovulists, and may be considered to have itself "incubated" the germ of all modern doctrines of ontogenetic biogeny, or evolution of the individual from preexisting individuals. The theory was promulgated in substance in 1759 by C. F. Wolff, and in a modified form, as above, is the doctrine now accepted.

More correctly, perhaps, *epigenesis* is an event of evolution, and evolution impossible without *epigenesis*; for evolution, strictly speaking, is the unfolding of that which lies as a preformation in germ, which a new product with new properties manifestly does not, any more than the differential calculus lies in a primeval atom; while *epigenesis* signifies a state that is the basis of, and the causative impulse to, a new and more complex state.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 170.

2. In *geol.*, same as *metamorphism*.—3. In *pathol.*, an accessory symptom; a new symptom that does not indicate a change in the nature of a disease.

epigenesist (ep-i-jen'e-sist), *n.* [*< epigenesis + -ist.*] One who supports the theory of epigenesis.

epigenetic (ep-i-jén-et'ik), *a.* [*< epigenesis, after *genetic*.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by epigenesis.

He criticises the ideas of progress and of the unity of history, and contends for an *epigenetic* as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation. *Mind*, XII, 622.

epigenetically (ep-i-jén-et'ik-ly), *adv.* In an epigenetic manner; by means of epigenesis.

epigenic (ep-i-jén'ik), *a.* [As *epigene* + -ic.] Originating on the surface of the earth.

epigenous (ep-i-jén'e-us), *a.* [As *epigene* + -ous.] In *bot.*, growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungi on the surface of leaves: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypogenous*.

epigeous (ep-i-jé-us), *a.* [Also written *epigaeus*, exactly, *epigaeus*, < Gr. ἐπιγεός (dial. ἐπιγῆος), on or of the earth, on the ground, < ἐπί, upon, +



Frailing Arbutus: *Epigaea repens*.

γῆ, dial. γαῖα, the earth, the ground: see *epigon*.] 1. Growing on or out of the earth: as, *epigonus* plants.—2. Borne above ground in germination, as the cotyledons of beans, etc.

Also *epigal*, *epigean*.

epigonus (ep-i-jō'um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **epigonus*, < Gr. *ἐπιγόνος*, on the earth: see *epigonus*.] Same as *perigee*.

epiglott (ep-i-glōt'), *n.* Same as *epiglottis*.

epiglottic (ep-i-glōt'ik), *a.* [*< epiglottis + -ic.*] Situated upon the glottis; specifically, pertaining to the epiglottis.—**Epiglottic gland**, a quantity of areolar and adipose tissue situated in a space between the pointed base of the epiglottis and the hyo-epiglottic and thyro-hyoid ligaments. It is not a gland.

epiglottidean (ep-i-glō-tid'ē-an), *a.* Same as *epiglottic*.

epiglottidei, *n.* Plural of *epiglottideus*.

epiglottides, *n.* Plural of *epiglottis*.

epiglottideus (ep-i-glō-tid'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *epiglottidei* (-i). [NL., < *epiglottis* (-id-) + *-eus*.] A muscle of the epiglottis. Three epiglottidei are described in man, named *thyro-epiglottideus*, and *aryteno-epiglottideus superior* and *inferior*. The latter, also called *Willems's muscle* and *congruent succuli laryngis*, is in important relation with the sacculus of the larynx.

epiglottis (ep-i-glōt'is), *n.*; pl. *epiglottides* (-i-dēs). [*< NL. epiglottis*, < *Attic Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς*, common Gr. *ἐπιγλωττίς*, epiglōt'tis, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *γλωττίς*, glōt'tis, glottis: see *glottis*.] 1. A valve-like organ which helps to prevent the entrance of food and drink into the larynx during deglutition. In man the epiglottis is of oblong figure, broad and round above, attached by its narrow base to the anterior angle of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage or Adam's apple, and also to the hyoid of tongue bone, and the tongue itself. Its ligaments for these attachments are the thyro-epiglottic, hyo-epiglottic, and glosso-epiglottic; the latter three in number, forming folds of mucous membrane. The muscles of the epiglottis are three, the thyro-epiglottideus and the superior and inferior aryteno-epiglottideus. Its substance is elastic yellow fibrocartilage, covered with mucous membrane continuous with that of the fauces and air passages. In its ordinary state, as during respiration, the epiglottis stands upon end, uncovering the opening of the larynx, during the act of deglutition it is brought backward so as to protect this orifice. Any similar structure in the lower animals receives the same name. See cuts under *alimentary* and *mouth*.

2. In *Polydon*, same as *epistoma*.—3. In *entom.*, same as *epipharynx*.—**Cushion or tubercle of the epiglottis**, a rounded elevation, covered with mucous membrane of a bright pink color, in the middle line below the base of the epiglottis and above the *musculus glottidis* *Quain*, *Holton*.—**Depressor epiglottidis**, the depressor of the epiglottis, a part of the thyro-epiglottidean muscle continued on to the margin of the epiglottis.—**Frenum epiglottidis** (frenula of the epiglottis), one of the three folds of mucous membrane, or glosso-epiglottic ligaments, which pass between the epiglottis and the tongue.

epiglottohyoid (ep-i-glōt'ō-hi-ōi'dē-an), *a.* [*< epiglottis + hyoid + -an.*] Pertaining to the epiglottis and to the hyoid bone; hyo-epiglottic.

epignathi, *n.* Plural of *epignathus*.

epignathism (e-pig'nā-thiz-m), *n.* [*< epignathus + -ism.*] The state or condition of being epignathous; the epignathous structure of the bill of a bird.

Exhibited in the intermaxillary bone, divested of the sheath which often forms a bill, overhanging point, but does not constitute *epignathism*.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 101.

epignathous (e-pig'nā-thus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γνάθος, jaw.*] In ornith., hook-billed; having the end of the upper mandible decurved over and beyond that of the lower one, as a bird of prey, parrot, petrel, or gull.



Epignathous Bill of Gull.

With reference to the relation of the tips of the mandibles to each other: (1) the upper mandible overreaches the under, and is deflected over it; (2) the under mandible extends beyond the upper; (3) the two meet at a point; (4) the points of the mandibles cross each other. I propose to call these conditions *epignathous*, *hypognathous*, *parognathous*, and *metagnathous* respectively.

Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1899, p. 217.

epignathus (e-pig'nā-thus), *n.*; pl. *epignathi* (-thi). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί, upon, + γνάθος, jaw.*] In *teratol.*, an amorphous acardine monster connected with the jaw of the twin fetus.

epigonal (e-pig'ō-nal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γόνος, the seed, + -al.*] Borne upon or beside the germ-gland: applied to a special thickened part of the tissue of the genital ridge in the embryo of some fishes, as that part which is not modified into a germ-gland or an ovary.

epigonation (ep-i-gō-nā-ti-on), *n.*; pl. *epigonata* (-a). [*< MGr. ἐπιγονάριον* (cf. Gr. *ἐπιγονάριον*, a garment reaching to the knee), < Gr. *ἐπί, upon, to, + γόνος = E. knee.*] In the Gr. Ch.,

one of the episcopal vestments, consisting of a piece of brocade or some other stiff material shaped like a rhomb or lozenge, and worn on the right side at or below the knee, hanging by one of its angles from the zone or girdle. The other three angles have tassels attached to them, and it is embroidered with a cross or other ornamentation. As late as the eighth century, and in some places as late as the eleventh, a handkerchief or napkin (the *encheusion*, which see) was worn in a similar manner, as it still is in the Armenian Church, and the epigonation is probably a more modern form of this. Accordingly, some writers connect this vestment with the towel (*ἀντιπαις*) with which Christ girded himself before washing the disciples' feet. John xiii. 5.

Attached to the . . . [zone], on the right side, the Bishop wears an ornament . . . termed the *epigonation*; it is made of brocade, or some other stiff material, a tassel being attached to the lower corner. This was at first, like the Latin mangle, a mere handkerchief.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 311.

epigone¹ (ep-i-gōn'), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιγονός*, born after, one born after, in pl. offspring, successors, posterity, < *ἐπί, upon, + γόνος, < γόνος, bear, produce: see -gen, -gene.*] One born after; a successor or heir.

These writers [Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, James Mill, and John Stuart Mill] contributed various parts of that economic system which the *epigone* in political economy contemplate with awe and admiration as something not to be questioned.

H. T. Elph, Past and Present of Pol. Econ., p. 9.

epigone² (ep-i-gōn'), *n.* [*< NL. epigonum.*] Same as *epigonum*.

epigonia, *n.* Plural (*a*) of *epigonum*, and (*b*) of *epigonum*.

epigonion (ep-i-gō-ni-on), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-i). [*< Gr. ἐπιγονιον* (see def.), < *ἐπιγονός*, a person so named, lit. after-born: see *epigone*.] An ancient lyre with forty strings, named from its Greek inventor, Epigonus. The date of the invention is uncertain.

epigonium (ep-i-gō-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί, upon, + γόνος, the seed.*] In *Herp.*, the old archegonium, which after fertilization forms a membranous bag inclosing the young capsule: same as *calyptra*. It is ruptured as the capsule elongates. Also *epigone*. [Not in use.]

epigram (ep-i-gram'), *n.* [Formerly *epigramme*; < F. *epigramme* = Sp. *epigrama* = Pg. It. *epigramma* = G. *epigramm* = Dan. Sw. *epigram*, < L. *epigramma*, < Gr. *ἐπιγράμμα*, an inscription, an epigram, an epitaph, < *ἐπιγράφω*, inscribe: see *epigraph*.] 1. In Gr. lit., a poetical inscription placed upon a tomb or public monument, as upon the face of a temple or public arch. The term was afterward extended to any little piece of verse expressing with precision a delicate or ingenious thought, as the pieces in the Greek Anthology. In Roman classical poetry the term was somewhat indiscriminately used to designate a short piece in verse, but the works of Catullus, and especially the epigrams of Martial, contain a great number with the modern epigrammatic character.

This *epigramme* is but an inscription of writing made as it were upon a table, or in a window, or upon the wall or mantel of a chimney in some place of common resort.

Pathomum, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 43.

Probably the first application of the newly adopted art of engraving words on stone or metal was made by the inscriptions or *epigrams*, to use this word in its original sense.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 100.

Hence—2. In a restricted sense, a short poem or piece in verse, which has only one subject, and finishes by a witty or ingenious turn of thought; hence, in a general sense, an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying.

The qualities rare in wit, that we meet

In an *epigram* never should fail.

The body should fall as in little and sweet,

And a sting should be left in the tail.

Trans. from Latin another unknown.

From the time of Martial, indeed, the *epigram* came to be characterized generally by that peculiar point or sting which is now looked for in a French or English *epigram*, and the want of this in the old Greek compositions doubtless led some minds to think them tame and tasteless. The true or the best form of the really Greek *epigram* does not aim at wit or seek to produce surprise. *Lord Newson*.

epigramist, **epigrammatist** (ep-i-gram-i-st), *n.* [= Sp. *epigramista* = It. *epigrammista*; as *epigram + -ist*.] Same as *epigrammatist*. [Rare.]

The *epigrammatist* [Martial] speaks the sense of their drunken principles.

J. Taylor, Holy Dylus I. 2.

epigrammatic (ep-i-gram-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *epigrammatique* = Sp. *epigramático* = Pg. It. *epigrammatico* (cf. D. G. *epigrammatisch* = Dan. Sw. *epigrammatisk*), < L. *epigrammaticus*,

< LGr. *ἐπιγραμματικός*, < Gr. *ἐπιγράμμα(τ-)*, *epigram*: see *epigram*.] 1. Dealing in epigrams; speaking or writing in epigram: as, an *epigrammatic* poet.—2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; having the quality of an epigram; antithetical; pointed: as, *epigrammatic* style or wit.

Those remarkable poems have been undervalued by critics who have not understood their nature. They have no *epigrammatic* point.

Macaulay.

epigrammatical (ep-i-gram-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*< epigrammatic + -al.*] Same as *epigrammatic*.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Geoffrey of Wincheste, thinketh no odious foretelling to lie in names.

C Camden.

Had this old song ["Chevy Chase"] been filled with *epigrammatical* turns and points of wit, it might perhaps have pleased the wrong taste of some readers.

Spectator, No. 74.

epigrammatically (ep-i-gram-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an epigrammatic manner or style; tersely and pointedly.

It has been put *epigrammatically*, that formerly nobody in Oxford was married except the heads, but that now the heads are the only people who remain unmarried.

Contemporary Rev., L. I. 611.

epigrammatism (ep-i-gram'mat-izm), *n.* [*< epigrammatic + -ism.*] The use of epigrams; epigrammatical character.

The latter [literature] would be greedily seized by nine philologists out of ten, for no better cause than its *epigrammatism*.

Poe, Marginalia, lxvii.

epigrammatist (ep-i-gram'mat-ist), *n.* [= F. *epigrammatiste* = Sp. *epigrammatista* = Pg. It. *epigrammatista*, < L. *epigrammatista*, < LGr. *ἐπιγραμματικός*, < Gr. *ἐπιγράμμα(τ-)*, write an epigram: see *epigrammatize*.] One who composes epigrams or writes epigrammatically.

The concept of the *epigrammatist*.

Fuller.

Among the balloon poets of this age is also to be reckoned John Heywood, styled the *epigrammatist*, from the contents of epigrams, or vendible jokes, which form a remarkable portion of his works.

Cock, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 481.

epigrammatize (ep-i-gram'mat-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epigrammatized*, pp. *epigrammatizing*. [= F. *epigrammatiser*, < Gr. *ἐπιγραμματίσθαι*, write an epigram, < *ἐπιγράμμα(τ-)*, an epigram: see *epigram*.] To represent or express by epigram; write epigrammatically.

epigrammatizer (ep-i-gram'mat-iz-er), *n.* One who composes epigrams, or who writes epigrammatically; an epigrammatist.

He [Lope] was only the condenser and *epigrammatizer* of Bellinghoke—a very fitting St. John for such a gospel.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 416.

epigrammist, *n.* See *epigrammatist*.

epigraph (ep-i-gráf'), *n.* [= F. *épigraph* = Sp. *epigrafe* = Pg. *epigrafe* = It. *epigrafe*, < NL. *epigraph*, < Gr. *ἐπιγράφω*, an inscription, < *ἐπί, upon, + γράφω, write, Cf. epigram*.] 1. An inscription cut or impressed on stone, metal, or other permanent material, as distinguished from a writing in manuscript, etc.; specifically, in *archaeol.*, a terse inscription on a building, tomb, monument, or statue, denoting its use or appropriation, and sometimes incorporated in its scheme of ornamentation.

Mr. Mart, a learned man and Library Keeper, showed me the statue and *epigraph* under it of that renowned physician Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

Boylan, Diary, Oct. 3, 1892.

2. A superscription or title at the beginning of a book, a treatise, or a part of a book.—3. In lit., a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work or of one of its separate divisions; a motto.

Leave here the pages with long winding curled,

And write me now my future's *epigraph*.

Mer, Browning.

epigraph (ep-i-gráf'), *v. t.* [*< epigraph, n.*] To inscribe an epigraph on.

Also a paper *epigraphed*. "In que Affo J. B. Plats a Don Juan de Indagun, 24 June 1586."

Mothu, United Netherlands, I. 528.

epigrapher (ep-i-gráf-er), *n.* Same as *epigraphist*.

It is a new doctrine that the most meritorious field work will make a man a linguist, an *epigrapher*, and an *li* [Latin].

Contemporary Rev., L. I. 592.

epigraphic (ep-i-gráf'ik), *a.* [= F. *épigraphique* = Pg. *epigraphico* = It. *epigrafico*, < NL. *epigraphicus*, < *epigraph*, epigraph: see *epigraph*.] Of, pertaining to, or bearing an epigraph or inscription; of or pertaining to epigraphy.

The *epigraphic* adjuration "Sileb, viator."

Saturday Rev.

It (the Arabic of Mohammed) was the peculiar dialect of the tribes near Mecca, and up to the present no epigraphic monument anterior to the sixth century of our era has attested its existence. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX, 144.

The authority of the epigraphic monuments, as briefly given above, is thus placed in direct opposition to the authority of the Homeric text as understood by Meyer. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI, 420.

epigraphical (ep-i-graf'i-kul), *a.* [*epigraphic* + *-al*.] Of the character of an epigraph; epigraphic.

Verses never intended for such a purpose (inscription on a monument, etc.), but assuming for artistic reasons the epigraphical form. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII, 477.

epigraphically (ep-i-graf'i-kul-i), *adv.* Considered as an epigraph; in the manner of an epigraph.

Epigraphically of the same age.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I, 133.

epigraphics (ep-i-graf'iks), *n.* [*pl.* of *epigraphic*; see *-ics*.] The science of inscriptions; epigraphy.

epigraphist (ep-i-graf'ist), *n.* [*epigraph(y)* + *-ist*.] One versed in epigraphy.

We shall acquire a long series of inscriptions for the epigraphist. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII, 80.

The post of epigraphist to the Government of India, held till lately by Mr. Fleet, may be speedily revived. *Athenaeum*, No. 3076.

epigraphy (ep-i-graf'i), *n.* [= *F. épigraphie* = *It. epigrafia*, < *NL. epigraphia*, < *Gr. ἐπιγραφία*, an epigraph; see *epigraph*.] The study or knowledge of epigraphs; that branch of knowledge which deals with the deciphering and explanation of inscriptions; epigraphics. Epigraphy is a science ancillary to philology, archaeology, and history. It is principally and properly devoted to the consideration of inscriptions in the strict sense—that is, texts cut, engraved, or impressed upon stone, bronze, or other material more or less rigid and durable, or one capable of becoming so, such as clay. *Graphs*, or texts consisting of characters incidentally scratched on a wall, etc., and *diapets*, in which the characters are painted, not carved, are for convenience sake also classed as inscriptions. On the other hand, the study of the lettering (logographs, etc.) on coins belongs to numismatics.

In England the new science of Greek epigraphy, which may be said to deal with the chronological and geographical classification of Greek inscriptions, has found few followers. *Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, II, 2.

epigynous (ep-i-j'i-nus), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπι, upon*, + *γυνή, a woman* (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous*.] In bot., growing upon the top of the ovary, or seeming to do so, as the corolla and stamens of the cranberry.

Ephippus (ep-i-hip'us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐπι, upon*, + *ἵππος, horse*.] A genus of fossil horses from the Upper Miocene of North America, having four toes in front and three behind. *Marsh*, 1877.

epiphyal (ep-i-hi'yal), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἐπι, upon*, + *ὑψοός, q. v.*, + *-al*.] *a.* Pertaining to one of the pieces of the hyoid arch: as, an *epiphyal* bone or ligament. In the human subject the ligament which connects the so-called styloid process of the temporal bone with the so-called lesser cornu of the hyoid bone is an epiphyal structure.

II. *n.* In *anat.* and *zool.*, one of the pieces of the hyoid arch; one of the elements of the second postoral visceral arch; a bone intervening between the stylohyal and the ceratohyal, represented in the human subject by the stylohyoid ligament, but of usual occurrence as a bone in other mammals.

epiklesis, *n.* See *epiclesis*.

epiky, *n.* [*ML. epiken, prop. epicia*, < *Gr. ἐπίκτητος, reasonableness, equity*, as opposed to strict law, < *ἐπί, fitting, reasonable*, < *ἐπι, upon*, + *ἰδός, likely, reasonable*.] Equity, as opposed to strict law.

I am provoked of some to condemn this law, but I am not able, so it be but for a time, and upon weighty considerations, for avoiding disturbance in the commonwealth such an *epiky* and moderation may be used in it.

Latimer, *Sermons and Remains*, I, 182.

epilabrum (ep-i-lab'rum), *n.*: *pl.* *epilabra* (-bra). [*NL.* (Packard, 1883), < *Gr. ἐπι, upon*, + *labrum*, lip; see *labrum*.] In *Myriapoda*, a transverse sclerite, broader than long, flanking the labrum, and having the cardo of

the protomala or so-called mandible attached to its outer edge.

What we have for brevity called the *epilabra* are the laminae fulcrantes labeli of Mehnert.

A. S. Packard, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, XXI, 198.

Epilachna (ep-i-lak'nä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐπι, above*, + *λάχνη, woolly hair*.] A genus of cryptotetraterous coleopterans, of the family *Coccinellidae*, or ladybirds, forming with a few others the group of phytophagous or vegetable-feeding *Coccinellidae*, the rest of the family being insectivorous. The distinguishing character of the group is the form of the mandibles, which are armed with several teeth at the tip. The species of *Epilachna* are very numerous, especially in the tropical zone; they are comparatively large, very convex, and hairy above, whence the name. *E. borealis* (Kirby) is very abundant in southern parts of the United States, and is often injurious to cultivated plants, especially squashes. It is of a honey yellow color, with black spots. *E. globosa* and *E. undecimmaculata* are European species.



Ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*), slightly enlarged.

epilate (ep-i-lät), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *epilated*, *ppr.* *epilating*. [*< L.* as if **epilatus*, *pp.* of **epilare* (> *F. épiler*, deprive of hair), < *L. e*, out, + *pilus*, a hair (> *pilare*, deprive of hair). (*Cf.* *depilate*.) To deprive of hair; eradicate (hair).

I have by *epilating* such hairs (white) and stimulating the part succeeded in replacing them by a vigorous growth of natural coloured hairs. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II, 208.

epilation (ep-i-lä'shon), *n.* [= *F. épilation*; as *epilate* + *-ion*.] Eradication of hair.

epilepsia (ep-i-lep'si-ä), *n.* [*LL.*] Same as *epilepsy*.

epilepsy (ep-i-lep-si), *n.* [= *D. G. epilepsie* = *Dan. Sw. epilepsi* = *F. épilepsie* = *Pr. epilepsia*, *epilemeia*, *epilemcia* = *Sp. Ep. epilepsia* = *It. epilepsia*, < *LL. epilepsia*, < *Gr. ἐπιληψία*, also *ἐπιληψία*, *epilepsy*, lit. a seizure, < *ἐπι, upon*, + *λαμβάνω, take, seize*, *Cf. cataplexy*.] A disease of the brain characterized by recurrent attacks of (a) loss of consciousness with severe muscular spasm (*major attack*), or (b) loss of consciousness attended with little or no muscular disturbance, or, rarely, slight muscular spasm without loss of consciousness (*minor attack*).

My lord is fallen into an *epilepsy*.

This is his second fit; he had one yesterday.

Shak., *Othello*, iv, 1.

Cortical epilepsy, epilepsy dependent on disease of the cerebral cortex. — **Epilepsy of the retina**, a temporary anemic condition of the retina which has been observed during an epileptiform attack. — **Peripheral epilepsy**, epilepsy which seems to be produced by a peripheral lesion. — **Toxic epilepsy**, epilepsy induced by toxic substances in the blood.

epileptic (ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. épiléptique* = *Sp. epileptico* = *Pg. epileptico* = *It. epilettico* (cf. *D. G. epileptisch* = *Dan. Sw. epileptisk*), < *LL. epilepticus*, < *Gr. ἐπιληπτικός*, < *ἐπιληψία* (< *ἐπι, upon*), *epilepsy*; see *epilepsy*.] *I. a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epilepsy.

Besides madness, and (what are so nearly allied to it) *epileptic fits*, I know of no distemper that the ancients ascribed to possession: unless, perhaps, fits of apoplexy. *Furner*, *Demoniacs of New Testament*, i, § 5.

As a piece of magnificent invective (Victor Hugo's) *Les Châtiments* is undoubtedly a powerful work. . . . It is written in a transport of rage which is almost *epileptic* in its strength. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXII, 156.

2. Affected with epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptic* visage!

Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?

Shak., *Lea*, II, 2.

Epileptic aura. See *aura*.

II. n. One affected with epilepsy.

Epileptics are very often found to have had a father or mother attacked with some nervous disorder. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 443.

epileptical (ep-i-lep'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *epileptic*.

Prescribing it to one who was almost daily assailed with *epileptical* fits. *Boyle*, *Works*, II, 233.

epileptically (ep-i-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In connection with or in consequence of epilepsy; caused by epilepsy.

We must also bear in mind that there are on record many homicides committed by *epileptically* insane persons. *E. C. Mann*, *Psychol. Med.*, ix, 483.

epileptiform (ep-i-lep'ti-förm), *a.* [= *F. épiléptiforme*, < *Gr. ἐπιληπτικός* (< *ἐπι, upon*), *epilepsy*, + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling epilepsy.

A very long subject to very limited *epileptiform* seizures may at length have seizures beginning in the same way, and becoming universal; but these are not epileptic seizures, they are only more severe *epileptiform* seizures. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV, 170.

epileptogenic (ep-i-lep-tö-jen'ik), *a.* [As *epileptogen-ous* + *-ic*.] Giving rise to epilepsy or to an epileptic attack.

epileptogenous (ep'i-lep-tö'j'e-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιληπτικός*, suffering from epilepsy (see *epilepsy*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Giving rise to epilepsy.

Basilar motor centers (of the brain) may acquire the epileptogenous property. *Allen and Neural*, VI, 448.

epileptoid (ep-i-lep'toid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιληπτικός* (< *ἐπι, upon*), *epilepsy*, + *ειδός*, form.] Resembling epilepsy: as, an *epileptoid* attack.

epilobe (ep'i-lób), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπι, upon*, + *λόβος*, lobe.] In *entom.*, a narrow piece often bordering the inner side of one of the lobes of the mentum of beetles, when the latter is bilobed. The epilobes are joined in the middle, and frequently produced in a central prominence called the *tooth of the mentum*.

Epilobium (ep-i-lö'bi-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐπι, upon*, + *λόβος*, a pod, lobe: see *lobe*.] A herbaceous genus of the natural order *Onagraceae*, widely distributed through temperate and arctic regions, and including, according to the latest authority, over 150 species. The flowers are pink or purple, or rarely yellow, and the seeds are crowned with a tuft of long silky hairs. The name *willow-herb* is given to the more common species, of which the most conspicuous, *E. angustifolium*, is a tall perennial with a simple stem bearing a spike of large purple flowers and willow-like leaves.

epilogic, epilogical (ep-i-löj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιλογικός*, < *ἐπιλογος*, *epilogos*.] Relating to or like an epilogue; epilogistic. *Quarterly Rev.*

epilogism (ep-i-lö'j-i-zm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιλογισμός*, a reckoning over, calculation, < *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, reckon over, < *ἐπι, upon*, over, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reckon, < *λόγος*, an account: see *logic, logistic*.] Excess in reckoning; addition in computation.

The Greek and Hebrew making a difference of two thousand years. . . . this *epilogism* must be deducted from the Hebrew or superadded to the Greek. *Gregory*, *Posthuma* (1650), p. 171.

epilogistic (ep'i-lö-jis'tik), *a.* [*< epilog(ue)* + *-istic*; cf. *Gr. ἐπιλογιστικός*, able to calculate: see *epilogism*.] Pertaining to epilogues; of the nature of an epilogue.

These lines are an *epilogistic* palliade to the last elegy. *T. Warton*, *Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems*.

epilogize (ep'i-lö-jiz), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *epilogized*, *ppr.* *epilogizing*. [*Also epiloguize*: < *Gr. ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, address the peroration or epilogue, < *ἐπιλογος*, peroration, epilogue: see *epilogue*.] *I. trans.* To add to in the manner of an epilogue.

The laugh of applause with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epilogizing* his happy railway. *Student* (1750), I, 143.

II. intrans. To write or pronounce an epilogue: use the style of epilogues.

epilogue (ep'i-lög), *n.* [= *D. epilog* = *G. epilog* = *Dan. Sw. epilog*, < *F. épilogue* = *Sp. epilog* = *Pg. It. epilog*, < *L. epilogus*, < *Gr. ἐπιλογος*, a conclusion, peroration of a speech, epilogue of a play, < *ἐπι, upon*, say in addition, < *ἐπι, in addition*, + *λέγω*, say.] 1. In *rhet.*, the conclusion or closing part of a discourse or oration; the peroration. The office of the epilogue is not merely to avoid an abrupt close and provide a formal termination, but to confirm and increase the effect of what has been said, and leave the hearer as favorably disposed as possible to the speaker's cause and unfavorably to that of his opponents. Accordingly, an epilogue in its more complete form consists of two divisions: (a) a repetition of the principal points previously treated, and (b) an appeal to the feelings.

2. In dramatic or narrative writing, a concluding address; a winding up of the subject; specifically, in spoken dramas, a closing piece or speech, usually in verse, addressed by one or more of the performers to the audience.

A good play needs no *epilogue*.

Shak., *As you like it*, *Epil.*

Why there should be an *epilogue* to a play, I know no cause, the old and usual way For which they were made, was to entreat the grace Of such as were spectators in this place. *Beaumont*, *Custom of the Country*, *Epil.*

epiloguet (ep'i-lög), *v. i.* [*< epilogue, n.*] To epilogize.

Pleasure . . .

Begins the play in youth, and *epiloguet* in age.

Quarles, *Emblems*, iv, 13.

epiloguize (ep'i-lög-iz), *v.* [*Also epiloguise*; < *epilogue* + *-ize*. Cf. *epilogize*.] Same as *epilogize*.

The dances ended, the spirit *epiloguizes*.

Shak., *Direction in Milton's Comus*.

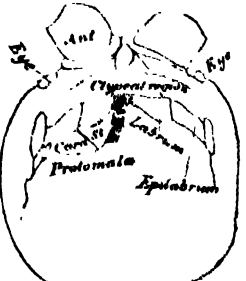
epiloguizer (ep'i-lög-iz'ér), *n.* One who epiloguizes; a writer or speaker of epilogues [*Rare*.]

Go to, old lad, 'tis true that thou art wiser, Thou art not framed for an *epiloguizer*. *Shadley*.

Epimachism (ep'i-ma-kí'nē), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*, < *Epimachus* + *-ism*.] A group of slender-billed



Epigynous Stamens and Petals in flower of *Chilodactylus coronatus*.



Head of *Sceloporus*, from below in section, showing the epilabrum, the protomala with its cardo, and the apex of the Ant. antenna.

or transirostral birds, typified by the genus *Epimachus*; the plume-birds. They resemble the true birds of Paradise, or *Paradisaeidae*, in the exceeding luxuriance and brilliancy of their plumage. (a) In most arrangements the *Epimachinae* have been referred to the family of hoopoes, *Upipidae*, or closely associated with the *Promeropidae*. G. R. Gray (1869) constitutes the group by the genera *Ptilorhina*, *Craspedophora*, *Epimachus*, *Scleroides*, *Semioptera*, and *Fulcidia*, some of which genera are now referred to the *Paradisaeidae*. The group thus constituted should be abolished. (b) In later arrangements the *Epimachinae* are made one of two subfamilies of *Paradisaeidae*, containing the slender-billed forms represented by four genera, *Epimachus*, *Drepanornis*, *Scleroides*, and *Ptilorhina*.

Epimachus (e-pim'a-kus), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), appar. < Gr. *ἐπιμαχος*, that may easily be attacked, assailable (also equipped for battle), < *ἐπι*, upon, to, + *μαχεσθαι*, fight, < *μαχ*, battle.] A genus of magnificent Papuan birds, belonging to the *Paradisaeidae*, and made type of a subfam-



Plume-bird (*Epimachus ptilinopus*)

ily *Epimachinae*, having a slender bill, densely feathered nostrils, and highly developed plumage of the wings and tail, which latter is several times longer than the body; the plume-birds proper. The superb plume bird or grand promerops of New Guinea, *E. spectabilis*, or *E. maximus*, or *E. superbus*, is the type species; *E. ellioti* is another species. Also called *Cinnamominae*.

epimachus (e-pim'a-kus), n.; pl. *epimachi* (-schi). [Appar. for *epimachus*, < Gr. *ἐπιμαχος*, equipped for battle; see *Epimachus*.] In her., an imaginary beast, somewhat resembling a griffin, the chief difference being that all four paws are those of lions; the tail also is usually without the tuft.

epimandibular (ep'i-man-dib'u-lar), a. and n. [*epi*, upon, + *mandibula*, jaw; see *mandible*, *mandibular*.] I. a. Borne upon the mandible or lower jaw, as a bone of some of the lower vertebrates.

II. n. A bone of the mandible of some of the lower vertebrates, identified with the hyomandibular of fishes. See *hyomandibular*.

The proof that the hyomandibular is equivalent to the epimandibular. *J. Natur. Hist.*, xxviii, 179.

epimanika, n. Plural of *epimanikon*.

epimanikon (ep'i-ma-ni-kon), n.; pl. *epimanika* (-ka). [*epi*, upon, + *manika*, sleeve, < Gr. *ἐπίμακρον*, also (as NGr.) *ἐπίμακρον*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *μακρός*, sleeve, < *μακρ*, sleeve, < *manus*, the hand; see *manus*, *manual*.] In the Gr. Ch., one of the eucharistic vestments, consisting in a kind of cuff or movable sleeve, usually made of silk, worn on each arm, and reaching about half way up from the wrist to the elbow. *Epimanika* were originally worn by bishops only, but have now for many centuries been worn by all priests, and since A. D. 1000 by deacons.

The *epimanika* come nearest to the Latin maniple, but they do not resemble it in shape, and are worn on both hands, instead of on the left only.

J. M. Nale, Eastern Church, I, 307.

epimanikon (ep-i-man'i-kon), n.; pl. *epimanika* (-ka). Same as *epimanikon*.

Epimedium (ep-i-mē'di-um), n. [NL., < L. *epimedium*, an unknown plant (Pliny), < Gr. *ἐπιμήδιον* (Dioscoride), barrenwort, *Epimedium alpinum*.] A small herbaceous genus of low herbs, of Europe and temperate Asia, with ternately divided leaves, and racemes of white, pink, or yellowish flowers. Several species are cultivated for ornament, especially *E. alpinum* of Europe and *E. macrandrum* of Japan.

epimeral, n. Plural of *epimeron*.

epimeral (ep-i-mē'ral), a. [*epimeron* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an epimeron or to the epimera.

epimerite (ep-i-mē'rit), n. [As *epimeron* + *-ite*.] An anterior proboscis-like appendage borne upon the protomerite of the septate gregarines. It serves to attach the parasite to its host, and may be armed with hooklets for that purpose. It is always deciduous. When it is present, the gregarine is known as a *cephalot*; after it is shed, as a *sporont*.

epimeritic (ep-i-mē'rit'ik), a. [*epimerite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the epimerite.

epimeron, epimerum (ep-i-mē'ron, -rum), n.; pl. *epimera* (-ri). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίμωρον*, + *μωρον*, thigh.] One of the side-pieces in the segment of an arthropod or articulate animal. In the *Crustacea* the epimera form part of the dorsal arc and the legs are articulated to them. In insects the term is generally restricted to those pieces in the thoracic segments, where an epimeron is the middle one of three sclerites into which any pleuron is divisible; they are situated behind the episterna, between the tergum and the mesothorax of the legs.

epinaos (ep-i-na'os), n.; pl. *epinaoi* (-oi). [*epi*, upon, + *ναός*, temple.] An open vestibule behind the cella of some ancient temples, corresponding to the pronaos in front. See *opisthodomus* and *posticum*.

epinastic (ep-i-nas'tik), a. [*epinasty* + *-ic*.] In bot., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epinasty.

With respect to this downward movement of the leaves, Kraus believes that it is due to their epinastic growth. *Darwin, Movement in Plants*, p. 250.

epinastically (ep-i-nas'ti-kal-i), adv. In an epinastic manner.

The marginal portion of the plicus is somewhat curved over and bent downwards (epinastically) in towards the surface of the stipe. *De Bora, Fungi* (trans.), p. 294.

epinasty (ep-i-nas'ti), n. [*epi*, upon, + *ναός*, pressed close, solid, < *νασσειν*, press close, stamp down.] In bot., a movement or state of curvature due to the more active growth of the ventral side of an organ.

Epinephelini (ep-i-nēf'e-li'ni), n. pl. [NL. (Bloeker, 1875), < *Epinephelus* + *-ini*.] A group or subfamily of *Serranidae*, including the genera *Epinephelus*, *Mycteroperca*, *Dermatolepis*, *Prometopetes*, *Enneacanthus*, and other closely related non-American genera.

Epinephelus (ep-i-nēf'e-lus), n. [NL. (Bloch, 1793), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *νῆφελος*, cloud.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidae*. It contains numerous species, chiefly of the tropical and subtropical seas, having the interorbital space narrow, the eyes subcentral, the scales of the lateral line simple, and the anal fin short, with only six or seven rays; the inner teeth of both jaws depressible, and some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the preoperculum serrate below. *E. mura* is the red grouper of the Mediterranean and the South Atlantic coast of the United States; also *E. mura*.

épinette (ā-pē-net'), n. [F. *épinette*, a spinet; see *spinet*.] A kind of cage in which fowls are confined for the purpose of fattening. It commonly consists of a series of coops in tiers, arranged in a circular frame, the whole frame turning on its axis for convenience in feeding the fowls, which is performed mechanically by means of a force pump. Also called *chicken test*.

Épineuil (ā-pē-nē'y'), n. [F. : see def.] A red wine produced around the village of Épineuil in the neighborhood of Tonnerre, in the department of Yonne, France, resembling Burgundy of the second grade, and much esteemed, though not often exported.

epineural (ep-i-nū'ral), a. and n. [*epi*, upon, + *neural*, q. v.] I. a. Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone.

In *Esox* and *Thymallus* the epineural and epineural spines are present; in *Cyprinus* the epineural and epineural spines are absent. *Quen. Anat.*, I, 43.

II. n. A scleral spine attached to a neural arch. See *extract under epineural*.

epineuria, n. Plural of *epineurium*.

epineurial (ep-i-nū'ri-al), a. [*epineurium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of epineurium; as, *epineurial sheaths*.

epineurium (ep-i-nū'ri-um), n.; pl. *epineuria* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *νεύρα*, nerve.] The sheath of connective tissue around a fasciculus of nerve-tissue, as distinguished from the finer sheath of perineurium which similarly surrounds the smaller bundles or funiculi of which a nerve is ultimately composed. See *funiculus* and *perineurium*.

epinglette (ep-ing-glet'), n. [F. *épinglette*, a primer, a priming wire, dim. of *épingl*, a pin, < OF. *épingl*, < L. *spindula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine; see *spindle*, *spine*.] An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming; a priming-wire.

epinicia, n. Plural of *epinicion*.

epinicial (ep-i-ni'si-al), a. Same as *epinician*.

The spoils won in victory were carried in triumph, while an epinical song was chanted. *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poets*

epinician (ep-i-ni'si-an), a. [Written less prop. *epinician*, < Gr. *ἐπινικια*, of victory; see *epinicion*.] Pertaining to or celebrating victory.

epinicion (ep-i-ni'si-on), n.; pl. *epinicia* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπινικιον*, a song of victory, noun. of *ἐπινικια*, of victory, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *νίκη*, victory.] 1. A song of triumph; a poem in celebration of a victory; especially, in ancient Greece, a poem in honor of a victory in an athletic contest, as at the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, or Isthmian games. The poems of Pindar which have come down to us are almost all epinicia.

A triumphal epinicion on Hengist's massacre.

T. Warton, Rowley Enquiry, p. 69.

Of his [Pindar's] extant epinicia, Sicily claims 15.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII, 172.

2. In the Gr. Ch., the triumphal hymn; the Sanctus (which see).

epinyctis (ep-i-nik'tis), n.; pl. *epinyctides* (-tides). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπινύκτις*, epinyctis, < *ἐπι*, on, + *νύξ* (nox) = E. night.] In *pathol.*, a pustule appearing in the night, or especially troublesome at night.

epionic (ep-i-on'ik), a. and n. [*epi*, upon, having an Ionic following upon a measure of a different kind, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *ἰωνικός*, Ionic; see *ionic*.] I. a. In *anc. pros.*, containing an Ionic preceded by an iambic dipody; an epithet applied by some Greek writers on metrics to some of the meters classed as logacædæ by recent writers.

II. n. In *anc. pros.*, a verse containing an Ionic following upon an iambic dipody. Verses of this kind are analyzed by modern authorities as logacædæ (that is, as mixtures of cyclic dactyls with trochees, or of cyclic anapaests with iambic), the line generally beginning with a prefixed syllable (anacrusis).

Epiorhis, n. An improper form of *Aporynia*.

epiotic (ep-i-on'ik), a. and n. [*epi*, upon, + *οἶος* (ōios) = E. ear; see *ear*, *otic*.] I. a. Situated upon the ear; applied to a center of ossification in the mastoid region of the petiotic bone.

II. n. In *zool.* and *anat.*, one of the three principal bones or separate ossifications which compose the petiotic bone or auditory capsule; distinguished from the *prootic* and the *opisthotic* and also from the *petrotic* when this fourth element is present. It is the superior and external one of the three, developed in special relation with the posterior semicircular canal of the ear. It usually forms part of the petrotic bone, or petrotic portion of the temporal bone, and may be indistinguishably ankylosed therewith. See *cuta under Crocodilia* and *Crotalaria*.

Epipactis (ep-i-pak'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπᾶκτις*, a plant also called *ἑπὶ πᾶκτις*.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, of northern temperate regions. They have stout, leafy stems, and a raceme of purplish brown or whitish flowers. Two species are found in the United States.

epiparodos (ep-i-par'o-dos), n. [*epi*, upon, + *παρῶς*, a parados; see *parados*.] In *anc. Gr. tragedy*, a second or additional parados or entrance of the chorus. See *metastasis* and *parados*.

epipedometry (ep'i-pe-dom'e-tri), n. [*epi*, upon, on the ground, plane (< *ἐπί*, on, + *πέδος*, ground), + *-μετρον*, < *μετρον*, a measure.] The mensuration of surfaces.

epiperipheral (ep'i-pē-rif'ē-ral), a. [*epi*, upon, + *περίφωρος*, periphery (see *periphery*), + *-al*.] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface of the body; specifically applied to feelings or sensations originating at the ends of nerves distributed on the outer surface; opposed to *entoperipheral*; as, the sensation produced by touching an object with the finger is an *epiperipheral* sensation.

On comparing these three great orders of feelings, we found that whereas the *epiperipheral* are relational to very great extent, the *entoperipheral*, and still more the *central*, have but small aptitudes for entering into relations. *H. Spencer*.

epipetalous (ep-i-pet'ā-lus), a. [*epi*, upon, + *πέταλον*, leaf (mod. petal); see *petal*.] Borne upon the petals of a flower; applied to stamens, and to plants whose stamens are attached to the corolla.

epiphany (ē-pif'a-ni), n. [*epi*, upon, < ME. *epiphany*, < OF. *epiphane*, F. *épiphanie* = Fr. *épiphanie*, *epiphania* = Sp. *epifanía* = Pg. *epifania* = It. *epifania*, *epifania*, *epifania* (see *epifania*). < L. *epiphania*, fem. sing., *epiphania*, neut. pl., < Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια*, fem. sing., appearance, manifestation, sudden appearance, apparition. < Gr. the epiphany, < *ἐπιφάνω*, appearing (suddenly), becoming manifest (comp. of *deiknō*), < *ἐπιφάνω*, show forth, manifest, < *ἐπι* + *φανω*, show; see *fancy*, *phantasm*, etc.] 1. An appearance; manifest-

tation of one's presence: used especially with reference to appearances of a deity.

Him, whom but just before they beheld transfigured, and in a glorious epiphany upon the mount.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II, 93.

Every 10th year, we are told, . . . the god (Apollo) himself appeared to his worshippers about the vernal equinox, and during a long epiphany "would harp and dance in the sky until the rising of the Pleiades."

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 90.

2. Among the ancient Greeks, a festival held in commemoration of the appearance of a god in any particular place.—3. [*cap.*] A Christian festival, closing the series of Christmas observances, celebrated on the 6th of January, the twelfth day after Christmas (hence called Twelfth-day), in commemoration of the manifestations of Christ to the world as the Son of God, in the West especially that to the Gentiles through the visit of the Magi in his infancy. It was early instituted in the East in celebration both of his nativity and of his baptism, the former being afterward transposed to the 25th of December. In the West it has been observed since the fourth century with special reference to the visit of the Magi or the three kings, with which are combined in the Roman Catholic Church his baptism and his first miracle at Cana of Galilee.

Therefore, though the church do now call Twelfth day Epiphany, because upon that day Christ was manifested to the Gentiles in those who came then to worship him, yet the ancient church called this day [the day of Christ's birth] the Epiphany, because this day Christ was manifested to the world, by being born this day.

Doune, Sermons, IV.

epipharyngeal (ep'i-fā rin'jō-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< epipharynx (-pharynx-) + -al.*] 1. *a.* Situated over or upon the pharynx; pertaining to or having the character of the epipharynx. Specifically (a) in *Ichth.*, applied to the uppermost bones of the branchial arches of osseous fishes. See the extract, and *hypopharyngeal*.

The anterior four pair [of branchial arches] are composed of several joints, and the uppermost articulations of more or fewer of them usually expand, bear teeth, and form the epipharyngeal bones.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 130.

(b) In *ascidians*, situated on the upper part of the pharyngeal cavity or branchial sac.

II. *n.* In *Ichth.*, an epipharyngeal bone. **epipharynx** (ep'i-far'inks), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φάρυγξ, throat; see pharynx.*] In *Entom.*, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum, forming a valve which covers the opening of the pharynx or gullet. It is best seen in the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *epiglottis*. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

Median projections on the internal surface of the upper and lower lips [of an insect] are distinguished as *epipharynx* and *hypopharynx* respectively.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I, 524.

Epiphegus (ep-i-fē'gus), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φηγός = L. fagus = AS. bōc, the beech; see Fagus, beech.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Orobanchaceae*, of a single species, *E. Virginiana*, which is parasitic upon the roots of the beech. It is a native of the United States east of the Mississippi, and is a slender branching herb of a dull purple or yellowish brown color, with small scattered scales in place of leaves. It is known as *beech drops* or *cancer-root*.

epiphenomenon (ep'i-fē-nom'e-non), *n.*; pl. *epiphenomena* (-nā). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φαινόμενον, phenomenon; see phenomenon.*] In *pathol.*, a symptom or complication arising during the course of a malady.

From these investigations [of Billroth] it was generally concluded that septic infection was due to an unrecognized though perhaps organic substance, that the presence of bacteria was an epiphenomenon, a sequence, not a cause. *W. T. Beldel, Bol. of Micro-Orig. to Disease*, p. 37.

epiphloeodal (ep-i-flō'ō-dal), *a.* [*< epiphloeum + -ode + -al.*] Same as *epiphloeodic*.

epiphloeodic (ep'i-flō'ōd'ik), *a.* [*< epiphloeum + -ode + -ic.*] In *lichenology*, living upon the surface of the bark of a plant. Compare *hypophloeodic*.

epiphloeum (ep-i-flō'ūm), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φλοιός, bark.*] In *bot.*, the corky envelop or outer portion of the bark, lying next beneath the epidermis. The term is not used by late authorities.

The epiphloeum is generally composed of one or more layers of colourless or brownish cells.

W. R. Carpenter, Micros., § 372.

epiphonem (ep-i-p'fō-nēm), *n.* [Also *epiphoneme*; *< L. epiphonema, q. v.*] Same as *epiphonema*.

The wise man in the end cried out with this *epiphonema*, Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.

Pitt. Anim. Arts of Eng., Foote p. 83.

epiphonema (ep'i-fō-nō'mā), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. ἐπιφώνημα, a finishing sentence, a moral, also an exclamation, < ἐπιφώνω, say upon or with re-*

spect to, apply to, call to, address to, *< ἐπι + φωνήν, speak loud, speak, < φωνή, voice, sound.*] In *rhet.*, a sentence (that is, a general observation or striking reflection) subjoined to a descriptive, narrative, argumentative, or other passage, or at the end of a whole discourse, to confirm, sum up, or conclude it.

I believe those preachers who abound in epiphonemas, if they look about them, would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep.

Swift, To Young Clergymen.

epiphora (e-pif'ō-rā), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. ἐπιφορά, a bringing to or upon, an addition, a sudden attack; in med., a defluxion (of humors); in rhet., the second clause in a sentence; in logic, a conclusion; < ἐπιφύω, put or lay upon, bring to or upon, < ἐπι, upon, to, + φέρω = E. bear.*] 1. In *pathol.*, watery eye, in which the tears, from increased secretion or some disease of the lacrimal passages, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek.—2. In *rhet.*, same as *epistrophe*.

epiphragm (ep'i-frām), *n.* [*< N.L. epiphragma, < Gr. ἐπιφράγμα, a covering, lid, < ἐπιφράσσω, block up, stop, protect, < ἐπι, upon, + φράσσω, block, stop, fence in; see diaphragm.*] 1. In *bot.*: (a) The disk-like apex of the columella of *Polytrichum*, which extends over the mouth of the capsule below the operculum. (b) A delicate membrane closing the cup-like receptacle of the *Nidularia*.—2. In *conch.*, the plate of hardened mucus secreted by a gastropod, as a snail, to plug up or seal the opening of the shell during hibernation; a sort of temporary or false operculum, sometimes hardened by calcareous deposit. See *clausulum*.

This is known as the epiphragm, and is formed when the animal retires in winter or in a season of drought. In *Clausilia* this epiphragm is a permanent structure, and is fastened to the mouth of the shell by an elastic stalk, so that it works as a trap door. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I, 304.

epiphragma (ep-i-frāg'mā), *n.*; pl. *epiphragmata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L.*; see *epiphragm*.] Same as *epiphragm*.

epiphragmal (ep-i-frāg'māl), *a.* [*< epiphragm + -al.*] Pertaining to the epiphragm; as, *epiphragmal mucus*.

epiphragmata, *n.* Plural of *epiphragma*.

epiphylline (ep-i-fil'in), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον = L. folium, leaf, + -ine.*] Same as *epiphyllous*.

epiphyllouspermous (ep-i-fil'ō-spér'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον = L. folium, leaf, + σπέρμα, seed, + -ous.*] In *bot.*, bearing the fruit or spores on the back of the leaves or fronds, as ferns.

epiphyllous (ep-i-fil'us), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον = L. folium, a leaf, + -ous.*] Growing upon a leaf, as applied to fungi; epigenous: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypogenous*. Also *epiphylline*.

Epiphyllum (ep-i-fil'ūm), *n.* [*N.L.* (so called from the apparent position of the flower), *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον = L. folium, a leaf.*] A Brazilian genus of low caespitose plants, with numerous branches formed of short, flattened, bright-green joints, bearing showy rose-red flowers at the summit. There are three species. *E. truncatum* and *E. Russellianum* are frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

epiphyses, *n.* Plural of *epiphysis*.

epiphysial, **epiphysal** (ep-i-fiz'i-al, -ē-al), *a.* [*< epiphysis + -al.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphysis. *Owen*.

epiphysis (e-pif'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *epiphyses* (-sēz). [*L.*, *< Gr. ἐπιφύω, an outgrowth, epiphysis, < ἐπιφύω, grow upon, < ἐπι, upon, + φέρω, grow.*] 1. In *anat.*: (a) A part or process of bone which has its own center of ossification separate from the main center of the shaft or body of the bone, and which therefore only gradually joins the rest of the bone by the progress of ossification: so called because it grows upon the body of the bone. Thus, the end of a long bone, as the humerus or femur,

has for a while a gritty cap of cartilage, which ossifies separately from one or several ossific centers, and finally coossifies with the shaft. An epiphysis is properly distinguished from an apophysis, or mere bony process or outgrowth without independent ossific center, being always autogenous or endogenous, and not merely exogenous; but the distinction is not always observed, especially as a completed and coossified epiphysis cannot be recognized as such with certainty. See cut under *endosteum*.

The epiphysis of the fetus becomes the apophysis of the adult.

Dummler.

(b) Some part or organ that grows upon or to another.—2. A small superior piece of each half of an alveolus of a sea-urchin, united below to its own half of the alveolus, joined to its fellow of the other half of the same alveolus, and connected by the rotula with the epiphysis of another alveolus. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.—**Epiphysis cerebri**, the conarium or pineal body of the brain: contrasted with the *apophysis cerebri*, or pituitary body.

epiphytal (ep'i-fi-tal), *a.* [*< epiphys + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiphysite; epiphytic.

epiphyte (ep'i-fit), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φυτόν, a plant.*] 1. In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon another plant, but which does not, like a parasite, derive its nourishment from it. Very many orchids and species of the *Bromeliaceae* are epiphytes; also some ferns and many mosses, liverworts, lichens, and algae. The term is used by De Bary to denote any plant, whether parasitic or not, growing on the surface of another plant, as distinguished from *entophyte*. 2. In *zool.*, a fungus parasitic on the skin and its appendages or on mucous surfaces of man and other animals, causing disease; a dermatophyte. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

epiphytic, **epiphytical** (ep-i-fit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< epiphyte + -ic, -al.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte.

The epiphytic orchids have often a very curious look, with all their domestic economy in view—their long, struggling white roots reaching down into the air below them to gather nutriment and moisture from it.

The Century, XXX, 231.

epiphytically (ep-i-fit'ik-al-i), *adv.* After the manner of an epiphyte.

epiplasm (ep'i-plazm), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + πλάσσω, anything formed, < πλάσσω, form.*] A name given by De Bary to the protoplasmic residuum in the spores of the *Ascomycetes* after the spores are formed: same as *glycogen-mass*.

epiplastron (ep-i-plas'tron), *n.*; pl. *epiplastra* (-trā). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + N.L. plastron, q. v.*] The anterior lateral one of the nine pieces of which the plastron of a turtle may consist. It has been usually called *episternum*, from a mistaken view of its sternal character. There are a pair of epiplastra, one on each side of the single median entoplastron, and in front of the hypoplastra. See *plastron*, second figure under *carapace*, and second cut under *Chelonia*.

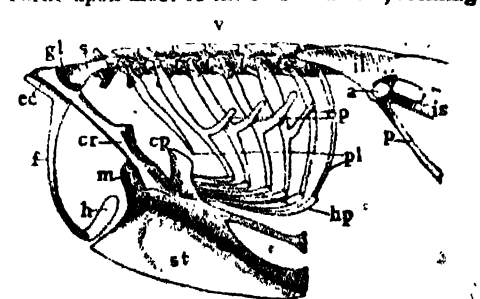
The entoplastron and the two epiplastra correspond with the median and lateral thoracic plates of the labyrinthodont Amphibia, and very probably answer to the interclavicle and clavicles of other Vertebrata.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 175.

epiplerosis (ep'i-plē-rō'sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπληρωσις, an overfilling, < ἐπιπληρύνω, fill up again, < ἐπί, upon, in addition, + πληρύνω, fill, < πληρής, full.*] In *pathol.*, excessive repletion; distention.

epipleura (ep-i-plō'rā), *n.*; pl. *epipleurae* (-rā). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + πλευρά, a rib, the side; see pleura.*] 1. A scleral spine or process superposed upon a rib, as in various fishes. "The latter (epipleural spine) have been called 'upper ribs' and in *Polypterus* are stronger than the ribs themselves" (*Owen, Anat.*, I, 43).

2. In *ornith.*, one of the uncinate processes borne upon most of the ribs of a bird, forming



Epipleura.—Thorax, scapular arch, and part of pelvic arch of a bat (Anabat. myotis).

ep, four epipleurae or uncinate processes of as many ribs; pl, pleurophysis; part of seven ribs; ap, hemi-epiphysal part of six ribs; n, dorsolumbar vertebra; st, sternum (the letters are on the caudal or keel); m, manubrium sterni; cp, costal process of sternum, bearing six ribs; cr, coracoid bone; s, base of scapula, the rest cut away; f, furcula; or, epicladium of furcula; a, hypochondrium of furcula; gl, glenoid fossa, formed by coracoid and scapula; v, ilium; co, ischium; p, pubis; n, acetabulum.



Right humerus of a Youth.

f, f, epiphyses; cr, cr, greater and lesser trochanters; s, head; et, et, external and internal tuberosity; or, or, external and internal orifice; n, neck.



Part of Epiphyllouspermous frond.

a series of splint-bones passing obliquely backward from one rib to overlie the succeeding rib or ribs, and thus increasing the stability of the walls of the thorax. These splints are either articulated or ankylosed with their respective ribs, and have independent centers of ossification. They do not occur on the posterior or sacral ribs, and are found only upon the pleuropophysal part of any rib. Also *epipleural*.

3. In *entom.*, the outer side of a beetle's wing-cover when it is inflexed or turned down so as to cover partially the side of the thorax and abdomen. Also called the *side-cover*. Though commonly applied to the whole inflexed portion, the term is properly limited to a distinct part bordering the inner margin, and often much narrower than the inflexed portion, or entirely wanting. The name is also applied to an inflexed part of each side of the pronotum, distinguished as the *prothoracic epipleura*. — *Discoideal epipleura*. See *discoideal*.

epipleural (ep-i-plō'ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< epipleura + -al.*] 1. *a.* 1. Situated upon a pleuropophysal or pleural element of a vertebra, as a spine of a fish's back-bone; specifically, in *vertebrate zool.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an epipleura. — 2. In *entom.*, pertaining to, on, or bordering the epipleura or inflexed outer side of a beetle's elytrium. — *Epipleural appendage*, an epipleura. — *Epipleural carina*, in *entom.*, a ridge dividing an inflexed portion from the rest of the elytrium. — *Epipleural fold*, in *entom.*, the outer part of the elytron when it is sharply turned down over the thorax and abdomen.

II. *n.* Same as *epipleura*, 2.

epiplexis (ep-i-plek'sis), *n.* [*LL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλέξις*, chastisement, blame, reproof, *< ἐπιπλέσσω*, chastise, blame, reprove, lit. strike at, *< ἐπι*, upon, + *πλέσσω*, strike.] In *rhet.*, the employment of rebuke or reprehension, in order to produce an oratorical effect, as when a speaker seeks to rouse a legislative or popular assembly and impel it to decided action: accounted by some a figure. Also called *epitimesis*.

epiploa, *n.* Plural of *epiploon*.

epiploce (ep-i-plo'se), *n.* [*LL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλόκη*, a plaiting together, interweaving of clauses by way of epamastrophe or climax, *< ἐπιπλέκω*, plait together, *< ἐπι*, upon, + *πλέκω*, plait, twist.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure by which in a number of successive clauses the last (or the last important) word of one clause recurs as the first of the next; accumulated epamastrophe; in general, climax, especially climax combined with epamastrophe; as, "he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them." See *climax*. — 2. In *pros.*, according to the nomenclature of ancient metricians, a group or class of measures comprising as subelapses measures or feet of the same magnitude, but of opposed or contrasted form — that is, feet containing the same number of longs and shorts, but with these following in a reversed or different sequence.

epiplocele (ep-i-plo'sel), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιπλόκη*, the caul, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia of the epiploon or omentum; omental hernia.

epiploic (ep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [*< epiploon + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the epiploon; omental.

epiploischioclele (ep-i-plōis'ki-ō-sel), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλόκη*, the caul, + *ischion*, the hip-joint, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia in which the omentum protrudes through the sciatic foramen.

epiploitis (ep-i-plō'itis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< epiploon + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epiploon.

epiploerocoele (ep-i-plō-mē'rō-sel), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλόκη*, the caul, + *ωρος*, the thigh, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia with protrusion of the omentum.

epiplocephalocoele (ep-i-plōn'fa-lō-sel), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλόκη*, the caul, + *κεφαλή*, the navel, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia with protrusion of the omentum at the navel.

epiploön (ep-i-plō-on), *n.*; pl. *epiploa* (-ā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλόκη*, the caul, *< ἐπι*, upon, + *πλόκη*, as in *δωπλόκη*, double, twofold; see *diplōē*.] 1. The caul or apron of the intestines: the great omentum; a quadruplicate of the peritoneum, hanging down in front of the intestines from the stomach and transverse colon. It consists actually of four layers of peritoneum, which become two by union of their apposed (outer) surfaces, and thus form a duplicature of the peritoneum looping down from the stomach and colon, the interior of which is the lesser cavity of the peritoneum communicating with the greater cavity by the foramen of Winslow, and the folds or walls of which usually contain much fat. See *omentum*. 2. In *entom.*, the peculiar fatty substance in insects.

epiplocheocoele (ep-i-plōs'kē-ō-sel), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλόκη*, the caul, + *χεῖρον*, scrotum, +

κήλη, a tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

epipodia, *n.* Plural of *epipodium*.

epipodial (ep-i-pō-di-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< epipodium + -al.*] 1. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the epipodialia. — 2. In *comch.*, of or pertaining to the epipodium.

In this genus [*Apysia*], and in *Gasteropteron*, there are very large epipodial lobes, by the aid of which some species propel themselves like Pteropods.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 438

II. *n.* One of the epipodialia: as, the *epipodialia* of the leg are the tibia and the fibula. See *cut* under *crus*.

epipodialia (ep-i-pō-di-ā'li-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπώδιον*, upon the feet: see *epipodium*.] In *vertebrate anat.*, the corresponding bones of both fore and hind limbs, which extend from the elbow to the wrist, and from the knee to the ankle, thus constituting the morphological segments which intervene between the propodialia and the mesopodialia.

Marsh has proposed (1880) to apply general names to the corresponding bones of the arm and leg. Thus the bones of the proximal segments are the *ossa propodialia*, the radius and ulna, the tibia and fibula, constitute the *epipodialia*; the bones of the carpus and tarsus are *mesopodialia*; the metacarpalia and metatarsalia are the *metapodialia*.

Wilder and Goss, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 41.

epipodite (ep-i-pō-dit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιπώδιον*, upon, + *πώδιον*, = *E. foot*, + *-ite*.] Cf. *epipodium*.

A third branch of the limb of a crustacean, as distinguished from both the endopodite and the exopodite; a segment of the typical limb, actually developed in some of the limbs in relation with the branchial, and articulated with the propodite or coxopodite. Also called *flabellum*. See *cut* under *endopodite*.

The four anterior pairs of ambulatory limbs [of the cray fish] differ from the last pair in possessing a long curved appendage, which ascends from the coxopodite, with which it is articulated, and passes into the branchial chamber, in which it lies. This is the *epipodite*.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 430

epipoditic (ep-i-pō-dit'ik), *a.* [*< epipodite + -ic.*] Pertaining to an epipodite.

epipodium (ep-i-pō-di-um), *n.*; pl. *epipodia* (-i-ā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπώδιον*, upon the feet, *< ἐπι*, upon, + *πώδιον* (= *E. foot*).] One of the appendages of the side of the foot of certain mollusks, as the odontophorous or cephaloporous univalves; some lateral part or process of the foot, in any way distinguished from the mesial propodium, mesopodium, and metapodium. In pteropoda a pair of large wing-like epipodia serve as fins to swim with, and in fact give name to the order *Pteropoda*. The funnels of cephalopods are supposed by some to be modified epipodia.

epipolic (ep-i-pō'lik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιπώδιον*, a surface, *< ἐπιπώδην*, come to or upon, *< ἐπι*, upon, to, + *πώδην*, come, be.] Pertaining to or produced by epipolism or fluorescence. *Epipolite dispersa*, *on*, a phrase applied by Sir John Herschel to the phenomena of fluorescence.

epipollam (ep-i-pō'li-zam), *n.* [As *epipolite* + *-ism*.] Fluorescence.

epipolized (ep-i-pō'li-zed), *a.* [As *epipolite* + *-ize* + *-ed*.] Affected or modified by the phenomena of fluorescence: as, *epipolized light*.

epipsyche (ep-i-sī'kē), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιψυχή*, upon, + *ψυχή*, spirit, life; see *Psyche*.] In *anat.*, the afterbrain or medulla oblongata; the myelencephalon or metencephalon. *Haeckel*.

epiptere (ep-i-pī'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιπτερόν*, Daménil, 1866, *< Gr. ἐπι*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, fin.] In *ichth.*, the dorsal fin. [*Karst*.]

epipteric (ep-i-pī'tēr'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιπτερόν*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ic*.] Situated over the alisphenoid or greater wing of the sphenoid bone; specifically applied, in human anatomy, to a supernumerary or epactal bone of the skull sometimes found in the fontanel at the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone, just above the end of the alisphenoid.

epipterous (ep-i-pī'tēr-ous), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιπτερόν*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a wing on the summit: applied to seeds, etc.

epipubes, *n.* Plural of *epipubis*.

epipubic (ep-i-pū'bik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιπύβη*, upon, + *NL. pubis*, q. v.] 1. Situated upon or before the pubes: applied to the so-called marsupial bones of marsupial mammals. Specifically — 2. Of or pertaining to the epipubis: as, an *epipubic bone* or cartilage.

epipubis (ep-i-pū'bis), *n.*; pl. *epipubes* (-bēz). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπύβη*, upon, + *NL. pubis*, q. v.] A median symphyseal bone or cartilage situated in front of and upon the pubis proper. It is

supposed to correspond, in the pelvic arch, to the episternum of the scapular arch.

Epira, Epirida. See *Epeira, Epeirida*.

Epirote, Epirot (ep-i-rōt, -rot), *n.* [*< Gr. Ἐπίροτος*, an Epirote, *< Ἐπίρος*, Epirus, lit. the mainland (as of western Greece, as opposed to the adjacent islands), *< ἑπείρα*, the mainland, a continent.] A native or an inhabitant of Epirus, the northwestern part of ancient Greece, now chiefly included in Albania, Turkey; anciently, a member of one of the indigenous tribes of Epirus. Epirus was at one time a powerful kingdom, and was always independent till conquered by the Romans in 168 B. C. The Epirotes proper, though closely connected with Grecian history, were not regarded as Greeks. Also written *Epirote*, *Epirot*.

Of the Epirotes there are bronze coins of the regal period, and both silver and bronze of the republic (228-168 B. C.). *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 641.

Epirotic (ep-i-rōt'ik), *a.* [*< Epirota + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Epirus or the Epirotes.

Achilles calls upon the Zeus of the Epirotic Iosfona as the ancestral divinity of his house.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431, note.

epirrhema (ep-i-rē'mā), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιρρημα*, what is said afterward (in comedy, a speech spoken by the coryphaeus after the parabasis), also an adverb, a nickname, *< ἐπι*, upon, + *ρῆμα*, what is said, a word, a verb: see *rhematic*.] In *anc. Gr. comedy*, a part of the parabasis (or second parabasis also, if there is one), consisting in a direct address of the chorus to the spectators, and containing humorous complaints and direct attacks upon the follies and vices of the public, the mismanagement of state affairs, etc., with special reference to passing events and hits at well-known individuals.

epirrhematic (ep-i-rē-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιρρηματικός*, only in sense of 'adverbial', *< ἐπιρρηματικός*, epirrhema (also an adverb): see *epirrhema*.] Of or pertaining to the epirrhema of the Attic old comedy; containing or of the character of the epirrhema.

His (Zitelinski's) theory of the original epirrhematic composition of a comedy as compared with the "epicodic" of a tragedy. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 183.

epirrhology (ep-i-rē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιρρημα*, equiv. to *ἐπιρρημα*, influx, inflow, *< ἐπιρρῶ*, flow upon, flow in, *< ἐπι*, upon, + *ρρῶ*, flow, + *-λογία*, *< λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of physiological botany which treats of the effects of physical agents, as climate, upon plants.

epirrhizous (ep-i-rī'zous), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιρρίζω*, upon, + *ρίζω*, root, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, growing on a root.

episcenium (ep-i-scē'nī-um), *n.*; pl. *episcenia* (-i-ā). [*LL.*, *< Gr. ἐπισκήνιον*, also *ἐπισκήνιον*, a place above or on the stage, *< ἐπι*, upon, over, + *σκήνη*, the stage; see *scene*.] According to Vitruvius, a chamber or the like, or a merely ornamental structure, over the stage in some Greek theaters.

episcleral (ep-i-skler'al), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπι*, upon, + *σκληρά*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-al*.] Situated upon the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcleritis (ep-i-skler-itis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπι*, upon, + *σκληρά*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcopacy (ē-pis'kō-pā-sē), *n.* [As *episcopatus* + *-acy*.] 1. Government of the church by bishops; that form of church government in which there are three distinct orders of ministers — bishops, priests or presbyters, and deacons. In episcopacy the order of bishops is superior to the other clergy, and has exclusive power to confer orders. Episcopacy is the organic system since early times of all the Oriental churches (Greek, Armenian, Coptic, etc.) and of the Roman Catholic Church, and also of the Anglican Church and its various branches. These churches teach that it is of apostolic origin and essential to the maintenance of valid orders. Government by bishops was continued in the Scandinavian churches (called *Lutheran*) in Denmark and Sweden, in the latter country apparently without interruption at the Reformation. The Moravian Church also claims an unbroken succession. The bishops of the Moravian and American Methodist Episcopal churches are itinerant, and have no special diocesan jurisdiction. The Moravians also have an officer called bishop. Maintainers of episcopacy hold that (whether the word *bishop*, *episcopos*, *episcopacy* was for a time equivalent to presbyter or not) there was in apostolic times an order of presbyters superior in authority to ordinary presbyters, consisting of the twelve apostles, other apostles, and their colleagues, who transmitted so much of their authority as was to be used in continuing and governing the ministry to successors, called bishops after the first century, constituting an order which has continued till the present day. 2. The state of being a bishop; episcopal rank or office.

Under Canute and his successors the practice of investiture with the ring and staff, or crozier, seems to have

been begun. Those emblems of *episcopacy* were sent by the chapter to the King, when a vacancy occurred, and were returned by him with a notification of the person whom he appointed.

H. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., III., note.

episcopal (ē-pis'kō-pal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *episkopāl* = G. Dan. Sw. *episkopat* = F. *épiscopal* = Sp. Pg. *episcopal* = It. *episcopale*, < L.L. *episcopalis*, pertaining to a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, > ult. F. *bishop*, q. v.] 1. *a.* 1. Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops; characterized by episcopacy: as, *episcopal jurisdiction*; *episcopal authority*; the *episcopal costume*; the *Episcopal Church*.

There is just before the entrance of the choir a little subterranean chapel, dedicated to St. Charles Borromeo, where I saw his body, in *episcopal robes*, lying upon the altar in a shrine of rock crystal.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I., 368.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Episcopal Church, especially some branch of the Anglican Church specifically so called; relating to or connected with Episcopalianism: as, *Episcopal principles or practices*; an *Episcopal clergyman* or *diocese*; the Protestant *Episcopal liturgy*. **Episcopal bench.** See *bench*. **Episcopal chaplain.** See *chaplain*. **Episcopal ring.** Same as *bishop's ring* (which see, under *bishop*). **Episcopal staff.** See *staff*. **The Episcopal Church,** the name popularly given to the Anglican Church in a broad sense, in the United States and elsewhere. (See *Anglican Church*), under *Anglican*, and *Church of England*, under *church*.) In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States each diocese has its own bishop, and a diocesan convention consisting of clerical members and lay members representing the parishes. This convention elects the bishop and legislates for the diocese. A General Convention, consisting of a House of Bishops and a House of Clerical and Lay Deputies from the dioceses, meets triennially, and is the supreme ecclesiastical legislature. The senior bishop, with the title of Presiding Bishop, has the presidency among the bishops, and represents the church to foreign churches. Each parish and congregation is governed in spiritual matters by the rector or priest in charge, while temporal affairs are intrusted to the churchwardens and the vestry elected by the people. The rector is elected by the vestry and appointed by the bishop. The Apostles and the Nicene Creed and the Thirty-nine Articles are the standards of doctrine in both the English and American branches of the church, but the American church omits the Athanasian Creed, which the English church retains, and has made some alterations in the Thirty-nine Articles, omitting Article xvi. The church acknowledges two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, as generally necessary to salvation (see *sacrament*), practices infant baptism, admits none to communion (III) confirmed or ready and desirous to be confirmed, suffers those only to officiate as ministers who have received episcopal orders and does not agree doctrinally with either Arminians or Calvinists. There are three vaguely defined parties in the Episcopal Church. Those who especially emphasize the apostolic origin and authority of the church in contradistinction to non-Episcopal denominations are popularly called *High-churchmen*, and those who attach less importance to this distinction are known as *Low-churchmen*. (See *High-churchman*, *Low-churchman*.) Those who urge the largest liberty of thought and practice within the church communion are called *Broad-churchmen*. Those of rationalizing tendencies generally affiliate themselves with this party, hence the name *Broad Church* is often used to signify a rationalistic element in the Episcopal Church and even in non-Episcopal denominations.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] An Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The dissenting *episcopals*, perhaps discontented to such a degree as . . . would be able to shake the firmest loyalty. *Seymour, Letter on the Sacramental Test, iv., 42.*

Whether the *Episcopals* shun us as the Catholic Review says the devil shuns holy water. *The Tutor*

episcopalian (ē-pis'kō-pal-ian), *a.* and *n.* [*episcopāl* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to government by bishops; relating to episcopacy.

The departure of King Richard from England was succeeded by the episcopalian regency of the Bishops of Ely and Durham. *Peacock, Maid Marian, ix.*

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Episcopal*, 2: as, the *Episcopalian Church*.

II. *n.* Properly, one who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline; popularly [*cap.*], a member of the Anglican Church in general, but more especially of some branch of that church specifically called Episcopal. See *episcopal*.

We are considered as parishioners of the missionaries, no less than professed *episcopals*.

Sacker, Ans. to Dr. Mayhew.

episcopalianism (ē-pis'kō-pal-ian-izm), *n.* [*episcopāl* + *-ism*.] 1. The system of episcopal church government and discipline; popularly [*cap.*], a member of the Anglican Church in general, but more especially of some branch of that church specifically called Episcopal. See *episcopal*.

episcopism (ē-pis'kō-pal-izm), *n.* [*episcopāl* + *-ism*.] That theory of the constitution of the Catholic Church according to which the pope is the chief bishop, but only *primus inter*

pares, or first among equals, who can exercise no legislative power in ecclesiastical matters except with the consent of the bishops as representatives of the entire church. This doctrine was defended by the Gallians, but was dogmatically rejected by the Vatican Council (1869-70). Compare *collegialism*, *papalism*, and *territorialism*.

episcopally (ē-pis'kō-pal-i), *adv.* By episcopal agency or authority; in an episcopal manner.

The act of uniformly required all men who held any benefices in England to be *episcopally* ordained.

By Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1661.

episcopant (ē-pis'kō-pant), *n.* [*episcopant* (L.), pp. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, to be a bishop: see *episcopate*.] A bishop.

The Intercession of all these Apostolic Fathers could not prevail with them to alter their resolved decree of reducing into Order their nuncios and over provender *Episcopants*.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

episcoparian (ē-pis'kō-pā-ri-an), *a.* [*episcoparian* (L.), pp. of *episcopari*, deponent *episcopari*, to be a bishop: see *episcopate*.] A bishop.

The *episcoparian* government then lately thrown out of doors. *Wood, Athenae Oxon., II., 306.*

episcopate¹ (ē-pis'kō-pat), *n.* [*episcopate* (L.), pp. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, to be a bishop: see *episcopate*.] 1. The office and dignity of a bishop; a bishopric.—2. The incumbency of a bishop.

There he commits to the presbyters only full authority, both of feeding the flock and *episcopatus*.

Milton, Church Government, I., 2.

episcopate² (ē-pis'kō-pat), *n.* [= D. *episkopat* = G. Dan. Sw. *episkopat* = F. *épiscopat* = Sp. Pg. *episcopado* = It. *episcopato*, < L.L. *episcopatus*, the office and dignity of a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, + *-atus*, F. *-ate*.] 1. The office and dignity of a bishop; a bishopric.—2. The incumbency of a bishop.

Germanus . . . in his twenty-five years' *episcopate*, contrived so to fill up his suffragan sees as to have a majority of monks. *J. M. Seal, Eastern Church, I., 159.*

3. The order of bishops; the episcopal institution; a body of bishops.

It is, indeed, from Dunstan that we may date the beginnings of that political episcopacy which remained so marked a feature of English history from this time to the Reformation. *J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 333.*

The re was a territorial *episcopate* and the bishops exercised their judicial powers with the help of archdeacons and deans. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 290.*

episcopicide¹ (ē-pis'kō-pi-sid), *n.* [*episcopicide* (L.), pp. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, to be a bishop, + *-cidia*, a killing, < *cadere*, kill.] One who kills a bishop.

episcopicide² (ē-pis'kō-pi-sid), *n.* [*episcopicide* (L.), pp. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, to be a bishop, + *-cidia*, a killing, < *cadere*, kill.] The killing of a bishop.

episcopize (ē-pis'kō-piz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *episcopized*, pp. *episcopizing*. [*episcopize* (L.), pp. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, to be a bishop, + *-ize*.] 1. *intrans.* To act as a bishop. *W. Broome.*

Who will *episcopize* must wait it, fast, pray,

And see to work, not oversee to play.

T. Scot, Philology (ed. 1616).

II. *trans.* To consecrate to the episcopal office; make a bishop of.

There was my reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been *episcopized* upon this occasion.

Southey, Wesley, xvi.

episcopus (ē-pis'kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < L.L. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *bishop*.] The name of a typical tanager, *Tanager episcopus*.

episcopys (ē-pis'kō-pi), *n.* [*episcopys* (Gk.), a looking at (the second sense is taken from *ἐπισκοπέω*, the office of a bishop, < *ἐπισκοπεῖν*, look at, oversee: see *bishop*).] 1. Survey; superintendence; search.

The censor, in his moral *episcopy*.

Milton, Church-Government.

2. Episcopacy.

It was the universal doctrine of the Church for many ages . . . that *episcopacy* is the divine or apostolic institution. *Tr. Parker, Rule of Conscience, I., v., 9.*

episiorrhagia, *n.* See *episiorrhagia*.

episiorrhaphy, *n.* See *episiorrhaphy*.

episemon (ep-i-sē'mon), *n.*; pl. *episema* (-mā). [*epi* (Gk.), equiv. *ἐπι*, *epi*], any distinguishing mark, a device, as on a coin or

shield, a badge, crest, ensign, neut. of *ἐπίσημος*, having a mark or device on, marked, < *ἐπί*, on, + *σημα*, a sign, mark.] 1. In Gr. *antig.*, a device or badge, corresponding to the crest of later times, as that borne on the shield of a soldier, or that chosen as its distinguishing mark by a city, etc.

The *episemon* of the town is a Ram's head.

E. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 670.

2. In the Greek alphabet, one of three obsolete letters used only as numerals. They are *Ϟ*, a form of the digamma, *Ϛ*, *ϛ*, *vau* (a similar character being used, later, as a ligature for *er*, *er*, and called *stigma*); *ϙ*, *coron*, *koppa*; and *Ϡ*, *san*, later called *sigma* or *san*. As numerals they were written with a mark over them: thus, *Ϟ* = 6, *ϙ* = 90, *Ϡ* = 900. See *vau*, *koppa*, *san*, *sigma*.

episepalous (ep-i-sep'a-lus), *a.* [*epi* (Gk.), upon, + NL. *sepalum*, *sepal*, + *-ous*.] In bot., borne upon or opposite to a sepal: applied to stamens.

episiohematoma (ep-i-si-ō-hē-ma-tō'mā), *n.*; pl. *episiohematomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπισι*, *epi*, the pubes, + *hēmatoma*, q. v.] A pudendal hematoma. Also spelled *episiohematoma*.

episiorrhaphy (ep-i-si-ō-per'i-nē-or'a-fl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπισι*, *epi*, the pubes, + *perineorrhaphy*, q. v.] Episiorrhaphy combined with perineorrhaphy.

episiorrhagia (ep-i-si-ō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπισι*, *epi*, the pubes, + *-ragia*, < *ρῆγμα*, break forth.] Hemorrhage from some part of the vulva. Also spelled *episiorrhagia*.

episiorrhaphy (ep-i-si-ō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [*epi* (Gk.), upon, + *σῆμα*, a dry body (see *skeleton*), + *-al*.] In anat., situated above the axial endoskeleton; epaxial, as those muscles collectively which are developed in the most superficial portion of the three parts into which the protovertebrae of a vertebrate are differentiated: opposed to *hypsothoracic*.

As the *episiothoracic* muscles are developed out of the protovertebrae, they necessarily, at first, present as many segments as there are vertebrae. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 44.*

episodal (ep-i-so-dal), *a.* [*episode* + *-al*.] Same as *episodic*.

episode (ep-i-sod), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *episode* = Sw. *episod* = F. *épisode* = Sp. Pg. It. *episodio*, < NL. *episodium*, < Gr. *ἐπισόδιον*, a parenthetical addition, episode, neut. of *ἐπισόδιος*, following upon the entrance, coming in besides, adventitious (cf. *ἐπισόδιος*, a coming in besides, entrance), < *ἐπί*, besides, + *σόδιος*, entrance (*σόδιος*, coming in), < *σῆμα*, into, + *σός*, a way.] 1. A separate incident, story, or action introduced in a poem, narrative, or other writing for the purpose of giving greater variety; an incidental narrative or digression separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

But since we have no present Need

Of Venus for an *Episode*,

With Cupid let us e'en proceed.

Prior, The Dove.

Faithfully adhering to the truth, which he does not suffer so much as an ornamental *episode* to interrupt.

Hallam, Introduct. Lit. of Europe.

The tale (the history of Zoro) is a strange *episode* in a greater *episode*.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 122.

2. An incident or action standing out by itself, but more or less connected with a complete series of events: as, an *episode* of the war; an *episode* in one's life.

Then you think that *Episode* between Susan, the Dairy-Maid, and our Coach-Man is not amiss.

Congreve, Double-Dealer, III., 10.

3. In music, an intermediate or digressive section of a composition, especially in a contrapuntal work, like a fugue.

episodial (ep-i-sō'di-al), *a.* [*episode* + *-ial*.] Same as *episodic*.

episodic (ep-i-sod'ik), *a.* [= F. *épisodique* = Sp. *episódico* = Pg. It. *episodico* (cf. D. G. *episodisch* = Dan. Sw. *episodisk*): as *episode* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the character of an episode; contained in an episode or digression. Also, sometimes, *episodal*, *episodial*.

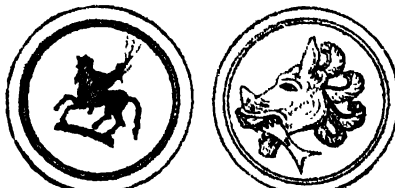
Now this *episodic* narration gives the Poet an opportunity to relate all that is contained in four books.

Pope, Odyssey, XII., note.

episodical (ep-i-sod'ik-al), *a.* [*episode* + *-al*.] Same as *episodic*.

In an *episodical* way he had studied and practiced dentistry.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, XII.



Episema
Two Greek shields bearing devices, from ancient vases.

Up to 1881 poetry was, as he [Whittier] himself wrote, "something epistolical, something apart from the real object and aim of my life." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI, 576.

epistologically (ep-i-sod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epistological manner; by way of episode.

A distant perspective of burning Troy might be thrown into a corner of the piece . . . *epistologically*.

Ep. Hurd, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

Passing *epistologically* to a broader ground, my paper argues that there are some positive reasons for the enfranchisement of persons who contribute to the revenue and to the national wealth. *Gladstone, Gleason's*, I, 172.

epispastic (ep-i-spas'tik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἐπισπαστικός*, drawing to oneself, adapted, as drugs, to draw out humors, < *ἐπισπαστός*, drawn upon oneself, < *ἐπιστάνω*, draw upon, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] I. *a.* In *med.*, producing a blister when applied to the skin.

II. *n.* An application to the skin which produces a serous or puriform discharge by exciting inflammation; a vesicatory; a blister.

Epispastica (ep-i-spas'ti-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐπισπαστικός*, drawing (blistering): see *epispastic*.] A group of coleopterous insects; the blister-beetles.

epispERM (ep-i-spĕrm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπι*, upon, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the testa or outer integument of a seed. The figure shows (a) the epispERM, (b) the endopleura, and (c) the endosperm.

epispERMic (ep-i-spĕr'mik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπισπέρμιος*, pertaining to the epispERM.] In *bot.*, pertaining to the epispERM. **EpispERMic embryo**, an embryo immediately covered by the epispERM or proper integument, as in the kidney-bean.



Section of Seed.

episporangium (ep-i-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; *pl. episporangia* (-ji). [NL., < *Gr. ἐπι*, upon, + *σποράνγιον*, a seed.] In *bot.*, an indusium overlying the spore-cases of a fern.

epispore (ep-i-spōr), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπισπορίον*, a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen-grains.]

episporium (ep-i-spō'r-i-um), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐπι*, upon, + *σπορίον*, seed: see *spore*.] Same as *epispore*.

Immovable oospores, which are fluently red, and are surrounded by a double *episporium* or coat.

H. C. Wood, Fresh Water Algae, p. 100.

epistalt, *n.* An erroneous form of *epistyle*.

epistasis (ep-i-s'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐπιστάσις*, stand upon, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *ιστάσθαι*, stand.] A substance swimming on the surface of urine: opposed to *hypostasis*, or sediment.

epistaxis (ep-i-s'tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐπιστάσις*, a false reading for *ἐπιστάσις*, a bleeding at the nose, < *ἐπιστάσθαι*, bleed at the nose again, fall in drops upon, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *στάσθαι*, fall in drops: see *stasis*.] Bleeding from the nose; nose-bleed.

epistelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *epistle*.

epistemological (ep-i-s'tē-mol'ō-jī-kal), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιστημολογία*, relating or pertaining to epistemology.]

Prof. Volkelt expressly declines as not forming part of the epistemological problem, the inquiries into the metaphysical nature of this relation.

R. Adamson, Mind, XII, 122.

epistemology (ep-i-s'tē-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge (< *ἐπιστάσθαι*, know), + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] The theory of cognition; that branch of logic which undertakes to explain how knowledge is possible. Probably first used by Ferrier.

Epistemology may be said to have passed with Hegel into a completely antiquated logic, that claimed to be at the same time a metaphysics, or an ultimate expression of the nature of the real.

Fichte, Beitr., XVIII, 794.

episterna, *n.* Plural of *episternum*.

episternal (ep-i-s'tēr-nal), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιστερνάλ*, < *ἐπιστήρνα*, of or pertaining to the episternum; anterior, as a pleural sclerite. - *Episternal granules*, minute irregular ossicles found in man and some animals, supposed to be in some cases, as that of the howling monkey (*Macaca*), represented by a distinct bone on each side of the presternum.]

episternite (ep-i-s'tēr-nit), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιστήρνα*, < *ἐπιστήρνα*, one of the pieces primarily composing the sides of a segment; a pleurite. Lacaze-Buthiers applied this term to the upper pair of plates forming the valves of the female ovipositor, especially of orthopterous insects. These are modified side pieces of one of the abdominal rings.]

episternum (ep-i-s'tēr-num), *n.*; *pl. episterna* (-nā). [*Gr. ἐπιστήρνα*, upon, + *στήρνα*, breast, chest, breast-bone: see *sternum*.] 1. In mammals, the manubrium sterni: the presternum of most authors. *Gegenbaur*.—2. In lower vertebrates, some presternal part. See *interclavicle*.

A (median) posterior plate which has the name of a sternum, and an anterior plate known as the episternum (in insects). *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), II, 178.

3. In *entom.*, the anterior one of the three sclerites into which the propleuron, the mesopleuron, and the metapleuron of an insect are severally typically divisible, lying above the sternum, below the tergum, and in front of an epimeron.

The lateral regions are divided into an anterior piece, *episternum*, and a posterior, *epimeron*.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I, 125.

4. In *Chelonia*, same as *epiplastron*: so called by most anatomists, who have considered it an element of a sternum. See second cut under *Chelonia*.—5. *pl.* In *comparative anat.*, the lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral arc of the somite of a crustacean.

episthotonos (ep-i-s'thō'tō-nos), *n.* [Given as < *Gr. ἐπισθότῳ*, "drawn forward" (but there is no such word, it being appar. made up from *ἐπι*, upon, + *σθῆναι*, in imitation of *δυσσθῆναι*, behind, back), + *τόνος*, a stretching, tension: see *tone*.] Same as *emprosthotonos*.

epistilbite (ep-i-s'til'bit), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιστίλβη*, glister on the surface, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *στίλβω*, glister, glitter, gleam, shine: see *stilbite*.] A white translucent mineral crystallizing in the monoclinic system and belonging to the zeolites. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium.

epistlar (ep-i-s'tlār), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιστήλῃ*, < *ἐπιστήλῃ*, glister on the surface, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *στίλβω*, glister, glitter, gleam, shine: see *stilbite*.] Pertaining to an epistle or epistles: specifically applied (*epistles*) to the side of the altar on which the epistle is read.

epistle (ē-pis'tl), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιστήλη*, < *ἐπιστήλῃ*, glister on the surface, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *στίλβω*, glister, glitter, gleam, shine: see *stilbite*.] A white translucent mineral crystallizing in the monoclinic system and belonging to the zeolites. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium.

Called now Corona, in Morea, to whom saint Paul wrote kindly *epistles*.

See R. Gifford, "Epistles," p. 11.

I Tertius, who wrote this *epistle*, salute you in the Lord.

Rom. xvi, 2.

He has here writ a letter to you. I should have given it you to day morning, but as a madman *epistles* are no good, so it skills not much when they are delivered.

Shak., T. N., v, 1.

2. [*ep.*] In *liturg.*, one of the eucharistic lessons, taken, with some exceptions, from an epistolary book of the New Testament and read before the gospel. In the early church a lesson from the Old Testament, called the *prophesy*, preceded it, and such a lesson is still sometimes used instead of it. In the Greek Church the epistle is called the *apostle*, as also in the early Church in the *prophesy*, and followed by "Peace to thee" and "All glory" in the Western Church. It is preceded by the collect and followed by the benediction, the gradual, tract, or alleluia, with the verse or sequence. It is read in the Greek Church by the priest or deacon at the holy doors, and in the Western Church by the subdeacon or epistoler (in the Roman Catholic Church the celebrant also reciting it in a low voice at the south side of the altar, that is, at a part of the front of the altar on the celebrant's right as he faces it). Formerly it was read from the ambo (sometimes from a separate epistle ambo) or pulpit, or from the step of the choir. Sometimes called the *lection* simply.

3. Any kind of harangue or discourse; a communication.

See prolaty he sat a still his chey.

See prolaty he sat a still his chey.

Junbar, Toms (in Maitland's MS., p. 72).

Canonical epistles see *canonical*. **Eccelesiastical epistles**, see *ecclesiastical*. **Epistle side of the altar** (*epistola*), the south side, the side to the left of the priest when facing the people. **Pastoral Epistles**, a general name given to the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus, because these letters largely consist of instructions respecting the work of a pastor.

epistler (ē-pis'tlēr), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιστήλῃ*, < *ἐπιστήλῃ*, glister on the surface, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *στίλβω*, glister, glitter, gleam, shine: see *stilbite*.] To write as a letter; communicate by writing or by an epistle.

This much may be *epistled*.

Milton.

epistler (ē-pis'tlēr), *n.* [Formerly also *epistolār*, = *F. epistolarius* = *Sp. epistolario* = *Pg. epistolario*, < *L. epistolarius*, a secretary, prop. adj., of or pertaining to a letter or an epistle: see *epistolary*, *epistolār*.] 1. A writer of epistles.

What needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old epistler for saying that the apostle's charge is general to all? *Ep. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy.*

2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, the bishop; priest, or deacon who acts as subdeacon at the celebration of the eucharist or holy communion: so called from his office of reading the liturgical epistle, in distinction from the gospeler or deacon.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches the Holy Communion shall be administered upon principal feast-days . . . the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeler and epistler agreeably.

24th Canon of the Church of England.

epistling (ē-pis'tling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *epistle*, < *epistolār*.] Epistolary matter; correspondence.

Here's a packet of *epistling*, as bigge as a Puck of Wootton cloth.

G. Harvey, quoted in Dyer's ed. of Greene's Plays, p. xvi.

epistolār (ē-pis'tō-lār), *a.* [= *F. épistolaire* = *Sp. Pg. epistolār* = *It. epistolār*, < *L. epistolār*, < *L. epistolār*, of or belonging to a letter: see *epistle*.] Epistolary.

This *epistolār* way will have a considerable efficacy upon them. *Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches*, p. 7.

epistolary (ē-pis'tō-lār-i), *a. and n.* [= *F. épistolaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. epistolār*, < *L. epistolār*, < *L. epistolār*, of or belonging to a letter, < *L. epistola*, *epistula*, a letter: see *epistle*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar: as, an *epistolary* style.

I . . . write in loose *epistolary* way.

Byden, Deol of Afield.

If you will have my opinion, then, of the serjeant's letter, I pronounce the style to be mixed, but truly *epistolary*, the sentiment relating to his own wound is in the sublime; the postscript of Pegg Hartwell, in the gay.

Steele, Tatler, No. 87.

The few things he wrote are confined to the *epistolary* manner.

Goldsmit, Encouragers and Discouragers of Eng. Lit., II.

2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters.

A free *epistolary* correspondence.

W. Mason.

II. *n.*; *pl. epistolaries* (-rīz). A book formerly in use in the Western Church, containing the liturgical epistles. In the Greek Church the epistles are contained in a book called the *apostle* (*apostolos* or *epistolos*, a name also used in the West), or, as comprising the letters from both the Acts and the epistles, the *parastolion*. The epistolary was sometimes known as the *lectionary*. Also in the form *epistolare*, *epistolarium*. See *com.*

epistolean (ē-pis'tō-lē-an), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. epistola*, an epistle, + *-eān*.] A writer of epistles or letters; a correspondent. *Mrs. Cunden Clarke.*

epistoler (ē-pis'tō-lēr), *n.* A form of *epistler*.

epistolet (ē-pis'tō-lēt), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιστολή*, < *ἐπιστήλῃ*, glister on the surface, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *στίλβω*, glister, glitter, gleam, shine: see *stilbite*.] A short epistle or letter. [Humorous.]

You see this my wicked intention of writing this *epistolet* by the above device of large margin.

Lamb, To Barton.

epistolic, **epistolical** (ep-i-s'tō-līk, -ī-kal), *a.* [*Sp. (obs.) epistolico*, < *Pg. It. epistolico*, < *L. epistolico*, < *Gr. ἐπιστολικός*, < *ἐπιστήλῃ*, a letter: see *epistle*.] Pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary.

epistolise, **epistoliser**. See *epistolize*, *epistolizer*.

epistolist (ē-pis'tō-līst), *n.* [*L. epistolista*, a letter-writer, + *-ista*.] A writer of letters; a correspondent. [Rare.]

James Howell fulfils all the requirements of a pleasant letter-writer, and was less than most *epistolists* of his age, dependent on his matter for the charm of his correspondence.

Quarterly Rev.

epistolize (ē-pis'tō-līz), *v.*; *pret. and pp. epistolized*, *ppr. epistolizing*. [*L. epistolista*, a letter-writer, + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To write epistles or letters. [Rare.]

Very, very tired! I began this epistle having been *epistolized* all the morning.

Lamb, To Miss Fryer.

II. *trans.* To write letters to. [Rare.]

A lady, on the 14th of literature was the result, of which a part found its way into print. . . . Of course such an excuse for *epistolizing* the author was not neglected.

The Century, XXIII, 408.

Also spelled *epistolise*.

epistolizer (ē-pis'tō-līz-ēr), *n.* A writer of epistles. Also spelled *epistoliser*.

Some modern nations there are, who have exposed their letters to the world, but most of them I mean your Latin *Epistolizers*, so treasured with more Bartholomew Ware.

Howell, Letters, I, 1, 1.

epistolographic (ē-pis'tō-lō-grāf'ik), *a.* [= *F. épistolographique*, < *Gr. ἐπιστολογράφος*, used in writing letters, < *ἐπιστολόγραφος*, a letter-writer:

see *epistolography*.] Pertaining to the writing of letters. **Epistolographic characters** or **alphabet**, the ancient Egyptian demotic characters, so called because they were used in correspondence. See *demotic*.

In Egypt, written language underwent a further differentiation: whence resulted the hieratic and the *epistolographic* or *enchiridion*: both of which are derived from the original hieroglyphic.

L. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 10.

epistolography (ep-i-si-to-log'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *épi-sto-lographie*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολογραφία*, *epistolōgraphia*, a letter-writer, < *ἐπιστολή*, a letter, + *γράφω*, write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

epistoma (ep-i-stō-ma), *n.* [See *epistoma*.] Same as *epistoma* (*b*).

The posterior antennae of decapods are usually inserted externally, and some what ventrally to the first pair, on a flat plate placed in front of the mouth (*epistoma*).

(Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), I, 416)

epistoma (ep-i-si-to-mā), *n.*; pl. *epistomata* (ep-i-si-to-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *zool.*, some part, region, or organ borne upon or lying before the mouth. Specifically: (a) In *Polypora*, a process overhanging the mouth of many species, the *epistoma*. Also *epistoma* (*b*). In *Crustacea*, a preoral part or parts above and below the mouth, on the antennary somite, and formed more or less by the sternite of that somite. It lies between the labrum and the bases of the antennae. Sometimes called *antennary plate*. Also *epistoma*. See cuts under *Brachyura*, *epistoma*, and *Crustacea*.

In front of the labrum and mandibles [of the crayfish] is a wide, somewhat pentagonal area, prolonged into a point in the middle line forwards, and presenting a small spine on each side; this is the *epistoma*.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 272.

(c) In *entom.* (1) That part of an insect's head which is between the front and labrum. It is sometimes membranous or softer than the rest of the surface. When large, this part is commonly called the *epistoma*. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (2) An outer envelop of the rostrum, or anterior prolongation of the head, found in the *Tipulidae* (Guten Sacken).

Also *epistome*.

epistomal (ep-i-si-tō-mal), *a.* [*epistoma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or constituting an epistoma: preoral; prostomal.

epistomata, *n.* Plural of *epistoma*.

epistome (ep-i-stō-mē), *n.* [NL., *epistoma*, *q. v.*] Same as *epistoma*.

epistomium (ep-i-si-tō-mi-um), *n.*; pl. *epistomia* (-i-ā). [L., < Gr. *ἐπιστόμιον*, a faucet, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth, spout.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a faucet.

epistrophe (ep-i-si-trō-fē), *n.* [= F. *épistrophe* = Pg. *epistrophe* = It. *epistraf*, < L. *epistrophe*, < Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about, < *ἐπιστρέφω*, turn about, turn to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφω*, turn.]

1. In *rhet.*, a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation: as, "Are they Hebrews? so am I. Are they Israelites? so am I. Are they the seed of Abraham? so am I." 2 Cor. xi, 22.—2. In *music*, in a cyclic composition, the original concluding melody, phrase, or section, when repeated at the end of the several divisions; a refrain.—3. In *bot.*, the arrangement of chlorophyll-grains, under the influence of light, on the surface-walls of cells and on those parts of the walls which bound intercellular spaces (*Frank*), or more properly on those walls which are at right angles to the plane of incident light (*Mourer*).

epistropheal (ep-i-si-trō-fē-al), *a.* [*epistrophe* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the epistropheous.

epistropheus (ep-i-si-trō-fē-us), *n.*; pl. *epistrophei* (-i-). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιστροφικός*, the first cervical vertebra, < *ἐπιστρέφω*, turn about, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφω*, turn.] In *anat.*, the second cervical or odontoid vertebra; the axis: so called because the atlas turns upon it.

epistrophic (ep-i-si-trō-fik), *a.* [*epistrophe* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to epistrophe.

epistrophize (ep-i-si-trō-fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epistrophized*, ppr. *epistrophizing*. [*epistrophe* + *-ize*.] To induce epistrophe in the chlorophyll-grains of, as a plant.

epistrophy (ep-i-si-trō-fi), *n.* [*epistrophe*, a turning about: see *epistrophe*.] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormal form to the normal one, as when the cut-leaved beech reverts to the normal type.

epistylar (ep-i-si-lar), *a.* [*epistyle* + *-ar*.] Of or belonging to the epistyle. **Epistylar arcuation**, a system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal entablatures.

epistyle (ep-i-si-l), *n.* [L. *epistylum*, < Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistylion, a column, upon, + *στύλος*, column, style: see *style*.] In *anc. arch.*, the lower member of the entablature, properly of a Greek

order, also known by its Roman name, the *architrave*: a massive horizontal beam of stone or wood resting immediately upon the abaci of the capitals of a range of columns or pillars. See cut under *entablature*.

The walls and pavement of polished marble, circled with a great Corinthian wreath, with pillars, and *Epistyle* of like workmanship.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 224.

Epistylis (ep-i-si-lis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle), < *ἐπί*, on, + *στύλος*, column: see

epistyle.] A genus of peritrichous infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidae*, having the branched pedicle rigid throughout, only the base of the body contractile, the ciliary disk axial, and no collar-like membrane. These animals live in diadromic colonies, forming a zooidium. They are campanulate, ovate, or pyriform, and structurally resemble the ordinary bell animalcules of the genus *Vorticella*. In *E. anastatica*, the longest known, having been described by Linnaeus in 1767 as a species of *Vorticella*. It is found in fresh water, on water lilies, and other entomogenous crustaceans, and on aquatic plants. About 20 species are described, from various sites, as aquatic shells, insect larvae, plants, etc.

Epistylis anastatica, magnified, growing in seven zooids in a diadromic colony of *zooids*, on a *Stemmatocystis*, collected in a pond near the city of London. The zooids are much more highly magnified.

epistylism (ep-i-si-lō-jizm), *n.* [*epistyle*, upon, + *ισμός*, syllogism: see *syllogism*.] A syllogism having for one of its premises the conclusion of another syllogism.

epistylaphy (ep-i-si-lā-fē), *n.* [*epistyle*, upon, + *σύνταξις*, syllogism: see *syllogism*.] A syllogism having for one of its premises the conclusion of another syllogism.

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If I never deserve any better remembrance, let me be *Epistylaphy* the inventor of the English Remembrance.

G. Harvey, *Four Letters*, etc. (1808).

He is dead and buried.

And *epistylaphy*, and well forgot.

Lowell, *On Planting a Tree at Inverness*.

II. intrans. To make epitaphs; use the epitaphic style.

The Commons, in their speeches, *epistylaphy* upon him, as on that pope, "He lived as a wolf, and died as a dogge."

By Hall, *Heaven upon Earth*, § 18.

epitapher (ep-i-tāf-er), *n.* A writer of epitaphs; an epitaphist.

Epitapher . . . swarms like Crows to a dead carcass.

Nash, *Pref. to Greene's Memorials*, p. 14.

epitaphial (ep-i-tāf-i-al), *a.* [*epitaph* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an epitaph; used in epitaphs. [Rare.]

Epitaphial Latin verses are not to be taken too literally.

Lowell, *Among my books*, 2d ser., p. 16.

epitaphian (ep-i-tāf-i-an), *a.* [*epitaph*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, adj.: see *epitaph*.] Pertaining to an epitaph; of the nature of or serving as an epitaph. [Rare.]

To imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Severians.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

epitaphic (ep-i-tāf-ik), *a. and n.* [*epitaph* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Relating to epitaphs; having the form or character of an epitaph.

II. *n.* An epitaph.

An *epitaphic* is the writing that is set to dead men's tombs or graves in memory or commendation of the parties there buried.

J. Udall, *tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 221.

epitaphist (ep-i-tāf-ist), *n.* [*epitaph*, < L. *epitaphista*, < L. *ἐπιτάφιος*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, epitaph: see *epitaph*.] A writer of epitaphs.

epitasis (ep-i-tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιτάσις*, a stretching, increase in intensity, *epitasis*, < *ἐπιτίσσω*, stretch upon, stretch more, increase in intensity, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *τίσσω*, stretch: see *tend*.] 1. That part of an ancient drama which embraces the main action of the play and leads on to the catastrophe; also, that part of an oration which appeals to the passions: opposed to *protasis*.

Do you look . . . for conclusions in a protasis? I thought the law of comedy had reserved them . . . to the catastrophe; and that the *epitasis*, as we are taught, and the catastrophe had been intervening parts.

R. Johnson, *Magnetick Lady*, i. 1.

How my Uncle Toby and Trim managed this matter may make no uninteresting underplot in the *epitasis* and working up of this drama.

Stearns, *Tristram Shandy*, li. 5.

2. In *logic*, the consequent term of a proposition.—3. In *med.*, the beginning and increase of a fever.—4. In *music*, the raising of the voice or the strings of an instrument from a lower to a higher pitch: opposed to *anesis*.

epitela (ep-i-tē-lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τέλα*, a web, tissue: see *tela*.] In *anat.*, the thin and delicate tissue of the valvula or valve of Viessens.

It is so thin that it might well be included with the other tela as the *epitela*.

Waller and Gane, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 491.

epitelar (ep-i-tē-lār), *a.* [*epitela* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or consisting of epitela.

epithalamia, *n.* Plural of *epithalamium*.

epithalamial (ep-i-thā-lā-mi-al), *a.* [*epithalamium* + *-al*.] Same as *epithalamie*.

He [Helle] wrote *epithalamial* and funeral orations.

Encyc. Brit., IX, 182.

epithalamic (ep-i-thā-lā-mik), *a.* [*epithalamium* + *-ic*.] Relating to or after the manner of an epithalamium. North *British Rev.*

epithalamium, **epithalamion** (ep-i-thā-lā-mi-um, -on), *n.*; pl. *epithalamia* (-i-ā). [L. *epithalamium* (neut., sc. *carmen*) < Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιον*, (m., sc. *carmen*; fem., sc. *ᾠδή*), a nuptial song, prop. adj., or for a bridal, nuptial, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θαλάμιον*, a bedroom, bride-chamber: see *thalamus*.] A nuptial song or poem; a poem in honor of a newly married person or pair, in praise of and invoking blessings upon its subject or subjects.

I made it both in form and matter to emulate the kind of poem which was called *epithalamium*, and (by the ancients) used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber.

B. Johnson, *Masque of Hymen*.

The book of the Canticles is a representation of God in Christ, as a bridegroom in a marriage song, in an *epithalamion*.

Pennock, *Sermons*, vii.

epithalamize (ep-i-thā-lā-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epithalamized*, ppr. *epithalamizing*. [*epithalamium* + *-ize*.] To compose an epithalamium.

epithalamy (ep-i-thal'-g-mi), *n.* Same as **epithalamium**.

Those [rejoicings] to celebrate marriages were called **epithalamy**, or **Epithalamia**, but in a certain medieval sense.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

Sanctum-Sanctorum is the Song of Songs, Where thou (devoted) dost divinely sing Christ's and his Church's **Epithalamy**.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li. The Magnificence.

epithalline (ep-i-thal'-in), *a.* [*epithallus* + *-ine*]. In *cryptogamic bot.*, situated or growing upon the thallus: applied to various outgrowths or protuberances, as tubercles, squamules, etc., on a lichen thallus.

epithallus (ep-i-thal'-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπι*, on, + *θάλλος*, a branch.] In some lichens, the amorphous upper crust of the cortical layer.

epitheca (ep-i-thē'-kā), *n.*; pl. *epithecæ* (-sē). [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἐπιθήκη*, an addition, increase), < Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] 1. In *zool.*, a continuous external layer investing and surrounding the theca of certain corals. It is the external indication of tabulae, and is well seen in the *Tubipora*, or organ pipe corals. It is a secondary calcareous investment, probably a tegumentary secretion, very commonly developed both in simple and in compound corals. In the former it is placed outside the proper wall, to which it may be closely applied, or separated by the cooste. It may be very thin or quite dense and in the latter case it is developed at the expense of the proper wall, which is then often indistinguishable. In compound corals it is not unusual to find a well formed epitheca inclosing the whole corallum below, while each individual corallite has its own wall. See *tabula*.

2. [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Libellulidae*, or dragonflies.

epithecal (ep-i-thē'-kal), *a.* [*epitheca* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an epitheca.

epithecate (ep-i-thē'-kāt), *a.* [*epitheca* + *-ate*.] Provided with an epitheca, as a coral.

epithecium (ep-i-thē'-si-um), *n.*; pl. *epithecia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*, and cf. *epitheca*.] The surface of the fruiting disk in discocarpous lichens and dactyomycetous fungi.

Epithelaria (ep-i-thē'-la'-ri-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + *θήκη*, nipple, tent, + *-aria*, neut. pl. of *-arius*: see *-ary*.] A prime division of the grade *Ctenulera*, including all the *calenterates* excepting the sponges, which are distinguished as *Mesodermatia*. Also called *Nematophora*, *Cnidaria*, and *Teliera*. *E. von Lendenfeld*.

epithelarian (ep-i-thē'-la'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Epithelaria* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Epithelaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Epithelaria*.

epithelial (ep-i-thē'-li-ā), *a.* [*epithelium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to epithelium, in any sense; constituting or consisting of epithelium: as, **epithelial cells**; **epithelial tissue**.

Cells placed side by side, and forming one or more layers which invest the surface of the body or the walls of the internal spaces are called **epithelial**. **Epithelial tissue**, then, consists simply of cells.

G. Reubner, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 21.

epithelial cell (ep-i-thē'-li-sēl), *n.* [*epithelium* + *cella*, cell.] An epithelial cell; the form-element of epithelium or of epithelial tissue. *Cowley*.

epithelioid (ep-i-thē'-li-oid), *a.* [*epithelium* + *-oid*.] Resembling epithelium.

The **epithelial tubes** formed in the two halves of the heart remain for some time separate.

W. Foster, Embryology, p. 88.

epithelioma (ep-i-thē'-li-ō-mā), *n.*; pl. *epitheliomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *epithelium* + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, carcinoma of the skin or mucous membrane.

epitheliomatous (ep-i-thē'-li-ō-mā-tus), *a.* [*epithelioma* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of epithelioma.

epithelium (ep-i-thē'-li-um), *n.* [NL., orig. used to designate the outer layer of the integument of the lips, which covers the papillae; < Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + *θήκη*, the nipple, tent, < *θήκη*, suckle.] 1. In *anat.*, the superficial layer of cells of mucous membranes, covering the connective-tissue layer, corresponding to the epidermis of the outer skin and continuous with it at the mouth and other natural openings. The usual meaning of the word, however, is somewhat wider than this, and includes all tissues similar in structure to the above. It embraces the proper tissue of secreting glands, whether derived from the hypoblast, as in the case of the gastric and intestinal glands, the liver and the pancreas, or from the epiblast, as in the case of the sudoriferous, sebaceous, and mammary glands, or from the mesoblast, as in the case of the kidneys, ovaries, and testes; it is applied, moreover, to the ependyma of the cerebrospinal ventricular cavities and to the epidermis itself. With what seems a distinct widening of its meaning, the

term is not infrequently employed to designate the endothelium of blood- and lymph channels and of serous membranes. The epithelium is thus the covering of all free surfaces, mucous, external, and even serous, and forms the glands and other organs derived from these coverings. Epithelial tissue consists of cells, usually compactly set; the nuclei are usually distinct, with an intranuclear network and nucleoli. The intercellular substance is scanty, often inappreciable, and is called *cement*. It contains no blood-vessels or lymphatics, but nerve fibrils extend into it. The epithelial tissue, forming the outermost covering of free surfaces, is favorably situated for performing protective and secreting functions. The protective function is not only exhibited by the general layer of easily replaced cells coating the mucous membrane and outer skin, but in the latter case by a peculiar tendency to form keratin, and this results in a quite impervious outer horny layer, which guards against minor violence, the absorption of deleterious substances and the invasion of pathogenic bacteria, as well as in the development of such especial means of protection as scales and feathers, hair and nails. This chemical feature of epithelium which is especially devoted to protection, the production of keratin, can be matched by no single peculiarity on the part of the secretory epithelium; for that must respond equally whether it is called upon to eliminate waste products, or to elaborate digestive ferments, or to manufacture milk. It is probable that some of the cells lining the digestive tract have an active absorptive function with reference to the products of digestion and that they select and take up certain substances from the intestine and after more or less elaboration pass them on to the blood or lymph-channels. This forms a kind of inverted secretion. The epithelial cells of secreting glands are, in part at least, under the direct control of the nervous system. Whether epithelial cells having a purely protective function are, as regards their nutrition, under similar control is still a question. See cuts under *Mulphighian* and *callos*.

The **epithelium** is the epidermis of the mucous membrane.

Wilson, Anat. (1847), p. 340.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, the dense, tough cuticular lining of the gizzard. It is sometimes even bony, and sometimes deciduous. 3. In *bot.*, a delicate layer of cells lining the internal cavities of certain organs, as the young ovary, etc.; also applied to the thin epidermis of petals. **Ciliated epithelium**, any variety of true epithelium the cells of which are individually furnished on their free surface with cilia. The cells are usually of columnar form, packed closely side by side, with the cilia on their exposed ends. These cilia are microscopic processes of the cell, like eyelashes from an eyelid, and keep up a continual beating or vibratory motion by which mucus is swept along the passages. **Ciliated epithelium** is found in man in the whole respiratory tract, the middle ear and Eustachian tube, the fallopian tubes and part of the uterus, in portions of the ventral passages, and in the cavities of the brain and spinal cord. **Columnar or cylindrical epithelium**, epithelium whose cells are more or less rod like in shape, set on end, and joined together by their sides into a membrane. These cells are usually flattened or somewhat prismatic by mutual pressure. Goblet-cells are a modification of ordinary columnar epithelium cells, scattered here and there among the latter. **Germinal epithelium**. See cut, extract.

The epithelial investment of the abdominal cavity retains its primitive character along a tract which corresponds to the rudiment of the primitive kidney longer than it does in other regions, and this epithelial layer may be distinguished as the **peritoneal epithelium**.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.) p. 606.

Pavement epithelium, epithelium in which the cells are flat, ead and coherent by their irregular polygonal edges, like the tiles of a mosaic pavement. Also called *teuillate*, *squamous*, *lamellous*, *lamellar*, and *flattened epithelium*. It may be either simple, when it consists of a single layer of cells, as in the epithelium of the pulmonary alveoli, or stratified, when it consists of several layers, as in the epidermis. **Simple epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells form a single layer, distinguished from stratified epithelium. **Spheroidal epithelium**, glandular epithelium, characteristic of the germinal vesicles and crypts of the secreting surfaces of glands, with more or less spherical or polyhedral cells. **Stratified epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells are in two or more layers or strata, one upon another. **Tegumentary epithelium**, the epidermis. **Tessellated epithelium**, same as pavement epithelium. **Transitional epithelium**, stratified epithelium of three distinguishable layers of cells, such as occurs in the uterus and urinary bladder. **Vascular epithelium**, the epithelium of endothelial lining of blood vessels and lymphatics.

epithem (ep-i-thē-m), *n.* [*epithema*, a poulitice, < Gr. *ἐπιθήνη*, something put on, a lid, cover, slab, etc., < *ἐπι*, upon, put on: see *epithet*.] In *med.*, any external topical application not a salve or plaster, as a fomentation, a poultice, or a lotion.

Upon this reason *epith* is of cortical applications are justly applied into the foot on a.

Dr. T. Brown, Vulg. Et. (1802).

epithema (ep-i-thē'-mā), *n.*; pl. *epithemata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιθήνη*, something put on: see *epithem*.] In *ornith.*, a horny or fleshy excrescence upon the beak of a bird. [Little used.]

epithesis (ep-i-thē'-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιθήνη*, a laying on, an addition, < *ἐπι*, upon, lay on, add: see *epithet*.] 1. In *gram.*, same as *paragoge*. 2. The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments. *Dunlopson*.

epithet (ep-i-thē-t), *n.* [Formerly also *epitheton*; = F. *épithète* = Sp. *epíteto* = Pg. *epíteto* = It. *epíteto*, < L. *epitheton*, < Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet,

neut. of *ἐπιθετός*, added, < *ἐπι*, upon, put on, put to, add, < *τίθημι*, on, to, + *θέσις* (√ *θη*), put, = E. *do*: see *thesis* and *do*.] 1. An adjective, or a word or phrase used as an adjective, expressing some real quality of the person or thing to which it is applied, or attributing some quality or character to the person or thing: as, a *beneficent* or a *hard-hearted* man; a *scandalous* exhibition; *sphinx-like* mystery; a *Fabian* policy.

When ye see all these improper or hard *Epithets* used, ye may put them in the number of vacuities, as one that said, the floods of grace.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 214.

By the judicious employment of *epithets* we may bring distinctly to view, with the greatest brevity, an object with its characteristic features.

A. D. Hepburn, Rhetoric, § 60.

In no matter of detail are the genius and art of the poet more perceptible and nicely balanced than in the use of *epithets*.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 465.

Hence—2. In *rhet.*, a term added to impart strength or ornament to diction, and differing from an adjective in that it designates as well as qualifies, and may take the form of a surname: as, *Dionysius the Tyrant*; *Alexander the Great*.

The character of Bajazet . . . is strongly expressed in his surname of *Hidemet* or the *Lighting*, and he might glory in an *epithet* which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul and the rapidity of his destructive march.

Olsson, Decline and Fall, lxxv.

3t. A phrase; an expression.

"Suffer love," a good *epithet*! I do suffer love, indeed, for I love thee against my will. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

epithet (ep-i-thē-t), *v. t.* [*epithet*, *n.*] To entitle; describe by epithets. [Rare.]

Never was a town better *epithetized*.

See H. Watson, Reliquie, p. 266.

epithetic, epithetical (ep-i-thē-tik, -i-kāl), *a.* [*epithet*, < Gr. *ἐπίθετος*, added (neut. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet, adjective), < *ἐπι*, upon, + *θέσις*, added: see *epithet*.] Pertaining to an epithet; containing or consisting of epithets; characterized by epithets; abounding with epithets: as, the style is too *epithetic*.

Some, Milton mud (an affection)

(Glend up from college education)

Approve no voice but that which flows

In *epithetic* measure of prose. *Flowd*, Rhyme.

The principal made his way to the bar, whither Sam, after having a few *epithetical* remarks with Mr. Snouch, followed at once.

Dickens, Pickwick, xl.

epithetically (ep-i-thē-tik-ā-l), *adv.* In an epithetic manner; by means of epithets.

epitheton (ep-i-thē-ton), *n.* [*epithet*, < Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet: see *epithet*.] An epithet.

After the *epitheton*, and I will subscribe.

Fore, Martens (Second Exam. of J. Palmer).

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent *epitheton* appertaining to the young days, which we may nominate tender.

Shak., L. L. L., l. 2.

epithymetical (ep-i-thē-met-ik-ā-l), *a.* [Written irreg. *epithymetrical*, < Gr. *ἐπιθυμητικός*, desiring, coveting, longing after (< *ἐπι*, upon, + *θυμή*, mind, heart), < *θυμή*, desire, < *θυμή*, upon, + *θυμή*, mind, heart.] Belonging to the desires and appetites.

The heart and parts which God requires are divided from the inferior and *epithymetrical* organs.

For T. Brown, Vulg. Err.

epitimesis (ep-i-ti-mē'-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιτίμησις*, reproof, censure, criticism, < *ἐπιτίμη*, lay a value upon, lay a penalty upon, censure, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *τίμη*, value, honor, < *τιμή*, value, honor.] In *rhet.*, same as *epilepsis*.

epitomator (ep-i-tō-mā-tor), *n.* [ML. *epitomator*, < L. *epitomare*, epitomize, < *epitome*, epitome: see *epitome*.] An epitomizer. [Rare.]

This elementary blunder of the dean, corrected by none, is repeated by nearly all his *epitomators*, expounders, and imitators.

See W. Hamblin.

epitome (ep-i-tō-mē), *n.* [L. *epitome*, *epitoma*, < Gr. *ἐπιτομή*, an abridgment, also a surface-incision, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *τομή*, cut upon the surface, cut short, abridge, < *τομή*, upon, + *τομή*, surface, cut.] 1. An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of a subject, or of a more extended exposition of it; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book or other writing.

He that shall out of his own reading gather for the use of another most (I think) do it by *epitome* or abridgment, or under heads and compasses. *Epitomes* also may be of two sorts, of any one art or part of knowledge out of many books, or of one book by itself.

Boece, Advice to Sir Fulke Greville, 1566 (in Bacon's Letters, II. 22).

pluribus unum (ê plû-ri-bus ũ-num). [L.: out of, of: *pluribus*, abl. pl. of *plus*, more, pl. *status*, of: more, several, many; *unum*, neut. of *unus* = E. *one*: see *c.*, *c.*, *ex*, plural, *unity*. This phrase does not seem to occur in classical Latin; it appears as a motto on the title-page of the "Gentleman's Magazine" in 1731. One from many; one (composed) of many: the motto of the United States of America, as be-

éprouvette (e-prô-ve't') *n.* [F. *éprouvette*,
éprouver, try, assay, < e- + *prouver*, try: see

prove. 1. An apparatus for testing the explosive force of powders or other explosives. The most simple form is a pistol having the muzzle closed by a plate, which is maintained in position by a spring. When the pistol is fired, the tension of the spring is overcome and the plate is blown back, turning a ratchet-wheel which registers the force of the explosion.

2. A spoon used in assaying metals.—3. A short mortar.

epuinose (ē-prū'i-nōs), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἐπρινός*, *eprinós*, *epri-* priv. + *prinos*, frost: see *pruinose*.] In bot., not pruinose.

epsilon (ep-si'lōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἔψιλον*, 'simple ϵ ' (*ψιλον*, neut. of *ψιλον*, simple): so called by late grammarians to distinguish it from the diphthong *ai*, which had come to be pronounced like *e*. So *Gr.* *ἔψιλον*, 'simple ϵ ', as distinguished from the diphthong *ai*, which had come to be pronounced like *e*: see *upilon*, *ypilon*.] The fifth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to short *e*.

epsomite (ep-sūm-it), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἔψωμι* + *-ite*.] Native Epsom salt, occasionally found as a delicate fibrous or capillary efflorescence on rocks, in the galleries of mines, upon the damp walls of cellars, etc. Also called *hair-salt*.

Epsom salt. See *salt*.

epulation (ep-yū-lā'shōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐπύλασις* (*epylasis*), banquet, *ἐπύλας*, a banquet.] A feasting; a feast.

He [Epuleus] was contented with bread and water, and when he would dine with Jove, and pretend unto *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese. *See T. Brown, Vulg. Err.*, vii. 17.

epulis (e-pū'lis), *n.*; pl. *epulides* (li-dez). [*Gr.* *ἐπύλις*, a gum-boil, *ἐπύλιν*, upon, + *αἰμα*, usually pl. *αἶμα*, the gums.] In *pathol.*: (a) A small elastic tumor of the gums, most frequently a sarcoma. (b) Loosely, any other variety of neoplasm appearing in this situation.

epulosis (ep-yū-lō'sis), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐπύλωσις*, a cicatrization, *ἐπύλωσις*, verbal adj. of *ἐπύλωσθαι*, cicatrize, be scarred over, *ἐπύλιν*, upon, + *αἰμα*, cicatrized, be scarred over, *ἐπύλιν*, a wound scarred over, a cicatrix, *ἐπύλιν*, Epic and Ionic form of *αἰμα*, whole, = *αἰμα*, whole, safe: see *holo-*.] In *med.*, cicatrization.

epulotic (ep-yū-lō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐπύλωτικός*, promoting cicatrization, *ἐπύλωσις*, verbal adj. of *ἐπύλωσθαι*, cicatrize: see *epulosis*.] *I. a.* Healing; cicatrizing.

II. n. A medicament or an application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers.

The ulcer, incurred with common sarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of luty, and such like *epulotics*. *See W. W. W. Inflammation*

epupillate (ē-pū'pi-lat), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἐπύπλησις*, *epupillasis*, pupil: see *pupillate*.] Having no pupil: applied in entomology to a color spot when it is surrounded by a ring of another color, but is without a central dot or pupil.

epural (ē-pū'ral), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐπύρην*, upon, + *αἰμα*, tail, + *αἰμα*.] *I. a.* Situated upon the tail, or over the caudal region of the axial column. Compare *hypural*.

II. n. One of the osseous or cartilaginous neural spines, or pieces upon the upper side of the hinder end of the axial column of fishes, which may or may not support fin rays. *J. A. Ryder.*

Also *epiural*.

epuration (ep-yū-rā'shōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐπύρην*, out, + *αἰμα*, purify, *ἐπύρην*, purify, *ἐπύρην*, purify: see *epuration*.] The act of purifying.

The *epuration* of sewage, by irrigation and agriculture. *Science*, III, No. 101, p. 1.

epure (ē-pū'r'), *n.* [*Fr.* *épurer*, a clean draft, working-drawing, *ἐπύρην*, purify, clarify, cleanse, refine, *ἐπύρην*, out, + *αἰμα*, purify: see *epuration*.] In *arch.*, the plan of a building, or part of a building, traced on a wall or on a horizontal surface, on the same scale as that of the work to be constructed.

Epyornis. See *Epyornis*.

equability (ē-kwā- or ek-wā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *equableness*; *Gr.* *ἰσότης*, *isotēs*, *equableness*, equal: see *equable*.] The condition or quality of being equable; continued equality, regularity, or uniformity; as, the *equability* of the velocity of the blood; the *equability* of the temperature of the air; *equability* of temper.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions... argue them to be ordained and governed by wisdom and understanding.

I should join to these other qualifications a certain equability or evenness of behaviour. *Spectator*, No. 68.

This [Patagonian] line of coast has been upheaved with remarkable *equability*, and that over a vast space both north and south of S. Julian.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 347.

equable (ē-kwā- or ek-wā-bil'), *a.* [= *It.* *equabile*, *Gr.* *ἰσότης*, *isotēs*, that can be made equal, equal, consistent, uniform, *Gr.* *ἰσότης*, make equal: see *equate*.] 1. Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; equal and uniform at all times; regular in action or intensity; not varying; steady: as, an *equable* temperature.

He spoke of love, such love as spirits feel, In worlds whose course is *equable* and pure. *Wordsworth, Lullamla*.

He was naturally of an *equable* temper, and inclined to moderation in all things. *Proctor, Ferri. and Isa.*, ii. 24.

His spirits do not seem to have been high, but they were singularly *equable*. *Macaulay*.

2. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form: as, an *equable* globe or plain.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a far distant globe presents it, to be everywhere smooth and *equable*, and as plain as Elysian fields. *Bentley*.

Equable motion, motion by which equal spaces are described in equal times.

equableness (ē-kwā- or ek-wā-bil'-nes), *n.* Equability.

equably (ē-kwā- or ek-wā-bil'), *adv.* In an equable manner.

It holds move *equably* in concentric circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Chapman*.

Equably accelerated, accelerated by equal increments in equal times.

equal (ē-kwā-), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *equal*; *Gr.* *ἴσος*, *isos*, equal (also *egal*: see *egal*), *Gr.* *ἴσος*, equal, equal, equal, equal, equal, equal, equal, etc., *Gr.* *ἴσος*, equal, equal, equal, equal, equal, equal, etc., *Fr.* *égal* = *Pr.* *equal* = *Sp.* *igual* = *It.* *eguale*, *eguale*, *Gr.* *ἴσος*, equal, like, *Gr.* *ἴσος*, plain, even, level, flat (cf. *equum*, a plain, *aquor*, a level, esp. the level sea), equal, like; perhaps akin to *Skt.* *śka*, one.] *I. a.* 1. Having one measure; the same in magnitude, quantity, degree, amount, worth, value, or excellence. Thus, two collections of objects are equal in number when the operation of counting, applied to the two, ends with the same number, two lengths are equal when either will cover the other, two stars appear of equal brightness when the eye can detect no difference between them in this respect. Quantities of two or more dimensions are equal only when they are equal in each dimension separately. Thus, two vectors are not necessarily equal because they are equal in length, it is necessary that they should also be parallel. It is therefore preferable not to speak of two forces (or anything else capable of representation by vectors) as equal, unless they are parallel. Nevertheless, the prevalent mathematical usage is, or has been until recently, to call two such things equal when their tensors or moduli are equal. On the other hand, common usage presents an opposite inconsistency in refusing to call geometrical figures (particularly triangles) equal unless they can be superposed. Euclid and some modern geometers make it an axiom that figures which can be superposed are equal, but others define equal figures as such as can be superposed.

They... made the maimed, orphans, widows, yea, and the aged also, *equal* in spolia with themselves. *2 Mac.*, viii. 30

Thou therefore also taste, that *equal* lot May join us, *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton, P. L.*, ix. 861.

Here, however, I could use the word *equal* only in its practical sense in which two things are *equal* when I can not perceive their difference; not in its theoretical sense, in which two things are *equal* when they have no difference at all. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, i. 206

The difference between Rome and any other Latin city appears at once in the fact that Rome by herself always holds on at least *equal* terms with the Latin league as a whole. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 316

2. Even; uniform; not variable; equable: as, an *equal* mind.

An *equal* temper in I found he found, When fortune blatter'd him, and when she frown'd. *Dryden*.

Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an *equal* mind. *Trappan, Lot's-Eaters* (Chorus Song).

3. Having a just relation or proportion; correspondent; commensurate.

Were my fortunes *equal* to my desires, I could wish to make one there. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

I hope your noble usage has been *equal* With your own person. *B. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 2.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden, Fables*, Ded.

4. Impartial; not biased; just; equitable; not unduly favorable to any party: as, the terms and conditions of the contract are *equal*; *equal* laws.

Ye say, the way of the Lord is not *equal*. *Ezek.*, xviii. 25.

The condemn'd man Has yet that privilege to speak, my lord; Law were not *equal* else. *Fletcher, Valentinian*, ii. 3.

Oh, *equal* Heaven, how wisely thou dispos'est Thy several gifts! *Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure*, iii. 2.

O, you *equal* gods, Whose justice not a world of wolf-turned men Shall make me to accuse. *B. Jonson, Sejanus*, iii. 1.

It could not but much redound to the lustre of your mild and *equal* Government. *Milton, Areopagitica*.

5. Of the same interest or concern; of like moment or importance.

They who are not disposed to receive them may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Chapman*.

6. Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means: with *to*: as, the army was not *equal* to the contest; we are not *equal* to the undertaking.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers as *equal* to fight with the English. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*.

His health was not *equal* to the voyage, and he did not live to reach Virginia. *Bancroft, Hist.*, U. S., i. 117.

7. Of the same rank or dignity; having a common level or standing; having the same rights, interests, etc.: as, we are all *equal* in the sight of God.

These last have wrought but one hour, and then hast made them *equal* unto us, which have borne the burden and heat of the day. *Mat.*, xx. 12.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created *equal*; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. *Declaration of Independence*

8. In bot., symmetrical, as applied to leaves and to various organs of cryptogams; of uniform thickness, as the stipe of an agaric.—9. In *geom.*, same as *equale*.—Curve of equal approach. See *approach*.—Equal counterpoint, in music, counterpoint made up of tones of equal duration, a contrapuntal composition thus constituted. Equal decrement of life. See *decrement*.—Equal propositions, propositions which state the same fact. Equal Rights party. See *Loosefoot*.—Equal surface, in *geom.*, one without marked irregularities or sculpture, but not necessarily plane: an *equal* surface.—Equal temperament. See *temperament*.—Equal voices, in music, strictly, voices having the same quality and compass, but often applied to male voices as opposed to female or vice versa.—Surface of equal head. See *head* = *Syn.* 2. Equable, regular, unvarying. 3. Proportionate, conformable, equivalent. 4. Fair, even handed. 5. Fit, competent.

II. n. 1. One who or that which is not different in all or some respects from another; specifically, one who is not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, etc.

It was thou, a man mine *equal*, my guide, and mine acquaintance. *Ps.*, lv. 13.

Miranda is indeed a gentle man Of fair desert and better hopes; but yet He hath his *equal*. *Edm. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

Those who were once his *equal* envy and defame him. *Addison*.

In taste and imagination, in the graces of style, in the arts of persuasion, in the magnificence of public works, the ancients were at least our *equal*. *Macaulay, History*.

2. The state of being equal; equality.

Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew, And all things to an *equal* to restore. *Spenser, F. Q.*, v. ii. 84.

equal (ē-kwā-), *adv.* [*Gr.* *ἴσος*, *isos*, equal; in a manner equal (to).] [Obsolete or colloq.]

Thou art A thing that, *equal* with the Devil himself, I do detect and scorn. *Massinger, Duke of Milan*, ii. 1.

The head is paluted *equal* to Titian; and though done, I suppose, after the clock had struck five-and-thirty, yet she retains a great share of beauty. *Walpole, Letters*, II. 365.

equal (ē-kwā-), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equalled* or *equalled*, ppr. *equalling* or *equalling*. [*Gr.* *ἴσος*, *isos*, equal, equal, equal, equal, equal, equal, equal, etc., *Fr.* *égal*, *egal*, *egal*, *egal*, *egal*, *egal*, *egal*, etc., *It.* *eguale*, *eguale*, *Gr.* *ἴσος*, equal, like, *Gr.* *ἴσος*, plain, even, level, flat (cf. *equum*, a plain, *aquor*, a level, esp. the level sea), equal, like; perhaps akin to *Skt.* *śka*, one.] *I. trans.* 1. To be or become equal to; be commensurate with: be as great as; correspond to or be on a level with in any respect; be adequate to: as, your share *equals* mine; no other dramatist *equals* Shakespeare.

And will she yet abase her eyes on me, On me, whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety? *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2.

And (according to all the opinions of the Jesuites there abiding) *equalling* or exceeding in people four of the greatest Cities in Europe. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 486.

No falsehood *Equals* a broken faith. *Ford, Broken Heart*, iv. 2.

2. To make equivalent to; recompense fully; answer in full proportion.

She sought Richard through the shady grove,
Who answered all her cares, and equal'd all her love.
Dryden, Rinaldo.

3. To count or consider as equal; make comparable.

I think no man, for valour of mind and alidity of body,
to be preferred, if equalled, to Arjuna.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

And have thereupon obtruded on many other dayes as
religious respects or more then on this (which yet the
Apostles entitled in name and practise The Lords Day),
with the same spirit whereby they have equalled tradi-
tions to the holy Scriptures. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 121.*

And smiled on perch and trellis
The fair democracy of flowers,
That equals cot and palace.

Whittier, Among the Hills.

To equal equals, to make things equal; bring about an
equality, or a proper balance or adjustment. See *equal-
ized*. [Scotch.]

If I pay debt to other folk, I think they sould pay it to me
— that equals equals. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, viii.*

II. *trans.* To be equal; match.

I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to equal with the king
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 3.

equal-equal (ē'kwāl-ē'kwāl), *a.* [A varied re-
duplication of *equal*.] *Alike*. [Scotch.]

equal-ended (ē'kwāl-en'ded), *a.* In *oology*, el-
liptical, as an egg, in long section, and there-
fore having both ends alike; not distinguish-
able as to point and butt.

equal-falling (ē'kwāl-fā'ling), *a.* Having equal
velocities of fall.

equaliflorous (ē'kwāl-i-flō'rus), *a.* [*L. equa-
lis*, equal, + *flor.* (flor-), flower, + *-ous*.] Hav-
ing equal flowers: applied to a plant when all
the flowers of the same bend or cluster are
alike in form as well as character. *I. Gray.*
Also spelled *equaliflorus*.

equalisation, equalise, etc. See *equalization*,
etc.

equalitarian (ē'kwāl-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*E.
equality* + *-arian*.] *I. a.* Believing in the prin-
ciple of equality among men. [Rare.]

The *equalitarian* American — proud of his city, proud
of his State, devoted to local interests, as a good citizen
should be, protests, as one can readily understand,
against the supremacy of New York.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX, 236.

II. *n.* One who believes in or maintains the
principle of equality among men. [Rare.]

equality (ē'kwāl-i-tē), *n.* [*ME. equalite*, *OF. equalite*,
egalite, *egalite*, *egalite*, *egalite*, *egalite*, *egalite*,
egalite, *egalite*, etc., *F. egalite* = *Pr. equalite* =
Sp. igualdad = *Pg. igualdad* = *It. equalita*,
ugualità, *L. equalitas* (i-s), equality, *equalis*,
equal: see *equal*.] 1. The state of being equal;
identity in magnitude or dimensions, value,
quality, degree, etc.; the state of being neither
superior nor inferior, greater nor less, better
nor worse, stronger nor weaker, etc., with re-
gard to the thing or things compared.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds scrupulous faction
Shak., A. and C., I. 1.

If they [the democrats] restrict the word *equality* as
carefully as they ought, it will not import that all men
have an equal right to all things, but that to whatever
they have a right, it is as much to be protected and pro-
vided for as the right of any persons in society.
Amer. Works, II, 210.

In the federal constitution, the *equality* of the States,
without regard to population, size, wealth, institutions, or
any other consideration, is a fundamental principle, as
much so as is the *equality* of their citizens. In the govern-
ments of the several States, without regard to property,
influence, or superiority of any description.
Cathartes, Works, I, 196.

2. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state
or continued course; equalness: as, *equality*
of surface; an *equality* of temper or constitu-
tion.

All fortune is blissful to a man by the agreeable or by
the equality of him that suffers it.
Chaucer, Boethius, li. prose 4.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the
alterations of their tempers: conceive a regularity in mu-
tations, with an *equality* in constitutions.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Circle of equality, an equant. **Double or triple
equality**, a system of two or of three equations. — **Ratio
of equality**, the ratio of two equal quantities. — **Sign of
equality**, the sign =, used — (a) In *math.*, between the
symbols of two quantities, to indicate their equality: as,
6 + 5 = 11; 2x + 3y = 13, the whole forming an *equa-
tion* (which see). (b) In other cases, to indicate equality
or equivalence of sense: as, *Latin gratias* = *thanks*. (c)
In a limited use, as in the etymologies of this dictionary, to
indicate specifically equality (ultimate identity) of form,
as, *English two* = *Latin duo* = *Grec. k duo* = *Sanskrit dva*.

equalization (ē'kwāl-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*equalize* +
-ation.] The act of equalizing, or the state
of being equalized. Also spelled *equalisation*.

Making the major part of the inhabitants . . . believe
that their ease, and their satisfaction, and their equaliza-
tion with the rest of the fellow-subjects of Ireland, are
things adverse to the principles of that connection.
Burke, Affairs of Ireland.

Board of equalization, in the State and county govern-
ments of some of the United States, a board of commis-
sioners whose duty it is, in order that the incidence of
State or county taxation may be the same in all the local
subdivisions, to reduce to a uniform basis the valuations
made by local assessors.

equalize (ē'kwāl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equal-
ized*, ppr. *equalizing*. [= *F. equaliser*; as *equal* +
-ize.] 1. To be equal to; equal.

Outsuing the Muses, and did equalize
Their king Apollo. *Chapman, Ep. Ded. to Hud.*

In some parts were found some Chestnuts whose wild
fruit equalize the best in France, Spaine, Germany, or
Italy.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I, 122.

It could not equalize the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart
Waller, At Fonthurst.

2. To represent as equal; place on a level (with
another).

The Virgin they do at least equalize to Christ
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, v.

3. To make equal; cause to be equal in amount
or degree as compared; as, to *equalize* accounts;
to *equalize* burdens or taxes.

Death will equalize us all at last.
Bacon, Anat. of Mel., p. 438.

The philosophers among the democrats will no doubt
insist that they do not mean to *equalize* property, they
intend only for an equality of rights.
Amer. Works, II, 210.

One poor moment can suffice
To equalize the lofty and the low. *Woodworth.*

Also spelled *equalise*.

equalizer (ē'kwāl-i-zēr), *n.* 1. One who or
that which equalizes or makes equal; an ad-
juster; a leveler.

We find this digester of codes, amender of laws, de-
stroyer of feudalism, equalizer of public burdens, Ac-
petting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious
acts of oppression.
brothman.

Islam like any great Faith and brought into the essence
of man, is a perfect equalizer of men.
Catholic, Heroes and Hero Worship, li.

2. Specifically, a pivoted bar attached to the
pole of a wagon and carrying at its ends the
swingletrees to which the horses are attached;
an evener. Also called *equating bar*.

Also spelled *equaliser*.

equalizer-spring (ē'kwāl-i-zēr-spring), *n.* A
spring which rests on an equalizing bar and
carries the weight of a car. *— Fitcher's Diet.*

equalizing-bar (ē'kwāl-i-zing-bar), *n.* See
bar 1.

equalizing-file (ē'kwāl-i-zing-fil), *n.* See *file* 1.
equally (ē'kwāl-i), *adv.* 1. In an equal man-
ner or to the same degree; alike.

And loves equally all human beings of all ranks, nations,
creeds, and characters. — The Father has no favor-
itism; he makes no elections.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 47.

2. In equal shares or portions; as, the estate
is to be *equally* divided among the heirs.

No particular faculty was preeminently developed, but
manly health and vigor were *equally* diffused through
the whole.
Masson, Lord Bacon.

3. Impartially; with equal justice.

I do require them not to covet a thing
As we shall find their merits and our equity
May equally determine. *Shak., Lear, v. 3.*

Equally pinnate, in bot., same as *aequalipinnate* (which
see under *aequal*).

equalness (ē'kwāl-nēs), *n.* The state of being
equal, in any sense; equality.

Let me lament that our state,
I conceive that it should divide
Our *equalness* to this. *Shak., A. and C., v. 1.*

equangular (ē'kwāng-gul-ār), *a.* Same as *equi-
angular*. [Rare.]

equanimity (ē'kwā-nim-i-tē), *n.* [*L. equa-
nimitas*, calmness, patience, even minded-
ness, *aequanimus*, even minded: see *equani-
mous*.] Evenness of mind or temper; calm-
ness or firmness, especially under conditions
adapted to excite great emotion; a state of re-
sistance to elation, depression, anger, etc.

This watch over a man's self, and the command of his
temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections.
I do not know how to express this habit of mind, ex-
cept you will let me call it *equanimity*. *Butler.*

When a wilderness has given way to generosity, and per-
fect love has cast out fear, then all this shows itself to
that equanimity of soul which we call good temper or *equa-
nimity*. *J. P. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 287.*

equanimous (ē'kwā-ni-mus), *a.* [*L. equa-
nimitas* (only in glosses), mild, kind, lit., even-
minded, *aequus*, even, equal, + *animus*, mind.]

Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a
steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

Out of an *equanimous* civility to his many worthy
friends. *Ridley, Basilide.*

equant (ē'kwānt), *a.* and *n.* [*L. equant* (i-s),
ppr. of *equare*, make equal: see *equate*.] 1. *a.*
Having equal area described in equal times;
figuratively, regulating. See II. [Obsolete or
archaic.]

Love is the circle equant of all other affections.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 438.

II. *n.* In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy,
a circle about whose center the center of the
epicycle of a planet was supposed to describe
equal angles in equal times. Also called *eccen-
tric equator*.

equate (ē'kwāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equated*,
ppr. *equating*. [*L. equatus*, pp. of *equare*,
make equal, like, even, level, etc., *aequus*,
equal, even: see *equal*.] 1. To make equal or
equivalent; regard or treat as equal. [Rare.]

We *equate* four hundred and forty five early Greek
years with the last three hundred and twenty English
years.
De Quincy, Homer, li.

Am I at liberty to *equate* Widdesley with Broadwall, the
present boundary line between Lambeth and Southwark?
N. and Q., 7th ser., III, 444.

2. To reduce to an average; make such cor-
rection or allowance in as will reduce to a com-
mon standard of comparison, or will bring to a
true result; as, to *equate* observations in astron-
omy. — 3. To be equal or equivalent to; equal.
[Rare.]

No doubt Fort *equates* "Chemp" as a place of barrier,
but the real Roman Forum would become a closed build-
ing, like a town hall. *N. and Q., 7th ser., IV, 166.*

Equated anomaly. Same as *true anomaly* (which see,
under *anomaly*). **Equated bodies**, a line on Gunter's
scale showing the ratio of volumes of two regular bodies.

equate (ē'kwāt'), *a.* [*L. equatus*, pp.: see the
verb.] In *geom.*, smooth, as a surface; having
no special elevations or depressions. Also *equal*.

equatic (ē'kwāt'ik), *a.* [*equate* + *-ic*.] In
geom., equal; said of a surface without large
elevations or depressions, though it may be
convex or gibbous as a whole, and have puc-
tures or other small sculptural marks on it.

equation (ē'kwā'shon or -zhon), *n.* [*ME. equa-
cion*, *equacion*, *L. equalitas* (i-s), an equalizing,
equal distribution, *aequus*, make equal: see
equate.] 1. A making equal, or an equal di-
vision; equality.

Again the golden day reclaim'd its right,
And mid in just *equation* with the night.
Bacon, U. of Lucan, li.

2. In *math.*, a proposition asserting the equal-
ity of two quantities, and expressed by the
sign = between them; or an expression of the
same quantity in two terms dissimilar but of
equal value: as, 3 lb. = 48 oz.; $x = b + m - r$.
In the latter case, x is equal to b added to m with r sub-
tracted from the sum, and the quantities on the right hand
of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the
left hand. An equation is termed simple, quadratic, cubic,
or biquadratic, or of the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th degree, ac-
cording as the index of the highest power of the unknown
quantity is one, two, three, or four, and generally an
equation is said to be of the 5th, 6th, 7th, etc., degree,
according as the highest power of the unknown quantity
is any of these dimensions.

3. In *astron.*, the correction or quantity to be
added to or subtracted from the mean position
of a heavenly body to obtain the true position;
also, in a more general sense, the correction
arising from any erroneous supposition what-
ever. — 4. In *chem.*, a collection of symbols
used to indicate that two or more definite bod-
ies, simple or compound, having been brought
within the sphere of chemical action, a reac-
tion will take place, and new bodies be pro-
duced. The symbols of the bodies which react on each
other form the left hand member of the equation, and are
connected by the sign of equality with the symbols of the
products of the reaction. It is called an equation because
the weight of the substances reacting must exactly equal
the weight of the products of reaction. *Abelian equa-
tion*. See *Abelian*. *Absolute equation*. See *absolute*.

Absolute personal equation. See *personal equa-
tion*. **Adlected or affected equation**. See *adlected*.
Algebraic equation. See *algebraic*. **Bernoulli's equa-
tion**. (a) The equation $dy/dx = P + Q$, where P and
 Q are functions of x only. It is solved by substituting $y =$
 $u + v$. (b) An equation for the steady motion of a liquid,
namely,

$$\int_p \rho (V + \frac{1}{2}v^2 + C,$$

where p is the pressure, ρ the density, V the potential of the
impressed forces, v the velocity, and C a constant for each
stream line and vortex line, and in the case of irrotational
motion a constant for all space. — **Bessel's equation**,
the equation $x^2 d^2y/dx^2 + x dy/dx + (x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$, the
solution of which involves the Besselian function. — **Bi-
nomial equation**. See *binomial*. — **Biquadratic equa-
tion**. See *quadratic*. Such equations were first solved by the Italian
mathematician Ludovico Ferrari (1522-66). His method

is as follows. Let the biquadratic be $x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$. Find a root of the cubic $y^3 + by^2 + (ac - 4d)y - d(a^2 - 4b) = 0$. Then the roots of the biquadratic are the same as those of the two quadratics

$$(a^2 - 4b + 4y)(2x^2 + ax + y) + y^2 = 0.$$

Canonical equation, an equation brought into a standard form; especially, the Lagrangian and Hamiltonian equations of dynamics. **Characteristic equation**, an algebraic equation which leads to the solution of a linear differential or difference equation with constant coefficients. **Chemical equation**, *See chemical*. **Circulating equation**, a difference equation in which the coefficients take successive forms of a cycle of forms for successive values of the variable. Thus, if we have the equation $ax_1 + P_1x_2 = 0$, where $P_1 = 1$ when x is divisible by 3, $P_2 = x$ when $x - 1$ is divisible by 3, and $P_3 = x^2$ when $x - 1$ is divisible by 3, the equation given is a circulating equation. **Clairaut's equation**, the equation $y = xdy/dx + f(dy/dx)$. **Complete equation**, *See incomplete equation*. **Compound equation**, same as *incomplete equation*. **Connected equations**, a system of equations such that one of them can be deduced from the rest. **Constitutive equation**, the equation which expresses the conditions of a problem. **Construction of equations**, *See construction*. **Conversion of equations**, *See conversion*. **Cubic equation**, an equation of the third degree. The algebraic solution of the general cubic equation was discovered by Scipione del Ferro (died 1525). His method, commonly known as that of Cardan, and perfected by Hudde, is as follows: Let the cubic equation be $x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3bx + c = 0$. Calculate three subsidiary quantities, p, q, R , by means of the equations $p = 2b - a^2, q = a^3 - 3ab + c, R^3 = p^3 + q^2$. Then, denoting by ρ any cube root of unity, and by the radical a real quantity,

$$x = \rho^2 \sqrt[3]{q + R} + \rho \sqrt[3]{q - R} - a,$$

which gives three values for the three values of ρ . If all the roots are real, this method is inconvenient; and we have the "irreducible case of Cardan's solution," when we may calculate two subsidiary quantities, r and θ , by the equations $r^3 = -q, R^3 = \tan^2 \theta = -R^2/q^2$, and the three roots will be $x_1 = -r \cos \theta, x_2 = -r \cos(\theta + 120^\circ), x_3 = -r \cos(\theta - 120^\circ)$. **Darboux's equation**, the equation $A dx + B dy + C(d^2x/dy^2 - x dy/dx) = 0$, where A, B, C are rational functions of x and y . **Depression of an equation**, *See depression*. **Derived equation**, the equation which expresses the vanishing of the differential coefficient of a given equation. Thus, if $x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + 1$ is the given equation, the derived equation is $5x^4 + 3x^2 + 2x = 0$. **Determinate equation**, an equation containing only one unknown quantity, or only as many as there are equations in the system. **Difference equation**, an equation expressing a relation between the value of a function (or the values of several functions) for all values of the variable or variables and the values when the several variables are increased by 1, 2, 3, etc. Thus, $f(x, y) = f(x+1, y) + f(x, y+1)$ is a difference equation. The order of a difference equation is equal to the difference between the highest and lowest values of the variable it involves. Thus, the equation just given is of the first order with respect to x and of the third order with respect to y . The degree of a difference equation is the degree of the equation in the unknown functions or variables. Thus, $f(x, y) = f(x+1, y)^2 + f(x, y+1)^2 = 0$ is a difference equation of the second degree. But some mathematicians would make the degree of a difference equation strictly analogous to that of a differential equation. A linear difference equation with constant coefficients is solved by means of its characteristic equation (which see, above). **Differential equation**, an equation expressing a relation between functions and their differential coefficients. An *ordinary differential equation* is one which contains only one independent variable, a *partial differential equation* is one which contains two or more independent variables. The order of a differential equation is that of the highest differential coefficient it contains. The degree of a differential equation is that of the power to which the highest differential coefficient is raised when the equation is in rational form and freed from fractions. A solution of a differential equation is an equation containing no differentials nor integrals unless of explicit functions and such that the given differential equation can be deduced from it. A *general solution* is one which is as indeterminate as possible; that is, which contains the number of arbitrary constants or functions indicated by the order of the equation. A *particular solution* is (a) with modern writers, a solution which is a particular case of the general solution, (b) with older writers, any solution not general. A *singular solution* is one which is neither general nor implied in the general solution. The *complete integral* of a partial differential equation is a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions. **Diajunctive equation**, *See disjunctive*. **Eninential equation**, *See eninential*. **Equation of achromaticity**, an equation between the radii of curvature of a compound lens, determining it to be achromatic; also a similar equation determining the distance between the lenses of an eyepiece. **Equation of condition**, *See condition*. **Equation of continuity**, *See continuity*. **Equation of differences**, the equation for the squared differences of the roots of a given algebraic equation. **Equation of hydrodynamics**, an equation often used in solving problems in hydrodynamics, expressing a differential relation between the pressure, the components of the velocity, and the forces. **Equation of Laplace's functions**, the partial differential equation

$$\left\{ \left(\sin \theta \frac{d}{d\theta} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{d}{d\phi} \right)^2 + n(n+1) \sin^2 \theta \right\} Y = 0,$$

Also called *Laplace's secondary equation*. **Equation of light**, (a) In older writings, the sum of those equations of the moon's motion which depend on its distance from the sun. (b) In modern writings, the correction to be applied to the position of a planet or to the time of an eclipse, etc., owing to the finite velocity of light. **Equation of living force** (vis viva), an equation derived from the immediate application of the principle that the living force added to the potential energy is a constant.

Equation of moments, an equation of rigid dynamics expressing the forces of rotation. **Equation of motion**, the differential equation of dynamics connecting the forces and accelerations. **Equation of payments**, an arithmetical rule for the purpose of ascertaining at what time it is equitable that a person should make payment of a whole debt which is due in different parts payable at different times. **Equation of rest**, a special case of the equation of motion, showing the conditions of equilibrium. **Equation of the argument**, in *old astron.*, the angle at the earth between a planet and the center of its epicycle; but in the cases of the sun and moon, the difference between the true and mean places. (Clavius, in Sacro Bosco). **Equation of the center**, (a) In *old astron.*, usually, the difference between the true and mean place of the center of the epicycle (Short Kepler, § 43); but in the case of the moon, generally the angle at the center of the epicycle between the true and mean apogee (Clavius; Ozanam), but sometimes the first inequality (Halley, Almagest, V. vii.). (b) In *modern astron.*, the excess of the true over the mean anomaly. (Gauss, Theoria Motus, I. 7.). **Equation of the orbit**, in *old astron.* (a) The total correction of the mean place of a planet to give its true place. (b) The equation of the argument. (Kepler, De Motibus Martis, I. iv.). **Equation of time**, the reduction from mean solar time to apparent solar time. **Equation of translation**, the differential equation for the translation of a system. **Equation to a curve, surface, etc.**, an equation defining the shape and position of the curve, surface, etc. **Equation to corresponding altitudes**, in *astron.*, a correction which must be applied to the apparent time of moon (found by means of the time elapsed between the instants when the sun had equal altitudes, both before and after noon) in order to ascertain the true time. **Eulerian equation**, (a) The equation expressing the addition theorem of elliptic functions. (b) Any one of the usual equations of hydrodynamics, where the components of the velocity at fixed points of space are taken as variables; so called in contradistinction to the Lagrangian equations where the coordinates of a definite particle are taken as variables; these equations, though also discovered by Euler, having been used by Lagrange.

Exponential equation, *See exponential*. **Fluential equation**, the equation of the fluxions. **Functional equation**, an equation in which the unknown is not a quantity, but a functional operator. Such, for example, is the equation $F^2 = 1$, which means that the operation F is such that the result of performing it twice is to restore the original operand. **General equation**, an equation in which no account is taken of initial conditions, or of special or exceptional features of a problem. **Group of an equation**, a group of permutations of the roots such that they all give the same values for rational functions of the known and adjunct quantities, and for no others. **Hamiltonian equation**, one of a certain system of equations for expressing problems of dynamics. The equations are $dp/dt = \partial H/\partial q$ and $dq/dt = -\partial H/\partial p$, where H is an element of position, p is the differential coefficient of the vis viva relatively to q , and H is the total energy. **Hesse's equation**, an equation of the ninth degree, expressing the positions of the inflections of a plane cubic. **Homogeneous equation**, one of which all the terms are of the same degree. **Identical equation**, one which is satisfied by all values of the literal quantities. **Incomplete equation**, an equation in which some power of the unknown quantity lower than the highest does not appear. Thus, $x^3 + 3px^2 + 2q = 0$ is an incomplete equation. **Independent equations**, a system of equations no one of which is necessarily satisfied when the others are satisfied. **Indeterminate equation or system of equations**, an equation with two unknown quantities, or a system of equations less in number than the unknown quantities. **Intrinsic equation of a plane curve**, an equation between the arc measured from a fixed point upon it and the radius of curvature. **Irreducible differential equation**, one which admits only of proper solutions. **Irreducible equation**, an equation whose first member, after all the terms have been transposed to one side, has no rational divisor. **Jacobi's equation**, the equation

$$(ax + by + cz)(ydz - zdz) + (ax + by + cz)(ydz - zdz) + (ax + by + cz)(ydz - zdz) = 0,$$

Lagrange's equation, one of the equations $dx/P = dy/Q = dz/R$ used in the solution of Lagrange's linear equation. **Lagrange's linear equation**, the equation $Pdz + Qdy + Rdx = 0$, where P, Q, R are explicit functions of x, y, z . **Lagrangian equation**, (a) An equation of the form

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial v} = 0,$$

where T is the living force, u the positional energy, a an element of position, and t the time. (b) A general equation of hydrodynamics, in which, instead of considering the velocity at each fixed point of space, the motion of each particle is followed out. This is called a Lagrangian equation because used by Lagrange in his "Mécanique Analytique" (though invented by Euler). **Lame's equation**, the equation $y^2 dz^2 - (m^2 u^2 + 2n^2 x^2 + k^2 y^2) = 0$, where m is an integer and k is the modulus of the elliptic function $sn z$. **Laplace's equation**, the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's principal equation*. *See equation of Laplace's functions*, above. **Legendre's equation**, the equation

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0,$$

Linear equation, an equation of the first degree. **Literal equation**, one in which all the quantities are expressed by letters. **Local equation**, the equation of a locus. **Lunar equation**, the correction of the Gregorian calendar for the error of the lunar cycle, which adds 1 to the year in 100, 2100, etc. *See epact*. **Mixed equation of differences**, or equation of mixed differences, an equation which contains both differences and differ-

tial coefficients. **Modular equation**, in elliptic functions, an equation between λ and λ' , where

$$\frac{Mdy}{\sqrt{1-y^2, 1-k^2 y^2}} = \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-z^2, 1-k'^2 z^2}}.$$

Monge's equation, the equation

$$R \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + S \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + T \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = V,$$

where R, S, T, V are functions of $x, y, z, \partial z/\partial x$, and $\partial z/\partial y$. **Normal equation**, in least squares, one of the system of equations equal in number to the unknown quantities, which are formed from the more numerous equations of condition, according to the rule of least squares. **Numeral or numerical equation**, an equation having all its coefficients individual numbers. **Optical equation**, in *anc. astron.*, the apparent displacement of a planet owing to the eccentricity of the orbit; more precisely, the angle at the center of the epicycle between the center of the world and that of the orbit. **Ordinary equation, partial equation**, *See differential equation*. **Particular equation**, an equation which takes account of initial positions and velocities or other peculiarities of a special problem. **Personal equation**, (a) The constant which must be added to every time observed by one observer, in order to make the mean of such observations agree with those of another observer. If, for example, two observers note the times of passage of a series of stars over the same meridian, it will generally be found that one observer has a tendency to note the time later than the other, so that the mean difference, say for sets of twenty-five observations, presents some approach to constancy. In consequence of this, if we have to combine observations of the two observers, it will be proper to apply to all the observations of one of them a constant, in order to give the times such as they would have been observed by the other. This constant is the personal equation. The *absolute personal equation* is the amount which has to be added to the time as observed by any given observer in order to reduce the error of the mean of a large number of his observations to zero, or as nearly so as possible by any such constant correction. The personal equation is said to be eliminated when the observations are so treated that it does not affect the result. Thus, in determining the difference of longitude of two stations by the telegraphic transmission of the times of transit of stars over the two meridians, the result will be affected by the personal equation between the observers at the two stations. But if the observers afterward change places and re-determine the difference of longitude, the personal equation will enter into this second result with the opposite sign to that which it had before. Consequently, the mean of the two results will give a third result which is free from the effect of any constant personal equation. Hence, broadly, (b) Any kind of tendency to error of a determinate kind and amount, peculiar to a given observer or remeasurer for which it is possible to make any approximate allowance. **Physical equation**, in *astron.*, the displacement of a planet from the position which an equable circular motion would give it owing to the eccentricity of the orbit being only one half that of the equant. **Primitive equation**, any equation from which another is derived in any way. **Pure equation**, one in which each unknown occurs to only one degree. **Quadratic equation**, an equation of the second degree. Such equations were solved by the ancients. Given $Ax^2 + 2Bx + C = 0$, the solution is

$$x = \frac{-B \pm \sqrt{B^2 - AC}}{A}.$$

When B^2 is much larger than $-AC$, the two roots are nearly

$$-\frac{B}{A} + \frac{C}{2B} \quad \text{and} \quad -\frac{B}{A} - \frac{C}{2B}.$$

Quadrato-quadratic equation, a biquadratic equation. **Quartic equation**, one of the fourth degree. **Quintic equation**, one of the fifth degree. The general equations of the fifth and higher degrees cannot be solved by means of radicals. **Reciprocal equation**, an equation which is satisfied by the reciprocal of the unknown quantity. **Resolvent equation**, an algebraic equation which has to be solved in order to solve another equation. Thus, the cubic which has to be solved in order to solve a biquadratic is a resolvent equation. **Riccati's equation**, the equation $dy/dx + by^2 = ax$. **Root of an equation**, a number or known quantity which substituted for the unknown quantity in the equation satisfies the latter identically. **Secular equation**, the equation of the secular inequalities. **Simple equation**, an equation of the form $Ax + B = 0$. **Simultaneous equations**, two or more equations which are true at the same time. **Solar equation**, the correction of the epoch in the Gregorian calendar for the fact that three out of every four century-years are not leap years. *See epact*. **Solution of an equation**, *See differential equation*. **Symbolic equation**, (a) A functional equation, or an equation whose members are not quantities. (b) An equation of analytical geometry in which certain curves are represented by single letters. Thus, if $U = 0, V = 0, W = 0$, represent the equations of three circles, $UV = W^2$ is the symbolic equation of a bicircular quartic. **The equation of a quartic**, the equation formed by putting the quartic equal to zero. **Coxeter, 1854**. **Theory of equations**, that branch of algebra which seeks those functions of the roots of any given equation that are expressible rationally as functions of its coefficients and of certain given irrationalities called the adjuncts of the equation *Galois*. **To eliminate the personal equation**, to remove from the results of an observation or calculation the amount of error to which the person making it is found to be liable; hence, in a general sense, to make allowance for personal prejudice or bias in considering a statement or an expression of opinion. *See personal equation*, above. **Total differential equation**, one which has only one independent variable, but two or more dependent variables. **Transcendental equation**, one in which the unknowns enter in a more complicated way than in algebraic equations. **Transforming equation**, *See equation of limits*, above. **Vector equation**, an equation between vectors. *(See also formula, theorem, series, law.)* **Equational** (*é-kwá'shon-al*), *a.* [*equation + -al*] In *mach.*, equalizing; adjusting; equiva-

lent to differential as applied to gearing and the like.—**Equatorial box**, a system of differential gearing used in bobbin-and-fly machines to obtain changes in the relative speed of the bobbin and flyer. See *differential gear* (under differential), *bobbin*, and *fly frame*.

equator (ē-kwā'tor), *n.* [*ME. equator* = *F. equateur* = *Pg. equador* = *Sp. equador* = *It. equatore* = *D. aquator* = *G. aquator* = *Dan. akvator* = *Sw. equator*, < *ML. aquator*, the equator, < *L. aquare*, make equal: see *equate*.]

1. In *astron.*, that imaginary great circle in the heavens the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. It is everywhere 90° distant from the celestial poles, which coincide with the extremities of the earth's axis, supposed to be produced to meet the heavens, and its axis is this produced axis. It divides the celestial sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. During his apparent yearly course the sun is twice in the equator, in the months of March and September. Then the day and night are everywhere equal, whence the name *equator*.

This same circle is called also the *weyere*, *equator*, of the day, for when the sun is in the heaven of Aries & Libra, then the days & the nights alike of length in all the world.

As when his beams at noon

Culminate from the equator. *Milton, P. L.*, III. 617.

2. In *geog.*, that great circle of the earth every point of which is 90° from the earth's poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth. It is in the plane of the celestial equator. Our earth is divided by it into the northern and southern hemispheres. From this circle is reckoned the latitude of places both north and south.

Hence—3. A similarly situated circle about any spherical body, or the region adjacent to it.—**Geocentric equator**. Same as *equant*.—**Magnetic equator**, a line which nearly coincides with the geographical equator, and at every point of which the vertical component of the earth's magnetic attraction is zero, that is to say, a dipping needle carried along it remains horizontal. It is hence called the *active line*.

equatorial (ē-kwā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. equatorial*, etc., < *ML. aquator*, equator: see *equator*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the equator; as, *equatorial climates*; the *equatorial diameter* of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.—**Equatorial circle**. See *II. Equatorial dial*. See *dial*.—**Equatorial migration**. See *migration*.—**Equatorial telescope** or *instrument*. See *II.*

II. *n.* An astronomical instrument contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time notwithstanding the diurnal motion. For this purpose a principal axis resting on firm supports is placed parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation, and consequently pointing to the pole of the heavens. On this polar axis there is placed, usually near one of its extremities, a graduated circle, the plane of which is perpendicular to the polar axis, and therefore parallel to the equator. This circle is called the *equatorial circle*, and measures by its arcs the hour angles, or differences of right ascension. The polar axis carries a second circle, called the *declination circle*, the plane of which is at right angles to that of the equatorial circle. This last circle has a telescope attached to it for making observations, which moves along with it in the same plane. The name *equatorial*, or *equatorial instrument*, is sometimes given to any astronomical instrument which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth.

equatorially (ē-kwā-tō'ri-āl-i), *adv.* In an equatorial manner; so as to have the motion or position of an equatorial.

With the *equatorially* mounted refracting telescopes, only the usual observations were conducted.

Science, IV. 62.

equerry, equerry (ē-kwē-ri or ē-quer'i), *n.*; pl. *equeries, equeries* (-riz). [Altered, in simulation of *L. equus*, a horse, from *OF. escuyrie, escuirie*, mod. *F. écuyer*, a stable, < *ML. scurra*, a stable, < *OHG. sciura*, *MHG. schüre*, *G. schenker*, a shed. Hence, by apheresis, *querry, querry*: see *querry*. In the second sense appar. mixed, with *OF. escuyer*, a squire, in the phrase *escuyer d'escuyrie*, an *equery*, lit. *squire of the stable*; *escuyer*, > *E. equire*, *squire*: see *equire*, *squire*.] 1. A stable for horses.

I made the proof oft times upon Sir R. P. that is, . . . Sir Robert Pye of the *equerry*. *Boyle, Works*, VI. 354

2. In the household of a prince or nobleman, an officer who has the superintendence and management of horses. In England the equeries are officers of the household of the sovereign. In the department of the Master of the Horse, of whom the first is styled chief equery and clerk-marshal. Their duties fall in rotation, and when the sovereign rides abroad in state an equery goes in the leading coach. Officers with the same denomination form part of the establishment of the members of the royal family.

The King in royal robes and equipage. Afterwards followed *equeries*, footmen, gent. p. 1000.

Belgian Dict., April 23, 1863

equus (ē-kwēz), *n.*; pl. *equus* (ē-kwēz). [*L.* a horseman, a knight, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the knights,

an order of Roman citizens. See *equites*.—

2. [*cap.*] A genus of fishes of the percoid series and family *Scombridae*, represented by species found in the Caribbean sea and along the Atlantic coasts of tropical America, typical of the subfamily *Equulina*. The belted horseman, *Equus lanceolatus*, is a conspicuously striped species, having an oblong body, with the back humped and the dorsal line very convex, a short, high, and acute first dorsal fin, a long, low second dorsal fin, and a belted broadly with blackish brown on a grayish yellow ground, each belt being edged with a whitish color. Two other species are known from the Atlantic coast and one from the Pacific.

equestrian (ē-kwēs'tri-ān), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. equestre* = *Sp. ecuestre* = *Pg. It. equestre*, < *L. equester* (*equestr-*), belonging to a horse (or to a horseman), < *equus*, a horse (> *equus* (*equit-*), a horseman): see *Equus*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to horses or horsemanship; concerned with horses or riding; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback; as, a person of *equestrian* tastes; an *equestrian* picture; *equestrian* feats, exercise, or sports.

I should be glad if a certain *equestrian* order of ladies, some of whom one meets in the evening at every outlet of the town, would take this subject into their serious consideration. *Spectator*, No. 104.

2. Riding or represented as riding on a horse; exercising or mounted on horseback; as, *equestrian* performers; an *equestrian* statue of Washington. Equestrian statues are usually cast in bronze and mounted on a stone pedestal. Few early monuments of this kind are extant, the valuable metal they contained tempting invaders to destroy them.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plain. *Spectator*.

3. Of or pertaining to the Roman equites or knights; as, the *equestrian* order. See *equus*.

II. *n.* A rider on horseback; specifically, one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.

equestrianism (ē-kwēs'tri-ān-iz-m), *n.* [*equestrian* + *-ism*.] The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship.

equestrienne (ē-kwēs'tri-ēn'), *n.* [A spurious *F. form* (in circus-bill French), < *equestrian* + *F. fem. suffix -enne*.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

equi- [*L. aquis*, before a vowel *aquis*, combining form of *aquis*, equal: see *equal*.] An element of words of Latin origin, meaning 'equal' (having equal . . .), as in *equidistant*, *equilateral*, etc.

equiangular (ē-kwi-ang'gūl), *a.* [*L. aquis*, equal, + *E. angle* + *-ad-*, < *π* *angular*.] Having equal angles; equilateral.

For, whereas that consists of five *equilateral* and *equiangular* pentagons, almost all the planes that make up our granite were *equilateral*. *Boyle, Works*, III. 154

equiangular (ē-kwi-ang'gūl), *a.* [Formerly, in accordance with strict *L. analogy*, *equiangular*: < *L. aquis*, equal, + *angular*, an angle, + *-ad-*.] In *geom.*, having all the angles equal.—**Equiangular spiral**, the logarithmic spiral, a curve making everywhere the same angle with its radius vector.

equianharmonic (ē-kwi-nān-har-mōn'ik), *a.* [*L. aquis*, equal, + *L. anharmonic*.] Equally anharmonic: applied in mathematics to the situation of four points or other elements, one of which at least must be imaginary whose anharmonic ratio is a cube root of unity.

equianharmonically (ē-kwi-nān-har-mōn'ik-l), *adv.* In an equianharmonic situation.

equibalance (ē-kwi-bel-āns), *v. t.*, *v. i.*, *prct.* and *pp.* *equibalanced*, *pp. equibalanced*. [*L. aquis*, equal, + *E. balance*.] *vt.* *Equibalanced*. To be of equal weight with something, counterbalanced. [Rare.]

In Mahomet . . . the parties of righteousness and ambition were almost *equibalanced*. *Christian History*, p. 48 (18th Mo.)

equibiradiate (ē-kwi-bi-rā'di-āt), *a.* [*L. aquis*, equal, + *bi*, two, + *radius*, ray.] Having two equal rays, as a sponge spicule. *Sollas*.

equiconvex (ē-kwi-kōn'vex), *a.* [*L. aquis*, equal, + *convexus*, convex.] Having two convex surfaces of equal curvature.

equicrescent (ē-kwi-kres'sent), *a.* [*L. aquis*, equal, + *crescent*, increasing.] Increasing at the same rate; having equal increments.

equicrural (ē-kwi-kri'ral), *a.* [*L. aquis*, equal, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg, + *-al*.] Having legs of equal length; isoelelele.

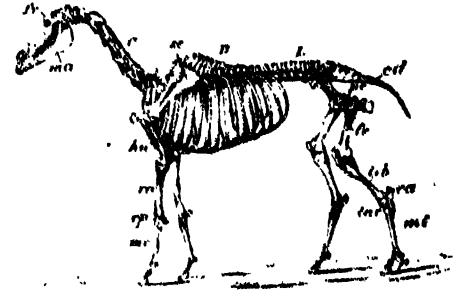
We see, exactly, that the same angle to each, with seven *equicrural* triangles to be traced. *T. Reade, Vols.* 1-4

equicrural (ē-kwi-kri'ral), *a.* Same as *equicrural*. An *equicrural* triangle . . . goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *See K. Dooly, Boole*, etc.

Equiculus (ē-kwik'ū-lus), *n.* Same as *Equuleus*, 1.

equid (ēk'wid), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Equidae*.

Equidae (ēk'wi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Equus* + *-idae*.] A family of solidungulate perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds; the horse family. The middle digit and hoof of each foot are enlarged, and alone support the body; and the lateral digits are more or less reduced in size, and are functionless or wanting. In living genera the first and fifth digits and corresponding metapodials are wanting; the second and fourth digits are also wanting, but their metapodials are present, though reduced to mere splint-bones; the femur has a fossa above



Skeleton of Horse, *Equus caballus*

P., front bone; *C.*, cervical vertebra; *D.*, dorsal vertebra; *L.*, lumbar vertebra; *S.*, sacral vertebra; *P.*, pelvis; *M.*, mandible; *A.*, humerus; *R.*, radius; *U.*, ulna; *M.*, metacarpus; *M.*, metatarsus; *T.*, tarsus; *M.*, metatarsus; *P.*, phalanges.

the ectocoracoid; the shaft of the ulna is atrophied, and its extremity is consolidated with the radius; the fibula is rudimentary and ankylized with the tibia, the skull is much elongated, the lower jaw is very deep behind; and the bony orbit of the eye is complete. The dentition is: milk teeth, *dl.* 4, *d.* 1, *dm.* 1; permanent teeth, *I* 4, *C* 1, *P* 4, and *M* 3-4-4-4. The two genera *Equus* and *Asinus* (strictly distinct from each other) are the only living representatives of the family, but there are many fossil genera, ranging through the Tertiary, as *Hipporion*, *Merychippus*, *Protophippus*, *Miohippus*, *Ephippus*, and *Kobus*. See these words; see also *horse*, *ass*, *zebra*, *quagga*, and *camel*, *jack*, *donkey*, *perissodactyl*, and *solidungulate*.

equidifferent (ē-kwi-dif'ér-ent), *a.* [*L. aquis*, equal, + *different* (*-t*), different.] 1. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

—2. In *crystal*, having a common difference; having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the three numbers forming a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2. **Equidifferent series**, an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth terms, etc., the same; an arithmetical progression.

equidistantly (ē-kwi-dis'tānt-l), *adv.* Peripherally; equally as regards distal arrangement.

The genus *Actinophyes* has been effected where the animal is composed of cells arranged *equidistantly* around a common center. *F. D. Cope, Origin of the Vertebr.*, p. 102

equidistance (ē-kwi-dis'tāns), *n.* [= *It. equidistanza*, < *NL. equidistantia*, *equidistantia*, < *L. equidistantis*, equidistant: see *equidistant*.] Equal distance.

The collateral *equidistance* of certain gerrans from the stock whence both descend.

Up. Hall, Cope's Concise, etc., etc.

equidistant (ē-kwi-dis'tānt), *a.* [= *F. equidistant*, < *Pr. equidistant* = *It. equidistant*, < *L. equidistantis*, < *L. aquis*, equal, + *distans* (*-t*), distant.] Equally distant.

The complete circle, from whose every place the Centre stands an *equidistant* space.

Solomon, Jr. of the Baroque, etc., etc.

Any constant periodical appearance or alternation of ideas in seemingly *equidistant* spaces of duration, if constantly and universally observable, would have as well distinguished the intervals of time as those that have been made use of. *Locke, Human Understanding*, II. xiv. 19

equidistantly (ē-kwi-dis'tānt-l), *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

The porch is *equidistantly* consisting only of sixteen pillars, disposed *equidistantly*.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 380.

equidurnal (ē-kwi-dū'r-nāl), *a.* [*L. aquis*, equal, + *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*, *diurnal*.] Having or pertaining to days of equal length: equivalent to *equinoctial*.

The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion when the days and nights are equal the Greeks called the *equinoctial*; the Latin astronomers the *equinoctial*, and the circle passing circle on the earth was the *equator*. *Howell*.

equiform (ē-kwi-fōrm), *a.* [*L. equiformis*, uniform, < *aquis*, equal, + *forma*, shape.] Having the same shape or form.

equiformal (ē-kwi-fōr-māl), *a.* [*L. equiform* + *-al*.] Same as *equiform*.

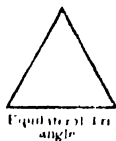
The teeth being *equiformal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 600.

equiformity (ē-kwi-fōr'mi-ti), *n.* [*L. equiform* + *-ity*.] The character of being equiform; uniformity.

The heavens admit not these sinister and dexter aspects; there being in them no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each other. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.*

equilateral (ē-kwi-lat'ē-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. l.*]

equilateralis, *< L. equus*, equal, + *latus* (later-), side.] **I. a.** 1. In *geom.*, having all the sides equal: as, an *equilateral triangle*.—2. In *zool.*: (a) Having the two sides equal: said of surfaces which can be divided into two parts of the same form by a longitudinal median line. (b) Having all the sides equal. (c) Having all the convolutions of the shell in one plane: said chiefly of foraminifers. **Equilateral bivalve**, a shell in which a transverse line, drawn through the apex of the umbo of either of the valves, bisects the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts. **Equilateral hemianopsia**, *hyp-* *perbola*, prism, etc. See the nouns. **Syn. 2. Equilateral**, *Equilateral*. In *geom.*, an *equilateral bivalve* has one half of each valve of the same size and shape as the other half of the same valve; an *equilateral bivalve* has each valve shaped like the other one.



II. n. A figure having all its sides equal. **equilaterally** (ē-kwi-lat'ē-rāl-ē), *adv.* 1. With all the sides equal.—2. In *zool.*: (a) Equally on two sides: as, *equilaterally rounded*; *equilaterally bismittent*. (b) So as to have two sides equal: as, *equilaterally produced*; *equilaterally angulose*.

equilibrate (ē-kwi-lī-brat'), *v. t.*; *prof.* and *pp.* *equilibrated*, *pp. equilibrating*. [*< L. l. equi-* *bratus* (adj.), equiv. to *equilibris*: see *equilibrium*], *pp.* of **equilibrare* (*> L. equilibrare* = *Sp. Pg. equilibrar* = *F. équilibrer*), balance equally, *< L. equus*, equal, + *librare*, balance, poise: see *libra*.] To balance equally; keep even with equal weight on each side; keep in equipoise.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbuthnot, Effect of Air.*

Here, as wherever there are antagonistic actions, we see rhythmic divergences on opposite sides of the medium state—changes which *equilibrate* each other by their alternate excesses. *H. Spencer.*

equilibration (ē-kwi-lī-brā'shōn), *n.* [*= Sp. equilibración* = *Pg. equilibração* = *It. equilibrazione*; as *equilibrate* + *ion*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even; the state of being equally balanced; the maintenance of equilibrium.

In so great a variety of motions as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *See J. Deaham.*

Considered in the widest sense, the processes which we have seen to cooperate in the evolution of organisms are all processes of *equilibration* or adjustment. *J. Fiske, Cognitive Philos., II. 64.*

equilibratory (ē-kwi-lī-brā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< equil-* *ibrate* + *-ory*.] Tending or serving to equilibrate or balance: as, *equilibratory action*. *Jerons.*

equilibrat, *n.* [*< F. equilibre*, *< L. aequilibrium*, an even balance: see *equilibrium*.] Equilibrium. [*Rare.*]

It is by the *equilibrat* of the muscles . . . that the head maintains its erect posture. *Eden, Nat. Theol., i.*

equilibrat (ē-kwi-lī-brā-t), *a.* [*< L. aequi-* *brat*, evenly balanced, + *-at*.] Pertaining to equilibration.

equilibrat (ē-kwi-lī-brā-t), *a.* [*< L. aequi-* *brat*, evenly balanced, + *-at*.] Pertaining to equilibration.

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equilibrat (ē-kwi-lī-brā-t), *a.* [*< L. aequi-* *brat*, evenly balanced, + *-at*.] Pertaining to equilibration.

evenly balanced, + *-at*.] One who balances equally; one who practices balancing in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer or funambulist.

A monkey has lately performed, . . . both as a rope-dancer and an *equilibrat*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to before the Turk appeared in England. *Granger, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 307.*

The case of the *equilibrat* and rope-dancer . . . is particularly favorable to this explanation. *Dugald Stewart.*

equilibrium (ē-kwi-lī-brī-ti), *n.* [*< L. aequi-* *libri* (t-), *< aequilibris*, evenly balanced; see *equilibrium*.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; equipoise: as, the theory of *equilibrium*.

equilibrium (ē-kwi-lī-brī-um), *n.* [Formerly also *equilibrium*; = *F. équilibre* = *Sp. equilibrio* = *Pg. It. equilibrio*, *< L. aequilibrium*, an even balance, a horizontal position, *< aequi-* *bris*, level, horizontal, evenly balanced, *< aequi-* *equal*, + *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.] 1. **Equipoise**; the state of being equally balanced; a situation of a body in which the forces acting on it balance one another; also, a determination of forces such that they balance one another, so that their resultant vanishes. Thus, when a heavy body rests on a table, the weight and the elastic forces which the weight evokes are in *equilibrium* (a phrase often used in the Latin form in *equilibrium*, or more commonly in *equilibrium*)—that is, are precisely equal and opposite; thus, a man walking a tight rope usually carries a pole or balancing rod to add him in preserving his equilibrium—that is, in keeping his center of gravity over the rope, so that his weight and the spring of the rope may act in the same vertical line. Similarly, a floating body is in *equilibrium* when its weight and the upward pressure or buoyancy of the liquid are exactly equal and opposite. When a body, being slightly moved out of its position, always tends to return to its position, the latter is said to be one of *stable equilibrium*; when a body, on the contrary, once removed, however slightly, from the position of equilibrium, tends to depart from it more and more, like a needle balanced on its point, its position is said to be one of *unstable equilibrium*; and when a body, being moved more or less from its position of equilibrium, will rest in any of the positions in which it is placed, and is indifferent to any particular position, its equilibrium is said to be *neutral or indifferent*. A perfect sphere of uniform material, resting on a horizontal plane, is in a state of neutral equilibrium; an oblate spheroid with its axis of rotation vertical is in stable equilibrium; while a prolate spheroid with its axis vertical is in unstable equilibrium on the same plane. A body suspended by its center of gravity is in a state of neutral or indifferent equilibrium. If a body is suspended by any other point, it will be in a state of stable equilibrium when its center of gravity is perpendicularly below the point of suspension; but if the center of gravity is above the point of suspension, the equilibrium will be unstable.

If any forces, acting on a solid or fluid body, produce equilibrium, we may suppose any portions of the body to become fixed . . . without destroying the equilibrium. *Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 561.*

When at rest under the action of two equal and opposite forces, a point is said to be in *equilibrium*. *R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 6.*

2. The state of balance of any causes, powers, or motives, so that no effect is produced.

The balance is turned, and whereas this happens there is an end of the doubt or *equilibrium*. *Sharp, A Doubting Conscience.*

Enabled them eventually to restore the *equilibrium* which had been disturbed by the undue preponderance of the aristocracy. *Prose, Et. Id. and Isa., i. 6.*

3. A state of just poise; a position of due balance. Especially—(a) Mental balance.

Only Shakespeare was endowed with that healthy *equilibrium* of nature whose point of rest was midway between the magnification and the undisturbed. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 16.*

(b) In the *fine arts*. (1) The just poise or balance of a figure or other object, making it appear to stand firmly. (2) The properly balanced disposition or arrangement of objects—lights, shadows, etc.

4. Equality of influence or effect; due or just relationship.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between these two powers. *Arbuthnot.*

Center of equilibrium. See *center*.—**Relative equilibrium.** The instantaneous equilibrium of a particle; a situation from which a particle does not tend to move so long as other particles are held in their actual positions. Thus, a drop of water on the crest of a wave is in *relative equilibrium*.—**Thermal equilibrium**, such a distribution of heat within a gas subject to external forces (say the atmosphere) that no slow currents of its parts will alter the distribution of the heat in space. Thus if the increase of pressure due to bringing a portion of air from any height to the earth would increase its temperature just enough to bring that air to the temperature of the surrounding air, the atmosphere would be in *thermal equilibrium*.

equilibrium-scale (ē-kwi-lī-brī-um-skāl), *n.* A scale of balance for weighing so arranged that it disturbed by any increase or diminution of the weight on the platform it will immediately return to a state of equilibrium or constant balance. It is used in recording the increase or loss of weight in living plants or animals, under varying circumstances of work or feeding, evaporation, etc.

equilibrium-valve (ē-kwi-lī-brī-um-valv), *n.* A valve having nearly equal pressure on both sides, to enable it to be easily worked.

equilobed (ē-kwi-lōbd), *a.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *NL. lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*.] In bot., having equal lobes.

equimomental (ē-kwi-mō-men'tal), *a.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *momentum*, moment, + *-al*.] In *physics*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes, or axes which may be brought into parallelism, all at once.—**Equimomental ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.

equimultiple (ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. équimultiple* = *It. equimultiplice*, *< L. æquus*, equal, + *multiplex* (phc-), multiple: see *multiple*.] **I. a.** Produced by multiplication by the same number or quantity; divisible by the same number or quantity.

II. n. In *arith.* and *geom.*, one of two or more numbers or quantities produced by multiplying other numbers or quantities by the same number or quantity; one of two or more numbers or quantities divisible by the same number or quantity: as, *mA*, *mB* are *equimultiples* of *A* and *B*. *Equimultiples* are always in the same ratio to each other as the numbers or quantities multiplied. If 6 and 9 are each multiplied by 4, the *equimultiples* 24 and 36 will be to each other as 6 to 9.

equinal (ē-kwi-nāl), *a.* [*ME. equinall*; as *equine* + *-al*.] Same as *equine*. [*Rare.*]

Chalchas devides the high *equinal* pile, That his huge vastness might all entrance bar. *Reynold, Troia Britannica (1609).*

equine (ē-kwin or -kwin), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. equinus*, pertaining to a horse, *< æquus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse, or its structure, etc.; belonging to the horse kind; in a narrow sense, like a horse, as distinguished from an ass: as, *equine* and *asinine* genera, traits, etc.

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are *equine*; the head completely bovine. *Barrow.*

II. n. A horse; an animal of the horse family. **equinecessary** (ē-kwi-nēs'ē-sā-ri), *a.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *necessarius*, necessary.] Equally necessary. [*Rare.*]

For both to give blows and to carry [hear], In fights are *equinecessary*. *S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III. 1034.*

equinia (ē-kwin'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. < L. æquina*, of a horse; see *equine*.] A dangerous infectious disease, communicated usually by contagion, occurring principally in horses, asses, and mules, but also occasionally in other domestic animals except cattle, and in man. The salient features of the disease are the formation of small tubercles, breaking down into ulcers, and the diffuse infiltration of large and irregular patches with a serous fluid containing numerous round cells. In addition, abscesses of considerable size are formed, and the lymphatics become inflamed and swollen. These processes go on for the most part in the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, and in the mucous and submucous tissues of the lungs and air-passages, especially the nose. If the cutaneous symptoms are in abeyance while the mucous membrane of the nose is severely affected and the discharge profuse, the disease is called *phlegmon*; if the cutaneous symptoms are well developed while the discharge from the nose is inappreciable, it is called *furca*. Each of these forms may be either acute or chronic. *Equinia* in man is in a majority of cases fatal. It seems to be caused by a bacillus of about the size of the tubercle bacillus.

equinna (ē-kwin'ā), *n.* [*Amer. Ind. (Oregon).*] Same as *quinnat*.

equinoctia (ē-kwi-nōk'shiā), *n. pl.* [*< L. æquinoctia*, *pl. of æquinoctium*: see *equinox*.] The equinoxes. [*Rare.*]

Tempests in State . . . are commonly greatest when things grow to equality, as natural tempests about the *equinoctia*. *Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1587).*

equinoctial (ē-kwi-nōk'shal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *æquinoctial*; *< ME. æquinoctial*, *æquinoctial* = *OF. æquinoctial*, *F. équinoctial* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. equinoctial* = *It. equinoziale*, *< L. æquinoctialis*, *< æquinoctium*, equinox: see *equinox*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; marking an equal length of day and night: as, the *equinoctial* line, or equator.

The middle circle in wyndness of thise 3 is cledped the circle *æquinoctial* upon which turneth evergo the hodes of Aries and Libra. *Chaucer, Astrolabe, l. 17.*

Thrice the *æquinoctial* line He circled; four times cross'd the ear of night From pole to pole, traversing each culture. *Milton, P. L., ix. 64.*

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line, or equator; in or near that line: as, *equinoctial heat*; an *equinoctial sun*; *equinoctial wind*.—3. Occurring at the time of an equinox: as, an *equinoctial storm*.—**Equinoctial colors**, the great circle passing through the poles and equinoctial points. See *colors*.—**Equinoctial dial**. See *dial*.—**Equinoctial sowers**, sowers that open at a regular

time.

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time.

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The life which is, and that which is to come,
Suspended hung in such nice equipoise,
A breath disturbs the balance.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, II.

2. A balancing weight or force; a counterpoise. [Rare.]

From that moment the Scotch aristocracy began to decline; and the equipoise to the clergy being removed, the Church became so powerful that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the most effectual obstacle to the progress of Scotland. — Buckle, Civilization, II. II.

equipollence, equipollency (é-kwi-pol'ens, -en-si), *n.* [Formerly also *equipolence, equipolence*; < ME. *equipollence* = F. *équipollence* = Sp. *equipollencia* = Pg. *equipollencia* = It. *equipollenza*, < ML. *us* if *equipollentia*, < LL. *equipollent*(-t)-*us*, having equal power: see *equipollent*.] 1. Equality of power or force.

These phenomena do much depend upon a mechanical equipollence of pressure. — Boyle, Works, III. 612.

2. In logic, identity of meaning of two or more propositions.

And if he have noon such pitanceem,
Late him study in equipollences,
And late lies and fallacies. — Rom. of the Rose.

The immediate inference of *equipollence* is merely the grammatical translation of an affirmation into a double negation, or of a double negation into an affirmation. — Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In math., equality of length with parallelism of direction.

equipollent (é-kwi-pol'ent), *a.* [ME. *equipollent*, < OF. *equipollent*, F. *équipollent* = Sp. *equipollente* = Pg. It. *equipollente*, < LL. *equipollent*(-t)-*us* (ML. erroneously *equipollent*(-t)-*us*), having equal power, equivalent, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pollens*(-t)-*us*, ppr. of *pollere*, be strong.] 1. Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Superstition is now so well advanced that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. — Bacon, Custom and Education (ed. 1857).

2. In logic, having the same meaning: applied to two propositions.—3. In math., equal and parallel.

equipollently (é-kwi-pol'ent-li), *adv.* With equal power.

Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipollently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost. — Burrow, Sermons, I. xxxiv.

equiponderance, equiponderancy (é-kwi-pon'dér-ans, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *equiponderance* = Pg. *equiponderancia* = It. *equiponderanza*; < *equiponderant* + -*ce*.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

equiponderant (é-kwi-pon'dér-ant), *a.* [= F. *equiponderant* = Sp. Pg. It. *equiponderante*, < ML. *equiponderant*(-t)-*us*, ppr. of *equiponderare*, regard as equal, compare: see *equiponderare*.] 1. Being of the same weight; evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

Suppose in the two scales of a balance there was placed two equally capacious and *equiponderant* phials. — Boyle, Works, III. 631.

2. Of equal weight, force, or influence.

Having accurately weighed the reasons, . . . I find them . . . nearly *equiponderant*. — Johnson, Rambler, No. 1.

equiponderate (é-kwi-pon'dér-át), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equiponderated*, ppr. *equiponderating*. [< ML. *equiponderare*, tr., regard as equal, compare (= It. *equiponderare* = Sp. Pg. *equiponderar*), < L. *æquus*, equal, + *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder*.] 1. *intrans.* To be equal in weight; weigh as much as another thing. [Rare.]

The evidence on each side doth *equiponderate*. — Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, I. 1.

II. *trans.* To weigh as much as in an opposite scale; counterbalance.

More than *equiponderated* the declension in that direction. — De Quincey.

equiponderous (é-kwi-pon'dér-us), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pondus* (ponder-), weight: see *ponderous*.] Having equal weight. [Rare.]

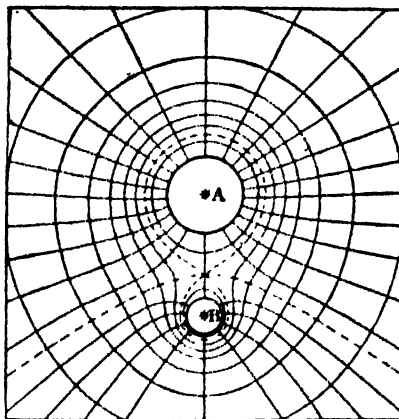
equipondious (é-kwi-pon'di-us), *a.* [< L. *equipondium*, an equal weight, counterpoise, < *æquus*, equal, + *pondus*, a weight.] Having equal weight on both sides.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality. — Glanville, Seep. Sci., xviii.

equipotential (é-kwi-pō'ten'shal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *potentia*, power: see *potential*.] In physics, connected with a single value of the potential. See *potential*.

These planes and their bounding line around the mountain are called with respect to gravitation *equipotential* planes and *equipotential* lines. — J. Troubridge, New Physics, p. 164.

Equipotential line, a line drawn on an equipotential surface: one along which the potential is everywhere the same. Thus, if two points in an electrically equipoten-



Equipotential lines about two similarly electrified spheres, A and B, the quantities of electricity being as 1 : 1. The lines of force are also shown radiating from the spheres. (Maxwell.)

that line be joined by a conductor, no flow through the conductor will take place. **Equipotential surface**, a surface throughout which the potential (see *potential*) is everywhere the same; one which is everywhere perpendicular to the lines of force which it meets. If a particle were subject to the attractions and repulsions of a number of bodies that were held motionless, there would be a resultant force upon it in some certain direction. If, while held so that it could not acquire momentum, it were either allowed to move as urged by the resultant force or compelled to move directly counter thereto, it would describe a course, called a *line of force*, having an attracting body at one extremity and a repelling one at the other, or else passing off to infinity in one direction or the other. Through every point of space there would be such a line; and a surface so bounding as to be everywhere perpendicular to these lines of force would be an *equipotential* or *level surface*. If such a surface were to be rendered impenetrable, the particle could lie upon it without tendency to move along it in any direction. Similarly, if any two points of an electrically equipotential surface are joined by a conductor, no flow will take place. The term *equipotential* is most generally used as applying to electrical or magnetic forces, but is also extended to gravitation, or forces having any origin whatever.

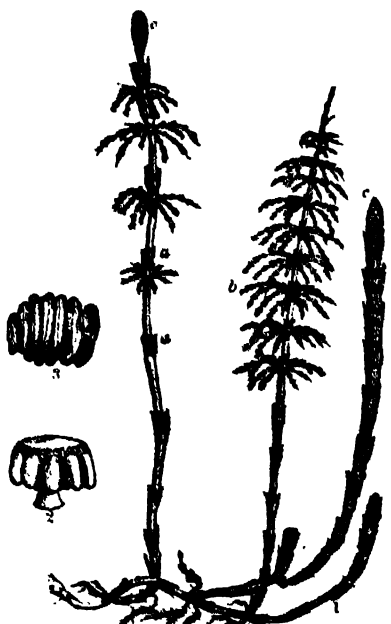
equiprobabilist (é-kwi-prob'a-bil-ist), *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *probabilis*, probable, + -*ist*.] In Rom. Cath. theol., one of a school of casuists. See the extract.

Equiprobabilists, who teach that in a balance of opinions the less safe opinion may be lawfully followed, provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as its opposite. — Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.

equirota (é-kwi-rō'tal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *rota*, a wheel, + -*al*.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

équisé (é-kwō-zé'), *a.* In her., same as *aiguisé*.

equisegmental (é-kwi-seg-men'tal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *segmental*.] In math., having equal segments: applied to two lines such that to any segment of the one corresponds an equal segment of the other.



1. *Equisetum hyemale*: a, a, sheath crowned with teeth; b, branches; c, c, fruiting spikes. 2. Clypeola, bearing sporangia. 3. Spore, with elaters coiled about it. (2 and 3 magnified.) (From Le Maout and Decandolle's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Equisetaceæ (ek'wi-sē-tā'sh-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Equisetum* + -*aceæ*.] A very distinct natural order of vascular cryptogamous plants. Perennial, solid, running rootstocks are present in most cases, producing usually upright hollow stems with a grooved surface. In addition to the central canal of the latter, there is near the surface a circle of smaller canals (vallicular canals), opposite to the grooves (vallicules) which mark the surface. Opposite the ridges is another set of still smaller cavities (carinal canals). The stomata are in the grooves, in some species forming a row on each side of the groove. The cuticle of the stem in many species contains a large amount of silica. The stem is jointed, and the central canal is intercepted by a partition (diaphragm) at each joint. Each joint bears at its upper end a circle of leaves which are united to form a sheath, while their tips project as teeth, which are deciduous in some species, in others persistent. Branches, when present, are formed in whorls at the joints of the stem, which they resemble, except in the absence of the central canal; and these may be again branched. The stems are either perennial and evergreen or annual. The fructification, borne either by the vegetative stems or by special fruiting stems, is a terminal conical structure whose central axis bears numerous angular, shield-shaped bodies (clypeolae) attached by horizontal pedicels. Each clypeola bears from 6 to 8 sporangia, which open on their inner side and discharge their spores. The spores are spherical. The outer coat breaks into four slender, club-shaped filaments (elaters), which are attached to one side of the spore, and are coiled about it when moist, uncurling when dry. Their elasticity aids the discharge of the spores from the sporangia, and favors distribution. The germination of the spores results in irregularly lobed diocious prothallia above ground. *Equisetum* is the only genus. See cut in preceding column.

equisetaceans (ek'wi-sē-tā'shi-ans), *a.* In bot., pertaining to the *Equisetaceæ*.

equisetic (ek'wi-sē'tik), *a.* [< *Equisetum* + -*ic*.] In chem., pertaining to, existing in, or derived from *Equisetum*.—**Equisetic acid**. Same as *adonitic acid* (which see, under *adonitic*).

equisetiform (ek'wi-sē'ti-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *Equisetum* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of *Equisetum*; resembling *Equisetum*.

Equisetites (ek'wi-sē'ti-tēz), *n.* [NL. < *Equisetum* + -*ites*.] A genus of fossil plants, belonging to the *Calamariæ*, an order represented at the present time by the *Equisetaceæ* (which see). This genus, although now of little importance, was once most widely distributed, and formed a very conspicuous portion of the flora of the earth, especially during the Carboniferous and Triassic periods. There is much difficulty in classifying the fossil *Equisetites*, in consequence of the imperfect preservation of important portions of the specimens studied. By some authors the genus *Equisetites* is not admitted as having been clearly established. Some also retain the name *Equisetaceæ* (instead of *Calamariæ*) for the fossil order, as well as for the recent.

Equisetum (ek'wi-sē'tum), *n.* [NL. < L. *equisetum*, -*seta*, -*setis*, < *æquus*, a horse, + *seta*, a bristle.] A genus of plants, constituting alone the order *Equisetaceæ*. There are about 25 species known, of which 8 are found in Great Britain and 13 in North America, some being common to both countries. The cuticle abounds in silica, on which account the stems of some species are used for polishing wood and metal. *Equisetum hyemale*, the scouring-rush, is best suited for this purpose, and is largely imported into England from the Netherlands. The species of *Equisetum* are popularly called *horsetails*. See cut in preceding column.

equisided (é-kwi-si-ded), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *side* + -*ed*.] Equilateral. [Rare.]

equison (ek'wi-sqn), *n.* [< L. *equison*(-n)-, a groom, stable-boy, < *æquus*, a horse; see *Equus*.] A horse-jockey; one who manages race-horses. [Rare.]

Who announces to the world the works and days of Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their *equisons*, and colours. — Landor, Southey and Porson.

equisonance (é-kwi-sō-nans), *n.* [Formerly also *equisonance*; = F. *équisonance*; < *équisonant*.] In anc. and medieval music, such consonance as that of the unison, the octave, or the double octave.

equisonant (é-kwi-sō-nant), *a.* [Formerly also *equisonant*; < L. *æquus*, equal, + *sonant*(-t)-*us*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] In music, unisonal or consonant in the octave or double octave.

equitable (ek'wi-tā-bl), *a.* [< F. *équitable* = Sp. *equitable*; as *equity* + -*able*.] 1. According to the principles of equity; just and right under all the circumstances of the particular case; fair and equal: as, an *equitable* decision; an *equitable* distribution.

The law of Moses did allow of retaliation in case of real injuries, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; and so, by an *equitable* construction of the law, it may extend to personal affronts. — Stillingsma, Works, IV. vii.

I can demand it as my right by the most *equitable* law in nature. — Goldsmith, To Edward Mills.

2. Pertaining to or dependent upon strict equity or justice; regarding or relating; so abstract right in individual cases: applied in law to the administration of justice by courts of equity, and to the principles established and methods

of procedure practised by them: as, *equitable rights or remedies*; *equitable rules or powers*. See *equity*.

There is hardly a subject of litigation, between individuals, which may not involve those ingredients of fraud, accident, trust, or hardship, which would render the matter an object of *equitable*, rather than of legal, jurisdiction, as the distinction is known and established in several of the states. A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 133.

Equitable assets. (a) Property not leviable under execution, and only to be reached by interposition of a court of equity. (b) Property belonging to the estate of a decedent by law not subject to payment of his debts in course of administration, but voluntarily charged by the testator with payment of debts generally, or upon which equity fastens a trust for that purpose. — **Equitable conversion**, a transformation of a fund from real to personal or from personal to real, assumed in equity to have been made in order to secure the application to the succession to or administration of that fund of the principles which the intention of a testator or the rights of parties interested require. Thus, where a will imperatively directs real property to be sold and distributed as money, the court must treat the fund as equitably converted from the testator's death, although the executors neglect to make an actual conversion into money. — **Equitable defense or plea**, a defense or plea which though it would not be available at common law, is available under the rules of equity. — **Equitable disclaimer, estate, estoppel, mortgage, owner, seisin, waste**, etc. See the nouns. — **Equitable title**. See *equitable estate*, under *estate*. — Syn. 1. Fair, upright, honest, even handed.

equitableness (ek'wi-ta-bl-nos), *n.* The quality of being equitable or impartial; justice; equity; fairness: as, the *equitableness* of a judge; the *equitableness* of a decision, or of a distribution of property.

Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicalness of the thing. Locke.

equitably (ek'wi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially; fairly.

Now, say the objectors, had the law concealed a future state from the Jews, it is plain they were not *equitably* dealt with, since they were to be judged in a future state. Warburton, *Divine Legation*, l. 4.

More patly and perhaps more *equitably*. Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 5.

equitancy (ek'wi-tan-si), *n.* [*equitan(t) + -cy*.] Horsemanship. [Rare.]

equitangential (ek'wi-tan-jen'shal), *a.* [*L. equus*, equal, + *E. tangential*.] Having equal tangents. — **Equitangential curve**. See *curve*.

equitant (ek'wi-tant), *a.* [= *F. équitant* (in sense 2), *equitan(t)*, *ppr.* of *equitare*, ride, < *equus* (equi-), a horseman, < *equus*, a horse; see *Equus*.] 1. Riding on horseback; mounted upon a horse. Smart. [Rare.] — 2. Straddling. Hence — (a) *In bot.*, compound and overlapping, applied to distichous leaves whose crowded, conduplicate bases successively overlap from below upward, the upper part of the leaf being a flat, vertical blade, also to a form of venation in which two ranked (distichous) or three ranked leaves similarly overlap.

The leaves of the Iris are said to be *equitant*. W. H. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, 4 383.

(b) *In entom.*, applied to the antennae or other jointed organs when they are compressed, and each joint appears to be longitudinally folded, the base of the succeeding one.

equitation (ek'wi-ta'shon), *n.* [= *F. équitation* = *Sp. equitacion* = *It. equitazione*, < *L. equitatio* (=*n.*) < *equitatus*, *pp.* of *equitare*, ride; see *equitant*.] 1. The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

The pretender to *equitation* mounted. Irving.

There is a species of *equitation* peculiar to our native land, in which a rail from the nearest fence . . . is converted into a steed. Lovell, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 208.

2. A ride on horseback.

I have lately made a few rural *equitations* to visit some seats, gardens, etc. Quoted in *Nichols's Illus. of Lit. History*, IV, 497.

equitemporaneous (ek'wi-tem-por-ā-nē-us), *a.* [= *It. equitemporaneo*, < *L. equus*, equal, + *tempus* (tempor-), time; see *temporal*, and cf. *contemporaneous*.] Isochronous; occupying the same length of time. [Rare.]

Till Gallies . . . took notice of the vibrations with a mathematical eye, men knew not this property of swinging bodies, that the greater and smaller arches were, as to sense, *equitemporaneous*. Boyle, *Works*, III 476.

equites (ek'wi-tēz), *n. pl.* [*L. pl.* of *equus*, a horseman, knight, < *equus*, a horse; see *Equus*.] 1. In ancient Rome, the knights, a body originally constituting the cavalry of the army, of patrician rank, and equipped by the state, but afterward comprising also rich plebeians, and in part finding their own equipments. The *equites*, or the *equitation order* (in distinction from the *senatorial order*), finally lost in great part their distinctive military character, and were constituted as a class intermediate between the senatorial order and the ordinary citizens, based on certain limits of property, with a prescriptive right to judicial and financial offices, to high military rank, and to some social distinctions.

St. [comp.] In *soil*, a Linnean group of butterflies, corresponding to the old genus *Papilio*.

equitoon (ek-wi-tōn'), *n.* A kind of African antelope, *Antelope adonata*, found on the Quimbria. Also called *kobana*.

equity (ek'wi-ti), *n.* [*MF. equité*, < *OF. equite*, *F. équité* = *Pr. equitat* = *Sp. equidad* = *It. equità* = *equitas*, < *L. equitas* (=*n.*) < *equus*, equal, just, fair; see *equal*.] 1. That which is equally right or just to all concerned; equal or impartial justice; fairness; impartiality.

This King is so rightfull and of *equity* in his doctees that men may go sykerly che thourgh out alle his contrées. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 108.

He dede *equity* to alle enenethis his powere. *Piers Plowman* (B), lxxv, 308.

With rightousness shall he judge the world, and the people with *equity*. Ps. xcvi, 9.

Justice is not postponed. A perfect *equity* adjusts its balance in all parts of life. Emerson, *Compensation*.

2. In law: (a) Fairness in the adjustment of conflicting interests; the application of the dictates of good conscience to the settlement of controversies: often called *natural equity*.

Equity in law is the same that the Spirit is in Religion, what every one pleases to make it. Sidney, *Table Talk*, p. 40.

(b) The system of jurisprudence or body of doctrines and rules as to what is equitable and fair and what is not, by which the defects of, and the incidental hardships resulting from, the inflexibility of the forms and the universality of the rules of the common-law tribunals are corrected or remedied, and substantial justice is done. In the early history of the English people it was found, as society advanced, that many grievances arose which were not included in the classes of cases which the common law authorized the judges to take cognizance of. Hence it became customary for those who could not obtain redress in the courts, because no common law action appropriate to their grievance had been sanctioned or because the common law, while equitable and fair in its general application, was unfair in its application to their particular case, to apply to the king in Parliament or in council for justice. Petitioners and cases of it could be shown that there was no adequate remedy at law, or that the operation of the common law was unfair in its application to the particular case in hand) were referred to the chancellor (originally an ecclesiastic), the keeper of the king's conscience, who, after hearing the parties, required what was equitable and just to be done, under penalty of imprisonment, excommunication, etc. Thus, the common law remedy of collecting a debt by getting judgment and execution became established at a time when property consisted almost entirely of lands and goods, but as wealth increased, and appeared in the forms of intangible property, such as valuable rights in action, contracts, offices, patents, copyrights, etc., the chancellor would render a decision (called a *bill in equity*) from a creditor setting forth that he was unable to collect his judgment out of property that could be reached by legal process, and that the debtor had other property which ought to be applied in payment, and asking that the defendant be compelled to do what equity and good conscience required to be done. The chancellor (the Court of Chancery) could compel the debtor to assign his intangible property to a receiver, a mode of relief which the law had never conferred on a sheriff the power to afford. Or if a creditor to secure his demand, obtained from his debtor a deed which in form was an absolute conveyance, and was proceeding to enforce it as if it were so intended, the Court of Chancery would entertain a complaint from the debtor asking to pay the debt, and asking to be allowed to redeem the land. The steady growth of the complexities of property and of business and social relations, the increase of cases requiring equitable remedies to supply the defects of common-law remedies, or equitable interferences with the unenforceable enforcement of common-law rules, until the procedure in equity developed a comprehensive system of doctrines and remedies covering a great variety of subjects were largely contemplated by the common law. In England and the United States the doctrines of the common law have now generally been subjected to the established modifications introduced by equity, and in many jurisdictions the two systems of rules thus merged and modified are administered by the same courts. This new system is generally known in the United States as the *code practice*, or the *new or reformed procedure*.

There is not . . . a single department of the law which is more completely fenced in by principle, or that is better limited by considerations of public convenience, both in doctrine and discipline, than *equity*. Story, *Misc. Writings*, p. 540.

(c) The court or jurisdiction in which these doctrines are applied: as, a suit in *equity*. (d) An equitable right: that to which one is justly entitled; specifically, a right recognized by courts of equity which the common law did not provide for: as, the wife's *equity*, or her right, when her husband sought to enforce his common-law claim to reduce her property to his own possession, to have a portion of it settled on herself. (e) The remaining interest belonging to one who has pledged or mortgaged his property, or the surplus of value which may remain after the property has been disposed of for the satisfaction of liens. [U. S.] (f) A right or obligation incident to a property or contract as

between two persons, but not incident to the property or contract from its own nature. In this sense used in the plural. *Rapae and Law-rence*. — **Equity of a statute**, effect given to a statute in accordance with what is deemed its reason and spirit, which might not be given to it by a strictly literal reading. — **Equity of redemption**. (a) The right of a mortgagee or a pledgee by absolute deed to redeem the property by paying the debt, even after foreclosure, but before sale under foreclosure, or unconditional transfer of title, or before this right is barred by statutes of limitation. (b) In conveyancing, in the United States, the ownership of or title to real property which is subject to a mortgage; sometimes simply called *equity*. — **Equity side of the court, or equity term**, in a court in which both equity and the common law are separately retained and administered, a session or a term in which causes in equity are heard, as distinguished from those in which common-law causes are heard. — Syn. 1. Rectitude, fairness, honesty, uprightness. 2. Right, law, etc. See *justice*.

equity-draftsman (ek'wi-ti-drafts'man), *n.* In England, a barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

equivale (ek'wi-vál), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *equivaled*, *ppr.* *equivaling*. [*L. equivale*, have equal power, be equivalent, < *L. equus*, equal, + *valere*, be strong, have power; see *valent*, *valid*, and cf. *equivalent*.] To be equivalent to. [Rare.]

A unit of thought would *equivale* many units of life; and a unit of life, many units of purely mechanical force. Allen, and *Neurot.*, VI, 51A.

equivalence (ek'kwiv'p-lens), *n.* [= *F. équivalence* = *Sp. Ig. equivalencia* = *It. equivalenza*, < *ML. equivalentia*, < *LL. a equivalentia* (=*n.*) < *equivalens*, *ppr.* of *equivalere*, have equal power, be equivalent; see *equivalent*.] The condition of being equivalent; equality in value; correspondence in signification, force, nature, or the like: as, a universal *equivalence* of weights and measures is extremely desirable; exact *equivalence* between different words is rare. Also *equivalency*.

To render him to some proportion of *equivalence* with that state of grace from whence he is fallen. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1836), I, 182.

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. Bp. Hume, *Bridge*.

Since we regard as the highest life that which, like our own, shows great complexity in the correspondence . . . the *equivalence* between degree of life and degree of correspondence is unquestionable. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 82.

Equivalence of force, the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. See *energy*. — **Equivalence of functions**. See *function*.

equivalency (ek'kwiv'p-lens), *v. t.* [*equivalence*, *n.*] To be equivalent to; counterpoise.

Whether the restitubility of his reason did not *equivalency* the faculty of her seduction. So T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, I, 1.

equivalency (ek'kwiv'p-lens), *n.* 1. Same as *equivalence*. — 2. In *chem.*, the property possessed by an element or radical of combining with another element or radical or of replacing it in a compound body in definite and unalterable proportions. The word is sometimes used as synonymous with *valence* or *quantivalence*, as in the extract. See *law of equivalents*, under *equivalent*.

A radicle may as a rule be made to change its *equivalency*, or basic power, by the removal of hydrogen. W. A. Miller, *Elem. of Chem.*, 4 1008.

equivalent (ek'kwiv'p-lens), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. équivalent* = *Sp. Ig. Ig. equivalente*, < *LL. aequivalent* (=*n.*) < *equivalens*, *ppr.* of *equivale*, have equal power; see *equale*.] 1. *a.* 1. Equal in value, force, measure, power, effect, impact, or meaning; correspondent; agreeing; tantamount: as, circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.

There is no Report of yours but it is *equivalent* to a Command with me. Howell, *Letters*, IV, 21.

Simon, far renowned, The dread of Israel's foes, who with a strength *Equivalent* to angels, walk'd their streets, Some offering fight. Milton, *P. A.*, I, 343.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. South, *Sermons*.

Expressions which are identical are also *equivalent*, but the converse does not hold. G. H. Leese, *Prin. of Life and Mind*, II, 11 § 50.

If the constraining force be not literally law, but something of *equivalent* effect, such as a social opinion or expectation, the morality that results will be of the same kind. J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 159.

2. In *geom.*, contemporaneous in origin; corresponding in position in the scale of rocks: as, the *equivalent* strata of different countries. See II, 2.—3. In *geom.*, having equal areas or equal dimensions: said of surfaces or magnitudes.—4. In *bot.*, having the same morphic valence; homologous in structure. Calculus of *equivalent* substances. See *calculus*.

II. n. 1. That which is equal in value, measure, power, force, import, or meaning, to something else; something that corresponds, balances, compensates, etc.

For every dinner he gave them, they returned an equivalent in praise. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvii.*
[Some men] fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full equivalent for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

2. In *geol.*, a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different lithological character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and agreeing in the character of its fossils if deposited under similar circumstances: thus, the Caen building-stone of France is the equivalent of the English Bath obolite. — **Endosmotic equivalent.** See *endosmosis*. — **Law of equivalents.** In *chem.*, the law that the several combining weights of any number of bodies which form compounds with given other bodies are either the same or simple multiples of the combining weights of these several bodies when they form compounds with one another. Thus, if a body A unite with other bodies B, C, D, then the quantities B, C, D (the letters being used to denote the combining quantities as well as the bodies) which unite with it, or some simple multiples of these quantities, represent for the most part the proportions in which they unite among themselves. The various quantities A, B, C, D (or multiples of them) are termed the *equivalents* of one another. Thus, 1 part by weight of hydrogen unites with 8 parts by weight of oxygen to form water, with 35.5 of chlorine to form hydrochloric acid, with 16 of sulphur to form sulphurated hydrogen, these quantities or their multiples are therefore regarded as equivalents of one another, 8 parts of oxygen uniting with 35.5 of chlorine to form chlorine monoxide (Cl₂O), and 16 of sulphur with 8 × 2 of oxygen to form sulphurous oxide (SO₂). When the atomic weights are taken into account (H = 1, O = 16, S = 32, Cl = 35.5), it is seen that one atom of hydrogen is the combining equivalent of one of oxygen, and two atoms of hydrogen of one of oxygen and one of sulphur; and taking the quantitative of hydrogen as unity, chlorine is *univalent*, oxygen and sulphur are *bivalent*. Upon this equivalency or quantitative of the different elements is based their classification into *monads, dyads, triads, tetraads*, etc., and accents (slope-strokes) are frequently appended to the symbols in a formula to show to which class the bodies belong, as H₂O, N⁺H₂, C⁺⁺H₄, or C⁺H₄. — **Mechanical or dynamic equivalent of heat.** In *physics*, the amount of mechanical energy which is equivalent to (that is, which when transformed into heat will produce) one heat unit. This constant quantity has been determined in several ways. The first accurate experiments were by Joule, who measured the amount of heat produced by the friction of a paddle-wheel in a vessel of water, the energy required to turn the paddle being supplied by a known weight descending through a known distance. Joule found that to raise one pound of water 1° F. (heat unit), 772 foot-pounds of mechanical work were required, and to raise it through 1° C., 1,390 foot-pounds. This constant is often called *Joule's equivalent*. See *heat*. — **Morphological equivalents**, the similar forms which occur in different genetic series having a common origin, and probably due to similar causes. *A. Hyatt.*

equivalent (ē-kwiv'ē-lynt), *v. t.* [*< equivalent, a.*] To produce or constitute an equivalent to; answer in full proportion; equal or equalize. *J. N. Lockyer.*

equivalently (ē-kwiv'ē-lynt-li), *adv.* 1. In an equivalent manner.

We seldom in kind, or *equivalently*, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others.

Barrow, Works, I. xx.

2. In a manner equal to the occasion; sufficiently; adequately.

Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And laude *equivalently*.

Skelton, Poems, p. 88.

equivalue (ē-kwi-val'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivalued*, ppr. *equivaluing*. [*< L. æquus, equal, + E. value. (Cf. equivale.)*] To put the same value upon; rate as equal. [*Rare.*]

He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to *equivalue* the noble and the rabble of authorities.

W. Taylor, In Robberds, I. 470.

equivalve (ē-kwi-valv'), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. æquus, equal, + valva, the leaf of a door, a folding door: see valve.*] **I. a.** In *conch.*, having valves equal in size and form, as a bivalve mollusk. Also *equivalvular*. — **Syn.** See *equilateral*.

II. n. A bivalve shell in which the valves are of equal size and form.

equivalved (ē-kwi-valvd'), *a.* [*< equivalent + -ed.*] Same as *equivalve*. [*Rare.*]

equivalvular (ē-kwi-valv'vū-lr'), *a.* [*< equivalent + -ular.*] Same as *equivalve*.

equivocacy (ē-kwiv'ē-kā-si), *n.* [*< equivocal (v.), a. + -cy.*] Equivocalness.

It is unreasonable to ascribe the *equivocacy* of this form unto the hatching of a toad.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

equivocal (ē-kwiv'ē-kāl), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. equivocale, < L. æquivocus, of like sound, ambiguous: see equivoke.*] **I. a.** 1. Being of doubtful signification; capable of being understood in different senses; ambiguous; doubt-

ful; as, an *equivocal* word, term, or sense; an *equivocal* answer.

The beauties of Shakspeare are not of so dim or *equivocal* a nature as to be visible only to learned eyes. *Jeffrey.*

One man's gift is to tell the truth. . . . He does not know how to say anything which is insincere, or even *equivocal* or dubious. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 418.*

2. Of doubtful quality, origin, or significance; capable of being ascribed to different motives or causes; suspicious; dubious; as, an *equivocal* character; *equivocal* relations; an *equivocal* reputation.

For this reason he has cut but an *equivocal* figure in benevolent societies. *Lamb, My Relations.*

3. Equivoating.

What an *equivocal* companion is this! *Shak., All's Well, v. 3.*

Equivocal action. See *action*. — **Equivocal cause**, a principal cause which is of a different nature from and better than its effect. — **Equivocal chord.** See *chord*. — **Equivocal generation**, in *bot.*, a supposed spontaneous evolution from something of a different kind. See *spontaneous generation, under generation, and abiogenesis*.

Equivocal symptom, in *pathol.*, a symptom which may arise from several different diseases. — **Equivocal test**, an inconclusive test.

I know well enough how *equivocal* a test this kind of popular opinion forms of the merit that obtained it [public confidence]. *Burke, To a Noble Lord.*

— **Syn.** *Doubtful, Ambiguous, etc.* (see *obscure, a.*); *Indeterminate*.

II. n. A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different interpretations.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Demus.*

In languages of great ductility, *equivocals* like those just referred to are rarely found.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 188.

equivocally (ē-kwiv'ē-kāl-i), *adv.* In an equivocal manner; so as to leave the matter uncertain; ambiguously; uncertainly; doubtfully.

Which [courage and constancy] he that wanteth is no other than *equivocally* a gentleman, as an image or caricature is a man.

Barrow, Sermon on Industry in our Several Callings.

No language is so copious as to supply words and phrases for every complex idea, or so correct as not to include many *equivocally* denoting different ideas.

Madison, Federalist, No. xxxvii.

equivocalness (ē-kwiv'ē-kāl-nēs), *n.* [*< equivocal + -ness.*] The character of being equivocal; ambiguity; double meaning.

The *equivocalness* of the title gave a handle to those that came after. *Waterland, Hist. Athanasian Creed, viii.*

equivocal (ē-kwiv'ē-kāl), *a.* [*< ML. æquivocalis, ppr. of æquivocari, he called by the same name, have the same sound: see equivocate, v.*] 1. Having like sounds but different significations. — **2.** Equivocal.

An answer by oracle . . . which verily was true, but no less ambiguous and *equivocal*. *Atto, Tr. Ecclie, Romanus Vincere posse, I say, thyself. Ecclie the Romanus vanquish may.* *Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 224.*

equivocal (ē-kwiv'ē-kāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equivocated*, ppr. *equivocating*. [*< ML. æquivocatus, ppr. of æquivocari, he called by the same name, have the same sound (> It. equivocar = Sp. Pg. equivocar = F. équivoquer, equivocate), < L. æquivocus, having the same sound, ambiguous: see equivocal, equivoke.*] **I. intrans.** To use words of a doubtful signification; express one's opinions in terms which admit of different interpretations; specifically, to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; prevaricate.

They were taught by the Jesuits to *equivocate* on oath. *Proceedings against Girard (1806), sig. V, 3.*

You have a sly *equivocating* vein
That suits me not. *Shelley, The Cenci, l. 2.*

Prebendaries and rectors were not ashamed to avow that they had *equivocated*. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.*

II. trans. To render equivocal; render false or lying.

He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. Richard III., p. 142.*

equivocate (ē-kwiv'ē-kāl), *a.* [*< ML. æquivocatus, ppr. see the verb.*] Having a double signification.

equivocation (ē-kwiv'ē-kāl'shon), *n.* [= *F. equivocation = Sp. equivocación = Pg. equivocação = It. equivocazione. < ML. æquivocatio (n.), < æquivocari, have the same sound: see equivocate, v.*] 1. In *logic*, a fallacy depending upon the double signification of some one word; distinguished from *amphibology*, which depends upon the doubtful interpretation of a whole sentence.

The great sophism of all sophisms being *equivocation* or ambiguity of words and phrase, specially of such words as are most general and intervene in every inquiry. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. iii. 224.*

Although there be no less than six [verbal fallacies], yet are there but two thereof worthy our notation, and unto which the rest may be referred: that is, the fallacy of *equivocation*, and *amphibology*, which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous syntax of many put together. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 4.*

2. Ambiguity of speech; specifically, the use, with a view to mislead, of words or expressions susceptible of a double signification; prevarication.

To lurk under shifting ambiguities and *equivocations* of words in matters of principal weight is childish. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 1.*

I pull in resolution, and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 4.*

— **Syn.** *Prevarication, etc.* (see *evasion*); *shuffling, quibbling, quibble, equivoke.*

equivocator (ē-kwiv'ē-kāl-tor), *n.* [*< ML. æquivocator, < æquivocari, have the same sound: see equivocate.*] One who equivocates; a prevaricator.

Knock, knock: who's there? the other devil's name! 'Faith, here's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; . . . yet could not *equivocate* to heaven; O, come in, *equivocator*. *Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2.*

A secret liar or *equivocator* is such a one as by mental reservations, and other tricks, deceives him to whom he speaks, being lawfully called to deliver all the truth.

Fuller, Holy State, p. 280.

equivocatory (ē-kwiv'ē-kāl-tō-ri), *a.* [*< equivocate + -ory.*] Indicating or characterized by equivocation. *Craig.*

equivock, *n.* See *equivoke*.

equivoke, equivoue (ēk'wi-vōk), *n.* [Formerly also *equivock*; = *G. equivoque* = *Dan. ekvivok* = *Sw. ekvivok*, < *F. équivoque* = *Pr. equivoque* = *Sp. equivoque* = *Pg. It. equivoco*, < *L. æquivocus*, of like sound, of the same sound but of different senses, ambiguous, < *æquus, equal, + voc (voc-), voice, sound, word, vocare, call: see vocal.*] 1. One of two or more things of different nature but having the same name or designated by the same vocable.

I know your *equivocks*,
You are grown the better fathers of 'em o' late. *B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.*

Equivokes be such things as have one self name, and yet be divers in substance or definition: as a natural dog and a certain star in the firmament are both called by one name in Latin, *Causa*, yet they be nothing like in substance, kind, or nature. *Blundeville (1599).*

2. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

I loved you almost twenty years ago; I thought of you as well as I do now; better was beyond the power of conception; or, to avoid an *equivoque*, beyond the extent of my ideas. *Bolingbroke, To Swift.*

3. Equivocation.

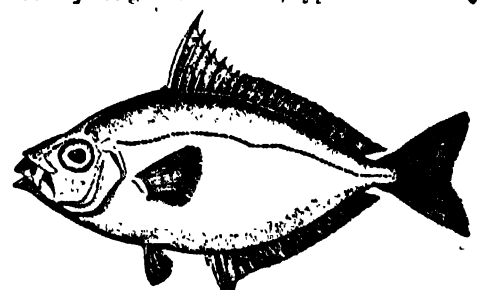
When a man can extirpate himself with an *equivoque* in such an unequal match, he is not ill off.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 22.

equivorous (ē-kwiv'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. æquus, a horse, + vorare, devour, + -ous.*] Feeding or subsisting on horse-flesh; hippophagous. *Smart.*

Equivorous Tartars. *Quarterly Rev.*

Equula (ēk'wō-lū), *n.* [*NL., < L. equula, a little mare.*] A genus of fishes, type of the family



Equula edentula.

Equulidae, embracing a few species of the West Indies and the Pacific ocean, as *E. edentula*.

Equuleus (ē-kwō-lē-us), *n.* [*L., usually contr. eculus, a colt, a rack (instrument of torture) in the shape of a horse, dim. of equus, a horse.*]

1. An ancient northern constellation, supposed to represent a horse's head. It lies west of the head of Pegasus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude. Also *Equiculus*. — **2.** [*L. c.*] In *Rom. antiqu.*, a kind of rack used for extorting confessions from suspected or accused persons.

Equuleus pictoris (painter's easel) generally called *Pictor*, a southern constellation invented by Lacaille. It lies south of the Dove and west of Canopus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Equulidae (ē-kwō-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Equula + -idae.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes; typified by the genus *Equula*. They have an oblong,

compressed body covered with deciduous cycloid scales, an elevated supra-occipital crest, very protractile jaws, minute teeth on the jaws and none on the palate, a long dorsal fin with about 8 spines in front, and a long anal fin with 5 spines. These fishes have been generally approximated to the scombroidea, but have rather the aspect of *Gerridae*. About 20 species of small size occur in the Indo-Pacific region.

Equus (ē'kwus), n. [L., a horse, = AS. *eoh*, *ēh* (poet.), a horse, = OS. *ehu* = OHG. *ehu*, a horse, = Icel. *jör*, acc. *jö* (poet.), a horse, stallion, = Gr. *ἵππος*, dial. *ἰκκος* = Skt. *agva*, a horse.] The typical genus of the family *Equidae*, formerly continuous with the family, now often restricted to the horses proper, as distinguished from the asses and zebras. The horse is *E. caballus*. See *horse*, and *see* under *Equidae*.

er, *adv.* A Middle English form of *ere*.

er, *adv.* [ME. *-ere* (in early ME., as in AS., the final *e* was sounded), < AS. *-ere* = OS. *-eri* = OFries. *-ere*, *-er* = D. *-er* = M.G.H. *-ere*, *-er*, I.G.H. *-er* = OHG. *-ari*, *-ari*, *-eri*, M.I.G. *-ere*, *-er*, G. *-er* = Icel. *-ari* = Sw. *-are* = Dan. *-er* = Goth. *-arai*]; a common Teut. formative, suffixed to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in AS. *baecore*, a baker, *creopere*, a creeper (cripple), *delere*, a deliver, etc.; = L. *-arius*-s (whence directly E. *-ary*, *-arian*, and ult. *-er*) = Gr. *-arios* (in L. and Gr. forming adjectives (used also as nouns) from nouns or verbs); orig. a compound suffix, < *-ar* + *-ia*. An English suffix, originally and properly attached to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in *baker*, *creeper*, *deeler*, *drier*, *reader*, *sower*, *writer*, etc. Though denoting usually a person, it may denote also, or only, a thing, as *ruler*, *holder*, *grater*, *poker*, etc. In use it is equivalent to the Latin *-or* or in such forms as *instructor*, one who instructs *actor*, one who acts, *confessor*, one who confesses, etc. Accordingly, English verbs from Latin supine or perfect participle stems may form their noun of the agent with English *-er* or Latin *-or* (*instructor* or *instructor*, *confessor* or *confessor*, etc.). Usually they prefer the Latin form, taking it directly (or indirectly through Middle English *-our*, < Old French *-our*, Latin *-or*, etc.) from the Latin, or forming it by analogy (as *deponer*, *radiator*, etc., for which there is no Latin original). The suffix *-or* is thus a rough nucleus of distinguishing words of Latin origin, compare *actor*, *instructor*, *factor*, etc., with their literal English equivalents *bearer*, *teacher*, *doer*, etc. In many words, as *biographer*, *geographer*, *philologist*, *philosopher*, etc., there is no accompanying verb, the suffix, which is equally referable to *-er*, being attached, cumulatively (first in *philosophy*), to the original (Latin or Greek) term signifying an agent. (See *er*.) In another use, also with out reference to a verb, *-er*, attached to names of towns or countries, signifies an inhabitant of or one who belongs to the town or country, as *Londoner*, *New-Yorker*, *Hollander*, *Englander*, *New-Englander*, etc., *Ikiterman Ber liner*, *Leipsiger*, *Englander*, *Hollander*, etc.

er, *adv.* [ME. *-er*, *-ere*, < OF. *-er*, *-er*, F. *-er* = Sp. Pg. *-ero*, *-ero* = It. *-iere*, *-ero*, < L. *-arius* (whence directly E. *-ary*, *-arian*, as in *anti-quary*, *antiquarian*, n., *justiciary*, etc.) = *-er*]; a suffix of Latin origin, denoting usually a person, and often an agent, but not, like *-or*, usually associated with a verb. It appears in *justicer*, *commissioner*, *officer*, *prisoner*, *personer*, etc. In many words of more recent formation the suffix may be taken as either *-er* or *-or*. In some words, as *chancellor*, it has assumed the form of Latin *-or*. In words recently formed or taken from the French it appears as *-er* or *-er*. In many words it has become merged or is mergeable with the English *-er*.

er, *adv.* [ME. *-er*, with suffix of declension *-ere*, often with syncope *-re*, < AS. *-er*, or in adverbs, but in adjectives always with suffix of declension, masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*, and reg. with syncope *-ra*, *-re*; = OS. *-ira* = D. *-er* = OHG. *-ira*, *-ro*, M.I.G. *-ere*, *-er*, G. *-er* = Icel. *-ra* = Sw. *-re* = Dan. *-re* = Goth. *-ira*, *-ra*, fem. *-is*, *-is*, neut. *-is*, *-is* = L. m. f. *-ior*, neut. *-ius* (=*-or*) = Gr. m. f. *-ior* (=*-or*), neut. *-ius* = Skt. *-iyas* (nom. m. *-iyān*, f. *-iyas*, n. *-iyas*); a comparative suffix, of the orig. Indo-Eur. form *-ias*. It appears as *-er* in the superlative suffix *-est*, q. v.] A suffix of adjectives, forming the comparative degree, as in *colder*, *deeper*, *greater*, *bigger*, etc., and being cognate with the Latin comparative suffix *-ior*, *-ior*, neuter *-ius*, *-ius*, represented in English in *major*, *minor*, *senior*, *prior*, *superior*, *inferior*, etc. In *senior*, *junior*, the suffix is cumulative. In *better*, *worse*, *less* (for irregular suffix, see etymology), the suffix is attached to a now non-existing positive. In *upper*, *inner*, *outer*, *inter*, etc., the positive is adverbial. See the words mentioned.

er, *adv.* [ME. *-er*, *-er*, < AS. *-er*, *-er* (not common) = D. *-er* = G. *-er*, *-er*, etc.] A suffix of verbs, giving them a frequentative and sometimes a diminutive sense, as *patter* from *pat*, *swagger* from *swag*, *flutter* from *float*, *sputter* from *spout*, etc. It is equivalent to and cognate with the frequentative *-it* (that is, *-it*), as in dialectal *pattler* = *patter*, *scuttler* from *scud*, etc. As a formative of new words it is scarcely used.

er, *adv.* [OF. *-er*, *-re*, term. of nouns from inf., < inf. *-er*, *-re*, < L. *-ere*, *-ere*, inf. suffix of 1st, 2d, and 3d declensions respectively.] A suffix of certain nouns, mostly technical terms of the law (from Old Law French), as *attainder*, *mis-nomer*, *traver*, *waiver*, *non-waiver*, *waiver*, etc. In *endeavor*, *endeavour*, the orig. *-er* is disguised in the spelling.

er, *adv.* In chem., the symbol for *erbium*.

er, *adv.* In chem., an abbreviation of *erbium*.

era (ē'ra), n. [First in the L.L. form *era*; = G. *era* = Sw. *era* = Dan. *era* = F. *ère* = Sp. Pg. *era*, < L.L. *era*, an era or epoch from which time is reckoned (first in Isid. Orig. 5, 36, in the 7th century), appar. a particular use of L.L. *era*, a given number according to which a reckoning or calculation is to be made (occurring but once in this sense, and somewhat doubtful), this being a particular use of *era*, an item of an account, a sing. formed from *era*, pl. the items of an account, counters, pl. of *era*, *era*, brass, money; see *as* and *ore*.] Some refer the L.L. word to Goth. *jer* = E. *year*, q. v.] 1. A tale or count of years from a fixed epoch; a period during which, in some part or parts of the world, years are numbered and dates are reckoned from a particular point of time in the past, generally determined by some historical event. See phrases below.

The series of years counted from any civil epoch is termed an *era* or count of years. Thus we speak of the *era* of the olympiads, of the foundation of Rome, etc. The practice of some historians of treating the terms *epoch* and *era* as synonymous is not advisable.

Ideler, Handbook of Chronology (trans. & respectively commenced.

W. L. R. Bates, Lucie Brit. V. 711

2. A series of years having some distinctive historical character: as, the *era* of good feeling (see below).—3. Loosely, an epoch from which time is reckoned, or a point of time noted for some event or occurrence; an epoch in general: as, the *era* of Christ's appearance.

Armenian era, an era commencing A. D. 552, July 1st. **Byzantine era**, same as *era* of Constantinople. **Coptic era**, one of several eras used in Syria, commencing from 49 to 4, A. D. that is, between the battle of Thapsus and the arrival of Caesar in Syria. **Chaldean era**, an era much used in India, beginning A. D. 75. **Cantonian era**, see *era* of the foundation of Rome. **Chaldean era**, an era beginning in the autumn of 311 B. C., but identified by some chronologists with the *era* of the Seleucid. **Christian era**, see *vulgar era*. **Common era**, same as *vulgar era*. **Era of Actium**, an era dating from the battle of Actium, B. C. September 31. **Era of Alexander**, an era dating from the death of Alexander the Great, in M. C. June, 323 B. C.

Era of Alexandria, one of two eras used by early Christians in Alexandria. According to a tradition which was used previous to the accession of Diocletian that event (A. D. 284) took place in the year 1587 of the world, but soon afterward ten years were struck off from the count. **Era of Antioch**, (a) A Coptic era beginning 49 B. C. Sept. 1st. (b) A Coptic era beginning 48 B. C. Oct. 1st. (c) An era coinciding with the reformed era of Alexandria. **Era of Augustus**, an era dating from the accession of C. the Latin to the title of Augustus, 27 B. C. **Era of Christ**, same as *vulgar era*. **Era of Constantinople**, the era used by the Greek Church, according to which the beginning of the vulgar era fell in the year 550 of the world. The civil year commences September 1st, but the ecclesiastical year in the spring. Also called *Byzantine era*.

Era of contracts, same as *Seleucid era*. **Era of Diocletian**, an era beginning A. D. 284, August 29th, being the beginning of the first Egyptian year after the accession of the emperor Diocletian. **Era of good feeling**, in U. S. hist. a period corresponding to the greater part of the administration of James Monroe, or about 1817 to 1824, during which there was little party strife. Monroe being re-elected President in 1820 without opposition. **Era of kings**, same as *Seleucid era*. **Era of martyrs**, the era of Diocletian, so called because of the great persecutions during his reign. **Era of Nabonassar**, an important era in ancient astronomy, dating from 747 B. C. February 26th, at noon. **Era of the Cæsars**, same as *Spanish era*. **Era of the foundation of Rome** (abundant), A. C. C., representing the Latin name *ab urbe condita* in the year of the building of the city, the era of ancient Rome, usually reckoned after A. D. from 753 B. C. Other dates are those fixed by M. Porcius Cato (the Coptic era), 753 B. C.; Polybius 740, and Livius Flor. 747. All these eras begin April 21st. **Era of the Incarnation**, same as *vulgar era*. **Era of Tyre**, an era reckoning from 126 B. C. October 19th. **Era of Varro**, see *era* of the foundation of Rome. **Era of Vikramāditya, an era much used in India, beginning 57 B. C. **Era of Yazdegerd**, an era beginning with the accession of Yazdegerd III, A. D. 632, June 16th. **Gelalian era**, same as *Persian era*. **Jewish era**, the era used in Jewish times by the Jews, dating from about 3760 B. C. and connected with their lunar calendar. **Julian era**, an era dating from the form of the calendar by Julius Cæsar 46 B. C. January 1st. **Mohammedan era**, the era in use among the Arabs, Turks, etc., dating from the hejira, A. D. 622, July 12th. The calendar is lunar. **Mundane era**, an era beginning with the supposed epoch of the creation. Such as the Jewish and other eras. Bishop Cæsar placed this event in the year 4004 B. C. **Olympiad era**, the epoch of this first Olympiad 776 B. C. July 1st. **Persian era**, an era having the same epoch as that of Yazdegerd, but reckoning the years according to a complicated solar-lunar calendar. Also called *Gelalian era*. **Pharonic era**, a supposed era attributed to the Egyptians under the Pharaohs. **Philippic era**, same as the era of Alexander, so called after Philippos Arrhæus, the half-brother and**

successor of Alexander.—**Seleucid era**, an era dating from the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, in the autumn of 312 B. C., extensively followed in the Levant, and not yet entirely disused. Also called *era of kings* and *era of contracts*. **Spanish era**, an era dating from 38 B. C., January 1st, in use in Spain until the end of the fourteenth century. Also called *era of the Cæsars*. **Vulgar era**, or **Christian era**, the era beginning with the birth of Christ, the ordinary count of years in Christian countries; the "years of our Lord," the "years of grace," etc. The abbreviation A. D. (Latin *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord), or P. C. (Latin *post Christum*, after Christ), is prefixed to the number of years after the epoch, and B. C. (before Christ), or A. C. (Latin *ante Christum*, before Christ), is suffixed to the years before the epoch. The year preceding A. D. 1 is 1 B. C.; but astronomers call the latter year 0, and the year preceding it 1. The vulgar era was invented in the sixth century by Dionysius Exiguus, and came into general use under the Carolingians. The years were originally and are now considered as beginning January 1st. Dionysius supposed that Jesus Christ was born December 25th, A. D. 1, a date which is now universally considered to be from three to six years too late. It was, however, until this century generally understood that the era was fixed upon the supposition that Christ was born December 25th, 1 B. C. It was for several centuries a common practice to begin the year on March 25th, the day of the Annunciation. The result was that in some places the year, which according to the original and now universal practice would begin on January 1st, was taken to begin on the previous March 25th, while in other places it was taken to begin on the subsequent March 25th. In England the latter method was used. The year was often taken to begin on December 25th. During a part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries both years were commonly given to dates between December 25th and the following March 25th; thus, January 10th, 1694. Also called *common era*, *era of Christ*, *era of the Incarnation*.—**Syn. 2.** *Perpetual*, *Age*, etc. See *epoch*.

eradiat (ē'rad'i-āt), v. t. [*L. e*, out, + *rad-*, *pp.* of *radare*, *radiare*; see *radiate*.] To shoot forth, as rays of light; radiate; beam.

A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and Psyche. Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychomancy.

eradiation (ē'rad'i-ā'shon), n. [*L. e*, out, + *rad-*, *pp.* of *radare*, *radiare*; see *radiate*.] Emission of rays or beams, as of light; emission by or as if by rays; radiation.

The first supposition some *eradiation* and emanation of spirit, or secret quality, or whatever, to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 200.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty.

Kikon Basilike.

eradicable (ē'rad'i-kā-bl), a. [*L. e*, out, + *rad-*, *pp.* of *radare*, *radiare*; see *radiate*.] Capable of being eradicated.

eradicate (ē'rad'i-kat), v. t. [*L. e*, out, + *rad-*, *pp.* of *radare*, *radiare*; see *radiate*.] To pull up by the roots; destroy at the roots; root out; extirpate; as, to eradicate weeds.

Making it not only mortal for Adam to taste the one (forbidden fruit), but capital unto his posterity to eradicate the other (mandrake).

St. T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6.

An oak tree eradicated, that is, torn up by the roots.

Scott.

Hence—2. To destroy thoroughly; remove utterly; as, to eradicate errors or diseases.

Some men, under the notion of weeding out prejudices, eradicate virtue, honesty, and religion.

Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

The work of eradicating crime is not by making punishments familiar, but formidable.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

eradication (ē'rad'i-kā'shon), n. [= OF. *eradication*, < L. *eradication* (n.), < *eradicare*, root out; see *eradicate*.] 1. The act of plucking up by the roots, or the state of being plucked up by the roots; extirpation.

The third assertion affirmeth the roots of Mandrakes do make a noise or give a shriek upon eradication.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6.

Hence—2. Complete destruction or removal in general.

Be true and sincere to thy best hopes and interest, by a perfect eradication of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions.

Hallwell, Miscellaneous, p. 106.

eradicate (ē'rad'i-kā-tiv), a. and n. [= OF. *eradicat*, < L. *eradicatio*; see *eradicate* + *-iv*.] I. a. Tending to eradicate or extirpate; removing or serving to remove entirely.

II. n. In med., a remedy that effects a radical cure.

Thus some strict *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite.

Whitlock, Manners of English People, p. 88.

eradiculose (ē'rad-i-kū-lōs), a. [*L. e*, priv. + *radicula*, a rootlet (see *radicle*), + *-ose*.] In bot., without rootlets.

Eragrostis (er-a-grō'stis), n. [NL., prob. < Gr. *ēra*, earth, + *ἀγροστis*, a kind of grass; see *Agrus-*

tis.] A large genus of grasses, distinguished from *Poa* by the more flattened spikelets and the deciduous, carinate, three-nerved flowering glume. There are about 100 species, of warm and temperate regions, of which 20 are found in the United States. They are of little agricultural value.

erandi, *n.* An obsolete form of *errandi*.

Eranthemum (ĕ-ran'the-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēra*, contr. of *ēra* (orig. **ēra* = *ē*, *er*), spring (see *ver*, *germinal*), + *anthos*, a flower, < *anthos*, flower, bloom. Cf. *chrysanthemum*.] A tropical genus of ranunculaceous plants, including 30 species, a few of which are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses.

Eranthis (ĕ-ran'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēra*, contr. of *ēra* (= *ē*, *er*), spring, + *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of dwarf spring-flowering herbs, of the natural order Ranunculaceae, allied to *Helleborus*. The stem bears a solitary flower with several colored sepals. There are only two species, the winter anemone, *E. hibernica*, of Europe, and *E. sibirica*, of the mountains of Asia.

erasable, *erasible* (ĕ-ras'ə-bəl, -sə-bəl), *a.* [**erare* + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being erased. *Clarke*.

erase (ĕ-ras'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *erased*, ppr. *erasing*. [**erare*, pp. *erased*, ppr. *erasing*.] 1. To rub or scrape out, < *er*, out, + *radere*, scrape, scratch; see *rase*, *raze*.] 1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; efface; blot or strike out; obliterate; expunge: as, to *erase* a word or a name.

The image that, wellnigh *erased*,
Over the castle gate he did behold.
Above a door well wrought in colored gold
Again he saw.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 378

Hence—2. To remove or destroy, as if by rubbing or blotting out.

*New England, we love thee; no time can *erase*
From the hearts of thy children the smile on thy face.
W. H. Holmes, Semi-Centennial of the N. E. Society, p. 130

3†. To destroy to the foundation; raze.

The city [Aquila] was entirely *erased* by Atilia in the year four hundred and fifty three.

Pocock, Description of the East, II. ll. 260.

—**Syn. 1.** *Cancel*, *Obliterate*, etc. (see *efface*), wipe out, rub off, remove.

erase (ĕ-ras'), *a.* [**erare*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, sinuate, with the sinuses out into smaller irregular notches; applied especially to the wings of certain *Lepidoptera*.

erased (ĕ-ras'), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as having been forcibly torn off, the separated parts being left jagged, as opposed to *couped*. Also *erazed*.

eracement (ĕ-ras'ment), *n.* [**erare* + *-ment*.] Same as *erasure*, *l.* *Bailey* (1727), Suppl.

eraser (ĕ-ras'ər), *n.* One who or that which erases. Specifically (a) A sharp pointed knife or blade set in a handle for scraping out ink marks. (b) A piece of prepared caoutchouc used for rubbing out pencil marks or ink marks; a rubber.

erasible, *a.* See *erasable*.

erasion (ĕ-rā'zhən), *n.* [**erare*, as if **erasion*], < *erare*, pp. *erased*, *erased*; see *erare*.] Same as *erasure*, *l.*

Erasmian (ĕ-ras'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [**Erasmus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Erasmus, a famous Dutch theologian, scholar, and satirist (died 1536).

He is sighing for . . . the monastery of the White Fathers, where he slipped the golden cordial and listened to *Erasmian* stories while the mistral rushed howling through the belfry. *Knapp from The Cruise, p. 141*

Erasmian pronunciation (of Greek). See *pronunciation*.

II. *n.* One who supports the system of ancient Greek pronunciation advocated by Erasmus: opposed to *Reuchmanian*.

Erastian (ĕ-ras'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [**Erastus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Thomas Erastus, a Swiss polemic (1524-83), author of a work on excommunication, in which he purposed to restrict the jurisdiction of the church. Erastianism, or the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, is often, but erroneously, attributed to him.

An *Erastian* policy has often smoothed the way for *Hildobrandine* domination.

Sp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 102.

The *Erastian* doctrine, according to which the Church, as such, has none of the prerogatives of government, which inhere wholly in the State, had its adherents in England, and left its influence upon the English polity. *G. P. Fisher, The Reformation, p. 600.*

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrines held by or attributed to Erastus.

Erastianism (ĕ-ras'ti-an-izm), *n.* [**Erastian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the supremacy of the state over the church. See *Erastian, a.*

This, they said, was absolute *Erastianism*, or subjection of the Church of God to the regulations of an earthly government. *Scott, Old Mortality, xli.*

erasure (ĕ-ra'shŭr), *n.* [**erare* + *-ure*.] 1. The act of erasing, or rubbing or scraping out or off; obliteration. Also *erasion*.

Fear would prevent any corruptions of them [records] by wilful mutilation, changes, or *erasures*. *Horden, Prophecies of the Messiah.*

2. An instance of erasing, or that which has been erased, scratched out, or obliterated; the place where something has been erased or obliterated: as, there were several *erasures* in the document.

Tischendorf and Tregelles, in their separate examinations of several thousands of corrections and *erasures*, differed in hardly a single case respecting the original reading. *T. H. Horne, Introduct. to Study of Holy Script., IV. xv.*

If some words are erased (in the deed) and others superinduced, you mention that the superinduced words were written on an *erasure*. *Prof. Meuzes.*

3†. The act of razing or destroying to the foundation; total destruction: as, the *erasure* of cities. *Gibson.*

Erato (er'ə-to), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἐρατώ*, lit. the lovely, < *ἔραός*, lovely, beloved, < *ἔραω*, love.]

1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Muses. She presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry, and is generally represented crowned with roses and myrtle, and with the lyre in the left hand and the plectrum in the right in the act of playing.

2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of cowries, of the family *Cyprædæ*. *Risso, 1826.*

Eraz (ĕ-ras'), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἔραω*, love.] A genus of dipterous insects, or flies, of the family *Asilidæ*, founded by Macquart in 1838 (after Scopoli, 1763). It is characterized by a prominent face, by the third joint of the antennæ being long or than the first, and by the second and third marginal cell of the wing being appen-

dicular. The larva of *Eraz bastardi* feeds on the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust, *Caltropus sp.*

erazed (ĕ-rāz'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *erased*.

erbi, **erber**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *herb*.

erberet, **erberet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *arbor*.

Orchard-garden and *erberet* cased well cleft.
Peter Plowman's Credo (E. E. T. S.), l. 160.

In a lytel *erber* that I have.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 97 (1st version).

erberet, *n.* [ME.] The gullet: a hunting term.

Sythen thay slyt the slot, axed the *erberet*.

Solomon with a sharp knyf & the schyre kniften.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1330.

erbia (ĕr'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., < *erbitum*.] In *chem.*, the oxide of the metal erbium (Er_2O_3), a white powder soluble in acids only.

erbium (ĕr'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < (*Ytterby* in Sweden, where gadolinite, the mineral which contains this substance, is found.) Chemical symbol, *Er*: A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and a number of other rare elements in some rare minerals, as euxenite, ferugonite, and gadolinite, in which it exists as a tantalate or silicate.

erdest, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *earðian*, dwell, < *earð*, dwelling, country: see *earth*.] To dwell.

erel (ār), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [Also dial. *car* (see *car*), *yer*: < ME. *ere*, *er*, *or*, *ar*, or (see *or*), < AS. *ār*, *adv.*, before, sooner, earlier, formerly; *prep.*, before; in the conjunctive phrases *ār than* the, *ār than* the (*ār*, *prep.*, before; *than*, dat. of *that*, *that*; *the*, rel. conj.), *abbr.* *ār than*, *ar than*, or simply *ār*, conj., before (always with reference to time); a contr. of the full compar. form *ārro*, *adv.*, which also is frequent (= OS. *ēr* = OFries. *ēr* = D. *eer*, sooner, = OHG. *er*, G. *cher*, *che* = Icel. *ār*, early,

= Goth. *airis*, sooner), compar. form of AS. *ār* = Icel. *ār* = Goth. *air*, *adv.*, soon, early. See the superl. *erst* and the deriv. *early*.] 1. *adv.* 1. Early; soon.

Erant latey be thy fo. *Lyrical Poems* (ed. Wright), p. 70.
Or they be dantil [daunted] with droid; *erav* will that be. *Gawain and Gologras, ll. 16.*

2. Before; formerly.

When it turnyt to the tyme as I told *ere*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 980.

When Galaahyn hadde herde that Gawein hadde seide, he was neuer *er* so gladd. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ll. 190.

Such noyse hard [heard] I never *ere*.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 154.

II. *prep.* Before, in respect of time.

We senlen . . . forliten are misdece *ere* we lives ende. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), l. 19.

He would *ere* long make it dearer, and make a Penny lost be sold for a Shilling. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 74.*

Our fruitful Nile

Flow'd *ere* the wonted season.

Dryden, All for Love.

III. *conj.* Before; sooner than.

But his term was [not, or it] time were.

Alcander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 30.

It was not long *ere* she inflam'd him so.

That he would aligates with Pyrochles fight.

Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 30.

Yer Burns blew, yer Moon did Wax or Wane,

Yer Sea had fish, yer Earth had grass or grain,

God was not void of sacred exercise.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

The nobleman saith unto him, Sir, come down *ere* my child die.

John iv. 46.

ere, *n.* An obsolete form of *ear*.

ere, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ear*.

ereart, *v. t.* [An erroneous spelling of *areart*, appar. by association with *erect*.] To raise up.

That other love infects the soul of man; this *erearteth*; that depresseth, this *ereart*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*

Erebus (er'e-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἔρεβος*, in *Hom.*, etc., a place of nether darkness between the Earth and Hades (see def. 1); in *Hesiod* a mythical being; cf. *adj.* *ἐρεβός*, contr. *ἐρεβος*, dark, gloomy; perhaps akin to *βρῶν*, the darkness of night, night, or else to Goth. *ricis*, darkness, Skt. *rajās*, the atmosphere, thick air, mist, darkness.] 1. In *classical myth.*: (a) A place of nether darkness through which the shades pass on their way to Hades.

The motions of his spirit are dull as night,

And his affections dark as *Erebus*.

Shak., M. of V., v. 4.

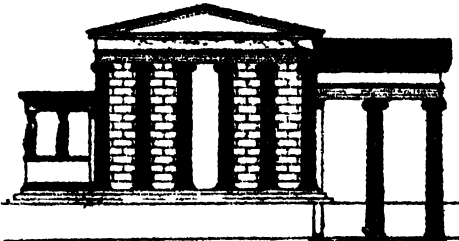
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook

Of *Erebus*. *Milton, P. L., ll. 583.*

(b) The son of Chaos, who married his sister Night and was the father of *Ether* (the pure air) and Day; darkness.—2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of noctuid moths. *E. odora* is the largest North American species of *Noctuidæ*, expanding six inches or more, and is of a dark-brown color sprinkled with gray scales; the terminal spot is black, with blue scales, and encircled with brownish-yellow. The species is found from Maine to Brazil. See cut under *Noctuidæ*.

Erechthon (er-ek-thi'on), *n.* Same as *Erechtheum*.

Erechtheum (er-ek-thē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἐρεχθίων*, < *Ἐρεχθίων*, *Erechtheus*.] The "house of Erechtheus"; a temple of Ionic order on the Acropolis of Athens, noted as one of the most original achievements of Hellenic architecture. In the Erechtheum were grouped together the distinct cults of Athena Polias (this foundation taking the place of the ancient temple destroyed by the Persians), of Poseidon, of the mythical hero-king of Athens, Erechtheus, and of other subordinated divinities and heroes. The material of the



The Erechtheum, eastern elevation.

Erechtheum was Pentelic marble almost throughout; there was but little plastic decoration, apart from the Caryatids; but the architectural carving, all the proportions, the masonry, and the execution in general were of the utmost perfection and refinement. (See cuts under *antæmicæ*, *molding*, *egg-and-dart molding*, and *Caryatid*.) The temple was completed toward the close of the fifth century B. C. In the court of the temple grew the original olive-tree, created by Athena, which sprouted again in one night after its destruction by the Persians; and in building connected with this court dwelt the priestesses of Athena and her attendant maidens called *arrhophores*.

Specifically—2. In church hist., in the earlier period, a Christian who, to escape persecution,

fied to a solitary place, and there led a life of contemplation and asceticism. Later the name was applied to a religious order whose members lived isolated from one another: as, the *Eremites* of St. Augustine.

The king of Portugal caused a Church to be made there, where there are only resident *Eremites*, and all other are forbidden to inhabit there.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 280.

No wild Saint Dominick and Thibault *Eremites*, there had been no melodious Dante.

Carlyle.

Syn. See *anachoret*.
II. a. *Eremitic*.

eremitic, eremitical (er-e-mi'tik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. érémitique* = *Fr. It. eremitico*, < *ML. eremiticus*, < *eremita*, an eremite; see *eremite*.] Relating or pertaining to, having the character of, or like an eremite or hermit; living in solitude or in seclusion from the world.

The austere and *eremitical* harbingers of Christ.

Fr. Hall, Contemplations, iv.

Persons of heretical and eminent views and operations, . . . of prodigious abstinences, of *eremitical* retirements.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1830), I, 46.

The *eremitic* instinct is not peculiar to the Thibals, as many a New England village can testify.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 73.

eremitish (er-e-mi'tish), *a.* [*< eremite + -ish*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a hermit; eremitic.

I account Christian good fellowship better than an *eremitish* and melancholic solitariness.

Fr. Hall, Meditations and Vows.

A priest, old, bearded, wrinkled, cowed, never being more perfectly *eremitish*. L. Wallace, *Ben Hur*, p. 213.

eremitism (er-e-mi'tizm), *n.* [*< eremite + -ism*.] The state or condition of a hermit; voluntary seclusion from social life.

eremobryoid (er-rō-mō-brī'oid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἱπποβρύχιο*, desolate, solitary (see *eremite*), + *βρύχιο*, a kind of seaweed, + *-oid*.] In ferns, having the fronds produced at intervals (nodes) along the sides of the footstock, not at the end, and having the stipes articulated with the footstock, becoming detached when old, leaving protuberances with a concave surface. This is the case in the tribe represented by *Polypodium*. See *Dormobrya*.

Eremomela (er-rō-mō-mē'lē), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἱπποβρύχιο*, solitary, + *μέλος*, a song.] The typical genus of African warblers of the subfamily *Eremomelinae*. C. J. Sundevall, 1850.

Eremomelinae (er-rō-mō-mē-lē-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eremomela* + *-inae*.] A group of warbler-like African birds, of some 50 species, of doubtful relationships, commonly referred to the *Tinidae*.

Eremophila (er-rō-mō-fī-lē), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἱπποβρύχιο*, solitary, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. In this sense commonly written *Eremophilus*. Humboldt, 1805. — 2. In *ornith.*, a notable genus of larks, of the family *Alaudidae*.



Horned Lark, or Shore-lark. *Eremophila alpestris*.

containing the horned larks or shore-larks, characterized by the plumicorn on each side of the head. There are several species or varieties, inhabiting the northern hemisphere, of which the best-known is *E. alpestris*, common to Europe and North America. Also called *Phalaropus* and *Otocorys*. Bow, 1878.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects. Burmeister, 1834.

Eremopteris (er-rō-mōp'tē-ris), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἱπποβρύχιο*, solitary, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, separated from *Sphenopteris* by Schimper in 1869, by whom it is said to have no analogy with any living fern. The upper part of the fronds is dichotomous. It is found in the coal-measures of Great Britain, and all through the Appalachian coal field in the United States.

erenacht, *n.* [Also written *herenach*, repr. *Ir. airchinneach*, "a vicar, an archdeacon, or lay superintendent of church lands" (Donovan), the same

as *airchinneach* (*airchinneach*, *archennach*, etc.), "a superior, prior of a convent, provincial of a religious order" (O'Reilly), these being other forms of *airchinneach*, *airchinneachain*, an archdeacon, < *LL. archidiaconus*: see *archdeacon*.] In the *Irish Ch.*, previous to the twelfth century, the name of an ecclesiastic having duties akin to those of an archdeacon.

erenow (ēr-nōu'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< erē + now*.] Before this time. [Now written as two words.]

My father has repented him *erenow*. Dryden.

erept (ē-rept'), *a.* Snatched away. Bailey, 1727.

reptation (ē-rep-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *ereptatio(n)*, < **ereptare*, assumed freq. of *erepere*, creep out, < *e*, out, + *reperē*, creep: see *reptile*.] A creeping forth. Bailey, 1727.

ereption (ē-rep'shon), *n.* [*< L. ereptio(n)*, < *ereptus*, pp. of *erepere*, snatch away, < *e*, away, + *rapere*, snatch, seize. Cf. *corruption*.] A taking or snatching away by force. E. Phillips, 1706.

erert, ereret, *n.* Middle English forms of *erere*.

Eresidae (ē-res-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eresus* + *-idae*.] A family of saltigrade or leaping spiders, typified by the genus *Eresus*, having the cephalothorax much elevated and convex in front, the two posterior eyes much further apart than the next pair, and the tarsi furnished with 2 or 3 claws. Also *Eresidae* and *Eresides*.

Eresinae (er-rē-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eresus* + *-inae*.] One of two subfamilies of *Eresidae*, having an inframaxillary organ and calaministrum (wanting in *Palpimaninae*). It is composed of the genera *Eresus* and *Dorcus*.

Eresus (er-rō-sus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Eresidae*, containing a few species, such as *E. lineatus* and *E. cinabarinus*. Walckenaer, 1805.

erethic (er-rē-thik), *a.* [*Irreg. < Gr. ἰσθητικός*, excite: see *erethism*.] Excitable; restless. [Rare.]

My mental make-up is inherited mostly from the paternal side, and is *erethic* in quality.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I, 375.

erethism (er-rē-thizm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἰσθητικός*, irritation, < *ἰσθητός*, equiv. to *ἰσθητός*, rouse to anger, excite, irritate.] In *physiol.*, excitement or stimulation of any organ or tissue, specifically of the organs of generation: as, the sexual *erethism*. **Mercurial erethism**, an irritated state of the system produced by the poisonous action of mercury, accompanied by depression of strength, irregular action of the heart, etc.

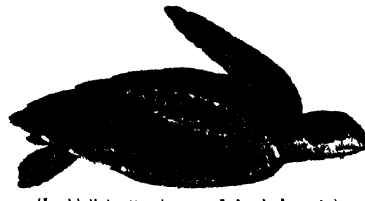
erethismic (er-rē-thiz'mik), *a.* [*< erethism + -ic*.] Pertaining to erethism. **Erethismic shock**, a shock in which symptoms of excitement are combined with those of prostration.

erethistic (er-rē-this'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἰσθητικός*, < *ἰσθητός*, excite: see *erethism*.] Relating to erethism.

erethitic (er-rē-thit'ik), *a.* [*Irreg. < erethism + -itic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of erethism; characterized by erethism; excited; restless.

Erethizon (er-rē-thi'zon), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < *Gr. ἰσθητικός*, pp. of *ἰσθητός*, excite, irritate: see *erethism*.] A genus of porcupines, of the family *Hystriidae*, having a stout form, short spines overlaid by hair, a short, thick, blunt, and flattened tail, non-prehensile, the toes four in front and five behind, all armed with strong curved claws, and the habits arboreal and terrestrial. There are two living species, *E. dorsatus*, the urson or Canada porcupine, of eastern North America, and *E. epimachus*, the yellow-bellied porcupine, of western North America. A fossil form is described as *E. chlorinus*. *Echinoprocta* is a synonym. See *ent under porcupine*.

Eretmochelys (er-et-mōk'e-lis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑρέτης*, an oar (< *ἵππεος*, row), + *χέλυς*, tortoise.]



Hawksbill Turtle. *Eretmochelys imbricata*.

A genus of sea-turtles, including the caret or hawksbill, *E. imbricata*.

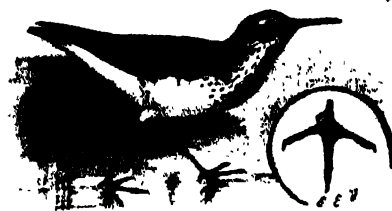
Eretmopodest (er-et-mōp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ἑρέτης*, an oar, + *πῶς* (pod) = *E. foot*.] A division of schizognathous swimming birds, containing the grebes and finfeet, or the families *Podicipedidae* and *Helimnithidae*.

Eretmosauria (er-rēt-mō-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eretmosaurus* + *-ia*.] A group of reptiles, taking name from the genus *Eretmosaurus*. Also *Eretmosaurae*.

Eretmosaurus (er-rēt-mō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἑρέτης*, an oar, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of reptiles. Seeley, 1874.

Eretrian (er-rē'tri-an), *a.* [*< L. Eretria, Gr. Ἐρετρία*, Eretria (see def.), + *-an*.] Pertaining to Eretria, an ancient city in the island of Euboea, Greece. — **Eretrian school of philosophy**, the Eliac or Elean school: so called from the fact that it removed to Eretria.

Ereunetes (er-rē-nē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < *Gr. ἑρευνήτης*, a searcher, < *ἑρευνάω*, search after.] A genus of small sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidae*, having the general charac-



Semipalmated Sandpiper. *Ereunetes pusillus*.

ters of that section of the genus *Tringa* grouped under the genus *Actodromus*, but the feet semipalmate. The type species, *E. pusillus*, is one of the commonest sandpipers of North America, well known as the *semipalmated sandpiper* or *peep*.

erewhile (ēr'hwīl'), *adv.* [*< erē + while*.] Some time ago; a little while before.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*.

Shak., M. N. D., III, 2.

O, did you find it now? You said you bought it *erewhile*. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, v. 1.

The knife that was level'd *erewhile* at his throat, Is employ'd now in ripping the lace from his coat. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II, 16.

erewhile (ēr'hwīl'), *a.* [*< erewhile, adv.*] Former; recent.

Disraeli . . . has . . . been in a great degree all things to all men, complimenting now the Home Rulers on their good taste and moderation, now some *erewhile* antagonist on the conscientious energy of his career.

Excerpt, quoted in Higginson's Eng. Statesmen, p. 49.

erf (erf), *n.* [ME. *erf*, *erfe*, < AS. *yrfe* = OS. *erbi* = D. *erf*, inheritance, patrimony, ground, = OHG. *erbi*, *arbi*, G. *erbe* = Dan. *arv* = Sw. *ärfva* (ande) = Goth. *arbi*, inheritance.] 1. Inheritance; patrimony; specifically, stock; cattle.

lik kinnes erf.

Was mad of erthe.

Genesis and Exodus, I, 183.

2. [D. *erf*.] In Cape Colony, some parts of the State of New York, and other regions originally settled by the Dutch, a small inherited house-and-garden lot in a village or settlement.

erf-kint, *n.* [ME., < *erf* + *kind*.] Cattle.

At erf-kint haue he ut led.

Genesis and Exodus, I, 3177.

erg (erg), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔργον* = E. *work*, q. v. Cf. *energy*.] In *physics*, the unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system—that is, the amount of work done by the unit of force, one dyne, acting through the unit of distance, one centimeter. One foot-pound is approximately equal to 1.356 × 10⁷ ergs, and one horse-power (English) is equal to 7.48 × 10⁸ ergs per second. Also *ergon*.

We request that the word *ergon*, or *erg*, be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is, for purposes of measurement, equivalent to this, the C. G. S. unit of energy. J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 167.

ergasilan (ēr-gas'il-lan), *n.* One of the *Ergasilidae*.

Ergasilidae (ēr-gas'il-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ergasilus* + *-idae*.] A family of epizoic siphonostomatous crustaceans. Species of *Ergasilus* are parasitic upon fishes; others, of the genus *Nicothoe*, upon lobsters.

Ergasilus (ēr-gas'il-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Ergasilidae*. Also *Ergasilus*.

ergati, *v.* See *ergotē*.

ergatē (ēr-gā-tē), *n.* [L., < *Gr. ἑργάτης*, a sort of capstan or windlass, also a workman, < *ἐργον* = E. *work*.] A capstan; a windlass; a crane. E. Phillips, 1706.

Ergates (ēr-gā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἑργάτης*, a workman, < *ἐργον* = E. *work*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the group *Prioninae*. It is a very wide-spread genus, though it has but few species, being found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America. *E. faser* is a large pitch-brown European species, from 1½ to 2 inches long, the larva of which feeds on pine-wood. *E. epicadatus* is the only form known to be found in the United States.

Ergatis (er-ga-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ergas*, from *ergon*, work.] 1. A genus of spiders, of the family *Agelenidae*, having several European species. *Blackwall*, 1841.—2. A genus of tineid moths, of the subfamily *Gelechiinae*. There are 6 species, all European, as *E. brizella*. *Heinemann*, 1870.

ergo (er-gō), *conj.* [L., therefore. Cf. *argat*.] Therefore: used technically in logic to introduce the conclusion of a complete and necessary syllogism.

Here an Anabaptist will say, "Ah, Christ refused the office of a judge, ergo, there ought to be no judges nor magistrates among Christian men."

Lattimer, 2d sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He that loves my flesh and blood is my friend; ergo, he that kisses my wife is my friend. *Shak.*, All's Well, I, 3.

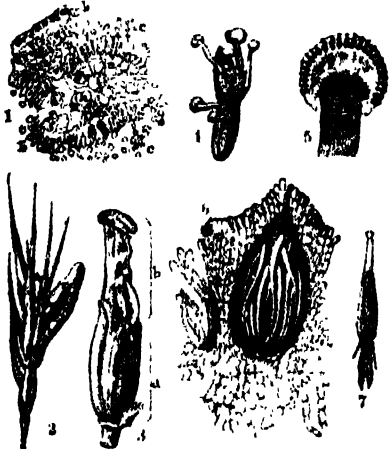
ergometer (er-gom'e-tēr), *n.* [Cf. *ergon*, work, + *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring work; a dynamometer. Watt's indicator-diagram is an example of an ergometer. Also called *electro-ergometer*.

Work-measuring dynamometers, or *ergometers*, as the author terms them.

Nature, XXX, 230.

ergon (er-gon), *n.* [Cf. *ergon* = *E. work*. See *erg*.] Same as *erg*.

ergot (er-got), *n.* [Cf. *E. ergot*, also *argot*, a spur, the extremity of a dead branch, in bot. *ergot*; origin unknown.] 1. In *farriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, of about the size of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern-joint, and commonly hidden under the tuft of the fetlock.—2. A morbid growth arising from a diseased condition of the ovary of various grasses, caused by a fungus of the genus *Claviceps*. The growth of the fungus begins by the formation of a filamentous mycelium upon the surface of the ovary, which it destroys and displaces, retaining approximately its shape. The surface of this tissue is marked by furrows. At this stage conidia are produced upon the tips of short hyphae, and in this form it was formerly considered a distinct species, under the generic name *Sphaeria* (which has become a common name coordinate with *Aspergillum*). When the formation of conidia is at its height, a thick belt of non-compact hyphae is formed at the base of the mass. This assumes a dark violet color, and continues to grow, pushing upward the sphaeroid, which is torn from its attachments, and soon falls off.



1. Cross-section of the ovary, sphaeroid, in the early stage of the fungus, showing the mycelium of the fungus. 2. Mycelium of the fungus. 3. Fully developed ergot. 4. Longitudinal section of the ergot. 5. Longitudinal section of a perithecia. 6. Longitudinal section of a perithecia. 7. Longitudinal section of a perithecia.

The resulting structure is the *ergot*. It is a horn-like mass, often one inch in length. It lies dormant till fall or usually till the following spring, when branches arise in a tuft. Each becomes a stroma, consisting of a stalk and a small head. In the head are formed a number of flask-shaped perithecia, each containing many spores of which each in turn encloses several bifurcated spores. The ergot of rye is caused by *Claviceps purpurea*. Ergot is said to cause a sort of gangrene in cattle, especially in the feet. It is used in medicine to cause contraction of the uterus and of the arterioles and as an abortifacient, and also in certain morbid states of the cerebrospinal axis, where its effect may or may not be due entirely to its action on the vessels. Also called *spurred rye*.

3. In *anat.*, the calcareous spur, or hippocampus minor of the brain. [Rare.]

ergot (er-got), *r.* [Also *ergat*; < *F. ergot* (= *Sp. ergotear*), cavil, quibble. *ergo*, < *L. ergo*, therefore.] I. *trans.* To infer; to arrive at.

Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergot* in their schools.

II. *intrans.* To draw conclusions. **ergoted** (er-got-ed), *a.* [Cf. *ergot* + *-ed*.] Diseased, as rye and other grasses, by the at-

tack of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*. See *ergot*.

ergotic (er-got'ik), *a.* [Cf. *ergot* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ergot. **Ergotic acid**, a volatile acid said to exist in ergot.

ergotina (er-got'i-nā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ergotine*.

ergotine (er-got'in), *n.* [= *F. ergotine*; < *ergot* + *-ine*.] 1. An amorphous alkaloid of ergot. —2. An aqueous extract of ergot, purified of albumen and gum, and evaporated to a soft extract; specifically called *Rougeau's ergotine*. —3. An extract of ergot soluble in alcohol but insoluble in water or ether.

ergotinine (er-got'i-nin), *n.* [Cf. *ergotine* + *-ine*.] A crystallizable alkaloid from ergot; suspected, however, of being a mixture.

ergotism (er-got'izm), *n.* [Cf. *E. ergotism*, < *ergot*, ergot; see *ergot* and *-ism*.] 1. The spur of rye; ergot.—2. The morbid state induced by the excessive ingestion of ergot, as from the use of spurred or ergoted rye as food. Spasmodic and gangrenous forms are distinguished. **ergotism** (er-got'izm), *n.* [Cf. *E. ergotism*, < *ergot*, cavil, quibble; see *ergo*.] A logical inference; a conclusion.

States are not governed by *ergotism*.

Sir P. Broun, *Christ. Mon.*, II, 4.

ergotized (er-got'izd), *a.* [Cf. *ergot* + *-ize* + *-ed*.] Changed to ergot; infested with the fungus (*Claviceps*) which produces ergot; as, *ergotized grasses*.

erg-ton (er-g'ten), *n.* A unit of work, based on the c. g. s. system of units, equal to 10⁷ (10,000,000) ergs, or about 737 foot-pounds.

One horse power is about three quarters of an *erg-ton* per second. More nearly, it is 7 erg-units per second, and one force cheval is 7 erg-units per second.

J. D. Everett, *Unit and Phys. Const.*, p. 108.

eri, eria, *n.* [Native name, Assam.] The name given in Assam to one of the wild silk-worms, which feed on the castor-oil bean, and is more frequently domesticated than the other native varieties. It was described by Boudinot as *Attacus eri*, and is now referred to the genus *Phalaena*. It is a very near relative of the alantus silk-worm, *Bombyx erithraea*. The worms are reared in houses, and the silk obtained is worth from 12 annas to 1 rupee per set of seven weight.

ericht, *n.* Same as *erie*.

Erian (e-ri-an), *a.* [Cf. *Erie* + *-an*.] Relating to Lake Erie or its shores.

The term *Erian* is used as synonymous with *Devonian*, and probably should be preferred to the latter, pointing to the best development of this formation known which on the shores of Lake Erie. *Princeton Rev.*, March 1870, p. 280.

On the islands and coasts of this sea was introduced the *Erian* Rora. *Sir William Dawson*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*

Erianthus (er-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *erion*, wool, + *anthos*, flower; so called from the densely villous pedicels of the flowers.] A genus of coarse grasses, chiefly American. *E. Ravennae*, of the Mediterranean region, grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet, with large handsome plumes, and is cultivated for ornamental and winter decoration.

eric, erick (er'ik), *n.* [Formerly also *erick*, < *L. eric*.] A pecuniary fine formerly paid in Ireland by one guilty of murder to the family of the murdered person.

The malefactor shall give unto them [the friends], or to the child or wife of him that is slain a recompence, which they call an *erick*. *Spencer*, *State of Ireland*.

According to this [the Breton] code, murder was not punishable by death, but only by fine levied on the relatives of the murderer, and called an *erick*. Hence blood shed was frequent, and no English life was safe.

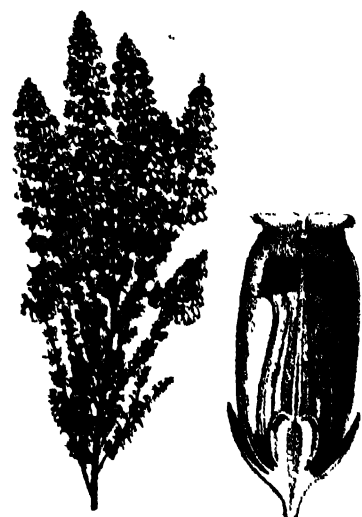
By Ch. Woulfe, *Chron. Hist. of Ireland*, p. 140.

In cases of aggravated manslaughter, when a man could not pay the *erick*, he was put into a boat and set adrift on the sea.

Spencer, *Irish*, I, 11.

Erica (e-ri'ka), *n.* [NL., < *L. erica*, *erice*, < Gr. *epikratos*, heath.] A large genus of branched rigid shrubs, of the natural order *Ericaceae*, consisting of more than 400 species, most of which are natives of southern Africa, a few being found in Europe and Asia; the heaths. The leaves are very small, narrow, and rigid, and the flowers are tubular four-lobed flowers, are axillary, or in terminal racemes. The common British heaths are *E. tetralix* and *E. cinerea*. Many of the *Erica* species are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. See *heath*.

Ericaceae (er-i-ka'se-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erica* + *-aceae*.] An order of gamopetalous exogenous plants, including 73 genera and over 1,300 species, mostly natives of temperate and cold regions, shrubby, or sometimes herbaceous, and often evergreen. They are divided into 4 suborders, which are by some authors regarded as distinct orders, viz., *Vaccinaceae*, shrubs, mostly American, distinguished by the inferior lax calyx fruit, *Ericaceae*, shrubs or trees with superior ovary, gamopetalous corolla, and introrse anthers, *Pyrocladaceae*, mostly herbs with superior ovary, poly-



Branch of *Erica cinerea*, with section of flower magnified.

petalous corolla, and extrorse anthers; and *Monotropaceae*, herbaceous root parasites without green foliage. The genera *Galaxaura* and *Vaccinium*, of the *Vaccinaceae*, yield the huckleberry, blueberry, and cranberry. Besides the large genera *Kalmia*, *Rhododendron*, and *Hebe*, the *Ericaceae* include *Kalmia*, *Arbutus*, *Andromeda*, *Epidendrum*, and other well-known genera. In the *Pyrocladaceae* the more common genera are *Clethra*, *Pyrola*, and *Chama-pila*, and the more notable of the *Monotropaceae* are the Indian pipe, *Monotropa*, and the snowplant, *Sarcocolla*.

ericaceous (er-i-ka'shi-us), *a.* [Cf. *Erica*, < *L. erica*, heath. Cf. *Ericaceae*.] Of or pertaining to heath or to the *Ericaceae*; resembling or consisting of heaths.

erical (er-i-ka'l), *a.* [Cf. *Erica* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or including the *Ericaceae*.

Ericum (e-ri-s'e-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erica* + *-um*.] A group of the natural order *Ericaceae*, containing the true heaths.

erictal (er-i-se'tal), *a.* [Cf. *L. erictum*, a heath (< *erice*, heath), + *-al*.] Composed of heaths; pertaining to species of the genus *Erica*.

The botany of the high lands east of Macleodfield is mostly *erictal* in its nature.

Keay, *Brit.*, V, 200.

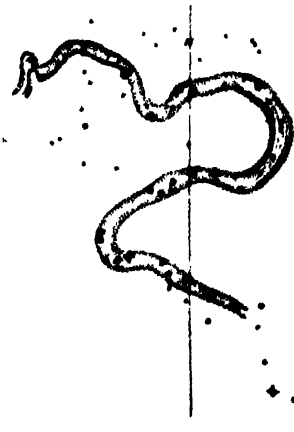
ericonone (e-ri-s'i-non), *n.* [Cf. *Erica*, < *L. erice*, heath) + *-one*.] In chem., a crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of ericaceous plants; identical with *hydroquinone*.

erichus (e-ri-s'i-us), *n.* [L., also *erimaceus* (see *Erinaceus*), a hedgehog, both prop. adj., < *er* (once in *L.*), orig. *her* = Gr. *hērō* (only in Hesychius), a hedgehog, prob. akin to *hērōs*, Attic *hērōs*, hard, dry, stiff, *L. hirsutus*, bristly, hairy (> *E. hirsutus*), *horreus*, bristly, bristle, Skt. *harsh*, bristle; see *horrid*, *horror*. Hence (from *L. erichus*) ult. *E. erichin*, a hedgehog; see *erichin*. The AS. name for hedgehog was *igel*, contr. of *igil*.] A hedgehog. See *Hemiteutes*.

And I will make it a possession for the *erichus* and pools of waters, and I will sweep it, and wear it out with a besom, saith the Lord of Hosts. *Isa.* xlv, 23 (Douay version).

erick, *n.* See *erie*.

Eridanus (e-rid'a-nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἐριδανός*, the mythical and poetical name of a river later identified with the Po, *Pardus*, by others with the Rhone, *Rhodanus*, or the Rhine, *Rhenus*.] The ancient southern constellation of the River. It is situated south of Taurus, and contains the star Achernar, or Arcturus, of the first magnitude, which is however, invisible in Europe, and barely visible in Alexandria. In the United States it can be seen in winter anywhere south of Savannah.



The constellation Eridanus.

erigant, *n.* [ME., an erroneous form for *arrogance*.] Arrogance.

Thou playedst me & my place full power & ful [gnade], That was so prett to speche my piteous here lude; Hope thou I be a harlot this *erigant* to praye? *Alliteration Poema* (ed. Morris), II, 148.

Erigeron (ē-rĭj'ē-rōn), n. [NL., < L. *erigeron*, equiv. to *senecio*, groundsel, < Gr. *ἔριγρον*, groundsel, lit. early-old, so called from its hoary down, < *ἔρις*, adv., early, connected with *ἥρως*, adj., early, + *ἄρως*, old, an old man.] A genus of composite herbs, nearly related to *Aster*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the narrower and usually more numerous ray-florets and by the equal and less herbaceous bracts of the involucre. There are over 100 species, 70 of which are found in North America. They are of little importance. The horseweed, *E. canadensis*, a native of the United States, and widely naturalized in other countries, yields a volatile oil, which is used in medicine as a stimulant. *E. philadelphicus* (the common fleabane of North America), *E. strigosus* (the daisy-fleabane), and *E. annuus* (the sweet scabious) are employed as diuretics.

erigible (er'ĭ-jĭ-bl), a. [*L. erigere*, erect (see *erect*), + *-ibilis*.] Capable of being erected.

On each side the base of the tail there is a very strong spine, . . . *erigible* at the pleasure of the animal. Shaw, Zoology, IV, 378.

Eriglossa (er-i-glos'sā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *ἔριγλωσσα*, a strengthening prefix, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A suborder of *Lacertilia*, including the lizards proper; all existing lacertilians excepting the chameleons or *Rhinychoptera*. They are characterized by the flattened tongue, the presence of clavicles whenever limbs are developed, contact of the pterygoid with the quadrate, and entrance of nasal bones into the formation of the nasal aperture. See *Rhinychoptera*.

Twenty families are combined in the suborder Lacertilia vera, which may be better called *Eriglossa*. Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1885, I, 801.

eriglossate (er-i-glos'sāt), a. [*Eriglossa* + *-ate*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eriglossa* or true lizards.

Erignathus (e-rig'nā-thūs), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἔριγνῆθος*, a strengthening prefix, + *γόναθ*, the jaw.] A genus of earless hair-seals, of the family *Phocidae* and subfamily *Phocinae*. The type is the bearded seal, *E. barbatus*, a circumpolar species of dark



Bearded Seal (*Erignathus barbatus*)

color and large size, the male sometimes attaining a length of 10 and the female 7 feet. The genus is closely related to *Phoca* proper, but differs from it in various osteological and especially cranial characters. Gill, 1867.

Erigone (e-rig'o-nē), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἔριγον*, a spider, of the family *Therididae*, including some of the smallest known spiders, the males of which often have curious protuberances or horns on the head, upon the ends of which the eyes may be borne, and maxillae dilated at the base.]

Erismyzon (er-i-mĭ'zōn), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἔρις*, a strengthening prefix, + *μύζω*, suck.] A genus of suckers, of the family *Catostomidae*. *E. maculata*, the chub-sucker, is found in most streams of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. D. S. Jordan, 1876. See cut under *chub-sucker*.

erinaeoid (er-i-nā'sē-īd), n. An animal of the family *Erinaceidae*; a hedgehog or gymnure.

Erinaceidae (er'ĭ-nā-sō'ĭ-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-idae*.] A family of terrestrial insectivorous mammals, the hedgehogs and gymnures. They have no sacrum, a slight pubic symphysis, slender or imperfect zygomatic arches, a skull with a small brain-case, no postorbital processes, a triangular foramen magnum, flaring occipital condyles, distinct par-occipital and mastoid processes, and annular tympanic bones. The tibia and fibula are unkylosed above. The family contains two very distinct subfamilies, *Erinaceinae* and *Gymnureinae*. See these words.

Erinaceinae (er-i-nā'sē-ī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Erinaceidae*, containing the hedgehogs. They are characterized by a defective palate, a spinigerous skin, a highly developed subcutaneous muscle or panniculus carnosus, and the absence of a tail, the caudal vertebrae being rudimentary. The group contains the genera *Erinaceus* with several subdivisions, and *Asterix*; it is widely distributed in the old world, throughout Europe and Africa and in the greater part of Asia.

erinaceous (er-i-nā'shiūs), a. [*L. erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., pertaining to a hedgehog; see *Erinaceus*.] Belonging to the hedgehog family; resembling a hedgehog.

Erinaceus (er-i-nā'sē-us), n. [NL., < L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., like the equiv.

ericius, a hedgehog; see *ericius*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Erinaceinae*, containing the true hedgehogs. There are several species, of which the European hedgehog (*E. europaeus*) is the best-known and the most peculiar. All have the power of rolling



Common European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)

ing themselves into a ball, presenting the bristling spines in every direction, a process effected by enormously developed and complicated cutaneous muscles, by the action of which the animals tie themselves up in their own skins. See *hedgehog*.

erineum (e-rin'ē-um), n.; pl. *erinea* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔρινον*, woolly, woolen, < *ἔριον*, wool, from the same root as *E. wool*, q. v.] An abnormal growth of hair-like structures caused on leaves by attacks of mites (*Acarida*), the latter generally, perhaps always, belonging to the genus *Phytolius*. The *erinea* were formerly considered to constitute a genus of fungi.

eringo (e-ring'gō), n. [Sometimes spelled *eryngo* to suit *Eryngium*; a corrupt form (cf. Sp. It. *eringio*) of *L. eryngion* or *eryngis*. See *Eryngium*.] A common name for species of the genus *Eryngium*, especially for *E. maritimum*, which is found in Great Britain on sandy seashores. Its roots were formerly caudex as a sweetmeat, and were believed to possess strong aphrodisiac properties.

Let the sky rain potatoes, . . . hail kissing comfits, snow *eringoes*, let there come a tempest of provocation. Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

Who lewdly danceth at a midnight ball,
For hot *erinyones* and fat oysters call.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, VI, 410.

erinoze (er'i-nōz), n. [*L. erinoz*, wool, + *nos*, disease.] A disease of the leaves of the grape-vine caused by a minute acrid, the *Phytoptus vitis*.

Erinyes (e-rĭ'nīs), n.; pl. *Erinyes* (e-rin'ī-ēz). [*L.*, less correctly *Erinyes* (e-rin'īs), < Gr. *Ἐρινύς*, pl. *Ἐρινύες*, an avenging deity, in Homer always in the plural; in later poets the number is given as three, to whom afterward the names *Tisiphone*, *Megara*, and *Alecto* became attached. They were identified with the Roman *Furæ*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Furies; usually in the plural, *Erinyes*. See *fury* and *Erinundest*.

Mysterious, dreadful, and yet beautiful, there is the Greek conception of spiritual darkness, of the anger of fate, . . . the anger of the *Erinyes*, and Demeter *Erinomy*, compared to which the anger either of Apollo or Athena is temporary and partial. Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 151.

2. [NL.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of butterflies, of the family *Hesperiidae*, or skippers. As at present restricted, it has but one species, *E. comma*. It is usually spelled *Erynnus*. (b) A genus of trilobites, of the family *Proetidae*.

Eriocaulonaceae (er'ĭ-o-kā-lō-nā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Eriocaulon* (the typical genus) < (Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *καύλω* = *L. caulis*, a stalk; see *caul*, *caulis*, *cole*?) + *-acea*.] An order of aquatic herbs or marsh herbs, stemless or nearly so, with a cluster of linear leaves, and naked scapes bearing dense heads of minute monocious or dioecious flowers. There are 6 genera and about 25 species, mostly found in the warmer regions of the globe. They are known as *pipeworts*. The principal genera are *Eriocaulon* and *Peperanthus*. There are a few species found in the United States, of which *Eriocaulon septentrionale* occurs also in the west of Ireland and in the island of Skye, and is the only species found in Europe or northern Asia.



Pipewort (*Eriocaulon*)

Eriocera (er-i-on'sē-ri), n. [NL. (Macquart, 1838), < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidae*, or crane-flies, widely distributed, and containing 6 North American species. *E. longicornis* is common in eastern parts of North America. 2. A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Gonepteryginae*, remarka-

ble for the long tuft of hairs on the palpi. There is only one known species, *E. mitralis*. Guenée, 1852.

Eriocnemis (er'ĭ-ok-nē'mis), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *κνήμες*, leggin.] 1. A genus of humming-birds, containing about 18 species,



Copper-bellied Puffin (*Eriocnemis cupreiventris*)

which have downy puffs or muffs about the legs, whence the name. Reichenbach, 1849. Also *Eriopus*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of large beetles, of the family *Lucanidae*, of which more than 12 species, from Australia, the East Indies, the Moluccas, and Java, have been described.

Eriodendron (er'ĭ-ō-den'drōn), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of tropical malvaceous trees, including 8 species, all but one American. They grow from 50 to 100 feet high, and have palmate leaves and showy red or white flowers. From the abundant cottony covering



Pod of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*

of the seeds, they are known as *silk-cotton trees*, and the material is used for stuffing cushions and for similar purposes.

Eriodes (er-i-ō'dēz), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of South American

sapajous or spider-monkeys, of the subfamily *Cebinae* and family *Cebidae*, having the thumb more or less rudimentary. *E. arachnoides* is the leading species. Also called *Brachyteles*. I. Geoffroy, 1829.

Eriodictyon (er'ĭ-ō-dik'ti-on), n. [NL. (so called from the woolly, net-veined leaves), < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A small genus of low, evergreen, resinous shrubs, of the order *Hydrophyllaceae*, found from California to New Mexico. The species are said to possess medicinal virtues, but their real value is doubtful. *E. glutinosum* is used as a stimulating expectorant.

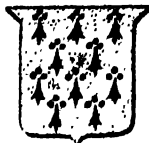
Eriogaster (er'ĭ-ō-gas'tēr), n. [NL. (Germar, 1811), < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. A genus of bombycid moths, remarkable for the densely woolly apex of the abdomen of the female. *E. lacustris* is the type. Species are



Spider monkey (*Eriodes arachnoides*)

side of the black spots. This can be shown only on a very large scale, and is rare.

erminois (er' mi-nois), *n.* [*Heraldic E.*, < *OF. ermine*, *ermine*.] A fur of a tincture resembling ermine, except that the ground is or.



Erminois.

ermit, *n.* An obsolete form of *hermit*. *Jer. Taylor*.

ern¹, **erne¹**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *earn¹*.

ern², **erne²**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *earn²*.

ern³, **erne³**, *n.* See *earn³*.

ern⁴, **erne⁴**, *v. t.* Same as *earn⁴*.

ern⁵, *n.* [*AS. ern*, a retired place or habitation, scarcely used except in comp. (-*ern*, -*ern*), as in *berern*, *contr. bern* (> *E. barn*), *orth-ern*, a grave, etc.] A retired place or habitation; chiefly in composition. See *etymology*.

-ern. [*L. -ernus*, -*ernus*, -*ternus*, -*ternus*, prop. a compound suffix, < -*er*, -*ter* + -*no*; used to form nouns and adjectives.] A termination of Latin origin, occurring in nouns, as in *caern*, *eatern*, *laetern*, *taetern*, etc., also in adjectives, as *mod-ern*, but in adjective use generally extended with -*al*, as in *eternal*, *fraternal*, *maternal*, *pater-nal*, *eternal*, *internal*, *infernal*, *supernal*, etc. In some words -*ern* is an accommodation of various other terminations, as in *patern*, *patern*, *postern*, *batern*, etc.

ern-bleater (ern' ble-tér), *n.* The common snipe, *Gallinago media* or *calidris*. Also called *bag-bearer*, *heather-bearer*.

ernest¹, *n.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *earnest¹*.

ernest², *n.* An obsolete form of *earnest²*.

Ernestine (ér-nest'ín), *a.* Of or pertaining to the elder and dual branch of the Saxon house which descended from Ernest (German *Ernst*), Elector of Saxony (1441-86), who in 1485 divided with his younger brother Albert the territories ruled by them in common. The Ernestine and Al-bertine lines thus founded still continue. The latter wrested the electoral title from the former in 1547, and became the royal house of Saxony in 1806. The Ernestine line now holds the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar and the duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. **Ernestine pamphlet**, a pamphlet pub-lished about 1830, under the auspices of the Ernestine Saxon line, advocating the debasement of the currency. See *Albertine tract*, under *Albertine*.

erode (é-ro-dé'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eroded*, ppr. *eroding*. [*L. erodere*, gnaw off; < *e*, out, off, + *rodere*, gnaw; see *rodent*.] **I. trans.** 1. To gnaw or cut into or away; corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea air hath an antipathy with the lungs if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 983.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessels. *Wise*, *Surgery*.

Hence—2. To wear away, as if by gnawing; especially used in geology of the action of water, etc., in wearing down the earth's surface.

When this change began, it caused a decreasing river-slope in the northern portions, and a diminishing power to *erode*. *Science*, III, 35.

II. intrans. To become worn away. **Eroded margin**, in *entom.*, a margin with irregular teeth and emarginations. **Eroded surface**, in *entom.*, a surface with many irregular and sharply defined depressions, appearing as if gnawed or carious.

erodent (é-rô-dent'), *n.* [*L. erodent* (-*is*), ppr. of *erodere*, gnaw off; see *erode*.] A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths; a caustic.

Erodit (é-rô-di-t'), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. erodite*, the heron or heronshaw.] Same as *Herodit*.

Erodium (é-rô-di-ni), *n.* [*L. erodion*, also *erodion* (= *L. ardea*), the heron (*Ardea cinerea*, *A. egretta*, *A. stellaris*, *A. nycticorax*).] A genus of plants, closely related to *Geranium*, from which it differs in having only five fertile stamens, and the tails of the carpels bearded upon the inside. There are about 30 species, natives mostly of the old world, though several are very widely natural-ized. Some of the common species are known as *Jersey bill* or *stork's bill*.

erogate (er'ô-gât'), *v. t.* [*L. erogatus*, pp. of *erogare* (> *It. erogare* = *Sp. Pg. erogar*), pay, pay out, expend (prop. out of the public treas-ury, after asking the consent of the people), < *e*, out, + *rogare*, ask; see *rogation*.] (*Cf. arro-gate, derogate*.) To expend, as public money; lay out; bestow.

For to the acquittance of science belongeth understand-ing and memorie, which, as a treasure, hath power to pre-serve, and also to *erogate* and distribute, when opportu-nity happeneth. *So F. Elton*, The Governour, II, 12.

erogation (er'ô-ga'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. erogacion* = *It. erogazione*, < *L. erogationem*, < *erogare*, pay out; see *erogate*.] The act of erogating.

Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality. *Sir T. Elton*, The Governour.

Touching the Wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by public *Erogations* and Taxes, which the long Parliament raised. *Howell*, Letters, IV, 47.

erogenic (er'ô-jen'ik), *a.* Same as *erogenous*.

In somnambulism the various hyper-excitability spots or zones—*erogenic*, reflexogenic, dynamogenic, hypnogenic, hysterogenic—are best studied. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I, 407.

erogenous (é-roj'ô-nus), *a.* [*L. erogen*, love (see *Eros*), + -*ous*, producing; see -*genous*.] In-ducing erotic sensation; producing sexual de-sire.

Eros (é-rôs), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. Ἔρως* (*Épōs*), the god of love, a personification of *ἔρως* (*épōs*), love, < *ἔρω*, love.] **I. Pl.** *Erotes* or *Erotes* (é-rô'tez, é-rôs-ez). In *Gr. myth.*, the god of love, iden-tified by the Romans with Cupid. See *Cupid*.

On the front of the base (of the statue of Zeus at Olym-pia) were attached works in gold representing in the cen-tre Aphrodite rising from the sea and being received by *Eros* and crowned by Peitho. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II, 127.

A boy of *Eros* apple cheek'd,
In a shallop of crystal ivory beak'd.
Tranquill, The Isle

2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of mal-acodermatous beetles, of the fam-ily *Tenebrionidae*. There are many species, of Europe and America, as *E. mandus* of North America.

erose¹ (é-rôs'), *a.* [*L. erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, gnaw off; see *erode*.] Gnawed; having small irregular sin-uses in the margin, as if gnawed; applied to a leaf, to an insect's wing, etc.

erose² (é-rôs'), *a.* See *arose*.

erosion (é-rô-zhon), *n.* [= *F. erosion* = *Sp. erosión* = *It. erosione*, < *L. erosio* (-*nis*), < *erodere*, pp. *erosus*, gnaw off; see *erode*.]

1. The act or operation of eating or gnawing away. Hence—**2. The act of wearing away by any means.** Specifically—(a) *In min.*, the wearing away of the metal around the interior of the vent, around the breech mechanism, and on the surface of the bore and chamber of cannon, due to the action of powder gas at the high pressures and temperatures reached in firing.

The heated gases, passing over these fused surfaces at a high velocity and pressure, absolutely remove that sur-face, and give rise to that *erosion* which is so serious an evil in guns where large charges are employed. *Science*, V, 392.

(b) *In zool.*, the abrasion or wearing away of a surface or margin, as if by gnawing, the state of being eroded, the act of eroding. (c) *In geol.*, the wear-ing away of rocks by water and other agencies of geo-logical change.

Erosion through solvent action is promoted by the pres-ence in the waters both of carbonic acid and organic acids. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 4 ser., XXX, 186.

3. The state of being eaten or worn away; corrosion; canker; ulceration. **Erosion theory**, in *geol.*, the theory that valleys are due to the wearing in-fluence of water and ice, chiefly in the form of glaciers as opposed to the theory which regards them as the result of fissures in the earth's crust produced by strains during its upheaval.

erosionist (é-rô-zhon-ist), *n.* [*Erosion* + -*ist*.] *In geol.*, one who holds the erosion theory.

There were the *erosionists*, or upholders of the efficacy of superfluous waste. *Twain*, *Good*, Sketches, II, 5.

erosive (é-rô-siv), *a.* [= *It. erosivo*, < *L. erodere*, pp. *erosus*, erode (see *erode*, *erose*), + -*ive*.]

1. Having the property of eating away or cor-rosion; corrosive.—**2. Wearing away; eating by erosion.**

The great *erosive* effect of water on the clay soil of the west. *Science*, III, 214.

erostrate (é-rôs'trat'), *a.* [*L. e-priv*, + *rostrum*, beak, < *rostrum*, a beak; see *rostrum*.] *In bot.*, having no beak.

erotematic (er'ô-tém-at'ik), *n.* [*L. erotemati-*, interrogative, < *ἔρω* (*épōs*), love, < *ἔρω*, love.] Proceeding by means of questions. **Erotematic method**, a method of in-struction in which the teacher asks questions, whether categorical or dialogical.

eroteme (er'ô-tém'), *n.* [*L. erotema*, < *Gr. ἔρω* (*épōs*), a question, < *ἔρω*, ask.] The mark or note of interrogation; a name adopted by the grammarian Giose Brown, but not in com-mon use.

Erotes, *n.* Latin plural of *Eros*.

erotesis (er'ô-té-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἔρω* (*épōs*), a questioning, < *ἔρω*, question, ask.] *In rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in the use of a

question or questions for oratorical purposes, as, for instance, to imply a negative, as in the following quotation. Also called *epetesis* and *epitrochasmus*. See *question*.

Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
Must we but blush?—Our fathers died.
Byron, Don Juan, III, The Isles of Greece (song).

erotetic (er'ô-tet'ik), *a.* [*L. erotetis*, skill-ed in questioning, < *ἔρω* (*épōs*), question, ask.] In-terrogatory.

erotic (é-rô'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *erotick*; = *F. erotique* = *Sp. erótico* = *It. erotico* (cf. *D. G. erotisch* = *Dan. Sw. erotisk*), < *Gr. ἔρως* (*épōs*), love, < *ἔρω* (*épōs*), love; see *Eros*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or prompted by love; treat-ing of love; amorous.

An *erotic* ode is the very last place in which one would expect any talk about heavenly things. *Saturday Rev.*

II. n. An amorous composition or poem.

erotical (é-rô'ti-kal), *a.* [*Erotic* + -*al*.] Same as *erotic*.

So doth Jason Pratenia . . . (who writes copiously of this *erotical* love) place and reckon it amongst the affec-tions of the brain. *Barton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 442.

erotomania (é-rô-tô-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἔρως* (*épōs*), love, < *ἔρω* (*épōs*), love, + *mania*, madness.] *In pathol.*, mental alienation or melancholy caused by love; love-sickness.

erotomaniac (é-rô-tô-mā-ni-āk), *n.* [*Eroto-mania* + -*iac*.] A person suffering from or af-flicted with erotomania.

erotomany (é-rô-tom'ā-ni), *n.* [*NL. eroto-mania*.] Same as *erotomania*.

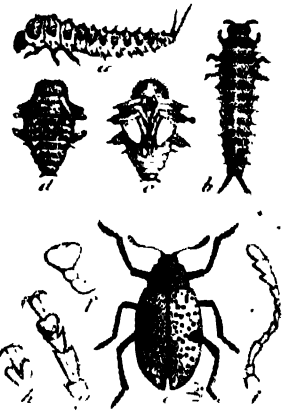
erotylid (é-rô'ti-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Of or per-taining to the *Erotylidae*.

II. n. One of the *Erotylidae*.

Erotylidæ (é-rô'til'id-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ero-tylus* + -*idæ*.] A family of elavicorn *Coleop-tera*. The dorsal abdominal segments are partly mem-branous, the ventral segments are free, the tail is four-pointed, more or less dilated and spongy beneath; the wings are not fringed with hairs, and the anterior coxæ are globose. The species are mostly South American, and fungiculous. Groups corresponding more or less nearly to the *Erotylidae* are named *Erotyle*, *Erotulæ*, *Erotylidæ*, *Erotulidæ*, and *Erotulidæ*.

Erotulus (é-rô'ti-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἔρω* (*épōs*), love.] A darling, sweetheart, dim. of *ἔρω* (*épōs*), love.]

The typical genus of the family *Erotylidæ*, distinguished by the two spines with which the maxillæ are armed at the tip, and the ovate, not cylindric, form of the body. The species are pecu-liar to Central and South America only one, *E. boudardi*, extending from Mex-ico into Arizona and Colorado. It is 10 millimeters long, ob-ovate, black, opaque, with the elytra ochreous and cov-ered with numerous deeply impressed black punctures, and having a triangular black spot near the middle of the ante-næ. It lives in fungi growing on old pine logs.



Fungus beetle (*Erotulus boudardi*).
a, b, larvæ, lateral and dorsal views; c, d, pupa, ventral and dorsal surfaces; e, beetle; f, pupa; g, tarsus, from below; h, terminal joint of tarsus, from above; i, antenna; j, g, h, and i enlarged.

erpetology (ér-pe-to-lô-j-i), *n.* An erroneous form of *herpetology*.

err (ér), *v.* [*ME. erran*, < *OF. errer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. errar* = *It. errare*, < *L. errare*, wander, stray, err, mistake, orig. **errare* = *Goth. airjan*, tr., cause to err, mislead. = *OHG. irren*, *irron*, *irron*, *irron*, intr., wander, stray, err; cf. *Goth. airjis*, adj., = *OHG. irri*, *irri*, *irri*, astray; prob. the same word as *OHG. irri* = *AS. yrre*, *corre*, angry, enraged (for sense cf. *L. delirus*, crazy, raving, lit. out of the furrow; see *delir-ious*), but (?) cf. *L. ira*, anger.] **I. intrans.** 1. To wander; go in a devious and uncertain course. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O verrey goat, that *erred* to and fro.
Chaucer, Troilus, IV, 302.

O, in no labyrinth can I asseiler *err*,
Than when I lose myself in praising her.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, I, 1.

2. To deviate from the true course or purpose; hence, to wander from truth or from the path of duty; depart from rectitude; go astray morally.

We have *erred* and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep.
Book of Common Prayer, General Confession.

But *err* not Nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend?
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 141.

Atm'd at the helm, his lance *err'd*. *Tennison, Geraint*.
3. To go astray in thought or belief; be mistaken; blunder; misapprehend.

Thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our host, and make discovery
Err in report of us. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 4.*

They do not *err*
Who say that, when the poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 1.

II. trans. 1. To mislead; cause to deviate from truth or rectitude.

Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c., *err*s, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses.
Burton, Anat. of Mol., p. 30.

2. To miss; mistake.

I shall not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton, P. L., v. 200.*

errable (er'-a-bl), *a.* [*< err + -able*]. Liable to mistake; fallible. *Bailey, 1727.* [*Rare.*]
errableness (er'-a-bl-ness), *n.* Liability to mistake or err. [*Rare.*]

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the deluded.

Bureau of Christian Piety

errabund (er'-a-bund), *a.* [*< L. errabundus*, wandering to and fro, *< errare*, wander; see *err.*] Erratic; wandering; rambling. [*Rare.*]

Your *errabund* guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass. *Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xiv.*

errancy (er'-an-si), *n.* The condition of erring; liability to err.

errand (er'-and), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also errant, errant, errant; < ME. errande, errande, errande, etc., < AS. ærende = OS. ærandi = OHG. aranti, ærandi, ærandi, etc., = Icel. errandi, errandi = Sw. ärende = Dan. ærende, errand, message; cf. AS. ar = OS. pl. æri = Icel. arr = Goth. arvis, a messenger; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. connected with Skt. √ ar, go.*] A special business entrusted to a messenger; a verbal charge or message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; as, the errand was sent on an errand; he told his errand, he has done the errand.

Ye do simply your master *errand*, as he you commanded to see Merlin. *Melton (E. E. T. S.), l. 43.*

I have a secret *errand* unto thee. *Othello, I. i. 357.*

One of the four and twenty qualities of a knave is to stay long at his *errand*. *Howell, Eng. Proverbs, p. 2.*

Fool's or gawk's errand, the pursuit of something unattainable, an absurd or fruitless search or enterprise. To send off on a *fool's errand* is to direct or induce one to set about doing something that the sender knows, or should know, will be useless or without result.

errand, *a.* An obsolete variant of *errant*.

errant (er'-ant), *a. and n.* [*Early mod. E. also errant; see errant, now differentiated from errant*]; *< ME. errant, errant, < OF. errant (ou chevalier errant, a knight errant, le Jay errant, the wandering Jew, etc.), usually taken as the ppr. (< L. errant(-is) of errare, < L. errare, wander (see err); by some taken as the ppr. of errare, make a journey, travel. see errant²).* I. *a.* 1. Wandering; roving; rambling; applied particularly to knights (*knights errant*) of the middle ages, who are represented as wandering about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity.

An outlawe, or a thief *errant*. *Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 170.*

Whereas now *errant* knight should not cease to karole, till that a certein knyght com thider. *Melton (E. E. T. S.), l. 303.*

A shady glade
Of the Rhiparian hills to her revealed
By *errant* Sprights, but from all men concealed.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

I am an *errant* knight that follow d ains,
With spear and shield.
Beowulf, Knight of Burning Pestle, p. 4.

2. Deviating; straying from the straight, true, or right course; erring.

Knots, by the conflict of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert its grain.
Turtive and *errant* from his course of growth.
Shak., I. and C., l. 3.

But she that has been bred up under you, . . .
Having no *errant* notion from obedience,
Flies from these vanities as mere illusions.
Pletcher, Wif. for a Month, l. 1.

3. In *soil*, free; not fixed; locomotory; specifically, pertaining to the *Errantia*; not tu-

bicolous; as, the *errant* annelids. — 4t. Notorious; manifest: in this sense now spelled only *errant*. See *errant*, 2.

II. *n.* A knight errant. [*Rare.*]

"I am no admirer of knights," he said to Hogg, "and if we were *errants*, you should have the tiding all to yourself."
E. Douglas Shelley, l. 101.

errant (er'-ant), *a.* [*< OF. errant, ppr. of errare, errare, errare, earlier errare, errare, make a journey, travel, go, move, etc., < ML. iterare (for L. iterare), make a journey, travel, < L. iter (stiner-), a journey, road, way, < OF. errer, err, ME. erre, err, err, mod. E. (in archaic spelling) err, a journey, errant; see err, stinerant. Cf. errant².*] Itinerant.

Our judges of assize are called *errants*, because they go no direct course, but thus way and that way from one town to another, where their sittings be appointed.
C. B. R. Eng. Grammar (1653)

Errantia (er'-an-shi), *n. pl.* [*NL. pl. of L. errant(-is), ppr. of errare, wander. see errant¹.*] A group of active locomotory polychaetous annelids, as distinguished from the sedentary or tubicolous group of the same order. They seldom construct tubular habitations, have numerous parapodia not confined to the anterior parts of the body and possess a praetentum, and usually eyes, tentacles, and a proboscis armed with chitinous teeth. Like the rest of the Polychaeta, they are normally dioecious and marine worms vermiform in shape, with large setiferous feet and gills on the back; they correspond somewhat to the limous genus *Nereis* (which see), and are known as *Alciopidae*, *Rapacidae*, *Notobranchiidae*, *Chelodactylidae*, ranking as an order or a suborder. The families *Veredidae* and *Nephthidae* are central groups. See *Polychaeta*, a typical number of the group.

errantry (er'-ant-ri), *n.* [*< errant¹ + -ry*]. 1t. A wandering; a roving or rambling about.

After a short apocry of *errantry* upon the seas he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Adams, Frischolder.*

2. The condition or way of life of a knight errant. See *knight-errantry*.

In our day the *errantry* is reversed, and many a strong hearted woman goes journeying up and down the land bent on delivering some beloved hero from a captivity more terrible than any the old legends tell.
L. M. Abbott, Hospital Sketches, p. 218.

errata, *n.* Plural of *erratum*.

errator, *n.* [*< L. errator, mistake; see erratum.*] A mistake; a fault. *Hall, (Halliwell.)*

erratic (er'-at-ik), *a. and n.* [*< ME. erratik, erratik, < OF. (and F.) erratique = Pr. erratique, erratic = Sp. errático = Pg. H. erratico, < L. erraticus, wandering, < errare, wander; see err.*] 1. *a.* 1. Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination.

Short remnants of the wind now and then came down the narrow street in *erratic* puffs.
G. W. Cable, Old French Days, p. 100.

2. Deviating from the proper or usual course in opinion or conduct; eccentric.

A fine *erratic* genius, . . . he has not properly used his intelligence. *Stedman, Abol. Tracts, p. 240.*

3. *Moving; not fixed or stationary*—applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.

Ther he saughe, with ful assenymence,
The *erratic* sterres bakkyngge and move,
With swiftnesse of hevenly melodye.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1212.

4. In *med.*, irregular; changeable; moving from point to point, as rheumatic or other pains, or appearing at indeterminate intervals, as some intermittent fevers.

They are uncombined with a shiny matter, rough, stink of breath, and an *erratic* fever. *Hare, Consumption.*

5. In *geol.*, relating to or explanatory of the condition and distribution of *erratics*. See II. 2.

Erratic blocks, the name given to boulders of those hard and crystalline rocks which appear to have been transported from their original sites to the places where they are now found, often to great distances. Such blocks are on the surface of the most superficial deposits. See *boulder*. **Erratic map**, one which illustrates the distribution of the *erratics* in a certain district. Illustrated. **Erratic phenomena**, the phenomena connected with *erratic* blocks. *Syn. 4. Abnormal conditions. See errant.*

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which has wandered; a wanderer.

William *errant* Lister, a Londoner, who added two species did not adhere to Lister's family, which he made a new order of the *errant* Lister. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (L.N.S.) 1891.*

Specifically — 2. In *geol.*, a boulder or block which has been conveyed from its original site, probably by ice, and deposited at a distance; an *erratic* block. See *erratic blocks*, under I.

We have a good reason to believe that the climate of America during the great ice epoch was even then somewhat more *errant* than that of Western Europe, for the *erratics* of America extend as far south as latitude 40°, while on the continent they are not found much beyond latitude 30°. *J. Grad. Climate and Time, p. 72.*

3. An eccentric person.

We have *erratics*, uncharitably foolish persons.

J. Cook, Marriage, p. 95.

erratical (er'-at-ik-əl), *a.* [*< erratic + -al*]. Same as *erratic*. [*Rare.*]

erratically (er'-at-ik-əl-ly), *adv.* In an erratic manner; without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

They . . . come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other, but in specified and regular shapes.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6.

erraticallness (er'-at-ik-əl-ness), *n.* The state of being erratic.

erration (er'-ā-shən), *n.* [*< L. erratio(n)-, < errare, wander; see err.*] A wandering. *Cock-cram.*

erratum (er'-ā-tum), *n.*; pl. *errata* (-tā). [*L. neut. of erratus, ppr. of errare, err, make a mistake; see err.* (*Cf. errate.*)] An error or mistake in writing or printing. The list of the *errata* of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with references to the pages and lines in which they occur.

A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole passage.
Cosper.

error, *n.* A Middle English form of *arri*.

errhine (er'-in), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἔρριν, an errhine, < ἔρ, in, + ῥή, (rh)-, the nose.*] I. *a.* In *med.*, affecting the nose, or designed to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.

II. *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus; a sternutatory.

erringly (er'-ing-ly), *adv.* In an erring manner.

He serves the muses *erringly* and ill
Whom aim is pleasant, light and fugitive.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, Ded.

erroneous (er'-ō-ne-us), *a.* [*Formerly also erroneus; < L. erroneus, wandering about, straying (cf. errare, wander; see err.)*] 1t. Wandering; roving; devious; unsettled; irregular.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate. *Philippus*

2. Controlled by error; misled; deviating from the truth.

A man's conscience and his judgment is the same thing, and as the judgment, so also the conscience may be *erroneous*. *Hobbes, Works, III. 40.*

And because they foreaw that this wilderness might be looked upon as a place of liberty, and therefore might in time be troubled with *erroneous* spirits, therefore they did put in one article into the confession of faith, on purpose, also the duty and power of the magistrate in matters of religion.

A. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 140.

3. Containing error; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth or justice; liable to mislead; as, an *erroneous* opinion; *erroneous* doctrine or instruction.

I must . . . protect against making these old most *erroneous* maps a foundation for new ones, as they can be of no use, but must be of detriment.

Hume, Source of the Nile, l. 207.

There are, probably, few subjects on which popular judgments are commonly more *erroneous* than upon the relations between positive religious and moral enthusiasm.

Locke, Europ. Morals, II. 160.

erroneously (er'-ō-ne-us-ly), *adv.* In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly; falsely.

The profession and use of Poesie is most ancient from the beginning, and not as much *erroneously* suppose, after, but before any civil society was among men.

Patterson, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 3.

How innumerable have been the instances in which legislative control was *erroneously* thought necessary!

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 439.

erroneousness (er'-ō-ne-us-ness), *n.* [*< erroneous + -ness*]. The state of being erroneous, wrong, or false; deviation from truth or right; as, the *erroneousness* of a judgment or proposition.

error (er'-or), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also error, < ME. errour, errour, < OF. error, errour, mod. F. erreur = Pr. Sp. Pg. error = It. errore, < L. error, a wandering, straying, uncertainly, mistake, error, < errare, wander, err; see err.*] 1. A wandering; a devious and uncertain course. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

He [Lancelot] through total *error* long was led
Full many years. *Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 41.*

Driven by the winds and *errors* of the sea
Dryden, Aeneid.

The dancel is leading *err* thro' the wood.
Tennison, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A deviation from the truth; a discrepancy between what is thought to be true and what is true; an unintentional positive falsity; a false proposition or mode of thought.

Lord, such *errors* unchange them that have,
It is quite wrong to see. *York Plays, p. 283.*

Error is a mistake of our judgment, giving assent to that which is not true.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xx. 1.

In my mind he was guilty of no error, he was chargeable with no exaggeration, he was betrayed by his fancy into no metaphor, what once said, that all we see about us, King, Lords, and Commons, the whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box, through him.

There is but one effective mode of displacing an error, and that is to replace it by a conception which, while readily adjusting itself to conceptions firmly held on other points, is seen to explain the facts more completely.

G. H. Lewis, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, Int. I. 1. 46

When men do not know the truth, they do well to agree in common error based upon common feeling, for thereby their energies are fixed in the unity of definite aim, and not dissipated to waste in restless and incoherent vagaries.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 219

3. An inaccuracy due to oversight or accident; something different from what was intended, especially in speaking, writing, or printing; as, a clerical error (which see, below).

Errors, like straws, upon the surface float;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.
Dryden, *All for Love*, Prol.

4. A wrong-doing; a moral fault; a sin, especially one that is not very heinous.

Who can understand his errors? cleanse them from me from secret faults.
Ps. xix. 12.

If to her shame some female errors fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, *Il. of the L.*, ll. 17.

If it were thine error or thy crime,
I care no longer.
Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*, Epil.

5. The difference between the observed or otherwise determined value of a physical quantity and the true value; also called the *true error*.

By the error is often meant the error according to some possible theory. Thus, in physics, the rule is to make the sum of the squares of the errors a minimum. That is, that theory is adopted according to which the sum of the squares of the errors of the observations is represented to be less than according to any other theory. The error of an observation is separated into two parts, the accidental error and the constant error. The accidental error is that part of the total error which would entirely disappear from the mean of an indefinitely large series of observations taken under precisely the same circumstances, the constant error is that error which would still affect such a mean. The law of error is a law connecting the relative magnitudes of errors with their frequency. The law is that the logarithm of the frequency is proportional to the square of the error. This law holds only for the accidental part of the error, and only for certain kinds of observations, and to those only when certain observations affected by abnormal errors have been struck out. The probable error is a magnitude which one half the accidental errors would in the long run exceed; this is a well-established but unfortunate expression. The mean error is the quadratic mean of the errors of observations similar to given observations.

6. In law, a mistake in a judicial determination of a court, whether in deciding wrongly on the merits or ruling wrongly on an incidental point, to the prejudice of the rights of a party. It implies, without imputing corruption, a deviation from or misapprehension of the law, of a nature sufficiently serious to entitle the aggrieved party to carry the case to a court of review.

7. Perplexity; anxiety; concern.

He . . . thought well in his courage that they were right high men and greater of estate than he could think, and about his heart as a great error that it were all his visage with tears of his eyes.
Merton (E. E. T. S.), II. 318.

Assignment of errors. In law, specification of the errors suggested or objected to. **Clerical error,** a mistake in writing; the erroneous writing of one thing for another; a slip of the pen; from all writers having been formerly called clerks or clerks. **Court of error, court of errors,** a court exercising appellate jurisdiction by means of writs of error. The highest judicial court of some states is called the Supreme Court of Errors, those of Delaware and New Jersey the Courts of Errors and Appeals. **Error in fact,** a mistake of fact, or ignorance of a fact, embodied in a judicial proceeding and affecting its validity, as, for example, the granting of judgment against an infant as if he were adult. **Error of a clock,** the difference between the time indicated by a clock and the time which the clock is intended to indicate, whether sidereal or mean time. **Error of collimation.** See *collimation*. **Joinder in error,** in law, the taking of issue on the suggestion of error. **Writ of error,** a process issued by a court of review to the inferior court, suggesting that error has been committed, and requiring the record to be sent up for examination; now generally superseded by appeal. **Syn. 2 and 3. Mistake, blunder, etc.** See *blunder*.

errorist (er'or-ist), *n.* [*< error + -ist*.] One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error. [*Rare.*]

Especially in the former of these Epistles (Colossians and Ephesians) we find that the Apostle Paul censures a class of *errorists* who are not separated from the Church, but who cherish and inculcate notions evidently ghosted in their character.
G. F. Fisher, *Begin. of Christianity*, p. 98.

ers (ers), *n.* [*< E. ers = Pr. ers = Cat. er = Sp. gerso = It. erro, < L. erum, the bitter vetch: see Errum.*] A species of vetch, *Vicia Ervum*.

Eree (ere), *a. and n.* [*Also Earse; a corruption of Irish.*] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to the Celts of Ireland and Scotland or their language; as, the Eree tongue.

The native peasantry everywhere sang Eree songs in praise of Tyrconnel.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

II. n. The language of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish origin. The Highlanders themselves call it *Gaelic*.

The Eree has many dialects, and the words used in some islands are not always known in others.

Johnson, *Jour. to Western Isles*.

ersh, *n.* See *carsh*.

erst (erst), *adv.* [Early mod. E. (dial.) also *gerst*; *< ME. erst, arst, erst, crest, arst*, first, once, formerly, for the first time, *< AS. ærest*, *adv.*, first (cf. *adj. æresta*, ME. *erste*, the first), superl. of *ær*, before, formerly, sooner, in positive use soon, early: see *erst*, *early*, etc.] 1. First; at first; at the beginning.

On of Ector owne brother, that I erst neuentyt,
And Modernus, the mayn kyng, on the noon set.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6702.

2. Once; formerly; long ago.

Once All was made, not by the hand of Fortune
(As fond Democritus did *gerst* importune).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

Gentle spirit of sweetest humour, who erst did sit upon
the easy pen of my beloved Cervantes.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, ix. 24.

3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.

Hony and wax as *erst* is now to make,
What shal be made of wyne is tence to take.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Whence look the Soldier's Cheeks dimayd and pale?
Erst ever dreadful, know they now to dread?

Prior, *Ode to the Queen*.

[Archaic in all senses.]

At *erst*. (a) At first; for the first time. (b) At length, at present; especially with *now* (*now at erst*).

In drems, quod Valerian, han we be
Unto this tyme, brother myn, ywis,
But now at *erst* in trouthe our dwelling is.
Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 264.

My boughs with blossoms that crowned were at *erst* . . .
Are left both bare and barren *now at erst*.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, December.

Oferst, formerly.

The enigmas which of *erst* puzzled the brains of Socrates and Plato and Seneca.
The Catholic World, April, 1884.

ersth, *a.* [ME. *erste*, *< AS. æresta = OS. ærsta = OFries. erosta, arasta = OHG. erosta*, MHG. *ereste*, G. *erst*, first: see *erst*, *adv.*] First.

erstwhile (erst'hwil), *adv.* [*< erst + while*.] At one time; formerly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Those thick and clammy vapors which *erstwhile* ascended
in such vast measures . . . must at length obey the laws
of their nature and gravity.
Gassendi, *Pre-existence of Souls*, xiv.

The beautiful dark tresses, *erstwhile* so smoothly braided
about the small head, . . . were tangled and matted until
no trace of their former lustre remained.
Harpers Mag., LXXVI. 227.

ert¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *art¹*.

ert², *v. l.* An obsolete form of *art²*.

erthet, *n.* An obsolete form of *earth*.

erubescence, erubescency (er-ū-bes-ens, -en-si), *n.* [*< F. erubescence = Sp. erubescencia = It. erubescenza, erubescenzia, < L. erubescencia*, blushing (for shame), *< erubescere* (to blush), ppr., blushing: see *erubescere*.] A becoming or growing red; specifically, redness of the skin or other surface; a blush.

erubescence (er-ū-bes-ent), *a.* [*< F. erubescence = It. erubescence, < L. erubescens* (to blush), ppr. of *erubescere*, grow red, redden, esp. for shame, blush, *< e*, out, + *rubescere*, grow red: see *rubescere*.] Growing red or reddish; specifically, blushing.

erubescite (er-ū-bes-it), *n.* [*< L. erubescere*, redden, + *-ite*.] An ore of copper, so called because of the bright colors of its surface when tarnished. Its surface is often iridescent with hues of blue, purple, and red; hence called *iridescent copper ore*, and by miners *peacock ore* and *horse-shoe ore*, and by the French *cuvre paonché*. It is a sulphide of copper and iron, with a varying proportion of the latter. Also called *bornite*.

eruca (e-rū-kā), *n.* [*L.*, a caterpillar, a canker-worm, also a sort of colewort: see *cruke*.] 1. An insect in the larval state: a caterpillar. 2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A small genus of cruciferous plants, of the mountains of Europe and central Asia. *E. sativa* is the garden rocket which when young and tender is frequently eaten as a salad, especially on the continent of Europe.

3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of univalve mollusks.

eruciform (e-rū-si-form), *a.* [*< L. eruca*, a caterpillar, + *forma*, form.] 1. In *entom.*, resembling a caterpillar: said of certain larvae, as those of the saw-fly. 2. In *bot.*, worm-like; shaped like a caterpillar: applied to the spores of certain lichens. Also *eruciform*.

erucivorous (er-ū-siv-o-rus), *a.* [*< NL. erucivorus*, *< L. eruca*, a caterpillar, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] In *entom.* and *ornith.*, feeding on caterpillars, as the larvae of ichneumon-flies and many other *Hymenoptera*, and various birds.

eruct (ē-rūkt'), *v. t.* [*= It. eructare = Sp. eructar, < L. eructare, belch or vomit forth, east forth, < e*, out, + *ructare*, belch: see *ructation*.] Same as *eructate*. Bailey, 1727.

eructate (ē-rūkt'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eructated*, ppr. *eructating*. [*< L. eructatum*, pp. of *eructare*, belch forth: see *eruct*.] To belch forth or eject, as wind from the stomach.

Etna in times past hath *eructated* such huge gobbets of fire.
Howell, *Letters*, l. i. 27.

eructation (ē-rūkt'ā-shon), *n.* [*= F. éructation = Pr. eructatio = Sp. eructación = Pg. eructação = It. eruttazione, < L. eructatio* (n.), *< L. eructare*, belch: see *eruct*.] 1. A belching of wind from the stomach; a belch.

Cabbage (its contents) is greatly accused for lying undigested in the stomach, and provoking *eructations*.
Evelyn, *Acetaria*.

2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth.

Therms are hot springs or fiery *eructations*. Woodward.
erudite (er-ū-dit), *a. and n.* [*= F. érudit = Sp. Pg. It. erudito, < L. eruditus*, learned, accomplished, well informed, pp. of *erudire*, instruct, educate, cultivate, lit. free from rudeness, *< e*, out, + *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] 1. *a.* 1. Instructed; taught; learned; deeply read.

The king's highness as a most *erudite* prince and a most faithful king.
Sir T. More, *Works* (trans.), p. 645.

2. Characterized by erudition.

Erudite and metaphysical theology. Jer. Taylor.

II. n. A learned person.

We have, therefore, had high aims and speculators on the one hand, and *erudites* and specialists on the other.
L. F. Ward, *Dynami. Sociol.*, I. 140.

eruditely (er-ū-dit-ly), *adv.* With erudition; learnedly. Bailey, 1727.

eruditess (er-ū-dit-nēs), *n.* [*< erudite + -ness*.] The quality of being erudite. Coleridge.

erudition (er-ū-dish'on), *n.* [*= F. érudition = Sp. erudición = Pg. erudição = It. erudizione, < L. eruditio* (n.), an instructing, learning, erudition, *< erudire*, instruct: see *erudite*.] Learning; scholarship; knowledge gained by study or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, history, antiquities, and languages, as distinct from knowledge of the mathematical and physical sciences.

There hath not been . . . any king . . . so learned in all literature and *erudition*.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, l. 4.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature
Thrice fam'd beyond, beyond all *erudition*.
Shak., *T. and C.*, II. 2.

The great writings of St. Thomas Aquinas and his followers, and, in more modern times, the massive and conscientious *erudition* of the Benedictines, will always make certain periods of the monastic history venerable to the scholar.
Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, II. 222.

Those who confound commentatorship with philosophy, and mistake *erudition* for science, may be said to study, but not to study the universe.
J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 53.

There is a superfluity of *erudition* in his novels that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes paraded with an appearance of ostentation, and is introduced in season and out of season.
Edinburgh Rev.

erugate (er-ū-gāt), *a.* [*< L. erugatus*, pp. of *erugare*, clear from wrinkles, *< e*, out, + *rugare*, wrinkle: see *rugate*.] Freed from wrinkles; smoothed; smooth. Smart.

erugation (er-ū-gā-shon), *n.* [*< L. erugatio* (n.), *< erugare*, pp. of *erugare*, clear from wrinkles: see *erugate*.] The act of smoothing, or freeing from wrinkles. Bailey.

eruginous, *a.* See *eruginous*.

eruket, *n.* [ME., *< L. eruca*, canker-worm.] A canker-worm. Wych.

erumpent (ē-rūm-pent), *a.* [*< L. erumpen* (to break out), ppr. of *erumpere*, break out: see *erupt*.] In *bot.*, prominent, as if bursting through the cortical layer or epidermis, as is seen in some tetraspores of algae, certain structures in lichens, and many leaf-fungi.

erunda, erundie (e-rūn'dā, -di), *n.* [*E. Ind., < Skt. eranda*.] The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

erupt (ē-rūpt'), *v.* [*< L. eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, break out, burst forth, tr. cause to break out, *< e*, out, + *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *irrupt*.] 1. *intrans.* To burst forth suddenly and violently; break or belch out; send forth matter.

2. *trans.* To burst forth suddenly and violently; break or belch out; send forth matter.

Erythacus (e-rith'-ă-kus), *n.* [NL., (Cuvier, 1800, inprop. for *Erythacus* (Geener, 1855); Linnaeus), < *l. erythacus* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, an unidentified solitary bird which could be taught to speak; also called the *ipithacus* and *ipithis*; supposed, erroneously, to be connected with *ipithis*, red, and hence assumed to mean 'red breast,' whence the NL. use and spelling.] A genus of old-world oscine passerine birds, of the family *Sylviidae*, the type of which is the European robin redbreast, *Erythacus rubecula*. Also *Erythaca*. See *ent* under *robin*.

erythanthema (er-i-than'-the-mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red (see *Erythrus*), + *ἄνθος* (in comp.), a flowering; cf. *erythema*.] In *pathol.*, an angioneurotic and neurotic affection of the skin in which inflammation is prominent.

erythema (er-i-the'-mă), *n.*; pl. *erythemata* (-mă-tă). [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, a redness or flush on the skin, < *ἔρυθρος*, post. for *ἔρυθρος*, reddish, < *ἔρυθρος*, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin; specifically, in *pathol.*, such a redness, varying in extent and form, which may be attended with more general disorder.

The blush of shame and anger is an *erythema* produced by the immediate action of the vaso motor nervous system. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 464.

erythematic, erythematous (er-i-thē-mat'ik, er-i-thēm'-ă-tus), *a.* [*Erythema* (t-) + *-ic, -ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of erythema; attended with erythema.

erythematoid (er-i-thēm'-ă-toid), *a.* [*Erythema* (t-) + *-oid*.] Resembling erythema.

erythematous, erythematous *a.* See *erythematous*. **Erythematous eczema.** See *eczema*.

Erythraea (er-i-thrō'-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red, of *ἔρυθρος*, equiv. to *ἔρυθρος*, red; see *Erythrus*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Gentianaceae*, of about 30 widely distributed species. They are low herbs, mostly annuals, with red or pink flowers, and are bitter tonics, like the gentians. The century, *E. Centaurea*, is a common species of Europe. About a dozen species are found in western North America and Mexico, where several are in medicinal repute under the name of *cachadagua*. *E. Centaurea* and *E. Chalcensis* are used in medicine like gentian.

erythraean (er-i-thrō'-an), *a.* [*E. erythraea*, reddish (Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red, reddish; *ἔρυθρος*, *ἔρυθρος*, the Red Sea (Indian Ocean)). See *Erythraea*.] Of a red color. **Erythraean Sea**, in *anc. geog.*, the Indian Ocean, including its two arms, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

erythric (er-i-thr'ik), *a.* [*E. erythraea*, red, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to erythrin. **Erythric acid.** Same as *erythrin*.

Erythrichthini (er-i-thr'ik-thi'-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrichthys* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrichthys*; same as *Erythrinidae*. C. L. Bonaparte, 1837.

Erythrichthys (er-i-thr'ik-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red, + *ἰχθυς*, a fish.] The typical genus of *Erythrichthini*; same as *Erythrinus*.

erythrin (er-i-thr'in), *n.* [*Erythraea* + *-in*.] 1. An organic principle (C₂₀H₂₂O₁₀) obtained from *Rocella tinctoria*, *Lecanora tartarea*, and other lichens, which furnish the blue dyestuff called litmus. It is a crystalline compound formed by the union of ether, orcinic acid, and erythrite. Also called *erythric acid*, *erythrinic acid*. 2. Same as *erythrite*, 1.

Erythrina (er-i-thr'i-nă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red. (cf. *Erythrus*).] A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees, of 25 species, mostly tropical, with trifoliate leaves, and terminal racemes of large flowers, usually blood-red. They are ordinarily known as *coral-trees*. One species, *E. herbaria*, is common through the southeastern part of the United States, and two others, tropical American species, are also found in Florida. Several are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. *E. Indica* is often mentioned by Indian poets, and is fabled to have been stolen from the celestial gardens by Krishna for his wives. It is a spiny species, and is planted for hedges. *E. Caffra*, the karkhoom of South Africa, furnishes, like the last mentioned, a very soft and light wood, which has industrial value.

erythrinic (er-i-thr'in'ik), *a.* [*Erythrin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of erythrin. **Erythrinic acid.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrinidae (er-i-thr'in'i-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-idae*.] A family of characineoid fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrinus*, containing such *Characinae* as have no adipose dorsal fin.

Erythrinina (er-i-thr'i-ni-nă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Characinae*, having no adipose dorsal fin. Its constituents are dispersed by others among the subfamilies *Erythrininae*, *Lebasiinae*, *Pyracanthinae*, and *Stenacanthinae*.

Erythrininae (er-i-thr'i-ni-nă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-ina*.] A South American subfamily of fishes, of the family *Characinae*, differing from others of the family in having no adipose fin. They have an elongated form, short dorsal and anal fins, ventrals under the dorsal, and acute conic teeth in the jaws and palate. They are fresh-water fishes, some of them of economic importance. They are known as *haimra*, *trahira*, *vaubeen*, and *yarrow*, and belong to the genera *Erythrinus*, *Heter erythrinus*, and *Macrodon*. Also *Erythrichthini*.

erythrinine (er-i-thr'i-nin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Erythrininae*.

2. *n.* A characineoid fish of the subfamily *Erythrininae*.

erythrinoid (er-i-thr'i-noid), *a. and n.* Same as *erythrinine*.

Erythrinus (er-i-thr'i-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, a kind of red mullet, < *ἔρυθρος*, red.] A



Waukeen: *Erythrinus waikanae*

genus of South American characineoid fishes, as *E. waikanae*, giving name to the subfamily *Erythrininae*.

erythrinism (er-i-thr'iz-m), *n.* [*E. erythrinus*, red, ruddy, + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, a condition of dichromatism characterized by excess of red pigment in the plumage of birds which are normally brown, gray, etc. It is constantly exhibited by sundry owls, as species of *Scops* and *Glaucidium*, the common screech-owl of the United States (*Scops asio*), for example, occurring indifferently in the red or the gray plumage. Compare *albism* and *melanism*.

erythrisma (er-i-thr'iz-mă), *a.* [*Erythrinism* + *-a*.] Characterized by erythrinism; exhibiting erythrinism; as, "the erythrisma condition." *Coxes*. Also *erythritic*.

erythrite (er-i-thr'it), *n.* [*E. erythraea*, red, + *-ite*.] 1. A hydrous arseniate of cobalt, of a rose-red color, occurring in radiated or acicular crystalline forms and as a pulverulent incrustation. Also called *cobalt-bloom* and *erythrin*.—2. A rose-red variety of orthoclase feldspar from amygdaloid near Kilpatrick, Scotland.—3. A crystalline organic principle (C₁₂H₁₀(OH)₄) obtained from several species of lichens by extraction with milk of lime.

erythritic (er-i-thr'it'ik), *a.* [*E. erythraea*, red, + *-itic*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing erythrite, in either sense.—2. Same as *erythrisma*.

erythrobenzene (er-i-thrō-ben'-zēn), *n.* [*E. erythraea*, red, + *E. benzene*, *q. v.*] A red coloring matter made directly from nitrobenzol by the action of iron filings and concentrated hydrochloric acid.

erythrocarpus (er-i-thrō-kar'-pus), *a.* [*E. erythrocarpus*, (Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red, + *καρπός*, fruit.) In *lichenology*, red-fruited; having red or reddish apothecia.

erythrodextrine (er-i-thrō-dek-s'trin), *n.* [*E. erythraea*, red, + *E. dextrine*, *q. v.*] A modification of dextrin, which is colored red by iodine. It is an amorphous substance, soluble in water, dextrinolytic, not directly fermentable, but fermenting in the presence of diastase.

Erythrogonys (er-i-thrō-gō-nis), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1837), < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red, + *γωνία* = *E. kneri*.] A genus of Australian plovers, the type and only species of which is the red-kneed dotterel, *E. cinclus*.

erythroid (er-i-thrō'id), *a.* [*E. erythrocarpus*, of a ruddy look, < *ἔρυθρος*, ruddy, + *-oid*, form.] Of a red color.

Erythroides (er-i-thrō'idéz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, of a ruddy look; see *erythroid*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Erythrinidae*. *Cuvier* and *Valenciennes*, 1846.

erythroleic (er-i-thrō-lē'ik), *a.* [*E. erythraea*, red, + *L. oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, having a red color and an oily appearance: applied to an acid obtained from arehil.

erythrolein (er-i-thrō-lē'in), *n.* [As *erythroleic* + *-in*.] A compound contained in litmus. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and gives a purple color.

erythrolitmin (er-i-thrō-lit'min), *n.* [*E. erythraea*, red, + *NL. litmus* + *-in*.] A compound contained in litmus. Its color is red, and it dissolves with a blue color in alkalis.

erythromelalgia (er-i-thr'ō-me-lal'ji-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, blackish red (< *ἔρυθρος*,

red, + *μέλας*, black), + *ἀλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the feet and occasionally of the hands, characterized by burning pain and tenderness in the soles (or palms) attended with a purplish coloration.

Erythronera (er-i-thrō-nū'ră), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red, + *νῆρς*, nerve, sinew, = *L. nervus*, > *E. nerve*.] A genus of homopterous insects, containing small slender fusiform species, with four cells on the wing-covers, confined to their tips, as



Image (with wings closed and spread) and Pupa of *Erythronera tricolor*. (Cress and lines show natural sizes.)

E. tricolor, *E. tricolor*. *E. tricolor* is a United States species which infests grape-leaves, is ivory yellow in color, and is marked with black and crimson. This species is everywhere erroneously called by American grape-growers the *grape-vine thrips*. See *leafhopper*.

Erythronium (er-i-thrō-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρον*, a certain plant of the satyrium kind, < *ἔρυθρος*, red.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, natives of northern temperate regions, commonly known as the *dog-tooth violet*. They are low and nearly stemless herbs, with a solid scaly bulb, two smooth leaves which are often mottled, and a scape bearing one or several large yellow, purplish, or white nodding lily-like flowers. The only species found in the old world is *E. Denacensis*, which has solitary purple flowers. The remaining 10 or 12 species are North American. 2. [*l. c.*] A name sometimes given to vanadate of lead.

Erythrophloeum (er-i-thrō-flō-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red, + *φλοιός*, bark.] A genus of tropical trees, natural order *Leguminosae*, containing three species, two found in Africa, and the third in Australia. *E. Guineense*, the *sassy-bark* of Sierra Leone, is a large tree, native of western tropical Africa, the bark of which is a powerful poison, and is used by the natives in their ordeals. The red juice of the tree is equally poisonous. Both kinds are sometimes used merely as strong emetics.

erythrophobe (er-i-thrō-fōb), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red, + *φοβία*, fear.] An animal so constituted as to be made uncomfortable by red light, and which hence seeks to avoid it, as if fearing it.

erythrophyll, erythrophyll (er-i-thrō-fil'), *n.* [= *E. erythrophylla*; < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf. (cf. *chlorophyll*).] A name given by Berzelius to the substance to which the red color of leaves in autumn is due.

erythrophyllin (er-i-thrō-fil'in), *n.* [As *erythrophyll* + *-in*.] Same as *erythrophyll*.

erythrophytoscope (er-i-thrō-fit'ō-skōp), *n.* [*E. erythraea*, red, + *φύλλον*, a plant, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *erythroscopie*.

erythroprotid (er-i-thrō-prō'tid), *n.* [*E. erythraea*, red, + *E. protin* + *-id*.] A reddish-brown amorphous matter obtained from protein.

erythroscopie (er-i-thrō-skōp), *n.* [*E. erythraea*, red, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of optical apparatus devised by Simler, used in examining the light reflected from different bodies. It consists of two plates of glass, one of them cobalt-blue in color, thick enough to allow the extreme red of the spectrum to pass through, but no orange or yellow, the other of deep yellow, capable of transmitting the light-rays as far as the violet. A landscape viewed through these glasses is strikingly transformed, the green of the foliage appearing of a deep red (since green leaves reflect the red rays), the sky greenish-blue, the clouds purplish-violet, and so on. The effect of light and shade are left unchanged. Also called *erythrophyscope*.

erythrosis (er-i-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, plethora or polycemia.

erythrostomum (er-i-thrōs'tō-mum), *n.*; pl. *erythrostomata* (er-i-thrōs'tō-mă-tă). [*E. erythraea*, red, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A term proposed by Desvaux for an aggregate fruit composed of drupelets, as in the blackberry; a form of *hetario*.

erythroxylin (er-i-thrōk-sil'), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the *Erythroxylinae*.

Erythroxylois (er-i-thrōk-sil'ō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythroxylin* + *-ois*.] A tribe of the natural order *Linaceae*, distinguished from the rest of the order by a shrubby or arboreal habit and by the drupaceous fruit.

Erythroxylin (er-i-thrōk-sil'-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυθρος*, red, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The principal genus of the tribe *Erythroxylois*. It contains 30 species, natives mainly of tropical America. The best-known species, *E. Coca*, of Bolivia and Peru, yields the drug *coca*. (See *coca*.) Several other South American species are reputed to possess medicinal properties. *E. mocanum* is a small tree of southern India, with a very hard dark-brown heart-wood, which is used as a substitute for sandal-wood. Some others have a bright-red wood, occasionally used in dyeing. See *ent* on next page.

Flowering branch of *Erythroxylum Coca*, with leaf on larger scale.

erythroxym (e-rith'-rō-zim), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ζύμη*, leaven.] A name given to the peculiar fermentative substance of madder, which has the power of effecting the decomposition of rubian.

Erythrus (er'-ith-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ζύμη*, leaven, = *E. red*, *red*.] In *entom.*: (a) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects. *Walker*, 1839. (b) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, erected upon certain eastern Asiatic forms by White in 1853.

Eryx (ē'riks), *n.* [*NL.*, appar. named from *L.*

Eryx, a mountain in Sicily (now *San Giuliano*): see *Erycina*.] 1. The typical genus of sand-snakes of the family *Erycidae*. *E. jaculus* is a European and Asiatic representative; *E. johni* is an Indian species. *Haudin*, about 1800. — 2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*; synonymous with *Castella*. *Strophens*, 1832. — 3. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Swenson*, 1840. — 4. A genus of crustaceans. Also *Eryx*.

es, *n.* See *ess*.

es (es), *n.* [*G.*] In music, *Es* dur, the key of *Es* major; *Es* moll, the key of *Es* minor.

es- [*ME.* *es*, *as*, < *OF.* *es*, *as*, < *L.* *ex*; see *ex*.] A prefix of Latin origin, being a French or other Romance modification of Latin *ex*. Examples are seen in *eschew*, *eschale*, etc. Words having in Middle English *es* have reverted to the original Latin *ex*. See *exchange*, *expiat*, etc.

es- [*ME.* *es*, < *F.* *ex*, *Sp.* *ex*, < *L.L.* *ex*; see *def*.] An apparent prefix, of Romance origin, being radical initial *s* before another consonant, preceded by a slight euphonic vowel, as in *escalade*, *esquire*, *especial*, *estate*, *estray*, of ultimate Latin origin, and *escarp*, *eschew*, etc., of Teutonic origin, some of which have also forms (original or aphetic) without the *e*, as *scutcheon*, *esquire*, *special*, *state*, *stray*, etc., while some with original (Old French or Middle English) *es* have only *s* in modern English, as *scribner*, *spiritual*, *strain*, etc. This Old French *es* in most cases became later *e*, modern French *e*; see *esquire*, *ecu*. In *eschewer* this original *es* has become *ex*, suggesting falsely a Latin origin.

es- [*Mod. E.* reg. written *s*, < *ME.* *es*, *as*, < *AS.* *es*; see *es*.] The early form of the possessive or genitive case singular, now regularly written *'s*, but still pronounced as *-es* (*-ez*) after a sibilant, namely, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *ch* (= *th*), *j*, written *-dge*, *-go* (= *dzh*), *x* (= *ks*), as in *lass's*, *pace's*, *horse's*, *rose's*, *bush's*, *church's*, *hedge's*, *fox's*, etc. (formerly written *lasses*, *paces*, *horses*, *roses*, *bushes*, *churches*, *hedges*, *foxes*, etc.), words forced to conform in spelling to other words, like *boy's*, *man's*, etc. (formerly written *boys*, *mans*, etc.), where the *e* is actually suppressed in pronunciation; in Middle English and earlier the suffix was regularly *-es*, which still remains in possessives like *horse's* (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *horsas*), *guide's* (Middle English *gides*), now written with the apostrophe, like other words, *horse's*, *guide's*. See *es*.

es- [*Mod. E.* *es* or *s* according to preceding consonant, < *ME.* *es*, *as*, < *AS.* *es*, nom. and

acc. pl. of mass. and neut. nouns having orig. vowel-stems: see *es*.] The earlier form of the now more common plural suffix *-s*, retained after a sibilant (like the phonetically similar possessive suffix: see *es*), as in *lasses*, *paces*, *horses*, *roses*, *bushes*, *church's*, *hedges*, *foxes*, etc. When the nominative singular ends in a final silent *s*, the plural suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es* (the nominative final *e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, and the medial *e* (in *-es*) being suppressed by syncope after vowels and non-sibilant consonants), as in *does*, *dues*, *toes*, etc., *companies*, *families*, etc., plural of *doe*, *due*, *toe*, etc., *company*, *family*, and other words in *-y*, originally *-ie*.

es- [*ME.* *es*, *s*; see *es*.] The earlier form of *-s*, the suffix of the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, retained after a vowel, as in *hazzes*, *goes*, *does*, etc. When the infinitive ends in silent *e*, the personal suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es*, the infinitive *e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, as in *endues*, etc., *depres*, *supplies*, *accompanies*, etc. In finite verb, *endues*, *depres*, *supplies*, etc., the termination *-s* being formerly *-es*.

es- [*L.* *es*, nom. sing. term. of some nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, being usually stem-vowel *-e* or *-i* + nom. sing. *-s*.] The nominative singular termination of some Latin nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *tabes*, *pubes*.

es- [*L.* *es*, also *-is*, nom. and acc. pl. of mass. and fem. nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, = *AS.* *-as*, *E.* *-as*, *-is*; see *es*, *is*.] The nominative plural termination of Latin masculine and feminine nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *Artes*, *Pisces*, *fauces*.

escalade (es-kā-lād'), *n.* [Formerly also *escalado*; < *OF.* *escalade* (also *F.*), < *Sp.* *Pg.* *escalada* (= *It.* *scalata*), an *escalade*, prop. fem. pp. of *escalar* (= *It.* *scalare*), *scale*, climb, < *scala* = *It.* *scala*, < *L.* *scala*, a ladder; see *scal*.] A mounting by means of a ladder or ladders; especially, an assault on a fortified place by troops who mount or pass its defenses by the aid of ladders.

In this Time of the Regent's Absence from Paris, the King of France drew all his Forces thither, using all Means possible, by *Escalade*, Batteries, and burning the Gates, to enter the City. *Baker*, *Chronicle*, p. 181.

His enters, not by *escalade*, but by cunning or treachery. *Blackmore*.

escalade (es-kā-lād'), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *escaladed*, ppr. *escalading*. [*F.* *escalader*, from the noun.] To scale; mount and pass or enter by means of a ladder: us, to *escalade* a wall.

The Spaniards, by battering a breach in the wall with their cannon on the first day, and then *escalading* the inner works with remarkable gallantry upon the second, found themselves masters of the place. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, II, 318.

escalader (es-kā-lād'), *n.* [*Sp.* *Pg.* *escalador* = *It.* *scalatore*, from the verb.] One who enters a fortified or other place by *escalade*.

The successful *escaladers* opened the gates to the entire Persian host. *Grote*, *Hist. Greece*, V, 111.

escaladot, *n.* See *escalade*.

escalier-lace (es-kāl'-lā-s), *n.* [*F.* *escalier*, a staircase (< *L.L.* *ML.* *scalare*, *L.* (in pl.) *scalare*, a staircase, neut. of *L.* *scalare*, pertaining to a stair or ladder; see *scal*), < *E. lace*.] A solid or filled-up lace, with small set patterns, of squares, made by leaving out two or three stitches at a time.

Escallonia (es-kā-lō'-nā), *n.* [*NL.*, named after *Escallon*, a Spanish traveler in South America, who first found the species in the United States of Colombia.] A South American genus of trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Ranunculaceae*, allied to the *Itea* of the United States. There are about 25 species, evergreen bearing panicles of red or white flowers. A few have been introduced into cultivation.

*Escallonia macrantha*

escallop, *escalop* (es-kol'-op), *n.* and *v.* Same as *scallop*.

escallopé (es-kal'-pé'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escaloped*.

escaloped, *escaloped* (es-kol'-op), *a.* In *her.*, represented as covered with *escallop*- or *scallop*-shells; said of the field; also, covered with an intricate pattern of curving lines. Also *escallopé*, *counter-escaloped*, *counter-escaloped*.

escallop-shell (es-kol'-op-shel), *n.* See *scallop-shell*.

escambio (es-kām'-bi-ō), *n.* [*It.* *escambio*, now *scambio* (= *E. exchange*), < *ML.* *escambium*, exchange; see *exchange*.] In *Eng. law*, a writ formerly granted to merchants to empower them to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the sea.

escapable (es-kā'-pā-bl), *a.* [*escape* + *-able*.] Capable of being escaped; avoidable. *North British Rev.*

escapade (es-kā-pād'), *n.* [*OF.* and *F.* *escapade*, a prank, trick, frolic, fling of a horse, orig. an escape, < *It.* *scappata* (= *Sp.* *Pg.* *escapada*), escape, flight, prank, < *scappare*, escape; see *escape*.] 1. The fling of a horse, or a fit of flinging and capering about.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*:
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.
Dryden, *Conquest of Granada*, I, 1.

2. A capricious or freakish action; a wild, prank; a foolish or reckless adventure.

There was an almost insane streak in her, showing itself in strange freaks and *escapades*.

J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 133.

More than once I have had to pay for the *escapades* of my horse in snatching up a bunch of spring onions and ineffectually devouring it under the nose of the merchant.

O. Browne, *Mary*, vi.

escape (es-kāp'), *v.*: pret. and pp. *escaped*, ppr. *escaping*. [*ME.* *escapen*, assimilated *eschapen*, more commonly with initial *a*, *ascapen*, *askapen*, *aschapen*, *achapen*, and by aphoresis *escapen* (> mod. *scapel*, *q. v.*), < *OF.* *escaper*, *eschaper*, *capier*, *F.* *chapper*, < *Pr.* *Sp.* *Pg.* *escapar* = *It.* *scappare*, escape, prob. orig. 'slip out of one's cape or cloak' (with ref. to thus expediting flight, or getting away after being seized); < *ML.* *ex capā*, *ex cappā*, out of cape or cloak; *L.* *ex*, out of; *ML.* *capā*, *cappā*, a cape or cloak; see *cap*, *capp*.] Cf. *It.* *incappare*, invest with a cape or cape, fall into a snare, be caught; *Gr.* *ἐκπαθεῖν*, escape, get away, lit. put off one's clothes.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To slip or flee away; succeed in evading or avoiding danger or injury; get away from threatened harm: as, he *escaped* scot-free.

Escape for thy life, . . . escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. *Gen.* xix, 17.

All perdition of man, of self,
No might *escapen* but himself.

Shak. *Pericles*, II, Prolog.

Thieves at home must hang, but he that puts
Into his overgird of bloodied purse
The wealth of Indian provinces *escapes*.

Couper, *Task*, I, 708.

2. To free or succeed in freeing one's self from custody or restraint; gain or regain liberty.

Our soul is *escaped* as a bird out of the snare of the fowler; the snare is broken, and we are *escaped*.

Ps. cxiv, 7.

Like the caged bird *escapen* suddenly,
The little innocent soul flitted away.

Penman, *Knock Arden*.

Syn. To abscond, decamp, steal away, break home, break away.

II. trans. To succeed in evading, avoiding, or eluding; be unnoticed, unnoticed, or unaffected by; evade; elude: as, the fact *escaped* his attention; to *escape* danger or a contagious disease; to *escape* death.

A small number that *escape* the sword shall return. *Jer.* xlv, 26.

Be thou as hoarse as I, as pure as snow, thou shalt not *escape* calumny.

Shak. *Hamlet*, III, I.

How few men *escape* the yoke,
From this or that man's hand.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I, 820.

escape (es-kāp'), *n.* [*escape*, *v.* Also, by aphoresis, *scap*; see *scapel*, *n.*] 1. Flight to shun danger, injury, or restraint; the act of fleeing from danger or custody.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest. *Ps.* lv, 8.

2. The condition of being passed by without receiving injury when danger threatens; avoidance of or preservation from some harm or in-

jury: as, *escape* from contagion, or from bankruptcy.

You have cause
(So have we all) of joy, but not *escape*
Is much beyond our loss. *Shak.* Tempest. II. 1

3. In law, the regaining of liberty or transcending the limits of confinement, without due course of law, by a person in custody of the law. A constructive *escape* is when the prisoner, though still under restraint, gets more liberty than the law allows him. The word *escape* is commonly used in reference to the liability of the sheriff for suffering an *escape*, and thus considered, *escape* is a *delictum*, not a *crimen*. It is voluntary, when an officer permits an offender or a debtor to quit his custody without notice of the creditor or without legal discharge, and involuntary or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will.

4. A means of flight, that by which danger or injury may be avoided, or liberty regained: as, a fire-*escape*.

The refuge and consolation of sections and truly religious minds is more and more in literature and in the free *escapes* and outlooks which it supplies.

John Burroughs, The Century, XXVII, 93

5. Excuse, subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not decline to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen that he might take from the multitude *escape* by ways of figures.

Bulwer

6. That which escapes attention; an oversight; a mistake.

Ready to correct *escapes* in those languages as then to be controlled fitted to teach others than the use of any.

Early, Ephraim and his England, p. 43

In translating there would be less care taken as the language was less understood and so the *escapes* in a subject to observation.

Herbert, Languages

7. An escapade, a wild or irregular action.

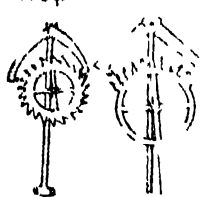
Rome will despise her for this *escape*.

Shak. Tit. And. iv. 1

8. In bot., a plant which has escaped from cultivation, and become self-established, more or less permanently, in fields or by roadsides.

9. Leakage or loss, as of gas, or of a current of electricity in a telegraph or electric-light circuit by reason of imperfect insulation, also, in *elect.*, a shunt or derived current. 10. In arch., the curved part of the shaft of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge. See *entablature*.

escapement (es-kap'ment), *n.* [*OF. escapement, escapement, échappement, F. échappement* = *Sp. escapamento* = *It. scappamento*, as *escape* + *-ment*] 1. The act of escaping; *escape*. 2. The general contrivance in a timepiece by which the pressure of the wheels (which move always in one direction) and the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel are accommodated to the one to the other. By this contrivance the wheelwork is made to communicate an impulse to the regulating power (which in a clock is the pendulum and in a watch the balance wheel) so as to keep it to the small portion of force which it loses in every vibration. In consequence of friction and the resistance of the air, the leading remnant of a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum be invariable notwithstanding any irregularity or looseness in the train of wheels. Various kinds of escapements have been contrived, such as the *crown* or *crown* escapement, used in common watches and the *anchor* or *anchor* escapement, in common clocks, both also termed *detent* or *detent* escapement, and the *spring* or *spring* escapement, used in the fine kind of clocks. The horizontal escapement or *cylinder* or *cylinder* escapement, the *detent* or *detent* escapement, the *spring* or *spring* escapement, all used in the fine class of watches, and the *half-detent* or *half-detent* escapement, in which there is a slight recoil. In the horizontal escapement the teeth of a horizontal wheel act upon a hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance, to give the impulse.



Repeating and Dead Beat Escapements

3. *Repeating and Dead Beat Escapements* are used in the fine kind of clocks. The horizontal escapement or *cylinder* or *cylinder* escapement, the *detent* or *detent* escapement, the *spring* or *spring* escapement, all used in the fine class of watches, and the *half-detent* or *half-detent* escapement, in which there is a slight recoil. In the horizontal escapement the teeth of a horizontal wheel act upon a hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance, to give the impulse.

escaper (es-ka'pér), *n.* One who or that which escapes. 2. *Kl. ix. 15, margin.*

escape-valve (es-kap'valv), *n.* A loaded valve fitted to the end of a steam-cylinder for the escape of the condensed steam, or of water carried mechanically from the boilers with the steam, a priming-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

escarbuncle (es-kar'bung-kul), *n.* [*F. escarbuncle* (with *ex* or *ex*), a carbuncle: see *carbuncle*] In *her.*, same as *carbuncle*.

escargatoire, *n.* [*Prop. escargatoire*, repr. a possible *F. escargatoire*, equiv. to *escargotière*, *escargot*, a snail, *OF. escargot* (with *ex* or *ex*) = *Sp. Ige. caracol*, a snail: see *caracol*.] A nursery of snails.

At the Capuclins I saw the *escargatoire*. It is a square place bordered in and filled with a vast quantity of large snails, that are esteemed excellent food when they are well dressed.

Addenda. Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn) I. 517

escarp (es-kärp'), *v. t.* [*F. escarper* = *Sp. Pg. escarp* = *It. scarp*, *cut steep*, as rocks or slopes, to render them inaccessible. Hence, by aphoresis, *escarp*, the usual *E. form*: see *escarp*, *v.*] In *fort.*, to slope; give a slope to.

escarp, escarpe (es-kärp'), *n.* [*F. escarpe* = *Sp. Pg. escarpa* = *It. scarpa*]; from the verb. Hence, by aphoresis, *escarp*, the usual *E. form*: see *escarp*, *v.*] In *fort.*, that side of a ditch surrounding a rampart which is nearest to the rampart: the opposite of *counterscarp*.

escarpment (es-kärp'ment), *n.* [*F. escarpement*, *escarp*, *escarp*: see *escarp* and *ment*.]

1. In *fort.*, ground cut away, nearly vertically, about a position in order to render it inaccessible to an enemy.

The old Porto Batavo walls still surround the town, with moat and *escarpments*.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 82

Arch. tower, and gate grotesquely windowed hall,

And long *escarpment* of half crumbled wall.

Whittier, The Panoram

Hence—2. The precipitous side of any hill or rock; the abrupt face of a high ridge of land; a cliff.

We here (in the mountains of New South Wales) see an original *escarpment* not formed by the sea having eaten back into the strata but by the strata having originally extended only thus far.

Darwin, Geol. Observations I. 149

escartelé (es-kär-te-lä'), *a* [*OF. pp. of escarter*, *quarter*, *quarter*, fourth, quarter: see *quarter*.] In *her.*, broken by a square projection or depression; said of a straight line serving as the division between two parts of the field, and also of either of the divisions.

escartelé (es-kär'teld'), *a*. In *her.*, same as *escartelé*. *Escartelé counter*, in *her.*, broken by projections one structure into the other and reciprocally. Properly this should be limited to square projections, but pointed and even curved breaks of the boundary line are sometimes allowed in this way.

escarteleé (es-kär'to-lä'), *a* [*OF. escartele*, *pp. of escarteler*, *quarter*: see *escartelé*.] Same as *escartelé*.

-esce. [*L. -escere*, parallel to *-ascere*, *-usce* = *Gr. -εσκειν*, *-ασκειν*, *-ασκειν*, being a formative suffix -*esc* added to the simple verb-stem to form the present, rarely other tenses, with inceptive force. The *L. suffix -escere*, *-usce* is also the ult. source of the termination *-ish* in *L. verbs* like *abolish*, *diminish*, *finish*, etc.: see *-ish*.] The suffix *-esc* appears also in *Teut.*, in the verb *ma*, *AS. mæcan* see *ma*.] A termination of verbs of Latin origin, having usually an inceptive or inchoative force, as in *conalesce*, begin to be well, *effervesce*, begin to boil up, *debilescere*, begin to melt away, etc., in some verbs, as *conlesce*, the inceptive force is less obvious. The present participle of such verbs appears in English as an adjective in *escent* as in *effervescent*, *debilescence*, etc. such adjectives often existing without corresponding verb in *-esc* (which, however, is etymologically isable), as in *opalescent*, *phosphorescent*, etc. The nouns in *-esce*, as *effervescence*, *opalescence*, etc.

-escent, -escent. See *-esce*.

escht, *n.* The fish commonly called the grayling.

The *esch* (thymallus), the trout (trutta).

Huile. Orbis Pictus, xxiv

eschalot (esh-a-lot'), *n.* [*OF. eschalote*: see *shallot*.] Same as *shallot*.

eschar (es-kär), *n.* [Formerly also *escarie*, *OF. escarie*, *L. schara* *Gr. σχαρά*, a scab, scurf: see *scab*, the same word through *ME*.] In *pathol.*, a crust or scab on the skin, such as is occasioned by a burn or caustic application, and which sloughs off.

The scales of certain locusts cause the thick rougher and *eschar* that grow about the joints of where to fall off.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13

At length nature seemed to make a separation between the cancerous and sound breast, such as you often see where a caustic hath been applied, the *eschars* divides between the living and the dead.

Bevis, Works, VI. 647

eschara, *n.* See *eschar*. **Eschara** (es-kärä), *n.* [*NL. Gr. σχαρά*, a scab, scurf: see *eschar*.] The typical genus of polyzoons of the family *Escharidae*.

Escharidæ (es-kär'idæ), *n. pl.* [*NL. Gr. σχαρίδα* + *-idae*] A family of chiloostomatous gymnomatous polyzoons, typified by the genus *Eschara*. They have the principal opening of the mouth semicircular or circular, the secondary



Eschara elegans, natural size and magnified

opening reduced, the colony consisting either of rounded or flattened branches, with the cells on opposite sides. The polyzoonium is calcareous, radicate, and erect, foliaceous or ramose, or inostating, the zoecia are unilocular, entirely calcified in front, and the cells are disposed quincuncially on one or both sides of the zoecium.

Escharina (es-ka-ri'nä), *n. pl.* [*NL. Gr. Escharia* + *-ina*.] A superfamily of chiloostomatous gymnomatous polyzoons, containing those with the zoecium mostly calcareous, and a lateral opening of the quadrate or semi-oval cell, as in the families *Escharioidæ*, *Escharidæ*, and others.

Escharipora (es-ka-rip'ô-rä), *n.* [*NL. Gr. Escharipora*, a scurf, + *πορος*, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of polyzoons of the family *Escharioidæ*. *Hall, 1847.*

Eschariporidæ (es-kä-rip'ô-rä), *n. pl.* [*NL. Gr. Escharipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of chiloostomatous gymnomatous polyzoons, having rhomboid or cylindrical cells, with semicircular opening, and the anterior margin split or perforated.

escharotic (es-ka-rot'ik), *a*, and *n.* [*Gr. εσχάρω*, forming a scurf, *εσχάρω*, form a scurf, *εσχάρω*, a scurf: see *eschar*.] *I. a*. Caustic; having the power of scarring or destroying the flesh.

After the nature of septic and *escharotic* medicines. It corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 71

II. n. A caustic application; an application which scars or destroys flesh.

An *eschar* was made by the caustic stick, which we thrust off and continued the use of *escharotic*.

W. H. W. Surgery

eschatologic, eschatological (es-kä-tô-lôj'ik, -i-kal), *a*. [*eschatology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to eschatology.

I do not mean to say that Christ never expressed Him self in the *eschatologic* language which he copies so prominently a part of the utterances assigned Him in the Gospels.

J. Owen, Lectures with Skeptics, II. 85

eschatologist (es-kä-tô-lô-jist), *n.* [*eschatology* + *-ist*.] One versed in or engaged in the study of eschatology.

eschatology (es-kä-tô-lô-jî), *n.* [*Gr. εσχάτος*, furthest, uttermost, extreme, last (*εσχάτος*, the end), prob. transposed from *εσχάτος*, superl. of *εξ*, out (*cf. utmost, uttermost, superl. of out*), + *-λογία*, *εσχάτος*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine of the last or of final things; that branch of theology which treats of the end of the world and man's condition or state after death. The topics which belong theologically to eschatology are death immortality the resurrection, the second coming of Christ the millennium, the judgment, and the future state of existence.

Harnack also lays great stress on the eschatology of the early believers, which he makes in fact, their distinguishing peculiarity.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XIV. 175.

eschaufer, *v. t.* [*ME. eschaufen*, *eschawfen*, *OF. eschaufier*, *F. échauffer* (= *Pr. escaufar*), *L. excaufare*, heat, *ex*, out, + *caluere*, heat, chafe: see *chafe*. *CF. excaufation*.] To make hot; heat.

The devils fornays that is *eschaufer* with the fury of hell.

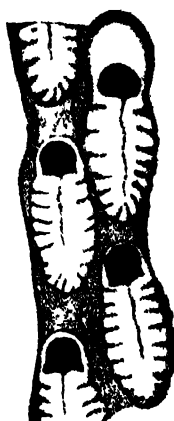
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Which that apperid as thing infinite With a whe of Angor, and ale of Rochel tho Which wold *eschaufer* the braunes appetite.

Rem. of Partenay (E. E. 1. 8), l. 302.

eschaunget, *n.* A Middle English form of *eschange*.

escheat (es-ehët'), *n.* [*ME. eschate*, also abbr. *chete*, an escheat, *OF. eschet*, *eschet*, *eschet*, *AF. escheat*, *m.*, also *eschete*, *eschete*, *eschepite*, etc., *f.*, that which falls to one, rent, spoil, orig. pp. of *escheoir*, *F. échoir* = *Pr. eschazer* = *It. cadere*, fall to one's share, *L. exceddere*, fall upon, meet, a restored form of *reg. L. excedere*, fall upon, fall from, *ex*, out, + *cadere*, fall: see *case*, *chance*, *accident*, *decay*, etc., from the same ult. source. Hence, by aphoresis, *escheat*.] 1. The reverting or falling back of lands or tenements to the lord of the fee or to the state, whether through failure of heirs or (formerly) through the corruption of the blood of the tenant by his having been attainted, or by forfeiture for treason. By modern legislation there can be



Escharipora phloemata, highly magnified, showing three cells and halves of others

into the custody of a third person to hold until



the fulfillment of some condition; when it is to be delivered to the grantee. Not until such delivery does it take effect as a deed or binding contract, and then it ceases to be called an *escrow*. But the word *deed* is often applied in a loose way to the writing from the time of its execution, in anticipation of its becoming the deed of the party by ultimate delivery.

The defendant asserted that he had executed an *escrow*, making his resignation null and void thereby.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 429.

2. The conditional execution and deposit of an instrument in such way.—3. The custody of a writing so deposited.

escry, *v.* [*MF. escryer*, var. of *ascryer*, *ascryer*: see *ascry*.] *I. trans.* 1. To call out.—2. To dowsy.

He could not *escry* about 80 ships in all.

Huckley's Voyages, I. 596.

II. intrans. To cry out.

They being aforesaid *escryed* and said very truly in an empty vessel.

Holy Land (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

escuage (es'ku-āj), *n.* [*OF. escuage*, *F. escuage*, *OF. escu*, *F. écu*, a shield: see *ecu* and *scutage*.] In later feudal law, a commutation paid by feudal tenants in lieu of military service; *scutage*.

The most and best part that spake was for the remaining of *escuage*, but the generalist applaus was upon them that would have taken it away.

Sir T. Walton, Note of Dec. 4, 1606.

Escuage, which was the commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war, having rather the appearance of an indulgence than an imposition, might reasonably be loved by the king.

Hallam, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

escudero (es-kū-dē-rō), *n.* [*Sp.* = *E. esquire*, *q. v.*] A shield-bearer; an esquire.

His *escuderos* rode in front.

His cavaliers behind.

T. B. Aldrich, Knight of Aragon.

escudo (es-kū-dō), *n.* [*Sp.* (= *It. scudo* = *F. bou*, a coin), *L. scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*, *scudo*, *écu*.] A Spanish silver coin, in value equal to about 50 cents in United States money.

Esculapian, *a. and n.* See *Esculapian*.

esculent (es'ku-lent), *a. and n.* [*L. esculentus*, good to eat, eatable (cf. *L. escure*, eat), *esca*, food, for **esca*, *cedere* = *E. eat*.] *I. a.* 1. Eatable; edible; fit to be used for food: as, *esculent plants*; *esculent fish*.

We must not . . . be satisfied with dividing plants, as Dioscorides does, into aromatic, *esculent*, medicinal, and vinous.

Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, II. 115.

2. Furnishing an edible product: as, the *esculent* swift (a bird, *Collocalia esculenta*, whose nests are eaten in soup).

II. n. 1. Something that is eatable; that which is or may be used as food. Specifically—2. In common use, an edible vegetable, especially one that may be used as a condiment without cooking.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as in radish and parsnip, it will make the root the greater.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

esculetin (es-kū-lē'tin), *n.* Same as *esculin*.

esculin, **esculin** (es'ku-lin), *n.* [*L. Esculus* + *-in*.] A crystalline bitter principle, difficultly soluble in water and alcohol, which is found in the bark of the horse-chestnut tree, *Aesculus Hippocastanum*.

escutcheon (es-kuch'on), *n.* [Formerly *escuchon*, *escuchion* (rare), but in *E.* first in the abbr. form, *scutcheon*, *scutcheon*, *scuchin*, etc., *OF. escusson*, *escuson*, *F. écusson*, an escutcheon, *OF. escu*, *esent*, *F. écu*, *L. scutum*, a shield: see *sente*, *scutum*, *scutcheon*.] 1. In *her.*, the surface upon which are charged a person's armorial bearings, other than the crest, motto, supporters, etc., which are borne separately. This surface is usually shield-shaped, and should be styled a shield, and the sculptured escutcheons of the eighteenth century were commonly named of fantastic form, surrounded by roscos scrollwork, and usually having a convex rounded surface. (See *cartouche*, 7.) The space within the outline of the escutcheon is called, for the purposes of blazon, the *field*. (See *field*.) A shield used as a bearing is sometimes improperly called an escutcheon. See *shield*. Also *scutcheon*.

The duke's private flag . . . displaying on their breasts broad silver *escutcheons*, on which were emblazoned the arms of the tuzmans.

Prescott

2. Something, either artificial or natural, having more or less resemblance to an escutcheon. Specifically (a) *Vaut.*, the panel on a ship's stern where her name is painted. (b) In *her.*, a plate for protection the keyhole of a door, or a which the handle is attached to a scutcheon. (c) In *mammal*, a shield-like area of skin upon the rump, defined by the color or texture of the hair. It is conspicuous in many animals, especially of the deer and antelope kind, forming a large white or light area of somewhat circular form over the tail, as in the

North American antelope and wapiti. The *escutcheon* is also a distinctive mark of some breeds of domestic cattle. (d) In *conch.*, the depression behind the beak of a bivalve mollusk which corresponds to the lunule or that in front of the beak. (e) In *entom.*, the scutellum, or small piece between the bases of the elytra, in a coleopterous or hemipterous insect.—**Escutcheon of pretense**, in *her.*, a small escutcheon charged upon the main escutcheon, indicating the wearer's pretensions to some distinction, or to an estate, armorial bearings, etc., which are not his by strict right of descent. It is especially used to denote the marriage of the bearer to an heiress whose arms it bears. Also called *inescutcheon*. Compare *impalement*.—**False escutcheon**, in *entom.*, the postscutellum.

escutcheoned (es-kuch'on-d), *a.* Having a coat of arms or an ensign; marked with or as if with an escutcheon.

For what, my friend? Is this *escutcheoned* world,

Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?

Young, Night Thoughts, II. 356.

escutellate (ē-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [*L. e-* priv. + *NL. scutellum*: see *scutellum*, *scutellate*.] In *entom.*, having no visible scutellum: applied to *Coleoptera* in which the scutellum of the mesothorax is hidden under the elytra. Also *escutellate*.

eset, *n. and v.* A Middle English form of *esage*.—**ese**, [*OF. -ese*, later *-ais*, *-ais* = *Sp. -es* = *It. -ese*, *L. -ensis*, forming adjectives from names of places, as *Hispano-ensis*, of Hispania, Spain, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, added to names of places (towns or countries), (a) properly, to form adjectives meaning 'of or belonging to' such a place, and hence (the same being used as nouns by omission of the appropriate noun) to signify (b) 'an inhabitant of' such a place, or (c) the 'language' or 'dialect of' such a place, as in *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese*, *Milanese*, *Veronese*, *Viennois*, *Berlinese*, etc. Nouns with this suffix (being originally adjectives) remain unchanged in the plural, though plurals like *Chineses* (*Milton*), *Portugueses*, etc., occur in the literature of the seventeenth century. Nouns in *-ese* (which are much oftener used in the plural than in the singular) are sometimes popularly regarded as plurals in *-s*, and give rise to singulars like *Chinese*, *Portuguese*. With reference to language, this suffix is sometimes used humorously with the name of a person, as in *Johnnesque*, *Carlylesque*, etc., the language or style of Dr. Johnson, Carlyle, etc. In *bourgeois*, of recent introduction, it is taken from the French form.

E. S. E. An abbreviation of *east-southeast*.

esement, *n.* A Middle English form of *esement*.

esemplastic (es-em-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐς, eis*, into, + *πλάστικός, plástikos*, one (= *E. same*), + *πλαστικός, plástikos*, useful in molding or shaping: see *plastic*, *emphatic*.] Molding, shaping, or fashioning into one.

It was instantly felt that the imagination, the *esemplastic* power, as Coleridge calls it, had produced a truer history . . . than the professed historian.

A. Falconer.

esepate (ē-sep'āt), *a.* [*L. e-* priv. + *septum*, partition: see *septum*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, without septa or partitions.

eserine (es'e-rin), *n.* [*Esera*, a native name of the plant, + *-in*.] An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum*, assumed by some authorities to be identical with physostigmine. It forms colorless bitter crystals, which are an active poison, applied to the conjunctiva, it produces contraction of the pupil.

esquardt (es-gārd'), *n.* [Improp. *< es-* + *guard*, formerly after *OF. esgard*, respect, heed, regard, where the prefix is superfluous; perhaps suggested by *escort*.] Guard; escort: as, "one of our *esquards*," *Beau*, and *Fl.*

esh (esh), *n.* [*Teut. esch*.] A dialectal form of *ash*. *Brockett*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Break me a bit o' the *esh* for his 'ead, lad, out o' the fence!

Templeton, Northern Farmer, New Style.

esiet, *a.* A Middle English form of *easy*.

esilicht, *adv.* A Middle English form of *easily*.

esiphonal (ē-sī'fō-nal), *a.* [*E-* priv. + *siphon* + *-al*.] Having no siphons: applied to nummulite or foraminiferous shells when they were supposed to be minute fossil cephalopods.

esiphonate (ē-sī'fō-nāt), *a.* [*L. e-* priv. + *E. siphon* + *-at*.] Same as *asiphonate*.

eskar, **esker** (es'kär, -kär), *n.* [Also, less prop., *escur*, *eskur*: *L. escur*, a ridge.] In *geol.*, a ridge of water-worn materials running across valleys and plains, along hillsides, and even over watersheds, and forming a very marked feature in the topography of certain regions, especially Sweden, Scotland, Ireland, and parts of New England. These ridges are often very narrow on the top, having steep slopes, and may sometimes be followed for many miles. The word *eskar* was until recently used only by Irish geologists, but it is now sometimes employed by writers in English on glacial geology, as the equivalent of the Swedish *es*. "That these ridges are in some way connected with the former glaciation of the regions where

they occur is considered highly probable by most geologists; but no very satisfactory explanation of the mode of their formation has yet been given." *A. Geikie* (1881). Called in Scotland *kame*.

The great elongated ridges of gravel called *eskers*, and the wide-spread deposits of similar material which are met with so abundantly, especially in the central parts of Ireland, have long been famous. *J. Geikie*, *Ice Age*, p. 174.

Eskimo (es'ki-mō), *n. and a.* [*Pl. prop. Eski-mon*, but also like sing., in imitation of the *F. pl. Esquimaux*, pron. es-kē-mō; *< Dan. Eskimo*, *pl. Eskimoer*; *G. Esquimo*, sing. and *pl.*, based, like the obsolescent *E. Esquimaux*, *pl.* (*> sing. Esquimaux*, on *F. Esquimaux*, *pl.*, *> Sp. Pg. Esquimales*, etc. The name was orig. applied by the Indians of Labrador to the Eskimos of that region; Abenaki *Eskimatic*, Ojibwa *Askimeg*, are said to mean 'those who eat raw flesh.' The natives call themselves *Inuit*, the people.] *I. n.* One of a race inhabiting Greenland and parts of arctic America and Asia (on the Bering sea), on or near the coasts. They are generally short and stout, with broad faces, are naturally of a light-brown color, live by hunting and fishing, and dress in skins. Their dwellings are tents of skin in summer and close huts in winter, usually partly underground, and often, for temporary use, made of snow and ice. Their affinities are uncertain, and some regard them as remains of a prehistoric coast race of Europe. The Eskimo language is polysynthetic, and has been cultivated to some extent by missionaries. Also *Esquimaux*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Eskimos.—*Eskimo curlew*, the dough-bird, *Numenius borealis*. See *curlew* and *Numenius*.—*Eskimo dog*. See *dog*.

eskin (es'kin), *n.* [*E. dial.*] A pail or kit. [*North Eng.*]

esloint, **esloynet**, *v.* Obsolete forms of *eloin*.

esmal, **esmaylet**, *n.* Same as *amel*.

Esmia (es'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] 1. A genus of gastropods: same as *Aplysia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1847, after Leach's MS.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, containing one species, *E. turbuta* of Brazil. *Pascoe*, 1860.

esne, *n.* [*AS.*: see *earn*.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, a hiring of servile condition.

The *esne* or slave who works for hire.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 37.

esnecy (es'ne-si), *n.* [*ML. usneccia* (*oinesca*, *anesca*, *uueca*, *eyneia*), *OF. amsnece*, *amsnece*, *amsneche*, etc., mod. *F. amsne* (*ML. type *antenatitia*, *OF. also amsneage*, *aisneage*, *esneage*, etc. (*ML. antenatum*), the right of the first-born, *OF. amsné*, *F. aisé*, *ML. antenatus*, first-born, one horn before: see *ante-nat*.] In *Eng. law*, the right of the eldest coparcener, when an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of a male heir, to make the first choice in the division of the inheritance. Also spelled *usneccy*.

eso- [*Gr. ἐσω, older form of esōw*, adv., to within, within, *< eis, eis*, prep., into, orig. prob. **iv*. *CF. iv* = *L. in* = *E. in*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'within.'

Esoces (es'ō-sēs), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of Esoc*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, without adipose dorsal fin, with short intestine having no caeca, and the edge of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary, or, when not thus formed, the maxillary edentulous, and concealed in the thickness of the lips. It included the pike, *Esoidea*, and a number of fishes of other families now known to be little related to the type.

esocid (es'ō-sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Esoidea*; a luciod.

Esocidae (ē-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Esoc* (*Eso-*) + *-idae*.] A family of haplomorph physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Esox*. They have a long slender body, with long head, flattened snout, and mouth armed with numerous strong sharp teeth, some of which are movable; upper jaw not protrusile, its border formed by the maxillary bone; dorsal fin far back, opposite the anal; scales small; and no pyloric caeca. The family is now restricted to the single genus *Esox*, the pike. (See *esoc* under *Esox*, *optic*, and *scapulopectenoid*.) In Bonaparte's and some other early systems it was equivalent to Cuvier's *Esoces*. Groups approximately or exactly corresponding to *Esocidae* have been named *Esocet* (Cuvier, 1817), *Esocinae* (Swainson, 1839), *Esocini* (Bonaparte, 1841), and *Esocidae* (Rafinesque, 1815). Also called *Lucioid*.

esociform (ē-sos'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. esoc* (*esoc-*), pike (see *Esox*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pike; pike-like.

esocoid (es'ō-koid), *a. and n.* [*< Esoc* (*Eso-*) + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Of or relating to the *Esocidae*.

II. n. An esocid or pike.

esoderm (es'ō-dērm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐσω, within*, + *δέρμα, skin*.] In *entom.*, the delicate cutaneous layer forming the inner surface of the integuments, elytra, etc. *Kirby*.

esodic (ē-sod'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐς, eis*, into, + *ἴδιος, idios*, a way.] In *physiol.*, conducting impressions

to the brain and spinal cord; afferent: said of certain nerves.

esophagitis (es-ô-en-ter-i'tis), *n.* [*Gr. êso, within, + enteritis, q. v.*] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines; enteritis.

esophagitis (es-ô-gas-tri'tis), *n.* [*NL, < Gr. êso, within, + gastritis, q. v.*] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

esonarthex (es-ô-nâr'theks), *n.* [*Gr. êso, within, + nârhx, the court or exterior portion of a Greek church: see narthez.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the inner narthez or vestibule, when there are two, the outer being called the *eronarthex*.

The *esonarthex* opens on to the church by nine doors, to the *eronarthex* by five.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, l. 245.

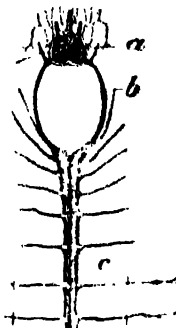
esophageal, esophageal (ê-sô-faj'ê-âl), *a.* [*Gr. êso-phagous, NL. esophagus: see esophagus.*] Pertaining or relating to the esophagus: *es., esophageal glands.*—**Esophageal fold.** (a) One of the ordinary longitudinal folds or ridges of the esophagus when undilated. (b) The lip of the special esophageal groove of ruminants. —**Esophageal glands.** Numerous small compound racemose crypts or follicles of the esophagus, as of man, lodged in the submucous tissue and opening by excretory ducts upon the mucous surface of the tube. In some cases, as of birds, they are highly specialized and yield a copious milky fluid used to feed the young, as those of the crop of pigeons. This secretion is called *pigeon's milk*. The remarkable proventricular glands of birds, of similar character, yield a digestive fluid like gastric juice. —**Esophageal groove.** See the extract, and *rumination*.

A groove (*esophageal groove*) which leads from the esophagus into the reticulum, and is shut off by a valvular process from the first two divisions of the stomach, represents that portion of the esophagus which has entered into the formation of the stomach and formed the first two portions of that organ by bulging out on one side.

Geenbauer, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 559.

Esophageal opening or orifice. the hole in the diaphragm through which the gullet passes with the pneumogastric nerves. —**Esophageal ring.** In *Invertebrata*, a circle of commissural nerves around the anterior part of the alimentary canal, connecting the cerebral or pre-cerebral ganglia with the ventral ganglionic chain. It is a usual structure in annelids, arthropods, and many other invertebrate animals, but varies greatly in its details. See *cerebral commissures, nerve-ring, nerve-point* (in *echinoderms*), etc.

Esophageal teeth. certain enamel processes of the backbones which project into the gullet of serpents of the subfamily *Dasyplatinae*. See *Rhachiolepta*.



Esophageal ring. Anterior end of nervous system of *Polychaeta*, a polychaete, showing the cerebral ganglion connected to the ventral series of ganglia by the esophageal ring.

esophagean, esophagean (ê-sô-faj'ê-an), *a.* Same as *esophageal*.

esophagotomy, esophagotomy (ê-sô-faj'ê-got'ô-mi), *n.* [*Gr. êso-phagô, esophagus, + tomê, a cutting.*] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, as for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage.

esophagus, esophagus (ê-sô-faj'ê-gwâ), *n.* [*NL. esophagus, < Gr. êso-phagô, the gullet, lit. the passage for food, < êso, fut. inf., associated with phagô = E. eat, carry, + phagô, eat.*] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach. In man the esophagus is a musculo-membranous tube about nine inches long, extending from the pharynx to the stomach. It begins in the neck, where the pharynx is reduced from a funnel to a tube, opposite the fifth intervertebral space, descends vertically upon the front of the spinal column behind the windpipe, traverses the chest in the posterior mediastinum upon the front of the spine, perforates the diaphragm together with the pneumogastric nerves, and ends at the cardiac orifice of the stomach, opposite the ninth dorsal vertebra. It is nearly straight, but has a slight curvature both antero-posteriorly and laterally. Its surgical relations are very important, especially in the neck. The esophagus has two principal coats. The muscular coat is composed of two planes of contractile fibers, the outer longitudinal and the inner circular. They are continuous above with fibers of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. The muscles in the upper part of the esophagus are red and in part at least striated, but below are pale, unstriped, and "involuntary." The mucous coat is internal, continuous with that of the pharynx above and the stomach below. It is thick, of a reddish color above and paler below, disposed in longitudinal folds or plicae which disappear on distention. Its surface is studded with minute papillae and invested throughout with stratified pavement epithelium. The mucous and muscular coats are loosely connected with each other by a layer of connective tissue, sometimes described as the *areolar coat* between which and the mucous membrane is a layer of longitudinal unstriped muscular fibers called the *muscularis mucosae*. The esophagus is well supplied with glands called *esophageal glands*, and is well supplied with *esophageal, diaphragm, and mouth*. In lower animals the esophagus, as a canal from the mouth or fauces to the stomach, under-

goes numberless modifications of relative size, of shape, structure, and position. It very often presents special dilatations, as the crop or craw of birds, and its lower end, where it enters the stomach, may present special contrivances for conducting food and drink, as the esophageal groove of a ruminant. Special aggregations of esophageal glands are also found.

Esopian, a. See *Esopian*.

Esopie (ê-sop'ik), *a.* Same as *Esopian*.

esorediate (ê-so-rê-di-ât), *a.* [*L. es-priv. + soredium + -ate.*] In *technology*, without soredia; not granular.

esoteric (es-ô-ter'ik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. êso-terikos, inner; prob. first suggested by its opposite, exotericus (see exoteric); < êso, within (see esô), + -terikos, compar. suffix, + -ikos.*] *I. a. 1.* Literally, inner: originally applied to certain writings of Aristotle of a scientific, as opposed to a popular, character, and afterward to the secret or acroamatic teachings of Pythagoras; hence, in general, secret; intended to be communicated only to the initiated; profound.

There grew up, in the minds of some commentators, a supposition of esoteric doctrine as denoting what Aristotle promulgated to the public, contrasted with another secret or mystic doctrine reserved for a special few, and denoted by the term *esoteric*; though this term is not found in use before the days of Lucian. I believe the supposition of a double doctrine to be mistaken in regard to Aristotle; but it is true as to the Pythagoreans, and is not without some colour of truth even as to Plato.

He [Josephus] fancied himself to have learned all, whilst in fact there were secret esoteric classes which he had not so much as suspected to exist.

The Quinery, Secret Societies, II.

When there exist two distinct explanations, or statements, about the signification of an emblem, the true one is *esoteric*, and known only to the few, the other *exoteric*, incorrect, and known to the many. It is clear that a time may come when the first may be lost, and the last alone remain.

T. Inman, Symbolism, Int. p. VIII.

The religion of Egypt passed from being kept away from the people, as an esoteric system in the hands of priests.

J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, l. 57.

2. In embryol., endoblastic. See the extract.

An upper layer of cells differentiated from the lower, an *esoteric* as contrasted with an *exoteric* layer, the respective activities of these being respectively the apical and basal in the earliest stages of the embryonic, and in later stages the endoblast and ectoblast.

Hall, Proc. Biol. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 21.

II. n. 1. An esoteric doctrine. [*Rare.*]

As to what *esoteric* I have vented, such as the foundation of moral duties upon self-interest, the corporeity of mental organs; . . . these seemed necessary to complete a regular system. A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, v. II, p. 61.

2. A believer in esoteric doctrines.

esoterical (es-ô-ter'ik-âl), *a.* [*esoteric + -al.*]

Same as *esoteric*.

esoterically (es-ô-ter'ik-âl-i), *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

esotericism (es-ô-ter'ik-sizm), *n.* [*esoteric + -ism.*]

Esoteric doctrine or principles; devotion to or inclination for mysticism or occultism. Also *esoterism*.

esoterics (es-ô-ter'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of esoteric: see -ics.*] Mystical or hidden doctrines; occult sciences.

esoterism (es-ô-ter'izm), *n.* [*esoteric + -ism.*]

Same as *esotericism*.

esoterist (es-ô-ter'ist), *n.* [*esoteric + -ist.*]

An esoteric philosopher, as an occultist or a cabalist; an adept or initiate in mysticism.

esotery (es-ô-ter'i), *n.* [*pl. esoterics (vz).*]

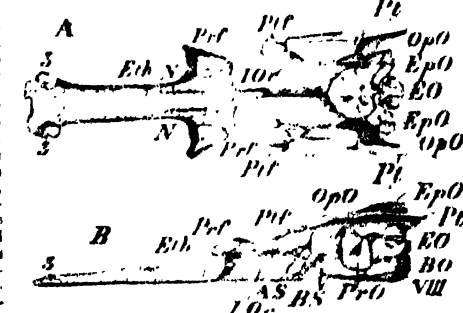
esotery (es-ô-ter'i) + *-y.* Mystery; secrecy. [*Rare.*]

The ancients . . . could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoterics* for adepts.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature.

Esox (ê-sôks), *n.* [*NL, < L. esox, var. esox, a fish of the Rhine, a kind of pike.*]

A genus of



Calymene, a genus of the Esocidae, with the esox.

A. top view. B. side view. C. bottom view. D. head view. E. eye view. F. ear view. G. fin view. H. tail view. I. head and eye view. J. head and ear view. K. head and fin view. L. head and tail view. M. head and eye and ear view. N. head and eye and fin view. O. head and eye and tail view. P. head and ear and fin view. Q. head and ear and tail view. R. head and fin and tail view. S. head and eye and fin and tail view. T. head and ear and fin and tail view. U. head and fin and tail view. V. head and eye and fin and tail view. W. head and ear and fin and tail view. X. head and fin and tail view. Y. head and eye and fin and tail view. Z. head and ear and fin and tail view.

fishes, typical of the *Esocidae*, formerly used in a very comprehensive sense, including representatives of diverse families, but now restricted to the common pike and closely related species. Also called *Lucina*. See *cut under pike*.

espadon (es-pâ-don), *n.* [*Sp. < F. espadon, = L. spadon, aug. of spada = OF. spear, F. épée, a sword: see spada and spada.*] A kind of two-handed sword used by infantry in the fifteenth century and later. See *spadane*.

espallier (es-pâl'yêr), *n.* [*F. espallier, formerly espallier (ult. identical with espalliers, q. v.), < It. spalliera, a support for the shoulders, back (of a chair, etc.), espallier (= Sp. espalliera, espallier), < spalla = Sp. Pg. espalda = OF. espaul, F. épaule, the shoulder, < L. spatula, a broad piece, a blade: see epaule, spatula.*] In horticulture: (a) A trelliswork of various forms on which the branches of fruit-trees or bushes are extended horizontally, in fan shape, etc., in a single plane, with the object of securing for the plant a freer circulation of air as well as better exposure to the sun.

O blackbird! sing me something well; . . . The *espalliers* and the standards all Are thine; the range of lawn and park. Tenneyson, *The Blackbird*.

(b) A tree or plant trained on such a trellis or system. Trees trained as espalliers are not subjected to such abrupt variations of temperature as wall-trees.

Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete, His arbors darken, his espalliers meet. Pope, *Moral Essays*, iv. 30.

espallier (es-pâl'yêr), *v. t.* [*espallier, n.*] To train on or protect by an espallier, as a tree or tree.

esparcet (es-pâr'set), *n.* [*F. esparcette, esparcet, < Sp. esparceta, sainfoin; cf. Sp. esparcilla, spurry, both dim., appar. < esparcer, OSP. esparger, scatter, < L. spargere, scatter: see spurge.*] A kind of sainfoin.

esparto (es-pâr'tô), *n.* [*Sp. esparto, < L. spartum, < Gr. sôptron, also, more commonly, sôptros, a broom-like plant, comprising, it is said, both *Spartum junceum* and *Sparta tenacissima*; also applied to the common broom: see *Spartum*.] A name given to two or three species of grass, the *Macrochloa* (*Stipa*) *tenacissima*, *M. arcuata*, and *Lygum Spartum* of botanists, and especially to the first, which is abundant in northern Africa. The others are found in Spain and Portugal, and elsewhere in southern Europe. From esparto are manufactured printing-paper, cordage, shoes, matting, baskets, nets, mattresses, sacks, etc.*



Esparto-grass. 1, 2, stalk and fruit of *Macrochloa tenacissima*. 3, 4, 5, stalk, flowering stem, and fruit of *Lygum Spartum*.

esparto-grass (es-pâr'tô-grâs), *n.* Same as *esparto*.

esparver (es-pâr'ver), *n.* Same as *esparver*.

espathate (ê-spâ'thât), *a.* [*L. es-priv. + spatha, spatha, -ate.*] In *bot.*, not having a spathe.

espallière, n. Same as *espallier*.

especial (es-pesh'âl), *a.* [*Early mod. E. especial, < ME. especial, < OF. especial, mod. E. spécial = Sp. Pg. especial = It. speciale, < L. specialis, belonging to a particular kind, < specus, kind: see species, special.*] Of a particular kind; distinguished from others of the same class or kind; particular; eminent; principal; chief: as, in an especial manner or degree.

Abraham, the father of the faithful, and especial friend of God, was called out of his country, and from his kindred, to wander in a strange land.

Barrow, Works, III, viii.

Take especial knowledge, pray Of this dear gentleman, my absolute friend. Fletcher (*and another*), *Nice Valour*, l. 1.

In especial, especially. [*Archais.*]

With great wrongs and a gain right do the harmus of this land a gain byn wrong, and to especial that that ought to love and hold more dear.

Merrill (E. T. 8.), II. 102.

In especial all officers to dye with the old maids.

English Gilda (E. T. 8.), p. 418.

Syn. See *special*. **especially** (es-pesh'âl-i), *adv.* [*ME. especial-ly; < especial + -ly.*] In an especial manner; particularly; principally; chiefly; peculiarly;

Locke, Human Understanding, 111, fn. 15.

Whatever makes a thing to be what it is, is properly called its *essence*. Self-consciousness, therefore, is the *essence* of the mind, because it is in virtue of self-consciousness that the mind is the mind—that a man is himself.

But when in heaven she shall his *essence* see,
This is her sovereign good and perfect bliss.

Sir J. Davies.

I shall not fear to know things for what they are. Their *essence* is not less beautiful than their appearance.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 180.

To hold everything worthy of knowledge but the faith by which he has lived, is to hold the accidents of life better than its *essence*.

Contemporary Rev., LI, 238.

Hence—2. The distinctive characteristic; that which is expressed by the definition of any term; as, the *essence* of a miser's character is avarice.

When Louis XIV. said, "I am the state," he expressed the *essence* of the doctrine of unlimited power.

D. Webster, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

The *essence* of savagery seems to consist in the retention of a primordial condition.

Barzun, Express of Emotions, p. 235.

He who believed in goodness but the *essence* of all faith. He is a man "of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows."

J. P. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 239.

3. That part of anything which gives it its individual character or quality; as, this summary contains the *essence* of the book.

Mix'd with bestial slime,

This *essence* to incarnate and indurate.

Milton, P. L., ix, 100.

4. Existence; being.

I might have been persuaded to have resign'd my very *essence*.

Sidney.

I would resign my *essence*, that he were

As happy as my love could fashion him.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv, 4.

Our love scarce mear'd a short hour in *essence*,

But in expectancy it was eternal.

Heau, and Pl. (?), Faithful Friends, III, 3.

5. An elementary ingredient or constituent; anything uncombined; as, the fifth *essence* (that is, the fifth element in the philosophy of Aristotle, or the upper air, the other four being, in their order, earth, water, air, and fire). See *quintessence*.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends—as for Kypolis, because he is temperate and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*.

Bacon.

6. Anything of ethereal, pure, or heavenly substance; anything immaterial. [This meaning is derived from the use of *fifth essence* for the ether or upper air (see def. 5).]

Her honour is an *essence* that is not seen.

Shak., Othello, iv, 1.

As far as gods and heavenly *essences*

Can perish.

Milton, P. L., I, 138.

7. Any kind of matter which, being an ingredient or a constituent of some better-known substance, gives it its peculiar character; an extract; especially, an oil distilled at a comparatively low temperature from a plant in which it already exists; as, *essence* of peppermint. In pharmacy the term is applied also to solutions of such oils in alcohol, to strong alcoholic tinctures, etc.

These poems differ from others as stat of roses differs from ordinary rose water, the close packed *essence* from the thin diluted mixture.

Macaulay, Milton.

8. Perfume; odor; scent; also, the volatile matter constituting perfume.

What though the flower itself do waste,

The *Essence* from it drawn does long and sweetly last.

Conley, The Mistress, Dialogue.

Nor let th' imprisoned *essence* exhale

Page, R. of the L., II, 91.

His *essences* turn'd the live air sick

Tennyson, Maud, VII, 1.

9. Importance; moment; essentiality.

I hold the entry of common places to be a matter of great use and *essence* in studying

Racine, Advancement of Learning, II, 241.

There's something

Of *essence* to my life, exacts my care.

Shak., The Brothers, iv, 1.

Banana essence. See *banana*.—Being of *essence*. See *quintessence*, under *being*. **Bergamot-pear essence.** An artificial *essence* imparting the flavor of the bergamot pear. It is a solution of 30 parts of acetate of amylic ether and 1 of acetic ether in 200 parts of alcohol.

Essence of anchovies. A kind of anchovy sauce. **Essence of bergamot.** See *Bergamot*. **Essence of cummin.** See *cumin*. **Essence of mirbane.** Same as *ambrosia*. **Essence of pineapple.** See *pineapple*. **Essence of vanilla.** See *vanilla*. **Nominal, real essence.** See the citation from Locke under *def. 1*.

Oriental-pearl essence, essence of the East, a liquor prepared from the scales of various cyprinoid and cyprinoid fishes, some of which are popularly known as white pearls, as the black *Aphaniichthys*, and used to give their brilliant iridescent coating to artificial pearls. The scales are taken from the fish, left in water until the slimy matter adhering to them settles, then rubbed down in a mortar

with fresh water, and strained through a linen cloth. Ammonia is added, both to prevent decomposition and, by its volatilization, to aid in coating the pearls, whether the nucleus film is to be on the interior surface of a blown pearl or on the exterior of a bead of glass or paste, as for Chinese or Roman pearls.

essence (es'ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *essenced*; ppr. *essencing*. [*Essence*, *n.*, 8.] To perfume; scent.

Let not powder'd Heads, nor *essenced* Hair,

Your well-believing, easie Hearts ensnare.

Compre, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

And tender as a girl, all *essenced* o'er

With odours.

Cooper, Task, II, 227.

essence-peddler (es'ens-ped'ler), *n.* The skunk. [*Low, U. S.*]

Essenes (e-sen'ez'), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *Essens*; < L.L. *Esseni*, < Gr. *Esseni*, also *Esseni*, the Essenes. The origin of the name is unknown. See *Asiadean*.] A community of Jews in Palestine formed in the second century B. C., originally representing a tendency rather than constituting an organized sect, and aiming at a higher degree of holiness than that attained by other Jews. Later they were organized into a sort of monastic society, bound together by oaths to piety, justice, obedience, honesty, and secrecy. According to Philo, their conduct was regulated by three rules: "the love of God, the love of virtue, and the love of man." They rejected animal sacrifices, but were strict in their observance of the non-levitical Mosaic law. They were ascetics and generally celibates. They never extended, as a body, beyond the bounds of Palestine, and disappeared after the destruction of Jerusalem.

Except happily we like the profession of the *Essenes*, of whom Josephus speaketh, that they will neither have wife nor servants.

Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (1633).

Essenian (e-sen'i-an), *a.* [*Essene* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Essenes.

The survivors of those Jews who had suffered in Egypt under Trajan, who were half-Christian and *Essenian*, . . . had at first no dislike to Hadrian.

N. A. Rev., CXXXVII, 408.

Essenism (e-sen'izim), *n.* [*Essene* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Essenes.

essential (e-sen'shal), *a. and n.* [= *F. essential* = *Pr. essential* = *Sp. esencial* = *It. essenziale*, < M.L. *essentialis*, < L. *essentialis*, *essence*; see *essence*.] *I. a.* 1. Involved in the essence, definition, or nature of a thing or of a word; as, an *essential* character; an *essential* quality.

Life's but a word, a shadow, a melting dream,

Compared to *essential* and eternal honour.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v, 3.

The soul's *essential* powers are three

The quick'ning power, the power of sense, and reason.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, xxviii.

In proportion to the diversity and multiplicity of the causes to which any statement applies is the probability that it sets forth the *essential* relations.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 262.

As physicists we are forced to say that, while somewhat has been learned as to the properties of matter, its *essential* nature is quite unknown to us.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 2.

2. Constituting or making that which is characteristic or most important in a thing; fundamental; indispensable; as, an *essential* feature of Shakspeare's style.

To the Nutrition of the Body there are two *essential* conditions required, Assumption and Retention.

Hewell, Letters, I, v, 9.

I doubted if the near neighborhood of man was not *essential* to a serene and healthy life.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 143.

For verification is absolutely *essential* to discovery.

J. Burke, Cosmic Physics, I, 128.

3. Specifically, in *med.*, idiopathic, not symptomatic merely.—4. Pertaining to or proceeding from an *essence*; of the nature of an *essence* or extract.

From humble violet, modest thyme,

Exhaled, the *essential* odors climb.

Wordsworth, Devotional Incitement.

Essential act. See *act*.—**Essential breadth.** See *breadth*.—**Essential character.** A character involved in the definition of that to which it belongs.—**Essential cognition.** See *cognition*.—**Essential convenience.** Unity of *essence*, identity.

Simple convenience is either *essential* or accidental. *Essential* is that which we call identity.

Burgesadocus, tr. by a Gentleman, I, 20.

Essential definition. See *definition*.—**Essential difference, distinction, diversity.** A difference, distinction, etc., given in the definitions of the things distinguished.—**Essential dignity.** See *dignity*.—**Essential form.** Same as *substantial form* (which see, under *form*).—**Essential harmony.** See *harmony*.—**Essential notes.** See *note*.—**Essential oil.** A volatile oil occurring in plants and giving it its characteristic odor. *Essential* oils are either distilled or expressed; they are mostly hydrocarbons. Many of them have precisely the same chemical composition, and though they are distinguished by various physical characters, their excellence can only be

determined by the sense of smell.—**Essential perfection.** See *perfection*.—**Essential seventh.** In music, the seventh tone or the seventh chord of the dominant of any key.—**Essential singularity.** A singularity of a function consisting in the latter becoming altogether indeterminate for a certain value of the variable. Thus, $\frac{1}{x}$ is altogether indeterminate for $x = 0$; for it is represented by an infinite series of circles tangent to one another at one point; and one of these circles is infinitesimal.—**Essential whole.** That whose parts are matter and form.—*Syn. 2. Hypothesis, etc. (see necessary), vital.*

II. n. 1. Existence; being. [*Rare.*]

His utmost ire, which, to the height's enraged,

Will either quite consume us, and reduce

To nothing this *essential*.

Milton, P. L., II, 97.

2. A fundamental or constituent principle; a distinguishing characteristic.

I maintain this to be a deduction, notwithstanding its singularity in the three great *essentials*, of matter, form, and place.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I, 8.

The dispute . . . about surpluses and attitudes had too long divided those who were agreed as to the *essentials* of religion.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

In what regards poetry I should just as soon expect a sound judgment of its *essentials* from a boatman or a vagabond as from the usual set of persons we meet in society.

Landor.

essentiality (e-sen'shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*Essential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being essential.

Another property, the desirableness and *essentiality* of which is no less obvious on the part of an aggregated mass of testimony, is that of being complete.

Bentham, Judicial Evidence, I, 2.

The *essentiality* of what we call poetry.

Poe, Poetic Principle.

essentially (e-sen'shal-i), *adv.* 1. By reason of natural constitution; in *essence*: as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.

That I *essentially* am not in madness,

But mad in craft.

Shak., Hamlet, III, 4.

Malvollio is not *essentially* ludicrous.

Lamb, Old Actors.

We cannot describe the time of an event except by reference to some other event, or the place of a body except by reference to some other body. All our knowledge, both of time and place, is *essentially* relative.

Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xviii.

2. In an essential manner or degree; in effect; fundamentally: as, the two statements do not differ *essentially*.

In estimating Shakspeare it should never be forgotten that, like Goethe, he was *essentially* observer and artist, and incapable of partisanship.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 152.

essentialness (e-sen'shal-nes), *n.* Same as *essentiality*.

essentialist (e-sen'shi-ist), *v.* [*L. essentialis*, *essence*, + *-ist*.] *I. intrans.* To become of the essence of something.

What comes nearest the nature of that it feels, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentialize*.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of His Humour, v, 4.

II. trans. To form or constitute the essence or being of.

essling (es'ling), *n.* A young salmon. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI, 352. [*Eng.*]

essoin, **essoign** (e-soin'), *n. and a.* [= *Sc. essoune*, *essoigne*; < M.F. *essoune*, *essoine*, *essoune*, *essoune*, *essoune*, < O.F. *essoune*, *essoigne*, *essoune*, mod. F. *essoune*, reflected in M.L. *essoune*, *essoune*, *essoune* (> F. *exon*, *q. v.*), < *ex*, *l. ex*, out, + *soin*, care, trouble. Cf. *besoigne*.] *I. n.* 1.

In old Eng. law, an excuse for not appearing in court to defend an action on the day appointed for that purpose; the alleging of such an excuse.

In which suite no *essoin*, protection, wager of law, or intimation shall be allowed.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 371.

The freeman who ought to have attended [the Popular Courts] preferred to stay at home, sending his excuse or *essoin* for the neglect, and submitting to a fine if it were insufficient.

Maitz, Early Law and Custom, p. 178.

2. Excuse; exemption.

From every work he challenged *essoin*

For contemplation sake.

Spenser, F. Q., I, iv, 30.

3. One who is excused for non-appearance in court on the day appointed.—*Clerk of the essoin.* See *clerk*.

II. a. In law, allowed for the appearance of suitors: an epithet applied to the first three days of a term, now disused.

essoign (e-soin'), *v. t.* [*essoine*, *n.*] In old Eng. law, to allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; excuse for absence.

Away, with wings of time: I'll not *essoine* thee;

Denounce these fiery judgments, I enjoin thee.

Quarles, Hist. Jonah (1620), sig. G, 3. (R. D.)

essoignert (e-soi'nér), *n.* One who *essoins*, or offers an excuse for non-appearance in court; specifically, an attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of his clients or of one who has been summoned.

esquander (e-so-nd'), *n.* In *her.*, a diminutive of the *orio*, having usually half its width.
esomite (es-o-mit'), *n.* Same as *esomite*.
essorant (es-o-rant'), *n.* [*F. essorant*, ppr. of *essorer*, *soar*: see *soar*.] In *her.*, about to soar: said of a bird, especially an eagle, standing with the wings lifted up as if about to rise on the wing.

est, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *east*.
est, *est*, *est*, *n.* [*ME.* < *AS.* *est* (= *OFries.* *est*, *east* = *OS.* *ast* = *OHG.* *ast* = *Iscl.* *ast* = *Goth.* *ast*), *grace*, *favor*.] *Grace*; *favor*.

As you say, be Goddys est!
Rom. of Syr Pymonura (ed. Halliwell), l. 1418.

-est, [*ME.* *-est*, < *AS.* *-est*, *-ast*, *-ost*, *-st* = *OS.* *-est*, *-ast* = *OFries.* *-est*, *-ast*, *-st* = *D.* *-est* = *MLG.* *LG.* *-est* = *OHG.* *-ist*, *-ost*, *MLG.* *-ist*, *-st*, *G.* *-est* = *Iscl.* *-str*, *-astr* = *Sw.* *-ast* = *Dan.* *-est* = *Goth.* *-ist*, *-ost* = *L.* *-issimus* (regarded, without much probability, as an assimilation of *-istimus*: for the additional suffix *-mus*, see *former* and *most*) = *Gr.* *-ιστος* = *Skt.* *-ishtha*; a superl. suffix, of the orig. form **yas-ta*, being the compar. **yas*, *E.* *-y3*, + *-ta*, *E.* *-th* in ordinals, etc.: see *-y3*, and *-th3*, *-eth3*. The suffix appears as *-st* in some contracted forms, as *best*, *erst*, *first*, *last*, *most*, *worst*, next for *ME.* *nehest*, obs. *hest* (for *ME.* *hehest*).] A suffix of adjectives, forming the superlative degree, as in *coldest*, *deepest*, *greatest*, *biggest*, etc. See *-y3*.
-est, [*ME.* *-est*, < *AS.* *-est*, *-ast*, *-st* = *OS.* *-st*, *-os* = *OFries.* *-est*, *-st* = *D.* *-est*, *-st* = *MLat.* *Lat.* *-est*, *-st* = *OHG.* *-st*, *MLG.* *-st*, *-st*, *Iscl.* *-st* = *Iscl.* *-r*, *-ar* = *Goth.* *-st*, *-os*, *-os* = *L.* *-is*, *-as*, *-os* = *Gr.* *-st*, *-os* = *Skt.* *-st*, prob. orig. identical with the second personal pronoun, *Gr.* *ou* = *L.* *tu* = *AS.* *thū*, *E.* *thou*: see *thou*. Cf. *-eth3*, *-es3*.] The suffix of the second person singular of the present and preterit indicative of English verbs, often syncretized to *-st*: as, present *singest* or *singst*, *dost* or *dost*, *hast*, etc., preterit *sungest*, *sungst*, *thoughtest* or *thoughtst*, *dullest* or *didst*, *hadst*, etc. Its use in the preterit of strong verbs is comparatively recent and is rare (the auxiliary construction *thou didst sing*, etc., being used instead), and, owing to the disappearance of *thou* in ordinary speech, its use in either tense is now confined almost entirely to the language of prayer and poetry.

establi, *a.* A Middle English form of *stable*.
Chaucer.
establish (es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [*ME.* *establisshen*, < *OF.* *establis*, stem of certain parts of *establi*, *F.* *establi* (of *D.* *establisshen* = *G.* *establi* = *Dan.* *etablere* = *Sw.* *etablere*) = *Pr.* *establi*, *stabilis* = *Sp.* *establecer* = *Pg.* *establecer* = *It.* *stabilire*, *estabilis*, < *L.* *stabilire*, make stable, < *stabilis*, stable: see *stabil*.] Hence, by aphorism, *stabilish*, *q. v.* 1. To make stable, firm, or sure; appoint; ordain; settle or fix unalterably.

I will establish my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant.
Gen. xviii. 19.
O king, establish the decree.
Dan. vi. 8.
The country being thus taken into the king's lands, his majesty was pleased to establish the constitution to be by a governor, council, and assembly.
Deceitful, Virginia, l. 153.
2. To put or fix on a firm basis; settle stably or fixedly; put in a settled or an efficient state or condition; ineffectively, set up or found: as, his health is well established; an established reputation; to establish a person in business; to establish a colony or a university.

He [Stephen] got the Kingdom by Promises, and he established it by Performances.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 46.
As my favour with the Bey was now established by my midnight interviews, I thought of leaving my solitary mansion at the convent.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, l. 39.
A government was to be established without a throne, without an aristocracy, without estates, orders, or privileges.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

3. To confirm or strengthen; make more stable or determinate.
So were the churches established in the faith.
Acts xvi. 5.
Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law.
Rom. iii. 31.

I pray continually, that God will please to establish your heart, and bless these good beginnings.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 47.
4. To confirm by affirmation or approval; sanction; uphold.
Every vow, and every binding oath, to afflict the soul, her husband may establish it, or her husband may make it void.
Numb. xxx. 13.

5. To make good; prove; substantiate; show to be valid or well grounded; cause to be recognized as valid or legal; cause to be accepted as true or as worthy of credence: as, to establish one's claim or one's case; to establish a marriage or a theory.

For they . . . going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God.
Rom. x. 3.
The certainty of them [miracles] was so well established and transmitted to after-ages as that no fair, impartial considerer should be able to doubt of it.
By. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 1.

6. To fix or settle permanently, or as if permanently: with a reflexive pronoun.
From that period Sir Oliver had established himself in what were called the "state apartments."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 12.

The ability of the English to establish themselves in New England in spite of the objections of the original inhabitants, was tested in a serious manner twice, and only twice.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., l. 147.

7. To settle, as property.
We will establish our estate upon our eldest, Malcolm.
Shak., Macbeth, l. 4.

Established church. See *church*: *Syn. 2*. To plant, constitute, organize, form, frame.
establisher (es-tab'lish-er), *n.* One who establishes, in any sense.

God being the author and establisher of nature, and the continual sustainer of it by his free providence.
Barrow, Works, II. xv.

I revered the holy fathers as divine establishers of faith.
Lord Dugby

establishment (es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [*OF.* *establishement*, *F.* *établissement* (= *Sp.* *establecimiento* = *Pg.* *establecimiento*; cf. *It.* *stabilimento*), < *establi*, establish: see *establish* and *ment*.] 1. The act of establishing, ordaining, confirming, setting up, or placing on a firm basis or sure footing; the act of settling or fixing permanently, or of proving, substantiating, or making good: as, the establishment of a factory; the establishment of a claim.

Linnaeus, by the establishment of the binomial nomenclature, made an epoch in the study of systematic botany.
G. Bentham, Euphorbiaceae, p. 103.

This establishment or discovery of relations . . . we naturally call it establishment when we think of it as a function of our own minds, discovery when we think of it as a function determined for us by the mind that is in the world . . . is the essential thing in all understanding.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 10.

2. A fixed or settled condition; secured or certain permanence; fixity or certainty.

There he with Belgie did awhile remain . . .
Until he had her settled in her name
With safe assurances and establishment.
Spenser, F. Q. V. xi. 17.

Whilst we set up our hopes on Establishment here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us.
Alph. Wake

3. Fixed or settled order of things; constituted order or system, as of government; organization.

Bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty.
Spencer, State of Ireland.

4. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the whole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your establishment.
Swift

5. That which has been established or set up for any purpose. Specifically (1) A permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government, as the king has establishments in support in the four quarters of the globe. (2) An organized household or business concern and everything connected with it, as servants, employees, etc., an institution, whether public or private, as a large establishment in the country, a large firm or clothing establishment; a hydrographic or water-cure establishment.

However, Augusta has her carriage and establishment.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, vi.

6. The authoritative recognition, by a state of a church, or branch of a church, as the national church; the legal position of such a church in relation to the state; hence, also, the religious body thus recognized by the state, and maintained and more or less supported by the state church; especially used of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. See *established church*, under *church*.

The essence of an establishment seems to be that it is maintained by law, which secures the payment of its endowments, according to the soil, or produce of the country.
By. Chr. W. H. Church, Church of Ireland, p. 206.

The church has a property by the state as the religious body in England which has the legitimate possession of all property set apart and devoted to religious uses, except the rights of some other religious body, be specially expressed. Its rights are actually guarded by law. . . . Its position of the church towards the state is called its establishment. It has arisen, not from any definite act of parliament or of the state, but from the gradual interpenetration of the state by the church, and from their having mutually grown up together.
Kingsley, First, VIII. 380.

7. The quota or number of men in an army, regiment, etc.: as, a peace establishment. Establishment of the port, the mean interval between the time of high water at any given port and the time of the moon's passing the meridian immediately preceding. This interval is influenced by local circumstances, and consequently is different at different places. For New York the establishment is 8 hours 13 minutes.

establishmentarian (es-tab'lish-men-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Establishment* + *-arian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with an established church, or the doctrine of establishment in religion. [*Rare*.]

II. *n.* An upholder of the doctrine of the recognition of a church by the state and its maintenance by law. [*Rare*.]

establishmentarianism (es-tab'lish-men-tā'-ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine or principle of establishment in religion; support of an established church. [*Rare*.]

Establishmentarianism, all the more grateful for its linked sweetness long drawn out, was, however, wont, no doubt, to roll over the prelatical tongue as the most savoury of polysyllables.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 41.

estacade (es-ta-kād'), *n.* [*F.* *estacade*, < *Sp.* *Pg.* *estacada* (= *It.* *staccata*, *staccato*), a paling, a palisade, < *estacar*, stake, inclose with stakes set in the ground, < *estaca* = *It.* *stacca* = *OF.* *estaque*, *estache*, a stake, of *Lat.* origin: see *stake*.] A dike formed of piles set in the sea, a river, or a morass, and connected by chains, to check the approach of an enemy.

estadal (Sp. pron. es-*ta*-dāl'), *n.* [*Sp.*] A Spanish long measure, equal to 12 feet of Burgos, or 10 feet 11.6 inches English. The older statement which makes it exceed 11 feet is incorrect. In Peru the estadal is equal to only 6 Peruvian feet, or 5 feet 7 inches English.

estafet, estafette (es-ta-fet'), *n.* [*F.* *estafette* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *estafeta*, < *It.* *staffetta*, a courier, < *It.* *staffa*, a stirrup, < *OHG.* *stapfo*, *stapf*, *MLG.* *stapf*, a step, = *E.* *step*, *q. v.*] A military courier; an express of any kind.

An estafet was despatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march.
Sir P. Borthwick, To Edmund Burke, p. 44.

estall, *v. t.* [*ME.*; var. of *stall*, or *enstall*, *enstall*.] To install.

She was translated eternally to dwell
Amongst stars, where that she is estall.
MS. Dugby, 20. (Halliwell.)

estamin (es-tam'in), *n.* [*OF.* *estamin*, *estamine*, *F.* *estamine*, *bolting-cloth*; see *estamine*, *tamin*, *tammy*, *tammy*, *tamin*.] A woollen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, etc.; tammy. [*Simmonds*.]

estaminet (es-ta-mi-né'), *n.* [*F.*, of unknown origin.] A cheap coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

Frequenters of billiard-rooms and estaminets, patrons of foreign races and gaming-tables.
Thackeray

We scrambled ashore and entered an estaminet where some sorry fellows were drinking with the landlord.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 21.

estancia (es-tan'ci-ä), *n.* [*Sp.* *Pg.*, = *F.* *stancia*, *q. v.*] A mansion; a dwelling; an establishment; in Spanish America, a landed estate; a domain.

We stopped for a time at Mr. Holt's large estancia, where . . . the traces of the ravages of the locusts were only too visible.
Lady Bessie, Voyage of Sunbeam, l. 1.

estate (es-tāt'), *n.* [*ME.* *estat*, < *OF.* *estat*, *F.* *estat* = *Pr.* *estat*, *stat* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *estado* = *It.* *stato*, < *L.* *status*, state, condition: see *state*, which is partly an aphetic form of *estate*.] 1. A fixed or established condition; a special form of existence; state.

I am to be a ware of the sun,
And wish the state of the world were now undone.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 6.

2. Condition or circumstances of a person or thing; situation; especially, the state of a person as regards external circumstances.

I will settle you after your old estate.
Ezek. xxxvi. 11.

The congregated college have concluded
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her inevitable estate.
Shak., All's Well, II. 1.

But thou look back on what hath been,
As some divinely gifted man,
Whom life in low estate began
And on a simple village green?
Longfellow, In Memoriam, lxxv.

Thou, O Most Compassionate!
Who dost sleep by our estate
Whither, My Dream.

3. Rank; quality; status.
Who hath not heard of the greatness of your estate?
Sir P. Sidney

He (the chancellor) had said . . . that "if he had done anything that touched the king in his sovereign estate, he would not answer for it to any person alive save only to the king when he came to his age."

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 233.

4. Style of living: usually with a distinctive epithet, *high, great, etc.*, implying pomp or dignity.

His daughter quene of Inde as ye shall here,
Keeping right grete estate with one the lande.

Genealogie (Ch. E. T. 8), l. 18.

5. In law: (a) The legal position or status of an owner, considered with respect to his property; ownership, tenancy, or tenure; property in land or other things. When the thing in question is an immovable, such as land, etc., the estate, if a fee, or for a life or lives, is termed *real* (see *real*). If it is only for a term of years, or relates only to movables, it is termed *personal*.

Land was once not regarded as property at all. People owned not the land, but an estate in the land, and these estates still continue to haunt, like ghosts, the language of real property law.

See J. P. Stephens, National Rev., Laws relating to Land.

(b) More technically, and with relation only to land, the degree or quantity of interest, considered in respect to the nature of the right, its period of duration, or its relation to the rights of others, which a person has in land. If that interest, in a given case, does not amount to an absolute entire ownership, it is because there is at the same time another interest in the same thing pertaining to other persons. Thus, one man may have the ultimate right of property, another the right of possession, and a third actual possession—each of these interests being qualified or incomplete estates, which, if transferred to and merged in one person, would constitute an absolute estate or fee simple (*See merger*). Such special estates are said to be carved out of the fee. A future estate—that is, one which is not to be enjoyed until a future time—is never the less deemed to have a present existence in anticipation, even if it may never take effect, or if it is wholly uncertain who will be its owner. It is, in such case, called a contingent estate. *A. F. Rev. St., III, 275, § 5.*

The grant of land to a man, without specifying what estate he is to take, will to this day give him no interest beyond his own life.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 10.

6. Property in general; possessions; particularly, the property left at a man's death: as, at his death his estate was of the value of half a million; the trustees proceeded to realize the estate.

Which charge of feeding so many beastly (beasts) mouths is able to eat up a countryman's estate.

The Great Feast (Arbiter's Eng. Garner, l. 502).

7. A piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one: as, there is more wood on his estate than on mine.

No need to sweat for gold, wherewith to buy

Estates of high prize/land. *Quarta, Emblem, v. 9.*

But that old man, now lord of the broad estate and the Hall,

Dropt off gorged from a scheme that had left us the old and the droll.

Tennyson, Maud, l. 5.

8. The body politic; state; commonwealth; public; public interest.

The Monarch, with no less pompe and magnificence,
Sends his Ambassadors to foreign Princes, in the affairs of state.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 251.

The true Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates

Bacon, Title of Essay.

I call matters of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatever introduced any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people.

Bacon, Essays.

9. One of the orders or classes into which the population of some countries is or has been divided, with respect to political rights and powers. In modern times this division has been into nobility, clergy, and people (now, in Great Britain, lords temporal and spiritual and commons), called the *three estates*. Formerly in France a legislative assembly representing the three estates, called the *estates-general*, was summoned only in emergencies; the last began the revolution of 1789.

When the crowned Northman consulted on the welfare of his kingdom, he assembled the *estates* of his realm. Now an estate is a class of the nation invested with political rights. There appeared the estate of the clergy, of the barons, of other classes. In the Scandinavian kingdom to this day the estate of the peasants sends its representatives to the diet.

De G. H.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is governed by its king or queen and two Houses of Parliament. These are commonly known as the "Three Estates of the Realm", but this phrase properly applies to the three classes of which Parliament is composed, viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

De Motu, How we are Governed, p. 11.

10. A person of high station or rank; a noble. Richard, Duke of Gloucester (was) . . . hardy mount of voyage, such as in estates is called a warlike voyage, and among common persons a crabbed face.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., II, 314.

She is a dutchesse a great estate
Based on his birthday made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief estates (revised version, men) of Gallio.

Mark vi, 21.

Cap of estate. Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*). — **Cloth of estate.** See *cloth*. — **Conditional estate, or estate upon condition.** An estate the existence of which depends upon the happening or not happening of some uncertain event, whereby the estate may be either originally created or enlarged, or finally defeated. *Blackstone, See condition, 2.* — **Conventional estates.** See *conventional*. — **Convention of estates.** See *convention*. — **Equitable estate or title.** A right to claim the profits or enjoyment of ownership from the person who holds the legal title as trustee; a beneficial interest, recognized by courts of equity as belonging to one person, while the legal title—that is, the title recognized by courts of common law—is in another person. Thus, sometimes a trustee is said to hold the legal title to the trust property, and the beneficiary an equitable estate or title. — **Estate at will.** That estate held by one who is in possession of the land of another by his consent, and holds it at the will of the latter, or at the will of both parties. — **Estate by statute.** See *statute*. — **Estate by sufferance.** See *sufferance*. — **Estate by the courtesy.** See *courtesy of England* (under *courtesy*). — **Estate for life.** An estate limited to a man to hold the same for the term of his own life, or for that of any other person, or for more lives than one. (*Stephen*.) When used without qualification, the phrase usually implies a tenancy for one's own life. — **Estate for years.** An estate which, by the terms of its creation, is measured by the lapse of a specified period of time (it may be a fraction of a year or more), so that it must expire by a certain date. An estate for years is often called a *term*.

Estate in common. See *tenancy*. — **Estate in expectancy.** See *expectancy*. — **Estate in fee.** See *fee*. — **Estate in joint tenancy.** An estate held, whether in fee, for life, for years, or at will, by several persons jointly (as distinguished from an estate in severalty, or held separately). Its characteristics are that it was created as a single estate, in which the owners were considered (*unity of estate*), and must therefore owe its origin to one act or deed (*unity of title*), the interest of each continuing at the same time (*unity of time*), and the possession of either being legally equivalent to the possession of all (*unity of possession*). It follows from these qualities that on the death of one the entire estate remains in the others, who are said to take by *right of survivorship*. A conveyance by one of his interest terminates the joint character of the interest conveyed, because the unities are not preserved, and the transferee, if a stranger, is a tenant in common. To illustrate the distinction, trustees hold as joint tenants, heirs as tenants in common. See *tenancy*. — **Estate in possession.** See *possession*. — **Estate in severalty.** See *severalty*. — **Estate in tail.** An estate in fee cut down (tail) by restricting it to certain descendants or classes of descendants, leaving usually a right of reversion in the creator of the estate, in the event of the failure of such descendants. See *tail* and *entail*. — **Estate of inheritance.** An estate that on the death of the owner survives, and if he dies intestate passes to his heirs. The subject to a condition that might prevent its passing on where the lord's consent was necessary has been termed an *estate of inheritance qualified*.

Estate tail female. An estate limited to females and female descendants of females. — **Estate tail general.** An estate limited to the heirs of the donee's body generally, without restriction, in which case it would descend to every one of his lawful posterity who could take in due course. — **Estate tail male.** An estate limited to males and male descendants of males, thus securing that the land should always be owned by one of the same surname as the ancestor. — **Estate tail special.** An estate limited to certain heirs of the holder's body, usually the issue of a particular marriage.

Executed estate. An estate in possession, as distinguished from an *executory estate*, which depends on some contingency for coming into existence in enjoyment in the future. — **Executory estate.** A future estate which is contingent, but yet is not necessarily dependent, for its commencement in possession upon the time when some precedent estate shall have terminated, as distinguished from one which is limited to take effect on the termination of a precedent estate, and is termed a *reversioner*. See *executory devise*, under *devise*, and *reversioner*. — **Expectant estate.** See *expectancy*. — **Fourth estate.** (a) A name for the lowest classes of society, as the artisans, servants, day-laborers, etc., as distinguished from the third estate or commons; the proletariat. (b) A name humorously given in recent times to the newspaper press, or the body of journalists, as constituting a power in the state distinct from that of the three recognized political orders.

Freehold estate. See *freehold*. — **Future estate.** See *def. 6 (b)*. — **Landed Estates Court.** See *court*. — **Legal estate.** See *equitable estate*, and *legal*. — **Merge of estates.** See *merger*. — **Particular estate.** The estate, usually a lesser one, that precedes a remainder. See *particular*. — **Settled Estates Act.** See *settle*. — **Third estate.** The common people in their relations to the state or to political power, a phrase made famous by the struggles of the representatives of this order (the *tiers état*) in the last French states-general for power equal to that of both the other orders, and their final assumption of supreme authority, consummating the great revolution. — **Vested estate.** An estate in which there is an immediate right of present enjoyment or a present fixed right of future enjoyment, or in regard to which, if all precedent estate should instantly terminate, the right to enjoyment would immediately be in an existing person. If, however, notwithstanding such supposed termination, the right of enjoyment would still depend on an uncertain contingency, the estate is said to be *contingent*.

estate (es-tat'), v. t.; pret. and pp. estated, ppr. estating. [*estate, n.*] 1. To establish in possession; settle.

2. To settle as a possession; bestow; deed. A contract of true love to celebrate;
And some donation freely to estate
On the blessed lovers.

3. To settle as a possession; bestow; deed. A contract of true love to celebrate;
And some donation freely to estate
On the blessed lovers.

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15. To settle as a possession; bestow; deed. A contract of true love to celebrate;
And some donation freely to estate
On the blessed lovers.

16. To settle as a possession; bestow; deed. A contract of true love to celebrate;
And some donation freely to estate
On the blessed lovers.

He intended that son to my profession, and had provided him already 500*l.* a-year, of his own gift in church livings, and hath *estimated* 300*l.* more of inheritance for their children.

Donne, Letters, lat.

To the only use and behoof of my s*d* child, I do hereby *estate* and intrust all the particulars hereafter mentioned.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II, 484.

3. To settle an estate upon; endow with an estate or other property.

Then would I,
More especially were he, she wedded, poor,
Estate them with large land and territory
In mine own realm beyond the narrow seas.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

estately, a. [*ME. estately, estatly, estatlich; < estate + -ly*]. Hence, by aphorism, *stately*. Stately; dignified.

It peined him to countreteten chere
Of court, and ben estate of manere,
And to ben holden digne of reverence.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 140.

estatutet, n. An obsolete form of *statute*. *Chaucer.*

esteem, n. See *est*. — **esteem (es-tém'), v.** [First at end of 16th century; < *F. estimer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. estimar* = *It. estimare, stimare*, < *L. estimare, estimare, value, rate, weigh, estimate*: see *estimate*, and *aim*, an older word, partly a doublet of *extrem*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To estimate; value; set a value on, whether high or low; rate.

2. To set a high value on; prize; regard favorably, especially (of persons) with reverence, respect, or friendship. Will he esteem thy riches? *Job xxxvi, 19.* Not he yet hath seen most countries is most to be esteemed, but he that learned best conditions. *Lupe, Euphros and his England, p. 245.*

On the backs of these Hawksbill Turtle grows that shell which is so much esteemed for making paddles, Combs, and other things. *Diary, Voyages, I, 103.*

3. To consider; regard; reckon; think.

Those things we do esteem vain, which are either false or frivolous. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 30.*

When I consider his disregard to his fortune, I cannot esteem him covetous. *Steele, Tatler, No. 211.*

Conversation in its better part
May be esteemed a gift, and not an art.

Comper, Conversation, l. 4.

Syn. 2. Value, Prize, Esteem, etc. (see appropriate); to respect, revere. 3. To think, deem, consider, hold, account.

II. intrins. To regard or consider value; entertain a feeling of esteem, liking, respect, etc.: with *of*.

For his sake,
Though in their fortunes false, they are esteemed of
And cherished by the best.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, l. 1.

They (the Tamoyas) esteem of gold and gems, as we of stones in the streets. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 341.*

We ourselves esteem not of that obedience or love or gift, which is of force.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 25.

esteem (es-tém'), n. [*< esteem, v.*] 1. Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit.

And live a coward in thine own esteem
Shak, Macbeth, l. 7.

Specifically—2. Favorable opinion, formed upon a belief in the merit of its object; respect; regard; liking.

Without esteem for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius? *Dryden, Æneid.*

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any esteem for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*

3. The character which commands consideration or regard; value; worth.

This arm—that hath reclaimed
To your obedience fifty fortresses,
Desires five hundred prisoners of esteem—
Let's fall his sword before your highness' feet.

Shak., I Hen. VI., III, 4.

And let me tell you that angling is of high esteem, and of much use in other nations.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 10.

4. Valuation; price.

I will deliver you in ready coin
The full and dearest esteem of what you crave.

Water and Kinsey, Cure for a Cuckold, B. 2.

Syn. 1 and 2. Esteem, Esteem, Estimation, Respect, Reverence, honor, admiration, reverence, veneration, Esteem, both as noun and as verb, suppose an exercise of the judgment in determining external things, as amount, weight, size, value; or internal things, as intellect, excellence. It may be applied to that which is unfavorable as my estimate of the man was not high. Esteem as a noun has commonly the favorable meaning of the verb, it is a moral sentiment made up of respect and

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estimation, the result of the mental process of reckoning up the merits or useful qualities of a person, as, he is held in very general esteem. *Estimation* has covered the meaning of both *esteem* and *estore*. *Respect* is commonly the result of admiration and approbation: as, he is entitled to our respect for his abilities and his probity; it omits, sometimes pointedly, the attachment expressed in *esteem*. *Respect* may include less admiration than *respect* and be not quite so strong as *esteem*, but its meaning is not closely fixed in quality or degree.

The nearest practical approach to the theological estimate of a sin may be found in the ranks of the aestetics.
Locky, *Europ. Morals*, I 117.

The trial bath indamaged thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more esteem.
Milton, P. R., IV. 307.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just estimation priz'd above all price.
Cowper, *Task*, II. 34.

Estimation of one's society is a reflex of self estimation; and assertion of one's society claims is an indirect assertion of one's own claims as a part of it.
H. Spencer, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 265.

Feel, too, had, even at the beginning of his career, too great a respect for his own character to allow himself to be dragged through the dirt by his superior colleagues.
W. R. Greg, *Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 220.

A generation whom his choice regard
Should favour equal to the sons of heaven.
Milton, P. L., I. 603.

esteemable (es-tē'ma-bl), a. [*esteem* + *-able*. Cf. *estimable*.] Worthy of esteem; estimable. [Rare.]

Homer . . . allows their characters *esteemable* qualities.
Pope, *Essay*, VI. 300, note.

esteeper (es-tē'mēr), n. One who esteems; one who sets a high value on anything.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others.
Lact.

ester (es'tēr), n. Same as *compound ether* (which see, under *ether*).

esthacyle (es-thā'sil), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *αἰσθητικός*, perceive, feel, + *αἶμα*, a hollow (cell).] One of the supposed sense-cells of sponges. See the *extract*. Also *esthacyle*.

Esthacyles were first observed by Stewart and have since been described by Von Lendenfeld. They are spindle-shaped cells, the distal end projecting beyond the ectodermal epithelium in a fine hair or palpocell. The body is granular and contains a large oval nucleus, and the inner end is produced into fine threads which extend into the coelothymic and are supposed to become continuous with large multiciliated cells.
Solias *Funct. Brit.*, XVII. 40.

esthematology, **æsthematology** (es-thē-mat-ol-ō-jī), n. [*esthem* (see *esth*), a perception (< *αἰσθητός*, *aisthetos*, perceive; see *esthetic*), + *-λογία*, < *-λογία*, speak; see *-ology*.] That department of science which relates to the senses, or the apparatus of the senses.

Estheria (es-thē'ri-ā), n. [NL., said to be an anagram of the name of St. Theresa.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Dorsally*, 1930. — 2. The typical genus of crustaceans of the family *Estheridae*. The origin of the species dates back to the Devonian epoch, and they are still existent.

esthonian (es-thē'ri-an), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Estheridae*.

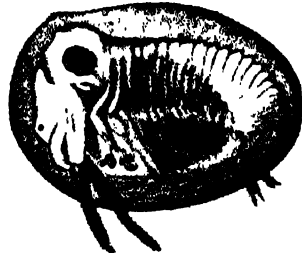
II. n. One of the *Estheridae*.

Estheriidae (es-thē'ri-ā-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Estheria* + *-idae*.] A family of Crustacea, of the order *Phyllopoda* or *Branchiopoda*, represented by such genera as *Estheria*, *Linnadia*, and *Linnæa*.

Estheria. The shell is bivalve; the antennae are highly developed; the antennule small; the swimming feet from 10 to 27 in number, the telson is large, with a pair of appendages; and one or more pairs of legs are chelate in the male. The soft bivalve carapace resembles that of *Daphnia*; but the numerous segments of the body, and the foliaceous limbs are those of typical *Phyllopoda*. The males are equal in number to the females, or may exceed them. The structure of the family is clearly illustrated under *Linnæa*. Also called *Linnæidae*.

esthesia, n. See *æsthesia*.

esthesiogen, **æsthesiogen** (es-thē'si-ō-jen), n. [*esth* (see *esth*), feeling (see *æsthesia*), + *-γεν*, producing; see *-gen*.] A substance whose contact with or proximity to the body is supposed to give rise to certain unexplained nervous actions or affections, as exalted sensation. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.*, Oct., 1886, p. 150.



Estheria shell, highly magnified.

esthesiogenic, **æsthesiogenic** (es-thē'si-ō-jen-ik), a. [*esthesiogen*, *æsthesiogen*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an esthesiogen or to esthesiogeny.

Esthesiogenic points are developed.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 490.

esthesiogeny, **æsthesiogeny** (es-thē'si-ō-jen-ē-nī), n. [As *esthesiogen*, *æsthesiogen*, + *-y*.] The action of an esthesiogen; the induction of exalted sensations.

The transference of hemianesthesia by magnets (the form of *esthesiogeny* which has been most debated).
F. W. H. Myers, *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.*, Oct., 1886, p. 151.

esthesiography, **æsthesiography** (es-thē'si-ō-jen-ō-jī), n. [*esth* (see *esth*), feeling, + *-γραφία*, < *-γραφία*, write.] A description of or a treatment on the organs of sense.

esthesiology, **æsthesiology** (es-thē'si-ō-jī-jī), n. [*esth* (see *esth*), perception, + *-λογία*, < *-λογία*, speak; see *-ology*.] That branch of science which is concerned with sensations. *Dungham*.

esthesiometer, **æsthesiometer** (es-thē'si-ō-mē'tēr), n. [*esth* (see *esth*), feeling, + *-μετρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the degree of tactile sensibility. It resembles a pair of dividers, having the points or extremities of the legs somewhat blunted. The two points are pressed upon the skin, and the distance between them necessary to their being distinguished as two, as shown on the scale, gives the degree of tactile sensibility of the skin at that spot.

esthesioneurosis, **æsthesioneurosis** (es-thē'si-ō-nē-ō'sis), n. [NL., *æsthesioneurosis*, < Gr. *αἰσθητικός*, perception, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-σις*, < *-σις*, an affection of sensation, especially when marked by nodes coverable anatomical lesion. It is applicable to cases in which there is loss of sensation in a part (anesthesia), loss of the sense of pain (decreased pain on slight stimulation) (hyperalgesia), and formation and other disorders of sensation.

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esthete, **æsthete** (es-thē'tē), n. [*esth* (see *esth*), feeling, + *-ete*, < *-ete*, a person who cultivates the sense of the beautiful; one in whom the artistic sense or faculty is highly developed, and very sensible of the beauties of nature or art. — 2. Commonly, a person who affects great love of art, music, poetry, and the like, and corresponding indifference to practical matters; one who enters the cultivation of subordinate forms of the beautiful to an exaggerated extent, used in slight contempt.

You perhaps mean the points of the *æsthete*—London pictures with Meisner as the chief deity—an art of mere fashion and whims.
A. D. White, *Centuries & Messages*, p. 16.

esthetic, **æsthetic** (es-thē'tik), a. and n. [*esth* (see *esth*), feeling, + *-etic*, < *-etic*, pertaining to or originating in the sense of the beautiful; one in whom the artistic sense or faculty is highly developed, and very sensible of the beauties of nature or art. — 2. Commonly, a person who affects great love of art, music, poetry, and the like, and corresponding indifference to practical matters; one who enters the cultivation of subordinate forms of the beautiful to an exaggerated extent, used in slight contempt.

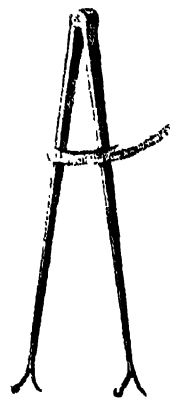
Comparative æsthetic teaching is most moral and æsthetic defects are more easily corrected than commonly supposed.
Lact. Study Windows, p. 17.

Beauty if it does not take possession of the faculty is not fairly equal with it, and when the first animal wants are satisfied the *æsthete* desires work their gratification.
G. H. Lewis, *Psych. and Mind*, II. 15, 16.

2. Having a sense of the beautiful; characterized by a love for the beautiful.

On the whole, it appears to be the most æsthetic of all animals, as it is the most sensitive, and they have nearly the same taste for the beautiful as we have.
Barnard, *Legend of Man*, II. 37.

3. Pertaining to the practice of the fine arts; pertaining to or accordant with the rules, principles, or tendencies of the fine arts; as, an



Esthesiometer.

esthetic pose; **esthetic dress**. — 4. In the *Kantian* *philos.*, pertaining to sensation or the sensibility; sensuous. — *Esthetic account*. See *account*, s. (s). — *Esthetic certainty*, that kind of certainty which can be produced by intuitive reasoning, as scientific certainty, as opposed to philosophical or discursive certainty. — *Esthetic clearness*. See *clearness*. — *Esthetic perfection*, beauty. — *Esthetic sense*, the mental power to perceive and appreciate the beautiful.

II. n. 1. The science of beauty. See *æsthetics*.

It is now nearly a century since Baumgarten, a celebrated philosopher of the Leibnitzian-Wolffian school, first applied the term *æsthete* to the doctrine which we vaguely and periphrastically denominate the philosophy of taste, the theory of the fine arts, the science of the beautiful and sublime, etc.; and this term is now in general acceptance, not only in Germany, but throughout the other countries of Europe.
Sir W. Hamilton.

2. In the *Kantian* *philos.*, the forms of sensation (space and time), or of sensibility. — *Transcendental æsthetic*, in the *Kantian* *philos.*, the science of the a priori principles of sensibility, space, and time. Its main proposition, according to Kant, is that space and time are pure intuitions and forms of sensibility, not things, or forms of things, independent of the perceiving mind.

æsthetic (es-thē'tik), a. [*æsthete* + *-al*.] Same as *æsthetic*.

æsthetically, **æsthetically** (es-thē'tik-ē-lī), adv. According to the principles of æsthetics; with reference to the sense of the beautiful.

Bowles, in losing his temper, lost also what little logic he had, and though, in a vague way, *æsthetically* right, contrived always to be argumentatively wrong.
Lambert, *Study Windows*, p. 480.

In the evening I again repaired to the "Naval Club of the World", this time *æsthetically* to enjoy the delights of the hour after the "gaily" habbling, and remorseful day.
R. F. Burton, *El Medinal*, p. 204.

æsthetician, **æsthetician** (es-thē'tik-ē-ān), n. [*æsthete*, *æsthete*, + *-ian*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of æsthetics; a professor of æsthetics.

æstheticism, **æstheticism** (es-thē'tik-iz-əm), n. [*æsthete*, *æsthete*, + *-ism*.] 1. The principles or doctrines of æsthetics. — 2. Attachment to æsthetics; a tendency to indulge and cultivate the sense of the beautiful; often used in a disparaging sense, to imply an exaggerated devotion to the subordinate forms of the beautiful, which often results in mere whimsicality or grotesqueness.

æstheticize, **æstheticize** (es-thē'tik-ī-zē), v. t. & i. pref. and pp. *æstheticized*, *æstheticizing*, ppr. *æstheticizing*, *æstheticizing*. [*æsthete*, *æsthete*, + *-ize*.] To render æsthetic; bring into conformity with the principles of æsthetics.

W. B. Yeats speaks of the "æstheticism of English writers" as "Empiric æstheticism," tending in one direction to raw materialism. In the other, by want of method, never lifting itself above the plane of "an æstheticizing æstheticism."
J. Sully, *Psych. Rev.*, 1911, I. 221.

æsthetics, **æsthetics** (es-thē'tiks), n. [Pl. of *æsthete*, *æsthete*; see *-ics*.] The science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science of the beautiful, or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles; the doctrines of taste.

The name *æsthetics* is intended to designate a scientific doctrine or account of beauty in nature and art, and of the faculties for enjoying and for originating beauty which exist in man.
Engel, *Brit.*, IX. 104.

Categorical æsthetics are useless, because the final judgment of the world on questions of taste is intuitive.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 406.

æsthetophore, **æsthetophore** (es-thē'tō-fōr), n. [*esth* (see *esth*), feeling, + *-φορος*, < *-φορος*, bearing.] A hypothetical substance which may sustain consciousness; a supposed physical basis of consciousness and primary means of its manifestation other than ordinary matter.

The combination, which is only communicable under suitable conditions, consciousness, having been once transmitted to a new *æsthetophore*, lives on it, and requires constant supplies of material for its sustenance.
R. D. Pope, *Amer. Naturalist*, XVI. 447.

esthiology, **æsthiology** (es-thi-ol-ō-jī), n. [Short for *esthiology*, *æsthiology*, q. v.] Same as *esthiology*.

esthiomene (es-thi-ō-mē-nē), n. [NL., < Gr. *εἰσθητικός*, term, of *esthiomene*, ppr. mid. of *esthiomene*, eat, corrode; see *esthiomene*.] In *pathol.*, lupus of the genitals. [Rare.]

esthiomenous (es-thi-ō-mē-nūs), a. [*esth* (see *esth*), feeling, + *-μενος*, ppr. mid. of *esthiomene*, eat, corrode.] In *pathol.*, eating; corroding; applied to diseases which quickly eat away the part affected, as in syphilis or cancer.

Esthonian (es-thē'ni-an), a. and n. [*Esthonia* + *-ian*.] I. a. (of or pertaining to Esthonia, a government of Russia lying between the gulf

There still is the myth
In it are the lords of York, Berkeley and Seymour
None else of name and noble estimate
Shak. Rich II. II. 2.

The curious Binella with a body much larger than its shell envelopes itself, in wintering, in a case of materials similar to the hilumaculus of other land shells.

If a tenant for years leases a line to another person, it shall work as an estoppel to the owner.

Estoppel by deed, estoppel resulting from the execution of an instrument under seal. — **Estoppel by record**, estoppel resulting from an adjudication of a court of record. — **Estoppel on plea**, or equitable estoppel, estoppel resulting from conduct or words under circumstances rendering it inequitable to allow the party to withdraw from the position taken: thus, where the claimant of property has stood by and allowed it to be sold as the property of another without objection, the law holds him estopped from reclaiming it from the buyer.

estouffade (es-tō-fād'), n. [*OF. estouffade, F. douffade, OF. estouffer, F. étouffer, stiffler, choke, suffocate: see stuff.*] In *cooking*, a mode of stewing meat slowly in a closed vessel.

estovers (es-tō-verz), n. pl. [*OF. estover, estover, estoir, estoir, estoir, estoir, estoir, etc., need, necessity, necessities, being a substantive use of the inf. estover, estoir, etc., be necessary, be fit. Hence, by aphorism, stover, q. v.*] In *law*: (a) So much of the wood and timber of the premises held by a tenant as may be necessary for fuel, for the use of the tenant and his family, while in possession of the premises, and so much as may be necessary for keeping the buildings and fences thereon in suitable repair. *Bingham. See hotel, 2 (b).* (b) The right which the common law gave a tenant to take such wood. (c) In a more general sense, supplies, an alimony for a wife, or supplies for the use of a felon and his family during his imprisonment. Common of estovers. *See (b) above.*

estrade (es-trād'), n. [*F., < Sp. Pg. estrada, a drawing-room or guest-chamber, its carpets, etc., = Pr. estrat = It. strato, floor, pavement, carpet, etc., < L. stratum, a pavement, floor, bed-covering, couch, etc.: see stratum and street.*] An elevated part of the floor of a room; a raised platform or dais.

He [the teacher] himself should have his desk on a mounted estrade of platform. *J. H. Fitch, Lectures on Teaching, p. 61*

estradiot (es-trād'i-ot), n. [*OF. estradiot = Sp. estradiote = It. stradiotto, < Gr. στρατιώτης, a soldier: see strabotes, stradiot.*] A soldier of a light cavalry corps in the Venetian service and in the service of other European countries in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The estradiots were recruited in Dalmatia, Albania, etc.; they wore a semi-oriental dress, and carried javelin, bows and arrows, etc. Also *stradiot*.

Accompanied with crossbow men on horseback, estradiots, and footmen. *Comptes, tr. by Fant, sig. 113.*

estrailt, v. t. [*Var. of strait, c.*] To narrow or confine; straiten.

So that at this day the Turk hath *estrailt* us very nere, and brought it within a right narrow compass. *Sir T. More, Dialogue, p. 145.*

estramaçon (es-tram'a-son), n. [*F., < It. stramazzone, a cut with a sword, gash: see stramazzone, stramazh.*] 1. A long and heavy sword for cutting as well as thrusting. — 2. That part of the edge of a cutting-sword which is near the point. — 3. A cut with the edge of a sword: a term in sword-play. [Rare in English in any sense.]

estranger, a. and n. [*ME. estrange, < OF. estrange, F. étrange = Sp. extraño = Pg. estranho = It. estraneo, estrano, strano, stranio, < L. extraneus, foreign, outside, < extra, without: see extraneus, extra. Hence, by aphorism, strange, h. v.*] 1. a. 1. Foreign; strange. — 2. Reserved; haughty.

His high porte and his manere *estrangere*. *Chaucer, Troilus, l. 1084.*

II. n. A stranger; a foreigner.

It is to say y^e non *estrangere* bey or selle wt any oder *estrangere* any manner mar- handless wythyn y^e franchises of the same cite vpon payne of forfeitur of y^e same marchandise. *Charter of London, in Arnold's Chron., p. 39.*

estranged (es-trānj'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *estranged*, ppr. *estranging*. [*OF. estrange, F. étranger (= Pr. estranhar = Sp. extrañar = Pg. estranhar = It. straniare, strango), alienate, < OF. estrange, adj., strange: see estrange, a.*] 1. To alienate; divert from its original use or possessor; apply to a purpose foreign to its original, proposed, or customary one.

They . . . have *estranged* this place, and have burned incense in it unto other gods. *Jer. xix. 4.*

2. To alienate the affections of; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity; turn from intimate association to strangeness, indifference, or hostility.

I believe that our *estranged* and divided ashes shall unite again. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 48.*

Will you not dance? How come you thus *estranged*? *Shak. L. L. L., v. 2.*

All sorts of men, by my successful arts, *Altering kings, estrange their altered hearts* From David's rule. *Tryden, Abs. and Achit. l. 300.*

In truth, there could hardly be found a more efficient device for *estranging* men from each other, and decreasing their fellow-feeling, than this system of state-alienating. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 381.*

3. To keep at a distance; withdraw; withhold: generally used reflexively.

Had we . . . *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

I thus *estrangle* my person from her bed. *Drayton.*

We must *estrangle* our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glaser, Sup. Sci.*

4. To cause to appear strange or foreign.

Sure they are these garments that *estrangle* me to you. *R. Johnson, Challenge at Tilt.*

estrangedness (es-trānj'jed-nes), n. The state of being estranged.

Distaining to eat with one being the greatest token of *estrangedness* or want of familiarity one with another. *Pyper, Vind. of Four Questions (1645), p. 2.*

estrangeful (es-trānj'fūl), a. [*< estrange, a., + -ful.*] Strange; foreign.

Over these they drew graves or buskins, embroidered with gold and interlaced with rows of feathers; altogether *estrangeful* and Indian like. *Beaumont (and others), Mask of the Middle Temple (and Lincoln's Inn).*

estrangement (es-trānj'ment), n. [*< estrange + -ment.*] The act of estranging, or the state of being estranged, in any sense of that word.

Dearest . . . by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South, Works, II. vi.*

estranger (es-trānj'jer), n. One who estranges. *Browning.*

estranglet (es-trānj'gl), v. t. [*OF. estrangler, strangle: see strangle.*] To strangle. *Golden Legend.*

estrapade (es-tra-pād'), n. [*F., estrapade (see def.), also strappado, < It. strappado, a pulling out, wringing, strappado, < strappare, pull, wring, tear off, break: see strappado.*] In the *manège*, the action of a horse that tries to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking.

estray (es-trā'), v. t. [*OF. estayer, estrayer, stray: see stray and stray.*] To stray.

How much from verity this age *estrays*. *Maddison, Micro Cynicon, l. 1.*

estray (es-trā'), n. [*< estray, v.*] 1. A tame beast, or valuable animal, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or the inclosure of its owner. In law it implies that the owner is unknown, who for the common law gave the ownership to the sovereign. In other than legal usage the more common form is *stray*.

The king had a right to . . . *estrays* valuable and male found wandering in a manor, the owner being unknown, after due proclamation made in the parish church and two market towns next adjoining to the place where they were found. *S. Dancell, Taxes in England, l. 26.*

Then the wondrous village chief, *Ringing loud his brazen bell,* *Wandered down the street proclaiming* *There was an estray to sell* *Longfellow, Pegasus in Pound.*

2. Figuratively, anything which has strayed away from its owner.

Our minds are full of *estrays* and *estrays* which we think are our own. *O. W. Holmes, Old Folio, p. 287.*

How he glides upon some promising *estray*, and makes the most of it! *Stedman, Poets of America, p. 33.*

estre¹⁴, n. [*ME., state, condition, < OF. estre, being, state, condition, etc., prop. inf. estre, mod. F. être, be, < L. esse (L.L. "essere," > "estere," > OF. estre), be: see am (under be) and essence.*] State; condition.

What a hal I telle unto Silvestre, *Or of your name or of your estre* *Gower.*

Perus the kyng had wyl with the mestre *To wite of Alisandra's estre,* *To wite his care and his byng* *Girete wille had Perus the kyng.*

King Alisander, l. 340. (Webster's Metr. Rom., l.)

estre²⁴, **estreet**, n. [*ME., < OF. estrete, allee, strae, a way, road, passage, F. dial. (Norm.) estrete, a paved road, a street, < L. strata (see strata), a paved road, a street: see street, of which estre² is a doublet.*] A way; a passage: usually in the plural: applied to the various passages, turnings, etc., of a house, garden, etc.

The *estrete* of the grisly place *That hight the grete temple of Mars in Trece.* *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1118.*

Than telle a gown of Grece in the garden to plebe, *To hold the *estrete* and the herbes (art-as) m. faire* *William of Palerm (E. E. T. S.), l. 1762.*

estreat (es-trēt'), n. [*< OF. entret, entrait, entreat (F. extrait), an abstract, extract (= Pr.*

estrat = It. estratto), < estraire (F. estraire), < L. extrahere, draw out, extract: see extray, extract.] In *Eng. law*, an extract or a copy of a writing; a certified extract from a judicial record, especially of a fine or an amercement imposed by court.

The said commissioners are to make their *estreats* as accustomed of peace, and shall take the ensuing oath. *Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.*

The commissioners were to answer severely all rebellious or disobedient jurors and bailiffs of the king or lords of liberties who should neglect to attend and to assist and obey them, causing the *estreats* of the amercements to be sent into the exchequer. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England, l. 55.*

Clerk of the estreats, a clerk charged with recording *estreats* in the English Exchequer. The office was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 100.

estreat (es-trēt'), v. t. [*< estreat, n.*] In *Eng. law*: (a) To extract or copy from records of a court of law, as a forfeited recognizance, and return to the Court of Exchequer for prosecution.

If the condition of such recognizance be broken . . . the recognizance becomes forfeited or absolute; and being *estreated* or extracted (taken out from the other records, and sent up to the Exchequer), the party and his sureties are sued for the several sums in which they are respectively bound. *Blackstone, Com., IV. xviii.*

(b) To levy (fines) under an *estreat*.

The poor . . . seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amercements that are *estreated* upon trespassers against their lord. *Boyle, Against Scurrying, p. 112.*

Estrelida (es-trel'idā), n. [*NL., also Estrilda (Swainson, 1827), Astrelida, Astrilda.*] A genus of small conirostral oecine passerine birds, based on the *Loria astrilda* of Linnaeus, commonly referred to a subfamily *Spermetinae*, of the family *Ploceidae*, and held to cover a large number of African species.

Estremenian (es-tre-me-ni-an), a. and n. [*< Sp. Estremeno, an inhabitant of Estremadura, + -ian.*] 1. a. Belonging or relating to Estremadura.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of the ancient province of Estremadura in Spain.

estrep (es-trép'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *estreped*, ppr. *estreping*. [*< OF. estreper = Pr. estrepar, waste, ravage, destroy, < L. extirpare, extirpare, root out, uproot: see extirpate.*] In *law*, to commit waste or destruction, to the damage of another, as by depriving trees of their boughs, lands of their trees, buildings, etc.

estrepement (es-trép'ment), n. [*< OF. estreperment (ML. extirpamentum), a wasting, waste, < estreper, waste: see estrepe.*] In *law*, spoil; waste; a stripping of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner. Writ of *estrepement*, an ancient common law process to prevent waste.

estrich, estridge (es-trich, -trij), n. [Early mod. E. var. forms of *ostrich*: see *ostrich*.] 1. An ostrich.

Let them both remember that the *estridges* digesteth hard you to preserve his health. *Lyly, Euphues, sig. N 4, b.*

All plumed like *estridges* that with the wind *Bated* like eagles having newly bath'd. *Shak., I Hen. IV., iv. 1.*

The brains of peacocks, and of *estriches*, *Shall be our food.* *R. Johnson, Volpone, III. 2.*

2. The commercial name of the fine down of the ostrich. *Brande, Diet. of Sel., l. 10.* and *Art. E-string* (E-string), n. In a stringed instrument, a string which is tuned to give the note E when open; specifically, the smallest and highest string of the violin; the chanterelle.

estrot, n. [*< L. stratus, < Gr. στρεπτός, a gadfly: see stratus.*] 1. An *estrotus*; a gadfly. Hence — 2. Any violent or irresistible impulse. *Nares.*

But come, with this tree bark, *Or this same *estrot*, or enthusiasm* (For these are phrases both poetical), *Will we go take the prize?* *Marston, The Fawn, II.*

estuncet, n. See *estuncance*.

estuant, a. [*ME. estuant, < L. estuan(t)-is, ppr. of estuare, burn, glow: see estuate.*] Burning; glowing.

Yet love's fire had burnt into as to breathe *Thine bootes estuant forth albe* *Palladian, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.*

estuarian (es-tu-ā-ri-an), a. [*< estuary + -an.*] Same as *estuarine*.

estuarine (es-tu-ā-ri-n), a. [*< estuar-y + -in.*] 1. Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

Beds of red clay with marly concretions, which from their mineralogical resemblance to the overlying Pampean formation seemed to indicate that at an ancient period the Rio Plata had deposited an *estuarine* formation. *Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 507.*

Fossil remains of land animals are, of course, rarely found except in lacustrine or estuarine deposits.

Knipe, Brit., VII. 225.

2. Inhabiting or found in estuaries: as, "fluvatile or estuarine Cetacea," *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 342.*

estuary (es'tū-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *antuary*; < *L. estuarium*, a part of the sea-coast which during the flood-tide is overflowed but at the ebb-tide is left covered with mud, a channel extending inland from the sea, an air-hole, in *ML.* also a hot bathing-room, < *astus (artu-)*, the swell of the sea, the surge, the tide, also glowing heat, fire, etc.: see *estive*.] *I. n.*; pl. *estuaries* (-riz). 1. An arm or inlet of the sea, particularly one that is covered by water only at high tide. [The original sense, now rare.]—2. That part of the mouth or lower course of a river flowing into the sea which is subject to tides; specifically, an enlargement of a river-channel toward its mouth in which the movement of the tides is very prominent. The principal estuaries, as thus restricted, are those of the St. Lawrence in North America, the Plata in South America, the Thames in England, the Elbe in Germany, and the Gironde in France.

The other side of the peninsula is washed by the mouth—here we must not say *estuary*—of a stream yellow as Tiber.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 99.

34. A place where water boils up.

Whether it be observed that over the *estuary* . . . there arise any visible mineral fumes or smoke, . . . and, if such fumes ascend, how plentiful they are, of what colour, and of what smell?

Hopfer, Works, IV. 799.

II. a. Belonging to or formed in an estuary: as, *estuary strata*.

We may conclude that the mud of the Pampas continued to be deposited to within the period of this existing *estuary* shell.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, n. 37.

estuate, estuation. See *estuate, estuation*.

estuff, n. An obsolete form of *stuff*.

estufa (es-tū'fā), *n.* [Sp.: see *store*.] A stove; an oven; a close room where heat or a fire is steadily maintained for any purpose. See the *extract*, and *store* (in horticulture). *F. Parkman.* [Used in parts of the United States originally settled by Spaniards.]

At different points about the premises were three circular apartments sunk in the ground, the walls being of masonry. These apartments in which a fire is kept constantly burning, the Pueblo Indians called *estufas*, or places where the people hold their political and religious meetings.

L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

esture, n. See *asture*.

esurient (ē-sū-ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< *L. esuriens* (*-is*), *ppr.* of *esurire*, *esurire*, to hunger, hunger, lit. desire to eat, desiderative of *edere*, *pp. edus*, eat, = *E. eat*: see *eat*.] *I. a.* Inclined to eat; hungry. [*Itare*.]

The severest exaction surely ever invented upon the sensibility of poor human nature . . . is to expect a gentleman to give a treat without partaking of it; to sit *esurient* at his own table, and commend the flavour of his venison upon the absurd strength of his never touching it himself.

Lamb, Pith, p. 477.

II. n. One who is hungry or greedy.

Sure it is that he was a most dangerous and seditious person, a politic pulpit driver of independence, an insatiable *esurient* after riches and what not, to raise a family, and to heap up wealth.

Wood, Athens Oxon.

esurinet (es-ū-ri-net), *a.* and *n.* [Improp. < *L. esurire*, to hunger (see *esurire*); in the *adj.* use with *ref.* to *edere*, eat.] *I. a.* Eating; corroding; corrosive.

Over-much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid.

Wiseman.

II. n. In *med.*, a drug which stimulates the appetite or causes hunger.

et, prep. A dialectal variant of *at*.

-et. [ME. *-et*, < OF. *-et*, *m.*, *-ete*, *f.*, mod. F. *-et*, *-ette* = Sp. *-eto*, *-eta* = It. *-etto*, *-etta*, a dim. suffix; cf. *-ette*, and *-ot*, *-otte*. *E. -et* represents both F. *-et*, *m.*, and *-ete*, *f.*; later words from F. *-ette* retain that ending in *E.* Cf. *-let*. In some words *-et* is of AS. origin: see *def.*] A suffix of French or other Romance origin, properly diminutive in force, as in *billet*¹, *bullet*², *bullet*, *fillet*, *hatchet*, *islet*, *jacket*, *locket*, *mallet*, *pallet*, *pullet*, *ticket*, etc. In most words of this sort the diminutive force is but slightly or not at all felt in English and it is no longer used as an English formative, except as in *-let*. In *some* this diminutive suffix appears as *-le*. In some words, as *annulet*, *hornet*, perhaps *honet*, etc., *-et* is of Anglo-Saxon origin.

-et³. [See *-etel*, *-ad*.] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ate*, *-ad*, as in *ballet*, *sallet*, *sonnet*, etc. Compare the doublets *ballad*, *salad*, *sonata*.

eta (ē- or ē'tā), *n.* [Gr. *ἔτα*, orig. the name of the aspirate, < Phen. (Heb.) *kēth*. See *II.*]

The seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, written Η or η.

etaac, n. Same as *blauwbok*, 1.

etacism (ē'tā-sizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔτα* (as pronounced ē'tā) + *-cism*. Cf. *volacism*, *rhovacism*, *lumbdacism*, etc.] The Erasmus pronunciation of ancient Greek, characterized by giving the letter η its ancient sound of a in *male* or *cy* in *they*: opposed to *volacism*, the Rensselaer and modern Greek method, which gives to η and to some other vowels and some diphthongs the sound of e in *be* or i in *machine*.

etacism (ē'tā-sizm), *n.* [As *etacism* + *-ism*.] One who practices or upholds *etacism*.

étagère (ē'tā-zhār'), *n.* [F., < *étager*, place in rows one above another, < *étage*, a stage: see *stage*.] An ornamental piece of furniture consisting essentially of a set of open shelves intended for holding small ornamental objects.

et al. A common abbreviation of Latin *et alii* (masculine) or *et alie* (feminine), 'and others': used in legal captions: as, Smith, Brown, Jones, *et al.*

Etamin (et'a-min), *n.* [Ar. *ras-el-tannin*, the dragon's head.] A star of the second magnitude above the head of the Dragon; γ Draconis. It is the zenith-star of the Greenwich observatory, where it has always been used for determinations of aberration.

etamine (et'a-min), *n.* [F. *etamine*, OF. *estamine*, bolting-cloth: see *estamin*, *tannin*, *tammy*, *stamin*.] A textile fabric; a kind of bunting. See *tamin*.

Cream colored *etamines* with close canvas ground. . . .

Then there are cotton *etamines*.

Philadelphia Times, March 21, 1886.

etape (e-tap'), *n.* [F. *étape*: see *staple*.] 1. A public store-house for goods; a staple-town. *F. Phillips*, 1706.—2. An allowance of provisions and forage for soldiers during the time of their march through a country to or from winter quarters. *Bailey*, 1727.—3. In Russia, a prison-like building with a stockaded yard, used to confine and shelter at night parties of exiles proceeding under guard from one place to another.

Our convict party spent Tuesday night in the first regular *étape* at Khaleyeve. . . . Half the prisoners slept on the floor under the nara (sleeping-platforms) and in the corridors. . . . The sleeping-platforms and the walls of every Siberian *étape* bear countless inscriptions, left there by the exiles of one party for the information . . . of their comrades in the next.

Kennan, The Century, XXXVII. 43.

etapiert, n. [F. *étapier*, < *étape*: see *étape*. Cf. *stapler*.] One who contracts to furnish troops with provisions and forage in their march through a country. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

état-major (ā'tā-mā-zhōr'), *n.* [F.] *Milit.*, the staff of an army or a regiment. See *staff*.

etc. A common abbreviation of *et cetera*.

et cetera, etcetera (et-set'e-ri). [*L.*: *c*, and: *cetera*, neut. pl. of *ceterus*, fem. *cetera*, neut. *ceterum*, other, another, rare in sing., usually pl. *ceteri*, *cetera*, *cetera*, the others, the other things, the rest, the remainder (the *L.* spelling *cetera*, etc., is preferred, but *cetera* is in good use); prob. < *ci-*, *qui-*, pronominal stem in *quis*, any one, etc., + *-terus*, compar. suff., as in *alter*, other. See *alter*, *other*, etc. In *E.* also written *etcetera*, *et cetera*; also *abbr.* *etc.*, *etc.*, formerly &c., the character &, &c.; being a ligature of *et*.] And others; and so forth; and so on: generally used when a number of individuals of a class have been specified, to indicate that more of the same sort might have been mentioned, but for shortness are omitted: as, stimulants comprise brandy, rum, whisky, wine, beer, *etcetera*. [It is sometimes used as an English noun, with plural *etceteras*.]

Come we to full points here, and are *etceteras* nothing?

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4.

And is indeed the selfsame case

With theirs that swore of *etceteras*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. II. 650.

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the apostrophe called an *et cetera*.

Addison, Tatler, No. 123.

I called the pangs of disappointed love

And all the sad *etceteras* of the wrong,

To help him to his grave.

Wordsworth, Prelude, VIII.

An oath imposed on the clergy by the Anglican bishops in 1662, binding them to attempt no alteration in the government of the Church by bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c.

Hallam, Const. Hist., ix.

etch¹ (ech), *v. t.* [< D. *etsen*, *etch*, = Dan. *etsen* = Sw. *ätsa*, < G. *ätzen*, feed, bait, corrode, *etch*, < MHG. *etsen*, OHG. *etren*, give to eat, lit. cause to eat, vans. of *esse* = *E. eat*: see *eat*.] *I. trans.* 1. To cut or bite with an acid or mordant; spe-

cifically, to engrave by the use of a mordant; as, to *etch* a design on a copperplate: applied in the fine arts either to a design or to the plate upon which it is made. See *etching*.

I have very seldom seen lovelier cuts made by the help of the best tempered and best handled gravers than I have seen made on plates *etched*, some by a French and others by an English artificer.

Boyle, Works, III. 686.

It was found to liberate iodine from potassium iodide, attack mercury, and etch glass.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 27.

2. To sketch; delineate.—To *etch* with the dry-point, to draw in free hand upon bare copper with a sharp tool ground to a cutting edge.

II. intrans. To practise etching.

etch² (ech), *n.* A contracted form of *oddish*.

Lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

etch³ (ech), *v. t.* [< ME. *echen*, var. of *eken*, *eke*: see *eke*.] A dialectal or obsolete variant of *eke*.

Where the lion's skin is too short, we must *etch* it out with the fox's case.

Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, v.

It is, not without all reason, supposed that there are many such empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems, where their understandings could not furnish them with conceptions from things.

Locke.

etcher (ech'er), *n.* One who etches; one whose profession is etching.

etch-grain (ech'grān), *n.* A crop sown in spring after plowing the stubble. [*Prov. Eng.*] See *eddish*, 2.

etching (ech'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *etch*¹, *v.*] 1.

A process of engraving in which the lines are produced by the action of an acid or mordant instead of by a burin. A plate (usually of copper, but sometimes of glass, stone, etc., according to the use to which it is to be put, or the effect sought to be produced) is covered with a ground made of asphaltum, wax, and pitch, which is evenly blackened with the smoke of wax tapers. (See *etching ground*.) On this ground the design is drawn with a steel point or needle, as with a pencil on paper (care being taken not to cut the metal), the point leaving the metal exposed where it passes. The plate is then submerged in a bath of dilute acid, which bites in those parts of the surface exposed by the drawn lines, while the remainder of the surface is protected from its action by the wax coating. Furrows are thus formed which, when the plate has been cleaned and charged with ink, will, if impressed upon a piece of moist paper, print an impression of the design. When blackened, the plate may be plunged into cold water to give its surface a polish. For copperplates to be used in printing, the mordant commonly used is nitric acid, but in its place some modern etchers employ a so-called "Dutch mordant," made of muriatic acid and chloride of potash. When the fainter lines of the design appear to be sufficiently bitten in, the plate is taken from the bath and, after being carefully washed in cold water, these lines are stopped out with a paint brush charged with a varnish made of asphaltum and turpentine, so that they will be protected from the acid when the plate is replaced in it. This process is repeated from time to time until the strongest lines in the design have been sufficiently bitten in, after which the remaining ground is washed off with spirits of turpentine, and the plate is ready to be inked. Artists who etch from nature while the plate is in the acid bath proceed inversely—that is, they begin by biting in the stronger lines, and end with the fainter; but in either case, whether the latter are stopped out or last put in, they are subjected to a smaller degree of acid action. If the first impressions are imperfect, the plate can be retouched with the dry-point, or relitened after a fresh ground has been laid on with a roller. The tools used in etching comprise needles, graters or burners of different shapes, scrapers, burnishers, oil rubbers, dabbers, camel-hair brushes, etc. A surface of porcelain may be etched and bitten, and the sunken lines then filled with a metallic pigment which on refiring can be burned into the ware and covered with glaze.

Some plates were sent abroad about the year 1550, eaten with aqua fortis after Parmesano; and *etching* with corrosive waters began by some to be attempted with laudable success.

Kelvin, Sculpture.

2. An impression taken from an etched plate.—3. A line etched, or appearing as if etched. [*Rare*.]

Never is my imagination so busy as in framing his responses from the *etchings* of his countenance.

Stearns, Tristram Shandy, vii. 52.

Calligraphic etching, a process consisting in drawing with a pen dipped in common ink on a well-cleaned copperplate. When the ink is dry the plate is covered with a thin etching-ground, and afterward smoked. It is then left for a quarter of an hour in a bath of cold water, which softens the ink, so that when on removal from the bath the surface is gently rubbed with a piece of flannel, the ink and the varnish over it will come away together, leaving the design clearly traced in bright lines on the copper, to be bitten in as usual.—**Etching-embroidery**, a kind of fancy-work done with black silk and with water-color, such as *septs* and *India ink*, upon a light silk ground, in imitation of prints from engravings and etchings. It was very much in fashion during the early part of the nineteenth century.—**Etching figure**. See *figure*.—**Painter's etching**, a phrase used to designate an etching which in first conception, composition, delineation, and mechanical execution is entirely the work of one artist, as opposed to an etching executed after a design or picture by another artist.—**Soft-ground etching**, also called *propre* or *manière de crayon*, an etching executed by covering a plate with a ground made of equal parts of

etching-ground (et'ching-ground), *n.* The varnish or coating used in etching to protect the surface of the metal plate from the action of the mordant. An ordinary ground is made of 2 ounces of natural or Egyptian asphaltum, 14 ounces of virgin wax, and 1 ounce of Burgundy pitch. These ingredients are melted over a slow fire, thoroughly compounded, and, while still pliant, rolled into balls for use. A transparent ground for retouching is made of 8 parts of white wax, to which, when melted, 3 parts of gum mastic in powder have been added; or of 1 ounce of resin and 2 ounces of wax, set to simmer over a fire in a glazed pippin; or of turpentine varnish with a small quantity of acid of bismuth.

etching-needle (et'ching-needle), *n.* A sharp instrument of steel for tracing outlines, etc., on plates to be etched. Needles for use in etching proper are sharpened perfectly round and are of several degrees of fineness, those used in etching with the dry point are sharpened on a flat hone but not strapped, so as to produce a cutting angle on one side of the point.

etching-point (et'ching-point), *n.* A steel or diamond point employed in etching; an etching-needle.

etecopolymorphism (et'-pōl-i-mōr'fizm), *n.* [*Gr. eteo*, true, + *polymorphism*.] True polymorphism. [Rare.]

etecotic (et'-pōt'ik), *n.* [With last syllable accented, as in *etecotic*, *q. v.*; prop. *etecotic*, *Gr. eteo* (*etec*), a year, + *etecotic*, a line, a verse.] A chronogrammatical composition; a phrase or piece the numeral letters in which form a date or a chronogram.

eterio, *n.* See *heterio*.

eterninable (ē-tēr'-ni-nā-bl), *a.* [*L. e-*priv. + *E. terminable*. Cf. *interminable*.] Without end; interminable. [Rare.]

etern, **etern** (ē-tēr'-n), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. eterne*, *OF. eterne* = *Sp. Pg. eterna*, *L. eternus*, everlasting, eternal, contr. of *eternus*, (with suffix *-tarius*) *eternus*, older *etern*, an age, eternity, = *Gr. aion* (*aion*), an age (> *aon*, *eon*; see *age*, *ay*), *con.*] *I. a.* Eternal; perpetual; everlasting. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now be well aware that thou have not misdrawn
Hire tender thought for God that is *etern*
Lodgate, MS. Soc. Ant., 134, fol. 6. (Halliwell)

But in them nature's copy is not *etern*
Shak., Macbeth, III. 2.

O thou *etern* by whom all things move
B. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 4.

* A library . . . full of what I call "Great Nature's stereotypes" — the *etern* copies that never can grow stale or unproductive.
J. P. Field, Underbrush, p. 8.

II. n. Eternity. Chaucer. [Obsolete or archaic.]

etern, **etern**, *v. t.* [*etern*, *a.* Cf. *eternish*.] To make eternal or immortal.

O thou a shame, and envy of the learned!
O virtue (Pauline of David) right worthy to be *etern*ed!
O richest Aras, art thou all wrought
With bluest Colours of Conspicuous Thought?
Sylvestr, tr. of Du Bartas Weeks, II, The Tropics.

eternal (ē-tēr'-nāl), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. eternal*, *eternall* (with the simple form *etern* — see *etern*), *OF. eternal*, *F. eternal* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. eternal* = *It. eternale*, *L. eternus*, *eternus*, everlasting, eternal; see *etern*.] *I. a.* 1. Existing without beginning or end of existence; existing throughout all time.

To know whether there is any real being whose duration has been *eternal*
Locke.

2. Having a beginning but no end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; imperishable: as, *eternal* fame.

He there does now enjoy *eternal* rest
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 40.

Thus did this holy ordinance which God had instituted for the refreshing of their bodies, the instruction of their souls, and as a type of *eternal* happiness, vanish into a smoky superstition amongst them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

3. In a special metaphysical use, existing outside of all relations of time; independent of all time-conditions; not temporal.

For there were no days and nights and months and years before the heaven was created, but when he created the heaven he created them also. All these are the parts of time, and the past and future are created species of time, which we unconsciously but wrongly transfer to the *eternal* essence; for we say indeed that he was, he is, he will be, but the truth is that "he is" alone truly expresses him, and that "was" and "will be" are only to be spoken of generation in time.
Plato, Timæus (trans. by Jowett), § 28.

4. By hyperbole, having no recognized or perceived end of existence; indefinite in duration; perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission.

Thenceforth *eternal* union shall be made
Between the nations different above.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 48.

The summer is here *eternal*, caused by the natural and adventitious heats of the earth, warm'd through the subterranean fires.
Keble, Diary, Feb. 7, 1643.

The sound the water made,
A sweet *eternal* murmur, still the same.
Byron, Sella.

Eternal generation, in *theol.*, the communication of the divine essence from God the Father to God the Son. The Catholic, orthodox, or Trinitarian doctrine is that God the Son, being truly God equally with God the Father, is co-existent from all eternity to all eternity, and that accordingly God has always existed as Father and as Son, so that the divine act of generation is itself eternal; that is, never had a beginning and can never have an end. This doctrine is opposed to the Arian teaching that "there was [a time] when he [the Son] was not," and that "before being begotten he was not." As involving paternity and filiation, the act by which the Son proceeds from the Father is distinctly called *begetting* or *generation*, while that by which the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (according to John xiv. 26 and the terminology of the Eastern church) or from the Father and the Son (in the language of Western theology) is called *procession* simply or *distinctively* *spiration*. *Syn. Eternal*, *Everlasting*, *Immortal*, *Perpetual*, *interminable*, *perennial*, *imperishable*. *Eternal* primarily means without beginning or end but secondarily without end; *everlasting* properly means lasting from the present to an endless future. Both *eternal* and *everlasting* are peculiarly associated with the divine being or function. *Immortal* applies to that which cannot or will not die, as, "immortal life." Milton, P. L., l. 104, "married to immortal verse." Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 137. It is sometimes applied to God (1 Tim. i. 17). *Perpetual* points to the future, and applies especially to that which is established: as, a perpetual covenant, desolation, feud. It is freely applied to anything that lasts indefinitely. All the four words are often used by hyperbole for that which has long duration. See *indefinite*.

What can it then avail, though yet we feel
Strength undiminished, or *eternal* being
To undergo *eternal* punishment
Milton, P. L., l. 135.

Thou summer seas, quiet as lakes, and looking in every
lasted sunshine.
In Quincey, Homer, l.

Some, for renown, on scraps of learning dote
And think they grow *eternal* as the quode.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 80.

Their time seems to have been consumed in a perpetual struggle with the sea, which they had not yet learned to confine with dykes and embankments.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 31.

II. n. 1. That which is everlasting. [Rare.]

All godlike passion for *eternal* quenched.
Young.

2. Eternity. [Rare.]

Since *etern*, is at hand,
To swallow thus a multitude,
what avail
High titles, high descent, attainments high,
If unattain'd our highest?
Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 34.

The Eternal, God.

The law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work
Hooker, Laws Polity.

His trust was with the *Eternal* to be deemed
Equal in strength, and rather than be less
Cared not to be at all.
Milton, P. L., II. 46.

eternalist (ē-tēr'-nāl-ist), *n.* [*eternal* + *-ist*.] One who holds that matter or the world has existed from eternity.

I would ask *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect or desire of the necessity of a world that is not found in this?
Ep. Lucretius, De Rer. Nat. l. 1.

eternality (ē-tēr'-nāl-ē-tē), *n.* [*Early mod. E. eternality*, *eternality*, *eternality*, *eternality*, *eternality*, *eternality* + *-ity*.] The condition or quality of being eternal; eternalness.

The great goodness of God . . . layd in the faythful the sayd Meditator, remitte and forgive them the *eternality* of the payne dew unto theyr offence.
See F. More, Works, p. 129.

For thus he speaketh unto Moses: I am that I am, signifying an *eternality*, and a nature that cannot change.
1. Chell, the John is

eternalize (ē-tēr'-nāl-ē-zē), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *eternalized*, *pp. eternalizing*. [*eternal* + *-ize*.] To make eternal; give endless existence to; eternize. [Rare.]

We do not *eternalize* memory by making it inherent in them atoms.
H. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 90.

eternally (ē-tēr'-nāl-ē), *adv.* 1. Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only; with reference to or throughout eternity.

That which is morally good must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so.
South, Sermons.

Both body and soul live *eternally* in unpeakable bliss.
Sharp, Works, l. xii.

2. Perpetually; incessantly; at all times.

Where western gales *eternally* resule
Addison, Letter from Italy, l. 65.

Eternally in pursuit of happiness, which keeps *eternally* before us.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 96.

The sea
Sighed further off *eternally*.
As human sorrow sighs in sleep.
D. G. Rossetti, Ave.

eternalness (ē-tēr'-nāl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being eternal.

etern. See *etern*.

eternify (ē-tēr'-nī-fī), *v. t.* [*L. eternus*, eternal, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To make eternal or everlasting; eternize.

True Fame, the trumpeter of beau'n, that doth desire in
flame
To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name.
M. J. Mays, p. 549.

This said, her winged shoes to her feet she tied,
Formed all of gold, and all *eternified*.
Chapman.

eternisation, eternise. See *eternization, eternize*.

eternish (ē-tēr'-nīsh), *v. t.* [*etern* + *-ish*.] To make eternal or immortal.

If this order had not been in our predecessors, . . . they had never been *eternished* for wise men.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 122.

eternity (ē-tēr'-nī-tē), *n.*: [*pl. eternities* (-tiz)]. [*ME. eternite*, *eternite*, *OF. eternite*, *F. eternité* = *Pr. eternit* = *Sp. eternidad* = *It. eternità*, *L. eternitas*, *eternitas*, *eternitas*, *eternitas*; see *etern*.] 1. The condition or quality of being eternal. (a) Infinite duration or continuance, or existence without beginning or end.

Democritus . . . expressly asserts the *eternity* of matter, but denies the *eternity* of the world.
Bacon, Physical Essays, l. 1, Essay.

By being able to repeat the idea of any length of duration we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 8.

(b) The state of things in which the flow of time has ceased.

There time, like fire, having destroyed whatever it could prey on, shall, at last, die itself, and shall go out into *eternity*.
Hople, Seraphic Javes.

(c) Existence outside of the relations of time.

Some years ago I ventured to make an apology for the popular conception of *eternity*, as being endless time, in opposition to the ordinary metaphysical doctrine that *eternity* is timelessness.
Bibliotheca Sacra, N. III. 601.

2. The state or condition of existence preceding life, or subsequent to death.

She might be assumed, I pray thy excellence,
Unto the throne, and so to be commended,
In body and soul ever withouten guide
With the laity in thyne *eternity*.
Park Plays, p. 515.

At death we enter on *eternity*.
Dwight.

The narrow isthmus 'twixt two boundless seas,
The past, the future, two *eternities*.
Moore, Veiled Prophet.

3. Indefinite duration of time or vast extent of space; anything that seems endless; endless round: as, an *eternity* of suspense; the great desert with its *eternity* of sand.

Thus maketh that of thine fertility
In helping nature a fair *eternity*.
Palladius, Husbandry (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Call this *eternity* which is to day,
Not dream that this our love can pass away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 224.

Small matters acting constantly in the *eternities*, or in the vast tracks of space and periods of time, produce great effects.
The Century, Feb., 1894.

eternization (ē-tēr'-nī-zā-shon), *n.* [*eternize* + *-ation*.] The act of eternizing; the act of rendering immortal or enduringly famous. Also spelled *eternisation*. [Imp. Incl.]

eternize (ē-tēr'-nī-zē), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *eternized*, *pp. eternizing*. [*OF. eterniser*, *F. eterniser* = *Sp. Pg. eternizar*, *eternizar*, *L. eternus*, eternal; see *etern* and *-ize*.] 1. To make eternal, everlasting, or endless.

Which the valourous nobility of the earth
seek to *eternize*.
Shelley, Queen Mab, III.

2. To prolong the existence or duration of indefinitely; perpetuate.

With two fair gifts
Created him embodied with happiness,
And immortality that fondly lost,
Thus other served but to *eternize* woe.
Milton, P. L., xl. 60.

3. To make forever famous; immortalize: as, to *eternize* the exploits of heroes.

Julius Cæsar was not less diligent to *eternize* his name by the pen than by the sword.
A. Home, Orthographia (E. E. T. S.), l. 2.

The Queen Philippa . . . added one thing more to the *eternizing* of her husband's and son's famous and renowned valour.
Eng. Stratagem (After's Eng. Garner, l. 636).

My verse your virtues rare shall *eternize*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxv.

Also spelled *eternise*.

eternness (ē-tēr'-nēss), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternness*; *etern* + *-ness*.] The quality of being eternal. [Rare.]

Corruption and eternness at one time.
And in one subject, let together, loose?
Chapman, *Byron's Tragedy*.

etesian (ē-tē'shān), *a.* [= *F. étiens*, pl., = *Sp. Pg. It. etesio* (lt. more common *etesie*, pl.), < *L. etesius*, < *Gr. ἑτιος*, lasting a year, recurring yearly, annual, < *ἔτος*, a year, orig. *ἔτος* = *L. vetus*, old; see *veteran*.] Recurring every year; occurring at stated times of the year; periodical. The term was especially applied by Greek and Roman writers to the winds which blow from the north during the summer months, with great regularity and accompanied by a clear sky, over the Mediterranean, especially in its eastern portion. The etesian wind is the trade wind abnormally prolonged toward the north by the peculiar climatic influence of the Sahara.

And he who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;
And gentle breezes fill thy sails,
Supplying o'it Etesian gales.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's *Odes*, l. 3.

étète (F. pron. ā-tā-tā'), *a.* [F., < *é*, priv. + *tête*, head; see *tête*.] In *her.*, headless; applied to a beast or bird used as a bearing. Such a bearing is usually represented with the neck craned, as if the head had been torn off violently.

eth (eth or eth'), *n.* [< *e*, the usual assistant vowel in letter-names, as in *es*, *em*, etc., + *th*, representing AS. *ð*; see *th*.] A name of the Anglo-Saxon character *ð* or *þ*, used to distinguish it from the other character for *th*, namely *þ*, called *thorn*. See *thorn* and *th*.

-eth. [See *-th*.] A suffix now merged in *-th*, of which it is one of the forms. See *-th*.

-eth. [See *-th*.] The form of *-th*, the ordinal suffix, after a vowel, as in *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, etc. See *-th*.

-eth. [ME. *-eth*, < AS. *-eth*, *-uth*, etc. See *-th* and *-eth*.] The older form of the suffix of the third person singular present indicative of verbs, as in *singeth*, *hopeth*, etc. See *-th* and *-eth*.

ethal (ē'thāl), *n.* [< *eth(er)* + *al(cohol)*.] Cetyl alcohol ($C_{16}H_{33}OH$), a substance separated from spermaceti by Chevreul, and named by him. It is a solid, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti, and on cooling crystallizes in plates. It is susceptible of union with various bases, with which it forms salts or soaps.

ethaldehyde (ē'thāl'dē-hīd), *n.* [< *eth(er)* + *aldehyde*.] An oxidation product of alcohol (CH_3CHO). It is a mobile inflammable liquid having a pungent odor, used in the arts as a solvent and reducing agent. Also called *acetic aldehyde* or *acetaldehyde*.

ether, *a.* and *adv.* See *ethel*.

ethel (ē'thēl), *n.* [AS. *ethel*, inheritance, property, home; see *allodium*, *adal*.] In Anglo-Saxon times, the domain or allotment of an individual.

Whatever land a man could call his own, whether it was the house and enclosure of the free Townsman or the domain of the king or great man, was his *ethel* or alod.
K. E. Dugby, *Hist. Law of Real Prop.*, p. 11.

The land held in full ownership might be either an *ethel*, an inherited or otherwise acquired portion of original allotment, or an estate created by legal process out of the public land.
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 30.

ethel (ē'thēl), *a.* See *athel*.

etheling, *n.* See *atheling*.

ethene (ē'thēn), *n.* [< *eth(er)* + *-ene*.] Same as *ethylene*.

Etheostoma (ē-thē-ōs'tō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), provided by the orig. namer with a def. ('having different mouths') which shows that he was attempting to form **Heterostoma* (Gr. *ἑτερος*, other, different), but corresponded by zoologists in the orig. form and provided with another etymology, namely, irreg. < (Gr. *ἔθω*, sift, strain, + *στόμα*, mouth.) A genus of small American fresh-water fishes, typical of a subfamily *Etheostominae* and family *Etheostomidae*. They are known as *darters*. See *darter*.

Etheostominae (ē-thē-ōs'tō-mā-tī-nā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Etheostoma* (t-) + *-inae*.] Same as *Etheostominae*.

etheostomine (ē'thē-ōs'tō-mā-tīn), *n.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Etheostominae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Etheostominae* or *Etheostomidae*.

etheostome (ē'thē-ōs'tōm), *n.* A percoid fish of the subfamily *Etheostominae*.

etheostomid (ē'thē-ōs'tō-mīd), *n.* One of the *Etheostomidae*.

Etheostomidae (ē'thē-ōs'tō-mī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Etheostoma* + *-idae*.] The darters as a family of percoid fishes.

Etheostominae (ē'thē-ōs'tō-mī-nā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Etheostoma* + *-inae*.] The darters as a subfamily of *Percidae*. They have 6 branchiostegal rays, obsolete pseudobranchia, and generally an unarmed pre-

operculum. There are about 70 species. Also *Etheostominae*. See *ent* under *darter*.

etheostomoid (ē-thē-ōs'tō-mōīd), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Etheostomidae* or *Etheostominae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Etheostomidae* or *Etheostominae*. *L. Agassiz*.

Etheostomidae (ē-thē-ōs'tō-mōī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., Same as *Etheostomidae* or *Etheostominae*. *L. Agassiz*.

ether (ē'thēr), *n.* [Also *ether*; = *F. éther* = *Pr. ether* = *Sp. eter* = *Pg. ether* = *It. etere* = *D. ether* = *G. äther* = *Dan. æther* = *Sw. eter*, < *L. æther*, < *Gr. αἶθήρ*, the upper, purer air (opposed to *γῆ*, the lower air), hence heaven, the abode of the gods; also the blue sky (cf. *αἶψα*, *αἶψη*, the clear sky, fair weather); < *αἶθρ*, kindle, burn, glow; see *ether*, *etheral*.] 1. The upper air; the blue heavens. It was supposed by Aristotle to extend from the fixed stars down to the moon.

There fields of light and liquid ether flow,
Purged from the ponderous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

It lies in Heaven, across the flood
Of ether. D. G. Rossetti, *Blessed Damsel*.

2. In *astron.* and *physics*, a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space (as well as among the molecules of which solid bodies are composed), and to be the medium of the transmission of light and heat. See the *extract*.

The phenomena of light are best explained as those of undulations; but undulations, even in the most extensive use of the term, as signifying any periodic motion or condition whose periodicity obeys the law of wave motion, must be propagated through some medium. Heat, while passing through space, presents exactly the same undulatory character, and requires a medium for its propagation. Electrical attraction and repulsion are explained in fact the most satisfactory way by considering them as due to local stresses in such a medium. Currents of electricity seem due to a throbbing or series of throbs in such a medium, when released from atoms. Magnetic phenomena seem due to local whirlpools, set up in such a medium. We are led to infer, therefore, that there is such a medium, which we call the Luminiferous Ether, or simply the Ether, that it can convey energy, that it can present it at any instant, partly in the form of kinetic, partly in that of potential energy; that it is therefore capable of displacement and of tension; and that it must have rigidity and elasticity. Calculation leads us to infer that its density is (Clark Maxwell) $\frac{1}{300,000,000,000,000}$ of that of water, or equal to that of our atmosphere at a height of about 210 miles, a density vastly greater than that of the same atmosphere in the interstellar spaces, and that its rigidity is about $\frac{1}{300,000,000,000,000}$ of that of steel, hence it is not easily displaceable by a moving mass, that it is not discontinuous or granular, and hence that as a whole it may be compared to an impalpable and all pervading jelly through which light and heat waves are constantly throbbing, which is constantly being set in local strains and released from them, and being whirled in local vortices, thus producing the various phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism, and through which the particles of ordinary matter move freely, encountering but little retardation, if any, for its elasticity, as it closes up behind each moving particle, is approximately perfect.
A. Dunsell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 208.

3. In *chem.*: (a) One of a class of organic bodies divided into two groups: (1) *Simple ethers*, consisting of two basic hydrocarbon radicals united by oxygen, and corresponding in constitution to the metallic oxides, as CH_3OCH_3 , methyl ether, or methyloxide, analogous to Ag_2O , silver oxide. (2) *Compound ethers*, consisting of one or more basic or alcohol radicals and one or more acid hydrocarbon radicals united by oxygen, and corresponding to salts of the metals, as $CH_3COO C_2H_5$, ethyl acetate, or acetic ether, corresponding to CH_3COONa , sodium acetate. Also called *esters*. (b) Specifically, ethyl acid or ethyl ether (C_2H_5O), also called, but improperly, *sulphuric ether*, because prepared from a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol. Ether is a light, mobile, colorless liquid having a characteristic refreshing odor and burning taste. It is highly volatile and inflammable. It is chiefly used as an anesthetic agent, by inhalation. The ordinary ether of the United States Pharmacopoeia consists of 74 per cent., and the stronger (ether fortior) of 94 per cent., of ethyl oxide. *Acetic ethers*. See *acetic*. Benzole, butyric chloride, formic, etc. ether. See the adjectives. *Ether-engine*. See *engine*. Gelatinized ether, in *med.*, ether shaken with white of egg and it forms an opaline jelly. *U. S. Dispensatory*. Hydrochloric ether. Same as *chloro ether* (which see, under *chloro*). Methyl ether, C_2H_5O , methyl ether, a colorless, acerbic-smelling gas.

ether, *a.* *pr.m.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *ether*.

ether, *n.* and *c.* A dialectal variant of *edier*.

ether, *n.* A dialectal form of *edier*.

ether (ē'thēr), *a.* [Prop., as formerly, *etheral*, formerly also *etherial*; < *L. ætherius*, < *Gr. αἰθέριος*, high in air, heavenly, etherial, < *αἶθρ* (*αἶθρ*), ether; see *ether*.] 1. Formed of or containing or filled with ether (sense 1); hence, relating or belonging to the heavens

or heaven; heavenly; celestial; spiritual: *ætheral* space; *etheral* regions.

Nor would I, as thou dost ambitiously aspire
To thrust thy lorked top into th' ætherial fire.
Dryden, *Polydorus*, vii.

Go, heavenly guest, *etheral* messenger,
Sent from whose Sovran Goodness I adore!
Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 444.

Those *etheral* fires shall then be scattered and dispersed throughout the Universe, so that the Earth and all the works that are therein shall be turned into one universal Fire.
Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, l. xi.

2. Figuratively, having the characteristics of ether or air; light, intangible, etc.

A lady . . . with . . . an *etheral* lightness that made you look at her beautifully slippered feet, to see whether she trod on the dust or floated in the air.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, iii.

3. Existing in the air; resembling air; looking blue like the sky; aerial: as, "*etheral* mountains." Thomson.—4. In *physics*, of, pertaining to, or having the constitution of ether (sense 2).

It has been supposed for a long time that light consists of waves transmitted through an extremely thin *etheral* jelly that pervades all space.
W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, l. 25.

5. In *chem.*, of or pertaining to an ether or to ether: as, "*etheral* liquids." Gregory.—*Etheral extract*, an extract made by means of a menstruum containing ether.—*Etheral medium*, the ether.—*Etheral oil*, (a) The oleum ætherum of the pharmacopoeia, a volatile liquid consisting of equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and of stronger ether. Also called *heavy oil of wine*. (b) Same as *volatile oil* (which see, under *volatile*).
Syn. 1. Airy, aerial, empyreal.

etheralisation, etheralise. See *etheralisation, etherize*.

etheralism (ē'thēr-ā-lizm), *n.* [< *etheral* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being etheral; etherality. *Eclectic Rev.*

etherality (ē'thēr-ā-l'itē), *n.* [< *etheral* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being etheral; incorporeity; spirituality.

The ghost, originally conceived as quite substantial, fades into *etherality*.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 115.

In the Tonga islands, the future life was a privilege of caste, for while the chiefs and higher orders were to pass in divine *etherality* to the happy land of *Ilolo*, the lower ranks were bound to be endowed only with souls that died with their bodies.
F. B. Tabor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 19.

etheralization (ē'thēr-ā-l'iz-ā'shən), *n.* [< *etheralize* + *-ation*.] The act or the result of etheralizing, or making etheral or spiritual. Also spelled *etherisation*.

He (Aristotle) conceives the moral element as . . . *etherization*, spiritualization of the physical, rather than as something purely intellectual.
J. H. Stirling.

etheralize (ē'thēr-ā-l'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etheralized*, ppr. *etheralizing*. [< *etheral* + *-ize*.] To make etheral; purify and refine; spiritualize. Also spelled *etheralise*.

Etheralized, moreover, by spiritual communications with the better world.
Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, xi.

etherally (ē'thēr-ā-l'iz), *adv.* In an etheral manner; as or with reference to ether.

Something (light) intermediate between Spirit and Matter *etherally* bridging the measureless chasm.
G. D. Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 74.

etheralness (ē'thēr-ā-l'ness), *n.* [< *etheral* + *-ness*.] The quality of being etheral. *Bailey*, 1727.

ethereous (ē'thēr-ē-us), *a.* [Prop. *ethereous* (= *Sp. etéreo* = *Pg. etéreo* = *It. etereo*). < *L. æthereus* (not **æthereus*), < *Gr. αἰθέριος*, of ether, etheral; see *etheral*.] Formed of ether; heavenly; etheral.

This *ethereous* mould wheron we stand,
This continent of spacious heaven, adorn'd
With plant, fruit, flower, ambrosial, gems, and gold.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 573.

Etheria, *n.* See *Etheria*.

etheric (ē'thēr'ik), *a.* [= *F. éthérique*; = *ether* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ether.

The "*etheric force*" of Mr. T. A. Edison was primarily a question of physics, but for its investigation needed and obtained the cooperation of physiologists.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 221.

2. Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the chemical substance known as ether; as, *etheric* oils.

etherical (ē'thēr'ik-əl), *a.* [< *etheric* + *-al*.] Same as *etheric*.

Etherida, *n.* pl. See *Etherida*.

etherification (ē'thēr-i-f'ik-ā'shən), *n.* [< *etherify* (see *fy*) + *-ation*.] The formation of the chemical substance ether.

Several attempts were made to prepare this compound (ethyl diisobutylate) by the usual methods of *etherification*, but with only partial success.
K. Frankland, *Expt. in Chemistry*, p. 284.

etheriform (ē'thēr-i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. ether, ethan, + forma, form.*] Having the character of ether.

The author believes that the original etheriform mass of our solar system condensed to chemical clouds; the solid particles aggregated forming large rotating bodies like the earth, which continue to enlarge by the addition of cometary material from without. *Science*, V. 432.

etherify (ē'thēr-i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherified*, ppr. *etherifying*. [*L. ether, ether, + facere, to make; see -fy.*] To convert into the chemical substance ether.

Various salts are capable of etherifying alcohol, if heated strongly with it under pressure. *W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem.*, § 1142.

etherin (ē'thēr-in), *n.* [*ether + -in*]. In chem., a polymeric form of ethylene which separates in transparent, tasteless crystals from heavy oil of wine. Also called *concrete oil of wine*.

ethering (ē'thēr-ing), *n.* and *a.* [*ether + -ing*]. *I. n.* A flexible rod used in making hedges.

II. a. Made of flexible rods.

When you intend to stock a pool with Carp or Tench, make a close ethering hedge across the head of the pool, about a yard distance of the dam, and about three feet above the water, which is the best refuge for them I know of, and the only method to preserve pool fish. *Quoted in Walton's Complete Angler*, p. 290, note.

etherisation, etherise, etc. See *etherization, etc.*

etherism (ē'thēr-izm), *n.* [*ether + -ism*]. In med., the aggregate of the phenomena produced by administering ether as an anesthetic.

etherization (ē'thēr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*etherize + -ation*]. 1. The act of administering ether as an anesthetic. — 2. The state of the system when under the anesthetic influence of ether. — 3. In chem., the process of producing ether; etherification.

Also spelled *etherisation*.

etherize (ē'thēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherized*, ppr. *etherizing*. [*= F. étheriser = It. etereizzare; see ether + -ize.*] 1. To convert into the chemical substance ether. — 2. To subject to the influence of ether; as, to etherize a patient.

And gradually the mind was etherized to a like dreamy placidity. Oil fact and fancy, the substance and the image floating on the current of reverie, became but as the upper and under halves of one unreal reality. *Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 139.

Also spelled *etherise*.

etherizer (ē'thēr-iz-er), *n.* An apparatus for administering ether. Also spelled *etheriser*.

etherol (ē'thēr-ol), *n.* [*ether + -ol*]. In chem., a pale-yellow oily liquid, having an aromatic odor, obtained from heavy oil of wine.

ethic (eth'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a. = F. éthique = Sp. ética = Pg. ética = It. etica, & L. ethicus, moral, ethic, < Gr. êthos, of or for morals, moral, expressing character, < êthos, character, moral nature; see ethos.* *II. n. ME. éthique, < OF. éthique, F. éthique = Sp. ética = Pg. ética = It. etica, < L. ethica, fem. sing., also neut. pl., < Gr. êthos, fem. sing., also êthos, neut. pl. of êthos, ethic; see I.*] *I. a.* Same as *ethical*.

A minority of minds of high calibre and culture, lovers of freedom, moreover, who, though its objective hall be caddled by logic, still find the ethic life of their religion unimpaired. *Tinsell*

II. n. Same as *ethics*.

The maxima of ethic are hypothetical maxima. *W. K. Clifford*.

[Rare in both uses.]

ethical (eth'ik-əl), *a.* [*< ethic + -al*] Relating to morals or the principles of morality; pertaining to right and wrong in the abstract or in conduct; pertaining or relating to ethics.

He [Pope] is the great poet of reason, the first of ethical authors in verse. *T. Warren, Essay on Pope*.

In the absence of a social environment ethical feelings have no existence. *Mind*, X. 7.

Ethical dative, the dative of a first or second personal pronoun, implying a degree of interest in the person speaking or the person addressed, used colloquially to give a lively or familiar tone to the sentence; thus, *tu es meus* means, what shall I be for you? quid michi Celsus agit, how is my Celsus?

It [suck] ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish, dull, and crudy vapours which environ it. . . . then the vital commoners and inward petty spirits muster me all to their captain, the heart. *Shak.*, 2 Hen IV, iv. 3.

Ethical truth, the agreement of what is said with what is really believed; veracity opposed to lying.

ethically (eth'ik-əl-i), *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

The law-giver has the same need to be ethically instructed as the individual man. *Gladstone, Church and State*, ii § 69.

The principle of non-resistance is not ethically true, but only that of non-aggression. *H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 300.

ethicist (eth'ik-sist), *n.* [*ethic + -ist*]. A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science. *Jap. Dict.*

ethicize (eth'ik-sis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ethicized*, ppr. *ethicizing*. [*< ethic + -ize*]. To render ethical; assign ethical attributes to.

I. . . [The English school] by naturalizing ethics reverses the idealizing process which rather ethicizes nature. *J. Martineau, Types of Ethical Theory*, quoted in *Science*, [VI. 136].

ethicoreligious (eth'ik-ō-rē-lī-j ūs), *a.* Touching both ethics or morality and religion.

In its interpretation of Christianity, theosophy does not limit itself to its practical ethic religious import for man, but seeks to apprehend its cosmic meaning, its significance for the universe. *First Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 341.

ethics (eth'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of ethic (see -ics), after Gr. ra êthos, neut. pl. êthos, fem. sing., ethica; see ethic.*] 1. The science of right conduct and character; the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation and of the rules which ought to determine conduct in accordance with this obligation; the doctrine of man's duty in respect to himself and the rights of others. Kant distinguishes between pure morals, or the science of the necessary moral laws of a free will, and ethics properly so called, which considers these laws as under the influence of sentiments, inclinations, and passions to which all human beings are more or less subject.

This table seems to contain a little system of morality, so that there is scarce any better invention in all ethics. *Bacon, Table of Dionysius*.

Ethics may either be regarded as an inquiry into the nature of the Good, the intrinsically preferable and desirable, the true end of action, &c., or as an investigation of the Right, the true rules of conduct, Duty, the Moral Law, &c. *H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics*, p. 2.

Professor Birks came nearest a satisfying definition when he said that Ethics is the science of ideal humanity. — the only objection to it being that it does not necessarily imply self-determination and obligation. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 186.

Ethics, taken in its proper significance, includes two things. On the one hand, it consists of an investigation into the nature and constitution of human nature, and, on the other hand, it is concerned with the formulating and enunciating of rules for human conduct. *Mind*, XIII. 89.

2. The whole of the moral sciences; natural jurisprudence. In this application ethics includes moral philosophy, international law, public or political law, civil law and history, profane, civil, and political.

3. A particular system of principles and rules concerning moral obligations and regard for the rights of others, whether true or false; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions and duties. — *as, social ethics, medical ethics, Stoical ethics.* See *ethos*. *Syn. I. Virtue, Manners, etc.* See *ethos*.

ethide (eth'id or -id), *n.* [*< eth(y) + -ide*]. In chem., a compound formed by the union of an element or a radical with the monad radical ethyl.

ethine (ē'thin), *n.* [*< eth(er) + -ine*]. Same as *ethylene*.

ethionic (ē'thi-on'ik), *a.* [*< ethylene + Gr. ū, sulphur, + -ic*]. Relating to the combination of a radical of the ethylene group with a sulphur acid. **Ethionic acid**, $C_2H_4S_2O_4$, a diethionic acid, ethylene sulphonic acid, known only in aqueous solution, which forms crystalline but very unstable salts.

Ethionic anhydride, $C_2H_4S_2O_3$, a crystalline compound formed by the action of sulphur trioxide on absolute alcohol. Also called *carbonyl sulphate*.

Ethiop (ē'thi-op), *n.* [*L. Ethiopia, pl. Ethiopiae, < Gr. Aithiops, pl. Aithiopes, an Ethiopian, i. e., an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an indefinite region south of Egypt. The Ethiopians of Homer are mythical; later the term came to imply a negro, a black-skinned, and popular etymology, followed by modern writers, derived the name from aithō, burn, for aithōs, burnt, + ops, eye, face; as if 'the Burnt-Faces' (cf. aithōs, fiery-looking, flashing, sparkling, fiery, hot. In Lir. also swart, black, < aithōs, burnt, fiery, + ops, face; but the form Aithōs would not result from such composition, and it is probably a corruption of some Egyptian or African original.)* 1. An inhabitant of ancient Ethiopia; an Ethiopian. — 2. In a wider sense, in both ancient and modern times, an African; a negro.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night As a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear. *Shak.*, R. and J. I. 5.

Also spelled *Ethiop*.

Ethiopian (ē'thi-ō-pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also formerly *Ethiopian*; < *L. Ethiopia, < Gr. Aithiops, Ethiopian*; see *Ethiop*.] *I. a.* In geog., relating to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an ancient region of eastern Africa, south of Egypt, including modern Abyssinia. The dominant race of Ethiopians, also called *Chushites*, were So-

matic, and are represented by the modern Abyssinians, who, however, have become much mixed. Ethiopia in a restricted sense denoted a kingdom corresponding partly with Nubia, and also called *Meroe*.

A man of Ethiopia, an enchanter of great authority under Candace queen of the Ethiopians. *Acts* viii. 27.

2. In an extended sense, an African in general; a negro. See *Ethiop*, 2.

Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? *Jer.* xiii. 23.

Also *Ethiopian*.

Ethiopic (ē'thi-op'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Ethiopiae, < Gr. Aithiops, pertaining to the Ethiopians or to Ethiopia.*] *I. a.* Pertaining or relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia; Ethiopian.

The alphabet of the early Christian period, which is still used by the Abyssinians for liturgical purposes, is usually called the *Ethiopic*. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet*, I. 360.

II. n. The language of ancient Ethiopia or Abyssinia, a Semitic tongue, most allied to the Hamyaritic of southwestern Arabia, and having a Christian literature. Also called *Geez*.

Ethiops, *n.* See *Ethiops*.

ethmocranial (eth-mō-kra'ni-əl), *a.* [*< ethmo + cranial*]. Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the rest of the cranium; *as*, the *ethmocranial angle* (the angle made by the inclination of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone with reference to the basilarial axis).

ethmofrontal (eth-mō-fron'tal), *a.* [*< ethmo + frontal*]. Pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones; *as*, the *ethmofrontal notch*.

ethmoid (eth'moid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. êthmois, like a strainer or sieve (êthmois, baros, (Galen), the ethmoid bone), < êthos, a strainer, colander, sieve, < êthos, sift, strain.*] *I. a.* 1. Sieve like; cribriform; in anatomy specifically applied to a bone of the skull. See *II.* — 2. Specifically, pertaining to the ethmoid; *as*, the *ethmoid region* of the skull.

II. n. A bone of the cranium, situated in the middle line of the skull, in advance of the sphenoid, above the basilarial axis, transmitting the filaments of the olfactory nerve, and constituting the bony skeleton of the organ of smell; so called because, in the human subject and mammalia generally, it has a cribriform plate perforated with numerous holes for the passage of the olfactory nerves. The human ethmoid is comparatively small, of a cubical figure, with its cribriform plate horizontal. It consists of a median perpendicular plate or mesethmoid, and of the horizontal cribriform plate, from which latter the main body of the bone depends on either side, forming the so-called lateral masses, or ethmotubinals. The texture of these is extremely light and spongy, full of large cavities communicating with the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses, and lined with mucous membrane, the Schneiderian membrane, upon which the olfactory nerves ramify after leaving the cavity of the cranium through the holes in the cribriform plate (see cut under *nasal*). The so-called os planum of the ethmoid is simply the exterior surface of these lateral masses, which contributes to the inner wall of the orbit of the eye. The lateral masses are each partially divided into two, called the superior and middle turbinate bones, or scroll bones (the inferior turbinate being a different bone, which respectively overlie the corresponding nasal meatuses. (See cut under *nasal*). The ethmoid is wedged into the ethmofrontal notch of the frontal bone, and also articulates with the vomer, sphenoid, sphenoidal sinuses, maxillaries, lacrymals, palatals, and maxillopalatals. It is developed from three ossific centers, one for the perpendicular plate and one for each lateral mass. In other animals the ethmoid exhibits a wide range of variation in size, shape, and construction, and below mammals loses much or all of the particular characters it presents in man. (See cut under *Eth.*) It is relatively larger and more complicated in mammalia of keen scent, as *cats*, *mice*, and *canids*.

ethmoidal (eth'moid-əl), *a.* [*< ethmoid + -al*]. Pertaining to the ethmoid. **Anterior ethmoidal canal**, a canal formed from a groove on the anterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid. It transmits the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels. **Ethmoidal foramina**. See *foramina*. **Posterior ethmoidal canal**, a canal formed from a groove on the posterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid bone. It transmits the posterior ethmoidal vessels.

ethmolacrymal (eth-mō-lak'rī-mal), *a.* [*< ethmo + lacrymal*]. Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the lacrymal bones; *as*, the *ethmolacrymal articulation*.

ethmomaxillary (eth-mō-mak'si-lā-rī), *a.* [*< ethmo + maxillary*]. Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the maxillary bones; *as*, the *ethmomaxillary suture*.

ethmonasal (eth-mō-nā'sal), *a.* [*< ethmo + nasal*]. Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the nasal bones; *as*, the *ethmonasal suture*.

ethmopalatal (eth-mō-pal'ā-tal), *a.* [*< ethmo + palatal*]. Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the palatal bones; *as*, the *ethmopalatal notch*.

ethmopresphenoidal (eth-mô-prê-sfê-nô-i-dal), *a.* [*< ethmoid + presphenoid.*] Of or pertaining to the ethmoid and to the presphenoid bone: as, the *ethmopresphenoidal suture*. *Huxley*.

ethmose (eth'mos), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. êthos, a sieve, + -ose.*] *I. a.* Full of interstices or small openings; ethmoidal; areolar: as, *ethmose tissue*.

II. n. In histol., areolar tissue.

Ethmosphera (eth-mô-sfê-ri), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. êthos, a sieve, + sphaîra, sphere.*] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Ethmospharidae*. *Haeckel*, 1860.

Ethmosphæridæ (eth-mô-sfê-ri-dô), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Ethmosphera + -idæ.*] A family of monocyttarian radiolarians, of the group *Polycystina*, typified by the genus *Ethmosphæra*.

ethmosphæroid (eth-mô-sfê-ri-ôid), *a.* [*< ethmoid + sphæroid.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and sphæroid bones: as, the *ethmosphæroid articulation*.

ethmoturbinal (eth-mô-tër-bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*< ethmoid + turbinal.*] *I. a.* Turbinated or scroll-like, as the lateral masses of the ethmoid; pertaining to the ethmoturbinal.

II. n. One of the two so-called lateral masses of the ethmoid bone, constituting the greater part of that bone, as distinguished from the perpendicular and cribriform plates; the light cellular or spongy bone of which the ethmoid chiefly consists, known in human anatomy as the *superior and middle turbinate bones*, forming most of the inner wall of the orbit of the eye, and nearly filling the nasal fossæ above the inferior meatus of the nose. See *cut* under *nasal*.

ethmoturbinate (eth-mô-tër-bi-nat), *a.* [*< ethmoid + turbinate.*] Same as *ethmoturbinal*.

ethmovomerine (eth-mô-vom-ê-rin), *a.* [*< ethmoid + vomerine.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the vomer, or to the ethmoidal and vomerine regions of the skull; specifically applied to a forward expansion of the trabecula crani of an embryo, which forms the foundation of the future mesethmoid and ethmoturbinal bones. See *cut* under *chondrocranium*.

The *ethmovomerine* cartilages spread over the nasal sac, roof them in, cover them externally, and send down a partition between them. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 22

ethnarch (eth'nîrk), *n.* [*< Gr. êthnarchês, < êthnos, a nation, people, + archos, rule.*] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a viceroy; a governor of a province.

In lieu thereof, he created him *ethnarch*, and as such permitted him to govern nine years. *L. Wallat, Ben Hur*, p. 78

ethnarchy (eth'nîr-ki), *n.*; *pl. ethnarchies* (ê-zîz). [*< Gr. êthnarchia, < êthnarchês, an ethnarch; see ethnarch.*] The government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch.

ethnic (eth'nîk), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ethnique*; *< F. ethnique = Sp. etnico = Pg. etnico = It. etnico, < L. ethnicus, < Gr. êthnos, of or for a nation, national, in eccles. writers gentile, heathen, < êthos, a company, later a people, nation; pl. in eccles. use, ta êthnê, L. gentes, 'the nations,' i. e., the gentiles, the heathen.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to race; peculiar to a race or nation; ethnological.*

Between Frenchmen, Spaniards, and northern Italians there is, indeed, a close *ethnic* affinity. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist*, p. 20

Unless we are sure that an *ethnic* title is one which a race gives itself, we can draw no conclusion from its etymology. *G. Ruedemann, Origin of Nations*, p. 27

2. Pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan; opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian*.

This man beginning at length to loath and dislike the *ethnic* religion, and the multitude of false gods applied his mind unto the religion of Christ. *Hakluyt & Vesputius*, I. 272

"What means," quoth he, "this devil's procession With men of orthodox profession? Is *ethnique* and idolatrous, From heathenism deriv'd to us?" *S. Butler, Hudibras*, II. ii. 761

Those are ancient *ethnic* revels, Of a faith long since forsaken. *Longfellow*

II. n. A heathen; a gentile; a pagan

No certain species, sure, a kind of mule That's half an *ethnic* half a Christian! *B. Johnson, Staple of News*, II. 1

The people of God redeemed, and washed with Christ's blood, and dignity of so many glorious titles of Saints, and sons in the Gospel, are now no better reputed than impure *ethnicks* and lay dogs. *Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, l.

ethnical (eth'nî-kal), *a.* [*< ethnic + -al.*] Same as *ethnic*.

The High Priest . . . went abroad in Procession, . . . having a rich silver cross carried before him, and accompanied with many that carried silver banners and flags after a very *ethnical* and prophane pomp. *Corpus, Traditions*, I. 4

ethnically (eth'nî-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to race; racially.

Viewed *ethnically*, the Celtic race, he [Bismarck] argued, was of the female sex, while the Teutonic people was the masculine element permeating and fructifying all Europe. *Loose, Bismarck*, J. 588

ethnicism (eth'nî-sizm), *n.* [*< ethnic + -ism.*] Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

A hallowed temple, free from taint Of *ethnicism*, makes his name a saint. *B. Johnson, Underwoods*, xiii.

The other was converted to Christianity from *Ethnicism*. *Corpus, Traditions*, I. 66

ethnogenic (eth-nô-jen'îk), *a.* [*< ethnogeny + -ic.*] Pertaining to ethnogeny.

ethnogeny (eth-nô-jen'î-nî), *n.* [*< Gr. êthos, a nation, + -genesis, < -gignô, producing; see -geny.*] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races and nations of men.

ethnographer (eth-nô-gra-fî-er), *n.* One who is engaged or versed in the study of ethnography.

ethnographic, ethnographical (eth-nô-gra-fî'îk, -î-kal), *a.* [*< ethnography + -ic, -al.*] Pertaining to ethnography.

The document [the tenth chapter of Genesis] is in fact the earliest *ethnographical* essay that has come down to our times. *G. Ruedemann, Origin of Nations*, II. 168

If the Greeks were as purely Aryan as their language would lead us to believe, all our *ethnographic* theories are at fault. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch.*, I. 232

ethnographically (eth-nô-gra-fî'î-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ethnography; in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnography.

He [Mr. Bancroft] divides the natives of the Pacific Coast into seven groups, arranged geographically rather than *ethnographically*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 37

ethnographist (eth-nô-gra-fî-stî), *n.* [*< ethnography + -ist.*] An ethnographer.

A five-year-old girl playing with her doll is a better medium for studying primitive mythologies than the heaviest volumes of anthropologists and ethnographers. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV.

ethnography (eth-nô-gra-fî-nî), *n.* [= *F. ethnographie = Sp. etnografía = Pg. etnographia = It. etnografia, < Gr. êthos, a people, a nation, + -graphia, < -grapô, write.*] The scientific description and classification of the different races and nations of mankind. See *extract* under *ethnology*.

It is the object of *ethnography* or ethnology, which ever we like to call it, to trace out, as far as the facts of history, of physiology, and of language permit, the interconnection of nations. *G. Ruedemann, Origin of Nations*, II. 175

ethnolger (eth-nô-lô-jî-er), *n.* An ethnologist.

A body which the *ethnolger* proper would most likely call mainly Celtic. *K. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 93

ethnologic, ethnological (eth-nô-lô-jî'îk, -î-kal), *a.* [*< ethnology + -ic, -al.*] Relating to ethnology.

The *ethnological* confusion is like that of another self-styled Imperial personage, who thought that he could get at a Tartar by scratching a Russian. *E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 160

ethnologically (eth-nô-lô-jî'î-kal-i), *adv.* As regards race or nationality; according to or in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnology.

People and folk in the singular form usually meant, in Old English, a political state, or an *ethnologically* related body of men considered as a unit. In short, a nation. *G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xii.

ethnologist (eth-nô-lô-jî-stî), *n.* [*< ethnology + -ist.*] One skilled in ethnology; a student of ethnology.

The *ethnologist*, from his point of view, is much less concerned with individuals than with masses. *Nature*, XXXVII. 293

ethnology (eth-nô-lô-jî-nî), *n.* [= *F. ethnologie = Sp. etnología = Pg. etnologia, < Gr. êthos, a people, a nation, + -logia, < -lôgô, speak; see -ology.*] The science of the races of men and of their character, history, customs, and institutions. See the *extract*.

Ethnography and *ethnology* bear the same relation almost to one another as *geology* and *geography*. While *ethnography* contains herself with the mere description and classification of the races of man, *ethnology*, or the science of races, "investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind, and the organic laws upon which they depend, seeks to deduce from these investigations principles of human guidance in all the important relations of social and national existence." *Krauth Fleming*.

ethnopsychological (eth'nô-sî-kô-lô-jî'î-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnopsychology.

Prince Bismarck has been the first to solve the *ethnopsychological* problem which lies concealed in the nature

of the Oriental, by treating the Turks with indulgence and perseverance. *Loose, Bismarck*, II. 181

ethnopsychology (eth'nô-sî-kô-lô-jî-nî), *n.* [*< Gr. êthos, a people, a nation, + E. psychology, q. v.*] The investigation of the spiritual conditions and institutions of races.

For this method (philological) we propose to substitute, as one main instrument, the method of *Völkerpsychologie*, or 'Folklore,' or *ethnopsychology*, or anthropology, or, to use Dr. Taylor's term, 'the Hottentotic method.' *Nineteenth Century*, XII. 52

ethography (ê-thog'ra-fî), *n.* [*< Gr. êthos, custom, + -graphia, < -grapô, write.*] A description of the moral characteristics of man. *Krauth Fleming*.

ethologic, ethnological (eth-o-lô-jî'îk, -î-kal), *a.* [*< ethology + -ic, -al.*] Treating of or pertaining to ethics or morality.

ethologist (ê-thol'ô-jî-stî), *n.* [*< ethology + -ist.*] 1. One versed in ethology; one who studies or writes on the subject of manners and morals.— 2. A mimic. *Bailey*, 1727.

ethology (ê-thol'ô-jî-nî), *n.* [= *F. ethologie = Pg. etnologia = It. etnologia; in sense based on the moral sense of ethos, ethics; in form < L. ethologia, < Gr. êthologia, the art of depicting character by mimic gestures, < êthos, L. ethologos, depicting, or one who depicts, character by mimic gestures, < Gr. êthos, character, manners, + -logia, < -lôgô, speak; see -ology.*] 1. The science of ethics; especially, applied ethics.

Mr. Mill calls *ethology* the science of the formation of character. *Krauth Fleming*.

We want an *ethology* of the schoolroom, somewhat more discriminative than that *ethology* of the assembly that Aristotle gives in his "Rhetoric." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 20

2. Mimicry. *Bailey*, 1731.

ethopoetic (ê-thô-po-ê-tîk), *a.* [*< Gr. êthopoietikos, expressive of character, < êthos, form or express character or manners, < êthos, character, manners, + poietos, make.*] Pertaining to or suitable for the formation of character; character-making. [Rare.]

ethos (ê'thos), *n.* [*< Gr. êthos, an accustomed seat, in pl. abodes or haunts (of animals, etc.); custom, usage; the manners and habits of man, his disposition, character (L. ingenium, mores); in pl. manners; a lengthened form of ethos, custom, habit (orig. "accustomed"), AS. sîða, sîðo, sêðu (lost in E.) = OS. sîða = D. sîde = OHG. sîtu, MHG. sîte, G. sîtte = Icel. sîðr = Sw. sêd = Dan. sêd = Goth. sîðus, custom, habit, etc., = Skt. sradhâ, wont, custom, pleasure. The verb appears in the Gr. êthos, being accustomed, perf. êthos, as pres. be accustomed, perf. part. êthos, accustomed.] 1. Habitual character and disposition.*

Many other social forces, national character, ideas, customs—the whole inherited *ethos* of the people—individual peculiarities have of power some of law-dialing, public opinion, conscience, local ties, family connections, civil legislation—all exercise upon industrial affairs as real an influence as personal interest, and furthermore, they exercise an influence of precisely the same kind. *Roe, Contemp. Socialism*, p. 211.

From the end of the second to the beginning of the sixteenth century there can be no doubt as to the contents and *ethos* of that system. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 188.

Specifically—2. In the *Gr. fine arts*, etc., the inherent quality of a work which produces, or is fitted to produce, a high moral impression, noble, dignified, and universal, as opposed to a work characterized by *pathos*, or the particular, accidental, passionate, realistic quality.

By *ethos*, as applied to the paintings of Polygnotus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 350.

Ethusa, *n.* See *Ethusa*.

ethyl (eth'il), *n.* [*< ethyl + -yl.*] C₂H₅. The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether. It has never been obtained in the free state. Alcohol is the hydrate of ethyl. *Ethyl butyrate*. See *butyrate*.— *Ethyl* acid, *ethyl* ether. See *ether*, *acid*.— *Ethyl* salts, salts in which the radical ethyl plays the part of a base.

ethylamine (eth'il-am-in), *n.* [*< ethyl + amine.*] An organic base formed by the substitution of ethyl for all or part of the hydrogen of ammonia.

ethylate (eth'il-ât), *n.* [*< ethyl + -ate.*] Same as *alcoholate*.

ethylated (eth'il-ât-ed), *a.* Mixed or combined with ethyl or its compounds.

ethyl-blue (eth'il-blô), *n.* A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by treating spirit-blue with ethyl chloride. The blue presents a purer tone than spirit-blue, and is used for dyeing silk.

ethylendiamine (eth'-lén-dí'-á-mín), *n.* [*Cethyl + -ene + di- + amine*.] A powerfully poisonous substance ($C_2H_4(NH_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$) formed by the putrefaction of fish-flesh.

ethylene (eth'-lén), *n.* [*Cethyl + -ene*.] C_2H_4 . A colorless poisonous gas having an unpleasant, suffocating smell. It burns with a bright luminous flame, and when mixed with air explodes violently. It is one of the constituents of illuminating gas. Also called *ethene*, *olefine*, *olefiant gas*, *bisubstituted hydrogen*, *heavy carbonated hydrogen*. — **Ethylene platinichloride**, $C_2H_4PtCl_2$, a substance prepared by boiling platinum chloride with alcohol and evaporating the solution in a vacuum. A very dilute solution of it heated on a sheet of glass or a porcelain plate yields a lustrous coating of platinum.

ethylene-blue (eth'-lén-blú), *n.* A substance similar to methylene-blue, diethylaniline being used in place of dimethylaniline.

ethylic (e-thú'-ik), *a.* [*Cethyl + -ic*.] Related to or containing the radical ethyl: as, *ethylic alcohol*.

Et Incarnatus (et in-kár-na'tus), [*So called from the first words: L. et, and, incarnatus, incarnate.*] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo. — 2. A musical setting of that section.

etiolate (é-tí-ó-lát), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolated*, ppr. *etiolating*. [*Formed, as if from a *l.* pp. in -atus, < F. *etiolé*, blanch, < OF. *etiolé*, become slender or puny (Roquefort); F. dial. (Norm.) *refl. étioiler*, grow into stalks or straw, < *exteule*, straw, stubble, F. *eteule*, stubble, < L. *stipula*, straw: see *stipule*.] 1. *intrans.* To grow white from absence of the normal amount of coloring matter, as the leaves or stalks of plants; be whitened by exclusion of the light of the sun, as plants: sometimes, in pathology, said of persons.*

II. *trans.* To blanch; whiten by exclusion of the sun's rays or by disease.

Celery is in this manner blanched or etiolated. *Wharrell, Bridge-water Treatise (Astron. and Physic), 1811.*

Who could have any other feeling than pity for this poor human weed, this dwarfed and etiolated soul? *A. W. Hudson, Old Vol. of Life, p. 60.*

Syn. Blanch, etc. — See *whiten*. Also *etiolize*.

etiolation (é-tí-ó-lá'-shon), *n.* [*< etiolate + -ion*.] 1. The becoming white through loss of natural coloring matter as a result of the exclusion of light or of disease. Specifically—2. In hort., the rendering of plants white, crisp, and tender by excluding the action of light from them, as celery for the table. Compare *albinism*.

etiolin (é-tí-ó-lín), *n.* [*< etiolate + -in*.] A yellow modification of chlorophyll, formed by plants growing in darkness.

etiolize (é-tí-ó-líz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolized*, ppr. *etiolizing*. [*As etiolate + -ize*.] Same as *etiolate*.

etiological, etiologically, etc. See *etiological*, etc.

etiquette (e-tí-ket'), *n.* [*< F. *étiquette*, *f.*, formerly also *étiquet*, *m.*, a ticket, a label, hence (> Sp. *etiqueta* = It. *etichetta*), conventional forms (of a court, of society, etc.), a mod. sense due to the use of tickets giving information or directions as to the observances to be followed on particular occasions. See *ticket*, the earlier *E. form*.] 1. A ticket or label, specifically one attached to a specimen of natural history. [*Rare.*] — 2. Conventional requirement or custom in regard to social behavior or observance; prescriptive usage, especially in polite society or for ceremonial intercourse; propriety of conduct as established in any class or community or for any occasion; good manners; polite behavior.*

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the etiquette of that court requires. *Chatterfield*

In strict etiquette, the visitor should not, at first, suffer his hands to appear when entering the room or when seated. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I, 236*

Etiquette, with all its littlenesses and niceties, is founded upon a central idea of right and wrong. *Dr. J. Brown, Spain Hours, 3d ser., p. 279*

A stunged titmer, out of which there brake On all sides, clattering *etiquette* to death. *Unmeasured night.*

Unmeasured night. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

etna (et'-ná), *n.* [*< Etna, It. Etna, < L. *Ætna*, < Gr. *Ættná*, a volcano in Sicily; perhaps connected with Gr. *aitnā*, burn: see *ether*.] A vessel used for heating water in the sick-room or at table, consisting of a cup or vase for the water, with a fixed saucer surrounding it in which alcohol is burned. [*L. 8.*]*

Etnan (et'-ná'-án), *a.* [*< L. *Ætnanus*, < Gr. *Ættnā*, Etnan, < *Ættnā* Etna.] Pertaining*

to Etna, the celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily: as, the *Etnan fires*. Also spelled *Ætnan*.

etole (é-tól'), *n.* [*F. < OF. *estole*, < L. *stella*, a star: see *stellate*, *estole*.] 1. In her., name as *estole*. — 2. A name given to the star-shaped or many-lobed spots or figures in embroidery.*

Etonian (é-tó'-ni-an), *s.* and *n.* [*< Eton + -ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eton or Eton College in England.

II. *n.* One who is or has been a pupil at Eton College, a famous educational establishment of England, at Eton in Buckinghamshire, opposite Windsor, founded in 1440 by Henry VI.

étoupe (F. pron. á-tó-pé), *n.* [*F. < *étouper*, stop with tow, oakum, etc.: see *stop*.] A quick match for firing explosives, made of three strands of cotton steeped in spirits mixed with mealed gunpowder.*

Et Resurrexit (et res-ú-rek'sít) [*So called from the first words: L. et, and, resurrexit, he rose again, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *resurgere*, rise again: see *resurrection*.] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo. — 2. A musical setting of that section.*

Etrurian (é-trú'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. *Etruria*, Etruria, the country of the Etrusci: see *Etruscan*.] Same as *Etruscan*.*

Etruscan (é-trú'-kán), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. *Etruscus*, Etrurian (pl. *Etrusci*, the Etruscans), < Etruria, Etruria. Hence ult. *Etruscan*, *q. v.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Etruria, an ancient country in central Italy, bordering on the part of the Mediterranean called the Tyrrhenian sea, between Latium and Liguria (including modern Tuscany), or to its inhabitants, and especially to their civilization and art. These, before Hellenic influence was fully felt in Etruria, resembled in many ways those of primitive Greece. Compare *Tuscan*. — **Etruscan art**, the art of ancient Etruria, an artistic development believed with probability to have grown up independently from the same root as the art of Greece, but far inferior in every way to Greek art, though in its later stages influenced by it. Etruscan masonry closely resembles the Greek in its progress from the massive polygonal to admirable rectangular work in even courses, the arch and the vault were constantly employed, and were passed on to become the characteristic features of Roman architecture, while the Etruscan house of rectangular plan with central court was the prototype of the Roman house. (See *Tuscan order*, under *Tuscan*.)*



Etruscan Art. — Etruscan Sarcophagus in terra cotta, from Chiusi, period of full development. — Museo Egizio, Florence

The best works of Etruscan sculpture were its strongly colored terra cotta statues, of life size and larger, and its sarcophagi of terra cotta bearing reclining figures on their lids, showing, however, but little anatomical truth, despite much research in details of dress and ornament. The native Etruscan jewelry exhibits massiveness and intricate value, as in heavy and complicated chains, pendants, and the like. In preference to the delicacy and artistic refinement of the imported Greek and Phoenician examples found with the native productions in the tombs. See *bullia*. — **Etruscan pottery**, (a) The pottery of the ancient Etruscans, which may be roughly divided into four main classes: (1) the early chertware, called *Canopus ware*, with covers in the form of human heads (see *Canopus*); (2) the black unglazed ware, with ornamental figures and designs, impressed or in low relief, called *bucchero* or *marone ware* (see *bucchero*); (3) the painted vase, imitated more or less closely from those of Greek manufacture; (4) the vase coated with a brilliant black varnish and bearing reliefs, called *Etruscan Campanian ware*. (b) A painted vase, erroneously applied to Greek painted ware. This application, originating in the eighteenth century, before the study of ancient history had made much advance, is still in use among persons whose ideas about these subjects are obtained from books. Wedgwood had this use in mind when he named his works *Etruscan ware*, a pottery made by a person named Willoughby at Wotton in Wales about 1760, and decorated with figures, bas-reliefs, etc. of classical design, usually in black or red. This ware was known as *Willoughby's Etruscan ware*, and these wares were printed in black on the bottom of each piece. *Swift*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Etruria; a member of the primitive race of ancient Etruria.

The Etruscans were distinguished ethnologically from all neighboring races, and their affinities are unknown, though there were similar people in ancient Rhætia, Thracia, etc. They called themselves *Raenans*, and the Greeks called them *Tyrrhenians*, between which and *Etruscans* there is probably a philological connection. See *Tyrrhenian*.

2. The language of the Etruscans, which from its few remains appears to have been unlike any other known tongue. It was spoken by many people in Italy outside of Etruria, till gradually superseded by Oscan and Latin; but a form of it continued in use in Rhætia (the Grisons) and Tyrol several centuries longer.

Etrusco-Campanian (é-trú'-kó-kám-pá'-ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Etruria and Campania, of ancient Italy. — **Etrusco-Campanian pottery**, the latest class of Etruscan pottery, made also in Campania, in the third century B. C. and later. The vessels of this class are coated with a brilliant black varnish, present a great diversity of forms, and, like the older bucchero ware, affect shapes more appropriate to metal than to clay. All bear ornament in relief, from simple ribs or flutings to medallions, groups of figures, etc.



Form of Campanian Vase.

et seq. An abbreviation of the Latin *et sequentia*, or *et sequentes*, meaning 'and what follows,' and the following': as, compare page 45 *et seq.*

-ette. [*See *et*.*] A French suffix, the feminine form of *-el* (which see), retained in French words of recent introduction, as *grainette*, *millette*, *étiquette*, *palette*, *sectette*, *coquette*, etc. Some of these have older English forms in *-ell*, as *ticket*, *palette*, or are recently so spelled, as *sectel*, *oetel*, *coquet*, etc.

ettent, *n.* [*Also written *ettin*, *etain*, etc.: < ME. *eten*, *etend*, etc., < AS. *etan*, a giant (only in the poem of "Beowulf"), = Icel. *jötunn* = Dan. *jätte* = Sw. *jätte*, a giant.] A giant or goblin.*

Queen David fast galle that *ettin* Has he noot his staff for gettin, An to the battell he hit bare, Must he kinge squyre do mare. *Holy Hood (R. E. T. 8), p. 118.*

They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him. *Beau and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, I, 1.*

etter (et'-ér), *n.* A Scotch form of *after*.

ettercap (et'-ér-kap), *n.* A Scotch form of *aftercap*.

A fiery ettercap, a fractious child, As bold as ginger, and as steele as steel. *Robertson of Struan*

etter-pike (et'-ér-pík), *n.* [*< Sc. *etter*, = E. *after*, poison, + *pik*, a fish.*] Same as *adder-pike*.

ettle (et'-l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etted*, ppr. *etting*. [*See, also written *etel*, *atle*, *attel*, etc.: < Icel. *atla*, *etla*, think, mean, suppose, intend, purpose, related to AS. *cættan*, meditate, devise (= OS. *ahlon*, meditate, devise, = OFries. *achtja* = D. *achten* = OHG. *ahlon*, MHG. *achten*, G. *achten*, regard, esteem, = Dan. *agte* = Sw. *akta*, esteem, intend, observe, heed), connected with Goth. *aha*, understanding, *ahma*, soul, *ahjan*, think.] I. *trans.* 1. To aim; propose; intend; attempt; try.*

Hernude in Anger *etted* to sle Cyste though his cresture as the chame tellus. *Distinction of Troop (R. E. T. 8), l. 4304*

I never *etted* harm to thee. *Quoted in Child's Ballads, VI, 108*

2. To expect; reckon: as, I'm *etting* he'll be here the morn.

I sawe the sye Arthure cæthyne cunye foreye, And *etted* to bec overlyge of the cunye of Rome, That alle his an cætra myghte had. *Chrys. Brunelle, Morte Arthure (Ch. E. T. 3), l. 620.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To take aim.

Nixt sharp Mac-thene war and wyawer, Vnde the heid hec hitt up on his Both arrow and his *etted* at the mark. *Green Book of Virgil, p. 144.*

2. To make attempt.

If I but *etted* at a mark, to speak They did their luge stop their care. *Burns, Poems, II, 66*

3. To direct one's course. The *etted* his long forth goth with the gode child, And *etted* to the uppart that *etted* him. *William of Palerne (Ch. E. T. 8), l. 772.*

4. To aspire; be ambitious.

Gowdie will be to us what James Watt is to the *etting* town of Glasgow, as we can do no less than drink proudly to his colubators. *Gall, The Provost, p. 25.*

[Obsolete in all uses except in Scotch.]

ettle (*et'l*), *n.* [*< ettle*, *r.*] Intention; intent; aim. [*Scotch.*]

Nanite, far before the rest,
Hail upon noble Maggie great,
And flow at 'Tam wi' furrow ettle
Burns Tam o' Shanter

ettle (*et'l*), *n.* A variant of *addle*.
ettle (*et'l*), *n.* [A dual corruption of *nettle*; a *nettle* taken as an *ettle*, like a *nadder* taken as an *adder*; see *adder*.] A *nettle*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

In the Ch'warden's case, out of Mrs. Inglethorpe, 1838,
one shilling apiece as paid for cotton, *ettes*
to *hardwara*, XXXV 41.

ettlement (*et'tment*), *n.* [*< ettle* + *-ment*.] Intention. [*Scotch.*]

ettler (*et'tler*), *n.* One who ettles or aims at a particular object. [*Scotch and North. Eng.*]

An evident *ettler* for pretension.
Gall, Ringan Gilbaird, II. 205

ettlings (*et'tingz*), *n. pl.* [Verbal *n.* of *ettle* = *addle*.] Earnings; wages. [*North. Eng.*]

ettow (*et'o*), *n.* [Appar. of W. Ind. origin.] The *Cordia Sebestena*, a boraginaceous shrub of the West Indies, with handsome scarlet flowers and a drupeaceous fruit.

ettweet, *n.* See *etui*.

étude (*u-tid'*), *n.* [*L.* *studium*, study; see *study*.] A study; a lesson; especially, in music, a composition having more or less artistic value, but intended mainly to exercise the pupil in overcoming some particular technical difficulty, or two or more related difficulties. *Étude de concert*, concert study, an étude of exceptional brilliancy or artistic value.

étui (*a-twe'*), *n.* [Formerly also *etui* (= *D.* *U.* *Dan.* *Sw.* *etui*), and in vernacular spelling *etwee*, *etwee*; *< F.* *etui*, formerly *etui*, *etui* = *Pr.* *etui*, *etui* = *Sp.* *etui* = *It.* *etui*, a case, box. With loss of the initial vowel (by aphesis), *etui* became *etwee*, whence, in the plural, with a deflection of sense, *etwees*, *etwees*, whence *etwees*, see *tree*, *tree*, *tree*, *tree*.] A small case, especially one of ornamental character and intended to contain delicate or costly objects. In the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries such cases were carried hanging from the belt by ladies, and used to contain their utensils for needle work and some articles of the toilet.

Etui [*F.*], a sheath case or box to put things in, and particularly a case of little instruments, or, sizers, bod kin, penknife, etc., now commonly termed an *etui*.
Colman

etweet (*et-wé'*), *n.* See *etui*.

-ety. See *-ity* and *-ly*.

etym. **etymol.** Abbreviations of *etymology*, *etymological*, *etymologically*, *etymologist*.

etymic (*et-im'ik*), *a.* [*< etymon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word.

etymologist (*et-i-mol'o-jist*), *n.* [As *F.* *etymologue* = *Sp.* *etimologo* = *It.* *etimologo* = *G.* *Dan.* *Sw.* *etymolog*, *< L.* *etymologos*, *< Gr.* *etymologia*, *n.*, an etymologist; see *etymology* and *etl.*] An etymologist.

Law there must be, and "lex à ligando," with the *etymologist*. It is called a law from binding.
Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King (1660) p. 8

etymologic, etymological (*et-i-mol'oj'ik*, *i-kal*), *a.* [= *F.* *etymologique* = *Sp.* *etimológico* = *It.* *etimologico* = *G.* *Dan.* *Sw.* *etymologisk*, *< L.* *etymologus*, *< Gr.* *etymologia*, *n.*, an etymologist; see *etymology* and *etl.*] Pertaining to, treating of, or determined by etymology.

Without help from *etymology* or other record we may safely go back ages further. *Athenaeum*, No. 2007, p. 142

etymologica, *n.* Plural of *etymologicon*.
etymologically (*et-i-mol'oj'ikal-i*), *adv.* According to or by means of etymology; as regards etymology.

We prefer the form which we have employed, because it is *etymologically* correct.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Verger does not seem to have been recognised as a cash-nal by the Commission, though they might *etymologically* make good their claim to that title as doorknockers.
Edinburgh Rev. CLXIII 125

etymologicon, etymologium (*et-i-mol'oj'ik-un*, *-kum*), *n.*; *pl.* *etymologica* (*-ka*). [*ML.* *< Gr.* *etymologikon*, an etymological dictionary, neut. of *etymologia*, *n.*, etymological; see *etymologia*.] A work containing the etymologies of the words of a language; an etymological dictionary; a treatise on etymology.

No English dictionary at all fulfils the requisites either of a truly scientific or of a popular *etymologicon*. They all attempt too much and too little—too much of comparative, too little of positive etymology.
J. F. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang. II

etymologise, v. See *etymologize*.
etymologist (*et-i-mol'oj'ist*), *n.* [= *F.* *etymologue* = *Sp.* *etimologo* = *It.* *etimologo* = *G.* *Dan.* *Sw.* *etymolog*, *< L.* *etymologos*, *< Gr.* *etymologia*, *n.*, an etymologist; see *etymology* and *etl.*] One versed in etymology; one who specially studies, teaches, or writes the history of words; a historian of words.

etymologize (*et-i-mol'oj'iz*), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *etymologized*, *ppr.* *etymologizing*. [*< F.* *etymologiser*, formerly *etymologizer*, = *Sp.* *etimologizar* = *It.* *etimologizzare*, *< ML.* *etymologizare* (*cf.* *equiv.* *ML.* *etymologizare*, *Gr.* *etymologia*, *n.*); as *etymology* + *-ize*.] *I.* *intrans.* 1. To study etymology or the history of words; search into the origin of words.—2. To provide or suggest etymologies for words.

How pertinent it is to *etymologize* at random.
Alp. French, study of Words, p. 208.

II. trans. To give the etymology of; trace the etymology of; provide or suggest an etymology for.

Broom, a quaint bear-keeper, when a gallant beats all his riches in his breeches. Most fortunately *etymologized*.
H. Jenson, Cynthia's Revels

The habit of *etymologizing* words off-hand from expert also wounds, by the unaided and oft a flighty fancy of a philologist.
E. B. Taylor, From Culture, I 14.

Also spelled *etymologise*.

etymology (*et-i-mol'o-jy*), *n.*; *pl.* *etymologies* (*-jiz*). [Early mod. *E.* *etymologie*, *etymologie*, = *G.* *etymologie* = *Dan.* *Sw.* *etymologi*, *< F.* *etymologie*, now *etymologie* = *Sp.* *etimologia* = *It.* *etimologia* = *ML.* *etymologia*, *< L.* *etymologia*, *< Gr.* *etymologia*, *n.*, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, etymology (translated *notatio* (see *notation*) and *verilogium* (see *verilogium*) by Cicero, and *originatio* (see *originatio*) by Quintilian, *< Gr.* *etymologia*, studying etymology, telling the true origin of a word (as a noun, an etymologist), *< Gr.* *etymologia*, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, + *-logia*, *< Gr.* *logos*, speak, tell; see *etymon* and *-ology*.] 1. That part of philology which treats of the history of words in respect both to form and to meanings, tracing them back toward their origin, and setting forth and explaining the changes they have undergone.

Etymology treats of the structure and history of words. It includes identification, inflection, and derivation.
F. J. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 13

Specifically—2. The particular history of a word, including an account of its various forms and senses. In its widest sense, the etymology of a word includes all its variations of form and spelling, and all its different meanings and shades of meaning, from its first appearance in the language to the present time, and, further, the same facts concerning the original or the cognate forms of the word in other languages. This would be impracticable for any large number of words, and accordingly the fullest etymologies, as in this dictionary, give but one form or a few typical forms for a given period of a language, or but one form for the whole period of the language, with a like summary treatment of the meanings, a more complete exhibition of forms and meanings being given only at critical or important points in the history. In a very restricted but common acceptance the word implies merely the "derivation" of the word, namely the mention of the word or root from which it is derived, as when *bishop* is said to be "from *Gr.* *episcopos*, or *chief* "from *Latin* *episcopus*.

Expounding also and declaring the *etymology* and native signification of such words as we have borrowed of the Latins or French, as *etymologia* commonly used in our quiddities.
Quoted in *Bacon's Book* (F. E. T. S.), p. xvi

This term (barbarous) being then so used by the ancient Greeks, there have been since, notwithstanding, who have digged for the *etymologia* somewhat deeper, and many of them have said that it was spoken by the rude and backward language of the Africans now called *Barbarians*.
Puffenhaus, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 210

Before attempting an *etymology*, ascertain the earliest form and use of the word; and observe chronology. Observe history and geography; borrowings are due to actual contact. Observe phonetic laws.

Quoted, *Etym. Dict.*, Pref., p. xvi.

Those *etymologies* which seemed strong because of likeness in sound, until it was shown that likeness in sound made them impossible. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II 50

3. In *gram.*, that division of grammar which treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.

etymon (*et-i-mon*), *n.* [= *Sp.* *etimo* = *It.* *etim*, *< L.* *etymon*, *< Gr.* *etymon*, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, its primitive form or root; prop. neut. of *etymos* (also in lengthened form *etymos*, both chiefly poetical), true, sure, real; with formative -*ia*, akin to *etere*, true, real, genuine, *etere*, hallowed, sacred, holy, pious, devout (= *Skt.* *satyas*, true); *cf.* *etere*, examine, test; the root **er* being ult. a reduced form of **er*, **ant*, which appears in *er* (*er*), dial. *er* (*er*) (= *L.* *er* (*er*), orig. *er* (*er*), as in *aberna*,

absent, *presens*, present), *ppr.* of *er*, be, = *AS.* *sith* (orig. **santh*), *E.* *sooth* = *Teut.* *sauer*, true, sooth; see *sooth*, and *er*, *er*, *er*, *er*, *er*, *er*, etc., and *am* (under *be*), which represents the orig. root of all these words. Hence *etymology*, etc.] 1. The original element of a word; the root or primitive.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw.
Peacham, On Drawing.

The etymologist, therefore, whoever he were, hath deceived himself in assuming the *etymon* of this word *Assyria*, while he forgets this distinction between it and Syria.
J. Greeny, Posthuma (1660), p. 170.

2. The original or fundamental sense; the primary or root meaning.

The import here given as the *etymon* or genuine sense of the word.
Culveridge.

etypic (*et-tip'ik*), *a.* [*< L.* *et*, priv. + *E.* *typic*.] In *typ.*, unconformable to type; diverging or divergent from a given type; developing away from a norm or standard of structure; opposed to *attypic*.

etypical (*et-tip'ikal*), *a.* [*< etypic* + *-al*.] Same as *etypic*.

Etypical characters are exceptional ones, and . . . are exhibited by an eccentric offshoot from the common stock of a group. *Gill, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.*, 1873, p. 228.

eu- [*L.*, etc., *eu-*, *< Gr.* *eu-*, a very common prefix, being the stem of the old adj. *eu-* (dial. *eu-*), good, brave, noble, neut. acc. *eu-*, later *eu-* (dial. *eu-*), as an adv., well; prob. orig. **eu-*, *< V.* **eu-* (= *Skt.* **eu-*, be, in *eu-*, be; see *am* (under *be*), *etymon*, etc.) The prefix is strictly the stem of the adj., and not the adv. *eu-*; but the distinction is slight, and is generally disregarded, the prefix being more conveniently referred directly to the adverb. The prefix is used in Greek primarily to form adjectives, the second element being usually a noun or verb root, and the compound being an adjective meaning "with good . . .," "having good . . .," "well," or "easily"—*eu-*, as in *eu-*, having good (quick, dexterous) hands, well-handed, *eu-*, well-grown, having a good nature, *eu-*, having a good name, well-named, *eu-*, bringing good news, etc.; such adjectives being often used as nouns, and often having abstract or other nouns derived from them.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning "good" (for the purpose) or, as used adverbially, "well," "easily," implying excellence, fitness, abundance, prosperity, faculty, easiness. It is opposed to *dis-*, as in *eu-*, *eu-* opposed to *dis-*, *eu-*, *eu-*. In *eu-* and its derivatives *eu-* has taken the form *eu-*, which also appears, less properly, in some recent New Latin formations.

euaster (*u-as'ter*), *n.* [*NL.* *< Gr.* *eu-*, well, + *aster*, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate calcareous spicule with stout conic rays radiating from one center.

Euastrosa (*u-as'tro-sa*), *n. pl.* [*NL.* neut. pl. of **euastrosus*, see *euastrosus*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of choriastan tetractinellid sponges having microneles or flesh-spicules in the form of starlike or radiated spicules, without apirasters, as in the family *Stelletidae*, distinguished from *Spirastrea* and *Sterradia*.

euastrose (*u-as'tro-sa*), *a.* [*< NL.* **euastrosus*, *< Gr.* *eu-*, well, + *aster*, a star.] Of or pertaining to the *Euastrosia*.

Eubagis (*u-ba-gis*), *n.* [*NL.* (Boisduval, 1832).] In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, of which *E. arthemion* is the type and sole species.

eublepharid (*u-blef'a-rid*), *n.* A lizard of the family *Eublepharidae*.

Eublepharide (*u-blef'a-rid*), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< Eublepharis* + *-ide*.] A family of gecko-like



lizards, typified by the genus *Eublepharis*, having amphiocularous vertebrae, united parietal bones, no parietal bar, and incomplete orbital ring.

Eublepharis (*u-blef'a-rid*), *n.* [*NL.* *< Gr.* *eu-*, well, and *blepharis*, the eyelids.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Eublepharidae*, containing such as *E. hardwicki*.

are also variously called *Adelphians*, *Enthusiasts*, *Euthians*, *Messolians*, etc.

Euchiton (u-ki-tō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *χίτων*, a tunic.] The typical genus of *Euchitonidae*. *Haeckel*.

euchitonid (u-ki-ton'i-id), *n.* A member of the *Euchitonidae*.

Euchitonidae (ū'ki-tō-ni-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchiton* + *-idae*.] A pelagic family of radiolarian infusorians, typified by the genus *Euchiton*. The animals are free floating, with a diversiform cancellate silicious loca having a central cap.



Euchitonidae, magnified

sule, ray like pseudopods from all parts of the surface, and a flagellate appendage anteriorly. They resemble radio-larians. Also *Euchitonidae*. *S. Kent*

Euchlanidae (u-klan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchlanis* + *-idae*.] A family of rotifers having the trochal disk rounded, the wrotifer in interrupted curves and clusters, the trophi submarginal or virgate, lorica in two parts meeting in a furrow or entire with additional pieces, and the foot jointed, freely retractile, not telescopic or transversely wrinkled, furcate or stylate.

Euchlanidota (u-klan-i dō'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchlanis* (*Euchlanis*) + *-ota*, neut. pl. of *-otus* see *-ote*.] A group of rotifers or wheel-animalcules, taking name from the genus *Euchlanis*, but more comprehensive than the modern family *Euchlanidae*. *Ehrenberg*.

Euchlanis (u-klan-i-s), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *χλάνη* (*chlanē*), an upper garment of wool.]

1. The typical genus of rotifers of the family *Euchlanidae*, or referred to a family *Brachionidae*. *E. macrura* is an example. — 2. In entom., a genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, based on *E. collaris*, from Sarawak. *Pascoe*, 1869.

euchlore (u'klōr), *a.* [*eū*, well, + *χλωρός*, greenish.] Same as *euchloric*. [*Hare*.]

euchloric (u-klō'rik), *a.* [*eū*, well, + *χλωρός*, greenish, + *-ic*.] Having a distinct green color. *Euchloric* gas. Same as *euchlorin*.

euchlorin (u-klō'rin), *n.* [*eū*, well, + *χλωρός*, greenish, + *-in*.] See *chlorin*.] A very explosive gas, a mixture of chlorin and chlorin dioxide, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on potassium chlorate.

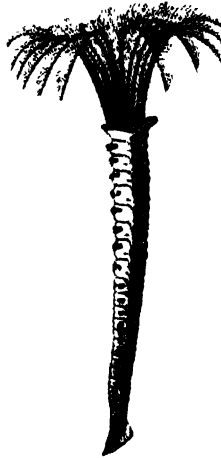
euchologion (u kō'lo-jī-on), *n.* *pl.* *euchologia* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *λόγος*, a word, + *-ion*.] Same as *euchology*.

euchology (ū-kō'lo-jī), *n.* *pl.* *euchologies* (-jīz). [*eū*, well, + *λόγος*, a word, + *-ology*.] The book which contains the ritual of the Greek Church for the celebration of the eucharist and other sacraments, and for all ecclesiastical ceremonies, corresponding to the Missal, Pontifical, and Ritual of the Latin Church; more generally, any liturgy.

He took out of the ancient *euchologia*, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudably in them. *By. Inst.* Works, II 354.

The Liturgies . . . are frequently printed with the administration of the remaining sacraments, and other forms of prayer, and are then known by the name of the *Euchology*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I 320.

Euchone (ū-kō'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *χώνη*, a funnel.] A genus of tubicolous annelids, of the family *Terebellidae*. *E. elegans*, a beautiful worm of the New England coast, builds a slender tube covered with fine sand, from which it protrudes its long branch-like like a spreading flower.



Euchone elegans

euchre (u'kēr), *n.* [Sometimes written *eure*, the spelling is evidently corrupt. If of G. origin, as sometimes said (with some probability: cf. *boner* in this game, of G. origin), it would perhaps represent a L.G. form **joker*, but no connection is made out. Cf. G. *jucke*, a joke (= E. joke), with E. *joker*, a certain card; L.G. *juch-hei*, a merry company, an exclamation of boisterous joy. = MHG. *juch*, > G. *juchzen*, shout.] 1. A game of cards played by two, three, or four persons with the 32, 28, or 24 highest cards of the pack. Five cards are dealt to each player, two and then three at a time, or three and then two, and one to mark trump is turned face up, the eldest hand has the right either of ordering this card into the dealer's hand, who discards another, and then playing the game, or of "passing" that is, doing nothing; likewise the second and third hands if more than two play, should all pass, the dealer can take up into his hand the trump card, or can pass, which he does by turning down the card which had been turned face up, if the latter, the eldest hand either names a new suit as trump, the game being then played through or passes again. Should he pass, the second hand, the third hand, and the dealer in turn have the same right of naming the trump or passing. If all pass on this second round, then a new deal is made by the hand next in order. In playing the hands, each player throws one card, following suit if possible, and the highest card takes the trick, the winning of three tricks counts one, of five tricks two; should a player on one side order up, take up, or name the trump and fail to secure at least three tricks, that side is defeated, and its opponent scores two. The cards rank from ace through king, queen, etc., to the lowest card used, except in trumps, where the knave, known as the right bower, is the highest, and the other knave of the same color, or left bower, is the next highest. Sometimes an additional card, called the *joker*, which is the highest of all the cards, is used, the game being then known as *rail road euchre*.

2. The winning of at least three tricks in a hand, in a game of euchre, from the side which makes the trump; as, that is a *euchre*. — **Cut-throat euchre**, three-handed euchre in which one person plays against the other two together. — **French euchre**, a variety of the game of euchre played by four persons with the 24 highest cards of the pack. Each player, in turn, has the right of bidding, or offering to take a certain number of tricks, and that one who bids highest names the trump. The game then proceeds as in four-handed euchre. If the bidding player and his partner take the number of tricks proposed, they add to their score, if not, their opponents do. — **Progressive euchre**, a series of games of euchre played by three or more sets of four persons each. All the sets begin playing at the same time, and when those at the first or "head" table finish, those at the other tables must stop playing. Those who win or are ahead score one, and are advanced to the next table, except those already at the head table, who stay where they are. Those who lose or are behind stay where they are, except when at the first table, in which case they go back to the last or "booby" table. All who lose while at the last table score one as "boobies." At the end of the play prizes are given. — **Six-handed euchre**, a variety of the game of euchre played by six persons (three on a side), with the joker and the 29, 32, or 34 highest cards of the pack. That player who bids or offers to make the most points names the trump. The game then proceeds as in four-handed euchre. If the player who bids and his partners secure the number of points proposed, they add it to their score; if not, it is counted for their opponents. When more than 30 cards are used, those not dealt are placed face down on the table, and are called "the widow"; the player who names the trump has the privilege of selecting such of them as he may wish, and using them in place of others discarded from his hand.

euchre (ū'kēr), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *euchred*, ppr. *euchring*. [*euchre*, *n.*] In the game of euchre, to win a hand over, when an opponent has ordered up, taken up, or named the trump, thus securing two points; hence, to turn the tables on; defeat; get the better of. See the noun.

Don't you think you cried game just a little too fast. That you played a lone hand and got *euchred* at last? Quoted in *Barrett's* Dict. of Americanisms.

euchroic (ū-kō'rik), *a.* [*eū*, well, + *χρῶς*, well-colored, < *eū*, well, + *χρῶς*, color.] In chem., used in the phrase *euchroic acid*, a dibasic acid forming a white crystalline powder, obtained by heating paramide with alkalis.

euchroite (ū-kō'rit), *n.* [*eū*, well, + *χρῶς*, well-colored, < *eū*, well, + *χρῶς*, color, + *-ite*.] A transparent and brittle mineral, an arseniate of copper, of a light emerald-green color.

euchrone (ū'krōn), *n.* [*eū*, well, + *χρῶς*, well-colored, < *eū*, well, + *χρῶς*, color, + *-one*.] In chem., a dark-blue substance, of unknown composition, precipitated when zinc is added to an aqueous solution of euchroic acid. It is soluble in alkalis, and oxidizes quickly to euchroic acid.

euchymy (ū'ki-mi), *n.* [*eū*, well, + *χρῶς*, well-flavored, < *eū*, well, + *χρῶς*, juice; see *chyme*.] In med., a good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

euclase (ū'klas), *n.* [*eū*, well, + *κλάω*, a breaking (cf. *εὐκλάω*, easily broken), < *κλάν*, break.] A very brittle mineral of a pale-green color and high luster, crystallizing in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system. It consists of silica, aluminum, and glucinum, and occurs in the topaz districts of Brazil and the gold districts of the southern Ural, and sparingly in the Alps.

Euclea (ū-klē'a), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *εὐκλεία*, glory, < *εὐκλῆς*, glorious, < *eū*, well, + *κλῆς*, glory, fame.] In entom.: (a) A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Limacodidae*, peculiar to North and South America. The species are often merged in *Limacodes*. (b) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, confined to the Malay archipelago. *Newman*, 1842. (c) A genus of dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidae*, containing only North American species. *Selys-Longchamps*, 1861.

Euclidean (u-kli-dē'an), *a.* [*E. Euclides*, < Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*, a man's name (see def.), prop. a patronymic, < *εὐκλῆς*, glorious; see *Euclea*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Euclid, an illustrious Greek mathematician (who lived about 300 B. C.), the author of the "Elements of Geometry," which has been the chief text-book of this subject down to recent times, and is still much used in England. By fixing the admission of certain propositions as more elementary than others, the work has greatly influenced the mode of presentation of mathematical theories.

2. Of or pertaining to Euclid, or Eukleides, Archon Eponymos of Athens for the year 403 B. C. The term specifically notes this date in Greek epigraphy, because under Eukleides the so-called Ionian alphabet, with the letters *eta* and *omega* and the upright *gamma* and *lambda*, was first brought into official use for public documents, and thereafter became usual, and soon universal, in all inscriptions, etc.; hence it also notes the alphabet commonly used at Athens after the year of Eukleides.

Also spelled *Eukleidean*.

Euclidean geometry. See *geometry*. — **Euclidean space**, space as having the properties attributed to it by Euclid, especially the property that the sum of the three angles of every plane triangle is equal to two right angles.

euclosionism (u'kli-on-izm), *n.* [*eū*, well, + *κλῶν*, a mixer in Plautus's "Aulularia," + *-ism*.] Stinginess. *Darwin*.

Stroke with such stinging remorse of their miserable euclosionism and sundry.

Nash, Lenten Stuff (Harl. Misc., vi 147).

Eucnemidae (ū-knem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839), < *Eucnemis* + *-idae*.] A family of sternoxine beetles, allied to the click-beetles or *Elateridae* (in which it is sometimes merged), but having the antennae inserted at the internal border of the eyes and the epistoma trapezoidal. The larvae resemble those of buprestids. Nearly 100 genera are known.

Eucnemis (ū-knem'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *κνήμη*, a groove, loggin.] The typical genus of *Eucnemidae*.

Eucnide (ū-kni-dē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *κνήδη*, a nettle: see *cnida*.] A genus of loasaceous plants, of northern Mexico and the adjacent region. They are low, adhesively bristly herbs, with mostly showy yellow flowers. *E. bartonoides* is sometimes cultivated.

Eucola (ū-sō'lā), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833), < Gr. *eū*, well, + *κολα*, hollow.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Cynipidae*, or gall-dies, belonging to the subfamily *Figitina*, having moniliform antennae, 13-jointed in the female, 15-jointed in the male.

The genus is wide-spread, and a number of American and European species have been described. They are parasitic upon aphids.

eucolite (ū'kō-lit), *n.* See *eudialyte*.

Eucopa (ū-kō'pā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐκόπῃς*, well-equipped with oars, < *eū*, well, + *κόπη*, an oar.] The typical genus of the family *Eucopidae*.



Eucopa diaephana, with a part magnified

copida. *E. variabilis* is an example. *Gegenbaur*, 1856.

Eucopidae (ū-kop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucopa* + *-idae*.] A family of vesiculate or campanularian *Hydromedusae*: same as *Campanulariidae*.

Eucrasia (ū-kra-si), *n.* [< Gr. *eukrasia*, a good temperature, mildness (of the air, etc.), a good temperament, < *eukrasos*, well-tempered, temperate, < *eū*, well, + *kraivōs*, mix: see *crasis*, *crater*.] In med., that combination of qualities in the body which constitutes health or soundness.

Eucrite (ū-krit), *n.* [< Gr. *eukritos*, easy to discern, < *eū*, well, + *kritōs*, discern, decide.] A name proposed by Rose for all massive anorthite-augite rocks, similar to Zirkel's designation *corrite* for those composed of anorthite and hornblende.

Eucryptite (ū-krip'tit), *n.* [< Gr. *eukryptos*, easy to be hidden (< *eū*, well, + *kryptōs*, hide), + *-ite*.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium associated with albite as alteration products of apodumene.

Euctical (ūk'ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *euktikos*, expressing a wish, votive, optative, < *eukto*, wished for, desired, < *eū*, well, + *ktoō*, wish for, vow, pray.] Containing acts of supplication; supplicatory; precatory.

The euctical or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees or parts, the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand. *J. Mede*, Discourses, l. 48.

Eucyclic (ū-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *eū*, well, + *kuklos*, circular: see *cyclic*.] In bot., isomerous, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, and alternate with one another.

Eucyrtididae (ū-sēr-ti-dī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucyrtidium* + *-idae*.] A family of polycystine monocyrtarian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Eucyrtidium*.

Eucyrtidium (ū-sēr-tid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *kurtydion*, dim. of *kurtyōs*, *kurtyōs*, a fishing-basket, creel, < *kurtyōs*, bent, curved.] The typical genus of the family *Eucyrtididae*, or referred to the family *Polycyrtidae*. *E. galea* and *E. crumena* of Haeckel are examples.

eudemon, eudemon (ū-dē'mon), *n.* [< Gr. *eudaimon*, adj., blest with a good genius, fortunate, happy, < *eū*, well, + *daimon*, a genius, spirit, etc.: see *demon*. Cf. *Agathodemon*, *cacudemon*.] 1. A good angel or spirit.

The simple appendage of a tail will eudemomize the *Eudemon*. *Southey*, The Doctor, Fragment on Boards.

2. In *astrology*, the eleventh house of a celestial figure: so called on account of its good and prosperous significations, as store of friends, attainment of hopes, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

eudemonics (ū-dē-mon'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *eudaimonia*, the constituents of happiness, neut. pl. of *eudaimonios*, conducive to happiness, < *eudaimon*, happy: see *eudemon*.] Eudemonism.

eudemonism, eudemonism (ū-dē'mon-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *eudaimonismos*, a thinking happy, < *eudaimonios*, think or call happy, < *eudaimon*, having a good genius, happy, fortunate: see *eudemon* and *-ism*.] The doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the sole criterion for the validity of moral maxims; hedonism. Some writers distinguish *eudemonism* as including the satisfaction of altruistic sentiments under happiness, from the purely egoistic *hedonism*.

Ethics traced up into stoical vigour by renouncing all effeminate dallies with *Eudemonism* would indirectly have co-operated with the sublime ideas of Christianity. *De Quincey*, Last Days of Kant.

The discussion of the different sorts, degrees, and consequences of enjoyment led to the true *eudemonism* of the Epicureans, who taught that mental pleasure was preferable to that of the senses, and that friendship, and freedom from passion and desire, were the supreme forms of happiness. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 179.

eudemonist (ū-dē'mon-ist), *n.* [An *eudemonism* + *-ist*.] A believer in eudemonism.

I am too much of a *eudemonist*. I hanker too much after a state of happiness both for myself and others. *De Quincey*.

eudemonistic (ū-dē'mon-is'tik), *a.* [< *eudemonist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to eudemonism.

The mundane positive *eudemonistic* morality. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 179.

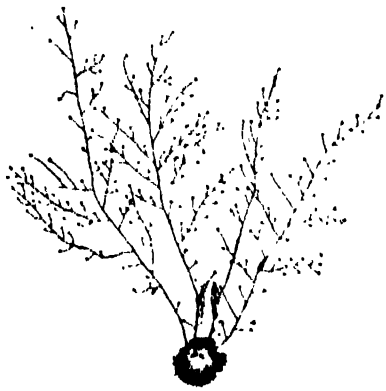
Christianity itself proceeds from a *eudemonistic* presumption. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI, 455.

eudemological (ū-dē'mon-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *eudemonistic*. *Mind*, XI, 137.

eudemology (ū-dē'mon-ō-lōj'i), *n.* [< Gr. *eudaimon*, happy (see *eudemon*), + *-logy*, < *logos*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of human happiness.

Eudendriidae (ū-den-dri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eudendrium* + *-idae*.] A family of *Hydropolyptidae* which form colonies, all polyps of which may mature sexual products whereby they are often changed into polypostyles without mouth or tentacles. The alimentary zooids possess one verticil of filiform tentacles, and mature the generative elements on tentacular appendages. During the maturing of the sexual products the sexual zooids often become rudimentary and lose their tentacles. *Eudendrium cochlearium* is a good example. Also *Eudendrium*.

Eudendrium (ū-den'dri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *dendron*, dim. of *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans, type of a



Eudendrium cochlearium, about natural size

family *Eudendriidae*, the stock of which is stiffened by a horny, chitinous substance which is secreted by the animal as a covering, and extends all over the colony excepting the zooids.

One of the most common forms (of hydroids) found in shallow water . . . from Vineyard Sound northward is *Eudendrium cochlearium*. It grows in colonies from two to nearly four inches in length, and the parts of the colony which correspond in appearance to the stems and branches of a plant are dark brown or black. At the tip of each branch and branchlet is a hydria like animal or zooid, which is directly connected with every other one in the colony. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I, 70.

eudialyte (ū-dī'a-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *eudialytos*, easy to break up or dissolve, < *eū*, well, + *dialytos*, dissolved, < *dialysis*, dissolve: see *dialysis*.] A mineral of a brownish-red color, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, also massive, in Greenland. When powdered it dissolves readily in hydrochloric acid, whence the name. It is a silicate of zirconium, iron, manganese, calcium, sodium, and other elements. *Eucodite* is the same mineral from Norway. Also spelled, erroneously, *eudyalite*.

eudiometer (ū-di-om'e-ter), *n.* [< Gr. *eidos*, calm, fine, clear, serene (of air, weather, sea, etc.) (< *eū*, well, + *de*, seen in *deus*, heavenly, *Zeus*, orig. the sky, etc.: see *deity*), + *metron*, a measure.] An instrument originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the air or the quantity of oxygen it contains, but now generally employed in the analysis of gases, for the determination of the nature and proportion of the constituents of any gaseous mixture. One form consists of a graduated glass tube, either straight or bent in the shape of the letter U, hermetically sealed at one end and open at the other. Two platinum wires, intended for the conveyance of electric sparks through any mixture of gases, so as to cause the union of certain of them, are inserted through the glass near the shut end of the tube, and closely approach but do not touch each other. The nature and proportions of the constituents of the gaseous mixture are determined by the diminution in volume after the passing of the spark.

eudiometric, eudiometrical (ū-di-ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer or to eudiometry: performed or ascertained by a eudiometer: as, *eudiometrical* experiments or results.

eudiometry (ū-di-om'e-tri), *n.* [An *eudiometer* + *-y*.] The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air, or of determining the nature and proportions of the constituents of any gaseous mixture, by means of the eudiometer.

eudipleural (ū-di-plō'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *eū*, well, + *diplos*, two-, + *pleura*, side, + *-al*.] Bilaterally symmetrical; having lateral antimeres well marked; exhibiting right and left sides of the body as symmetrically opposed and antimerically disposed parts.

The *eudipleural* form, which is generally known as that of bilateral symmetry. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 128.

Eudist (ū-dist), *n.* [F. *Eudiste*: see *def.*] One of a Roman Catholic congregation founded

in France in 1643 by Jean Eudes, a priest of the Oratory, for educational and missionary purposes. Its official name is *The Congregation of Jesus and Mary*. The order was suppressed in 1792, and revived in 1832.

Eudocimus (ū-dos'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *doximos*, esteemed, notable, < *doxōs*, think, esteem.] 1. In ornith., a genus of ibises, containing such species as the white and scarlet ibises of America, *E. alba* and *E. rubra*. *Wagler*, 1832.—2. In entom., a genus of *Coleoptera*. *Schönherr*, 1836.

Eudoxia (ū-dok'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eudoxos*, of good repute: see *Eudoxian*.] A spurious genus of hydrozoans, of the family *Diphyidae*; a group of individuals, consisting of a nutritive polyp with nematocysts, gonophores, and usually a hydrophyllium, separated from any diphyid, as a species of *Diphyra* and of *Abyla*. The term is retained as the name of such objects.

Eudoxian (ū-dok'si-an), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *Eudoxos*, a proper name, < *eudoxos*, of good repute, honored, famous, < *eū*, well, + *doxa*, opinion, reputation.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eudoxius or his doctrines. See II.

II. *n.* A follower of Eudoxius, a bishop of Constantinople and an extreme Arian of the fourth century: same as *Anomian*, *Aëtian*, and *Eunomian*.

Eudromias (ū-dro'mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Brehm, 1831), < Gr. *eudromos*, a good runner, < *eū*, well, + *dromos*, running, < *dromos*, run.] A genus of plovers, of the family *Charadriidae*, the type of which is the common dotterel, *E. morinellus*. There are several species, of different parts of the world. See cut under *dotterel*.

eudyalite, n. See *eudialyte*.

Eudynamis (ū-dī'ng-mis), *n.* [NL., also spelled *Eudynamys* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826); < Gr. *eū*, well, + *dynamis*, power.] A genus of Indian, Australian, and Papuan cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidae*, containing such as *E. honorata* of India, *E. mindanensis* of the Philippines, and *E. cyanocephalus* of Australia.

Eudyptes (ū-dip'tes), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *eū*, well, + *dyptron*, a diver, < *diptron*, duck, < *dēron*, dive.] A genus of crested penguins, the



Rock hopper (*Eudyptes chrysomus*)

rock-hoppers, containing such species as the jackass-penguin or macaroni of the sealers, *E. chrysomus* or *chrysalophus*.

Eudyptula (ū-dip'tū-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Eudyptes*.] A genus of Australian pygmy penguins, the type of which is *E. minor*, a bluish species with white throat and no collar, crest, or tracheal septum. Also *Ladyptula*. *Bonaparte*, 1856.

Euechinoides (ū-ē-kin-ōidēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *eichnos*, the hedgehog, + *-oides*.] The ordinary sea urchins collectively, as distinguished from the exclusively fossil ones, or *Trochodonta*; the Echinodonta less the *Patachynodonta*.

Euelephas (ū-ē-lē-fas), *n.* [NL. (Falconer), < Gr. *eū*, well, + *elephas*, elephant.] A genus of proboscidean mammals, of which the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas* or *Euelephas indicus*, is the type; distinguished from *Loxodon*, the African elephant, by the extremely deep, narrow intervals, completely filled with cement, between the ridges of the molar teeth: same as *Elephas* proper. See *Loxodon* and *elephant*.

eumerism, eumerist, etc. See *euhemerism*, etc.

Euereta (ū-er'ē-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *ereta*, a rower, an oar (usually in pl.), < *ipeta*, row.] Huxley's name for a group of turtles composed of the two genera *Sphargis* and *Chelone*, inhabiting the seas of warm climates. They have a blunt snout with hooked horny beak, the tympanum hidden by the integument, and the limbs of which the anterior pair are much the longer, converted into paddles, the digits being flattened and bound immovably together by integument, and only one or two of the hind bearing nails. See *Sphargis* and *Chelone*.

euergetes (ū-er'jē-tēz), *n.* [< Gr. *eu*, well, + *ergon*, work, a deed (cf. *epyrgon*, a deed), < *ep*, in, work, do; see *work*.] A benefactor; a title of honor in ancient Greece of such as had done the state some service, and sometimes assumed as a royal surname, as by Ptolemy III. of Egypt (Ptolemy Euergetes), and Ptolemy VII. (Euergetes II.).

As *euergetes* of Greek cities, Hadrian completed the Olympian at Athens.

C. O. Muller, *Mammal of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 191.

Eufthalia (ū-fēh'ā-lī), *n.* [NL., (< Buckard, 1876), < Gr. *eu*, well, + *Fitchia*, *q. v.*] A genus of geometrid moths. *E. ribesaria* is a species which lays its eggs in the autumn on the stems of currant and gooseberry bushes.



Female Moth of Gooseberry spanworm (*Eufthalia ribesaria*, natural size).

They hatch when the bushes are in full bloom in the spring, and the larva, a whitish measuring worm with black spots and yellow stripes, called the *gooseberry-spanworm*, feeds upon the leaves until full grown, when it goes under ground to pupate, remaining in this state for two or three weeks before it issues as a moth.

The remedies are powdered belladonna, either in solution or applied dry when the plants are moist, and hand picking. **euger** (ū-jē), *interj.* [L., < Gr. *eu*, good! well said! well done! an exclamatory use of the adv. *eu*, or *eu*, well, rightly, in replies confirming or approving what has been said; *eu*, well (see *eu*); *eu*, an eulitric particle.] Well done! well said! good! an exclamation of applause, encouragement, joy, and the like.

To solemnize the *euges*, the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents.

Hammond, *Works*, IV, 500.

eugenetic (ū-jē-nēs'ik), *a.* [*eugenesis* (see) + *-ic*.] Same as *eugenic*.

eugenesis (ū-jē-nēs'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *genesis*, generation.] The quality of breeding freely; fertility; specifically, the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

eugenic (ū-jē-nēs'ik), *a.* [*eugenesis*, after *eugenesis*, *q. v.*] Of, belonging to, or characterized by eugenesis. Also *eugenesic*.

Eugenia (ū-jē-nī-ā), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, named in honor of Prince Eugene of Savoy (died 1736); in def. 2, named from the Empress Eugénie of France. The name *Eugene*, G. *Eugen*, F. *Eugén*, etc., NL. *Eugenius*, fem. *Eugenia*, G. *Eugenie*, F. *Eugénie*, etc., NL. *Eugenia*, means 'well-born,' < Gr. *eu*, well-born; see *eugeny*.] 1. A genus of myrtaceous shrubs and trees, of over 500 species, which are found in tropical or subtropical America and tropical Asia, with a few species in Africa and Australia. About half a dozen are found in Florida. The flowers are tetramerous, with numerous stamens, and are followed by a baccate fruit. The leaves are opposite, and often glaucous punctate and fragrant, and the wood is hard and sometimes of value. The most important species is *E. caribbeensis*, of which yields the clove of commerce. (See *clove* under *cloves*.) Several species bear edible fruits, as the rose apple (*E. jambolana*) and the jambolana (*E. Jambolana*), which are cultivated in tropical countries. The astringent bark of the latter is used in dyeing and tanning, and in medicine. Others are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their foliage or flowers.

2. A genus of humming-birds. *E. imperatrix* is a fine species from Ecuador, green with a violet throat-spot. Gould, 1835.—3. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidae*. Dewdney, 1863.

Eugeniocrinidae (ū-jē-nī-ā-kri-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eugeniocrinus* + *-idae*.] A family of eocrinoids or fossil crinoids, ranging from the Osilite to the Cretaceous.

eugeniocrinite (ū-jē-nī-ā-kri-nī-tē), *n.* [NL. *Eugeniocrinites*; as *Eugeniocrinus* + *-ite*.] An eocrinite of the family *Eugeniocrinidae*.

Eugeniocrinites (ū-jē-nī-ā-kri-nī-tēs), *n. pl.* [NL.; see *Eugeniocrinites*.] Same as *Eugeniocrinites*.

Eugeniocrinus (ū-jē-nī-ā-kri-nūs), *n.* [NL. (reduced from *Eugeniocrinites*), < Gr. *eu*, well-

born, of noble race, + *crinus*, a lily.] The typical genus of the family *Eugeniocrinidae*. Agassiz, 1834.

eugenic (ū-jē-nīk), *a.* [< Gr. *eu*, well-born (see *eugeny*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to race-culture.

If *eugenic* principles were universally adopted, the chance of exceptional and elevated natures would be largely reduced.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI, 439.

eugenie (ū-jē-nīk), *a.* [*Eugenia*, 1, + *-ie*.] Pertaining to or derived from cloves. **Eugenic acid**, an acid derived from cloves. It is a colorless oil, becoming dark in color and viscous when exposed to the air. It reddens litmus paper, and has a spicy burning taste and a strong smell of cloves.

eugenics (ū-jē-nīks), *n.* [Pl. of *eugenic*; see *-ics*.] The science of generative or procreative development; the doctrine of progress or evolution, especially in the human race, through improved conditions in the relations of the sexes.

The ingenious speculations of Mr. F. Galton in the delicate domain of *eugenics*, and in the advancement of mental imagery, are now recognized as a necessary development of the method into which Darwin has cast the thought of the age. *Pop. Sci. French Research*, II, 110.

The heredity of genius has been fully proved by that very interesting writer and accurate observer, Francis Galton, and he has put forward in a masterly way the claims of *eugenics*, or race-culture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIX, 641.

eugenin (ū-jē-nīn), *n.* [*Eugenia*, 1, + *-in*.] A substance (C₁₀H₁₂O₂) which settles spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves. It crystallizes in small laminae, which are colorless, transparent, and pearly, but in time become yellow.

eugenyl (ū-jē-nī), *n.* [*Eugenia*, poet. *eu*, nobility of birth, < *eu*, well-born, of noble race, < *eu*, well, + *genos*, race, family; see *genus*.] Nobleness of birth. *Ogilvie*.

eught, eughten. Lawless spellings of *yeu, yeuen*. *Spenser*.

Euglena (ū-glē-nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *glēnē*, the pupil of the eye, the socket of a joint.]

The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Euglenidae*. *E. viridis* is one of the commonest and best known of infusorians, inhabiting stagnant pools, of ten occurring in vast shoals on the surface of the water. Ehrenberg, 1832.

Euglenia (ū-glē-nī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena*.] A group of flagellate infusorians, taking name from the genus *Euglena*, and corresponding nearly to the *Ataxina* of Ehrenberg and less exactly to the modern family *Euglenidae*. *Ingarden*.

euglenid (ū-glē-nīd), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Euglenidae*.

Euglenidae (ū-glē-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena* + *-idae*.] A large family of monomastigote eucytous flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Euglena*, highly diversified or metabiotic, with brilliant, usually green, endoplasm. These remarkable animalcules form a natural family, whose bright colors (on the most part green, though sometimes red) and peculiar endogenous multiplication (noted below) are highly characteristic. They vary much in the different genera, being free swimming or sedentary, naked or binate, and solitary or colonial. The flagellum is single and terminal, the oral aperture is distinct, the endoplasm often contains highly refractive particles of apparently amorphous substance; one or more eye-like pigment spots are often developed at the anterior end, and the contractile vacuole and the endoplasm are conspicuous, the former usually located close to the anterior border. The euglenids multiply both by longitudinal and transverse fission, by the subdivision of the body substance into sporular elements, and by the development of independent germinal bodies out of the substance of the endoplasm. The sporulation, or breaking up of the reduced endoplasm, usually consequent upon a process of eucytism, results in the formation of germs variable in number and of irregular contour, reduced as small green amorphous, without trace of the flagellum, oral aperture, or pigment spot, which are subsequently acquired. The fusiform zooids resulting from the sporulation of the endoplasm of motile euglenids, on the contrary, appear to be usually furnished with a flagellum and an eye spot. Another form of eucytism, not connected with reproduction, occurs in euglenids when the water dries up in the ponds or ditches where they live—the animalcules become spherical and quiescent, develop a gelatinous covering which indurates, and in this condition have been mistaken for green algae. These several changes of the animalcule give rise to the term *eucytism*, applied to other organisms, as gregarines, which present similar conditions of encystment and sporulation. According to Saville Kent, the genera composing the family as at present recognized are *Euglena*, *Amphipha*, *Chlorophylla*, *Trachelomonas*, *Rhaphidomastix*, *Colomonas*, *Acetabularia*, and *Colacium*. Nearly all occur in fresh water especially when stagnant, though a few are found in brackish water. They may be single or in small groups, or may form very extensive colonies.

Euglenina (ū-glē-nī-nā), *n. pl.* [*Euglena* + *-ina*.] In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), same as *Euglenidae*.



Euglena viridis, magnified.

euglenoid (ū-glē-nōid), *a. and n.* [*Euglena* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of the form of or resembling infusorians of the family *Euglenidae*; especially, becoming encysted and sporulating like the *Euglenidae*; exhibiting the movements during the process of reproduction which characterize species of *Euglena*.

The movements [of gregarines after fission] now become neither vibratile nor amoeboid, but definitely restrained, and are best described as euglenoid.

Encyc. Brit., XIX, 862.

They are apparently Gregarine, which have been killed in various states of euglenoid movement.

W. B. Benham, *Microsc. Science*, XXVII, 570.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Euglenoides*.

II. *n.* A sporozoan, as a gregarine, in the euglenoid state.

The *euglenoid* is always a single contractile sac, with one mass of medullary substance, in which floats the large vesicular transparent nucleus.

E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 863.

Euglenoidea (ū-glē-nōi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena* + *-oidea*.] In Bütschli's system of classification, an order of flagellate infusorians, represented by the *Euglenidae* and related groups, of large size and well organized, unflagellate or rarely with a pair of flagella, and having a mouth and pharynx. The families besides *Euglenidae* assigned to this order are *Mesodonata*, *Peranemata*, and *Pedomonadina*.

eugnomosyne (ū-glē-nōi-mōs'ī-nē), *n.* [*Eugnomosyne*, consideration, indulgence, < *eu*, well, + *nomos*, kind-hearted, considerate, < *eu*, well, + *nomos*, the mind; see *gnome*.] The faculty of judging matters which fall under no known rule and concerning which one has had no experience; good sense in novel situations and unexpected emergencies. [Rare.]

eugonidia (ū-glē-nōi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + NL. *gonidia*, *q. v.*] In *Ichthyology*, proper or typical gonidia, as distinguished from gonimia. They are enclosed in a distinct cellular membrane, and are usually bright-green.

Eugubine (ū-glē-bīn), *a.* [*E. Eugubina* (NL. *Eugubium*), usually *Gubbio*, < L. *Iguvium*, a city of Umbria.] Of or belonging to the ancient town of Eugubium or Iguvium (now Gubbio) in Umbria, Italy; specifically applied to certain tablets or tables of bronze (seven in number) discovered there in 1444, and now preserved in the town-hall of Gubbio. These tablets, called the *Eugubine* or *Iguvine tablets*, constitute an important memorial of the ancient Umbrian tongue, and show that it somewhat resembled the ancient Latin, as well as the Oscan. Only four of the tablets are wholly Umbrian, one is partly Umbrian and partly Latin, and two are Latin. The inscriptions relate to the acts of a corporation of priests, and contain the names of several deities otherwise unknown.

euharmonic (ū-har-mōn'ik), *a.* [*eu*, well, + *harmonikos*, harmonic.] Producing perfectly concordant sounds, as opposed to sounds produced by tempered instruments. **Euharmonic organ**, an organ or harmonium having enough keys to the octave to provide for playing in pure intonation.

euhemerism (ū-hē-mē-rizm), *n.* [Also *Euhemerism*; < L. *Euhemerus*, < Gr. *Eiuphrates*, a Greek philosopher of the 4th century B. C., who wrote a work setting forth the view of mythology which goes under his name. The name means 'having a happy day, cheerful,' < *eu*, well, + *haima*, day.] The doctrine that polytheistic mythology arose exclusively, or in the main, out of the deification of dead heroes; the system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods to the level of distinguished men, and so regards the myths as founded on real histories; hence, the derivation of mythology from history.

Euhemerism has become the recognized title of that system of mythological interpretation which denies the existence of divine beings, and reduces the gods of old to the level of men.

Max Muller, *Sci. of Lang.*, 2d ser., p. 416.

Again very many Arab tribes are named after gods or goddesses, and the *euhemerism* which explains this by making the deity a more defiled ancestor has no more claim to attention in the Arab field than in other parts of the Semitic world.

W. R. Smith, *Kinship and Marriage*, p. 17.

euhemerist (ū-hē-mē-ris't), *n. and a.* [Also *euhemerist*; < *Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* A believer in the doctrine of euhemerism.

II. *a.* Euhemeristic. **euhemeristic** (ū-hē-mē-ris'tik), *a.* [Also *euhemeristic*; < *euhemerist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to euhemerism or euhemerists; given to or concerned with the derivation of mythology from history; as, *euhemeristic* historians.

A *Euhemeristic* réchauffé of Phœnicish theology and mythology.

Encyc. Brit., XVII, 764.

euhemeristically (ū-hē-mē-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of Euhemerus; rationalistically; as, to explain a myth *euhemeristically*. Also *euhemeristically*.

euhemerize (ū-hē-mē-riz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *euhemerized* ppr. *euhemerizing*. [*Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To treat or explain in the manner of Euhemerus; treat or explain rationalistically; as, to *euhemerize* a myth (that is, to explain it as being founded on a basis of history). See *euhemerism*.

He [the ethnographer] can watch how the mythology of classic Europe, once so true to nature and so quick with her ceaseless life, fell among the commentators to be plastered with allegory or euhemerized into dull sham history. *E. E. Tylor*, *Prim. Culture*, I, 249.

By the beginning of the twelfth century, the Irish had long been Christians, their deities had been either *euhemerized* into mortals or degraded into demons and fairy chiefs. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII, 196.

II. intrans. To believe in or practise euhemerism; treat or explain myths euhemeristically.

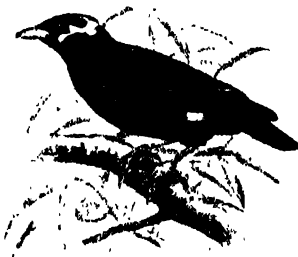
Eulichthyes (ū-ik'thi-ēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ēl*, well, + *ichthys*, fish.] In Claus's system of classification, a subclass of fishes, containing all fishes except the *Cyclostomi* and *Leptocardi*.

Eulopoda (ū-i-lop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ēl*, well, + *lopōs*, equal, + *podē* (pod-) = *Foot*.] A group of isopodous crustaceans, having seven free appendaged thoracic segments, with a comparatively short and broad abdomen, whose appendages form branchial lamellae, and containing the typical isopods.

eucalrite, eucalrite (ū-kā'rit), *n.* [*Prop.*, in Latinized form, **eucalrite*; so called by Berzelius because found "opportune" soon after the discovery of the metal selenium; < *Gr.* *ēl*, well, + *kalros*, timely, opportune (< *ēl*, well, + *kalros*, time, season), + *-ite*.] A mineral of a shining lead-gray color and granular structure, consisting chiefly of selenium, copper, and silver.

Eukleidean, *a.* See *Euchleian*.

Eulabes (ū-lā-bēs), *n.* [*NL.*, (Cuvier, 1817), < *Gr.* *ēl*, well, + *labō*, to labor, to take.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulabinae*, based upon the *Gracula eulabes* of Linnaeus, the mina or mino. There are several other species of these red-tailed grackles often seen in the tropics.



Mina or Mino, Gracula eulabes.

Eulabinae (ū-lā-bē-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Eulabes* (-ēl) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of old-world sturnoid passerine birds, of the family *Sturnidae*, related to the starlings proper, typified by the genus *Eulabes*. They are the red-tailed grackles of India and the eastern islands. There are about 12 species, of several genera, commonly known as *minas* (*minas*, *minas*, etc.).

eulachon (ū-lā-kon), *n.* [A native name in the northern Pacific islands.] The candlefish, *Thaleichthys pacificus*. **Eulachon-oil**, oil obtained from the *Thaleichthys pacificus*, which has been proposed as a substitute for cod liver oil.

Eulalia (ū-lā-lī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, appar. < *Gr.* *ēl*, well, + *lalia*, to talk, speak.] 1. A genus of errant chaetopodous annelids, of the family *Phyllodoidea*. *Savigny*, 1817.—2. A genus of carabid beetles.—3. A genus of tall grasses, the species of which are now referred to other genera, chiefly to *Pollinut*. *E. japonica* is often cultivated for the decoration of lawns, on account of its handsome plumes and often variegated foliage.

Eulerian (ū-lē-ri-an), *a.* [*Euler* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or invented by the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler (1707-83).—**Eulerian constant**, the value of

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^n} + \dots = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^n} + \dots\right)^{-1}$$

* where *n* is infinite. It is 0.5772156649015328606065...—**Eulerian equation**. See *equation*.—**Eulerian function**, the function

$$F_x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n / n! (x + n)$$

Eulerian integral of the first kind, the integral

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx$$

Eulerian integral of the second kind, the gamma function, or

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

Eulerian method, in hydrostatics, the ordinary method, by the use of the Eulerian equations.

Euler's numbers, Euler's solution. See *number, solution*.

Eulima (ū-lī-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ēl*, well, + *limos*, hunger, famine.] A remarkable genus of gastropods, formerly referred to the family *Pyramidellidae*, but now regarded as typical of a family *Eulimidae*. Some of the species live on both thalassians or other eulimids. An American species, *E. olivacea*, is a parasite of *Thomomys* burrows, a common thalassian of the Atlantic coast.

Eulimacea (ū-lī-mā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Eulima* + *-acea*.] Same as *Eulimidae*.

eulimid (ū-lī-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Eulimidae*.

Eulimidae (ū-līm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Eulima* + *-idae*.] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Eulima*. The animals have subulate tentacles, with eyes sessile outside, and the shell is turrit, milky white, and polished, and has an oval mouth with smooth columellar lip. Numerous species live in different seas. Also *Eulimaceae*.

eulogia (ū-lō-jī-ā), *n.* [*ML.*, the eucharist, etc., < *Gr.* *eu*, praise, blessing; see *eulogy*.] In the early church: (a) The sacrament of the Lord's supper. (b) Later, the name of the portion of the eucharist sent to the sick, or by bishops to other bishops and churches as a token of Christian love. These practices were early discontinued, because of the growing reverence for the elements. (c) Later still, the name given to the unconsecrated bread not needed in the eucharist, but blessed and distributed as a substitute for the eucharist among those members of the congregation who, though they had the right to take the communion, did not commune. This custom still exists in the Greek Church. Also called *anti-donon* (which see). Also *eulogy*.

As soon as Mass had been ended, a loaf of bread was blessed, and then, with a knife very likely set apart for the purpose, cut into small slices for distribution among the people, who went up and received it from the priest, whose hand they kissed. This loaf, or *eulogia*, was meant to be an emblem of that "loaf of life and union which ought always to bind us to each other." *Locke*, *Essays*, of our Fathers, I, 17.

eulogically (ū-lō-jī-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner to convey praise; eulogistically. [*Eulogy*.]

Give me leave *eulogically* to commend a few of these many attributes. *Sir I. P. P.*, *Travel in Africa*, p. 25.

eulogist (ū-lō-jist), *n.* [*Eulogy* + *-ist*.] One who pronounces a eulogy; one who praises highly or excessively.

Such bigotry was sure to find its *eulogist*. *Locke*, *Essays*, of our Fathers, II, 17.

A name . . . that *eulogist* holds up to the world as with out spot or blemish. *Locke*, *Essays*, of our Fathers, II, 17.

eulogistic, eulogistical (ū-lō-jis'tik, -i-kal), *a.* [*Eulogist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing eulogy, or high or excessive praise; laudatory.

Eulogistic phrases for the use of eulogistic men, directed to men of low authority and low power. *Locke*, *Essays*, of our Fathers, II, 17.

eulogistically (ū-lō-jis'tik, -i-kal), *adv.* With high or undue commendation; in eulogy.

eulogium (ū-lō-jī-um), *n.* [*ML.*, *eulogium*, eulogy; see *eulogy*.] Eulogy, or a eulogy. [Now rare.]

A lavishly and eulogistically, but *eulogically* is not proper. *Amer. Works*, II, 17.

Syn. *eulogize* (ū-lō-jī-zē, -ē-zē), *v.;* pret. and pp. *eulogized*, ppr. *eulogizing*. [*Eulogy* + *-ize*.] To pronounce a eulogy upon; praise highly or excessively; extol in speech or writing. Also specified *eulogize*.

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present, etc.), < *Gr.* *eulogia*, good or fine language, praise, eulogy, panegyric, in N. T. blessing (see *eulogia*), < *ēl*, well, + *logos*, < *logos*, speak; see *ology*.] 1. High commendation of a person or thing, especially when expressed in a formal manner or to an undue degree; specifically, a speech or writing delivered or composed for the express purpose of lauding its subject.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous eulogies of worthy men, been started up to affect the like commendations. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

Yet are there many worthy personages that deserve better than dispersed report or barren eulogies. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 132.

2. Same as *eulogia*.

At Angers one Lent he [St. Malan] gave what is called the 'eulogie' (sacred bread) to four bishops. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI, 14.

Syn. 1. *Eucommend, Eulogy, Eulogium, Panegyric*. These words are best understood through their history. (See the derivations.) *Eulogy* is stronger than *eucommend*, but still is the most general word. An *eucommend* is an expression of warm praise, of some fulness and completeness, like the ancient laudatory ode. *Eucommend* is not a distinctive name for a set speech, the others may be; as, Everett's *Eulogy* upon the Pilgrim Fathers; the *Panegyric* of Isocrates. *Eulogium* is only a more formal word for *eulogy*. The last three may be used abstractly, but not *eucommend*, we may say, it was more *eulogy* or *panegyric*, but not more *eucommend*. *Eulogy*, a *eulogy*, and an *eucommend* may be tempered with criticism; *panegyric* and a *panegyric* are only praise, hence, *panegyric* is often used for exaggerated or undiscriminating praise.

Plutarch assures us that Cato the Censor . . . made a speech in public full of the highest eucommendations on Crassus. *Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, I, 8, note 3.

Men with tears coursing down their cheeks in listening to his [Chateaubriand's] eulogies upon Webster yet still made a memorandum that they would count the words in some of those periods when they should be printed. *A. Phelps*, *Eng. Style*, p. 99.

Collection of eulogies, eulogies, and eulogies have astonished the world with eulogies which would raise their particular studies into the first ranks of philosophy. *J. D. Smith*, *Phil. Chae.*, p. 376.

I think I am not inclined by nature or policy to make a *panegyric* upon anything which was not just and natural object of censure. *Locke*, *Essays*, of our Fathers, II, 17.

Eulophia (ū-lō-fī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, so called with ref. to the erected lip, < *Gr.* *eulophos*, well-plumed, having a beautiful crest; see *Eulophus*.] A genus of epiphyllal or terrestrial orchids, of Africa and southern Asia. The tubers of some Asiatic species were formerly used as *salut*.

Eulophinae (ū-lō-fī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Eulophus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of parasitic insects, of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, founded by Westwood in 1840. They have a pointed tarsal, unbroken submarginal veins, slender hind tibiae, and undivided mesoscutum. The males of many species have branched or flabellate antennae. All the species, so far as known, are aptly, usually upon lepidopterous larvae.

Eulophus (ū-lō-fus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *eulophos*, well-plumed, < *ēl*, well, + *logos*, crest.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulophinae*. *Geoffroy*, 1764.

eulytite (ū-lī-tī), *n.* [*Gr.* *eu*, readiness in loosing, < *lytō*, easy to loosen, untie, or dissolve; see *calytic*.] The name given by Axel Erdmann, in 1849, to a rock found by him at Timberg in Sweden, which he described as being a granular mixture of dihalite, garnet, and altered olivine. This rock contains also grains of magnetite and the olivine is now and then altered into a green stone. It is one of the varieties of peridotite. Rocks similar in composition to eulytite have been found in California, Italy, and Greece.

eulytin (ū-lī-tin), *n.* [*Gr.* *eu*, ready to untie, loose, or dissolve (see *calytic*), + *-in*.] Same as *eulytite*.

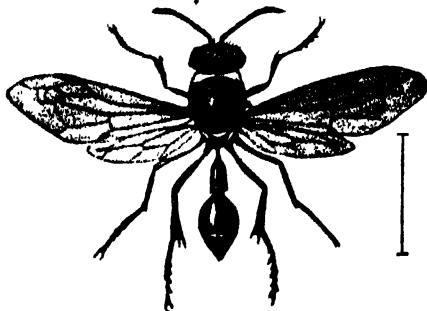
eulytite (ū-lī-tī), *n.* [*Gr.* *eu*, ready to untie, loose, or dissolve (< *ēl*, well, + *lytō*, verb, adj. of *lytō*, loose, dissolve), + *-ite*.] A mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of lime, found at Schneeberg in Saxony. It occurs in groups of tetrahedra crystals of a delicate brown or yellow color. Also called *eulytin* and *berthelinite*.

Eumæus (ū-mē-ūs), *n.* [*NL.*, (Linnaeus, 1816), < *Gr.* *eu*, a man's name.] A genus of lycaenid butterflies, of a few North and Central American species, bronzed black with a golden sheen, and with bright-green or blue maculate borders. *E. natalis* is very abundant in Florida, where the bright red larva is known as the *crabtree worm*, from the Italian name of the plant *Zinnia integrifolia*, a cecid, which it defoliates.

Eumeces (ū-mē-sēs), *n.* [*Gr.* *euphros*, of a good length, great, considerable, < *ēl*, well, + *meos*, length. Cf. *panopeus*, long.] A genus of skinks, of the family *Scincidae*. It contains small burrowing lizards known as *blatula* and *scorpions*, of which there are many species in the warmer portions of the globe, about 12 occur in the United States. They have well-developed 5-toed limbs, a smooth fusiform tail,

the nostrils in a single median plate, thin polished scales, and no palatine teeth. *E. fasciatus*, the common blue-tail of the United States, is 8 or 9 inches long, green with yellow stripes, passing on the tail into blue, and pearly-white below. *E. longirostris* is the Bermuda skink.

Eumenes (ū'me-nōz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eumenes*, well-disposed, friendly, gracious, < *eū*, well, + *mēnos*, mind, temper, disposition.] The typical genus of wasps of the family *Eumenidae*, having



Eumenes fraternus. (1 line shows natural size.)

the abdomen pyriform, with a very long pedicel formed by the first abdominal segment. *E. fraternus* is a common North American species.

Eumenidae (ū-men-i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-idae*.] A family of true wasps, by some ranked only as a subfamily, containing the solitary wasps, and distinguished from the social wasps by having the claws armed with a tooth instead of being simple. These wasps are of only two forms, male and female, the latter having the dual role of queen and worker. Also *Eumenidae*, *Eumenidae*.

Eumenides¹ (ū-men-i-dōz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Eumenides* (see *theoi*), lit. the gracious goddesses, < *eumenes*, well-disposed, favorable, gracious, < *eū*, well, + *mēnos*, mind, temper, disposition.] In classical myth., the Erinyes or Furies: a euphemistic name. See *Erinyes* and *Fury*.

While Apollo or Athena only slay, the power of Demeter and the *Eumenides* is over the whole life.
Ruskin, *Lectures on Art*, 4 161.

Eumenides² (ū-men-i-dōz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-ides*.] 1. Same as *Eumenidae*.—2. A group of lepidopterous insects. *Boussuval*, 1836.

Eumenine (ū-me-nī-ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-ina*.] The *Eumenidae* considered as a subfamily of *Leptidae*.

eumerism (ū'me-riz-m), *n.* [< Gr. *eū*, well, + *mēnos*, part (division) (see *eumeristic*), + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, an aggregate of eumeristic parts; a process or result of eumerogenesis: a kind of merism opposed to *dysmerism*.

eumeristic (ū'me-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *eumēsthai*, easily divided, < *eū*, well, + *mēsthai*, divided, divisible, < *mēsthai*, divide, < *mēnos*, a part.] In *biol.*, regularly repeated in a set or series of like parts which form one integral whole; eumerogenetic; opposed to *dysmeristic*.

eumerogenesis (ū'me-ro-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *mēnos*, part (division) (see *eumerism*), + *genesis*, generation.] In *biol.*, the genesis, origination, or development of many like parts in a regular series forming an integral whole; repetition of forms without modification or specialization; opposed to *dysmerogenesis*. Ordinary cell-division and the budding of successive joints of a tapeworm are examples.

eumerogenetic (ū'me-ro-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *eumerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *biol.*, produced by or resulting from eumerogenesis; characterized by or exhibiting eumerism; eumeristic; opposed to *dysmerogenetic*.

eumeromorph (ū'me-rō-mōrf), *n.* [< Gr. *eū*, well, + *mēnos*, part (see *eumerism*), + *mōrphē*, shape.] An organic form resulting from eumerogenesis; a eumeristic organism: opposed to *dysmeromorph*.

eumeromorph (ū'me-rō-mōrf), *a.* [< *eumeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a eumeromorph; eumerogenetic or eumeristic in form: opposed to *dysmeromorph*.

Eumetopias (ū-me-tō-pi-as), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1866), < Gr. *eū*, well, + *mētōpiā*, having a broad forehead, < *mētōnos*, the forehead, < *mētā*, between, + *ōph* (ōph-), the eye.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidae*. The type is the northern sea lion, *E. stelleri*, which inhabits the northern Pacific from Bering's strait to Japan and California. The male measures from 12 to 14 feet in length, and weighs upward of a thousand pounds, the female is much smaller and more slender. See cut in preceding column.

Eunectes (ū-nek'tez), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *νῆκτος*, a swimmer (cf. *νῆκτος*, adj., swimming), < *νῆκω*, swim.]

1. A genus of enormous South American serpents, of the family *Boidae*, or boas. *E. murinus* is the anaconda, the largest of the anacondas (which see). *Wagler*, 1830.
—2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidae*, containing about 12 species, of Europe, Asia, Australia, and South America. *Erichson*, 1832.

Eunectus (ū-nek'tus), *n.* [NL.: see *Eunectes*.] Same as *Eunectes*.

Eunice (ū-nī'se), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Eunike* or *Eivnisk*, a Nereid.] In *zool.*, a genus of annelids, typical of the family *Eunicidae*. It is characterized by having no fewer than 9 distinct dentary plates, 2 large flat ones united below, and 3 dorsal and 1 sinistral cutting teeth working against each other. *E. agassizii* is a large West Indian annelid, with several hundred joints. *E. antennata* is another example.

Eunicea (ū-nī'se-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eunice* + *-ea*.] A group of annelids approximately corresponding to the family *Eunicidae*.

Eunicidae (ū-nī'si-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eunice* + *-idae*.] A family of errant, predaceous, polychaetous annelids typified by the genus *Eunice*. The body has many segments; the prostomium bears 3 labial palps, the parapodia are usually numerous some times bilobed, and ordinarily provided with dorsal and ventral cirri as well as branchiae. There are several genera.

Eunomia (ū-nō-mī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Eunomia*, daughter of Themis, a personification of *eunomia*, good order: see *eunomy*.] 1. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of zygenid moths. *Hübner*, 1816. (b) A genus of polyids. *Lamarck*, 1821. (c) A genus of worms. *Risso*, 1826. (d) A genus of North American bees, of the family *Andrenidae*, having the apical joint of the antennae spoon-shaped. There are two species, *E. apacha* and *E. heteropoda*.

—2. In *astron.*, the fifteenth planetoid, discovered at Naples by De Gasparis in 1851.

Eunomian (ū-nō-mī-an), *a. and n.* [< L. *Eunomius*, < Gr. *Eunōmos*, a proper name, < *eū*, well, + *nōmos*, law, well-ordered: see *eunomy*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eunomius or his doctrines.
II. *n.* A follower of Eunomius, an extreme Arian of the fourth century, pupil of Aëtius, and some time bishop of Cyzicus: same as *Eunomian*, *Aëtian*, and *Eutolian*.

eunomy (ū-nō-mī), *n.* [< Gr. *eunomia*, good order, good laws well obeyed, < *eū*, well, + *nōmos*, law, well-ordered, under good laws, < *eū*, well, + *nōmos*, law.] Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government. *Mitford*.

Eunota (ū-nō-tā), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *eunotos*, well-backed, stout-backed, < *eū*, well, + *nōtos*, the back.] A group of existing *Lacertidae*, having the more important characters of the *Platynota*, but distinguished from them by having two nasal bones, and the integument of the head covered with epidermic plates.

eunuch (ū'nuk), *n. and a.* [= F. *eunuque* = Sp. *li. eunuco* = Pg. *eunucho*, < L. *eunuchus*, < Gr. *eunouchos*, a chamberlain (in Asia, and later in

the Greek empire, generally a castrated man); hence, a castrated man (applied also to castrated beasts and to seedless fruits); < *eunouchos*, bed, + *teuein*, have, hold, keep.] I. *n.* 1. In the East, a chamberlain; a keeper of the bed-chamber, or of the women in a large or polygamous household: an office generally (and in the latter case always) held by castrated men, and often bringing to its holders in princely houses great political influence.

From the domestic service of the palace, and the administration of the private revenue, Narces the eunuch was suddenly exalted to the head of an army.

Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, xii.

Hence, in general—2. Any castrated male of the human species.

II. *a.* Unproductive; barren. [Rare.]

He had a mind wholly eunuch and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste. *Godwin*, *Mandeville*, III. 94.

eunuch (ū'nuk), *v. t.* [< *eunuch*, *n.*] To make a eunuch of; castrate, as a man. [Rare.]

They eunuch all their priests; from whence 'tis shown That they deserve no children of their own.
Creech, tr. of *Lucretius*.

eunuchate (ū'nuk-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *eunuchatus*, pp. of *eunuchare*, make a eunuch, < L. *eunuchus*, a eunuch.] Same as *eunuch*.

It were . . . an impossible act to eunuchate or castrate themselves.
Sir F. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 4.

eunuchism (ū'nuk-izm), *n.* [< L. *eunuchismus*, < L. *eunuchus*, < Gr. *eunouchos*, make a eunuch, < *eunouchos*; see *eunuch*.] The state of being a eunuch.

That eunuchism, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it (marriage), we doubt not.
Sp. Hall, *Honour of Married Clergy*, p. 54.

eumorphoid (ū-om'fō-oid), *a.* Like species of the genus *Eumorphus*: as, a *eumorphoid* shell. *P. P. Carpenter*.

Eumorphus (ū-om'fō-lus), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the wide umbilicus, < Gr. *eū*, well, + *mōrphos*, the navel, umbilicus.] A large genus of fossil gastropods, belonging to the family *Turridae*, appearing in the Silurian strata, and keeping its place till the Triassic period. The remains consist of depressed or discoidal shells, with a polygonal aperture and very wide umbilicus (whence the name). The operculum is round, shelly, and multispiral.

eonym (ū-ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *eunōmos*, having a good name, < *eū*, well, + *nōmos*, law, a name.] In *terminol.*, a good, proper, or fitting name of anything; a term which conforms to the rules and answers the requirements of a system of naming, and is therefore available as a technical designation; opposed to *cononym*. [Rare.]

eonymin (ū-ō-nī-min), *n.* [< *Eunonymus* + *-in*.] 1. An encrystallizable, bitter substance, soluble in alcohol and water, obtained from *Eunonymus*.—2. A complex substance precipitated from the tincture of *eunonymus* by adding water.

Eunonymus (ū-ō-nī-mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *eunonymus* (Pliny), < Gr. *eunōmos* (τὸ εὐνόμιον δὲ δένδρον), the spindle-tree, < *eū*, well, + *nōmos*, honored, prosperous, lucky, < *eū*, well, + *nōmos*, law, name; see *onym*.] 1. A celastraceous genus of shrubs and small trees, natives of northern temperate regions, including about 40 species. They have opposite leaves, and loose cymes of small purple flowers, followed by usually crimson or rose-colored capsules, which on opening disclose the seed wrapped in an orange-colored aril. The spindle-tree of Europe, *E. europaea*, the leaves, flowers, and fruit of which are said to be poisonous to animals, is sometimes cultivated, but less frequently than the more ornamental American species, *E. atropurpurea* and *E. americana*, known respectively as the *wahoo* or *burning-bush* and the *strawberry-bush*. *E. japonica*, sometimes called *Chinese box*, is a handsome evergreen species of Japan, often with finely variegated leaves. All parts of the European spindle-tree are emetic and purgative, and the bark of the *wahoo* is used as an active purgative. See cut under *burning-bush*.

2. [L. c.] The bark of *Eunonymus atropurpurea*, which is used as a purgative and laxative.

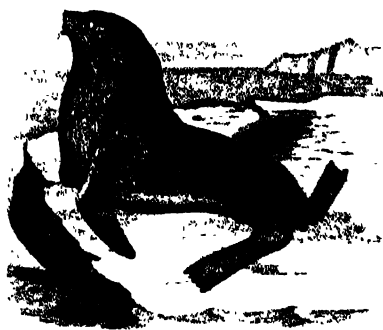
eonymy (ū-ō-nī-mī), *n.* [As *eunomy* + *-y*. Cf. *synonymy*, etc.] A system of or the use of eonyms; right or proper technical nomenclature. [Rare.]

Euornithes (ū-ōr-nī-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *eū*, well, + *ornithes* (ὀρνίθες), a bird.] A superordinal group of birds, containing all living birds excepting the struthious or ratite forms, the tinamous, and the penguins. It is the same as *Carinata* without the tinamous and penguins.

euornithic (ū-ōr-nī-th'ik), *a.* [< *Euornithes* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euornithes*.

euotomous (ū-ōt'ō-mus), *a.* An incorrect form of *eutomous*.

euoam (ū-ō'ā), *n.* See *ecroa*.



Northern Sea Lion. *Eumetopias stelleri*.

Eupagurus

Eupagurus (û-pa-gû-rus), n. [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *Pagurus*.] A genus of hermit-crabs.

E. hermanni is one of the commonest species of hermit-crabs along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and is often found in the shell of the sea-anemone *Urticina* *aceros* and others.

eupathia (û-path'i-â), n. [See *eupathy*.] In pathology, same as *euphoria*.

eupathy (û-pa-thi), n. [< Gr. *euphros*, the enjoyment of good things, comfort; with the Stoics, a happy condition; < *eu*, well, + *pathos*, feeling.] Right feeling.

And yet verily they themselves again do term those joys, those promptitudes of the will, and wary circumspections, by the name of *eupathies*, i. e. good affections, and not of *apatides*, that is to say, impossibilities; where-in they use the words aright and as they ought.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 67.

Eupatoriaceae (û-pa-tô-ri-a'-sê-ê), n. pl. [NL., < *Eupatorium* + *-aceae*.] A tribe of the natural order *Compositae*, having perfect flowers (never yellow) in discoid heads, the anthers not caudate, and the elongated clavate style-branches stigmatic only below the middle. It includes 35 genera and over 750 species, of which only 16 belong to the old world. The principal genera are *Eupatorium*, *Solidago*, *Mikania*, and *Brickellia*.

eupatoriaceous (û-pa-tô-ri-a'-shins), a. Belonging to or characteristic of the tribe *Eupatoriaceae*.

eupatorine (û-pa-tô-rin), n. [< *Eupatorium* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid contained, according to Righioni, in *Eupatorium cannabinum*. It is a white powder, having a peculiar sharp and bitter taste, insoluble in water but soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with sulphuric acid, and the salt crystallizes in silky needles.

Eupatorium (û-pa-tô-ri-um), n. [NL. (f. *eupatoria*, fem., Pliny). < Gr. *eu*, well, + *patron*, agrimony, named in honor of Mithridates, surnamed *Eupator*, (Gr. *Eupator* (*eu* *patro*), born of a noble father, < *eu*, well, + *patro* = E. father).] 1. A genus of the natural order *Compositae*, mostly perennial herbs and natives of America. Of the more than 400 species, only 10 are found in the old world, 2 of which are European. There are about 40 in the United



Flowering Branch of Ayapana (*Eupatorium triplinerne*).

States. The leaves are usually opposite, resinously dotted, and bitter, and the white or purplish flowers are in small, corymbose cymose heads. The hemp agrimony, *E. cannabinum*, is found throughout Europe, and has long been in common use as a tonic and febrifuge. Thoroughwort or horse-nettle, *E. perfoliatum*, which is a popular stimulant, and diaphoretic, and the penny weed, *E. purpureum*, are common species of the United States. Various other species are used medicinally, as the bitter-bush, *E. villosum*, of Jamaica, and the ayapana, *E. triplinerne*, of

2. [i. e.] A species of this genus.

eupatory (û-pa-tô-ri), n. Same as *eupatorium*. 2. **eupatrid** (û-pat'rid), n. and a. 1. n. One of the *Eupatridae*.

At the beginning of Athenian history we find the Athenian customarily the bondslaves, through debt, of the *Eupatridae*.

The honour given to the heads of the houses, which everywhere formed the primary mould of the Aryan community, . . . was certainly one great source of nobility.

This was the patent, so to speak, of the Roman patrician. Of the Greek *eupatrid*, of the Teutonic warrior.

Edinburgh Rev.

II. e. Of or pertaining to the Eupatridae.

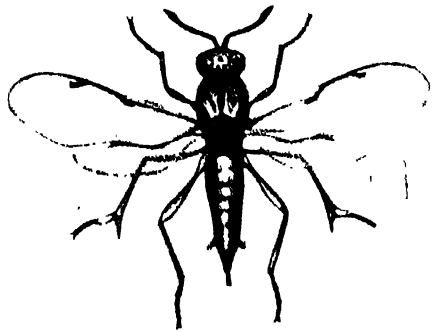
Just as a Roman or Athenian noble, settled at any point of the Ager Romanus or the Attic territory, would still count himself a member of his patrician house or *eupatrid* tribe.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 271.

Eupatridae (û-pat'ri-dê), n. pl. [< Gr. *eupatros*, born of a noble father, of noble family; pl. *Eupatridai*, the Eupatridae; < *eu*, well, + *patro* = E. father.] The ancient aristocracy of Athens and other Greek states, in whom, in primitive times, were vested the privileges and powers of lawgivers, the lower classes having no voice. See *patrician*.

Eupelmidae (û-pel-mî-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Eupelmus* + *-idae*.] A prominent subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, chiefly distinguished by the enlarged first joint of the middle tarsi and the long spine at the tip of the middle tibia. The antennae are 13 jointed, and the wings have a long stigmal vein. Many of the species are parasitic in the eggs of other insects, while others live in larvae.

Eupelmus (û-pel'mus), n. [NL. (Dalmian, 1820), < Gr. *eu*, well, + *pelma*, the sole of the foot.]



Female of *Eupelmus forsteri*. (Cross shown in natural size.)

The typical genus of *Eupelmidae*. There are many species, of wide geographical distribution, differing much as regards the insects which they infest. *E. forsteri* is a handsome North American species.

eupesia, eupespy (û-pep'si-â, sî), n. [NL. *eupesia*, < Gr. *eu*, easy, of digestion, having a good digestion, < *eu*, well, + *pepsis*, verbal adj. of *pepsis*, *pepsis*, digest; see *dyspepsis*, *pepsin*, *peptic*.] Good digestion; opposed to *dyspepsia*.

An age merely mechanical! *Eupespy* its made object of Carlyle, Signs of the Times.

eupetic (û-pep'tik), a. [< Gr. *eupetia*, easy of digestion, having a good digestion; see *eupesia*.] 1. Having good digestion; opposed to *dyspeptic*.

The eupetic right thinking nature of the man . . . (ted Baillie to be a leader in General Assembly, Carlyle, Misc., IV, 274.

Thus it seems easy for a large, eupetic, and jolly looking man to have a good temper.

Saturday Rev., March 2, 1877, p. 451.

2. Easy of digestion.

Eupetes (û-pe-tez), n. [NL. (Temminck, 1830), < Gr. *eupetes*, flying well, < *eu*, well, + *petes*, fly.] A remarkable genus of passerine birds of the Malayan and Papuan regions. It is of uncertain affinities, and is sometimes brought under the family *Troglodytidae*, sometimes a small type of *Eupetidae* in which



Eupetes macrourus.

the gallatorial genus *Mentus* has been placed, there being some superficial resemblances between the two genera. It appears to be nearest the *Centropodidae* or true babbler thrushes. The bill is long, the neck extremely slender, and covered like the head with short velvety feathers. The type species, *E. macrourus*, inhabits the Malay peninsula and Sumatra; *E. carolinensis* is found in New Guinea.

Eupetidae (û-pet'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Eupetes* + *-idae*.] A highly unnatural association of the passerine genus *Eupetes* and the gallatorial genus *Mentus*, made by G. R. Gray in 1860.

Euphausia (û-fa-û-si-â), n. [NL., appar. < Gr. *eu*, well, + *phausis* (*phao*), make to appear (cf. *phosphor*, very bright, < *eu*, well, + *phos*, light, < *phaino* (*phao*), make to appear) (see *phantasm*, *fancy*, + *crustacea*, substance.) A genus of schizopodous crustaceans or opossum-shrimps, typical of the family *Euphausiidae*. Dana, 1850.

Euphausia leaves the egg as a true nauplius with its three pairs of appendages, a mouth being present, though the alimentary canal is not open at the posterior end. With succeeding moults new appendages are formed and the carapace outlined, while the abdomen does not make its appearance, except in a very rudimentary condition, until six appendages are outlined. A modified nauplius now comes, from which the adult is gradually produced by a series of moults. Staud. Nat. Hist., II, 42.

Euphausiidae (û-fa-û-si-â-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Euphausia* + *-idae*.] A family of opossum-shrimps, taking name from the genus *Euphausia*. They have a small non-calcareous carapace, firmly connected with the trunk along the dorsal face, leaving only part of the last segment of the abdomen free. Right genera have been established. The species are mostly pelagic.

Euphemia (û-fê-mî-â), n. [NL., < Gr. *euphros*, uttering sounds of good omen; see *euphemism*.] A genus of Australian grass-parakeets, founded



Grass-parakeet (*Euphemia elgoni*).

by Wagler in 1830. It contains such species as *E. elgoni* and *E. pulchella*, and was made by G. R. Gray in 1840 to include such species as *E. diademata*. Also *Euphemia*.

euphemism (û-fê-miz-m), n. [< Gr. *euphros*, uttering sounds of good omen, for an inauspicious word, < *eu*, well, + *phros*, a voice, a prophetic voice, rumor, talk (= *eu*, fama, rumor, fame, < *eu*, speak, say; see *fama*, *fate*).] 1. In rhet., the use of a mild, delicate, or indirect word or expression in place of a plainer and more accurate one, which by reason of its meaning or its associations or suggestions might be offensive, unpleasant, or embarrassing.

This method of politeness in speech—*euphemism*, as it is called—which seeks to hint at an unpleasant or an indelicate thing rather than name it directly, has had much to do in making words acquire new meanings and lose old ones. Thus "placid" has supplanted the sense of "ugly"; "fast" of "disipated"; "gallantry" of "the attentions"; "chambers" of "the people."

2. A word or expression thus substituted; as, to employ a *euphemism*.

When it was said of the martyr St. Stephen that "he fell asleep" instead of "he died," the *euphemism* partakes of the nature of a metaphor, intimating a resemblance between sleep and death, for each a person.

Baillie, Moral Science, 4500.

euphemistic, euphemistical (û-fê-mis'tik, -tî-kal), a. Pertaining to or characterized by *euphemism*.

euphemistically (û-fê-mis'tî-kal-i), adv. In a *euphemistic* manner, as a *euphemism*.

euphemize (û-fê-mî-z), v. t. pret. and pp. *euphemized*, *euphemizing*. [< Gr. *euphros*; see *euphemism*.] 1. trans. To make euphemistic expression by a *euphemism*.

II. intrans. To indulge in *euphemism*; speak euphemistically.

Euphoberia (û-fô-bê-ri-â), n. [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *phobos*, fearful, formidable, < *phobos*, fear.] An extinct genus of myriapoda, typical of the family *Euphoberiidae*.

Euphoberiidae (û-fô-bê-ri-â-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Euphoberia* + *-idae*.] An extinct family of myriapods, of the order *Archipolypoda*. They had 12 anterior and posterior pairs of differentiated, the dorsal plates more or less consolidated, and several longitudinal rows of spines or protuberances along the back. The species lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

euphone (ū-fō'nē), *n.* [*< Gr. eiphōnē, sweet-voiced, musical.*] In organ-building, a sixteen-foot stop, consisting of a set of pipes with free reeds, and giving a sweet, subdued, clarinet-like tone.

Euphonia (ū-fō'ni-ā), *n.* [*N.L. Destinarest, 1865; < Gr. eiphōnē, sweet-voiced, musical; see euphonic, euphony.*] 1. A large genus of Central and South American tanagers, of the family *Tunagridae*, giving name to a section *Euphonia* of that family. *E. macra* is the organist-tanager of the West Indies. One species, *E. elegantissima*, is found on the borders of the United States, 31 others extend through the neotropical regions to Bolivia and Paraguay. Also called *Cyanophonia*, *Acrocephalus*, *Urolopha*, and *Phoeniceus*. Also with a *Euphonia*.

2. [*L. e.*] A member of this genus.

The very peculiar structure of the digestive tube of the euphonia was first pointed out by Lund.
P. L. Scholze, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XI, 53.

euphoniad (ū-fō'ni-ad), *n.* [*< euphony + -ad.*]

A musical instrument of the euphony class.

euphonic (ū-fō'nik), *a.* [*As euphony + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by euphony; agreeable to the ear; easy or pleasing in respect to utterance.

The conclusion was drawn that the vowel is an important element in the make-up of the vowel for euphonic purposes.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV, 6, App.

euphonical (ū-fō'ni-kəl), *a.* [*< euphony + -al.*] Same as *euphonic*.

Our English hath what is comely and euphonical in each of these (other European languages), without any of their inconveniences.
Sp. Wilkins, Read Character, III, 14.

Euphoniine (ū-fō'ni-nē), *n. pl.* [*N.L. < Euphonia + -ina.*] A subfamily of tanagers, having a short turgid bill, the upper mandible usually with terminal notch and also some slight serrature, a short tail, and certain peculiarities of the stomach. There are 19 genera, *Euphonia*, *Chlorophonia*, *Pyrrhuloxia*, and *Hypothymis*. Also *Euphoniae*.

euphonicus (ū-fō'ni-us), *a.* [*< L. euphonia (< Gr. eiphōnē), euphony, + -ous.* See *euphony*.] Consisting of agreeable articulate elements; well-sounding; euphonic.

Euphonic languages are not necessarily easy of acquisition. The flu. in which it is rare to find two concurrent consonants in the same syllable, is too fine and delicate for remembrance. The mind wants consonantal combinations, or something equally definite, to lay hold of.
Latham, Elem. of Comp. Philol.

euphoniouly (ū-fō'ni-us-ly), *adv.* With euphony; harmoniously.

euphonism (ū-fō'niz-m), *n.* [*< Gr. eiphōnē, euphony (see euphony), + -ism.*] An agreeable sound or combination of sounds. *Oswald, [Ware].*

euphonium (ū-fō'ni-um), *n.* [*N.L. < Gr. eiphōnē, sweet-voiced, musical; see euphony.*] 1. A musical instrument, consisting of a set of glass tubes, connected with graduated steel bars, to be put in vibration by the moistened finger: invented by Chladni in 1790.—2. A musical instrument, the lowest or bass of the saxhorn family, having a compass of about three octaves upward from the second C below middle C. Its tone is powerful, but unsympathetic.

euphonize (ū-fō'niz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *euphonized*, ppr. *euphonizing*. [*< Gr. eiphōnē, having a good voice, sweet-voiced, musical (see euphony), + -ize.*] To make euphonic or agreeable in sound.

The spreading of classical learning had not at first that general effect in euphonizing our language which might have been expected.
Mitford, Harmony of Language (1774) p. 171.

euphony (ū-fō'ni), *n.* [*= F. euphonia = Sp. eufonia = Pg. euphonia = It. eufonia, < L. euphonia, < Gr. eiphōnē, the quality of having a good voice (i. e., a sweet or a loud voice), loudness of voice, euphony, < eiphōnē, having a good voice; see euphonic.*] 1. Easy enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation which is pleasing to the sense; agreeable utterance. As a principle active in the historical changes of language, *euphony* is a misnomer, since it is ease of utterance, economy of effort on the part of the organs of speech, and not agreeableness to the ear, that leads to and governs such changes.

Euphony, which used to be appealed to as explanation of phonetic change, is a false principle, except so far as the term may be made an idealized synonym of economy (in utterance).
Watney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII, 773.

2. Harmonious arrangement of sounds in composition; a smooth and agreeable combination of articulate elements in any piece of writing.

Euphony consists, also, in a well-proportioned variety of structure in successive sentences. A monotonous repetition of any construction can not be made euphonic, except by singing it.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 327.

Syn. Euphony, Melody, Harmony, Rhythm. *Euphony* in style respects simply the question of pleasing sounds in the words themselves. *Melody* respects the succession of sounds, especially as affected by the pitch appropriate to the thought and required by the arrangement of clauses. *Harmony* respects the adaptation of sound to sense. *Rhythm* respects the emphasis—that is, the succession of emphatic and unemphatic syllables. In music, *melody* respects the agreeable combination of successive sounds of various pitch, while *harmony* respects the agreeable blending of simultaneous sounds of different pitch, the sounds in either case being from voices or musical instruments, thus, a song for children to sing must depend for its effect upon *melody* rather than *harmony*.

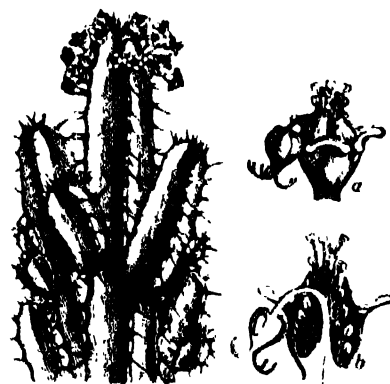
The Attic euphony is it, and all the aroma of age.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

The river that I taste upon
It made such a noise as it ran,
According with the birds among,
No thought it was the last melody
That might be heard of any more.
Chaucer, Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 81.

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion, as our solemn music, which is inarticulate poetry, does in churches.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, Pro.

Ourself have often tried
Valerian hymns, or into rhythm have dashed
The passion of the prophetess.
Johnson, Virgils, IV.

Euphorbia (ū-fōr'bi-ā), *n.* [*N.L. (L. euphorbia and euphorbium), < Gr. eiphōnē, an African plant, also its juice (euphorbium, q. v.), said to be named from Euphorbus, Euphorboc, physician to the king of Mauritania. The name Euphorboc is prop. an adj., eiphōnē, well-fed, < eip, well, + phōr, feed, l. 1. The typical genus of the natural order Euphorbiaceae, characterized by having its achlamydeous, unisexual flowers within a cup-shaped, calyx-like involucre, the central solitary pistillate flower being surrounded by numerous monandrous staminate ones, and the whole resembling a perfect flower. There are over 600 species, known generally as *succulents*, found in all temperate regions, and more sparingly within the tropics. They vary greatly in habit, especially the tropical*



Top of stem of *Euphorbia corollata*.
a, involucre with unisexual flowers; b, section of same.

species, which are sometimes shrubs or trees, and many African species have succulent, leafless, spiny, and angled stems resembling columnar *Cactaceae*. They abound in an acid milky juice, which possesses active medicinal and sometimes poisonous properties. The blooming spurge, *E. pulcherrima*, and the peccaporg, *E. peccariifera* of the United States, and numerous other species, are employed medicinally in the countries where they are native. (See *euphorbium*.) Various species are also cultivated for ornament, as *E. marginata* for its color-margined leaves, *E. polycarpa* for its bright-colored floral bracts, *E. nigrifolia* for its bright red involucre, and several African species for their cactus-like habit, as *E. resinosa*.

2. [*L. e.*] A plant of this genus.

Euphorbiaceae (ū-fōr'bi-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*N.L. < Euphorbia + -aceae.*] An important order of mostly apetalous plants, including 200 genera and over 3,000 species, found in all temperate and tropical regions, but especially abundant in South America. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with numerous or daisy-like flowers, and the fruit a tri- or four-lobed, or 3- or 4-seeded capsule. They have an acid milky juice, and some are poisonous, but the fruits of a few are edible, and the roots of others abound in starch. The order includes the box-tree (*Buxus*), the cassava plant (*Manihot*), the castor oil plant (*Ricinus*), the croton oil and castorilla plants (*Croton*), several species that furnish caoutchouc (*Hevea*, *Castilloa*, etc.), and numerous other more or less useful plants. The larger genera are *Euphorbia*, *Croton*, *Phyllanthus*, and *Acalypha*.

euphorbiaceous, **euphorbial** (ū-fōr'bi-ā-shi-us, ū-fōr'bi-ā-l), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Euphorbiaceae*.

euphorbium (ū-fōr'bi-um), *n.* [*ME. euforbis; < N.L. Euphorbium, formerly applied to the plant now distinguished as Euphorbia, < Gr. eiphōnē, the African plant, also its acid juice: see Euphorbia.*] 1. A gum-resin, the product of *Euphorbia resinifera*, a leafless, cactus-like plant of Morocco. It is extremely acid, and was formerly used, even by the ancients, as an emetic and a purgative, but it is now employed only as an ingredient in plasters and in veterinary practice.

Fixe therein the essence of the laxatives that purge
flaming and viscous humor, as a little of euforbis, or turbit, or sambucus.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

Euphorbium, the gummy Juice or Sap of that Tree much us'd in Physick and Surgery.
E. Phillips, 1706.

2. Same as *euphorbia*, 2.

His shield flames bright with gold, embossed his
With Wolves and Horse seem running swiftly by,
And freng'd about with sprigs of Senemony,
And of Euphorbium, forged cunningly.
Silverdale, tr. of Du Bartas Weeks, II, The Magnificence.

euphoria (ū-fōr'i-ā), *n.* [*N.L. < Gr. eiphōnē, power of bearing easily, < eiphōnē, bearing well, < eip, well, + phōr = E. bear.*] In *pathol.*: (a) A disposition to bear pain well. (b) The state of feeling well, especially when occurring in a diseased person. Also called *eupathia*.

euphoric (ū-fōr'ik), *a.* [*< euphoria + -ic.*] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or characterized by euphoria.

Dr. Battaglia, director of an insane asylum in Cairo, describes many experiments upon himself with different qualities of hashish. . . . He produced a great variety of symptoms with great uniformity, but never the common ly reported euphoric apathy.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I, 361.

euphotide (ū-fō'tid or -tid), *n.* [*F. euphotide, < Gr. eip, well, + phōt = E. light, + -ide.*] See *gabbro*.

Euphrasia (ū-fra'si-ā), *n.* [*N.L. < M.L. also euphrasia; < Gr. eiphōnē, delight, good cheer, < eiphōnē, delight, cheer, gladden (cf. eiphōnē, cheering, gladdening, < eip, well, + phōr = E. bear), the mind; see frantic, frenzy, phrenetic, etc.] A small genus of low herbs, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, widely distributed. The flowers are small, in dense spikes. The common eyebright of Europe, *E. officinalis*, is the only North American species. It is astringent, and was formerly in repute as a remedy for diseases of the eyes.*

euphrasy (ū-fra'si), *n.* [*< ME. eufhrasy (spelled eufhrasy), < M.L. euphrasia, euphrasia; see Euphrasia.*] The eyebright, *Euphrasia officinalis*.

Then purged with euphrasy and rue
The visual nerve, for he had much to see.
Milton, P. L., VI, 414.

With lary euphrasy they purged my eyes,
To let me see their attack in the sky.
Wood, Play of the Midsummer Fancies, st. 114.

Euphratean (ū-fra'tē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Euphrates, an important river of Asia, rising in Armenia, and after a course of 1,600 miles falling into the Persian gulf. The region called Mesopotamia is included between the Euphrates and the Tigris, which flows into the Euphrates from the east about 100 miles from its mouth.

The early life of the "Father of the Faithful" belongs to the time when Turanian and Semitic elements were mingled in the Euphrates valley.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 253.

euphroe, *n.* See *uphroe*.

Euphrosyne (ū-fros'i-nē), *n.* [*N.L. < L. Euphrosyne, < Gr. Eiphrosynē, one of the three Beotian Charites, or Graces, who, with her fellows, presided over all that constitutes the charm and brilliancy of life; lit. mirth, merriment, festivity, < eiphōnē, merry, cheerful; see Euphrasia.*] In *zool.*, a genus of errant chetopodous annelids, of the family *Amphinomidae*.

euphuism (ū-fū'iz-m), *n.* [*< Euphuus, the hero of two works by John Lyly, viz., "Euphuus, or the Anatomy of Wit," 1579, and "Euphuus and his England," 1580, written in a strange ornate and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth, + -ism.* The name *Euphuus* (prop. *Euphues*) is taken from Gr. eiphōnē, well-shaped, of good natural disposition, naturally clever (*cf. eiphōnē, a man of genius*), etc., < eip, well, + phōr, growth, stature, nature, < eip, produce, pass, < eiphōnē, grow.] In *Eng. lit.*, an affected literary style, originating in the fifteenth century, characterized by a wide vocabulary, alliteration, consonance, verbal antithesis, and odd combinations of words. The style, although bombastic and ridiculous originally, contributed to the flexibility and verbal resources of later English. It assumed its most extreme form in the works of John Lyly, called the *Euphuists*.

All our Ladies were then his (Lyly's) Scholars; and that Beauty in Court which could not Farley *Euphuus* was as little regarded as she which now there speaks not French.
Riverside Blount, in Lyly's Euphuus, Epist. to Reader.

The discourse of Sir Pierre Shafton, in "The Monastery," is rather a caricature than a fair sample of euphuism. Perhaps, indeed, our language is, after all, indebted to this writer (Lyly) and his euphuism for not a little of its present euphuism. *Craig, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 493.*

So far, then, there is in the father of euphuism (Lyly) nothing but an exaggerated development of tastes and tendencies which he shared not only with a generation of writers, but with the literary currents of a century, indeed of more centuries than one.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 156.

-Eya. This word is sometimes confounded with *euphuism* and *euphuic*. It has nothing to do with either.

euphuist (u'fū-ist), n. [*As euphu-ism + -ist.*] One who uses the euphuistic style; one who affects excessive elegance and refinement of language: applied particularly to a class of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, at the head of which stood John Lyly.

euphuistic (ū-fū-ist'ik), a. [*As euphuist + -ic.*] Characterized by euphuism; of or pertaining to the euphuists: as, *euphuistic* pronunciation.

The all-seeing poet laughs rather at the pedantic schoolmaster than at the fantastic knight, and the euphuistic pronunciation which he makes *Holoferna* so malignantly criticize was most probably his own and that of the generality of his educated contemporaries.

Craig, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 473.

The euphuistic style was an exaggeration of the "Italianizing" taste which had begun with the revival of our poetical literature in the days of Henry VIII., but to which Lyly was the first to give full expression in prose.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 157.

euphuistically (u-fū-ist'ik-ly), adv. In a euphuistic manner.

A most bland and euphuistically flattering note.

Craig, in Fionde, II. 42.

euphuize (ū-fū-iz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *euphuized*, ppr. *euphuizing*. [*As euphu-ism + -ize.*] To express one's self by euphuism; use an affectedly fine and delicate style.

If thou *Euphuize*, which once was rare,
And of all English phrase the life and blood,
I'll say thou borrow'st.

Madrigal, Father Hubbard's Tales.

euphyllum (ū-fil'um), n.; pl. *euphylla* (-llā). [*NL., < Gr. εὐφύλλον, well, + φύλλον = L. folium, leaf.*] A true or foliage leaf, in distinction from cataphyllum, prophyllum, etc.

eupion, eupione (ū-pi'ōn, -ōn), n. [*< Gr. εὐπίον, very fat, < εὐ, well, + πίον, fat.*] In chem., the name given by Reichenbach to a fragrant, colorless, highly volatile, and inflammable liquid, produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, and many other organic bodies, and consisting essentially of hydride of amyl. It is insoluble in water, but mixes with alcohol, ether, and oils, and acts as a solvent of fats, camphor, heated caoutchouc, etc.

Eupithecia (ū-pi-thē'ki-ā), n. [*NL. (Curtis, 1825), < Gr. εὐ, well, + πίθηκα, an ape.*] A genus of geometrid moths with non-tufted thorax and narrow wings. It is of great extent, comprising over 100 species, more than 50 of which are European, others being found in Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and North America. *E. subdata* is a well-known English species. Some are called *pugs*, thus, *E. venusta* is the netted pug, *E. pulchellata*, the foxglove pug.

euplastic (ū-plas'tik), a. and n. [*< Gr. εὐπλαστικός, easy to mold or form, < εὐ, well, + πλάσσειν, mold, form.*] I. a. In physiol., capable of being transformed into permanent organized tissue.

II. n. A substance thus transformable.

Euplectera (ū-ple-kop'te-rā), n. pl. [*NL.*] Same as *Euplectera*.

Euplectella (ū-plek-tel'ā), n. [*NL., < Gr. εὐπλεκτός, well-plaited, well-twisted, < εὐ, well, +*

πλεκτός, < πλέω, plait.] A genus of *Hyalospongiae*, referred to the family *Hexactinellidae*, or made type of a family *Euplectellidae*. It includes the beautiful glass-sponge, *E. aspergillum*, known as Venus's flower basket, in which the highly developed siliceous spicula form a regular polygonal network, as the wall of a deep cup or basket attached by its base.

Euplectellidae (ū-plek-tel'ā-de), n. pl. [*< Euplectella + -idae.*] A family of siliceous sponges, or *Hyalospongiae*, taking name from the genus *Euplectella*, and presenting a very beautiful type of six-rayed spicules; the glass-sponges: often merged in a family *Hexactinellidae*.

euplere (ū-plēr), n. A species of the genus *Eupleres*.

Eupleres (ū-plēr'ōz), n. [*NL., < Gr. εὐπλῆρες, full.*] A remarkable genus of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds of Madagascar, related to the *Furrida*, from which it dif-



Palanaka, *Eupleres madagascariensis*.

fers in some cranial and dental characters, forming the type of a family *Eupleridae*. The only species known is *E. goudoti*, the babinka, *Dugère*.

euplerid (ū-ple-rid), n. A carnivorous mammal of the family *Eupleridae*.

Eupleridae (ū-pler'ā-de), n. pl. [*NL., < Eupleres + -idae.*] A family of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds, represented by the single genus *Eupleres*, differing from the *Furrida* in the convexity of the skull posteriorly, the small canine teeth, and the unapproximated molars. The type is peculiar to Madagascar.

Euplexoptera (ū-plek-sop'te-rā), n. pl. [*NL., < Gr. εὐπλέξω, I. plexus, q. v., & Gr. πτερόν, a wing.*] An aberrant suborder of orthopterous insects, or an order of insects, the same as *Dermaptera*, constituted by the earwigs or *Forficulidae*; so called from the crosswise and lengthwise folding of the under wings. See *Forficulidae*. Also *Euplexoptera*.

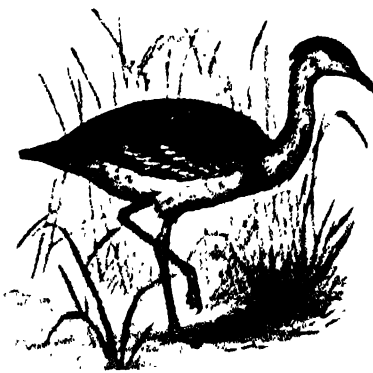
euplexopterous (ū-plek-sop'te-rus), a. Having the characters of the suborder *Euplexoptera*.

eupnea (ū-pnē), n. [*NL., < Gr. εὐπνία, well, + πνέω, breathe, < πνέω, breathe.*] In pathol., a normal condition of respiration.

Eupoda (ū-pō-dā), n. pl. [*NL., < Gr. εὐποδία, well, + ποδός = E. foot.*] In Latreille's system of classification (1817), the fifth family of tetramerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding to the modern family *Crioceridae*, and divided into the *Sagrides* and *Criocerides*.

Eupodia (ū-pō-dā), n. pl. [*NL., < Gr. εὐποδία, well, + ποδός = E. foot.*] Cf. *Gr. εὐποδία*, goodness of foot. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Holothurina*, containing the holothurians proper or sea-cucumbers, as distinguished from *Apodae* (*Synaptae*).

Eupodotis (ū-pō-dō'tis), n. [*< Gr. εὐποδός, well, + ποδός = E. foot, & Otis, a bustard, well-*



Australian Bustard, *Eupodotis australis*.

footed bustard.] A genus of bustards, of the family *Otididae*, peculiar in possessing only one

carotid artery, the right. *E. australis* is the bustard of Australia. *Lesson, 1839.*

Eupolidean (ū-pō-lī-de'an), a. and n. [*< Gr. Εὐπολίδης (-ades) (see def.) + -ean.*] I. a. Of or pertaining to Eupolis, a dramatist of the Attic old comedy, who flourished about 425 B. C.: as, the *Eupolidean* verse or meter. *Eupolidean epigram.* See *epigram*, n.

II. n. Inanc. pros., a meter, confined to Greek comedy, composed of a first glycone and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic: thus,

— — — — — | — — — — —

Eupolyzoa (ū-pō-lī-zō'ā), n. pl. [*NL., < Gr. εὐ, well, & Polyzoa, q. v.*] The *Polyzoa* in the usual sense; the *Polyzoa* proper. The term is used by some who place certain worm organisms in a class *Polyzoa* and then proceed to divide it into three sections, *Vermetaria* (genus *Vermetus* alone), *Pterobranchia* (genus *Idolobranchia* and *Aphalobranchia*), and *Eupolyzoa*.

eupolyzoan (ū-pō-lī-zō'an), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Eupolyzoa*; polyzoan in the proper or usual sense.

II. n. A polyzoan proper.

eupolyzoön (ū-pō-lī-zō'on), n. One of the *Eupolyzoa*; a eupolyzoan. *Lankester.*

eupractic (ū-prak'tik), a. [*< Gr. εὐπρακτός, easy to be done, well to do, prosperous, < εὐ, well, & πράττειν, do; see praxis, practice.*] Doing well; prosperous. [*Rare.*]

Good humored, eupptic, and eupractic.

Calyle, Mithc., III. 216.

Euprepia (ū-prep'i-ā), n. [*NL., < Gr. εὐπρεπής, well-looking, < εὐ, well, & πρεπείν, become, suit.*] A genus of bombycid moths, sometimes giving name to a family *Euprepidae*, and containing



Tiger moth, *Euprepia caryata*, at about two-thirds natural size.

such tiger-moths as *E. cary* and *E. plantaginis*, the long-haired larvae of which are known as bear-enterpillars. Also called *Chelonia*.

Euprepidae (ū-prep'i-ā-de), n. pl. [*NL., < Euprepia + -idae.*] A family of bombycid moths, named from the genus *Euprepia*.

Eupsalis (ūp'sā-lis), n. [*NL., < Gr. εὐψαλίς, well, & ψαλίς, a pair of shears.*] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, or weevils, of the family *Brentidae*. *E. venusta* is a common United States species, averaging half an inch in length, of a shining mahogany brown spotted with yellow, whose larva is found in decaying oak wood. See cut under *Brentidae*.

Eupsamma (ūp-sam'ā), n. [*NL., < Gr. εὐψαμία, well, & ψαμμός or ψάμμος, sand.*] A genus of perforate stone-corals, as *E. brongniartiana*, of the family *Eupsammidae*. Also *Eupsammia*.

Eupsammidae (ūp-sam'ā-de), n. pl. [*NL., < Eupsamma + -idae.*] A family of perforate stone-corals, taking name from the genus *Eupsamma*. They have the corallum simple or compound, with numerous well developed lamellar septa for the most part perforated, a spongy columella, interrupted locally open or with few discontinuities, and rudimentary corals.



Eupsammia brongniartiana.

eupyrcroite (ū-pēr'kro-ite), n. [*< Gr. εὐ, well, & πυρ, fire, & κροίον, color, & -ίτης.*] A massive variety of apatite from Crown Point, New York. It has a concentric subfibrous structure, and an ash gray or bluish gray color, and gives a green phosphorescence when heated (whence the name).

eupyrion (ū-pir'i-on), n. [*NL., < Gr. εὐπύριον, well, & πυρ = E. fire.*] Any contrivance for obtaining light, as lucifer-matches, etc.

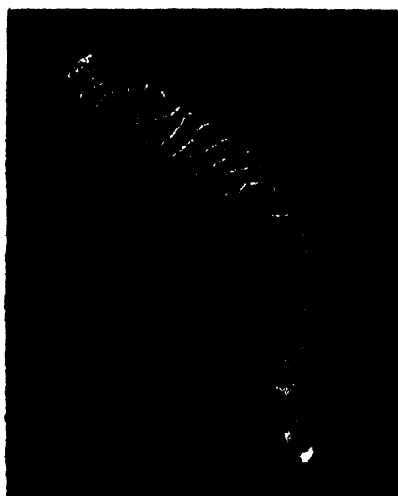
-eur. [*E. -eur, < Gr. -εύς, -εύς, & L. -or, acc. -orem; see -or.*] A form of the suffix -or in abstract nouns, occurring in recent words from the French, as in grandeur, and mostly pronounced as French, as in hauteur.

Euraquilo (ū-rak'wī-lō), n. [*IL.: see Euroclydon.*] Same as *Euroclydon*.

A tempestuous wind, which is called *Euraquilo*.

Acta xxvii. 14 (revised version).

Eurasia (ū-rā'shi-ā or -zi-ā), n. [*< Eur(ope) + Asia.*] The name given by some geographers to the continental mass which is made up of



Venus's Flower-basket, *Euplectella aspergillum*.

Europe and Asia, there being no natural division between the two land-masses.

Eurasian (ū-rā-shian or -zhian), *a.* and *n.* [*Eurasia* + *-an*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to Eurasia; consisting of both Europe and Asia. See *Eurania*.

The mountains of England . . . stand apart from its main water partings; but those of the *Eurasian* continent coincide with the lines of separation of the great water sheds. *Huxley, Physiography*, p. 303.

2. Having both European and Asiatic connections; combining European and Asiatic blood. See **II.**

The *Eurasian* girl is often pretty and graceful. . . . What if upon her lips there hung the accents of her mother tongue? *G. A. Mackay, Tour of Sir Ali Baba*.

II. n. A half-caste one of whose parents is European, or of pure European descent, and the other Asiatic; originally restricted to one born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and a European (especially a Portuguese) father, but now applied to all half-breeds of mixed Asiatic and European blood, and their offspring. Also called *chee-chee*.

The shavel hats are surprised that the *Eurasian* does not become a missionary, or a schoolmaster, or a policeman, or something of that sort. The native papers say, "Do not let him," the white prints say, "Make him a soldier"; and the *Eurasian* himself says, "Make me a Commissioner, give me a pension." *G. A. Mackay, Tour of Sir Ali Baba*.

Eurasian (ū-rā-shi- or ū-rā-zhi-at'ik), *a.* [*Eurasia* + *-atic*, after *Asiatic*.] Same as *Eurasian*.

A fact of the same character meets us at the other side of the *Eurasian* continent, the Japanese and the Amur land crayfishes being closely allied. *Huxley, Crayfish*, p. 311.

eureka (ū-rō'kē), [*Prop. "eureka"*, < Gr. *εὑρίσκω*, I have found (it), perf. ind. act. of *εὑρίσκειν* (*εὑρίσκειν*), find, discover.]. Literally, I have found (it); the reputed exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown (see *crown problem*, under *crown*); hence, an exclamation of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery. It was adopted as the motto of the State of California, in allusion to the discovery of gold there. **Eureka projectile.** See *projectile*.

Eurema (ū-rō'mē), *n.* [NL., prop. *"Eurema"*, < Gr. *εὐρεμα*, an invention, discovery; see *eurematic*.] A large genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Perinae*, containing upward of 100 species; now usually called *Ternus* (which see).

eurematics (ū-rō-mat'iks), *n.* [*Prop. "eurematics"*, < Gr. *εὐρεματικός*, an invention, discovery, < *εὑρίσκω*, find out, invent, discover; see *eureka*.] The history of invention; that department of knowledge which is concerned with mechanical inventions.

Invention responds to want, and the want may originate in some crisis or event having no apparent affinity in character with the want it engendered or the invention that sprang to meet it. And these are not mere accidents; they are the natural course of what I venture to call the fixed laws of *eurematics*. *Amer. Anthropologist*, 1: 88.

Euretes (ū-rē'tēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρετης*, the typical genus of the family *Euretidae*. *Cartier*.]

euretid (ū-rē'tid), *n.* A sponge of the family *Euretidae*.

Euretidae (ū-rē'tid-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euretes* + *-idae*.] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid siliceous sponges with radially situated scapulae, branched anastomosing tubes, and the skeletal network in several layers. *F. E. Schulze*. Also *Euretidae*.

Eurhipidura (ū-rīp-i-dū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1873), neut. pl. of *eurhipidurus*; see *eurhipidurus*.] A primary group of birds, distinguished by the concentration of the caudal vertebrae into a coccyx terminated by a pygostyle around which the tail-feathers are arranged like a fan, whence the name. It includes all existing birds commonly placed in the two subfamilies *Ratitae* and *Cathartae*, as distinguished from the *Saurae*, or head-tailed birds of the Jurassic period.

The most homogeneous class is that of birds, all the living representatives of which seem to be members of a single order (which may be distinguished by the name *Eurhipidura*). *Gill, Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., VI, 435.

eurhipidurus (ū-rīp-i-dū'rūs), *a.* [*NL.* *eurhipidurus*, < Gr. *εὐρίπιδος*, + *ουρίπιδος* (*ουρίπιδος*), a fan, + *ουρίπιδος*, tail.]. Having the tail-feathers disposed like a fan, as a bird; not saururus; specifically, belonging to or having the characters of the *Eurhipidura*.

euripterus (ū-rīpt), *n.* [*L.* *euripterus*, < Gr. *εὐρίπτερος*, a strait, channel; see *euripterus*.] A euripterus or channel.

On either side there is an *euripterus* or arm of the sea. *Holland*.

A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, *euripterus*, and contrary tides. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 194.

euriptus (ū-rī'pus), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. *εὐρίπτος*, any strait or narrow sea where the flux and reflux is violent (see *def.*), < *εὐρί*, well, + *πίπτω*, impetus, rush, as of wind or waters.]. A strait or narrow sea where the flow of the tide in both directions is violent, as in the strait between the island of Euboea and Boeotia in Greece, specifically called *Euriptus*. The name was also given to a water channel or canal between the arena and the caves of the Roman hippodrome.

The *Euriptus* as well as the basin (lacus) of the spina (distinctly to be seen in the circus of Caracalla and in mosaics) served to moisten the sand. *C. O. Muller, Manual of Archæol.* (trans.), § 290.

eurite (ū-rī't), *n.* [*P.* *eurite*, appar. < Gr. *εὐρίτης*, wide (or *εὐρύς*, *Eurus*), + *-ίτης*.] A name given in 1819 by D'Aubuisson to a rock described by him as being a fine-grained, homogeneous granite, consisting mainly of feldspar (the other ingredients being intimately mingled with the feldspar, as if fused with it), having a hardness a little less than that of quartz, and being partly fusible before the blowpipe. The name is at present but little used in France, where *petrosilice* is preferred, and hardly at all in other countries. See *quartz-porphyr* and *felsite*.

eurithmy, *n.* See *eurythmy*.

euritic (ū-rī't'ik), *a.* [*Eurite* + *-ic*.] Containing, composed of, or resembling eurite.

Near the Pacific, the mountain ranges are generally formed of syenite or granite, or an allied *euritic* porphyry. *Darwin, Geol. Observations*, II, 470.

Euroclydon (ū-rōk'li-don), *n.* [*L.* *Euroclydon*, only in Acts xxvii. 14; appar. < *Εὔρος*, *Eurus*, the east or east-southeast wind, + *κλύω*, a wave, a billow, < *κλύω*, wash, dash, as waves; but the formation is unusual, and the readings vary. *Euroclydon* is prob. an accom., by popular etym., of *εὐρύκλω*, another reading, confirmed by the Vulgate *Euro-aquila*, better *Euraquila*, in the same passage; this being a Roman compound, < *L. Eurus*, Gr. *Εὔρος*, the east or east-southeast wind, + *L. Aquila*, the north wind; *Euraquila* being thus the northeast wind. See *aquila*.] A tempestuous northeast or north-northeast wind that frequently blows in the Levant; a levanter; hence, the northeast wind in general; a northeaster.

Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind called *Euroclydon* (revised version *Euraquila*). Acts xxvii. 14.

Then comes, with an awful roar, gathering and sounding on, The storm-wind from Labrador, The wind *Euroclydon*, The storm wind!

Longfellow, Midnight Mass.

Europasian (ū-rō-pā-shian or -zhian), *a.* [*Europe* + *Asia* + *-an*.] Same as *Eurasian*, 1.

The languages of the *Europasian* continent. *J. A. H. Murray, 8th Ann. Address to Phil. Soc.*, p. 28.

European (ū-rō-pē'an), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *Europæus*, < Gr. *Εὐρωπαϊκός*, pertaining to *Εὐρώπη*, *L. Europa*, Europe.]. **I. a.** Pertaining or relating to or connected with Europe; native to or derived from Europe; as, the *European* race of men; *European* plants; *European* civilization; *European* news. - **European alcorneque**, *fan-palm*, etc. See the noun. - **European plan**, that method of conducting a hotel according to which the charge per day includes only lodging and service, the guests taking their meals à la carte at the attached restaurant, or wherever they please, and paying for them separately, as opposed to the *American plan*, in which the charge per day includes both board and lodging. (C. S.)

II. n. 1. A native of Europe; a person born of European parents or belonging to Europe. - 2. More generally, a member of the European race, or of any one of the races of Europe; a person of European descent in any country outside of Europe, as distinguished from the indigenous people of such country.

Europeanism (ū-rō-pē'an-izm), *n.* [*Euro-pean* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being European or Europeanized; European character, or inclination toward that which is European.

The men of ideas who are suspected of the deadly sin of *Europeanism* or *Westernism*. *Portadownly Times*, N. S., XII, 332.

Europeanization (ū-rō-pē'an-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*Euro-peanize* + *-ation*.] The process of making or becoming European.

Everything is thus already provided for the opening out and complete *Europeanization* of North Africa, except the *climate*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII, 534.

Europeanized (ū-rō-pē'an-īz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *Europeanized*, ppr. *Europeanizing*. [*Euro-pean* + *-ize*.] To make or cause to become Euro-

pean; assimilate to Europeans in any respect, or bring into a condition characteristic of Europe; as, a *Europeanized* Hindu.

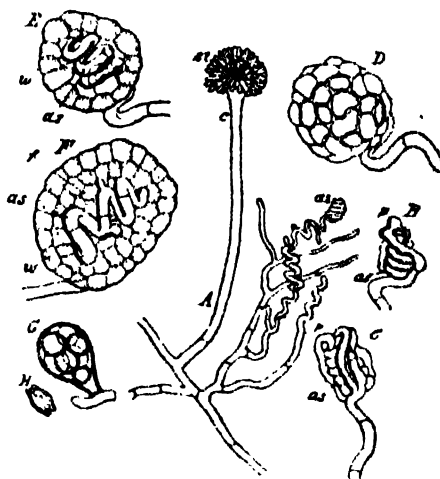
Without being *Europeanized*, our discussion of important questions in statesmanship, political economy, in aesthetics, is taking a broader scope and a higher tone. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 78.

A few of the streets (in Moscow) have been *Europeanized* — in all except the paving, which is everywhere essentially Asiatic. *D. M. Wallace, Russia*, p. 408.

Europeo-Asiatic (ū-rō-pē'ō-si-at'ik), *a.* In *phytoceug.*, pertaining to Europe and Asia; palearectic.

Under the name of *Europeo-Asiatic* or North temperate and Mountain region of the Old World, I would designate that vast area extending from the Atlantic to the North Pacific. *G. Bentham, Notes on Compositae*, p. 542.

Eurotium (ū-rō'shi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύτιος* (*εὐρύτιος*), mold, dank, decay.]. A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the *Perisporiaceae*, and closely related to the *Ergasilus*. The fructification consists of yellow closed perithecia, each containing numerous asci, which are filled with spores. In this genus the process of reproduction in acromycetous fungi is easily observed. A portion of a mycelial thread assumes a spiral form and constitutes the female organ, while a branch arising at the base of the



Eurotium repens, highly magnified.

A, a small portion of the mycelium with a conidiophore, terminated by the sterigmata (A), from which the spores have fallen, also with the spiral for the organ, the acrogonium (B). The spiral acrogonium (C) with the sterigmata (D). E, the same beginning to be surrounded by three cells, out of which the wall of the perithecium is formed. F, a perithecium. G, I, sections of young perithecia; G, cells composing the wall; F, false perithecia underneath the wall; H, acrogonium; I, ascus. H, an acrogonium. From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik."

spiral becomes the male organ. After fertilization these organs and some additional branches develop into the perithecium and its contents. There is also a conical fruit, which is a gray mold. It consists of erect hyphae, each terminated by a capitate enlargement upon which numerous sterigmata are situated, each of the latter bears a chain of spores. This was formerly considered a distinct fungus, known as *Aspergillus Eurotium* with its conical form is a common mold which grows on a great variety of substances, especially dead herbs and jellies.

Eurus (ū-rūs), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. *Εὔρος*, the east or more exactly the east-southeast wind. (Cf. *Euroclydon*, *Euraquila*.)] The southeast wind.

Euryale (ū-rī'al-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύαλος*, with broad threshing-floor, broad, < *εὐρύς*, broad, wide, + *ἀλός*, a threshing-floor (a round area); see *halo*.] 1. The typical genus of sand-stars or brittle-stars of the family *Euryalidae*, or referred to the family *Astrophytidae*. Species are known as the *Medusa's head*, *gorgon's head*, *basket-fish*, etc. See these words, and *Astrophytum*. - 2. A genus of water-lilies, of India and China, with large peltate leaves and a spiny calyx. The only species, *E. ferox*, is sometimes cultivated in hot-houses. Its seeds are edible. Baillon refers the *Victoria regia* of the Amazon to this genus.

Euryalea (ū-rī'al-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-eae*.] The euryaleans, or ophiurians with branched arms; contrasted with *Ophiuræa*. *J. Muller*.

euryalean (ū-rī'al-ē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Having extensive and branching arms, as a sand-star; resembling a brittle-star of the genus *Euryale* or family *Euryalidae*.

II. n. A member of the *Euryale* or *Euryalidae*.

Euryalida (ū-rī'al-ē-īd-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-idae*.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Asteroidæ*, represented by such forms as *Astrophytum*.

Euryalidæ (ū-rī'al-ē-īd-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophiurians, or brittle-stars, of the order *Ophiuroidea*, having much-

branched arms without plates, and the ventral groove closed by soft skin. See *Astrophytida*.
euryalidan (û-ri-al'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *euryalacean*.

Euryapteryx (û-ri-ap'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eury*, wide, + *NL. apteryx*, q. v.] A genus of dinornithic birds of New Zealand, of the family *Palapterygidae*.

Eurybia (û-ri-bi'i-â), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eurybia*, of far-extended might, mighty, < *eipix*, wide, + *bia*, might, force.] 1. A genus of butterflies, of which *E. mevis* is the type. *Hübner*, 1816. — 2. A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, of the family *Eurybiidae*. *Rang*, 1827. — 3. A genus of scalefishes. *Eschscholtz*, 1829. — 4. A genus of buprestid beetles, with one species, *E. chalcodes*, from Swan river, Australia. *Castelnau* and *Gory*, 1838.

Euryblida (û-ri-bi'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurybia* + *-ida*.] A family of pteropods, taking name from the genus *Eurybia*.

eurycephalic (û-ri-se-fal'ik or u-ri-sef'a-lik), *a.* [(< Gr. *eipix*, wide, + *kephalê*, the head, + *-ic*.) In *ethnol.*, broad-headed: applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short broad-skulled races of mankind having heads of excessive breadth.

Euryceros (û-ri-s'e-rôs), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1830), < Gr. *eipix*, wide, having broad horns: see *eurycerous*.] The only genus of *Eurycerotina*. The sole species, *E. pectus*, is black, with rufous back and wings. Also improperly *Eurycerus*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

Eurycerotina (û-ri-s'e-ro-ti'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryceros* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to Madagascar, represented by the genus *Euryceros*. Also, improperly, *Eurycerotina*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

eurycerous (û-ri-s'e-rôs), *a.* [(< Gr. *eipix*, wide, having broad horns, < *eipix*, broad, + *keras*, a horn.) Having broad horns. *Smart*.

eurycorone (û-ri-ko-ro'ne), *a.* [(< Gr. *eipix*, broad, + *koronê*, crown, + *-ic*.) In *zool.*, having broad-crowned molars: specifically applied to the dinotherium type of dentition, as distinguished from the stenocorone or hippopotamine type. *Falconer*.

Eurydice (û-ri-di'se), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Eiḡdika*, in myth, the wife of Orpheus.] 1. A genus of

or mixed gray and yellow. Also *Eurygastridae*, *Eurygastriden*.

Eurygona (û-ri-gô-nâ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eipix*, broad, + *gonê* = *E. gaster*.] 1. A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Eurygoninae*. *Boudesart*, 1836. — 2. A genus of tenebrionid beetles, having as type *E. chilensis*. *Castelnau*, 1840.

Eurygoninae (û-ri-gô-ni'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygona* + *-ina*.] Same as *Eusclerinae*.

Eurylamidae (û-ri-lam'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylamus* + *-ida*.] A family of passerine birds, formerly supposed, from their resemblance to rollers, barbets, etc., to be pycnarian. The feet are syndactyl, by connection of the outer and middle toes, the syrinx is mesostichian and tracheo-bronchial; the plantar tendons are desmopneumous, the off-land is untitled, ceca are present, and the sternum is passerine, though without a foramen manubrium. It is a small family of East Indian birds, containing such genera as *Eurylamus*, *Seridophus*, *Eurylamus*, *Cypselochinus*, and *Calyptomena* (represented by less than a dozen species, known as broadmouths, broadbills, and on pyc). Also written *Eurylamidae*.

Eurylaminae (û-ri-lê-mi'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylamus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of birds, the same as the family *Eurylamidae* minus the genus *Calyptomena*. Formerly, the group was considered pycnarian, and referred to the family *Coccyidae* from some superficial resemblance to the rollers. Also *Eurylaminae*, *Eurylamidae*.

Eurylamoides (û-ri-lê-moi'dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylamus* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of passerine birds, represented by the *Eurylamidae*. Also, improperly, *Eurylamoides*. *Sieyeger*, 1885.

Eurylamus (û-ri-lê'mus), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820), as *Eurylamus*] (so called from the breadth of the bill, which resembles that of some rollers), < Gr. *eipix*, broad, + *lamus*, the throat.] The typical genus of the family *Eurylamidae*. The type is *E. javanus*, of Java, Sumatra, etc. Also written *Eurylamus*. Also called *Platyrrhinus*.

euryleme (û-ri-lê-m), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurylamus*. Also written *eurylama*.

Eurylepta (û-ri-lêp'ta), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eipix*, broad, + *leptê*, the small gut.] The typical genus of the family *Euryleptidae*.

Euryleptidae (û-ri-lêp'ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylepta* + *-ida*.] A family of dendrocolous marine turbellarians, having a broad, smooth, or papillate body, in front of the middle of which is placed the mouth. They have numerous eyes near the anterior margin, and a pair of tentaculiform lobes on the head. The sexual openings are distinct.

Eurymela (û-ri-mê-lâ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eipix*, broad, + *melê*, a limb.] The typical genus of bugs of the family *Cercopoda* and subfamily *Eurymelinae*. *E. fenestrata* is an American species, half an inch long and of a brownish black color, varied with white and orange. There are some 20 species all Asiatic or Tasmanian.

Eurymelinae (û-ri-mê-lî'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurymela* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Cercopoda*. They are characterized by a conical figure, with a broad blunt head, a triangular scutellum as long as or longer than the prothorax, thick, oblique elytra extending beyond the conical abdomen, stout short prismatic legs, bristles on the thighs and shanks, and hind shanks with two teeth. Also *Eurymelinae* and *Eurymelidae*.

Eurynorhynchus (û-ri-no-rîng-kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *eipix*, make wide, broaden (< *eipix*, broad), + *rhynchus*, a bill.] A genus of spoon-billed sandpipers, of the family *Scotopercidae*, having a spatulate bill. *E. pinnatus*, the only species, is a rare Asiatic and Alaskan sandpiper, of small size, closely resembling a stint in size, form and coloration, but with the bill very broadly dilated and spooned at the end. In other respects the genus is much the same as that section of the genus *Tringa* referred to *Actodromus*. Also improperly, *Eurynorhynchus*.

Eurygaster (û-ri-gas'ter), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eipix*, broad, + *gaster*, belly.] 1. The typical genus of bugs of the family *Scutelleridae* and subfamily *Eurygasterinae*. — 2. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidae*. *Macquart*, 1835.

Eurygasterinae (û-ri-gas'tri'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygaster* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridae*, of oval form, more or less deeply convex, with a comparatively long and narrow scutellum, and coloration either brown

2. [I. a.] A member of this genus: as, "the melancholy euryomia," *Riley and Howard*, Insect Life, p. 35.

Euryophrys (û-ri-ôf'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eipix*, broad, + *ophrys* = *E. brow*.] A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Proctotrupinae*, having the eyes far apart, the short 10-jointed antennae inserted at the border of the mouth, and 4-jointed maxillary palpi. Formerly called *Calypta*, a name preoccupied in botany.

Eurypauropodidae (û-ri-pâ-ro-pod'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypauropus* + *-ida*.] A family of myriapods, established for the reception of the genus *Eurypauropus*.

Eurypauropus (û-ri-pâ-rô-pus), *n.* [NL. (J. A. Ryder, 1879), < Gr. *eipix*, broad, + *NL. Pauropus*.] A genus of myriapods, having the more mobile portion of the head beneath the cephalic shield, the mouth-parts confined to a small circular area, no eyes, and the legs ending in a single curved claw.

eurypharyngid (û-ri-fâ-rîng'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Eurypharyngidae*. Also *eurypharyngid*.

Eurypharyngidae (û-ri-fâ-rîng'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypharynx* + *-ida*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Eurypharynx*. The branchial and portion is much shorter than the rostrum, the tail is very elongate, but moderately attenuate backward, the head is flat above with a transverse rostral margin, at the outer angles of which the eyes are exposed, the jaws are excessively elongated backward, the upper being parallel and closing against each other as far as the articulation of the two suspensorial bones, there are minute teeth in both jaws, the dorsal and anal fins are well developed, and continue nearly to the end of the tail, and there are very small narrow pectoral fins. The family embraces two most remarkable deep sea fishes, *Eurypharynx plectanodes* and *Quasipsectanodes*, of a black color, and two feet or more in length.

eurypharyngoid (û-ri-fâ-rîng'oid), *a.* and *n.* I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eurypharyngidae*.

II. *n.* Same as *eurypharyngid*.

Eurypharynx (û-ri-fâ-rîng'ks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eipix*, wide, + *pharynx*, throat; see *pharynx*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Eurypharyngidae*. *E. plectanodes* is the typical species, remarkable for the enormous capacity of the pharynx.

Euryplegma (û-ri-pleg'ma), *n.* [NL. (Schulze), < Gr. *eipix*, wide, + *plegma*, anything twisted.] The typical genus of the family *Euryplegmataceae*.

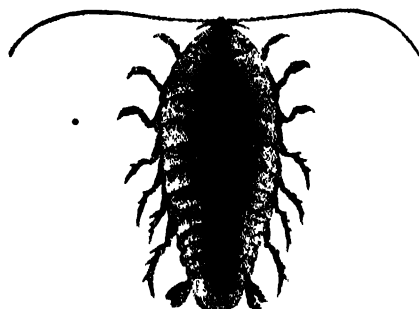
Euryplegmataceae (û-ri-pleg-mat'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryplegma* + *-aceae*.] A family of hexactinellid sponges, typified by the genus *Euryplegma*. They are golden or saucer-shaped sponges, having the wall deeply folded longitudinally so as to produce a number of dichotomously branched canals or covered in grooves.

Euryptera (û-ri-p'te-râ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eipix*, broad, + *ptera*, wing.] In *entom.*: (a) A genus of cerambycid beetles of North and South America. *E. lateralis* is a species found in the United States. *Scribble*, 1825. (b) A genus of Oriental hemipterous, of the family *Fulgoroidea*. *Guerin*, 1834.

Eurypterida (û-ri-p'te-rî-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ida*.] A group of extinct Silurian Crustacea,

sometimes included in *Merostomata*, sometimes made a distinct order. Some of them attained a large size and in many respects resembled *Limulus* while in others they approached the *Copepoda*. An anterior cephalothorax bearing eyes and limbs is succeeded by 17 or more free somites, the body then terminating in a telson. Some of the anterior limbs may be chelate, as in *Pterygotus*, and the terminal limbs of the last pair are usually expanded and paddle-like. Also *Eurypterinae* and *Eurypteridae*.

Eurypteridae (û-ri-p'te-rî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ida*.] A family of fossil Crustacea, taking name from the genus *Eurypterus*. See the extract.



Eurydice pulchra, about natural size.

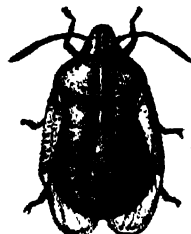
isopods, of the family *Cymothoidae*, containing such as *E. pulchra*. *W. E. Leach*, 1818. — 2. A genus of mollusks. *Eschscholtz*, 1826.

Eurygaster (û-ri-jas'ter), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1844), < Gr. *eury*, broad, + *gaster*, post. for *gastr*, earth.] In *zoolog.*, one of the prime realms or zoological divisions of the earth's land surface, including Europe, Africa north of the Sahara, and Asia north of the Himalayas, its southern line nearly corresponding with the tropic of Cancer in lowlands, and with the isotherm of the same in more elevated regions.

Eurygean (û-ri-jô'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Eurygaster*.

Eurygaster (û-ri-gas'ter), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eipix*, broad, + *gaster*, belly.] 1. The typical genus of bugs of the family *Scutelleridae* and subfamily *Eurygasterinae*. — 2. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidae*. *Macquart*, 1835.

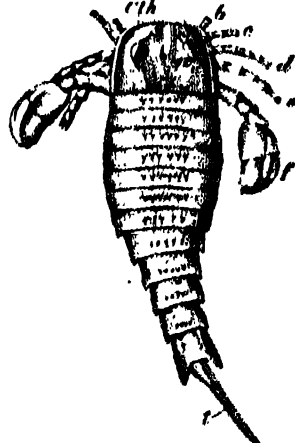
Eurygasterinae (û-ri-gas'tri'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygaster* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridae*, of oval form, more or less deeply convex, with a comparatively long and narrow scutellum, and coloration either brown



Eurygaster alternatus: wings partly open. (Line shows natural size.)



Reconstructed *Eurypterus* from fossil remains.



Dorsal view of *Eurypterus* *scaber* (16), cephalothorax in shield, bearing a, eyes, and b, c, d, e, f, boundary limbs, g, telson.

The powerful body of the *Eurypteridae* . . . consists of a cephalothorax shield with median ocelli as well as large projecting marginal eyes, also of an abdomen with numerous segments (usually 12), which become longer posteriorly, and of a caudal shield, which is prolonged into a spine. Round the mouth on the under side there are five pairs of long spiny legs, of which the last is much the largest, and ends in a broad swimming fin. Some of the anterior appendages may be armed with spines. The resemblance of the true *Eurypteridae* to the Scapionidae is very striking. (Cham. Zoology Trans., p. 479)

Eurypterina (ū-rip'te-rī-nā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Eurypteridae*.

eurypterine (ū-rip'te-rī-n), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Eurypterina*.

II. *n.* One of the *Eurypterina*.

Eurypterus (ū-rip'te-rūs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eurys*, wide, + *pteron*, wing.] 1. The typical genus of *Eurypteridae*. *E. rhipidius* is an example. De Kay, 1826. — 2. A genus of hesperid butterflies, the type of which is *E. gigas* of the Peruvian Andes. Mabille, 1877.

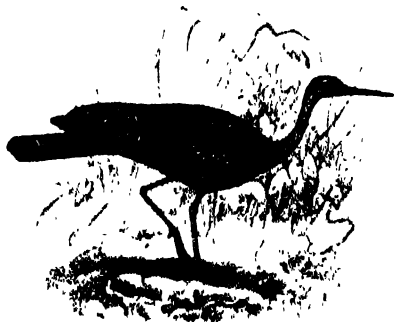
Eurypyga (ū-ri-pī-gā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, broad, + *pyga*, the rump.] A genus of birds,



Dollar bird (*Eurytoma pacifica*).

eurythmy (ū-rith'mī), *n.* [Also, inprop., *eurythm*; < Gr. *eurythm*, rhythmical order or movement, harmony, < *eurhythia*, rhythmical, orderly, < *eu*, well, + *thymos*, rhythm.] 1. In the fine arts, harmony, orderliness, and elegance of proportion. — 2. In *med.*, regularity of pulse.

Eurytoma (ū-rit'o-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eurys*, broad, + *tomē*, a cutting; a segment.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididae*, founded by Rossi in 1807. The wings are



Sun-bittern (*Eurypyga helios*).

constituting the family *Eurypygidae*. *E. helios* is the South American sun-bittern. Illiger, 1811.

Eurypygidae (ū-ri-pij'i-de), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Eurypyga* + *-idae*.] An American family of altricial grasshopper-like birds; the sun-bitterns. They have a peculiar aspect, resembling both rails and herons, with ample wings and tall, comparatively short legs and low hind toe, slender bill, very slim neck, and soft plumage of variegated colors. They lay blotched eggs. There is but one genus, *Eurypyga*.

Eurypygoides (ū-ri-pi-gōi'dē-s), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Eurypyga* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of birds, composed of the *Eurypygidae*, or American sun-bitterns, the *Rhynchocircidae*, or kagus, of New Caledonia, and the Madagascan *Mastidae*.

euryptylous (ū-rip'i-lūs), *a.* [< NL. *euryptylus*, < Gr. *eu*, wide, + *ptylus*, a gate.] With wide gates, < *eu*, wide, + *ptylus*, a gate.] In *zool.*, having large and wide openings, placing the endodermal chambers in direct and free communication with both excurrent and incurrent canals; said of a type of sponge-structure.

This may be termed the *euryptylous* type of rhagon canal system. Sallaz, Festschr. Brit. Nat. Hist. Soc.

Eurystomata (ū-ri-stō-mā-tā), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *eurytoma*; see *eurytoma*.] An order of stenophorans, having an oval or oblong body without oral lobes or tentacles, and a very large mouth, whence the name. *Beroë* and *Nereis* are examples.

eurytoma (ū-ri-stō-mā-tus), *a.* [< NL. *eurytoma*, < Gr. *eu*, as if *eurytoma*, equiv. to *eurytoma*, wide-mouthed, < *eu*, wide, + *stoma* (stō-mā), mouth.] Having a wide or large mouth. Specifically — (a) In *herpet.*, having a dilatate mouth, as most serpents, not angustomatous.

The two halves of the jaw are movably connected together in the *eurytoma* type of Ophidia. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 163.

(b) In stenophorans, pertaining to the *Eurystomata*. Also *eurytoma*.

eurytome (ū-ri-stō-m), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurystoma*.

eurytoma (ū-ri-stō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *eurytoma*, wide-mouthed; see *eurytoma*.] Same as *eurytoma*.

Eurystoma (ū-ri-stō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eurytoma*, wide-mouthed; see *eurytoma*.] A genus of African, Indian, and Oriental picarian birds, of the family *Coraciidae*, having the bill dilated and the coloration lilac or blue; the broad-billed rollers. There are several species of which *E. orientalis* is one of the best known, is chiefly blue, with red bill and feet, and about 11 inches long. A section, *Coracioides*, contains the ruddy African and Madagascan *eurytomes*.



Eurytoma prunella. 1, female; 2, male; 3, abdomen of a female; 4, abdomen of a male; 5, antenna of female; 6, antenna of male. (The lines show natural sizes.)

perfectly hyaline; the marginal vein is but slightly larger than the stigmal; the posterior tibiae are nearly smooth, the mesonotum is minutely punctate, and the claws are sharp. The species of this genus are especially parasitic upon gall making insects. *E. prunella* is bred from the oak gall of *Quercus prunus*.

Eurytomidae (ū-ri-tō-mī-de), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Eurytoma* + *-idae*.] The *Eurytomina* regarded as a family. Also *Eurytomidae*. Walker; Westwood.

Eurytomina (ū-ri-tō-mī-nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Eurytoma* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, founded by Walker in 1832. It is distinguished by the very prominent subquadrate pronotum, the abdomen usually compressed from the sides and often highly arched, and by the inclined joints and conspicuous whorls of hair of the antennae in the male. The genus *Laconia* of this group is not parasitic, but plant feeding.

Eusebian (ū-sē-bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eusebius* + *-ian*.] The proper name *Eusebius*, Gr. *Eusebios*, means 'pious, godly,' < Gr. *eusebeia*, piety, godly, < *eu*, well, + *sebeia*, honor with pious awe, reverence, worship.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius of Nicomedia, an Arian bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century A. D., or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eusebius. See *Arian*. **Euselasia** (ū-sē-lā-si-ā), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *eusebeia*, bright-shining), < Gr. *eu*, well, + *selas*, brightness.] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the *Euselasiinae*. Hübner, 1816.

Euselasiinae (ū-sē-lā-si-ā-nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Euselasia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of erycinid butterflies, containing over 70 species, in which the wings are usually abruptly truncate at the apex, with deep marginal sinuses. Also called *Eurygona*.

Eusepi (ū-sē-pi-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *sepi*, the cuttlefish.] A subfamily of sepoid cuttlefishes, containing the typical squids; same as the family *Sepiidae*.

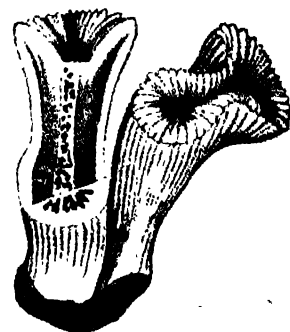
Euskara (ūs-kā-rā), *n.* [Basque.] The native name of the Basque language. See *Basque*.

Euskarian (ūs-kā-rī-an), *a.* [< *Euskara* + *-ian*.] In *zool.*, See *Euskara*.

Nor can we ever absolutely know that the Basques did not borrow their *Euskarian* dialect, as the French their Romanic dialect.

W. Ainsley, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 275.

Eusmilinae (ū-smil-i-nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *smilis*, a knife for cutting.] A genus of star-



Star-coral (*Eusmilina kneri*). Left branch shown in section.

Eusmilinae (ū-smil-i-nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *smilis*, a knife for cutting.] A group of corals, taking name from the genus *Eusmilina*. Also written *Eusmilinae*.

Eusmilus (ū-smil'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *smilis*, a knife for cutting, the jaw.] A genus of fossil saber-toothed tigers, representing the culmination of the macherodont dentition, having in the lower jaw only four incisors, a pair of small canines, one pair of premolars, and one pair of sectorial molars. The ramus of the jaw was greatly expanded to protect the enormous upper canines.

Euspiza (ū-spī-zā), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < Gr. *eu*, well, + *spiza*, a finch.] A genus of North American buntings, of the family *Fringillidae*, the type of which is the common black-throated bunting of the United States, *E. americana*. Also called *Spiza*.

Euspongia (ū-spon'jā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *spongia*, a sponge; see *sponge*.] The typical genus of fibrous sponges of the family *Spongiidae*, having a very elastic and homogeneous framework throughout. It contains the ordinary bath-sponges, usually placed in *Spongia*.

eusporangiate (ū-spo-ran'jā-t), *a.* [< Gr. *eu*, well, + NL. *sporangium* + *-ate*.] Having sporangia formed from a group of epidermal cells, as in *Ophioglossaceae* and *Marattiaceae*. Compare *leptosporangiate*.

Eustachian (ū-stā'ki-an), *a.* [< *Eustachius* + *-ian*.] The proper name *Eustachius* (> It. *Eustachio*, Sp. *Estacho*, Pg. *Eustache*, F. *Eustache*, E. *Eustace*) (sometimes confused with *Eustathius*, of different origin; see *Eustathian*) is from Gr. *εὐστάχιος*, rich in corn, blooming, fruitful, < *eu*, well, + *stachys*, an ear of corn; see *stachys*. Pertaining to or named from Bartolomeo Eustachio, an Italian anatomist (died 1574).

Eustachian canal. See *canal*. **Eustachian tube**, the tube leading from the middle ear to the pharynx. It is the communication between the cavity of the tympanum and that of the mouth. Morphologically, this tube is a part of the remains of the primitive visceral cleft of the embryo which places the mouth in direct communication with the exterior through the ear. Were it not for the membrane of the tympanum or ear drum, which stops up the passage, there would be nothing to prevent the passage of a sufficiently slender and flexible probe from the mouth through the Eustachian tube, tympanum, and external meatus of the ear, and the passage would correspond to that of a twig or the finger into a fish's mouth and out through one of the gill-slits. In man the Eustachian tube is 1 1/2 to 2 inches long, directed downward, forward, and inward from the tympanum to the fauces. It is formed partly of bone, partly of cartilage and fibrous tissue. The bony part, about half an inch long, is included in the temporal bone between its squamous and petrous portions. The cartilaginous part is about an inch long, formed of a scroll like piece of fibrocartilage the interval between whose edges is completed by fibrous tissue. It is trumpet or funnel shaped, and ends by an oral orifice at the upper back part of the pharynx, a little to one side of the median line, and nearly opposite the middle meatus of the nose. The mucous membrane of the pharynx continues directly through the tube and is covered with ciliated epithelium. See *cut under ear*. **Eustachian valve**, a semi-lunar membranous fold in the right auricle of the heart, between the mouth of the inferior vena cava and the auriculo-ventricular aperture, serving to direct the course of the blood.

Eustathian (ū-stā'thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eustathius* + *-ian*.] The proper name *Eustathius* (> It. *Eustazio*, F. *Eustathe*, G. *Eustathius*, etc.) (sometimes confused with *Eustachius*, as above) is from Gr. *εὐστάθης*, well-based, well-built, steady, stable, < *eu*, well, + *stathos*, as in *στάθης*, steady, firm, stable, < *isthmi*, set up, cause to stand; see *stand*, *steady*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eustathius. See *II*.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the orthodox faction in Antioch in the fourth century A. D., who objected to the replacing of Eustathius, Bishop of Antioch, by an Arian. — 2. A member of an

extreme necessaries of the fourth century A. D., probably so called from Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste in Pontus.

For the churches of the reformation, I am certain they accept . . . the *Eustathians* for denying invocation of saints. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II, 317.

Eustomata (û-stô-mâ-tâ), *n. pl.* [NL, neut. pl. of *eustomatus*; see *eustomatus*.] 1. A superfamily of *Infusoria*, having a definite oral aperture, whence the name. The ectosome is comparatively firm, and the body, as a rule, is less plastic than is usual in infusorians. There are not more than two flagella. There are several families and numerous genera. 2. In Saville Kent's system, one of four classes of *Protozoa*, consisting of most of the *Infusoria*, as *Ciliata*, *Ciliophagellata*, and some other forms.

eustomatus (û-stom-â-tus), *a.* [NL, *eustomatus*, < Gr. as if *eustomatos*, equiv. to *eustomos*, having a good mouth, < *stom*, well, + *stoma* (stoma-), mouth.] Having a well-formed mouth or definite oral aperture; specifically, having the characters of the *Eustomata*.

Eustrongylus (û-stron-gil-us), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *stom*, well, + NL, *Strongylus*, q. v.] A genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidae*; same as *Strongylus* proper. *E. ovis* is a large parasitic nematoid worm, found in the kidneys and elsewhere in various animals, rarely in man. The female may attain a length of a meter and a thickness of a centimeter, or a little more; usually the dimensions are much less. The male is only one third the length of the female. *Bosc.* 1851.

eustyle (û-stil), *a.* [Gr. *eustyle*, with goodly columns, with columns at the proper intervals, < *stom*, well, + *styla*, a column, pillar; see *style*.] Having the columns at the proper intervals; specifically, in arch., noting an intercolumniation of two and a quarter diameters.

eusynchite (û-sing-kit), *n.* [Gr. *stom*, well, + *syn*, together, commingle (< *syn*, together, + *chite*, pour), + *-ite*.] A native vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in nodular or stalactitic forms of a yellowish-red color.

Eutonia (û-toni-â), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *stom*, well, + *tonia*, a band; see *femina*.] In zool.: (a) A large genus of common, harmless colubiform serpents; the garter-snakes, so called from their characteristic striped coloration. There are about 30 species in North America, of which the best known are *E. tritaenata* and *E. maculata*, the common striped and the swift or ribbon garter snake. (b) A genus of cerambycid beetles; synonymous with *Rhaphidopsis*, Thomson, 1857. (c) A genus of arctiid moths, having as type *E. scutipennis* from the Transvaal. Wallengren, 1876.

eutaxiological (û-tak-'si-ol-ôj-i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *stom*, well, + *taxis*, order, + *-iologos*, pertaining to; see *-ology*.] Pertaining to eutaxiology.

[Rare.] One of which (arguments) he calls the teleological and the other the eutaxiological. *The American*, XXVI, 198.

eutaxiology (û-tak-si-ol-ô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *stom*, well, + *taxis*, order, + *-logy*, < *logos*, speak; see *-ology*.] The doctrine of plan or method as an argument for the existence of God; correlated with teleology, the doctrine of design or purpose in the same argument. Hicks, 1883. [Rare.]

eutaxitic (û-tak-sit'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *eutaxy* + *-itic* + *-ic*.] The analogical form would be **eutactac*.] Characterized by eutaxy; well-ordered.

They [the apparently distinct types] were evidently derived from one magma, and exhibit very beautifully the structure termed by Britch and Reiss *Eutaxitic*, which is so commonly observed in acid lavas like trachyte and phonolite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVIII, 264.

eutaxy (û-tak-sî), *n.* [Gr. *eutaxis*, good arrangement, good order, < *eu*, well-ordered, orderly, < *stom*, well, + *taxis*, verbal adj. of *taxis*, arrange, order; see *tactic*.] Good or right order.

This ambition made Ahabom rebel, nay, it endangered a crack in the glorious glory of heaven. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning* (1658), p. 134.

eutectic (û-tek'tik), *a. and n.* [Gr. *stom*, well, + *tektos*, melt, fuse, + *-ic*, molten, dissolved (< *tektos*, able to dissolve).] 1. *a.* Fusing easily; solidifying at a low temperature; specifically applied by Dührre to a mixture of substances in such proportions that the fusing-point is lower than that of either of the constituents themselves. Alloys are regarded as eutectic compounds, and the same principle applies to the mixtures of fused silicates of which volcanic glass, slag, etc., are formed.

Metallic alloys are true homologues of the cryohydrates; the ratios in which metals unite to form the alloy possessing the lowest melting-point are never atomic ratios, and when metals do unite in atomic ratios the alloy produced is never eutectic, i. e. having a minimum solidifying point. Thus pure cast-iron is not a carbide of iron, but an eutectic alloy of carbon and iron. Similar hyperchemical mass ratios are found to exist among eutectic salts; when one

salt fused per se acts as a solvent to another salt, forming eutectic salt alloys, similar to eutectic metallic alloys and the cryohydrates. *P. Gauthier, Nature*, XXXIII, 21.

II. *n.* A eutectic substance or mixture, as an alloy.

Euterpe (û-ter-pê), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Eirôpe*, one of the Muses, lit. the well-pleasing, < *eu*, well, + *terpein*, please, delight.] 1. In classic myth., one of the Muses, a divinity of joy and pleasure, inventress of the double flute, favoring rather the wild and simple melodies of primitive peoples than the more finished art of music, and associated more with Bacchus than with Apollo; the patroness of flute-players. She is usually represented as a virgin crowned with flowers, having a flute in her hand, or with various musical instruments about her.

2. [NL.] A genus of palms, having slender cylindrical stems, sometimes nearly 100 feet in height, crowned by a tuft of pinnate leaves, with the leaflets narrow, regular, and close together. The bases of the leaf-stalks are dilated and form cylindrical sheaths round a considerable portion of the upper part of the stem. The fruit is a small drupe. There are, or 8 species, natives of South America and the West Indies. *E. oleacea* and *E. edulis* are cabbage palms, the growing bud of which is eaten. The fruit of the first furnishes an oil, and the wood is used for floors. The latter is the assai palm of Brazil, which has a fruit resembling a clove in size and color, from which a beverage called assai is made. Mixed with cassava flour, assai forms an important article of diet.

3. [NL.] In zool.: (a) A genus of butterflies. Also called *Archonax*, Swinhoe, 1831. (b) A genus of crustaceans. Claus, 1862.

Euterpean (û-ter-pê-an), *a.* [Gr. *Euterpe* + *-an*.] Pertaining or relating to Euterpe; hence, pertaining to music.

eutanasia (û-tha-nâ-si-â), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *eu*, happy, an easy, happy death, < *eu*, happy, + *thanatos*, death.] An easy, tranquil death; death of an easy, painless kind.

A recovery in my case and at my age is impossible, the kindest wish of my friends is *eutanasia*.

Arbuthnot, To Pope. Though we conceive that, from causes which we have already investigated, our poetry must necessarily have declined, we think that, unless the fault had been accelerated by external attacks, it might have enjoyed an *eutanasia*. *Macaulay, Dryden*

Inward eutanasia, freedom from distress, fear, and agitation of mind in one's last hours. Outward eutanasia, freedom from bodily pain in death.

eutanasia (û-than-'si-â or û-tha-nâ-si-â), *n.* [Gr. *eutanasia*.] Same as *eutanasia*.

Dare I, profane, so let it come to be, To greet or grieve her with *eutanasia*. *B. Jonson, Underwoods*, ed.

Eutheria (û-thê-ri-â), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *eu*, well, + *theria*, a beast.] In zool.: (a) A term proposed by Gill in 1872 for one of the major groups of the *Mammalia*, including the *Monodelphina* and the *Didelphina*, as together contrasted with *Prototheria*. (b) Restricted later by Huxley to the *Monodelphina*, the *Didelphina* being called *Metatheria*. In this sense, an exact synonym of *Monodelphina* and *Placentalia*.

euthymia, *n.* See *euphymia*.

euthymia (û-thim-'i-â), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *euthymia*, a composed condition of mind, tranquillity, < *eu*, well, + *thymos*, mind.] Philosophical cheerfulness and calm; the avoidance of disturbing passions, as inculcated by Democritus and Epicurus.

Euthyneura (û-thi-nê-ur-â), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *eu*, straight, + *thynere*, nerve.] A primo division of antipodeal gastropods, containing those in which the visceral nerve loop is not twisted, as in the opisthobranchs and pulmoniferans. It includes the two orders of opisthobranchiate and pulmonate gastropods.

euthyneural (û-thi-nê-ur-âl), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euthyneura*.

euthyneurous (û-thi-nê-ur-ôs), *a.* Same as *euthyneural*.

euthysymmetrical (û-thi-sim-'et-ri-kal), *a.* [Gr. *eu*, straight, + *symmetria*, symmetrical.] Possessing right symmetry; having such a relation of parts that the one half is like the image of the other in a mirror.

While the normal form is in the plane of symmetry, the planes of the optic axes and of the centers of curvature are perpendicular to this plane. In this case the stereoscopic figure is of course *euthysymmetrical* to the trace of the plane of symmetry. *Spotlight, Polarization*, p. 112.

euthysymmetrical (û-thi-sim-'et-ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a euthysymmetrical manner.

The first mean line for each color may lie in the plane containing the oblique axes of the system. The planes containing the optic axes may lie in this plane. In this case the trace of this plane divides *euthysymmetrical* the stereoscopic figure. *Spotlight, Polarization*, p. 112.

euthyatic (û-thi-tat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *euthyatic*, straight, + *tyos*, a stretching, tension, < *tyos*, verbal adj. of *tyos*, stretch, extend; see *tend*.] In physics, pertaining to direct or longitudinal stress. *Rankine, Royal Society*, June 21, 1885.

eutomous (û-tô-mus), *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, + *tomos*, verbal adj. of *tomos*, cut, cut.] In *metacrat*, having distinct cleavages; cleaving readily.

Eutoxeres (û-tok-sê-'rez), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *eu*, well, + *toxos*, furnished with a bow, bowed, < *toxos*, a bow (see *toxic*), + *epitoxos* (√**ep*), join, fit, equip.] A genus of *Trochilidae* of large size



Black-billed Hummingbird (*Eutoxeres aquila*).

and rather plain coloration, wedge-tailed, and with fulvous bill bent into nearly a third of a circle; the black-billed or bow-billed hummingbirds. There are three species, of Central America, Colombia, and Ecuador.

eutrophic (û-trof'ik), *a. and n.* [Gr. *eutrophy* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or promoting healthy nutrition.

II. *n.* A medical agent employed to improve the nutrition.

eutrophy (û-trof'î), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, good, + *trophia*, good nurture, thriving condition, < *trophaos*, nourishing, well-nourished, thriving < *stom*, well, + *trophaos*, nourish.] In physics, healthy nutrition.

eutropic (û-trof'ik), *a.* [Gr. *eu*, good, + *trope*, turning (used in sense of 'versatile'), < *stom*, well, + *trope*, turn; see *tropic*.] In bot., revolving with the sun; dextrosc, as that word is often used. *Gray*.

Eutychian (û-tik'i-an), *a. and n.* [Gr. *Eutyches* + *-ian*.] The proper name *Eutyches*, < Gr. *Eutyches*, mens, 'having good fortune, fortunate, lucky,' < *eu*, well, + *tyche*, fortune.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eutyches or his doctrine.

II. *n.* A follower or one holding the doctrine of Eutyches, a monk of Constantinople in the fifth century, who taught that Christ had but one nature, the divine, so that it was proper to say that God had been crucified for us. He was an opponent of Nestorius, and the founder of the sect of Monophysites. See *Monophysite*.

Eutychianism (û-tik'i-an-izm), *n.* [Gr. *Eutychian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Eutyches, or belief in his doctrine.

The orthodox doctrine maintains, against Eutychianism, the distinction of natures even after the act of incarnation, without confusion or conversion. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 66.

euxanthic (ûk-san-'thik), *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, + *xanthos*, yellow, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from euxanthin.

Euxanthic acid, $C_{12}H_{10}O_{11}$, an acid obtained from purple of Indian yellow (see *euxanthin*), it forms yellow compounds with the alkalis and the earths. Also called *purple acid*.

euxanthin (ûk-san-'thin), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, + *xanthos*, yellow, + *-in*.] The essential constituent of purple or Indian yellow, which is used as a pigment. It is obtained from India, and is said to be derived from the inner corolla of butterflies which have been fed on many flowers, and also from that of the camel and elephant. It is obtained also from a vegetable once saturated with ammonia and boiled down. It forms small yellow crystals and is the magnesium salt of euxanthic or purple acid.

euxanthone (ûk-san-'thôn), *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, + *xanthos*, yellow, + *-one*.] A neutral crystalline substance ($C_{12}H_{12}O_{10}$) derived from purple or Indian yellow.

euxenite (ûk-sen-'it), *n.* [So called in allusion to the number of different metals it contains; < Gr. *eu*, hospitable, friendly (see *Euzene*), + *-ite*.] A brownish-black mineral with a sub-metallic luster, found in Norway, which contains the metals yttrium, niobium (columbium), titanium, uranium, and some others.

Buxine (bûk'sin), *n.* [*L. Euxinus* (sc. *pontus*) or *Euxinum* (sc. *mare*), *< Gr. Εὐξινός*, Ionic form of *Εἰρενός* (sc. *πόντος*), lit. the hospitable sea, a change, perhaps euphemistic, from the earlier name *Ἀσπύς*, i. e., inhospitable, so called with ref. to the savage tribes surrounding it; *< εὖ*, well (or *ἀ-priv.*), + *εἰρενός*, a stranger, guest.] The ancient name of the sea between Russia and Asia Minor, still often used; the Black Sea.

evacate (ē-vā'kat), *v. i.* [*< L. e.*, out, + *vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, be empty: see *vacate*.] To evacuate; discharge.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincubate venereal lesions, or to *evacuate* them.

Harvey, On the Plague.

evacuant (ē-vak'ū-ant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. evacuant* (-*ans*), pp. of *evacuare*: see *evacuate*.] *I. a.* In *med.*, emptying; provoking evacuation or the act of voiding; purgative.

II. n. 1. A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the normal secretions and excretions.

In some cases the influence of an evacuant over a secreting organ may be remote.

Pereira, Materia Medica, p. 234.

2. In *organ-building*, a valve to let out the air from the bellows.

evacuate (ē-vak'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evacuated*, pp. *evacuating*. [*< L. evacuatus*, pp. of *evacuare* (*> L. evacuare* = *Sp. Pr. evacuar* = *F. évacuer*), empty out, discharge, *< e.*, out, + *vacare*, make empty, *< vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*.] *I. trans.* 1. To make empty; cause to be emptied; free from anything contained; as, to *evacuate* a vessel; to *evacuate* the stomach by an emetic. [Now rare except in medical use.]

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*.

Hence—2. To leave empty; vacate; depart from; quit; as, the enemy *evacuated* the place.

They understood that Prince Rupert and others of the King's party were marched out of the town in pursuance of them, and that the garrison would be entirely *evacuated* before they could signify their pleasure to the army. *Luttrell, Memoirs*, I. 14

The Norwegians were forced to *evacuate* the country.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., II. 6.

3. To make void or empty of something essential; deprive; strip. [Rare.]

Evacuate the Scriptures of their most important meaning. *Coleridge*.

Mr. Marsh, in passing sentence on "in respect of," takes his stand on an idea of grammar which *evacuates* the bygone usage of our ancestors of all authority to determine what it was right that they should say.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 80.

4. To make void; nullify; make of no effect; vacate; as, to *evacuate* a marriage or a contract.

But the cross of Christ should be *evacuated* and made of no effect, he came to make this fullest perfect by instituting and establishing a church. *Donne, Sermons*, I.

General councils may become invalid, either by their own fault, or by some extrinsic supervening accident, either of which *evacuates* their authority.

J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 345.

He that pretends a disability . . . *evacuates* the precept.

South.

5. To void; discharge; eject; as, to *evacuate* excrementitious matter.

The white (belladonna) does *evacuate* the offensive humours which cause diseases. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xiv. 4

II. intrans. To produce an evacuation, as by letting blood.

If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead. *Burton, Anat. of Mel*

evacuatio (ē-vak'ū-ā'shi-ō), *n.* [*L. e.*, out; see *evacuate*.] In *medieval music*, the writing of full-faced notes in outline only, by which their value was reduced one half.

evacuation (ē-vak'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. évacuation* = *Pr. evacuacio* = *Sp. evacuacion* = *It. evacuazione* = *L. evacuatio* (-*ō*), *< L. evacuare*, make empty, evacuate: see *evacuate*.] 1. The act of evacuating or exhausting; the act of emptying or clearing of contents; clearance by removal or withdrawal, as of an army or garrison; as, the *evacuation* of the bowels; the *evacuation* of a theater, or of a besieged town.

A country so exhausted . . . was rather an object that stood in need of every kind of refreshment and recruit than one which could subsist under new *evacuations*.

Burke, Affairs of India.

2. A diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means; depletion.

Where the humour is strong and predominant, there the prescription must be rugged, and the *evacuatio* violent. *South, Works*, IX. v.

24. Abolition.

Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

4. That which is evacuated or discharged; especially, a discharge by stool or other natural means; a dark-colored *evacuation*.—*Evacuation day*, the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New York after the treaty of peace and independence, November 25th, 1783, which has since been annually celebrated there.

evacuative (ē-vak'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. évacuatif* = *Pr. evacuativo* = *Sp. Pg. It. evacuativo*; as *evacuate* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

evacuator (ē-vak'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [*< evacuate* + *-or*.] (The who or that which evacuates, empties, or makes void.

Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in executing the great *evacuators* of the law.

Hammond, Works, I. 175.

evacuatory (ē-vak'ū-ā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *evacuatories* (-*riz*). [*< evacuate* + *-ory*.] A purge. *Davies*.

An imposthume calls for a lance, and operation for unpalatable *evacuatories*. *Geleman, Instructed*, p. 300.

evacuity (ē-va-kū'ī-ti), *n.* [Improp. for *vacuity*, with prefix taken from *evacuate*.] A vacuity.

Fit it was, therefore, so many *evacuities* should be filled up, to mount the meeting to a competent number.

Fulder, Ch. Hist., XI. 15.

evadable, evadible (ē-vā'da-bl, -di-bl), *a.* [*< evade* + *-able, -ible*.] Capable of being evaded. *De Quincey, Coleridge*.

evade (ē-vād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaded*, pp. *evading*. [= *F. évader* = *Sp. Pg. It. evadere* = *It. evadere*, *< L. evadere*, tr. pass over or beyond, leave behind, escape from, intr. go out, go away, *< e.*, out, + *vadere*, go: see *vade*.] *I. trans.* 1. To avoid by effort or contrivance; escape from or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, stratagem, or address; slip away from; get out of the way of; as, to *evade* a blow; to *evade* pursuers.

In this point charge him home, that he affects tyrannical power. If he *evade* us there, enforce him with his cory to the people.

Shak, Cor., III. 3.

Where shall the line be drawn between free trade and free Bulgaria? It must surely be the frightful difficulty of this question . . . which makes diplomatists so anxious to *evade* it by leaving an evasive land between the two.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lect., p. 226.

He seemed always to pursue an evasive shadow, which always just *evaded* his grasp.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

2. To escape the reach or comprehension of; baffle or foil; as, a mystery that *evades* inquiry.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge and *evades* his powers.

South.

II. intrans. 1. To escape; slip away; with from.

His wisdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent. *Eaton, Hist. Hen. VII.*

2. To practise evasion; use evasive methods.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. *South, Sermons*.

He [Charles I.] hesitates; he *evades*, at last he bargains to give his assent for five subsidies.

Macaulay.

evadible, a. See *evadable*.

evagation (ē-vā-gā'shon), *n.* [= *F. évagation* = *Sp. evagacion* = *It. evagazione*, *< L. evagatio* (-*ō*), a wandering, straying, *< evagari*, wander forth, *< e.*, out, + *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. [Rare.]

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries.

Rau.

evaginable (ē-vaj'i-nā-bl), *a.* [*< evagin* (ate) + *-able*.] Capable of being evaginated or unsheathed; protrusible.

evaginate (ē-vaj'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaginated*, pp. *evaginating*. [*< L. evaginatus*, pp. of *evaginare*, unsheathe, *< L. e.*, out, + *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina*.] To unsheathe; withdraw from a sheath; opposed to *invaginate*.

evagination (ē-vaj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. evaginat* (-*ō*), a spreading out, lit. unsheathing, *< evaginare*, unsheathe: see *evaginate*.] 1. The act of unsheathing. *Craig*. [Rare.]—2. In *zool.*: (a) The act or process of evaginating, unsheathing, or withdrawing; hence, a protrusion of some part or organ. (b) That which is protruded, unsheathed, or evaginated: said of any protrusible part or organ.

The eye [of chelonians] occurs as a hollow vertical invagination from the upper surface of the placal outgrowth, and leaves the stalk of the latter at the beginning of the distal fourth, measuring from its rear end.

Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 112.

eval (ē'val), *a.* [*< L. ævum*, an age (see *age*, *etern*), + *-al*. Cf. *coeval*.] Relating to an age.

Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows that *æon*, *age*, and *aiwvov*, *æon*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity.

Letter to Abp. of Canterbury (1791), p. 67.

evaluate (ē-val'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaluated*, pp. *evaluating*. [*< F. évaluer*, value, estimate (*< & + value*, value: see *value*), + *-ate*.] To determine or ascertain the value of; appraise carefully; specifically, in *math.*, to ascertain the numerical value of.

To *evaluate* the effect produced under the second hypothesis, . . . it is necessary to employ mathematical analysis of a high order.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 297.

The evidence is of a kind which it is peculiarly difficult either to disentangle or *evaluate*.

Rep. Comm. Soc. Psych. Research, 1884, p. 24.

evaluation (ē-val'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [*< F. évaluation* (*> late M.L. evaluatio*), *< évaluer*, value: see *evaluate*.] Careful valuation or appraisement; specifically, in *math.*, the ascertaining of the numerical value of any expression; as, the *evaluation* of a definite integral, of a probability, of an expectation, etc.

Before applying the doctrine of chances to any scientific purpose, the foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances, by possessing ourselves of the utmost attainable amount of positive knowledge.

J. S. Mill, Logic, III. xviii. § 2.

evalvular (ē-val'vū-lar), *a.* [*< L. e-priv.* + *N.L. valvula*, dim. of *L. calva*, valve: see *valvular*.] In *bot.*, without valves; not opening by valves.

evanesce (ē-vā-nēs'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *evanesced*, pp. *evanescing*. [*< L. evanescere*, vanish away, *< e.*, out, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish*.] 1. To vanish away or by degrees; disappear gradually; fade out or away; be dissipated; as, *evanescent* colors or vapors.

I believe him to have *evanesced* or evaporated.

De Quincey, Confessions, p. 79.

Platitudinous is, unquestionably, very much more serviceable than any *evanescent* quality of only one or two syllables.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 212.

2. To disappear, as the edge of a polyhedron, by the rotation of two adjacent faces into one plane. *Kirkman*.

evanescence (ē-vā-nēs'ens), *n.* [*< evanescent*: see *evanesce*.] 1. A vanishing away; gradual departure or disappearance; dissipation, as of vapor.

The sudden *evanescence* of his reward.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 162.

Taking the world as it is, we may well doubt whether more would not be lost than gained by the *evanescence* of the standard of honour, whether among boys or men.

H. S. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 237.

2. The quality of being evanescent; liability to vanish and escape observation or possession; as, the *evanescence* of mist or dew; the *evanescence* of earthly hopes.

evanescent (ē-vā-nēs'ent), *a.* [*< L. evanescent* (-*ēs*), pp. of *evanescere*, vanish away: see *evanesce*.] 1. Vanishing, or apt to vanish or be dissipated, like vapor; passing away; fleeting; as, the pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent*.

We cannot approach beauty. Its nature is like opaline doves' neck luster, hovering and *evanescent*.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 162.

In 1604 the astronomer Kepler . . . saw, between Jupiter and Saturn, a new, brilliant, *evanescent* star.

Harpers Mag., LXXVI. 109.

He [Wordsworth] seems to have caught and fired forever in immutable grace the most *evanescent* and intangible of our intuitions, the very ripple-marks on the remotest shores of being.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 343.

2. Lessening or lessened beyond the reach of perception; impalpable; imperceptible.

The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*.

Wells.

It is difficult to define what is so *evanescent*, so impalpable, so chimerical, so unreal.

Summer, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. In *nat. hist.*, unstable; unfixed; hence, uncertain; unreliable; applied to characters which are not fixed or uniformly present, and therefore are valueless for scientific classification.—4. In *astron.*, tending to become obsolete in one part; fading out; as, antennal scrobes *evanescent* posteriorly.

evanescently (ē-vā-nēs'ent-ly), *adv.* In an evanescent or vanishing manner.

So quickly and *evanescently* as to pass unnoticed.

Chalmers, Bridgewater Treatise, II. 1. 220.

evangelical (ev-an-jel'ik), *a.* [*Evangelium* + *-ical*.] Capable of evangelizing. — *Evangelical* edge of a polygon, one which is not terminated by a triangle in two faces that have one summit and the other another, that are in one face.

evangel (ē-van-jel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evangel*, *evangle*, < ME. *evangile*, *evangile*, *evangelie*, *evangely*, etc., < OF. *evangile*, < E. *evangile* = Fr. *evangile* = Sp. *evangelio* = Pg. *evangelho* = It. *evangelio* = D. *evangelie* = G. Dan. Sw. *evangelium*, < LL. *evangelium*, prop. *evangelium* (the change in pronunciation of *v*, (Gr. *v*, to *v* before a vowel being a late development in both L. and Gr.), the gospel, < Gr. *euaggelion* (in New Testament), the gospel, lit. good news, glad tidings, being used in this lit. sense by Plutarch, Lucian, etc., and earlier by Cæcilius (written as Gr.); in classical Gr. only in the proper sense of 'a reward for good news, given to the messenger'; usually in pl. *euaggelia* (cf. *euaggelia* *theia*, make a thank-offering for good news; *theia*, make sacrifice); < *euaggelion*, bringing good news, < *eu*, well, < *aggellon*, bring news, bear a message, announce, > *aggellon*, a messenger, later an angel: see *angel*.] 1. The gospel, or one of the Gospels. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *Evangelists* and Acts teach us what to believe, but the Epistles of the Apostles what to do.
— Donne, Letters, xvi.

The first apostles alone were the depositaries of the pure and perfect *evangel*.
— Newman, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII, 170.

2. [In later use, with ref. to orig. sense.] Good tidings.

Above all the Sermons . . . read with much avidity the *evangel* of their freedom.
— Landor.

We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the south;
For the touch of thy light wings, the kiss of thy mouth;
For the yearly *evangel* thou bearest from God,
Resurrection and life to the graves of the dead!

Paul and Silas. In their prison,
Sung of Christ, the Lord arisen,
But, alas! what holy angel
Brings the Slave this glad *evangel*!

— Lenox, Slave Singing at Midnight.

3. [In this sense prop. < Gr. *euaggelion*, bringing good news: see *etymology*.] A messenger or bearer of good tidings; an evangelist. [Rare.]

When the *evangel* most told souls to whom,
Even then there was a falling from the faith.
— Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, Second House.

Strong friends in the ranks of the enemy saved the rash *evangel* of the rights of labor. — *The Mower's*, p. 314.

evangelian (ē-van-jel'ian), *a.* [A forced sense, < *evangel* + *-ian* (cf. Gr. *euaggelion*, a reward for good tidings): see *evangel*.] Rendering thanks for favors. [Rare.]

evangelian (ē-van-jel'ian), *n.*; pl. *evangelianes* (-riz). [*Evangelium*, < LL. *evangelium*, gospel: see *evangel*.] Same as *evangelist*.

The existing Greek and Syriac lectionaries, or *evangelistaries*, and synaxaria, . . . which contain the Scripture reading lessons for the churches.
— Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I, § 81.

evangelic (ē-van-jel'ik), *a.* [Early mod. E. *evangelick*, *evangelik*, = Fr. *evangelique* = Pr. *evangelic* = Sp. *evangelico* = Pg. It. *evangelico* (cf. D. G. *evangelisch* = Dan. Sw. *evangelisk*), < LL. *evangelicus*, prop. *evangelicus* (see *evangel*), < Gr. *euaggelikos*, of or for the gospel, of or for good tidings, < *euaggelion*, the gospel, good tidings: see *evangel*.] Same as *evangelical*.

In the other parts (as it were with an *evangelic* sermone) he calleth them all and us to the knowledge of *evangel*.
— Jope, Expos. of Daniel, II.

What *evangelic* religion is, is told in two words: faith and charity; or belief and practise.
— Milton, Civil Power.

Such a fear of God's power and justice as is sweetly alloyed and tempered by a sense of his goodness: that is, if it be an *evangelic* and filial fear, composed of an equal mixture of awe and delight, of love and reverence.
— Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II, xv.

evangelical (ē-van-jel'ikal), *a.* and *n.* [*Evangelium* + *-ical*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the gospel of Jesus Christ; comprised in or relating to the Christian revelation or dispensation: as, the *evangelical* books of the New Testament; the *evangelical* narrative or history; *evangelical* interpretation. — 2. Conformable to the requirements or principles of the gospel, especially as these are set forth in the New Testament; characterized by or manifesting the spirit of Christ; consonant with the Christian faith: as, *evangelical* doctrine.

The righteousness *evangelical* must be like Christ's: it must cost all of a piece from the top to the bottom; it must invest the whole soul.
— J. Taylor, Sermons, III, I.

The first requisite, in order to extemporaneous preaching, is a heart glowing and beating with *evangelical* affections.
— Shedd, Homiletics, ix.

3. Adhering to and contending for the doctrines of the gospel: specifically applied to a section in the Protestant churches who profess to base their principles on Scripture alone, and who give distinctive prominence to such doctrines as the corruption of man's nature by the fall, atonement by the life, sufferings, and death of Christ, justification by faith in Christ, the work of the Holy Spirit in conversion and sanctification, and the divine exercise of free and unmerited grace.

One of the *Evangelical* clergy, a disciple of Venn.
— George Eliot, Scenes from Clerical Life, x.

"Mrs. Waule always has black crape on . . . And she is not in the least *evangelical*," said Rosamond, . . . as if that religious point of view would have fully accounted for perpetual crape.
— George Eliot, Middlemarch, xii.

4. In a restricted sense, relating or pertaining to the spirituality of the gospel; seeking to promote conversion and a strictly religious life: as, *evangelical* preaching or labors. **Evangelical Alliance**, the name of an association of Christians belonging to the *evangelical* denominations. It was organized by a world convention in London in 1846, and its object is to promote Christian intercourse between the different orthodox Protestant denominations and more effective cooperation in Christian work. Branches of the Alliance exist in all countries where there are considerable communities. Several general conferences have been held, in which reports were received concerning the religious condition of the world. Among the most important results attained by the Alliance is the establishment of a week of prayer, the first week of January in each year, now largely observed throughout Protestant Christendom. **Evangelical Association**, the proper name of the body sometimes erroneously called the German Methodist Church. It was organized at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Jacob Albright in eastern Pennsylvania, and grew out of an attempt on his part to introduce certain reforms in the German churches. In its mode of worship, form of organization, and doctrinal beliefs, it resembles the Methodist Church. **Evangelical Church**, the abbreviated name of the German United Evangelical Church, founded in Prussia in 1817 by a union of Lutheran and Reformed churches. It is the largest of the Protestant churches in Germany, is Presbyterian in polity, and is partially supported by the government, which appoints the consistory or provincial boards. **Evangelical Church Conference**, the name of a periodical convention of delegates from the *evangelical* churches of Germany, that is, the Lutheran, Reformed, United, and Moravian churches. Its aim was the religious unity of Germany. The movement originated about 1848, but its influence has gradually declined. — *Evangelical councils*, see *council*. **Evangelical Union**, a religious body formed in 1843 by several Scottish ministers, of whom the most prominent was James Morison of Kilmarnock, a minister deposed by the United Secession Church for holding anti-Calvinistic views. The church government of the body is independent; its theology is Arminian. **Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel**, see *church* — Syn. 2.

II. *n.* One who maintains *evangelical* principles. The name *Evangelists* is specifically applied to that party in the Church of England, often designated the Low Church party, which insists on the acceptance and promulgation of distinctively *evangelical* doctrines. — See 1, 3, above.

It is equally certain that the violence of the *Evangelists*, and their hard, artificial, yet facile, theology, is alienating numbers, and that the younger members of their families are specially feeling the Romish temptation.
— F. D. Maurice, Essay, I, 423.

evangelicalism (ē-van-jel'ikal-izm), *n.* [*Evangelical* + *-ism*.] Adherence to and insistence upon *evangelical* doctrines, especially in the Church of England; sometimes employed as a term of opprobrium.

The worst errors of Popery and *Evangelicalism* combined.
— Dr. Arnold.

Evangelicalism had cast a certain superabundance of plague infection over the few remnants which survived in the province.
— George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

evangelically (ē-van-jel'ikal-ly), *adv.* In an *evangelical* manner; in accordance with the gospel.

It appears that acts of giving grace are *evangelically* good, and well pleasing to God.
— Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 432.

evangelicalness (ē-van-jel'ikal-nēs), *n.* The quality of being *evangelical* in spirit or doctrine.

evangelicism (ē-van-jel'ikal-izm), *n.* [*Evangelical* + *-ism*.] *Evangelical* principles.

evangelicity (ē-van-jel'ikal-ty), *n.* [*Evangelical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being *evangelical*; *evangelicalism*.

A thorough earnestness and *evangelicity*. — Robert, Rev.

evangelisation, evangelise, etc. See *evangelization*, etc.

evangelism (ē-van-jel'izm), *n.* [*Evangelium*, the promulgation of the gospel (*Evangelium* *festum*, the fifth Sunday after Easter), < LL. *evangelium*, gospel: see *evangel*.] The pro-

mulgation of the gospel; *evangelical* preaching; specifically, earnest effort for the spread of the gospel, as by itinerant evangelists.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity . . . through the apostolical and miraculous evangelism of St. Bartholomew.
— Bacon, New Atlantis.

An aggressive *evangelism* is now the demand of every Western community, and never was there a more determined zeal than at present.

— The Congregationalist, Aug. 10, 1886.

evangelist (ē-van-jel'ist), *n.* [*Evangelium*, < OF. *evangeliste*, *evangeliste*, *evangeliste*, < OF. *evangeliste*, < Fr. Sp. Pg. It. *evangelista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *evangelist*, < LL. *evangelista*, prop. *evangelista*, < Gr. *euaggelistes*, in N. T. a preacher of the gospel, eccles. one of the writers of the four Gospels, < *euaggelion*, preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring good news, announce good news, < *euaggelion*, bringing good news: see *evangel*.] 1. In the New Testament, a class of teachers next in rank to apostles and prophets, but probably not constituting a permanent order.

And we entered into the house of Philip the *evangelist*, which was one of the seven; and abode with him.
— Acts xxi, 8.

But watch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an *evangelist*, make full proof of thy ministry.
— 2 Tim. iv, 5.

2. In church hist., an itinerant preacher who travels from place to place, according to opportunity or requisition, in contradistinction to the pastor or teacher, who is settled in one place and instructs the people of a special charge.

Evangelists many of them did travel, but they were never the more *evangelists* for that, but only their office was writing or preaching the gospel, and thence they had their name.
— Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), II, 173.

Men do the work of *evangelists*, leaving their homes to proclaim Christ and deliver the written gospels to those who were ignorant of the faith.

— Eusebius, Ecclesiastical Hist. (trans.), III, 37.

3. One of the writers of the four *evangelists* or Gospels.

Almighty God, who hast instructed thy holy Church with the heavenly doctrine of thy *Evangelist* Saint Mark.
— Book of Common Prayer, Collect for St. Mark's Day.

The careful and minute study of the *Evangelists*, in the light of grammar, of philology, and of history, results in the unassailable conviction of their trustworthiness.
— Shedd, Homiletics, I.

4. In the Mormon Ch., an ecclesiastical official, also called a patriarch, whose duty it is "to bless the fatherless in the Church, foretelling what shall befall them and their generation. He also holds authority to administer in other ordinances of the Church" (*Mormon Catechism*, xvii.).

evangelistarian (ē-van-jel'ist-arian), *n.*; pl. *evangelistarians* (-riz). [*Evangelist*, < Gr. *euaggelistes*, see *evangelist*.] Same as *evangelist*.

I . . . consult the *Evangelistarian*, to see what is the tone for the week.
— J. M. Keble, Eastern Church, I, 903, note.

evangelistary (ē-van-jel'ist-arian), *n.*; pl. *evangelistaries* (-riz). [*Evangelist*, < Gr. *euaggelistes*, see *evangelist*.] A book containing selections from the Gospels, < Gr. *euaggelistarion*, the gospel: see *evangel*.] In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a book containing passages from the Gospels to be read at divine service. Also *evangelistarian*, *evangeluary*.

The critics complain that the *evangelistaries* and lectionaries have often transcribed their readings into the other manuscripts.
— Patten, To Travels, p. 286.

He compared the various readings in 8 Jerome's *Evangelistaries*.
— E. E. Hale, In His Name, p. 77.

evangelistic (ē-van-jel'istik), *a.* [*Evangelist* + *-ic*.] *Evangelical*; designed or tending to evangelize; pertaining to an evangelist or his labors: as, *evangelistic* methods; *evangelistic* efforts.

Underlying and giving character to all great *evangelistic* and missionary movements are two profound convictions of truth.
— Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII, 379.

Bull-dozing, books, and other apparatus, necessary for their (missionaries) educational and *evangelistic* labours.
— Quarterly Rec., CLXIII, 132.

evangelization (ē-van-jel'iz-ā-shon), *n.* [*Evangelist* + *-ation*.] The act of evangelizing. Also spelled *evangelisation*.

The work of Christ's ministers in *evangelization*: that is, a proclamation of Christ, and a preparation for his second coming; as the *evangelization* of John Baptist was a preparation to his first coming. — Hobbes, Leviathan, xii, § 276.

evangelize (ē-van-jel'iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evangelized*, *evangelizing*. [*Evangelist*, < ME. *evangelizen*, < OF. *evangelizer*, *evangeliser*, < Fr. *evan-*

On Tuesday, the 5th of June, Mathilde la Motte . . . escaped from the penitentiary of the Salpêtrière, where she had been sentenced to be immured for life; and in her evasion Marie Antoinette, it was said, had been an influential agent.

2. A means of avoidance or escape; an evasive or elusive contrivance; a subterfuge; a shift.

He speaks unreasonable Truths sometimes, because he has not wit enough to invent an evasion.

Congress, Way of the World, I. 6.

He is likewise to teach him the art of finding flaws, loopholes, and evasions, in the most solemn compacts.

Spectator, No. 305.

Are we to say, with the great body of Latin casuists, that, while equivocations and evasions of all kinds are permissible, a downright falsehood can never be excused?

H. N. Ozarkana, Short Studies, p. 103.

3. In fencing, the avoiding of a thrust by moving the body without changing the position of the feet. *Rolando* (ed. Forayth). — *Syn.* *Evasion*, *Equivoction*, *Prevarication*, *Shift*, *Subterfuge*, quibble, all express artful or dishonorable modes of escaping from being frustrated or found out. The first three imply the use of language; *shift* and *subterfuge* may be by words or actions. *Evasion* in speech may be simply avoiding, as by turning the conversation or meeting one question with another. *Equivoction* is using words in double and deceptive senses. *Prevarication* may be in action, but is properly understood to be in words; it includes all tricks of language that fall short of downright falsehood; it is, literally, a stepping on both sides of the truth, the word is a strong one. All these words convey approbation in proportion to the amount of innuendo implied. *Shift* and *subterfuge* may be modes of evasion, *shift*, a thing turned to as a mean expedient, a trick, *subterfuge*, a place of hiding, hence an artifice. *Shift* does not necessarily express a dishonorable course, and *evasion* and *subterfuge* are often lightly used. See *artifice* and *expedient*, n.

This detached and insulated form of delivering thoughts (in aphorisms) was, in effect, an evasion of all the difficulties connected with composition. — *Be Quincy*, Style, II.

I . . . begin

To doubt the equivocation of the fiend,

That lies like truth. — *Shak*, Macbeth, v. 3.

The august tribunal of the skies,

Where no prevarication shall avail,

Where eloquence and artifice shall fall,

And conscience and our conduct judge us all.

— *Cooper*, Retirement, I. 267.

For little souls on little shifts rely,

And towards arts of mean expediency try.

— *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, I. 2217.

We may observe how a persecuting spirit in the times drives the greatest men to take refuge in the innocent arts of subterfuge. — *L. D. French*, Catalog of Authors, II. 276.

evasive (ē-vā'siv), a. [= *F. evasif* = *Sp. Pg. it. evasivo*, < *L. evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade; see *evade*.] 1. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; shuffling; equivocating.

He . . . answered evasively to the request. — *Pope*.

2. Containing or characterized by evasion; artfully contrived for escape or elusion; as, an evasive answer; an evasive argument.

He received very evasive and ambiguous answers.

— *Goldsmith*, Bellingbrooke.

Evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail, so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed. — *By Berkeley*, Sermon, § 107.

3. Escaping the grasp or observation; not easily seized or comprehended; faintly or indistinctly perceived; elusive; vanishing; as, an evasive thought or idea; evasive colors.

Above the cities of the plain the tender

Evanes strains droop gently from the sky.

— *De Kay*, Vision of Smoot, vi.

evasively (ē-vā'siv-ly), adv. By evasion or equivocation; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or charge.

I answered evasively, at least indeterminately.

— *Brown*.

evasiveness (ē-vā'siv-ness), n. The quality or state of being evasive.

evati, n. Same as *evit*, effect, etc., uncontracted form of *effit*.

eye¹ (ēv), n. [*< ME. ee*, a common form of *even*, the final *n*, prop. belonging to the stem, being often regarded as inflectional, and dropped; see *even*².] 1. The close of the day; the evening. [Poetical.]

From noon

To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve.

— *Milton*, P. L., I. 743.

Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze. — *Thomson*.

2. The night or evening (often, and specifically in the Roman Catholic Church, the day and night) before certain holy days of the church, marked more or less generally by religious and popular observances. The religious observance usually consists of a service only, and in the Church of England of the reading of the collect peculiar to the festival. (See *matins*.) Technically, an eve is not observed with a fast. Also *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the eve to this great feast.

— *Sp. Duppa*, Rules and Helps of Devotion.

In former times it was customary in London, and in other great cities, to set the Midsummer watch upon the eve of Saint John the Baptist; and this was usually performed with great pomp and pagantry.

— *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 464.

I remember one Christmas Eve in the afternoon passing one of those places, and seeing the porter putting up the shutters, thinking some one had died suddenly, I inquired what was the matter.

— *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 506.

3. The period just preceding some specific event; a space of time proximate to the occurrence of something; as, the eve of a battle; on the eve of a revolution.

The French seem to be at the eve of taking Antwerp and Brussels, the latter of which is actually besieged.

— *Harper*, Letters, II. 5.

Bobus is upon the eve of his return from India, and I rather think we shall see him in the spring.

— *Sidney Smith*, To Lady Holland, vi.

eye¹ (ēv), n. [*< prot.* and pp. *evēd*, ppr. *evēng*, [*< evē*, n.]. To become dark. [*Prov. Eng.*] **eye**² (ēv), n. [*Appar.* < *evē*, early form of *even*, sing. taken as plural; see *evens*.] A hen-roost. [*Prov. Eng.*]

eye-churr (ēv'chér), n. The night-jar or night-churr. *Cupressulus europæus*. [*Local*, Eng.]

eyecket, **evicket** (ēv'ek, ik), n. [*A doubtful form, appar. based on L. ibex (ibere) (NOF. ibex, Sp. ibex, etc.), an ibex; see ibex.*] A species of wild goat.

Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden stand,

The evicket skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote.

— *Chapman*, Iliad, IV. 129.

evectant (ē-vek'tant), n. [*< evect* (in *evectum*) + *-ant*.] In math., a contravariant considered as generated by operating upon a covariant or contravariant with an evector.

evectist (ē-vek'tik), n. [*< L. evectus*, pp. of *evhere*, carry out or away; see *eviction*.] That department of medicine which teaches the method of acquiring a good habit of body. [*Crabb*.]

eviction (ē-vek'shon), n. [= *F. eviction* = *Sp. evicción*, < *L. evectio* (n), n. carrying upward, a flight, < *L. evhere*, carry out or forth, lift up, < *e*, out, + *where*, carry; see *revoke*, *vector*.] 1. The act of carrying out or away; a lifting up; exaltation.

His (Joseph's) being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his *eviction* to the power of Egypt, next to Pharaoh, signified the salvation of Christ at the right hand of the Father.

— *By Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

2. In astron.: (a) The second lunar inequality, described by Ptolemy. It causes the maximum value at the quadratures, and disappears at the conjunctions and oppositions. Ptolemy is credited for it by supposing that the apogee of the moon's orbit is deficient of its epicycle needed to the west at a uniform angular rate of 11.2 per diem, while the center of the epicycle advances to the east at a uniform angular rate of motion about the earth of 15.41, the mean sun always describing the arc of the radius between the lunar apogee and the center of the lunar epicycle. This theory represented the longitudes with remarkable accuracy, but was ultimately inconsistent with the most obvious observations regarding the moon's apparent diameter. According to modern astronomy, the variation is a perturbation of the mean by the sun, due to the fact that the sun tends to separate the moon and the earth by attracting more the nearer body. It thus exaggerates the effect of the eccentricity of the moon's orbit when the sun is at one of the latter lies near the line of vision. (b) The moon's libration. **Eviction of heat**, the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating by convection.

evictional (ē-vek'shon-āl), a. [*< eviction* + *-al*.] Relating or belonging to the eviction.

evector (ē-vek'tor), n. [*< L. evectus*, < *L. evhere*, pp. *evectus*, carry out; see *eviction*.] In math., an operative quantifier formed by replacing the coefficients of a quantifier *a, b, c, etc.* by *ev, etc.*, by *d, d', d'', d''', etc.*, and the facients of the quantifier by the indeterminate coefficients of an adjacent linear form.

eveling (ēv'ling), n. A dialectal corruption of *evening*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

evelong, n. A Middle English variant of *at all long*.

Evemydoidæ (ēv'ē-mī-dōid-ē), n. pl. [*< (Gr. ē, well, + evē, the water tortoise, + dōid-, form.)* In L. Agassiz's classification of tortoises, a subfamily of the *Emphatidæ*, containing the box tortoise of Europe and similar species, having a movable hinged plastron and little webbed toes.

even¹ (ēvn), n. and v. [*< ME. even, evn, efēn*, sometimes, esp. in inflection, *even* (in comp. *even, em*, < *AS. efen*, often, esp. in inflection, contr. *efn*, *em* = *OS. eblan* = *OE. efen*, *even*, *em* = *D. even* = *OHG. eban* MHG. *G. eben*, *eb*, *jafu*, *jann* = *Sw. jama* = *Dan. jama* = *Goth. ibna*, *even*; prob. connected with *Goth. ibna*, *ibn*, adj., back, backward, and perhaps with *ebh*, *q. v.*] 1. a. 1. Level, plane, or smooth; hence, not rough or irregular; free from inequalities.

irregularities, or obstructions: as, even ground; an even surface.

First, if all obstacles were cut away,

And that my path were even to the crown.

— *Shak*, Rich. III., III. 1.

Smooth and even as an ivory ball.

— *Cooper*, Anti-Thyphlophora, I. 47.

At last they issued from the world of wood,

And climbed upon a fair and even ridge.

— *Tennyson*, Uterant.

2. Uniform in action, character, or quality; equal or equable; unvarying; unwavering; as, an even temper; to hold an even course.

And yet for all that, how even a mind did she bear, how humble opinion she had of herself also.

— *Fires*, Instruction of Christian Women, I. 10.

There shall be a resurrection of the body; and that is the last thing that shall be done in heaven; for after that there is nothing but an even continuance in equal glory.

— *Dante*, *Divina Com.*, xviii.

Prosperity follows the execution of even justice.

— *Hamcraft*, Hist. U. S., I. 101.

3. Situated on a level, or on the same level; being in the same line or plane; parallel; contemporaneous; accordant; followed by *with*.

For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies . . . shall lay thee even with the ground.

— *Luke*, xix. 24, 25.

Not wholly elevated from the horizon; but all the way the nether part of the sun seeming lost and even with it.

— *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 422.

There nought hath passed,

But even with law, against the willful aims

Of old Andromeda. — *Shak*, Tit. And., iv. 4.

4. On an equality in any respect; on an equal level or footing; of equal or the same measure or quantity; in an equivalent state or condition; equally balanced or adjusted; as, our accounts are even; an even chance; an even bargain; letters of even date; to get even with an antagonist.

I am too high, and thou too low. — Our minds are even.

— *H. Johnson*, Footstool, iv. 2.

5. Plain to comprehension; lucid; clear.

I have promised to make all this matter even

To make these doubts all even.

— *Shak*, As you Like It, v. 2.

6. Without fractional parts; neither more nor less; entire; unbroken; as, an even mile; an even pound or quart; an even hundred or thousand. — 7. Divisible, as a number, by 2; thus, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, are even numbers; opposed to odd, as 1, 3, etc. See *evenly even*, *unevenly even*, below.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be even

or odd. — *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

The army that presents a front of even numbers is called the even hosts, and the other the odd hosts.

— *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 414.

8. Without projecting parts; having all the ends terminating in the same plane; in ornithology, said of the tail of a bird all the feathers of which are of equal length.

The edge [of a book in binding] should be scraped quite flat and perfectly even.

— *Workshop Receipts*, IV. 225.

9. In entom., plane; horizontal, flat, and not deflected at the margins; applied especially to the elytra when they form together a plane surface, and to the wings when they are extended horizontally in repose. [*Even* was formerly used in composition with the sense of *yellow* or *red*. See *even-christian*, *even-bishop*, *even-sealant*.] **Even chance**. See *chance*. **Even function**. See *function*. **Evenly even**, divisible by 4. **Even or odd**, a very old game of chance played with coins or any small pieces. See the extract. Now commonly called *odd or even*.

The play consists in one person concealing in his hand a number of any small pieces, and another calling *even* or *odd* at his pleasure, the pieces are then exposed, and the victory is decided by counting them; if they correspond with the call, the latter loses; if the contrary, of course he wins.

— *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 422.

Even page, in printing, a left-hand page of a printed book, which bears an even number, as 2, 4, etc. **On an even keel**. See *keel*. **On even ground**, on equally favorable terms; having equal advantages; as, the advocates meet on even ground in argument. **To be even with**, to have related upon, to have squared accounts with.

Machomet determined with himself at once to be even with them [the Christians] for all, and to employ his whole forces both by sea and land for the gaining of that place [the island of Latakia].

— *Kiedler*, Hist. Turke, p. 425.

Literature was even with them [the Roundheads], as, in the long run, it always is with its enemies.

— *Macaulay*, Milton.

To get even with, to retaliate upon; square accounts with. To make even, make even lines, or end even, in type setting, to space out a "line" or piece of copy so as to make the last line full when it is not the end of a paragraph. Hence the widely spaced lines immediately followed by more closely spaced ones often seen in newspapers, resulting from the necessary division of the work.

into small parts.—To make even, to square accounts; come out even; leave nothing owing.

Since if my soul make even with the work,
Each seventh note by right is due to thee.

G. Herbert.

Unevenly even, divisible by 2, but not by 4.—Syn. 1. Flat, etc. See level.

II. n. In the Pythagorean philos., that element of the universe which is represented by the even numbers: identified with the unlimited and imperfect.

even¹ (ē'vn), adv. [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *een*, *ene* (usually written *een*); < ME. *even*, *eeven*, *efne*, < AS. *efne*, even, exactly, just, likewise (= OHG. *efno* = OFries. *efne*, *efna*, *efn* = D. *even* = OHG. *ebano*, MHG. *ebene*, *eben*, G. *eben*, adv. = Sw. *efven*, even, likewise, also, too), < *efen*, adj., even: see *even*, a.] 1. In an even manner; so as to be even; straight; evenly: as, to run *een*.—2. Straightway; directly.

He went *een* to thump our & enys him sayde,
Knelyng on his knee carabyll & fahre

William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8), l. 1003.

The gates [gates of hell] to burst, and gan to flee,
God took out Adam and Eve ful *eeven*,
And alle hille chosen companye

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. 8), p. 52.

When he swiftly had sworn to that sweete maiden,
That entred full *een* into an inner chamber
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8), l. 749

3. Just; exactly; at or to the very point; moreover; likewise; so much as: used to emphasize or strengthen an assertion: as, he was not satisfied *even* then; *even* this was not enough. In verse often contracted *een*.

Lered no lewed he let no man stonde,
That he hitte *eeven* that chere stired after.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 102.

Then asked the kynge Arthur what a vyloun ben thel,
and Merlin hym tolde *even* as the kynge hadde mette in
his dreame, that the kynge hym self knowe well he sette
trouthe.

Merlin (E. E. T. 8), III. 416.

And, behold, I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon
the earth.

Gen. vi. 17.

The Northern Ocean *even* to the frozen Thule was scatered
with the proud ship wracks of the Spanish Armado

Milton, Reformation in Eng. II

Here all their rage, and *even* their murmurs cease. Pope.

Some observed that, *even* if they took the town, they
should not be able to maintain possession of it

Trenn, Granada, p. 33.

even¹ (ē'vn), v. [< ME. *evenen*, *efnen*, *emmen*, make even, level, make equal, compare, < AS. *efnian*, level, i. e., lay prostrate (once, doubtful), *ge-efnian*, compare (cf. *emmettan*, make even, regulate, *ge-emmettan*, make even, level, make equal, compare), < *efen*, *efn*, *emn*, adj., even: see *even*, a.] I. trans. 1. To make even or level; level; lay smooth.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil

Raleigh, Hist. World.

2. To place in an equal state as to claim or obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; balance, as accounts.

Nothing . . . shall content my soul,
Till I am *evened* with him, wife for wife

Shak., Othello, II. 1.

3. To equal; compare; bring into comparison, as one thing with another; connect or associate, as one thing or person with another; as, such a charge can never be *evened* to me.

The multitude of the Perlenes, quod he, may noȝte be
asend to the multitude of the threkes, for sewly we are
ma than thay. MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 7, fol. 19. (Halliwell)

God never thought this world a portion worthy of you,
he would not *even* you to a gift of dirt and clay.

Ruth, Ford, Letters, vi

Would any Christian *even* you bit object to a bonny
sonny, weel-faured young woman like Miss Cathine?

Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 119

4. To act up to; keep pace with.

But we'll *even*

All that good time will give us.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4.

II. † intrans. To be or become even; have or come to an equality in any respect; range, divide, settle, etc., evenly: followed by *with*.

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stone-
henge, that a redoubled numbering never *evened* with the
first.

R. Carrer, Survey of C. rowall

To Westminster, where all along I find the shops *evened*
tag with the sides of the houses, even in the broadest
streets; which will make the City very much better than it
was.

Pepper, Diary, II. 9

Evened with W. Hewer for my expenses upon the road
this last journey.

Pepper, Diary, III. 275.

even² (ē'vn), n. [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *ene* (usually written *een*), and abbr. *ere* (see < ME. *even*, *efen*, *even*, *efen*, also abbr. < AB. *efen* (the deriv. form *efnung* is rare:

see *evening*) = OS. *abhand* = OFries. *abend*, *ioven*, *iuven*, etc., = D. *avond* = OHG. *aband*, MHG. *abend*, G. *abend*, even, evening. The Sound. forms are different: leel. *apian*, *apian* = Sw. *afon* = Dan. *afon*, where the vowel has been shortened and the *t* inserted, perhaps in simulation of leel. *aptr*, *aptr*, etc., back, back again, behind (= E. *after*, *q. v.*), as if the evening were considered as the latter part of the day. The Goth. form is not recorded (the Goth. word for 'evening' is *andanahts*, lit. the time toward night). There is nothing to bring the word into connection with off, Goth. *af*, AS. *of*, etc.] 1. Evening: the earlier word for *evening*, but now archaic or poetical.

As falls a Meteor in a Summer Even,
A solemn Flash comes flaming down from Heav'n.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Schisme.

Her tears fall with the dews at *even*.

Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Same as *even*, 2.

Eastern *even*, I com to Seynt John Muryan, ther I a bode

Easter Day all day.

Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Tokyn he Steven, and stonyd hym in the way;

And therfor is his *even* on Cysters owin day;

St. Stephen and Herod (Child's Ballads, l. 318)

Often contracted *een*.

Good even. Same as *good evening* (which see, under *good*).
even-bishop (ē'vn-bish'op), n. [ME. not found; AS. *efenbiscop* (translating ML. *coepiscopus*), < *efen*, even, equal, + *biscop*, bishop.] A co-bishop.

even-christian (ē'vn-kris'ti'an), n. [< ME. *even-
cristene*, *emcristene*, -cristen, < AS. **efen-cristena*
(evidenced by the forms *evencristen*, *emcristen*,
quoted in the Latin version of the laws of Ed-
ward the Confessor, § 36) (= OFries. *ivinkers-
tend*, *enkristena* = OHG. *chanchristant*, MHG. *ebenkristen*; in G. expressed by *mit-christ*), <
efen, equal, + *cristena*, Christian: see *even* and
christen, Christian]. Fellow-Christian; neigh-
bor, in the Scriptural sense.

He that hath deadayn of his neighebour, that is to seyn,
of his *evenchristen*

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Do non ynel to thine *evenchristen* nouȝt by thi powere.

Piers Plowman (B), xli. 104.

This gospel tellith bi a parable how eche man shulde
love his *evenchristen*

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 31

And the more pity, that great folk should have counte-
nance in this world to down or hang themselves, more
than their *even christian*.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1

even-down (ē'vn-doun), n. [In Sc. usually
spelled *even-down*; < *even*, adv., + *doun*, down.
(cf. *downtight*.)] 1. Perpendicular; downright:
specifically applied to a heavy fall of rain.

The rain, which had hitherto fallen at intervals, in an
undecided manner, now burst forth in what in Scotland is
emphatically called an *even down* pour

Mac Ferriar, Inheritance, II. xvi.

2. Downright; direct; plain; flat: as, an *even-
down* lie.

This I ken likewise, that what I say is the *even down*
truth.

Galt, Entail, II. 119.

3. Mere; sheer.

Oh what a moody moralist you grow!

Yet in the *even down* letter you are right.

Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I. 4. 10.

But gentlemen, an' ladies worst,

We'll *even down* want o' work are curst.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

even¹ (ē'vën'), v. t. [< L. *evenire*, happen:
see *event*.] To happen.

How often and frequently doth it *even*, that after the
love of God hath gained the dominion and upper hand in
the soul of man, that he is resolved to live well and re-
ligiously

Hewyl, Sermons (1858), p. 83.

even², adv. See *even*, 1.

even³ (ē'vn-er), n. [< *even*, v., + -er.] 1.

A person or thing that makes even, as a stick
with which to push off an excess of grain from
a measure.—2. In *weaving*, an instrument used
for spreading out the warp as it goes on the
loom; a ravel or raithe; the comb which guides
the threads with precision on to the beam.
[Scotch.]—3. In vehicles, same as *equalizing-
bar* (b) (which see, under *bar*).

If the farmer wishes to carry a heavy load, he must har-
ness his horses tandem, because the conserving force of
vested interest has forbidden the introduction of the Ameri-
can *even*.

P. H. Atwood, Andover Rev. VIII. 165.

evenfall (ē'vn-fal), n. [< *even*, + *fall*.] The
fall of evening; early evening; twilight. [Poet-
ical.]

Alas for her that met me,
That heard me softly call,
Came glimmering thro' the laurels
At the quiet *evenfall*.

Tennyson, Mand. xvi. 11.

evenforth, adv. [ME. also contr. *enforth*; <
even, adv., + *forth*.] Straight onward; even-
forward.

And thanne y entrid in and even-*forth* went.

Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. 8), l. 108.

even-forward, adv. Directly forward; straight
onward. [North. Eng.]

evenhand¹ (ē'vn-han'ded), n. [< *even*, + *hand*.]
Equality or parity of rank or degree.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue will
seek to come at *evenhand* by depressing another's fortune.

Bacon, Essay.

even-handed (ē'vn-han'ded), a. [< *even*, +
hand + -ed.] Impartial; rightly balanced;
equitable.

This *even-handed* justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 7.

O *even-handed* Nature! we confess

This life that men so honor, love, and bless

Has filled thine older measure.

O W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday, Nov. 2, 1864.

even-handedly (ē'vn-han'ded-li), adv. 'In an
even-handed manner; justly; impartially.

even-handedness (ē'vn-han'ded-ness), n. The
state or quality of being even-handed; impar-
tiality; justice.

Had Smith been the only offender, it might have been
expected that he would have been gladly sacrificed as an
evidence of Elizabeth's *even-handedness*.

Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, vii.

even-hands (ē'vn-handz), adv. [Sc.] On an
equal footing. Jamieson.

I be *even-hands* w' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh
at the leishat o' them

Hogg, Perils of Man, I. 22.

evenhede¹, n. A variant of *evenhood*.

evenhood¹ (ē'vn-hud), n. Equality; equity.

evening (ē'vning), n. and a. [< ME. *evening*,
evenyng, < AS. *efnung* (rare), evening, < *efen*,
even, + -ung, E. -ing: see *even* and -ing.] I.
n. 1. The latter part and close of the day, and
the beginning of darkness or night; the decline
or fall of the day, or of the sun; the time from
sunset till darkness; in common usage, the lat-
ter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of
the night before bedtime.

The *evening* and the morning were the first day. Gen. I. 5.

Now came still *evening* on, and twilight gray

Had in her sober livery all things clad.

Milton, P. L., iv. 598.

And now you are happily arrived to the *evening* of a day
as serene as the dawn of it was glorious; but such an
evening as, I hope, and almost prophecy, is far from night;
it is the *evening* of a summer sun, which keeps a daylight
long within the skies

Bryden, Mock Astrologer, Ded.

Hence—2. The decline or latter part of any
state or term of existence: as, the *evening* of
life; the *evening* of his power.

He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity,
and not well known till his *evening*.

Clarendon, Of the Earl of Northampton.

3. The time between noon and dark, including
afternoon and twilight. [Eng. and southern
U. S.]—4. The delivery at evening of a certain
portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant.
Krafft.

II. a. Being, or occurring at, or associated
with the close of day: as, the *evening* sacrifice.

Soon as the *evening* shades prevail,

The moon takes up the wondrous tale

Addison, Ode.

Those *evening* bells! those *evening* bells!

How many a tale their music tells!

Moore, Those Evening Bells.

Evening flower, a bulbous plant from the Cape of Good
Hope, of the genus *Hyperantha*, so called because the
flowers expand in the early evening.—Evening gun.
See gun.—Evening hymn. Same as *even-song*.—
Evening primrose. See *Knautia*.—Evening star,
a bright planet, as Venus or Jupiter, seen in the west af-
ter sunset. Venus is the evening star during alternate
periods of 292 days; Jupiter is usually considered as the
evening star for some months before conjunction, which
occurs once in 399 days; and Mercury is the evening star
when it can be seen at its eastern elongation.

evening-song (ē'vning-song), n. Same as *even-
song*.

It passed from a day of religion to be a day of order,
and from fasting till night to fasting till *evening-song*, and
evening song to be sung about twelve o'clock

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 322.

evenlight, n. [ME. *evenlight*, *evenlyght*, < AS.
efenlicht (= G. *abendlicht*), < *efen*, even, +
licht, light.] The light of evening; twilight.

Anone ahe bidt me go away.

And sey it is *even* in the night.

And I swore it is *evenlight*.

MS. Cantab., Fy. C. 4, fol. 68. (Halliwell.)

evenliker, adv. An absolute form of *evenly*.

evenliness (ē'vn-li-ness), n. Equality. Fairfax.

evenlong (ē'vn-long), adv. Along in the same
line. Wright.

One the upper side make holy evenings, as many as
 Fortington H.E.

evenly (ē'v-n-lī), *adv.* [*< ME. evenly, evenliche, evenite, < AS. efenlice, evenly, equally, < efenlic, adj., even, equal, < efen, even, + -lic, -lyt. >*] 1. With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, or elevations and depressions; without inequalities; uniformly: as, the field slopes evenly to the river.

A palish clearness, evenly and smoothly spread.

Sir H. Wotton.

2. In an even or equal manner; so as to produce or possess equality of parts, proportions, force, or the like: as, to divide anything evenly in the middle; they are evenly matched.

All men know that there is no great art in dividing evenly of those things which are subject to number and measure.

Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 60.

3. In an equal degree or proportion; to an equal extent; equally.

But the sovereign good (quod she) that is evenliche purposed to the good folk and to badde.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 2.

The surface of the sea is evenly distant from the centre of the earth.

Brerewood.

4. Without inclination toward either side; equally distant from extremes; impartially; without bias or variation.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince, it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and evenly between them both.

Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

5. Smoothly; straightforwardly; harmoniously.

Charity and self love become concordant, and doth run together evenly in one channel.

Barrow, Works, i. xxv.

Since . . . we are so apt to forget that a administration of the great affairs below, when they go on evenly and regularly, is pleased, I say, by awakening notices, now and then to put us in mind of it.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, i. vii.

6. Straightway.

Ecce man was eved evenli at wille,
 Wanted him no thing that that have wold.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 5328.

Evenly even. See *even*, *a.*

even-minded (ē'v-n-mīn'ded), *a.* [*< even + mind + -ed. >*] *Equiv. to L. æquanimis*: see *equanimous*.] Having equanimity.

even-mindedly (ē'v-n-mīn'ded-lī), *adv.* With equanimity.

evenness (ē'v-n-ness), *n.* [*< ME. evennes, -ness, < AS. efenness, equality, equity, < efen, even, + -ness, -ness. >*] 1. The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface: as, the evenness of the ground; the evenness of a fluid at rest.

The explanation of what is said concerning the evenness of the surface of the lunar spots.

Berham, Astro-Theology, Pref.

2. Uniformity; regularity; equality; as, evenness of motion.

These gentlemen will learn of my admired reader an evenness of voice and delivery.

Steele, Spectator, No. 147.

3. Equal distance from either extreme; freedom from inclination to either side; impartiality.

A crooked stick is not straightened unless it be bent as far on the one contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of evenness between both.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the sign of evenness and rest.

B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

4. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; equanimity.

He bore the loss with great composure and evenness of mind.

Hooker.

We . . . are likely to perish . . . unless we correct those unevennesses and natural inequalities, and reduce them to the evenness of virtue.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 102.

So mock'd, so spur'd, so baited two whole days—
 I lost myself and fell from evenness,
 And rail'd.

Tennyson, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

even-servant, *n.* [*< ME. even-servant. >*]

His even servant fell down and prayed him

Wyclif, Mat. xviii. 29

even-song (ē'v-n-sōng), *n.* [*< ME. even-song, even-song, or -sung, < AS. æfensang (= Dan. æfensang), < æfen, evening, + sang, gesang, song. >*]

1. In the Anglican Ch., a form of worship appointed to be said or sung at evening. Known as *evens* in the Roman Catholic Church. See *Evening Office*.

Thus the young king entered into Keynes, the Saturday at even-songtime.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., i. cccxix.

Again, both in matins and in even-song, is idolatry maintained for God's service.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1833), II. 301.

After evening, they may meet their sweethearts, and dance about a maypole. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 512.

2. A song or hymn sung at evening.

Three, chauntress, off the woods among,
 I woo, to hear thy even-song.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 64.

3. The time of even-song; evening.

He tuned his notes both even-song and morn.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, i. 1. 1.

Also *evening-song*.

even-star (ē'v-n-stār), *n.* [*< ME. evensterra, < AS. æfensterra (= D. avondster = G. abendstern = Dan. æfensperne), evening star, < æfen, even, + sterra, star. >*] The evening star.

event (ē'vent'), *n.* [= *OF. event = Sp. Pg. H. evento, < L. eventus (eventu-), also eventum (prop. neut. pp.), an event, occurrence, < e-venire, pp. eventus, happen, fall out, come out, < e, out, + venire, come; see venture, and cf. advent, content, invent, etc., < e-venire, event, etc. >*] 1. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; especially, an occurrence of some importance; a distinctly marked incident: as, the succession of events.

There is one event to the righteous and to the wicked.

Eccles. ix. 2

So I forebode impossible events,

And tremble at vain dreams.

Corpus, Task, v. 401.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me my staid lot,
 And coming events cast their shadows before.

Campbell, Lech's Warning.

There is no greater event in life than the appearance of new persons about our hearth, except it be the progress of the character which draws them.

Emerson, Domestic Life.

2. The consequence of anything; that in which an action, an operation, or a series of operations terminates; the issue; conclusion; end.

Of my ill-boding Dream

Behold the dire Event

Congress, Semele, III. 8

My temporal concerns are slowly twisting themselves;
 I am astonished at my own indifference to their event.

Shelley, In Dawden, l. 409.

One God, one law, one element,

And one far off divine event,

To which the whole creation moves

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion

3. In public games and sports, each contest or single proceeding in a program or series: as, the events of the day were a bicycle race, a foot race, high jumps, etc.; the steeplechase was a spirited event.—4. A contingent, probable, or possible happening; a coming to pass; in the theory of probabilities, anything which may or may not be; any general state of things considered as having a probability: as, in the event of his death his interest will lapse. **Compound event**, that which in reference to its probability is regarded as consisting in the concatenation or coincidence of two or more different events. **Double event**, two acts or other trials of strength or skill upon the winning of both of which depends the winning of a certain wager or stake. **Simple event**, in the doctrine of probabilities, something whose probability is deduced from direct observation. **Syn. 1.** Event, Occurrence, Incident, Circumstance, Affair. An event is of more importance than an occurrence, the word is generally applied to the larger transactions in history. Occurrence is literally that which meets us in our progress through life, and does not connect itself with the past as an event does. An incident is that which falls into a state of things to which it does not primarily belong: as, the incidents of a journey. It is applied to matters of minor importance. Circumstance does not necessarily mean anything that happens or takes place, but may simply mean one of the surrounding or accompanying conditions of an occurrence, incident, or event; it is also applied to incidents of minor moment which take place along with something of more importance. A person giving an account of a campaign might dwell on the leading events which it produced, might mention some of its striking occurrences, might refer to some remarkable incidents which attended it, and might give details of the favorable or adverse circumstances by which it was accompanied. See *occurrence*.

eventful (ē'vent'), *a.* [*< L. eventus, pp. of e-venire, come out; see the noun. >*] 1. Intrans. To come out; break forth.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or didst it behold

The place from which that swelling sigh event'd

B. Jonson, One in Altered, v. 3

II. trans. To bring to pass; execute.

There are divers things which are praised and dispraised,
 As deeds done by worthy men and pollutes event'd by
 great warriors

Sir T. Warton, Art of Rhetoric, p. 11

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Sir T. Warton, Art of Rhetoric, p. 11

The fervor of no pure flame
 As this city bears might lose the name
 Without the apt evening of her heat

B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

even-temper'd (ē'v-n-tem'pərd), *a.* Having a placid temper.

eventer (ē'ven'tə-rāt), *v. t.* [*Prop. eventrate (cf. equiv. F. eventrer), < L. e, out, + venter (ventr-), belly; see venter, ventral. Cf. eventration. >*] To eviscerate; disembowel.

A bear which the hunters eventerated or opened.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. d.

eventful (ē'vent'fūl), *a.* [*< event + -ful. >*] Full of events or incidents; attended or characterized by important or striking occurrences: as, an eventful reign; an eventful journey.

Last scene of all,

That ends this strange eventful history,

Is second childishness.

Shak., As you like It, II. 7.

The colonial period, as I regard it, was the charmed, eventful infancy and youth of our national life.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 44.

eventide (ē'v-n-tīd), *n.* [*< ME. even-tide; < even + tide. >*] The time of evening. [*Archaic.*] * And the laden hand on hem and puttlen hem into wade into the more, for it was then even-tide.

Wyclif, Act. iv. 2.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the eventide.

Gen. xlv. 8.

eventilate (ē'ven'tī-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. eventilatus, pp. of eventilare, set the air in motion, fan >*] (*OF. eventiler, eventillier, ventilate*), *< e, out, + ventilare, to blow, swing, winnow, fan; see ventilate. >* 1. To ventilate; sift by fanning. *Cockburn.* Hence—2. To discuss.

Having well eventilated it [another circumstance], we shall find that it depends upon the same principles.

McC. Digby, Sympathetic Powder.

eventilation (ē'ven'tī-lā'shūn), *n.* [= *OF. eventilation, < L. as if eventilatio(-is), < eventilare, fan; see eventilate. >*] 1. The act of ventilating or fanning; ventilation.

Now for the nature of this heat, it is not a destructive violent heat, as that of fire, but a generative gentle heat, joined with moisture, nor needs it air for eventilation.

Huall, Letters, i. vi. 24.

That there is really such a thing as vital flame is an opinion of some moderns [and] . . . that it requires constant eventilation, through the trachea and pores of the body.

Ep. Berkeley, Works, i. 204.

Hence—2. Discussion; debate. *Boyle, 1731.*

eventless (ē'vent'less), *a.* [*< event + -less. >*] Without event or incident; monotonous.

Upon the tranquil little islands by life had been eventless, and all the fine possibilities of her nature were like flowers that never bloomed.

A. W. Curtis, True and I, p. 121.

eventognath (ē'ven'tō-gnath), *n.* One of the *Eventognathi*.

Eventognathi (ē'ven'tō-gnā-thī), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. e, well, + gnath, within, + gnathos, the jaw. >*] A large suborder of fresh-water physostomous fishes, of most parts of the world: so called on account of the peculiar development of the lower pharyngeal bones. The braincase is produced between the orbits; the brain is simple, and the anus is normal in position, there is a distinct dorsal fin, and the lower pharyngeal bones are falciform, and parallel with the branchial arches. The group embraces the cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids; it is rated by some authors as an order equivalent to *Pleurocentridi*, by others as a suborder of *Pleurocentridi*.

eventognathous (ē'ven'tō-gnā-thūs), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eventognathi*.

eventour, *n.* A corrupt form of *eventure*.

eventration (ē'ven-trā'shūn), *n.* [*< L. e, out, + venter (ventr-), belly, + -tration. Cf. F. eventrer. See eventrate. >*] In med.: (a) The condition of a monster in which the abdominal viscera are contained in a membranous sac projecting from the abdomen. (b) Ventral hernia. (c) The pendulous condition of the lower abdomen in some women who have borne many children. (d) The escape of a considerable part of the intestine from a wound of the abdomen.

eventual (ē'ven'tū-āl), *a.* [= *D. eventueel = Dan. Sw. eventuel, < F. eventual = Sp. Pg. eventual = It. eventuale, < L. eventus (eventu-), an event; see event. >*] 1. Pertaining to the event or issue; happening or to happen or exist finally; ultimate: as, his eventual success was unexpected.

It is curious to observe the prophetic accuracy with which he discerned, not only the existence, but the eventual resources of the western world.

Frederick, Verd. and Jan., II. 18.

Eventual provision for the payment of the public securities.

Perhaps there was some idea of the eventual union of Belgium with France.

Quarterly Rec., CXLI. 119.

2. Contingent upon a future or as yet unknown event; depending upon an uncertain event; that may happen or come about: as, an eventual succession.

H. L. L. [ME. *etacen*, & AS. *efetan*, *efetan*
 r: *non eacen*, *eacening*.] To border.

evocat, *n.* An obsolete form of *evocat*.
evocat, *n.* [ME. *evocat*: see *even-alar*.] The evening star.
evocat (*ē-vōt'gāt*), *v. t.* [*L. evocatus*, pp., traced out, < *e*, out, + *vestigatus*, trace. See *investigate*, *vestigate*.] To investigate. *Bayley*.

evot (*ev'et*), *n.* [E. dial. also *evot*, *efet* (contr. *est*, also *out*, whence, from an *evot* taken as a newt, the other form *newt*), < AS. *efete*, a newt: see *efet*, *newt*.] 1. Same as *efet*.—2. A name of the crimson-spotted triton of the United States.

evibrat (*ē-vī-brat*), *v. t.* [*L. evibratus*, pp. of *evibrare*, swing forward, move, excite, < *e*, out, + *vibrare*, swing: see *vibrate*.] To vibrate. *Bayley*.

evicker, *n.* See *evicker*.

evict (*ē-vikt'*), *v. t.* [*L. evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, overcome, prevail over, recover one's property by judicial decision, succeed in proving: see *evince*.] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; expel from lands or tenements by legal process. If either party be evicted for the defect of the other's title. *Blackstone*.
 2. To wrest or alienate by reason of the hostile assertion of an irresistible title, though without judicial process. See *eviction*, 2.

His lands were evicted from him.
King James's Declaration.
 Hence—3. To expel by force; turn out or remove in any compulsory way: as, to evict disturbers from a theater.—4. To evince; prove. I do not desire to be equal to those that went before, but to have my reason examined with theirs, and so much faith to be given them, or me, as those shall evict. *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.
 The main question is evicted.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 160.

5t. To set aside; displace; annul.
 The will had been disputed; and the possible heir-at-law had been bound over by the Council, "If he do evict the will, to stand to the King's award and arbitrament." *R. A. Abbott, Francis Bacon* (1856), p. 171.

6t. To force out; compel. [Rare.]
 Your happy exposition . . .
Evicts glad grant from me you hold a truth.
Chapman, Cowar and Pompey, IV. 3.

eviction (*ē-vik'shən*), *n.* [= F. *eviction* = Sp. *evicción* = Pg. *evicção* = It. *evizione*, < *L. evic-tio* (n-), recovery of one's property by judicial decision, < *evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, evict: see *evict*.] 1. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law.

Eviction is the one dread of the Irish tenant, for once evicted he has before him only emigration, the workhouse, or the grave.
W. S. Grogan, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 101.

2. An involuntary loss of possession, or inability to get a promised possession, by reason of the hostile assertion of an irresistible title. Hence—3. Foreible expulsion; the act of turning out or driving away a trespasser or disturber of the peace.—4. Proof; conclusive evidence.

Rather as an expedient for peace than an eviction of the right.
Sir R. L. Estlin

evictor (*ē-vik'tor*), *n.* One who evicts.
 As it is notorious that tenants rarely have any money laid by, one of the main ideas in the mind of evictors since its passing has been to break their tenants under it (the Act of 1881).
Contemporary Rev., LI. 123.

evidence (*ev'i-dens*), *n.* [ME. *evidence*, < OF. *evidence*, F. *évidence* = Pr. *evidencia*, *evidencia* = Sp. Pg. *evidencia* = It. *evidenza*, *evidenzia*, < *L. evidentia*, clearness, l.i. a proof, < *eviden* (t-s), ppr., clear, evident: see *evident*.] 1. The state of being evident, clear, or plain, and not liable to doubt or question; evidentness; clearness; plainness; certitude. See *mediate* and *immediate evidence*, etc., below. [Rare in common use.]

Those beliefs are "evidently" true which can, on reflection, be seen to be so evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very evidence.
Micaut, Nature and Thought, p. 133.

2. The means by which the existence or non-existence or the truth or falsehood of an alleged fact is ascertained or made evident; testimony; witness; hence, more generally, the facts upon which reasoning from effect to cause is based; that which makes evident or plain; the experiential premises of a proof.

"These were evidences," quoth Hunger, "for him that wille not swynken.
 That here (their) bode be lene, and lytel worth here clothe."
Piers Plowman (C), IX. 363.

There is not a greater Evidence of God's Care and Love to His Creature than Affliction. *Howell, Letters*, I. vi. 67.

Evidence for the imputation there was scarcely any; unless reports wandering from one month to another, and gaining something by every transmission, may be called evidence.
Magnus, Warren Hastings.

Whenever a true theory appears, it will be its own evidence.
Emerson, Nature, p. 7.

Evidence signifies that which demonstrates, makes clear, or ascertains the truth of the very fact or point in issue, either on the one side or on the other.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

Specifically, in law: (a) A deed; an instrument or document by which a fact is made evident, as, *evidences* of title (that is, title-deeds); *evidences* of debt (that is, written obligations to pay money).
 A box with ill *evidence*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Of the pith or heart of the tree is made paper for books and evidences.
Purpure, Mifflingame, p. 500.
 I sent you the evidence of the place of land
 I motion'd to you for the sale.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, I. 1.

(b) One who supplies testimony or proof; a witness: now used chiefly in the phrase "turning state's (or queen's) evidence."
 Infamous and perjured evidences. *Scott*.

(c) Information, whether consisting of the testimony of witnesses or the contents of documents, or derived from inspection of objects, which tends, or is presented as tending, to make clear the fact in question in a legal investigation or trial; testimony: as, he offered evidence of good character.

His evidence, if he were called by law
 To swear to some enormity he saw,
 For want of prominence and just relief
 Would hang an honest man and save a thief.
Copsey, Conversation.

The evidence of a deeply interested witness, given on the site which his interest would incline him to give it, is of no value when the circumstances are such that he cannot be contradicted on the subject matter of his evidence.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 456.

(d) In a more restricted sense, that part of such information or testimony which is properly receivable or has actually been received by the court on the trial of an issue: sometimes more specifically characterized as *judicial evidence*, as, that is not evidence, my lord, the age of the accused is not in evidence. In this latter sense sometimes, especially in equity practice, spoken of as the *proofs*. (e) The rules by which the reception of testimony is regulated in courts of justice: as, a treatise on evidence, professor of pleading and evidence.—Administrative, circumstantial, conclusive, cumulative, extrinsic, hearsay, etc., evidence. See the adjectives. Demurrer to evidence. See *demurrer*.

Direct evidence, that which goes expressly to the very point in question; that which, if he loved, proved the point without aid from inference or reasoning, as the testimony of an eye witness to an occurrence, as distinguished from *indirect* or *circumstantial evidence, which goes expressly to other facts only, from which it is proposed to infer what was the fact on the point in question. **Documentary evidence**, evidence supplied by written instruments. **Documentary Evidence Act**, an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 37), making all laws, proclamations, and other official documents which purport to be printed in the *Gazette* or by the government printer, or certified by the clerk of the Privy Council, and also, by an amendment in 1882 (45 Vict., c. 9), if they purport to be printed by authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, receivable in evidence without further proof.—**Evidence allunde**. See *allunde*.—**Evidences of Christianity**. See *Christianity*.*

Formal evidences, the character of the act of reason by which anything is recognized as certain and indubitable. **Immediate evidence**, that state or degree of evidences which belongs to an object plainly perceived. **In evidence**, (a) In law, having been received by the court as competent evidence in the cause on trial; being a part of the accepted proofs. (b) Plainly visible; conspicuous: a recent phrase adopted from the French *en évidence*.—**Instruments of evidence**, the media, such as witnesses, documents, etc., through which the evidence of facts is conveyed to the mind of a judicial tribunal. **See**—**King's evidence**, **queen's evidence**, **state's evidence**, one charged with a crime who waives his privilege against criminating himself in order that his testimony as a witness may be used to convict another implicated with him.—**Law of evidence**, that part of the law which determines the necessity, the methods, and the sufficiency of proof of facts as a basis for the administration of justice. It is a system consisting partly of principles and partly of artificial rules, established partly by precedent and partly by statute, and originating partly in logical principles and partly in judicial experience in investigating controversies by means of human testimony; the object of the system being to guide courts in deciding what subjects require proof, what facts are to be received as evidence, what testimony or documents may be used for the purpose and in what manner, and what the effect of evidence thus received should be. **Mediate evidence**, the clearness and force of a demonstration.—**Moral evidence**, the evidence of an irresistible probable argument.

Negative evidences. See *negative evidence*.—**Objective evidence**, the character of the object of a certain and indubitable cognition.—**Opinion evidence**. See *opinion*.—**Oral evidence**, **parole evidence**, evidence by word of mouth; testimony, as distinguished from documentary evidence. Testimony taken by deposition, and thus presented in writing is deemed oral evidence, not documentary evidence. **Positive evidence**, (a) Direct evidence (which see, above). (b) Testimony to having witnessed an act or event as distinguished from *negative evidence*, or the testimony of a witness who was present and observant, that such act or event did not take place. As between equally credible witnesses, positive testimony is entitled to more weight than negative, because it may be that one witness, though present, did not see or hear that which another witness did.—**Presumptive evidence**, **prima facie evidence**, evidence sufficient if not contradicted: used technically in two distinct senses which are often confused.—(a) Evidence sufficient to go to the jury, and on

which therefore it would be error for the judge to decide in place of the jury, but on which the jury may fairly decide either way. (b) Evidence sufficient not only to go to the jury, but to require them to find accordingly if an credible contrary evidence be given.—**Primary evidence**, the best evidence, as distinguished from *secondary evidence*; or evidence of such a nature as to imply (unless explanation is given) that better evidence exists and is kept back. Thus, if it is sought to prove the contents of a written contract, the instrument itself is the best evidence of the contents, and it must be produced, or satisfactory excuse must be given, before witnesses can be allowed to testify what the contents were. But among such witnesses the testimony of the writer of it, though more satisfactory than that of others, is not therefore deemed the best or primary evidence in the technical sense.—**Real evidence**, the evidence afforded by inspection or actual examination of the person or thing by the court or jury, when the question involves the condition of such person or thing.—**Satisfactory evidence**, or **sufficient evidence**, such evidence as in amount is adequate to justify the court or jury in adopting the conclusion in support of which it is adduced.—**Secondary evidence**, evidence not primary, but which may be admitted upon showing proper reasons for failure to obtain primary evidence.—**Syn. Testimony**, *Evidence*, *Proof*, *Exhibit*, deposition, affidavit. In law, *testimony* is evidence given by witnesses. *Evidence* is the broader term, including that which is given by witnesses or afforded by documents or by the inspection of the person or object itself. *Proof* is the effect of evidence in establishing the conclusion of fact to support which it is adduced. *Proofs* are the evidence in a cause, including testimony and documents. An *exhibit* is a document which has been presented as evidence.

evidence (*ev'i-dens*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evidenced*, ppr. *evincing*. [Evidence, *n.*] 1. To make evident or clear; show clearly; prove.

These things the Christian religion requires, as might be evidenced from texts.
Tillotson.

If a beam of wood, freely suspended, be very gently scratched with a pin, its particles will be thrown into a state of vibration, as will be evidenced by the sound given out, but the beam itself will not be moved.
Huxley and Young, Physiol., § 256.

The new chancellor of the exchequer (Tillotson) introduced his budget, April 19, 1853, in a speech which evidenced a commanding grasp of fiscal details.
S. Ince, Taxes in England, II. 321.

2t. To attest or support by evidence or testimony; witness.
 The commissioners weighed ye cause and passages, as they were clearly represented & sufficiently evidenced betwixt Unness and Myanthimo.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 424.

evidencer (*ev'i-den-er*), *n.* A witness.
 Oates wrought, as it seems, for his good, to bring him into the preferment of an evidencer's place.
Roper North, Examen, p. 228.

evident (*ev'i-dent*), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *evident*, < OF. *evident*, F. *évident* = Pr. *evident*, *eviden* = Sp. Pg. It. *evidente*, < *L. eviden* (t-s), visible, apparent, clear, plain (cf. *L. eviceri*, appear plainly), < *L. e*, out, + *videre*, ppr. *viden* (t-s), see, deponent *videri*, appear, seem.] I. *a.* 1. Plainly seen or perceived; manifest; obvious; plain: as, an *evident* mistake; it is *evident* that he took the wrong path.

And on my side it is so well appareld,
 So clear, so shining, and so evident,
 That it will glimmer through a blind man's eye.
Shak., I Hen. VI., II. 4.

As for lying in the Campagna, the Rain was so vehement we could not do that, without an evident danger both to our Selves and Horses.
Marmontell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 9.

2. Clearly discernible or distinguishable; certain; indubitable: as, in entomology, an *evident* scutellum (that is, one well developed, or not concealed by other parts).

We must find
 An evident calamity, though we had
 Our wish which side should win.
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

3t. Furnishing evidence; conclusive.
 Render to me some corporal sign about her
 More evident than this; for this was stolen.
Shak., Cymbeline, II. 4.

= *Syn.* 1. *Clear*, *Plain*, etc. (see *manifest*, *a.*); palpable, patent, unmistakable. See list under *apparent*.

II. *a.* Something which serves as evidence; evidence; specifically, in *Scots law*, a writ or title-deed by which property is proved: a term used in conveyancing.

evidential (*ev'i-den-shal*), *a.* [LL. *evidentia*, evidence, + *-al*.] Of the nature of evidence; affording evidence; proving; indicative. Also *evidentiary*.

The miracles of the English saints, about which we have lately heard so much, never seem to have been regarded as evidential.
Locky, Rationalism, I. 120.

An anticipation, again, which was unknown and unheard of until some of the ancient Fathers began to speculate about it, long after it could have been of any evidential use as a prophetic anticipation applicable to Christ.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 66.

Evidential or evidentiary facts, in law, details, circumstances, and consequences proper to be shown by way

EVIL

of evidence, but not necessary or proper to be pleaded as an essential part of the case of action or defense.

evidentially (ev-i-den-shi-ly), *adv.* In an evidential manner; as evidence.

Even the Angels stoop down and pry into the mysteries of God. . . . Therefore they do not fully and evidentially know them, for these are the postures not of those who know already, but of those that endeavour to know.

South, Works, IX. xi.

evidentiary (ev-i-den-shi-ri), *a.* [*< L.L. evidētia, evidence, + -ary.*] Same as *evidential*.

The supposed *evidentiary* fact must be connected in some particular manner with the fact of which it is deemed *evidentiary*.

J. S. Mill, Logic, V. li. § 1.

To present in the strongest light the *evidentiary* value of these facts (in zoology and botany), I shall therefore have recourse to an analogous series of facts in a quite distinct science.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 443.

Evidentiary facts. See *evidential*.

evidently (ev-i-dent-ly), *adv.* [*< ME. evidently (evident + -ly).*] Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; so as to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you?

Gal. iii. 1.

The Bishop of Rochester preached at St. Paul's Cross, and there shewed the Blood of Hales, affirming it to be no Blood, but Honey clarified and coloured with Saffron, as it had been *evidently* proved before the King and Council.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 280.

He was *evidently* in the prime of youth.

Erving.

evidentness (ev-i-dent-ness), *n.* The state of being evident; clearness; obviousness; plainness.

evigilate (ē-vij-i-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. evigilatus, pp. of evigilare, wake up, < e, out, + vigilare, wake; see vigilant.*] To watch diligently. *Bailey, 1727.*

evigilate (ē-vij-i-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. evigilatio(n-), < L. evigilare, intr., wake up; see evigilate.*] A waking or watching.

The evigilation of the animal powers when Adam awoke.

Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxon. (1720), I. 157.

evil (ē'vl), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a. Early mod. E. also evil, evil, evil; < ME. evil, evil, evil, < AS. yfel = OS. ubil = OFries. evel = D. euvel = LG. uvel = OHG. ubil, MHG. ubel, G. übel, adj., ill. = Sw. illa, adv. = Dan. id, adj., ill, adv., ill (> E. ill) = Goth. ubila, evil. II. a. < ME. evil, evil, evil, < AS. yfel = OS. ubil = OFries. evel = D. euvel = 141. uvel = OHG. ubil, MHG. ubel, G. übel = Goth. ubil, n., evil; neut. of the adj. Cf. ill, which is a contracted form (of Scand. origin) of evil. In the ME. period the place of evil as an adj. in common use began to be taken by bad, which is now the more familiar word, and has a wider range, evil being restricted usually to things morally bad. The noun evil is applicable to anything bad, whether morally or physically. The antithesis of both evil and bad is good.] I. a.; compar. usually worse, superl. worst (see bad), or more evil, most evil (rarely cruder, vilest). 1. Having harmful qualities or characteristics; productive of or attended by harm or injury; hurtful to the body, mind, or feelings; effecting mischief, trouble, or pain; bad: as, an evil genius; evil laws.*

Hony is yuel to delye and englymeth the mawe.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 63.

An evil beast hath devoured him.

Gen. xxvii. 23.

Some say, no evil thing that walks by night . . . Hath hurtful power over true Virginitie.

Milton, Comus, l. 432.

Every man calleth that which pleaseth, and is delightful to himself, good; and that which displeaseth him.

Hobbes.

What is apt to produce pain in us we call evil.

Lect. Human Understanding, II. xxi. 42.

2. Proceeding from a desire to injure; hostile. Grete doel and pite was it for the evil will between hem and the kynge Arthur.

Morte (E. E. T. 8.), li. 161.

3. Contrary to an accepted standard of right or righteousness; inconsistent with or violating the moral law; bad; sinful; wicked: as, evil deeds; an evil heart.

Every evil word I had spoken once, And every evil thought I had thought of old, And every evil deed I ever did, Awoke and cried, "This Quest is not for thee."

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

And one, in whom all evil fancies clung Like serpent eggs together, laughingly Would hint at worse.

Tennyson, Ench. Arden.

4. Proceeding from, due to, or purporting to be due to immorality or badness of conduct or character.

Far and wide

That place was known, and by an evil fame. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 237.

The evil eye, a harmful faculty superstitiously attributed to certain persons in former times, and still in some communities, of inflicting injury or bringing bad luck upon a person by looking at him.—The evil one, the devil; sometimes written with capitals as a personification—the Evil One.—Syn. 1. Pernicious, injurious, hurtful, deleterious, destructive, noxious, baneful, unhappy, adverse, calamitous.—2 and 4. Bad, vile, base, vicious, wicked, iniquitous.

II. n. 1. Anything that causes injury, as to the body, mind, or feelings; anything that harms or is likely to harm.

And in soche maner it may be that it ought not to be refused, for of two evilsles it is gode to take the lesser, and this is oure counsaile.

Morte (E. E. T. 8.), l. 82.

There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces; and that cure is freedom.

Macaulay, Milton.

2. A malady or disease: as, the king's evil (which see, below).

While my moder lynede, heo hedde an evil longe, And sougte in to duresse stude, and mihte hane non hele

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. 8.), l. 633.

What a the disease he means?

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

His Majesty began first to touch for ye evil, according to custome.

Evelyn, Diary, July 6, 1660.

3. Conduct contrary to the standard of morals or righteousness, or a disposition toward such conduct; violation of the moral law; harmful intention or purpose.

Thel ben alle the contrarie, and evere enclined to the Kynde, and to don evyle.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 131.

The heart of the sons of men is full of evil.

Eccles. ix. 3.

No state of virtue is complete, however total the virtue, save as it is won by a conflict with evil.

Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 247.

4. A harmful or wrong deed. [Rare.]

Observe the malice, yea, the rage of creatures Discovered in their evils.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

King's evil, scrofula: originally so called in England because it was believed that the touch of the sovereign was a sure remedy for it. The first to touch for the evil was King Edward the Confessor (1042-66). The social evil, sexual immorality, specifically, prostitution.

evil (ē'vl), *adv.* [*< ME. evil, evil, evil, < AS. yfel, yfel = OS. ubil, etc., adv.; from the adj.*] 1. Injuringly.

Trouel with tene turnyt with the kyng, Gird hym to ground, & greut him evil.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8.), l. 107.

The Egyptians evil entreated us, and afflicted us.

Deut. xvi. 6.

2. Not happily; unfortunately.

It went evil with his house.

1 Chron. vii. 23.

3. Not virtuously; not innocently. —4. Not well; ill.

And ther with he wax so evil at me that he wiste not what to do.

Morte (E. E. T. 8.), iii. 908.

Ah, forward Clarence! how evil it becometh us To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

evil (ē'vl), *v. i.* [*< ME. evilen, evylen, from the adj.*] To fall ill or sick.

Some aftware she could And deyed sooner than she wylde.

MS. Harl. (1601), fol. 53. (Halliwell.)

evil (ē'vl), *n.* [*E. dial.*] 1. A fork; a hayfork.—2. A halter. [Prov. Eng.]

evil-disposed (ē'vl-dis-pōz'd), *a.* Inclined to wickedness or wrong-doing.

The evil disposed affections and sensibilities in us are always contrary to the rule of our salvation.

Lutwiler, Misc. Selections.

evil-doer (ē'vl-dō'er), *n.* [*< ME. evildoer; < evil + doer.*] One who does evil; one who commits moral wrong.

They speak against you as evildoers.

1 Pet. ii. 12.

He (our Saviour) adviseth his Disciples neither to suffer as Fools, nor as evil-doers, but to be wise as Serpents and harmless as Doves.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. v.

evil-ool (ē'vl-ol), *n.* A local Scotch (Aberdeen) name of the conger-eel.

evil-eyed (ē'vl-id), *a.* Supposed to possess the evil eye; looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design.

You shall not find me, daughter, After the slander of most deep mothers.

Evil said unto you. Shak., Othello, I. 2.

evil-favored (ē'vl-fā'vord), *a.* Ill-favored.

evil-favoredly (ē'vl-fā'vord-ly), *adv.* In an ugly or ill-favored aspect.

In their Temples they have his Image full favourably carved.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 105.

evil-favoredness (ē'vl-fā'vord-ness), *n.* Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any evilfavouredness.

Deut. xvii. 1.

evilly (ē'vl-ly), *adv.* [*< evil, a., + -ly.*] In an evil manner; not well.

evil (ē'vl), *adv.* [*< evil, a., + -ly.*] In an evil manner; not well.

O, monument And wonder of good deeds evilly bestowed! Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. Must thy eye Dwell evilly on the fairness of thy kindred, And seek not where it should? Middleton, Women Beware Women, li. 1. It is possible to be just as immoderately and evilly addicted to work as to indulgence.

W. Mathrus, Getting on in the World, p. 331. evil-minded (ē'vl-mīn'ed), *a.* Having an evil mind; having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or vice; malicious; malignant; wicked.

But most she feared that, travelling so late, Some evil-minded beasts might lie in wait, And without witness wreak their hidden hate.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 620. evilness (ē'vl-nēs), *n.* 1. The state or character of being evil; badness; viciousness; as, evilness of heart.

Every will and deed are good in the nature of the deed, and the evilness is a lack that there is.

Pygmalion, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 100. The apostle hath taught how we should feast, not in the token of evilness, but in the sweet dough of purity and truth.

Lisle, tr. of Du Bartas's Sermon on Easter-day. 2. Badness of quality or condition; debasement; loss of value.

They say that the evilness of money hath made all things dearer.

Lutwiler, Sermon of the Plough. evil-starred (ē'vl-stārd), *a.* Same as ill-starred.

In wild Maharratta-battle fell my father evil star'd.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall. evilty, *n.* [*< ME. evelle; < evil + -ty.*] Evil; injury.

Men didde me moche evelle My own that ought for to be.

Kens Horn (E. E. T. 8.), p. 67. evil-willing (ē'vl-wil'ing), *a.* Malevolent.

Macaulay. evince (ē'vin's), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. evinced, ppr. evincing. [*= F. evincer = It. evincere, disprove, convict, < L. evincere, overcome, conquer, prevail over, recover one's property by a judicial decision (see evict), succeed in proving, convince, < e, out, + vincere, conquer; see vanquish, victor.*] 1. To overcome; conquer.

Error by his own arms is best evinced.

Milton, P. R., iv. 325. 2. To show clearly or make evident; make clear by convincing evidence; manifest; exhibit.

That which can be justly proved hurtful and offensive to every true Christian will be evinct to be alike hurtful to monarchy.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II. Tradition then is disallowed When not evinct by Scripture to be true.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 100. The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow.

Atterbury. In the quicker turns of the discourse, Expression slowly varying, that evinced A tardy apprehension.

Woodworth, Excursion, v. evincement (ē'vin's-ment), *n.* [*< evince + -ment.*] The act of evincing.

evincible (ē'vin's-i-bli), *a.* [*< evince + -ible.*] Capable of proof; demonstrable. [Rare.]

Implanted instinct in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and evincible by true reason to be such.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 62. Now if these ways of secret conveyance may be made out to be really practicable, yet if it be evincible that they are as much as possibly so, it will be a warrantable presumption of the verity of the former instance.

Glennville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi. evincibly (ē'vin's-i-bli), *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate or compel conviction. [Rare.]

evincive (ē'vin's-iv), *a.* [*< evince + -ive.*] Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate. [Rare.]

evirate (ē'vī-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. eviratus, pp. of evirare, castrate, weaken, < e, out, + vir, man; see virile.*] To emasculate; castrate.

Origen and some others that voluntarily evirated themselves.

Hp. Hall, Christ. Moderation, § 4. evirate (ē'vī-rāt), *a.* [*= (F. evirer, F. evirer = It. evirato, < L. eviratus, pp.: see the verb.)*] Emasculated.

A certain esquier or targuetier borne a verie eviratoe much, but such an expert and approved warrior, that he might be compared either with old Richinus or Scorgius.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 321. eviration (ē'vī-rā'shon), *n.* [*= F. eviration, < L. evirare, castrate; see evirate, v.*] Castration.

eviscerate (ē'vin's-ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. eviscerated, ppr. eviscerating. [*< L. evisceratus, pp. of eviscerare (> It. eviscerare, eviscerare = (F. eviscerer), disembowel, < e, out, + viscera, bowels; see viscera.*] 1. To remove the viscera from; take out the entrails of; disembowel.

One woman will *eviscerate* about two dozen of herrings in a minute. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX, 250.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of essential or vital parts.

The philosophers who, like Dr. Thomas Brown, quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its sole difficulty. *Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions*, p. 280.

3. To unboast; reveal; disclose.

Now that I have thus *eviscerated* myself, and dealt so clearly with you, I desire by way of correspondence that you would tell me what way you take in your Journey to Heaven. *Hawell, Letters*, I, vi, 32.

evisceration (ē-vī-sĕ-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. éviscération* = *Sp. evisceración*, < *L. eviscerare*, pp. *evisceratus*, *evisceratus*: see *eviscerate*.] The act of *eviscerating*.

evitable (ē-vī-tā-bl), *a.* [= *F. évitable* = *Sp. evitable* = *Pg. evitável* = *It. evitabile*, < *L. evitabilis*, avoidable, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] Capable of being shunned; avoidable. [Rare.]

Of two such evils, being not both *evitable*, the choice of the less is not evil. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v, § 9.

The union of Canada to the United States is *evitable* only through the establishment of complete freedom of commercial intercourse. *The American*, VIII, 65.

evitate (ē-vī-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. evitatus*, pp. of *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] To shun; avoid; es- cape.

She doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her.
Shak., M. W. of W., v, 6.

evitation (ē-vī-tā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. evitacion* = *Sp. evitación* = *Pg. evitação* = *It. evitazione*, < *L. evitatio(n-)*, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*, *evitate*.] An avoiding; a shunning.

The Englishman Pole had been preferred by election, and, true to his destiny of *evitation*, had declined the tolls and honours of the Papacy. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xvii.

evite (ē-vīt'), *v. t.* [*OF. eviter*, *F. éviter* = *Sp. Pg. evitar* = *It. evitare*, < *L. evitare*, shun, avoid, < *e*, out, + *vitare*, shun.] To shun; avoid.

What we ought to *evite*
As our disease, we hug as our delight
Quarles, Emblems, I, 4.

The blow once given cannot be *evited*. *Drayton*

eviternal (ē-vī-tēr-nāl), *a.* [Formerly also *eviternal*; = *OF. eviternal*, also, without suffix, *eviternal*, < *L. *eviternus*, contr. *aternus*, eternal: see *etern*, *eternal*.] Enduring forever throughout all changes; eternal.

Angels are truly existing. . . . *eviternal* creatures. *Sp. Hall, Mystery of Goodness*, § 9.

eviternally (ē-vī-tēr-nāl-l), *adv.* Eternally.

The body hangs on the cross, the soul is yielded, the Godhead is *eviternally* united to them both; acknowledge, sustains them both. *Sp. Hall, Passion Sermon*, an. 1600.

eviternity (ē-vī-tēr-nī-tē), *n.* [Formerly also *eviternity*; = *OF. eviternité*, < *L. *eviternitas* (t-), contr. *aternitas* (t-), eternity: see *eternity*.] Duration infinitely long; eternity.

There shall we indissolubly, with all the choir of heav- en, pass our *eviternity* of bliss in lauding and praising the incomprehensibly glorious majesty of our Creator. *Sp. Hall, Invisible World*

evittate (ē-vīt-tāt), *a.* [*L. e-priv.* + *vitta*, bands (see *vitta*), + *-atē*.] In *bot.*, without vittæ; applied to the fruit of some umbellifers.

evocable (ē-vō-kā-bl), *a.* [*L. evocare*, call forth (see *evoke*), + *-able*.] That may be called forth.

An inner spirit *evocable* at call.

The Independent (New York), Aug. 20, 1880.

evocator (ē-vō-kāt), *v. t.* [*L. evocatus*, pp. of *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] To call forth; evoke.

He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead. *Stackhouse, Hist. Bible*, v, 3.

evocation (ē-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. evocation*, *F. évocation* = *Sp. evocación* = *Pg. evocação* = *It. evocazione*, < *L. evocatio(n-)*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] 1. A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth: as, among the ancient Romans, the *evocation* of the gods of a besieged city to join the besiegers.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato that knowledge were but a remembrance, that intellect that acquisition were but reminiscence of *evocation*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, Pref.

He had called up spirits, by his *evocation*, more formidable than he looked for or could lay. *De Quincey, Homer*, I.

If emotion, with him, infallibly resolves itself into memory, so memory is an *evocation* of thoughts and thrills. *H. James, Jr., The Century*, XXXV, 471.

2. In civil law, the removal of a suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal.

evocator (ē-vō-kā-tor), *n.* [*L. evocator*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] One who evokes: as, the *evocator* of spirits. *Byron*.

evoke (ē-vōk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evoked*, ppr. *evoking*. [= *F. évoquer* = *Sp. Pg. evocar* = *It. evocare*, < *L. evocare*, call forth, summon, call a deity out of a besieged city, < *e*, out, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*, and cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] 1. To call or summon forth or out.

It was actually one of the pretended feats of these fantastic Philomophers to *evoke* the Queen of the Fairies in the solitude of a gloomy grove. *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III, 496.

He beheld . . . the old magistrate himself, with a lamp in his hand . . . and a long white gown enveloping his figure. He looked like a ghost, *evoked* unseasonably from the grave. *Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter*, xii.

A warlike, a refined, an industrial society, each *evokes* and requires its specific qualities, and produces its appropriate type. *Locky, Hist. Europ. Morals*, I, 163.

2. To call away; remove from one tribunal to another.

The cause was *evoked* to Rome. *Hume*.

evolatic, **evolatical** (ē-vō-lat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*L. evolare*, fly away (after *volaticus*, flying): see *evolution*.] Apt to fly away.

evolution (ē-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [*L. evolutio(n-)*, < *evolare*, fly away, < *e*, out, away, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] The act of flying away.

Upon the wings of this faith is the soul ready to mount up toward that heaven which is open to receive it, and in that act of *evolution* puts itself into the hands of those blessed Angels who are ready to carry it up to the throne of glory. *Sp. Hall, The Christian*, § 13.

evolute (ē-vō-lūt), *n.* [*L. evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] In *math.*, a curve which is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve, or the envelop of the normals to the latter. — **Imperfect evolute**, the envelop of all the lines cutting a plane curve under any constant angle.

evolution (ē-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [= *F. évolution* = *Sp. evolución* = *Pg. evolução* = *It. evoluzione*, < *L. evolutio(n-)*, an unrolling or opening (of a book), < *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] 1. The act or process of unfolding, or the state of being unfolded: an opening out or unrolling.

The wise, as flowers, which spread at noon
And all their charms expose;
When evening damps and shades descend,
Their *evolutions* close. *Young, Raignation*, I.

The first appearance of the eye consists in the protrusion or *evolution* from the medullary wall of the thalamencephalon or interbrain of a vesicle. *H. Gray, Anat.* (ed. 1857), p. 121.

Hence—2. The process of evolving or becoming developed; an unfolding or growth from, or as if from, a germ or latent state, or from a plan; development: as, the *evolution* of history or of a dramatic plot.

The whole *evolution* of ages from everlasting to ever lasting, is so collected and presentifically represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present.

Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

Ability to recognize and act up to this law of equal freedom is the final endowment of humanity—an endowment now in process of *evolution*. *H. Spense, Social Statics*, p. 61.

The *evolution* of the alkenizing vapours emitted by foul oxide need not be a source of annoyance, as the oxide can be revivified in the purifiers. *W. R. Bouditch, Coal Gas*, xi, 21.

Specifically (a) In *bot.*: (1) The actual formation of a part or of the whole of an organism which previously existed only as a germ or rudiment: ordinary natural growth, as of living creatures, from the germinal or embryonic to the adult or perfect state, as, the *evolution* of an animal from the ovum, or of a plant from the seed, the *evolution* of the blossom from the bud, or of the fruit from the flower, the *evolution* of the butterfly from the caterpillar, the *evolution* of the brain from primitive cerebral vesicles, or of the lungs from an outshoot of the intestine. (2) The release, emergence, or evolution of an animal or a plant, or of some stage or part thereof, from any covering which contained it, as, the *evolution* of a spore from an encysted animalcule, the *evolution* of a moth from the cocoon, of an insect from the wood or mud in which it lived as a larva, of a chick from the eggshell which contained it as an embryo.

The parasite is often taken for the Hessian fly. . . . Many have been deceived by the specious circumstance of its *evolution* from the pupa of the destroying insect. *Say*.

(3) Descent or derivation, as of offspring from parents, the actual result of generation or procreation. As a fact, this *evolution* is not open to question. As a doctrine or theory of generation, it is susceptible of different interpretations. In one view, the germ actually preexists in one or the other parent, and is simply unfolded or expanded, but not actually formed, in the act of procreation. (See *evolutionism*.) This view is now generally abandoned, the current opinion being that each parent furnishes materials for or the substance of the germ, whose *evolution* results from the union of such elements. See *epigenesis*. (4) The fact or the doctrine of the derivation or descent,

with modification, of all existing species, genera, orders, classes, etc., of animals and plants, from a few simple forms of life, if not from one; the doctrine of derivation; evolutionism. (See *Derivationism*.) In this sense, *evolution* is opposed to *creationism*, or the view that all living things have been created at some time substantially as they now exist. Modern evolutionary theories, however, are less concerned with the problem of the origin of life than with questions of the ways and means by which living organisms have assumed their actual characters or forms. Phylogenetic evolution insists upon the direct derivation of all forms of life from other antecedent forms, in no other way than as, in ontogeny, offspring are derived from parents, and consequently grades all actual affinities according to propinquity or remoteness of genetic succession. It presumes that, as a rule, such derivation or descent, with modification, is from the more simple to the more complex forms, from low to high in organization, and from the more generalized to the more specialized in structure and function; but it also recognizes retrograde development, degeneration or degradation. The doctrine is now accepted by most biologists as a conception which most nearly coincides with the ascertained facts in the case, and which best explains observed facts, though it is held with many shades of individual opinion in this or that particular. See *natural selection*, under *selection*.

Evolution, or development, is, in fact, at present employed in biology as a general name for the history of the steps by which any living being has acquired the morphological and the physiological characters which distinguish it. *Huxley, Evolution in Biology*.

(b) In general, the passage from unorganized simplicity to organized complexity (that is, to a more and more elaborate arrangement for reaching definite ends), this process being regarded as of the nature of a growth. Thus, the development of planetary bodies from nebular or gaseous matter, and the history of the development of an individual plant or animal, or of society, are examples of evolution.

Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation. *H. Spencer, First Principles*, § 145.

The hypothesis of *evolution* supposes that in all this vast progression there would be no breach of continuity, no point at which we could say, "This is a natural process," and, "This is not a natural process"; but that the whole might be compared to that wonderful process of development which may be seen going on every day under our eyes, in virtue of which there arises, out of the semi fluid, comparatively homogeneous substance which we call an egg, the complicated organization of one of the higher animals. That, in a few words, is what is meant by the hypothesis of *evolution*. *Huxley, Amer. Addresses*, p. 10.

(c) Continuous succession; serial development.

3. In *math.*: (a) In *geom.*, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an *evolvent*. The evolute of the periphery of a circle or other curve is such a gradual approach to the circumference to straightness that its parts do not concur and equally evolve or unbind, so that the same line becomes successively a smaller arc of a circle, a greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line. (b) The extraction of roots from powers: the reverse of *involution* (which see).—4. A turning or shifting movement; a passing back and forth; change and interchange of position, especially for the working out of a purpose or a plan; specifically, the movement of troops or ships of war in wheeling, countermarching, manœuvring, etc., for disposition in order of battle or in line on parade: generally in the plural, to express the whole series of movements.

These *evolutions* are doublings of ranks or files, counter-marches, and wheelings. *Harris*.

5. That which is evolved; a product; an outgrowth.

evolutional (ē-vō-lū'shon-āl), *a.* [*L. evolution + -al*.] Of or pertaining to evolution; produced by or due to evolution; constituting evolution.

It is not certain whether the idiot's brains had undergone any local *evolutional* change as the result of education or training. *H. Spencer, Inductions of Biology*.

The origin of life, and the conditions which have gradually given rise to organization, are essential *evolutional* moments, as yet in the twilight of mere fanciful conjecture. *Pap. Ser. Mo.*, XIII, 467.

evolutionary (ē-vō-lū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*L. evolution + -ary*.] 1. Of or pertaining to evolution or development; developmental: as, the *evolutionary* origin of species.

Mr. Freeman owes no especial allegiance to Mr. Spencer or to any general *evolutionary* philosophy.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 202.

The bond of continuity which makes man the central link between his ancestors and his posterity is *evolutionary*, and, as such, dynamical. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX, 255.

2. Of or pertaining to evolutions or manœuvres, as of an army, a fleet, etc.

The French are making every effort to perfect the training of their naval officers and seamen. *Evolutionary* squadrons are constantly at sea, accompanied by mine and torpedo-boats. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX, 604.

evolutionism (ē-vō-lū'shon-izm), *n.* [*L. evolution + -ism*.] The metaphysical or the biological doctrine of evolution or development.

I do not know whether *Evolutionism* can claim that amount of currency which would entitle it to be called

own, *n.* [A dial. contr. of *oven*.] An oven.

Grosv. [North. Eng.]

own, *n.* [ME. *owte*; see *oft*, *newt*.] A newt.

In that Abbeye ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todea ne
Ketea, ne au he foule vntymouse Beetea, ne Lyea ne Flea,
be the Myracle of God and of oure Lady
Maunderell, Travels, p. 61.

owte, *v. t.* [E. dial., ult. < AS. *grōtan*, pour;
see *push*, *gut*.] To pour in. *Grosv.* (*Exmoor*.)

ox¹, *n.* A dialectal variant of *ax*.

ox², *n.* A dialectal form of *ax*.

ox³, *v.* A dialectal variant of *ask*.

ox⁴ (*oks*), *n.* [ME. *ox*; AS. *ox*; < L. *ox*, < *i*, an
assistant vowel, + *x*; or a transposition of the
Gr. *oxos* ξ, *ox*.] The name of the letter X, x.
It is rarely written, the symbol being used
instead.

ox⁵ (*oks*), *prep.* [L. *ex*, prep., out of, from.
See *ex*.] A Latin preposition, meaning 'out,'
'out of.' It is used in English only in certain com-
mercial formulas, as (a) "20 chests *ten ex* Sea-King," where
ex means taken out of or delivered from the vessel named,
(b) "ex div." that is, without dividend (meaning that the
dividend on the stocks sold has been declared and is re-
served by the seller); and in some Latin phrases: *ex mero*
motu, of his own accord; *ex necessitate rei*, from the neces-
sity of the case; *ex officio*, by virtue of his office, *ex parte*,
on one side only, *ex post facto* (which see), *ex uterino*,
from the very meaning of the term.

ox-, [ME. *ox-*, *ox-*, *ox-*, OF. *ox-*, *ox-*, F. *ox-*, *ox-* =
Sp. *ox-*, *ox-* = It. *ox-*, *ox-*, *s-*, etc., < L. *ox-*,
prefix, < *ex*, prep. (so always before vowels, be-
fore consonants either *ex* or *e*, more frequently
ex), of place, out of, from, away from, beyond;
of time, after, from, since; of cause, from, through,
by reason of, etc.; in comp., out, forth, out of, thorough-
out, to the end, hence thor-
oughly, utterly, etc. (equiv. to *out* or *up* used
intensively); in L. *ex-* is also used, as now in
E., to signify 'out of office': *exconsularis*, an ex-
consul, etc. As a prefix *ex-* stands before
vowels and *h* and before *e*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and before
s, the *s* being in this case optionally dropped;
e. g., *existere* ("new-sistere") or *existere*, exist, one
s, orthographically the second, phonetically the
first (*existere* being pronounced *ex-sistere*), be-
ing omitted; before *f* *ex-* becomes *ef-*, some-
times *ex-*, rarely remaining unchanged; else-
where *ex-*. L. *ex* = Gr. *ex* (before a vowel), *ek*
(before a consonant), out of, from (in comp.,
ek-, *ek-*) = Russ. *iz-*, out. In ME., OF., Sp.,
etc., *ex-* may appear as *ex-*; ME. also *ex-*, and
sometimes by confusion or interchange *ex-* (cf.
example, ME. *ex*, *ex-*, *ex-*, and *ex-ample*). In
most cases of this kind the L. form *ex-* has been
restored. See further under *ex-*. A prefix of
Latin, and in some cases of Greek origin, mean-
ing primarily 'out,' 'out of.' In English words
it preserves or reproduces its particular uses in the lan-
guage of its origin. (See etymology.) Thus, in *exalt*,
exalt, etc., it signifies 'out,' 'out of.' In *exceed*, 'off';
in *exceed*, 'exceed,' 'beyond.' It is often (especially in
the reduced form *ex-*) simply privative, as in *exculpate*,
exculpate. In some words it is intensive merely, in others
it has no particular force. Prefixed to names implying
office, *ex-* signifies that the person has held but is now 'out
of' that office: as, *ex president*, *ex minister*, *ex senator*.

Ex, An abbreviation of *Exodus*.

exacerbate (eg-zas'er-bat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
exacerbated, pp. *exacerbating*. [L. *exacerbatus*,
pp. of *exacerbare* (> It. *exacerbare* = Sp.
Pg. *exacerbar*), irritate, exasperate, < *ex* + *acer-*
bare, bitter; see *acerb*.] To increase the bitter-
ness or virulence of; make more violent, as
a disease, or angry, hostile, or malignant feel-
ings; aggravate; exasperate.

A factious spirit is sure to be fostered, and unkindly feel-
ings to be exacerbated, if not engendered. *Brownian*

I thought it prudent not to exacerbate the growing mood
of his temper by any comment. *Poe*, Tales, I, 36.

The march of events outside the frontiers of Piedmont
was calculated to exacerbate the resentment of a nation
amidst the people by the sudden downfall of their hopes.
K. Diez, Victor Emmanuel, p. 120.

exacerbation (eg-zas'er-bat'shon), *n.* [= F. *ex-*
acerbation = Sp. *exacerbacion* = Pg. *exacerba-*
ção = It. *exacerbazione*, < L. *exacerbatio* (*n*),
< L. *exacerbare*, pp. *exacerbatus*, irritate; see
exacerbate.] 1. The act of exacerbating, or
the state of being exacerbated; increase of
violence or virulence; aggravation; exaspera-
tion.

The gallant Jacobus Van Curiel . . . absolutely trem-
bled with the violence of his choler and the exacerbations
of his valor. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 204.

With such exacerbation of temper at the commencement
of negotiations, their progress was of necessity tortuous
and slow. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III, 128.

Every attempt at mitigating this [normal amount of suf-
fering] eventuates in exacerbation of it.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 305.

2. In med., an increase of violence in a disease;
specifically, the periodical aggravation of the
febrile condition in remittent and continued
fevers: as, nocturnal exacerbations.

Likewise the patient himself may strive, by little and
little, to overcome the symptoms in the exacerbation, and
so by time turn suffering into nature.

Lincon, Nat. Hist., § 61.

exacerbescence (eg-zas'er-bes'ens), *n.* [L. *ex-*
acerbescere, become irritated, inceptive of *ex-*
acerbare, irritate; see *exacerbate*.] A state of
increasing irritation or violence, particularly in
a case of fever or inflammation.

exacerbation (eg-zas'er-bat'shon), *n.* [L. *ex-*
acerbatio (*n*), < *exacerbare*, pp. *exacer-*
batus, heap up, < *ex*, out, + *acerare*, heap, <
aceruus, a heap.] The act of heaping up. *Bail-*
ley.

exacinate (eg-zas'i-nat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
exacinated, pp. *exacinating*. [L. *ex-* priv. +
acinus, a berry, the stone of a berry; see *aci-*
nus.] To deprive of the kernel. *Craig*. [Rare.]
exacination (eg-zas'i-nat'shon), *n.* [L. *exacina-*
to (*n*), < *exacinate*, pp. *exacina-*
tus, heap up, < *ex*, out, + *acerare*, heap, <
aceruus, a heap.] The act of taking out the kernel.
Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

exact (eg-zakt'), *v.* [L. *ex-* priv. + *actus*,
ex- priv. + *actus*, drive out, take out, demand, claim as due, also mea-
sure by a standard, examine, weigh, test, de-
termine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, drive; see *agent*,
act. Cf. *exigent*, *examen*, *examine*, etc., from
the same source.] 1. To force or
compel to be paid or yielded; demand or re-
quire authoritatively or menacingly.

Jeholakim . . . exacted the silver and the gold of the
people. *2 K. xliii. 35.*

They [Turks] take occasion to exact from passengers,
especially Franks, arbitrary and unreasonable sums, and,
instead of being a safe guard, prove the greatest Rogues
and Robbers themselves.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 4.

What is it your Saviour requires of you, more than will
also be exacted from you by that hard and evil master who
desires your ruin?

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I, 347.

Nature imperiously exacts her due.
Spirits are willing, but the flesh is weak.
Brownian, King and Book, II, 141.

After presents freely given have passed into presents
expected and finally demanded, and volunteered has passed
into exacted service, the way is open for a further step.
H. Spencer, Principles of Social, § 543.

2. To demand of right or necessity; enjoin with
pressing urgency.

And why should not I preach this, which not my call-
ing alone but the very place itself exacteth?
Purcell, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

Years of service past
From grateful souls, exact reward at last
Byrd, Pat and Arc., III, 1132.

3. To claim; require.

My design
Exact me in another place. *Masquerade*.

= Syn. 1. *Exact*, *Exort*, *Enjoin*. *Exact* is much stronger
than *exort*, and implies more of physical compulsion ap-
plied or threatened. *Exact* and *exort* apply to something
to be got, *enforce* to something to be done. *Enforce* ex-
presses more physical and less moral compulsion than
exort.

From us, his face pronounced, glory he exacts.
Milton, P. R., III, 120.

The cheat, the defaulter, the gambler, cannot *exort* the
knowledge of material and moral nature which his honest
care and pains yield to the operative.

Baerren, Compensation

Adam, now enforced to close his eyes,
Sunk down. *Milton*, P. R., xi, 419.

II.† *intrans.* To practise exactness.

The enemy shall not exact upon him. *Ps. lxxv. 22.*

exact (eg-zakt'), *a.* [= F. *exact* = Sp. Pg.
exacto = It. *esatto*, < L. *exactus*, precise, accu-
rate, exact, lit. determined, ascertained, mea-
sured, pp. of *exigere* in sense of 'measure by a
standard, examine, determine'; see *exact*, *v.*] 1.
Closely correct or regular; strictly accurate;
truly adjusted, adapted, conformable, or the
like.

The map of Ireland made by Sir William Petty is be-
lieved to be the most exact that ever yet was made of any
country. *Erskine*, Diary, March 22, 1675.

All which, exact to rule, were brought about,
Were but a combat in the lists left out.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I, 277.

2. Precisely correct or right; real; actual;
veritable: as, the exact sum or amount: the
exact time: those were his exact words. A state-
ment is exact which does not differ from the true by any
quantity, however small. See *anonyma* under *accurate*.

It is positively affirm'd that seven thousand have died
in one day of the plague; in which they say they can
make an exact computation, from the number of biers that
are let to carry out the dead.
Powder, Description of the East, I, 28.

3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; observ-
ing strict accuracy, method, rule, or order: as,
a man exact in keeping appointments; an exact
thinker.

My soul hath wrestled with her, and in my doings I was
exact. *Booker*, II, 19.

His most true
That he's an excellent scholar, and he knows it;
An exact courtier, and he knows that too.

Beau. and Fl., Customs of the Country, II, 1.

One must be extremely exact, clear, and perspicuous in
everything one says.

The exactest vigilance cannot maintain a single day of
unmingled innocence. *Johnson*, Rambler.

4. Characterized by or admitting of exactness
or precision; precisely thought out or stated;
dealing with definite facts or precise prin-
ciples: as, an exact demonstration; the exact sci-
ences.

Yea, there was nothing appertaining either to God or
men, wherein he [Joseph] seemed not to have had exact
knowledge. *Golding*, tr. of *Justine*, fol. 127.

That we might not go away without some reward for
our pains, we took as exact a survey as we could of these
chambers of darkness.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 22.

If a writer can not express his meaning in exact defini-
tion, it is fair to presume that he can never be depended
on for exact discussion. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 119.

5. Steady; even; well-balanced.

They say . . . that such a one who hath an exact tem-
perament may walk upon the waters, stand in the air, and
quench the violence of the fire.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I, ix.

The exact sciences. See *science*. = Syn. *Accurate*, *Cor-*
rect, etc. See *accurate*.

exactor (eg-zak'tér), *n.* [See *exactor*.] One
who exacts; an extortioner.

The poller and exactor of fees . . . justifies the common
resemblance of the court of justice to the bush, whereunto
while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to
lose part of the fleece. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

This right exactor of strict demonstration for things
which are not capable of it.

Tillotson.

exacting (eg-zak'ting), *p. a.* [Pr. of *exact*, *v.*] 1.
Given to or characterized by exactness; se-
vere in requirement or requisition; exigent in
action or procedure: as, an exacting master;
an exacting inquiry.

With a temper so exacting, he was more likely to claim
what he thought due than to consider what others might
award. *Dr. Arnold*, Hist. Rome.

2. Attended by exactness; requiring close at-
tention or application; arduous; laborious; ab-
sorbing: as, an exacting office or employment;
exacting duties; exacting demands upon one's
time.

exactingness (eg-zak'ting-ness), *n.* The quality
of being exacting, in either sense.

It has fallen out that, because of exactingness as regards
proof, philosophy is detained in what seems to be barren
inquiry, while because of a certain looseness as regards proof
science has prospered. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII, 787.

exaction (eg-zak'shon), *n.* [F. *Pr. exaction*
= Sp. *exaccion* = Pg. *exacción* = It. *esazione*, <
L. *exactio* (*n*), < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, demand,
exact; see *exact*, *v.*] 1. The act of demanding
with authority and compelling to pay or yield;
compulsory or authoritative demand; exces-
sive or arbitrary requirement: as, the exaction
of tribute or of obedience.

Take away your exactions from my people. *Ezek. xiv. 9.*

Under pretence of preserving the Sanctuary there from
the violations, and the Friars who have the custody of it,
from the exactions of the Turks.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 44.

We may, without being chargeable with exaction, ask
of him to remit a little the rigour of his requirements.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 348.

2. That which is exacted; a requisition; espe-
cially, something compulsorily required with-
out right, or in excess of what is due or proper.

Subjects as well as strangers . . . pay an unreasonable
exaction at every ferry. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

His own exactions, and the Persian's boasts,
O'erload his treasure. *Glouce*, Athensaid, xv.

3. In law, a wrong done by an officer or one
in pretended authority, by taking a reward or
fee for that for which the law allows none. See
extortion.

exactitude (eg-zak'ti-tüd), *n.* [F. *exactitude*
= Sp. *exactitud*, < L. *exactus*, exact.] The qual-
ity of being exact; exactness; accuracy; par-
ticularity.

Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter
and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest ac-
curacy.

Dr. A. Goldae, Prospectus of Trans. of the Bible, p. 92.

We can reason a priori on mathematics, because we can
define with an exactitude which precludes all possibility of
confusion. *Maunderell*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

exactly (eg-zak'ti), *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely according to rule, measure, fact, circumstance, etc.; with minute correctness; accurately; as, a tenon *exactly* fitted to the mortise.

As concerning the mischance of Cotta and Fabius, he learned the truth more *exactly* by his prisoners. *Goldring, tr. of Caesar, vol. 141.*

The gardens are *exactly* kept, and the whole place very agreeable and well watered. *Evelyn, Diary, July 30, 1662.*

We say that a lute is in tune whether it be *exactly* played upon or no, if the strings be all so duly stretched that it would appear to be in tune if it were played upon. *Boyle, Origin of Forms.*

It is seldom that an Egyptian workman can be induced to make a thing *exactly* to order. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 385.*

exactness (eg-zak'tnes), *n.* The state or condition of being exact; strict conformity to what is required; accuracy; nicety; precision; as, to make experiments with *exactness*; *exactness* of method.

I copied them [inscriptions] with all the *exactness* I possibly could, the many of them were very difficult to be understood. *Pococke, Description of the East, I. 102.*

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Hayes.*

He had . . . that sort of *exactness* which would have made him a respectable antiquary. *Macaulay.*

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.

Though with patience he stands waiting, with *exactness* grinds he all. *Longfellow, tr. of Friedrich von Logau's Retribution.*

exactor (eg-zak'tor), *n.* [*ME. exactor*, < *OF. exactor*, *F. exactor* = *Sp. Pg. exactor* = *It. exattore*, < *L. exactor*, an expeller, demander, taxgatherer, etc., < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, exact: see *exact*.] 1. One who exacts or levies; specifically, an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs.

Hereby the land was filled with bitter cursings (though in secret) by those that wish such unreasonable *exactors* never to see good end of the use of that money. *Holinshead, Hen. III., an. 1220.*

The *exactors* of rates came to Simon Peter, asking him if his Master paid the accustomed imposition. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 290.*

2. One who or that which requires or demands by authority: as, an *exactor* of etiquette.

It . . . is the rightest *exactor* of truth, in all our behaviour, of any other doctrine or institution whatsoever. *South, Works, I. xli.*

3. One who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who is unreasonably strict in his demands or requirements.

In requiting a good turn, show not thyself negligent nor contrary, but not an *exactor* of another man. *Babes Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 100.*

Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, II. 13.*

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the command of it shall find it an unreasonable task master, and an unmeasurable *exactor*. *South, Works, II. 1.*

exactress (eg-zak'tres), *n.* [= *It. exattrice*, < *L. exattrix*, fem. of *exactor*, exactor: see *exactor*.] A female who exacts or is strict in her requirements. [Rare.]

That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties. *B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.*

exacuate (eg-zak'ü-ät), *v. t.* [*Irreg.*, with *-ate*, < *L. exacuate*, pp. *exacutus*, sharpen, < *ex*, out, + *acuer*, sharpen: see *acute*.] To sharpen; whet.

Sense of such an injury received
Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler
As you should count yourself an host of men
Compared to him. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, III. 2.*

exacuation (eg-zak'ü-ä'shon), *n.* [*< exacuate* + *-ion*.] The act of whetting; a sharpening. *Coles, 1717.*

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of the family *Cerambycidae*, such as *E. unicolor* of South Australia. *Pascoe, 1863.*—5. A genus of flies, of the family *Stratiomyidae*. Also *Esacreta*. *Schiner, 1867.*

exaggerate (eg-zaj'g-rät), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *exaggerated*, ppr. *exaggerating*. [*< L. exaggeratus*, pp. of *exaggerare* (> *F. exagérer* = *Sp. Pg. exagerar* = *It. esagerare*), heap up, increase, enlarge, magnify, amplify, exaggerate, < *ex*, out, up, + *agger*, heap up, < *agere*, a heap, mound: see *agger*.] 1. *trans.* To heap up; accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moon, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and marshy earth *exaggerated* upon them. *See M. Hale.*

2. To increase immoderately or extravagantly; make incongruously large or extended; amplify beyond proper bounds.

Our days witness no such extreme servilities of expression as were used by ecclesiastics in the dedication of the Bible to King James, nor any such *exaggerated* adulations as those addressed to George III. by the House of Lords. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., p. 374.*

Strychnia . . . possesses the power of considerably *exaggerating* the excitability of the brain. *Pr in Allen and Neural, VI. 7.*

3. To cause to appear immoderately large or important; amplify in representation or apprehension; enlarge beyond truth or reason.

When . . . faithfully describing the state of his feelings at that time, Bunyan was not conscious that he *exaggerated* the character of his offences. *Southey, Bunyan, p. 17.*

He *exaggerates* a few occasional acts of smuggling into an immense and regular importation. *Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.*

4. In the *fine arts*, to heighten extravagantly or disproportionately in effect or design: as, to *exaggerate* particular features in a painting or statue. *See Syn. 3 and 4.* To strain, stretch, overcolor, caricature. *See list under appropriate.*

II. *intrans.* To amplify unduly in thought or in description; use exaggeration in speech or writing.

exaggerated (eg-zaj'g-rät-ed), *p. a.* In *look*, larger, more conspicuous, or more positive than that which is normal; specifically, in *color*, of deeper color: as, a species with *exaggerated* characters; *exaggerated* marks, spines, processes, etc.; a dark band *exaggerated* in the center.

exaggeratedly (eg-zaj'g-rät-ed-li), *adv.* To an excessive or exaggerated degree.

They are intensely, even *exaggeratedly*, negroid in the form of the nose. *W. H. Flower, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 310.*

exaggeration (eg-zaj'g-rä'shon), *n.* [= *F. exagération* = *Sp. exageración* = *Pg. exageração*.] 1. *exaggeration*, < *L. exaggeratio* (*n.*), a heaping up, an exaltation, < *exaggerare*: see *exaggerate*.]

1. A heaping together; accumulation; a pile or heap.

Some towns that were anciently havens and ports are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land. *See M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. An undue or excessive enlargement or development.

A very indulgent apologist might perhaps attempt to show that his errors were but the *exaggeration* of virtues. *A. Dobson, Int. to the Old Plays, p. xl.*

3. Amplification; unreasonable or extravagant overstating or overdrawing in the representation of things; hyperbolic representation.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condenseions in the prince to pass good laws would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Smyth.*

The language of *exaggeration* is forbidden by the modesty of his nature. *Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.*

4. In the *fine arts*, a representation of things in which their natural features are emphasized or magnified.—5. In *look*, amplification or intensification; emphasis or conspicuousness, as of any characteristic: as, this form is but an *exaggeration* of the other. *See Syn. 3. Exaggeration, Hyperbole.* Strictly, *exaggeration* is always greater than truth or good taste would allow, while as a figure *hyperbole* is an overstatement not likely to mislead, and sanctioned by good taste, rising above the truth only as a means of lifting the sluggish mind of the hearer to the level of the truth. *Hyperbole* is a rationally used overstatement that is mere *exaggeration* of otherwise against good taste.

As the frozen Age shows itself in other men by *exaggeration* of phrase, so in him [thereby] by extravagance of statement. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 302.*

He [Dryden] was at first led to give greater weight to correctness and to the restraint of arbitrary rules from a consciousness that he had a tendency to *hyperbole* and *exaggeration*. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 307.*

exaggerative (eg-zaj'g-rä-tiv), *a.* [*< F. exagératif* = *Sp. Pg. exagerativo* = *It. esagerativo*;

as *exaggerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or characterized by exaggeration; exaggerating.

Not a history, but *exaggerative* pictures of the Revolution, in Massini's summing-up. *The Century, XXXI. 406.*

Heard Vicars, a poor human soul zealously prophesying, as if through the organs of an ass, in a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, *exaggerative*, more or less sublime, manner. *Carlyle, Cromwell, I. 142.*

exaggeratively (eg-zaj'g-rä-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an exaggerated manner; with exaggeration.

Filled with what I *exaggeratively* thought a thousand or two of human creatures. *Carlyle, in Froude, I. 7.*

exaggerator (eg-zaj'g-rä-tor), *n.* [*< F. exagérateur* = *Sp. Pg. exagerador* = *It. esageratore*, < *L. exaggerator*, one who increases or enlarges, < *L. exaggerare*, increase, enlarge: see *exaggerate*.] One who exaggerates.

You write so of the poets and not laugh? Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark, *Exaggerators* of the sun and moon, And southsayers in a tea cup? *Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, I.*

exaggeratory (eg-zaj'g-rä-tor-ē), *a.* [*< exaggerate* + *-ory*.] Containing exaggeration.

You fall into the common errors of *exaggeratory* declamation, by producing, in a familiar disquisition, examples of national calamities, and scenes of extensive misery. *Johnson, Rasselas, xxviii.*

exagitate (eg-zaj'g-rä-tiv), *v. t.* [*< L. exagitatus*, pp. of *exagitare* (> *It. esagitare* = *Pg. exagitar*), shake up, stir up, rouse, disturb, rail at, reproach, < *ex*, out, + *agitare*, shake: see *agitate*.] 1. To shake violently; agitate.

And passage
Th' ensuing storm *exagitated* rage. *Chamberlayne, Pharoamida (1660).*

2. To pursue with invectives or reproaches; rail at.

Thus their defect and imperfection I had rather lament . . . than *exagitate*. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 611.*

exagitation (eg-zaj'g-rä-tiv), *n.* [= *It. esagitazione*, < *L. exagitatio* (*n.*), agitation, < *L. exagitare*, shake up; see *exagitate*.] Violent agitation; a shaking.

Thunder's strong *exagitation*. *Chamberlayne, Pharoamida (1660).*

exalate (eks-ä'lät), *v. t.* [*< L. ex-priv. + alatus*, winged: see *alate*.] In *bot.*, not alate; wingless.

exalbuminose (eks-al-bu'mi-nōs), *a.* [*< L. ex-priv. + E. albuminos*.] Same as *exalbuminous*.

exalbuminous (eks-al-bu'mi-nūs), *a.* [*< L. ex-priv. + E. albuminos*.] In *bot.*, without albumen; applied to seeds.

exalt (eg-zält'), *v. t.* [*< OF. exalter*, *F. exalter* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. exaltar* = *It. esaltare*, < *L. exaltare*, lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, < *ex*, out, up, + *altus*, high: see *alt*, *altitude*.] 1. To raise high; lift to a great or unusual altitude; elevate in space.

I have seen
The ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be *exalted* with the threatening clouds. *Shak., J. C., I. 2.*

Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy towers head, and lift thine eyes. *Pope, Messiah, l. 86.*

2. To elevate in degree or consideration; bring to a higher or more intense state or condition; raise up, as in rank, character, or quality: as, to *exalt* a person to a high office; to *exalt* the passions.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *Book of Isaiah.*

Now, Mary, she said, let Fame *exalt* her voice. *Pror.*

Bridget's memory, *exalted* by the occasion, warmed into a thousand half-obliterated recollections of things and persons. *Land. Machinery End.*

These apparently trivial causes had the effect of raising and *exalting* the imagination in a way that was mysterious to herself. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, III. 6.*

3. To attribute or accord exaltation to; make high or elevated in estimation or expression; magnify; glorify; praise; extol.

Whomsoever *exalteth* himself shall be abased. *Luke xiv. 11.*

He is . . . my father's God, and I will *exalt* him. *Ex. xv. 2.*

"It [Christianity] *exalts* the lowly virtues," the love of peace, charity, humility, forgiveness, resignation, patience, purity, holiness. *Story, Misc. Writings, p. 451.*

4. In *chem.*, to purify; refine: as, to *exalt* the juices or the qualities of bodies.

I *exalt* our medicine,
By hanging him in balneum vaporem,
And giving him solution. *B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.*

With chemic art *exalts* the mineral powers. *Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 243.*

= *Syn. 1. Elevate, Lift, etc. See raise.*—2. To ennoble, dignify, aggrandize.—3. To glorify.

exaltate, *a.* [ME. *exaltat*, < L. *exaltatus*, pp. of *exaltare*, lift up, exalt; see *exalt*.] Exalted; exercising high influence.

Mercurie in desolat
In Places, where Venus is exaltat.
Chaucer, Prof. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 794.

exaltation (eks-ál-tá'shən), *n.* [ME. *exaltatiō*, < OF. *exaltation*, *exaltation*, F. *exaltation* = Pr. *exaltatiō* = Sp. *exaltación* = Pg. *exaltação* = It. *esaltazione*, < L. *exaltatio*(-ō)-, elevation, pride, < L. *exaltare*, lift up, exalt; see *exalt*.] 1. The act of raising high, or the state of being raised high; elevation as to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence, a state of dignity or loftiness; as, *exaltation* of rank or character. The word is specifically applied to the induction of a pope into office, as, the *exaltation* of Leo XIII.

Wondering at my flight and change
To this high exaltation Milton, P. L., v. 30

2. Mental elevation; a state of mind in which a person possesses elevated thoughts and noble aspirations.

Th' Heroick Exaltations of Good
Are so far from understood,
We count them Vice.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, vii. 2.

You are only aware of the haplessness of the senses, the upwelling of the blood, the effusion of tenderness, but not of the nervous exaltation, the poeticapture.
Taine (trans.)

3†. In *alchemy*, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or of their qualities and virtues.—4. In *astrology*, an essential dignity, next in importance to that of house; that situation of a planet in the zodiac where it was supposed to have the most influence. The sun is in exaltation in the 10th degree of Aries, the moon in the 3d degree of Taurus, Jupiter in the 15th degree of Cancer, Mercury in the 15th degree of Virgo, Saturn in the 21st degree of Libra, Mars in the 28th degree of Capricorn, Venus in the 7th degree of Pisces. The position of the sun's exaltation is that in which he passes wholly to the upper side of the zodiac. The reasons for the other positions given by Ptolemy are arbitrary and fanciful.

Mercurie loveth mystom and silence,
And Venus loveth tyot and dypence;
And for blue dyvne dispoich four,
Ech falleth in otheres exaltation.
Chaucer, Prof. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 792.

Astrologers tell us that the sun receives its exaltation in the sign Aries. Dryden

5†. In *falconry*, a flight of larks. Exaltation of the Oros. See *cross*.

exalted (eg-zál'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *exalt*, *v.*] Raised to a height; elevated highly; dignified; sublime; lofty.

All the books of the Bible are either already most admirable and exalted pieces of poetry, or are the best materials in the world for it. Cowley, Davids's

When the music was strong and bold, she looked exalted,
but serious. Steele, Spectator, No. 503

Her exalted state did not remove her above the sympathy of friendship. Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, ii. 10.

exaltedness (eg-zál'ted-ness), *n.* The state of being exalted, elevated, or exalted.

The exaltedness of some minds . . . may make them insensible to these light things. Gray, To West, vi.

exalter (eg-zál'ter), *n.* One who or that which exalts or raises to dignity.

O noble siders, eyed Pyrocles, now you be gone, who were the only exalters of all womenkind, what is left in that sex but babbling and business? Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

But thou, Lord, art my shield, my glory
Thine, through my story
The exalter of my head I count Milton, Ps. lxxv. 9.

exaltment (eg-zál'tment), *n.* [OF. *exaltment*, < *exalter*, exalt; see *exalt* and *-ment*.] Exaltation.

Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an exaltment in nature or use of the thing which is denominated thereby. Barrow, Sermons

exam (eg-zam'), *n.* [Abbr. of *examination*.] An examination. [College slang.]

Things may be altered since the writer of this novel letter went through his exam. Driven to Rome (1877) p. 67

examen (eg-zá'men), *n.* [= F. *examen* = Sp. *examen* = Pg. *exame* = It. *esame* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *examen*, < L. *examen*, the tongue of a balance, a weighing, consideration, examination, contr. of *exagere*, < *exagere*, *exagere*, measure by a standard, weigh, examine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, weigh; see *exact*, *essay*, *assay*, *exigent*. Hence *examine*, etc.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry; scrutiny.

After so long an examen, wherein nothing has been exaggerated. Bower, Wind of Nak Society.

No questions were put to them [plebeians] to be ordained by the bishop, for that part of the service called the *Examen* belonged not to their degree. R. W. Down, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

exameter, *n.* An obsolete form of *hexameter*. Pattenham.

examinability (eg-zam'i-ná-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Examinable: see *-bility*.] The quality of being examinable or open to inquiry. *Law Reports*.

examinable (eg-zam'i-ná-bl), *a.* [= F. *examinable*; as *examine* + *-able*.] Capable of being examined; proper for examination or inquiry.

The draughts and first laws of the game are positive. But how? Merely ad placitum, and not examinable by reason. Bacon, Works, I. 234 (2nd MS.).

examinant (eg-zam'i-nant), *n.* [Examinant(-)-, ppr. of *examine*, examine; see *examine*.] One who examines; an examiner.

The examiners of poetry were Dr. Dupont, Greek Professor at Cambridge, Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, Oxon; etc. Bacon, Diary, May 13, 1601.

One window was so placed as to throw a strong light at the foot of the table at which prisoners were usually posted for examination, while the upper end, where the examiners sat, was thrown into shadow. Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, xlii.

examine (eg-zam'i-nat), *n.* [L. *examinatus*, pp. of *examinare*, examine; see *examine*.] A person examined.

Many inquisitions therefore by torments holden one after another, and some *examinatus* through excessive and dolorous tortures killed. Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 363.

He asked in scorn one of the *examinatus*. . . "I pray, sir, if Sertholamus had been an Emperor, what would you have done?" Bacon, Apophthegms.

The *examinatus* found it so difficult to answer the question that he suddenly became afflicted with deafness. Knolton, Westward Ho, p. 52.

examination (eg-zam-i-ná'shən), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *examination* = F. *examination* = Pr. Sp. *examinación* = Pg. *examinação* = It. *esaminazione*, < L. *examinatio*(-ō)-, < *examinare*, examine; see *examine*.] 1. The act of examining, or the state of being examined; scrutiny by inquiry, study, or experiment; careful search and investigation into parts, qualities, conditions, and relations, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and the real state of things; inspection by observation, interrogation, or trial; as, *examination* of a ship or a machine; *examination* of the books of a firm; *examination* of one's mental condition; *examination* of a wound, or of a theory or thesis.

The proper office of *examination*, enquiry, and ratiocination is, strictly speaking, confined to the production of a just discernment and an accurate discrimination. Comyn, The Passions, ii, Int.

Nothing that is self evident can be the proper subject of *examination*. South, Works, v. vii.

2. In *legal proceedings*: (a) An inquiry into facts by evidence; an attempt to ascertain truth by questioning; as, the *examination* of a witness. The steps in the examination of a witness are the *examination in chief*, or *direct examination* by the party calling him, and the *cross examination* by the opposite party; after which may follow a *re-examination* or *re-direct examination* by the former, a *re-cross examination* by the latter, etc.

The king's attorney, on the contrary, I read on the *examinations*, profits, confessions of divers witnesses. Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

There remained *examinations* and *cross examinations*, . . . bickerings . . . between the managers of the impeachment and the counsel for the defence. Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

(b) In *criminal law*, in particular, an inquiry conducted by a magistrate before whom a prisoner is brought charged with crime, to ascertain whether he should be held, bailed, or discharged. It is conducted by questioning the witnesses offered, and receiving the voluntary statement if any, of the prisoner. (c) The result of judicial inquiries; testimony taken and duly reduced to writing.

Master constable, let these men be bound, and brought to Leonato. I will go before, and show him their *examination*. Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2.

3. A process prescribed or assigned for testing the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, experience, or progress of a person who is a candidate for some position or rank in a profession, occupation, school or other organization, etc.; as, the *examination* of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the periodical *examination* of a school.

To animate the students in the pursuit of literary merit and fame, . . . there shall be annually a public *examination*, in the presence of a joint committee of the Corporation and Governors. Revised Laws of Harvard College, 1784.

4. Trial or assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as of minerals or chemical compounds.

Digital examination, in med., an examination or exploration made with the fingers.

Bob made what a surgeon would call a *digital examination* of the dungeon door. R. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxi.

Entrance examination, an examination for admission to a school, college, etc.—**Examination in chief**, the questioning of a witness by the party who has put him on the stand, for the purpose of eliciting the testimony to give which he is called; distinguished from the subsequent *cross-examination* by the opposite party, and *re-examination* by the former party.—**Examination of party**, a proceeding allowed under the new forms of legal procedure to compel an adverse party to submit to interrogation in advance of the trial.—**Examination of the transcript**. See *bracket*, 6.—**Examination on the voir dire**, a preliminary interrogation of a witness by the party adverse to him who called him, allowed on a trial at common law, to ascertain whether he is competent, etc.—**Middle-class examinations**. See *middle-class*.—**Pass examination**, an examination in which the leading object is to insure a certain standard, required as a qualification for employment in the civil service, or the like.—**Senate House examination**, the examination for degrees and honors in the University of Cambridge, England.

It was to correct this fault that the *Senate House examination* was introduced, and I am inclined to think that it had its origin about the year 1740.

W. W. R. Ball, Mathematical Tripos.

=Syn. 1. *Examination, Inquiry, Investigation, Inspection, Scrutiny, Search, Research, Inquest*; overhauling, probing, canvassing. *Examination* is the general word, while it is applied to any work of severity, thoroughness, etc., the fact is expressed by a strong adjective or other modifier: as, a superficial, thorough, brief, protracted, or searching *examination* into facts, into a question, of a candidate, or of a locality or person. *Inquiry* is made by asking questions, but figuratively by study or investigation, as, an *inquiry* into the value of circumstantial evidence. An *investigation* is an *examination* long enough, systematic enough, and minute enough to be thorough. An *inquest* is something still more thorough and searching than an *investigation*, implying vigor with severity, in modern times it generally implies a somewhat hostile spirit, or that from which the person concerned would shrink. *Scrutiny* is primarily a close examination with the eye, as, the *scrutiny* of one's features, of a manuscript, of a field of vision, but it is also a critical examination by the mind, as, the careful *scrutiny* of evidence. *Search* is the effort to find primarily that which may be seen, but secondarily that which may be apprehended by the mind, as, the *search* for a lost coin, or for a clue to a mystery. *Research* is *search* only of the second class above, and in out-of-the-way fields of knowledge, as, archaeological *research*. *Inspection*, literally a looking into, is sometimes a rather general word and equivalent to *examination*, but more often it implies an official *examination*, as, an *inspection* of work done under contract; the sanitary *inspection* of a jail, or of a ship just come into port.

It is possible then, without disloyalty to our convictions, to examine their grounds, even though they are to fall under the *examination*, for we have no suspicion of this fault. J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 184.

A careful . . . *Inquiry* into the modern prevailing notions of that Freedom of the Will which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency. Edwards (title of treatise).

I have been speaking of *investigation* not of *inquiry*; it is quite true that *inquiry* is inconsistent with assent, but *inquiry* is something more than the mere exercise of inference. J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 181.

Davenant emulated Spenser; and if his poem "Gondibert" had been as good as his preface, it would still be read in another spirit than that of *investigation*. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 37.

The judges shall make diligent *inquisition*. Deut. xix. 18.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*. Milton, P. R., iv. 515.

Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man, its publication a duty.

Madame de Staël, Germany (trans.), iv. 2.

Oh! rather give me commentators plain,
Who with no deep *research* vex the brain.

Cable, Parish Register, l. Int.

The measureless region of self in the *Research* is not only capable of calling out every intellectual faculty, but is one in which no exercise is sterile.

G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind Int. I. i. § 24.

The habit of believing what will not bear *inspection* has completely become a second nature to men.

H. N. Orenham, Short Studies, p. 205.

examination(-)-al (eg-zam-i-ná'shən-əl), *a.* [Examination + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to examination.

The extortionate *examination(-)-al* aberration which brings the examining system into existence.

W. R. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 667.

He [Dr. Michael Foster] was sorry to say that he knew some who had succeeded to the fullest extent during the *examination(-)-al* period of their life, yet did not maintain their prestige as time rolled on. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 252.

examinationism (eg-zam-i-ná'shən-izm), *n.* [Examination + *-ism*.] The excessive practice of or reliance upon examinations as tests of fitness, qualifications, progress, etc.

A reaction against that miserable *examinationism* which earns for us the title of the "Chinese of Europe."

London Jour. Sci., No. cxxiv., p. 204.

examination-paper (eg-zam-i-ná'shən-pé-pér), *n.* 1. A written or printed series of questions, problems, or other matters, to be answered or worked out, to demonstrate the knowledge, skill, or progress of the person examined.

A goodly supply of questions is already at hand in the *examination-papers* set at the Institute in past years. Nature, XXV. 11. 454.

2. A written series of answers or solutions by a person examined.

examinator (eg-zam'i-nā-tōr), *n.* [*= F. examinateur* = Sp. Pg. *examinador* = It. *esaminatore*, < L. *examinator*, a weigher, examiner, < L. *examinare*, weigh, examine; see *examine*.] An examiner; as, "a prudent *examinator*," Scott.

Sufficiently qualified for learning, manners, and that by the strict approbation of deputed *examinators*.
Burton, *Anal. of Mel.*, To the Reader.

examine (eg-zam'in), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *examined*, ppr. *examining*. [Formerly also *examin*; < ME. *examenen*, *examenen*, < OF. *examiner*, F. *examiner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *examinar* = It. *esaminare* = D. *examinieren* = G. *examinieren* = Dan. *examinere* = Sw. *examinera*, < L. *examinare*, weigh, ponder, consider, test, examine, < *examen* (*examin-*), the tongue of a balance, a weighing; see *examen*.] 1. To inspect or survey carefully; look into the state of; scrutinize and compare the parts of; view or observe in all aspects and relations, with the purpose of forming a correct opinion or judgment: as, to *examine* a ship (to learn whether she is seaworthy); to *examine* a composition (for the purpose of correcting its errors).

And Ezra the priest, with certain chief of the fathers, . . . lay down in the first day of the tenth month to *examine* the matter. Ezra x. 16.

Let a man *examine* himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup. 1 Cor. xi. 28.

The busy race *examines* and explore
Each creek and cavern of the dangerous shore.
Cooper, *Retirement*, I. 151.

II. for instance, we *examine* the address of Clytemnestra to Agamemnon on his return, or the description of the seven Argive chiefs, by the principles of dramatic writing, we shall instantly condemn them as monotonous.
Macaulay, *Milton*.

3. To subject to legal inquiry; put to question in regard to conduct or to knowledge of facts; interrogate: as, to *examine* a witness or a suspected or accused person.

Time is the old justice that *examines* all such offenders
Shak., *As you Like it*, iv. 1.

The Watch men are armed with Staves, and stand in the Street by the Watch-houses, to *examine* every one that passeth by.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. 177.

3. To inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, or progress of, by interrogatories: as, to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a license to practice in a profession; to *examine* applicants for office or employment.

First, there are the opposing lawyers, who were once *examined* for admission to the bar, and who may be disbarred for unworthy or unprofessional conduct.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 656.

4. To try or assay by appropriate methods or tests: as, to *examine* minerals or chemical compounds. — *Syn.* 1. To scrutinize, investigate, study, consider, pass over. — 2. To interrogate, catechize.

examinee (eg-zam'in), *n.* [*< examine*, *v.* Cf. *examen*.] Examination.

Divers persons were *examined* at this time, both for ignorance, and being absent from the duties of *examinee*.
Lawson, *Diary*, p. 195.

examinee (eg-zam-i-nā'), *n.* [*< examine* + *-ee*.] One examined, or who undergoes an examination.

After repeating the Samaritan a saying to the inn keeper, "When I come again I will repay thee," the unlucky *examinee* added: "This he said, knowing that he should see his face no more."
Cambridge Sketches.

The treatment of the special subject is always one of the best features of our examination, that in which the best side of the mind of each *examinee* is as a rule most distinctly shown. Stubbs, *Medieval and Mod. Hist.*, p. 97.

examiner (eg-zam'i-nēr), *n.* 1. One who examines, inspects, or tries; one who interrogates a witness or an accused person.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner* will make a witness speak what he truly never meant.
Sir M. Hale, *Hist. Com. Law of Eng.*

2. A person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a school or college; one appointed to examine candidates for degrees or for public employment: as, the *examiners* in natural science, metaphysics, classics, etc.; civil-service *examiners*.

Coming forward with assumed carelessness, he threw upwards as the formal reply of his *examiners*.
Harvardiana, III. 9.

3. In the English chancery, an officer of court who examines on oath the witnesses produced on either side, or the parties themselves. — 4. In the United States Patent Office, an official, subordinate to the commissioner of patents, whose duty it is to examine and report upon applications for the issue and renewal of patents, and upon alleged cases of interference with rights secured by patent. — 5. A custom-

house officer appointed to examine merchandise, baggage, etc., in order to detect and prevent smuggling and other frauds on the treasury: called an *inspector* in the United States customs service.

examinership (eg-zam'i-nēr-ship), *n.* [*< examiner* + *-ship*.] The office of examiner; as, the chief *examinership* of the civil-service commission.

I had myself, in several *examinerships* in the school of Law and Modern History, the best opportunities of marking its effects.
K. A. Freeman, *Contemporary Rev.*, 11. 824.

examiningly (eg-zam'i-nīng-lī), *adv.* Scrutinizingly.

She still kept her hand in his, and looked at him *examiningly*.
George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, II.

exemplary, *a.* An obsolete variant of *exemplary*.

example (eg-zam'pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exempl*; < ME. *exemple*, *exsample*, also *esample*, and by aphoresis *sample* (> E. *sample*, *q. v.*), but commonly *ensample*, *ensampul*, *ensample*, < OF. *exemple*, *exsample*, also *esample*, and rarely *ensample* (with prefix *en-* for *ex-*), F. *exemple* = Pr. *exemple*, *esample*, etc., = Sp. *ejemplo* = Pg. *exemplo* = It. *esempio* = D. (G. Dan. Sw. *exempel*, < L. *exemplum*, lit. what is taken out (as a sample), a sample, pattern, specimen, copy for imitation, etc., < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out, < *ex*, out, + *emere*, buy; see *exempt*. Cf. *ensample*, *sample*, *exemplar*.] 1. One of a number of things, or a part of anything, generally a small quantity, exhibited or serving to show the character or quality of the whole; a representative part or instance; a sample; a specimen; an exemplar.

These pillars are singularly graceful in their form and elegant in their details, and belong to a style which, if there were more *examples* of it, I would feel inclined to distinguish as the "Euphrate style."
J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 47.

The Duomo of Pistoia, the exquisite Church of San Miniato al Monte near Florence, the Duomo at Pisa are *examples* of the work of the Tuscan architects of the eleventh century.
C. E. Norton, *Church building in Middle Ages*, p. 26.

2. An instance serving for illustration; a particular case or circumstance, quotation, or other thing, illustrating a general statement, proposition, rule, or truth. (Though etymologically the same as *sample*, an *example*, in this use of the word, is not, like a *sample*, commonly taken at random, but chosen with care for the purpose of aiding the mind of a reader or hearer in comprehending an abstract proposition or description. An *example* is, in fact, but a single instance, either given alone or with a small number of others, and in such a manner that the reader or person addressed has no means of judging as to how it has been chosen, if the reason affords little or no ground for inductive reasoning here *sample*.)

An audience rushing out of a theatre on fire, and in the confusion to get before each other jamming up the door, say so that no one can get through, offers a good *example* of unjust selfishness defeating itself.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 436.

Of the union of several distinct cities standing apart, each with its own territory, to form one greater political whole, Greek history contains one *example* only.
K. A. Freeman, *Ancient Facts*, p. 206.

3. A pattern in morals or manners worthy of imitation; a model of conduct or manner; an archetype; one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

All *examples* are not imitable.
A. Hume, *Orthography* (F. I. T. S.), p. 71.

I have given you an *example* that ye should do as I have done to you.
John xiii. 15.

Oh, thou art gone, and gone with thee all goodness,
The great *example* of all equity.
Piet. her, *Valentinian*, iv. 4.

Moral principles rarely act powerfully upon the world, except by way of *example* or idols.
Locke, *Europ. Morals*, II. 267.

4. An instance serving for a warning; a warning.

God that is almighty wold have it to be showed in *example* that men should not be proud for worldly riches.
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), III. 434.

Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a public *example*, was inclined to put her away privily.
Mat. i. 19.

O tak *example* few we, Maries,
O tak *example* free we.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 327).

5. In *zoöl.*, a prepared specimen. — 6. In *math.*, an arithmetical or algebraic problem, illustrating a rule or method, to be worked out by a student: as, an *example* in addition; an *example* in quadratics. Argument from *example*, the same as reasoning from analogy, which latter expression has superseded the former, except in translations from Aristotle and other ancient writers on logic.

An *example* is a manner of argumentation, when one thing is proved by another, for the likeness that is found to be in them both.
Sir T. Wilson, *Rule of Reason*.

— *Syn.* *Exemple*, *Pattern*, *Model*, *Precedent*, *Ideal*, *Instance*; archetype, prototype; exemplification. *Example* is the most general of these words; it is the only one of them that admits application to that which is to be avoided. An *example* is something to guide the understanding, so that one may decide what to do and what not to do. *Pattern* and *model* express that which is to be closely followed or copied; they primarily refer to physical shape: as, an artist's *model*; but also freely to the shaping of conduct and character: as, a *pattern* of sobriety; a *model* of virtue. Perhaps *model* suggests the more complete *exemplar*, but the difference between the two words in this respect is small. A *precedent* is an *example* set in the past, as a legal decision which may be pleaded in law as the basis of a further decision, and in private affairs a thing once done or allowed, and so pleaded as a reason or an excuse for more of the same sort: as, a *precedent* for indulgence. An *ideal* is a model of perfection, primarily imaginary, but by hyperbole sometimes real. An *example* is generally a representative person or thing, but the word is sometimes used instead of *instance* with reference to a representative act or course of conduct: as, to prove a rule by *examples*; to prove a man's fidelity or treachery by *instances* or *examples*.

Princes that would their people should do well
Must at themselves begin, as at the head;
For men by their *example* pattern out
Their imitations and regard of laws.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

They already furnish an exalting *example* of the difference between free governments and despotic rule.
D. Webster, *Speech at Bunker Hill Monument*.

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but as an *example* to deter.
Junius, *Letters*, xlv. To the Duke of Grafton.

Yet he survives, the *model* and the monument of a century.
Stora, *Speech at Salem*, Sept. 18, 1892.

We have followed *precedents* as long as they could guide us, now we must make *precedents* for the ages which are to succeed us.
O. W. Holmes, *Essays*, p. 116.

Every man has at times in his mind the *ideal* of what he should be but is not.
Theodore Parker, *Crit. and Misc. Writings*, I.

All that can be expected in an *ideal* is that it should be perfect in its own kind, and should exhibit the type most needed in its age, and most widely useful to mankind.
Locke, *Europ. Morals*, I. 168.

The world . . . has produced fewer *instances* of truly great judges than it has of great men in almost every other department of civil life. *Honour* *Honour*, John Marshall.

example (eg-zam'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *examined*, ppr. *examining*. [*< example*, *n.* Cf. the older verb forms *ensample* and *sample*.] 1. *trans.* 1st. To furnish with examples; give *examples* of.

I'll *example* you with thievery.
The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast sea; the moon's an ardent thief,
And her pale fire she snatches from the sun.
Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 2.

2nd. To justify by the authority of an example.

I will have that subject newly writ over, that I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedent.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, i. 2.

3. To set or make an example of; present as an example.

Burke devoted himself to this duty . . . with a fervid assiduity that has not often been *examined*, and has never been surpassed.
John Morley, *Burke*, p. 57.

Search, sun, and thou wilt find
They are the *examined* pair, and mirror of their kind.
B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, xciv.

II. *trans.* To give an example.

I will *example* unto you: Your opponent makes entry as you are engaged with your mistress.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

exemplar (eg-zam'plēr), *n.* [*< ME. exemplar*; see *exemplar* and *sample*. Cf. ME. *ensampler*.] An exemplar or a sampler; an example; a pattern.

In hys swete language ther he me unfold
That I ther take the *exemplar* word
Off a booke of his which that he had made.
Rime of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., I. 151.

I referre me to them which are skillfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better judge if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this *example*.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 151.

examplesless (eg-zam'plēs), *a.* [*< G. of *examplēless* (Dan. Sw. *exemplös*); < *example* + *-less*.] Having no example; beyond parallel.

They that durst to strike
At an *examplesless* and undaunted life.
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, II. 4.

exangulous, *a.* See *exanguous*.

exangulous (ek-kang'gū-lūs), *a.* [*< L. ex-priv.* + *angulus*, a corner.] Having no angles or corners. *Barley*, 1737.

exanimat (eg-zam'i-māt), *v. t.* [*< L. exanimare*, pp. of *exanimare* (> It. *exanimare*), de-prive of breath, life, or strength, < *ex-priv.* + *anima*, life; see *animate*.] 1. To deprive of life; kill. *Barley*, 1731. — 2. To dishearten; discourage. *Barley*, 1731.

exanimate (eg-zan'i-māt), *a.* [= OF. *exanimē* = It. *exanimato*, < L. *exanimatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Inanimate; lifeless.

On whose sharp cliffs the ribs of vessels broke,
And shivered ships, which had been wrecked late,
Yet stuck with carcases exanimate.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 7

* At the beginning of the skirmish I had primed my pistols, and sat with them ready for use. . . . Shaykh Nur, exanimate with fear, could not move.

R. F. Burton, *El Medinah*, p. 361.

2. Spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits.

The gray morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch
Exanimate by love.

Thomson, *Spring*, l. 1052.

examination (eg-zan-i-ta'shən), *n.* [= Sp. *examinación* = It. *examinazione*, < L. *examinationem*, < *exanimare*, deprive of breath, life, or strength; see *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life or of spirits; real or apparent death.

ex animo (eks-an'i-mo). [*L.*: *ex*, out of, from; *animo*, abl. of *animus*, mind, heart; see *animus*.] From the mind or heart; sincerely; conscientiously.

exanimous (eg-zan'i-mus), *a.* [*L.*: *exanimis*, also *exanimus*, lifeless, < *ex*, priv. + *anima*, life.] Lifeless; dead. Johnson.

exannulate (eks-an'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L.*: *ex*, priv. + *annulus*, prop. *annulus*, a ring; see *annulate*.] In bot., without a ring: applied to those ferns in which the sporangium is without the elastic ring or annulus.

exanthem (eg-zan'them), *n.* [*L.*: *exanthema*.] 1. Same as *exanthema*, l.—2. In bot., a blotch or excrescence on the surface of a leaf, etc.

exanthema (eks-an-thē-mā), *n.*; pl. *exanthemata* (eks-an-thē-mā-tā). [*L.*: < Gr. *ἐξάνθημα*, an efflorescence, eruption, pustule, < *ἐξανθω*, bloom, blossom, break out, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἄνθος*, flower, < *ἄθος*, a flower.] 1. Any diffuse or multiple affection of the skin marked by inflammation or simple hyperemia, or by effusion of lymph, or excessive exfoliation of epidermis, but usually restricted to skin-affections belonging to zymotic fevers. Also *exanthem*.

Dermatologists discriminate the febrile rash or *exanthema* of local or individual origin—urticaria, erythema, and roseola—from the true *exanthemata*, which are acute specific infectious diseases. Quain, *Med. Diet.*

2. A zymotic fever of which a skin-affection is normally one of the symptoms, as scarlatina or measles.

exanthematic (eg-zan-thē-mat'ik), *a.* [*exanthema* (l.) + *-ic*.] Same as *exanthematous*.

exanthematology (eks-an-thē-mat'ol-ō-jī), *n.* [*L.*: < Gr. *ἐξάνθημα* (l.), eruption, + *λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak; see *-ology*.] The study of or knowledge concerning the exanthemata.

exanthematous (eks-an-thē-mat'us), *a.* [*exanthema* (l.) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to exanthemata.

Dr. Wooner . . . has indicated that . . . most important nervous disorders arising from acute disease in the ear may, by sympathetic connection, be induced from the irritation from toothache and from the *exanthematous* diseases. W. B. Richardson, *Prevent. Med.*, p. 169.

exanthesis (eks-an-thē'sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, < Gr. *ἐξάνθησις*, efflorescence, eruption, < *ἐξανθω*, bloom, blossom, break out; see *exanthema*.] In med., the appearing of an exanthema. See *exanthema*, l.

exantlate (eg-zant'lat), *v. t.* [*L.*: *exantlatum*, pp. of *exantlare*, draw out, as a liquid, bear up under, endure, go through, exhaust, < *ex*, out, + **antlare* = Gr. *ἀντλῆω*, draw out water, bail out, as a ship, also exhaust, come to the end of (cf. *ἀντλῆς*, the hold of a ship, etc.), ult. < *ἀνα*, up, + *τλῆω* = L. *thalinatus*, later *litus*, pp., associated with *ferre* = E. *bear*]. Cf. *ablast*, ablative, etc. The *L.* verb is also spelled *exantclare*, and is referred by some to *ex* + *antclare* or *antclare*, serve, < *antulus*, a servant; see *antille*.] To draw out; bring out; exhaust.

By time those seeds were wearied or exantlated, or unable to act their parts upon the stage of the universe any longer. Boyle, *Works*, I. 497.

exantlation (ek-sant-lā'shən), *n.* [*exantlate* + *-ion*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

What libraries of new volumes after ages will behold, in what a new world of knowledge the eyes of our posterity may be happy a few ages may joyfully declare; and is but a old thought into those who cannot hope to hold this exantlation of truth.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, II. 3.

exarate (ek'sa-rāt), *v. t.* [*L.*: *exarare*, pp. of *exarare*, plow up, < *ex*, out, up, + *arare*, plow; see *arable*, *car*.] To plow; hence, to mark as if by a plow; write; engrave. Blount.

exarate (ek'sa-rāt), *a.* [*L.*: *exaratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In entom., having longitudinal and parallel furrows which are distinctly defined, with perpendicular margins, and are separated by wide elevated spaces.—**Exarate pupae**, those pupae in which the limbs are free, but closely attached to the body, as in many *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

exaration (ek-sa-rā'shən), *n.* [*L.*: *exaratio* (n.), < *exarare*, plow up; see *exarate*.] The act of plowing; hence, the act of marking as with a plow, or of writing or engraving. Bailey, 1727.

exarch (eks'ark), *n.* [Formerly also *exarche*; = F. *exarche*, *exarque*, < It. *exarchus*, < Gr. *ἐξάρχης*, a leader, beginner, later a prefect, < *ἐξ-αρχῆν*, begin, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀρχῆν*, be first, rule.] 1. The ruler of a province in the Byzantine empire. The most important was the exarch of Ravenna. See *exarchate*.

This City (Verucella) . . . revolted to Smaragdus the Second Exarch of Ravenna. Cuyler, *Credulities*, I. 105.

2. In the early church, a prelate presiding over a diocese; as, the exarch of Ephesus. The title is often used as synonymous with *patriarch*, but strictly the exarch was inferior in rank and power to the patriarch, and superior to the metropolitan.

It was decreed that the bishop of the chief see should not be entitled the exarch of priests, or the highest priest, or anything of like sense, but only the bishop of the chief seat.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 15.

3. In the Gr. Ch., a legate of a patriarch, whose duty it is to sustain the authority of the patriarch, and to obtain accurate information concerning the lives of the clergy, ecclesiastical observances, monastic discipline, etc., in the provinces assigned to him. The power of the exarch is very great. They can absolve, depose, or excommunicate in the name of the patriarch.

exarchate (eks'arkāt or eg-zar'kāt), *n.* [Formerly also *exarchat*; = F. *exarchat*, < It. *exarchatus*, < *exarchus*, exarch; see *exarch* and *-at*.] 1. The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch, or the territory ruled by an exarch; specifically, the Byzantine dominion in Italy after its reconquest from the Ostrogoths by Narses in the middle of the sixth century, called from its capital the exarchate of Ravenna. At first it embraced all Italy, but parts of it were rapidly lost, until only the region around Ravenna (the Romagna) was retained by the exarch. This was conquered by the Lombards in 751, and taken from them by Pepin the Short, king of the Franks, in 755, and given to the pope, who thus became a temporal sovereign.

Pepin, not unobedient to the Pope's call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger, and wins for him the whole exarchat of Ravenna. Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

If we would suppose the phantoms had but our understandings, they also would have the method of a man's greatness, and divide their little mole hills into provinces and exarchates. Sir Taylor, *Holy Dying*, l. 1.

exareolate (eks-a-rē'ō-lāt), *a.* [*L.*: *ex*, priv. + *N.L.* *areola* + *-ate*.] In bot., not areolate; without areolae.

exarillate (eks-ar'i-lāt), *a.* [*L.*: *ex*, priv. + *N.L.* *arilla* + *-ate*.] In bot., having no aril.

exaristate (eks-a-ris'tāt), *a.* [*L.*: *ex*, priv. + *N.L.* *arista* + *-ate*.] In bot., destitute of an arista, awn, or beard.

articulate (eks-är'tik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *articulated*, ppr. *articulating*. [*L.*: *ex*, priv. + *articulus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint; see *articulate*.] 1. To disjoint; put out of joint; luxate. Bailey, 1727.—2. In surg., to sever the ligamentous connections of at a joint; amputate at a joint: as, to *articulate* the thumb.

exarticulate (eks-är'tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L.*: *ex*, priv. + *articulus*, pp.: see the verb.] In zool., not jointed; not consisting of two or more joints; inarticulate; composed of a single joint, as the antennae or palpi of certain insects.—**Exarticulate limbs**, limbs without joints, as the proboscis of a caterpillar.

exarticulation (eks-är'tik'ū-lā'shən), *n.* [*exarticulate* + *-ion*.] 1. Luxation; the dislocation of a joint.—2. Removal of a member at the articulation.—3. The state of being exarticulate or jointless.

exasperate (eg-zas'pēr), *v. t.* [*OF.* *exasperer*, F. *exasperer* = Sp. *Pg.* *exasperar* = It. *exasperare*, < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate, < *ex*, out, + *asperare*, roughen, < *asper*, rough; see *asper*, *asperate*.] To exasperate.

A lion is a cruel beast yf he be exaspered.

Joyce, *Expos.* of Dantol, vii.

exasperate (eg-zas'pērāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exasperated*, ppr. *exasperating*. [*L.*: *exasperatus*, pp. of *exasperare*, irritate; see *exasper*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To irritate to a high degree; make very angry; provoke to rage; enrage; as, to *exasperate* an opponent.

You know my hasty temper, and should not exasperate it. Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, I.

Roger Niger . . . flying from the wrath of the king, whom he has exasperated by savage invective. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 147.

2. To incite by means of irritation; stimulate through anger or rage; stir up.

I did exasperate you to kill or murder him.

Shirley, *The Traitor*, iv. 1.

3. To make grievous or more grievous; aggravate; embitter; as, to *exasperate* enmity.

Alas! why diest thou on This-day create

These harmful heats, which but exasperate

Our thorny life?

Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, l. 4.

Many have studied to exasperate the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity. Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, II. 12.

4. To augment the intensity of; exacerbate; as, to *exasperate* inflammation or a part inflamed.

The plaster would pen the humour . . . and so exasperate it. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

Her illness was exasperated by anxiety for her husband. Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, II. 10.

Our modern wealth stands on a few staples, and the interest nations took in our war was exasperated by the importance of the cotton trade.

Emerson, *Fortune of the Republic*.

= *Syn.* 1. *Provoke*, *incense*, *exasperate*, *irritate*; vex, chafe, nettles, sting. The first four words all refer to the production of angry and generally demonstrative feeling. *Irritate* often has to do with the nerves, but all have to do with the mind. *Provoke* is perhaps the most sudden; *exasperate* is the strongest and least self-controlled; *incense* stands second in these respects.

In seeking just occasion to provoke

The Philistine, thy country's enemy,

Thou never wast remiss. Milton, *S. A.*, l. 237.

I am one, my liege,

Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world

Have so incensed that I am reckless what

I do to spite the world. Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 1.

Intemperance . . . first exasperates the passions, and then takes off from them the restraints of the reason. Everett, *Orations*, I. 374.

It irritates to an incurable resentment the minds of your adversaries, to overrun them with the mercenary sons of rapine and plunder.

Chatham, *Speech against the American War*, Nov. 1777.

II. *trans.* To increase in severity.

The distemper exasperated, till it was manifest she could not last many weeks. Roger North, *Lord Guilford*, I. 158.

exasperate (eg-zas'pērāt), *a.* [*L.*: *exasperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Irritated; inflamed. [Rare.]

Matters grew more exasperate between the two kings of England and France. Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 79.

No? why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sly'd silk? Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 1.

2. In bot., rough; covered with hard, projecting points.

exasperated (eg-zas'pērāt), *a.* In *her.*, in an attitude indicating rage or ferocity. [Rare.] **exasperater** (eg-zas'pērāt-ēr), *n.* One who exasperates or provokes; a provoker. Johnson. **exasperating** (eg-zas'pērāt-ing), *a.* Irritating; vexatious.

A boy who doubtless was often rude and disobedient and exasperating to the last degree, but was her boy. S. Lanier, *The English Novel*, p. 200.

exasperation (eg-zas'pērā'shən), *n.* [= F. *exaspération* = Sp. *exasperación* = Pg. *exasperação* = It. *exasperazione*, < L. *exasperatio* (n.), < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate; see *exasperate*.] 1. The act of exasperating, or the state of being exasperated; irritation; provocation.

A word extorted from him by the exasperation of his spirits. South, *Works*, I. 12.

2. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation, as of a disease. [Rare.]

Judging, as of patients in fever, by the exasperation of the fits. Sir H. Watson, *Reliquie*, p. 457.

Exaspides (eks-as'pid'ē-s), *n. pl.* (NL), < Gr. *ἐξασπίδης*, a shield (with ref. to the scutellum), + *-es*.] In Sundevall's system, the third cohort of scutellipantar passerine birds, consisting of several South American families, as the tyrant flycatchers, todies, and manakins, divided into *Lyrodactylus* for the first of these families and *Syndactylus* for the other two.

exaspidate (eks-as'pid'ē-āt), *a.* [As *Exaspides* + *-an*.] In ornith., having that modification of the scutellipantar tarsus in which the anterior scutella overlap around the outside, but are deficient on the inside.

exasporator (eg-zak'tō-rāt), *v. t.* [*L.*: *exasporatus*, pp. of *exasporare*, M.L. also *exasporare*, dismiss from service, < *ex*, out, + *sporare*, hire oneself out, bind, < *sporator*, author; see *author*.] To dismiss from service; deprive of an office or a dignity; degrade. Also *exasporate*.

The first bishop that was consecrated was a prince too, prince and bishop of Geneva.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 147.

exanotation (eg-zák-tō-rá'shōn), *n.* Dismissal from service; deprivation; degradation. Also *exanotation*.

Consequents harsh, impious, and unreasonable in despite of government. In exanotation of the power of superiors, or for the commencement of schisms and heresies. Jer. Taylor, Apol. for Met. Forms of Liturgy, Pret.

exaugurate (eg-zá-gu-rat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exaugurated*, ppr. *exaugurating*. [*L. exauguratus*, pp. of *exaugurare*, < *ex*, out, + *augurare*, consecrate by auguries, < *augur*, an augur; see *augur*. Cf. *inaugurate*.] In Rom. antiq., to deprive of a sacred character; hence, to secularize. See *exauguration*.

He determined to exaugurate and to unhallow certain churches and chapels. Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 38.

exauguration (eg-zá-gu-rá'shōn), *n.* [*L. exauguratio*(*n*)-, < *exaugurare*; see *exaugurate*.] In Rom. antiq., the act of depriving a thing or person of sacred character; secularization; a ceremony necessary before consecrated buildings could be used for secular purposes, or priests resign their sacred functions, or enter into matrimony in cases where celibacy was required.

The birds by signs out of the augur's learning admitted and allowed the exauguration and unhallowing all other ois and chapels besides. Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 38.

exauspication (eg-zás-pi-ká'shōn), *n.* [*L. exauspicatio*(*n*)-, < *exauspicare*, pp. *exauspicatus*, take an augury, < *ex*, out, + *auspicare*, take auspices; see *auspice*.] An unlucky beginning, as of an enterprise. Bailey, 1727.

exanthorater (eg-zá-thor-at), *v. t.* Same as *exanctorate*.

exancturation (eg-zá-thor-á'shōn), *n.* [*OF. exancturation*, < *ML. exancturatio*(*n*)-, < *L. exancturare*, dismiss from service; see *exanctorate*.] Same as *exanctoration*. Bp. Hall.

exauthorizer (eg-zá-thor-iz), *v. t.* [*ML. exauthorizare*, < *L. ex*, out, + *ML. autorizare*, authorize; see *author*. Cf. *exanctorate*.] To deprive of authority. Schlegel.

Exocæria (ek-se-ká-ri-á), *n.* [*NL.*, so called from the effect of its juice upon the eye, < *L. exocære*, make blind; see *exocære*.] A genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa. The milky juice of most of the species is acrid and very poisonous. The Chinese tallow tree, *E. sebiferum*, is a handsome tree, cultivated in China, Japan, and northern India. The seeds are embedded in a solid mucous husk which is largely used in China for candles; they also yield an oil, and the bark yields a black dye.

exocælation, *n.* See *exocælation*.

exocælate (eks-kál-ka-rat), *v. t.* [*L. ex-priv.* + *calcare*, a spur (see *calcar*), + *-ate*.] In entom., having no spurs or calcaria; calcarate. **exocælate** (eks-kál-ka-at), *v. t.* [*L. exocælatum*, pp. of *exocælate*, unshoe, < *ex-priv.* + *calcare*, shoe; see *calcar*.] To deprive of shoes; make barefooted. Chambers.

exocælation (eks-kál-ka-á'shōn), *n.* [*exocælate* + *-ion*.] The act of exocælating or depriving of shoes. Chambers.

exocæfaction (eks-kál-fak-á'shōn), *n.* [*L. exocæfactio*(*n*)-, < *exocæfactus*, warm, < *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, warm; see *chafe*, and cf. *exchaufe*.] The act of making warm; exocæfaction. Blount.

exocæfactive (eks-kál-fak-tí-iv), *a.* [*exocæfaction* + *-ive*.] Same as *exocæfactory*. Colgrave.

Exocæfactoria (eks-kál-fak-tó-ri-á), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of *L. exocæfactorius*; see *exocæfactory*.] A genus of diminutive quails, of which the sexes are dissimilar in plumage and the coloration is much variegated, inhabiting Africa, Asia, Australia, etc.; the painted-quails. The best-known species is the blue-breasted Chinese quail, *F. chinensis*. Bonaparte, 1826.

exocæfactorius (eks-kál-fak-tó-ri), *a.* [*L. exocæfactorius*, < *exocæfactus*, warm; see *exocæfaction*.] Tending to heat or warm; heating; warming.

The Greeks have gone so near, that they have scraped the very filth from the walls of their publick halls and places of wrestling, and such like exocæfactus, and the same (say they) hath a speciall exocæfactus virtue. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 4.

exocamb, exambia (eks-kám-bi-um, -on), *n.* [*ML. exocambare*, exchange; see *exchange*.] To exchange; applied specifically to the exchange of land. [Scotch.]

The power to exocamb was gradually conferred on entitled proprietors. Encyc. Brit., VIII. 783.

exocambiator (eks-kám-bi-á-tor), *n.* [*ML.*, < *exocambare*, exchange; see *exchange*.] An ex-

changer; a broker; one employed to exchange lands.

exocambie, v. t. See *exocamb*.

exocambium, exambion (eks-kám-bi-um, -on), *n.* [*ML.*, exchange; see *exchange*.] Exchange; barter; specifically, in Scotch law, the contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

He acquired . . . divers lands . . . for which he gave in exocambion the lands of Cambio. Spotswood, Hist. Church of Scotland, p. 100.

exocandescence, exocandescency (eks-kán-des-ens, -en-si), *n.* [= *Sp. Ig. exocandescencia* = *It. exocandescenza*, < *exocandescere*, grow hot, burn, burn with anger, < *ex*, out, + *candescere*, begin to glow; see *candescere*, candid.] White with heat. [Rare.]

exocandescence (eks-kán-des-ens), *n.* [= *Sp. Ig. exocandescencia* = *It. exocandescenza*, < *exocandescere*, grow hot, burn, burn with anger, < *ex*, out, + *candescere*, begin to glow; see *candescere*, candid.] White with heat. [Rare.]

exocantation (eks-kán-tá'shōn), *n.* [*L.* as if **excantatio*(*n*)-, < *excantare*, charm forth, bring out by enchantment, < *ex*, out, + *cantare*, sing, charm; see *cant*, and cf. *incantation*.] Disenchantment by a countercharm. [Rare.]

They . . . which imagine that the temple is either by incantation or exocantation to be ruled as far from truth as the East from the West. Lady. Euphonia and her England, p. 549.

The don . . . enchanted in his cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting out, but in the power of a higher exocantation. Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 27.

exocarnate (eks-kár-nat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exocarnated*, ppr. *exocarnating*. [*ML. exocarnatus*, pp. of *exocarnare* (> *Pg. exocarnare* = *F. exocarnare*), deprive of flesh, < *L. ex*, priv. + *caro* (carn-), flesh. Cf. *incarnate*.] To deprive or clear of flesh; separate, as blood vessels, from the surrounding fleshy parts.

He [Dr. Gleson] hath likewise given us certain notes for the more easy distinguishing of the venous, porta and vasa fella in exocarnation the liver. Jones, Anat. 1.

exocarnate (eks-kár-nat), *v. t.* [*ML. exocarnatus*, pp.; see the verb.] Divested of flesh; disembodied. Sears.

exocarnation (eks-kár-ná'shōn), *n.* [*F. exocarnation* = *Pg. exocarnação* < *ML. *exocarnatio*(*n*)-, < *exocarnare*, pp. *exocarnatus*, deprive of flesh; see *exocarnate*.] 1. The act of divesting of flesh; the state of being divested of flesh, opposed to *incarnation*.

The apostles mean by the resurrection of Christ the exocarnation of the Son of man, and the consequent emergence out of natural conditions to his physical power on high. Sears.

2. In the preparation of casts of anatomical cavities (as of the blood vessels of an organ or of the air-passages of the lungs), the removal of the tissues, as by a corrosive liquid, after the cavities have been filled with a hardening injection.

exocarnicate (eks-kár-ná-kat), *v. t.* [*L. ex-priv.* + *caro* (carn-), flesh; the term appar. in imitation of *exocarnate*.] To lay bare the flesh of; scarify.

I did even exocarnicate his horse's sides with my often spurting him. Great Crimes, I.

exocarnificate (eks-kár-ná-fikát), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exocarnificated*, ppr. *exocarnificating*. [*L. exocarnificatus*, pp. of *exocarnificare* (> *OF. exocarnifier*), cut or tear any one to pieces, *ML.* devour the flesh of, < *ex*, out, + *carnificare*, cut in pieces, behold, < *caro* (carn-), flesh, + *facere*, make. See *excarfare*.] To deprive of flesh; free from flesh. Sir T. More.

exocarnification (eks-kár-ná-fiká'shōn), *n.* [*exocarnificare* + *-ion*.] The act of clearing or depriving of flesh. Johnson.

ex cathedra. See *cathedra*.

ex cathedrate (eks-ká-thé-drá-t), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ex cathedrated*, ppr. *ex cathedrating*. [*ex cathedra* + *-ate*.] To condemn with authority, or ex cathedra. [Rare.]

When should I fear to write to if I can stand before you as a bold, and true man? And in so do a blood guiltiness or fear to see my horse ex cathedrated here. Herick, Hesperides, p. 68.

excaudate (eks-ká-dat), *a.* [*L. ex-priv.* + *cauda*, tail; see *caudate*. Cf. *caudate*.] In zool., tailless; destitute of a tail or tail-like process; caudate.

excauate (eks-ká-vát), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excauated*, ppr. *excauating*. [*L. excautus*, pp.

of *excaure*, hollow out, < *ex*, out, + *caure*, make hollow, < *caure*, hollow; see *caul*. Cf. *excaure*.] 1. To hollow out, or make a hollow or cavity in, by digging or scooping out the inner part, or by removing extraneous matter; as, to *excauate* a tumulus or a buried city for the purpose of exploring it; to *excauate* a coconut.

Fisher himself put a thousand of them [cups turned of ivory by Oswaldus Norlingor of Suedia] into an *excauated* pepper corn. Ray, Works of Creation, I.

2. To form by scooping or hollowing out; make by digging out material, as from the earth; as, to *excauate* a tunnel or a cellar.

Strigosa . . . are these *excauated* channels, by our workmen called flutings and grooves. Kneip, Architecture.

It is only when we examine the claim more minutely, and find that it has actually been *excauated* out of the solid rock, that we begin to see that the work has been done by running water.

J. Croft, Climate and Cosmology, p. 11.

I was living at this period in a tomb, which was *excauated* in the side of the precipice, above Shield. Abd el Gouras. R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 102.

excauate, excavated (eks-ká-vat, -vát), *a.* In zool.: (a) Formed as if by excavation; hollowed, but having the inner surface irregularly rounded.

The front is deeply *excauated* for the insertion of the antennae. Packard.

(b) Widely and irregularly notched; said of a margin or mark. *Excavated palpi*, in entom., those palpi in which the last joint is concave at its apex.

excavation (eks-ká-vá'shōn), *n.* [= *F. excavation* = *Sp. excavación* = *Pg. excavação* = *It. escavazione*, < *L. excautus*(*n*)-, < *excaure*, hollow out; see *excauate*.] 1. The act of making a thing hollow by removing the interior substance or part; the digging out of material, or its removal by any means, so as to form a cavity or hollow; as, the *excavation* of land by flowing water.

The appearance therefore of the dry land was by the *excavation* of certain stones and tracts of the earth, and exaggerating and lifting up other parts of the terrestrial matters. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 260.

2. A hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior substance; as, many animals burrow in *excavations* of their own forming.

A grotto is not often the wish of the pleasure of an Englishman, who has more frequent need to collect than exclude the sun, but Pope's *excavation* was requisite as an excuse to his garden. Johnson, Pope.

All great penitents . . . have an *excavation* or bend toward on their westward side. Kane, Grimell Exp., p. 550.

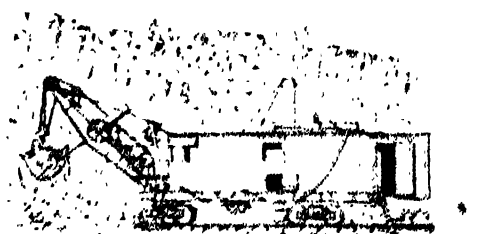
3. In engin., an open cutting, as in a railway, in distinction from a tunnel. 4. In zool., a deep and somewhat irregular hollow with well-defined edges, as if a piece had been taken out of the surface.

excavator (eks-ká-vá-tor), *n.* [= *F. excavateur*.] One who or that which excavates.

An intelligent excavator had taken better care of them [some valuable fossils], and laid them aside.

So H. De La Roche, Geol. Observer.

Specifically, any A horse- or steam-power machine for digging, moving, or transporting loose gravel, sand, or soil. The ditcher, excavator is practically a scoop-pow that



loosen the soil, while an endless band armed with buckets scoops the soil, raises it, and throws it out along side of the machine. The *excavating* excavator looses the soil and raises it upon a traveling apron to a hopper. When the hopper is full the machine is dragged away upon a carrying line to the place where the load is to be discharged. The instrument used by dentists in removing various parts of a tooth preparatory to filling it. - **Odorous excavator**, an apparatus consisting of a pump, tank, and other consumed, used for emptying cesspools. - **Pneumatic excavator**, an apparatus for raising by pneumatic force sand and other material from a shaft in excavating, or for working a pile by means of an pressure.

excaver (eks-ká-vér), *v. t.* [*F. excauer* = *Sp. Ig. excauar* = *It. excauare*, < *L. excaure*, hollow out; see *excauate*.] To *excauate*. Cockeram.

exocæcate (eks-ká-kát), *v. t.* [*Also spelled exocæcab*, < *L. exocæcatus*, pp. of *exocæcare*, make blind, < *ex*, + *caecare*, make blind, < *caecus*, blind.] To make blind. Cockeram.

excecution (ek-sē-kā'shon), *n.* [Also spelled *excecution*; = *OF. excecution*, < *L. as if *excecatio(n-)*, < *excecure*, make blind: see *excecate*.] The act of making blind.

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excecution*, and irritation to further sinning. *Rp. Richardson, Obs. on Old Test. (1850) p. 359.*

excedet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *exceed*.

excedent (ek-sē'dent), *n.* [*L. excedent(-s)*, ppr. of *excedere*, exceed; see *exceed*.] Excess.

In France the population would double in one space of two hundred and fourteen years, if no war, or no contagious disease, were to diminish the annual *excedent* of the births. *Humboldt, Polit. Le. as. (trans.), I. 82 (Orig. MS.).*

exceed (ek-sēd'), *v.* [Early mod. *E.*, also *excede*; < *ME. exceden*, < *OF. exceder*, *F. exceder* = *Sp. Pg. exceder* = *It. excedere*, *excedere*, < *L. excedere*, go out, go forth, go beyond a certain limit, overpass, exceed, transgress, < *ex*, out, forth, + *cedere*, go; see *cede*, and cf. *excede*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To pass or go beyond; proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of: as, the task exceeds his strength; he has exceeded his authority.

Name the thief; but let it not exceed three days. *Shak., Othello, III. 3.*

He has a temper milder cannot move To exceed the bounds of judgment. *Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 1.*

Aged Men, whose Lives exceed the space Which seems the Round procribed to mortal Race. *Congress, To the Memory of Lady Oethlin.*

Nothing can exceed the vanity of our existence but the folly of our pursuits. *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I.*

2. To surpass; be superior to; excel.

The forme and manner thereof exceed all other that ever I saw, so much that I cannot write it. *Tuckington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 14.*

Divine contemplations exceed the pleasures of sense. *Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.*

Where all his counsellors he doth exceed, As far in judgment as he doth in state. *Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, I.*

To be nameless in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history. The Cannanith woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one. *Sir T. Browne.*

Syn. 2. To transcend, outdo, outvie, outstrip.

II. intrans. 1. To go too far; pass the proper bounds; go over any given limit, number, or measure: as, to exceed in eating or drinking.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed. *Deut. xxv. 3.*

Amulations, all men know, are incident among Military men, and are, if they exceed not, pardonable. *Milton, Eklogikastes, xvi.*

2. To bear the greater proportion; be more or larger; predominate.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed, Yet punish so as pity shall exceed. *Druden.*

3. To excel.

My I saw the duchess of Milan's gown, that they praise so. *Hero, O, that exceeds, they say. Shak., Much Ado, III. 4.*

These hills many of them are planted, and yield no less plenty and variety of fruit than the river exceeds with abundance of fish. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.*

exceedable (ek-sēd'ā-b'l), *a.* [*< exceed + -able.*] Capable of exceeding or surpassing. *Sherrwood.*

exceeder (ek-sēd'ēr), *n.* One who exceeds or passes the proper bounds or limits of anything.

That abuse doth not excecute the commission not in the exceders and transgressors, much less in them that exceed not. *Rp. Mountague, Appeal to Caesar, xxxv.*

exceeding (ek-sēd'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *exceed*, *v.*] The amount by which anything exceeds a recognized limit; excess; overplus.

He used to treat strangers at his table with good cheer, and seemingly kept pace with them in eating merrily for merrily, whilst he had a secret contrivance, wherein he conveyed his *exceedings* above his monastic allowance. *Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire.*

exceeding (ek-sēd'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exceed*, *v.*] 1. Very great in extent, quantity, or duration; remarkably large or extensive.

Cities were built an exceeding space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh, Hist. World.*

Their learning is not so exceeding as the first Chilian relations report, in the Mathematikes and other liberal Sciences. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 439.*

2. Surpassing; remarkable for beauty, etc. [Rare.]

How long shall I live ere I be happy To have a wife of this exceeding form? *R. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 2.*

exceeding (ek-sēd'ing), *adv.* [*< exceeding, a.*] In a very great degree; unusually: as, exceedingly rich. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The ignominy was less than powerful by sea. *Raleigh.*

I am thy shield and thy sword, and great reward. *Gen. xiv. 1.*

Atalanta, who was exceeding fleet, contended with Hippomenes in the course. *Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.*

exceedingly (ek-sēd'ing-ly), *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much; extremely.

Isaac trembled very exceedingly. *Gen. xlvii. 33.*

We shall find that while they (kings) adhered firmly to God and Religion, the Nation prospered exceedingly, as for a long time under the Reigns of Solomon and Asa. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.*

exceedingness (ek-sēd'ing-nēs), *n.* Surpassingness in quantity, extent, or duration.

Never saw she creature so astonished as Zelmae, exceedingly sorry for Pamela, but exceedingly exceeding that exceedingness in tears for Philoclea. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

excel (ek-sel'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excelled*, ppr. *excelling*. [Formerly also *excell*; < *OF. excellere*, *F. excellere* = *Pg. excellere* = *It. excellere*, < *L. excellere*, raise, elevate, intr. rise, be eminent, surpass, excel, < *ex*, out, + *cellere*, impel, pp. *celsum*, raised, high, lofty.] *I. trans.* 1. To surpass in respect to something; be superior to; outdo in comparison; transcend, usually in something good or commendable, but sometimes in that which is bad or indifferent.

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all. *Prov. xxxi. 29.*

By the wisdom of the law of God David attained to excel others in understanding, and Solomon likewise to excel David. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II. 1.*

I would ascribe to dead authors their just praises, in those things wherein they have excelled us. *Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conquest of Granada, II.*

Our great metropolis does far surpass What'er is now, and equals all that was; Our wit as far does foreign wit excel. *Dryden, Pref. to King's House, I. 25.*

2. To exceed or be beyond. [Rare.]

She opened, but to shut Excels'd her power; the gates wide open stood. *Milton, P. L., II. 883.*

II. intrans. To have certain qualities, or to perform certain actions, in an unusual degree; be remarkable, distinguished, or eminent for superiority in any respect; surpass others.

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that excel in strength. *Ps. ciii. 20.*

'Mouset all Flow rs the Rose excels. *Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.*

It was in description and meditation that Byron excelled. *Mausland, Moore's Byron.*

The art in which the Egyptians most excel is architecture. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 2.*

excellence (ek-sel'ens), *n.* [*< ME. excellēce*, < *OF. excellēce*, *F. excellēce* = *Pr. excellēcia* = *Sp. excellēcia* = *Pg. excellēcia* = *It. excellēcia* (obs.), *eccellenza* = *D. excellēcia* = *G. excellēcia* = *Dan. excellēcia* = *Sw. excellēcia*, < *L. excellēcia*, superiority, excellence, < *excellē(-s)*, excellent; see *excellent*.] 1. The state of excelling in anything or of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; merit; goodness; virtue; superiority; eminence.

Consider first, that great Or bright Infera not excellence. *Milton, P. L., viii. 91.*

Every beautiful person shines out in all the excellence with which nature has adorned her. *Steele, Tatler, No. 151.*

It is true now as ever, indeed it is even more true, that labor must be rewarded in proportion to its excellence, or there will also be no excellence to reward. *W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 182.*

The Greek conception of excellence was the full and perfect development of humanity in all its organs and functions, and without any tinge of asceticism. *Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 308.*

2. A mark or trait of superiority; a valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous in persons, or valuable and esteemed in things; a merit.

Memmius, him whom thou profusely kind Adorn'st with every excellence refined. *Boettig, Lucretius, I.*

3. Same as *excellency*, 2. [Rare.]

They humbly sue unto your excellency, To have a godly peace somewhat of. *Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 1.*

Not shall you need excuse, since you're in render Account to that fair excellency, the princess. *Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.*

excellency (ek-sel'ens-si), *n.*; pl. *excellencies* (-sē-sē). [*< As excellēcia*; see *excellence*.] 1. Same as *excellence*, 1 and 2. [Obsolete or archaic; but *excellencies* is still sometimes used by mistake as the plural of *excellence*.]

It is not wonderful that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own excellency as to make them willing that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts? *Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

For God was . . . desirous that human nature should be perfected with moral, not intellectual excellencies. *Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Ded.*

Eloquence is . . . improved by the perusal of the great masters, from whose excellencies rules have been afterwards formed. *Goldsmith, Criticism.*

The excellencies of the British Constitution had already exercised and exhausted the talents of the best thinkers and the most eloquent writers and speakers that the world ever saw. *Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.*

2. A title of honor given to governors, ambassadors (as representing not the affairs alone but the persons of sovereign princes, to whom the title was formerly applied), ministers, and other high officers: with your, his, etc.; hence, a person entitled to this designation. The title *His Excellency* is given to the governor by the constitutions of New Hampshire and Massachusetts; and it is conventionally applied to the governors of other States and the President of the United States, and sometimes to the incumbents of other high offices.

Your excellencies, having been the protectors of the author of these Memoirs during the many years of his exile, are justly entitled to whatever acknowledgment can be made. *Ludlow, Memoirs, I. Ep. Ded.*

"It was in the castle-yard of Königsberg in 1801," said Bismarck, once, "that I first became an Excellency." *Low, Bismarck, I. 270.*

excellent (ek-sel'ent), *a.* [*< ME. excellent*, *excellent*, < *OF. excellent*, *F. excellent* = *Sp. excelente* = *Pg. excelente* = *It. eccellente* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. excellent*, < *L. excellē(-s)*, high, lofty, eminent, distinguished, superior, excellent, ppr. of *excellere*, rise, be eminent; see *excel*.] 1. Excelling; possessing excellence; eminent or distinguished for superior merit of any kind; of surpassing character or quality; uncommonly laudable or valuable for any reason; characterized by good or sensible qualities; remarkably good; as, an excellent magistrate; an excellent farm, horse, or fruit; an excellent workman.

Her voice was ever soft, Gentle, and low: an excellent thing in woman. *Shak., Lear, v. 3.*

A private Man, vilified and thought to have but little in him, but come to the Crown, never any Man showed more excellent Abilities. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 44.*

The World cries you up to be an excellent Divine and Philosopher. *Howell, Letters, II. 41.*

She is excellent to be at a play with, or upon a visit. *Land, Mackery End.*

2. Surpassing; transcendent; consummate; complete; in an ill sense.

This is the excellent foppery of the world that, when we are sick in fortune . . . we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars. *Shak., Lear, I. 2.*

That excellent grand tyrant of the earth Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves. *Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.*

Elizabeth was an excellent hypocrite. *Hume.*

Syn. 1. Worthy, fine, admirable, choice, prime, valuable, select, exquisite.

excellently (ek-sel'ent-ly), *adv.* [*< excellent, a.*] Excellently; exceedingly.

Pol. Do you know me, my lord? *Ham. Excellent, excellent well; you're a fishmonger.*

Gentlemen, please you change a few crowns for a very excellent good blade here? I am a poor gentleman, a soldier. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 2.*

II. intrans. 1. In an excellent manner; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

His 'Is't not well done? *Shak., T. N., I. 5.*

Viol. Excellently done, if God did all. *Shak., T. N., I. 5.*

Sir Philip Sidney in the description of his mistress excellently well handled this figure of resemblance by imagery. *Pattenham, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 204.*

Hesperus entreats thy light, Goddess, excellently bright. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.*

A sorrow shows in his true glory, When the whole heart is excellently sorry. *Fletcher, Pilgrim, I. 2.*

Here, as 'e'en in hell, there must be still One giant-vice, so excellently ill That all beside one pities, not abhors. *Pope, Satires of Donne, II. 4.*

excelsior (ek-sel'si-ör), *a.* [*< L. excelsior*, masc. and fem. compar. (neut. *excelsus*) of *excellere*, rise, be lofty, be eminent; see *excel*.] Loftier; more elevated; higher: the motto of New York State, hence sometimes called the *Excelsior State*.

From the sky, serene and far, A voice fell, like a falling star. *Excelsior! Longfellow, Excelsior.*

excelsior (ek-sel'si-ör), *n.* [*< excelsior, a.*] The trade-name of a fine quality of wood-shavings, used as stuffing for cushions, beds, etc., and as a packing material.

excellent (ek-sel-'si-tūd), *n.* [*< L. as if *ex-cel-situs, < excelsum, high: see excelsum.*] *Highness.* *Barley, 1727.*

excellent (ek-sel-'si-ti), *n.* [*< L. excellentia (-t-), loftiness, < excelsum, high, lofty: see excelsum.*] *Altitude; haughtiness.* *Barley, 1727.*

eccentric (ek-sen-'tri), *a.* [*< L. ex, out, + centrus, center, + -al.*] *In bot., out of the center. eccentric, eccentrically, etc. See eccentric, etc.*

Eccentrostomata (ek-sen-trō-'stō-ma-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL, prop. *Eccentrostomata, < Gr. tēs, its, out, + stoma, a point, center, + stoma, mouth.*] *De Blainville's name for a group of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins; heart-urchins, as the spatangoids: so called from the eccentric position of the mouth.*

except (ek-sept'), *v.* [*< ME. excepten, < OF. excepter, F. excepter = It. exceptare = Sp. exceptar (obs.), exceptuar = Pg. exceptuar = It. eccellare, eccellare, < L. exceptare, take out, ML. except, freq. of excipere, pp. exceptus, take out, except, make an exception of, take exception to, < ex, out, + capere, take: see capable. (Cf. accept.)* *I. trans.* To take or leave out of consideration; exclude from a statement or category, as one or more of a number, or some particular or detail; omit or withhold: as, to except a few from a general condemnation.

When he saith all things are put under him, it is manifest that he is excepted which did put all things under him. *1 Cor. xv. 27.*

He was excepted by name out of the acts against the Papists. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 288.*

Errors excepted, errors and omissions excepted, formulas used in rendering an account, or in making a tabulated numerical statement of any kind, commonly placed at the close in the abbreviated forms *E. F. E. and O. E.*, to invite scrutiny, or to guard against a suspicion of intentional misstatement.

II. intrans. To object; take exception: now usually followed by *to*, but formerly sometimes by *against*: as, to except to a witness or to his testimony.

They have heard some talk. "Such a one is a great rich man, and another except to it." "Yes, but he hath a great charge of children." *Bacon, Marriage and Single Life, ed. 1857.*

The Athenians might fairly except against the practice of Demetrius, to be buried up in honours. *Su T. Græcæ, I. in burial, III.*

I shall make use only of such reasons and authorities as religion cannot except a saint. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

But anything that is new will be excepted to by minds of a certain order. *R. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 234.*

except (ek-sept'), *prep. and conj.* [*< ME. except (= Sp. Pg. excepto = It. eccetto), prop. used absolutely as in L. < L. exceptus, pp., taken out, excepted, used absolutely in the ablative: e. g., in the first example except Christ would be in L. excepto Christo. As in other instances (e. g., during, notwithstanding), the participle came to be regarded as a prep. governing the following noun. (Cf. excepting.)* *I. prep.* Being excepted or left out; with the exception of; excepting; usually equivalent to *but*, but more emphatic.

It was against my kingly That any creature should know me except by name (i. e., alone). *Piers Plowman (B), xv. 58.*

Richard except those whom he might not Had rather have us than the him they follow. *Shak., Rich. III. v. 3.*

I could see nothing except the sky. *Scott.*

II. conj. Excepting; if it be not that; unless. *Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it.* *Ps. cxxv. 1.*

Coe. You know not wherefore I have brought you hither. *Col. Not well, except you told me.* *R. Johnson, Volpone, III. 4.*

Fertility of a country is not enough, except art and industry be joined unto it. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 57.*

Parted with at the least regret Except that they had ever met. *Copier, Parting Time Anticipated.*

No desire can be satisfied except through the exercise of a faculty. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 92.*

exceptant (ek-sep-'tant), *a. and n.* [*< except + -ant.*] *I. a.* Making or implying exception. *Lord Eldon. [Rare.]*

II. n. One who excepts or takes an exception, as to a ruling of a court.

excepter (ek-sep-'ter), *n.* One who excepts.

excepting (ek-sep-'ting), *prep. and conj.* [*Ppr. of except, v. (Cf. barring, during, etc.)* *I. prep.* Making exception of; excluding; except. *Thy deeds, thy plainness and thy house-keeping Hath won the greatest favour of the commons, Excepting none but good Duke Humphrey.* *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 1.*

* Our watch to-night, excepting your worship's presence, have taken a couple of as wretched knaves as any in Messina. *Shak., Much Ado, III. 2.*

II. conj. Unless; except. *Excepting in barbarous times, no such atrocious outrages could be committed.* *Brougham.*

exception (ek-sep-'shon), *n.* [*= F. exception = Sp. excepción = Pg. excepção = It. eccezione, < L. exceptio (-n-), < exceptus, pp. exceptus, take out, except: see except, v.*] *1.* The act of excepting or leaving out of count; exclusion, or the act of excluding from some number designated, or from a statement or description: as, all voted for the measure with the exception of five.

He doth deny his prisoners, But with protest, and exception. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 2.*

To I for you! by this air, I will do any thing without exception, be it a good, bad, or indifferent thing. *Ben and El., King and No King, III. 3.*

2. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general statement or description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included: as, almost every general rule has its exceptions.

Nay, soft; this operation hath another exception annexed thereto than you have yet heard. For . . . if the divisor contain 2 digits or more . . . this rule will not serve nor hold in that point. *T. Hall, Arithmetic (1600).*

I know no manner of speaking so offensive as that of giving praise and closing it with an exception. *Steele, Tatler, No. 99.*

Such rare exceptions, shining in the dark, Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark. *Copier, First Volume, I. 241.*

The exceptions do not destroy the authority of the rule. *Macaulay, West-Reviewers' List of Mill.*

3. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation: with *to*, sometimes with *against*.

I will answer what exceptions he can have against our account. *Landis.*

4. Objection with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment: with *at* or *against*, but more commonly with *to*, and generally used with *take*: as, to take exception at a severe remark; to take exception to what was said.

Thou hast taken against me almost just exception. *Shak., Othello, II. 2.*

What will you say now, If he deny to come, and take exceptions. If some half syllable of sound delivered With an ill accent, or some style left out? *T. Aker, Banducci, II. 2.*

5. In law. (a) In conveying a claim, a clause in a deed taking out something from that which appears to be granted by the preceding part of the deed, by which means it is severed from the estate granted, and does not pass. (b) The thing or part of the premises thus withheld. (c) In equity practice, an allegation, required to be in writing, pointing out the particular matter in an adversary's pleading which is objected to as insufficient or improper. (d) In common-law practice, the specific statement, required to be in writing or noted on the record, of an objection taken by a party to a ruling or decision by the court or a referee, the object being to show to the higher court to which the matter may be appealed that the ruling was adhered to and carried into effect against explicit objection, or to inform the adverse party of the precise point of the objection, or both. See bill of exceptions, below. *1.* The common-law exception was a plea similar to our confession and avoidance. Thus, such a plea would be a claim to effect a debt. In a narrower sense, however, it was restricted to the plea that an action competent to law should be excluded on the ground of equity: such a plea was held to be dangerous, because, the fact alleged by way of exception being once disproved, the claim of the plaintiff was held to be proved as good in law by the pleading of the exception. Hence, probably, the maxim, "The exception proves the rule" (*latine exceptio probat regulam*). *2.* In French law, the exception is a plea which is a species of legal objection. The words "in exception" are added to the words "non exceptio", however, commonly added, and the maxim is taken to mean that one who excepts implies that the general rule is in the opposite of the one mentioned.

An exception is a plea which is a species of legal objection, not excepted so common as to include it in a new and enumerated.

Bacon, De Argumentis et Spedding, VIII. 10. If it be well weighed, that certificate makes against them; for as exceptio probat regulam in affirmativa, exceptio, as the excepting of that which is held to be faulty, for the rest of the whole, was included in the very point of difference. *Bacon, Jurisdiction of the Marches.*

Bill of exceptions. In common-law practice, the document drawn up by the party unsuccessful at the trial for authentication by the trial judge, to show to an appellate court all the rulings complained of as error and the exceptions thereto taken on the trial. The exception proves the rule. *See def. 5(d).* To note an exception. *See rule.*

exceptionable (ek-sep-'shon-a-bl), *a.* [*< exception + -able.*] *1.* Liable to exception or objection; that may be objected to; objectionable.

This passage I look upon to be the most exceptionable in the whole poem. *Addison, Spectator, No. 279.*

That may be defensible, may be laudable, in one character, that would be in the highest degree exceptionable in another. *Steele, Spectator, No. 280.*

The German visitors even drink the exceptionable beer which is sold in the wooden cottages on the little hillcock at the end of the gardens. *Hawalls, Venetian Life, xvii.*

exceptionableness (ek-sep-'shon-a-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being exceptionable.

exceptionably (ek-sep-'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that may be excepted to; objectionably.

exceptional (ek-sep-'shon-al), *a.* [*= F. exceptional = It. eccezionale; as exception + -al.*] *1.* Relating to or forming an exception; contrary to the rule; out of the regular or ordinary course.

Tom's was a nature which had a sort of superstitious repugnance to everything exceptional. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.*

The mastery of Shakespeare is shown perhaps more strikingly in his treatment of the ordinary than of the exceptional. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 130.*

The mode of migration (by sea) which was natural, and even necessary, in the seventeenth century was altogether exceptional in the fifth.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 102.

-Syn. Irregular, unusual, uncommon, unnatural, peculiar, anomalous.

exceptionality (ek-sep-'shon-al-i-ti), *n.* [*< exceptional + -ity.*] The quality of being exceptional, or of constituting an exception.

Artistic feeling is of so rare occurrence that its exceptionality . . . proves the rule. *The Century, XXVI, 824.*

exceptionally (ek-sep-'shon-al-i), *adv.* In an exceptional or unusual manner; in or to an unusual degree; especially: as, he was exceptionally favored.

Neither should we doubt our intuitions as to necessary truth. To do so is not to be exceptionally intellectual, but exceptionally foolish. *Misart, Nature and Thought, p. 158.*

The country behind it is exceptionally fertile, and is covered over with thriving farms. *Frederick, Sketches, p. 80.*

exceptionalness (ek-sep-'shon-al-ness), *n.* Exceptional character or quality.

It is not the meritoriousness as but the exceptionalness of the achievement which makes the few willing to attempt it. *Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1142.*

exceptionary (ek-sep-'shon-er-i), *a.* [*< exception + -ary.*] Indicating or noting an exception. [*Rare.*]

After mentioning the general intention of the "bloomy flush of life," the exceptionary "all but" includes, as part of that bloomy flush, an aged decrepit matron. *Scott, Lays of the Minstrel, p. 285 (1848).*

exceptioner (ek-sep-'shon-er), *n.* One who takes exception or objects; an objector.

How much (readers) in favour of the after spirited Christian, for other exceptioners there was no thought taken. *Milton, On the Life of Henry Bunnet, Pref.*

exceptionless (ek-sep-'shon-less), *a.* [*< exception + -less.*] Without exception; incapable of being excepted to. *Bancroft.*

exceptious (ek-sep-'shon), *a.* [*< except + -ious.*] Disposed to take exception or make objection; inclined to object or cavil; captious.

Time, Sir, did you mark the dulness of her parting now? Alas! What dulness: then art not exceptious still! *Middleton and Montjoy, Changing, II. 1.*

Godlike with your Parting, he may be exceptious: we are your friends and will not take it ill to be left. *Banckert, Country Wits, I.*

He has indeed one good quality: he is not exceptious; for he is passionately attached to the reputation of understanding railway that he will construct an Affront into a fact. *Conqueror, Way of the World, I. 2.*

It is his ancestor, the original producer that has laid up this inexhaustible fund of merit, which makes his Grace so very delicate and exceptions about the merit of all other grantors of the crown. *Forbes, To a Noble Lord.*

exceptionousness (ek-sep-'shon-ness), *n.* The character of being exceptious. *Barrow.*

exceptive (ek-sep-'tiv), *a.* [*= OF. exceptif = Sp. Pg. exceptivo; as except, v., + -ive.*] *1.* Making or constituting an exception.

A dispensation is improperly so called, is rather a particular and exceptive law, absolving and discharging from a more general command for some just and reasonable cause. *Milton, Divorce, v. (1848).*

I do not think we shall err in conceiving of the character of Buddha as embracing that rare combination of qualities which blends to certain exceptive personalities a strange power over all who come within the range of their influence. *Pathos of the World, p. 42.*

2. Disposed to take exception; inclined to object. **Exceptive enunciation** or **proposition**, a proposition which contains an exceptive particle.

Exceptive propositions will make such complex syllogism, as, None but physicians came to the consultation; the nurse is no physician, therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. Watts, Logic, III, 2.

Exceptive law, a law establishing an exception. **Exceptive particle**, a conjunction introducing an exception, as *but*, *except*, *except*, etc.

exceptless (ek-səpt'les), *a.* [*except* + *-less*.] Making no exception; extending to all.

Forgive my grief and not *except* some measure,
You perpetrate some great evil. I do proclaim
The honest man. Shak., T. of A., IV, 3.

exceptor (ek-səpt'or), *n.* [*except* + *-or*.] 1. One who objects or takes exception.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. In law, one who enters an exception.

excerebrate (ek-ser'e-brat), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *excerebrated*, *pp.* *excerebrating*. [*L. excerebratus*, *pp.* of *excerebrare*, deprive of brains, *< L. ex-priv.* + *cerebrum*, the brain.] 1. To remove or beat out the brains of. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.] 2. To cast out from the brain or mind.

With it [faith] and sovereign virtue in it to *excerebrate* all cares, expectations, all fears and griefs. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 25.

excerebration (ek-ser'e-brat'shon), *n.* [*excerebrate* + *-ion*.] The act of removing or beating out the brains; specifically, in *obstet.*, the removal of the brain of the child to facilitate delivery. Also called *encephalotomy*.

excerebrose (ek-ser'e-bros), *a.* [*L. ex-priv.* + *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-ose*.] Having no brains. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

excernt (ek-sərn't), *v. t.* [*L. excernere*, *pp.* *excerntus*, sift out, separate, *< ex-*, out, + *cernere*, separate; see *cernere*. Cf. *excrete*.] To separate and emit through the pores or through small passages of the body; *excrete*.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excernted*, hath an affinity with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excernt*. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

There is no Science but is full of such stuff, which by Direction of Fables, and Choice of good Books, must be *excernted*. Howell, Letters, I, v, p.

excerpt (ek-səpt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *exerp*; *< OE. excerper*, *< L. excerpere*, pick out, choose, select, *< ex-*, out, + *carpere*, pick, pluck; see *carpe*.] To pick out; *excerpt*.

In your reading *exerp*, and note, in your books, such things as you like. Hales, Golden Remains, p. 288.

excerpt (ek-səpt'), *v. t.* [*L. excerpere*, *pp.* of *excerpere*, pick out; see *exerp*.] To take or cut out (a passage in a written or printed work); select; cite; extract.

Just of which we have *excerpted* the following part. Fuller.

Justinian, indeed, has *excerpted* in the Digest and put in the forefront of his Institutes a passage from an elementary work of Ulpian's, in which he speaks of a jus naturale that is common to man and the lower animals. Encyc. Brit., XX, 503.

excerpt (ek-səpt'), *n.* [*L. excerptum*, an extract, selection from a book or writing, neut. of *excerpere*, *pp.* of *excerpere*, pick out; see *exerp*, *excerpt*, *v.*] An extract from a written or printed work; as, *excerpts* from the records.

His commonplace book was filled with *excerpts* from the year-books. Lord Campbell, Lord Commissioner Maynard.

excerpta (ek-səpt'a), *n. pl.* [*L. pl.* of *excerptum*, an excerpt; see *excerpt*, *n.*] Passages extracted; excerpts. [Rare.]

excerption (ek-səpt'shon), *n.* [*L. excerpere*, *pp.* of *excerpere*, pick out; see *exerp*, *excerpt*.] 1. The act of excerpting or picking out; a gleaming; selection. 2. That which is selected or gleaned; an excerpt. [Rare.]

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*. Bish.

There is also extant among them, under the name of *Excerptions*, a collection, which might be compared with the collections of the West, and perhaps referred to their class. R. B. Dron, Hist. Church of Eng., xiv.

excerptive (ek-səpt'iv), *a.* [*excerpt* + *-ive*.] Excerpting; choosing. Mackenzie.

exceptor (ek-səpt'or), *n.* [*except* + *-or*.] One who excepts; a selector; a culler.

I have not been scrupulous of whole pages together out of the doctors printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterisk, as he has done. I am no such *exceptor*. Burdett, Heylin, b. 13.

excess (ek-sos'), *n.* [*< ME. excess*, *< OE. eacres*, *< Pr. eacres* = *Sp. eacreso* = *Pg. eacreso* = *It. eccesso*, *< L. excessus*, a departure, going beyond the bounds of reason, going beyond the subject. *< excessus*, *pp.* of *excedere*, ex-

ceed; see *exceed*.] 1. A going beyond ordinary, necessary, or proper limits; superfluity in number, quantity, or amount; undue quantity; superabundance; as, an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of bile in the system.

With taper-light
To seek the beauteous eyes of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous *excess*.
Shak., K. John, IV, 2.

I will dazzle Caesar with *excess* of glory.
Fletcher (and another), False One, III, 3.

Every *excess* causes a defect, every defect an *excess*. Emerson, Compensation.

Raw meat and other nutritious substance, given in *excess*, kill the leaves. Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 110.

2. Undue indulgence of appetite; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence.

After all this *excess* he had an accident (of death).
That he slept Saturday and Sunday (from 3 to 10).
Price Plouman (B), v. 306.

He plunged into wild and desperate *excesses*, ennobled by no generous or tender sentiment.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Like one that sees his own *excess*
And easily forgives it as his own.
Pennyman, Aylmer's Field.

'Tis but the fool that loves *excess*, lost thou a drunken son?
Thy lane is in thy shallow skull, not in my silver bowl.
O. W. Holmes, On Landing a Punch Bowl.

3. The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another; overplus; surplus; as, the *excess* of revenue over expenditures is so much.

Spherical excess, in *trigon.*, the quantity by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles.

excessive (ek-sos'iv), *a.* [= *F. excessif* = *Pr. excessiu* = *Sp. excessivo* = *Pg. excessivo* = *It. eccessivo*, *< ML. excessivus*, immoderate, *< L. excessus*, *pp.* of *excedere*, exceed; see *excess*, *v.*] Exceeding the usual or proper limit, degree, measure, or proportion; being in excess of what is requisite or proper; going beyond what is sanctioned by correct principles; immoderate; extravagant; unreasonable; as, *excessive* bulk; *excessive* labor; *excessive* charges; *excessive* vanity; *excessive* indulgence.

They were addicted to *excessive* banketting and drunkenness. Puchas, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

If a man works but three days in a week, he may get more than he can spend unless he will be exceedingly *excessive*. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II, 201.

Who is not *excessive* in the discourse of what he ex-

ceeds? Steele, Tatler, No. 182.

His information would have been *excessive*, but for the noble use he made of it ever in the interest of humanity. Emerson, Theodore Parker.

***Syn.** Immense, etc. (see *enormous*), superabundant, superfluous; inordinate, outrageous; extreme; intemperate, violent.

excessively (ek-sos'iv-ly), *adv.* 1. With excess; in an extreme degree; beyond measure; as, *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved; the wind blew *excessively*.

The wind is often so *excessively* hot, that it is like the air of an oven, and people are forced to retire into the lower rooms and to their vaults, and shut themselves close up. Pouché, Description of the East, I, 139.

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. Addison.

2. Exceedingly; extremely; as, she was *excessively* beautiful. [Now only in loose use.]

3. In excess; intemperately.

Which having swallowed up *excessively*,
He some in vomit up againe doth lay.
Spenser, F. Q., II, vii, 3.

excessiveness (ek-sos'iv-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

exch. A common abbreviation of *exchange* and *exchange*.

exchange (eks-chānj'), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *exchanged*, *pp.* *exchanging*. [The verb does not appear in ME.; the prefix restored to the orig. *< < OE. exchanger, < changer, < F. changer* = *Pr. escangiar, escambiar* = *It. scambiare, < ML. exambiare*, exchange, *< ex-*, out, + *cambiare*, change. *< OE. changer*, etc., *E. change*; see *change*, *v.* which is in part an abbreviation, by apocope, of *exchange*.] 1. *trans.* 1. In com., to part with in return for some equivalent; transfer for a recompense; barter; as, to *exchange* goods in foreign countries for their native productions; the workman *exchanges* his labor for money.

They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange*, nor alienate the first fruits of the land. Ezek. xlviii, 14.

He has something to *exchange* with those abroad. Locke.

2. To give and receive reciprocally; give and take; communicate mutually; interchange; as, to *exchange* horses, clothes, thoughts, civilities.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet.
Shak., Hamlet, v, 2.

Prisoners are generally *exchanged* within the same rank man for man, and a sum of money or other equivalent is paid for an excess of them on one side.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 140.

We *exchanged* a word or two of Scotch.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 54.

3. To quit or part with for something else; give up in substitution; make a change or transition from; as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil.

Wrong of right, and bad of good did make,
And death for life *exchanged* foolishly.
Spenser, F. Q., VII, vi, 2.

When like the men of Rome and the men of Athens, you *exchanged* the rule of kings for that of magistrates, you did but fall back on the most ancient polity of the English folk. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 285.

***Syn.** To change, trade, truck, swap, bandy, commate. See the noun.

II. intrans. To make an exchange; pass or be taken as an equivalent; as, how much will a sovereign *exchange* for in American money?

As a general rule, then, things tend to *exchange* for one another at such values as will enable each producer to be repaid the cost of production with the ordinary profit. J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III, III, § 1.

exchange (eks-chānj'), *n.* [The prefix restored to the orig. *< < ME. exchange, < schangere, < OF. exchange, < mod. F. exchange* = *Pr. escambi* = *It. scambio, < ML. exambium*, exchange, *< ex-cambiare*, exchange; see *exchange*, *v.* See also *change*, *n.*, which in some uses is an abbreviation of *exchange*.] 1. The giving of one thing or commodity for another; the act of parting with something in return for an equivalent; traffic by interchange of commodities; barter.

Exchange is so important a process in the maximizing of utility and the saving of labor that some economists have regarded their science as treating of this operation alone. Jevons, Pol. Econ., IV.

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another; as, the *exchange* of a crown for a cloister.

I am glad 'tis night, you do not look on me,
For I am much ashamed of my *exchange* of garments.
Shak., M. of V., II, 2.

3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; mutual transfer; as, an *exchange* of thoughts or of civilities.

When, and where, and how
We met, we woo'd, and made *exchange* of vow,
I'll tell thee as we pass. Shak., R. and J., II, 2.

4. Mutual substitution; return; used chiefly in the phrase in *exchange*.

Joseph gave them bread in *exchange* for horses. Gen. xlviii, 17.

O spare her life, and in *exchange* take mine. Dryden.

The Lord Arundel, endeavoring to make good his promise of procuring my *exchange* for his two sons, earnestly solicited the king to it. Ludlow, Memoirs, I, 94.

5. That which is given in return for something received, or received in return for what is given.

There's my *exchange*—what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain like he lies.
Shak., Lear, v, 2.

The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court. Dryden.

An Atheist's laugh's a poor *exchange*
For Diddy offended.
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

Hence—6. Among journalists, a newspaper or other regular publication sent in exchange for another.—7. In law: (a) A reciprocal transfer of property for property, as distinguished from a transfer for a money consideration. (b) At common law, more specifically, a reciprocal or mutual grant of equal interests in land, the one in consideration of the other, as a grant of a fee simple in return for a fee simple.—8. In com.: (a) The giving or receiving of the money of one country or region in return for an equivalent sum in that of another, or the giving or receiving of a sum of money in one place for a bill ordering the payment of an equivalent sum in another.

Down to the time of Henry VII., the business of *exchange* was a royal monopoly, and carried on at the same office as the mint or "bouillon." It was anciently called; and the royal exchanger alone was entitled to give native coin for foreign coin or for bullion. Bithell, Counting-House-Book, p. 112.

(b) The method or system by which debits and credits in different places are settled without

the actual transference of the money—documents, usually called *bills of exchange*, representing values, being given and received. (c) The rate at which the documentary transfer of funds can be made; the course or rate of exchange: as, if the debts reciprocally due by two places be equal, the exchange will be at par; but when greater in one than in the other, the exchange will be against that place which has the larger remittances to make, and in favor of the other. Abbreviated *exch.*—D. A place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city in general, or those of a particular class, meet at certain hours daily to transact business with one another by purchase and sale. In some exchanges, as the great Merchants' Exchange of London, the dealings include all kinds of commodities, stocks, bonds, and bills; in others, as the Bourse of Paris and the Stock Exchange of New York, they are confined chiefly or entirely to public and corporate stocks and bonds; and still others are devoted to transactions in single classes of commodities or investments, as cotton, corn, or produce in general, mining stocks, etc.

I was at the Palace, where there is an exchange; that is, a place where the Merchants do meet at those times of the day, as our Merchants do in London.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man as he does in the market and exchange who sells several things under the same name.

Locke.

10. The central station where the lines from all the subscribers in any telephone system meet, and where connections can be made between the lines.—11. In *arith.*, a rule for finding how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another. All the calculations in exchange may be performed by the rule of proportion, and the work may often be abbreviated by the method of aliquot parts. *Arbitration of exchange.* See *arbitrage*. 2. *Bill of exchange.* See *bill*. 3. *Bills of Exchange Act.* (a) A British statute of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 74) which abolished days of grace on bills and notes payable at sight or on presentation. (b) A statute of 1878 (41 Vict., c. 19) which declared signature a sufficient acceptance. (c) A statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 61) which codified the whole body of English law relating to bills, notes, and checks. 4. *Course or rate of exchange,* the varying rate or price, estimated in the currency of one country, given for a fixed sum in the currency of another. 5. *Documentary exchange.* Name as document bill (which see, under *document*). 6. *Dry exchange,* an old expression for a device for concealing currency, by the borrower drawing a bill on an imaginary drawee in some foreign place which the payee accepts for the sake of a higher commission and costs of protest and damages on return of the dishonored bill.

Dry exchange seemeth to be a cleanly term invented for the disguising of foul wares, in the which something is pretended to pass of both sides, whereas in truth, nothing passeth, but on the one side, in which respect, it may well be called *Drift*.

Mindes.

Exchange cap. See *capit.* 3. *Feigned exchange,* an old expression for the lending of money upon agreement that if not repaid by a certain day, in order to enable the lender to meet a bill feigned to be drawn upon him from a foreign country, the borrower may be charged with the expenses and commissions. A device for charging the price of foreign exchange and incidental expenses upon a domestic loan.—First, second, or third of exchange, the first, second, or third of a set of bills of exchange drawn in duplicate or triplicate all being of "the same tenor and date," any one of which being accepted, the others are void.—Nominal exchange, exchange in its relation to the comparative market values of the currencies of the different countries without reference to the trade transactions between them. *Owely of exchange.* See *owely*. *Real exchange,* exchange in its relation to the interchange of commodities, and not in the relation of the moneys of the different countries. *Theory of exchanges,* a theory introduced by Prevost for explaining the equilibrium of temperature of any body. It is founded on the supposition that the quantity of heat which a body diffuses by radiation is equal to the quantity which it receives by radiation from surrounding bodies, and which it absorbs either wholly or in part. To note a bill of exchange. See *note*. *Syn.* 1-3. *Exchange, Interchange.* *Exchange* may bring only one actor into prominence, or two may be equally prominent. If more than two take part in an exchange, the mind rests upon the act as performed by pairs. An interchange is not the act of one, nor generally of two, but of more than two, interchange in this bearing to exchange the relation that among bears to between. *Exchange* is primarily a single act; interchange may be a single act, but is often a system or succession of changes.

I give away myself for you, and date upon the exchange.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 1.

Interchanges of cold frosts and piercing winds.
H. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 8.

exchangeability (ek-schān-jā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*ex-changeable*; see *-bility*.] The property or state of being exchangeable.

The law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the exchangeability of such persons.

Washington.

exchangeable (ek-schān-jā-bil'), *a.* [= *F. échangeable*; as *exchange* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

Bank bills exchangeable for gold and silver. *Romney.*

The officers captured with Burgoyne were exchangeable within the powers of General Howe.

Marshall.

2. *Rateable by exchange;* to be estimated by what may be procured in exchange: as, the exchangeable value of goods.

But as soon as a limitation becomes practically operative, as soon as there is not so much of the thing to be had as would be appropriated and used if it could be obtained for asking the ownership or use of the natural agent acquires an exchangeable value.

J. S. Mill.

exchanger (ek-schān-jēr), *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers.

Mat. xvi. 9.

excheat, excheator. See *excheat, excheator*. *exchequer* (ek-schek-ēr), *n.* [Early mod. *E. exchequer*; < ME. *exchequer*, also *exchur, excher* < mod. *E. checker*, a court of revenue, treasury, also lit. a chess-board, < OF. *exchequer, exchequer*, later *exchequer, exchiquier* (mod. *F. échiquier*) (ML. *scaccardium*), a chess-board, checker-board; hence, the checkerboard cloth on which accounts were calculated by means of counters; then applied to a court of revenue, and the public treasury; < OF. *excheques, chess, exche, check* at chess; see *check*, and cf. *checker*], the more vernacular form of *exchequer*.] 1. [cap.] In England, an ancient court or tribunal, more fully designated the *Court of Exchequer*, in which all causes affecting the revenues of the crown were tried and decided. In course of time it acquired the jurisdiction of ordinary superior common law courts, by allowing any suitor who desired to bring his complaint before it to allege that by the defendant's injustice he was prevented from discharging his debts to the king's revenue, which allegation the court did not allow to be denied. The court also had, up to 1841, an equity side. The judges were called barons. In 1875 the court was made the Exchequer Division of the new High Court of Justice.

The *Exchequer* of the Norman kings was the court in which the whole financial business of the country was transacted; and as the whole administration of justice, and even the military organization, was dependent upon the fiscal officers, the whole frame work of society may be said to have passed annually under its review. It derived its name from the checkerboard cloth which covered the table at which the accounts were taken, a name which suggested to the spectator the idea of a game at chess between the receiver and the payer, the treasurer and the sheriff. As this name never occurs before the reign of Henry I., and as the tradition of the court preserved the remembrance of a time when the business which took place in it was transacted "ad talia," at the tables, it seems certain that the date of complete organization should be referred to this period. *Stat. Const. Hist.*, § 126.

2. [cap.] In Scotland, a court of similar nature and history, abolished in 1857.—3. [cap.] In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that department of the government which has charge of all matters relating to the public revenue of the kingdom, the head of which is called the Chancellor of the Exchequer. See *chancellor*. 3 (c).—4. A state treasury; as, the war drained the exchequer.

Registering against each separate victualler, from A1 giers to Lahore beyond the Indus, what was the amount of its annual tribute to the gorgeous exchequer of Suva?

De Quincey, Heracles.

5. *Pecuniary resources; finances;* as, my exchequer was getting low. [Colloq.] *Auditors of the Exchequer.* See *commissioners of audit*, under *audit*. *Barons of the Exchequer.* See *barons*. *Court of Exchequer Chamber,* in England formerly a court composed of the judges of any two of the three superior common law courts (King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer) sitting to hear appeals from any of the three. Appeal from its decision lay to the House of Lords. It was supplanted by the Court of Appeal in 1875. *Exchequer bill,* a negotiable interest-bearing bill of credit, issued under the authority of a vote of Parliament, by the Exchequer Department of the British government for the purpose of raising money for temporary purposes or to meet some sudden emergency. Exchequer bills run for five years; the interest is payable on attached coupons half yearly, and is rated every year but may never exceed 54 per cent. per annum. They are issued for sums of £100 each, or some multiple of £100. They were first issued in 1694, and form a large part of the funded public debt of Great Britain. *Exchequer bonds,* bonds issued in Great Britain by the Commissioners of the Treasury, under authority of the same act as exchequer bills, and for the same purpose, which run for a definite period of time, not exceeding six years, the interest payable on the same which can never exceed six per cent. per annum, being fixed at the time of issue.

He [Dickens] therefore now repaid the Act for the war sinking fund, and repaid the amount in exchequer bonds.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 31.

Exchequer of the Jews, a branch of the Court of Exchequer in England prior to 1290 which had charge of the revenues exacted from the Jews.

exchequer (ek-schek-ēr), *v. t.* [*exchequer, n.*] To sue in the Court of Exchequer.

Among other strange words, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to *exchequer* a man.

Peppé, Anecdotes of the King, Lang.

excide (ek-sid'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excided*, ppr. *exciding*. [*L. excidere*, cut out, < *ex*, out, + *cidere*, cut. Cf. *excise*.] Same as *excise*. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

excipient (ek-sip'i-ent), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. excipient*, < *L. excipient* (t-s), ppr. of *excipere*, take out, except; see *except*.] 1. *a.* Taking exception; objecting. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is a good exception, if such person be a capital enemy, or a conspirator against the party *excipient*.

Julius, Paragon.

II. *n.* 1. One who excepts. [Rare or obsolete.] —2. In *med.*, an inert or slightly active substance, as conserve of roses, sugar, jelly, etc., employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of an active medicine.

exciple (ek-sip'l), *n.* [Also *excipule*; < NL. *excipulum*, < *L. excipulum*, a vessel for receiving liquids, < *excipere*, take out, receive; see *except*.] In *technol.*, the margin of the apothecium. See *cut* under *apothecium*. *Proper exciple*, an exciple that is not formed by the thallus, but consists of a special development of the apothecium itself. *Thalline exciple*, an exciple composed of a portion of the thallus, which forms a rim about the apothecium.

excipular (ek-sip'ul-ār), *a.* [*L. excipulum*, exciple, + *-ar*.] In *technol.*, pertaining to the exciple.

excipule (ek-sip'ul), *n.* [*L. excipulum*; see *exciple*.] Same as *exciple*.

excipuliform (ek-sip'ul-i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. excipulum*, exciple (see *exciple*), + *i. forma*, shape.] Like an exciple; having a rim.

excipulum (ek-sip'ul-um), *n.* [NL.] Same as *exciple*.

The further growth of the rudiment of the apothecium is now accompanied by the increase in size of the *excipulum* by the formation of new fibres.

Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 228.

excircle (ek-sēr'kl), *v. t.* [*L. ex*, out, + *circulus*, circle.] An excised circle; also, the radius of the same.

excisable (ek-si'zā-bil'), *a.* [*excise* + *-able*.] Liable or subject to excise: as, beer is an excisable commodity. Also spelled *exciseable*.

The most material are the general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in excisable goods.

Butler, A Beguiled Pease, III.

The licences which hitherto auctioneers had been required to take out if they sold excisable articles.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 28.

excise (ek-siz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising*. [Formerly also *excize*; < *L. excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out, < *ex*, out, + *cidere*, cut; see *excide*.] To cut out or off; as, to excise a tumor.

The copy of . . . [the book] was taken from the author [John Birkenhead] by those who said they could not rob, because all was theirs, so excised what they liked not.

Woolf, Athenaeum.

To Mr. Collier . . . we owe the discovery of a noble passage excised in the practical edition which gives us the only version extant of this unhappy play ("The Masque of Paris").

Engle, Brit., XV. 657.

excise (ek-siz'), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption (associated, as in the 2d extract below, with *excise*, < *L. excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut off; see *excide*) of earlier *accise* = MD. *aknis, aknys* = G. *accise* = Dan. *accise* = Sw. *accis*, *excise*; cf. mod. *F. accise*, It. *accisa* (ML. *accisa*), *excise*, appar. a corruption (as if < *L. accisa*, pp. of *accidere*, cut into) of OF. *accis*, assessments, taxes (cf. Sp. Pg. *aca*, *excise*, tax), < *accis*, an assize, reckoning; see *accize*, *accus*, *accus*.] The assumed change of *accise* to *accise* is irreg., and the relation of the Teut. and Rom. forms is uncertain.] 1. *n.* 1. An inland tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as spirits, tobacco, etc., or on their manufacture and sale. In Great Britain the license to pursue certain callings to keep dogs to carry a gun, and to deal in certain commodities, are included in the excise duties as well as the taxes on ammunitions, carriages, servants, plate, railways, etc. Excise duties were first imposed by the Long Parliament in 1643.

We have brought these excise words plundering and storming, and that once abominable word *excise*, to be now familiar among them.

Hood, Early of Beasts (1869), 107.

But the success of internal or inland duties on articles of consumption . . . or *excise* as they were termed, from the excision of a part of the article taxed. In Holland, had brought prominently into notice the advantages of taxes of this description.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. A.

Excise is a word generally used in contradistinction to *import* in its restricted sense, and is applied to internal or inland impositions, levied sometimes upon the consumption of a commodity, sometimes upon the retail sale of it, and sometimes upon the manufacture of it.

Andrews, On Revenue Law, § 182.

An *excise* "is based on no rule of apportionment or equality whatever," but is a fixed, absolute, and direct charge laid on merchandise, products, or commodities, without any regard to the amount of property belonging to those on whom it may fall, or to any supposed relation between money expended for a public object and a special benefit occasioned to those by whom the charge is paid. *Blackwell, On Tax Titles* (11th ed.), I, n. 1.

2. That branch or department of the civil service which is connected with the levying of such duties. In the United States this office is called the *Office of Internal Revenue*. *Act of the Hereditary Excise*, an English statute of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 24) establishing duties on beer and other beverages, and settling them upon the crown in lieu of the profits of the courts of wards and liveries and of purveyance and preemption then abolished. A similar grant for the king's life only was made in the *Temporary Excise Act* (19 Car. II., c. 23). — *Commissioners of Excise*. See *commissioner*. — *Syn.* 1. *Duty, impost, etc.* See *tax*, n.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the excise: as, *excise acts*; *excise commissioners*.
The genius of the people will fly brook the inquisitive and prepotent spirit of excise laws.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. xli

excise (ek-siz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising*. [*< excise*, n.] 1. To lay or impose a duty on; levy an excise on.
No Stateman ever will find it worth his pains
To tax our labours, and *excise* our brains.
Churchill, To Robert Lloyd.

It was certain that, should she [the queen] command never so little a fee, the people would say straight that their drink was "*excised*," as it was in Flanders, and would be more *excised* hereafter, and so the people and the brewers would both repine at it.
Stowe, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, IV, 118.

2. To impose upon; overcharge. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

excised (ek-sizd'), p. a. [*Pp. of excise*, v.] In bot. and zool., notched or cleft.

End annually *excised*. *Wolfe*
Scutal margin [of *Dichelasma warwicki*] deeply *excised* at a point corresponding with the apex of the scuta.
Darwin, Crispidia, p. 121.

exciseman (ek-siz'-man), n.; pl. *excisemen* (-men). In Great Britain, an officer engaged in collecting excise duties, and in preventing infringement of the excise laws.

A certain number of Gaugers, called by the vulgar *Excisemen*.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II, 108.

At a meeting of his brother *excisemen* in Dumfries, Burns, being called upon for a song, handed these verses to the president.

J. Currie, Note on Burns's The Bell's sava'nt' the [Exciseman]

excision (ek-sizh'on), n. [= *F. excision* = Sp. *excision* = Pg. *excisão*, < L. *excision* (n.), a cutting out, < *excise*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out: see *excide*, *excise*.] 1. The act of cutting off, out, or away, as a part (especially a small diseased part) of the body by a surgical operation, the *up-roots* or other parts of a tree, etc.

By [the Egyptians] borrowed of the Jews abstinence from swine-flesh and circumcision of their males, to which they added *excision* of their females.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 577.

2. A cutting off from intercourse or union; a setting aside or shutting out; exclusion; excommunication.

O poor and miserable elfe, what sondry tormentes,
excisions, subjections, depopulations, and other evil adventures hath happened unto thee?
Sir F. Blyth, The Governour, III, 22.

This can no way be drawn to the condemnation and final *excision* of such persons who after baptism fall into any great sin, of which they are willing to repent.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, ix, § 4.

3. Extirpation; total destruction.

That extermination and *excision* of their advantages, which carries so horrible an appearance of severity.
Bacon, Works, III, xxxv.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for *excision*.
Bo. Arthur

excitability (ek-sit'-a-bil'-i-ti), n. [= *L. excitabilitas* = Sp. *excitabilidad* = Pg. *excitabilidad* = It. *eccitabilità*; as *excitable* + *-ity*] 1. The quality of being excitable; readiness or proneness to be provoked or moved into action; the quality of being easily agitated; nervousness. This early *excitability* prepared his mind for the religious sentiment that afterwards became so powerfully dominant.
L. Hoyer, U. of Villari's Savonarola, i, 2.

2. In physiol., irritability.
Nerves during a generation may fail to show *excitability* to electrical stimulus, yet be capable of transmitting sensory or motor impulses.
Rock, Handbook of Med. Sciences, V, 142.

excitable (ek-sit'-a-bil), a. [= *F. excitable* = Sp. *excitable* = Pg. *excitable*; as *excite* + *-able*.] Susceptible of or prone to excitement; capable of being excited; easily stirred up or stimulated: as, an *excitable* temperament.

His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects.
Barrow, Works, I, 576.

— *Syn.* *Passionate, choleric, hasty, hot, excitant* (ek-sit'-ant), a. and n. [*< L. excitant* (t)-s, ppr. of *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] I. a. Tending to excite; exciting.

The donation of heavenly graces, preventient, subsequent, *excitant*, adjutant.
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism, p. 60.

II. n. That which excites or rouses to action or increased action; specifically, in therap., whatever produces, or is fitted to produce, increased action in any part of a living organism.

The French [affect] *excitants*, irritants—nitrous oxide, alcohol, champagne. *Coleridge, Table-Talk*.

The strength of dilute sulphuric acid generally employed as an *excitant* for the Bunsen battery is one part (volume) of sulphuric acid to ten parts of water.
J. W. Prentiss, Electrotyping, p. 47.

excitate (ek-sit'-at), v. t. [*< L. excitatus*, pp. of *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] To excite; rouse.

It would *excitate* & stir them up, so that they would be willing to route and to learn of them as heroes.
Levin, Manip. Vocab. (L. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 3.

The Earth, being *excitated* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth Famine, the youngest sister of the giants.
Bacon, Sister of the Giants, or Famine.

But their iterated clamours to *excitate* their dying or dead friends, or revoke them into life again, was a vanity of affection.
Sir T. Browne, Urn Burial, iv.

excitation (ek-sit'-a-shun), n. [= *F. excitation* = Sp. *excitación* = Pg. *excitação* = It. *eccitazione*, < L. *excitatio* (n.), < L. *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] 1. The act of exciting or rousing to action; a stirring up or awakening.

Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others.
Bp. Hall, Works, II, 294.

It may be safely said that the order of *excitation* is from muscles that are small and frequently acted on to those which are larger and less frequently acted on.
H. Spencer, Direction of Motion, § 30.

2. The state of being excited; excitement.

All the circumstances under which an *excitation* originally occurred being supposed the same, the degree of revivability of the feeling that was produced varies with the physiological conditions that exist when the revival takes place or is attempted.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 101.

Excitation of electricity, the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, etc.

excitative (ek-sit'-a-tiv), a. [= *F. excitatif* = Sp. *Pg. excitativo* = It. *eccitativo*; as *excite* + *-ative*.] Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite; excitatory.

Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion.
Bacon, The Creed.

excitator (ek-sit'-a-tor), n. [= *F. excitateur* = It. *eccitatore*, < L. *excitator*, < L. *excitare*, pp. *excitatus*, excite: see *excite*.] In elect., an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar or other electrical apparatus in such a manner as to secure the operator from the force or effect of the shock.

excitatory (ek-sit'-a-tō-ri), a. [*< excitate* + *-ory*.] Tending to excite; containing or characterized by excitement; excitative.

The experiments of physiology prove a definite measurable period of molecular commotion, known as the *excitatory* stage, to precede invariably the excitation of the sensation.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 104.

excite (ek-sit'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *excited*, ppr. *exciting*. [*< ME. exciten, exciten*, < OF. *exciter*, *F. exciter* = Sp. *Pg. excitar* = It. *eccitare*, < L. *excitare*, call out, call forth, arouse, wake up, stimulate, freq. of *excere*, call out, arouse, excite, < *ex*, out, + *cere*, call, summon: see *cite*, and cf. *accite*, *concite*, *incite*, etc.] 1. To call into movement or active existence by some stimulating influence; quicken into manifestation; stir or start up; set in motion or operation: as, to *excite* a mutiny; to *excite* hope or animosity.

They might *excite* contest, emulation and laudable endeavours.
Bacon, Physical Fables, II, Expt.

The news of the fall of Calcutta reached Madras, and *excited* the fiercest and bitterest resentment.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but *excited* no uproar.
Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 39.

Feelings of admiration and devotion are of various degrees, and are *excited* by various objects.
J. K. Seelye, Nat. Religion, p. 71.

Emotions are *excited*, not by physical agencies themselves, but by certain complex relations among them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 97.

2. To induce action or activity in; stimulate; animate; arouse.

The degree to which a gland is *excited* can be measured only by the number of the surrounding tentacles which are infected, and by the amount and rate of their movement.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 222.

3. To impel by incentives or motives; instigate; incite: as, to *excite* the people to revolt.

Beaten for loyalty
Excited me to treason. *Shak., Cymbeline*, v, 5.

The remarkable smoothness of that language [Malay], I confess, might *excite* some people to learn it out of curiosity: but the Tonquinese are not so curious.

Dampier, Voyages, II, i, 80.

4. To arouse the emotions of; agitate or perturb mentally; move: as, he was greatly *excited* by the news.

I will *excite* their minds
With more desire to know.
Milton, P. L., iv, 522.

— *Syn.* To awaken, incite, inflame, kindle, irritate, provoke.

excitedly (ek-sit'-ed-ly), adv. In an excited manner.

exciteful (ek-sit'-ful), a. [*< excite* + *-ful*.] Fitted to excite; full of exciting matter: as, *exciteful* stories or prayers. *Chapman*.

excitement (ek-sit'-ment), n. [= *It. eccitamento*; as *excite* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of exciting; stimulation.

When I view the fairness and equality of his temper and carriage, I can in truth deny in his own name no original *excitement* of such distaste, which commonly arises, not so much from high fortune as from high looks.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 552.

2. The state of being excited or roused into action; agitation; sensation; commotion: as, the news caused great *excitement*; an *excitement* of the people.

Remove the pendulum of conventional routine, and the mental machinery runs on with a whirl that gives a delightful *excitement* to sluggish temperaments, and is, perhaps, the natural relief of highly nervous organizations.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 128.

A man worn to skin and bone by perpetual *excitement*, with baldish head, sharp features, and swift, shining eyes.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 151.

3. In med., a state of increased, and especially unduly increased, activity in the body or in any of its parts.—4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.

Just before the battle of Trebia, the general, encouraging his followers, by all the usual *excitements*, to do their duty, concludes with a promise of the most magnificent spoils.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ix, 2.

The cares and *excitements* of a season of transition and struggle.
Talfourd.

exciter (ek-sit'-er), n. 1. One who or that which excites; one who puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves or sets in operation.—2. In med., a stimulant; an excitant.—3. A small dynamo-electric machine used to excite the fields of a larger machine.

exciting (ek-sit'-ing), p. a. Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; stimulating: as, *exciting* events; an *exciting* story.

It is little matter for wonder that the idea of equality, as presented to us by the modern Democrats, should be, amongst the masses who do not detect its falsehood, the most *exciting* idea that could be offered to the human imagination.
W. H. Mallack, Social Equality, p. 207.

Exciting cause, in med., whatever immediately produces a particular state or disease, as distinguished from *pre-disposing cause*.

Exposure to cold or damp is the *exciting cause* of a catarrh.
Hooper, Med. Diet.

excitingly (ek-sit'-ing-ly), adv. So as to excite. **excitive** (ek-sit'-iv), a. [*< excite* + *-ive*.] Tending to excite; excitatory. *Clarke*.

excitomotor (ek-sit'-mō'tor), a. [Irreg. < L. *excitare*, excite, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] In physiol., exciting muscular contraction; pertaining to reflex action. **Excitomotor system**, Marshall Hall a term for that part of the spinal cord which is concerned in reflex action together with the afferent and efferent nerves which belong to it.

excitomotory (ek-sit'-mō'tō-ri), a. Same as *excitomotor*.

exclaim (eks-klām'), v. [*< OF. exclamer*, *F. exclamer* = Sp. *Pg. exclamar* = It. *esclamare*, *esclamare*, < L. *exclamare*, cry out, < *ex*, out, + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*.] I. *intrans.* To cry out; speak with vehemence; make a loud outcry in words: as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment. I will *exclaim* to the world on thee, and beg justice of the Duke himself; villain! I will.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, III, 1.

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power.
Sir R. L. Estlin.

How I would wake weeping, and in the anguish of my heart *exclaim* upon sweet Cains in Wiltshire!
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

II. *trans.* To say loudly or vehemently; cry out: as, he *exclaimed*, I will not!

While Man exclaims, "See all things for my use!"
Pope, Essay on Man, III. 44.

He blas'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word,
And left them both astonished, 'Twas the Lord!
Cowper, Conversation, l. 334.

exclaim (eks-klam'), *v.* [*< exclaim, v.*] Out-
cry; clamor; exclamation.

For thou hast made the happy earth thy hell,
Fill'd it with cursing cries and deep exclaims.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 2.

Their exclaims
Move me as much as thy breath moves a mountain.
R. Joneson, Every Man out of his Humour, l. 1.

exclamator (eks-kla'mér), *n.* One who cries out
with vehemence; one who speaks with heat,
passion, or much noise: as, an *exclamator* against
tyranny.

I must have leave to tell this *exclamator*, in my turn,
that if that were his real aim, his manner of proceeding
is very strange, wonderful, and unaccountable.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

exclamation (eks-kla-má'shon), *n.* [*< OF. exclama-
tion, F. exclamatio = Pr. exclamatio = Sp. exclamación = Pg. exclamação = It. esclamazione, < L. exclamatio(n-), a loud calling or crying out, < exclamare, cry out: see exclam.*] 1. The act of exclaiming; an ejaculatory expression of surprise, admiration, pain, anger, dissent, or the like; an emphatic or clamorous outcry.
The ears of the people are continually beaten with ex-
clamations against abuses in the church.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Ded.

Thus will I drown your exclamations.
Shak., Rich. III., IV. 4.

2. That which is uttered with emphasis or pas-
sion; a vehement speech or saying.

It is said, that Monsieur Torcy, when he signed this
instrument, broke into this *exclamation*. Would I could
have signed such a treaty for France. Tattler, No. 20.

A festive exclamation not unsuited to the occasion.
Aep. Trench.

3. The mark or sign in writing and printing (?)
by which emphatic utterance or interjectional
force is indicated: usually called *exclamation-
mark* or *-point*, and formerly *note of admiration*.
See *apophemism*.—4. In *gram.*, a word express-
ing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing
some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.—5. In
rhet., same as *apophemism*, l.—6. In the *Gr. Ch.*,
same as *apophemism*, 2.

exclamation-mark, exclamation-point (eks-
kla-má'shon-márk, -póint), *n.* See *exclama-
tion*, 3.

exclamative (eks-kla-má'tiv), *a.* [= *F. ex-
clamati*] = *Sp. Pg. exclamativo = It. esclamativo, < L. as if *exclamativus, < exclamare, pp. exclama-
tus, exclaim: see exclam.*] Containing excla-
mation; exclamatory. Ash.

exclamatively (eks-kla-má'tiv-li), *adv.* In an
exclamatory manner.

exclamatorily (eks-kla-má'tor-i-li), *adv.* In an
exclamatory manner.

exclamatory (eks-kla-má'tor-i), *a.* [*< L. as if
*exclamatorius, < exclamare, pp. exclamatus, ex-
claim: see exclam.*] 1. Using exclamation:
as, an *exclamatory* speaker. Ash.—2. Contain-
ing or expressing exclamation: as, an *exclama-
tory* phrase.

Which point I shall conclude with those *exclamatory*
words of St. Paul, so full of wonder and astonishment. In
Rom. xl. 33. How unsearchable are his judgments, and
his ways past finding out. South, Works, IV. vii.

exclave (eks-klay), *n.* [*< L. ex, out, + -clave, in
enclave: opposed to enclave.*] A part of a
country, province, or the like which is disjoined
from the main part.

The term Thuringia also, of course, includes the vari-
ous "exclaves" of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Bohemia
which lie embedded among them.
Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 331.

exclude (eks-kli'd'), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *excluded*,
pppr. *excluding*. [*< ME. excluden, < L. excludere*
= *It. escludere, excludere = Sp. Pg. excluir =*
*Fr. exclure, exclure = OF. exclorre, excludere, ex-
clure, F. exclure*, shut out, *< ex, out, + claudere*,
in comp. *cludere*, shut: see *close*, *close*, etc.,
and *clauso*. Cf. *conclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *pre-
clude*, *seclude*.] 1. To shut out; debar from
admission or participation; prevent from enter-
ing or sharing.

It (poetry) hath had access and estimation in rude times
and barbarous regions where other learning stood excluded.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 143.

All the Roman Catholic lords were by a new act for ever
excluded the Parliament, which was a mighty blow.
Boylston, Diary, Nov. 15, 1678.

No glad beams of light can ever play,
But Night, succeeding Night, excludes the Day.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary

2. To except or reject, as from a privilege or
grant, from consideration, etc.

What is opposite to the eternal rules of reason and good
sense must be excluded from any place in the carriage of
a well-bred man.
Steele, Spectator, No. 78.

As no air-pump can by any means make a perfect vacu-
um, so neither can any artist entirely exclude the conven-
tional, the local, the perishable, from his book, or write
a book of pure thought.
Emerson, Misc., p. 70.

Nature, as the word has hitherto been used by scientific
men, excludes the whole domain of human feeling, will,
and morality.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 85.

3. To thrust out; eject; extrude.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or
protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one
day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible prorup-
tion, antedates their period of exclusion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

In some cases, as in some species of Lepus, the larvæ,
when first excluded from the egg, have not an eye.
Darwin, Cope'sia, p. 10.

Principle of excluded middle or third. See middle
-ism. To exclude, expel, bar out, preclude, prohibit. See
banish.

excluder (eks-kli'dér), *n.* One who or that
which excludes, or shuts or thrusts out.

The substances preferred [for antiseptic treatment of
timber] should be not only germicides, but germ *excluders*.
Knap, Muz., XXXI. 490.

excluser, *a.* [*< L. exclusus, pp. of excludere, shut
out: see exclude.*] Shut out; kept out.

Clytes (hills) ther (where) humours is not *excluser*.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. V. T. S.), p. 217.

exclusion (eks-kli'zhon), *n.* [= *F. exclusion = Pr. exclusio = Sp. exclusión = Pg. exclusão = It. esclusione, < L. exclusio(n-), < excludere, pp. of excludere, shut out: see exclude.*] 1. The act of excluding or shutting out; a debarring; non-admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion*
of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of
spirits, it doth hurt.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Whether to dare
The fiend by easy ascent, or aggrandise
His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss.
Milton, P. L., III. 620.

A bill was brought in for the total *exclusion* of the duke
from the crown of England and Ireland.
Hume, Hist. Eng. xviii.

2. Non-inclusion or non-reception; exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the
French king would agree to have the disposing of the
marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that
he should not marry her himself. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two terms each of
which is totally denied of the other. Thus, animal and plant stand to each other in a re-
lation of *exclusion*, provided it is true that no
animal is a plant.—4. The act of thrusting out
or expelling; ejection; extrusion.

How were it possible the womb should outdo the child,
any, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfec-
tion and maturity for *exclusion*? J. W. Woodcock, Creation

The larvae in this final stage, in most of the genera, have
inured many times in size since their *exclusion* from
the egg.
Darwin, Cope'sia, p. 14.

5. That which is emitted or thrown out; ex-
cretion.

There may, I confess, from this narrow time of gesta-
tion ensue a majority of animals in the *exclusion*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. III. 6.

Argument from exclusion. See *argument*. *Exclusion*
Bill, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill introduced into the House
of Commons in 1679 for the purpose of debarring the
Duke of York (afterward James II.) from ascending the
throne, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic.
The bill passed the House of Commons, but was rejected
by the House of Lords during 1679-81.

But Titus said, with his own common sense,
When the *Exclusion* Bill was in suspense,
"I hear a Bon in the lobby room,
Say Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
And keep him there, or shall we let him in,
To try if we can turn him out again?"
Branard, in Art of Politics.

Exclusion of the pupil, synchism in which the iris ad-
heres to the capsule of the lens around the circumference
of the pupil, but the center of the pupil is left clear and
the vision good. Also called *exclusion of angular synchism*.

Method of exclusions. (a) The method of reasoning
about natural phenomena advocated by Francis Bacon,
in which all possible explanations but one are successively
excluded by critical instances. (b) A method in the theory
of numbers invented by Fermat de Bessy, and now for-
gotten.

exclusionary (eks-kli'zhon-á-ri), *a.* [*< exclu-
sion + -ary.*] Tending to exclude or debar.
[Rare.]

exclusioner (eks-kli'zhon-ér), *n.* Same as *ex-
clusionist*, l. Phillips, 1700.

exclusionism (eks-kli'zhon-izm), *n.* [*< exclu-
sion + -ism.*] Exclusive principles or practices.

exclusionist (eks-kli'zhon-ist), *n.* [*< exclusion
+ -ist.*] One who would practice exclusion;
specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a party of poli-

ticians in the time of Charles II. favorable to a
bill to exclude his popish heirs from the throne.

The *exclusionists* had a fair prospect of success, and
their plan being clearly the best, they were justified in
pursuing it.
Fox, Hist. James II., l.

The gentlemen of every county, the traders of every
town, the boys of every public school, were divided into
exclusionists and abolitionists.
Macaulay.

The *exclusionist* in religion does not see that he shuts
the door of heaven on himself, in striving to shut out oth-
ers.
Emerson, Compensation.

exclusive (eks-kli'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. exclu-
sif = Sp. Pg. exclusivo = It. esclusivo; < L. ex-
cludere, pp. exclusus, shut out, exclude: see ex-
clude, exclude, and -ive.*] 1. *a.* 1. Causing or
intended for exclusion; having the effect of
excluding from admission or share; not inclu-
sive or comprehensive: as, *exclusive* regula-
tions; to make *exclusive* provision for one's self
or one's friends.

Obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint or limb, *exclusive* bars.
Milton, P. L., VIII. 334.

2. Appertaining to the subject alone; not in-
cluding, admitting, or pertaining to any other
or others; undivided; sole: as, an *exclusive*
right or privilege; *exclusive* jurisdiction.

Exclusive devotion to any object, while it narrows the
mental range, and contracts, if it does not paralyze, the
sympathies, usually diminishes the cause of temptation.
G. Ripley, in Frothingham, p. 210.

Land being, in early settled communities, the almost
exclusive source of wealth, it happens inevitably that dur-
ing times in which the principle that might is right re-
mains unqualified, personal power and ownership of soil
go together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 68.

3. Existing or considered to the exclusion of
something else; not admitting or reckoning the
part or parts (one or both extremes of some
series) mentioned: usually followed by *of*, or
used absolutely, as if adverbial: as, you owe
me so much, *exclusive* of interest; from 10 to 21
exclusive.

I know not whether he reckons the dress *exclusive* or
inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of wimper.
Swift.

The truth . . . is necessarily *exclusive* of its opposite;
and to propose a peace between them is simply a disguised
mode of proposing to truth subside, and obtaining for false-
hood victory.
Gladstone, Night of Right, p. 96.

4. Prone to exclude; tending to reject; *specifi-
cally*, disposed to exclude other persons from,
or chary in admitting them to, society or fel-
lowship; fastidious as to the social rank of as-
sociates: as, an *exclusive* clique.

I believe such words as fashionable, *exclusive*, *aristo-
cratic* and the like, to be wicked unchristian epithets that
ought to be banished from honest vocabulary.
Thackeray.

Cottage life (at the White Sulphur Spring) was never
the *exclusive* affair that it is elsewhere; the society was
one body, and the hotel was the center.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 210.

Exclusive Brethren. See *brethren*. **Exclusive enun-
ciation or proposition.** In *logic*, a proposition which
asserts something to be true of a certain class of things and
to be false of everything else. By some logicians exclu-
sives are regarded as simple propositions with quantified
predicates, but the more usual view is that they are com-
pound propositions.

Exclusive privilege. In *Scott. law*,
in a limited sense, the rights and franchises, of the nature
of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorpo-
rated traders of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the crafts-
men or members of those incorporations were entitled to
prevent "unfreemen," or tradesmen not members of the
corporation, from exercising the same trade within the
limits of the burgh.

II. *n.* 1. That which excludes or rejects.

This man is so cunning in his inclusions and *exclusions*
that he dyverneth nothing between copulations and dis-
junctions.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 943.

2. One belonging to a coterie of persons who
exclude others from their society or fellowship;
one who limits his acquaintances to a select
few.

The *exclusive* in fashionable life does not see that he ex-
cludes himself from enjoyment, in the attempt to appro-
priate it.
Emerson, Compensation.

exclusively (eks-kli'siv-li), *adv.* 1. With the
exclusion of all others; without admission of
others to participation.

There he must rest, sole judge of his affairs,
While they might rule *exclusively* in theirs.
Crabbe, Works, p. 71.

The powers and privileges which the twelve were to
exercise *exclusively* are now to be exercised by others.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

2. With the exclusion of the part or parts (one
or both extremes of some series), as in an ac-
count or number mentioned; not admitting or
reckoning these parts; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of citation to the join-
ing of issue, *exclusively*; the second continues to a conclu-
sion in the cause *inclusively*.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

exclusiveness (eks-kli'siv-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being exclusive, in any sense of that word.

From *exclusiveness* and the habit of compromise, then, is the first reason why representative institutions have not flourished in France.

W. H. Green, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 99.

exclusivism (eks-kli'siv-izim), *n.* [= *Sp. exclusivismo*; an *exclusive* + *-ism*.] The practice of excluding or of being exclusive; exclusiveness.

In Geneva and Lausanne I understood that a more than American *exclusivism* prevailed in families that held themselves to be peculiarly good, and believed themselves very old.

Harpers' Mag., LXXVI, 578.

exclusivist (eks-kli'siv-ist), *n.* [*< exclusive* + *-ist*.] One who favors exclusivism or exclusiveness in some particular direction.

Cannot these *exclusivists* see . . . the unlovely, unfavourable position into which their logic thrusts them?

The Independent (New York), Jan. 6, 1870.

exclusory (eks-kli'so-ri), *a.* [*< LL. exclusorius*, *< L. exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*.] Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. *Bailey, 1731.*

excoct (eks-kokt'), *v. t.* [*< L. excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out, *< ex*, out, + *coquere*, cook, boil: see *cook*.] To boil out; extract by boiling.

Salt and sugar, which are *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and molature.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 841.

excoction (eks-kok'shon), *n.* [*< L. excoctio(n)-*, a boiling or baking thoroughly, *< excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out: see *excoct*.] The act of excocting or boiling out.

In the *excoctions* and depositions of metals it is a familiar error, *to* to advance *excoction* they augment the heat of the furnace or the quantity of the infection.

Bacon, Learning, v. 2.

excoctication (eks-kod-i-ka'shon), *n.* [*< LL. excoctication(n)-*, *excoctication(n)-*, *< excocticare*, *< L. ex*, out, + *coctare*, cauterize, stem, trunk.] Removal of the earth from the root of a vine.

Atte Janmerie abhiquenelon

The vineyard (v. 10) in places temperate;

Italians *excoctication*

Hill calls

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8), l. 44.

excoctitate (eks-kof-i-tat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excoctitated*, ppr. *excoctitating*. [*< L. excoctitatus*, pp. of *excoctare* (*> L. excoctare* = *Sp. Pg. excoctar* = *OF. excocter*), think out, contrive, devise, *< ex*, out, + *coctare*, think: see *coctate*.] To think out; contrive; devise.

They have also wittily *excoctitated* and devised instruments of diverse fashions.

Sir P. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ll. 7.

In his incomparable wares and busyness almost incredible, he (*Cassius*) dyde *excoctate* most excellent pollicies and devices, to vanquish or subdue his enemies.

Su T. Rhod. The Governour, l. 23.

He must first think, and *excoctate* his matter, then choose his words.

R. Jonson, Discoveries.

Did at last *excoctate*

How he might keep the good and leave the bad

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 121.

excoctitation (eks-kof-i-ta'shon), *n.* [= *F. excoctation* = *It. excoctatio*, *< L. excoctatio(n)-*, *< excoctare*, strip off: see *excoctate*.] A thinking out; the act of devising in the mind; contrivance.

The labour of *excoctitation* is too violent to last long.

Johnson, Rasselas, XIII.

ex commodo (eks kom'p-dó), [*L.*] Leisurely. **excommunic** (eks-kom-mun'), *v. t.* [*< F. excommunicer* (*OF.*, in vernacular form, *excomenier*, *excomungier*, etc.) = *Pr. excomeniar*, *excomeniar*, *excomenjar*, *excomenjar* = *Sp. excomulgar* = *It. excommunicare*, *excommunicare*, *< L. excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate*.] To exclude from communion, fellowship, or participation; excommunicate.

Poets indeed were excommunicated Plato's commonwealth.

Goldwin, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 21.

excommunicable (eks-kom-mu'ni-ka-bl), *a.* [*< excommunicate* + *-able*.] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated; that may incur or give occasion for excommunication.

Yet although they be infamous idolaters, wicked hereticks, persons *excommunicable*, yea, and cast out for notorious impiety.

Sp. Hall, Apology. Advert. to the Reader.

What offenders are *excommunicable*.

Kable.

excommunicant (eks-kom-mu'ni-kant), *n.* [*< LL. excommunicant(-s)*, ppr. of *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate*.] The form prop. means 'one who excommunicates.' The sense given here, prop. that belonging to *excommunicate*, *n.*, seems to rest on an assumed

derivation [*ex* + *communicant*.] One who has been excommunicated. [*Hare*.]

Innumerable swarms of *excommunicants*—Donatists, Arians, Monophysites, Albigenes, Hussites.

Contemporary Rec., LI, 416.

excommunicate (eks-kom-mu'ni-kat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excommunicated*, ppr. *excommunicating*. [*< LL. excommunicatus*, pp. of *excommunicare*, expel from communion, *< L. ex*, out, + *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. *Excoct.*, to cut off by an ecclesiastical sentence, either from the sacraments of the church or from all fellowship and intercourse with its members. See *excommunication*.

Christ hath *excommunicated* no nation, no slave, no house, no man; he gives none of his ministers leave to say to any man, thou art not redeemed.

Donne, Sermons, III.

Elizabeth was *excommunicated*, and her subjects absolved from their allegiance, by four successive Popes.

Phelan, quoted in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, p. 227.

Hence—2. To expel from and deprive of the privileges of membership in any association.

I throw you most *excommunicate* me, or else you must go without their company, or we shall waste no quarrelling.

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 57.

3. To prohibit on pain of excommunication.

Martin the 5th by his Bull not only prohibited . . . but was the first that *excommunicated* the reading of heretical books.

Milton, Arcopagitica, p. 10.

excommunicate (eks-kom-mu'ni-kat'), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. excommunicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. *a.* Cut off from communion; excommunicated.

Thou shalt stand cursed and *excommunicate*. And blessed shall he be that doth revolt From his allegiance to an heretic.

Shak., K. John, III, 1.

Offenders they put from their fellowship, and he which is thus *excommunicate* may not receive food offered of any other, but, eating grass and herbs, is consumed with famine.

Pachas, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

II. *n.* One who is excommunicated; one cut off from any privilege.

Poor Fernando, for her sake, must stand An *excommunicate* from every blessing.

Shak., The Brothers, III, 1.

Because thou hast neglected to abstain from the House of that *Excommunicate*, in that House thou shalt die.

Milton, Hist. Eng., IV.

I . . . was accordingly considered an *excommunicate* and had so many little pieces of private malice practised on me . . . that I found myself obliged to comply and pay the money.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 79.

excommunication (eks-kom-mu'ni-ka'shon), *n.* [= *F. excommunication* = *Pr. excomunicacion* = *Sp. excomulgacion*, *excomunicacion* (obs.) = *It. excomunicazione*, *excomunicazione*, *< LL. excommunicatio(n)-*, *< excommunicare*, pp. of *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate*, *v.*] A cutting off or casting out from communion; deprivation of communion or the privileges of intercourse; specifically, the formal exclusion of a person from religious communion and privileges. Excommunication, often with very severe consequences, was practised in various ways among the ancient Greeks, Romans, and Jews, and is still in use among the Mohammedans. In the early Christian church it consisted simply in the exclusion of an offending member from fellowship by some formal action, and this is the practice in most modern Protestant churches. As the power of the church increased, excommunication became more complicated in method and severe in effect. As now practised in the Roman Catholic and related churches, it may be either partial or total, temporary or perpetual. By the partial, called the *minor* or *lesser excommunication*, the offender is suspended from the use of the sacraments, and perhaps from the privileges of church worship, by the total or the *major* or *greater excommunication*, he is also cut off from the society and fellowship of the church and it may be from all intercourse with its members. Further distinctions as to the sentence and its effects are made in the Roman Catholic Church. See *anathema*, *excoctation*.

Bring into the Church of England open discipline of *excommunication*, that open sinners may be stricken withal.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw VI, 1533.

The act of *excommunication* . . . neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible, but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III, 1.

Excommunication seems but a light thing when there are many communions. It was no light thing when it was equivalent to outlawry; when the person excommunicated might be seized and imprisoned at the will of the ordinary; when he was cut off from all holy offices; when no one might speak to him, trade with him, or show him the most trivial courtesy; and when his friends, if they dared to assist him, were subject to the same penalties.

Frederick, Hist. Eng., I, 183.

Excommunication by candle. See *rendle*.

excommunicator (eks-kom-mu'ni-ka-tor), *n.* [*< ML. excommunicator*, *< LL. excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate*, *v.*] One who excommunicates.

He caused all the intriguers of it to be horribly *excommunicated* by all the bishops of England, in his own presence, and of all his barons; and himself was one of the *excommunicators*.

excommunicatory (eks-kom-mu'ni-ka-to-ri), *a.* [= *OF. excommunicatoir*; *< ML. excommunicatorius*, *< LL. excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate*, *v.*] Relating to or causing excommunication.

excommunication (eks-kom-mu'nyon), *n.* [= *F. excommunication*, *< ML. excommunicatio(n)-*, *< L. ex*, out of, + *communio(n)-*, communion. Cf. *excommunicate*.] Excommunication.

Excommunication is the utmost of Ecclesiastical Judicature, a spiritual putting to death.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

ex concessio (eks kon-ses'ó), [*L.*; *ex*, out of, from; *concesso*, abl. of *concessum*, neut. of *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede*.] From what has been conceded or granted; as, an argument *ex concessio* (that is, from what has been granted to that which is to be proved).

excoriate (eks-kó-ri-a-bl), *a.* [*< excoctare* + *-able*.] Capable of being excoctated or flayed; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

Observable in such a natural net as the acaly covering of fishes, of mollusks, carps, tenches, &c., even in such as are *excoriate*, and consist of smaller scales.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, III.

excoriate (eks-kó-ri-át'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excoriated*, ppr. *excoriating*. [*< LL. excoriatus*, pp. of *excoriare* (*> L. excoriare* = *Sp. Pg. excoriar* = *F. excorier*), strip off the skin, *< L. ex*, out, off, + *corium*, the skin: see *concessio*.] 1. To flay; strip off the skin of. *Bailey, 1731.* Hence—2. To abrade; gall; break and remove the outer layers of (the skin) in any manner.

The heat of the Island Squamish Gregory used to call infernal, for, says he, it *excoriates* the skin, melts hard Indian wax in a cabinet, and scars your shoes like a red hot iron.

Boyle, Works, V, 384.

excoriation (eks-kó-ri-át'shon), *n.* [= *F. excoriation* = *Pr. excoctacio* = *Sp. excoctacion* = *It. excoctazione*, *< L. excoctatio(n)-*, *< excoctare*, strip off the skin: see *excoriate*.] 1. The act of flaying; the operation of stripping off the skin. *Bailey, 1731.* Hence—2. The act or process of abrading or galling; especially, a breaking or removal of the outer layers of the skin.

Full twenty years and more, our labouring atage Has lost on this incorrigible age: Our poets, the John Ket-hes of the nation, Have seem'd to lash ye, even to *excoriation*.

Dryden, Pref. to Albion and Albanius, l. 4.

3. An abraded, galled, or broken surface of the skin.

It health weeping eyes that have run with water a long time, and the *excoriations* or frettings of the eye-lids.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii, 2.

4. The act of stripping of possessions; spoliation; robbery.

It hath unparagonably enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort.

Hosell.

excoriate (eks-kó-ri-át'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excoriated*, ppr. *excoriating*. [*< ML. excoriatus*, pp. of *excoriare*, strip off the bark or rind, *< L. ex*, off, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *coct*.] To strip off the bark or rind of.

Moss . . . is to be rubbed and scraped off with some fit instrument of wood, which may not *excoriate* the tree.

Boehm, Sylva, xiii.

excoriation (eks-kó-ri-át'shon), *n.* [*< excoctare* + *-ion*.] The act of stripping off bark.

excreable (eks-kre'a-bl), *a.* [*< L. excreabilis*, *excreabilis*, *< excreare*, excreare, spit out: see *excrete*.] Capable of being excreted or discharged by spitting. (*des*, 1717.)

excreate (eks-kre-át'), *v. t.* [*< L. excreatus*, *excreatus*, pp. of *excreare*, excreare, cough up, spit out, *< ex*, out, + *creare*, cough, hawk, hem.] To spit out; discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting. *Cockram.*

excreation (eks-kre-át'shon), *n.* The act of spitting out. *Bailey, 1731.*

excrement (eks-kre-ment'), *n.* [= *D. excrement* = *G. excremente*, pl. = *Dan. Sw. excrementer*, pl., *< F. excrement* = *Sp. Pg. excremento* = *It. excremento*, *< L. excrementum*, what is sifted out, refuse, usually of animal ejections, ordure, *< excrevere*, pp. *excrevus*, sift out, separate: see *excreva*, *excreva*.] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, the feces.

The earth's a thief,

That feeds and breeds by a comparatively stolen From general excrement.

Shak., T. of A., IV, 2.

excrement² (eks-kre-men't), *n.* [*With sense due apper. to excrecescence, < L. excrementum, an elevation, prominence, ML. also an increase, lit. that which has grown up, < L. exoroscere, grow out, grow up, rise: see exorescent. Cf. increment.*] Anything growing naturally on the living body, as hair, nails, feathers, etc.; an outgrowth or natural excrecence. [Rare.]

Why is Time such a niggard of hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an excrement? *Shak., C. of K., II. 2.*

Upon this [head] grows the hair, which though it be esteemed an excrement, is of great use to cherish and keep warm the brain. *Ray, Works of Creation, II.*

excremental (eks-kre-men'tal), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. excremental* = *It. excrementale*; as *excremental* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling excrement.

Whether those little dusty particles, upon the lower side of the leaves, be seeds and seminal parts, or rather, as it is commonly conceived, excremental separations, we have not been able to determine. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 7.*

excrementary (eks-kre-men'ta-ri), *a.* [*< excrement + -ary*.] Excrementitious.

Wherever this man speaks, one gets a perception of Swedenborg's Excrementary Hell. *New York Tribune, May 17, 1862.*

excrementitious (eks-kre-men-tish'ul), *a.* Same as *excrementitious*.

excrementitious¹ (eks-kre-men-tish'us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. excrementicios*, < *L.* as if **excrementicius*, < *excrementum*, refuse, excrement; see *excrement*.] Pertaining to excrement; of the nature of excrement.

Excrementitious animal juices, such as milk and chyle.

Goldsmith, Taste.

Rain-water collected from the roofs of houses, and stored in underground tanks, is often polluted to a dangerous extent by excrementitious matters, and is rarely of sufficiently good quality to be employed for domestic purposes with safety. *E. Frankland, Expt. on Chem., p. 553.*

excrementitious² (eks-kre-men-tish'us), *a.* [*< excrement + -itious*; after *excrementitious¹*.] Of the nature of a natural outgrowth or excrement.

Hair is but an excrementitious thing.

Huvellet, Letters, I. 1. 31.

excrecence, excrecency (eks-kre-'ens, -en-si), *n.*; pl. *excrecences, excrecencies* (-en-ses, -en-siz). [= *E. excrecencia* = *Sp. excrecencia* = *Pg. excrecencia* = *It. excrecencia* (fem. sing.), an excrecence, < *L. excrecencia*, morbid excrecences on the body, neut. pl. of *excrecen(t)-s*, growing out; see *exorescent*.] 1. An abnormal superficial growth or appendage, as a wart or tubercle; anything which grows unnaturally, and without organic use, out of something else, as outgalls; hence, a superfluity; a disfiguring addition.

Providence . . . assigns to Christians no more but "food and raiment" for their own use. All other excrecences of possessions being intrusted to the rich man's disposition, only as to a steward. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.*

A man hath reason to doubt that his very best actions are sullied with some unlaudable excrecency. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 790.*

An excrecence and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively, an extravagant or excessive outbreak; as, "excrecences of joy." *Jer. Taylor.* — **Caustic excrecence**, in pathology. See *caustic excrecence*. — **excrecent** (eks-kre-'ent), *a.* [*< L. excrecent* (t-s), ppr. of *exorescere*, grow out, grow up, rise up, in particular of morbid excrecences on the body, < *ex*, out, + *orescere*, grow; see *exorescent*.] Growing out of something else; specifically, abnormally put forth or added; hence, superfluous and incongruous; as, a wart is an excrecent growth on the hand; excrecent knots on a tree; excrecent ornaments on a dress or on a building.

Expunge the whole, or lop the excrecent parts. *Pope, Essay on Man, II. 49.*

excrecential (eks-kre-sen'shal), *a.* [*< excrecence (L. excrecentia) + -al*.] Pertaining to or resembling an excrecence; of the nature of an excrecence.

excreta (eks-kre-'ta), *n.* pl. [*L. neut. pl. of excretus*, ppr. of *excernere*, separate; see *excern*, *excrete*.] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, such substances as have really entered into the tissues of the body and are the product of its metabolism, as urine or sweat. In this restricted sense the word would not include the feces.

excretal (eks-kre-'tal or eks-kre-'tal), *a.* [*< excreta + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of excreta; excremental; excrementitious.

The surface waters of towns are certainly not clean, but where the streets are efficiently scavenged they are free from taint of human excretal refuse, and fit for admixture into the rivers. *Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 3836.*

excrete (eks-kre-'t), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excreted*, ppr. *excreting*. [*< L. excretus*, ppr. of *excernere*, sift out, separate; see *excern* and *excrement*.] Cf. *excrete*, *secrete*.] To throw out or eliminate; specifically, to eliminate from an organic body by a process of secretion and discharge.

Certain plants excrete sweet juice, apparently for the sake of eliminating something injurious from their sap. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 46.*

excrete (eks-kre-'t), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. excreta*, < *L. excretum*, neut. of *excretus*, ppr. of *excernere*, separate; see *excern*, *excrete*, *v.*] That which has been excreted; an excretion.

The fluid they excrete is the grand outlet for the nitrogenous excreta of the animal body.

H. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 211.

excretion (eks-kre-'shon), *n.* [= *E. excretion* = *Sp. excrecion* = *Pg. excreçao* = *It. excrezione*, < *L.* as if **excretio(n)-s*, < *excernere*, ppr. *excretus*, separate; see *excern*, *excrete*.] 1. The act of excreting.

In the case of the glands on the stipules of *Vicia sativa*, the excretion of a sweet fluid manifestly depends on changes in the sap, consequent on the sun shining brightly. *Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 403.*

2. The substance excreted, as sweat or urine, or certain juices in plants.

Nor do they [tanks] contain those urinary parts which are found in other animals, to avoid that acrid excretion. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 13.*

Syn. Excretion, Secretion. Secretion is the more general word, and includes excretion. The latter is restricted to the elimination of useless or harmful substances from the body. Thus, the secretion of saliva or of milk would not be called excretion, but the latter term would be applied to the secretion of the urine. Both terms are applied to the products as well as to the functions.

excretive (eks-kre-'tiv or eks-kre-'tiv), *a.* [*< excrete + -ive*.] Having the power to excrete.

A diminution of the body happens by the excretive faculty, excreting and evacuating more than necessary.

Haller, Consumptions.

excretory (eks-kre-'to-ri or eks-kre-'to-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *E. excretoire* = *Sp. Pg. excretorio* = *It. excretorio*, < *ML. excretorius*, < *L. excretus*, ppr. of *excernere*, separate; see *excern*, *excrete*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to excretion. — 2. Conducting off; serving for excretion; as, excretory ducts.

These glands are respectively furnished with an artery, a vein, and a nerve, and usually also an excretory vessel suitable to its size and uses. *Halle, Works, VI. 283.*

The fact, however, of its being prolonged to the anus, which is in a different position in the larva and mature state, shows that the stomach never at least assumes excretory channel. *Bosc, Cat. Chirpologia, p. 20.*

II. n. An excretory organ

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Chom.*

excruciable (eks-kre-'shi-a-bl), *a.* [*< L. excrucialis*, worthy of or deserving torture, torturing, < *excrucare*, torture; see *excruciate*.] Liable to torment; worthy to be tormented. *Bacon, 1727.*

excruciamen(t), *n.* [*< L.* as if **excruciamen(t)um*, torture, < *excrucare*, torture; see *excruciate*.] Excruciation.

To this wild of sorrow and excrement she was confined. *Asa, London Staffs (Hart), VI. 151.*

excruciate (eks-kre-'shi-a-t), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excruciated*, ppr. *excruciating*. [*< L. excruciatu*, ppr. of *excrucare* (> *OF. excrucier*, torture greatly, < *ex*, out, + *crucare*, torture (on the cross), < *crux* (cruc), cross; see *cruciate*, *crucify*, *crucial*.] To torture, torment; inflict very severe pain upon, as if by crucifying; as, to excruciate the feelings.

Whilst they feel hell being damn'd in their hate,

Their thoughts like devils their excrements.

London Weekly Cross.

excruciating (eks-kre-'shi-a-ting), *a.* 1. Extremely painful; torturing; tormenting.

Leave them, as long as they keep their hearts so and impotent hearts, to those gnawing and excruciating fears. *Haller.*

He had long been troubled with a cancer in his cheek, by which excruciating disease he died. *Goldsmith, Bedlam.*

The North American Indians . . . are trained from the infancy to the total suppression of the feelings of every kind, and endure the most excruciating tortments at the stake without signs of suffering. *Expt. Origins, I. 30.*

2. Extremely precise or elaborate; extreme; as, excruciating politeness. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

excruciatingly (eks-kre-'shi-a-ting-ly), *adv.* 1. In an excruciating manner. — 2. Extremely; as, excruciatingly polite. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

excruciation (eks-kre-'shi-a-'shon), *n.* [= *OF. excruciation*, < *LL. excruciatu(m)*, < *L. excruciare*, torture; see *excruciate*.] The act of excruciating or inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being excruciated; torture.

The frettings, the thwartings, and the excretations of life. *Pettam, Resolves, II. 57.*

exubation (eks-kū-bā-'shon), *n.* [*< LL. ex-cubatio(n)-s*, a watching, keeping watch, < *ex-cubare*, lie or sleep out of doors, usually lie out on guard, keep watch, < *ex*, out, + *cubare*, lie.] The act of watching all night.

excubitorium (eks-kū-bi-to-'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *excubitoria* (-a). [*LL.*, a post where guards

were stationed, < *excubare*, pp. of *ex-cubare*, keep watch; see *ex-cubation*.] In arch., a gallery in a church where public watch was formerly kept at night on the eve of some festival, and from which the great shrines were observed.

The watching-loft of St. Albans, in England, is a beautiful structure of wood; the excubitorium, a gallery over the door of the sacristy.



Excubitorium, or Watching-loft, St. Albans Cathedral, England.

excude (eks-kū-'d), *v. t.* [*< L. excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out, mold, form, make, < *ex*, out, + *cudere*, strike.] To beat out on an anvil; forge; coin. *Hailey, 1727.*

excudit (eks-kū-'dit), [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out; see *excude*.] Laterally, he engraved (it): a word appended to the foot of an engraving, preceded by the name of the artist; as, Bartolozzi excudit.

exculpable (eks-kū-'pā-bl), *a.* [*< exculpato + -able*.] Capable or worthy of exculpation. *Sir G. Buck.*

exculpate (eks-kū-'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exculpated*, ppr. *exculpating*. [*< ML. exculpatus*, ppr. of **exculpate* (cf. *ML. exculpatus*), < *L. ex*, out, + *culpate*, blame, < *culpa*, fault, blame; see *culprit*.] 1. To clear from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; vindicate from an accusation of wrong-doing.

He exculpated himself from being the author of the heroic epistle. *W. Mason, To Dr. Sheldrake, note.*

2. Serve to relieve of or free from blame; serve as an excuse for. **Syn.** To exonerate, acquit, absolve, pardon, justify.

exculpation (eks-kū-'pā-'shon), *n.* [*< ML. exculpatione*], < **exculpatus*, ppr. **exculpatus*, clear from blame; see *exculpate*.] The act of exculpating or of exonerating from a charge of fault or crime; vindication.

In Scotland, the law allows of an exculpation, by which the prisoner is suffered before his trial to prove the thing to be impossible. *By Burnet, Hist. own Times, an. 1684.*

Letters of exculpation, in Scots law, a warrant granted at the suit of the accused, clearing witnesses in his defense.

exculpatory (eks-kū-'pā-to-ri), *a.* [*< exculpato + -ory*.] Fitted or intended to clear from a charge of fault or guilt; exonerating; exculping; as, exculpatory evidence.

He [Pope] wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke of Chandos, which was answered with great magnanimity. *Johnson, Pope.*

excurt (eks-kū-'t), *v. t.* [*< L. excurrere*, run out, run forth, project, make an excursion or irruption, < *ex*, out, + *currere*, run; see *current*.] To go beyond proper limits; run to an extreme.

His disease was an asthma, oft excurring to an orthopnea. *Harvey, Consumptions.*

ex curia (eks-kū-'ri-a), [*L.*, < *ex*, out of; *curia*, abl. of *curia*, court; see *curia*.] Out of court.

excurrent (eks-kū-'rent), *a.* [*< L. excurrente* (t-s), ppr. of *excurrere*, run out, project; see *excurt*.] 1. Running out.

The insoluble residue of the introduced food (in sponges), together with the fluid excreta, is carried out through the oscule by the excurrent water. *Keen, Brit., XXI. 418.*

2. In bot. (a) Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything, as when the midrib of a leaf projects beyond the apex. (b) Prolonged to the very summit; applied to the trunk of a tree which is undivided to the top, as in the spruce, in distinction from a *deliquescent* growth. — 3. Giving passage outward; affording exit: as, an excurrent orifice.

In higher forms of sponges . . . the chambers cease to open abruptly into the *excurrent* canals; each is prolonged into a narrow canal, aphodous or abitus, which usually directly, sometimes after uniting with one or more of its fellows, opens into an *excurrent* canal.

Encyc. Brit., XXII, 314.

excuse (eks-kür'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excused*, ppr. *excusing*. [*L. excusare*, pp. of *excurre*, run out, run forth, etc.: see *excur*.] *I. intrans.* To make a digression or an excursion. [*Italo.*]

But how I *excuse*! Yet thou usest to say thou likedst my excursions.

Richardson, *Charles*, *Harlowe*, III, 71.

When the *Franklin* and *Sadler* were *excusing* in Ireland, they went through some difficult pass.

Carleton, *For*, *Journal*, p. 31.

II. trans. To pass or journey through. [*Italo.*]

excursion (eks-kür'shun), *n.* [= *F. excursion* = *Sp. excursión* = *It. escursione*, < *L. excursus*], a running out, an inroad, invasion, a setting out, beginning of a speech, < *excurre*, pp. *excursus*, run out; see *excur*.] 1. The act of running out or forth; hence, deviation from a fixed or usual course; a passing or advancing beyond fixed or usual limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat are very obscure.

Arbutnot, *Effects of Air*.

But in low numbers short *excursions* tries.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 738.

2. Digression; deviation; a wandering from a subject or main design; an excursion.

No *excursions* upon words, good doctor, to the question briefly.

B. Johnson, *Epilogue*, v. 1.

This *excursion* upon this occasion, wherein I have found divers interpreters unite, will (I hope) find pardon with the Reader, who happily himself may find some better resolution.

Purcell, *Pilgrimage*, p. 134.

I am not in a scribbling mood, and shall therefore make no *excursions*.

Cooper.

3. A journey; specifically, a short journey, jaunt, or trip to some point for a special purpose, with the intention of speedy return; as, a pleasure *excursion*; a scientific *excursion*.

Making an *excursion* to St. Thomas from Sinaloa, we dined at Toluca, in a house appointed for the entertainment of strangers.

Poecke, *Description of the East*, II, l. 132.

4. A company traveling together for a special purpose; a joint expedition, especially a holiday expedition.

An *excursion* numbering several hundreds, gathered along the river towns by the benevolent enterprise of railway officials, came up to the mountain one day.

C. D. Warner, *The Pilgrimage*, p. 65.

5. In *physics*, a movement of a moving or vibrating body from a mean position; as, the *excursion* of a planet from the ecliptic, of a satellite from the apparent position of its primary, or of the prong of a tuning-fork.

That sleepy looking kind of escapement in which the *excursion* hand moves very slowly and the *excursion* of the pendulum beyond the impulse is very little.

Sir E. Beckett, *Clocks and Watches*, p. 50.

6. In *mach.*, the range of stroke of any moving part; the travel; as, the *excursion* of a piston-rod.—7. A projecting addition to a building.

Darwin.

Sure I am that small *excursion* out of gentlemen's halls in Dorsetshire (respect to East or West) is commonly called an *excursion*.

Fidler, *Ch. Hist.*, VI, 285.

Circle of *excursion*, a circle in the heavens parallel to the ecliptic and so drawn that it is not traversed by any or by some one of the planets. *Syn.* *Trip*, *Travel*, etc. See *Journey*, *n.*

excursion (eks-kür'shun), *v. t.* [*< excursion, n.*] To make an excursion. [*Rare.*]

Yesterday I *excursioned* twenty miles; to-day I wrote a few letters.

Lamb, *To Wordsworth*.

excursionist (eks-kür'shun-ist), *n.* [*< excursion + -ist*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of an excursion.

Pray let me divide the little *excursionist* excesses of the journey among the gentlemen.

Dickens, *To Mrs. Cowden Clarke*, *Letters* (1855), III, 98.

excursioner (eks-kür'shun-er), *n.* An excursionist. [*Rare.*]

The royal *excursioners* did not return till between six and seven o'clock.

Mme. D'Arley, *Diary*, III, 111.

excursionist (eks-kür'shun-ist), *n.* [*< excursion + -ist*.] One who makes an excursion; specifically, a member of a company making a journey for pleasure.

An excursion is always resented by the regular occupants of a summer resort, who look down upon the *excursionists*, while they themselves tend to be amused by them.

C. D. Warner, *The Pilgrimage*, p. 64.

excursionize (eks-kür'shun-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and ppr. *excursionized*, ppr. *excursionizing*. [*< excursion + -ize*.] To make an excursion; take part in an excursion. [*Imp. Dict.*]

excursive (eks-kür'siv), *a.* [*< excurse + -ive*.] 1. Given to making excursions; rambling;

wandering. *Johnson*. Hence—2. Veering from point to point; wandering off from a subject; deviating; desultory; erratic; as, an *excursive* fancy or imagination.

He (William IV.) made another speech in French, in the course of which he travelled over every variety of topic that suggested itself to his *excursive* mind.

Greville, *Memoirs*, Sept. 17, 1831.

excursively (eks-kür'siv-li), *adv.* In an excursive manner.

The flesh of animals which feed *excursively* is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up.

Bonwell, *Johnson*.

excursiveness (eks-kür'siv-nis), *n.* The quality of being excursive; a disposition to ramble or deviate.

Remember that your *excursiveness* (allow me the word; I had a rasher in my head) upon old maids and your lord can only please yourself.

Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, V, 313.

Excursors (eks-kür'sör-iz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. excursor*, a runner, skirmisher, scout, < *excurre*, pp. *excursus*, run out; see *excur*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the snatchers, comprising sundry birds which secure their prey as do the shrikes and flycatchers, which sally forth to snatch it and return to their post after such an excursion. [*Not in use.*]

excursus (eks-kür'sus), *n.*; pl. *excursus* or *excursus* (-sus, -ez). [*< L. excursus*, a sally, inroad, excursion, digression, < *excurre*, run out; see *excur*.] 1. A digression; an excursion.

Catechising concerning articles of export and import, with an occasional *excursus* of more indirect utility.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I, 211.

Returning, now, from the *excursus* upon the topic of command of language, let us pass to consider a fourth cause of the formation of a *phonetic*.

A. Phelps, *Eng. Style*, p. 107.

2. A dissertation inserted in a work, as an edition of a classic, to elucidate some obscure or important point of the text.

The principal point to be noticed in the *excursus* is that a suggestion is made which carries the theory of a Judeo-Christian origin of the Teaching further than it has yet been pushed.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI, 103.

excuvate, excuvated (eks-kür'vât, -vâted), *a.* [*< L. ex, out, + curvatus, curved, bent; see curvate*.] Everted; excurved.

excuvature (eks-kür'vâ-tür), *n.* [*< excuvate + -ure, after curvatur*.] In *entom.*: (a) The state of being excurved. (b) A part of a margin, mark, etc., curved outwardly, or away from the center of the body or organ.

excurved (eks-kür'vâd), *a.* [*< L. ex, out, + E. curved*.] In *zool.*, curved outward, or away from the disk or center of a part or an organ; as, an *excurved* margin; an *excurved* mark. **Excurved antenna**, in *entom.*, antenna constantly curved outward or away from each other.

excusable (eks-kür'zâ-bl), *a.* [*< ME. excusable, < OF. excusable, F. excusable = Sp. excusable = Pg. excusável = It. scusabile, < L. excusabilis, excusabilis, < excusare, excuse; see excuse*.] 1. Deserving to be excused; pardonable; as, the man is *excusable*.

Nay, nay, Octavia, not only that. That was *excusable*, that, and thousands more of semblable import. But he hath waged New wars against Pompey.

Shak., *A. and C.*, III, 1.

A little timidity is *excusable* in a statesman placed in a prominent station.

Whipple, *Less and Rev.*, I, 104.

2. Admitting of excuse or palliation; as, an *excusable* delay.

Before the gospel impenitency was such more *excusable* because men were ignorant.

Tillotson.

Excusable homicide. See *homicide*, 2. *Syn.* *Pardonable*, etc. See *venial*. **Excusable**, *Justifiable*. An action innoxious to another is *excusable* when not entirely free from blame yet not blameworthy or culpably negligent, *justifiable*, when so far provoked or necessitated as to be entirely free from blame.

These sort of speeches, issuing from just and honest indignation, are sometimes *excusable*, sometimes *commendable*.

Bacon, *Works*, I, xvi.

Give us more than Omphid's match, in Omphid's own art. The man, he said, was a villain. Any artifice which would defeat such *excusable* was *justifiable*.

Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

excusableness (eks-kür'zâ-bl-nis), *n.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

excusably (eks-kür'zâ-bli), *adv.* In an excusable manner; so as to be pardoned; without blame.

Why may not I *excusably* agree with St. Chrysostom?

Bacon, *The Pope's Supremacy*, p. 12.

If even then we refuse it (restitution), unless the cause be that we *excusably* mistake the nature of the case, we preserve no ground for hope.

Secker, *Works*, I, xli.

excusation (eks-kür'zâ-shun), *n.* [*< ME. excusacion, < OF. excusacion, F. excusacion = Fr. excusatio = Sp. excusacion = Pg. excusação = It. scusazione, < L. excusatio(n-), excusatio(n-), < excusare, excusare, excuse; see excuse, v.*] Excuse; apology.

For our mys-meuyng mon we make; Helpe may none *excusacione*.

Fork Plays, p. 501.

Ye shall not withstand nor disloy the honours of the Master and Wardens for the tyme being, but there to be obedyent at al tymes, with owr reasonbell *excusacion*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time.

Bacon, *Dispatch* (ed. 1827).

excusator (eks-kür'zâ-tör), *n.* [= *Sp. excusador = Pg. excusador = It. scusatore, < LL. excusator, excusator, < L. excusare, excusare, excuse; see excuse, v.*] One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse or apology.

This brought on the sending an *excusator* in the name of the king and kingdom, to show that the king was not bound to appear upon the citation.

Sp. Burnet, *Hist. Reformation*.

excusatory (eks-kür'zâ-tör-i), *a.* [= *OF. excusatoire, < ML. excusatorius, < L. excusare, excusare, excuse; see excuse, v.*] Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical; as, an *excusatory* plea.

Yet upon further advice, having sent an *excusatory* letter to the king, they withdrew themselves into divers parts beyond the seas.

Lives of English Worthies.

He made *excusatory* answers.

Wood, *Ann. Univ. Oxford*, 1557.

excuse (eks-kür'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excused*, ppr. *excusing*. [*< ME. excusen, excusen, < OF. excuser, excuser, F. excuser = Sp. excusar = Pg. excusar = It. scusare, < L. excusare, excusare, excuse, allego in excuse, lit. free from a charge, < ex, out, + causa, causa, a charge; see cause. (cf. excuse.)* 1. To offer an excuse or apology for; often reflexively.

Sche of that seldamer *excused* hire al gate, A seide the child was in the see anker ful gorse.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4046.

Think ye that we *excuse* ourselves unto you?

2 Cor., xii, 19.

He *excused* his conduct to others, and perhaps to himself, by pleading that, as a commissioner, he might be able to prevent much evil.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. To furnish or serve as an excuse or apology for; serve as justification for; justify.

Ignorance of the Law *excuses* no man.

Selden, *Table Talk*, p. 66.

He alleges the uprightness of his intentions to *excuse* his possible failings.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, vi.

The *excuse* or ignorance of the priestess shall not *excuse* the people.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

3. To pardon, as a fault; forgive entirely, or overlook as venial or not blame-worthy.

I must *excuse*.

What cannot be amended.

Shak., *Cor.*, iv, 7.

4. To free or release from an obligation or duty; release by favor.

In the evening he sent me out of the Palace, desiring to be *excused*, that he could not entertain me all night.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II, l. 92.

I pray thee have me *excused*.

Luke, xiv, 19.

5. To remit; refrain from exacting; as, to *excuse* a fine.—6. To regard, permit, or receive with indulgence.

Excuse some courtly strains.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II, l. 215.

If ever despondency and asperity could be *excused* in any man, they might have been *excused* in Milton.

Macaulay, *Milton*.

7. To shield from blame.

When he was at school he was whipped thrice a week for faults he took upon him to *excuse* others.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 82.

Syn. 2. To extenuate.—4. To exempt, release, let off.

excuse (eks-kür'), *n.* [*< F. excuse = Sp. excusa = Pg. excusa = It. scusa, an excuse; from the verb.*] 1. The act of excusing or apologizing, excusing or justifying.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence, That thou might'st win the more thy father's love, Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it.

Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, iv, 4.

2. A plea offered or reason given in extenuation of a fault or a failure in duty; an apology; as, the debtor makes *excuses* for delay of payment.

No man then he absent w/oute a reasonable and sufficient *excuse*, vpon payne of every Brother absente a li. of wax, to be paid to the Gild.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

They ever returning, and the planters so farr absent, who could contradict their *excuses*?

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, l. 145.

I reject, at once, all such defence, excuse, or apology, or whatever else it may be called.

D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1852.

3. That which serves as a reason or ground for excusing; an extenuating or justifying fact or argument, or what is adduced as such by way of apology or to secure pardon.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot,
It hath the excuse of youth.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

There is no excuse to forget what everything prompts unto us.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own excuse for being.

Emerson, The Rhodora.

-Syn. Apology, Excuse, Plea. See apology.
excuseless (eks-küs'les), a. [*excuse*, n., + *-less*.] 1. Having no excuse.

You are likely to come so *excuseless* to your torments,
so untried and so scorned, so without all honour in your sufferings.

Hammond, Works, IV, 524.

2. Inexcusable.

excusement (eks-küz'ment), n. [*ME. excusament*, < *OF. excusament* = *Pr. excusament* = *It. excusamento*, < *LL. excusamentum*, an excuse, < *L. excusare*, *excusare*, excuse: see *excuse*, v.] An excuse.

But there aye the counselle saide
That thei be nought excused so,
For he is one and thei be two;
And two have more witte than one,
So thilke excusment was none.

Gower, Conf. Amant, l.

excuser (eks-ku'zër), n. 1. One who offers excuses or pleads for himself or for another.

In vain would his *excuser* endeavour to palliate his enormities by imputing them to madness.

Seyt.

2. One who excuses or accepts the excuse or apology of another.

excusation, n. Excution. *Chaucer*.

excusere (eks-küs'ri), v. t. [*L. excusare*, pp. of *excusere*, shake out or off, < *ex*, out, + *quere*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*.] 1. To shake off or out; get rid of.

They could not totally *excuse* the notions of a Delty out of their minds.

Stillinger, Origines Sacre, l. 1.

2. To discuss; unfold; decipher.

To take some pains in *excusing* some old documents.

F. Junius.

3. To seize and detain by law, as goods.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excused*.

Aylife, Paragon.

excussant (eks-küs'sant), n. [= *Sp. excusacion* = *Pg. excussão* = *It. excussione*, < *LL. excussio*(n-), a shaking down, < *L. excutere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out: see *excuss*.] 1. The act of excussing, discussing, unfolding, or deciphering; discussion.

Aphorismes . . . cannot be made but out of the pyth and heart of sciences for illustration and *excussion* are out off; variety of example is out off.

Isaacs, On Learning, vi. 2.

2. A seizing by law; in civil law, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt; discussion.

excussory (eks-küs'ö-ri), a. [*L. excussorius*, serving to shake out, < *excutere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out or off: see *excuss*.] Shaking off or out, *Bailey*, 1727.

excution (eks-kü'shi-ent), a. [*L. excution*(-s), pp. of *excutere*, shake out or off: see *excuss*.] Shaking off. *Bailey*, 1727.

ex div. An abbreviation of *ex dividendo* (without the dividend), used on the stock exchange, and implying that the stock, bond, or other security is bought and sold without the dividend due or accruing. Also written *ex d.* and *zd.*

exe¹, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax¹*.

exe², n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax²*.

exeat (eks'eat), n. [*L.* let him depart, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire*, go out, depart: see *exit*.] 1. Leave of absence granted to a student in the English universities.

Exeats, or permission to go down during term, were never granted but in cases of life and death and an unusual number of chapels were vacated. [Cambridge.]

C. A. Bridg, English University, p. 181, note.

2. Permission granted by a bishop to a priest to leave his diocese. See *no treat*.

exec. An abbreviation of *executor*.

execrable (ek'së-kra-bl), a. [= *F. execrable* = *Sp. execrable* = *Pg. execravel* = *It. execrabile*, < *L. execrabilis*, *execrabilis*, < *execrare*, *execrare*, curse: see *execrate*.] 1. Deserving to be execrated or cursed; very hateful; abhorred; abominable: as, an *execrable* wretch.

Try whether you can make a Conquest of yourself, in subduing this execrable custom [of swearing].

Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Whence and what art thou, execrable shape?

Milton, P. L., II. 681.

But is an enemy so execrable that though in captivity, his wishes and comforts are to be disregarded and even crossed? I think not. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 139.

2. Very bad; intolerable: as, an execrable pun. [Colloq.]-3. Piteous; lamentable; cruel.

The execrable passion of Christ.

R. Hill, Pathway to Duty (1699), p. 49.

-Syn. Flagitious, Villanous, etc. (see *notorious*), cursed, accursed, detestable, odious.

execrableness (ek'së-kra-bl-ness), n. The state of being execrable. [Rare.]

execrably (ek'së-kra-bli), adv. In an execrable manner; detestably.

Such a person deserved to bear the guilt of a fact so *execrably* base.

Barton, Works, II. xvi.

execrate (ek'së-kra-t), v. t.; pret. and pp. *execrated*, pp. *execrating*. [*L. execratus*, *execratus*, pp. of *execrare*, *execrare* (= *It. execrare* = *Sp. Pg. execrar* = *F. excréer*), take a solemn oath with imprecations, curse, < *ex*, out, + *sacrare*, consecrate, also declare accursed: see *sacred*. Cf. *consecrate*, *desecrate*.] 1. To curse; imprecate evil upon; hence, to detest utterly; abhor; abominate.

They gaze upon the links that hold them fast,
With eyes of anguish, *execrate* their lot,
Then shake them in despair and dance again.

Cooper, Task, II. 665.

He [Pitt] *execrated* the Hanoverian connection, . . . (then) declared that Hanover ought to be as dear to us as Hampshire.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

He was very generally *execrated* as the real source of the disturbances of the kingdom.

Prescott, Ford and Isa., I. 5.

2. To declare to be accursed; denounce as deserving to be cursed or abominated.

As if more plebeian noise . . . were enough to . . . *execrate* anything as . . . devilish.

Jerr. Taylor (2), Artific. Handsomeness, p. 160.

The learned La Fèvre wrote a most elegant copy of Latin verses, *execrating* the flute and all the commentators on it.

Colman, Comedies of Terence, Pref., p. 33.

-Syn. See comparison under *malediction*.

execration (ek'së-kra'shon), n. [= *F. execration* = *Sp. execracion* = *Pg. execração* = *It. execrazione*, < *L. execratio*(n-), *execratio*(n-), a cursing, < *execrare*, curse: see *execrate*.] 1. The act of cursing; imprecation of evil; malediction; utter detestation expressed.

Cecilia, gentle queen, the *execrations*

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2.

There was another form of consecration, or, we should rather say, of *execration*, by which the vengeance of one or more deities was invoked on an offender, and he was solemnly consigned to them for punishment in this world and the next.

C. T. Austin, Art and Archaeol., p. 195.

2. The object execrated; a thing held in abomination.

They shall be an *execration*, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach.

Jer. xlv. 12.

-Syn. Curse, Imprecation, etc. See *malediction*.

execratioust (ek'së-kra'shus), n. [*Execratus* + *-ous*.] Imprecatory; cursing; execrative.

A whole valley of such like *execrations* which

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 59.

execrative (ek'së-kra-tiv), a. [*Execrate* + *-ive*.] Imprecating evil; cursing; denouncing.

Into the body of the poor Tatar *execrative* Roman history intercalated an alphabet of letters, and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarian nature to this day.

Carleton, French Rev., III. 1-1.

execratively (ek'së-kra-tiv), adv. In an execrative manner; with cursing.

Foul old Rome screamed *execratively* her loudst, so that the true shape of many things is lost for us.

Carleton, French Rev., III. 1-1.

execrator (ek'së-kra-tör), n. and a. [*L. L.* as if *execratorius*, *execratorius*, < *L. execrare*, *execrare*, curse: see *execrate*.] 1. a. Denunciatory; abusive.

I shall take the liberty of narrating Lane's not a fanatical conduct without *execratory* comment, so that he will still receive his just reward of condemnation.

Kincaid, Yeast, xiv.

II. n.; pl. *execratories* (-riz). A formulary of execration.

This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *execratory* which is now used by them wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.

Adams, State of the Jews, p. 179.

execut, v. t. See *exect*.

execution, n. See *exectum*.

executable (ek'së-kra-ti-bl), a. [= *F. exécutable* = *Sp. ejecutable*; as *execute* + *-able*.] Capable of being executed or carried out.

The whole project is set down as *executable* at eight millions.

Edinburgh Rev., Jan., 1866, p. 244.

executant (eg'sek'ä-tant), n. [*F. exécutant*, pp. of *exécuter*, execute: see *execute*.] One who executes or performs; specifically, in music, a performer, whether vocal or instrumental.

Great *executants* on the organ.

De Quincey

Rosamond, with the *executant's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

The *executant* . . . may be congratulated upon his return to the concert-room.

Athenaeum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 50.

execute (ek'së-küt), v.; pret. and pp. *executed*, pp. *executing*. [*ME. exccuten* (= *D. exccutere*), < *OF. exccuter*, *F. exccuter* = *Sp. ejecutar* = *Pg. executar* = *It. eseguire*, execute, < *L. exccutus*, *exccutus*, pp. of *exccqui*, *exccqui*, pursue, follow out, < *ex*, out, + *sequi*, follow: see *ene*, *sequit*. Cf. *persecute*, *prosecute*.] I. trans.

1. To follow out or through to the end; perform completely, as something projected, prescribed, or ordered; carry into complete effect; accomplish: as, to *execute* a purpose, plan, design, or scheme.

They were as fervent as any tyre
To *execute* her lordly bidding.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 186.

Spirits . . . in what shape they choose,
Dilated or condensed, bright or obscure,
Can *execute* their very purposes.

Milton, P. L., l. 480.

2. To perform or do: as, to *execute* a difficult gymnastic feat; to *execute* a piece of music.

If the acceleration which tends to restore a body to its median position bear a fixed proportion to the displacement, the body will *execute* a simple harmonic motion whose period is independent of the amplitude of oscillation.

A. Dancill, Prin. of Physics, p. 77.

3. In law: (a) To complete and give validity to, as a legal instrument, by performing whatever is required by law to be done, as by signing and sealing, attestation, authentication, etc.; as, to *execute* a deed or lease. An instrument is said to be *executed* when it is so authenticated as to be complete as an instrument, although the contract or declaration of purpose embodied in the instrument may still remain executory. See *executory contract*, under *contract*. (b) To perform or carry out fully, as the conditions of a deed, contract, etc. A contract containing reciprocal obligations may in this sense be *executed* on one side while remaining *executory* on the other, as, for instance, when the purchaser pays the price in full before he receives a conveyance.

4. To give effect to; put in force; enforce: as, to *execute* law or justice; to *execute* a writ; to *execute* judgment or vengeance.

This King [William I.] ordained so good Laws, and had them so well *executed*, that if he said a Girl might carry a bag of Money all the Country over without Danger of robbery.

Daker, Chronicles, p. 28.

But, for the use of arms he did not understand,
Except some rock or tree, that, coming next to hand,
He ras'd out of the earth to execute his rage.

Drayton, Polyolbon, l. 477.

He who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be *executed*.

Lincoln, quoted in The Century, XXXIV. 300.

5. To perform judgment or sentence on; specifically, to inflict capital punishment on; put to death in accordance with law or the sentence of a court: as, to *execute* a traitor.

The duke hath kill'd never a man, but one that looks like to be *executed* for robbing a church.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 6.

Hence—6. To put to death; kill; do to death.

The true heroic Falstaff wounds my heart!
Whom with my bare hands I would *execute*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 4.

Executed consideration, contract, estate, etc. See the nouns. **Executed trust**, one manifested by an instrument which defines its terms, as distinguished from an *executory trust*, or one so manifested as to require a further instrument to declare some of its terms. See *executory*. **Executed use**, a use to which the legal title has been united, either by conveyance or by force of the statute of uses. See use. -Syn. 1. Accomplish, Effect, etc. (see *per form*), fulfil, consummate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To carry out or accomplish a course of action, a purpose, or a plan; produce an effect or result aimed at.

There comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Casio following him with determin'd sword,
To *execute* upon him.

Shak., Othello, II. 2.

But resolution *executes*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, l. 2.

With courage on he goes; with *execrals*
With counsel, and returns with victory.

Daniel, Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

2. To perform a piece of music: as, he *executes* well.

executer, a. [*ME. exccut*, < *L. exccutus*, *exccutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Executed; accomplished.

Execut was al.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 622.

executor (ek'së-küt-ör), n. One who performs or carries into effect. See *executor*.

Would it not redound to the discredit of an earthly prince, to permit, that . . . the executors of his edicts should have the least injury offered them?

Burrow, Works, I. xli.

execution (ek-nō-kū-shōn), *n.* [*< ME. execucion (= D. executio = G. executio = Dan. Sv. exekution), < OF. execution, F. execution = Sp. ejecución = Pg. execução = It. esecuzione, < L. executio(n-), executio(n-), a carrying out, performance, a prosecution, etc., < exequi, exequi, pp. exequutus, exequutus, carry out, execute; see execute.*] 1. The act or process of completing or accomplishing; the act or process of carrying out in accordance with a plan, a purpose, or an order.

Whatever thou, Lord, hast decreed to thyself above in heaven, give me a holy assiduity of endeavour, and peace of conscience in the execution of thy decrees here.

Danre, Sermons, vi.

The intention is good, and the method indicated is no doubt sound, but it is impossible to speak highly of the execution.

Athenaeum, No. 1907, p. 172.

2. The act of performing or doing, in general; performance; hence, mode, method, or style of performance; the way in which a desired effect is produced; especially, in art and music, the technical skill manifested; facility in the manipulation of a work or an instrument, in singing, or in performing a part.

No art of execution could redeem the faults of such a design.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

If Petrarch had put nothing more into his sonnets than execution, there are plenty of Italian sonnets who would be his match.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 429.

3. In law: (a) The act of affixing, as to an instrument, the tokens of assent, as by signing, sealing, delivering, etc., or by the performance of such acts and the observance of such forms as are required by law to make it the act of the party; as, the execution of a deed. (b) The instrument, warrant, or official order by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment of a court into effect; properly called a *writ of execution*. An execution for debt is issued by a court or an officer of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy, or a marshal or a constable, on the property or person of the debtor.

The writ of execution, that
Her hand did hold forth,
The which was executed soon
And in a solemn note.

Waller, Allusion England, x. 56.

(c) Popularly, the levy itself.

Lady Saver. But do your brother's distresses increase?
Joseph S. Every hour I am told he has had another execution in the house yesterday.

Shedden, School for Scandal, I. 1.

4. The act of giving effect (to) or of carrying into effect; the act of enforcing; enforcement; especially, the carrying into effect of the sentence or judgment of a court.

The dealings of men who administer government and under whom the execution of that law belongeth.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II. 1.

Specifically—5. The carrying out of a death sentence; capital punishment; the act of putting to death as directed by a judge of court; as, the execution of a murderer.

The high court of justice appointed a committee to inspect the parts about Whitehall for a convenient place for the execution of the King.

Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 244.

I believe that I could show that all the executions for religious causes in England, by all sides and during all time, are not so many as were the sentences of death passed in one year of the reign of George III. for one single sort of crime, the forging of bank notes.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 329.

6. Effective work, or the result attained by it; generally after *do*; as, the speech *did* good execution for our side; every shot *did* execution.

A manner sergeant was this price man,
The which that faithful oft founded hadde
In things grete, and oek swich folk wol can
Don execution on things halde.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 466.

Even as an adder when she doth unroll
To do some fatal execution.

Shak. Tit. And., II. 3.

Women are armed with fans as men with swords, and sometimes do more execution with them.

Addison, The Fan Exercise.

74. The pillaging or plundering of a country by the enemy's army.

Wilhelm, Mil. Diet.

You know his marches,
You have seen his executions.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 8.

Arrest in execution. See *arrest*, 5. Dormant execution. See *dormant*, 2. Droit d'execution. See *droit*.

Execution by a messenger-at-arms or other officer of the law, in Scots law, an attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer that he has given the citation or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing.

executioner (ek-sē-kū-shōn-er), *n.* 1. One who executes or carries into effect; especially, one who carries into effect a death sentence of a

court or tribunal; a functionary who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant; a headsman or hangman.

Is not the cause of the timeless deaths . . .
As blameworthy as the executioner?

Shak., Rich. III., I. 2.

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be executioner of the law of nature.

Locke

Having made a speech, and taken off his George, he kneeled down at the block, and the executioner performed his office.

Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 244.

2. That by means of which anything is performed; an instrument or implement used in producing a desired effect. [Rare.]

All along

The walls—abominable ornaments—
Are tools of wrath, avails of torments hung;
Fell executioners of foul intents.

Crashaw, Suspetto d'Herode.

executive (eg-zek-'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. exécutif* = *Sp. ejecutivo* = *Pg. executivo* = *It. esecutivo*, < *L. executivus*, pp. of *exequi, exsequi*, execute: see *execute*.] 1. *a.* 1. Concerned with or pertaining to executing, performing, or carrying into effect; specifically applied to that branch of government which is intrusted with the execution of the laws, as distinguished from the legislative and judicial. The body that deliberates and enacts laws is *legislative*, the body that judges or determines the application of the laws to particular cases, their constitutionality, etc., is *judicial*, the person, or body of persons, who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive*; thus, in the government of the United States these three bodies are respectively the two houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President with the officials subordinate to him.

It is of the nature of war to increase the executive, at the expense of the legislative authority.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. VIII.

2. Suited for executing or carrying into effect; of the kind requisite for practical performance or direction; as, executive ability. **Executive officer**, the officer on board a United States man of war who has charge of all details of the drills, police, cleanliness, and general management of the ship. He is next in command to the commanding officer.

II. *n.* That branch of a government to which the execution of the laws is intrusted; an officer of a government, or an official body, charged with the execution and enforcement of the laws. The executive may be a king, emperor, president, council, or other magistrate or body.

Besides the direct commerce which may take place between the Executive and a member, there are other evils resulting from their appointment to office, wholly at war with the theory of our government and the purity of its action.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 85.

The executive was henceforward known as "the President."

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 121.

The liberty of the subject to act or speak or even to think, was reduced to a minimum under an executive familiar with constructive treasons.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 264.

executively (eg-zek-'ū-tiv-ly), *adv.* In the way of executing or performing; by active agency.

Who did . . . executively . . . by means of operation conduct our Saviour into his bloody tabernacle.

Burton, Works, I. xviii.

It was the first appearance of that mysterious thing which we call Life. How shall we account for its introduction? Naturally or supernaturally? Spontaneously or executively? Athetically or Dynamically?

G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 120.

exécutoire (eg-zā-kū-twōr'), *n.* [= *F. LL. executivus*; see *executory*.] In French law, an act setting forth a judgment, or a notarial deed, by virtue of which the creditor may proceed to execution by seizing and selling the goods of his debtor.

executor (eg-zok-'ū-tor, sometimes ek-sē-kū-tor in senses 1 and 2), *n.* [*< ME. executor, exequitor, exequitor, < OF. exequator, exequator, essequator, F. exécuter = Pr. exequitor, executor = Sp. ejecutor = Pg. executor = It. esecutore, esequitore, < L. exequor, exsequor, a performer, accomplisher, procurator, ML. also executor (of a will), < exequi, exequi, pp. exequutus, exequutus, perform, accomplish, execute: see execute.*] 1. One who executes or performs; a doer; an executor.

Executor of this office, dirige fir to syngue.

Shall beguine ye bishoppe of syent as I asaph.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

My sweet mistress

Weeps when she sees me work; and says such baseness
If I never like executor.

Shak., Tempest, III. 1.

His (the mayor's) functions as receiver and executor of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly constituted shire.

Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 610.

2. An executioner.

This every lewed viker or person

Can saye, how the engendred homicide;

Is in both executioner of pride.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 304.

The sad-eyed justice, with his early beam,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The May yawning drone.

Shak., Ham. V., l. 1.

3. Specifically, the person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect.

The devil is his executor of his gold and is treasure.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

Thou schalte be myn executor, for y am lyke to dye.

Nugae Poeticae (ed. Halliwell), p. 95.

*I make your grace my executor, and, I beseech you,
See my poor will fulfilled.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 5.

Confirmation of executor. See *confirmation*. — **Executor creditor**, in Scots law, a creditor who, when the executor nominate and the other executors legally entitled to expedite confirmation have declined to confirm, obtains, in virtue of a liquid ground of debt, confirmation to the extent of administering as much of the estate as is sufficient to pay his debt. **Executor dative**, in Scots law, an executor appointed by the court; equivalent to administrator in England. — **Executor de son tort**, one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the burden of executorship without the profits or advantages. — **Executor nominate**, an executor appointed by the will of the testator.

executorial (eg-zek-'ū-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [= *It. esecutoriale*, < *ML. executarius*, < *LL. exsecutarius*, exsecutus: see *executory*.] Pertaining to an executor; executive.

The ancient executorial rolls written and signed by Queen Eleanor's executors, dated 1291 4.

A. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 117.

executorship (eg-zek-'ū-tor-ship), *n.* [*< executor + -ship*.] The office of executor.

executory (eg-zek-'ū-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. exécutoire* = *Sp. ejecutivo* = *Pg. executivo*, < *LL. executivus*, < *L. exequi, exequi*, pp. *exequutus, exequutus*, execute: see *executor, execute*.] 1. Of or pertaining to execution, especially to the performance of official duties; required or fitted to be carried into effect; executive.

A vigilant and jealous eye over executory and judicial magistracy.

Burke.

Two systems of administration were to be formed; one which should be in the real secret and confidence, the other merely ostensible, to perform the official and executory duties of government.

Burke, Present Discontents.

In some traits of our politics we are not one . . . You may say these are subordinate, executory, instrumental traits.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 426.

2. In law, to be executed or carried into effect in future; containing provision for its execution or carrying into effect; intended or of such a nature as to take effect on a future contingency; as, an executory contract, devise, limitation, or remainder.

In spite of the Austrian representation, the conference refused to make its decisions executory.

K. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 302.

Executory consideration, contract, devise, estate, etc. See the nouns. — **Executory process**, in civil law, an ex parte proceeding for the enforcement of a debt by seizure and sale of property under an instrument notari-ally authenticated, which the referee is allowed to be enforced by judicial powers like a judgment, without ordinary suit brought. **Executory trust**, a trust which requires a further instrument, either to declare its terms fully or carry it into effect, as when a devise property to B in trust to convey it to C. — **Executory uses**, springing uses. See *uses*.

executress (eg-zek-'ū-tres), *n.* [*< executor + -ess*. (*f. executrice*.)] A female who executes, accomplishes, or carries into effect. See *executrix*.

executricet (eg-zek-'ū-tris), *n.* [*ME. executrice, < OF. executrice, F. executrice = It. esecutrice, executrice, < ML. executrix (-tric), fem. of executor, executor: see executor.*] A female doer or accomplisher.

But O Fortune, executrice of wretched!

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 617.

executrix (eg-zek-'ū-triks), *n.* [*ML. fem. of executor: see executrice*.] A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

A female at fourteen is at years of legal discretion, and may choose a guardian; at seventeen may be executrix; and at twenty-one may dispose of herself and her lands.

Blackstone, Com., I. xvii.

executry (eg-zek-'ū-tri), *n.* [*< executor + -y*.] In Scots law, the whole movable estate and effects of a defunct person (with the exception only of heirship movables), being the proper subject of the executor's administration.

exedent (ek-sē-dent), *a.* [*< L. exedens (-tis), ppr. of exedere, eat of, < ex, out, + edere = E. eat*.] Eating; eating out; as, an exedent tumor.

exedra (eks-'ē-drā or ek-sē-drā), *n.*; pl. *exedrae* (-drā). [*L. exedra, a hall furnished with seats, < Gr. ἑξήδρα, < ἑξ, out, + ἑδρα, a seat*.] In architecture, a raised platform with steps, in the open

air, often by a roadside or in some other public place, provided with seats for the purpose of repose and conversation. The form of the exedra was arbitrary, but it was always open to the sun and air.



Exedra, Street of Tadmor, Syria.
(From Report of Archaeological Institute of America.)

The term is now sometimes applied to an apse, a recess, or a large niche in a wall, or a porch or chapel projecting from a large building. Also, less properly, *exedra*.

exegesis (ek-sē-jē'sis), *n.* [= F. *exégèse* = Pg. *exegese*, *exegesis* = It. *exegesi* = D. G. Dan. *exegese* = Sw. *exeges*, < NL. *exegesis*, < Gr. *ἐξήγησις*, explanation, interpretation, < *ἐξηγέομαι*, explain, interpret, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἡγέομαι*, guide, lead, < *ἡγέω*, lead; see *agent*. (Cf. *epexegesis*.) 1. The exposition or interpretation of any literary production or passage; more particularly, the exposition or interpretation of Scripture. See *exegetical theology*, under *exegetical*.

Every progress in *exegesis* must have its effect upon systematic theology and the symbolic statement of truth.
Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 182.

The ingenuity of orthodox *exegesis* has always been equal to the task of making Scripture mean whatever is required.
J. Pike, *Evolutionist*, p. 227.

2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject; specifically, an exercise in Biblical interpretation sometimes prescribed to students of theology when on examination preliminary to licensure or ordination.—34. In *math.*, in the language of Vieta and other early algebraists, the numerical or geometrical solution of an equation.

exegesis (ek-sē-jē'sis), *n.* [*< exegesis* (is) + -ist.] Same as *exegetist*. [Rare.]

A recent writer, speaking of the religious tendencies of the negroes, says that he would rather risk his chance of the New Jerusalem, holding to the grille of some negro saints he has known who could neither read nor write, than with the sharpest *exegesis* and the best creeded theologian in the world.

The Independent (New York), May 15, 1892.

exegete (ek-sē-jēt), *n.* [= F. *exegete* = Sp. Pg. *exegeta* = D. *exeget* = G. *exeget*, < Gr. *ἐξηγητής*, a leader, adviser, expounder, interpreter, < *ἐξηγέομαι*, lead, explain; see *exegesis*.] One who expounds or interprets a literary production, particularly Scripture; one skilled in exegesis; an exegetist.

Solitary monks and ambitious priests, hard-headed critical exegetes, allegorists, mystics, all found something congenial in his (Origen's) writings. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII, 842.

The change of interpretation on the part of exegetes is not proof that Moses did not write with scientific accuracy. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII, 324.

exegetic (ek-sē-jēt'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exegetique* = Sp. Pg. *exegetico* = It. *exegetico* (cf. D. G. *exegetisch* = Dan. Sw. *exegetisk*), < NL. *exegeticus*, < Gr. *ἐξηγητικός*, explanatory, < *ἐξηγέομαι*, an expounder, < *ἐξηγέω*, explain; see *exegesis*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of exegesis; explanatory; tending to interpret or illustrate; expository. Also *exegetical*.

II. *n.* 1. Exegetical theology; exegetics; exegesis.—2. That part of algebra which treats of the methods of solving equations, whether numerically or geometrically; the theory of equations, in an early form.

exegetical (ek-sē-jēt'ik-al), *a.* [*< exegetic* + -al.] Same as *exegetic*.—**Exegetical theology**, that branch of theology which treats of the exposition and interpretation of the Bible. It includes the study of the original languages of the Bible, its archaeology, and the rules and principles of its criticism and interpretation. Also called *exegetics*.

Exegetical Theology, or Biblical Science, has for its object the study and exposition of the Book of books, the Book of God for all ages and for all mankind.
Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 2.

exegetically (ek-sē-jēt'ik-al-i), *adv.* By or by way of exegesis; as explanation.

This is not added exegetically or by way of exposition.
Ep. Hull, Works, I, 200.

The phrase "in the form of God" is used by the apostle with respect unto that other "the form of a servant," exegetically continued "in the likeness of man."
Ep. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed II*.

exegetics (ek-sē-jēt'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exegetic*; see -ics.] Exegetical theology (which see, under *exegetic*).

In all Western Aramaean . . . there was but one way of treating, whether exegetics or doctrine, the practical.
J. H. Newman, *Development of Christ. Doct.*, v.

exegetist (ek-sē-jēt'ist), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐξηγητής*, exegete, + -ist.] One skilled in exegetical theology; an exegete. *Quarterly Rev.*

exetered, *a.* [For *exetered*, < *exeter*, = *axetree*, + -ed.] Furnished with an axetree.

Strong exetered cart that is elouted and shod.
Tusser, *Husbandrie*, p. 36.

exembryonate (eks-em'bri-ō-nat), *a.* [*< ex-priv. + embryonate*.] In bot., without an embryo: applied to the spores of cryptogams, which differ in this respect from the seeds of phenogams.

exemplairet. See *exemplar*, *a.*, and *exemplar*, *n.*
exemplar (eg-zem'plār), *a.* [*< ME. exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* (cf. G. *exemplarisch* = Dan. Sw. *exemplarisk*), < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as pattern or model, < L. *exemplum*, a pattern, copy; see *example*, *sample*, *exemplar*, *n.*] 1. Serving as an example; exemplary.

Thy lady full swete and ryght debonair,
To all other ladies *exemplar*.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 6877.

It hath pleased God to ordain and illustrate two *exemplar* states of the world for army, learning, moral virtue, policy, and laws: the state of Greece, and the state of Rome.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 126.

They could not deny but that he [Christ] was a man of God, of *exemplar* sanctity, of an angelical chastity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1853), I, 21.

He was a man of great parts and very *exemplar* virtues.
Chambers, *Great Rebellion*.

2. Conveying a warning; fitted to warn or deter.

One judicial and *exemplar* infamy in the face of the world doth trouble the fountains of justice more than many particular injuries passed over by clemency.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 335.

3. Pertaining or relating to an example or to examples; containing or constituting an example. **Exemplar proposition**, in logic, a proposition which states something to be true of an example of a class; namely, either of any example which may be chosen, as "any man would struggle for his life," or of a suitably chosen example, as "a man has been caught up to heaven," or of any proposition of examples as they occur, as "a citizen of the United States is about as likely to belong to one political party as to the other." Many proposed things in the logic of relatives can hardly be expressed other wise than in the exemplar form. Such is the following: "Through any four given points and tangent to any given line two circles can be drawn."

exemplar (eg-zem'plār), *n.* [*< ME. exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire*, *exemplaris*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* = D. *exemplaar* = G. Dan. Sw. *exemplar*, < LL. *exemplar*, rarely *exemplaris*, neut., *exemplaris*, *m.*, LL. also *exemplarium*, neut., a copy, pattern, model, example, < *exemplaris* (LL.), that serves as a pattern or model; see *exemplar*, *a.*] 1. A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated; the idea or image of a thing formed in a mind; an archetype.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God.
St. Basil, *Regula*.

We are fallen from the pure *exemplar* and idea of our nature.
St. Thomas, *Summa*, I, 25.

The second [kind of verse] was of a didactic, yet elevated, nature and had the imaginative study of Wordsworth for its loftiest *exemplar*. *Stedman*, *Viet. Poets*, p. 4.

2. A specimen; a copy, especially a copy of a book or writing.

They [the printers] dejected him . . . diligently to overlook and peruse the hole copy, and in case he should find any notable default that needed correction, to amend the same according to the true *exemplar*.
Taverner, *God to New Test* (1638).

This epistle he wrote from Athens by Tichon, a minister, after the Greek writings . . . and our Latin arguments say also, that (the same bare him company) howbeit there is no certain auction in the common *exemplares*.
J. Hall, *First to 4 Thes*.

exemplarily (ek-zem'plār-i-ly), *adv.* 1. In an exemplary or excellent manner; in a manner to deserve imitation.

A blessed creature she was, and one that loved and feared God *exemplarily*. *Erlyn*, *Idyll*, Aug. 16, 1675.

2. In a manner that may warn others; in such a manner that others may be deterred or restrained from evil; by way of example.

Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world.
Hakewill, *Apology*.

exemplariness (ek-zem'plār-i-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary.

Some should know things better and better things than princes; in their virtues and their vices . . . by an influential *exemplariness*, fashion and sway their subjects.
Baile, Works, II, 211.

exemplarity (ek-zem'plār-i-ty), *n.* [= F. *exemplarité* = Pg. *exemplaridade* = It. *esemplarità*, < ML. *exemplaritas* (t), < LL. *exemplaris*, exem-

plary; see *exemplar*, *a.*, *exemplary*.] 1. Exemplariness.

This is a scheme of Christian religion that some men have laid down to themselves; and if it be a true one, then what becomes of the exemplarity of Christ's life?
Abp. Sharp, Works, V, v.

2. The quality of serving as a warning.

The evil also shall fall upon their persons, like the punishment of quivering traitors . . . punishment with the circumstances of detestation and *exemplarity*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1853), II, 38.

exemplary (ek-zem'plār-i-ly), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *exemplarior*, *exemplarie*; < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as a pattern or model; see *exemplar*, *a.*] 1. Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation.

Therefore the good and *exemplary* things and actions of the former ages were reserved only to the historical reports of wise and grave men: those of the present time left to the fruition and judgement of our senses.
Puffendorf, *Arte of Eng. Poet.*, p. 32.

We are not of opinion, therefore, as some are, that nature in working hath before her certain *exemplary* (in some editions *exemplaris*) draughts or patterns.
Hobbes, *Leviathan*, Polity, I, § 2.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church . . . their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*.
Bacon.

2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from wrong-doing; as, *exemplary* punishment.

In the fourth Year of the Queen, *exemplary* Justice was done upon a great Person.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 353.

Vague as were Arran's allusions to his royal descent, they were followed, within the year, by his *exemplary* fall from power and wealth and titles.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V, 603.

3. Serving as an example, whether good or bad; attracting imitation; influential.

Besides the good and bad of Princes is more *exemplary*, and thereby of greater moment, than the private persons.
Puffendorf, *Arte of Eng. Poet.*, p. 34.

4. Exemplifying; serving as an illustration.

Exemplary in the coat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, five scallop-shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessor's valour in the holy war.
Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 371.

Exemplary damages. See *damages*.

exemplary (ek-zem'plār-i-ly), *n.* [*< LL. exemplarium*, also *exemplaris*, a copy; see *exemplar*.] An exemplar; a specimen; a copy, as of a book or writing. *Donne*.

Whereof doth it come that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?
Hudibras, *Purgatory* (1691), fol. 222, b.

exemplifiable (eg-zem'pli-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< exemplify* + -able.] Capable of being exemplified.

exemplification (eg-zem'pli-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [= Sp. *ejemplificación* = Pg. *exemplificação* = It. *esemplificazione*, < ML. *exemplificatio* (n), < *exemplificare*, exemplify; see *exemplify*.] 1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.

For the more *exemplification* of the same, he sent the Louie de Roches with letters of credence.
Hall, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 22.

It is to be remarked, that many words written alike are differently pronounced, . . . of which the *exemplification* may be generally given by a dialect.
Johnson, *Plan of Eng. Diet.*

2. That which exemplifies; something that serves for illustration, as of a principle, theory, or the like.

Alone of vice, as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil.
South.

3. A copy or transcript; especially, an attested copy, as of a record, under seal; an exemplified copy (which see, under *exemplify*).

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace.
Jer. Taylor, Works, I, 119.

exemplifier (eg-zem'pli-fi-ēr), *n.* One who exemplifies; one whose character or action serves for exemplification.

Not can any man with clear confidence say that Jesus (the author, master, and *exemplifier* of these doctrines) is the Lord, . . . but by the Holy Ghost.
Barnes, Works, III, 135.

exemplify (eg-zem'pli-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exemplified*, ppr. *exemplifying*. [= Pr. Pg. *exemplificar* = Sp. *ejemplificar* = It. *esemplificare*, < ML. *exemplificare*, show by example, transcribe, narrate, < L. *exemplum*, example, + *facere*, make; see *example* and -fy.] 1. To show or illustrate by example.

He did but . . . *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up.
Cooper.

Learn we might if not too proud to stoop
To quadruped instructors, many a good
And useful quality, and virtue too,
Rarely *exemplified* among ourselves.
Cooper, *Task*, vi, 624.

I shall . . . proceed to **exemplify** the elementary principles which have been established. *Cathoon, Works, l. 91.*
2. To copy; transcribe; make an attested copy or transcript of under seal.

There were ambassadors sent to Athens, . . . who were commanded to **exemplify** and copy out the famous and worthy laws of Solon. *Holland, l. of Livy, p. 109.*

3. To prove or show by an attested copy.—4. To make an example of, as by punishing.

Your **exemplified** malice told,
That have survived their infancy and punishment
R. Jonson, Magnetic Lady, iii. 4.

Exemplified copy, a duplicate of the record of an act or a proceeding, authenticated under the great seal of the state or under the seal of the court, with a certificate from the authorities appearing to have official custody of the record that they have caused it to be exemplified.

exempli gratia (eg-zem'pli grā'shi-ā). [*L.*: *exempli*, gen. of *exemplum*, example; *gratia*, abl. of *gratia*, sake, favor, grace.] For the sake of example; by way of example; for example; usually abbreviated *ex. gr.* or *e. g.*

exempt (eg-zempt'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *exempten*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *exempter* = *Sp.* *exentar* = *It.* *exemptar* = *It.* *exentur*, < *ML.* *exemptare*, freq., < *L.* *eximere*, pp. *exemptus* (> *Pr.* *eximīr* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *eximīr* = *It.* *eximere*), take out, deliver, free, < *ex*, out, + *mere*, take, buy; see *emption*, and cf. *atempt*, *preempt*, *redeem*.] Hence also (from *L.* *eximere*) *example*, *exemplar*, *eximious*.] To free or permit to be free (from some undesirable requirement or condition); grant immunity (to); release; dispense: as, no man is **exempt** from pain and suffering.

Indeed we are **exempt** from no vice absolutely, but on condition that we watch and strive.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 200.

Whatever his former conduct may be, . . . his circumstances should **exempt** him from censure now.

Goldsmith, Vicar, vi.

I perceive not wherefore a king should be **exempt** from all punishment.

Macauley, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Like the Copts, and for a like reason, the Jews pay tribute, and are **exempt** from military service.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 844.

exempt (eg-zempt'), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* *exempt* = *Pr.* *exempt*, *exem* = *Sp.* *exento* = *Pg.* *exempto* = *It.* *exento*, < *L.* *exemptus*, pp. of *eximere*, take out, exempt; see *exempt*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Exempted; having exemption; free or clear, as from subjection or liability to something disagreeable, onerous, or dangerous; dispensed: as, to be **exempt** from military duty; **exempt** from the jurisdiction of a court.

The convent [of Mount Sinai] is **exempt** from all jurisdiction, and is governed by a bishop, who has the title and honours of an archbishop.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 161.

Here again his [Wordsworth's] lot has been similar to that of [Goethe], who has lost men's sympathies, partly because he was **exempt** from suffering.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

2. *a.* Removed; remote.

And this our life, **exempt** from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks
Shak., As you like it, II. 1.

3. *a.* Standing apart; separated; select.

Of those fair sex we come to offer seven,
The most **exempt** for excellence
Chapman, Illad, iv. 604.

II. n. 1. One who is exempted or freed from duty, one dispensed from or not subject to service, especially military or other obligatory public service.

The only legal **exempt** were the clergy, hidalgos, and paupers.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 3.

2. In England, one of four officers of the yeoman of the royal guard, styled *corporals* in their commission; an *exon*.

The **exempt** of the yeoman of the Guard is a resident officer, who sleeps at St. James's as commander of the Yeomen on duty, which no other officer of the corps does.

Thom, Bk. of the Court, p. 370, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 93.

exemptible (eg-zempt'i-bl), *a.* [*F.* *exempt*, *v.* + *-ible*.] Capable of being exempted; privileged. *Cotgrave.*

exemption (eg-zempt'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *exemption* = *Pr.* *exemptio* = *Sp.* *exencion* = *Pg.* *exemptio* = *It.* *exenzione*, < *L.* *exemptio* (n.), a taking out, < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out; see *exempt*.] 1. The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from some undesirable requirement or condition; immunity; dispensation: as, **exemption** from servitude; **exemption** from taxation.

All Laws both of God and Man are made without **exemption** of any person whomsoever.

Wile, N. Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

The Roman laws gave particular **exemptions** to such as built ships or traded in corn.

Archaet, Anc. Coins.

The Mah'm'di is borne by a fine tall camel, which is generally indulged with **exemption** from every kind of labour during the remainder of its life.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 182.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a regulation through which places or individuals are brought directly under the control of the Holy See, instead of being subject to the authority of the diocesan bishop.

exemptitious (ek-sempt-tish'us), *a.* [*L.* as if **exemptitus*, -itius, < *exemptus*, exempt; see *exempt*, *a.*] Capable of being exempted or taken out; separable.

If motion were loose or **exemptitious** from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own.

Dr. H. More.

exencephali, *n.* Plural of *exencephalus*.

exencephalous (ek-sen-sel'a-lus), *a.* [*L.* *exencephalus*, < *Gr.* *ἐξ*, out, + *ἐνκεφαλος*, brain.] Having the character of an *exencephalus*; pertaining to cerebral hernia.

exencephalus (ek-sen-sel'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *exencephali* (-li). [*NL.*: see *exencephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the brain, more or less malformed, is exposed by the incompleteness of the cranium.

exenterate (eks-en'te-rāt), *v. t.* [*L.* *exenteratus*, *exenteratus*, pp. of *exenterare*, *exenterare*, disembowel, accom. of *Gr.* *ἐντερίζω*, disembowel, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἐντέρας*, bowels, entrails; see *enteron*.] To disembowel; eviscerate. [*Rare.*]

They alighted out of the coach, and went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen and made her **exenterate** it, and then stuffed the body with snow, and my lord [Bacon] did help to do it himself.

Aubrey, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 50.

exenterate (eks-en'te-rāt), *a.* [*L.* *exenteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Disemboweled; eviscerated. [*Rare.*]

A soldier bee

That yields his life, **exenterate** with the stroke
Of the sting that saves the hive.

Browning, King and Book, l. 262.

exenteration (eks-en-te-rā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *exenteratus* + *-ion*.] 1. Disemboweling; evisceration. [*Rare.*]

Bellonius hath been more satisfactorily experimental, not only affirming they [chameleons] feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon **exenteration** he found these animals in their bellies.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

2. The act of turning inside out; exposure of the secrets of anything. [*Rare.*]

Dissemination of the spirit and **exenteration** of the inmost mind.

Lamb.

Exenterus (eks-en'te-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Hartig, 1837), < *Gr.* *ἐντερίζω*, disembowel; see *exenterate*, *v.*] A genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Tryphoninae*: so called from their habits. About 50 European species are known. Those of America which have been so called all belong to a genus *Cteniscus*. *E. marginatorius* of Europe is a parasite of the larvae of sawflies.

exequatur (ek-sē-kwā'tēr), *n.* [*L.*, let him perform or execute (it); 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi*, *exequi*, pursue to the end, execute; see *exequi*.] 1. An authoritative recognition or authentication, as of a document or a right; an official warrant or permission.

He complained bitterly of the conduct of the councils in those states which refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal **exequatur**.

Prescott.

2. The right asserted by secular rulers and by bishops to exclude from their territory or diocese any papal bulls which they consider injurious.—3. A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers.

exequial (ek-sē-kwī-əl), *a.* [*L.* *exequialis*, *exsequialis*, < *exequia*, *exsequia*, exequies; see *exequy*.] Pertaining to funerals; funeral. [*Rare.*]

Thou'st herself to all our poets proclaim'st
Her to prize and **exequial** games.

Pope, Olympe, xiv.

exequious (ek-sē-kwī-us), *a.* [*L.* *exequius*, *exsequius*, exequies (see *exequy*), + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to exequies. [*Rare.*]

Prepare yourselves to build the funeral pile;
Lay your pale hands to this **exequious** fire.

Dryden, Barons Wars, II.

exequy (ek-sē-kwī), *n.*; pl. *exequies* (-kwiz). [Usually in plural; = *OF.* *exseques* = *Pr.* *exsequias* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *exequias* = *It.* *exequie*, < *L.* *exequus*, *exsequus*, pl. a funeral procession, funeral rite, < *exsequi*, *exsequi*, follow, follow out, accompany to the grave, < *ex*, out, + *sequi*, fol-

low; see *exequite*. Cf. *obsequies*.] 1. pl. Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; *obsequies*.

Thay shal fynden Hif. torches, flor to burne the principal day at messe, and at **exequies** of suery trothles and sistr that dies.

English Glos. (E. E. T. A.) p. 74.

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford, late deceas'd,
But see his **exequies** fulfill'd in Rome.

Shak., I Hen. VI., III. 2.

Which civil society carrieth out their dead, and bath **exequies**, if not interments. *Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, I.*

The due order of Charity not less than the voice of Scripture required prayers to be said for souls departed, and alms to be given for masses and **exequies**.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.

2. A funeral hymn or elegy: as, the **exequy** of the death of his wife by Henry King, Bishop of Chichester. [*Rare.*]

exercet, *v. t.* [*ME.* *exercem*, < *OF.* *exercer*, *F.* *exercer* = *Pr.* *exercir* = *Sp.* *ejercir* = *Pg.* *exercer* = *It.* *exercere*, exercise, < *L.* *exercere*, drive on, drive, keep at work, work, employ, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise, < *ex*, out, + *arere*, keep off, shut up; see *ark*.] Hence *exercise*, *n.*, *exercise*, *v.*, *exercitation*.] To exercise.

Certes all thing that **exerceth** or corrigeth, it profiteth.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv.

exercet (eg-zér'sent), *a.* [*L.* *exercet* (-s), pp. of *exercere*, exercise; see *exercet*, *exercise*.] Exercising; practising; acting. [*Rare.*]

The Judge may oblige every **exercet** advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress.

Aglyfe, Parergon.

exercisable (ek'sér-si-za-bl), *a.* [*L.* *exercis* + *-able*.] Capable of being exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are **exercisable**.

Hargrave, Judicial Arguments (1797), p. 10.

exercise (ek'sér-siz), *n.* [*ME.* *exercise*, < *OF.* *exercise*, *F.* *exercise* = *Pr.* *exercici*, *exercici* = *Sp.* *ejercicio* = *Pg.* *exercicio* = *It.* *exercizio* = *D.* *exercitio* = *G.* *exercitium* = *Dan.* *exercit* = *Sw.* *exercis*, < *L.* *exercitium*, exercise (training of soldiers, horsemen, etc.), play, *ML.* also use, art, etc., < *exercitus*, pp. of *exercere*, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise; see *exerce*.] 1. A carrying on or out in action; active performance or fulfillment; a physical or mental doing or practising; used of the continued performance of the functions, or observance of the requirements, of the subject of the action: as, the **exercise** of an art, a trade, or an office; the **exercise** of religion, of patience, etc.

To vex them, he appoints a Fair to be kept at Westminster, forbidding under great Penalty all **Exercises** of Merchandise within London for fifteen days.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 82.

She [the queen] is also allowed 24 Ecclesiastics of any Order, except Jesuits; a Bishop for her Almoner, and to have private **Exercise** of her Religion for her and her servants.

Hovell, Letters, l. iv. 72.

He [God] cannot but love virtue, wherever it is, and reward it, and annex happiness always to the **exercise** of it.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Voluntary action of the body or mind; exertion of any faculty; practice in the employment of the physical or mental powers; used absolutely, or with reference to the reflex effect of the action upon the actor: as, to take **exercise** in the open air; corporeal or spiritual **exercise**; violent, hurtful, pleasurable, or healthful **exercise**.

Bodily **exercise** profiteth little. *1 Tim. iv. 8.*

To choke his days
With barbarous ignorance, and deny his youth
The rich advantage of good **exercise**.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

The joy, the danger, and the toll o'erpays;
The **exercise** and health and length of days.

Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 91.

There is a back yard to it, with a high stone wall round it, where a couple of prisoners might easily get a little **exercise** unseen.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xli.

3. A specific mode or employment of activity; an exertion of one or more of the physical or mental powers; practice in the use of a faculty or the faculties, as for the attainment of skill or facility, the accomplishment of a purpose, or the like: as, an **exercise** in horsemanship; **exercises** of the memory; outdoor **exercises**.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger, as he, by a well-disciplined **exercise**, taught it both to do and to suffer.

Sir P. Sidney.

For hunting was his daily **exercise**.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

What more manly **exercise** than hunting the Wild Bear?

I. Walton, Compleat Angler, p. 80.

Patience is more oft the **exercise** of saints, the trial of their fortitude.

Milton, S. A., l. 1202.

Natural philosophy was considered in the light merely of a mental exercise. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon.*

But for the unquiet heart and brain,
A life in measured language lies;
The sad mechanic exercise,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, v.*

4. A disciplinary task or formulary; something done or to be done for the attainment of proficiency or skill; a set or prescribed performance for improvement, or an example or study for improving practice; as, school exercises; an exercise in composition or music; exercises for the piano or violin.

She began to sing her florid exercises. *Miss Sheppard, Charles Anheuser, xvii.*

5. A performance or procedure in general; a definite or formal act for a purpose; specifically, a feature or part of a program or round of proceedings; as, the exercises of a college commencement, or of a public meeting; graduating exercises.

The exercises lasted a full hour longer, and it was half-past 10 before the presiding elder gave the benediction. *E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.*

6. A spiritual or religious action or effort; an act or procedure of devotion or for spiritual improvement; religious worship, exhortation, or the like.

In my exercise among them (as you know) we attend four things, besides prayer unto God. *T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 30.*

The meeting began with a weighty exercise and travel in prayer, that the Lord would glorify his own name that day. *Penn. Travels in Holland, etc.*

Specifically (a) Among the Puritans, a church service or week-day sermon still occasionally used.

We of the pious shall be afraid to go
To a long exercise, for fent our pockets should
Be pick'd. *Sir W. Davenant, The Wit.*

An extraordinary cold storm of wind and snow. . . Came not out to afternoon exercise. *(New England Diary of 1716.)*

The second service of the Lord's Day was generally about two in the afternoon, a substantial repetition of the morning exercise. *Quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 732.*

The second service of the Lord's Day was generally about two in the afternoon, a substantial repetition of the morning exercise. *G. L. Walker, Hist. First Church in Hartford, p. 280.*

(b) Family worship. [Scott.]

That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the exercise of the evening. *Scott, St. Roman's Well, xviii.*

(c) Formerly, in Scotland, the critical explication of a passage of Scripture, at a meeting of presbytery, by a teaching presbyter succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another, both discourses being judged of, and censured, if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. (d) Formerly, also, the presbytery. [Scott.]

The ministers of the Exercise of Dalketh. *Act of James IV.*

7. A disciplinary spiritual experience or trial; spiritual agitation.

An heavy weight and unusual oppression fell upon me; yea, it weighed me almost to the grave, that I could almost say, "My soul was and even unto death." I knew not at present the ground of this exercise. It remained about twenty four hours upon me. *Penn. Travels in Holland, etc.*

Art and exercise, scholastic education and training in bodily accomplishments. Exercise and addition, the name given to one of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the office of the ministry, being an exposition of a passage of the Greek New Testament. — Manual exercise. See manual. — Spiritual Exercise, the name given by Ignatius Loyola to a series of meditations composed by him, and used in the Roman Catholic Church, especially among the Jesuits.

exercise (ek'sér-siz), n.; pret. and pp. exercised, ppr. exercising. [*cf. exercere, exercere, < exercere, n. For the older and orig. verb, see exerce.*] I. trans. 1. To put in practice; carry out in action; perform the functions or duties of; as, to exercise authority or power; to exercise an office.

The new fleet of which IJ in the yere we exerceys. *Country Myrtales, p. 71.*

We need not pick Quarrels and seek Enemies without Doors, we have too many Inmates at Home to exercise our Frowns upon. *Howell, Letters, III, 1.*

Many of them exercise merchandise in vessels called Caravans; and have of late gotten the use of the Compasses, yet dare they not adventure into the Ocean. *Sandys, Travels, p. 61.*

But he [Byron] would not resign without a struggle the empire which he had exercised over the men of his generation. *Macaulay, Moore's Byron.*

2. To put in action; employ actively; set or keep in a state of activity; make use of in act or procedure; as, to exercise the body, the voice, etc.; to exercise the reason or judgment; exercise your skill in this work.

Moderately exercise your body with some labour, or play, e.g. at the tennis. *Babcock Bank (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.*

A fortune sent to exercise
Your virtue, as the wind doth try strong trees. *B. Jonson, Sejanus, IV, 1.*

He kiss'd me afore a great many Lords, and said I was a brave Man's Son that taught him to exercise his Arms. *Steele, Ortel A-la-Mode, IV, 1.*

This right was exercised by all the organized communities. *Stubbs, Const. Hist. (3d ed.), § 810.*

3. To train or discipline by means of exertion or practice; put or keep in practice; make, or cause to make, specific trials; as, to exercise one's self in music; to exercise troops.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil. *Heb. v, 14.*

The Arabs who came out to meet the Cashif exercised themselves all the way on horseback, by running after one another with the pike, in the usual way. *Poole, Description of the East, I, 57.*

He wore hair cloth next his skin, and exercised himself with fasts, vigils, and stripes. *Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, II, 5.*

4. To give mental occupation or exercise to; cause to think earnestly or anxiously; make uneasy; as, he is exercised about his spiritual state.

In that day we were an exercised people, on very countenances and deportment declared it. *Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers, VI.*

Our friends in the legislature are getting somewhat exercised, but are not half so frightened as I wish they were. *S. Borchers, in Meridian, I, 391.*

Several years ago my own housemaid was very much exercised, and well nigh spell bound, by an inexplicable thinking at short intervals of the door bell. *A. and Q., 7th ser., V, 418.*

5. To impart an effect; put forth as a result or consequence; communicate; exert.

I am far from saying that the presence of the adopted members exercises no influence on the body into which they are adopted; but the body into which they are adopted exercises an incalculably greater influence on them. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 92.*

—Syn. 2. To apply. 3. To drill. 4. To try, afflict, pain, annoy.

II. intrans. 1. To use action or exertion; exert one's self; take exercise; as, to exercise for health or amusement.

A man must often exercise, or fast, or take physic, or be sick. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. To conduct a religious exercise, as the exposition of Scripture.

Mr. Shepherd prayed with deep confession of sin, etc., and exercised out of Eph. v. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I, 211.*

exerciser (ek'sér-si-zér), n. One who or that which exercises.

God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawful exercisers and excoiators of the same. *Fulke, Against Allen (1586), p. 488.*

exercisable (ek'sér-si-zi-bl), a. [*cf. exercise + -ible.*] Name as exercisable. [Rare.]

An incorporeal hereditament . . . annexed to or exercisable within the same. *Blackstone.*

exercitation (eg-zér-si-tá'shon), n. [*cf. ME. exercitacion, < OF. exercitacion, F. exercitacion = Pr. exercitacio = Sp. exercitacion = Pg. exercitacão = It. esercitazione, < L. exercitatio(n-), exercise, practice, < exercitare, exercise diligently, freq. of exercere, exercise; see exerce, exercise.*]

1. Exercise; practice; use.

Not is he [the king] in the least unfit, as was reported, for any kind of royal exercitation. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, v.*

2. An exercise; an act; a performance; particularly, a mental act or performance; a play of the mind.

The scholastic terms, which had been banished from the schools, as we have seen, the year before, were not restored in these private exercitations, but otherwise freedom of speech was allowed, or rather encouraged. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.*

Sometimes they [resemblances] have no reality at all, but they are of the nature of pure paradox, and then they are but the exercitations of an ingenious fancy. *W. B. Green, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 149.*

exercitor (eg-zér-si-tor), n. [*cf. L. exercitor, an exerciser, trainer, LL. one who exercises any calling, as an inn-keeper, shipmaster, etc., < exercere, exercise; see exerce.*] In law, the person to whom the profits of a ship or trading-vessel belong; the owner, managing-owner, or charterer.

exercitorial (eg-zér-si-tó-ri-ál), a. [*cf. exercitor + -ial.*] Pertaining or belonging to an exercitor. Exercitorial action, an action given against the owners of a ship upon contracts entered into by the master.

exergual (eg-zér-gú-ál), a. [*cf. exergue + -al.*] Belonging to the exergue.

An artist's name is sometimes written on the exergual line. *F. F. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 117.*

exergue (eg-zér-gú), n. [*cf. F. exergue, lit. that which is out of the work, accessory, < Gr. éx,*

out, + ἔργον = E. work.] In numism., that part of the reverse of a coin or medal which is below the main device ("type"), and distinctly separated from it, generally by a line. The exergue is either left plain or is filled by an inscription, symbol, or numeral, which is then described as being "in the exergue," or (as commonly abbreviated) "in ex." See out under numismatic.

On an ancient Phœnician coin, we find . . . the words Baal Thurz, in Phœnician characters, on the exergue. *R. P. Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1878), p. 90.*

exert (eg-zért'), v. [Also in the lit. sense (def. 1) exert; < L. arariare, exercitare, freq. < exercitus, exercitus, pp. of exercere, exercere, stretch out, put forth, < ex, out, + serere, join, put together; see series. Cf. insert.] I. trans. 1. To put forth; thrust out; push out; emit.

The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds, before the genus exert
Their feeble heads. *J. Phillips, Ode, II.*

2. To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; put in action; bring into active operation; as, to exert the strength of the body; to exert powers or faculties.

My friend was in some doubt whether he should not exert the justice of peace upon such a band of lawless vagrants. *Addison, Spectator, No. 117.*

A little spirit exerted on your side might perhaps restore your authority. *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I.*

The influence of the Government had been exerted to the utmost, and the Church was still unwavering in its allegiance. *Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.*

3. To put forth as the result of effort; do or perform.

When the will has exerted an act of command on any faculty of the soul. *South, Sermons.*

To exert one's self, to use one's utmost efforts; strive with energy; put forth exertion.

He [Baird] was most desirous to return to England, and exerted himself to promote an arrangement which would act him at liberty. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

Force exerted itself as strongly under Napoleon as under Peter the Great and Frederick the Great and Louis the Great. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 227.*

II. intrans. To put forth effort or energy. [Rare.]

Provoked at last, he strove
To show the little industry of the grove
His utmost powers, determined once to try
How art, exerting, might with nature vie. *A. Phillips, Pastorals, v.*

exert, exerted (ek-sért', ek-sért'ed), a. See exerted.

exertion (eg-zér'shon), n. [*cf. exert + -ion. Cf. exertion.*] The act of exerting; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving; as, an exertion of strength or power; an exertion of the limbs or of the mind.

The constitution of their bodies was naturally so feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious exertions of industry, that they were satisfied with a proportion of food amazingly small. *W. Robertson, Hist. America, II.*

The dread of an ignominious death may stimulate sluggishness to exertion. *Macaulay, William Pitt.*

—Syn. Endeavor, attempt, trial.

exertive (eg-zér-tiv), a. [*cf. exert + -ive.*] Exerting; having power to exert. [Rare.]

exertment (eg-zért'ment), n. [*cf. exert + -ment.*] Exertion.

exesient (eg-zé'shon), n. [*cf. L. exesus, pp. of credere, eat out, < ex, out, + edere = E. eat.*] The act of eating out or through.

Who, though he [Thersaphrastus] doubteth the exesion or forcing through the belly [of vipera], conceiveth nevertheless that upon a full and plentiful impletion there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III, 16.*

exestuate (eg-zé'stú-át), v. t. [*cf. L. exstutatus, pp. of exstutare, boil up, < ex, out, + stutare, boil, surge; see exstuate, exstuant.*] To boil up; be agitated.

exestuation (eg-zé'stú-á'shon), n. [*cf. LL. exstuation(n-), < L. exstutare, boil up; see exstuate.*] A boiling; ebullition; effervescence.

Salt-petre is in operation a cold body; . . . physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward exestuations of the blood and humours. *Boyle, Works, I, 264.*

Exetastes (ek-sé-tás'téz), n. [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1823), < Gr. ἑταστής, an examiner, < ἑτάσσειν, examine, inquire into, < ἑί, out, + ἵσταιν, examine, try the truth of, < ἵστω, true, real; see elymon.] 1. In entom., a genus of Ichneumonidae, of the subfamily Ophiinae, having slender tarsi with impectinate claws. There are about 30 European and over 20 North American species. — 2. In ornith., a genus of South American colinus, related to Tityra. Cabanis and Hume, 1859.

exeunt (ek-sé-unt), [L. they go out; 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of exire, go out; see exit.] They

go out: a word used in the text of plays to denote that point in the action at which two or more actors leave the stage.

Exeunt all but Hamlet and Horatio.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2 (Stage direction.)

[Sometimes improperly used as an English verb.]

It would have had a good effect, I faith, if you could *exeunt* praying! yes, and would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit.

Sheridan, The Critic, II. 2
Exeunt omnes, all go out. Indicating that all the actors leave the stage at the same time.

ex facie (eks fa'shi-ty). [*ex*, from; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, face.] From the face; said of what appears on the face of a writing or other document, as distinguished from what appears indirectly respecting its contents.

exfamiliation (eks fa-mil-i-a'shon), *n.* [*ex*, out, + *familia*, family, + *-ation*.] Expulsion or separation from the family; a dissolving of family ties. [*Itare*.]

This power of intubation on the one side, and on the other side of expatriation or, perhaps, I should rather say, of *exfamiliation*—even when the change was absolute, and not merely a transfer from one household to another—were always solemn public acts requiring the consent of the community. *W. E. Harris, Aryan Household, p. 131.*

exfation (eks-fa-ti-a'shon), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *exfatation*; *ex*, out, + *E. fatation*.] Extra uterine fotation, or imperfect fotation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

exfiguration (eks-fig-u-rā'shon), *n.* [*exfigure* + *-ation*.] A typifying; a figurative presentment; a type. [*Itare*.]

Nature through her infinitely varied forms is the forthgoing and *exfiguration* of the Divine reason in self manifestation.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 443.

exfigure (eks-fig'gr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exfigured*, ppr. *exfiguring*. [*ex*, out, + *figura*, figure.] To typify; set forth in a figure. [*Itare*.]

As surely as body involves spirit, and the natural world involves and *exfigures* the spiritual.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 28.

exflected (eks-flek'ted), *n.* [*ex*, out, + *flectere*, bend, + *-ed*.] Turned or bent outward; the opposite of *inflected*.

exfoliation (eks-fō-li-a'shon), *n.* [Irreg. *ex*, out, + *foliāre*, dig, + *-ation*.] The reg. form would be **exfolion*.] A digging up; exhumation.

exfoliate (eks-fō-li-ā-tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exfoliated*, ppr. *exfoliating*. [*ex*, out, + *foliāre*, strip of leaves, *ex*, out, + *folium*, a leaf; see *foliate*.] 1. *Intrans.* To throw off scales or flakes; peel off in thin fragments; desquamate; as, the *exfoliating* bark of a tree.

The rills near a station are caused to *exfoliate* by the rubbing of the wheel. *Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 190.*

In the deep layer of the skin cells are formed by fission which, as they enlarge, are thrust outward, and becoming flattened to form the epidermis, eventually *exfoliate*, while the younger ones beneath take their place.
H. Spencer, Princ. of Sociol., § 210.

Specifically—2. *In surg.*, to separate and come off in scales, as carious bone.

While the bone was *exfoliating*, we detected and cleared it the lips, disposing them to meet with the flesh rising from the *exfoliated* edges of the bone. *Wierman, Surgery, v. 9.*

3. *In mineral*, to split into scales; especially, to become scaly at the surface in consequence of heat or decomposition; as, vermiculite *exfoliates* before the blowpipe.

The mountains of gneiss granite are to a remarkable degree abruptly conical, which seems caused by the rock tending to *exfoliate* in thick, conically concentric layers.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 436.

II. trans. To scale; free from scales or splinters.

exfoliation (eks-fō-li-a'shon), *n.* [= *exfoliate*.] *exfoliation* = *Sp. exfoliacion* = *Fr. exfoliation*; *exfoliation* = *exfoliation* (n.), *exfoliation*, *exfoliate*; see *exfoliate*.] 1. A scaling off; the peeling off or separation of scales or laminae, as from the cuticle, diseased bone, disintegrating rocks, etc.; desquamation.

The bullet struck in the Bishop of Orkney's arm, and shattered it so, though he lived some years after, that they were forced to open it every year for an *exfoliation*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1699.

Acting upon a tract of granite, they [the denuding actions of air and water] here work scarcely an appreciable effect; their cause *exfoliations* of the surface.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 37.

2. That which is exfoliated or scaled off.

exfoliative (eks-fō-li-ā-tiv), *a. and n.* [*exfoliate* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* Having the power of causing or hastening exfoliation.

II. n. That which has the power or quality of causing or hastening exfoliation: quality

used of certain applications supposed to have such power, as alcohol, oil of turpentine, etc.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, and keep the ulcer open, till the burnt bone is cast off.
Wierman, Surgery, II. 7.

ex. gr. An abbreviation of *exempli gratia*.

exhalable (eks-hā'la-bl), *a.* [*exhale* + *-able*.] Capable of being exhaled.

They do not appear to emit any at all, if they be examined after the same manner with other *exhalable* bodies.
Boyle, Works, III. 256.

exhalant (eks-hā'lant), *a. and n.* [*exhalant* (t-), ppr. of *exhalare*, breathe out; see *exhale*.] 1. *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or emitting. In sponges, specifically applied to the osculum or opening through which water streams out. See *Acetia* and *Porifera*.

The walls of the deeply cup-shaped *Gastrula* become perforated by the numerous inhalant ostioles, while the primitive opening serves as the *exhalant* aperture.
Huxley, Euryce, Brit., II. 51.

II. n. That which exhales or is exhaled.

As a general rule he [Dr. Cullen] supposes expectorants to operate . . . by increasing the flow of the superficial *exhalants* at large.

Also, less properly, *exhalent*.

exhalate (eks-hā'lat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhaled*, ppr. *exhalating*. [*ex*, out, + *halare*, breathe out; see *exhale*.] To exhale. [*Itare*.]

The flitting clouds it compasses *exhalates*.
Shelley, T. of Du Bartas.

exhalation (eks-hā-lā'shon), *n.* [*exhalation*, *-ion*, *exhalation*, *exhalation* = *Fr. exhalation* = *Sp. exhalacion* = *Port. exhalção* = *It. esalazione*, *exhalation* (n-), an exhalation, vapor, *exhalare*, breathe out; see *exhale*.] 1. The act or process of exhaling, or emitting as an effluence; evaporation.

It bath but a salt foundation, which, being moistened by water driven through it by the force of the shaking *exhalation*, is turned into water also.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 292.

2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted as or like breath, or which rises in the form of vapor; emanation; effluvia; as, *exhalations* from marshes, animal or vegetable bodies, decaying matter, and other substances.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an *exhalation*. *Milton, P. L., I. 711.*

Like some frail *exhalation* which the dawn
Robes in its golden beams. *Shelley, Alastor.*

3. *In her.*, a representation of a waterspout, a torrent of rain falling from a cloud, or some similar meteorological phenomenon: a rare bearing, used as a rebu by a person whose name allows of it.

exhale (eks-hāl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhaled*, ppr. *exhaling*. [*ex*, out, + *halare*, breathe out, *exhale*, intr. expire, *ex*, out, + *halare*, breathe. Cf. *inhale*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To send out as breath or as if by breathing; emit an effluence of; give out as vapor, either perceptible or imperceptible; as, marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose *exhales*. *Pope.*

While discontent *exhaled* itself in murmurs among the common people, however, it fomented in dangerous conspiracies among the nobles. *Irene, Granada, p. 24.*

2. To draw out as an effluence; cause to be sent out or emitted in vapor; evaporate; as, the sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

Move in that obedient orb again,
Where you did give a fair and natural light;
And be no more an *exhal'd* meteor.
A prodigy of fear. *Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 1.*

Till *exhal'd* asphodel,
And rose, with spicy fanlings interbreathed,
Came swelling forth. *Keats, Endymion, II. 683.*

3. To draw forth; cause to flow, as blood.

For its thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 2.

II. intrans. To rise or pass off as an effluence; go off in vapor.

And so the flood be gooder than thou wilt duelle:
For ofte it *exhaleth* myst impure
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

Exhales in mist to heaven.
Keats, Endymion, II. 723.

He wrote verses in which his heart seems to *exhale* in a sigh of sadness. *G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Deane, p. 11.*

exhale (eks-hāl'), *v. t.* 1. To hale or drag out.

Nay, I beseech you, gentlemen, do not *exhale* me thus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

2. To draw, as a sword. [Humorous.]

O braggard vile, and damned furious wight!
The grave doth gape, and doth death is near;
Therefore *exhale*. *[Pistol and Nym draw.]*
Shak., Hen. V., II. 1.

exhalement (eks-hāl'ment), *n.* [*exhale* + *-ment*.] The act of exhaling; matter exhaled; vapor; exhalation.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalament*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 5.*

exhalence (eks-hāl'ens), *n.* [*exhale* (t) + *-ence*.] The act of exhaling; the matter exhaled. *Imp. Dict.*

exhalent, *a. and n.* A less correct form of *exhalant*.

exhaust (eg-zāst'), *v. t.* [*MI. exhaustare*, *exhaustare*, freq. *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaustire* (> *It. esaurire* = *Fr. exhaurir*), draw out, drink up, empty, exhaust, *ex*, out, + *haurire*, draw (esp. water), drain.] 1. To draw out or drain off the whole of; draw out till nothing of the matter drawn is left; remove or take out completely; as, to *exhaust* the water of a well, or the air from a receiver; to *exhaust* the contents of a mine, or of one's purse.

The greatest louses do nourish most fast, for as much as the fyre hath not *exhausted* the moisture of them.
Sir T. Eliot, Castle of Health, II.

2. To use up or consume completely; expend or make away with the whole of; cause the total removal or loss of; as, to *exhaust* the fertility of the soil; to *exhaust* one's strength or resources; you have *exhausted* my patience.

The wealth
Of the Canaries was *exhaust*, the health
Of his good Majesty to celebrate
Habington, Castara, II.

When the morning arrived on which we were to entertain our young landlord, it may easily be supposed what provisions were *exhausted* to make an appearance.
Goldsmit, Vicar, VII.

Encomium in old time was poets' work;
But poets having lavishly long since
Exhausted all materials of the art,
The task now falls into the public hand.
Corper, Task, VI. 717.

These monsters, critics, with your darts engage,
Here point your thunder, and *exhaust* your rage!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, II. 555.

3. To empty by drawing out the contents of; make empty by drawing from; specifically, in chem., to empty or deprive of one or more ingredients by the use of solvents; as, to *exhaust* a closed vessel by means of an air-pump; to *exhaust* a cistern. Hence—4. To make weak or worthless by deprivation of essential properties or possessions; despoil of strength, resources, etc.; make useless or helpless; as, a man *exhausted* by fatigue or disease; bad husbandry *exhausts* the land; the long war *exhausted* the country.

And of their wonted vigor left them drain'd,
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fallen
Milton, P. L., VI. 862.

A breed
Sure to *exhaust* the plant on which they feed.
Corper, Triclinium, I. 604.

The Thirty Years War *exhausted* Germany; even the victorious powers were worn out, much more the defeated ones.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 230.

5. To treat or examine exhaustively; take a complete view of; consider or view in all parts, bearings, or relations; as, to *exhaust* a topic, a study, or a pursuit; to *exhaust* a book by careful reading or study.

That theme *exhausted*, a wide chasm ensues,
Filled up at least with interesting news
Corper, Conversation, I. 303.

6. To draw forth; excite.

Spare not the babe,
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their merrcy.
Shak., T. of A., IV. 3.

These barbarous contumelies would *exhaust* tears from my eyes.
Shadwell, Bury Fair.

Exhausted receiver, in physics, a receptacle, as a bell-glass, in which a vacuum has been formed by means of an air pump.

exhaust (eg-zāst'), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. exhausto* = *It. esaurito*, *exhaustus*, pp.: see the verb.] Expended; drained; exhausted, as of energy or strength.

Single men, though they may be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhaust*, yet, on the other side, they are more cruel and hardhearted.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1857).

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 63.

exhaust (eg-zāst'), *n.* [*exhaust*, *r.*] 1. Same as *exhaust-steam*.—2. Eduction; emission, as of steam from an engine.

If during the back stroke the process of *exhaust* is discontinued before the end, and the remaining steam is

compressed, this cushion of steam will finally fill the volume of the clearance; and by a proper selection of the point at which compression begins the pressure of the cushion may be made to rise just up to the pressure at which steam is admitted when the valve opens.
Engng. Brit., XXII, 487.

exhaust-chamber (eg-zâst'châm'bér), *n.* A chamber or compartment in the smoke-box of a locomotive, so situated as to prevent unequal draft of the tubes.

exhauster (eg-zâst'tér), *n.* One who or that which exhausts; specifically, in gas-making, a device for preventing the reflex pressure of gas upon the retorts.

exhaust-fan (eg-zâst'fan), *n.* A fan used for creating a draft by the formation of a partial vacuum, in contradistinction to a blower.

exhaustible (eg-zâst'ib'l), *a.* [*exhaust + -ible.*] Capable of being exhausted, drained off, consumed, or used up.

Though employed with profusion, and even with prodigality, yet its sum total was definite and easily exhaustible.
Eustace, Tour through Italy, xii.

exhaustibility (eg-zâst'ib'il'i-ti), *n.* [*exhaustible + -ity.*] The quality of being exhaustible; the capability of being exhausted.

exhausting (eg-zâst'ing), *p. a.* Tending to exhaust, enfeeble, or drain the strength: as, *exhausting labor.*

The study of the principles of government is the most profound and exhausting of any which can engage the human mind.
Storv, Misc. Writings, p. 610.

exhaustion (eg-zâst'yûn), *n.* [= *F. exhaustion*, *L. ex* as if *'exhaustio(n-)*, *exhaustire*, pp. *exhaustus*, *exhaust*; see *exhaust*.] 1. The act of exhausting, or of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

I found, by the long use of two or three physicians, the exhaustion of my purse as great as other evacuations.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 361.

2. The state of being exhausted or emptied, or of being deprived of strength or energy.

Great exhaustions cannot be cured with sudden remedies, no more in a kingdom than in a natural body.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 384.

Specifically—3. In *geom.*, a method formerly used for demonstrating the properties of curvilinear areas. Two such areas, as P and Q, being given, it is shown that there is a series of rectilinear constructions, x_1, x_2 , etc., all less than P, but each after the first differing from it by less than half as much as the one preceding it in the series. Suppose there is another series of constructions, y_1, y_2 , etc., related in the same way to Q. Then, if $x_1, y_1 < x_2, y_2 < x_3, y_3$, it will follow that $x_1, y_1 < P, Q$. The standard example of this method is the second proposition of the twelfth book of Euclid.

4. In *logic*, a method of proof in which all the arguments tending to an opposite conclusion are brought forward, discussed, and proved untenable or absurd, thus leaving the original proposition established by the exclusion of every alternative.—5. In *physics*, the act of removing the air from a receiver, as by an air-pump, or the extent to which the process has been carried.

A man thrusting in his arm (into Boyle's vacuum) upon exhaustion of air, had his flesh immediately swelled so as the blood was near bursting the veins.
Edgins, Memoirs, May 7, 1662.

6. In *chem.*, the process of completely extracting from a substance whatever is removable by a given solvent, or the state of being thus completely deprived of certain soluble matters.

If the precipitate, after exhaustion with boiling alcohol, is treated with boiling water, the latter dissolves a considerable quantity of the body in question.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 32.

exhaustive (eg-zâst'iv), *a.* [*exhaust + -ive.*] Exhausting; tending to exhaust; exhausting all parts or phases; thorough; specifically applied to a disquisition, treatise, criticism, etc., which treats of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined.

An exhaustive fulness of sense.
Coleridge.
In so far as his knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of matter is exhaustive, . . . his conclusions . . . will be correct.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 197.

exhaustively (eg-zâst'iv-ly), *adv.* In an exhaustive manner; in such a manner as to leave no point of a subject unexamined; thoroughly; as, he treated the subject *exhaustively*.

New methods of preparation are constantly revealing novelties in whole classes of objects which (it was supposed) had been already studied *exhaustively*.
W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 54.

exhaustiveness (eg-zâst'iv-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being exhaustive.

A distinguishing characteristic of all these papers is the exhaustiveness with which the subjects deemed worthy of consideration are analyzed and discussed.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 2d ser., XXIX, 180.

An injudicious method of teaching, which confounds thoroughness with exhaustiveness.

Quoted in *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII, 35.

exhaustless (eg-zâst'less), *a.* [*exhaust + -less.*] Incapable of being exhausted; that cannot be wholly expended, consumed, or emptied; inexhaustible: as, an *exhaustless* fund or store.

So with superior boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations clothe,
And be the *exhaustless* granary of a world.
Thomson, Spring.

The *exhaustless* mine of corruption opened by the precedent . . . of the late payment of the debts of the civil list.
Burke, Present Discontents.

exhaustment (eg-zâst'ment), *n.* [*exhaust + -ment.*] Exhaustion; draft or drain upon a thing.

This bishoprick [is] already very meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge and *exhaustments* of the place.
Cabbala, Dr. Williams, to the Duke.

exhaust-nozzle (eg-zâst'noz'z'l), *n.* 1. In locomotive and some other steam-engines, the blast-nozzle or orifice which discharges exhaust-steam into the uptake to make a forced draft.—2. A device for silencing the noise occasioned by the escape of exhaust-steam, or the steam of an ejector used with a vacuum-brake; a quieting-chamber.

exhaust-pallet (eg-zâst'pal'et), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pallet or valve in the bellows by which the air may be rapidly let out. Also called *exhaust-valve*.

exhaust-pipe (eg-zâst'pîp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

exhaust-port (eg-zâst'pôrt), *n.* In a steam-engine, the exit passage for the steam from a cylinder.

exhaust-steam (eg-zâst'stém), *n.* The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder of an engine after it has produced motion of the piston. Also called *exhaust*.

exhausture (eg-zâst'yûr), *n.* [*exhaust + -ure.*] Exhaustion.

To the absolute *exhausture* of our own magazines.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I, 150.

exhaust-valve (eg-zâst'valv), *n.* 1. In a steam-engine, the valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder; a valve in the induction-passage of the steam-cylinder of an engine, placed between the cylinder and the air-pump, and operated by the tappet-motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium-valve, and admit the steam to the condenser.
Wate.—2. Same as *exhaust-pallet*.

exhedra, *n.* See *exhedra*.

exheredate (eks-her'é-dat), *v. t.* [*L. exheredatus*, pp. of *exheredare* (> *It. exheredare* < *Sp. exheredar* = *Pg. exheredar* = *F. exhereder*), disinherit, < *exheres* (*exhered-*), disinherited, a disinherited person, < *ex-priv.* + *heres*, an heir; see *heir*, *hereditary*.] To disinherit.

Madam, . . . though *exheredated* and disowned, I am yet a Douglas.
Scott, Abbot, II, 272.

exheredation (eks-her'é-da-shun), *n.* [*L. exheredatio* = *Sp. exheredación* = *Pg. exheredación*, < *L. exheredatio(n-)*, < *exheredare*, disinherit; see *exheredate*.] In *Rom. law*, a disinheriting; the act of a father in excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate.

I shall first demand whether sons may not lawfully and reasonably fear punishment from their parents, in case they shall deserve it, even the greatest of punishment, *exheredation*, and casting out of the family upon their continuing disobedient and refractory to their father's commands.
Hammond, Works, II, 144.

exhibit (eg-zib'it), *v.* [*L. exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibere* (> *It. esibire* = *Sp. Pg. exhibir* = *F. exhiber*), hold forth, present, show, display, < *ex-*, out, + *habere*, hold, have; see *habit*, < *inhibit*, < *prohibit*.] *I. trans.* 1. To offer or present to view; present for inspection; place on show: as, to *exhibit* paintings; to *exhibit* an invention; to *exhibit* documents in court.

Tournaments and jousts were usually *exhibited* at coronations, royal marriages, and other occasions of solemnity where pomp and pageantry were thought to be requisite.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 12.

The first thing men think of, when they love, is to *exhibit* their usefulness and advantages to the object of their affection.
Emerson, Woman.

2. To display; manifest conspicuously; bring to light; furnish or constitute: as, to *exhibit* an example of bravery or generosity.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body.
Pope.

The dispersion of the colours of the solar rays is exhibited on the most magnificent scale by Nature herself in the splendid phenomenon of the rainbow.

Lomond, Light (trans.), p. 122.

A sudden and severe demand develops as well as *exhibits* latent forces, but it cannot create what had no previous existence.
H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 116.

3. To present for consideration; bring forward publicly or officially; make a presentation of. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Why, I'll *exhibit* a bill in the parliament for the putting down of men.
Shak., M. W. of W., II, 1.

We shall, by the merit and excellency of this obligation, *exhibit* to God an offering in which he cannot but delight.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 64.

He suffered his attorney general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. Clarendon, Great Rebellion.
4. In *med.*, to administer, as a specified drug.—5. In English universities, to hold forth (a foundation or prize) to be competed for by candidates.—6. To present or declaim (a speech or an essay) in public.

If any student shall fail to perform the exercise assigned him, or shall *exhibit* anything not allowed by the Faculty, he may be sent home.
Laws of Yale College (1837), p. 16.

II. intrans. 1. To make an exhibition; open a show; present something to public view: as, to *exhibit* at the Academy.—2. In universities, to offer or present an exhibition. [*Eng.*—3. To present an essay in public; speak in public at an exhibition or college commencement.

No student who shall receive any appointment to *exhibit* before the class, the College, or the public, shall give any treat or entertainment to his class.
Laws of Yale College (1837), p. 20.

exhibit (eg-zib'it), *n.* [*exhibit, v.*] 1. Anything or any collection of things exhibited publicly: as, the Japanese *exhibit* in the Paris Exposition.—2. A showing; specifically, a written recital or report showing the state of any matter at a particular date, as of the estate of a bankrupt, etc.

What kind of historical development of the articular infirmities do we find between Thinkyrides and Demosthenes? The chronological *exhibit* is crossed all the time by the law of the department, by the fancy of the individual.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI, 54.

3. In *law*, a paper attached to a contract, pleading, affidavit, or other principal instrument, identified in and referred to by it; a document offered in evidence in an action, and marked to identify it or authenticate it for future reference.

He (Gardner) put in several other *exhibits*, and among them his book against Cranmer on the sacrament.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

Syn. 1 See *exhibition*.

exhibitant (eg-zib'it-ant), *n.* [*exhibit + -ant.*] In *law*, one who makes an exhibit.

exhibitor (eg-zib'it-ér), *n.* One who exhibits. See *exhibitor*.

He seems indifferent;
Or, rather, awaying more upon our part
Than cherishing the *exhibitor* against us.
Shak., Hen. V., I, 1.

exhibition (ek-si blish'gû), *n.* [= *F. exhibition* = *Sp. exhibición* = *Pg. exhibiçào* = *It. esibizione*, < *L. exhibitio(n-)*, a handing out, giving up, sustenance (mod. senses from the mod. verb), < *exhibere*, present, exhibit; see *exhibit*.] 1. The act of exhibiting or displaying for inspection; a showing or presenting to view.

We may be assured, gentlemen, that he who really loves the thing itself loves its first *exhibition*.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

2. The producing or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts; hence, in *School law*, an action for compelling delivery of writings.—3. That which is exhibited; a show; especially, a public show or display, as of natural or artificial productions, or of personal performances: as, an international or universal *exhibition* (of productions and manufactures); a school *exhibition*; an athletic or dramatic *exhibition*.

Observed at the opening of the International Exhibition.
Tenneyson (title of poem).

4. In *med.*, the act of administering as a *remedy*: as, the *exhibition* of stimulants.—5. An allowance for subsistence; a provision of money or other things; stipend; pension.

Thou art a younger brother, and hast nothing but thy bare *exhibition*.
B. Jonson, Postmaster, I, 1.

Page, will you follow me? I'll give you good *exhibition*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v, 2.

My son lives here in Naples and in 'a riot
both far exceed the *exhibition* I allowed him.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, II, 1.

Hence—6. A benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities,

not depending on the foundation: in Scotland called a *burning*.

There were very well learned scholars in the university, able to teach and preach, who had neither benches nor exhibition.

Syn. *Exhibition, Exhibit, Exposition, Exposure, Expoz; manifestation.* *Exhibition* is more general than *exhibit*, the latter expressing sometimes a portion of the former. As contrasted with *exposition*, *exhibition* deals more often with visible things and *exposition* with things mental, as, an *exhibition* of machinery; an *exposition* of a text or doctrine of philosophy. Hence in part, perhaps, the distinction of some to use *exposition* for a show. This new and French use of *exposition*, so far as it prevails, is limited to a large or international exhibition, as "the world's fair." *Exposure* expresses a laying open (as *exposure* to the sun, or a southern *exposure*), especially in some undesirable way, as to danger, unpleasant observation, etc. *Exposure* is not far from being synonymous with *exhibit*, being a formal *exhibition* of facts in detail for the information of those concerned, and sometimes the revelation in detail of things that it was desirable to keep secret, as, an *exposure* of certain tricks of the trade.

Copley's picture of Lord Chatham's death is an *exhibition* of the life.

Although every State and Territory in the Union, with the exception of Utah, was represented by a handsome collective *exhibit* of its natural resources, the enterprise was essentially Southern. *The Century*, XXXI, 153.

MacBarnet's work on the Thirty-nine Articles is perhaps the most accredited *exposition* of the doctrine of Anglicanism. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

When we have our naked fruitless bid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet.
Shak., Macbeth, II, 3.

exhibitional (ek-si-bish'on-al), *a.* [*exhibition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an exhibition.

Madame and her suite had gone to partake of their yearly *exhibitional* refreshments.
New Princeton Rev., I, 121.

exhibitioner (ek-si-bish'on-er), *n.* In English universities, one who has an exhibition, pension, or allowance granted for his maintenance.

On receiving each installment the *exhibitioner* shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two examinations for B. A., or at the two examinations for B. Sc.
Regulations of Univ. of London, 1866.

exhibitive (eg-zib'i-tiv), *a.* [*exhibit* + *-ive*.] Serving for exhibition; tending to exhibit or show; representative.

But as the rock was a symbol of the one true Christ, so is the sacramental bread a symbol *exhibitive* of the one true body of Christ.
Waterland, Works, VIII, 234.

A Last Confession is Rossetti's dramatic chef-d'œuvre, and at the same time *exhibitive* of his mastery over the difficult medium of blank verse.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 321.

exhibitively (eg-zib'i-tiv-ly), *adv.* By representation.

The word Christ, which is the predicate in one proposition ("that rock was Christ"), is to be literally understood, and the trope lies in the verb *was*, put for signify or *exhibitively* signifies.
Waterland, Works, VIII, 235.

exhibitor (eg-zib'i-tor), *n.* [= *It. exhibitor*, < *L. exhibitor*, < *L. exhibere*, pp. *exhibitus*, show; see *exhibit*.] One who exhibits, or makes an exhibition of any kind; in law, one who makes a documentary exhibit in court, or presents an exhibit.

The *exhibitors* of that show politically had placed whiffers armed and linked through the hall.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 345.

exhibitory (eg-zib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*exhibit* + *-ory*.] Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

In an *exhibitory* bill, or schedule, of expenses for their removal this year . . . mention is made of carrying the clock from the college hall to Garsington house.
F. Warton, Sir T. Pope, p. 379.

The order pronounced might be . . . *exhibitory*, when he [the respondent] was ordained to produce something he was unwarrantably detaining, e. g., the body of a free-man he was holding as his slave, or a will in which the complainant alleged that he had an interest.
Encyc. Brit., XX, 709.

exhilarant (eg-zil'a-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. exhilarans* (t-), pp. of *exhilarare*, gladden; see *exhilarate*.] *I. a.* Exhilarating; causing exhilaration.

II. n. That which exhilarates.

To Leonard it was an *exhilarant* and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him.
Southey, The Doctor, lxvii.

exhilarate (eg-zil'a-rat), *v.*, pret. and pp. *exhilarated*, ppr. *exhilarating*. [*L. exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilarare*, gladden, make merry, delight, < *ex*, out, up, + *hilarare*, gladden, cheer, < *hilaris*, glad, see *hilarious*.] *I. trans.* To make cheerful, lively, or merry, render glad or joyous; cheer; enliven; gladden.

The physician prescribed cures of the mind in phrenology and insular holy passions, and pretendeth also to exhibit medicines to *exhilarate* the mind.
Faen, Advancement of Learning, II, 185.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
The tone of languid Nature. *Cowper*, Task, I, 182.

Syn. To animate, inspirit, elate.

II. t. intrans. To become cheerful or joyous.
The shining of the sun whereby all things *exhilarate*.
 Bacon, Speech in Parliament to Speaker's Excuse.

exhilarating (eg-zil'a-rā-ting), *p. a.* Stimulating; enlivening.

That fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost powers
Made err. *Milton*, P. L., ix, 1047.

exhilaratingly (eg-zil'a-rā-ting-ly), *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

exhilaration (eg-zil'a-rā-shon), *n.* [*L. exhilaratio* (n-), a gladdening, < *L. exhilarare*, gladden; see *exhilarate*.] 1. The act of exhilarating, or of enlivening or cheering; the act of making glad or cheerful.—2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful; elevation of spirits; joyous enlivenment.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 721.

Syn. 2. Animation, joyousness, gaiety, hilarity, glee.

exhilarator (eg-zil'a-rā-tor), *n.* [*exhilarare* + *-or*.] One who or that which exhilarates.

exhort (eg-zōrt'), *v.* [*ME. exhorten, exorten*, < *OF. exhorter*, *F. exhorter* = *Sp. Pg. exhortar* = *It. esortare*, < *L. exhortari*, exhort, < *ex*, out, + *hortari*, urge, incite, exhort. Cf. *dehort*.] *I. trans.* 1. To incite by words or advice; animate or urge by arguments to some act, or to some course of conduct or action; stir up.

And *exhort* every man to confusion and repentance.
Torington, Diary of Eng. Travels, p. 29.
Young men likewise *exhort* to be so reminded.

Tit. II, 6.

Gregory with pious and Apostolic persuasions *exhorts* them not to shrink back from so good a work, but cheerfully to go on in the strength of divine assistance.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

2. To advise; admonish; caution.

I. a. hort you to restrain the violent tendency of your nature for analysis, and to cultivate synthetical propensities.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

Syn. To incite, stimulate, encourage; appeal to, beg, entreat, adjure.

II. intrans. To deliver exhortation; *eccles.*, to use appeals or arguments to incite; practice public exhortation.

And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*.
Acts II, 40.

His brethren and friends *intrans.* *exhort*, adjure.
Milton, Church Government, II, 3.

exhort (eg-zōrt'), *n.* [*exhort*, *v.*] The act of exhorting; an exhortation.

The lame disclaimed and betrayed, lo!
By the *exhort* of wretched man making,
Al this me hath made my coin to doo.
Rom. of Purtenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 3972.

Brown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhorts* of fight.
Pope, Iliad, xii.

exhortation (ek-zōrt-tā-shon), *n.* [*ME. exhortacion*, < *OF. (also F.) exhortation* = *Sp. exhortacion* = *Pg. exhortação* = *It. esortazione*, < *L. exhortatio* (n-), < *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort; see *exhort*.] 1. The act or practice of exhorting; incitement by means of argument, appeal, or admonition; the argument or appeal made.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner.
Shak., M. of V., I, 1.

The Soldiers by his firm and well grounded *Exhortations* were all on a fire to the onset. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., II.

When he [James II.] found his hearers obdurate to *exhortation*, he resorted to intimidation and corruption.
Maccusay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Incitement to action, as of a nerve; stimulation; irritation. [Rare.]

Dr. Sanderson . . . gave the results of a series of experiments conducted with regard to the measurement of the period of time elapsing between the *exhortation* of the [electric] fish and the delivery of its shock, and also concerning the duration of the shock.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII, 226.

Exhortation week, the week prior to Septuagesima Sunday: so called because the services of the week contain exhortations to the faithful to prepare duly for Lent. *See* *Octaves*. **Syn.** 1. *Homily*, etc. *See* *sermon*.

exhortative (eg-zōrt-tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. exhortatif* = *Pg. exhortativo* = *It. esortativo*, < *L. exhortatus*, < *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort; see *exhort*.] Containing exhortation; hortatory.

Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the preceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles.
Barnes, Works, I, viii.

A little slip of paper upon which are written a few words, generally *exhortative* to charity (as "He who giveth alms will be provided for").
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I, 317.

exhortator (ek-zōrt-tā-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. exhortador* = *It. esortatore*, < *L. exhortator*, < *L. exhortari*, exhort; see *exhort*.] An exhorter; an encourager. [Rare.]

exhortatory (eg-zōrt-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. exhortatoire* = *Sp. Pg. exhortatorio* = *It. esortatorio*, < *L. exhortatorius*, < *L. exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort; see *exhort*, *exhortator*.] Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

He wrote unto those Scots letters *exhortatorie*, requiring them most instantlie to an vntile of Catholike orders as might be agreeable with the church of Christ.

Holinshed, Chronicles, England, an. 610.
All of them [the Psalms] afford ground of praise at least; the doctrinal, the *exhortatory*, the historical, as well as the rest. *Secker*, Works, III, xvi.

exhorter (eg-zōrt-tēr), *n.* 1. One who exhorts or encourages.

The which writing many bee agrieved withall: when every one taketh the matter, as said by himselfe, and will not heare mee, as an *exhorter* and counsellor.

Vinea, Instruction of Christian Women, Pref.

2. In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, a layman, licensed by the pastor, at the recommendation of the class-meeting or leader's meeting, to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation under the direction of the preacher in charge, and to attend all the sessions of the quarterly conference. He is subject to an annual examination of character in the quarterly conference.

exhorto (eks-zōrt'tō), *v.* [*Sp.*, < *exhortar*, exhort; see *exhort*.] In *Mexican* and *Spanish* law, letters requisitorial sent from one judge to another; specifically, an order or a warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive peon.

exhume (eks-hū-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhumed*, ppr. *exhumating*. [*ML. exhumatus*, pp. of *exhumare*, exhume; see *exhume*.] To exhume; disinter. [Colloq.]

Exhume. Somebody has coined this verb from the good English noun "exhumation." The true verb is "exhume."
A. Phelps, English Style, p. 306.

exhumation (eks-hū-mā-shon), *n.* [= *F. exhumation* = *Sp. exhumación* = *Pg. exhumação* = *It. esumazione*, < *ML. exhumatio* (n-), < *exhumare*, pp. *exhumatus*, exhume; see *exhume*.] The act of exhuming or disintering that which has been buried; as, the *exhumation* of a dead body.

Mr. Flaque says, in his collection of tracts relative to the *exhumation* in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up.
W. Seward, Anecdotes, V, 298.

There remain, then, only the metallic poisons which can be reckoned on as open to detection through *exhumation*, practically three in number, arsenic, antimony, and mercury.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII, 11.

exhume (eks-hū-m'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhumed*, ppr. *exhuming*. [= *F. exhumar* = *Sp. Pg. exhumar* = *It. esumare*, < *ML. exhumare*, dig out of the ground, < *L. ex*, out, + *humus*, the ground; see *humus*. Cf. *inhume*.] To dig out of the earth, as something, especially a dead body, which has been buried; disinter.

In they brought Formosa's self,
The body of him, dead, even as embalmed
And buried duly in the Vatican.
Eight months before, *exhumed* thus for the nonce.
Browning, King and Book, II, 100.

exiccate, exiccation. See *exsiccate, exiccation*.
exiconize (eks-i-kō-niz), *v. t.* [*Gr. ἐξικονίζω*, explain by a simile, be like, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἱκονίζω*, put into form, make like, < *εἰκόν*, a form, image; see *icon*.] To image forth; delineate; depict.

Our faith, if you take in the whole, is no other but what is *exiconized* in the Apostle's creed, included in the Scriptures.
Hammond, Works, II, 101.

Exidia (ek-sid'i-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the group *Tremellini*. The jew's-ear fungus is often referred to this genus under the name *Auricula-Juda*.

exies (ek'siz), *n. pl.* [Sc., contr. of *ecstasies*; see *ecstasy*.] Ecstasies; hysterics.

That silly flackmahoy, Jenny Rutherford, has ta'en the exies, and done naething but laugh and greet . . . for two days successively.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

exigant, exigeante (eg-zē-zhon', -zhont'), *a.* [*F. exigeant*, fem. *exigeante*, exacting, particular, ppr. of *exiger*, < *L. exigere*, exact; see *exact*, *e.*, and *xigent*.] Exacting.

To his highly developed imagination and fastidiously *exigant* intellect, no amount of relative or approximate truth could compensate for a deficiency in that absolute-ness which he regarded as truth's supremest altitude.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skepticism, I, 303.
As a woman and a comrade for Shelley she was not to be compared to Mary, but she might be less *exigant* as to his conduct.
New Princeton Rev., IV, 301.

exigency, exigence (ek'ai-jen-si, -jens), *n.*; pl. *exigencies, exigences* (-sis, -jen-ses). [*OF. an-*

exigency, *F. exigence* = *Sp. Pg. exigencia* = *It. esigenza, esigenza*, < *ML. exigentia*, < *L. exigens* (t-), ppr. of *exigere*, exact: see *exigent*.] 1. The state of being urgent; pressing need or demand; urgency: as, the *exigency* of the case or of business.

Goldsmith . . . had had a lifelong familiarity with duns and borrowing, and seemed very contented when the exigency of the hour was tided over.

W. Black, Goldsmith, vii.

2. A pressing necessity; an urgent case; any case which demands prompt action, supply, or remedy: as, in the present *exigency* no time is to be lost.

When the Romans were pressed with a foreign enemy, the ladies voluntarily contributed all their rings and jewels to assist the government under the public exigency.

Addison, Party Patches.

In this *exigency*, . . . my only resource was to order my son, with an important air, to call our coach.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iv.

Let our aim be, as hitherto, to give a good all-round education fitted to cope with as many *exigencies* of the day as possible.

Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

3. A state of difficulty or want; a condition of distress or need.

My Lord Deubigh is returned from attempting to relieve Koshel, which is reduced to extreme *Exigence*.

Hawell, Letters, i. v. 6.

4. Command; requirement: as, the *exigency* of a writ. = *Syn. 2*. Occurrence, occasion, *Exigency*, *Kinship*, *Crisis*; pressure, strait, conjuncture, pass, pinch. An occasion is an occurrence, or separate event, usually involving considerations of importance, with the observance of a degree of ceremony; an *exigency* is an occasion of urgency and suddenness, where something helpful needs to be done at once; an *emergency* is more pressing and naturally less common than an *exigency*; a *crisis* is an emergency on the outcome of which everything depends. See *crisis*.

Upon laying his head on the block, [Sir Thomas More] gave instances of that good humour with which he had always entertained his friends in the most ordinary occurrences.

Addison, Spectator, No. 349.

There is always a rivalry between the orator and the politician, between the demands of the hour and the prepossession of the individual.

Emerson, Eloquence.

The *exigencies* of foreign policy again speedily modified the home policy of England.

Locke, Eng. in 18th Cent. i.

There are certain *emergencies* of nations, in which expedients that in the ordinary state of things ought to be forbore become essential to the public weal.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 36.

In all movements of the human mind which tend to great revolutions there is a *crisis* at which moderate concession may amend, conciliate, and preserve.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

exigent (ek-si-jent), *n.* [*AF. exigende*, < *ML. exigenda*, a writ of exigent, the state of one against whom the writ of exigent was issued; < *L. exigendus*, ger. of *exigere*, drive out, etc.; see *exigent*.] A writ of exigent.

If he [the sheriff] return, that he is laborer who fled from his employer] is not found, he shall have an *Exigent* at the first day, and the same pursue till he be outlawed.

Laws of Ede. III. (modern version), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrancy and Vagancy, p. 50.

exigendary (ek-si-jon'da-ri), *n.*; pl. *exigendaries* (-riz). [*Exigend* + *-ary*.] Same as *exigent*.

exigent (ek-si-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. exigent* (see *exigent*) = *Sp. Pg. exigente* = *It. exigente*, < *L. exigens* (t-), ppr. of *exigere*, drive out, etc.; see *exigent*.] 1. *a.* Urgently requiring; exacting.

At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied.

Burke.

But now this body, *exigent* of rest,

Will needs put in a claim.

Shir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II, 1. 2.

II. *n.* 1. An urgent occasion; an occasion that calls for immediate aid or action; an exigency.

Instead of doing anything as the *exigent* required, he began to make circles and all those fantastical defences that he had ever heard were fortifications against devils.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

Why do you cross me in this *exigent*? Shaks., J. C., v. 1.

From this needless surmiall I shall hope to disavow the intelligent and equal auditor, if I can but say successfully that which in this *exigent* behoves me.

Milton, Church Government, Pref., II.

2. *End*; extremity.

By this time we were driven to an *exigent*, all our provision within the Cille stooping very low.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 126.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,

Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*.

Shaks., 1 Hen. VI., II, 5.

3. In *Eng. law*, formerly, a writ preliminary to outlawry, which lay where the defendant could not be found, or after a return of *non est* in return on former writs.

exigenter (ek-si-jen-ter), *a.* [*Exigent* + *-er*.] *Exigenter*, *exigenter*.] An officer formerly employed in the Court of Common Pleas in England, who

made out *exigents* and proclamations in cases of outlawry. Also *exigendary*.

The curators are by counties; these are the Lord Chancellor's. The *exigents* and *exigendaries* are by counties also, and are of the Common Pleas.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, I, 196.

exigible (ek-si-jil-ib), *a.* [*F. exigible* = *Sp. exigible* = *Pg. exigible* = *It. exigibile*, < *L. exigibilis*, < *exigere*, exact: see *exact*, *v.*] Capable of being exacted; demandable; requireable.

Discount is a deduction allowed for a payment being made at a date prior to the time when the full amount is exigible.

Encyc. Brit., VII, 836.

exiguity (ek-si-gū-ti), *n.* [= *F. exiguité* = *Sp. exiguidad* = *Pg. exiguidade*, < *L. exiguitas* (t-), scantiness, smallness, < *exiguus*: see *exiguous*.] 1. Smallness; slenderness; tenuity. [Rare.]

To prosecute a little what I was saying of the conductiveness of bringing a body into small parts, in some cases the combination may be much promoted by employing physical, after mechanical, ways; and that, when the parts are brought to such a pitch of *exiguity*, they may be elevated much better than before.

Hogge, Works, IV, 284.

The comparative *exiguity* of the gown led to a corresponding diminution in the quantity of material required.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII, 291.

2. Scantiness; slightness; meagreness; as, the *exiguity* of a description. Jour. London Soc. Psych. Research. [Rare.]

exiguous (eg-zig'ū-us), *a.* [= *F. exigu* = *Sp. Pg. exigu* = *It. exigu*, < *L. exiguus*, scanty in measure or number, small, slender, lit. measured, exact (cf. *immense*, great, huge, lit. unmeasured), < *exigere*, measure, determine, etc.; see *exact*, *a.*, and *examen*.] Small; slender; diminutive.

Protected mice.

The race *exiguous*, unnumber'd to wet.

Their manious quilt, and other countries seek

J. Philips, Fall of Chloë's Jordan.

To tempt the coils from the *exiguous* purses of ancient maidens.

O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LIX, 830.

Over the little brook which whirled along below towered an arch, as a bit of Shakespeare bestrides the *exiguous* rim of a discourse which it was intended to ornament.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 206.

exiguonsness (eg-zig'ū-us-ness), *n.* The character of being *exiguous*; *exiguity*; diminutiveness. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.]

exile (ek-sil), formerly *eg-zil*, *n.* [*ME. exil*, < *OF. exil*, < *F. exil* = *Pr. exil* = *Sp. Pg. exilio* = *It. esilio*, < *L. exilium*, *exilium*, banishment, < *exul*, *exul*, a banished man, an exile; formation uncertain; perhaps < *exsilire* (**ex-sil-*), spring forth (go forth . . . *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, spring, orig. go = *Skt. √ sar*, go: see *salient*, and cf. *exult*, *exultation*; less prob. lit. one driven from his native soil, < *ex*, out, of, from, + *solum*, the ground, the soil, one's native soil, land, country: see *soil*.)] 1. Expulsion from one's country or home by an authoritative decree, for a definite period or in perpetuity; banishment; expatriation: as, the *exile* of Napoleon; *exile* to Siberia.

All these pulsant legions whose *exile*

Hath emptied heaven Milton P. L. I, 632.

2. Residence in a foreign land or a remote place enforced by the government of which one has been a subject or citizen, or by stress of circumstances; separation from one's native or chosen home or country and friends; the condition of living in banishment.

You little think that all our life and Age

Is but an *Exile* and a Pilgrimage

Splendor, Tr. of Du Bartas Weeks, II, The Vocation

He (Carulus Magnus) sent him the King of the Longo

baris captive to Liege, . . . where he died in *Exile*

Coryat, Crudities, I, 105.

His [Clarendon's] long *exile* had made him a stranger in the country of his birth. Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

3. Removal.

Furnors during their term shall not make waste, sale, nor *exile* of house, woods, or men, nor of anything belonging to the tenements that they have to term without special license.

Statute of Marlbridge.

4. [In this sense an abscm. of *F. exil*, an exile, prop. pp. of *exiler*, *exile* (two *exile*, *v.*), to *exile* above; or an abscm. of the *L. exul*, an exile: see *exul*.] A banished person; a person expelled from his country or home by authority, or separated from it by necessity: as, Siberian *exiles*; a band of *exiles*.

The captive *exile* hasteneth that he may be loosed, and that he should not die in the pit.

Isa. II, 14.

The penive *exile*, bending with his woe,

To stop too fearful, and too faint to go.

Goldsmith, Traveller

= *Syn. 1*. Proscription, expulsion, ostracism.

exile (ek-sil), formerly *eg-zil*, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exiled*, ppr. *exiling*. [*ME. exilen*, < *OF. exiler*, *exillor*, *F. exiler* = *Pr. exillar* = *It. exi-*

Here, < *ML. exiliare*, send into exile, < *L. exiliare*, exile: see *exile*, *n.*] 1. To banish from a country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return, for a limited time or for life; expatriate.

And washops [despair] also yole *exile*,
For he is not of ours fraternitee.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

For that offence.

Immediately we do *exile* him hence.

Shaks., R. and J., III, 1.

So I, *exiled* the circle of the court,

Love all the good gifts that in it I joyed.

R. Jonson, Postaster, iv. 4.

Hence—2. To constrain to abandon country or home; drive to a foreign country, literally or figuratively; expel. To *exile* one's self, to quit one's country with the intention not to return. = *Syn. Ex-pel*, *Exclude*, etc. See *banish*.

exile (ek-sil), *a.* [*OF. exil* = *It. exilio*, < *L. exilis*, small, thin, slender, lank, contr. of *exiguus*, equiv. to *exiguus*, small, etc.; see *exiguus*.] Slender; thin; fine; light.

Nowe late in hande their ayer is host & drie,

And erthe *exile* or lilly dile or lene,

Vyns a both best yette to multillie.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

In a virtual, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

exiled (ek-sild), *a.* [*exile* + *-ed*.] Slender; weak. Naves.

Which (to my *exiled* and slender learning) have made this little treatise.

Northbrooke, Piling (1677).

exilement (ek-sil-ment), *n.* [*exile*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Banishment.

Fitz Osborn was discarded into a foreign service, for a pretty shadow of *exilement*.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquies, p. 103.

exilian (eg-zil-i-an), *a.* [*L. exilium*, exile, + *-an*.] Pertaining to exile or banishment; especially, belonging to the period of the exile of the Jews to Babylon.

The Mesianic promise binds together the primitive, the patriarchal, the Mosiac, the prophetic, the *exilian*, and the post *exilian* periods.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 46.

exilic (eg-zil-ik), *a.* [*exile* + *-ic*.] Same as *exilian*.

The *Exilic* and post *Exilic* prophets do not write in a Hebrew tongue, and Hebrew was still the language of Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah (ch. xlii). In the middle of the 6th century B. C.

Encyc. Brit., XI, 597.

There are indications . . . in Deuteronomy and Ezekiel sufficient to preclude the supposition that the priestly legislation was a creation of the *exilic* period.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX, 208.

exilition (ek-si-lish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. exilire*, *exsilire*, spring forth, < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, spring: see *exult*.] A sudden springing or leaping out.

From salt petre proceedeth the force and the report; for sulphur and small coal mixed will not take fire with noise or *exilition*.

Sir F. Bacon, Vulg. Err., II, 5.

exility (eg-zil-i-ti), *n.* [= *It. exilità*, < *L. exilitas* (t-), smallness, < *exilis*, small: see *exile*.] 1. Slenderness; thinness; tenuity.

It is with great propriety that subtlety, which, in its original import, means *exility* of particles, is taken, in its metaphorical meaning, for nicety of distinction.

Johnson, Cowley.

2. Fineness; refinement.

Neither France nor Germany nor England had yet greatly advanced in the civil intercourse of life, and could not appreciate such *exility* of elegance and such sublimated refinement.

J. J. Israel, Amen, of 181, 1. 321.

eximiety, *n.* [*L. eximietas* (t-), excellence, < *L. eximus*, excellent: see *eximious*.] Excellence. Bailey, 1727.

eximious (eg-zim-i-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. eximio* = *It. esimo*, < *L. eximus*, select, choice, distinguished, excellent, also exempt, < *eximere*, take out: see *exempt*.] Excellent; eminent; distinguished.

Take a taste out of the beginning of his dedicatory epistle. "Egregious doctors and masters of the *eximious* and arcane Science of Physics."

Fielder, Worthies, London.

He [Cromwell] respected all persons that were *eximious* in any art.

Whitehead.

eximiousness, *n.* Excellence. Bailey, 1727.

exinanite (eg-zin-a-nit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exinanited*, ppr. *exinaniting*. [*L. exinanitus*, pp. of *exinanire*, make empty, < *ex*, out, + *inanire*, empty: see *inane*.] To make empty; weaken; make of little value, force, or reputation.

He exinanited himself [Latin *anani* *exinanivit*] and took the form of a servant.

Rhemish Trans. of New Test., Phil. II, 7.

exinanition (eg-zin-a-nish'on), *n.* [= *F. exinanition* = *Sp. exinanicion* = *Pg. exinanición* = *It. emanzione*, < *L. exinanitio* (n-), an emptying, < *exinanire*, empty: see *exinanite*.] 1. An emptying or evacuation; a weakening.

Diseases of exinanition are more dangerous than diseases of repletion. *G. Herbert, Country Parson, xxvi.*

We are not commanded to imitate a life whose story tells of . . . fastings to the exinanition of spirits, and disabling all animal operations. *Jos Taylor Works* (ed. 1825), I. 23.

Hence—2. Privation; loss; destitution; low estate.

Some theologians make a proper distinction between exinanition and humiliation, and confine the former to the life, the latter to the death of Christ. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 85.*

exindusiate (eks-in-dū'si-āt), *a.* [*< ex-priv. + indusiate.*] In *bot.*, not having an indusium: applied to ferns.

exine (ek'sin), *n.* Same as *extine*.

exingual (eks-ing'gwā-nūl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. ex, out, + inguin (inguin-), groin: see inguinal.*] *I. a.* In *entom.*, situated outside the inguen or groin, or beyond the insertion of the leg. See *II.*

II. n. The second joint of a spider's leg, and the first of the two forming the thigh, and corresponding to the trochanter of a true insect.

extine (eks'in), *n.* [*< ex(tur) + intine.*] A name given by Fritzsche to a supposed middle membrane intermediate between the extine and the intine in the pollen-grains of certain plants. See *intine*.

exist (eg-zis't), *v. i.* [= *F. exister* = *Sp. Pg. existir* = *It. esistere* (= *G. existieren* = *Dan. eksistere* = *Sw. existera*, after *F.*), *< L. existerē, existerē, stand forth, come forth, arise, be, < ex, out, + sistere, set, place, caus. of stare, stand: see stand.* Cf. *assist, consist, densit, insart, persist, resist.*] *1.* To have actual being of any kind; actually be at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time.

By all the operation of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be

Shak., Lear, I. 1.

The bright idea both exists and lives,
Such vital float thy genial Penell gloves.

Concurre, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Now freedom could not exist in safety under the old tyrant. *Mereday, Nugent & Hampden.*

Upon a very common confusion of the word *exist* with the verb *to be*, which does not necessarily imply existence, he forbids his argument against the possibility of creation. Creation cannot be, for being cannot arise out of non-being, nor can non-being be. *Encyc. Brit., VIII. 1.*

Hence—2. To live; continue to have life or animation: as, men cannot exist without air, nor fishes without water.

Thou art not thyself;
For thou exist'st on many a thousand grains
That issue out of dust. *Shak., M. for M., III. 1.*

We know that the reindeer and the antelope existed in Europe up to the time of the Romans, and the great Irish deer up to the time of modern peat bogs. *Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 161.*

existability (eg-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* See *existibility*.

existence (eg-zis'tens), *n.* [*< ME. existence, < OF. existence, F. existence* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. existencium* = *It. esistenza* (= *G. existenz* = *Dan. Sv. existens*, after *F.*), *< ML. existentia, < L. existen(t)s, existent: see existent.*] *1.* Actual being; being at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time; being such as ordinary objects possess. See *being*.

Between creatures of mere existence and things of life there is a large disproportion of nature. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 33.*

If I know I doubt, I have a certain perception of the existence of the thing doubting as of that thought which I call doubt. *Locke, Human Understanding, IV. ix. § 3.*

It is indeed an opinion strangely prevailing amongst men, that houses, mountains, rivers, and in a word all sensible objects, have an existence natural or real, distinct from their being perceived by the understanding. *Ep. Locken.*

Hence—2. Life; vital or sentient being; state of life.

Is death to be feared that will convey thee to so happy an existence? *Addison, Vision of Milton.*

The soul, secured in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.

Addison, Cato, v. 1.

I use the term Struggle for Existence in a large and metaphorical sense, including dependence of one being on another, and including not only the life of the individual, but success in leaving progeny. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 62.*

3. That which exists; that which actually is an individual thing; an actuality.

The fact is as remarkable as it is incontrovertible that the human race, all but universally, has conceived of some Existence more exalted than man.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 3.

What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys,
Tho' the deep heart of existence beat for ever like a boy's? *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Existence—that is to say, the only Existence contemplated by us—is objective Experience. It is the external aspect of Feeling.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 8.

41. Reality; fact; truth.

Who (Fortune) maketh, though his adverse fate,

Men full of clearly for to be

Hym that is trod in existence

From hym that is by appearance.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 5546.

Being of existence. See being.—Finite existence. See finite.

existency (eg-zis'ten-si), *n.* Same as *existence*.

Nor is it only of rarity, but may be doubted whether it be of *existence*, or really any such stone in the head of a toad at all. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 13.*

existent (eg-zis'tent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. existant* = *Sp. Pg. existente* = *It. esistente, < L. existens(-t)s, existen(-t)s, existing, ppr. of existerē, existerē, exist: see exist.*] *I. a.* Existing; having existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly existent. *Dryden.*

The universe, according to Aristotle, is a continuous chain; at the one end is the purely potential, matter without form or qualities; at the other end is the pure unconditioned actuality, the ever-existent, or God.

Encyc. Brit., II. 522.

Existent power, a power of doing or becoming something belonging to an existing thing. Also called *entitative power*.

II. n. That which exists, or has actual being.

The contention of those who declare the Absolute to be unknowable is, that beyond the sphere of knowable phenomena there is an *Existent*, which partially appears in the phenomena, but is something wholly removed from them, and in no way cognizable by us.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 8.

existential (ek-sis'ten'shūl), *a.* [*< ML. *existentialis* (in deriv. *existentialis(-t)s, < existerē, existerē, existence: see existence.*] *1.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence; ontological.

Enjoying the good of existence, and the being deprived of that existential good. *Ep. Barlow, Remains, p. 453.*

There is a certain parallelism between the logical and existential analyses. *S. Hodgson, Philos. of Reflection, III. vii. § 1.*

2. Expressing or stating the fact of existence.

Convention does not allow us to say "It executes," as we say "It blows" or "It thunders," because (if for no other reason) the group of phenomena is not one of familiar immemorial occurrence. But we can just as conveniently adopt the *existential* form. "There was an execution," as the predicative form "A man was hanged"; and as a matter of fact, one form would be as readily employed as the other. *J. Venn, Mind, XIII. 415.*

existentially (ek-sis'ten'shūl-i), *adv.* In an existential manner; in an existing state; actually. [*Rare.*]

Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent. *Coleridge.*

exister (eg-zis'tor), *n.* One who or that which exists. [*Rare.*]

Given a somewhat humdrum and monotonous existence; the *exister* finding "Denmark a prison."

The Atlantic, LIX. 572.

existibility (eg-zis'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< existible: see -ibility.*] Capacity or possibility of existence. Also *existability*.

The *existability* of perfect numbers. *Nature, XXXVII. 417.*

existible (eg-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [*< exist + -ible.*] Capable of existing or of existence.

It is evident that all corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existible* in the human mind. *N. Greco, Cosmologia Sacra, p. 119.*

existimation (eg-zis'ti-mā'shon), *n.* [*< L. existimatio(-n-), judgment, opinion, estimation, < existimare, existimare, judge, estimate, < ex, out, + astimare, astimare, value, estimate: see esteem, estimate.*] Estem; estimation.

If . . . a man should bring forth any thing that he hath read done in times past, or that he hath seen done in other places, where the hearers fare as though the whole *existimation* of their wisdom were in jeopardy to be overturned. *Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), I.

Men's *existimation* follows us according to the company we keep. *Spectator, No. 451.*

exit (ek'sit), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. exito* = *It. esito, < L. exitus, a going out, egress, a way out* (in the stage use, in *F.*, *< exi, r.*), also in *ML.* issue, offspring, vent, *< exire, pp. exitus, go out, < ex, out, + ire, go.* Cf. *issue, n.*, nearly a doublet of *exit*.] *1.* A way of departure; a passage out.

Moving on I found

Only the landward exit of the cave.

Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part.

All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exits, and their entrances.

Shak., As you Like It, II. 7.

Hence—3. Any departure; specifically, the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease.

We made our exit out of the Sepulcher, and returning to the Convent din'd with the Fryars.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 28.

No ideas strike more forcibly upon our imaginations than those which are raised from reflections upon the exits of great and excellent men.

Steele, Spectator, No. 122.

exit (ek'sit), [*L.*, he goes out, a stage direction in plays; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *exire, go out: see exi, n.*] In plays, a direction to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.

exitial (eg-zish'al), *a.* [*< L. exitialis, destructive, fatal, < exitium, destruction, ruin, also lit. (like exitus) a going out, egress, < exire, go out: see exit.*] Destructive to life; fatal; dangerous.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitant with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraxes, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential. *Harvey, The Plague.*

exitious (eg-zish'us), *a.* [*< L. exitiosus, destructive, etc., < exitium: see exitial.*] Same as *exitial*.

To this end is come that beginning of setting up of images in churches, then ludged harmless, in experience proved not only harmful, but *exitious* and pestilential, and to the destruction and subversion of all good religion.

Homilies, Against Peril of Idolatry, III.

exitus (ek'si-tus), *n.* [*L.: see exit, n.*] In law: (a) Issue; offspring. (b) Yearly rent or profits of land.

exlet (ek'sl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *arle*. *Florin.*

ex lege (eks lō'jē), [*L.: ex, out of; lege abl. of lex, law.*] Arising from law.

exlex (eks'leks), *n.* [*L., prop. adj., beyond the law, lawless, < ex, out of, + lex, law: see legal.* Cf. *F. outlaw.*] An outlaw.

ex libris (eks li'bris), [*L.: ex, out of; libris, abl. pl. of liber, a book.*] *1.* Literally, from the books (of); as, an *ex libris* exhibition (an exhibition of books from the books or library of certain collectors).—*2.* A book-plate printed with the name of the owner, and usually his arms also; or, more rarely, a device or impress the motto of which should have some reference to books or study.

I recently came across a curious *ex libris*. . . . It is not mentioned by Mr. Warren in his list of early dated book plates. *N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 366.*

ex necessitate (eks nē'ses-i-tā'tē), [*L.: ex, out of; necessitate, abl. of necessitas(-t)s, necessity: see necessity.*] Of necessity; from the necessity of the thing or of the case; necessarily.

exo-, [*Gr. ἔξω, adv., without, out of, outside, < ἔξω, prep., out: see ex-.* Cf. *ecto-*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, meaning 'without,' 'outside'; used chiefly in scientific compounds, where it is usually equivalent to *ecto-*: opposed to *endo-* or *ento-*.

exoarian (ek-sō-ā-ri-an), *a.* Having external genitals, as a hydrozoan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Exoaria*: opposed to *endoarian*.

Exoarii (ek-sō-ā-ri-i), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + ἄριον, dim. of ἄρον = L. ovum, egg.*] The hydrozoans: so called by Rapp (1829), with reference to their external genitalia: distinguished from *Endoarii*.

exocardiac (ek-sō-kār-di-ak), *a.* Same as *exocardial*.

exocardial (ek-sō-kār-di-āl), *a.* [*Gr. ἔξω, outside, + καρδιά, = F. cœur, & -ial.*] Situated without, or external to, the heart.

Exocardines (ek-sō-kār-di-nēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + L. cardo (cardin-), a hinge.*] A division of lamellibranch mollusks, containing all the forms except the *Endocardines*.

exocarp (ek'sō-kārp), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + καρπός, fruit.*] In *bot.*, the outer layer of a pericarp when it consists of two dissimilar layers.

exoccipital (ek-sok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. ex, out, + occipit (occipit-), occiput: see occipital.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to or constituting that part of the occipital bone of the skull which lies on the right or left side of the foramen magnum.

II. n. A lateral occipital bone; one of a pair of bones situated on each side of the basioccipital, and with this and generally with the supraoccipital circumscribing the foramen magnum. It is the nonapophyseal element of the occipital bone, corresponding to the greater part of the neural arch of a vertebra. (See cuts under *Jura, Bakewellia, Cyclopus, and Zon.*) In the embryo it has a distinct center of ossification; in the adult of man and other mammals it chiefly forms the condyloid portion of the occipital bone.

Exocides (ek-sō-sē'i-dēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Exocetidae*.

Exocoelous (ek-sō-sel'p-lē), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *exocoelous*, < Gr. *ἔξω*, without, + *κοιλία*, head.] A group of mollusks, comprising the cephaloporous forms: contrasted with *Endocoelous*.

Exochorda (ek-sō-kōr'dā), n. pl. [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), a perverted form intended for *Exognathus*, neut. pl. of *exognathus*, < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In Fabricius's classification of insects with biting mouth-parts, a division characterized by having many maxillae outside the labium (whence the name), and containing the macrurous decapod crustaceans.

Exochorda (ek-sō-kōr'dā), n. [NL. (so called because the thread-like placenta is left standing after the fall of the carapace), < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *χορδή*, a string: see *chord*.] A rosaceous genus of northern China, closely related to *Spiraea*. The only species, *E. grandiflora*, is a beautiful shrub with axillary racemes of large white flowers, and is found in cultivation.

Exocoele (ek-sō-sē'lār), a. [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κοιλία*, hollow, *κοιλία*, the hollow of the body, the belly, + *-ar*.] In *zool.*, situated on the outer wall, or parietal surface, or somatic side, of the coeloma or body-cavity; somatopleural: said chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the somatopleure or parietal division of the mesoderm.

From the innermost layer of cells of this secondary germ-layer develops the *exocoele*: that is, the outer, or parietal—coelom-epithelium.

Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), I, 271.

Exocoelarium (ek-sō-sē-lā'ri-um), n. [NL.: see *exocoelous*.] In *zool.*, the exocoelous layer of cells forming the epithelium of the parietal, somatopleural, or outer wall of the body-cavity; the parietal epithelium of the coeloma; exocoelous coelarium. Haeckel.

Exocetidae (ek-sō-sē'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Exocetus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Exocetus*. They have an elongate form, the head being of moderate size, and the jaws not extending into long dentigerous weapons, though sometimes elongated, falcate teeth, posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins, the caudal fin with the lower lobe more or less enlarged, generally enlarged ventrals, and well developed pectorals. The chief distinction from the *Belontiidae* or garfishes lies in the skull, especially the lower jaw, and in the vertebrae. The family embraces the soft-rayed flying fishes, and also some others agreeing in structure, and has been divided into three subfamilies, *Exocetinae*, *Hemirhamphinae*, and *Scomberocetinae*. Also *Exocetidae*.

Exocetinae (ek-sō-sē'ti-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Exocetus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Exocetidae*.

Exocetine (ek-sō-sē'tin), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocetinae*.

II. n. A fish of the subfamily *Exocetinae*.

Exocetoid (ek-sō-sē'toid), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocetidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Exocetidae*.

Exocetous (ek-sō-sē'tus), a. [< L. *exocetus*: see *Exocetus*.] Same as *exocetoid*.

Exocetus (ek-sō-sē'tus), n. [NL., < L. *exocetus*, < Gr. *ἔξω*, out, a fish supposed to come upon the beach to sleep (also called *ἀλκυον*). < *ἔξω*, out, + *κοιλία*, a bed, sleep, < *κοιμάω*, lie, sleep.] The typical genus of *Exocetidae* and *Exocetinae*. Eight species have been recorded as visitors to the United States coast, among which are *E. volitans*, *E. caeruleus*, and *E. radiatus*, which are found along the eastern coast, and *E. californicus* (one of the largest of the genus), which is common along the Lower Californian coast. See cut under *flying fish*.

Exocorium (ek-sō-kō'ri-um), n.; pl. *exocoria* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + NL. *corium*, q. v.] A narrow external marginal part of the hemelytron of certain hemipterous insects.

Exoculation (ek-sōk-lā'shon), n. [< L. *exoculare*, pp. *exoculus*, put out the eyes, < *ex*, out, + *oculus*, the eye.] The act of putting out the eyes; exoculation. [Rare.]

The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of exoculation. Southey, *Roderick*, li, note.

Exocyclic (ek-sō-sik'lik), a. Pertaining to the *Exocyclia*; having an eccentric anus, as a clypeastroid or spatangoid sea-urchin.

Exocyclia (ek-sō-sik'li-kā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κύκλος*, circular, < *κύκλος*, a circle.] An order of echinoderms, containing the irregular or petalostichous sea-urchins, which

have the anus eccentric, as the shield-urchins and heart-urchins.

Exode. An abbreviation of *Erodus*.

Exode (ek'sōd), n. [= F. *exode* = Sp. Pg. *exodo* = It. *esodo*, < LL. *exodus*, a going out, the book so named: see *exodus*.] Same as *exodus*. [Rare.]

Their [the Israelites'] number increased in every generation so vastly, that they could bring, at that time of the exode, six hundred thousand fighting men into the field. Bohnbrooke, *Minutes of Essays*.

Exode (ek'sōd), n. [F. *exode*, < L. *exodium*, a comic afterpiece, a conclusion, end, < Gr. *ἔξοδος*, the finale of a tragedy, a tragical conclusion, a catastrophe, neut. of *ἐξοδος*, of or belonging to an exit (*ἐξοδος* *ὑπο*), the finale of a play), < *ἐξοδος*, a going out, exit, close: see *exodus*.] 1. In the Gr. drama, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last choral ode.—2. In the Rom. drama, a farce or satire, played as an afterpiece or as an interlude.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject: the first a real tragedy, the second the *Atellana*, the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. Roscannon.

Exodic (ek-sōd'ik), a. [= F. *exodique*; as *exode* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to an exodus, or a going out. Specifically.—2. In *physiol.*, same as *ex-frent*.

Exodist (ek'sōd'ist), n. [Exode + *-ist*.] One who makes an exodus; an emigrant; one of a band of emigrants. [Rare.]

As Want was the prime for these hardy exodists had to fortify themselves against, so it is little wonder if that traditional food is long in wearing out of the stock. Lowell, *Highway Papers*, 1st ser., Int.

Exodus (ek'sōd-us), n. [< LL. *Exodus*, the book so named, < Gr. *ἔξοδος*, a going out, a marching out, a way out, issue, end, close; the name in the Septuagint of the second book of the Old Testament; < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὁδός*, a way.] 1. A going out; departure from a place; especially, the migration of large bodies of people or animals from one country or region to another; specifically, in *hist.*, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses.

Exodus out of Egypt is entrance to the promised land. Theodinus Parker, *Int. to Sermon on Thelmin*, etc.

Exodus of birds from sundry places afflicted with cholera has been recorded.

T. Gill, *Smithsonian Report*, 1883, p. 730.

2. [cap.] The second book of the Old Testament, designated by the Jews by its two initial words, or, more commonly, by the second of them, *Shemoth*. The Greek name *Exodus* was attached to it in the Septuagint version. The book consists of two distinct portions. The first (ch. i. to vi.) gives a detailed account of the circumstances under which the departure of the Israelites was accomplished. The second (ch. vii. to xii.) describes the giving of the law, and the institutions which completed the organization of the people. Abbreviated *Ex. Exod*.

Exody (ek'sōd'i), n. [Irreg. accom. of LL. *exodus*.] An exodus.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish exody, at least. See *M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*.

ex officio (eks-ō-fish'i-ō), [I. : *ex*, from; *officio*, nbl. of *officium*, office: see *offici*.] By virtue of office (and without other special authority): as, a justice of the peace may *ex officio* take oaths of the peace; also used adjectively: as, an *ex officio* member of a body.

exogamic (ek-sō-gam'ik), a. [Exogamy + *-ic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

The first stage is the tribe, based on consanguinity with *exogamic* marriage. Science, III, 54.

exogamitic (ek'sō-ga-mit'ik), a. [Improp. for *exogamic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

exogamous (ek-sō-ga'mus), a. [Exogamy + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exogamy; characterized by exogamy; practising exogamy.

Thus there are in China large bodies of related clansmen, each generally bearing the same clan name. They are *exogamous*: no man will marry a woman having the same clan name as himself. M. W. Early Law and Custom, p. 223.

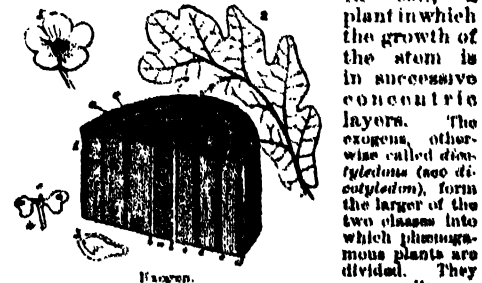
Peace and friendship were unknown between separate groups or tribes in early times, except when they were forced to unite against common enemies. . . . While this state of enmity lasted, *exogamous* tribes never could get wives except by theft or force. MacLennan, *Prim. Marriage*, III.

exogamy (ek-sō-g'a-mi), n. [Exogamy + *-y*, < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γάμος*, marriage.] The custom among certain tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe.

With respect to *exogamy* itself, Mr. MacLennan believes that it arose from a scarcity of women, owing to female infanticide, aided perhaps by other causes. Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 108.

exogastritis (ek'sō-gas-tri'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γαστήρ*, belly, + *-itis*.] Same as *perigastritis*.

exogen (ek'sō-jen), n. [NL. *exogenus*, < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *-γενής*, producing: see *gen*, < *γενος*.] In bot., a plant in which the growth of the stem is in successive concentric layers. The exogens, otherwise called *dicotyledons* (see *dicotyledon*), form the larger of the two classes into which phanerogamous plants are divided. They are usually considered as including two sub-classes, the angiosperms and the gymnosperms, though the latter, which



Section of a branch of three years' growth: a, medulla or pith; b, c, medullary sheath; d, e, medullary rays; f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z. The diagram is labeled 'Exogen'.

have essentially the same structure and mode of growth, but differ in having naked ovules, are by some late authorities separated as a distinct class. See *endogen*.

Exogenus (ek-sō-jen'us), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantar*) of *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] In bot., the exogens.

exogenetic (ek-sō-jē-net'ik), a. Having an origin from external causes: as, an *exogenetic* disease. Huxham.

exogenite (ek-sō-jē'nit), n. [Exogen + *-ite*.] A generic name proposed, but not generally adopted, for fossil exogenous wood of unknown affinities.

exogenous (ek-sō-jē-nus), a. [NL. *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] 1. Growing by additions on the outside; specifically, in bot., belonging to or characteristic of the class of exogens.—2. Produced on the outside, as the spores of hyphomycetous and many other fungi; growing out from some part: specifically applied in anatomy to those processes of a vertebra which have no independent ossific centers of their own, but are mere outgrowths.

The various processes of the vertebrae have been divided into those that are autogenous, or formed from separate ossific centers, and *exogenous*, or outgrowths from . . . primary vertebral constituents. W. H. Flower, *Ontology*, p. 18.

The origin of lateral members is either *exogenous* or *autogenous*. It is the former when they are formed by lateral outgrowth of a superficial cell or of a mass of cells including the outer layers of tissue, as in the case of all leaves and hairs and most normal leaf forming shoots. Sachs, *Botany* (trans.), p. 140.

Exoglossinae (ek'sō-glo-si'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Exoglossum* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes remarkable for the development of the lower jaw, the dentary bones being laterally expanded and medially united for their whole length. It is represented by a single genus and species, *Exoglossum maxillipinna*, confined to the United States, and popularly known as *cut-bill* and *stone luter*.

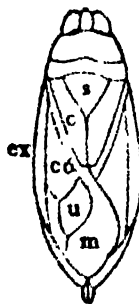
exoglossine (ek-sō-glo-sin), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exoglossinae*.

II. n. A fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinae*. **Exoglossum** (ek-sō-glo-sūm), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] An American genus of cyprinoid fishes having the mandibular ramus of the lower jaw united in front: so called because this formation resembles a projecting tongue. It typifies the subfamily *Exoglossinae*. Rafinesque.

exoleter (ek'sō-lēt), a. [L. *exoleter*, pp. of *exolere*, grow out, mature, grow out of use, become obsolete, decay, < *ex*, out, + *olere* (only in comp.), grow; cf. *obsolete*.] Obsolete; worn; faded; flat; insipid.

There is a Greek inscription which I could not understand, by reason of the antiquity of those *exolete* letters. Coray, *Critiques*, I, 223.

exomis (ek-sō'mis), n. [Gr. *ἑκμις*, a vest without sleeves, leaving one shoulder bare, < *ἐξ*, out, + *οἶμος*, shoulder: see *humeral*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, originally, a form of the short Dorian tunic or chiton, which was fastened over the left shoulder only, leaving the right arm entirely free. Later, tunics were sometimes woven with a short sleeve for the left arm, and none for the right, the right shoulder remaining uncovered. This formed a usual dress for slaves and workmen, as the limbs of the wearer were unhampered.



Exocorium. Dorsal view of water bug (*Belostomatidae*). a, scutellum; c, clavus; e, corium; ex, exocorium; m, unguis; n, membrane.

exomologesis (ek-sô-mol-ô-jê'sis), *n.* [NL., < LL., < Gr. ἐξομολόγησις, a full confession, < ἐξομολογέσθαι, confess in full, < ἐξ, out, + μολογέω, agree, assent, confess: see homologate.] A complete or a common confession.

And upon this account all publick criminals were tied to a publick exomologesis or repentance in the church, who by confession of their sins acknowledged their error, and entered into the state of repentance.

Jer. Taylor, Repentance, x.

exomphalos, exomphalus (eg-zôn'fa-lôs, -lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξομφαλός, with prominent navel, as *n.* a prominent navel, < ἐξ, out, + ὀμφαλός, navel.] A hernia at the navel; an umbilical hernia.

exon (ek'son), *n.* [See *exon*.] In England, the name given to each of four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

exonarthex (ek-sô-nâr'thek-s), *n.* [MGr. ἐξωνάρθηξ, < ἐξω, outside, + νάρθηξ, narthex.] In a Greek church, the outer narthex or vestibule, in case there were two, as in the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, the inner narthex being called the *esonarthex*.

The *esonarthex* is of inferior workmanship, and has been thought by some of later date than the rest of the church. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, l. 240*

exoner (eg-zôn'er), *v. t.* [*F. exonerer* = Sp. *exonerar* = It. *exonerare*, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate*.] To exonerate.

My youthful heart was won by love,

But death will me exoner.

Andrew Lamme (Child's Ballads, II. 198).

exonerate (eg-zôn'er-ât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exonerated*, ppr. *exonerating*. [*L. exoneratus*, pp. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge, < *ex-priv.* + *onerare*, load, burden, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load: see *onus*, *onerous*.] 1. To unload; disburden.

Neither did this river exonerate it self into any sea, but was swallowed up by an hideous gulf into the bowels of the earth. *Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 113.*

I would examine the Caspian Sea, and see where and how it exonerates itself. *Hutton, Anal. of Mol., p. 250*

2. To exonerate (one's self) at stool.

They eat three times a day: but when they feast they eat all the day long, unless they rise to exonerate nature, and forthwith return again. *Sandus, Traveller, p. 61.*

3. To relieve, as of a charge or of blame resting on one; clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation: as, to exonerate one from blame, or from an accusation of crime.

We should not exonerate an assassin who pretended that his dagger was guilty of the murder laid to his charge rather than himself. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 160.*

4. To relieve of, as an obligation, debt, or duty; discharge of responsibility or liability: as, a bail exonerates himself by producing his principal in court.

Because the whole cure of the disease is in the bishop, he cannot exonerate himself of it, for it is a burden of Christ's imposing. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 216.*

=Syn. 3. To exculpate, absolve, acquit, justify, vindicate. **exonerate** (eg-zôn'er-ât), *a.* [*L. exoneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Exonerated; freed. [Rare.]

By right of birth exonerate from toll.

Louth, Under the Willows

exoneration (eg-zôn'er-â'shon), *n.* [= *F. exoneratio* = Sp. *exoneración* = Pg. *exoneração*: < L. *exoneratio* (*n.*), an unloading, lightening, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate*.] The act of exonerating, or of disburdening, discharging, or freeing, or the state of being exonerated, disburdened, discharged, or freed from an accusation, imputation, obligation, debt, or duty.

He (Henry VIII.) chose to exact money by loan and then to come to the nation that lent the money for exoneratio. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 203.*

exonerative (eg-zôn'er-â-tiv), *a.* [*L. exoneratus* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of exonerating; exonerating; freeing from a burden or an obligation.

exonerator (eg-zôn'er-â-tôr), *n.* [*L. exonerator*, < L. *exonerare*: see *exonerate*.] One who exonerates.

exoneratur (eg-zôn'er-â-têr), *n.* [L., he is discharged; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge.] In law, an order of discharge; in particular, an order indorsed by a judge on a bail-piece, discharging the bail from their liability as such, as upon their surrender of the person bailed.

exoneural (ek-sô-nû'ral), *a.* [*L. exo*, outside, + *neuron*, nerve: see *neural*.] In anat., situated or occurring outside of the nervous system.

exoneurally (ek-sô-nû'ral-i), *adv.* In an exoneural manner.

exonship (ek'son-ship), *n.* [*L. exon* + *-ship*.] In England, the office of *exon* of the royal body-guard.

exopathic (ek-sô-path'ik), *a.* [*L. exo*, outside, + *pathos*, suffering, + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or resulting from pathogenic factors external to the organism: contrasted with *autopathic*.

The doctrine of disease . . . is mostly an *exopathic* one, although a small residuum of it may be *autopathic*. *Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 362.*

exoperidium (ek'sô-pe-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *exoperidia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + NL. *peridium*.] In *mycol.*, the outer peridium of a fungus when more than one are present, especially in *Geaster*, in which the outer peridium separates, and expands into a stellate form. Compare *endoperidium*.



Geaster tenuisporus
a, endoperidium, b, d, exoperidium. From Le Mont and Deshayes, "Faites générales de Botanique."

exophagous (ek-sôf'a-gi-ous), *a.* [*L. exophagy* + *-ous*.] Practising *exophagy*.

But, as a rule, cannibals are *exophagous*, and will not eat the members of their tribe. *London Daily News, June 7, 1883.*

exophagy (ek-sôf'a-gi), *n.* [*L. exo*, outside, + *phag*, eat.] A custom of certain cannibal tribes, prohibiting the eating of persons of their own tribe.

It would be interesting if we could ascertain that the rules of *exophagy* and *exomy* are co-extensive among cannibals. *London Daily News, June 7, 1883.*

exophthalmia (ek-sôf-thal'mi-i), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξοφθαλμία, with prominent eyes: see *exophthalmus*.] In *pathol.*, a protrusion of the eyeball, caused by disease. Also *exophthalmic*.

exophthalmic (ek-sôf-thal'mik), *a.* [*L. exophthalmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with *exophthalmia*. **Exophthalmic goiter**, a disease characterized by *exophthalmia*, enlargement of the thyroid gland, and frequent pulse. Also called *Graves's* or *B Basedow's* disease.

exophthalmus (ek-sôf-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξοφθαλμός, with prominent eyes, < ἐξ, out, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] 1. A person exhibiting *exophthalmia*, or protrusion of the eyeball.—2. Protrusion of the eyeball.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of *eureulio*, with over 60 West Indian, Mexican, and Central American species, and one from Senegal. They vary much in aspect, are usually covered with a powdery effluence, and are often large and brightly colored.

exophthalmic (ek-sôf-thal'mik), *a.* [*L. exophthalmia*.] Same as *exophthalmic*.

exophyllous (ek-sô-fil'us), *a.* [*L. exo*, outside, + *phyllon* = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In bot., having a naked plumule: a word proposed as equivalent to *dicotyledonous*.

exoplasm (ek'sô-plazm), *n.* [*L. exo*, outside, + *plasma*, anything formed, < *-πλασεν*, form.] In *biol.*, external protoplasm or outer sarcode, as of a cell or single-celled animal; an outer cell-substance, in any way distinguished from an inner or *endoplasm*. It constitutes sometimes a pretty distinct cell-wall, cuticle, or other investment, but is often indistinguishable by any structural character.

The "exoplasm" and "endoplasm" described in Amoeba, &c., by some authors are not distinct layers, but one and the same continuous substance—what was internal at one moment becoming external at another, no really structural difference existing between them. *E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 838.*

exopodite (ek-sôp'ô-dit), *n.* [*L. exo*, outside, + *pod* (*pod-*), = *F. foot*, + *-ite*.] In *Crustacea*, the outer one of two main branches into which the typical limb or appendage of any somite is divided or divisible: opposed to *endopodite*. Compare *epipodite*. Like the *endopodite*, the *exopodite* is very variously modified in different regions of the body of the same animal. Thus, in the tail fin, as of the crawfish, it forms the outer part of the broad flat swimmeret on each side of the tail. In abdominal and thoracic somites it may be very small, or entirely suppressed, especially when the *endopodite* is highly developed as an ambulatory leg. (See *endopodite*.) In maxillary segments it forms a variously modified appendage of those parts (see *endopodite*). In an antennary segment it may be a mere scale at the base of the very long and many-jointed *endopodite* (antenna or feeler).

The middle division of each maxilliped, answering to the *exopodite*, is long, slender, many-jointed, and palpiform. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 271.*

exopoditic (ek'sô-pô-dit'ik), *a.* [*L. exopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *exopodite*: as, the *exopoditic* division of a limb or of an antenna.

exoptable (eg-zôp'ta-bl), *a.* [*L. exoptabilis*, desirable, < *exoptare*, desire: see *exoptation*.] Capable of being desired or sought after; desirable. *Coles, 1717. [Rare.]*

exoptation (ek-sôp-tâ'shon), *n.* [*L. exoptare*, pp. *exoptatus*, desire, long for, < *ex*, out, + *optare*, desire: see *optation*.] Earnest desire or wish. *E. Phillips, 1706. [Rare.]*

exoptile (ek-sôp'til), *n.* [*L. exo*, outside, + *πτίλον*, a feather, down, plumage.] In bot., a plant having a naked plumule: same as *dicotyledon*. [Not in use.]

exorable (ek'sô-râ-bl), *a.* [= *F. exorable* = Sp. *exorable* = Pg. *exorable* = It. *exorabile*, < L. *exorabilis*, < *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty: see *exorare*.] Susceptible of being moved or persuaded by entreaty.

He seems offended at the very rumour of a Parliament divulg'd among the people: as if hee had tak'n it for a kind of slander that men should think him that way *exorable*, much less inclin'd. *Milton, Eikonoklastes, l.*

It [religion] prompts us . . . to be patient, *exorable*, and reconcilable to those that give us greatest cause of offence. *Barrow, Works, l. 1.*

exorate (ek'sô-rât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exorated*, ppr. *exorating*. [*L. exoratus*, pp. of *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty, < *ex*, out, + *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] To obtain by request. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

exoration (ek-sô-râ'shon), *n.* [*L. exoratio* (*n.*), < *exorare*, move by entreaty: see *exorate*.] A prayer; an entreaty. [Rare.]

I am blind

To what you do; deaf to your cries, and marble

To all impulsive exorations.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

exorbitance, exorbitancy (eg-zôr'bi-tans, -tans-i), *n.* [= *F. exorbitance* = Sp. *exorbitancia* = It. *exorbitanza*, < ML. *exorbitantia*, < L. *exorbitans*, exorbitant: see *exorbitant*.] 1. A going out of or beyond proper limits or bounds; transgression of normal limitations or restrictions; hence, inordinate extension or expansion; extravagant enlargement.

Great Worthies heretofore by disobeying Law oft-times have said the Common wealth: and the Law afterward by time decree hath appoy'd that planetary motion, that unblamable *exorbitancy* in them. *Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.*

To such *exorbitancy* were things riv'd.

Evangel, Diary, May 12, 1641.

A good reign is the only time for the making of laws against the *exorbitance* of power. *Addison, The Head-dress.*

2. Extravagance in degree or amount; excessiveness; inordinateness: as, the *exorbitance* of desires, demands, or taxes.

exorbitant (eg-zôr'bi-tant), *a.* [= *F. exorbitant* = Sp. *exorbitante* = It. *exorbitante*, < L. *exorbitans* (*-is*), pp. of *exorbitare*, go out of the track, deviate, < *ex*, out, + *orbita*, track: see *orbit*.] 1. Deviating from proper limitation or rule; excessively enlarged or extended; out of order or proportion.

Sin is no plant of God's setting. He seeth and findeth it a thing irregular, *exorbitant*, and altogether out of course. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.*

Acts of this bold and most *exorbitant* strain.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. Going beyond the bounds of reason; extravagantly exacting or exacted; inordinate; excessive: as, *exorbitant* charges or prices; an *exorbitant* usurer.

Once more I will renew

His lapsed powers, though forfeit and entail'd

By sin to foul *exorbitant* desires.

Milton, P. L., III. 177.

An *exorbitant* miser, who never yet lent

A ducat at less than three hundred per cent.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 46.

He was . . . the steadfast antagonist of the *exorbitant* pretensions of Spain. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 87.*

=Syn. 2. Inordinate, unreasonable, unconscionable. **exorbitantly** (eg-zôr'bi-tant-li), *adv.* 1. In an *exorbitant*, excessive, or irregular manner; extravagantly.

'Tis the naked man's apparel which we shut up in our presses, or which we *exorbitantly* ruffle and flout in. *Barrow, Works, l. xxxi.*

2. In an excessive degree or amount; beyond reasonable limits; inordinately: as, to charge *exorbitantly* for a service.

exorbitatet (eg-zôr'bi-tât), *v. t.* [*L. exorbitatus*, pp. of *exorbitare* (> Pg. *exorbitar*), go out of the track: see *exorbitant*.] To go beyond the usual track or orbit; deviate from the usual limit.

The planets . . . sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn. *Bentley, Sermons, viii.*

exorcisation (ek-sôr-si-zâ'shon), *n.* [*L. exorcisation*, < OF. *exorcisation*, < ML. *exorcizatio* (*n.*), < LL. *exorcizare*, pp. *exorcizatus*, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] Exorcism; conjuration.

Old wyches, sorceresses,

That use *exorcisations*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1292.

exorcise (ek'sôr-sîz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **exorcised**, ppr. **exorcising**. [Formerly also **exorcize** (the proper spelling according to the analogy of other verbs in -ize); < ME. ***exorcisen** (in deriv.), < OF. **exorciser**, F. **exorciser** = Sp. Pg. **exorcizar** = It. **esorcizzare**, < LL. **esorcizare**, < Gr. **ἐξορκίζω**, in eccles. writers drive away (an evil spirit) by adjuration, in classical Gr. equiv. to the earlier **ἐξορκίζω**, swear a person, administer an oath, < **ἐξ** + **ορκίζω**, administer an oath, < **ορκος**, an oath.] 1. To expel by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; drive out by religious or magical agencies: as, to **exorcise** evil spirits.

One of these was the Reverend Mr. Portpipe, whom we have already celebrated for his proficiency in the art of exorcising goblins by dint of venison and Madeira.

Peacock, *Meincoort*, 1.

Abate, cross your breast and count your beads
And exorcise the devil, for here he stands
And stiffens in the bristly nape of neck,
Daring you drive him hence!

Browning, *King and Book*, II. 250.

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons: as, to **exorcise** a house.

And friars, that through the wealthy regions run,
Besort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And exorcise the beds, and cross the walls.

Deacon, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 28.

Do all you can to exorcise crowds who are in some degree possessed as I am.

Spectator, No. 402

3†. To call up or forth, as a spirit; conjure up. He impudently **exorcizeth** devils in the church.

Peppine, *Histrio-Mastix*, I. vi. 12

exorciser (ek'sôr-sî-zêr), *n.* 1. One who casts out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

They compared this performance of our Lord with those, and perhaps with things which they had seen done in their own times by professed **exorcisers**.

Hawley, *Works*, I. x.

2†. One who calls up spirits; a conjurer.

Gui. No exorciser harm thee!
Arc. Nor no witchcraft charm thee!
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2 (song).

exorcism (ek'sôr-sîz-m), *n.* [**< ME. exorcisme** = F. **exorcisme** = Sp. Pg. **esorcismo** = It. **esorcismo**, < LL. **esorcismus**, < Gr. **ἐξορκισμός**, eccles. exorcism, classical Gr. administration of an oath, < **ἐξορκίζω**, swear a person, exorcise: see **exorcise**.] 1. The act or process of expelling evil spirits by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; a conjuration or ceremony employed for this purpose. Exorcism has been practised in all times wherever a belief has existed in literal demoniacal possession. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the baptism of both adults and infants. In the consecration of water, salt, oil, etc., and in specific cases of individuals supposed to be possessed by evil spirits. Exorcism in baptism is still retained also in some Lutheran churches.

It is the nature of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves. Are the miseries of continued possession less horrible than the struggles of the tremendous exorcism?

Meredith, *Milton*.

The growth of Neoplatonism and kindred philosophies greatly strengthened the belief, and some of the later philosophers, as well as many religious charlatans, practised exorcism.

Locky, *Europ. Motals*, l. 405.

2†. The act of, or formula used in, raising the devil or other spirit.

Will her ladyship behold and hear our exorcism? ... Madam, at you, and far not, whom we raise we will make fast within a hallow'd verge.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 4.

exorcismal (ek'sôr-sîz-mal), *a.* [**< exorcism** + **-al**.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exorcism.

In a short time nearly all the female population, excited by the exorcismal practices of the clergy, fell a prey to the disease (hysteria).

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 740.

exorcist (ek'sôr-sîst), *n.* [**< ME. exorcist** = F. **exorciste** = Sp. Pg. **esorcista** = It. **esorcista**, < LL. **esorcista**, < Gr. **ἐξορκιστής**, an exorcist, < **ἐξορκίζω**, exorcise: see **exorcise**.] 1. One who exorcises evil spirits; eccles., a member of an order of ecclesiastics, which became a distinct class during the third century, whose office it was to expel evil spirits. This order still exists in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, with its original office and a few minor duties added, such as bidding the non-communicants give place to the communicants at the celebration of the eucharist.

He began to play the exorcist. "In the name of God," said he, "and all saints, I command thee to declare what thou art."

Foxe, *Archer's Eng. Garner*, l. 109.

Some few exorcists among the Jews cured some demoniacs and distracted people.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 220.

The exorcist, by loud noises, frightful grimaces, abominable stonches, etc., professes to drive out the malicious intruder.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 306.

2†. One who calls or conjures up evil spirits.

Thou, like an exorcist, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit.

Shak., *J. C.*, II. 1.

exordial (eg-zôr'dî-âl), *a.* [**< exordium** + **-al**.] Pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

But the greatest underweaving of this life is to under-value that unto which this is but exordial, or a passage leading unto it.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, II. 25.

If the exordial verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem, they will not appear remarkable for plainness or simplicity, but rather eminently adorned and illuminated.

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 138.

exordium (eg-zôr'dî-um), *n.* [= F. **exorde** = Sp. Pg. **exordio** = It. **exordio**, < L. **exordium**, a beginning, the warp of a web, < **exordiri**, begin, weave, < **ex**, out, + **ordiri**, begin a web, lay the warp, begin.] The beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory part of a discourse, intended to prepare the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

This whole exordium [of "Paradise Lost"] rises very happily into noble language and sentiment, and I think the transition to the fable is exquisitely beautiful and natural.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 303.

The letters of invitation from the Pope to the princes were sent by a legate, each commencing with the exordium "To my beloved son."

Moltre, *Dutch Republic*, l. 200.

=Syn. Proem; Prelude; Preface, etc. See introduction.

exorganic (ek-sôr-gan'ik), *a.* [**< ex-priv.** + **organic**.] Having ceased to be organic or organized. North British Rev.

exorhiz, **exorhiza** (ek'sôr-rîz, ek-sôr-rî-zh), *n.* [NL. **exorhiza**, < Gr. **ἐξορρίζω**, outside, + **ρίζω**, root.] A plant having the radicle of the embryo naked; equivalent to **exogen** or **dicotyledon**. [Rare.]

exorhizal, **exorhizous** (ek-sôr-rî-zal, -zûs), *a.* In bot., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an exorhiz. [Rare.]

Exorista (ek-sôr-rîs'tî), *n.* [NL. < Gr. **ἐξορρίζω**, banished, < **ἐξορρίζω**, banish, < **ex**, out, + **ορρίζω**, separate by a boundary, bound: see **horizon**.] A genus of parasitic flies, of the family **Tachinidae**, chiefly distinguished by the antennae, which are inserted above the middle of the face, and have the third joint from two to six times longer than the second joint.

The larvae are parasitic in caterpillars, in which the white oval eggs are deposited by the flies. *Exorista* (Riley) is parasitic upon the army worm *Leucania ornithogalli* (Haworth). See **tachinid**.

exornate (eg-zôr-nât), *v. t.* [**< L. exornatus**, pp. of **exornare** (> Sp. Pg. **exornar** = It. **esornare** = OF. **exorner**), fit out, equip, deck, adorn, < **ex**, out, + **ornare**, fit out, equip, deck, adorn: see **ornate**.] To ornament. [Rare.]

Their benedictions of halfe houte served not by flower Poetical or necessitie of words, but to witte and exornate the verse.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 106.

exornation (ek-sôr-nâ'shôn), *n.* [= Sp. **exornacion** = Pg. **exornação** = It. **esornazione**, < L. **exornatio** (n.), < **exornare**, pp. **exornatus**, adorn: see **exornate**.] Ornamentation; decoration; embellishment.

So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this art another manner of exornation, which consisteth in the beblowing of our makers language and style.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 114.

She doth give it that sweet, quick grace, and exornation in the composition.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, II. 1.

Hyperbolic exornations, elegancies, &c., many much affect.

Barton, *Anat. of Med.*, p. 24.

exortivet (eg-zôr-tiv), *v.* [**< L. exortivus**, pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies, eastern, < **exortiri**, pp. **exortus**, rise out or forth, < **ex**, out, + **ortiri**, rise: see **orient**.] Rising; relating to the east or the place of rising of the heavenly bodies. Colex, 1717. [Rare.]

exoscopic (ek-sô-skôp'ik), *a.* [**< Gr. ἐξωσκόπικος**, < **ἐξωσκόπω**, view, + **-ικός**.] Considering a thing in a superficial way, or without taking into account its interior constitution. Exoscopic method, in *an.*, a method of considering a quantity in which the coefficients are regarded as monads, without reference to their internal constitution. J. J. Sylvester, 1853.

exosculate (eg-zôsk'û-lât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **exosculated**, ppr. **exosculating**. [**< L. exosculatus**, pp. of **exosculari**, kiss fondly, < **ex** + **oscu-**

lari, kiss: see **osculate**.] To kiss; especially, to kiss repeatedly and fondly.

exoskeletal (ek-sô-skêl'e-tal), *a.* [**< exoskeleton** + **-al**.] Of or pertaining to the exoskeleton. **Exoskeleton** has acquired such latitude of signification that **exoskeletal** is nearly synonymous with **tegumentary**, **cuticular**, or **epidermal**, and is applicable to any hardened superficial structure, as hair, fur, feathers, claws, horns, hoofs, nails, etc.

The connective tissue and muscles of the integument are exclusively developed in the endoskeleton, while from the epidermis all cuticular and cellular exoskeletal parts, and all the integumentary glands, are developed.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 55.

exoskeleton (ek-sô-skêl'e-tôn), *n.* [NL. < Gr. **ἐξωσκόπικος**, outside, + **σκέλετον**, a dried body: see **skeleton**.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, any structure produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of crustaceans or the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles, especially when such modified integument is of the nature of bone, as the carapace of a turtle or the plates of a sturgeon; the dermoskeleton: opposed to **endoskeleton**.

In the highest Annulosa, the exoskeleton and the muscular system never lose all traces of their primitive segmentation.

H. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 408.

exosmic (ek-sôsm'ik), *a.* Same as **exosmotic**.

exosmosis (ek'sôsm-ô-sîs), *n.* [**< NL. exosmosis**.] Same as **exosmosis**.

exosmosis (ek-sôsm-ô-sîs), *n.* [NL. < Gr. **ἐξωσκόπικος**, out, + **σμός**, a thrusting, an impulse, < **στέλλω**, thrust, push, drive; cf. **στέλλω**, thrust out, force out: see **osmosis**, and cf. **endosmosis**, **diaporesis**.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward, in the phenomena of osmosis, the reverse process being called **endosmosis**. See **endosmosis**, **osmosis**.

exosmotic (ek-sôsm-ô-t'ik), *a.* [**< exosmosis** (ex'-ôsm-ô-sîs) + **-ic**.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exosmosis: as, an **exosmotic** current. Also **exosmotic**.

exosperm (ek'sô-spêrm), *n.* [**< Gr. ἐξωσκόπικος**, outside, + **σπέρμα**, seed.] Same as **exosperm**.

exospore (ek'sô-spôr), *n.* [**< NL. exosporium**: see **spore**.] 1. The outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the exine of pollen-grains: same as **epispore**. 2. An outer coat of dried protoplasm adhering to the surface of a spore, as to the resting-spores of *Peronospora* and *Mucor*.

Exospores (ek-sô-spô-rê-s), *n. pl.* [NL. < Gr. **ἐξωσκόπικος**, outside, + **σπέρμα**, seed, + **-ες**.] The first of the two groups into which the *Myrmogasteres* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores externally upon a conidium, and includes a single genus, *Ceratium*, which Saccardo's classification refers to *Hyphomycetes*. Compare **Endospores**.

exosporium (ek-sô-spô-rî-um), *n.* [NL. < Gr. **ἐξωσκόπικος**, outside, + **σπέρμα**, seed: see **spore**.] Same as **exospore**.

The product of conjugation is termed a zygospore. Its cellular coat becomes separated into an outer layer of a dark blackish hue, the **exosporium**, and an inner colourless layer, the **endosporium**.

Huxley, *Biology*, v.

exosporous (ek-sô-spô-rus), *a.* [**< Gr. ἐξωσκόπικος**, outside, + **σπέρμα**, seed (see **spore**), + **-ous**.] Producing spores exogenously; having naked spores.

exossate (ek-sô-sât), *v. t.* [**< L. exossare**, pp. of **exossare**, deprive of bone, bone, < **exossus**, **exossus**, also **exos** (**exossus**), without bones, < **ex**, out, + **os** (**ossus**), a bone.] To deprive of bones; bone. Bailey, 1731.

exossation (ek-sô-sâ'shôn), *n.* [**< exossate** + **-ion**.] The act of exossating, or depriving of bones or of any similar hard substance; the state of being so deprived.

Experiment solitary touching the exossation of fruits.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 854.

exosseous (ek-sô-sê-us), *a.* [**< L. exossus**, **exossus**, boneless (see **exossate**), + **-eus**. Cf. **osseous**.] Having no bones; boneless.

The like also in snails, a soft and exosseous animal, whereof in the naked and greater soft nature, near the head, both placed a flat white stone, or rather testaceous concretion.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 13.

Exostema (ek-sô-stê-mâ), *n.* [NL. (so called with ref. to the exserted stamens), < Gr. **ἐξωσκόπικος**, outside, + **στέμα**, stamen.] A genus of rubiacious trees or shrubs, of tropical America, nearly allied to *Cinchona*. West Indian or Princes-wood bark, used in the West Indies as a tonic is obtained from *E. Caribbarum*.

exostome (ek'sô-stôm), *n.* [**< Gr. ἐξωσκόπικος**, outside, + **στόμα**, mouth.] In bot.: (a) The aperture through the outer integument of an ovule which, together with the endostome, completes the foramen. (b) The outer peristome of mosses.

See
Exostoma
and
Endostoma.

exostosed (ek-sos'tôz'd), *a.* 1. Affected with exostosis. *Eranus Wilson, Anat.*—2. Ossified externally; dermosseous.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally) as the cartilaginous, osseous, and exostosed or dermosseous characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 16.*

exostosis (ek-sos'tô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ὄσσις*, bone, + *-osis*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid bony growth on the surface of a bone, arising from bone, periosteum, or articular or epiphyseal cartilage.—2. In *bot.*, the formation of woody, wart-like excrescences upon the stems or roots of plants.

exostotic (ek-sos'tot'ik), *a.* [< *exostosis* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exostosis.

exostracize (ek-sos'tra-siz), *v. t.*; *prof.* and *pp.* *exostracized*, *pp.* *exostracizing*. [< Gr. *ἐξοστράκιζω*, banish by ostracism, < *ἔξω*, out, + *στράκιζω*, ostracize; see *ostracize*.] To consign to a state of ostracism.

That the dictionaries have overlooked the use of this word which Mr. White *exostracizes* goes for nothing. *F. Hall, False Philol., p. 70.*

exoteric (ek-sot'er'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exotérique* = Sp. *exotérico* = Pg. *exotérico* = It. *esoterico* (= *ó*). < Gr. *ἐξωτερικός*, external, belonging to the outside, < *ἔξω*, outside, + *-τικός*, compar. suffix.] 1. *a.* 1. External; open; suitable for or communicated to the general public; popular; originally applied to the public teachings of Aristotle and other ancient philosophers, and sometimes used in a more special sense as opposed to fabled or real esoteric doctrines. See *esoteric*.

He has ascribed to Kant the foppery of an *exoteric* and *esoteric* doctrine. *De Quincey.*

2. Pertaining to the outside; holding an external relation; publicly instructed.

He divided his disciples (says Origen) into two classes, the one he called *esoteric*, the other *exoteric*. For to those he intimated the more perfect and sublime doctrines, to these he delivered the more vulgar and popular. *Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 3.*

3. In *embryol.*, ectoblastic. See *ectoblastic* under *esoteric*.

II. n. One admitted only to exoteric instruction; one of the uninitiated.

I am an *exoteric* utterly unable to explain the mysteries of this new poetical faith. *Macaulay, Petrarch.*

exoterical (ek-sot'er'ik), *a.* [< *exoteric* + *-al*.] Of an exoteric character or quality; pertaining to exoterics.

It being no unprecedented thing for the gardener to carry his own fruit to market, not for the wholesale dealer to have a separate shop wherein he carries on the retail business, why may not I be indulged in the like attempt, and permitted to try how the exoterics will look when manufactured in the *exoterical* form? *A. Tucker, Light of Nature, V. ii. § 7.*

exoterically (ek-sot'er'ik-ly), *adv.* In an exoteric or public manner.

But if the nature of the subject will not teach these objections that it must needs be handled *exoterically*, Jamblitchus's authority must decide between us. *Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 3.*

exotericism (ek-sot'er'is-izm), *n.* [< *exoteric* + *-ism*.] Exoteric doctrines or principles, or the profession or teaching of such.

exoterics (ek-sot'er'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exoteric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. (π) *ἐξωτερικά*, neut. pl. of *ἐξωτερικός*, exoteric.] That which is publicly taught; popular instruction, especially in philosophy; originally applied to the public lectures and published writings of Aristotle.

It is then evident from these passages that, in his *exoteric*, he gave the world both a beginning and an end. *Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. note.*

exotery (ek-sot'er-i), *n.*; pl. *exoterics* (-iz). [< *exoteric* + *-y*. Cf. *esotery*.] That which is obvious or common; that which is exoteric. [Rare.]

Reserving their *esoterics* for adepts, and dealing out *exoterics* only to the vulgar. *A. Tucker, Light of Nature.*

exotheca (ek-sot'hë'kë), *n.*; pl. *exothecæ* (-së). [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *θήκη*, a case.] The aggregate of hard structures which are developed upon the exterior of the wall, or the proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral; distinguished from *endotheca*, and also from *epitheca*.

exothecal (ek-sot'hë'kal), *a.* [< *exotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to exothecæ; composed of or developed in exothecæ.

They (the corals of the coral) may be ornamented with spines or tubercles, and they may be united by transverse plates ("exothecal dissepiments") which run horizontally across the intercoral spaces. *Bryoz. Brit., VI. 374.*

exotheca (ek-sot'hë'kë), *a.* [< *exotheca* + *-al*.] Provided with exothecæ, as a coral.

exothecium (ek-sot'hë'gë-nm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *θήκη*, a case; see *theca*.] In *bot.*, the outer coat of an anther.

exothermic (ek-sot'hër'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *θερμ*, heat, + *-ic*.] Relating to a liberation of heat.—**Exothermic compounds**, those compounds whose formation from elementary substances is attended with liberation of heat, and whose decomposition into simpler compounds or elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat.

exothermous (ek-sot'hër'mus), *a.* Same as *exothermic*.

exotic (eg-zot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *exotick*; = F. *exotique* = Sp. *exótico* = Pg. *exótico* = It. *esotico* (cf. *ó*). *exotisch* = Dan. Sw. *exotisk*, < L. *exoticus*, < Gr. *ἐξωτικός*, foreign, alien, eccles. heathen, < *ἔξω*, outside.] 1. *a.* Of foreign origin or character; introduced from a foreign country; not native, naturalized, or familiarized; extraneous: as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

Your peasant should provide you some parcels of French, or some pretty commodity of Italian, to commence with, if you would be *exotic* and exquisite. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 3.*

Nothing was so splendid and *exotic* as the (Russian) ambassador. *Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 24, 1681.*

I suppose a writer may be allowed to use *exotic* terms, when custom has not fully denuded them, but brought them into request. *Boyle, Considerations touching Experimental Essays.*

Birds, Fishes, Beasts of each *exotic* Kind
I to the Limits of my Court confined. *Prior, Solomon, II.*

I know not whether ever operas can be kept up in England; they seem to be entirely *exotic*. *Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.*

II. n. Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, etc., introduced from a foreign country, and not fully acclimated, naturalized, or established in use.

Verdification in a dead language is an *exotic*, a far-fetched, costly, sickly imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection. *Macaulay, Milton.*

exotical (eg-zot'ik-ly), *a.* [< *exotic* + *-al*.] Same as *exotic*.

exoticalness (eg-zot'ik-les), *n.* The state of being *exotic*.

exoticism (eg-zot'is-izm), *n.* [< *exotic* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being *exotic*.—2. Anything *exotic*, as a foreign word or idiom.

Exoucontian (ek-sou-kon'ti-an), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐξὸς ὁὐραν*, lit. from things not being; *ἐξ*, from; *ὄς* (before vowels *οἱ*), not; *ὁὐραν*, gen. pl. of *οὐραν*, neut. of *οὐραν*, ppr. of *οὐραν*, be; see *am* (under *be*), *ens*, *entity*, *ontology*.] In *church hist.*, one who held in regard to the Trinity that the Son once was not: a name sometimes given to the followers of Arius. See *Arian*.

The Son, he said, "did not exist before he was begotten." In other words, "He is of a substance that once was not (*ἐξ οὐκ ὄντα*)." Hence the name of *Exoucontians* sometimes given to his followers. *Encyc. Brit., II. 637.*

exopalpe (ek-sal'pät), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, having no palpi or feelers, as the mouth of a hemipterous insect.

expand (eks-pand'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *expandir* = It. *espandere*, *spandere*, < L. *expandere*, pp. *expansus*, spread out, < *ex*, out, + *pandere*, spread, perhaps connected with *pater*, be open; see *patent*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To spread or stretch out; unfold; display.

Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight. *Milton, P. L. I. 108.*

My wife and daughters *expanded* their gayest plumage upon this occasion. *Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.*

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, or amount; inflate; distend; extend: as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies.

[The editor] has thus succeeded in *expanding* the volume into one of the thickest . . . that we ever saw. *Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.*

Hence—3. To make broader in scope or more comprehensive: as, to *expand* the heart or affections, or the sphere of benevolence.

Let the Turk spread his Alcoran by the sword, but let Christianity *expand* herself still by a passive Fortitude. *Howell, Letters, iv. 29.*

The grand object to which he dedicated himself seemed to *expand* his whole soul. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 18.*

Expanded type, in *typogr.*, a form of Roman type of broad or wider face than that of the standard text-types of books and newspapers.—To *expand* an insect, in *entom.*, to prepare it for the cabinet by spreading the wings on a setting board.—To *expand* a pair, in *math.*, to take its prior member one earlier and its posterior member one later in the linear series from which they are chosen.

—**Syn.** 1. To unfold, evolve.—2. To swell, blow up, fill out, increase.

II. intrans. 1. To open out; become unfolded, spread out, or displayed.

His faculties, *expanded* in full bloom, Shine out. *Cowper, Task, iv. 681.*

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.; become dilated, distended, or enlarged.

Just so much play as lets the heart *expand*. *Browning, Ring and Book, II. 68.*

The trees have ample room to *expand* on the water side, and each sends forth its most vigorous branch in that direction. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 304.*

When a gas *expands* suddenly its temperature falls, because a certain amount of its heat passes out of existence in the act of producing mechanical effect. *H. Stewart, Conserv. of Energy, p. 112.*

3. In *zool.*, to spread over a certain space: used in stating the distance from tip to tip of outspread wings—in the case of insects, of anterior wings.

Erebus is a gigantic moth; . . . our largest species is Erebus odora, Drury; it *expands* about five inches. *Packard.*

Expanding arbor, auger, bit, chuck, drill, hanger, etc. See the nouns.

expander (eks-pan'dër), *n.* One who or that which expands; especially, a tool or machine used to expand something; specifically, in *plumbing*, a tool used to spread lead-packing into the inner flange-recesses of pipe-connections.

expanse (eks-pans'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expansa*, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out, expand; see *expand*.] 1. Expanded; spread out.—2. Separate; single; said especially of years in old planetary tables.

His tables Tollerances forth he brought
Full well corrected, ne their lacked nought,
Neither his collect, ne his *expanses* years. *Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 547.*

II. n. [< L. *expansum*, neut. of *expansus*, pp.] 1. Spatial or superficial extension; an uninterrupted stretch or area, especially one of considerable extent.

Let there be lights
High in the *expanse* of heaven, to divide
The day from night. *Milton, P. L., vii. 340.*

On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes
The sinking stone at first a circle makes. *Pope.*

Specifically—2. In *zool.*, the extent or stretch of wing; the distance from tip to tip when the wings, as of an insect or a bird, are fully expanded. Also called *alar expanse* or *extent*.—3. Enlargement; extension; expansion. [Rare.]

To shut off the mighty movement of the great revolt from its destined *expanse*. *Mollen, United Netherlands, IV. 532.*

—**Syn.** 2. See *extent*.

expanset (eks-pans'), *v. t.* [< L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand; see *expand*.] To expand; stretch out.

The like doth Beda report of Hierophon's horse, which, framed of iron, was placed between two loadstones, with wings *expanded*, pendulous in the ayre. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 3.*

expansibility (eks-pan-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *expansibilidad* = Pg. *expansibilidade*; as *expandible*; see *-bility*.] The quality of being expandible; capacity of extension in surface or bulk, or of distention: as, the *expansibility* of air.

Else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *N. Green.*

A metal of low conducting power and high *expansibility* is necessary, and lead answers these conditions best. *Silliman's Journal, IX. 106.*

expandible (eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *expandible* = Sp. *expandible* = It. *espandibile* = L. *expandibilis*, < *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand; see *expand*, *expanse*.] Capable of being expanded or spread; admitting of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

All have springiness in them, and (notwithstanding) be, by reason of their shape, readily *expandible* on the score of their native structure. *Boyle, Works, V. 614.*

Bodies are not *expandible* in proportion to their weight. *N. Green.*

Expandible pair, in *math.*, a pair containing neither the first nor the last of the series of objects from which it is taken.

expandibleness (eks-pan'si-bl-nes), *n.* Expandibility.

expandibly (eks-pan'si-bli), *adv.* In an expandible manner; so as to be expanded.

expansile (eks-pan'sil), *a.* [< L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand (see *expand*), + *-ile*.] Capable of expanding or of expansion; of a nature to expand: as, *expansile* action. *Scott.*

expansion (eks-pan'shon), *n.* [= F. *expansion* = Sp. *expansion* = Pg. *expansão* = It. *espansione*, < L. *expansio* (-n), a spreading out, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out; see *expand*.] 1. The act of expanding. (a) The act of spreading out.

The extent of his fingers, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 5.

(b) The act of extending or distending, or of increasing in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.

It was an expansion, an awakening, a coming to manhood in a graver fashion.

H. James, Jr., *Pasa Pilgrim*, p. 320.

2. The state of being expanded; enlargement; distention; dilatation; increase of extent, size, bulk, amount, etc. In the case of the expansion of solids by heat, account is taken of the increase in length or linear expansion, in surface (superficial expansion), and in volume (cubical expansion). The increment in length of the unit for a change of 1° in temperature, or the rate of increase of the unit with the temperature, is called the coefficient of linear expansion; and the coefficients of superficial and cubical expansion, which are respectively two and three times the linear coefficient, are similarly defined. In the case of liquids and gases the expansion in volume is alone considered. The real or absolute expansion of a liquid is the actual increase in volume, while the apparent expansion is that which is observed when a liquid contained in a vessel is heated, and which is less than the real expansion, because of the simultaneous expansion of the vessel itself. It is found that the coefficient of expansion is nearly the same for different gases, and sensibly so for the so-called permanent gases, as hydrogen, oxygen, etc. This coefficient is equal to 0.00067 for 1° C., or about $\frac{1}{1500}$; that is, at 273° C. the volume of a gas expanding under constant pressure is double its volume at 0°; and at -273° C. the volume would be theoretically zero. This last temperature is called the absolute zero.

Spread not into boundless expansions either of designs or desires.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 10.

Some remarkable examples of expansion are furnished by the influence of sunshine on the Britannia Tubular Bridge.

Cyc. Diet., II. 319.

Specifically—3. The increase in bulk of steam in the cylinder of an engine when its communication with the boiler is cut off, in which case its pressure on the piston retreating before it is in inverse ratio to the space it fills.—4. A part which constitutes an increase or in which the expanding occurs; specifically, in *entom.*, a flat projection of a margin, generally lateral; as, a frontal expansion covering the base of the antennae.—5. Extension or spread of space; extent in general; hence, wide extent; immensity.

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in expansion, void and infinite.

Sir R. Blackmore, *Creation*

Venus, all-bounteous queen, whose genial power
Diffuses beauty, in unbounded store,
Through seas and fertile plains, and all that lies
Beneath the star'd expansion of the skies

Beattie, *Lucretius*, i.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, to avoid confusion I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which by some is used to express this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter, and so includes or at least intimates the idea of body. . . . I prefer also the word *expansion* to space, because space is often applied to distance of fleeting successive parts, as well as to those which are permanent.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xv. 1.

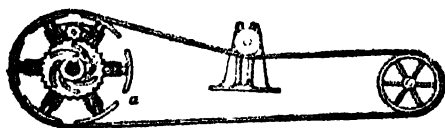
6. In *math.*, the development at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form, especially by means of the distributive principle.

—Ellipsoid of expansion. See *ellipsoid*.

expansion-cam (eks-pan'shon-kam), *n.* A cam used to determine the point of cut-off of a steam-engine.

expansion-curb (eks-pan'shon-kérb), *n.* A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

expansion-drum (eks-pan'shon-drum), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum of adjustable diameter used with



a Expansion-drum

a belt to effect changes as desired in the speed of machinery. The drum consists of a central base and several radiating arms, which can be moved in or out, the belt passing over curved plates at the end of the arms.

expansion-engine (eks-pan'shon-en-jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the completion of the stroke, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete the stroke.—Triple expansion-engine, a steam-engine in which steam is expanded in three cylinders in succession, the exhaust from the first driving the piston of the second, and so on.

expansion-gear (eks-pan'shon-gér), *n.* In a steam-engine, all those parts of the mechanism that control the admission of the live steam from the boiler to the main valve-system and thus to the cylinder. The expansion-gear is intermediate between the actual controlling system of mechanism, which makes the engine automatic, and the steam,

controlling the automatic system by independent eccentric systems that may be automatic or may be controlled by the governor or by appliances practically outside the engine. The effect of this supplementary system is to cut off the supply of steam to the slide-valves at any required point of the stroke, for the purpose of using the expansion of the steam already admitted to finish the stroke. This cut-off of the steam may be variable where the expansion admits of it, changing the point of cut-off at will while the engine is at work; it may be fixed or secured at some predetermined point of the stroke; or it may be automatic or self-varying. The most common apparatus includes an expansion-valve moving on the slide valve and controlled by an eccentric cam on the shaft or by the governor. See *cut-off* and *link-motion*.

expansionist (eks-pan'shon-ist), *n.* One who favors expansion, as of the currency, or the extension of national territory; one who advocates the annexation of outlying territory.

expansion-joint (eks-pan'shon-joint), *n.* In *steam-engin.*: (a) Any kind of joint for connecting steam-pipes which permits the pipe to expand or contract under varying temperatures without increase of its length over all. (b) An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the latter.

expansion-valve (eks-pan'shon-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the slide-valves when the piston has traveled a certain distance in the cylinder, leaving the remaining part of the stroke to be performed by the expansion of the steam. Non expansion-gear.

expansive (eks-pan'siv), *a.* [= *F. expansif* = *Sp. Pg. expansivo*, < *L. expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand*, *expansive*.] 1. Capable of causing or effecting expansion; as, the expansive force of heat.

This internal pressure, resulting from the solidifying of the fluid particles in the interstices of the ice, acts on the mass of the ice as an expansive force.

J. Croft, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 253.

2. Capable of being expanded, or of expanding or spreading out in volume or extent; dilatible: as, the expansive quality of air; expansive gases or substances.—3. Embracing a large number of objects or particulars; wide extending; comprehensive: as, expansive benevolence; an expansive outlook.

A distant view of Egypt and of Meenia, of the Pyramids and of Corinth, . . . melted the soul of an ancient Roman, for a while suspended his private sorrows, and absorbed his sense of personal affliction in a more expansive and generous compassion for the fate of cities and states.

Russet, *Four through Italy*, 2.

4. Comprehensive in feeling or action; sympathetic; effusive.

We English "are not an expansive people," and so we seldom use the word poor in a sentimental sense of the living, though we do so use it of the dead.

N. and Q., *Eth. Ser.*, X. 474.

Expansive balance. See *balance*.

expansively (eks-pan'siv-ly), *adv.* In an expansive manner; by expansion.

expansiveness (eks-pan'siv-ness), *n.* The quality of being expansive.

Her talk was charming, bright, eager, full of a fine expansiveness.

New Princeton Rev. II. 81

expansivity (eks-pan'siv-ty), *n.* [*F. expansivité* + *-ty*.] The state or quality of being expansive; expansiveness. [Rare.]

In a word offences (of chastity or *expansivity*) have accumulated to such height in the last fifth century that there is a determination taken on the part of Rhodanus thus Scriblerus to pack him out of doors.

Catche, *Misc.*, IV. 87.

expansure (eks-pan'sur), *n.* [*F. expansure* + *-ure*.] Expansae.

Now love in night, and night in love exerts
Courteously and discreetly all your parts employ,
And suit night a rich expensure with your joy.

Marlowe and Chapman, *Hero and Leander*.

ex parte (eks pâr'te). [*L.*, from a part; *ex*, out of, from; *parte*, abl. of *partis*, a part: see *party*.] With reference to or in connection with only one of the parties concerned: as, the respondent being absent, the case was proceeded with *ex parte*.

ex-parte (eks-pâr'te), *a.* [*< ex parte*.] In law, proceeding from or concerned with only one part or side of a matter in question; with reference to any step taken by or on behalf of one of the parties to a suit or in any judicial proceeding without notice to the other: as, an *ex-parte* application; an *ex-parte* hearing; *ex-parte* evidence. *Ex parte* hearings, evidence, etc., are often resorted to for temporary relief or for convenience and expedition, and are not supposed to affect the substantial rights of the absent party. But outside of legal use the term often indicates partially or deficient accuracy: as, a mere *ex-parte* statement. — **Ex-parte council**, in *Congregationalism*, a council called by one of the parties concerned in a controversy when the other party or the church refuses to cooperate in calling a mutual council.

Councils are of two kinds—mutual and *ex-parte*. A mutual council is one in the calling of which all parties to the difficulty or perplexity concerning which relief is sought unite. An *ex-parte* council is one which is called by one of those parties, after every proper effort to induce all interested to call a mutual council has failed.

H. M. Decker, *Congregationalism* (ed. 1866), p. 64.

expatiate (eks-pâ'shi-ât), *v.*: pret. and pp. *expatiated*, ppr. *expatiating*. [*< L. expatiatus*, *expatiatus*, pp. of *expatiari*, *expatiari*, go out of the course, wander, digress, enlarge, < *ex*, out, + *spatiari*, walk, take a walk, roam, < *spatium*, space: see *space*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To move at large; rove without prescribed limits; wander without restraint.

I never travelled but in map or card, in which my unconfined thoughts have freely expatiated.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 16.

Hids his free soul expatiate in the skies.

Pease, *Windsor Forest*, l. 264.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to expatiate therein.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 494.

Like winter flies, which in mild weather crawl out from obscure nooks and crannies to expatiate in the sun.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, vii ser., p. 70.

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; be copious in argument or discussion: with *on* or *upon*.

[He] talked with ease, and could expatiate upon the common topics of conversation with fluency.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, vii.

The passions of kings are often expatiated on; but, in the present and monarchical period (time of Charles I.), the passions of parliament are not inimitable!

J. D. Leavelle, *Curious*, of L.A., IV. 300.

II. *trans.* To allow to range at large; give free exercise to; expand; broaden. [Rare.]

How can a society of merchants have large minds, and expatiate their thoughts for great and public undertakings, whose constitution is subject to such frequent changes, and who every year run the risk of their capital?

C. Dumas, *Essays on Trade*, II. 421.

expatiation (eks-pâ'shi-â'shon), *n.* [*< expatiatus* + *-ion*.] The act of expatiating.

Take them from the devil's attitudes and expatiations; . . . from the infinite mazes and bypaths of error.

Farinon, *Sermons* (1647), I. ii.

expatiator (eks-pâ'shi-â-tor), *n.* [*< expatiatus* + *-or*.] One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

The person intended by Montaigne as an expatiator on the word "L'indolence" I presume is Thomas Reinecius.

Pease, *Anonymous*, p. 261.

expatiatory (eks-pâ'shi-â-to-ri), *a.* [*< expatiatus* + *-ory*.] Expatiating; amplificatory. *Rare*.

expatriate (eks-pâ'tri-ât), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *expatriated*, ppr. *expatriating*. [*< M.L. expatriatus*, pp. of *expatriare* (< *It. spatriare* = *Sp. Pg. expatriar* = *F. expatriar*), banish, < *L. ex*, out of, + *patria*, one's native country, fatherland, < *pater* = *F. father*: see *patrial*. Cf. *de-patriate*, *repatriate*.] 1. To banish; send out of one's native country.

The allied powers possess also an exceedingly numerous, well informed, sensible, ingenious, high principled, and spirited body of cavaliers in the expatriated landed interest of France.

Burke, *Policy of the Allies*.

2. Reflexively, to withdraw from one's native country; renounce the rights of citizenship where one was born, and become a citizen of another country.

expatriation (eks-pâ'tri-â'shon), *n.* [= *F. expatriation* = *Sp. expatriacion* = *It. expatriazione*, < *M.L.* as if **expatriatus* (< *expatriare*, pp. *expatriatus*, *expatriare*: see *expatriate*.] 1. The act of banishing, or the state of being banished; banishment.

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls.

Pease, *Anonymous*, p. 261.

2. In law, the voluntary renunciation of one's nationality and allegiance, by becoming a citizen of another country. The right of expatriation, or the right voluntarily to change one's allegiance, so as to be free from the obligation of natural allegiance, was formerly denied in England, and doubted by jurists in the United States, although always maintained politically in the latter country. It was finally established by Congress in 1868, and by Parliament in 1870. In other civilized countries it had previously been conceded, with some specific limitations.

expect (eks-pekt'), *v.* [= *OF. expecter*, *expecter* = *L. expectare*, < *L. expectare*, *expectare*, look for, await, anticipate, expect, < *ex*, out, + *spectare*, look: see *spectacle*.] Cf. *aspect*, *inspect*, *prospect*, *respect*, *suspect*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To look for; wait for; await. [Archaic.]

The guards,

By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect

Their motion.

Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 561.

Being at this time in most prodigious confusion and under no government, every body expecting what would be next and what he would do. *Keelyn, Diary, Feb. 3, 1809.*

The emperor and his whole court stood on the shore, expecting the issue of this great adventure.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, l. 5.

2. To look for with anticipation; believe in the occurrence or the coming of; await as likely to happen or to appear.

Luc. When expect you them?

Cap. With the next benefit of the wind.

Shak. Cymbeline, iv. 2.

*Whilst evil is expected, we fear, but when it is certain, we despair.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 639.

Expect her soon with footboy at her heels.

Cowper, Task, iv. 550.

To incur a risk is not to expect reverse; and if my opinions are true, I have a right to think that they will bear examining.

J. H. Newman, Germ. of Assent, p. 183.

3. To reckon upon, as something to be done, granted, or yielded; desire with confidence or assurance; as, to expect obedience or aid; I shall expect to find that job finished by Saturday; you are expected to be quiet.

There is a pride of doing more than is expected of us, and more than others would have done.

Dryden, Amphitryon, Pref.

4. To count upon in relation to something; trust or rely upon to do or act in some specified way; require or call upon expectantly; as, I expect you to obey, or to perform a task.

England expects every man to do his duty.

Lord Nelson (signal at the battle of Trafalgar).

5. To suppose; reckon; conclude: applied to things past or present as well as to things future; as, I expect he went to town yesterday.

[Prov. Eng., and local, U. S.] [This use, though naturally derivable from sense 3, is probably in some instances due to confusion with *expect*: as, I rather expect he doesn't intend to come.] *Syn.* To anticipate, look forward to, calculate upon, rely upon. *Hope, Expect.* Both express the anticipation of something future; when the anticipation is welcome, we *hope*; when it is less or more certain, we *expect*. (*Angus, Handbook of the Eng. Tongue, p. 378.*) *Expect, Suppose.* *Expect* properly refers to the future; *suppose* may refer to the present, the past, or the future. The two words do not differ materially in the degree of certainty felt.

It would be the wildest of human imaginations to expect a poor, vicious, and ignorant people to maintain a good popular government.

D. Webster, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

I suppose.

If our proposals once again were heard,

We should compel them to a quick result.

Milton, P. L., vi. 617.

II.† intrans. To wait; stay.

I will expect until my change in death,

And answer at thy call.

Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 22.

Where there is a banquet presented, if there be persons of quality there, the people must expect and stay till the great ones have done.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 30.

Frags that constrain the ground, and birth deny
To flowers that in its womb expect'g lie.

Dryden, Astrea Redux, l. 132.

expect' (eks-pek't'), n. [*< expect, v.*] Expectation.

And he's of less expect

That matter needless, of importless burden.

Divide thy lips. *Shak., T. and C., l. 3.*

expectable (eks-pek'ta-bl), a. [= *Sp. expectable* = *Pg. expectavel*, *< L. expectabilis, expectabilis*, to be expected, *< expectare, expectare*, expect: see *expect*.] To be expected; that may be expected. [Rare.]

Occult and spiritual operations are not expectable.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

expectance, expectancy (eks-pek'tans, -tan-s), n. [*< ML. expectantia, < L. expectant(-)s*, ppr. of *expectare, look for, expect*: see *expectant*.] 1. The act or state of expecting; anticipatory belief or desire.

There is expectance here from both the sides.

What further you will do. *Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.*

How bright he stands in popular expectance!

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

The returns of prayer, and the blessings of piety, are certain, though not dispensed according to the expectancies of our narrow conceptions.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

2. Something on which expectations or hopes are founded; the object of expectation or hope. [Rare.]

The expectancy and rose of the fair state

Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.

The Nations hailed

Their great expectancy.

Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

3. Same as *expectative*, 2. — **Estates in expectancy**, or *expectant estate*, a present right or interest, either vested or contingent, the enjoyment of which in possession is postponed to a future time. Expectant estates are reversions, remainders, or executory interests. — **Tables**

of expectancy, tables showing the length of life which remains on the average to males or females of every given age.

expectant (eks-pek'tant), a. and n. [*< ME. expectant*, *< OF. expectant* = *F. expectant* = *Pg. expectante*, *< L. expectant(-)s, expectant(-)s*, ppr. of *expectare, look for, expect*: see *expect*.] 1. a. 1. Having expectation; expect-
ing.

Expectant as till I may mete

To geten mercy of that sweete.

Item of the Rose, l. 4571.

Expectant of that news which never came.

Tennison, Enoch Arden.

Rosy years that stood expectant by

To buckle the winged sandals on their feet.

Lowell, Agassiz.

2. Looking forward with confidence; assured that a certain future event will occur.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the expectant heir.

Swift

3. In med., relating to or employed in the expectant method: as, an expectant medicine. *Dunglison. — Expectant estate.* See *estate in expectancy*, under *expectancy*. — **Expectant method**, in med., the therapeutic method which recognizes the utility of attempting an immediate cure in certain diseases, as typhoid fever, but consists in watching for and checking any untoward symptoms as they may arise.

II. n. 1. One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.

The boldest expectants have found unhappy frustration.

Sir T. Browne, Urn burial, v.

Meantime, he is merely an expectant, but with prospects greatly improved by the death of Salisbury.

E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 177.

2†. In Scotland, a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach.

No expectant shall be permitted to preach in public before a congregation till first he be tried after the same manner.

Act of Assembly of Glasgow, Aug. 7, 1641.

expectantly (eks-pek'tant-li), adv. In an expectant manner; with expectation.

As it was, she listened expectantly

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 357.

expectation (eks-pek'tā-shun), n. [= *F. expectation* = *Pr. expectacio*, *expectacion* = *Sp. expectation* = *Pg. expectação* = *It. aspettazione*, *< L. expectatio(-)n-, < expectare, expectare*, expect: see *expect*.] 1. The act or state of waiting or awaiting with confident anticipation.

And there have sat

The livelong day with patient expectation,

To see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome.

Shak., J. C., l. 1.

2. The act or state of expecting; a looking forward to an event as about to happen; belief in the occurrence of something hereafter.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd expectations produces petulance in disappointment.

Irring

She spoke and turn'd her sumptuous head, with eyes

Of shining expectation fixt on mine.

Tennison, Princess, iv.

Christian nations live in a perpetual state of expectation, always hoping for something new and good. Heathen nations expect little, hope for little, and therefore accomplish little.

J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 409.

3. That which is expected; what is anticipated or looked forward to.

Now clear I understand

Why our great Expectation should be call'd

The seed of woman.

Milton, P. L., xli 578.

4. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, honors, advancement, and the like: usually in the plural.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation

is from him.

Ps. lxxii 5.

You must know that I have a day's rich uncle in the East Indies, Sir Oliver Surface, from whom I have the greatest expectations.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 3.

His magnificent expectations made him . . . the best

match in Europe.

Prévost.

5†. A state or qualities in a person which excite anticipation in others of some future excellence; promise.

Sum not your travels up with vanities;

It ill becomes your expectations.

Melcher, Wildgoose Chase, II. 1.

By all men's eyes, a youth of expectation;

Pleas'd with your growing virtues I receiv'd you.

Urway.

6. In med., same as *expectant method* (which see, under *expectant*). — 7. In the theory of probabilities, the present value of contingent future gain. It is equal to the value to be gained multiplied by the probability of gaining it. No account is taken of interest, as not being germane to the problems usually treated. — **Expectation of life**, the average duration of life beyond any age of persons who have attained that age. — **Expectation week**, the interval between As-

cension day and Whit-Sunday: so called because it was the season of the apostles' earnest prayer for and expectation of the Comforter. — **Syn.** 2. Anticipation, expectance, expectancy, confidence, trust, reliance, presumption.

expectative (eks-pek'tā-tiv), a. and n. [= *F. expectative* = *Sp. Pg. expectativa* = *It. aspettativa*, n., *< ML. *expectativus* (fem. *expectativa*, n.), *< L. expectare, expectare*, pp. *expectatus, expectatus*, expect: see *expect*.] 1. a. 1. Constituting an object of expectation; giving rise to expectation; anticipatory. [Rare.]

Expectative graces or mandates nominating a person to succeed to a benefice.

Robertson.

2. Eccles., pertaining to an expectative. See

II., 2.

II. n. 1. That which is expected; something in expectation.

Though blessedness seem to be but an expectative, a reversion reserved to the next life, yet so blessed are they in this testimony of a rectified conscience, which is this purity of heart, as that they have this blessedness in a present possession.

Donne, Sermons, 2.

Specifically — 2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the right to be collated in the future to a benefice not vacant when the right is granted. Expectatives were either *papal*, granted by a mandate of the pope, or *royal*, granted by a mandate of the temporal sovereign. Hence, the mandate so given is sometimes incorrectly called an *expectative*. The right was abolished by the Council of Trent in the sixteenth century, except in a few specified cases. Also called *expectance, expectancy*, and, when the benefice was specified, a *survivorship*.

The king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments . . . as he could be legally possessed of, as supports of his state and dignity, while this great expectative was depending.

Dr. Louth, Wykeham, p. 34.

Before his return, Ximenes obtained a papal bull, or *expectative*, preferring him to the first benefice of a specified value which should become vacant in the case of Toledo.

Prescott, Ferd. and Is., II. 5.

Expectatores (eks-pek'tā-tō'rēz), n. pl. [*NL., pl. of L.L. expectator, expectator*, one who watches, a spectator, *< expectare, expectare*, look out, expect: see *expect*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the watchers, as the herons and their allies: nearly equivalent to the modern *Herodiones*. [Not in use.]

expectatorium (eks-pek'tā-tō-ri-um), n.; pl. *expectatoria* (-ā). [*ML., < L. expectare, expectare*, wait for, expect: see *expect*.] In the middle ages, a disputation by cursory bachelors in theology, in the University of Paris and elsewhere.

expectedly (eks-pek'ted-li), adv. In an expected manner; at a time or in a manner expected or looked for.

Lord Mansfield . . . unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, and that part of the Ministry, and very expectedly by Mr. Fox.

Walpole, Letters (1766), III. 277.

expecter (eks-pek'tēr), n. One who expects; one who waits for something or for another person. Also *expector*.

Æneas, call my brother Troilus to me;

And signify this loving interview

To the expecters of our Trojan part.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

expectingly (eks-pek'ting-li), adv. With expectation.

Prepar'd for fight, expectingly he lies.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

expectless† (eks-pek'tles), a. [*< expect + -less*.]

1. Unsuspectious.

But when he saw me enter so expectless,

To hear his base exclaims of murder, murder.

Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, II. 1.

2. Unexpected; not looked for; unforeseen.

expector (eks-pek'tor), n. Same as *expecter*.

Damn, Who's that, boy?

Boy. Another juggler, with a long name. O that your

expectors would be gone hence, now, at the first act; or

expect no more hereafter than they understand.

R. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, I.

expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), a. and n. [= *F. expectorant* = *Sp. Pg. expectorante* = *It. espettorante*, *< L. expectorant(-)s*, ppr. of *expectorare*: see *expectorate*.] 1. a. Pertaining to or promoting expectoration.

II. n. Something, as a drug, which promotes or facilitates expectoration.

expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), v.; pret. and pp. *expectorated*, ppr. *expectorating*. [*< L. expectoratus*, pp. of *expectorare* (> *It. espettorare* = *Sp. Pg. expectorar* = *F. expectorer*, only fig. banish from the mind, but lit. (as in mod. use) expel from the breast, *< ex*, out of, + *pectus* (pect-), the breast: see *pectoral*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To eject from the trachea or lungs; discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing or hawking and spitting; spit out.

They affirm that as well the one as the other both ex-
pectorate the flame gathered in the chest.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 16.

2. To eject or reject as if by spitting; cast out
or aside as useless or worthless. [Rare.]

Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to exercebrate
all cares, expectorate all fears and griefs?

S. Ward, Sermons, p. 28.

II. *intrans.* To eject matter from the lungs
or throat by coughing or hawking and spitting;
by euphemism, to spit.

Inability to expectorate is often the immediate cause of
death.

Quain, Med. Dict.

expectoration (eks-pek-tō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *expectoration* = Sp. *expectoración* = Pg. *expectoracão* = It. *aspettorazione*, < L. as if **expectoratio* (n), < *expectorare*, pp. *expectatus*, in lit. sense: see *expectare*.] 1. The act of dis-
charging phlegm or mucus from the throat or
lungs, by coughing or hawking and spitting;
euphemistically, a spitting.

The act of expectoration is, as a rule, most easy in that
position in which respiration is most free.

Quain, Med. Dict.

3. The matter expectorated.

Saline matter is abundant in the transparent viscid ex-
pectoration.

Quain, Med. Dict.

expectorative (eks-pek-tō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *expectoratif* = Sp. *expectorativo* = Pg. *expectorativo* = It. *aspettorativo*, < L. as if **expectoratus*, in lit. sense: see *expectare*.] I. *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

II. *n.* An expectorant.

Syrups and other expectoratives, in coughs, must neces-
sarily occasion a greater cough. Harvey, Consumptions.

expede (eks-pēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expedit*,
ppr. *expediting*. [= D. *expedieren* = G. *expedieren* = Dan. *expedere* = Sw. *expediera*, < OF. *expedior*, F. *expédier*, despatch (< ML. as if **expeditare*, freq.), = Sp. Pg. *expedir* = It. *espeditare*, despatch, < L. *expeditare*, expedite, orig. free the feet, as from a snare, hence disengage, despatch, etc., impera. be serviceable or expedient, < *ex*, out, + *pes* (ped-) = E. foot. Cf. *impedita*, despatch, despatch, impeach. Also *expedit*; hence (from L. *expedit*) expedient, expedite, etc.] To despatch; expedite. [Now only Scotch.]

When any see was vacant, a writ was issued out of the
chancery for sealing on all the temporalities of the bishop-
rick, and then the king recommended one to the Pope,
upon which his bulls were expedited at Rome.

Rp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, I.

To expedite letters, in Scots law, to write out the principal
writ and get it signed, sealed, or otherwise completed.

expedite (eks-pēd'it), *v. t.* [*L.* as if **expeditus* for *expeditus*: see *expede* and *expedit*.] To expedite.

Great alterations in some kind of merchandise may serve
for the present instant to expedite their business.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

expedience (eks-pēd'ien-s), *n.* [*OF.* *expediencia*, F. *expédience* = Pg. *expediencia*, < ML. *expedientia*, < L. *expedient* (t)-a, expedient: see *expedient*.] 1. Fitness; suitability: same as *expediency*. [Rare.]

The expedience of retirement is yet greater, as it removes
us out of the way of the most pressing and powerful tempta-
tions that are incident to human nature.

Rp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

24. An expedition; an adventure.

Then let me hear

Of you, my gentle cousin Westmoreland,
What yesterday our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear expedition.

Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 1.

34. Expedition; haste; despatch.

Three thousand men of war
Are making hither, with all due expedience.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 1.

expediency (eks-pēd'ien-si), *n.* [As *expediencia*: see *exped-*.] 1. The quality of being expedient; fitness or suitability to effect some desired end or the purpose intended; propriety or advisability under the particular circumstances of a case; advantageousness.

We understand the expediency of keeping the functions of
cook and coachman distinct.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. That which is expedient or suitable; the proper or most efficient mode of procedure for gaining a desired end.

Much declamation may be heard in the present day
against expediency, as if it were not the proper object of a
deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the
unprincipled.

W. Hazlitt, Rhetoric, II. 1, note.

When Infinite Wisdom established the rules of right
and honesty, he saw to it that justice should be always the
highest expediency.

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 19.

3. Specifically, the principle of doing what is deemed most practicable or serviceable under the circumstances; utilitarian wisdom. [The sta-

ter meaning often attached to this word is not inherent
in it, but arises from the frequent disregard of moral con-
siderations in determining what is expedient. Expedien-
cy may under proper conditions be consonant with the
highest morality.]

Through the whole system of society expediency is the
only governing principle.

Brougham.

This will hardly be deemed strongly ethical language;
to many it will sound like the language of expediency rather
than of ethics.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 639.

The ill-repute which attaches to considerations of expe-
diency, so far as it is well founded, is chiefly due to the
fact that, when the question of conduct at issue is one
which the person debating it has a private interest in de-
ciding one way or the other—when he himself will gain
pleasure or avoid pain by either decision—the admission
of expediency as the ground of decision is apt to give him
an excuse for deciding in his own favour.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 330.

44. An expedient. Davies.

He proposed a most excellent expediency (which would
be of happy use if still continued), for the satisfaction of
some scrupulous members in the House of Commons, about
the ceremonies of our Church.

Barnard, Heylin's Hist. Reformation, p. cxvii.

expedient (eks-pēd'ient), *a.* and *n.* [*OF.* *expedient*, F. *expédient* = Sp. Pg. *expediente* = It. *espediente*, < L. *expedient* (t)-s, ppr. of *expeditare*, bring forward, despatch, etc., impera. be serviceable, profitable, advantageous, expedient: see *expede*, *expedit*.] I. *a.* 1. Serving to promote or urge forward; quick; expeditious.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege.

Kre further leisure yield them further means.

Shak., Rich. II., I. 4.

2. Direct; without deviation or unnecessary delay.

His marches are expedient to this town.

Shak., K. John, II. 1.

3. Tending to promote some proposed or desired object; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances; advisable.

It is expedient for you that I go away.

John xvi. 7.

All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not ex-
pedient.

1 Cor. vi. 12.

Though set times and forms of prayer are not absolutely
necessary in private prayer, yet they are highly expedient.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 246.

He [Cleomenes] should not spare to do anything that
should be expedient for the honour of Sparta.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 675.

4. Conducive or tending to present advantage or self-interest.

For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient.

Goldsmith, Retaliation, I. 40.

-Syn. 3 and 4. Advisable, desirable, advantageous, profit-
able, useful, bent, wise.

II. *n.* 1. That which serves to promote or
advance a desired result; any means which may
be employed to accomplish an end.

It puzzleth the wisest among our selves to find out ex-
pedients to keep us from ruining one of the best Churches
of the Christian World.

Stillington, Sermons, I. viii.

What sure expedient then shall I find,

To calm her fears, and ease her boiling mind?

A. Phillips, Fable of Thule.

2. Means devised or employed in an exigency;

a shift; a device.

The Roman religion is commodious in nothing more than
in finding out expedients, either for removing quite away,
or for shifting from one to another all personal punish-
ments.

Brevint, Saul and Samiel at Endor, xxi.

New expedients must accordingly be devised to meet the
unexpected emergency.

Theodore Parker, Sermon on Providence.

The expedient, in this case, was a very simple one, nei-
ther more nor less than a bribe.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

-Syn. Expedient, Resource, Resort, Contrivance, Device, Shift. Expedient, contrivance, and device indicate arti-
ficial means of escape from difficulty or embarrassment;
resource indicates natural means of something possessed;
resort and shift may indicate either. A shift is a tempo-
rary, poor, or desperate expedient. When one's resources
begin to fail, one has recourse to contrivances, expedients,
etc., and finally to almost any shift. Resort is less often
applied to the thing resorted to than to the act of resorting.
Contrivance and device suggest most of ingenuity.

We have the present Yankee full of expedients, half
master of all trades, inventing in all but the beautiful
full of shifts, not yet capable of comfort.

Lowell, Englewood Papers, 1st ser., Int.

Different races of ants have very different resources,
and . . . different individuals, even in the same race, show
a very different amount of resource in dealing with the
same difficulty.

Comp. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 202.

Between justice as the prime support,

And mercy, fled to us the last resort.

I glide and steal along with Heaven in view.

Campbell, Hope, I. 378.

They [new settlers] have a motive to labour more assidu-
ously, and to adopt contrivances for making their labour
more effectual.

J. K. Mull, 3d Eccl., I. viii. § 2.

Courage the highest gift, that seems to bend
To mean devices for a world end.

Farquhar, Love and a Battle, Ded.

You see what shifts we are enforced to try,
To help out wit with some variety.

Dryden, Indian Queen, Epil.

expediential (eks-pēd'ien-shal), *a.* [*< expe-*
dience (ML. *expediencia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to
expediency; regulated by expediency; as, an
expediential policy.

Calculating expediential understanding.

Hare.

Some churchmen have almost stript it of doctrinal sig-
nificance and left it with a mere expediential or political
value, as a sort of Episcopal Presbyterianism or so-called
Congregationalism tinged with Episcopacy.

The Century, XXXI. 78.

expedientially (eks-pēd'ien-shal-i), *adv.* In
an expediential manner; for the sake of expe-
diency.

We should never deviate save expedientially.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 20.

expeditiously (eks-pēd'it-i-ly), *adv.* 1. Hast-
ily; quickly.

Do this expeditiously, and turn him going.

Shak., As you like it, III. 1.

2. In an expedient manner; fitly; suitably;
conveniently.

expediment (eks-ped'it-ment), *n.* [*< ML.* *expedimentum*, explained 'impedimentum' but
prop. of opposite meaning. < L. *expeditare*, set
free, disengage, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *ex-*
pedite. Cf. *impediment*.] An expedient.

A like expediment to remove discontent.

Barrow.

expedite (eks-ped'it), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
expedited, ppr. *expediting*. [*< ML.* (Law L.)
expeditatus, pp. of *expeditare*, < L. *ex*-priv. +
pes (ped-) = E. foot.] In Eng. forest law, to
cut out the balls or claws of the fore foot of,
as a dog, to render incapable of hunting.

In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not
expedited forfeits three shillings and four pence to the
king.

Chambers.

expedition (eks-ped'it-shun), *n.* [*< ML.* *expeditio* (n), < *expeditare*, expedite: see *ex-*
pedite.] The act of expediting, or the state
of being expedited.

expedite (eks-pēd'it), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
expedited, ppr. *expediting*. [*< L.* *expeditus*, pp. of
expeditare, despatch, etc., impera. be serviceable,
advantageous, or expedient: see *expede*.] 1.
To remove impediments to the movement or
progress of; accelerate the motion or progress
of; hasten; quicken: as, the general sent or-
ders to expedite the march of the army; artifi-
cial heat may expedite the growth of plants.

By sin and Death a broad way now is paved,
To expedite your glorious march.

Milton, P. L., x. 474.

The Prince himself had repeatedly offered to withdraw
forever from the country, if his absence would expedite a
settlement satisfactory to the provinces.

Molloy, Dutch Republic, II. 619.

2. To despatch; send forth; issue officially.

Though such charters be expedited of course, and as of
right, yet they are varied by discretion.

Bacon.

Orders were undoubtedly expedited from Jerusalem to
Damascus, as soon as messengers could be interchanged.

De Quincey, Emerson, I.

-Syn. 1. To speed, forward, advance, press on, press for-
ward, urge on, urge forward, drive, push.

expedit (eks-pēd'it), *a.* [= D. *expedit* = Dan.
Sw. *expedit* = Sp. Pg. *expedito* = It. *espedito*,
expedito, < L. *expeditus*, unimpeded, free, ready,
easy, pp. of *expeditare*, despatch: see *expede*, *ex-*
pedite, v.] 1. Cleared of impediments; unob-
structed; unimpeded; unencumbered.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so
fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to
make the way plain and expedite. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

That the ways of his Lord and ours might be made clear,
ready, and expedite. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1825), I. 30.

2. Ready; quick; expeditious.

The second method of doctrine was introduced for ex-
pedite use and assurance sake.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 334.

Speech is a very short and expedite way of conveying
their thoughts.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. 19.

expeditely (eks-pēd'it-i-ly), *adv.* Expeditiously.

Who would not more readily learn to write fairly and
expeditely by imitating one good copy than by hearken-
ing to a thousand oral prescriptions?

Barrow, Works, III. II.

expedition (eks-pēd'ish-un), *n.* [= D. *expeditie* =
G. Dan. Sw. *expedition*, < OF. *expedition*, F.
expédition = Sp. *expedición* = Pg. *expedição* =
It. *expedizione*, *spedizione*, < L. *expeditio* (n),
despatching, a military enterprise, an expedi-
tion, < *expeditare*, despatch, etc.: see *ex-*
pedite.] 1. The state of being freed, I. III. § 2.
pediments; hence, expeditiousness, v. t.;
news; haste; speed; quickness; expeditious-

expedition

Calvin therefore dispatcheth with all *expedition* his letters unto some principal pastor in every of those cities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II, Pref.

Even with the speediest *expedition*,
I will despatch him to the emperor's court.
Shak., T. G. of V., I, 3.

With winged *expedition*,
Swift as the lightning glance, he executes
His errand on the wicked. *Milton, S. A., I, 1283.*

24. The state of being expedited or put in motion; progress; march.

Let us deliver
Our puissance into the hand of God,
Putting it straight in *expedition*.
Shak., Hen. V., II, 2.

The silent *expedition* of the bloody blast from the murdering Ordnance. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I, 27.*

3. An excursion, journey, or voyage made by a company or body of persons for a specific purpose; also, such a body and its whole outfit; as, the *expedition* of Xerxes into Greece; Wilkes's exploring *expedition*; a trading *expedition* to the African coast.

He [Temple] talks . . . of sleeping on straw for one night, of travelling in winter when the snow lay on the ground, as if he had gone on an *expedition* to the North Pole.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

-Syn. 1. Celerity, nimbleness, alertness. 2. Trip, raid.
expeditionary (eks-pē-dish'ōn-ē-ri), *a.* [*< expedition + -ary.*] Pertaining to or composing an expedition.

The *expeditionary* forces were now assembled
Goldsmith, Hist. Greece.

Fresh water was extremely scarce, the *expeditionary* forces spending much time in digging wells.
O'Donovan, Merv, II.

Lord Wolsey, who commands the *expeditionary* army.
The American, IX, 344.

expeditioner (eks-pē-dish'ōn-ēr), *n.* Same as *expeditionist*.

expeditionist (eks-pē-dish'ōn-ist), *n.* [*< expedition + -ist.*] One who makes or takes part in an expedition. [Rare.]

Fortunately the zeal of the *expeditionists* averted the risk . . . that rather brusque usage would cause some of the most important members of the expedition to withdraw their aid.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 103.

expeditious (eks-pē-dish'us), *a.* [*< expediti-on + -ous.*] 1. Performed with celerity; quick; hasty; speedy; as, an *expeditious* march.

That method of blinding, torturing, or detaining will prove the most effectual and *expeditious* which makes use of muscles and fetters. *Bacon, Physical Essays, VII, Expt.*

2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity; as, an *expeditious* messenger or runner.

I entreated them to be *expeditious*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

expeditiously (eks-pē-dish'us-li), *adv.* In an *expeditious* manner; speedily; with celerity or dispatch.

The surgeon boasted that he could not only shave, which on the continent is a surgical operation, but that he could dress hair neatly and *expeditiously*.
T. Coogan, On the Passions, I, note A.

expeditiousness (eks-pē-dish'us-ness), *n.* The quality of being *expeditious*; quickness; expedition. *Bailey, 1727.*

expeditive (eks-pē-dish'iv), *a.* [= *F. expeditif* = *Sp. expeditivo* = *It. expeditivo, speditivo*; as *expedite + -ive.*] Performing with speed; *expeditious*.

I mean not to purchase the praise of *expeditive* in that kind; but as one that have a feeling of my duty, and of the ease of others, my endeavour shall be to hear patiently.
Bacon, Speech on taking his place in Chancery.

expeditory (eks-pē-dish'ō-ri), *a.* [*< ML. expeditorius, < L. expeditre, pp. expeditre, despatch: see expede, expeditre.*] Making haste; *expeditious*. *Franklin.*

expel (eks-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expelled*, ppr. *expelling*. [Formerly also *expell*; *< ME. expellen, < OE. expeller = Sp. expeler = Pg. expeller = It. espellere, < L. expellere, drive or thrust out or away, < ex, out, + pellere, drive, thrust; see pulse. Cf. compel, dispel, impel, propel, repel.*] 1. To drive or force out or away; send off or away by force or constraint; compel to leave; dismiss forcibly or compulsorily; as, to *expel* air from a bellows or from the lungs; to *expel* an invader or a traitor from a country; to *expel* a student from a college, or a member from a club.

The force of sorrow to *expel*,
To view strange countenances he intends.
The Merchant's Daughters (Child's Ballads, IV, 329).

Till that infernal fiend with fable uprose
Forewasted all their land and then *expel*.
Spenser, F. Q., I, I, 8.

3. *Expel*, or *expel*,
ventured or with his robe *expel* him forth this place
alon is postpore rejoice and sing at his disgrace.
revelations, rem. Beau. and PL, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

A united army of Bavarians and Hessians *expelled* the Austrians from the greater part of Bavaria, and on Oct. 22 reinstated the Emperor in Munich.

Lucky, Eng. in 18th Cent., III.

2. To exclude; keep out or off. [Rare.]

O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to *expel* the winter's flaw!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

34. To reject; refuse.

And would ye not poore fellowship *expell*,
My selfe would offer you to accompanie.
Spenser, Mother Hub, Tale, I, 96.

-Syn. 1. *Expel, Exclude, etc. (see banish), expatriate, ostracize; eject, dislodge.*

expellable (eks-pel'ā-bl), *a.* [*< expel + -able.*]

1. Capable of being expelled or driven out; as, "acid *expellable* by heat," *Kirwan*.—2. Subject to expulsion; as, members of a club not *expellable* on account of political opinions.

expellant (eks-pel'ant), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Expelling or having the power to expel; as, an *expellant* medicine. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

II. *n.* That which expels; as, calomel is a powerful *expellant*.

expeller (eks-pel'er), *n.* One who or that which expels.

From Cuneoglaucus he cometh to the forestall Maglocunus,
whome he nameth the Dragon of the Isles and the *expeller*
of manie tyrants. *Holinshed, Chron., England, I, v. 17.*

Unspotted faith, *expeller* of all vice
Panahave, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 74.

expence, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *expense*. See *ex-er*.

expend (eks-pend'), *v. t.* [= *OF. expendre, spendre = Sp. Pg. expender = It. spendere, < L. expendere, weigh out, pay out, expend, < ex, out, + pendere, weigh, akin to pendere, hang; see pend, pendent, poised. Cf. dispend and spend.*] 1. To lay out; disburse; spend; pay out.

Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches, careless he
May the two latter darken and *expend*.
Shak., Pericles, III, 2.

The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt.

It is far easier to acquire a fortune like a knave than to *expend* it like a gentleman.
Cotton.

2. To consume by use; spend in using; as, to *expend* time, labor, or material; the oil of a lamp is *expended* in burning; water is *expended* in mechanical operations; the ammunition was entirely *expended*.

For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time *expend* with such a snipe,
But for my sport and profit. *Shak., Othello, I, 3.*

Youth, health, vigor to *expend*
On so desirable an end
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected, I, 23.

expendable (eks-pen'dā-bl), *a.* [*< expend + -able.*] That can be expended or consumed by use; as, articles *expendable* and not *expendable*.

spender (eks-pen'dēr), *n.* One who expends, uses, or consumes in using.

Among organisms which are large *spenders* of force, the size ultimately attained is, other things equal, determined by the initial size. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 49.*

spenditor (eks-pen'di-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. spenditor, a spendthrift, = It. spenditore, < ML. expentitor, < L. expendere, expend; see expend.*] In old Eng. law, a person appointed to disburse money.

expeditrix (eks-pen'di-triks), *n.* [*< ML. *expeditrix, fem. of expeditor: see expeditor.*] A woman who disburses money.

Mrs. Collier was the go-between and *expeditrix* in affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics, and taking them out of prisons. *Rome North, Examiner, p. 257.*

expensiture (eks-pen'di-tūr), *n.* [*< ML. expensiture, irreg. pp. of L. expendere (cf. expeditor), + -ure.*] 1. The act of expending; a laying out, using up, or consuming; disbursement; outlay, as of money, materials, labor, time, etc.; used absolutely, outlay of money or pecuniary means.

There is not an opinion more general among mankind than this, that the unproductive *expensiture* of the rich is necessary to the employment of the poor. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That which is expended; expense. [Rare.]

and making priv. of all that he condemns,
With our *expensiture* defrays his own.
Cowper, Task, II, 608.

expense (eks-pens'), *n.* [Until recently also *expens*; *< ME. expense, expence, < OF. expense, expence = Sp. Pg. expensa, pl. = It. spesa, < ML. expensa (m. pecunia), L. expensum, money spent, fem. and neut. of L. expensus, pp. of expendere, expend; see expend.*] 1. A laying out

expurgation

or expending; the disbursing of money; employment and consumption, as of time or labor; expenditure.

Godely of gifts, grettist in *expense*,
Ay fume on his los, and to fight redy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 376a.

The person who was very zealous in prosecuting the same, deservin' honorable remembrance for his good minde, and *expence* of life in so vertuous an enterprise.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III, 145.

Extraordinary *expence* must be limited by the worth of the occasion.
Bacon, Expense.

Raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
Mouths without hands, maintained at vast *expence*;
In peace a charge, in war a weak defense.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., I, 401.

Specifically—2. Great or undue expenditure; prodigality.

This sudden solemn feast
Was not ordain'd to riot in *expence*.
Ford, Tis Pity, v. 6.

I was always a fool, when I told you what your *expences* would bring you to.
Congreve, Love for Love, I, 1.

3. That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; especially, money expended; cost; charge; as, a prudent man limits his *expences* by his income.

For his *expence* and for his array,
For hors or men that may be for your speale,
He shall not lakke no thing that hym mede.
Genesius (E. E. T. S.), I, 348.

We shall not spend a large *expence* of time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

4. Cost through diminution or deterioration; damage or loss from any detracting cause, especially a moral one; preceded by *at*; as, he did this *at the expense* of his character.

Courting popularity at his party's *expense*.
Brougham, Sheridan.

His skill in the details of business had not been acquired at the *expense* of his general powers.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Death-bed expenses. See *death-bed*.—Syn. 3. *Charge, Cost, etc.* See *price*.

expenseful (eks-pens'fūl), *a.* [*< expense + -ful.*] Costly; expensive. [Archaic.]

See, you rate him,
To stay him yet from more *expenseful* courses.
Chapman, All Fools, II, 1.

My mind very heavy for this my *expenseful* life.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 13, 1661.

No part of structure is more *expenseful* . . . than windows.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

expensefully (eks-pens'fūl-i), *adv.* In an *expenseful* or costly manner; with great expense. [Archaic.]

expenseless (eks-pens'les), *a.* [*< expense + -less.*] Without cost or expense. [Rare.]

What health promotes and gives us money at peace,
Is all *expenseless*, and procured with ease.
Sir R. Blackmore.

expensive (eks-pen'siv), *a.* [*< expense + -ive.*]

1. Costly; requiring or entailing much expense; as, an *expensive* dress or equipage; an *expensive* family; *expensive* tastes or habits.

The loud and impetuous winds, and the shining fires of more laborious and *expensive* actions, are profitable to others only, like a tree or balsam distilling precious liquor for others, not for its own use.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I, 30.

It was asserted, with reason, that Anjou would be a very *expensive* master, for his luxurious and extravagant habits were notorious.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III, 621.

24. Free in expending; liberal; extravagant; lavish.

He is now very *expensive* of his time, for he will wait upon your Stairs a whole Afternoon.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Universalis Dama.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness.
Bp. Sprat.

expensively (eks-pen'siv-li), *adv.* In an *expensive* manner; with great expense.

I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile.
Swift.

expensiveness (eks-pen'siv-ness), *n.* The quality of being *expensive*, or of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money; costliness; extravagance; as, the *expensiveness* of war; *expensiveness* of one's tastes.

The courtiers studied to please the king's taste, and gave in to an *expensiveness* of equipage and dress that exceeded all bounds.
Bp. Leach, Wykeham, p. 308.

expurgation (eks-pē-jē-sh'ōn), *n.* [*< L. expurgatio(n)-, an awakening, < expurgare, pp. expurgatus, awaken, arouse, < expurgere, awaken, arouse (see expurgator), + facere, make.*] An awakening or arousing.

Having, after such a long nocturnal vigil and variety of horrid visions, return'd to my perfect *expurgation*.
Hewitt, Party of Bonaparte, p. 46.

experience (eks-pě'ri-ens), *n.* [*ME. experientia, experientia*, (*OF. experientia, F. expérience* = *Pr. experientia, experientia* = *Sp. Pg. experiencia* = *It. esperienza, experientia, experientia, experientia*, *L. experientia*, a trial, proof, experiment, experimental knowledge, experience, *< experientia* (*-is*, *ppr. of experiri*, try, put to the test, undertake, undergo, *< ex*, out, + *periri*, go through, in *pp. peritus*, experienced, expert: see *expert* and *peril*.) 1. The state or fact of having made trial or proof, or of having acquired knowledge, wisdom, skill, etc., by actual trial or observation; also, the knowledge so acquired; personal and practical acquaintance with anything; experimental cognition or perception: as, he knows what suffering is by long *experience*; *experience* teaches even fools.

He that hath as much *Experience* of you as I have had will confess that the Handmaid of God Almighty was never so prodigal of her Gifts to any. *Hosell, Letters*, l. iv. 14.

We were sufficiently instructed by *experience* what the holy Psalmist means by the Dew of Hermon, our Tents being as wet with it as if it had rained all Night. *Maudsley, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 57.

A man of science who . . . had made *experience* of a spiritual affinity more attractive than any chemical one. *Hawthorne, Birthmark*.

Till we have some *experience* of the duties of religion, we are incapable of entering duly into the privileges. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons*, l. 245.

2. In *philos.*, knowledge acquired through external or internal perception; also, the totality of the cognitions given by perception, taken in their connection; all that is perceived, understood, and remembered. Locke defines it as our observation, employed either about external sensible objects or about the internal operations of our minds, perceived and reflected upon by ourselves. The Latin *experientia* was used in its philosophical sense by Cicero and others, and in the middle ages by Roger Bacon. It translates the Greek *ἐμπειρία* of the Stoics. See *empiric*.

The great and indeed the only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and her laws is *experience*, by which we mean not the *experience* of one man only, or of one generation, but the accumulated *experience* of all mankind in all ages, registered in books, or recorded by tradition. *Sir J. Herschel*.

The unity of *experience* embraces both the inner and the outer life. *E. Caird, Philos. of Kant*, p. 387.

Specifically—3. That which has been learned, suffered, or done, considered as productive of practical judgment and skill; the sum of practical wisdom taught by all the events, vicissitudes, and observations of one's life, or by any particular class or division of them.

That which all men's *experience* teacheth them may not in any wise be denied. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, li. 3.

Who shall march out before ye, coy d and courted By all the mistresses of wit, care, counsel, Quick-eyed *experience*, and victory twin d to him? *Pitcher, Bonduca*, li. 2.

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and he bears a laden breast Full of *experience*, moving toward the stillness of his rest. *Longfellow, Locksley Hall*.

In a world so charged and sparkling with power, a man does not live long and actively without costly additions of *experience*, which, though not spoken, are recorded in his mind. *Emerson, Old Age*.

4. An individual or particular instance of trial or observation.

Real apprehension is, as I have said, in the first instance an *experience* or information about the concrete. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent*, p. 21.

The like holds good with respect to the relations between sounds and vibrating objects, which we learn only by a generalization of *experiences*. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*

This is what distance does for us; the harsh and bitter features of this or that *experience* are slowly obliterated, and memory begins to look on the past. *W. Black*.

5†. An experiment.

He caused him to make *experience* Upon wild beasts. *Spenser, F. Q.*

If my affection be suspected make *Experience* of my loyalty, by some service. *Shirley, Love Tricks*, l. 1.

6. A fixed mental impression or emotion; specifically, a guiding or controlling religious feeling, as at the time of conversion or resulting from subsequent influences.

All that can be argued from the purity and perfection of the word of God, with respect to *experiences*, is this, that those *experiences* which are agreeable to the word of God are right, and cannot be otherwise; and not that those affections must be right which arise on occasion of the word of God coming to the mind. *Edwards, Works*, III. 32.

The rapture of the Moravian and Quaker, . . . the revival of the Calvinistic churches, the *experiences* of the Methodists, are varying forms of that shudder of awe and delight with which the individual soul always mingles with the universal soul. *Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 254.

Experience meeting, a meeting, especially in the Methodist Church, where the members relate their religious *experiences*; a covenant or conference meeting.

He is in that ecstasy of inebriation which prompts those who were never orators before to rise in an *experience meeting* and pour out a flood of feeling in the truest language and the most conventional terms.

C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 127.

—*Syn.* *Experience, Experiment, Observation, Experimentation* is strictly that which befalls a man, or which he goes through, while *experiment* is that which one actively undertakes. *Observation* is looking on, without necessarily having any connection with the matter: it is one thing to know of a man's goodness or of the horrors of war by *observation*, and quite another to know of it or them by *experience*. To know of a man's goodness by *experiment* would be to have put it to actual and intentional test. See *practice*.

experience (eks-pě'ri-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *experienced*, *ppr. experiencing*. [*< experience, n.*]

1. To learn by practical trial or proof; try or prove by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; have happen to or befall one; acquire a perception of; undergo: as, we all *experience* pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we *experience* good and evil; we often *experience* a change of sentiments and views, or pleasurable or painful sensations.

Your soul will then *experience* the most terrible fears. *Southwell, Poetical Works*, Pref., p. 64.

You have not yet *experienced* at her hands My treatment. *Browning, Ring and Book*, l. 309.

2†. To practise or drill; exercise.

The youthful sailors thus with early care Their arms *experience* and to sea prepare. *W. Harte, tr. of Sixth Decade of Statius*.

To *experience* religion, to become converted. [*Collog.*]

I *experienced* religion at one of brother Armstrong's protracted meetings. *Wadsworth, Papers*, p. 108.

experienced (eks-pě'ri-ens), *p. a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation; as, an *experienced* artist; an *experienced* physician.

I esteem it a greater Advantage that so worthy and well *experienced* a Knight as Sir Tulliot Bows is to be my Colleague and Fellow Burgers. *Hosell, Letters*, l. v. 4.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke*.

experienter (eks-pě'ri-ens), *n.* One who experiences; one who makes trials or experiments. [*Rare.*]

A curious *experienter* did affirm that the likeness of any object . . . if strongly indelicated, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it . . . even after he shall have turned his eye from it. *Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies*, viii.

experient† (eks-pě'ri-ent), *a.* [*< OF. experient, L. experientia* (*-is*, *ppr. of experiri*, see *experience*).] Experienced.

Which wisdom sure he learn'd Of his *experient* father. *Chapman, All Fools*, l. 1.

Why is the Prince, now ripe and full *experient*, Not made a dore in the State? *Shaw, and Fl., Cupid's Revenge*, li. 1.

experiential (eks-pě'ri-enshəl), *a.* [*< L. experientia*, experience, + *-al*.] Relating to or having experience; derived from experience; empirical.

Again, what are called physical laws—laws of nature—are all generalizations from observation and only empirical or *experiential* information. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

It is evident that this distinction of necessary and *experiential* truths involves the same antithesis which we have already considered, the antithesis of thoughts and things. Necessary truths are derived from our own thoughts; *experiential* truths are derived from our observation of things about us. The opposition of necessary and *experiential* truths is another aspect of the fundamental antithesis of philosophy. *Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas*, l. 27.

But notwithstanding the utter darkness regarding ways and means, our imagination can reach much more readily the final outcome of our transcendental than of our *experiential* attitude. *Mind*, IX. 358.

experientialism (eks-pě'ri-enshəl-izm), *n.* [*< experiential + -ism*.] The doctrine that all our knowledge has its origin in experience, and must submit to the test of experience.

Experientialism is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one. *G. C. Robertson*.

experientialist (eks-pě'ri-enshəl-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< experiential + -ist*.] 1. *n.* One who holds the doctrine of experientialism.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

experiment (eks-per-i-ment), *n.* [*< ME. experimentum* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. experiment*, (*OF. experimenter* = *Sp. Pg. experimento* = *It. esperimento*, *L. experimentum*, a trial, test, experiment, *< experiri*, try, test: see *experience*)] 1. A trial; a test; specifically, the operation of subjecting objects to certain conditions and observing the result, in order to test some principle or supposition, or to discover something new.

The craft of conclusions the cunning did var; With *experiments* & experiment so proud that there lye. *Destruction of Troy* (E. F. T. S.), l. 13217.

A political experiment cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams*.

Observation is of two kinds; for either the objects which it considers remain unchanged, or, previous to its application, they are made to undergo certain arbitrary changes, or are placed in certain factitious relations. In the latter case the observation obtains the specific name of *experiment*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

All successful action is successful *experiment* in the broadest sense of the term, and every mistake or failure is a negative *experiment*, which detours us from repetition. *Jerome, Social Reform*, p. 253.

2†. A becoming practically acquainted with something; an experience.

This was a useful *experiment* for our future conduct. *Defoe*.

Cavendish's experiment, an important mechanical experiment, first actually made by Henry Cavendish, for the purpose of ascertaining the mean density of the earth by means of the torsion-balance. — **Controlling experiment**. See *control*. — **Syn.** *Observation, etc.* (see *experience*), test, examination, assay.

experiment (eks-per-i-ment), *v.* [= *D. experimenteren* = *G. experimenteren* = *Dan. experimenter* = *Sw. experimentera*, *< F. experimenter* (*OF. experimenter*) = *Pr. experimenter, experimenter* = *Sp. Pg. experimentar* = *It. esperimentare, esperimentare*, *L. experimentare*, experiment; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* To make trial; make an experiment; operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known: as, philosophers *experiment* on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

We live, and they *experiment* on life, Those poets, painters, all who stand aloof To overlook the further *Experiment*, in a Balcony.

II.† *trans.* 1. To try; search out by trial; put to the proof.

This naphta is . . . apt to inflame with the sunbeams or heat that issues from fire, as was worthily *experimented* on one of Alexander's pages. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa*.

2. To know or perceive by experience; experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* while he sleeps soundly. *Locke*.

experimenta, *n.* Plural of *experimentum*. **experimental** (eks-per-i-men-tal), *a.* [= *G. Dan. Sw. experimental* (in comp.), *< F. expérimental* = *Sp. Pg. experimental* = *It. esperimentale*, *L. experimentatus*, *< L. experimentum*, experiment; see *experiment*.] 1. Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or skilled in experiment: as, *experimental* knowledge or philosophy; an *experimental* philosopher.

He (Calvert) was a liberal in politics, and had a lively, if unscientific, interest in *experimental science*. *E. Dowden, Shelley*, l. 209.

2. Taught by experience; having personal experience; known by or derived from experience; experienced.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations, Which with *experimental* seal doth warrant The tenour of my book. *Shak., Much Ado*, iv. 1.

Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated and *experimental* Christians. *H. Humphrey*.

Of liberty, such as it is in small democracies, of patriotism, such as it is in small independent communities of any kind, they had, and they could have, no *experimental* knowledge. *Macaulay, History*.

Experimental proposition, in *logic*, a proposition which is founded upon experience. **Experimental philosophy**, that philosophy which accepts nothing as absolutely certain, but holds that opinions will gradually approximate to the truth in scientific research in nature.

The chief reason why I prefer the mechanical and *experimental* philosophy before the Aristotelian is not so much because of its greater certainty, but because it puts inquisitive men into a method to attain it, whereas the other serves only to obstruct their industry by amusing them with empty and insignificant notions. *Hp. Parker, Platonic Philon.*, 2d ed. (1867), p. 47.

Experimental religion, religion that exists as an actual experience, as distinct from that which is held simply as an opinion or practiced externally from some ulterior considerations, a state of religious belief or principle which has sustained the test of trial, as opposed to a religious belief which is held merely as a theory.

experimentalise, *v. t.* See *experimentalize*. **experimentalist** (eks-per-i-men-tal-ist), *n.* [*< experimental + -ist*.] 1. *n.* One who makes experiments; one who practises experimentation.

In respect of the medical profession, there is an obvious danger of a man's being regarded as a dangerous *experimentalist* who adopts any novelty.

Whately, *Rhetoric*, l. III. § 2.

experimentalize (eks-per-i-men-tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *experimentalized*, *ppr. experiment-*

talizing. [*experimental* + *-ize*.] To make experiment. Also spelled *experimentalize*.

The impression . . . [of Mr. Weller] was that Mr. Martin was hired by the establishment of Sawyer, late Stock-enport, to take strong medicine, or to go into fits and be experimentalized upon. *Dickens, Pickwick*, xlv.

The old school has gone . . . gone, it may be added, to the regret of all who do not share the modern rage for *experimentalism*, and who are inclined to suspect that our fathers were at least as wise as ourselves. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII, 258.

experimentally (eks-per-i-men'tal-i), *adv.* By experiment; by experience or trial; by operation and observation of results.

He will *experimentally* find the emptiness of all things. *See F. Browne, Christ Mor.*, iii, 22.

It is not only reasonably to be expected, but *experimentally* felt that in weak and ignorant understandings there are no sufficient supports for the vigor of a holy life. *See Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I, 751.

The law being thus established *experimentally*. *J. S. Mill, Logic*.

experimentalism (eks-per-i-men-tal-i-zm), *n.* [*experimental* + *-ism*.] 1. *a.* Relying upon experiments or upon experience.

Hobbes . . . treated the *experimentalism* philosophers as objects of contempt. *D. Stewart*.

II. *n.* One given to making experiments.

Another thing . . . that qualifies an *experimentalism* for the reception of revealed religion. *Boyle, Works*, V, 137.

experimentation (eks-per-i-men-ta'shon), *n.* [= *F. experimentation*; *as experiment*, *v.*, + *-ation*.] The act or practice of making experiments; the process of experimenting.

Thus far the advantage of *experimentation* over simple observation is universally recognized. All are aware that it enables us to obtain innumerable combinations of circumstances which are not to be found in nature, and so add to nature's experiments a multitude of experiments of our own. *J. S. Mill, Logic*, III, vii, § 3.

experimentative (eks-per-i-men-ta-tiv), *a.* [*experimental* + *-ative*.] Experimental.

experimentator (eks-per-i-men-ta-tor), *n.* [= *F. expérimentateur* = *Sp. Pg. experimentador* = *It. sperimentatore, sperimentatore*, < *MLa. experimentator*, < *experimentare*, experiment: see *experiment*, *v.*] An experimenter.

The examination of some of them was protracted for many days, the nature of the experiments themselves, and also the design of the *experimentation*, requiring such changes. *Boyle, Works*, IV, 607.

experimented (eks-per-i-men-ted), *p. a.* Proved by experience.

There be divers that make profession to have as good and as *experimented* receipts as yours. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, II, 1.

experimenter (eks-per-i-men-tēr), *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments; an experimentalist.

experimentist (eks-per-i-men-tist), *n.* [*experimental* + *-ist*.] An experimenter.

experimentize (eks-per-i-men-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *experimentized*, ppr. *experimentizing*. [*experimental* + *-ize*.] To try experiments; experiment. Also spelled *experimentise*.

It has been one of the greatest oversights in my work that I did not *experimentize* on such [small and inconspicuous] flowers. *Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization*, p. 387.

experimentum (eks-per-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *experimenta* (-tā). [*L.*: see *experiment*.] An experiment. *Experimentum crucis*, a crucial or deciding experiment or test. See *crucial*, 2.

experrection (eks-pe-rek'shon), *n.* [*L. experractus*, pp. of *experrigere*, be awakened, awake, < *experrere*, tr., wake, arouse, < *ex*, out, + *pergere*, wake, arouse, pursue, proceed, go on, < *per*, through, + *regere*, keep straight, guide, direct: see *regent*. Cf. *insurrection, resurrection*.] A waking up or arousing.

The Phrygians also, imagining that God sleepeth all winter and lieth awake in the summer, thereupon celebrate in one season the feast of lying in bed and sleeping, in the other, of *experrection* or waking, and that with much drinking and belly cheer. *Holland, Tr. of Plutarch*, p. 1083.

expert (eks-pert' as *a.*; eks-pert' or eks-pert' as *n.*), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. expert*, < *OF. expert*, *expert*, *F. expert* = *Pr. expert*, *expert* = *Sp. Pg. experto* = *It. esperto, esperto*, < *L. expertus* (for **expertus*: cf. equiv. *peritus*), experienced, skilled, expert, pp. of *experiri*, try, put to the test, go through: see *experience*.] I. *a.* 1. Having had experience; experienced; practised; trained; taught by use, practice, or experience.

Experte am I thine plannets best to growe But sette them lowe. *Psalms, Habondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

And poultre to hem of olde that bene *experte* In governance, surlure, and honeste. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

2. Skillful; dexterous; adroit; having facility acquired by practice.

Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool, Able to express the parts, but not dispose the whole. *Drayton*.

The sceptic is ever *expert* at puzzling a debate which he finds himself unable to continue. *Goldenith, English Clergy*.

3. Pertaining to or resulting from experience; due to or proceeding from one having practical knowledge or skill: as, *expert* workmanship; *expert* testimony.

What practice, howsoever *expert*, Hath power to give thee as thou wert? *Tannan, In Memoriam*, lxxv.

Syn. Adroit, Dexterous, Expert, etc. (see *adroit*); trained, practised. See *skilful*.

II. *n.* 1. An experienced, skilful, or practised person; one skilled or thoroughly informed in any particular department of knowledge or art.

The point is one difficult to settle, and none can be consulted about it but natives or *experts*. *Tucker, Span. Lit.*, I, 11.

To read two or three good books on any subject is equivalent to hearing it discussed by an assembly of wise, able, and impartial *experts*, who tell you all that can be known about it. *J. F. Clarke, Self Culture*, p. 313.

He was a man of wide and scholarly culture, with special aptness in literary quotation, an *expert* in social science and public charities. *G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles*, II, 68.

2. In law, a person who, by virtue of special acquired knowledge or experience on a subject, presumably not within the knowledge of men generally, may testify in a court of justice to matters of opinion thereon, as distinguished from ordinary witnesses, who can in general testify only to facts. *Syn.* Adroit, Expert. See *adroit*, *n.*

expert (eks-pert'), *v. t.* [*L. expertus*, pp. of *experiri*, try, test: see *expert*, *a.*] 1. To experience.

We decree of Death as doome of ill dewert; But knowe we, foolish, what it us brings untill. Dye would we daily, once it to *expert*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*, November.

2. [*Expert*, *n.*] To examine (books, accounts, etc.) as an expert; have examined by an expert: as, the accounts have been *experted*. [*Colloq.*]

expertly (eks-pert'li), *adv.* [*ME. expertly*; < *expert* + *-ly*.] 1. By actual experiment.

Unholydo it theme, and there *expertly* so How our tree lie in th' other tounce. *Psalms, Habondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

2. In an expert or skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

expertness (eks-pert'nes), *n.* The quality of being expert; skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness: as, *expertness* in musical performance, or in seamanship; *expertness* in reasoning.

You shall demand of him whether one Captain Dumain be 't the camp, a Frenchman, what his reputation is with the duke, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in wars. *Shak., All's Well*, IV, 3.

There were no marks of *expertness* in the trick played by the woman of Endor upon the perturbed mind of Saul. *T. Copin, Theol. Disquisitions*, II.

Syn. Facility, Knack, etc. See *readiness*.

expetible (eks-pet'i-bl), *a.* [*L. expetibilis*, desirable, < *expetere*, desire, long for, seek after, < *ex*, out, + *petere*, seek: see *petition, compete*.] Fit to be sought after; desirable.

An establishment . . . is more *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order and peace therewith. *T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng.*, p. 410.

expiable (eks-pi-a-bl), *a.* [*OF. expiable*, < *L. expiabilis*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] Capable of being expiated or atoned for; as, an *expiable* offense; *expiable* guilt.

They allow them to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: remissible, of course, or *expiable* by an easy penitence. *Pelham, Resolves*, II, 9.

The Gregorian purgatory supposed only an expiation of small and light faults, as moderate laughter, impertinent talking, which nevertheless he himself says are *expiable* by fear of death. *See Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, II, II, § 2.

expiament (eks-pi-a-ment), *n.* [*L.* as if **expiamentum*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] An expiation. *Bailey*, 1727.

expiate (eks-pi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expiated*, ppr. *expiating*. [*L. expiatus*, pp. of *expiare* (> *It. expiare* = *Sp. Pg. expiar* = *F. expier*), atone for, make satisfaction for, < *ex*, out, + *piare*, appease, propitiate, make atonement, < *pius*, devout, pious: see *pious*.] 1. To atone for; make satisfaction or reparation for; remove or endeavor to remove the moral guilt of, (a

crime or evil act), or counteract the evil wrought by suffering a penalty or doing some counterbalancing good.

It is true indeed, and granted, that the blood of Christ alone can *expiate* sin. *See Atterbury, Sermons*, I, II.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*.

The pernicious maxims early imbibed by Mr. Fox led him . . . into great faults which, though afterwards nobly *expiated*, were never forgotten. *Macaulay, Lord Holland*.

2. To avert by certain observances. [*Rare.*]

Frequent showers of stones . . . could . . . be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele. *T. H. Dyer, Hist. Rome*, § 2.

expiate (eks-pi-āt), *a.* [*L. expiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Expired.

Make haste, the hour of death is *expiate*. *Shak., Rich. III.*, III, 3.

expiation (eks-pi-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. expiation* = *Pr. expiatio* = *Sp. expiacion* = *Pg. expiacao* = *It. espiazione*, < *L. expiatio(n-)*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] 1. The act of expiating, or of making satisfaction or reparation for an offense; atonement; reparation. See *atonement*.

His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-atonement and *expiation*. *Living*.

Our Lord offered an *expiation* for our sins. *Church Dict.* In the *expiations* of the heathen peoples the main thing is to have enough suffered, for the apprehended wrath will be stayed when the terrors of the gods are glutted. *Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law*, p. 83.

2. The means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation of crimes is made; an atonement.

Those shadowy *expiations* weak, The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton, P. L.*, XII, 291.

3. An observance or ceremony intended to avert omens or prodigies.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Greeks and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *See J. Haywood*.

The Great Day of Expiation, an annual solemnity of the Jews, observed on the fifth day of the month Tisri, which answers to our September.

expialional (eks-pi-ā'shon-əl), *a.* [*expiation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or for the purpose of expiation.

The most intensely *expialional* form of Christianity, instead of being most robust and steadfast, is poorest. *Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law*, p. 91.

expiator (eks-pi-ā-tor), *n.* [= *It. expiator*, < *L. expiator*, < *L. expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] One who expiates.

expiatorious (eks-pi-ā-tō-ri-us), *a.* [*L. expiatorius*: see *expiator*.] Same as *expiator*.

Which are not to be expounded as if ordination did confer the first grace, which in the schools is understood only to be *expiatorious*. *See Taylor, office Ministerial*, § 7.

expiatory (eks-pi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. expiatoire* = *Sp. Pg. expiatorio* = *It. expiatorio*, < *L. expiatorius*, < *L. expiare*, pp. *expiatus*, expiate: see *expiate*, *expiator*.] Having the power to make atonement or expiation; offered by way of expiation.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*.

expiate (eks-pi-āt), *v. t.* [*L. expiatus*, pp. of *expiare* (> *It. expiare* = *Pg. expiar*), pillage, plunder, < *ex*, out, + *piare*, pillage, plunder: see *compile* and *pillage*.] To pillage; plunder.

expilation (eks-pi-lā'shon), *n.* [= *Pg. expilacio* = *It. espilazione*, < *L. expilatio(n-)*, < *expilare*, pillage: see *expiate*.] The act of pillaging or plundering; the act of committing waste.

So many grievances of the people, *expiations* of the church, abuses to the state, entrenchments upon the royalties of the crown, were continued. *See Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II, 100.

Within the same space [the last six months of his reign] he [Edward VI.] lost by way of gift about twice as much of the relics of the monastic apoll as he had lost in the whole of any of his former years (except the last two) . . . This final *expilation*, for such it was, avenged upon the son the sacrifice of the father. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xli.

expilator (eks-pi-lā-tor), *n.* [= *It. expilatore*, < *L. expilator*, < *expilare*, pillage: see *expiate*.] One who expiates or pillages.

Where profit hath prompted, no age hath wanted such miners [for sepulchral treasure], for which the most barbarous *expilators* found the most civil rhetoric. *See T. Browne, Urn-burial*, III.

expirable (eks-pir-ā-bl), *a.* [*expira* + *-able*.] That may come to an end. *Smart*.

expirant (eks-pir-ant), *n.* [= *F. expirant* = *Sp. expirante*, < *L. expirans(-t)s*, *expiran(-t)s*, ppr. of

expire, expirare, expire: see **expire.** One who is **expiring.** *Is. Taylor.*

expiration (eks-pi-ré-shon), *n.* [= *F. expiration* = *Pr. expiracio* = *Sp. expiracion* = *Pg. expiração* = *It. espirazione*, < *L. aspiratio* (*n.*), *expiratio* (*n.*), a breathing out, < *expirare, expirare, breathe out:* see **expire.**] 1. The act of breathing out; expulsion of air from the lungs in the process of respiration: opposed to **inspiration.**

The movements (in respiration) are both thoracic and abdominal, the former being distinctly made up of expansion and elevation during inspiration, of retraction and depression during expiration, especially when a full breath is taken. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1338.*

2. The last emission of breath; cessation; death.

This is a very great cause of the dryness and expiration of men's devotion, because our souls are so little refreshed with the waters and holy dews of meditation. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1838), I. 60.*

We have heard him breathe the groan of expiration. *Johnson, Rambler.*

3. Close; end; conclusion; termination: as, the **expiration** of a month or year; the **expiration** of a contract or a lease.

Thou . . . art come,
Before the expiration of thy time. *Shak., Rich. II. II. 3.*

4. That which is produced by audible expiring or breathing out, as a sound.

The aspirate "he," which is none other than a gentle expiration. *Ahp. Sharp, Dissertations, p. 41.*

5. Emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation: as, the **expiration** of oxygen by plants. [*Rare or obsolete.*]

The true cause of cold is an expiration from the globe of the earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 800.*

expirator (eks-pi-rá-tor), *n.* [*L. expirare, pp. expiratus, breathe out:* see **expire.**] A device for sending a stream of air outward.

The instrument has a simpler form when required to act only as an aspirator . . . When an increased resistance has to be overcome, the instrument being used either as aspirator or as expirator, the tube is drawn farther out. *Enc. Brit., I. 201.*

expiratory (eks-pi-rá-tó-ri), *a.* [*L. expirare + -atory.*] Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

expire (eks-pir'), *v.*; *prét.* and *pp. expired, ppr. expiring.* [*< OF. expirer, expirer, F. expirer = Pr. expirar, expirar = Sp. expirar = Pg. expirar = It. expirare, spirare, < L. expirare, expirare, breathe out, exhale, breathe one's last, expire, < ex, out, + spirare, breathe: see spirit. Cf. inspire, conspire, inspire, perspire, respire, suspire, transpire.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To breathe out; expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; emit from the lungs: opposed to **inspire.**

All his hundred Months at once expire
Volumes of curling smoke. *Congreve, Pindaric Odes, II.*

This year Captain Miles standish expired his mortal life. *N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 282.*

This child of the hour his nostrils flamed expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden, Molech and Atlanta, I. 121.*

2. To give out or forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or volatile matter; exhale; yield. [*Rare or obsolete.*]

And force the veins of dashing flints to expire
The lurking seeds of their celestial fire. *Spenser.*

The expiring of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 69.*

3. To exhaust; wear out; bring to an end.

To swill the drinke that will expire thy date?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 77.

Now when as Time, flying with winges swift,
Expired had the terme. *Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 308.*

II. intrans. 1. To emit the breath: opposed to **inspire.** Specifically—2. To emit the last breath; die.

My last was a Discourse of the Latin or primitive Roman Tongue, which may be said to be expired in the Market, tho' living yet in the Schools. *Howell, Letters, II. 60.*

Thus on Marander's Bowery margin lies
Th' expiring swain, and as he sings he dies. *Pope, R. of the L., v. 36.*

Wind my thread of life up higher;
Up, through angels' hands of fire!
I aspire while I expire. *Mrs. Browning, Bertha in the Lane.*

3. To come to an end; close or conclude, as a given period; come to nothing; cease; terminate; fail or perish; end: as, the lease will **expire** on the first day of May; all his hopes of empire **expired.**

And when forty years were expired, there appeared to him in the wilderness of mount Sina an angel of the Lord in a flame of fire in a bush. *Acts vii. 30.*

For still he knew his power
Not yet expired. *Milton, P. R., iv. 335.*

4. To come out; fly out.

The distance judg'd for shot of every also,
The linstocke touch, the ponderous ball expires. *Dryden.*

—*Syn. 2. Perish, etc.* See **die.**

expiring (eks-pir'ing), *p. a.* 1. Pertaining to or used in the breathing out of air from the lungs.

If the inspiring or expiring organ of any animal be stopped, it suddenly dies. *L. Walton, Complete Angler.*

2. Pertaining or belonging to the close of life; occurring just before death: as, **expiring** efforts; **expiring** groans.

expiry (eks-pi-rí), *n.* [*< expire + -y.*] Expiration; termination.

We had to leave at the expiry of the term. *Lamb, To Wordsworth.*

Expiry of the legal, in Scots law, the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for.

expiscate (eks-pis'kát), *v. t.* [*< L. expiscatus, pp. of expiscari, search out, find out, lit. fish out, < ex, out, + piscari, fish, < piscus = E. fish.*] To search out; hence, to discover by subtle means or by strict examination.

Representing if the renowned extreme
They force on us will serve their turns. *Chapman, Hind, x. 181.*

That he had passed a riotous nonage, that he was a zealot, . . . and that he figured memorably in the scene on Magnus Muir, so much and no more could I expiscate. *R. L. Stevenson, Hist. of Elfr.*

expiscation (eks-pis-ká'shon), *n.* [*< expiscate + -ion.*] The act of expiscating, fishing, or fishing out; hence, the act of getting at the truth of any matter by strict inquiry and examination.

All thy worth, yet, thyself must patronize
By quaffing more of the Castalian head.
In expiscation of whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clog'd with heavy lead
To make them sink and catch. *Chapman, On B. Jonson's Sepulch.*

expiscator (eks-pis-ká-tor), *n.* [*< expiscate + -or.*] One who expiscates or examines carefully and minutely into the truth or meaning of something.

This battle of Biggar is worthy of the attention of these mighty expiscators and explorers of myths, Sir George C. Lewis, and our own inevitable Burton. *Dr. J. Brown, Spate Hours, vol. 1, p. 339.*

expiscatory (eks-pis-ká-tó-ri), *a.* [*< expiscate + -ory.*] Fitted or designed to expiscate or get at the truth of a matter by inquiry and examination.

By innumerable confrontations and expiscatory questions, through entanglements, doublings, and windings that fatigue eye and soul, this most intricate of lies is finally winded off. *Cady, Diamond Necklace, xvi.*

explain (eks-plán'), *v.* [*< OF. explaner = Sp. Pg. explanar = It. spianare, < L. explanare, flatten, spread out, make plain or clear, explanus, < ex, out, + planare, flatten, make level, < planus, level, plain: see plain, plane. Cf. explanade, spianade.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To make plain or flat; spread out in a flattened form; unfold.

The Constantinopolitan, or horse chestnut, is turgid with buds and ready to explain its bud. *Evelyn, Letter to Sec. of Royal Society.*

2. To make plain or clear to the mind; render intelligible; unfold, analyze, state, or describe in such a manner as to make evident to the minds of others; exhibit the nature, meaning, or significance of; interpret; elucidate; expound.

The revelation antedates all doubts,
Explains all mysteries except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life
That fools discover it, and stray no more. *Conger, Task, II. 528.*

Commentators explain the difficult passages. *Guy.*

3. To exhibit, disclose, or state the grounds or causes of the existence or occurrence of; reveal or state the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of; account for.

Why from Comparisons should I refrain,
Or fear small things by greater to explain?
Congreve, II. of Ovid's Art of Love.

His errors are at once explained by a reference to the circumstances in which he was placed. *Macaulay, Machiavelli.*

If protestants commit suicide more often than catholics, we explain this fact by showing that suicide is increased by civilization and that in the main catholics are more ignorant and uncivilized. *F. H. Bradley, Logic, III. 42.*

To explain away, to deprive of significance by explanation; nullify or get rid of the apparent import of, clear away by interpretation: generally with an adverse implication: as, to explain away a passage of Scripture; to explain away one's fault or offense.

Those explain the meaning quite away.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 117.

Conscience is no longer recognized as an independent arbiter of actions; its authority is explained away. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 212.*

—*Syn. Explain, expound, interpret, elucidate.* Explain is the most general of these words, and means to make plain, clear, and intelligible. Expound is used of elaborate, formal, or methodical explanation: as, to expound a text, the law, the philosophy of Aristotle. To interpret is to explain, as if from a foreign language, to make clear what before was dark, and generally by following the original closely, as word by word and line by line: as, to interpret Hegel, Swedenborg, Emerson. To elucidate is to bring or work out into the light that which before was dark, usually by means of illustration; the word generally implies, like expound, a somewhat protracted or elaborate process. See **translate.**

The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to explain it. *Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.*

The aim in expounding a great poem should be, not to discover an endless variety of meanings often contradictory, but whatever it has of great and personal significance. *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.*

One speaks the glory of the British Queen,
And one describes a charming Indian screen;
A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes. *Pope, R. of the L., III. 2.*

The scheme of the Gospel is not only of the most transcendental use, as it confirms, elucidates, and enforces the moral law, but of the most absolute necessity. *By. Ward, Works, VI. iv.*

II. intrans. To give explanations.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and elucidate, according to the custom of the ancients. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

explainable (eks-plá-ná-bl), *a.* [*< explain + -able.*] Capable of being explained or made plain; interpretable.

It is symbolically explainable, and implies purification and cleanness, when in the burnt offerings the priest is commanded to wash the upwards and legs thereof in water. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.*

explainer (eks-plá-nér), *n.* One who explains; an expositor; an interpreter.

Unless he can show his authority to be the sole explainer of fundamentals, he will in vain make such a powder about his fundamentals. Another explainer, of as good authority as he, will set up others against them. *Locke, Vind. of Christianity.*

exploit, *n.* [*ME. exploit, exploit, exploit, exploit, < OF. exploit, exploit, exploit, an action, exploit, etc.: see exploit, n., of which exploit is an earlier form.*] 1. Achievement.—2. Advantage; furtherance; promotion.

For exploit of their speere, that speekyn in toere
To chesse hem a chettayn to be chiefe of them all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3661.

exploit, *v. t.* [*Also exploit: < ME. "exploiten, exploiten, < OF. exploiter, exploiter, achieve, perform, exploit: see exploit, v., of which exploit is an earlier form.*] 1. To perform; achieve; promote.—2. To exploit; explain.

Thou dost deal
Desired justice to the public weal,
Like Solomon's self exploit of the knotty laws
With endless labour. *R. Jonson, Underwoods, Irv.*

explanate (eks-plá-nát), *a.* [*< L. explanatus, pp. of explanare, flatten, spread out: see explain.*] 1. In *bot.* and *zool.*, flattened; spread out.—2. In *entom.*, having the margin flat and dilated, forming an edge; said of the thorax or elytra when the outer sides are so dilated, of the mandibles, etc.

explanation (eks-plá-ná'shon), *n.* [= *F. explanation* (rare) = *Sp. explicacion* = *Pg. explicação*, < *L. explanatio* (*n.*), an explanation, interpretation, < *explanare, explain: see explain.*] 1. The act of explaining. (a) The act or process of making plain or clear the nature, meaning, or significance of something; the act of rendering intelligible what was before obscure, as by analysis or description; elucidation; interpretation: as, the explanation of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

Explanation, then, is analysis, real or ideal, sensible or extra sensible. It takes the object, or the feeling, to pieces, and is a perfect analysis when the pieces that are obtained can be put together again, and form the original whole. *G. H. Lewes, Problems of Life and Mind, II. II. § 2.*

(b) The process of showing by reasoning or investigation the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of some thing or event which is to be accounted for; specifically, the making clear by reasoning how certain observed or admitted facts may have been brought about by the action of known principles if a certain supposition is allowed; the unification of a confused mass of facts, by means of a single known or supposed fact from which they would all necessarily or probably result.

The word explanation occurs so continually, and holds so important a place in philosophy, that a little time spent in fixing the meaning of it will be profitably employed. An individual fact is said to be explained, by pointing out its cause: that is, by stating the law or laws of causation of which its production is an instance. Thus, a conflagration is explained, when it is proved to have arisen from a spark falling into the midst of a heap of combustibles. *J. R. Mill, Logic, III. III. § 1.*

What is called the *explanation* of a phenomenon by the discovery of its cause, is simply the completion of its description by the disclosure of some intermediate details which had escaped observation.

G. H. Lewes, *Aristotle*, p. 76.

We suppose the cryptograph to be an English cipher, because, as we say, this explains the observed phenomena that there are about two dozen characters, that one occurs much more frequently than the rest, especially at the ends of words, etc. The *explanation* is: Simple English ciphers have certain peculiarities; this is a simple English cipher; hence, this necessarily has these peculiarities. This *explanation* is present to the mind of the reasoner, too; so much so, that we commonly say that the hypothesis is adopted for the sake of the *explanation*. C. S. Peirce.

2. That which is adduced as explaining or seeming to explain; specifically, a meaning or interpretation assigned; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter.

The ill effects that were like to follow on those different *explanations* [of the Trinity] made the bishops move the king to set out injunctions requiring them to see to the repressing of error and hereby with all possible zeal. Bp. Burnet, *Hist. Own Times*, an. 1698.

3. An inquiry into language used, actions, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, reconciliation or reestablishment of good understanding between persons who have been at variance. *Syn.* 1. Explication, elucidation, description.

explanative (eks-plan'a-tiv), *a.* [*L.* as if **explanatus*, *< explanare*, pp. *explanatus*, explain: see *explain*.] *Explanatory*.

What follows . . . is *explanative* of what went before. Warburton, *Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple*, II. 6.

explanatorily (eks-plan'a-tō-ri-ly), *adv.* In an explanatory manner; by way of explanation; with a view to explain.

"All . . . were absorbed in the latter," said the Professor *explanatorily*. Philadelphia Times, June 2, 1885.

explanatoriness (eks-plan'a-tō-ri-nēs), *n.* The quality of being explanatory. Bailey, 1727.

explanatory (eks-plan'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L.* *explanatorius*, *< L.* *explanare*, pp. *explanatus*, explain: see *explain*.] Serving to explain; containing explanation; of the nature of explanation: as, *explanatory* notes.

To give a long catalogue of pictures and statues with-out *explanatory* observations appeared absurd. Ruston, *Tour in Italy*, I, Pref., p. ix.

These *explanatory* ideograms, which in Egyptian and Cuneiform are called determinatives, in Chinese go by the name of keys, radicals, or primitives. Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 30.

expletive, *v. t.* See *explet*.

expleit, *expleiter*, *n.* and *v.* See *explet*.

explement (eks-plē-mēt), *n.* [*< L.* *explementum*, that which fills up, a filling, *< expleo*, fill up: see *expletion*. Cf. *complement*.] In *geom.*, the amount by which an angle falls short of four right angles.

expletion (eks-plē-shōn), *n.* [*< L.* *expletio* (*n.*), a filling up, a satisfying, *< expletus*, pp. of *expleo*, fill up, *< ex*, out, + *pleo*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *completion*, *depletion*.] A fulfilling; accomplishment; fulfillment; satisfaction.

They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's natures, nor the *expletion* of their desires. Killingbeck, *Sermons*, p. 374.

expletive (eks-plē-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *expletif* = *Pr.* *expletus* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *expletivo* = *It.* *espletivo*, *< L.* *expleturus*, serving to fill out (applied to conjunctions, etc.), *< L.* *expletus*, pp. of *expleo*, fill up: see *expletion*.] 1. *a.* Serving to fill up; added to fill a vacancy, or for factitious emphasis: specifically used of words. See II., 2.

There is little temptation to load with *expletive* epithets. Johnson, *Addison*.

II. *n.* 1. Something used to fill up; something not necessary but used for embellishment.

The custard-pudding which Mrs. Quick had tossed up, adorned with currant jelly, a gooseberry tart, with other ornamental *expletives* of the same kind. Graves, *Spiritual Quixote*, IV. 15.

She ever promised to be a mere *expletive* in the creation. Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xxi.

2. In *rhet.* and *gram.*, a word or syllable which is not necessary to the sense or construction, or to an adequate description of a thing, but which is added for rhetorical, rhythmical, or metrical reasons, or which, being once necessary or significant, has lost notional force. Expletives of the former kind are usually trite adjectives, added, as in feeble prose or verse, for the mere sound or to fill out a line or else irrelevant words or terms used for factitious emphasis, as in profane swearing. Expletives of the latter kind are usually particles like the introductory *there*, used without local reference, and the auxiliary *do*, used as in the first line of the quotation from Pope.

Expletives their feeble aid do join, And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 348.

Circuitous phrases and needless *expletives* distract the attention and diminish the strength of the impression produced. H. Spencer, *Style*.

What are called *expletives* in rhetorical treatises are grammatically allied to the interjections, though widely differed from them by the want of meaning, which the interjection is never without.

G. P. Marsh, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, xiii.

3. Hence, by euphemism, an oath; an exclamatory imprecation: as, his conversation was garnished with *expletives*.

He who till then had not known how to speak unless he put an oath before and another behind to make his words have authority, discovered that he could speak better and more pleasantly without such *expletives* than he had ever done before. Southey, *Bunyan*, p. 16.

expletively (eks-plē-tiv-ly), *adv.* In the manner of an expletive.

expletory (eks-plē-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L.* as if **expletorius*, *< expleo*, pp. *expletus*, fill up: see *expletion*.] Serving to fill up; superfluous; expletive.

Dr. Garden is so fond of this *expletory* embellishment as even to introduce it twice in the same verse. *British Critic*, Feb., 1707.

explicable (eks-pli-kā-bl), *a.* [= *F.* *explicable* = *Sp.* *explicable* = *Pg.* *explicable* = *It.* *explicabile*, *< L.* *explicabilis*, *< explicare*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] Capable of being unfolded, explained, or made clear or plain; capable of being accounted for; admitting explanation.

A beauty not *explicable* is dearer than a beauty which we can see to the end of. Emerson, *Essays*, 2d ser., p. 21.

The obvious fact that there has been a gradual increase in variety and elevation of living beings, from the earlier periods until now, is often adduced as an evidence of derivation, but is equally *explicable* on the supposition of a creative plan. Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 143.

explicableness (eks-pli-kā-bl-nēs), *n.* The quality of being explicable or explainable. Bailey, 1727.

explicand (eks-pli-kānd'), *n.* [*< L.* *explicandus*, ger. of *explicare*, explicate: see *explicate*.] A fact or speech to be explained.

explicate (eks-pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *explicated*, ppr. *explicating*. [*< L.* *explicatus*, pp. of *explicare* (*> It.* *esplicare* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *Pr.* *explicar* = *F.* *expliquer*), unfold, spread out, set in order, treat, explain, explicate, *< ex*, out, + *pli-care*, fold: see *plait*, *pleat*, *pleate*.] From the other form of the pp. of *explicare*, namely *explicitus*, come *E.* *explicit*, *explait*, *exploit*, *q. v.* 1. *trans.* 1. To unfold; expand; open.

They *explicate* the leaves and ripen food For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood. Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To unfold the meaning or sense of; explain; interpret.

He might have altered the shape of his argument, and *explicated* them better in single scenes. B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, II. 1.

We may easily suppose him [Christ] to teach us many a new truth which we knew not, and to *explicate* to us many particulars of that estate which God designed for man in his first production, but yet did not then declare to him. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1855), I, Pref., p. 14.

There is no truth concerning God which is not *explicated* by truths of our own natural consciousness. Bushnell, *Forgiveness and Law*, p. 14.

For a logic mainly concerned with inference—i. e., with *explicating* what is implicated in any given statement concerning classes—there is nothing more to be done but to ascertain agreements or disagreements. J. Ward, *Enyc. Brit.*, XX. 78.

II. *intrans.* To give an explanation.

Let him *explicate* who hath resembled the whole argument to a Comedy, for Tragicall, he sayes, were too ominous. Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

explicate (eks-pli-kāt), *a.* [*< L.* *explicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Unfolded; explicated.

This was his person made tangible, and his name utterable, and his merry brought home to our necessities, and the mystery made *explicate*, at the circumlocution of this holy babe. Jer. Taylor, *Great Exemplar*, I. § 5.

explication (eks-pli-kā-shōn), *n.* [= *F.* *explication* = *Sp.* *explicacion* = *Pg.* *explicação* = *It.* *explicazione*, *< L.* *explicatio* (*n.*), *< explicare*, unfold, explain: see *explicate*.] 1. The act of unfolding or opening.

Theology may be described as the *explication* and articulation of the idea of God, or the interpretation of Nature, Man, and History, through that idea. Contemporary Rev., II. 203.

2. Explanation; especially, an exposition of the meaning of any sentence or passage.

The *explication* and *explication* of authors, which resteth in annotations and commentaries. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 256.

Explications of every material difficulty in the text, in notes at the bottom of each page. Goldsmith, *Criticisms*.

A declaration is called an *explication* when the predicate or defining member indeterminately evolves only some of the characters belonging to the subject. It is called an *exposition* when the evolution of the notion is continued through several *explications*. Sir W. Hamilton.

explicative (eks-pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [= *F.* *explicatif* = *Pr.* *explicatus* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *explicativo* = *It.* *explicativo*, *< L.* as if **explicativus*, *< explicare*, pp. *explicatus*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] Serving to explicate, or unfold or explain; tending to make clear or intelligible; explanatory. Also *explicatory*.

Thought is, under this condition, merely *explicative* or analytic. Sir W. Hamilton, *Discussions*, p. 572.

Explicative judgment, in the *Kantian logic*, a judgment which does no more than explicitly declare what is implicitly contained in the notion of the subject; an analytical judgment; an essential proposition.

explicator (eks-pli-kā-tōr), *n.* [= *F.* *explicateur* = *Pg.* *explicador* = *It.* *esplicatore*, *< L.* *explicator*, *< explicare*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

The supposition of Epicurus and his *explicator* Lucrotius, and his advocate Gassendus. Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 10.

explicatory (eks-pli-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< explicare* + *-ory*.] Same as *explicative*.

Hereupon . . . are grounded those evangelical commands, *explicatory* of this law, as it now standeth in force. Barrow, *Works*, I. xrv.

explicit (eks-plis'it), *a.* [= *F.* *explicit* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *explicito* = *It.* *esplicito*, *< L.* *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, explain, etc., the later pp. *explicatus* being more common: see *explicate* and *exploit*.] 1. Open to the understanding; express; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; opposed to *implicit*: as, *explicit* instructions.

All that Leibnitz effected was therefore to render *explicit* what had been implicit in the argument of Locke. G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. 408.

The language of the proposition was too *explicit* to admit of doubt. Bancroft.

2. Plain; open; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; outspoken; applied to persons: as, he was *explicit* in his terms.

He that curses in his heart shall die the death of an *explicit* and bold blasphemer. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 200.

Seeing that my informant was determined not to be *explicit*, I did not press for a disclosure. Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 181.

Explicit differentiation. See *Differentiation*.—**Explicit function**, in *alg.*, a function whose value is given in terms of the independent variable or variables. Thus, if $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, y is an *explicit* function of x , while x is an *implicit* function of y . Brande.

Explicit proposition or declaration, one in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise. = *Syn.* *Explicit*, *Express*; definite, determinate, positive, categorical, unambiguous, unmistakable. *Explicit* means clear and definite; *express* means clear, definite, and emphatic. *Explicit* (literally, unfolded) directions are detailed enough to leave no room for mistake. An *express* prohibition is one that is clearly and emphatically laid down.

If you place yourselves as I directed, you shall hear his *explicit* declaration. Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, v.

An *express* command, under penalty, to deliver his head in the view of Angelo. Shak., *M. for M.*, IV. 2.

explicit (eks-pli-sit), *v. impers.* [Orig. an abbr. of *L.* *explicitus* (*est liber*), the book is unfolded or ended: *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, arrange; but later understood as a 3d sing. pres. ind.: see second extract.] It is finished or completed: a word formerly inserted at the conclusion of a book, in the same way as *finis*. See etymology.

The Liber Festivalis of Axton concludes with "*Explicit*." Emprynted at Westminster, &c. mcccclxxxij. Johnson.

The title of the work was written at the end of the roll: and at the same place was recorded the number of columns and lines, &c., which it contained—probably for the purpose of estimating the price. To roll and unroll was *scribere* and *explicare*, *placere* and *explicare*; the work unrolled and read to the end was the *liber explicatus*. Hence comes the common *explicit* written at the end of a work; and from the analogy of *script liber* in titles, the word was afterward taken for a verb, and appears in such phrases as *explicit liber*, *explicit*, *explicavit*, &c. Bayly, *Brit.*, XVIII. 144.

explicitly (eks-plis'it-ly), *adv.* Plainly; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication; clearly; unmistakably: as, he *explicitly* avows his intention.

explicitness (eks-plis'it-nēs), *n.* The quality of being explicit; plainness of language or statement; direct expression of knowledge, views, or intention, without reserve or ambiguity; outspokenness.

with care, for the purpose of ascertaining the appearance, nature, condition, circumstances, etc., of; inquire into; scrutinize; specifically, to traverse or range over (a part or country) for the purpose of geographical discovery: as, Moses sent spies to *explore* the land of Canaan; to *explore* a gunshot-wound to find the bullet.

*Explore all their intents
And what you find may profit the republic,
Acquaint me with it.* B. Jonson, *Catiline*, III. 2.
Behold them, leaning on their scabbards, look o'er
The labour past, and talk to come. *Explore*
Crabbe, Works, I. 9.

The attempt to *explore* the Red river . . . though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful.

Jefferson, Works, VIII. 46.

To *explore* the hitherto unopened resources of our own country.
W. Webster, Speech, Boston, June 6, 1838.

-Syn. 2. *Scrutinize*, etc. See *search*.
explorement (eks-plôr'ment), *n.* [*< explore + -ment.*] The act of exploring; search; trial.
[Rare.]

It is surely very rare, as we are induced to believe from some enquiry of our own . . . and the frustrated search of Porta, who, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce find one.
St. T. Browne, *Vulgar Err.*, II. 13.

explorer (eks-plôr'ér), *n.* One who or that which explores: oftenest applied to a geographical worker. Specifically:—(a) One who makes geographical discoveries by traveling in unknown or imperfectly known regions. (b) Any instrument used in exploring or sounding a wound, or a cavity in a tooth, etc. (c) An apparatus employed in examining the bottom of a body of water.

exploring (eks-plôr'ing), *p. a.* Employed in or designed for exploration: as, *exploring parties*.

explosible (eks-plô'zib-l), *a.* [= *F. explosible*; *< L. explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ible*.] Capable of exploding or of being exploded.

It proved itself to be by no means so readily *explosible* as has usually been supposed.

Athenæum, No. 3355, p. 473.

explosion (eks-plô'zhon), *n.* [= *F. explosion* = *Sp. explosión* = *Pg. explosão* = *It. esplosione*, *< L. explosio(n-)*, a driving off by clapping, *< explodere*, pp. *explosus*, clup, explode; see *explode*.] 1. The act of exploding; a sudden expansion of a substance, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, with force and, usually, a loud report; a sudden and loud discharge: as, the *explosion* of powder; an *explosion* of fire dump.

In explosion vast

The thunder raises his tremendous voice.
Thomson, Summer, I. 1131.

Explosive mixtures of coal gas and air may be inflamed by sparks struck from metal or stone. Thus an *explosion* may arise from the blow of the tool of a workman against iron or stone, from the tramp of a horse upon pavement, etc.
E. Frankland, *Exper.*, in *Chemistry*, p. 541.

2. A sudden bursting, or breaking up or in pieces, from an internal or other force; a blowing up or tearing apart: as, the *explosion* of a steam-boiler.—3. A bursting into sudden activity; a violent outburst, as of natural forces or of human emotion, expression, or action.

He [the Bishop of Ossory] has left a narrative of his brief episcopate, in which, amid the *explosions* of rancour and disappointment, it is possible to discern the reality of some things concerning the Church and country of Ireland.
R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xli.

Is not the inaudible, inward laughter of Emerson more refreshing than the *explosions* of our noisiest humorists?
O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, v.

4. The discharge of a nerve-cell; the emission of nervous energy from a cell or from a group of cells.

Keeping up the treatment till all tendency to psychical or motor *explosion* in the cerebral centers disappears if it takes a lifetime to do it. *Allen and Neurol.*, VIII. 105.

Somewhat, though we cannot tell how, the exquisitely fine and complex organization of nerve structure is damaged by the intense molecular commotion which is the condition of the epileptic *explosion*.
Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 261.

explosive (eks-plô'siv), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. explosivus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ivus*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of explosion; tending or liable to explode, or to cause explosion: as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder; *explosive* mixture; *explosive* paroxysms of nerve-force.—2. *In philol.*, involving in utterance the breach of a complete closure of the organs; not continuous; mute; forming a complete vocal stops as, an *explosive* consonant. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. Any substance by whose decomposition or combustion gas is generated with such rapidity that it can be used for blasting or in firearms. Of these substances gunpowder, often called simply powder, is by far the best-known, and has been in use for a long time. Gun-cotton, nitroglycerin, and various preparations containing nitroglycerin, known as *potentite*, *forcite*, etc., are some of the explosives more recently introduced. The principal explosive agents used for military purposes are gun-cotton, dynamite, the various gunpowders, nitroglycerin, and the fulminates. See these words.

2. *In philol.*, a non-continuous or mute consonant, as *k*, *t*, *p*. Also *explosent*.

The law of least effort requires that the vowel should precede the continuants and follow the *explosives*.
Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II. 144, note.

High explosive, an explosive which is quicker or more powerful than gunpowder.

explosively (eks-plô'siv-lî), *adv.* In an explosive manner; by or with explosion.

explosiveness (eks-plô'siv-nês), *n.* The property of being explosive.

expoliation (eks-pô-li-â'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. expoliación*, *< L. expoliatio(n-)*, *expoliatio(n-)*, *< expoliare*, *expoliare*, rob, spoil, *< ex*, out, from, + *spoliare*, rob, strip; see *spol*.] A spoiling; spoliation.

Now thy bloody passion begins; a cruel *expoliation* begins that violence.
Sp. Hall, *The Crucifixion*.

expolish (eks-pô-lîsh), *v. t.* [After *polish*, *q. v.*, *< L. expolire*, smooth off, polish, *< ex*, out, + *polare*, polish; see *polish*.] To polish with care.

To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
To polish and *expolish*, paint and stain.
Heywood, *Hist. Women* (1824).

exponet (eks-pôn'), *v. t.* [= *D. exponeren* = *G. exponieren* = *Dan. exponere* = *Sw. exponera* = *Sp. exponer* = *It. esporere*, *exporre*, *< L. exponere*, set forth, expound; see *exponnd*.] 1. To set forth; explain; expound.

Expones me this; and yee shall sooth it find.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 197.

Ye say it belongs to you alone to *exponere* the covenant.
Drummond, *Sklamachia*.

2. To expose, as to danger.

The *exponing* of this christian calling to be evil spoken of is a greater shame.
Hollister, *On 1 Thes.*, p. 183.

3. To represent; characterize.

He declared the marquis of Argyll his good opinion he conceived of the people of Aberdeen, taking them to be worse *exponed* than they were indeed.
Spalding, *Hist. Troubles in Scotland*, II. 200.

exponent (eks-pô'nent), *a.* and *n.* [= *D. G. Dan. Sw. exponet* = *Sp. Pg. exponente* = *It. esponente*, *< L. exponens* (t-s), pp. of *exponere*, set forth, indicate, expound; see *expone*, *exponnd*, and *expose*.] 1. *a.* Exemplifying; explicating. **Exponent proposition**, a proposition setting forth the meaning of an obscure proposition of the kind called *exponible*, and stating it in regular form. See *exponible*.

II. *n.* 1. One who expounds or explains.

We find him [Mr. Green] for the first time coming forward as the *exponent* of Coleridge's view of the "National Clergy."
Saturday Rev.

2. One who or that which stands as an index or representative; one who or that which exemplifies or represents the principle or character of something: as, the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles.

It is always a little difficult to decipher what this public *exponet* is; and when a great man comes who knots up into himself the opinions and wishes of the people, it is so much easier to follow him as an *exponent* of this.
Emerson, *Fugitive Slave Law*.

The religions that demanded toleration but meant tyranny were no true *exponents* of religious liberty.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 235.

3. In *alg.*, a symbol placed above and at the right of another symbol (the base), to denote that the latter is to be raised to the power indicated by the former. Thus, $a^2 = aa$, 2 being the exponent. The process symbolized by a negative exponent is the same as taking the reciprocal of the quantity with the positive exponent. Thus, $a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$. A fractional exponent, the numerator of the fraction being nifty, indicates the operation of taking that root of the base which is indicated by the denominator of the exponent: thus, $a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a}$. Exponents are usually understood to follow the associative law ($abc^d = a(bc^d)$), and the distributive law ($a^b c^b = (ac)^b$). But in quaternional and multiple algebra the latter holds only in a modified form. In Hamilton's notation of quaternions, $(a^b)^c = a^{bc}$. Exponents were introduced into the notation of algebra by Descartes.

4. A particular example illustrating the meaning of a general statement.
exponential (eks-pô-nen'shal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents. **Exponential calculus**, the doctrine of the fluxions and fluents, or differentials and integrals, of exponential functions. **Exponential curve or equation**, a curve or an equation depending upon an exponential function. **Exponential function**, a function into which the variable enters as a part of the exponent: often restricted to cases in which the base of the exponent is real. **Exponential integral**, the integral

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{x} dx$$

Exponential theorem, the theorem that every quantity is equal to the sum of all the positive integral powers of its logarithm, each divided by the factorial of its exponent; or, in algebraical form,

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{x^3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^4}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \text{etc.}$$

II. *n.* The function expressed by the infinite series $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \text{etc.}$, or the Napierian base raised to the power indicated by the variable. Thus, $e^x = \exp. x$ is the *exponential* of x .

exponible (eks-pô-ni-bl), *a.* [= *It. espondibile*, *< L. exponere*, set forth (see *expone*, *exponnd*), + *-ibile*.] 1. That can be explained.—2. Admitting or requiring exposition. **Exponible enunciation**. See *enunciation*. **Exponible proposition**, an obscure proposition, or one containing a sign not included in the regular forms of propositions recognized by logic. Such are, *Man alone cooks his food*; *Every man but Noah and Elijah is mortal*.

export (eks-pôrt'), *v. t.* [= *F. exporter* = *Sp. exportar* = *D. exportieren* = *G. exportieren* = *Dan. exportere* = *Sw. exportera*, *< L. exportare*, carry out, carry away, *< ex*, out, + *portare*, carry, bear; see *port*.] 1. To take or carry away.

They *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy.
Bacon, *Followers and Friends* (ed. 1827).

Specifically—2. To send to a distant point, as commodities; send for sale or exchange to other countries or places.

The liberty of *exporting* wool had . . . been cut down before the English manufactures were able to take up the home supply.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 410.

export (eks-pôrt'), *n.* [= *D. Dan. Sw. export*; from the verb.] 1. The act of exporting; exportation: as, to prohibit the *export* of grain.

An efficient patrol of the sea by armed cruisers would stop the importation of food and the *export* of commodities in a week.
The Engineer, LXV. 407.

2. That which is exported; a commodity carried from one place or country to another for sale; generally in the plural.

The ordinary course of exchange . . . between two places must likewise be an indication of the course of their *exports* and imports.
Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, IV. 3.

The amount of *exports* for 1833 being, according to the treasury estimate, no less than ninety millions of dollars.
D. Webster, *Senate*, March 18, 1834.

exportable (eks-pôr'ta-bl), *a.* [*< export* + *-able*.] Capable of being exported.

We are putting up the price of our *exportable* products.
The American, IX. 477.

exportation (eks-pôr-tâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. exportation* = *Sp. exportación* = *Pg. exportação* = *It. esportazione*, *< L. exportatio(n-)*, a carrying out, exportation, *< exportare*, carry out; see *export*.] 1. The act of carrying out or taking away.

They were wont to speak by it [the corpse] from the time of its death till its *exportation* to the grave.
Bacon, *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1725), p. 15.

Specifically—2. The act of conveying or sending to a distance, especially to another state or country, commodities in the course of commerce.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessities, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries.
Swift.

3. The thing or things exported.

exporter (eks-pôr'tér), *n.* One who exports; specifically, one who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country or distant place for sale: opposed to *importer*.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*.
Locke.

exposal (eks-pô'zál), *n.* [*< expose* + *-al*.] Exposure.

I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common *exposure* of our wit.
Swift, *Advice to a Young Poet*.

expose (eks-pôz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exposed*, ppr. *exposing*. [*< OF. expoier* (= *Fr. exposer*), *< L. exponere*, pp. *expositus*, set forth, lay open, expose (see *expone*, *exponnd*), but in form confused with *OF. poser*, etc., *ML. pauare*, place. Cf. *appose*¹, *appose*², *compose*, *depose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *transpose*.] 1. To place or set forth so as to be seen or known; lay open to view; lay bare; uncover; reveal: as, to *expose* a thing to the light; to *expose* a secret.

To deal plainly with you, it were an injury to the public Good not to *expose* to open Light such divine Raptures.
Horrell, *Letters*, I. v. 12.

The lid of the chest stood open, *exposing*, amid their perfumed napkins, its treasure of stuffs and jewels.
H. James Jr., *Poor Pilgrim*, p. 203.

2. To place on view; exhibit; show: as, to *expose* goods for sale.

It was now near Easter, and many images were *exposed* with scenes & stories representing *exposure*.
Fraser, *Mary*, March 12, 1844.

The Châtelet (where those who are found murdered in the streets, which is a very common business at Paris). *Liter. Journey to Paris, p. 67.*

3. To present to the action or influence of something; as, in photography, to *expose* a sensitized plate to the action of the actinic rays of light.

Those who seek truth only freely *expose* their principles to the test. *Locke.*

4. To place or leave in an unprotected place or state; specifically, to abandon to chance in an open or unprotected place; as, among the ancient Greeks it was not uncommon for parents to *expose* their children.

A father, unaccountably careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him. *Locke.*

The hero, we are told, was gaudious to a Greek emperor in Constantinople, but, being illegitimate, was *exposed* by his mother, immediately after his birth, on a mountain. *Tucker, Span. Lit., I. 211.*

5. To place in the way, as of something which it would be better to avoid; subject, as to some risk; make liable; as, vanity *exposes* a person to ridicule; the movement *exposed* him to the danger of a raking fire in his flanks.

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shak., Lear, III. 4.*

From them I go
This uncouth errand sole, and for all
Myself *expose*. *Milton, P. L., II. 628.*

The multitude of evil accidents, which the state of human life will necessarily *expose* him to. *Abp. Sharp, Works, I. ix.*

6. To make known the actions or character of; reveal the secret or secrets of; lay open to comment, ridicule, reprehension, or the like, by some revelation; as, to *expose* a hypocrite or a rogue; to *expose* an impostor.

Though she *exposes* all the whole town, she offends no one body in it. *Steele, Spectator, No. 427.*

We have, if we do not deceive ourselves, completely *exposed* the calculations on which his theory rests. *Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.*

Smith's perception of moral distinctions is so acute, that he easily *exposes* the deceptions of style and sentiment. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 159.*

7. To expound, as a theory. [*Rare.*]

exposé (eks-pō-zé), *n.* [*F., < exposer, expose; see expose.*] 1. A formal recital of the causes and motives of an act or acts, or of the facts of a case.—2. Exposure; specifically, an undesired or undesirable exposure.

She has been negotiating with them for some time through the agency of Sir Francis Grafton, and the late *exposé* will not favour her interests. *Dunelm, Young Duke, v. 12.*

expose (eks-pō-zé), *v.* [*F., < exposer, expose; see expose.*] 1. To uncover; to lay open; specifically, in entom., externally visible; not concealed under other parts; especially applied to a part of the upper surface of the abdomen which is left uncovered by the elytra in repose, as in many *Coleoptera*.

—2. Unprotected; unsheltered; open to wind, cold, attack, risk, etc.; as, an *exposed* situation. *Exposed* antennae, antennae which, in repose, are not concealed in grooves beneath the body.

exposedness (eks-pō-zéd-nēs), *n.* The state of being exposed; exposure; as, *exposedness* to sin or temptation.

exposer (eks-pō-zér), *n.* One who exposes, uncovers, lays bare, etc.; as, an *exposer* of fraud.

exposition (eks-pō-zish'on), *n.* [*< ME. expōitiō, expōitiō, < OF. expōitiō, F. expōitiō = Pr. expōitiō, expōitiō = Sp. expōitiō = Pg. expōitiō = It. espōziōne, < L. expōitiō(-n-), a setting forth, narration, explanation. < expōnere, pp. expōitus, set forth; see expone, expound, expose.*] 1. The act of exposing, uncovering, making bare, revealing, laying out to or bringing into view, or the state of being exposed or brought clearly into view.

They could not repent in matters little or great, because they felt that their actions were a sincere *exposition* of the wants of their souls. *Mara, Follies, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 257.*

2. An exhibition or show, as of the products of art and manufacture.

With steam transportation from the heart of the city [Philadelphia] to the exposition grounds, and with unprecedentedly low railroad rates, there is every assurance of success. *The Century, XXXI. 153.*

3. The act of exposing to danger; exposure. [*Rare.*]

It is absolutely certain that in antiquity men of genuine humanity . . . counselled without a scruple the *exposition* of infants. *Lorcy, Europ. Morals, II. 31.*

4. The act of expounding; an extended explanation, as of a doctrine; a detailed explanation, as of a passage or book of Scripture.

It needeth *expōitiōnes* written wel with cunning hands To shew toward drooyon and hit the better understanding. Quoted in *Hamper's Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.) [Prof., p. vii.]

Swedenborg, a sublime genius who gave a scientific *exposition* of the part played severally by men and women in the world, and showed the difference of sex to run through nature and through thought. *Emerson, Woman.*

5. In logic, the making clear of any general relation by means of an indeterminate supposition of an individual case; a translation of the Greek *ἐκτίσις* as used by Aristotle. This is the ordinary mode of demonstration in mathematics.

The term *expōitiō* is employed by Aristotle and most subsequent logicians to denote the selection of an individual instance whose qualities may be perceived by sense, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect. *See W. Hamilton.*

6. Openness of situation as regards some direction or point of the compass; exposure.

Water he chooses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *expōitiō*. *Arbuthnot.*

Erasmus ascribes the plague (from which England was hardly ever free) and the sweating sickness partly to the unwholesome form and bad *expōitiō* of the houses, to the filthiness of the streets, and to the stultification within doors. *Jortin, Erasmus (ed. 1806), I. 60.*

I did not observe that the common greens were wanting, and suppose that, by choosing an advantageous *expōitiō*, they can raise all the more hardy esculent plants. *Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.*

Exposition of the sacrament, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., the public exposure of the sacrament for the adoration of the faithful. In the Roman Catholic churches of the United States the exposition is made at least once a year for forty hours. In early times it was made only on Corpus Christi day or on occasions of public distress. *Cath. Dict.*

Transcendental exposition, in the Kantian philos., the explication of a concept as a principle from which the possibility of other synthetical cognitions a priori can be understood. **Syn. 2. Exposition, Exposit, etc. See exhibition.**

4. Elucidation, explication
expositive (eks-pō-zī-tiv), *a.* [*< L. expōitiō, pp. of expōnere, expound (see expose), + -ive.*] Serving to expound or explain; expository; explanatory.

The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expōitiō* of the Creed's confession.

Sp. Paterson, Expos. of Creed, v.

expositor (eks-pō-zī-tor), *n.* [*< F. expōsiteur, OF. expōsiteur, expōsiteur, expōsiteur = Sp. Pg. expōsiteur = It. expōsiteur, < L. expōsiteur, < expōnere, pp. expōitus, expound; see expose, expound, exposition.*] One who or that which (as a book) expounds or explains; an interpreter.

I read many doctors, but none could content me; no *expositor* could please me, nor satisfy my mind in the matter. *Lutner, 2d sermon bet. Edw. VI. 1562.*

Into the special doctrines of Swedenborgianism we must confess our entire inability to enter unaided by an *expositor*. *Westminster Rev., XXV. 22.*

expositorium (eks-pō-zī-tō-ri-um), *n.* [*ML., neut. of *expōsitōrius; see expōsitōrius.*] Same as *monstrance*.

expository (eks-pō-zī-tō-ri), *a.* [*< OF. expōsiteur, < ML. *expōsiteur, < L. expōsiteur, pp. of expōnere, set forth, expone; see expone, expound, expose.*] 1. Serving to explain; tending to expound.

This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers. *Johnson, Alford's Diet., Pref.*

2. Setting forth, or set forth, as an instance; specifically, in logic, singular; relating to a single individual. Thus, an *expository* syllogism is one in which the middle term is a singular.

ex post facto (eks-pōst-fak'tō), [*More accurately written ex postfacto, LL. adv. phrase (lit. from what is done afterward), afterward, subsequently; ex, from; postfacto, abl. of postfactum, neut. of postfactus, a loose compound, also written post factus, done afterward; post, after; factus, done; see ex, post-, and fact.*] From a subsequent state of facts; from a later point of view; with reference to a former state of facts; retrospectively; as, the transaction was made void by matter *ex post facto*; a lease made by a life tenant to run beyond his own life may be confirmed *ex post facto* by the reversioner.

Ex post facto law, a law made after the offense, and under which prosecution for the offense is possible; a law operating on matters which took place before it was passed, as used in the restrictions imposed by United States constitutional law, a law which if allowed validity would operate to make an act criminal which was not so when done or to increase the severity of the punishment of a previous act or in any way to alter the rules of criminal procedure or evidence as to put one accused of a crime committed previous to the law in a worse position before the courts. Such laws are prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

expostulate (eks-pōst'ū-lāt), *v.* [*< L. expōstulare, pp. of expōstulare, demand, require, intr. find fault, dispute, expostulate, < ex, out, + postulare, demand; see postulate.*] 1. Intrans. To reason earnestly with a person against something that he intends to do or has done; followed by *with* before the person, by *upon* or *on* before the thing.

The King, in a Parliament now assembled, fell to *expōstulare* with the Lords, asking them what years they thought him to be. *Hooker, Chronicles, p. 142.*

The emperor's ambassador did *expōstulare* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The Moore, say they, *expōstulated* with God, because the Sunne shined with her, whereas no Kingdome could endure a partner. *Burton, Pilgrimage, p. 230.*

(He) sensibly enough *expōstulated* upon my obstinacy. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.*

Syn. *Expōstulate with, Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand, etc. See censure, and list under remonstrate.*

II. trans. To discuss; examine into; reason about.

My liege, and madam, to *expōstulate*
What majesty should be, what duty is,
Why day is day, night, night, and time is time,
Were nothing but to waste night, day, and time. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.*

That makes me to *expōstulate* the wrong
So with him, and resent it as I do. *R. Johnson, Magnetick Lady, IV. 1.*

I could say more,
But 'tis dishonour to *expōstulate*
Those comes with a woman. *Shirley, Hyde Park, IV. 2.*

expostulation (eks-pōst'ū-lā'shun), *n.* [*< L. expōstulatio(-n-), < expōstulare, expostulate; see expostulate.*] 1. The act of expostulating or remonstrating with a person or persons; argumentative protest; dissuasion.

Expōstulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

The zealous attempt to bring about conversion by preaching and *expōstulation* was fair and commendable. *Prescott, Ford, and Inq., II. 7.*

2. In rhet., an address containing expostulation. *Imp. Dict.*

expostulator (eks-pōst'ū-lā-tor), *n.* One who expostulates.

He is an opponent, only an *expostulator*. *Lamb, To Coleridge.*

expostulatory (eks-pōst'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< expōstulare + -ary.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing expostulation; as, an *expostulatory* address or debate.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude. *Sir R. L. Kntange.*

It was an unpardonable omission to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due discomfite, *expostulatory*, supplicatory, or deprecatory. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, III.*

exposure (eks-pōst'ūr), *n.* [*As if ult. < ML. *expōsitura, < L. expōsitus, pp. of expōnere, expone; see expose. Cf. exposure, and composure, composure.*] Exposure.

Determined on some course
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts the way before thee. *Shak., Cor., IV. 1 (fol. 1623).*

exposure (eks-pō-zē), *n.* [*< expose + -ure.*] 1. The act of opening to view, laying bare, or revealing; as, the *exposure* of a vein of ore, or of a crime.

And when we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet,
And question this needful body piece of work,
To know it further. *Shak., Macbeth, II. 3.*

2. The state of being open or subject to some action or influence; a being placed in the way of something, as observation, attack, etc.; as, *exposure* to cold or to the air; *exposure* to danger or to contagion.

They suffer little from *exposure* of the bare person to the cold of winter or the scorching sun of summer, being accustomed to it from infancy. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 22.*

In comparing an existing harbour with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum *exposure*, or, in other words, the line of greatest fetch or reach of open sea, and this can be easily measured from a chart. *Engel, Brit., XL. 260.*

3. The thing revealed or exposed.

This species [*Sphenophyllum antiquum*] was fully described by me . . . from specimens obtained from the rich *exposure* at Gaspé Bay. *Harrison, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 66.*

4. In photog., the act of presenting to the action of the actinic rays of light; as, the *exposure* was too long.

In taking views, the process is exactly the same as in the case of portraits, except that the *exposure* is very much less. *Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 261.*

5. Situation with regard to the access of light or air; position relative to the sun or to the

points of the compass; aspect: as, a southern exposure.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern exposure. Evelyn.

I believe that is the best exposure of the two for wood-cocks. Scott.

6. The act of casting out, or abandoning to chance, in some unsheltered or unprotected place; abandonment to death from cold, starvation, etc.: as, the exposure of a child. Syn. 1. Exposition, Exposure, etc. See exhibition. 2. Venture, Hazard, etc. See risk.

expound (eks-poun'), v. t. [*ME. expouner, expounen, expouwen* (with *ex-* for *es-*), < *OF. expondre* = *Pr. exponer, exponer, expouder* = *Sp. exponer* = *Pg. expor* = *It. esporre*, < *L. expōnere*, set out, put out, expose, set forth, explain, < *ex*, out, + *ponere*, put, set, place: see *exponere*, a doublet of *expound*, and cf. *compound*.] 1. To lay open; examine.

He expounded both his pockets, And found a watch with rings and lockets. S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To set forth the points or principles of; lay open the meaning of; explain; interpret: as, to expound a text of Scripture; to expound a law.

"In English," quod Pauncey, "it is wel harde wel to expoune;"

As somel I shal seyne it by so thow vnderstande." *Plena Plomaria* (B), xiv. 277.

He expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. Luke xxiv. 27.

Solomon doth excellently expound himself in another place of the same book.

Isaac, Advancement of Learning, l. 10.

That ancient Fathers thus expound the page, Give truth the reverent majesty of age. Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 336.

-Syn. 2. Interpret, Elucidate, etc. See explain. **expounder** (eks-poun'der), n. [*ME. expouner, expouner, expouwen*, expound: see *expound*.] One who expounds; an explainer; one who formally interprets or explains anything: as, an expounder of the Constitution.

The Pandits are the expounders of the Hindu Law; in which capacity two constantly attended the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William.

Sir W. Jones, To C. Chapman, note.

The people call you prophet: let it be; But not of those that can expound themselves. Take Vivian for expounder. *Pennypacker*, Merlin and Vivian.

expounder, v. t. An obsolete form of *expound*. **express** (eks-pres'), v. t. [*ME. expressen*, < *OF. expresse* = *Sp. expresar* = *Pg. expressar*, < *L. expressus*, pp. of *exprimere* (> *It. esprimere* = *Sp. Pg. exprimir* = *Pr. exprimer, exprimer, exprimit* = *F. exprimer*), press or squeeze out, press, form by pressure, form, represent, portray, imitate, describe, express, esp. in words, < *ex*, out, + *primere*, pp. *primere*, press: see *press*.] 1. To press or squeeze out, force out by pressure: as, to express the juice of grapes or of apples.

Spirit is a most subtle vapour, which is expressed from the blood. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 96.

A kind of Balme expressed out of the harts Caparbas. *Pierces*, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

The drawing-room heroes put down beside him [the farmer] would shrivel in his presence: he solid and unexpressive, they expressed to gold leaf. Emerson, Farming.

9. To extort; elicit.

Halters and racks cannot express from thee More than thy deeds: tis only judgment waits thee. B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 1.

8. To manifest or exhibit by speech, appearance, or action; make known in any way, but especially by spoken or written words.

Believe me, on mine honour, My words express my purpose. *Shak.*, M. for M., II. 4.

Expresseth a virtue fully, whether true, Or else adulterate. Webster, White Devil, l. 1.

They expressed in their lives those excellent doctrines of morality. Addison.

4. Reflexively, to utter one's thoughts; make known one's opinions or feelings: as, to express one's self properly.

It charges me in manners the rather to express myself. *Shak.*, T. N., II. 1.

5. To manifest in semblance; constitute a copy or resemblance of; be like; resemble. [Archaic.]

So kids and whelps their sire and dams express. Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

6. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; form a likeness of, as in painting or sculpture. [Archaic.]

A little piece of plate, wherein was expressed effigies of the Virgin Mary. *Coryat*, Crudities, l. 12.

A stately tomb of the old Prince of Orange, of marble and brass; wherein, among other rarities, there are the angels with their trumpets, expressed as it were crying. *Pepys*, Diary, l. 66.

In mode of olden time His garb was fashioned, to express The ancient English minstrel's dress. Scott, Rokeby, v. 15.

7. To denote; designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, which are expressed by their names. Num. i. 17.

8. [*Express*, a., 4; *express*, n., 3, 4.] To send express; despatch by express: forward by special opportunity or through the medium of an express: as, to express a letter, a package, or merchandise. — **Expressed oils**, in chem., vegetable oils which are obtained from bodies only by pressing, as olive-oil: so named to distinguish them from essential oils obtained by other methods. — **Syn. 2.** To declare, utter, state, signify, testify, set forth, denote.

express (eks-pres'), a. and n. [*I. a.* < *ME. expresse*, < *OF. expres*, *F. expres* = *Sp. expreso* = *Pg. expresso* = *It. espresso*, < *L. expressus*, clearly exhibited, manifest, plain, express, distinct, pp. of *exprimere*, press out, describe, represent, etc.: see *express*, v. II. n. = *D. G. expresse* = *Dan. expres* = *Sw. expresa* = *Sp. expreso* = *Pg. expresso* = *It. espresso*; from the adj.] I. a. 1. Clearly made known; distinctly expressed or indicated; unambiguous; explicit; direct; plain: as, express terms; an express interference. In law, commonly used in contradistinction to *implied*, as, express warranty; express malice, an express contract.

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal express consent, as in councils. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

An express contradiction is then when one of the terms is finite and the other infinite: as, man, not man. *Burgesius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Whether the free assent of nations take the form of express agreement or of usage, it places them alike under the obligation of contract. *Wootton*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 28.

2. Distinctly like; closely representative; bearing an exact resemblance.

The brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person. Heb. i. 3.

Still compassing thee round With goodness and paternal love, his face Express, and of his steps the track divine. Milton, P. L., xl. 364.

3. Distinctly adapted or suitable; particular; exact; precise: as, he made express provision for my comfort.

Rapes make woe to smelle In condymnt is now the tyme expresse. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. T. S.), p. 58.

4. [*Express*, n., 2, 3, 4.] Special; used or employed for a particular purpose; specially quick or direct: as, express haste; an express messenger. — **Express allegiance**, contract, malice, notice, etc. See the nouns. — **Syn. 1.** See *explicit*.

II. n. 1. A clear or distinct declaration, expression, or manifestation.

Whereby [by hieroglyphical pictures] they [the Egyptians] discoursed in silence, and were intuitively understood from the theory of their expressions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. v. 20.

What is less natural and charitable than to deny the expressions of a mother's affection? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1836), l. 41.

2. A particular or special message or despatch sent by a messenger.

Popular captations which some men use in their speeches and expressions. *Edison*, Basile.

3. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important despatches.

They being but two of yr commission, and so not empowered to determine, sent an express to his May and Council to know what they should do. *Edison*, Diary, Sept. 25, 1665.

Isabella, who was at Segovia, was made acquainted by regular express with every movement of the army. *Prescott*, Ford and Lee, II. 13.

4. Any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages, parcels, commissions, and the like; a vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; specifically, an organization of means for safe and speedy transmission of merchandise, etc., or a railway passenger-train which travels at a specially high rate of speed, stopping only at principal stations: as, the American and European Express; to travel by express. Expresses for carrying valuable parcels, merchandise, money, etc., under guaranty of

personal care, speed, and safe delivery, originated in the regular journeys with small parcels first made by William F. Harnden between New York and Boston in 1839. The business rapidly became immense in the United States, under the charge not only of individuals, but of great organized companies, each operating over extensive regions, and some of them over nearly the whole civilized world.

5. The name of a modern sporting-rifle, a modification of the Winchester model of 1876. It takes a large charge of powder and a light bullet, which give a very high initial velocity and a trajectory practically a right line up to 150 yards. Upon striking the object the bullet spreads outwardly, inflicting a death-wound. This arm is well adapted for killing large game at short range. Also called *express-rifle*.

In my hand I held a Winchester repeating carbine, but the distance was too great for me to use it with effect, so I turned to Gobo, who was shivering with terror at my side, and handing him the carbine, took from him my express. *Haggard*, Malwa's Revenge.

express (eks-pres'), adv. [*ME. expresse*, < *OF. expres*, *F. expres* = *It. espresso* = *G. expresse*; from the adj.] 1. Expressly; distinctly; plainly.

His helme wasted sore, rent and broken all, And his hauberke dismailed all *expresse*, In many places holes gret and small. *Rom. of Parthenay* (E. T. S.), l. 4947.

As yet is proved *expresse* in his profecies. *Alliteration Poems* (E. T. S.), II. 1154.

2. Specially; for a particular purpose.

And further mair, he sent *expresse*, To schaw his colours and emenize. *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

Plenty of ale and some capital songs by Lucian Gay, who went down *expresse*, gave the right cue to the mob. *Diary*, Coningsby, VI. 2.

3. [*Prop. express*, n., 3, used elliptically.] As an express — that is, with special witness or expedition; post-haste; post: as, to travel *expresse*.

I . . . journeyed *expresse* with the officer in charge of the mails, who fortunately was as late as myself, by special engine and carriage till we overtook the mail train beyond Lyons. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, l. 2.

expressage (eks-pres'aj), n. [*Express*, n., 4, + *-age*.] The business of carrying by express; the charge for carrying anything, as a parcel or message, by express.

express-bullet (eks-pres'bul'et), n. A short bullet of large caliber made of soft lead. It is much lighter than the ordinary rifle bullet of the same caliber, and, being fired with a large charge of powder, has a high velocity and very flat trajectory for short ranges. These projectiles are sometimes rendered explosive to increase their destructive effect by placing a bursting charge and detonating primer in the front end.

express-car (eks-pres'kir), n. A long box- or house-car for carrying light or fast freight sent by express. It is sometimes combined with a mail-car, or with a baggage- or passenger-car.

expresser (eks-pres'er), n. One who expresses. **expressible** (eks-pres'i-bl), a. [*Express*, v., + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being squeezed out by pressure. — 2. Capable of being uttered, declared, shown, or represented.

This is a diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and *expressible*, therefore, by them, as in the word *Valdya*. *Sir W. Jones*, Orthog. of Asiatic Words.

expressing (eks-pres'ing), n. An expression.

And yet I cannot hope for better expressions than I have given of them. *Donne*, Letters, xcv.

expression (eks-pres'hon), n. [= *F. expression* = *Sp. expresion* = *Pg. expressão* = *It. espressione*, < *L. expressio* (n.), a pressing out, a projection, LL. expression, vividness, < *exprimere*, pp. *expresus*, press out, express: see *express*, v. t.] 1. The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.

The box in which he put those worms was anointed with a drop, or two or three, of the oil of ivy-berries, made by expression or infusion. *J. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 127.

The blubber . . . is . . . ridely tried out by exposing in vats or hot expression in iron boilers. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., l. 22.

2. The act of expressing, or embodying or representing in speech, writing, or action; utterance; declaration; representation; manifestation: as, an expression of the public will.

The evening was spent in firing cannon, and other expressions of military triumphs. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1661.

Nor unhappy, nor at rest, But beyond expression fair With thy floating faxen hair. *Tennyson*, Adeline, l.

It is only by good works, it is only on the basis of active duty, that worship finds expression. *Amerson*, Remarks at Free Relig. Assoc.

The idea which, gazing on nature and human life by the intuitive force of imagination, the great artist has defined, he gives shape and expression to in sensible forms and images. *J. Coeur*.

3. Mode of expressing; manner of giving forth or manifesting thoughts, feelings, sentiments, ideas, etc.

With respect to joy, its natural and universal expression is laughter. *Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 218.*

4. Used absolutely, expressive utterance; significant manifestation; lucid exposition of thoughts or ideas; as, he lacks expression, or the faculty of expression.

The imitators of Shakespeare, fixing their attention on his wonderful power of expression, have directed their imitation to this. *M. Arnold.*

5. The outward indication of some interior state, property, or function; especially, appearance as indicative of character, feeling, or emotion; significant look or attitude; as, a mild or a fierce expression (of the eye or of the whole person); a peculiar expression.

Expression is the grand diversifier of appearance among civilized people: in the desert it knows few varieties. *R. F. Burton, El Medinah, p. 319.*

Looking at a certain man we recognize that he is fatigued. How can we analyze the expression of fatigue? *F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 255.*

The general law of expression is simply that conscious state as feeling is stimulant and directive of action, whether the feeling be pleasurable or painful. *Mind, XI, 78.*

6. That which is expressed or uttered; an utterance; a saying; a phrase or mode of speech; as, an uncommon expression.

[They] offered us a great present of wampumpeag, and heavers, and otter, with this expression, that we might, with part thereof, procure their peace with the Narragansetts. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I, 408.*

Light and darkness are our familiar expression for knowledge and ignorance. *Emerson, Misc., p. 29.*

7. In rhet., the peculiar manner of utterance as affected by the subject and sentiment; elocution; diction.

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and over-saying shades of expression which real pathos gives to the voice. *E. Porter.*

8. In art and music, the method of bringing out or exhibiting the character and meaning of a work in all or any of its details; clear representation of ideas, emotions, etc., in a work of art or a musical performance; effective execution.

Place ourselves in the position of those to whom their appreciation [that of old buildings] was originally addressed. *Buskin.*

9. In alg., any algebraical symbol, or, especially, a combination of symbols, as $(x + y)z$. An expression may denote either a quantity or an operation, but an equation or inequality since it constitutes a proposition, is not considered as an expression, but as the statement of a relation between expressions. *Syn. 6. See term.*

expressional (eks-presh'on-ah), *a.* [*< expression + al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to expression; having the power of expression; particularly, in the fine arts, embodying a conception or emotion; representing a definite meaning or feeling.

Whether you take Raphael for the culminating master of expressional art in Italy. *Buskin.*

Specifically — 2. Of or pertaining to a literary expression or phrase.

To enumerate and criticize all the verbal and *expressional* solecisms which disfigure our literature would be an undertaking of enormous labour. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 36.*

expressionless (eks-presh'on-less), *a.* [*< expression + less.*] Destitute of expression.

It is difficult, when we see them [the Kalmyks] for the first time, to believe that a human soul lurks behind their *expressionless*, flattened faces, and small, dull, obliquely set eyes. *D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 340.*

The hard, glittering, *expressionless* eyes were watching her. *W. Black, Princess of Thule, xvi.*

expression-mark (eks-presh'on-märk), *n.* In musical notation, a sign or verbal direction indicating the desired mode of rendering or expression, such as *staccato*, *ritenuto*, etc. The use of such signs and words did not become general until late in the eighteenth century, though the thing indicated was carefully transmitted by tradition.

expression-point (eks-presh'on-pöint), *n.* The point or stage in evolution at which is expressed or established a kind or degree of difference which may be recognized and used in classification. [Rare.]

Now, the *expression-point* of a new generic type is reached when its appearance in the adult falls so far prior to the period of reproduction as to transmit it to the offspring and to their descendants, until another *expression-point* of progress be reached. *E. A. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 79.*

expression-stop (eks-presh'on-stop), *n.* In the harmonium, a stop that closes the escape-valve of the bellows, making it possible to vary the wind-pressure, and thus the force of the tone, by a quick or slow use of the pedals.

expressive (eks-presh'iv), *a.* [= *F. expressif* = *Pr. expressiu* = *Sp. expresivo* = *Pg. expressivo* = *It. espressivo*, *< L. as if *expressivus, < expressus*, pp. of *expresso*, *expressa*; see *express*.] 1. Full of expression; forcibly expressing or clearly representing; significant.

The Duke of York . . . did hear it all over with extraordinary content; and did give me many and hearty thanks, and in words the most *expressive* tell me his sense of my good endeavours. *Pepper, Diary, IV, 6.*

The inheritance of most of our *expressive* actions explains the fact that those born blind display them, as I hear from the Rev. R. H. Hall, equally well with those gifted with eyesight. *Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 352.*

2. Serving to express, utter, or represent; followed by of; as, a look expressive of gratitude.

Each verse so well *expressive* of her woes. *Tickell.*

Expressive organ, the harmonium. *Syn. 1. Forcible, energetic, lively, vivid. 2. Indicative.*

expressively (eks-presh'iv-lee), *adv.* In an expressive manner; plainly and emphatically; with much significance; clearly; fully; specifically, in music, with feeling, or in accordance with the written expression-marks.

expressiveness (eks-presh'iv-ness), *n.* The quality of being expressive; power or force of expression, as by words or looks; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind; as, the *expressiveness* of a word or an adage; the *expressiveness* of the eye, of the features, or of sounds.

John Prideaux, an excellent linguist, but so that he would make words wait on his matter, chiefly standing at *expressiveness* therein. *Fuller, Worthies, Devonshire.*

The murrain at the end of the third George! has all the *expressiveness* that words can give it. *Addison, Viriul's Gleanings.*

expressless (eks-presh'less), *a.* [*< express + less.*] Inexpressible. [Rare.]

I may pour forth my soul into thine arms, With words of love, whose meaning intercourse Hath hitherto been stayed with wrath and hate of our *expressless* bound afflictions. *Murdoch, Tambulane, I, v, 1.*

expressly (eks-presh'lee), *adv.* [*< ME. expressly; < express, a., + -ly.*] In an express, direct, or pointed manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly; explicitly.

For this may every man well wite That both kinde and lawe with *Expressly* shenden thei assente. *Chaucer, Conf. Amant, I.*

Kill the Jews and the language! 'Tis *expressly* against the law of arms. *Shak., Hen. V., iv, 7.*

The religion of the Jews is *expressly* against the Christian and the Mahometan against both. *See T. Brown, Religio Medici, I, 10.*

expressman (eks-presh'män), *n.*; pl. *expressmen* (-men). [*< express, n., + man.*] A man employed in any department of the business of carrying packages or articles by express; especially, a driver of an express wagon who receives and delivers parcels. [U. S.]

expressment (eks-presh'ment), *n.* [*ME. expressment; < express + -ment.*] The act of expressing; expression.

A mighty man and tyrannous of conditions named Eboryn, as shall appere by his conditions enyowge, when the tyme convenient of the *expressment* of them shall come. *Fabian, Works, I, xxxvii.*

expressness (eks-presh'ness), *n.* The state of being express.

They were heathens such as the Prophet speaks had not the knowledge of God's law (viz.) in the fulness and *expressness* of it, and yet they reported. *Granville, Sermons, 14.*

express-rifle (eks-presh'rif), *n.* Same as *express*, 5.

express-train (eks-presh'train), *n.* A railroad-train intended for the expeditious conveyance of passengers, mail, or parcels, and making few or no stops between terminal stations; distinguished from a local or accommodation train.

expressure (eks-presh'ür), *n.* [*< express + -ure. (cf. pressure.)*] 1. The process of expressing out. — 2. Expression; utterance; representation.

An operation more divine Than breath, or pen, can give *expressure* to. *Shak., T. and C., III, 3.*

3. Mark; impression.

Night, meadow-fair, look, you sing, Like to the garden's compass, in a ring: The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be, More fertile-fresh than all the field to see. *Shak., M. W. of W., v, 1.*

express-wagon (eks-presh'wäg'on), *n.* A wagon used for collecting and delivering articles transmitted by express, specifically one of a particular form and construction designed for the purpose. [U. S.]

expresser, *c. f.* [*< OF. expresseur, < L. expresse, expressa; see express, c.*] To express.

exprobrat (eks-prö' or eks-prö-brät), *c. f.* [*< L. exprobratus, pp. of exprobrare (> It. esprobrare = Pg. exprobrar = OF. exprobrer), reproach, upbraid, censure, < ex, out, + probrum, a shameful or disgraceful act; cf. opprobrium.*] To censure as disgraceful or reproachful; upbraid; blame; condemn.

The stork in heaven knoweth her appointed time, the turtle, crane, and swallow observe the time of their coming, but my people know not the judgment of the Lord. Wherein to *exprobrate* their stupidity, he indueeth the providence of storks. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III, 27.*

It was so known a business that one city should have but one bishop, that Cornelius *exprobrate* to Novatus his ignorance. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II, 229.*

exprobration (eks-prö-brä'shön), *n.* [= *OF. exprobration, exprobracion = Pg. exprobracão, < L. exprobratio(-is), < exprobrare, censure; see exprobrate.*] The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; an upbraiding.

It must needs be a fearful *exprobration* of our unworthiness when the Judge himself shall bear witness against us. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I, 632.*

This weak *exprobration* itself was the last instrument of an English primate (Warham) who died legate of the Apostolic See. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., II.*

exprobrative (eks-prö-brä'tiv), *a.* [*< exprobrate + -ive.*] Expressing exprobration or reproach; upbraiding.

All benefits losing much of their splendour, both in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them an *exprobrative* term of necessity. *Sir A. Shirley, Travels.*

exprobratory (eks-prö-brä'tör-i), *a.* [= *Pg. exprobratorio; as exprobrate + -ory.*] Same as *exprobrative*.

ex professo (eks-prö-fess'ö). [*L.: ex, out of; professo, abl. of professus, pp. of profiteri, profess; see profess.*] Professedly; by profession.

expromission (eks-prö-mish'ön), *n.* [*< L. as if *expromissio(-is), < expromissus, pp. of expromittere, promise to pay, either for oneself or for another, < ex, out, + promittere, promise; see promise.*] In civil law, the act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor in place of a former one, who is discharged.

expromissor (eks-prö-mis'sör), *n.* [*< L. expromissor, < L. expromittere, promise to pay; see expromission.*] In civil law, one who becomes bound for the debt of another by substituting himself as principal debtor in room of the former obligant.

expropriate (eks-prö-pri-ät), *c. f.*; pret. and pp. *expropriated*, ppr. *expropriating*. [*< L. as if *expropriatus, pp. of *expropriare (> It. espropriare = Sp. expropiar = Pg. expropiar = F. exproprier, > Dan. expropriere = Sw. expropriera), < ex, out, + proprius, one's own; cf. appropriate, c.*] 1. To hold no longer as one's own; disengage from appropriation; give up a claim to the exclusive property of.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God. *Boyle, Seraphic Love.*

2. To take or condemn for public use by the right of eminent domain, thus divesting the title of the private owner.

A Republican Ministry thinks itself quite conservative when it pleads that to *expropriate* mines for the benefit of miners would be burdensome to the State, because of the compensations such a proceeding would involve. *Spectator, No. 3018, p. 572.*

Hence — 3. To dispossess; exclude, in general.

Women, once more like the laborers have been *expropriated* as to their rights as human beings, just as the laborers were *expropriated* as to their rights as producers. *Westminster Rev., XXXV, 218.*

It has been urged as a justification for *expropriating* railways from the land of new colonies that tribes of hunters have really no moral right to property in the soil over which they hunt. *H. S. Schuch, Methods of Ethics, p. 251, note.*

expropriation (eks-prö-pri-ä'shön), *n.* [= *F. expropriation = Sp. expropiacion = Pg. expropiacão = It. espropriazione, < L. as if *expropriatio(-is), < *expropriare; see appropriate.*] 1. The act of expropriating, or disavowing appropriation or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property. [Rare.]

The soul of man, then, is capable of a state of much peace and equanimity in all exterior bands and agitations; but this capacity is rather an effect of the *expropriation* of our reason than a virtue resulting from her single ca-

pacify; for it is the evacuation of all self-sufficiency that attracts a replebishment from that Divine platitude.

W. Montague, Devout Essays (1618), l. 342.

2. The act of taking for public use upon providing compensation; condemnation by right of eminent domain.—3. The act of dispossessing an owner, either wholly or to a limited extent, of his property or proprietary rights.

Perpetuity of tenure on the part of the tenant would be the virtual expropriation of the landlord.

There is no theory of ownership in which the tenant would occupy the first place, and the expropriation of the holders of property does not really lie at the foundation of the system of systems.

Boalcey, Communism and Socialism, p. 13.

expuater (eks-pu-ā-tēr), *v. t.* [*Fr. expuere*, *expuere*, pp. *expulsus*, *expulsus*, spit out; *ex*, out, + *spuere* = *to spit*; see *expulsion*.] Spit out; ejected.

A poor and expuater humour of the Court
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ll. 1.

expugnat (eks-pu-nāt), *v. t.* [= *OF. expugner* = *Sp. Pg. expugnar* = *It. espugnare*, *expugnare*, take by assault, storm, capture, conquer, subdue, reduce; *ex*, out, + *pugnare*, fight, *expugnare*, a battle, fight; see *pugnacious*. Cf. *impugnare*.] To overcome; conquer; take by assault.

Oh, the dangerous siege
Min lays about us! and the tyranny
He exercises when he hath expugnat!
Chapman, Busby d'Ambois, ll. 1.

When they could not expugne him by arguments.
For, Martyrs, p. 1710.

expugnable (eks-pu-g'na-bl), *a.* [= *OF. and F. expugnable* = *Sp. expugnable* = *Pg. expugnabile* = *It. espugnabile*, *expugnabile*, *expugnabile*, *expugnabile*, take by assault; see *expugnare*.] Capable of being overcome or taken by assault.
Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

expugnance (eks-pu-g'nans), *n.* [*expugnare* + *-ance*. Cf. *repugnance*.] Expugnation.

If he that dreadful Egis bears, and Pallas, grant to me
Th' expugnance of well belid Troy, I first will honour
Next to myself with some rich gift
Chapman, Illad, viii. 237.

expugnation (eks-pu-g'nā-shon), *n.* [*OF. expugnation* = *Sp. expugnation* = *Pg. expugnatione* = *It. espugnatione*, *expugnatione*, *expugnatione*, take by assault; see *expugnare*.] Conquest; the act of overcoming or taking by assault.
[Rare.]

Since the expugnation of the Rhodian Isle,
Methinks a thousand years are overpassed
Kid (C), Soliman and Perseda.

expugner (eks-pu-nēr), *n.* One who conquers or takes by assault.
[Rare.]

He will prove
Of the yet talutless fortress of Byron
A quick expugner, and a strong shibler
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, l. 1.

expulsion, *n.* See *expulsion*.

expulser (eks-pul-sēr), *v. t.* [= *F. expulser* = *Sp. Pg. expulsar*, *expulsar*, pp. of *expellere*, drive out, expel; see *expel*.] To drive out; expel.

No man need doubt that learning will expulse business
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 22.

For ever should they be expulsi'd from France
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 3.

What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad
against the Subjects of Scotland, and our pious expelled
Brethren of New England!
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Rem. v. 1.

expulsion (eks-pul'shon), *n.* [= *F. expulsion* = *Sp. Pg. expulsio* = *Pg. expulsio* = *It. expulsione*, *expulsione*, *expulsione*, drive out; see *expellere*, *expellere*.] The act of expelling or driving out; a driving away by force; forcible ejection; compulsory dismissal; banishment; as, the expulsion of the Tarquins; the expulsion of morbid humors from the body; the expulsion of a student from a college, or of a member from a club.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's expulsion, if the universe had been Paradise?
Raleigh, Hist. World.

Sole Victor, from the expulsion of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 880.

expulsive (eks-pul'siv), *a.* [*expulse* + *-ive*.] Expulsive.

The philosophers have written of the nature of zingor,
the expulsive in two degrees
Greene and Todd, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

expulsive (eks-pul'siv), *a.* [*expulse* + *-ive*.] Serving to expel, having the power of driving out or away.

In Study there must be an expulsive Virtue to shun all that is erroneous.
Howell, Letters, l. v. 2.

expulsiveness (eks-pul'siv-ness), *n.* The expulsive faculty.
Bailey, 1727.

expunction (eks-pun'kshon), *n.* [*CL. expunctio* (n-), only in derived sense of 'execution, performance', *expungere*, *expungere*, pp. *expunctus*, *expunctus*; see *expunge*.] The act of expunging or erasing; removal by erasure; a blotting out or leaving out. [Rare.]

The consonant in the middle of the words being chiefly that fixed upon for expunction.
Roscoe, tr. of Strabo's Geog. l. viii. South of Europe, xxvi., note.

expunge (eks-punj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expunged*, ppr. *expunging*. [= *Sp. Pg. expungir* = *It. expungere*, *expungere*, prick out, expunge, settle an account, execute, *ex*, out, + *pungere*, prick, pierce; see *pungent*, *punct*.] 1. To mark or blot out, as with a pen; rub out; erase, as words; obliterate.

God made none to be damned, . . . though some would expunge out of our litany that rogation, that petition, That thou wouldst have mercy upon all men.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

2. Figuratively, to efface; strike out or wipe out; destroy; annihilate.

Will thou not to a broken heart dispense
The baln of mercy, and expunge th' offence?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 13.

The Expunging Resolution, in *U. S. Hist.*, specifically, a resolution adopted by the Senate in 1837 to expunge from its Journal a resolution passed by it in 1831 censuring President Jackson. = *Syn. Erase, Cancel, etc.* See *efface*.

expunger (eks-pun'jör), *n.* One who expunges; specifically, in *U. S. Hist.*, one of those senators who in 1837 were in favor of expunging from the Journal of the Senate a resolution passed by it in 1831 censuring President Jackson.

The expungers had the numbers, but the talent, the eloquence, the moral power, "not an unequal match for numbers," were arrayed against them.
N. Sargent, Public Men, l. 330.

expurgate (eks-pér-gät or eks-pér-gät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expurgated*, ppr. *expurgating*. [*CL. expurgatus*, pp. of *expurgare* (> *It. expurgare*, *expurgare* = *Sp. Pg. expurgar* = *Fr. expurger*, *expurger* = *F. expurger*), purge, cleanse, purify, *ex*, out, + *purigare*, purge, cleanse; see *purge*.] To purge; cleanse; remove anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous from; specifically, to free from what is objectionable on moral or religious grounds; as, to expurgate a book; an expurgated edition of Shakespeare.

He [Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury] shocked the prejudices of the vulgar by expurgations from the English calendar names of saints due to the natives, but not accredited on the continent. *Stoddard, Med. Hist., p. 228.*

expurgation (eks-pér-gä'shon), *n.* [*ME. expurgation* = *OF. expurgation*, *expurgation* = *Sp. expurgacion* = *Pg. expurgacione* = *It. espurgazione*, *spurgazione*, *expurgazione*, *expurgazione*, purge; see *expurgare*.] 1. The act of purging or cleansing, or the state of being purged or cleansed; a cleansing; purification from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous; specifically, the removal, as in an edition of a book, of what is offensive from the point of view of morals or religion.

Thaire (bees) dwelling places expurgation
Of every ill the abouts April Calends
Wol have of right ther Wynter half it shende.
Palladius, Rusticall (L. F. L. S.), p. 138.

This work will ask as many more officials to make expurgations and expunctions, that the commonwealth of learning be not damaged.
Milton.

All the intestines . . . serve for expurgation.
Wormian, Surgery.

2†. In *astron.*, the emerging of the sun or moon from eclipse, beginning with the cessation of the total or annular phase (or with the middle of the eclipse if this is partial) and ending with the cessation of the partial phase. See *eclipse*.

expurgator (eks-pér-gä-tör), *n.* [= *Pg. expurgator* = *It. espurgatore*, *expurgatore*, *expurgatore*, *expurgatore*, purge; see *expurgare*.] One who expurgates or purifies; specifically, one who expurgates a book.

Heinrich Bochorinus was one of the principal expurgators.
Jenkins, Hist. R. of Councils, p. 6.

expurgatorial (eks-pér-gä-tör-äl), *a.* [*expurgator* + *-al*.] Expurgating or expunging; expurgatory.

He was't he expurgated by a solemn expurgatorial oath
Milton, Latin Christianity, v. 2.

expurgatorious (eks-pér-gä-tör-üs), *a.* [*CL. expurgatorius*, *expurgatorius*, see *expurgatory*.] Same as *expurgatory*. [Rare.]

Your monkish prohibitions and expurgatorious indexes.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

expurgatory (eks-pér-gä-tör-äl), *a.* [= *F. expurgatoire* = *Sp. Pg. expurgatorio* = *It. expurgatorio*, *expurgatorio*, *expurgatorio*, *expurgatorio*, purge; see *expurgare*.] Serving to purify from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous.

Her-in there surely wants expurgatory animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ll. 7.

Expurgatory index. See *index*.

expurger (eks-pérj'), *v. t.* [*OF. expurger*, *expurger*, *expurger*, *expurger*, *expurger*, *expurger*, purge; see *expurgare*.] To purge away; cleanse by purging.

The Council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, ingendering together, brought forth or perfected those ost-slogues and expurgatory indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author.
Milton, Arcopagica.

exquiret (eks-kwír'), *v. t.* [= *OF. exquiret*, *exquiret*, *exquiret*, *exquiret*, *exquiret*, *exquiret*, search out, seek for, ask, inquire, *ex*, out, + *querere*, ask; see *query*, and cf. *acquire*, *inquire*, *require*.] To search into or out.

Make her name her conceal'd messenger,
That passeth all our studies to exquire.
Chapman, Busby d'Ambois, iv. 1.

This ring was sent me from the Queen;
How she came by it, yet is not exquir'd.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 2.

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou shouldst my delinquencies exquire
And with variety of fortunes tire?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 18.

exquisite (eks-kwi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. exquisite* = *Sp. Pg. exquisito* = *It. esquisito* (cf. *F. exquis*), *exquisite*, *exquisite*, choice, excellent, exquisite, pp. of *exquirere*, search out, seek out; see *exquire*.] 1. *a.* 1. Exceedingly choice, elegant, fine, or dainty; very delightful, especially from delicacy of beauty or perfection of any kind; as, a vase of exquisite workmanship; an exquisite miniature; *exquisite* lace.

I would fain invent some strange and exquisite new fashions.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

Not a square inch of the surface—floor, roof, walls, cupola—is free from exquisite gemmed work of precious marbles.
J. A. Smead, Italy and Greece, p. 109.

2. Very accurate, delicate, or nice in action or function; especially, of keen or delicate perception or discrimination; delicately discriminating; as, *exquisite* taste, etc.

The largeness of their [trained men's] mind can hardly confine itself to dwell in the exquisite observation or examination of the nature and customs of one person.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 33.

Having before gathered out of the whole body of their Law an hundred most exquisite questions
Purcell, Pilgrimage, p. 259.

By exquisite reasons and theorems almost mathematically demonstrative
Milton, Arcopagica, p. 18.

3. Giving or susceptible of pleasure or pain in the highest degree; intense; keen; poignant; as, *exquisite* joy or torture; an *exquisite* sensibility.

It will be rare, rare, rare!
An exquisite revenge! but peace, no words!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l. 2.

Some grief must break my heart, I am ambitious
It should be exquisite.
Fletcher (and Massinger), Lovers' Progress, iv. 2.

But [among the Turks] the poor slayer is delivered to the kindred or friends of the slain to be by them put to death with all exquisite torture.
Sandys, Travels, p. 46.

The most exquisite of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience
J. M. Mason.

4†. Curious; careful.

Be not over-exquisite
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Comus, l. 358.

5. Skillful; cunning; consummate.

There are of us can be as exquisite traitors
As e'er a male-conspirator of you all.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

His [Marlborough's] former treason, thoroughly furnished with all that makes infamy exquisite, placed him under the disadvantage which attends every artist from the time that he produces a masterpiece.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6†. Keen; deep. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, l. 10.* = *Syn. 1.* Delicate, matchless, perfect.—2. Discriminating, refined.—3. Acute, intense.

II. *n.* A superfine gentleman; a dandy; a fop; a coxcomb.

O rare specimen of a race fast decaying! specimen of the true fine gentleman, ere the word dandy was known, and before exquisite became a noun substantiva.
Suber.

Padding out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an exquisite.
Macaulay, Bunwell's Johnson.

E. H. Tylor, Science, IV. 547

exsufflation (ek-suf-lá'shon), *n.* [*< OF. exsufflation, < ML. exsufflatio(n)-, the form of exsufflating the devil, < LL. exsufflare, exsufflate: see exsufflate.*] 1. A blowing or blast.

Of volatility the . . . next degree is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of exsufflation without vapouring.

Bacon, *Physiological Remains*.

2. A kind of exorcism, performed by blowing at the evil spirit. See *exsufflate*.

That wondrous number of exorcismes in exorcism, exsufflation, use of salt, spittle,unction, &c., in the Church of Rome required.

T. Fuller, *Moderation of Church of Eng.*, p. 282.

exsufflet, *v. t.* [*< OF. exsuffler, < LL. exsufflare, blow away, blow at or upon by way of exorcism: see exsufflate.*] To exsufflate.

At Easter and Whitsonide . . . they which were to be baptized were attired in white garments, exorcised and exsufflet, with sundrie ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Christian antiquities.

Holland, *Tr. of Camden's Britain*, p. 768.

exsufflicate (ek-suf'li-kat), *a.* [A blunder, or deliberate extension for the sake of the meter (cf. Shakspeare's *intrinsicate*, a similar false form), for *exsufflate*, *a.*, *< LL. exsufflatius, pp. of exsufflare, blow away, blow at or upon: see exsufflate, v.*] A word of uncertain meaning (see etymology) used by Shakspeare in the following passage, explained as meaning either 'blown away, exorcised'—that is, 'renounced, rejected as evil'—or 'puffed out, exaggerated':

When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such exsufflicate and blow'd surmises.

Shak., *Othello*, III. 3.

exsuperable (ek-sú'pá-ra-bl), *a.* [Also spelled *exsuperable*; *< L. exsuperabilis, exsuperabilis*, that may be overcome, *< exsuperare, exsuperare, overcome: see exsuperate.*] Capable of being exsuperated.

exsuperant (ek-sú'pá-rans), *n.* [Also spelled *exsuperance*; *< L. exsuperantia, exsuperantia*, pre-eminence, *< exsuperant(-)is*, pre-eminence: see *exsuperant(-)is*.] A passing over or beyond; a surpassing; excess.

The exsuperance of the density of A to water is 10 degrees, but the exsuperance of B to the same water is 100 degrees.

Bar K. Dugby, *Of Boilies*, x.

exsuperant (ek-sú'pá-rant), *a.* [Also spelled *exsuperant*; *< L. exsuperant(-)is, exsuperant(-)is*, surpassing, pre-eminence, *pp. of exsuperare, exsuperare*, mount up, appear above, tr. surmount, surpass, exceed, *< ex, out, + superare, rise above, surmount, surpass, < super, above: see super-.*] To pass over or beyond; surpassing; exceed; surmount.

exsuperate (ek-sú'pá-rát), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exsuperate*; *< L. exsuperatus, exsuperatus*, *pp. of exsuperare, exsuperare*, mount up, appear above, tr. surmount, surpass, exceed, *< ex, out, + superare, rise above, surmount, surpass, < super, above: see super-.*] To pass over or beyond; surpassing; exceed; surmount.

exurgent (ek-súr-jent), *a.* [Also spelled *exurgent*; *< L. exurgens(-)is, exurgens(-)is*, *pp. of exurgere, exurgere*, rise up, *< ex, out, + surgere, rise: see surge.* Cf. *insurgent, resurgent.*] Rising up.

exuscitate (ek-sus-i-tát), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exuscitate*; *< L. exuscitatus, pp. of exuscitare, arouse from sleep, awaken, stir, excite, < ex, out, + suscitare, lift up, raise, elevate, excite, < sub, under, + citare, move, rouse, excite, call, cite: see cite, excite.* Cf. *resuscitate.*] To rouse; excite.

exuscitation (ek-sus-i-tá'shon), *n.* [Also spelled *exuscitation*; *< L. exuscitatio(n)-, < exuscitare, arouse: see exuscitate.*] A rousing or exciting.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired and transfused into us from without, but rather an exuscitation . . . of those intellectual principles . . . which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation.

Hallgren, *Excellency of Moral Virtue*, p. 84.

extance (eks'tans), *n.* [See *extancy.*] A standing out to view; actual existence.

Who [God] hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things and entities before their extances.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ Mor.*, III. 25.

extancy (eks'tan-si), *n.* [Also *extance*; *< L. extantia, extantia*, a standing out, prominence, *< extant(-)is, extant(-)is*, *pp. of extare, extare*, stand out, etc.: see *extant.*] 1. The state of standing out or being manifest or conspicuous. —2. A part rising above the rest.

And then it is odd but the order of the little extancies, and consequently that of the little depressions in point of situation, will be altered likewise.

Boide, *Works*, I. 657.

extant (eks'tant or eks-tant'), *a.* [= *F. extant* (*OF. extant* = *Sp. Pg. extante*, extant, existing, being in part from the simple *L. stan(-)is*, *pp. of*, *< L. extant(-)is, extant(-)is*, *pp. of extare, extare*,

stand out, stand forth, be visible, appear, exist, be, *< ex, out, + stare, stand: see stand.* Cf. *constant, instant, restant.*] 1. Standing out or above any surface; protruding.

That part of the teeth which is extant above the gums.

Ray.

If a body have part of it extant and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole.

Bentley.

2. Conspicuous; manifest; evident; publicly known. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

This extant, that which we call comedia was at first nothing but a simple continued song.

B. Jonson.

This glory of God, consisting in making Himself extant to His creatures, began with creation, when the morning stars sang together.

H. B. Smith, *System of Theology*, p. 138.

3. Now being; now subsisting; still existing; not destroyed or lost: as, the extant works of the Greek philosophers.

His [Athelstan's] Laws are extant among the Laws of other Saxon Kings to this day.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

I do not know that there is to this Day extant in our Language one Ode contriv'd after his Model.

Congress, *Discourse on the Pindaric Ode*.

His despatches form one of the most amusing and instructive collections extant.

Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

extasy, extatic. See *ecstasy, ecstacy*.

extemporale (eks-tem'pó-rá-l), *a.* [= *Sp. extemporal* = *It. estemporale*, *< L. extemporalis*, on the spur of the moment, extempore, *< extempore: see extempore.*] Extempore; extemporaneous.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste or be extemporal.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

Demades (that passed Demosthenes For all extemporal orations)

Chapman, *Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois*, III. 1.

extemporality (eks-tem-pó-rá-l'i-ti), *n.* [*< extemporal + -ity.*] A promptness or readiness to speak without premeditation or study.

Bailey, 1727.

extemporally (eks-tem-pó-rá-l'i), *adv.* Without premeditation; extemporaneously.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels.

Shak., *A. and C.*, v. 2.

extemporaneous (eks-tem-pó-rá-né-us), *a.* Same as *extemporaneous*.

And for those other faults of barbarism, Dorick dialect, extemporaneous style, tautologies, apish imitation, etc.

Burton, *Demosthenes to the Reader*, p. 9.

extemporaneous (eks-tem-pó-rá-né-us), *a.* [= *Sp. extemporaneo* = *It. estemporaneo*, *< L. as if *extemporaneus*, equiv. to *extemporalis*: see *extemporal.*] Made, done, furnished, or procured at the time, without special preparation; resulting from or provided for the immediate occasion; unpremeditated: as, an extemporaneous address or performance; extemporaneous support or shelter.

The extemporaneous effusions of the glowing bard seem naturally to have fallen into this measure, and it was probably more easily suited to the voice or harp.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, I. 1.

Extemporaneous prayer, in the pulpit and out of it, is full of language which needs constant watching lest it should become effete.

A. Phelps, *Eng. Style*, p. 149.

-Syn. *Extemporaneous*, *Unprepared*, *Ad lib.* There is now some disposition to apply *extempore* and *extemporaneous* to that which is unpremeditated only in form. *Extemporaneous* speaking or preaching is, by this view, carefully prepared in thought, arrangement, etc., only the choice of words and phraseology being left to the inspiration of the moment. *Extempore* has not this sense. *Unpremeditated* is thus opposed to *premeditated*, and *extemporaneous* to *written* or *recited*.

It is only the form, like the occasion, that is extemporaneous.

H. W. Beecher, *Yale Lect. on Preaching*, 1st ser., p. 216.

My celestial patroness, who . . . dictates to me slumbering, or inspires
Easy my unpremeditated verse.

Milton, *P. L.*, IX. 24.

extemporaneously (eks-tem-pó-rá-né-us-li), *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner; without preparation.

extemporaneousness (eks-tem-pó-rá-né-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being extemporaneous.

Extemporaneousness, again, a favorable circumstance to impassioned eloquence, is death to Rhetoric.

De Quincey, *Rhetoric*.

extemporarily (eks-tem-pó-rá-rí-li), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation.

To prevent those that are yet children to speak extemporarily is to give them occasion to talk extream folly.

Plutarch, *Morals* (trans.), I. 19.

extempore (eks-tem-pó-rí-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if *extemporarius*, equiv. to *extemporialis*: see *extemporal.*] 1. Composed, performed, uttered,

or applied without previous study or preparation: as, an extempore sermon.

I believe they have an extempore knowledge, and upon the first motion of their reason do what we cannot without study or deliberation.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I. 88.

2. Made or procured for the occasion or for the present purpose; extemporaneous.

A providence ministering to our natural necessities, by an extempore provision.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 104.

Those who first planted here, finding so delicious a situation, were in haste to come to the enjoyment of it; and therefore hastily set up those extempore habitations.

Maunder, *Alleppe to Jerusalem*, p. 188.

-Syn. See *extemporaneous*.

extempore (eks-tem-pó-ré), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [*Prop. an adv. phrase, L. ex tempore, on the spur of the moment, forthwith, lit. out of the moment: ex, out of, from; tempore, abl. of tempus, time, point of time, moment: see temporal.*] 1. *adv.* On the spur of the moment; without previous study or preparation; offhand: as, to write or speak extempore.

Prithce sing a verse extempore in honour of it.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II. i.

He had, in a long and eloquent speech, delivered extempore, confuted the accusation of his enemies.

Goldsmith, *Hist. Eng.*, II. III.

My resolution never again to make acquaintances extempore.

T. Hook, *Gilbert Gurney*, I. iv.

II. a. Extempore; extemporaneous.

The body of the book is made up of mere tradition, and as it were vehement enthusiastic extempore preaching.

Carlyle.

-Syn. See *extemporaneous*.

III. n. Language uttered or written without previous preparation. [*Rare.*]

God himself prescribed a set form of blessing the people, appointing it to be done, not in the priest's extempore, but in an established form of words.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 200.

extemporiness (eks-tem-pó-rí-ness), *n.* [*< extempore, a., + -ness.*] Extemporeness.

Bailey, 1727.

extemporization (eks-tem-pó-rí-zá'shon), *n.* [*< extemporize + -ation.*] 1. The act of extemporizing; a speaking, performing, or contriving without premeditation, or with scanty preparation or means.—2. A musical performance, either vocal or instrumental, improvised by the performer.

Also spelled *extemporisation*.

extemporize (eks-tem-pó-ríz), *v.* [*pret. and pp. extemporized, ppr. extemporizing.*] [*< extempore + -ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make or provide for a sudden and unexpected occasion; prepare in haste with the means within one's reach: as, to extemporize a speech or a dinner; to extemporize a couch or a shelter.

Pitt, of whom it was said that he could extemporize a Queen's speech.

Lord Campbell, *Eldon*.

The fraternization to be successful should not have been extemporized in the heats of a strike.

The American, VI. 307.

Specifically—2. To compose without premeditation on a special occasion: as, he extemporized a brilliant accompaniment.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak extempore; speak without previous study or preparation; discourse without notes or written draft.

The extemporizing faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit.

South, *Works*, II. III.

Preachers are prone either to extemporize always, or to write always.

A. Phelps, *Eng. Style*, p. 109.

2. To sing, or play on an instrument, composing the music as it proceeds; improvise. See *improvise*.—**Extemporizing-machine**, a machine for recording an extemporaneous performance on the organ or piano, by means of mechanism connected with the keyboard. Several such machines have been invented, one by the great mathematician Euler.

Also spelled *extemporise*.

extemporizer (eks-tem-pó-rí-zér), *n.* One who extemporizes. Also spelled *extemporiser*.

extend (eks-tend'), *v.* [*< ME. extenden, < OF. extendre, extendre, F. étendre = Pr. estendre, extender. < L. extendere, pp. extensus, later, and in derivatives, extensus (cf. Gr. isthmi: see isthmus), stretch out, < ex, out, + tendere, pp. tentus, stretch (cf. Gr. teinai, stretch): see tend, tension. Cf. attend, contend, intend, pretend.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stretch out in any direction, or in all directions; carry forward or continue in length or enlarge in area: expand or dilate: as, to extend roads, limits, or bounds; to extend the territories of a kingdom; to extend a metal plate by hammering.

and thus prolonging the tone; the damper-pedal, or loud pedal.

extension-table (eks-ten'ahon-tā'bl), *n.* A table the frame of which is capable of being drawn out in length for the insertion of additional leaves on the top. Such tables are especially used for dining tables. There are several different mechanical contrivances used in their manufacture.

extensity (eks-ten'si-ti), *n.* [*L. extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extens*), + *-ity*; after *intensity*.] That kind or element of sensation from which the perception of extension is developed. It is, according to some psychologists, an element in most of our sensations, and is more or less in amount, according to the greater or smaller number of nerve terminals excited. Other psychologists deny or doubt the existence of any such special feeling.

In a given sensation, more particularly in our organic sensations, we can distinguish three variations: viz., variations of quality, of intensity, and of what Dr. Bain has called innuendues, or, as we will say, *extensity*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX, 46.

Extensity in Mr. Ward's name . . . for this primitive quality of sensation, out of which our several perceptions of extension grow.
W. James, Mind, XII, 183, note.

extensive (eks-ten'siv), *a.* [= *F. extensif* = *Fr. extensiu* = *Sp. Pg. extensivo* = *It. estensivo*, *stenzivo*, < *L. extensivus*, < *L. extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend; see *extend*.] 1. That may be extended or spread out; extensible.

But these two
Make the rest ductile, malleable, extensive.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II, 3.

Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer.
Boyle.

2. Having considerable extent; wide; large; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive: as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence.

Opening the map of God's extensive plan,
We find a little isle, this life of man.
Comper, Retirement, I, 147.

3. Pertaining to or characterized by extension in space or in any quantity; having extent or extension.

* We do not first experience a succession of touches or of retinal excitations by means of movements, and then, when these impressions are simultaneously presented, regard them as *extensive* because they are associated with or symbolize the original series of movements; but, before and apart from movement altogether, we experience that massiveness or extensity of impressions in which movements enable us to find positions, and also to measure.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX, 46.

All our sensations are positively and inexplicably *extensive* wholes.
W. James, Mind, XII, 130.

4. Pertaining to logical extension. **Extensive completeness** of a cognition, the perfection of extensive distinctness; thoroughness. **Extensive distinctness**, the division of the logical extension of a term, in the apprehension of it, into many coordinated marks. Thus, a man who knows all the genera of a zoological or botanical family may increase the *extensive distinctness* of his knowledge by learning all the species. **Extensive energy**, see *energy*. **Extensive proposition**, in the logic of Sir William Hamilton and his followers, a proposition whose predicate is regarded as a whole under which the subject is contained. **Extensive quantity**, (a) Continuous quantity of space and time.

I call an *extensive quantity* that in which the representation of the whole is rendered possible by the representation of its parts, and therefore necessarily preceded by it. I cannot represent to myself a line, however small it may be, without drawing it in thought.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Muller.

(b) Logical extension. The external or *extensive quantity* of a concept is determined by the greater or smaller number of classified concepts or realities contained under it. See *W. Hamilton*.

Extensive sublimity, the possession of so great a multiplicity of parts that the imagination sinks under the attempt to represent the whole by an image, thus giving rise to a peculiar emotion. — *Syn. 2.* Broad, comprehensive, capacious, extended, spacious, roomy, ample.

extensively (eks-ten'siv-ly), *adv.* 1. With regard to extension or extent.

By more complex efforts that are found to measure the impressions (continuous or discrete, as the case may be) — efforts not interjectable as movements till they have done their part in the work of psychological construction — we distinguish this and that: *extensiv* within such body, and the body as a whole in relation to our own body frame.
G. C. Robertson, Mind, XIII, 423.

2. In an extensive manner; widely; largely; to a great extent; as, a story *extensively* circulated.

It is impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of those circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

Like boys who are throwing the sun's rays into the eyes of a mob by means of a mirror, you must shift your lights and vibrate your reflections at every possible angle. If you would agitate the popular mind *extensively*.
De Quincey, Style, I.

extensiveness (eks-ten'siv-ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being extensive.

One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator is the very extensiveness of his bounty.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxvi.

2. The capacity of being extended; extensibility.

Here, by the by, we take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or extensiveness of the throats and gullets of serpents.
Ray, Works of Creation, I.

3. Same as *extensity*. [Rare.]

Extensiveness, being an entirely peculiar kind of feeling, indescribable except in terms of itself, and inseparable in actual experience from some sensational quality which it must accompany, can itself receive no other name than that of sensational element.
W. James, Mind, XII, 2.

extensometer (eks-ten-som'e-ter), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend, + *me-trum*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute degrees of expansion or contraction in metal bars under the influence of temperature or under strain. See *expansion*.

extensor (eks-ten'sor), *n.*; pl. *extensors*, *extensores* (eks-ten'sor-z, eks-ten-so'réz). [= *F. extenseur* = *It. estensore* = *L. extensor*, < *L. extensor*, lit. a stretcher (used of one who stretches on the rack, a torturer), < *L. extendere*, pp. *extensus*, stretch out; see *extend*.] In anat., a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger: opposed to *flexor*. See *cut* under *muscle*. — **Extensor brevis digitorum**, the short extensor of the toes; a muscle of the dorsum of the foot, extending the toes. Also called *breve extensor digitorum*. — **Extensor carpi radialis brevis**, the shorter radial wrist extensor, the shorter one of two muscles on the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand. — **Extensor carpi radialis longior**, the longer radial wrist extensor, the longer one of two muscles upon the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand. — **Extensor carpi ulnaris**, the ulnar wrist extensor, a muscle upon the ulnar aspect of the forearm, extending the hand. — **Extensor coccygis**, the extensor of the coccyx, a muscle, rudimentary in man, upon the back of the coccyx, the termination of the general extensor system of the back. In many animals an important muscle, lifting the tail. — **Extensor communis digitorum**, the common extensor muscle of the fingers, lying upon the back of the forearm and hand. See *cut* under *muscle*. — **Extensor indicis**, the extensor of the forefinger; a deep seated muscle of the back of the forearm and hand. — **Extensor longus digitorum**, the long extensor of the toes; a muscle upon the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the toes collectively. — **Extensor minimi digiti**, the special extensor of the little finger. — **Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis, the extensor of the metacarpal bone of the thumb; a deep seated muscle of the forearm, extending the metacarpal bone of the thumb. — **Extensor patagii**, in *ornith.*, see *patagium*. — **Extensor primi internodii pollicis, the extensor of the first joint of the thumb; a deep seated muscle of the forearm, extending the proximal phalanx of the thumb. — **Extensor proprius pollicis**, the proper extensor of the great toe, a long muscle of the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the great toe. Also called *extensor longus pollicis* and *extensor hallucis*. See *cut* under *muscle*. — **Extensor secundi internodii pollicis**, the extensor of the second joint of the thumb; a deep seated muscle of the forearm, extending the terminal joint of the thumb. See *quadriceps triceps*.****

extensum (eks-ten'sum), *n.* [*L. extensum*, neut. of *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend; see *extend*, *extense*.] An extended body.

To suppose every soul to be but a physis at minimum, or smallest *extensum*, is to imply such an essential difference in matter or extension as that some of the points thereof should be naturally devoid of all life, sense, and understanding, and others again sensitive and rational.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, V, § 3.

extensure (eks-ten'sūr), *n.* [*L. extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extense*), + *-ure*. Cf. *extensure*.] Extent; extension.

I spy'd a goodly tree
Under the *extensure* of whose leafy arms
The small birds warbled their harmonious charms.
Drayton, The Owl.

extent (eks-ten't'), *n.* [*ME. extēte*, valuation, < *OF. extēte, extēnte, extēte, extēte, estēnde, extent*, extension; in law (*AF. extēte, Al. extēte*), survey, valuation; < *L. extēdere*, pp. *extensus*, extend, *ML. (Al.)*, refl. *se extēdere*, extend itself, i. e., amount, be worth; see *extend*.] 1. The space or degree to which a thing is or may be extended; length; compass; bulk; size; limit: as, the *extent* of a line; a great *extent* of country or of body; the utmost *extent* of one's ability.

The practice of burning was also of great antiquity, and of no slender *extent*.
Sir T. Brown, Urn-burial, I.

The real measure of *extē* is not the area on the map, but the means of communication.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 254.

The *extens* of the appellations were to some *extent* a confession of guilt.
Shedd, Const. Hist., § 202.

2. Communication; distribution; bestowal.

Was ever seen
An emperor in Rome thus overborne
Troubled, confronted thus; and, for the *extent*
Of equal justice, wed in such contempt?
Shak., Tit. And., iv, 4.

3. In law: (a) Valuation; specifically, a census or general valuation put upon lands, for the pur-

pose of regulating the proportion of public subsidies or taxes exigible from them, as well as for ascertaining the amount of the casualties due to the superior.

Item, that all schirens be sworn to the king or his deputy, that that shall lelely and treuly ger [cause] this *extent* be fulfillit of all the lands and gads.
Acts James I., 1424 (ed. 1839), p. 4.

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an *extent* upon his house and lands.
Shak., As you Like It, III, 1.

(b) A peculiar remedy to recover debts of record due to the crown, differing from an ordinary writ of execution at the suit of a subject, in that under it the body, lands, and goods of a debtor may be all taken at once, in order to compel the payment of the debt. It is not usual, however, to seize the body. (*Wharton*.) *Extēte*, or *extēte* of *extēte*, or *extēte* of *extēte*, are so called because directing the property to be appraised at its full value (*extēte*). They are issued at suit of the crown (*extēte* in *chief*), or at suit of a private creditor who is himself indebted to the crown (*extēte* in *aid*). *Extēte* have been used in some of the United States, by which a judgment creditor could have the lands of the debtor valued, and transferred to himself, absolutely or for a term of years, instead of having them sold in satisfaction of the debt.

A bond for £200 made by Lord Strange to plaintiff, and an *extent* upon the lands of Kerilmand.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI, 2.

4. Logical extension or breadth. — 5. A violent attack. *Wright*.

Let thy fair wisdom, not thy passion, sway
In this unwill and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace.
Shak., T. N., iv, 1.

Alar extent. See *alar*. — *Syn. 1.* *Expanse*, *Extent*: magnitude, volume, stretch, compass. In zoology *expanse* and *extent* are the same, as applied to the stretch of the wings, or alar extent; but usually *expanse* is said of insects' wings, *extent* of birds.

extent (eks-ten't'), *a.* [*L. extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend; see *extend*.] Extended.

Both his hands
Above the water were on high *extent*.
Spenser, F. Q., II, vii, 61.

Our king with royal apparayle
With sword drawn bright and *extent*
For to chaunce enemies violent
Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 202.

extent (eks-ten't'), *v.* [*extēte*, *n.*, 3.] *I. trans.* To assess; lay on or apportion, as an assessment. [Now only Scotch.]

Plaintiffs estate in Lewton and Newton *extented* upon judgments at the suit of defendant.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI, 41.

II. intrans. To be assessed; be rated for assessment. [Scotch.]

extenuate (eks-ten'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *extenuated*, ppr. *extenuating*. [*L. extenuatus*, pp. of *extenuare* (> *It. extenuare, stenuare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. extenuar* = *F. exténuer*, make thin, reduce, diminish, lessen, weaken, < *ex* + *tenuare*, make thin, < *tenus*, thin, = *E. thin*; see *tennis* and *thin*.] *I. trans.* 1. To make thin, lean, slender, or rare; reduce in thickness or density; draw out; attenuate. [Now rare in this literal sense.]

He the concealed vapours melts again
Extenuated into drops of rain.
Spenser, Paraphrase of Job, p. 53.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from which it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail.
A. Grew, Museum.

Nor were they less astonished at the appearance of the pale, *extenuated* (in some editions *attenuated*), half dead, yet still lovely female, whom the queen upheld by main strength with one hand.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxiv.

2. To make smaller in degree or appearance; make less blamable in fact or in estimation; lower in importance or degree, as a fault or crime; mitigate; palliate: opposed to *aggravate*.

Speak of me as I am, nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down ought in malice.
Shak., Othello, v, 2.

Whatever little office he can do for you, he is so far from magnifying it that he will labour to *extenuate* it in all his actions and expressions.
Steele, Spectator, No. 266.

I have no desire to *extenuate* guilt, or to break down the distinction between virtue and vice.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 75.

3. To detract from, as a person or thing; lessen in honor, estimation, or importance. [Now rare.]

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee?
Milton, P. L., x, 644.

Christianity has never altogether denied, but only *extenuated* the claims of Art and Science.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 121.

= *Syn. 2.* See *palliate*.

II. intrans. To become thin or thinner or more slender; be drawn out or attenuated. [Rare.]

He still drew in air begins to soar,
grands as she flies, and, weary of her name,
remains still, and changes into flame.
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 279.

extenuate (eks-ten-'u-āt), *a.* [*< L. extenuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Thin; slender.

The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*. *Bulwer.*

extenuatingly (eks-ten-'u-ā-ting-li), *adv.* In an extenuating manner; by way of extenuation.

extenuation (eks-ten-u-ā-'shon), *n.* [= *F. extenuation* = *Sp. extenuación* = *Pg. extenuação* = *It. estenuazione*, *< L. extenuatio* (*n.*), a thinning, lessening, diminution, *< extenuare*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] 1. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh. [Rare.]

A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. *Harey, Consumptions.*

2. The act of making less, or that which makes less, in importance or degree; a diminishing of blame or guilt in fact or in estimation; mitigation; palliation: as, his faults deserve no *extenuation*; a charitable purpose is no *extenuation* of crime.

Yet such *extenuation* let me beg.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2.

Every *extenuation* of what is evil. *Is. Taylor.*

We are often told, in *extenuation* of war and conquest, that the state and the individual are governed by separate laws of right. *Sumner, Oration, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.*

extenuate (eks-ten-'u-ā-tiv), *a. and n.* [*< extenuare* + *-re*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of extenuation; tending to extenuate; extenuating.

II. *n.* An extenuating plea or circumstance.

Enter then a concise character of the times, which he puts forward as another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion. *Roger North, Examen, p. 370.*

extenuator (eks-ten-'u-ā-tor), *n.* [= *Pg. extenuador*; *< L.* as if **extenuator*, *< extenuare*, extenuate: see *extenuate*, *v.*] One who extenuates, in any sense.

The *extenuators* of the sacrament sometimes suggest a hint that the command to perform this slight service may possibly not extend to us in these days.

F. Knox, The Lord's Supper.

extenuatory (eks-ten-'u-ā-to-ri), *a.* [*< L. extenuatorius*, attenuating, *< extenuare*, pp. *extenuatus*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] Tending to extenuate.

external, *a.* [*< OF. exterial*, *< L. exterius*, outward, outside: see *exterior*.] External.

Fyng beware in especial
Of the outward man *external*,
Though he shew a fayre appearance.
Roy and Barlow, Read me and be nott Wroth, p. 123.

exterior (eks-tē-'ri-ōr), *a. and n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *exterior*; *< OF. *exterior*, later *exterior*, *F. extérieur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. exterior* = *It. esteriore*, *< L. exterior*, outward, outer, compar. of *extor* or *exterus*, outward, on the outside, foreign, *< ex*, out, + *-ter*, *-terus*, compar. suffix. Cf. *interior*. The corresponding *L. superl.* is *extremus*: see *extreme*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated or being outside; pertaining to or connected with that which is outside; outward; outlying; external: as, the *exterior* relations or possessions of a country; an *exterior* boundary or line of fortification. In mathematics applied to a position with reference to a surface in space such that from that position it would be possible to proceed by a continuous motion to infinity without crossing the surface. In like manner, on a surface a position is *exterior* to a contour if from that position it would be possible to move to the limit of the surface, or to infinity, without crossing the contour. Also, if a space, a surface, or a line be divided into three parts in such a manner that from the first it would not be possible to pass to the third without traversing the second, the first and third are said to be *exterior* to the second. Upon a closed surface, or curve, the term *exterior* can have only a modified meaning: the larger part is generally regarded as the *exterior*. When two lines are crossed by a third line eight angles are formed, and of these those that are outside of the space between the first two are termed *exterior*, although if another pair of the three lines is considered as the first pair other angles will be *exterior*.

2. Related to or connected with the outside; sitting or originating from without; outwardly manifested or perceived; not intrinsic.

If I affect it more
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise,
Which my most true and inward dutieous spirit
Swaseth, this prostrate and *exterior* bending!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And what is faith, love, virtue, unassay'd
Alone, without *exterior* help sustain'd?
Milton, P. L., ix. 306.

There well if his *exterior* change were all—
But with his clumsy port the wretch has lost
His ignorance and harmless manners too.
Cooper, Task, iv. 649.

3. Consisting of or constituting the outer or visible part; outwardly observable; external; manifest.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's transformation; so I call it,
Since not the exterior nor the inward man
Resembles what it was. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.*

Seraphick and common lovers behold exterior beauties
as children and astronomers consider Gallileo's optick
glasses. *Keble.*

4. Being on the outer side or outer part; of or pertaining to the outer surface, or to that surface as viewed from the outside: as, the *exterior* decorations of a church.—5. In *bot.*, on the side away from the axis: same as *anterior*.

[Rare.]—**Exterior angle**. See *angle*, 1. **Exterior epicycloid**. See *epicycloid*. **Exterior object**, in metaphysics a real thing independent of our thoughts, an object with out the mind.—**Exterior relations**, of a state, its foreign relations.—**Exterior school**. See *school*. **Exterior side**, in *fort.*, the side of an imaginary polygon upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed. **Exterior slope** or *talus*, in *fort.*, that slope of a work toward the country which is next outward beyond its superior slope.—**Syn.** *Anterior*, *outward*, *external*, *extraneous*, *extrinsic*. *Exterior* is opposed to *interior*, *inward* to *inward*, *external* to *internal*, *extraneous* to *essential* or *germane*, *extrinsic* to *intrinsic*. *Extrinsic* is only mental, except in anatomy; the others are primarily physical, although *extraneous* seems quite as much mental as physical.

Not alone in habit and device,
Exterior form, outward accoutrement
Shak., K. John, I. 1.

Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm
Wilton, P. L., iv. 120.

Nothing *external* can tell me what a glorious principle the mind is.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 22.

By self-existence we clearly mean existence which is not dependent on any *extraneous* existence.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 7.

The desire of knowledge, though often animated by *extrinsic* and adventitious motives, seems on many occasions to operate without subordination to any other principle. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 163.*

II. *n.* 1. The outer surface or aspect; the outside; the external features: as, the *exterior* of a building; we can seldom judge a man by his *exterior*.

She did no course o'er my *exterior* with such a greedy intention.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3.

His high reputation and brilliant exterior made him one of the most distinguished ornaments of the royal circle.
Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, II. 2.

2. Outward or visible deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act: as, the *exterior* of religion.—**Syn.** *Surface*, etc. See *out*.

exteriority (eks-tē-'ri-ōr-i-tē), *n.* [*< pl. exterioritates* (-tiz).] [= *F. extériorité* = *Sp. exteioridad* = *Pg. exterioridade* = *It. esteriorità*, *< L.* as if **exteriorita* (-tis), *< exterior*, outer: see *exterior*.] 1. The character or fact of being exterior; superficiality; externality.—2. Something exterior or external; an outward circumstance.

Such a picture of mental triumph over outward circumstance has surely seldom been surpassed.—householders, smoky chimney, damp draughts, restless dripping dog, and all the forms what our friend, Miss Mason, called a "concatenation of *exteriorities*," little favorable to literary composition of any sort.
P. A. Kemble, Pers. Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 47.

exteriorization (eks-tē-'ri-ōr-i-zā-'shon), *n.* [*< exteriorize* + *-ation*.] Same as *externalization*.

It was like the awakening and *exteriorization* of sensations already stored up in the organism.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct. 1896, pp. 169.

exteriorize (eks-tē-'ri-ōr-i-iz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *exteriorized*, *ppr. exteriorizing*. [*< exterior* + *-ize*.] Same as *externalize*.

Merely to indicate an idea by way of suggestion is not enough; it must be impressed.—It must not only be introduced into the mind of the hypnotized subject, but must be reinforced along the various associative lines of force, for we *exteriorize* associations as well as single images.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 517.

He had at last *exteriorized* his consciousness, and was very near being some one else than himself.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 340.

exteriorly (eks-tē-'ri-ōr-i-ly), *adv.* Outwardly; externally.

And you have slandered nature in my form,
Which, however vile, is *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a finer mind
Than to be butcher of an innocent child.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Insects are attracted by five drops of nectar, secreted *exteriorly* at the base of the stamens, so that to reach these drops they must insert their proboscides outside the ring of broad filaments, between the anther and the petals.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 95.

exterminable (eks-tēr-'mi-nā-bl), *a.* [*< L. exterminabilis*, *< L. exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] Capable of being exterminated.

exterminate (eks-tēr-'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *exterminated*, *ppr. exterminating*. [*< L. ex-*

terminatus, pp. of *exterminare* (*> F. exterminer*, etc.: see *exterminare*), drive out or away, banish, abolish, extirpate, destroy: see *exterminare*.] 1. To drive beyond the limits or borders; drive away; expel. [Rare.]

By the chasing of the Britons out of England into Wales, their language was wholly *exterminated* from hence with them.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 163.

2. To bring to an end; destroy utterly; root out; extirpate.

If any one species does not become modified and improved in a corresponding degree with its competitors, it will be *exterminated*. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 103.*

How far in any particular district the vanquished were slain, how far they were simply driven out, we never can tell. It is enough that they were *exterminated*, got rid of in one way or another, within what now became the English border. *R. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 133.*

3. In *alg.*, to take away; eliminate: as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities.—**Syn.** 2. To uproot, abolish, annihilate.

extermination (eks-tēr-'mi-nā-'shon), *n.* [= *F. extermination* = *Sp. exterminación* = *Pg. extermínio* = *It. estermínio*, destruction, *< L. exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] 1. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation: as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people?
Bacon.

2. In *alg.*, the process of causing to disappear, as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

exterminator (eks-tēr-'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= *F. exterminateur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. exterminador* = *It. estermiatore*, *< L. exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] One who or that which exterminates.

Such a saint as Simon de Montfort, the *exterminator* of the Albigenses.
Buckle, Civilization, II. III.

exterminatory (eks-tēr-'mi-nā-to-ri), *a.* [*< exterminate* + *-ory*.] Serving or tending to exterminate.

Against this new, this growing, this *exterminatory* system, all these churches have a common concern to defend themselves.
Buckle, To R. Burke.

exterminet (eks-tēr-'mi-nē), *v. t.* [*< F. exterminer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. exterminar* = *It. esterminare*, *< L. exterminare*, drive out or away, banish, abolish, destroy, *< ex*, out, + *terminus*, a boundary: see *terminus*.] To exterminate.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermined*. *Shak., As you like it, III. 3.*

exterminition, *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. extermínio* = *It. estermínio*, *< L. exterminium*, ejection, banishment, *< L. exterminare*, put out of limits, exterminate: see *exterminate*.] Extermination.

To whom she we both utter confusion and *extermination*, the same persons she doeth first laugh upon and flatter with some vniuersal prospect of things.
J. Udall, in of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 182.

extern (eks-tēr-n), *a. and n.* [*< F. externe*, outer, outward (as a noun, a day-scholar), = *Sp. Pg. externo* = *It. esterno*, *< L. exterius*, outward, external, *< ex*, outward: see *exterior*.] I. *a.* 1. Outward; external; visible.

Considering neither the diversity of times concerning the external ecclesiastical polity, nor the true liberty of the Christian religion in *extern* rites and ceremonies.
By. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 382.

My outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compleat *extern*. *Shak., Othello, I. 1.*

2. Being outside; coming from without.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being able to resist division as the denser, and being not permitted to retire back by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed.
Sir K. Digby.

Extern maternity, in hospital practice, the lying-in of women at their own homes, under attendance from the hospital.

The *extern maternity* charities. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 202.*

Extern monk. See *monk*.

II. *n.* 1. Outward form or part; exterior.

Were I taught to me I bore the canopy,
With my *extern* the outward honouring?
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxv.

2. A student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day-scholar.

The *externes* or day-pupils exceeded one hundred in number.
Charlotte Brontë, Villetta, viii.

external (eks-tēr-nal), *a. and n.* [*< extern* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated on or pertaining to the

outside; located in a part of space not occupied by or within the thing referred to.

Without being struck or pushed by anything external, bodies which are alive suddenly change from rest to movement, or from movement to rest.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 62.

2. Outer or outermost; specifically, in *zool.*, on the side furthest away from the body, from the median line, or from the center of a radially symmetrical form: as, the *external* side of an insect's leg; the *external* edge of the carapace; *external* border, etc.—3. Being outside in any figurative sense; coming from or pertaining to the outside; not internal: as, *external* evidence; specifically, in *metaph.*, forming part of or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena in space, considered as outside of the perceiving mind.

The self of which we are conscious is manifold in its states and because it stands in relation to an *external* world. E. Caird, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 83.

4. Belonging to a thing in its relations with other things; extrinsic: as, *external* constraint.

God, to the intent of further healing man's depraved mind, to this power of the Magistrate which contains itself with the restraint of evil doing in the *external* man added that which we call censure, to purge and remove it clean out of the human soul. Milton, *Church Government*, II, 3.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and reimpregnated by *external* ordinances. Johnson, Milton.

5. Outward; exterior; visible from the outside; hence, capable of being perceived; apparent.

If they had swallowed poison, 'twould appear by *external* swelling. Shak., *A. and C.*, v. 2.

Nothing more is to be granted to the sacraments than to the *external* word of God. Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1863), II, 404.

6. Pertaining to the surface merely; superficial: as, *external* culture.—7. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations: as, *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom. **External absorption.** See *cutaneous absorption*, under *absorption*. **External adjunct.** In *logic*, an object, sign, or circumstance.—**External agreement.** Agreement in regard to an external adjunct. **External angle.** See *angle*, 1. **External capsule.** See *capsule*. **External cause.** A cause not a part of the thing caused, namely, either an efficient or a final cause: opposed to matter and to form.—**External criterion of truth.** See *criterion*. **External criticism.** **External denomination.** **End, epicondyle, good, multiplication, etc.** See the nouns. **External diversity.** the opposite of *external agreement*. **External form of reasoning.** the mode in which a given kind of reasoning is expressed. **External object.** an object whose characters are independent of our thoughts, an exterior thing. **External perception.** perception of objects as external in space: opposed to *internal perception*, or perception of what is passing in the mind.

External Perception. or Perception simply, is the faculty representative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Non-Ego or matter. If there be any intuitive apprehension allowed of the Non-Ego at all. **Internal Perception.** or Self-consciousness, is the faculty representative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Ego or mind. Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaphysics*, xvii.

External quantity. In *logic*, logical extension.—**External work.** See *work*. **External world.** the totality of external objects, the world in space and time revealed by external perception, the material or objective world.—**Hosteler external.** See *hosteler* & *Syn.* See *exterior*.

II. a. 1. An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior. Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals*, he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul. South, *Sermons*.

2. An outward rite or ceremony; a visible form or symbol: as, the *externals* of religion.

God in *externals* could not place content. Pope, *Essay on Man*, IV, 66.

externalisation, externalise. See *externalization, externalize*.

externalism (eks-tér-nal-izm), *n.* [*< external + -ism.*] 1. Same as *phenomenalism*.

Some men . . . imagine that in mere physics is wisdom to be found, and that the true magician's wand for striking out the most important results is induction. This is the very madness of *externalism*. Prof. Blackie, *Self Culture*, p. 21.

2. Attention or devotion to externals; especially, undue regard to externals, as of religion.

This work . . . is destined, I believe, to hurt only to form *ism* and ecclesiastical authority. Congregationalist, April 29, 1906.

Externatism gave Catholicism a great advantage on all sides. The Century, XXVI, 108.

externality (eks-tér-nal'-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *externalities* (-i-tiz). [*< external + -ity.*] 1. The state of being external. (a) The state of being located outside or on the outside. (b) In *metaph.*, existence in space, or existence of any kind outside of the perceiving mind, the essential characteristics of such existence.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists.

Adam Smith, *The External Senses*.

The *externality* of the perceived object to consciousness seems to be taken for granted, even by those who would be quite ready to tell us that the "things" which we talk of conceiving are but "nominal essences."

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 56.

(c) Superficiality.

2. An external; an outward rite, ceremony, or form.

The subjective standpoint of the mystic made him not only independent of, but averse to, the externalities of sacerdotalism and its rites.

J. Owen, *Evenings with Skeptics*, II, 402.

3. Undue regard to externals; the sacrifice of substance to form.

While he (Pepys) was still sinning and still undiscovered, he seems not to have known a touch of penitence. . . . Once found out, however, and he seems to himself to have lost all claim to decent usage. It is perhaps the strongest instance of his *externality*.

R. L. Stevenson, *Samuel Pepys*.

externalization (eks-tér-nal-i-zā'-shon), *n.* [*< externalize + -ation.*] The act or process of externalizing; the fact or condition of being externalized, made objective or real in space and time, or embodied; embodiment. Also *externalisation*.

A number of strange heterogeneous narratives might be explained and connected by supposing them to represent the various stages of *externalization* of a telepathic impact in the percipient's mind.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II, 163.

In proportion as the sensorial element in hallucination is attenuated and dim, or full and distinct, will the perception appear internal or external, and these cases are simply the most internal sort, between which and the most external sort there exist many degrees of partial *externalization*.

Mind, X, 187.

externalize (eks-tér-nal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *externalized*, ppr. *externalizing*. [*< external + -ize.*] 1. To embody in an outward form; give shape and form to.

The idea of a normative analogy of faith discovered within Scripture was *externalized*. Encyc. Brit., XI, 740.

2. To confer the quality of externality or external reality upon; invest with actual objectivity: a word used in modern psychology to indicate a mental operation whereby, for instance, one's name arising in the mind as a subjective concept is heard as a word spoken from without, and therefore as a sense-percept.

An idea of the agent was most vividly presented to the percipient (often even *externalized* itself as a hallucination of the senses), while yet the agent's mind at the time was presumably not dwelling on himself or his appearance. E. Gurney, *Mind*, XII, 230.

We find in the case of phantasms corresponding to some accident or crisis which befalls a living friend, that there seems often to be a latent period before the phantasm becomes definite or *externalized* to the percipient's eye or ear. Phantasms of the Living, Int., p. lxx.

We are obviously as yet only on the threshold of Apparitions as commonly understood, the visible phantasms, *externalized* in space. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II, 136.

Also spelled *externalise*.

externally (eks-tér-nal-i), *adv.* 1. In an external manner or position; with reference to the outside or to externality.

These injuries having been comforted *externally* with patches of pickled brown paper, and Mr. Pecksniff having been comforted internally with some stiff brandy and water, the eldest Miss Pecksniff sat down to make the tea. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, II.

2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, away from the median line, or the center of a radially symmetrical form; ventrad.

externat (eks-tér-nat), *n.* [*< F. externat, a day-school, < externe, a day-scholar: see extern.*] A day-school.

The establishment was both a pensionat and an *externat*. Charlotte Brontë, *Villette*, viii.

externity (eks-tér-ni-ti), *n.* [*< extern + -ity.*] Outwardness. [Rare.]

The internity of His ever-living light kindled up an *externity* of corporeal irradiation.

H. Brooks, *Fool of Quality*, II, 249.

externalization (eks-tér-nal-i-zā'-shon), *n.* [*< externalize + -ation.*] Same as *externalization*.

The universe is the *externalization* of the soul.

Emerson, *The Poet*.

externize (eks-tér-nl-z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *externized*, ppr. *externizing*. [*< extern + -ize.*] Same as *externalize*.

Language is merely that product and instrumentality of the inner powers which exhibits them most directly and most fully in their various modes of action; by which, so far as the case admits, our inner consciousness is *externized*, turned up to the light for ourselves and others to see and study. Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 204.

externomedial (eks-tér-nó-mé-di-al), *a.* Same as *externomedian*.

externomedian (eks-tér-nó-mé-di-al), *a.* [*< L. externus, outward, + medius, middle, + -an.*] In *entom.*, exterior to the central line.—**Externomedian cell.** a cell at the base of the wing of an insect, between the subcostal and median veins; used especially in describing *Hymenoptera*.—**Externomedian vein or nervure.** a longitudinal vein of the wing of an insect which runs near and parallel to the anterior margin. This vein is especially prominent in the tegmina of *Orthoptera*, fluting the anterior, marginal, or lower field or area; in *Lepidoptera* and other insects it is the median vein.

extraneous (eks-te-rá-né-us), *a.* [*< L. extraneus, of another country, < ex, out, + terra, country.*] Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad. [Rare.]

extraterritorial (eks-te-rí-tó-ri-al), *a.* [*< L. ex, out, + territorium, territory: see territory, territorial.*] Of or pertaining to extraterritoriality; not subject to the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides. Also *extraterritorial*.

extraterritoriality (eks-te-rí-tó-ri-al'-i-ti), *n.* [*< extraterritorial + -ity.*] A legal fiction by which the persons and residences of ambassadors and sovereigns when abroad are treated as being still within their own territory; the privilege extended by law and custom to all diplomatic representatives of foreign powers and their families resident within the territory of a nation, of enjoying in general the same rights and privileges as belong to them in their own country. Also *extraterritoriality*.

Certain classes of aliens are, by the comity of nations, exempted in a greater or less degree from the control of the laws in the land of their temporary sojourn. They are conceived of as bringing their native laws with them out of their native territory; and the name given to the fiction of law for it seems there must be a fiction of law to explain a very simple fact—in *extraterritoriality*.

Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 64.

extraterritorially (eks-te-rí-tó-ri-al-i), *adv.* In an extraterritorial manner; with reference to extraterritoriality. Also *extraterritorially*.

extersion (eks-tér-'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *exter- (n-), < extergere, pp. extersus, wipe or rub off, < ex, out, + tergere, wipe: see terge.*] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

extill (ek-stil'), *v. t.* [*< L. extillare, extillare, drop or trickle out, < ex, out, + stillare, drop, < stilla, a drop: see still.* Cf. *distil, instil.*] To drop or distil from. Johnson.

extillation (ek-stil-lā'-shon), *n.* [*< extil + -ation.*] The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth.

Derham, *Physico-Theology*.

extimulate (ek-stim-'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. extimulatus, extimulatus, pp. of extimulare, extimulare (> Eg. extimular), prick up, goad, stimulate, < ex, out, up, + stimulare, prick, goad, stimulate.*] To stimulate.

Choler is . . . one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which, descending . . . into the bowels, *extimulates* . . . them unto expulsion.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III, 2.

extimulation (ek-stim-'ū-lā'-shon), *n.* [*< extimulate + -ion.*] Stimulation. Bacon.

extinct (eks-tingkt'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *extinto* = Pg. *extinto*, < L. *extinctus, extinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, extinguere*, put out, destroy, abolish, extinguish: see *extinguish*.] I. a. 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched.

They are *extinct*, they are quenched as tow. Isa. xliii, 17.

Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires.

Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 412.

2. Having ceased; being at an end; out of existence or out of force; terminated: as, an *extinct* family or race; an *extinct* law.

My days are *extinct*, the graves are ready for me. Job xvii, 2.

Put away

The music, and *extinct* the lay.

Wordsworth, *Written on a Blank Leaf of Macpherson's Ossian*.

When specific types disappear without any known successors, under circumstances in which it seems unlikely that we should have failed to discover their continuance, we may fairly assume that they have become *extinct*, at least locally. Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 221.

Nor is the fascinating mantilla quite *extinct* among women. Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 22.

II. † *n.* Extinction. [Rare.]

To the uttermost *extinct* of life.

Ford, *Honour Triumphant*.

extinct (eks-tingkt'), *v. t.* [*< L. extinctus, extinctus, pp. of extinguere, extinguere, quench: see extinct, a.*] To put out; destroy.

Olive renew'd fire to our *extinct* spirits, And bring all Cyprus comfort! Shak., *Othello*, II, 1.

quere, pp. extortus, extort. *me extort.*] One who extorts or practises extortion; an extortioner. [Rare.]

7. In Scots law, a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which is in a public record, or a transcript of which taken from the

Ready to be drawn forth by the action of that very extraneity called "sun."
London Spectator, quoted in Library Mag., July 10, 1886, p. 2491.

extraneous (eks-trā-nē-us), *a.* [*L. extraneus*, that is without, external, strange, foreign, < *extra*, outside, without: see *extra*. Cf. *étrange*, strange, from the same source.] Not belonging or proper to a thing; not intrinsic or essential, though attached; foreign: as, to separate gold from extraneous matter; extraneous ornaments or observances.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is something extraneous and superinduced. Locke.

To men of Mr. Deakin's stamp, what goes on among the young people is an extraneous to the real business of life as what goes on among the birds and butterflies.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, vi. 8.

Extraneous factor, in *math.*, a factor which an invariant or reciprocal assumes upon linear transformation, and which depends on that transformation only. **Extraneous modulation**, in *music*, a modulation into a distant or unrelated key. *Syn.* See *extralior*.

extraneously (eks-trā-nē-us-ly), *adv.* In an extraneous manner; from without.

By their being extraneously overruled
Law, Theory of Religion, III.

extranuclear (eks-trī-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [*L. extra*, outside, + *nucleus*, q. v., + *-ār*.] Situated outside the nucleus of a cell.

He [Hedgwick] . . . demonstrated the continuity of the extranuclear and intranuclear networks.
Microsc. Science, XXVIII. 97.

extra-ocular (eks-trī-ok'ū-lār), *a.* Situated outside of or away from the eyes; in *anatom.*, said of antennae which are distant from or behind the compound eyes.

extra-official (eks-trī-ō-fish'āl), *a.* Not being within the limits of official duty, rights, etc.

The various extra official fees not only bring our consulates into disrepute abroad, . . . but they have had at home a deleterious and debauching influence upon public opinion.
K. Schuyler, *Amer. Diplomacy*, p. 91.

extraordinarily (eks-trōr'- or eks-trī-ōr'di-nār-i-ly), *adv.* 1. In an extraordinary manner; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; eminently.

For I begin to forget all my hate,
And tak't unkindly that mine enemy
Should use me so extraordinarily curvily.
Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, iv.

2. Not in the ordinary or common way; in a peculiar manner; specially.

The olive-green light . . . is composed of ordinarily refracted rays, which vibrate at right angles, and of extraordinarily refracted rays, which vibrate parallel to the axis.
Lommel, *Light* (trans.), p. 313.

extraordinariness (eks-trōr'- or eks-trī-ōr'di-nār-i-ness), *n.* The character of being extraordinary; uncommonness; remarkableness.

I chuse some few, either for the extraordinariness of their guilt or, etc.
Government of the Tongue.

He had a strange persuasion in his mind . . . that there was bestowed on him the gift of curing the king's evil; which, for the extraordinariness of it, he thought fit to conceal for some time
Wood, *Athene Oxon.*

extraordinary (eks-trōr'- or eks-trī-ōr'di-nār-i), *a.* and *n.* [*F. extraordinaire* = *Pr. extraordinari* = *Sp. P. g. extraordinario* = *It. straordinario*, *straordinario*, < *L. extraordinarius*, out of the common order, rare, extraordinary, < *extra*, beyond, + *ordo* (ordin-), order, rule (> *ordinarius*, ordinary): see *order*, *ordinary*.] 1. *a.* 1. Being beyond or out of the common order or rule; not of the usual, customary, or regular kind; not ordinary: as, extraordinary evils require extraordinary remedies.

In extraordinary distresses, we pray for extraordinary relief.
Donne, *Sermons*, v.

All good things for mans sustenance may with facility be had by a little extraordinary labour.
Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, II. 101.

Extraordinary expenses should be sanctioned both by the assembly and the separate assemblies or estates of the duchies: Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, App. II. p. 428.

It is an extraordinary fact that the Old Testament Hebrews, though not wholly without the idea of existence after death, had yet no distinct idea of future reward and punishment.
J. Hadley, *Essays*, p. 378.

2. Not pertaining to a regular system or sequence; exceptional; special: as, an extraordinary courier or messenger; an ambassador extraordinary; the extraordinary jurisdiction of a court; a gazette extraordinary.

Souldiers of another country that come to serve for pay: extraordinarie souldiers.
Nomenclator

At supper the pilgrim is first served with a dish extraordinary, and afterwards the guardian, which is carried to none of the rest.
Pocock, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 12.

3. In universities, relating to studies outside of the regular curriculum, or to lectures not rec-

ognized by the university as of the first rank of importance. In the middle ages ordinary lectures were so called because their subjects, forms, times, and places were fixed by the faculty or nation, while those of the extraordinary lectures were within certain limits left to the will of the lecturer. The extraordinary lectures could only be given at times not occupied by ordinary lectures. They treated of every subject except logic, theology, law, and medicine.

4. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful: as, the extraordinary genius of Shakespeare; an edifice of extraordinary grandeur. — *Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.* See *envoy*. — *Extraordinary care*, in *law*, the utmost or highest degree of care. See *negligence*. — *Extraordinary ray*, in *optics*. See *refraction*.

The vibrations of the extraordinary ray are in the plane of the principal plane of cleavage itself.
Lommel, *Light* (trans.), p. 208.

— *Syn.* Unusual, singular, extra, unwonted, signal, egregious, marvelous, prodigious, strange, preposterous.

II. *n.*; pl. *extraordinaries* (-riz). 1. Anything uncommon or unusual; a thing exceeding the usual order, practice, or method. [Rare.]

Their extraordinary did consist especially in the matter of prayers and devotion . . . for that was eminent in them.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 643.

All the extraordinaries in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural.
J. Spencer, *Prodigies*.

2. An express messenger or courier.

Since we came to this town, there arrived an extraordinary from Spain.
Donne, *Letters*, lxviii.

3. Extra expense or indulgence.

I attended him also with the note of your extraordinaries, wherein I find him something difficult and dilatory yet.
Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 8.

4. In the British service, an allowance to troops beyond the gross pay, such as the expenses for barracks, encampments, etc.

extraordinary (eks-trōr'- or eks-trī-ōr'di-nār-i), *adv.* [*extraordinary*, *a.*] Remarkably; exceptionally; extraordinarily.

The Achinese seem not to be extraordinary good at accounts, as the Banians or Guzarats are.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. 1. 137.

The wine that grows on the sides of their mountain is extraordinary good, and I think much better than any I met with on the cold side of the Apennines.
Addams, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 403.

extraparochoial (eks-trī-pā-rō'ki-āl), *a.* Not within or reckoned within the limits of a parish, or of any parish: as, extraparochoial land; extraparochoial charities.

The demesne of Clitheroe Castle being an independent jurisdiction, neither "geldable nor alderable," is, strictly speaking, extraparochoial; and it is in virtue of this almost obsolete privilege that several places in "Blackburnshire," within the "Castle parish," were, so late as the commencement of the present century, returned to parliament extra parochoial.
Haines, *Hist. Lancashire*, II. 16.

extraparochoially (eks-trī-pā-rō'ki-āl-i), *adv.* In an extraparochoial manner or relation.

But it is farther enacted, "that the registers of all such marriages . . . be removed to the parish church, . . . or, in case of a chapel extraparochoially situate, then to the parish church next adjoining." *Hooley, Charges*, p. 207.

extraperitoneal (eks-trī-per-i-tō-nē-āl), *a.* Situated outside of the peritoneal cavity.

extraphysical (eks-trī-fiz-i-kāl), *a.* Not subject to physical laws or methods.

extraplantar (eks-trī-plan'tār), *a.* [*L. extra*, outside, + *planta*, the sole of the foot (> *plantaris*, adj.): see *plantigrade*.] Situated on the outer side of the sole of the foot: opposed to intraplantar: as, the extraplantar nerve. *Cowles*.

extrapolation (eks-trī-pō-lā'shon), *n.* [*F.*] The approximate calculation, from known values of a function for given values of the variable, of another value of the function for a value of the variable smaller than the smallest or larger than the largest of those upon which the calculation is based. Thus, the calculation of the population of the United States in 1900, from the population in 1870, 1880, and 1890, would be an extrapolation.

extraprofessional (eks-trī-prō-fesh'ōn-āl), *a.* Not included within the ordinary limits of professional interest or duty.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were extraprofessional.
Med. Repos.

extraprovincial (eks-trī-prō-vin'shāl), *a.* Not pertaining to or situated in the (specified) province or jurisdiction.

An extra-provincial citation is not valid . . . above two days' journey.
Apitz, *Paragon*.

extrarectus (eks-trī-rek'tus), *n.*; pl. *extrarecti* (-ti). [*N.L.*, < *L. extra*, outside, + *rectus*, straight: see *rectus*.] 1. The outer straight or abducent muscle of the eyeball: the rectus externus, which rolls the eye outward. See *out* under *eyeball*. — 2. The small or external

straight muscle of the abdomen, commonly called *pyramidalis abdominis*. *Cowles*.

extraregarding (eks-trī-rē-gār'ding), *a.* Looking outward; considering what is outside or without. [Rare.]

Still it would seem that the normal bent and attitude of our minds, in the exercises and pursuits from which the happiness of most of us is derived, is objectively extraregarding, rather than introspective.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 122.

extraregular (eks-trī-rē-g'ū-lār), *a.* Not comprehended within a rule or rules; unrestricted.

His [God's] providence is extraregular, and produces strange things beyond common rules.
Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, iv. 8.

extraregularly (eks-trī-rē-g'ū-lār-ly), *adv.* Exceptionally; in a manner not according to rule.

Extraregularly, and upon extraordinary reasons and permissions, we find that holy persons have incurred in battle.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 628.

extrasensible (eks-trī-sen'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Inaccessible to the senses.

II. *n.* That which is inaccessible to the senses.

The distinction between the Atomic Theory and the Hypothesis of Atomism points to the distinction . . . between the conception of atoms as extrasensibles and the conception of them as convenient fictions.
G. H. Lewis, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. iv. 4. 62.

extrasolar (eks-trī-sō-lār), *a.* In *astron.*, situated outside of or beyond the solar system.

extraspection (eks-trī-spēk'shon), *n.* [*L. extra*, beyond, outside, + *spectio* (n-), observation, < *specere*, see, observe.] Outward observation; observation of external things.

The idea of God is held to include all that can be known concerning the external universe and our inner consciousness, and this knowledge is obtained through sciences by extraspection and by religion through introspection.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 529.

extrastomachal (eks-trī-stum'ak-āl), *a.* Situated or taking place outside of the stomach.

Fresh leaves . . . are similarly treated (moistened and softened by secretion poured out of the mouth of an earthworm). The result is that they are partially digested before they are taken into the alimentary canal. I am not aware of any other case of extra-stomachal digestion having been recorded.
Darwin, *Vegetable Mould*, p. 42.

extratarsal (eks-trī-tār'sāl), *a.* Situated upon the outer side of the tarsus. *Cowles*.

extraterrestrial (eks-trī-tē-res'tri-āl), *a.* Occurring outside of the earth; extramundane.

Few people understand that the atmosphere bears also a large proportion of mineral substances, some of which must, almost to a certainty, have an extra-terrestrial origin.
Witchell, *World-Life*, I. 1. 6.

extraterritorial (eks-trī-ter-i-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*L. extra*, outside, + *territorium*, territory: see *territory*, *territorial*.] Same as *extraterritorial*.

extraterritoriality (eks-trī-ter-i-tō-ri-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*extraterritorial* + *-ity*.] Same as *extraterritoriality*.

The treaties must in these two points, extra-territoriality and concessions of land for mercantile settlements at open ports, remain unchanged.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 151.

extraterritorially (eks-trī-ter-i-tō-ri-āl-i), *adv.* Same as *extraterritorially*.

extrathecal (eks-trī-thē'kal), *a.* [*L. extra*, outside, + *N.L. theca*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, situated outside the theca: as, "the extrathecal part of the polyp." G. H. Fowler, *Microsc. Sci.*, XXVIII. 7.

From the disappearance of the thecal walls prior to the maturity of the spores they sometimes appear naked, or extrathecal.
Lindsay, *British Lichens*, p. 70.

extrathoracic (eks-trī-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [*L. extra*, outside, + *thorax*, q. v., + *-ic*.] Situated outside the thorax. *Huxley*.

extratriiceps (eks-trī-tri'iceps), *n.*; pl. *extratriceps* (-tri-sip'i-tēs). [*L. extra*, outside, + *triceps*, q. v.] The outer head or division of the triceps muscle of the arm.

extratropical (eks-trī-trop'i-kāl), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the tropics, north or south.

In polar and extra-tropical regions . . . precipitation (of vapor) is in excess of evaporation.
J. Croll, *Climate and Time*, p. 106.

extratraght (eks-trāt'), *a.* [A var. of *extract*, *n.* as *distract* of *distract*.] 1. Extracted. *Hall*.

Shan't thou not, knowing whence thou art extratraght,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 2.

2. Distract; distracted.

There was a woman accustomed to haunt the court, which being extratraght of her mind, and seeking by some inspiration to shew things to come, mette Alexander, and would in no wise suffer him to pass.
Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 127.

extra-uterine (eks-trī-ū'tē-rin), *a.* Being beyond or outside of the uterus: applied to those

cases of pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

extravagance (eks-trav'g-ans), *n.* [**OF.** and **F.** *extravagance* = **Sp.** *Pg.* *extravagante* = **It.** *extravagante*, *extravagante*, *extravagante*, **ML.** *extravagan(t)s*, *extravagant*: see *extravagant*.] 1. A wandering beyond proper bounds; an excursion or a rally out of the usual way, course, or limit. [Now rare.]

I have troubled you too far with this extravagance: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

3. An extravagant action, or such actions collectively; a going beyond proper limits in action, conduct, or feeling; the overdoing of something; specifically, lavish outlay or expenditure.

The extravagances of a man of genius are as sure of imitation as the equable self-possession of his higher moments is incapable of it. *Lovell, Study Windows*, p. 317.

3. The quality of being extravagant; excessiveness or unreasonableness in amount or degree; exorbitance: as, *extravagance of expenditure, demands, conduct, passion, etc.*

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almansor, cry vengeance upon me for their extravagance. *Dryden.*

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her extravagance. *Arbutnot.*

In modern times there exists an immense body of established scientific truth, which checks the natural extravagance of the intellect left to itself.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 103.
-*syn.* Wildness, irregularity, absurdity, excess, exorbitance, unreasonableness, profusion, waste, dissipation, bombast.

extravagancy (eks-trav'g-an-si), *n.* [As *extravagance*: see *-ancy*.] Extravagance; a wandering; especially, a wandering out of or beyond the usual or proper course; a wild or licentious departure from custom or propriety; a vagary. [Now rare.]

My determinate voyage is mere extravagancy. *Shak., T. N.*, II. 1.

Such is the Extravagancy of some that they will lay Wagers he [the King of Sweden] is not yet dead. *Houell, Letters*, I. vi. 6.

Precious liquor, warmed and heightened by a flame, first crowns the vessel, and then dances over its brim into the fire, increasing the cause of its own motion and extravagancy. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 44.

extravagant (eks-trav'g-ant), *a.* and *n.* [**OF.** and **F.** *extravagant* = **Sp.** *Pg.* *extravagante* = **It.** *extravagante*, *extravagante*, **ML.** *extravagan(t)s*, *pp.* of *extravagari*, wander beyond, **L.** *extra*, beyond, + *vagari*, wander, stray: see *vagant*.] 1. *a.* 1. Wandering beyond bounds or out of the regular course; straying. [Now rare.]

The extravagant and erring spirit lies To his confine. *Shak., Hamlet*, I. 1.

Walking about the solitude [at Tunbridge Wells], I greatly admired the *extravagant* turnings, insinuations, and growth of certain birch trees among the rocks. *Keble, Diary*, Aug. 15, 1861.

Rare, *extravagant* spirits come by us at intervals, who disclose to us new facts in nature. *Emerson, History.*

3. Exceeding just or reasonable limits; excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; lavish: as, the demands or desires of men are often *extravagant*; *extravagant* living or expenditure.

His people persuaded me to send back my horses, and promised I should be well furnished, but I found myself obliged to hire very bad horses at an *extravagant* price. *Pococke, Description of the East*, I. 50.

Of Pope himself he [Byron] spoke with *extravagant* admiration. *Macaulay, Moore's Byron*.

3. Not comprised within ordinary limits of truth, probability, or propriety; irregular; wild; fantastic: as, *extravagant* flights of fancy.

For a dance they seem'd Somewhat *extravagant* and wild. *Milton, P. L.*, vi. 618.

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses. *Addison.*

Where ceremony is dominant in social intercourse, *extravagant* compliments are addressed to private persons. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 345.

4. Exceeding necessity or prudence in expenditure; wasteful; prodigal; profuse: as, an *extravagant* purchase; an *extravagant* man.

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence and invite corruption. *Johnson, Rambler*.

-*syn.* 2 and 3. Inordinate, exorbitant, unreasonable, absurd. — 4. *Extravagant*, *Prodigal*, *Lavish*, *Wasteful*, *Prodigal*, *reckless*. *Extravagant* and *prodigal* refer more often to habits or character, the others to acts. All apply to that which is immoderate or unreasonable in quantity or degree; wasteful to that which is injuriously so. One may be *extravagant* or *wasteful* with a small sum; it requires a large sum to enable one to be *prodigal*, *lavish*, or *reckless*. *Lavish* is stronger than *prodigal*.

perhaps from association with the predigal son of Lark xv. 11-12, suggests most of immorality and reprobation. All these words have lighter figurative uses.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

Yet was she not *prodigal*; but fear'd to waste, And wisely managed, that the stock might last. *Dryden, Kleonora*, I. 60.

There is one quality of Macaulay's nature, and that, perhaps, the best, which is deserving of *lavish* eulogium: his intense love of liberty, and his hearty hatred of despotism. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev.*, I. 21.

Long, cumbersome, and senseless processes of natural selection and hereditary descent.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 218.

Free-livers on a small scale, who are *prodigal* within the compass of a guinea. *Irving, The Stout Gentleman*.

II. *n.* 1. One who wanders about; a vagrant; a vagabond.

Therefore returne, if yee be wise, you fall into the ditch els, and enter the cattle againe, for if there hee be not, he is a verie *extravagant*, and has no abiding. *Bowley, Search for Money* (1600).

Ordinary officers are bound chiefly to their flocks, Acts 20. 28, and are not to be *extravagant*, to goe, come, and leave them at their pleasure to shift for them selves. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 187.

2. One who is confined to no general rule; an eccentric. [Rare.]

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *Sir R. L. Estlin*.

3. *pl.* (a) A part of the body of canon law: as, the *Extravagants* of John XXII. and the *Extravagantes communes* of other popes: so called because they treated of matters not in the decretals (*extra decretum vagabantur*).

All these together, Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions, and the *extravagants* of John and his successors, form the *corpus juris canonici*, or body of the Roman canon law. *Blackstone, Com.*, Int., § 82.

The accretions of the Decretum, the *Extravagantes*, as they were called: that is, the authoritative sentences of the Popes which were not yet codified: were many of them conveyed in answers to English bishops, or brought at once to England by the clergy, with the same avidity that lawyers now read the terminal reports in the Law Journal. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 306.

(b) A collection of Jewish traditions, published at the end of the second century.

extravagantly (eks-trav'g-ant-li), *adv.* In an extravagant manner; unreasonably; absurdly; excessively; with unjustifiable profuseness: as, to act, dream, or live *extravagantly*; to be *extravagantly* fond of pleasure.

Passing abreast of me, he . . . stuck an arm skimpo, and smirked *extravagantly* by. *Dickens, Great Expectations*, xxx.

My Lord *extravagantly* entertaining: telling some capital stories about old Bishop Hordley, which were set off with some of the drollest mimicry that I ever saw. *Macaulay, Life and Letters*, I. 283.

extravagantness (eks-trav'g-ant-ness), *n.* Extravagance. *Bailey*, 1727.

extravaganza (eks-trav'g-an-zä), *n.* [With *ex-* for *ek-*, **L.** *extravaganza*, *extravagance*: see *extravagance*.] 1. Something out of rule, as in music, the drama, etc.; a composition characterized by extravagant, fantastic, or capricious qualities, as "Hindibras" or "Bombastes Furioso"; a burlesque. — 2. An extravagant flight of feeling or language.

extravagantist (eks-trav'g-an-zist), *n.* [**L.** *extravaganza* + *-ist*.] A writer of *extravaganzas*.

Cornelius Wehbe is one of the best of that numerous school of *extravagantists* who sprang from the ruins of Lamb. *For. Marginalia*, xiv.

extravagate (eks-trav'g-at), *v. t.* [**ML.** *extravagatus*, *pp.* of *extravagari* (**F.** *extravaguer*), wander beyond: see *extravagant*.] To wander irregularly or beyond due limits.

When the body plunges into the luxury of senses, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination. *Warburton, Sermons*, xx.

Adventures endless, spun By the dismantled warrior in old age, Out of the bowels of those very schemes In which his youth did first *extravagate*. *Wordsworth, Prelude*, v.

extravagation (eks-trav'g-ä-shun), *n.* [**L.** *extravagare* + *-ion*.] Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob. *Smollett*.

extravasate (eks-trav'ä-sät), *v. t.*; *pret* and *pp.* *extravasated*, *ppr.* *extravasating*. [**ML.** *extravasatus*, only an *adj.*, as if *pp.* of **extravasare* (**S.** *extravasare*) = **Pg.** *extravasare* = **F.** *extravasare*, **L.** *extra*, beyond, + *vas*, vessel: see *vase*, *vessel*.] In *pathol.*, to become infiltrated

or effused; escape, as blood, lymph, or serum, from its proper vessels into surrounding tissues.

He still weeps, but abundance of extravasated blood has come out of the wound. *Scot. To Stella*, xviii.

As if the light which was once in those sickly green pupils had extravasated into the white part of the eye. *Thackeray, Catherine*, p. 682.

extravasate (eks-trav'ä-sät), *v. t.* [**ML.** *extravasatus*: see the verb.] Extravasated. [Rare.]

I'm told one clot of blood *extravasated*. Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword. *Browning, Ring and Book*, II. 242.

extravasation (eks-trav'ä-sä-shun), *n.* [= **F.** *extravasation* = **Sp.** *extravasacion* = **Pg.** *extravasado*; an *extravasate* + *-ion*.] The effusion of an animal fluid into the tissues surrounding its proper vessel, from which it has escaped in consequence of rupture or morbid permeability: as, *extravasation of blood or of urine*.

Perhaps also causing some *extravasation*, as we see that wounds and bruises are attended with some inflammation, more or less, of the part affected. *Boyle, Works*, II. 82.

extravascular (eks-trä-väs'köl-lär), *a.* 1. Being out of the proper vessel or vessels; without distinct vessels: applied especially to the free circulation of the blood of insects between the viscera and the muscles, without special veins or arteries. — 2. Nonvascular: applied to parts which have no blood-vessels: as, cuticle and cartilage are *extravascular* structures.

extravasate (eks-trä-vä'sät), *v. t.* [**L.** *extra*, outside, + *vas*, a vein, + *-ate*.] Cf. *extravagate*.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetic way of curing wounds by anointing the wound, and that the wound is affected in like manner as in the *extravasate* blood by the sympathy to medicine, is for matter of fact put out of doubt by the noble Sir K. Dight. *Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xxi.

extraversion (eks-trä-vör'shun), *n.* [**L.** *extra*, outside, + **ML.** *versus* (-), a turning: see *version*. Cf. *extraversion*.] The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out or outward.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles. *Boyle*.

extray, *v. t.* [**ME.** *extrayen*, *extraien*, **OF.** *extraire*, **F.** *extraire* = **Pr.** *extraire* = **Sp.** *extraer* = **Pg.** *extrahir* = **It.** *estrarre*, *strarre*, **L.** *extra*, here, draw out, extract: see *extract*, *v.*] To extract.

And so y made hem *extray* me ensamples of the Bible and other books that y had. And y made hem ride me everi boke; and ther that y fonde a good ensample y made *extray* it out.

Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 2.

extract (eks-trät'), *n.* [A var. of *extract*, *extract*.] Extraction.

Some Clarkees doe doubt in their devicefull art Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat, To weeten Merle, be of Justice part, Or drawne forth from her by divine *extracts*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, V. s. 1.

extree (eks-tré), *n.* [**ME.** *extre*; a var. of *astree*, equiv. to *azletrie*, *q. v.*] An *azletrie*.

A large pyn, in manner of an *extre*, that goth throw the hole. *Chaucer, Astrolabe*, l. 14.

extreme (eks-trém'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *extream*; *extrema*; **OF.** *extreme*, **F.** *extreme* = **Pr.** *extrem*, *extrem* = **Sp.** *Pg.* *extremo* = **It.** *estremo*, *stremo*, **L.** *extremus*, outermost, utmost, superl. of *exter*, outer, outward: see *exterior*.] 1. *a.* 1. Outermost; situated at the utmost limit, point, or border; furthest of all; largest or smallest or last: as, the *extreme* verge or edge of a roof or a precipice; the *extreme* limit or hour of life. (Although the word is superlative in itself, the superlative suffix is sometimes added for emphasis: as, "the *extremest* shore," *Southey*.)

Thy *extreme* hope, the loveliest and the last. *Shelley, Adonais*, vi.

Behind the standing figure on the *extreme* left six objects are ranged on the edge of the chiton, so as to follow its curve. *C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol.*, p. 202.

2. Utmost or greatest in degree; the most, greatest, best, or worst that can exist or be supposed; such as cannot be exceeded: as, *extreme* pain or grief; *extreme* joy or pleasure; an *extreme* case.

To forbid the overflowings and intercourses of pity upon such oceanous were the *extremest* of evils. *Bacon, Moral Essays*, vii., *Espl.*

Why, therefore, fire? for I have caught *extreme* cold. *Shak., T. of the B.*, iv. 1.

God ever mindful in all strife and strait, Who, for our own good, makes the need *extreme*, Till at the last He puts forth night and morn. *Browning, Ring and Book*, II. 50.

extrinsecal (eks-trin-si-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Orig. and prop. *extrinsecal*; as *extrinsecal* + *-al*.] *I. a.* Same as *extrinsic*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A purpose acted and not acted differs not in the principle, but in the effect, which is extrinsecal and accidental to the purpose. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 180.

Shakespeare no doubt projected himself in his own creations; but those creations never became so perfectly disengaged from him, so objective, or, as they used to say, extrinsecal, to him, as to react upon him like real and even alien existences. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 86.

II. *n.* An outward accident or circumstance; a non-essential.

Knox and Whittingham were as much bent against the substance of the book as against any of the circumstantialities and extrinsecals which belonged unto it.

Heylin, Hist. Reformation, II. 179.

extrinsecality (eks-trin-si-kal-i-ti), *n.* [*< extrinsecal* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being extrinsecal. *Roget*.

extrinsecally (eks-trin-si-kal-i), *adv.* In an extrinsecal manner; from without; externally.

extrinsecalness (eks-trin-si-kal-ness), *n.* Same as *extrinsecality*. *Barley*, 1727.

extrinsecate, *a.* [Orig. *extrinsecate*; as *extrinsecal* + *-ate*.] External; extraneous. *Darwin*.

Which nature doth not form of her own power;

But are extrinsecate, by miracle wrought.

Wishon of Dr. Dodgill (1600).

extrinsecate (eks-trin-si-kat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extrinsecated*, ppr. *extrinsecating*. [*< extrinsecal* + *-ate*.] To make extrinsecal; transmit from an internal to an external activity or being; externalize.

The acoustic image cannot be evoked, and therefore the idea cannot be extrinsecated either in spoken words or in writing, which alone are capable of exactly calling up the idea in other persons.

Tr. in Allen and Neurol., VIII. 219.

extrinsecation (eks-trin-si-kat-shon), *n.* [*< extrinsecate* + *-ion*.] The act or result of extrinsecating or externalizing.

extrobliguus (eks-tro-bli-gwus), *n.*; pl. *extrobligui* (-kwī). [NL., *< L. extra*, outside, + *obliquus*, oblique.] Same as *extrobliguus*.

extroitive (eks-tro-i-tiv), *n.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introitive*) *< L. extra*, outside, + *ire*, pp. **thus go*, + *-ive*.] Moving or going out; seeking after external objects. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

extorsal (eks-tror-sal), *a.* [*< extorse* + *-al*.] Same as *extorse*.

extorse (eks-trors'), *a.* [*< F. extorse*, *< L. as if *extorsus*, toward the outside (cf. *L. introrsus*, adv., toward the inside), *< extra*, outside, + *cersus*, adv., turned toward, *< versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *cerno*, and cf. *introrse*.] 1. In bot., turned outward; applied to an anther which is turned away from the axis of the flower and faces the perianth. 2. In zool., turned out or away from the body; contrasted with *antorse*, *intorse*, and *retorse*.

extorsely (eks-trors'-li), *adv.* In an extorse manner; in such a way as to become extorse.

extroversion (eks-tro-ver-shon), *n.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introversion*) *< L. extra*, without, + *ML. versio(n)*, a turning.] In pathol., a turning inside out, as of the eyelids (see *querna*) or of the bladder—in the latter case, a congenital malformation.

extructi (eks-trukt'), *v. t.* [*< L. extructus*, *extructus*, pp. of *extruere* (*> OF. estruere*, *extruere* = *It. estruere*, *struere*), *extruere*, pile up, build up, *< ex*, out, + *struere*, pp. *struere*, build: see *structure*. Cf. *construct*.] To build; construct.

These high extructed apices he writ

That mortal bellies must ent.

Byron, On Horace's Odes, II. 3.

extruction (eks-truk-shon), *n.* [*< L. extructio(n)*, *extructio(n)*, *< extruere*, *extruere*, pp. *extruere*, *extruere*, build up: see *extruct*.] A building; a structure. *Barley*, 1731.

extructiv (eks-truk-tiv), *a.* [*< extruct* + *-ive*.] Forming into a structure; constructive.

If it were not as easy for us to say that papistry is both affirmative and extructiv of all wickedness.

Pulte, Ans. to Frane's Declaration (1560), p. 41.

extructor (eks-truk-tor), *n.* [*< L. extructor*, *extructor*, a builder, *< L. extruere*, *extruere*; see *extruct*.] A builder; a constructor; a contriver. *Barley*, 1727.

extrude (eks-trud'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extruded*, ppr. *extruding*. [*< L. extrudere*, pp. *extrudere*, thrust out or forth, *< ex*, out, + *trudere*, thrust, akin to *F. thrust*, *q. v.* Cf. *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] 1. To thrust out; force, press, or crowd out; expel: applied to things.

The gift of Nilus bringing down earth with his deluges, and extruding the sea by little and little.

Sandys, Travels, p. 80.

Parentheses thrown into notes or extruded to the margin.

The tree puts forth leaves, and presently, by the germination of new buds, extrudes the old leaf.

Emerson, Friendship.

2. To drive away; expel; displace or remove, as a person from a place or office. [Now rare.]

Say he should extrude me his house to day, shall I therefore desist, or let fall my suit to-morrow?

B. Jonson, Postaster, III. 1.

The proud Rutulian King,

A suitor to the maid, Eneas, malleling,

By force of arms attempts his rival to extrude

Dryden, Polyolbion, I. 333.

extrusion (eks-tru-zhon), *n.* [*< L. as if *extrusio(n)*, *< extrudere*, pp. *extrudere*, thrust out: see *extrude*.] The act of extruding, in either use; a thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

We have already spoken of the comparatively modern extrusion of the bishops from all jurisdiction over the fabric which in old times . . . were always described as having been made what they were by the bishops, and never by the deans.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 183.

extrusory (eks-tru-sō-ri), *a.* [*< L. extrusus*, pp. of *extrudere*, thrust out (see *extrude*), + *-ory*.] Extruding or forcing out.

extuberant, **extuberancy** (eks-tu-be-rant, -ran-si), *n.* [As *extuberant* (*t*) + *-cy*, *cy*.] Protuberance.

Consider the humerus, its head, its neck, its pulleys, its cavities, its extuberances.

J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of old Age, p. 60.

"And the dry land appeared": Not so precisely globose as before, but recomposed with an extuberancy of hills and mountains for the receipts into which God had sunk the waters.

J. Gregory, Notes on Passages in Scripture, p. 114.

extuberant (eks-tu-be-rant), *a.* [= *It. estuberante*, *< L. extuberant* (*t*), ppr. of *extuberare*, swell out: see *extuberare*.] Protuberant.

Extuberant lips. *Gayton, Notes on Bonaparte*, p. 223.

extuberate (eks-tu-be-rat), *v. t.* [*< L. extuberatus*, pp. of *extuberare*, swell out or up, *< ex*, out, + *tuber*, a swelling: see *tuber*.] To swell out; protrude.

extuberation (eks-tu-be-ra-tion), *n.* [*< extuberare* + *-ion*.] The state of being extuberant; a protuberance.

In both there are extuberances and extuberations to be kept off and abated. *Paradise Sermon* (1644), p. 282.

extumescence (eks-tu-mesk-ens), *n.* [*< L. ex* + *tumescere*, begin to swell: see *tumescere*, *tumescere*, *< L. extumere*, swell up.] Tumescence; tumefaction.

extundit, *v. t.* [*< L. extundere*, beat out, strike out, squeeze out, *< ex*, out, + *tundere*, beat. Cf. *contund*.] To beat or force out. *Barley*, 1727.

exturbate (eks-tur-bat), *v. t.* [*< L. exturbatus*, pp. of *exturbare*, drive out, thrust out, *< ex*, out, + *turbare*, throw into disorder, agitate, trouble: see *trouble*, and cf. *disturb*, *perturb*, etc.] To drive out; expel.

We shall attack Flanders itself with fiery darts, and exturbate Anabaptism from our native country.

Micromas, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

extusion, *n.* [*< L. as if *extusio(n)*, *< extrudere*, pp. *extrudere*, beat out: see *extund*.] A forcing or squeezing out.

In all alimentation, or nourishment, there is a twofold action, *extrusion* and *attraction*, whereof the former proceeds from the inward function, the latter from the outward.

Boerhaave, Med. Method. Lib. 1, lib. 2.

exuberance, **exuberancy** (eks-gu-be-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [= *F. exuberance*, *< Sp. Pg. exuberancia* = *It. exuberanza*, *< LL. exuberantia*, superabundance, *< L. exuberant* (*t*), superabundant: see *exuberant*.] The state of being exuberant; exceeding abundance; an overflowing supply; superabundance; luxuriance: as, *exuberance of foliage* or of fancy.

I saw many goodly spacious grounds, and a singular exuberance of all manner of fruits.

Corrat, Cratichus, I. 101.

No two canopex in the whole building are alike and every part exhibits a conscious exuberance of fancy, seeming every mechanical restraint.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 304.

In the more purely political poems the same stage effects are repeated, with the same effort to compensate for deficiencies of feeling by exuberance of language.

Quarterly Rev.

= *Syn. Abundance*, *Profusion*, etc. (see *plenty*): copiousness, plenitude, amplitude, overflow, superabundance.

exuberant (eks-gu-be-rant), *a.* [= *F. exuberant* = *Pr. Pg. exuberante* = *It. exuberante*, *< L. exuberant* (*t*), ppr. of *exuberare*, be superabundant: see *exuberare*.] Characterized by abundance; copious to excess; overflowing; superabundant; luxuriant: as, *exuberant fertility*; *exuberant imagination*.

They are so exuberant that the commonly reported one vine will load 6 mules with its grapes.

Kevlin, Diary, Jan. 20, 1646.

Peopling the deserts of America . . . with the waste of an exuberant nation. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, xvi.

A gentleman of large proportions but of lively temperament . . . wearing his broad-brimmed, steep-crowned felt hat with the least possible tilt on one side—a sure sign of exuberant vitality in a mature and dignified person like him.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

exuberantly (eks-gu-be-rant-li), *adv.* In an exuberant manner; very copiously; superabundantly; luxuriantly: as, the earth has produced exuberantly.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it exuberantly fruitful.

Woodward, Essay toward a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

exuberate (eks-gu-be-rat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exuberated*, ppr. *exuberating*. [*< L. exuberatus*, pp. of *exuberare*, come forth in abundance, be abundant, *< ex*, out, + *uberare*, be fruitful, *< uber*, an udder, = *F. udder*, *q. v.*] To abound; be in exuberance or great abundance.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it but to give us some more enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that exuberates in God.

Hopie, Works, I. 264.

exuccous (ek-suk'-us), *a.* See *exsuccous*.

exudate (ek-su-dat), *v. t.* [*< L. exudatus*, *exudatus*, pp. of *exudare*, exude: see *exude*.] To exude; ooze out.

Some perforations only in the part itself, through which the humour included doth exudate.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 4.

exudate (ek-su-dat), *n.* [Also *exudate*; *< L. exudatum*, *exudatum*, neut. of *exudatus*, *exudatus*, pp.: see *exudate*, *v.*] An exudation.

Stones in the bladder, and sanguineous flutinos, or serous exudates are consequences of morbid systematic action.

Allen and Neurol., VI. 45.

exudation (eks-gu-da-tion), *n.* [Also *exudation*; *< L. as if *exudatio(n)*, **exudatio(n)*, *< exudare*, *exudare*, exude: see *exude*.] 1. The act of exuding; an oozing or sweating out; a gradual discharge of humors or moisture.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general exudation out of the cutis.

Wiseeman, Surgery.

2. That which is exuded; as, gums are exudations from plants; serous exudations.

The humming bird feeds on flowers, whose exudations with his long little bill he sucks like the bee.

Hopie, Works, V. 266.

exudative (eks-gu-da-tiv), *a.* [Also *exudative*; *< exudat*, *v.* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exudation.

There are generally exudative or degenerative changes of the retina in retinitis pigmentosa, such as are met with in other forms of retinitis.

J. S. Wells, Dis. of Eye, p. 364.

exude (ek-sud'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuded*, ppr. *exuding*. [*< L. exudare*, prop. *exudare*, also written *exudare*, sweat out, exude, *< ex*, out, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sweat*.] *I. trans.* To discharge slowly through the pores, as by sweating; give out gradually, as moisture or any fluid matter.

Our forests exude turpentine in the greatest abundance.

Drought.

II. intrans. To ooze from a body through the pores by a natural or abnormal discharge, as juice or gum from a tree, pus from a wound, or serous fluid from a blister, be secreted or excreted.

Honey exudes from all flowers. *Arbuthnot, Aliments*.

exult (ek-sult), *v.* [*< L. exult*, *exult*, an exult: see *exult*, *n.*] An exult.

Seeing his soldiers come who all dressed, he sendeth for the regiment of the Roman eagle.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 46.

exultate (eks-sult-at), *v.* [*< L. exultatus*, *exultatus*, pp. of *exultare*, *exultare*, exult: see *exult*, *v.*] *I. trans.* To banish; exile.

II. intrans. To go into exile.

The princely Sympson . . . bath smarted for this, being fallen just under the same fatal predicament as Alphonse, both exulting from their own patrimonial territories.

Howell, Dedons a Grove, p. 120.

exultate (eks-gu-lat), *n.* [ML., *< L. exultatus*, *exultatus*, pp. of *exultare*, *exultare*, exult: see *exultate*, *v.*] An exult. *Hardyng's Chron.*, fol. 149.

exulcerate (eg-zul'as-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exulcerated*, ppr. *exulcerating*. [*L. exulceratus*, pp. of *exulcerare* (> *exulcerare* = *Sp. Pg. exulcerar* = *F. exulcerer*, cause to suppurate or ulcerate, < *ex*, out, + *ulcerare*, ulcerate, see *ulcerate*)] *I. trans.* 1. To produce an ulcer or ulcerate on; ulcerate.

This acrimonious root produces an other and effect, by rendering the people obnoxious to inflammation, and comes (to them) to exulcerate the lungs.

Ex lym. Familugum, 1

2. To corrode, fret or anger, afflict.

It is not easy to speak to the contentment of minds exulcerated in themselves, but that some what there will be always while they live.

Ex lym. Familugum, 1

II. intrans. To become an ulcer or ulcerous.

Sharp and corrosive humors will not evaporate, and then they must exulcerate in the body, and may endanger the sovereignty itself.

Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exulcerate (eg-zul'as-rāt), *a.* [*L. exulceratus*, pp. of *exulcerare*, see *exulcerare*] Corroded; irritated; vexed, enraged.

Oh if that should induce yet I wish him already exulcerate, and carrying rain out in his heart, he utterly abolished to the end that no scruple should remain behind, greatly to be feared.

Holland Tr. of Ammianus (1600)

exulceration (eg-zul'sa-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. exulceration*, *Sp. exulceración* = *Pg. exulceração* = *It. exulcerazione*, < *L. exulceratio(n)*, < *exulcerare*, cause to ulcerate, see *exulcerate*] 1. The act of causing ulcers, or the process of becoming ulcerous.

It turns into a plague, and infects the heart and thence infallibly of a double exulceration.

Ex lym. Familugum, 1

2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

This exulceration of mind made him apt to take all causes of contradiction.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exulcerative (eg-zul'sa-tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. exulceratif* = *Pg. exulcerativo* = *It. exulcerativo*, < *exulcerare* + *-iv*] Having a tendency to form ulcers; rendering ulcerous.

The leaves and branches are exulcerative, and will raise blisters upon the body.

Holland Tr. of Ammianus (1600)

exulceratory (eg-zul'sa-tā-tiv), *a.* [*L. exulceratorius*, < *exulcerare*, pp. of *exulcerare*, cause to ulcerate, see *exulcerate*] Summons exulcerative.

exult (eg-zul't), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exulted*, ppr. *exulting*. [*L. exultare*, < *L. exultare*, < *L. exultare*, leap up, leap for joy, rejoice, exult, freq. of *exultare*, exult, leap up, leap out, etc., < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, see *salire*] To leap for joy; rejoice exceedingly; especially, to rejoice in triumph, triumph; as, to exult over a fallen adversary.

See To. Wouldst thou not be glad to have the wickedly regally sheep-biter come by some notable shame?

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

The dumb shall sing the home his crutch forego.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

And leap exulting like the bounding roe.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

O hollow wraith of dying fame.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

End wholly while the soul, exults.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exultance, exultancy (eg-zul'tans, -tān-si), *n.* [*Of. L. exultantia*, a leaping up, an attack, < *L. exultare* (> *exultare* (> *exultare*, leap up, see *exultare*] Exultation.

Certainly it hath proved a model as to those without his eighth reason.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exultant (eg-zul'tant), *a.* [*L. exultant*, < *L. exultare*, < *L. exultare*, leap up, see *exultare*] Exulting or expressing exultation, rejoicing exceedingly or triumphantly, or indicating such rejoicing.

Break away exultant from every dilemma.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

But soon emerging with a fresher ray.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

He starts exultant and renews the day.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

To let my heart be heaved by the exultant movement which while it swelled it in trouble expanded it with life.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exultation (ek-sul'tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. exultation*, *Sp. exultación* = *Pg. exultação* = *It. exultazione*, < *L. exultatio(n)*, < *exultare*, leap up, a rejoicing, exultation, < *exultare*, exultare, leap up, exult, see *exultare*] The act of exulting, lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness, triumphant delight, triumph.

You precious winners all, your exultation Partake to every one.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

The mild and jovial exultation with which the meeting of the States General and the fall of the Bastille had been hailed had passed away.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exultet (ek-sul'tet), *n.* [*L. exultet, exultet, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of exultare, exultare, leap up, exult, see exultare*] In the Western Church since the fifth century or later, and in the Roman Catholic Church to the present day, the hymn sung by the deacon from the pulpit (formerly from the gospel ambo) at the benediction of the paschal taper on Holy Saturday or Easter eve. It begins with the words "Exultet jam angelica turba caelorum" (Let the angelic multitude of the heavens now rejoice), and takes its name from the first word. In the middle ages the hymn *Exultet* was often written on a long roll of vellum and illuminated with pictures so placed as to be unrolled down to the deacon as he read the words, in order that, as he gradually unrolled it and let it fall outside the ambo, the pictures might be seen upright by the people. Such an *Exultet* roll was sometimes 12 feet long. The *Exultet* was anciently used in some churches on the vigil of Pentecost also. See *paschal*.

exultingly (eg-zul'ting-ly), *adv.* In an exulting or triumphant manner.

In his last moments, he thus exultingly cries out, "their rock is not as our rock, our enemies themselves being judges."

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

A suit of bright apparel which she laid

Flat on the couch, and spoke exultingly.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exumbrel (eks-um'brēl), *a.* [*L. ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (see *umbrella*), + *-al*] Same as *exumbrellar*.

The division of the umbrella on the exumbrel side into a central and coronal or peripheral zone.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exumbrella (eks-um-brē'lā), *n.* [*L. ex*, out, + *N.L. umbrella*, *q. v.*] The aboral or external surface of the umbrella of an nautilus, as a jelly-fish; the upper part or outside of the bell as the creature swims, distinguished from the aboral part, or *adumbrella*.

The genus Nauphanta is a characteristic one, and is remarkable in the peculiar sculpturing of the exumbrella.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exumbrellar (eks-um-brē'lār), *a.* [*L. exumbrellā* + *-ar*] Of or pertaining to the exumbrella. Also *exumbrellar*.

exundate (eg-zun-dat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exundated*, ppr. *exundating*. [*L. exundatus*, pp. of *exundare*, flow out or over, overflow, < *ex*, out, + *undare*, rise in waves, < *unda*, a wave, see *ound*, undulate] To overflow.

exundation (ek-sun-da'shon), *n.* [*L. exundatio(n)*, < *exundare*, pp. of *exundare*, overflow.] The act of exundating; an overflow, an overflowing abundance.

It is more worthy of the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the exundation and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exungulate (eg-zung-gu-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exungulated*, ppr. *exungulating*. [*L. exungulatus*, pp. of *exungulare*, mtr, lose the hoof (cf. *ML. exungulare*, tr, tear with iron claws, as a torture), < *ex*, out, + *ungula*, a claw, a hoof, see *ungulate*] To pare off the nails or hoofs of; deprive of nails or hoofs. [Rare.]

exungulation (eg-zung-gu-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. exungulatio* + *-ion*] The act of exungulating. [Rare.]

exuperable, exuperance, etc. See *exsuperable, etc.*

exuret, v. A Middle English variant of *assure*.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

Passeth plainly and also dith exure.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

The wyle of man, I do as you will exure.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exurgent, a. See *exurgent*.

exustible (eg-zus'ti-bl), *a.* [*L. exustus*, pp. of *exurere*, burn up, consume (see *exurere*), + *-ible*] Combustible. [Rare.]

Attention is like fire for both burn so long as there is any exustible matter to contend with.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exustion (eg-zus'tion), *n.* [*L. exustio(n)*, a burning up, a conflagration, < *exurere*, pp. of *exurere*, burn up, consume, < *ex*, out, + *urere*, burn (cf. *adust*, combust)] The act or operation of burning up. [Rare.]

The historical acts which this exustion of Sodom and Gomorrah left on still remaining.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exusu (eks-u'su), [*L. ex*, out of, from; *usu*, use of, use; see *usu*] From or by use.

exuviability (ek-su'vi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*L. exuvialis*, see *exuvialis*] Capability of exuviating; susceptibility of being exuviated. [Rare.]

exuviable (ek-su'vi-a-bl), *a.* [*L. exuvialis* + *-able*] Capable of being cast or thrown off, as the skeletons of articulated animals.

exuvias (ek-gū'vi-ās), *n. pl.* [*L. that which is stripped, drawn, or taken off from the body, clothing, equipments, spoils, etc., also the skin of an animal, slough, hair, etc., < exuvare, strip, draw, or pull off, < ex*, out, off, + *uvare*, found also in *uvare*, put on (> *induvare*, clothes): see *indue*] 1. Cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or sloughed off, as the skins of ectoparasites, the shells of lobsters, the cuticle of snakes, the feathers of birds.

At the end of that time, and much about the same day, they divested the habit they had whilst they lived as snakes, and appeared with their exuviae or cast coats under their feet, showing themselves to be perfect gods.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

2. Skins of animals artificially removed and prepared for preservation.

exuvial (ek-gū'vi-āl), *a.* [*L. exuvialis* + *-al*] Pertaining to or of the nature of exuvias.

The load of exuvial coats and breeches under which he [the old clothesman] staggers.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

In the poet's mind, the fact has gone quite over to the new element of thought [the ideal] and has lost all that is exuvial.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exuviate (ek-gū'vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuviated*, ppr. *exuviating*. [*L. exuvialis* + *-ate*] *I. intrans.* To molt; shed or cast some part, as skin, hair, feathers, teeth, or shell.

II. trans. To shed, cast, or throw off, as an offete skin, shell, or other external covering.

Even when the Entomozoa have attained their full growth they continue to exuviate their shell.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

At birth, or when the egg is hatched, the amnion bursts and is thrown off, and so much of the allantois as lies outside the walls of the body is similarly exuviated.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

exuviation (ek-gū'vi-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. exuvialis* + *-ion*] In *ool*, the rejection or casting off of some part, as the deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, etc.

I have referred to what I have called the primordial valves, these are not shed, they are formed at the first exuviation when the larval integuments are shed.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

Society in all its developments undergoes the process of exuviation.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

ex-voto (eks-vo'to), *n.* [*L. ex voto*, lit. out of a vow, < *ex*, out, < *voto*, abl. of *votum*, a vow; see *ex*, < *voto*, < *voto*] An object presented at a shrine as a votive offering; an offering, as a tablet, picture, etc., made in pursuance of a vow; a practice common in Roman Catholic countries.

They [inscriptions] occur on a multitude of ex-votos and on plates of bronze and copper.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

One has only to notice to be assured of the fact, how crowded are the annals of these black Madonnas with ex-votos, often costly, testifying to manifestations of supernatural power.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

ey, *n.* [ME. *ey*, *ey*, *ay*, *ay*, *ay*, *ay*, *ay*, *ay*, etc., an egg; see *egg*] A Middle English form of *egg*.

Scynd bacon and som tyme an ey or tweye

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

ey²⁴, interj. [A mere syllable of ejaculation; cf. *eyh*, *eh*, *hey*, etc.] Eh! what! *Chaucer*.

-ey. [See the words quoted.] A termination of various origin, a reduced form of different final syllables in Latin, French, Anglo-Saxon, etc. It is not recognized or felt as an English formative. In some words, as *alley*, *money*, etc. it represents an earlier diphthong. In others the *e* is unhistorical, the termination being a mere orthographic variant of *y* or *ie* as in *Acney*, *donkey*, *monkey*, *skewey*, etc. being referred, as a suffix, to the simple *y* when attached to nouns ending in *y*, as in *clayey*, *slayey*, etc.

eyalet (a-yā'let), *n.* [Turk. *eyalet*, a province governed by a governor-general, < *eyāh*, < *Ar. wali*, wali, a governor (< *wilāya*, province, government; see *wilayet*), < *wālī*, a lord, master] Formerly, one of the largest administrative divisions of the Turkish empire; a pashalic. *Filā-yūt* is the name now given to an analogous division.

eyas (i'ās), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption, due to dividing, taking a *nyas*, as *an eyas*; see *eyas* a nest, for *nye*, the initial *a* being thus lost from the noun, as in *adder*, *orange*, etc.; see *nyas*.] *I. n.* In *falconry*, a hawk which has been brought up from the nest, as distinguished from a hawk caught and trained: same as *nyas*.

An alery of children. Little *eyas* that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapped for it.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

For game hawking *eyas* are generally used, though undoubtedly passage or wild-caught hawks are to be preferred.

Eyas were not held in esteem by the old falconers. These hawks have been very much better understood and managed in the nineteenth century than in the Middle Ages.

Hook r. Ex lym. Familugum, 1

II. a. Unfledged.

Like *eyes* hawk up mounts unto the skies,
His newly-budded pineons to assay.

Spenser, *P. Q.*, i. xi. 34.

Here sitting Time could wag his eyes wings.
Spenser, *Hymn of Heavenly Love*, l. 24.

eyes-musket ('as-mus'ket), *n.* 1. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind, or sparrow-hawk.—2. Figuratively, a pet term for a young child.

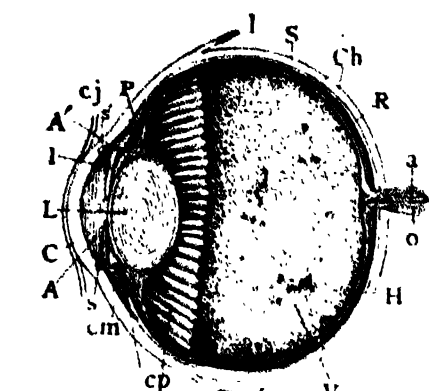
Mrs. Page. Here comes little Robin.

Mrs. Ford. How now, my eyes-musket! What news with you?
Shak., *M. W.*, iii. 3.

eydent ('a'dent), *a.* Same as *ithand*.

eye (i), *n.*; pl. *eyes* (iz), obsolete or archaic *eyen*, *eyne*. [Early mod. E. also *eye*; < ME. *eye*, *eghe*, *eighe*, *eye*, etc., *che*, etc., pl. *eyen*, *eghen*, *eighen*, *eyen*, *eyen*, *eyne*, *eyn*, *eyn*, etc., also later *eyes*, etc., < AS. *edge*, pl. *edgan* = OS. *oga* = OFries. *oge*, *oge* = MLG. *lō*, *oge* = D. *oog* = OHG. *ouga*, MHG. *ouge*, G. *auge* = Icel. *auga* = OSw. *auga*, Sw. *oga* = Dan. *oie* = Goth. *augo*, *eyo*. The Teut. forms do not quite agree with the other Aryan forms, which are somewhat irregular: L. *oculus* (> It. *occhio* = Sp. *ojo* = Pg. *olho* = Pr. *olh* = F. *œil*; see *oculist*, *oculist*, *ocular*, etc.), dim. of an assumed **ocus*; = Gr. *ōcus*, dual of an assumed **ōcus* for **ōkhus* (< *ōkhus* in Hesychius) (cf. *oculist*, *oculist*, *oculist*, *oculist*, reg. Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye); = Bulg. Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. *oko* = OPruss. *ayns* = Lith. *akis* = Lett. *acs* = Skt. *akshas*, *eye*; appar. from the root (Gr. *ōk*, *ōt*) of Gr. *ὀφθαλμῖος*, see; *ōphthal-*, fut. associated with *ōphthal*, see, *ōphthal*, I have seen, *ōphthal*, pertaining to sight, *ōphthal*, one who sees, *ōphthal*, *ōphthal*, the eye, countenance, etc.; cf. Skt. *akshas*, see. The word *eye* appears disguised in *day* and *wind-ow*, q. v. See *ocular*, etc., *ophthalmia*, etc., *optic*, etc.] 1. The organ of vision; the physiological mechanism of the sense of sight; an anatomical arrangement of parts by which optical images may be formed; in general, any part of an animal body by means of which the faculty of vision is exercised, or the impact of the light-rays is sensed as a visual impression or optical image. In most of the higher animals, as nearly all vertebrates, the eye is developed as a very special sense organ of great structural complexity and functional delicacy. But from the point of view of comparative anatomy an eye is any part of an animal body which responds more readily than other parts to the special stimulus of light, or whose activity is specially excited by the impact of light-rays. Thus, an extremely rude eye in the form of a mere spot, often a pigment spot sensitive to light is common in low animals, as in infusorians, and may be situated anywhere on the body, and may be indefinitely multiplied in number. These rudiments of eyes are commonly described as *eye-spots*, *eye-points*, or *eye-spots*. (See cut under *Balanophyllus*.) In various coelenterates and echinoderms organs apparently responsive to the action of light occur in various parts of the body and in varying numbers. Somewhat higher in the scale of evolution, eyes become unmistakable in structural character, however dim or uncertain their actual visual function may be, as in worms, snails, etc. But in some of the *Mollusca*, as cuttlefishes, even are highly specialized as visual organs of conspicuous character, comparable to those of vertebrates, though constructed on a different plan. In the vast assemblage of arthropods, as crustaceans, insects proper, and arachnids, constituting a large majority of the animal kingdom, eyes as a rule are well developed under one or both of two main modifications, namely, the *simple eye* or *oculus*, and the *compound eye* or *oculus*. (See *compound eye*, below, and cut under *Ant*.) Such eyes are usually only two, but may be four, six, or eight in number. These higher numbers of eyes occur chiefly in arachnids, as spiders. Crustaceans have normally a single pair, often mounted on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites, which are modified limbs of one of the cephalic segments. (See cut under *Stalk-eyed*.) A few crustaceans have a single median eye. In vertebrates, where the eyes are normally never more nor fewer than one pair, these organs are received in special formations of the skull, the *sockets* or *orbits* of the eyes, and the eyes are usually further defended from accidental injury by various contrivances, as *eyelids*, *eyelashes*, and *eyelids*. (See these words.) Other appendages of the eye namable among its "defenses" are the *lacrimal apparatus*, which secretes tears to moisten the organ, and the *glandular structures* (Meibomian follicles), which serve for its lubrication by secreting a greasy substance. The front of the eye has usually a special mucous membrane, the *conjunctiva*. The most essential or intimate parts of the organ of vision are contained in a globe or disk, the *eyeball* (which see), which is freely movable in its socket in the higher vertebrates, and rolled about by the action of various muscles, as the four recti and two obliqui of man and the choroid muscle of some mammals. Externally the eyeball consists for the most part of a tough opaque membrane, the *sclerotic*; but in front, of a hard transparent structure, the *cornea*. These together are the outermost of three tunics or coats of the eye; the second tunic consists of the *choroid coat* and *ciliary processes* and the *iris*, and the third and innermost of the *retina*, the expanded end of the *optic nerve*, which enters the ball from behind and spreads out upon the choroid to a varying extent. The retina receives optical impressions focused upon it by the crystalline lens, which are transmitted by the optic nerve to the brain, where they are sensed as visual images. The hollow eyeball with its sev-

eral tunics forms a kind of camera filled with certain solid and fluid refractive media. Directly in the axis of vision in the interior of the ball is suspended a solid biconvex body, the *crystalline lens*, serving to bring rays of light to a focus on the retina. The lens, enclosed in its capsule, also divides the interior of the eye into two compartments. The larger rear compartment is filled with a glassy fluid, the



Human eye, in Median Vertical Antero-posterior Section. (Ciliary processes shown, though not all lying in this section.)

A, anterior; B, cornea; C, choroid; D, ciliary muscle; E, ciliary process; F, iris; G, pupil; H, vitreous body; I, optic nerve; J, optic chiasm; K, optic tract; L, optic ganglion; M, optic nerve root; N, optic tract; O, optic chiasm; P, optic tract; Q, optic ganglion; R, optic nerve root; S, optic tract; T, optic ganglion; U, optic nerve root; V, optic tract; W, optic ganglion; X, optic nerve root; Y, optic tract; Z, optic ganglion.

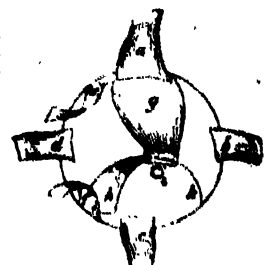
vitreous humor, enclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane, which may also send prolongations through its substance in front of the lens, between this structure and the cornea, the space is filled with a more watery fluid, the *aqueous humor*. This anterior space is partly divided into an anterior and a posterior chamber by the iris, which hangs in front of the lens like a curtain with a hole in the middle, the *pupil*. Besides the optic nerve, or special nerve of sight, the eye is supplied with other motor, sensory, and sympathetic nerves, and has its appropriate blood vessels. In man both eyes look directly forward, their axes being parallel, though the orbits in which they are contained present a little outward, or away from each other. The optic nerve follows the axis of the orbit, and consequently pierces the eyeball behind, a little on the inner side, that is, toward the nose. The muscles which move the ball are six, the rectus superior, rectus inferior, rectus externus, rectus internus, obliquus superior, and obliquus inferior. These muscles are innervated by three motor nerves, the oculomotor, trochlear or pathetic (distributed to the obliquus superior), and abducens (distributed to the rectus externus). The ball is embedded in a quantity of adipose tissue forming a soft cushion, but is also somewhat isolated by means of a thin membrane called the *conjunctiva* or sheath of the eye. The ball is nearly spherical or globular, but is a little deeper and wider across than from before backward, measuring about an inch in each of the former axes and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in the latter. (For the structure of the several tunics, see *anterior*, *cornea*, *choroid*, *iris*, and *retina*.) The retina is an expansion of the optic nerve into a large circular concave convex sheet, which rests upon the choroid with its inner surface in contact with the body of vitreous humor in the back of the eye. To the middle of it and in the axis of the eye is a little rounded elevation, the *yellow spot*, or *macula lutea*, with a depression at its summit, the *fovea centralis*. To the nasal side of the yellow spot is the entrance of the optic nerve and of the central retinal artery, and here the retina lacks the visual function which characterizes all the rest of its surface. The lens is suspended in a transparent capsule in the axis of vision, it is biconvex and more convex on its posterior than on its anterior surface. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch across and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, and its structure presents concentric laminations. It tends to flatten with age. (See *crystalline lens*, under *crystalline*.) The vitreous humor fills the hollow of the eyeball behind the lens. It is a glassy or jelly-like substance, consisting chiefly of water, with a little saline and albuminous material, enclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane continuous in front with the capsule and suspensory ligament of the lens, and behind resting upon the retina. Some prolongations of the hyaloid enter the substance of this humor, and one of these is called the *canal of Stilling*. The quantity of vitreous humor, or bulk of the vitreous body, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the entire mass of the eyeball. The aqueous humor is the slightly saline watery fluid which fills the eye in front of the lens, between this and the cornea, on both sides of the iris, consequently occupying the whole of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. Its bulk is very small. (See *conjunctiva*, *lacrimal*, *Meibomian*, *nasal*, *ocular*, *ophthalmic*, *optic*, *palpebral*, *superficial*, *tear*, etc.) The eye agrees with other sense organs in development in the embryo, in being partly formed by the invagination or involution of a portion of epiblast from within out, and partly by protrusion or evolution from within of a primitive or larval vesicle, the two coming together in the situation where the lens is to be developed. The result is that a portion of epiblast from the back of the embryo, which had been shut into the hollow of the cerebropneural tube, pushes out from one of the cerebral vesicles to meet another portion of epiblast from the face of the embryo. Thus, the retina and associate parts are an outgrowth from



Exterior of Left Human Eye. 1, supercilium, or eyebrow; 2, palpebra superior, or upper eyelid; 3, palpebra inferior, or lower eyelid; 4, caruncle lacrymalis; 5, plica semilunaris; 6, pupil; 7, iris.

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the underdeveloped brain, while the lens and associate epithelial structures are an ingrowth of epidermis. In other mammals with well-formed eyes the structure is substantially the same as in man, though minor and incidental variations are numerous. The eyes of quadrupeds usually present laterally, and not directly forward. They are usually relatively larger and probably much more effective organs of vision than those of man. They frequently develop a special chonoidal muscle or retractor of the eyeball. The iris is commonly black, brown, or of some dark tint, seldom bluish or pale. It often contracts in such a way that the pupil is linear, elliptical, or narrowly oval, instead of circular, as in man. This is well seen in the cat. In birds several modifications occur. The eyeball is strengthened and its shape molded by a set of sclerotic bones or small bony plates disposed in a circle in the sclerotic around the cornea. The ball is hemispherical with an anterior projection, somewhat like a short acorn in a large cup, and the cornea is very convex. The pupil is always circular, though the iris may be so motile as to present only a narrow ring round the pupil, or to reduce the pupil to a mere point. These changes are well seen in the eyes of owls. There is also in the vitreous humor a peculiar plaiting or folding of the choroid, called the *macula* or *pecten*. The visual range and power of the eye in some birds, if not in all, are much greater than in man. All birds have three eyelids, the third very fully developed and arranged so as to sweep entirely across the front of the eye by means of special muscles and tendons upon the back of the eyeball. No birds are eyeless. In reptiles the eyes are structurally more like those of birds than of mammals. Some reptiles are eyeless, or have very rudimentary eyes. Most have eyelids, but these are wanting in ophidians, a transparent cuticle being continued directly over the ball, and shed with the rest of the cuticle. In fishes the eyes are generally asymmetrically lateral, but not infrequently dorsal and closely approximated to each other, and rarely inferior; in one type, the heterosomous or flat fishes, they are, however, both on one side, that belonging to the side which rests on the ground being in the very young in the normal position, but soon actually penetrating through the integument, and with the circumocular cranial region twisting to the opposite side and assuming a permanent position above the regular eye of the colored or uppermost side. The accessory eye of the eyes of mammals are undeveloped in fishes, but the eyes themselves are sometimes covered, by a fold of the integument, and sometimes, as in some skates, by a peculiar nictitating membrane. Among the most characteristic features are the flattening of the cornea and the sphericity of the crystalline lens. In one group (*Anableps*) a remarkable deviation from all other forms occurs, in that the cornea is divided by a horizontal band of the conjunctiva into upper and lower halves, and two pupils are developed, the species consequently being known as four-eyed fishes. In the lowest of the vertebrates (*Branchiostoma*) the eye is represented by a very small spot, coated with dark pigment and receiving the end of a short nerve. See *man*.



Right Eyeball of Bird, seen from behind, showing the following muscles: 1, rectus superior; 2, rectus inferior; 3, rectus internus; 4, obliquus superior; 5, obliquus inferior; 6, pecten; 7, macula; 8, pecten; 9, pecten; 10, pecten; 11, pecten; 12, pecten; 13, pecten; 14, pecten; 15, pecten; 16, pecten; 17, pecten; 18, pecten; 19, pecten; 20, pecten; 21, pecten; 22, pecten; 23, pecten; 24, pecten; 25, pecten; 26, pecten; 27, pecten; 28, pecten; 29, pecten; 30, pecten; 31, pecten; 32, pecten; 33, pecten; 34, pecten; 35, pecten; 36, pecten; 37, pecten; 38, pecten; 39, pecten; 40, pecten; 41, pecten; 42, pecten; 43, pecten; 44, pecten; 45, pecten; 46, pecten; 47, pecten; 48, pecten; 49, pecten; 50, pecten; 51, pecten; 52, pecten; 53, pecten; 54, pecten; 55, pecten; 56, pecten; 57, pecten; 58, pecten; 59, pecten; 60, pecten; 61, pecten; 62, pecten; 63, pecten; 64, pecten; 65, pecten; 66, pecten; 67, pecten; 68, pecten; 69, pecten; 70, pecten; 71, pecten; 72, pecten; 73, pecten; 74, pecten; 75, pecten; 76, pecten; 77, pecten; 78, pecten; 79, pecten; 80, pecten; 81, pecten; 82, pecten; 83, pecten; 84, pecten; 85, pecten; 86, pecten; 87, pecten; 88, pecten; 89, pecten; 90, pecten; 91, pecten; 92, pecten; 93, pecten; 94, pecten; 95, pecten; 96, pecten; 97, pecten; 98, pecten; 99, pecten; 100, pecten.

For he holds the every man so sharply, with dreadful eyes, that thou e're more moving and sparkling, as Faye.
Manderly, *Travels*, p. 22.
Our green as made to look, who should we spare?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.
Thane the worthy kyng wythe, and weded with his eyghne.
Monte Athure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1292.
There was he aware of a jolly lecher,
As ere he beheld with his eye.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 232)
2. In a restricted or specific use, some part or appurtenance of the physical eye, taken as representing the whole. (a) The hole in the iris through which light enters; the pupil, as, *owls eyes* contract in daylight; circular or oval *eyes*. (b) The socket of the eye; the orbit, as, the empty *eyes* of a skull. (c) The opening between the eyelids; the palpebral fissure, as, to close or shut the *eyes*.
Figuratively.—3. Vision; the act of seeing, or the field of sight; hence, observation; watch.

Here will shee cross the chier stand in her eye,
That she may take some notice of our neglected duties.
Hymns, if you know not Me, I.

After this jealousy he kept a strict eye upon him.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

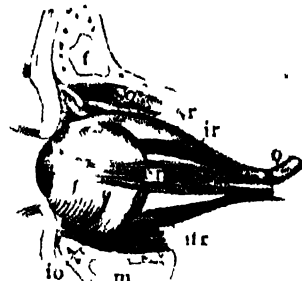
Then said L'Estrange: Keep that light in your eye, and go up directly to the gate, so shall thou see the gate.
Eumonia, *Phantom Progress*, p. 82.

The eye of the master will do more than both his hands.
Franklin.

4. The power of seeing; range or delicacy of vision; appreciative or discriminative visual perception; as, to have the *eye* of a sailor; he has an *eye* for color, the picturesque, etc.

I have a good eye under; I can see a church by daylight.
Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 1.

5. Mental view or perception; power of mental perception; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.



Masters of Deftness and Yeoball

But none was so well worth *eye-service* as my own beloved Lorna.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, lxi.

eye-shade (i'shād), *n.* A shade for the eyes. Specifically (a) A screen or visor worn over the eyes as a protection from the light. (b) A hood attached to the eyepiece of a microscope to prevent the entrance of lateral rays to the eye.

eyeshot (i'shot), *n.* [*< eye¹ + shot, n.; after gunshot, bonshot, etc.*] Sight; view; range of vision; glance of the eye.

I have preserved many a young man from her *eyeshot* by this means
Spectator.

How shall I bear the *eye shot* of the crowd in court?
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

Mr. King stood one side and . . . noted the *eye-shots*, the flaming or the languishing look that kills, and never can be called to account for the mischief it does.

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 32.

eyesight (i'sit), *n.* [*< ME. eyesiht, eghesithe, eihsthe, eihsthe, etc.; < eye¹ + sight.*] 1. The sight of the eye; view; observation.

According to the cleanness of my hands in his *eyesight*.
Ps. xviii. 24.

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*.
Wilkins.

Perhaps one of my own race, perishing within *eyesight* of the smoke of home.
R. L. Stevenson, *Merry Men*.

2. The source of seeing; faculty or power of vision: as, his *eyesight* is failing.

Thoughts, link by link
Enter through ears and *eyesight*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, II. 2.

eyesore (i'sör), *n.* 1. A sore upon or near the eye, as at the corner of the eye or upon an eyelid. Hence—2. Something offensive to the eye or sight.

And is the like conclusion of palms become now at the length an *eyesore* or a galling to their ears that hear it?
Honker, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

I'll, by a willing death, remove the object
That is an *eyesore* to you.
Mansinger, Roman Actor, III. 2.

The Temple erected to Claudius as a badge of this eternal slavery stood a great *eye sore*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

eye-sorrow (i'sör'ö), *n.* An offense or sorrow to the eye or sight. [Rare.]

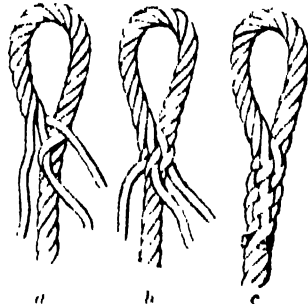
Saint Antoine turns out, as it has now often done, and, apparently with little superfluous tumult, moves eastward to that *eye sorrow* of Vincennes.
Carlisle, French Rev., II. III. 3.

eye-speck (i'spek), *n.* A minute or rudimentary eye; an eye-spot or eye-point: as, the pigmented *eye-specks* of infusorians. See *eye¹*, and out under *Balanoglossus*.

eye-speculum (i'spek'ü-lum), *n.* In *surg.*, an instrument for retracting the lids in operations upon the eye.

eye-splice

(i'splis), *n.* Naut., a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself. Also called *spliced eye*.



Eye-splice
a, one strand stuck; b, all three strands stuck; c, all three strands stuck three times, making a loop.

eye-spot

(i'spot), *n.* 1. One of the rudimentary sensory organs of many low animals which have been supposed to have a visual function. See *eye¹*, and out under *Balanoglossus*.

The author [Romanes] finds that, by cutting off the *eye-spots* from several star fishes and sea urchins they do not seek the light thrown into the dish, as is invariably their habit when these organs are intact.
Science, V. 380.

2. The rudiment of an eye in the embryo of higher animals.—3. An ocellus.—4. In certain unicellular algae, as *Fotroz*, a (usually) reddish spot thought to resemble an eye in position and appearance.—5. An ocellated or eye-like spot, as those on the tail of a peacock.

On the upper side of the wings are two black *eye spots*.
Harris.

6. Same as *cyclops*, 3.

The three *eye spots* seen at the end of a cocoon-nut
Zoologist, Aug., 1895, p. 316.

eye-spotted (i'spot'ed), *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Junco's Bird in her *eye-spotted* train
So many goodly colours doth contain.
Spenser, Muopotmos, l. 26.

eye-stalk (i'stāk), *n.* The stem or stalk upon which an eye is borne, as in the stalk-eyed crustaceans; the ophthalmite. See out under *stalk-eyed*, *Cours*.

eyestone (i'stōn), *n.* A small calcareous body, the operculum of small *Turbinidae*, flat on one side and convex on the other, used for removing substances from between the eyelid and the eyeball. When put into the inner corner of the eye, it works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance which may be causing irritation.

Not many people, in any sense of the word, go about provided with *eyestones* against the chance cinders that may worry others.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, III.

eye-string (i'string), *n.* A muscle by which the eye is moved or held in position.

I would have broke mine *eye strings* crack'd them, but
To look upon him.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 4.

Crack, *eye-strings*, and your balls
Drop into earth.
H. Johnson, Poetaster, Ind.

The last words that my dying father spake,
Before his *eye strings* brake, shall not of me
So often be remember'd as our meeting.
Beau and Fl., Woman-Hater, II. 1.

eye-sucker (i'suk'ēr), *n.* A lernean crustaceous parasite, *Lernaeonema spratta*, which attaches to the eye of the sprat.

eyet, *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eye-tooth (i'tōth), *n.* A tooth under the eye: a name given to the two canine teeth of the upper jaw, between the incisors and premolars. Also called *dog-tooth*. To cut one's *eye-teeth*, or to have one's *eye-teeth* cut. See out.

eye-wages (i'wā'jez), *n.* Wages such as *eye-service* deserves.

They do him but *eye service*, and
He giveth them but *eye wages*.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 28.

eye-waiter (i'wā'tēr), *n.* An eye-servant.

His lordship's indulgence to servants cost him very dear, for most of them were but *eye waiters*, and diligent only for fear of losing their places, otherwise negligent and wasteful.
Roger North, Lord Gifford, II. 316.

eye-wash (i'wosh), *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.

eye-water (i'wā'tēr), *n.* 1. Same as *eye-wash*.—2. The fluid refractive media of the eye; the aqueous and vitreous humor. See *eye¹*.

Eye water . . . is often a great annoyance (in tadderny). This liquor is slightly glairy, or rather glassy, and puts a sort of sizing on the plumage difficult to efface.
Cours, Field Ornith., 1874.

eye-wink (i'wingk), *n.* A wink or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token.

Yet there has been knights, and lords, and gentlemen, with their coaches; . . . and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eye wink* of her.
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

eye-winker (i'wing'kēr), *n.* An eyelash. [*U. S.*]

eye-witness (i'wit'nes), *n.* One who testifies to something he has seen.

For we have not followed cunningly-devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were *eye-witnesses* of his majesty.
2 Pet. I. 16.

This is the most accurate relation of what passed, as to matter of fact, from honourable, most ingenious, and disinterested *eye witnesses*.
Brydgn, Enc. between the French and Spanish Ambassadors.

eyewort (i'wört), *n.* [Not found in ME.; *< AS. edgwyrt, < edgr, eye, + wyrt, wort, plant.*] Same as *eyebright*.

eyghet, *n.* A Middle English form of *eyel*.

eyght (āi), *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eygre, *n.* See *eyger²*.

eyle¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *ail¹*.

He myght wile a rise, for hym *eyleth* noon evell.
Martin (E. E. T. 8.), I. 52.

eyle², *n.* A Middle English form of *ail²*.

eyliad (i'li-ad), *n.* [Also written *eychad*, in simulation of *eyel*; also *eyliad*, *eyliad*, and *eyliade*; *< OF. ocellade*, *F. ocellade*, an ogle, *< oeil*, *F. oeil*, eye: see *eyel¹*, *eyel¹*.] An ogle; a wanton glance with the eyes.

Who even now gave me good eyes too; examined my parts with most judicious opticks.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 4.

eyhe (in), *n.* An archaic plural of *eyel¹*.

How can we see with feeble *eyhe*?
The glory of that Majestic Divine?
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty, l. 128.

With such a plaintive gaze their *eyhe*
Are fastened upwardly on mine.
Mrs. Browning, My Doves (early edition).

eyot, *n.* [Also *eyet*, *eyght*, etc., variant spellings of *ail*, *q. v.*] Same as *ail*.

eyra (i'rā), *n.* A kind of wild cat, *Felis eyra*, ranging from Texas southward into South



Felis eyra

America, of a uniform reddish color, with an extremely long, slender body, long tail, and short limbs, especially the fore legs.

eyrant, *a.* In *her.*, same as *ayrant*.

eyre¹ (ār), *n.* [An archaic spelling, preserved by its legal associations; *< ME. eyre, eyre, < AF. eyre, OF. eyre, eyre*, journey, *< L. iter*, a journey: see *errant²* and *itinerant*.] 1. A journey or circuit.

We are able to see how the itinerant King gradually became a monarch of the modern type. The change may be attributed to the growth of the system of itinerant deputies of the sovereign, his servants, as the English phrase was, in *eyre*.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 188.

2. A court of itinerant justices. — **Adjournment in eyre.** See *adjournment*. Justices in *eyre*, judges, either members of or delegates from the King's Great Court or Aula Regia, sent periodically from the capital throughout the other counties of the kingdom for the purpose of holding court. The regular establishment of this system dates from 1170 (22 Hen. II.), and it gave place to substantially the present system of assize and nisi prius, under 13 Edw. I. c. 20. It seems that in the earlier periods, when these justices were empowered to levy royal revenues, remonstrances of the people led to a concession that they should make the circuit only once in seven years. Later, when the judicial function became more important, they were directed by Magna Charta to visit every county once a year.

The *eyre* of justice wende aboute in the londe.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 517.

These judges of assize came into use in the room of the ancient justices in *eyre*, justiciarii itinere.
Blackstone, Com., III. iv.

eyre², *n.* A Middle English spelling of *air¹*.

eyre³, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *ayry²*.

It is reported that the men of the country where the Eagle *eyreth*, etc.

Turberville, Booke of Falconrie, etc. (1611), p. 10.

This is a gentlewoman of a noble house,
Born to a better fame than you can build her.
And *eyres* above your pitch.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, IV. 4.

eyre⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *harr*.

eyrent, *n.* A Middle English plural of *eyg¹*.

eyriet, *eyryt*, *n.* Old spellings of *ayry²*.

eyset, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*.

eysteri, *n.* An obsolete form of *oyster*.

eytet, *a. and n.* An obsolete form of *eight¹*.

eythet, *n.* [ME. (rare), *< AS. egethe*, a harrow (cf. *egethere*, a harrower: words occurring but once each, in glosses). = D. *egge* = LG. *egge* = OHG. *egida*, *ekitha*, MHG. *eyode*, *eyde*, G. dial. *egde*, *eide*, *ede* (G. *egge*, *< LG.*), a harrow; cf. L. *ocra*, Lith. *akecos*, a harrow; perhaps ult. connected with L. *acies*, = E. *edge*: see *edge*.] A harrow.

These four, the faith to teche, folwede Peerye town,
And harrowede in an hand whyle, al holly scripture.
With to [two] *eythes* that they hadden, an oile and a newe.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 273.



1. The sixth letter and fourth consonant in the English alphabet, as in the Latin and the Phœnician, and also as in the early Greek alphabet, through which the Latin was derived from the Phœnician (see *A*), although it has gone out of use in the alphabet generally known to us as Greek. The Phœnician character had the name *fe* or *feh* (meaning 'peg' or 'hook'), and its value was that of our English *f*. This same value it had in primitive Greek use, and it is found so used in western inscriptions, although lost too early to appear in eastern inscriptions. The sound, namely *f*, went gradually out of use in Greek, and its sign went with it. Since the latter somewhat resembled in form one gamma (*Γ*) written above another, the Greek grammarians gave it the fanciful name of *digamma* or *double gamma*, by which therefore we generally call it as a Greek letter. The comparative scheme of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:

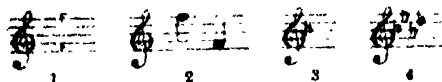


In the adaptation of the alphabet to Latin use the sign first received the value we give it, since the *f* sound occurred in Latin and needed a representative, the *fe* sound was provided for by being written with the same character as *u*. (See *U* and *V*.) The sound *f* as we pronounce it, is a *surd* (or *breathed*, or *voiceless*) labiodental, a fricative sound or spirant—that is to say, it is made by the audible friction or rustling of the unintonated breath, when forced out between the edge of the lower lip and the tips of the upper teeth, these being held in contact with one another. If everything else remaining the same, the intonated breath be forced out instead, the sound is *r* (as in *water*, *mind*), hence *f* and *r* are corresponding *surd* and *sonant*. An *f* nearly identical with ours in audible character, may also be made between the edges of the two lips alone, without any help from the teeth, and such a purely labial *f* is heard in many languages and is with probability to be regarded as more primitive than the labiodental *f*, and as forming the transition to it, in the languages where the latter prevails. The same sound is also widely represented in English by *ph* but almost only in words coming from the Greek, it also exists in some words written with *ph*, as *laugh*, *cough*, *rough*, *rough*, *tough*, etc., the labial aspirant having taken in such words the place of the palatal, such change being recognized in the spelling in only a few words, as *dearth*, *draught* (= *draught*), *duff* (= *dough*, as formerly pronounced), etc. Historically, *f* stands in general for a more original *p*, as found in Sanskrit and the classical languages: thus, *f*ather for *p*ater, *na*mp, *p*ater, etc.

Thus the letter *F* is derived from the Hieroglyphic picture of the cornucopia, or horned Egyptian asp.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 12.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 40, and with a dash over it, *F*, 40,000.—3. In music: (a) The key-note of the major key of one flat having the signature shown in fig. 3, or of the minor key of four flats having the signature shown in fig. 4; also, the final of the Lydian mode in



medieval music. (b) In the fixed system of solmization, the fourth tone of the scale of *C*, called *fa*, and hence so named by French musicians. (c) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of each group of three black keys. (d) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (e) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the lower space or upper line (1). (f) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (2).—4. [*cap.* or *l.c.*] [*Abbrev. of function.*] In *alg.*, the sign of an operation in general, and especially of a function having a differential coefficient.—5. An abbreviation:—(a) of *Fellus* (see *F. R. S.*, *F. N. A.*, etc.); (b) in physics, of *Fahrenheit* (which see); (c) in fisheries, of *full fish*—a commercial mark; (d) in a ship's log-book, of *fog*.—6. The chemical symbol of fluorine. *F* *claf.* *see claf.*

fa (fā), *n.* [*It.*, etc., orig. taken from the first syllable of *L. famulus*: see *gamut*.] In solmi-

zation, the syllable used for the fourth tone of the scale—that is, the subdominant. In the major scale of *C* this tone is *F*, which is therefore sometimes specifically called *fa*. **fa'** (fā), *v.* [*See*, also written *far*: = *E. fall*, *v.*, *q. v.*] **I. intrins.** To fall, in any sense.

Who for Scotland's King and law
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
Freeman stand, or freeman *fa'*,
Let him follow me.

Burns, Bruce's Address.

II. trans. 1. To have as one's lot or share; get; obtain.

He well may *fa'* a brighter bride,
But none that loves like me
Stirner Anna; *Poor Anne* (Child's Ballads, III. 384).

2. To claim; pretend to. *Jameson*.

A prince can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, an earl, a knight,
But an honest man a shrewd knight,
Gude faith, he mair *fa'* that.

Burns, For A' That.

fa' (fā), *n.* [*See*, = *E. fall*, *n.*] 1. Fall.—2. Share; due.

An hundred a year for his *fa'*, man
Rasson, Scottish Poems, II. 65.

3. Lot; chance.

A townsmen [twelvemonth] of trouble should that be my
fa',
A night of gude fellowship sowthers it a
Burns, Contented w' Little.

F. A. A. An abbreviation of *free of all average*, a phrase used in marine-insurance policies. *See average*, 2, *n.*

faam, *n.* *See faham*.

fa'ard (fārd), *a.* [*See*; also written *fard*, *furd*, *fard*, a contr. of *favoured*. Cf. *farand*.] *Favored*: used in composition: as, *weel-fa'ard*, *well-favored*; *ill-fa'ard*, *ill-favored*.

Puir and Scotland anfered enough by three blackguard
foons o' ext-benmen, . . . the ill-fa'ard thives
Scott, Rob Roy, xvii.

fab (fab), *n.* A Scotch form of *fab'*.

Faba (fā'bā), *n.* [*L.*, a bean.] A genus of leguminous plants, by most authors included

under the genus *Vicia*. The only species, *P. vulgaris* (*Vicia Faba*), is the horse-bean, which has been in cultivation from very early times, and the origin of which is not certainly known, though it is said to have been found wild in both central Asia and northern Africa. It is extensively cultivated in the old world, where the seeds are used chiefly for feeding horses, and in a green state as a vegetable.

Fabaceæ (fā-bā'sē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *L. fabaceus*, of beans: see *fabaceus*.] Same as *Leguminosæ*.

fabaceous (fā-bā'shūs), *a.* [*L. fabaceus*, of or consisting of beans, < *faba*, a bean.] Bean-like; leguminous.

fabella (fā-bel'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. pf *L. faba*, a bean.] A sesamoid fibrocartilage, sometimes found ossified, developed in the gastrocnemius muscle, and situated on the back of the knee-joint or behind the condyle of the femur, in special relation with the fibula: as, "the fibular *fabella*." *Owen*.

faber (fā'bér), *n.* [*L.*, a smith: see *fabrv*, *sever*.] A name of a fish, the dory, *Zona faber*.



Horse-bean. *Faba vulgaris* or *Vicia faba*

Fabian (fā'bi-an), *a.* [*L. Fabianus*, < *Fabius*: see *def.*] Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in the manner of Quintus Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who in conducting military operations against Hannibal declined to risk a battle in the open field, but harassed the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

Met by the Fabian tactics, which proved fatal to its predecessors.
Times (London).

Fabiana (fā-bi-an'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, named after Fabiano, a Spanish botanist.] A small solanaceous genus of South American shrubs. *F. imbricata* is a leafy like evergreen of Chili, with small crowded leaves and a profusion of pure white flowers, for which it is occasionally cultivated. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and bitter taste, and is a popular remedy in Chili for urinary disorders.

fable (fā'bl), *n.* [*ME. fable*, < *OF. fable*, *fauble*, *F. fable* = *Pr. fabla*, *faula* = *Sp. habla* = *Pg. falia*, speech, talk, language, mod. *fabula*, a fable, = *It. favola* = *D. fabel* = *MHG. fabula*, *fabel*, *furele*, *G. fabel* = *Dan. Sw. fabel*, < *L. fabula*, a narrative, account, story, esp. a fictitious narrative, story, fable, < *L. fari*, speak, = *Gr. fōrōn*, speak, declare, make known, < *√ faw*, orig. give light, shine (cf. *favem*, *√ faw*, bring to light, make appear, give light, mid. appear), = *Sk1. √ fha*. From *L. fari*, speak, beside *fable*, *fabulate*, *confabulate*, *fabulous*, *fabuliste*, etc., come also *E. affable*, *effable*, etc., *famul*, *famous*, *infamous*, etc., *fate*, *fatal*, etc., *infant*, *infantry*, etc.; and from *Gr. fōrōn* or *fōrōn* come *E. phasor*, *phantasm*, *phantom*, *fantasy*, *fancy*, *phenomenon*, *emphasis*, etc.] 1. A story; a tale; particularly, a feigned or invented story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narrative devised to enforce some useful truth or precept, or to introduce indirectly some opinion, in which imaginary persons or beings as well as animals, and even inanimate things, are represented as speakers or actors; an apologue.

Use them to read in the Bible and other Godly Books,
but especially keep them from reading of fabled fables,
vayne fantasies, and wanton stories
Rubens Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

I never may believe
These antique fables, nor those fairy toys,
Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1.

Among all the different ways of giving counsel, I think the finest and that which pleases the most universally is *fable*. In whatever shape it appears. . . . Upon the reading of a *fable* we are made to believe we advise ourselves.
Adams, *Spectator*, No. 512.

2. A story or history untrue in fact or substance, invented or developed by popular or poetic fancy or superstition and to some extent or at one time current in popular belief as true or real; a legend; a myth.

Narrations of miracles . . . grew to be esteemed but as old wives' fables. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I. 48.

With heretofore diabolical possession and diabolical disease have long since passed into the region of fables.
Lecky, *Rationalism*, I. 194.

3. A story fabricated to deceive; a fiction; a falsehood; a lie: as, the story is all a *fable*.

This go witheth weel alle with oute any *fabul*,
That this lord hadde be late at the last ende,
gif these werres hadde lasted any while here,
William of Faberne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4000.

4. The plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem founded on imagination.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design of *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral.
Druiden.

5. Subject of talk; gossip; byword. [*Bar.*]

Alas! be little ye to nothing file,
The peoples *fable*, and the spoyle of all.
Spenser, *Ruines of Rome*, st. 77.

Knew you not that, sir? 'tis the common *fable*.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, I. 1.

Syn. 1. *Allegory*, *Parable*, etc. (*see syn.*). 2. *Invention*, *fabulation*, *hoax*.

fable (fā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fabled*, *ppr. fabling*. [*ME. fablen*, < *OF. fabler*, *faubler*, *fabler* = *Pr. favelar* = *Sp. hablar*, speak, talk, etc., = *Pg. fallar*, speak, talk, tell, restored *Sp. Pg.*

fabular, **fable**, = *It. favolare* (= *G. fabeln* = *Dan. fable*), < *L. fabulare*, talk, speak, converse, < *fabula*, a narrative, account, subject of common talk: see *fable*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To talk.

While that talkiden (var. *fabulen*).
Wycht, Lake xiv. 15 (Oxf.).

2. To speak or write fiction; tell imaginary stories.

As for Noah, the *fabling* Heathen, it is like, defiled him
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 62.

But weaker even than the *fabling* spirit of these genealogical inattitudes is the idle attempt to explode them by turning the years into days.
De Quincy, Herodotus.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell.
Prior

3. To speak falsely; misrepresent; lie; often used emphatically.

For of the late y wille you speke,
And for to *fabulle* I wille you nought
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall) p. 96

He *fables* not, I hear the enemy.
Shak., 1 Hen VI., iv. 2.

Do you think I *fable* with you?
R. Jonath., Alchemist, II. 1.

II. trans. To feign; invent; devise or fabricate; describe or relate feigningly.

It is elegantly *fabled* by Tythonus
Bacon, Moral Fables, II.

I pray you sit not *fabling* here old tale
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1

Hauling before *fabled* a Catalogue out of Herons of the ancient Kings.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 72

We mean to win,
Or turn this heaven into the hell
Thou *fabled*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 202

fabled (fā'bld), *p. a.* Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle!
Tuckell.

In such guise she stood,
Like *fabled* Goddess of the Wood.
Scott, I. of the L., II. 24.

fablemonger (fā'b mung'gēr), *n.* One who invents or repeats fables.

To distinguish the true and proper allegorists from the *fablemongers* or mythists (I know not what else to call them), such as Dr. Burnet, &c., before mentioned.
Waterland, Works, VI. 16

fabler (fā'bler), *n.* [*ME. fabler*, < *OF. fableur*, < *L. fabulator*, a talker, etc., < *fabulare*, talk: see *fable*, *v.*] 1. A talker.

The *fablers* or jugglers and seekers out of prudence.
Wycht, Bar III. 25 (Oxf.)

2. A writer or speaker of fables or fictions; a fabulist; a dealer in feigned stories; a falsifier.

If so many examples . . . suffice not to confound your simple satirical laws (invented by false *fablers* and crafty imaginers of your *fabling* French monne, then here what God saith in the booke of Numeri.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 2.

Old *fables*, these be fables of the church.
Tennyson, Ballad and Ballad.

fabliau (fab-li-ō'), *n.*; pl. *fabliaux* (-ōz'). [*F.*, < *OF. fabliaus*, older *fabel* = *Fr. fabel*, a short tale, etc., < *ML.* as if **fabulellus*, for which *L. fabella*, a short tale, story, play, etc., dim. of *fabula*, a tale, fable: see *fable*, *n.*] In French lit., one of the metrical tales or diversions of the trouvères, belonging mostly to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

What the original forms of the Beast Epic and the Legend of the Saints were for the lowest, such were the *fabliaux* for the higher middle class.
Kear, Prim. Belief, p. 517.

Until the appearance of Mr. Pater's "Studies of the Renaissance," knowledge of the delightful love story of "An cousin and Nicolette" was practically confined to the students of *fabliaux*. The story, one of the most attractive of its class, appears in the famous collection of *fabliaux* of Le Grand, whence it was translated by Way in his well-known selection from that work.
A and Q, 7th ser., IV. 359

fabling (fā'bling), *n.* [*ME. fabling*, verbal *n.* of *fable*, *v.*] 1. The making of fables; fabulous narrative or composition.

Which occurs in Nature no doubt have given occasion to some of further *fabling*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

The art of *fabling* may be classed among the minor arts. It is an aptitude of the universal and plastic faculties of our nature; and man might not be ill defined as "a mimetic and *fabling* animal."
D. Leavelle, Amen. of Lit., I. 100.

2. Fiction; fables collectively.

Let the dreams of classic idolatry perish - extinct be the fairies and fairy trumpery of legendary *fabling* in the heart of childhood there will, forever, spring up a well of innocent or wholesome superstition. The sea of exaggeration will be busy there, and vital - from every day forms educing the unknown and the uncommon.
Lamb, Elia, p. 100.

fabric (fab'rik), *n.* [Formerly also *fabrick*, *fabrike*, *fabriq*, *fabrique* (= *D. fabrick* = *G. Dat. Sw. fabriek*); < *F. fabrique* = *Pr. fabriga* = *Sp.*

fábrica = *Pg. fabrica* = *It. fabbrica*, < *L. fabrica*, a workshop, art, trade, product of art, structure, fabric, < *Faber*, a workman (artisan, smith, carpenter, joiner, etc.) (> ult. *faver*², *q. v.*), prob. < **fa in fa-cere*, make: see *fact*. From *L. fabrica*, a workshop, through the vernacular *OF. forge*, comes *E. forge*, *n.*, *q. v.*] 1. A structure of any kind; anything composed of parts systematically joined or connected. Specifically (a) The structure or frame of a building; more generally, the building itself; an edifice, as a house, a temple, a bridge, etc.

Her that desireth further to reade, or rather to see the old Jerusalem, with her holy *Fabricque*, let him resort to Arias Montanus his Antiquitates Iudaicæ.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 106.

The South church is richly paved with black and white marble: the West is a new *fabric*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 10, 1641.

But that of Sancta Sophia, once a Christian Temple, excedeth not only the rest, . . . but all other *fabricke* whatsoever throughout the whole universe.
Sandius, Traveller, p. 24.

That *Fabric* rises high as Heaven
Whose Basis on Devotion stands
Prior, Engraved on a Column in the Church of Halstead.

(b) A woven or felted cloth of any material or style of weaving, anything produced by weaving or interlacing distinctively called *textile fabric*.

Here and there a cobweb, woven to the consistence of a *fabric*, swung in the air.
M. N. Murfree (C. E. Cradlock), Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, x.

The material most used in the early days of the Spanish conquest for the production of *fabrics* was the fiber of a plant called chaguar.
E. S. Coss, Rep., No. LXV (1886), p. 92.

2. Any system of connected or interrelated parts; as, the universal *fabric*, the social *fabric*.

The Poets were wont to lay the foundations and first beginnings of their poetical *Fabricque* with innocuities of their Gods and Muses.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 1

I find there are many places in this one *fabric* of man.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 7.

The new created world, which came in heaven
Long had foretold, a *fabric* would be
Of absolute perfection.
Milton, P. L., x. 182.

3. The structure of anything; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united; workmanship; texture; tissue.

The baseless *fabric* of this vision.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

A young divine gave us an eloquent sermon on 1 Cor. ii. 20, inciting to gratitude, and glorifying God for the *fabric* of our bodies and the dignity of our nature.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 28, 1684.

The *fabric* of gauze is always open, illusory, and transparent.
Fre.

That distinguished archaeologist agrees with M. Stephani in considering these vases to be of Athenian *fabric* and to have been exported to the Crimea, Rhodes, and other places with which Athens traded in the fourth century, *n. c.*
C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 391.

4. The act of building. [Rare.]

Tithe was received . . . for the *fabric* of the churches of the poor.
Murray.

Congregation of the Fabric. See *congregation*, *c.*

Cord fabric, a textile fabric whose pile is cut in ribs running in the direction of the length of the warp, or a fabric having larger and smaller threads alternately, thus making a ribbed surface. *E. H. Knight.* Elastic fabric. See *elastic*. Fabric lands, lands given to provide for the rebuilding or repair of cathedrals and churches.

Mixed fabric, a textile fabric made of a combination of two or more fibers, as tweed, poplin, etc. Textile fabric. See *textile*, *c.*

fabric (fab'rik), *v. t.* [*fabric*, *n.* Cf. *fabricate*] To build; construct; put into form.

He who hears what praying there is for light and clearer knowledge to be sent down among us, would think of other matters to be constituted beyond the discipline of Geneva, framed and *fabric*'t already to our hands.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 42.

fabricant (fab'ri-kant), *n.* [= *D. G. Dan. Sw. fabrikant*, < *F. fabricant* = *Sp. Pg. fabricante* = *It. fabbricante*, < *L. fabricant* (*is*, ppr. of *fabricari*: see *fabricate*).] A manufacturer; a working tradesman. Simmonds.

fabricate (fab'ri-kat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fabricated*, ppr. *fabricating*. [*L. fabricatus*, pp. of *fabricari* (> *It. fabbricare* = *Sp. Pg. fabricar* = *Fr. fabriquer* = *F. fabriquier* = *D. fabriekeren* = *G. fabrieken* = *Dan. fabrikere* = *Sw. fabricera*), make, construct, frame, forge, build, etc., < *fabri*, a fabric, building, etc.: see *fabric*. See also *forge*, *v.*, ult. < *L. fabricari*.] 1. To frame; build; construct; form into a whole by joining the parts; form by art and labor; manufacture; make; produce; as, to *fabricate* a bridge or a ship; to *fabricate* woollens.

Our artificial timepieces - clocks, watches, and chronometers - however ingeniously contrived and admirably *fabricated*, are but transcripts, so to say, of the celestial motions.
R. Everett, Uses of Astronomy.

2. To invent or contrive; devise falsely; concoct; forge; as, to *fabricate* a lie or a story; to *fabricate* a report.

Crowland is thinking of hiring Peter of Blois, or some pretended Peter who borrows an illustrious name, to *fabricate* for her an apocryphal chronicle.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 168.

fabrication (fab-ri-kā'shon), *n.* [= *Dan. Sw. fabrikation*, < *F. fabrication* = *Pr. fabricació*, = *Sp. fabricación* = *Pg. fabricação* = *It. fabbricazione*, < *L. fabricatio* (*n*), a making, framing, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*.] 1. The act of framing or constructing; construction; formation; manufacture.

The very idea of the *fabrication* of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust and horror.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The *fabrication* of tapestry with the needle had always been a favorite occupation for ladies of the highest rank.
Harper's Mag., LXVII. 568.

2. The act of devising or contriving falsely; fictitious invention; forgery; as, the *fabrication* of testimony; the *fabrication* of a report.

Not only the *fabrication* and false making of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument, whereby a new operation is given to it, will amount to forgery.
Russell, Crimes and Misdemeanours, II.

3. That which is fabricated; especially, a falsely contrived representation or statement; a falsehood; as, the story is a *fabrication*.

For my part, I can only say, that what is related of the that audience with the king, and many of the following pages, seem to me to be *fabrications* of people that never have been in Abyssinia. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 161.

Syn. 3. Fiction, figment, invention, fable, forgery, coinage.

fabricator (fab'ri-ka-tor), *n.* [= *F. fabricateur* = *Sp. Pg. fabricante* = *It. fabbricatore*, < *L. fabricator*, a maker, framer, forger, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*. See also *forger*, ult. < *L. fabricator*.] 1. One who fabricates or constructs; a maker or manufacturer.

The almighty *Fabricator* of the universe, . . . when he created the erratic and fixed stars, did not make those huge luminous bodies . . . to twinkle only, and to be an ornament to the roof of heaven.
Howell, Letters, III. 9.

Even the product of the loom is chiefly used as material for the *fabricators* of articles of dress or furniture, or of further instruments of productive industry, as in the case of the sailmaker.
J. S. Mill.

2. One who invents a false story; one who makes fictions.

fabricatress (fab'ri-ka-tres), *n.* [= *F. fabricatrice* = *It. fabbricatrice*, < *L. fabricatrix*, fem. of *fabricator*.] A female fabricator. See *fabrication*.

fabricature (fab'ri-ka-tur), *n.* [*OF. fabricature* = *It. fabbricatura*; as *fabricate* + *-ura*.] Fabrication; manufacture.

Fabricia (fa-brish'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Fabricius*, a German entomologist: see *Fabrician*.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of chetopodous annelids. De Blainville, 1828. (b) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Echomyzidae*, having the second antennal joint longer than the third. The larvae are parasitic on lepidopterous larvae. Devoidy, 1830.

Fabrician (fa-brish'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to or proposed by the entomologist Johann Christian Fabricius (1743-1808); as, *Fabrician genera*.

Fabrician pouch. See *bursa Fabricii*, under *bursa*.
Fabrician system of classification, in *entom.*, same as *cibarian system* (which see, under *cibarian*).

fabrillet (fab'ril), *a.* [*OF. fabrillet* = *Sp. Pg. fabril* = *It. fabril*, *fabbrile*, < *L. fabrilis*, < *faber*, a workman, artisan: see *fabric*.] Pertaining to a workman, or to work in wood, stone, metal, etc.; as, *fabril* skill. Cotgrave.

fabular (fab'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. fabularis*, pertaining to fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fable; fabulous. [Rare.]

One would expect to find a creature so familiar in their sports, and so frequent a type in their literature as the hawk, figuring among the "dramatic persona" of a *fabular* romance constructed by medieval men.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 168.

Fabularia (fab'ū-lā-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. fabularis*, pertaining to fable: see *fabular*.] A genus of fossil porcellaneous foraminifera, having narrow and mostly elongated chambers opening terminally upon a cribriform surface and filled with labyrinthine shell-matter. *F. orata* abounds in the Eocene of France.

Fabularina (fab'ū-lā-ri-nā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Fabularia* + *-ina*.] A group of foraminifera, taking name from the genus *Fabularia*. Ehrenberg, 1838.

fabulate (fab'ū-lit), v. t.; pret. and pp. *fabulated*, ppr. *fabulating*. [*L. fabulator*, pp. of *fabulari*, fable: see *fable*, c.] To fable. [Rare.]

[The tongue is] so guarded . . . as if it were with giants in an enchanted tower, as they *fabulate*, that no man may tame it. *Rev. F. Adams, Works*, I. 10.

fabulise, v. t. See *fabulize*.

fabulist (fab'ū-list), n. [= *F. fabulista* = Sp. *Fg. fabulista* (the *L.* term being *fabulator*), < *L. fabula*, a fable.] An inventor or a writer of fables; a fabler; a maker of fictions.

They come in lamely, with their mouldy tales out of Boecio, like stale Tabarine, the *fabulist*. *B. Jonson, Volpone*.

Fabulists always endow their animals with the passions and desires of men. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 372.

So this easy going *fabulist* passes on to the 17th of December, 1799, again without a reference. *Gladstone, Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 462.

fabulize (fab'ū-liz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *fabulized*, ppr. *fabulizing*. [*L. fabula*, fable, + *-ize*.] To invent, compose, or relate fables or stories. Also spelled *fabulise*.

Then endlessly among themselves they *fabulize*, nourish the mistery, laugh, play, jest, dance, leap, skip. *Benvenuto, Passengers Dialogue* (1612).

fabulosity (fab'ū-lon'zē-ti), n.; pl. *fabulosities* (-tiz). [= *F. fabulositas* = Sp. *fabulosidad*, < *L. as if* **fabulosa* (t-), < *fabulosus*, fabulous: see *fabulous*.] 1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness. [Rare.]

Now, as by his history he means this book of Job, it is evident he supposed the *fabulosity* of the book concluded against the existence of the patriarch. *Warburton, Divine Legation*, iv. § 2.

2. A feigned or fictitious story; a fable.

Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many *fabulosity*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, I. 8.

fabulous (fab'ū-lus), a. [= *F. fabuleux*, OF. *fabuleux* = Sp. *fabuloso*, < *L. fabulosus*, fabulous, celebrated in fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] 1. Feigned or invented, as a story; fictitious; not true or real: as, a *fabulous* description or hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules.

Howsoever, it is more than apparent that the booke bearing Epichus name is very *fabulous*. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 36.

The Europeans reprobate us with false history and *fabulous* chronology. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, xvi.

The total expulsion of the Shepherds at any one time by any King of Egypt, or at any one place, must be *fabulous*, as they have remained in their ancient seats, and do remain to this day. *Brown, Source of the Nile*, I. 397.

2. Exceeding the bounds of probability or reason; not to be received as truth; incredible; hence, enormous; immense; amazing: as, a *fabulous* price; *fabulous* magnificence.

He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost *fabulous*. *Macaulay, Misc.*, II. 372.

A man of *fabulous* leanness arose, and began a kind of dance. *T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Poeth*, p. 229.

3. Fabling; addicted to telling fables.

The *fabulous* voices of some few

Poor brain sick men, styled poets. *B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness*

What different fables corrupt our Muses' truth? Wanton as Girls, as Old Wives *Fabulous*! *Carley, Death of Crashaw*

Fabulous age, that period in the early history of a country of which the accounts are mostly mythical or legendary, recording chiefly the fabulous achievements of heroes: as, the *fabulous* age of Greece or Rome.

fabulously (fab'ū-lus-lē), adv. 1. In a fabulous manner; in fable or fiction: as, it is *fabulously* related.

These things are uncertain and *fabulously* augmented. *Greenleaf, Annals of Tacitus*, p. 151.

2. Incredibly; to such extent as to exceed probability; hence, enormously; amazingly: as, *fabulously* rich.

fabulosity (fab'ū-lus-nes), n. The quality of being fabulous or fictitious.

His [Proetheus's] history is written with elegance and vigour, but his *fabulosity* and credulity are justly blamed. *Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles*.

faburden, **faburthen**, n. and a. [Also *faburdon*; a partial accom. of OF. *fauz-bourdon*: see *fauz-bourdon*, and *burden* = *burthen*.] 1. n. In medieval music: (a) The rudest kind of polyphony, consisting of a melody or cantus firmus with the third and sixth added to each tone: not radically different from *organum*.

In modulation hard I play and sing *Faburdous*, prick-song, disant, countering. *Gavin Douglas, Palace of Honour*, I. 42.

(b) Later, the process or act of adding a simple counterpoint to a cantus, especially by im-

provisation. (c) A drone-bass or a refrain; a burden.

But I let that pause lest thou come in again with thy *faburthen*. *Lily, Euphues*.

I could not make my verses let upon the stage in tragicall buskins, curio words filling the mouth like the *faburden* of Bo-Bell. *Greene, Perimedes, Address to Readers* (1588).

II. a. Monotonous.

He condemneth all mens knowledge but his owne, raising up a method of experience (with mirabile, utraqueque, stupendo, and such *faburthen* words, as Pierovanti doth) above all the learned Gallienists of Italie, or Europe. *Lodge, Wits Miserie* (1596).

fac (fak), n. [Abbr. of *facsimile*.] A combination of flowers or ornamental types of decoration, in imitation of the engraved head-bands of the early printers: a typographic fashion in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

façade (fa-sād'), n. [= D. G. Dan. *façade*, < *F. façade*, < *It. facciata*, the front of a building (see *faciata*, *faciate*), < *facies* = *F. face*, < *L. facies*, the face: see *face*.] In arch., a front view or elevation; the chief exterior face of a building, or any one of its principal faces if it has more than one; as, the *façade* of the Louvre; the *façade* of St. Peter's in Rome.

Like so many of the finest churches, [the cathedral of Siena] was furnished with only a plain substantial front wall, intended to serve as the backing and support of an ornamental *façade*. *C. E. Norton, Church building in Middle Ages*, p. 186.

In Egypt the *façades* of their rock-cut tombs were ornamented so simply and modestly as rather to belie than to announce their internal magnificence. *J. Fernandez, Hist. Arch.*, I. 351.

face (fas), n. [*ME. face*, rarely *faas*, *faz*, < OF. *face*, *F. face* = *Pr. faz* = *Sp. faz*, *haz* = *Pg. face* = *It. faccia*, < *L. facies*, the face, visage, countenance, look, appearance, form, etc.; prob. connected with *far* (see *face*), a torch, *facetus*, elegant, polite, witty (see *facile*, etc.), *focus*, a hearth (see *focus*, etc.), < *√ fac*, **fu* = *Gr. √ fa* = *Skt. √ bhi*, shine: see *fable*, *famel*, *fate*, etc.] 1. The front part of the human head, and by extension of the head of any animal, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin; the visage; the countenance.

Henry played with Lewis the Heir of France at Chess, and winning much Money of him, Lewis grew so choleric, that he threw the Chess-men at Henry's *Face*. *Baker, Chronicle*, p. 30.

Is not the young heir Of that brave general's family, Thillo, so poor, he dares not show his *face* in Naples? *Sir R. Stappleton, Slighted Maid*, p. 19.

If to her share some female errors fall Look on her *face*, and you'll forget them all. *Pope, R. of the L.*, II. 13.

He would not, with a petulant tone, Assert the nose upon his *face* his own. *Cooper, Conversation*, I. 122.

2. Aspect or expression of the face; look; countenance; manner of regard, as implying approval or disapproval: as, he set his *face* against it.

The Lord make his *face* shine upon thee. *Salm.*, vi. 25.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again With these lost spirits. *B. Jonson, Catiline*, III. 2.

Some read the King's *face*, some the Queen's, and all Had marvel. *Tennison, Can did and Elaine*

3. An expressive look; an assumed facial aspect indicative of some feeling, especially one of ridicule, disgust, or the like. See *to make a face*, below.

"Could I have found a more respectable subject?" he inquired of her. "The adjective is excellent," she said, with a little *face*, as she put her violin into its case. *Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere*, xviii.

4. Decent outward appearance; aspect or semblance of propriety.

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself? *Lucan, Friendship*

They took him to set a *face* upon their own malignant designs. *Milton*

They [the priests] saw that the king was not inclined to advance *face*, and all of them knew perfectly, that whatever *face* he put upon the matter, the King would not give an ounce of gold to prevent the Abuna from playing there [in confinement] all his life. *Brown, Source of the Nile*, II. 49.

5. Confidence, as indicated by the expression of the countenance; effrontery; audacity; assurance; impudence.

I cannot with any *face* ask you to trust me with any thing in future. *J. Bradford, Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 364.

However I may set a *face* and talk, I am not valiant. *Rees and PL, Mads's Tragedy*, III. 2.

I wonder you can have the *face* to follow me, That have so persecuted things against me. *Middleton (and others), The Widow*, v. 1.

That his rise hath been by her and her husband's means, and that it is a most inconceivable thing how this man can have the *face* to use her and her family with the neglect that he do them. *Peppes, Diary*, III. 182.

This gentleman . . . is particularly remarkable for a becoming assurance; . . . none are more blessed with the advantages of *face*. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, lxviii.

6. Front; presence; sight: as in the phrases *before the face*, *in the face*, *to the face*, *from the face*.

Honours, grace, and dignities he ever bestoweth upon those that have done him any memorable service in the *face* of his enemies. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels*, I. 40.

The parson threatens him, if he does not mend his manners, to pray for him *in the face* of the whole congregation. *Adams, Sir Roger at Church*.

Without any evidence, nay, in the *face* of the strongest evidence, he [Mr. Montagu] sacrifices to the people of a former age a set of opinions which no people ever held. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon*.

In *face* of you, as you entered the door, was the entrance to the working kitchen, or scullery. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, vi.

7. In anat., technically, a part of the head or skull distinguished from the cranium proper or brain-box, the facial region or *facies*, containing the eyes, nose, and mouth, but not the ears. See *facial*.—8. In entom., the front of an insect's head between the compound eyes. In descriptions the term is applied to a more or less definite area, which varies for the different orders.

9. In bot., the upper or inner or free surface of an organ, as opposed to the *back*.

That part of the anther to which the filament is attached, and which is generally towards the petals, is the *back*, the opposite being the *face*. *Rapin, Brit.*, IV. 187.

10. The front or the principal surface of anything; the surface presented to view, or the side or part of a side on which the use of the thing depends: as, the *face* of the earth or of the water; the *face* of a clock (the dial), of a plane (the sole), of a hammer (the striking-surface of the head), of a type (the surface giving the impression), etc.

Also the breadth of the *face* of the house, and of the separate place toward the east, an hundred cubits. *Ezek.*, xii. 14.

A general rumour of a general peace now spread itself over all the *face* of those tormented Countries. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels*, I. 10.

An unusual light rested, to him, on the *face* of the world. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 222.

And now the only thing that had the springs of life within its bosom was the great, sweet-voiced clock, whose faithful *face* had kept unchanged amidst all the swift pageantry of changes. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

11. A plane surface of a solid; one of the surfaces bounding a solid: as, the *face* of an arrow-head. Thus, a cube or die has six *faces*; an octahedron has eight *faces*.—12. That part of the cog of a geared wheel which projects beyond the pitch-line.—13. The working or cutting portion of a grinding-wheel, or the edge of any cutting-tool.—14. That part of the surface of a valve which comes in contact with the seat. *Rankine*.—15. In mining, but chiefly in coal-mining: (a) Properly, the front of a working; that part of the coal-seam which is being mined. Sometimes also called the *working-face*.

Tunnels of a large *face* are those whose height is six or seven feet, and are about eight feet wide. *Exeter, Mod. High Explosives*, p. 224.

(b) Sometimes, improperly, same as *back* or *cleat*.—16. The superficial appearance or seeming of anything; observable state or condition; aspect in general.

His *face* never carried any *face* Of change or weakness. *B. Jonson, Case is Altered*, I. 2.

If all these were exemplary in the conduct of their lives, things would soon take a new *face*. *Scott, Advancement of Religion*.

Truth and goodness and beauty are but different *faces* of the same All. *Emerson, Misc.*, p. 22.

Astronomy has considerably changed the *face* of the known universe and its geography. *The American*, VII. 24.

17. In astral., one of thirty-six parts of the zodiac formed by dividing each sign into three equal parts. Each *face* was assigned to one of the planets, namely the first *face* of Aries to Mars, who is the lord of that house, and all the following *faces* to the sun, Venus, Mercury, the moon, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, in regular rotation.

Every sign is departed in 3 equine parties by 10 degrees, and thence reckoned they cleave a *face*. *Chaucer, Astrolabe*, II. 4.

If any planet be in his decanate, or face, he has the least possible essential dignity; but being in his own decanate or face, he cannot then be called peregrine. A planet being in his decanate or face describes a man ready to be turned out of doors, having much to do to maintain himself in credit and reputation; and in genealogies it represents a family at the last gasp, even as good as quite decayed, hardly able to support itself.

Lilly, Astrology (ed. Zadkiel).

18. The words of a written paper, especially of a commercial or legal paper, as a note or judgment, in their apparent or obvious meaning; specifically—(a) the express terms; (b) the principal sum due, exclusive of interest accrued by law; as, the *face* of a draft.—19. In arch., same as *band*, 2 (c).—20. In bookbinding, the front edge or fore edge of a book.

After the face of a book has been ploughed, the back springs back into its rounded form. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 43.

Ambulacral face See *ambulacral*. **Composition face** See *composition*. **Face of a bastion** See *bastion*. **Face of a cannon, face of a piece**, the terminating plane at the muzzle of a piece of ordnance, perpendicular to the axis of the bore. **Face of a square**, one of the sides of a battalion or regiment when formed in square. *Encyc. Mil. Encyc.* **Face on**, in cart mining, parallel with the cleat, or principal system of joint-planes, said of a mode of working the coal. It is the opposite of *end on* (which see, under *end*). **Faces about!**, turn your faces around! a military word of command, equivalent to *about face*.

Double your faces; as you worn, *faces about*.

Deau. and F., Knight of Burning Peatle, v.

flood captain, *faces about*, to some other discourse.

H. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III, 1.

Face to face, in a confronting attitude or position; in actual presence or propinquity; as, to be *face to face* with impending disaster.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers *face to face*.

Acts xiv, 16.

Now we see through a glass, darkly, but then *face to face*.

1 Cor. xiii, 12.

I had spoken *face to face* with the veritable author of a printed book.

Hawthorne, Twain Fold Tales, II.

They [right and wrong] are the two principles that have stood *face to face* from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle.

Lincoln, The Century, XXXIV, 390.

Fit of the face See *fit*. **Hippocratic face** See *Hippocratic*.—On the face of it, on the evidence of the thing itself; by its own showing; as, the paper is a forgery on the face of it; the story is false on the face of it. **To change face!** See *change*. **To fly in the face of** See *fly*.—To have two faces in or under one hood, to be guilty of duplicity.

He that hath too faces in on hode.

May be enrolled yn thys fratemyte [of fools].

Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I, 80.

To make a face, to change or distort the countenance, as in disapproval, mockery, or disgust; put on an unnatural look.

Shame itself!

Why do you make such faces?

Shak., Macbeth, III, 4.

To turn one's face, to obtain credit or favor without securing recommendation, or by sheer boldness or audacity. [*Shak.* (cf. *syn.* *face*, *viage*, *countenance*). *Face* is the general word, representing the permanent combination of features, apart from any changes produced by thought and feeling. *Countenance* is the face as affected by the state of the mind; hence such figurative uses of the word as to give countenance to an idea or undertaking. *Viage* is essentially the same as *countenance*, but especially regards the face as seen. *Countenance* and *viage* are sometimes applied to the faces of brutes, but are ordinarily held as too high for such use, expressing too much of intellect or character.

Dusk faces with white alken turbans wreathed.

Milton, P. R., IV, 76.

On his bold viage middle age

Had slightly pressed his slight sage

Scott, I. of the L., I, 21.

Woe is written on thy viage.

Aytoun, Edinburgh after Flodden.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession from the which . . . men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit.

Bacon, Maxims of the Law, Pref.

O'er his countenance

No shadow past. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

face¹ (fās), v.; pret. and pp. *faced*, ppr. *facing*. [*ME. facen*; *< face¹, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To turn the face or front full toward; confront; be or stand in front of or opposite to, literally or figuratively; as, to *face* an audience; the house *faces* the sea; we are *facing* important events.

They had now *faced*, as they saw, without power any more to evade it, a fiery trial.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, II.

Double temples are by no means uncommon in India, but the two sanctuaries usually *face* each other, and have the porch between them.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 299.

Two problems *face* the combined intelligence of England for solution at the present time.

Fortnightly Rev., XL, 28.

Hence—2. To confront boldly; make a stand against; oppose or defy; as, to *face* the consequences.

And how can man die better
Than *facing* fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?

Macaulay, Horatius, st. 2.

3. To cover or partly cover with something in front.

Some round-grown thing, a jug

Faced with a beard. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, I, 1.

Specifically—(a) Of buildings, as, a house *faced* with marble.

The pyramid was *faced* by adding courses of long blocks on each layer of the steps.

Chambers, Lib. Univ. Knowledge, XII, 397.

(b) In tailoring, dressmaking, etc., to cover some part of (a garment), as lapels or the hem, with another material. See *revers* and *facing*.

Grumio, Thou hast *faced* many things.

Taylor, I have. *Shak.*, T. of the S., IV, 3.

4. To smooth or dress the face of, as a stone, etc.—5. To turn the face of upward; expose the face of in dealing; said of a playing-card.

To *face down*, to abash by fixedness of gaze; cower by stern looks; hence, to withstand or put down by audacity or effrontery.

Here's a villain that would *face* me down.

Shak., C. of E., III, 1.

Because he walk'd against his Will;

He *fac'd* Men down, that he stood still

Frederic, Alma, III.

To *face it with a card of ten!* (a) In the old game of primero, to stand boldly upon a card; bluff. Hence (b) To *face it out* by sheer audacity.

A vengeance on your crafty wather'd hide!

Yet I have *fac'd it with a card of ten*

Shak., T. of the S., II, 1.

To *face out*. (a) To put or force (a person) down or out by assuming a bold front; defeat by mere effrontery or audacity.

I have here . . . brought you for the trewe fayth of the Catholike church, agaynst your false heray, wherewith you would *face* our Saviour out of the blessed sacrament. I have brought agaynst you, to your face, Saint Bede and Theophylactus.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 1132.

(b) To persist in maintaining (an assertion which is not true); maintain unblushingly and shamelessly, brave, as a charge, with effrontery; as, she *fac'd it out*.

A mad cap ruffian, and a sweating Jack,

That thinks with oaths to *face* the matter out.

Shak., T. of the S., II, 1.

To *face tea*, to improve its superficial appearance by the addition of coloring matter in the process of firing. See *facing*, 3.—To *face the music*, to meet the emergency boldly, accept the situation at its worst. [*Slang*, U. S.]

Although such reverses [financial panic] would seem to fall with crushing weight upon some of our most substantial citizens, a strong determination to *face the music* is every where manifested. *Worcester* (Mass.) *Spy*, Sept. 22, 1857.

Now that those whom he recognized as his enemies had succeeded in putting him in this position, he determined to *face the music*, and not allow them to gain any advantage if he could help it. *Tourge*, Foul's Errand, p. 62.

II. intrans. 1. To appear.

The evil consequences thereof *face'd* very sadly

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 108.

2. To carry a false appearance; play the hypocrite.

To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to *face*,

Foure waies in Court to win men grace.

Acham, The Scholemaster, p. 64.

For there thou needs must learne to laughe, to lie,

To *face*, to forge, to scoffe, to compaune.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I, 506.

Suffolk doth not flatter, *face*, or feign

Shak., I Hen. VI., v, 3.

3. To brag; rail; vaunt; boast. *Hallwell*. [Old and prov. Eng.]

All the day long is he *facing* and creaking.

Call, Roster Dabster, I, 1.

4. To turn the face; especially, in milit. tactics, to turn on the heel to the right or left, or to a reverse position, as at the word of command, right *face*, left *face*, or right about *face*.

When he [the paven] has *faced*, either right or left, he only commands the two diagonals towards which he *faces* [in four-handed chess]. *Ferri*, Chess Eccentricities, p. 24.

To *face about* (milit.), to turn on the heel so as to face in the opposite direction.

Face about, man! A soldier, and afraid of the enemy!

Dryden.

Our Captain bid us then *face about*.

Reading, *Strimshol* (Child's Ballads, VII, 246).

face² (fās), v. t. [*ME. facen*, by aphoresis from *defacen*; see *deface*.] 1. To deface.

Folxema

All *fac'd* his face with his fell tears

That was red as the roses

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 9128.

2. To damage or spoil the surface of, as by wear or accident.

Cards having been once ground down need but little grinding at any one time afterwards, unless they get jammed. *Fac'd* . . . or something unusual happens to them. *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 47.

face³, n. An obsolete form of *face*.

faceable (fā'sp-ə-bl), a. That may be faced or approached. *Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

face-ache (fās'āk), n. Neuralgia in the nerves of the face; tic douloureux.

face-ague (fās'ā'gū), n. Same as *face-ache*.

face-card (fās'hārd), n. A playing-card on which there is a face; the king, queen, or knave of any suit of cards; a court-card.

face-cloth (fās'klōth), n. 1. A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

The *Face-Cloth* too is of great Antiquity. Mr. Strutt tells us, that after the closing the Eyes, &c., a Linen Cloth was put over the Face of the Deceased.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 23, note.

Standing by the coffin, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the *face-cloth*.

Scard, Letters, I, 262.

Stole a maiden from her place,

Lightly to the warrior slept,

Took the *face-cloth* from his face.

Tennyson, Princess, vi (song).

2. A cloth for washing the face; a wash-cloth. **face-cover** (fās'kuv'ēr), n. In fort., an interior glacis, placed in the ditch, with its crest high enough to mask the scarp-wall from the plunging fire of distant batteries; intended to prevent besiegers from effecting a practicable breach in the wall unless they succeed in establishing their batteries on this interior glacis.

faced (fās), p. a. 1. Having a face; marked with a face, as a court-card.—2. Appearing as to the face; having a facial expression of a certain kind; looking. [Rare.]

A company of rural fellows, *fac'd*

Like lovers of your laws.

Ford, Sun's Darling, II.

3. Having the upper or outer surface dressed or smoothed; as, a *faced* stone.—4. Having the front, or some part of the front, covered with other material (see *face¹*, v. t., 3); said of garments, as a man's coat, a woman's gown, etc., and often used compounded with the name of the material; as, silk-*faced*; satin-*faced*.—**Faced card**, in card playing, a card that has been shown by a player face up during the deal or out of turn.

faced-lined (fās'fīnd), a. In her., having the lining exposed at the fold or opening, as a mantle; an epithet used only when the tincture of the lining is to be specified; as, a mantle *faced-lined* gules.

face-flatterer (fās'flāt'ēr-ēr), n. One who compliments another grossly and to his face. [Rare.]

Nine tithes of times

Face-flatterer and back biter are the same.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

face-guard (fās'gārd), n. 1. A covering or mask to protect the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes, in fencing, etc.—2. Any fixed projection from the front of a helmet, serving to protect the face, as the nasal.

face-hammer (fās'hām'ēr), n. 1. A hammer having a flat face, as distinguished from one having both ends pointed or edged. See *cut* under *hammer*.—2. A hammer with a cutting and a blunt end, used in preparing stone for finer tool-work.

face-lathe (fās'lāth), n. 1. A lathe for turning face-work, such as bosses and core-prints.—2. A lathe with a large face-plate and a slide-rest adjustable in front on its own shears. It is generally transverse. *E. H. Knight*.

face-mold (fās'mōld), n. The name given by workmen to the pattern for marking the plank or board out of which ornamental hand-railings for stairs or other works are to be cut.

face-painter (fās'pān'tēr), n. A painter of portraits; one who paints the likeness of the face. [Rare.]

face-painting (fās'pān'ting), n. 1. The act or art of painting faces or portraits; the art of representing faces in painting. [Rare.]

Glorystone, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *face-painting*.

Dryden, tr. of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting.

2. The act of applying rouge or other coloring matter to the face.

face-plan (fās'plan), n. A plan or drawing of the principal or front elevation of a building.

face-plate (fās'plāt), n. 1. A true-plate used to test a plane surface.—2. A plate used as a cover or shield for any object subject to shock or abrasion.—3. The disk attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe to which the piece to be turned is often fastened.

fac'er (fās'ēr), n. 1. One who faces; one who puts on a bold face.

Shall the adversaries of the truth be dumb? Nay; there be no greater talkers, now breakers, and fewer, than they be.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1550.

You preserve
 A race of idle people here about you,
 Poets and talkers, to defame the worth
 Of those that do things worthy.
Bacon, and PL, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

2. A severe blow on the face; hence, any sudden check that staggers one. [Slang.]

The shepherd delivered a terrific *facier* upon our large, vague, benevolent, milklike aged friend.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab. p. 2.

I should have been a stercoraceous mendicant if I had hollowed when I got a *facier*. *Kingsley, Letter, May, 1866.*

3. A bumper of wine. *Halliwel.*

facet (*fā'et*), *n.* [Also written *facette*, and formerly also *facet*; = D. G. Dan. *facette* = Sw. *facett*; < F. *facette*, OF. *facete* (= Sp. Pg. *faceta* = It. *facetta*), dim. of *face*, face; see *face*.] 1. A little face; a small surface; specifically, in lapidary work, a small polished surface, usually of some geometrical form; one of the many variously shaped segments or faces into which the surface of a gem is broken in order to increase its brilliancy. There are various arrangements of the facets, the choice depending upon the shape of the stone, but they may be grouped in three classes, styled brilliant cut, rose cut, and trap cut. See cuts under brilliant.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another hath the quickest reflection; like diamonds cut with facets.
Bacon, Honour and Reputation

His talk,
 When wine and free companions kindled him,
 Was wont to glance and sparkle like a gem
 Of fifty facets.
Templeton, Gernant.

A young fellow of talent, with two or three facets to his mind.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

2. In arch., the fillet between the flutings of a column.—3. In anat., a smooth, flat, circumscribed articular surface of bone. See second cut under dorsal.—4. In entom., the surface of an ocellus of the compound eye of an insect; also, an ocellus. Double-skill facet, in lapidary work, one of the triangular facets cut in removing the lower angle of the foundation squares. Also called *brilliant facet*.

These facets are by some lapidaries called double-skill facets, from being cut in pairs.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 228.

skill facet, in lapidary work, one of the upper row of facets around the table of the stone. See cut under brilliant (fig. 2).

These triangular facets are called skill facets, from the difficulty of placing them correctly.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 227.

facet (*fā'et*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faceted* or *facetted*, ppr. *faceting* or *facetting*. [= F. *faceter* = Pg. *facetar* = It. *facettare*; from the noun.] To cut a facet or facets upon; as, to facet a diamond.

facet, *n.* [ME., also *facet*, *faucet*, < L. *facetus*, elegant, polite, witty; see *facete*.] A book; especially, a child's book of instruction; a primer.

Facet (var. *facet*, *faucet*), *book*. *Prompt. Par.*
 And he to drawe these chyldren, as well in the schoole of facet, as in songe, organes, or suche other virtuous thinges.
Quoted in Babees Book, p. lxxvi.

facet (*fā'set*), *a.* [= OF. *facet* = Sp. (ohm.) Pg. It. *facetus*, < L. *facetus*, elegant, fine, polite, courteous, witty; prob. connected with *facies*, face, appearance, form; see *face*.] 1. Choice; fine.—2. Phœasant; cheerful; facetious.

All those that otherwise approve of jests in some cases, and *facete* companions (as who doth not?), let them laugh and be merry.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 209.

A *facete* discourse, and an amicable friendly mirth can refresh the spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1826), i. 742.
 "I will have him," continued my father, "cheerful, *facete*, jovial."
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 6.

faceted, facetted (*fā'set-ed*), *p. a.* 1. In lapidary work, covered with facets, or cut with geometrical surfaces to enhance the brilliancy, as a gem.

The term brilliant cut, when used alone, is always understood to imply that the front and back of the stone are both *faceted*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 228.

2. Having facets, as the compound eye of an insect. See compound eyes, under eye.

The individual ocellites are at once recognized . . . by the *faceted* appearance of the surface.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 626.

facetely (*fā'set'li*), *adv.* Elegantly; cleverly; ingeniously.

They (the eyes) are the chiefest seats of love, and as James Loricatus hath *facetely* expressed in an elegant ode of his, etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 461.

facetness (*fā'set'nes*), *n.* Elegance; cleverness; ingenuity of expression.

Parables do not only by their plainness open the understanding, but they work upon the affections, and breed delight of hearing by the reason of that *facetness* and wittiness which is many times found in them.

Sir M. Hale, Sermon, Luke xviii. 1.

facetin (*fā-sē'shi-ē*), *n. pl.* [L. pl. of *facetta*, wit, a jest, witticism, < *facetus*, witty; see *facete*.] 1. Witty or humorous sayings or writings.—2. In booksellers' or collectors' catalogues, books of an objectionable kind, broad, coarsely witty, or indecent.

faceting, facetting (*fā'set-ing*), *n.* 1. The process of cutting facets, as on a gem.—2. The act or art of shaping in facets.

The skillful and practised workman turning the links of gold chains between his thumb and finger with great dexterity and accuracy; . . . the most perfect shaped diamonds are being produced. This is called *facetting*.
Gee, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 180.

facetious (*fā-sē'shūs*), *a.* [= F. *facetieux* = Sp. Pg. *facetoso*, facetious, < L. *facetta*, wit; see *facete*.] 1. Sportive; jocular, without lack of dignity; abounding in fun; as, a facetious companion.

The genius of their philosophy was free and facetious.
Sp. Parker, Platonic Philos.

There was the usual facetious young man, whose mild buffooneries have their use on such occasions.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xvi.

2. Full of pleasantry; playful, but not undignified; exciting laughter; as, a facetious story.

When I was last in Paris, I heard of a facetious Passage 'twixt him (the Duke) and the Archbishop of Bourdeaux.
Honell, Letters, i. st. 40.

To court a grin, when you should woo a soul,
 To break a jest, when pity would inspire
 Pathetic exhortation; and I address
 The skittish fancy with facetious tales,
 When sent with God's commission to the heart.
Cosper, Task, ii. 470.

One of the party entertains the rest with the recital of some wonderful or facetious tale.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, i. 200.

= Syn. Merry, Jocular, etc. (see *poly*), jocular, humorous, funny, droll, comical.

facetiously (*fā-sē'shūs-li*), *adv.* In a facetious manner; merrily; waggishly; wittily; with pleasantry.

It answers very facetiously, I must own that a command to lend, hoping for nothing again, and a command to borrow, without returning any thing again, seem very different commands.
Watland, Works, vi. 30.

facetiousness (*fā-sē'shūs-nes*), *n.* [< *facetious* + *-ness*.] The quality of being facetious; sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

Magnificent in his living, reserved in his conversation, grave in his common deportment, but relaxing with a wise facetiousness, he (William I.) knew how to relieve his mind and preserve his dignity.
Huckle, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., an. 1067.

facette, *n.* See *facet*.

facetted, facetting. See *faceted, faceting*.

face-value (*fā'sā'vā*), *n.* The value expressed on the face, as of a note.

face-wheel (*fā'shūel*), *n.* Same as crown-wheel.

The late Mr. Larkin, in finishing his beautiful wood models of crystals, employed a method that pulverized and glued upon wooden face-wheels.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 300.

fachon, *n.* An obsolete form of *falcon*.

facial (*fā'shāl*), *a.* [= F. Fr. *facial*, < ML. *facialis*, < L. *facies*, the face; see *face*.] 1. Pertaining to the face; as, facial expression; an epithet specifically applied in anatomy to many structures which compose this part of the head; as, a facial artery, bone, muscle, nerve, vein, etc.—2. Pertaining to some part of an animal like or called the face; specifically, in entom., pertaining to the front of the head, or to the part distinguished as the face in the various orders.—3. Facial angle of Camper, of Cloquet, etc. See *craniometry*.—4. Facial artery, a large branch of the external carotid, mounting from the neck over the border of the lower jaw just at the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, coursing obliquely to the inner canthus of the eye, and giving off numerous branches to the parts it traverses.—5. Facial axis. See *axis*.—6. Facial bone, any bone composing the skeleton of the face, as distinguished from a cranial bone proper. In human anatomy 14 bones (each pair counted as two) are included in this set; they are the two nasal, two superior maxillary, two lacrimal, two malar, two palatine, two inferior turbinate, vomer, and inferior maxillary bones.—7. Facial canal. See *canal*.—8. Facial depression, in entom., a depressed space beneath the antennæ, such in *larvæ* *Diptera*.—9. Facial ganglion. See *ganglion*.—10. Facial index. See *craniometry*.—11. Facial line of Camper. See *craniometry*.—12. Facial nerve, the nerve of expression; the motor nerve of the muscles of the face, formerly known as the portio dura of the seventh cranial nerve, now as the seventh cranial nerve, leaving the cavity of the cranium by the internal auditory meatus, traversing the temporal bone in the aqueduct of Fallopius, emerging at the stylomastoid foramen, and sending branches to all the superficial muscles of the face.

Facial suture, in trilobites, the line of separation between the glabella and the lateral portion of the cephalic shield.—**Facial vein**. (a) *Anterior*, a vein continued from the angular at the inner angle of the orbit, crossing the face superficially to unite with the anterior division of the temporomaxillary vein under the digastric muscle to form the common facial. (b) *Common*, a short trunk, formed by the union of the anterior facial and anterior division of temporomaxillary to empty into the jugular at the level of the hyoid bone. (c) *Deep*, a vein passing from the pterygoid plexus to empty into the anterior facial below the malar bone. Also called *anterior internal maxillary vein*. (d) *Posterior*, the temporomaxillary vein. (e) *Transverse*, one of two veins passing over the surface of the masseter muscle to empty into the common temporal vein. See *basifacial, craniofacial*.

facially (*fā'shāl-i*), *adv.* 1. In a facial manner; with reference to the face.—2. Face to face; vis-à-vis.

faciatar (*fā'shī-ā'tā*), *n.* [It. *faciata*; see *faciate*.] Same as *faciate*.

The piazza compasses the *faciata* of the court and chapel.
Kewley, Diary, Oct. 20, 1844.

faciatar (*fā'shī-ā'tā*), *n.* [It. *faciata* = F. *façade*, *façade*; see *façade*.] A *façade*.

The *faciata* of this Cathedral is remarkable for its historical carving.
Kewley, Diary, June 27, 1844.

facient (*fā'shīent*), *n.* [< L. *facien(-t)a*, ppr. of *facere*, make; see *fact*.] 1. A door; one who does anything, good or bad.

Is art in the fact, or in the mind of the *facient*?
Sp. Parker, Alp. Williams, p. 68.

2. In math., a variable of a quantity. *Cayley, 1854. Facients of emanation. See emanation.*

facies (*fā'shī-ēs*), *n.*; pl. *facies*. [L.; see *face*.] 1. The face; specifically, in anat., the facial part of the skull or of the head.—2. Features, visage, countenance, or physiognomy. Hence—3. The whole outside figure; the general configuration. Hence—4. The general aspect or appearance of anything; superficial characteristics or features; specifically, the general aspect which an organism presents at the first view, before the details have been considered separately; as, the *facies* of a country; the *facies* of a fauna. In zoology often used comparatively, in the sense of aspect or appearance, as, having the *facies* of *Crocodylus* (that is, like in general appearance, but not necessarily in structure). *Facies Hippocraticæ. See Hippocraticæ face, under Hippocraticæ.*

facile (*fā'shīl*), *a.* [< F. *facile* = Sp. Pg. *facil* = It. *facile*, < L. *facilis* (archaic *facil*, adv. *facile*), easy to do, easy, lit. doable, < *facere*, do, make; see *fact*. Cf. *difficile*, difficult.] 1. Easy to be done, performed, or used; easy; not difficult. They complain, but will not use the *facile* and ready means to do themselves good.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 162.
 Order . . . will render the work *facile* and delightful.
Kewley.
 So may he with more *facile* question bear it,
 For that it stands not in such warlike brace.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.
 The ear finds that agreeable which the organs of utterance find *facile*.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 778.

2. Easy to be moved, removed, surmounted, or overcome. The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 707.

3. Easy of access or converse; affable; not haughty, austere, or reserved. I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet.
H. Johnson.

4. Easily moved or persuaded to good or bad; pliable; flexible; yielding. He sought our *facile* for to throw,
 Quibbl'd that he try the matter throw.
Landor, Bowdler of Kyngs (E. E. T. 8.), i. 221.

A corrupt judge offendeth not so highly as a *facile*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 514.

He has so modern and *facile* a vein.
 Fitting the time and catching the court ear!
H. Johnson, Volpone, iii. 2.

This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper on the king's highway.
J. Wilson.

5. Ready; quick; dexterous; as, a *facile* artisan or artist; he wields a *facile* pen.

That *facile* eloquence which attracts the inconsiderate in Belgians, Frenchmen, and Italians, is too generally a mixed product from impudence and insincerity.
De Quincey, Style, i.

A man of ready smile and *facile* tear,
 Improvised hopes, despair at nod and beck,
 And language—ah, the gift of eloquence!
Browning, Ring and Book, i. 42.

To the *facile* pen of an Oxford man we owe the production of the most popular manual of our history that has ever appeared, the Short History of the English People.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 67.

facilely (*fā'shīl-i*), *adv.* In a facile or easy manner; easily. [Rare.]

No *facile* he have
 His royal person.
Chapman, Illud, xxiil.

facing (fā'sing) *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *face* 1 *c*] 1
A covering in front for ornament, distinction,

falcon, n An obsolete form of *falcon*.
facound, a A Middle English form of *facund*.

2 A real state of things, as distinguished from a statement or belief; that in the real world agreement or disagreement with which makes a proposition true or false, a real inherence of an attribute in a substance, corresponding to the relation between the predicate and the subject of a proposition. As a few writers things in the concrete and the universe in its entirety are spoken of as *facts* but according to the almost universal acceptance a *fact* is not the whole concrete reality in any case, but an abstract element of the reality. Thus, Julius Caesar is not called a *fact* but that Julius Caesar invaded Britain is said to have been a *fact* or to be a *fact*. To this extent, the use of the word *fact* implies the reality of abstractions.

With the majority of writers, also, a *fact*, or *single fact*, relates only to an individual thing or individual set of things. Thus, that Brutus killed Caesar is said to have been a *fact*; but that all men are mortal is not called a *fact*, but a *collection of facts*. By *fact* is also often meant a true statement, a truth, or truth in general; but this seems to be a mere inexactness of language, and in many passages any attempt to distinguish between the meanings on the supposition that *fact* means a true statement, and on the supposition that it means the real relation signified by a true statement would be empty subtlety. *Fact* is often used as correlative to *theory*, to denote that which is certain or well settled — the phenomena which the theory colligates and harmonizes. *Fact*, as being special, is sometimes opposed to *truth*, as being universal; and in such cases there is an implication that *facts* are minute matters ascertained by research, and often inferior in their importance for the formation of general opinions, or for the general description of phenomena, to other matters which are of familiar experience.

I am wounded

In *fact*, nor can words cure it.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1

The Right Honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his facts and to his imagination for his facts.

Sheridan, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.

In order to believe that gold is yellow, I must, indeed, have the idea of gold, and the idea of yellow, and something having reference to these ideas must take place in my mind; but my belief has not reference to the ideas, it has reference to the things. What I believe is a *fact* relating to the outward thing, gold, and to the impressions made by that outward thing upon the human organs, not a *fact* relating to my conception of gold, which would be a *fact* in my mental history, not a *fact* of external nature.

J. S. Mill, Logic, I. v. § 1.

The basis of all scientific explanation consists in assuming *fact* to some other *fact* or *facts*.

A. Bain, Logic, III. xii. § 2.

A law is a grouping of observed *facts*.

Challis

A world of *facts* lies outside and beyond the world of words.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 67

The whole human *fact* of him, as a creature like myself, with hair and blood and seeing eyes, haunted me in that sunny, solitary place, not like a specter, but like some friend whom I had barely injured.

R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men

3. In *law*, an actual or alleged physical or mental event or existence, as distinguished from a legal effect or consequence; as in the phrases *matter of fact*, *question of fact*, *the facts of the case*, as distinguished from *matter of law*, *question of law*, *the law of the case*. Thus, whether, if spoken, they constituted a binding promise, is usually a question of *law*. *Ablative fact*, a *fact* which according to law takes away a right. *Collateral facts*. See *collateral*. *Collative fact*, a *fact* appointed by law to give commencement to a right. *Conclusion of fact*. See *conclusion*. *Disjunctive fact*. Same as *ablative fact*. *Error in fact*. See *error*. *Evidential or evidentiary facts*. See *evidential*. *Fact of consciousness*, a *fact* whose existence is given and guaranteed by an original and necessary belief. *Fixed fact*. See *fixed*. *In fact*, in reality, in truth, indeed.

Dante. It certainly must hurt an author of delicate feelings to see the liberties they (the newspapers) take.

Sir Fret. Not quite the contrary, their abuse is, in fact, the best panegyric I like it, all things.

Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1

In the *fact*, in the act

It cannot be evidently proved, or they likely taken in the *fact*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 362.

Investitive fact. Same as *collative fact*. *The fact*, the truth; in such collocations as, Is it the *fact* that he said so? — *Ultimate fact*, an indemonstrable truth.

facts, *n*. Plural of *factum*.

faction (fak'shon), *n*. [= G. *factio* = Dan. *Sw. faktion*, < F. *faction* = Sp. *facción* = Pg. *fação* = It. *fazione*, < L. *factiō* = a making, doing, a taking part, a company, party, *factiō*, < *facere*, pp. of *facere*, do, make, take part, see *fact*. Doublet of *fashion*, q. v.] 1. A party of persons having a common end in view; usually, such a party seeking by irregular means to bring about changes in government or in the existing state of affairs, or in any association of which they form part; a combination of persons using subversive or perverse methods of promoting their own selfish or partizan views or interests, especially in matters of state.

You are all of his *faction*, the whole court is told in praise of him.

Bacon and Fl., Philaster, I. 2

How oft a Patriot's best laid schemes we find

By Party crossed or *Faction* undermined!

Congress, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Thus that city (Florence) became divided as all the rest of Italy was before, into the two *factions* of Guelphs and Ghibellines.

J. Adams, Works, V. 11.

This . . . made the government absolute and led to consequences which, as by a fixed law, must ever result in popular governments of this form, namely to organized parties, or rather *factions*, contending violently to obtain or retain the control of the government.

Catharine, On Government, I. 100

2. Combined disorderly opposition to established authority; turbulence; tumult; dissension.

He could not endure any ordinances or worship, etc., and when they arrived at one of the Eleutheria Islands,

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. . . he made such a *faction* as enforced Captain Sayle to remove to another island.

Westthrop, Hist. New England, II. 409.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

If there had been any taint in his doctrine that way (ward treason), there had been reason enough in such an Age of *faction* and sedition to have used the utmost care to prevent the spreading of it.

Stillinger, Sermons, I. iii.

A spirit of *factious*, which is apt to mingle its person in the deliberations of all bodies of men, will often hurry the persons of whom they are composed into improprieties and excesses for which they would blush in a private capacity.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 55.

3. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the classes into which the charioteers in the circensian games were divided, one of each contending in a race. The four regular *factions*, distinguished by their dresses as the green, red, blue, and white, represented spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Doubtless added purple and yellow *factions*, making six contestants in every race, but these new divisions were not permanent. A dispute in Constantinople, in 532, between the green and blue *factions* and their partisans, the emperor Justinian favoring the latter, led to a civil war of five days, which cost 30,000 lives and nearly overthrew the government.

Their trains must hate

Their titles, feasts, and *factions*.

R. Jonson, Sejanus, II. 2

Before the close of the republic, an enthusiastic partisan of one of the *factions* in the chariot races flung himself upon the pile on which the body of a favourite coachman was consumed, and perished in the flames.

Locke, Europ. Morals, I. 231.

4. *Syn.* 1. Combination, Party, etc. See *cabal*.

factional (fak'shon-əl), *a*. [*< faction + -al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by *faction*; as, *factional* resentment; *factional* perversity.

Long identified with *factional* politics.

Philadelphia Times, April 28, 1885.

factionary (fak'shon-ə-ri), *a*. [= F. *factionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *factionario* = It. *factionario*, < L. *factio(n)*, the head of a company of charioteers, < L. *factio(n)*, a *faction*; see *factiō*.] Active as a partizan; *factious*; zealous.

Prithce, fellow, remember my name is Menenius, always *factious* on the party of your general.

Shak., Cor., v. 1

factioner (fak'shon-er), *n*. [*< faction + -er*; ult. < L. *factiōarius*; see *factionary*.] One of a *faction*.

The *facturers* had entered into such a seditious conspiracy.

Sp. Baucourt, Dangerous Positions.

factionist (fak'shon-ist), *n*. [*< faction + -ist*.] A member of a *faction* or a promoter of a *faction*.

Henry had yielded with repugnance to a union with Elizabeth the Yorkist, the sullen Lancastrian long looked on his queen with the eyes of a *factious*.

J. B. Ford, Annals of Lit., I. 304

factious (fak'shūs), *a*. [= F. *factieux*, < L. *factiosus*, of or for a party or *faction*, < *factiō(n)*, a *faction*; see *factiō*.] 1. Given to *faction*; dissentious; promoting partizan views or aims by perverse or irregular means; turbulent.

But ambitions and *factious* Men are never discouraged by such an appearance of difficulties.

Stillinger, Sermons, I. vii

That *factious* and seditious spirit that has appeared of late

Chesham, Misc., IV. 31

At home the hateful names of party cease
And *factious* souls are warmed into peace.

Deverden, Astoria Review, I. 313

He had to deal with a mutual and *factious* probability.

Prentiss, Ford and Law, II. 25

2. Pertaining to or proceeding from *faction*; of a turbulent partizan character.

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honor of the two houses.

Loken, Louche

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design?

Deighton

He is immediately alarmed and loudly exclaims against such *factious* doings, in order to set the people by the ears together at such a delicate juncture.

Goldsmith, National Concord

The emigrants themselves were weakened by *factious* divisions.

Long, Hist., I. 8, I. 98

34. Active; urgent; zealous

Be *factious* for redress of all those griefs
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farther.

Shak., J. C., I. 1

factiously (fak'shūs-ly), *ad*. In a *factious* manner; by means of *faction*; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

factiousness (fak'shūs-nēs), *n*. [*< factious + -ness*.] The state or quality of being *factious*; disposition to promote or take part in *faction*.

A gentleman, indeed, could easily accomplish, exceedingly learned but without all vigorous, friendly without *factiousness*.

Sp. P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

With all their *factiousness* they (the Clergymen) could not very well dare to pursue their habitual tactics of opposition in a matter which after all, was of much more concern to their emotions than spiritual and religious interests.

Loose, Bismarck, II. 47.

factish (fak'tish), *a*. [*< fact + -ish*.] Dealing with *facts*; insisting upon *facts*. [Rare.]

How happily does he expose that *factish* element in human nature, which led a distinguished astronomer to demolish the theories of the Principia as "mere crochets of Mr. Newton!"

The Academic, Jan. 2, 1880

factitious (fak-tish'us), *a*. [= Sp. Pg. *facticio*, < L. *factitiuus*, better *factivus*, made by art, artificial, in later grammarians also of words, imitative, onomatopoeic, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make; see *fact*. Cf. *factish*, ult. < L. *facticius*.] Made by or resulting from art, in distinction from that which is produced by or conformable to nature; artificial; conventional.

A situation in which all *factitious* distinctions were of less worth than individual prowess and efficiency.

Prentiss, Ford, and Law, Int.

Manners are *factitious*, and grow out of circumstances, as well as out of character.

Emerson, Conduct of Life.

He takes away all the solemn which give a *factitious* dignity and elevation to governments and men.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 147.

Rock alum (is) a *factitious* article consisting of crystalline fragments of alum not larger than almonds, coloured with Venetian red.

Ere, Dict., III. 709.

- *Syn.* Artificial, *Factitious*, *Unnatural*. *Artificial* means done by art, as opposed to *natural*. That is *unnatural* which departs in any way from what is natural; as, *unnatural* excellence. An *artificial* or *factitious* demand in the market is one that is manufactured, the latter being the more laboriously worked up; a *factitious* demand exists only in the invention of one and the imagination of another, an *unnatural* demand is greater than the laws of trade would produce.

Artificial and *factitious* gemms.

Sir J. Armoyn, Vulg. Err., I. 1.

The *factitious* is the elaborately *artificial* in things of a moral, social, or material kind. A *factitious* demand is one which has been artificially created by pains and effort required to produce it. The term points more to the labor and less to the skill which produced the *artificial*.

C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 180.

Unnatural deeds

Do breed *unnatural* troubles. Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

factitiously (fak-tish'us-ly), *adv*. In a *factitious* or artificial manner.

Whilst, therefore, there is a truth in the belief that "progress, and at the same time resistance" is the law of social change, there is a fatal error in the inference that resistance should be *factitiously* created.

H. Spencer, Social Station, p. 313.

factitiousness (fak-tish'us-nēs), *n*. The quality of being *factitious*.

factitive (fak'ti-tiv), *a*, and *n*. [*< NL. factitivus*, < L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make; see *fact*.] 1. *a*. Causative; effective; expressive of making or causing; in grammar said of a verb which takes, besides its object, a further adjunct expressing something predicated of that object; thus, they made him a ruler; to call a man a coward; to paint the house red. The adjunct predicated of the object is called a *factitive* or *objective* predicate (sometimes, less correctly, a *factitive* object).

For instance, in certain branches of this stock, as the Persian, etc., the tendency of causal verbs to lose their force altogether, even with the longest *factitive* form, which they faithfully keep, is only the breaking through of that principle which asserted itself almost universally in the late analytic state of the group.

Ames, Jour. Philol., II. 186

II. *v*. In *gram.*, a *factitive* verb.

factitude (fak'ti-tūd), *n*. [*Irreg. < fact + -itude*, after *aptitude*, etc.] The quality of being *fact*; reality.

It is when we are most aware of the *factitude* of things that we are most aware of our need of God, and most able to trust him.

Geo. MacDonald, What a Mine a Mine

factive (fak'tiv), *a*. [*< ML. factivus*, < L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make; see *fact*.] Making; having power to make.

Your majesty is a king whose heart is as unscrutable for secret motions of goodness as for depth of wisdom. You are greater like *factive*, and not destructive.

Bacon, In James I., let. 276.

facto (fak'tō), *adv*. [*L.*, abl. of *factum*, a deed.] In *law* (properly *de facto*), in fact; in deed; by the act or *fact*.

factor (fak'tor), *n*. [Formerly also *factour*; = F. *facteur* = Sp. Pg. *factor* = It. *fattore* = D. *factoor* = G. *factor* = Dan. *Sw. faktör*, < L. *factor*, a doer, maker, performer, ML. agent, etc., < *facere*, do, make; see *fact*. Cf. *factor*, *factour*.] 1. One who transacts business for another or others; specifically, in *com.*, a commission-merchant; an agent entrusted with the possession, of goods for sale. The distinctive features of his position are: (1) he procures the business of receiving and selling goods; (2) he procures the goods; (3) he receives either in bulk or sample into his possession; (4) he has power to sell; (5) he serves for a commission, although in exceptional cases remuneration may be made in some other way; (6) he is generally resident in some other place than his principal. (Wharton, On Agency, § 436.)

More loosely, a *factor* is an agent to buy or sell goods, or both, and to handle them to buy or sell bills of exchange, and other business on account of persons in other places.

The said William Rynas was factor in Selo, not only for his master, and for his grace the Duke of Norfolk, but also for many others, worshipful merchants of London.

Hakluyt (Arthur) Eng. Garner 1: 22.

Factors in the trading world are what ambassadors are in the political world.

Addison, The Royal Exchange.

In his mercantile affairs he was rather unfortunate, for such was the extravagance of his factors that they had dissipated the greater part of his riches.

Johnson Works V: 104.

2. In Scotland, a person appointed by a heritor, landholder, or house proprietor to manage an estate, to let land or to procure on lease, to collect rents, etc.

Mr White a Welshman who had been many years factor on the estate of Col. Drake to which he had just retired.

Scott's Journal (ed. 1803), p. 119.

3. An agent or a deputy generally.

Therefor made they more than the other for they are the factors of our life.

Sp. Hale Apology, fol. 74.

There is but my factor good my lord
To engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.

Shak. Henry IV, III: 2.

4. In American law, in some of the United States, a person charged as a garnishor. — 5. In math., one of the two or more numbers, expressions, or quantities which when multiplied together produce a given product: as, 6 and 3 are factors of 18. As every product can be divided by any of its factors without remainder, a factor may also be defined as an expression or quantity by which another expression or quantity may be divided without a remainder. 6. One of several circumstances, elements, or influences which tend to the production of a given result.

There is also a logical attitude which is called Attention. It is the product of feeling and one of the necessary factors in Perception.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I: 11 § 10.

As to the cause of the limitation of the (depersonal) factor, it is claimed that light is the most powerful factor amongst all the agencies which influence life upon the earth.

Smith's Annals, 1831, p. 101.

Allotrious, bipartient, consequent, extraneous, etc. factor. See the adjective. Division by factors. See division. Factors Act, a statute of New York (laws of 1830 c. 179) the effect of which is to make merchandise liable for money loaned or security given on the faith thereof by consignors or purchasers by causing that the person in whose name it is shipped the holder of the bill of lading, custom-house permit, or warehouse receipt, or the person having possession of the merchandise, shall within certain limits be deemed the true owner for such purposes. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions are variously known. Factors Acts, English statutes of 1833 (4 Geo. IV, c. 5), 1835 (5 Geo. IV, c. 94), 1841 (5 and 6 Vict., c. 39) and 1842 (7 and 8 Vict., c. 39) which preserve the lien of consignees upon shipments for advances, etc., and make bills of lading available as security to the extent of such lien. Integrating factor, a quantity by which a given quantity is multiplied in order to render it an exact integral, better called a multiplier. Interim factor. See interim. Primary factor, a factor of a logarithmic function having no root. Prime factor, a factor which cannot be divided without remainder by anything except itself and unity.

factor (fak'tor), *n.* [*< factor, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To act as factor for; look after, let, and draw the rents for; manage; as, to factor property. [Scottish.] — 2. In math., to resolve into factors as, $x^2 - y^2$ is factored into $(x + y)(x - y)$.

II. *intrans.* To act as factor.

Send your prayers and good words to factor there for you and have a stock employed in good banks to pauper and pious uses.

S. W. and S. W. 1: 3.

factorage (fak'tor-aj), *n.* [= *F. factorage* Sp. *factoraje*; as *factor* + *-age*] 1. The allowance given to a factor by his employer as compensation for his services. Also called *commission*.

He put £1000 into Dudley's hands to trade for him to the end that his brother Montague might have the benefit of the factorage.

Rees North-Lond. Glossary II: 9.

2. The business of or dealings with factors, consignment to or sale by a factor or factors.

But in New Orleans enterprise has forgotten everything but the factorage of the staple crops.

G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana XXXI.

factored (fak'tord), *a.* [*< factor (factory) + -ed*] Made in a factory; manufactured in quantities for mercantile purposes, as opposed to hand-made or unique; hence, spurious. [Rare.]

Large quantities of the finest and costliest articles sold under other local designations in London and all over the world are the factored work of Birmingham and France.

Nineteenth Century XX: 94.

factoreess, factress (fak'tor-es, -trēs), *n.* [= *F. factrice* = *It. fattoreessa*, as *factor* + *-ess*] A female factor. [Rare.]

Your factress hath been lamp ring for my misery.

For. Factors, III: 2.

factorial (fak'tor-i-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< factor* or *factory* + *-al*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a factor or factors; constituting a factory.

Securing a limited district for a depot and factorial establishment for American citizens in that region (Congo river). Science, VI: 100.

2. In math., of or pertaining to a factor or factorials. See II.

II. *n.* In math., a continued product of the form

$$P, P(x+1), P(x+2), P(x+3), \dots, P(x+n),$$

in which every factor after the first is derived from the preceding by increasing the variable by unity.

factorize (fak'tor-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *factorized*, ppr. *factorizing* [*< factor* + *-ize*] In law, in some of the United States, to warn not to pay or give up goods; attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person.

factorship (fak'tor-ship), *n.* [*< factor* + *-ship*] 1. A body of factors. — 2. The business or responsibility of a factor.

My own care and my rich master's trust
Lay their commands both on my factorship.

Middleton, Women Beware Women, I: 1.

factory (fak'tor-i), *n.*; pl. *factories* (-rīz). [= *D. factory* = *G. factori* = Dan. *Sw. faktori*, *< F. factorie*, *factorerie* = Sp. *factoria* = *It. fattoria* = *It. fattoria*, a factory, *< ML. fattoria*, a treasury, *L. fattorium*, an oil-press, *< L. factor*, a doer, maker, *ML. an agent*, etc.; see *factor*. Cf. *manufactory*] 1. An establishment of merchants and factors resident in a foreign place, formed for mutual protection and advantage, usually occupying special quarters under their own control, and sometimes having fortified posts and depots. In the middle ages foreign factories existed in most large European cities and a later period in many Asiatic and African ports often giving rise, especially in India, to the acquisition of extensive political power. A few are still maintained in India and western Africa most of them by French in a modified form and sometimes under other designations.

At this River we were met by several of the French Merchants from Sion, they having a factory there the most considerable of all them in the Levant.

Marquand, Voyages to Jerusalem, p. 44.

Even in India during the seventeenth century she (England) can hardly be said to have got beyond the factory stage. The East India Company was simply householder of the native princes.

Science VII: 475.

2. A body of factors; the association of persons in a factorial establishment.

Our factory at Cebu had news of our arrival before we came to an anchor and immediately the chief of the factory with some of the King's officials came down to us.

Donner, Voyages II: 14.

3. The employment or authority of a factor; power to act as a factor. [Rare.]

Factory may be recalled, and falls by the death of the principal. The mandate of *factor* subsists notwithstanding the supervening minority of the mandant.

Chambard, Encyc. de la Loi.

4. A building or group of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods, including the machinery necessary to produce the goods and the engine or other power by which such machinery is propelled, the place where workers are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils; as, a cotton factory. The general distinction between a factory and a workshop is that the work done in the former is on a larger scale and usually of a kind requiring more machinery. When the more simple kinds of work commonly done in shops, however, are carried on in large establishments the latter are often called factories, but establishments for some branches of production are a kind or never so called, however large as machine shops, cut shops, cooper shops, etc. Also called *manufactory*.

Our occupied hearts are the factories of the devil which may be at work without his presence.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I: 20.

5. Manufacture; making.

For gain has wonderful effects
It improves the *factory* of the poets.

Butler, Hudibras III: 1448.

Factory Acts, a series of English statutes having for their object the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and operatives with special reference to the employment of children and the regulation of factories as to hours of labor and recreation, sanitary conditions, etc. That of 1801 (1 Geo. III, c. 73) is known as the *first Factory Act*, and that of 1833 (4 and 5 Wm. IV, c. 100) as the *second Factory Act*. The later acts are those of 1847 (10 and 11 Vict., c. 106), 1850 (13 and 14 Vict., c. 69), 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 104), 1874 (37 and 38 Vict., c. 44), 1875 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 100), 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 38) and 1895. Factory cotton, unbleached cotton cloth of home manufacture, equivalent to imported fabric. Also called *factory and domestic*. [Rare.]

factory mound (fak'tor-mānd), *n.* An East India weight of 40 seers, varying, like the seer, largely in different localities. The Bengal factory mound is 74 pounds 10 ounces, while the Madras mound is only 25 pounds. It is distinguished from the *bazaar-seer*, which is about 82 pounds in Calcutta.

factotum (fak'tō-tum), *n.* [*< L. facere* (fac, *impv.*) *totum*, do all; *facere*, do; *totum*, neut.

of totus, all, the whole.] One who does everything; specifically, one who is called upon or employed to do all kinds of work for another.

He was so farre the domineus *fac totum* in this juncture that his words were laws, all things being acted according to his desire.

Moulie, Plots of Pretended Saints (2d. ed., 1614).

He could not sail without him; for what could he do without a corporal vassal, his protection his *factotum*, his distributor of provisions?

Maryat, Smaragdyne, 214.

factress, *n.* See *factress*.

factual (fak'tu-al), *a.* [*< fact* + *-u-al*; *improperly*, after analogy of *actual*] Of the nature of fact; consisting of or attentive to facts; real; genuine; scrupulously exact. [Rare.]

If a man is a plain, literal *factual* man, you can make a great deal more of him in his own line by education than without education.

W. W. Beecher, Royal Truths.

factuality (fak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [*< factual* + *-ity*] The quality of being factual; genuineness. [Rare.]

When we find these among the (asserted) facts, it makes us doubt the *factuality* of the facts.

R. Thomas, Christian Union, March 10, 1887.

factum (fak'tum), *n.*; pl. *facta* (-tā). [*L.* see *fact*] 1. In law, a thing done; an act or a deed; anything stated and made certain; the statement of a case for the court. — 2. In math., the result of a multiplication; a product. — *Factum of a will*, the formal execution, or the signing and attesting of the will.

facture (fak'tūr), *n.* [= *F. facture* = *Pr. factura* = *Sp. hechura* (in sense 2 *factura*) = *Pg. factura* = *It. fattura* = *D. faktum* = *G. faktur* = Dan. *Sw. faktura*, invoice, *< L. factura*, making, make, *It. a creature*, a work, *ML. also form*, price, enchantment, embroidery, etc., *< facere*, pp. *factus*, make; see *fact*. Cf. *feature*, a doublet of *facture*] 1. The act or manner of making; construction or structure. [Rare.]

There is no doubt but the *facture* or framing of the inward parts is as full of difference as the outward.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II: 194.

While he was acquiring in the Tower his labors and rude *facture* of such waste ingots. The *Atlantic* LX: 610.

2. In com., an invoice or a bill of parcels. *Numerous.*

facula (fak'u-lā), *n.*; pl. *facule* (-lā). [*L.*, a little torch, dim of *fax*, a torch] In astron., one of the small spots often seen on the sun's disk, which appear brighter than the rest of its surface.

Groups of minute spots brighter than the general surface of the sun are often seen in the neighborhood of spots or elsewhere. They are called *facule*.

Newcomb and Hildes, Astron., p. 278.

These *facule* are elevated regions of the solar surface, ridges and crests of luminous matter which rise above the general level and protrude through the denser portions of the solar atmosphere, just as our terrestrial mountains.

C. L. Jones, The Sun, p. 107.

facular (fak'u-lar), *a.* [*< facula* + *-ar*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a facula. See *facula*.

faculences (fak'y-lens), *n.* [*< L. facula*, a torch, + *E. -ence*] Brightness; clearness. Bailey, 1727.

facultative (fak'ul-tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. facultatif* = Sp. *Pg. facultativo*, *< L. facultas* (-tās), *faculty*; see *faculty* and *-ive*] 1. Conferring a faculty, right, or power; enabling. Hence — 2. Conferring the power of doing or not doing; rendering optional or contingent. — 3. Having a faculty or power, but exercising it only occasionally or incidentally, or failing to exercise it; occasional or incidental; optional or contingent. Compare *obligate*.

The chief point was the introduction of the referendum, by which laws made by the [Swiss] cantonal legislature may (facultative referendum) or must (obligatory referendum) be submitted to the people for their approval.

Encyc. Brit., XXII: 704.

The Facultative Actions are those which although ultimately dependent on the energies of the organs, are yet neither inevitably nor uniformly produced when the organs are stimulated, but owing to the play of forces at work take sometimes one form and sometimes another.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I: 11 § 30.

Facultative hypermetropia. See *Hypermetropia*. — Facultative parasite, an organism usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages saprophytic but which can grow during the whole or part of its development as a parasite. — Facultative saprophyte, an organism usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages parasitic, but which can grow during part of its development as a saprophyte.

facultatively (fak'ul-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a facultative manner.

Certain facultatively parasitic and facultatively endophytic species of Moulds. De Bary, Fungus (trans.), p. 300.

faculty (fak'ul-ti), *n.*; pl. *faculties* (-tiz). [*< ME. faculte*, power, property, *< OF. faculte*, *F.*

faculties = Fr. *facultés* = Sp. *facultades* = Pg. *faculdades* = It. *facoltà* = D. *facultäten*, in all senses, = G. *facultät* = Dan. Sw. *facultet*, in sense 3), < L. *facultas* (t-s), capability, ability, skill, abundance, plenty, stock, goods, property, M.L. also a body of teachers, another form of *facilitas* (t-s), easiness, facility, etc., < *facil*, another form of *facilis*, easy, facile: see *facile*.] 1. A specific power, mental or physical; a special capacity for any particular kind of action or affection; natural capability: sometimes, but rarely, restricted to an active power: as, the *faculty* of perception or of speech; a *faculty* for mimicry: sometimes extended to inanimate things: as, the *faculty* of a wedge; the *faculty* of simples. See *theory of faculties*, below.

Forget not to call as well the Physician best acquainted with your body, as the best reputed of for his *faculty*. Bacon, *Regimen of Health* (ed. 1887).

To crave your favour with a begging knee,
Were to distrust the writer's *faculty*.
R. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, Epil.

How carefully do you behave yourself
When you should call all your best *faculties*
To counsel in you? Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, iv. 1.

These powers of the mind, viz., of perceiving and of preferring, are usually called . . . *faculties* of the mind. Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xxi. 8.

Oh! many are the Poets that are sown
By nature: Men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the *faculty* divine,
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse. Wordsworth, *Excursion*, l.

2. A power or privilege conferred; bestowed capacity for the performance of any act or function; ability or authority acquired in any way. In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law a *faculty* is specifically an authorization by a superior conferring certain ecclesiastical rights upon a subordinate. The most important *faculties* are those conferred by the pope upon bishops. (Archae except in the latter use.)

This Duncan
Hath borne his *faculties* so meek. Shak., *Macbeth*, l. 7.

John de Burg, chancellor of Cambridge University, A. D. 1384, tells us that all vestments are to be blessed either by the bishop, or by one having the *faculty* to do so. Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 265.

Can the royal arms be legally removed, when a church is restored, or at any other time at the will of the incumbent? or is a *faculty* required? J. F. Hall, N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 30.

3. A body of persons on whom are conferred specific professional powers; all the authorized members of a learned profession collectively, or a body associated or acting together in a particular place or institution; when used absolutely (the *faculty*), the medical profession; as, the learned *faculty* of the law; the *faculty* of a college; the *Faculty* of Advocates in Edinburgh.

Of all *faculties* they have great store of books in that library, but especially of Divinity. Copland, *Crudities*, I. 67.

There I saw Dr. Gilbert, Mr. Wm. Paddy's, and other pictures of men famous in their *faculty*. Leech, *Diary*, Oct. 8, 1892.

In vain do they sniff and hot towels apply,
And other means used by the *faculty* try. Buchanan, *Ingulf's Legends*, I. 225.

The obstinacy of Lord Chesterfield's deafness had induced him to yield to the repeated advice of the *faculty* to try whether any benefit could be obtained by a journey to Spa. Matur, *Chesterfield*, l. 1.

4. Executive ability; skill in devising and executing or supervising; applied usually to domestic affairs. [New Eng.]

Faculty is Yankee for *avoid faire*, and the opposite virtue to shiftlessness. *Faculty* is the greatest virtue, and shiftlessness the greatest vice of Yankee man or woman. To her who has *faculty* nothing shall be impossible. Mrs. H. B. Stone, *Minister's Wooing*, l. 1.

Above all things, he [Theodore Winthrop] had what we Yankees call *faculty*—the knack of doing everything. G. W. Curtis, *Int. to Cecil Bresson*, p. 12.

5. In colonial New England, a trade or profession. *Mass. Prov. Laws*,—6. In the law of divorce (commonly in the plural), the pecuniary ability of the husband, in view of both his property and his capacity to earn money, with reference to which the amount of the wife's alimony is fixed.—Acquisitive, appetitive, conservative, elaborative, etc., *faculty*. See the adjectives.—*Court of Faculties*, in the Ch. of Eng., an ecclesiastical court originally established in 1534 by Henry VIII. in connection with the archbishopric of Canterbury, and empowered to grant faculties, dispensations, etc. The chief officer is called the *master of the faculties*, and his duties are now confined almost entirely to granting licenses to marry without proclamation of banns, for the ordination of a deacon under age, etc.—*Faculty of Advocates*. See *advocate*.—*Faculty of arts*. See *arts*.—*Faculty to burden*, in Scots law, a power reserved

in the disposition of a heritable subject to burden the disponee with a payment.—*Moral faculty*. See *moral sense*, under *moral*.—*Theory of faculties*, in psychology, the doctrine that there is a close correspondence between the powers of the mind (as the so-called faculties of sensation, memory, etc.) and its internal constitution. The meaning of the phrase is quite vague. It merely expresses the incautious tendency to reason from the logical analysis of mental phenomena to the physiology of the soul which the older psychologists are accused of by Herbartian and other modern psychologists.—*Syn.* 1. *Apptitude Capaxitas*, etc. (see *genius*); aptness, capability, force, turn, expertness, address, facility.

facundt (fa-kund'), n. [ME. *facundt*, < OF. *facunde* = Sp. Pg. *facundo* = It. *facundo*, < L. *facundus*, that speaks with ease, eloquent, < *faci*, speak: see *facile*.] Ready of speech; eloquent; fluent. Also *facunthous*.

Nature . . .
With *facundt* voice sayde
Holds your tongue.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 521.

facundt (fa-kund'), n. [ME. *facundt*, *facunde*, eloquence, < OF. *facunde*, < F. *facunde* = Fr. Sp. Pg. *facundia* = It. *facundia*, < L. *facundia*, eloquence, < *facundus*, eloquent.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Facunde or *facundie* of speche, [L.] *facundia*, eloquence. Prompt Par., p. 146.

How that the goos, with hire *facunde* gent,
Shal telle our tale. Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 528.

facundious (fa-kun'di-us), a. [OF. *facundieux*, < L. *facundia*, eloquence: see *facund* and *-ous*.] Same as *facund*.

This Richard was a man of mercurious qualities and *facundious* *facious*. Hall, *Hen. VI.*, an. 33.

facundity (fa-kun'di-ti), n. [L. *facundia* (t-s), < *facundus*, eloquent: see *facund*.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

I put my *facundity*, a elegant construction by the fool. So, I am content *arma tige*. Browne, *Queen and Concupidine* (1639).

fad (fad), n. [Of E. dial. origin. There is no thought to connect this word with the AS. *fadian*, *ge-fadian*, set in order, arrange, *ge-fad*, n., orderly, *ge-fad*, n., order, decorum.] 1. A trivial fancy adopted and pursued for a time with irrational zeal; a matter of no importance, or an important matter imperfectly understood, taken up, and urged with more zeal than sense; a whim; a crochets; a temporary hobby. [Recent in literary use.]

"It is my favourite *fad* to draw plans."
"Fad to draw plans?" Do you think I only care about my fellow-creatures' houses and that children way? Green, *Elm*, Middlemarch, iv.

Well, what's he up to now? What's his last *fad*? The Century, XXXI. 284.

Curious transient *fads* that can scarcely be called fashions. Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 147.

2. A person of whims; one who is difficult to please.

fad (fad), v. t.; pret. and pp. *faded*, ppr. *fading*. [OF. *fad*, n.] To be busy with trifles.

fad (fad), n. [E. dial.] 1. A bundle of straw.—2. A colored ball.

fadise (fad-iz'), n. [F. < *fade*, insipid: see *fade*.] An insipid or trifling thought or expression; a commonplace.

He [Jeffrey] has a particular contempt, in which I must heartily concur with him, for the *fadise* of blue-stock ing literature. Macaulay, *Life and Letters*, I. 117.

faddish (fad'ish), a. [OF. *fad* + *-ish*.] Disposed to indulge in fads or whims. [Rare.]

faddishness (fad'ish-ness), n. A disposition to fads or whims. [Rare.]

A very clever man, who is laughing in his sleeve at the scientific and artistic *faddishness* of the day. The Academy, March 21, 1898, p. 202.

faddist (fad'ist), n. [OF. *fad* + *-ist*.] One who has a *fad* or whims; one wholly given up to a *fad*. [Rare.]

Those political *faddists* who, while they are undoubtedly actuated themselves by the highest motives of humanity and popular good, play daily into the hands of other the purely ambitious or the utterly unscrupulous class of modern politicians. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 147.

faddle (fad'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. *faddled*, ppr. *faddling*. [Also *fiddle*; cf. Sc. *fadle*, *fattle*, *waddle*, Cf. for the worse, *faddle*, trifle.] To trifle; toy; play. E. Phillips, 1706. [Prov. Eng.]

faddom (fad'om), n. and v. An obsolete or dialectal form of *fathom*.

fade (fad), v. [ME. *fade*, rarely *rad*, *rade* (see *rade*), *fades*, pale (of color, complexion, etc.), withered, weak (of body) (cf. Oj. *rad-digh*, weak, languid, lazy, indolent, mod. D. *radzig*, lazy, indolent, dull. Dan. *fad*, Sw. *fadd*,

vapid, insipid, G. *fade*, insipid), < OF. *fade*, pale, weak, witless, F. *fade*, insipid, tasteless, dull, cf. F. *fat*, foppish, a fop, = Pr. *fat*, fem. *fada*, foolish, = It. *fado*, insipid, dull, flat, heavy (cf. L. *fat*, te-), < L. *fatuus*, foolish, silly, insipid, tasteless; see *fatuous*. In the sense of 'insipid,' which does not occur in ME., *fade* is taken from and sometimes pronounced like mod. F. *fade*.] 1. Pale; wan; faded.

The faire hewe is al *fade* for the moche sore. William of Paterno, l. 801.

Of proud wynnem wuld y telle,
But they are so wrothe and felle
On those that are so tolle and fode,
That make hem feyvere than God hem made. Harl. MS. (1701), f. 22. (Halliwell.)

2. Withered; faded, as a plant.

Thare ground never grew, no never sall,
Bot evermo be ded and dri.
And fawle and *fade*. Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 86.

3. Insipid; tasteless; uninteresting.

His conviviality is, no doubt, often tedious, and sometimes offensive; but a *fade* and pessimistic generation would have been none the worse had it inherited a share of his high spirits and good nature. Westminster Rev., CXXV. 202.

The convivial parties which . . . but for his (Hogge's) quaint originality of manners and unashamedly his store of good songs would have been . . . comparatively *fade* and lifeless. R. P. Galton, *Personal Traits of British Authors*, Scott, p. 96.

fade (fad), v. t.; pret. and pp. *faded*, ppr. *fading*. [ME. *fade*, very rarely *raden*, < OF. *fader*, become or make pale or weak, *fade*; < *fade*, pale, weak: see *fad*, a.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To become pale or wan; lose freshness, color, brightness, or distinctness; tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or from visibility to invisibility; become weak in hue or tint or in outline; have the distinctive or characteristic features disappear gradually; grow dim or indistinct to the sight.

I bled in my blessing the angels' gift lyghte
To the earth. For it *faded* when the fountes fell. York Plays, p. 6.

How doth the colour *fade* of those vermilion dyes
Which Saturne self did make, and self engrained the same? Sp. P. *Saduep* (Athen's Eng. Garner, l. 664).

Gazed on them with a *fading* smile
About his lips, and eyes that ever grew
More troubled still. William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 278.

2. To wither, as a plant; in general, to gradually lose strength, health, or vigor; decay; perish or disappear gradually.

Thus pleasures *fade* away,
Youth, talents, beauty, thus decay,
And leave us dark, forlorn, and gray. Scott, *Marmion*, II. Int.

The flower ripens in its place,
Ripens, and *fades*, and falls. Tennyson, *Lotus Eaters* (Choric Song).

The belief in immortality has in most cases not been reasoned down, but has simply *faded* away. Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 870.

The times change, and I can see a day
When all this happiness shall *fade* away. William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 212.

Syn. 2. To drop, languish.

11. *trans.* 1. To cause to lose brightness or freshness of color; cause to lose distinctness to the sight.—2. To cause to wither; wear away; deprive of freshness or vigor.

For sunne or fallow into thy the that evermore will *fade* them. York Plays, p. 6.

No winter could his barrels *fade*. Dryden.

fade (fad), v. t. [ME., also *fede*; origin obscure.] Strong; bold; doughty.

Wonder of his hwe men hade,
Set in his countenance were
He fode as fode were *fade*,
A smel at color grewe. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (F. E. T. B.), l. 149.

Ther the dogke was *fade*
Fast he followed them. Sir Tristram, III. 41.

faded (fa'ded), p. a. Having lost freshness of color, or having this appearance; as, a *faded* coat; its color was a *faded* blue.

fadedly (fa'ded-ly), adv. In a faded manner. [Rare.]

A dull room *fadedly* furnished. Dickens.

fadeless (fad'less), a. [OF. *fade* + *-less*.] Unfading.

A gentle hill its side inclines,
Lovely in England's *fadeless* green. F. Halliwell, *Alnwick Castle*.

fadelessly (fad'less-ly), adv. In a fadeless or unfading manner.

Judah gave each of them a last look, . . . as if to possess himself of the scene *fadelessly*. L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 121.

fader (fā'dér), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *father*.

fadge¹ (faj), *v. i.* [Origin unknown; it is difficult to connect it phonetically with *AS. fagan*, join; this word produced *ML. fagan, fagan, fagan*, mod. *E. fag*, *q. v.* (but cf. *hodge* as related to *hay*). *Fadge* is not found earlier than the 16th century, and is rare in literature.] 1. To suit; fit; come close, as the parts of things united; hence, to have one part consistent with another. [Obsolete or provincial.]

How will this *fadge*? *Shak.*, I. N. ii. 2

How ill his shape will in a suit become doth *fadge*? *Macbeth*, scene of Villainy, I

Clothes I must get, the fashion will not *fadge* with me. *Fletcher*, *Wit without Money*, III. 4

2*t.* To agree; live in amity.

Yet they shall be made spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together, and continue as they may to their unspeakable contentment, and disparage of all social delight in the ordinance which too established to that very end. *Milton*, *Divorce*, Pref.

3*t.* To succeed; turn out well.

We will have, if this *fadge* not, an untie. I beseech you follow. *Shak.*, I. L. L. v. 1.

Though now, if gold but lacke in graine,

The wedding *fudgeth* not. *Warner*, *Albion's England*, iv. 29.

But the Ethiopian Priest first enters, without whom, they say, the miracle will not *fadge*. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 131.

fadge² (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; it is difficult to connect the form with that of *fagot*. Cf. *fud*.] 1. A bundle; a fagot. *Halliwel*; *Jamieson*.—2. A covering of undressed leather enclosing a bundle of patent or other valuable leather. *Simmonds*.

fadge³ (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; perhaps connected with *fadge*², a bundle.] A large flat loaf or bunnoek, commonly of barley-meal, baked among ashes. *Halliwel*; *Jamieson*.

A Glasgow capon (herring) and a *fadge*.

Ye thought a feast. *Ramsay*, *Poems*, II. 330

fadge⁴ (faj), *n.* [Sc., var. of *fodge*, *q. v.*] A fat, clumsy person.

I shall have nothing to myself,

But a fat *fadge* by the bye. *Lord Thomas and Fair Annet* (Child's Ballads, II. 196)

fadge⁵, *v. t.* [Cf. *fece*, *feaze*.] To beat or thrash. [Prov. Eng.]

fading¹ (fā'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fade*¹, *v.*] Decay; loss of color, freshness, or vigor.

fading² (fā'ding), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] The name of an Irish dance, and the burden of a song.

I will have him dance *fading*. *Fading* is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen.

Beau and El., Knight of Burning Pestle, II. 5. *The marriage* bring over a dozen of our best maydets, to be merry . . . and daunce a *fading* at be wedding. *J. Jonson*, *Irish Masque*

Not one amongst a hundred will fall

But under her coats the ball will be found,

With a *fading*, etc. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. i. 140

fadingness (fā'ding-nēs), *n.* Decay; inability to decay. *W. Montague*.

fadmet, fadomt, fadomet, *n.* and *v.* Middle English variants of *fathom*.

fadoodle (fā'dōōl), *n.* [A made word; cf. *dooodle*, *n.*, *flapdoodle*.] A trifle; something worthless or foolish.

And when all the stuff in the letters are sound, what *fadoodles* are brought to light? *Updike*, *Abp. Williams*, II. 131

fady (fā'di), *n.* [Cf. *fade*¹ + *y*.] Wearing away; losing color or strength. [Rare.]

Survey those walls, in *fady* texture clad

Where wand'ring souls, a many, a winding path,

Free, unrestrained, their various journeys crawl. *Shenstone*, *E. country*, III

fao (fā), *n.* A Scotch form of *foe*.

Your mortal *fao* is now awa'.

Tam Samson's Song, *Edin.*, *Tam Samson's Elegy*

fæcal, fæces, etc. See *fecal*, etc.

fæm (fām), *n.* A Scotch form of *foam*.

O ye mariners, far and near,

That sail about the *fæm*. *Mary Hamilton* (Child's Ballads, III. 327)

Whether this wimplin' worms than pink

Or in his brown team over the brink

In glorious *fæm*. *Brown*, *Scotch Drink*

færie, faery (fā'ē-ri), *n.* Archaic forms of *fairy*; as, Spenser's *Faery* (or *Faerie*) Queen.

fæx populii (fæks pop'u-li), *n.* [L. *fæx*, brogs (see *fæces*); *populi*, gen. of *populus*, poplar; see *people*.] The drugs of the people; the lowest classes of society.

fæx (fæks), *n. i.* [E. dial.] To move violently.

fæxet (fæ'et), *v. i.* [E. dial.; origin obscure, and hence usually said to be "onomatopoeic." Cf. *muffle*, *stammer*.] To stammer. *Barret*.

fag¹ (fag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *faggled*, ppr. *fagging*. [Origin obscure; perhaps the same as *flag*¹ (which is older), with loss of *l*, as in *fugleman*, *q. v.* *flugelmann*, and in E. dial. (Norfolk) *fags*, turfs for burning, called *rags* ("fags") in Devonshire. In intr. sense 3 and tr. 2, < *fag*¹, *n.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1*t.* To become weary; fail in strength; be faint with weariness. *Levens*, 1570.

—2. To labor hard or assiduously; work till wearied.

I am sure I *fag* more for fear of disgrace than for hope of profit. *Memoirs of Addison*, *Diary*, I. 236.

Let us not *fag* in paltry works which serve our pot and bag alone. *Emerson*, *Civilization*.

Margaret, happy, unhappy, *fagged* up the hill, she had lost her book, she had got the rum; she was miserable in itself, she knew her family would be pleased. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, I. 6

3. To act as a fag; perform menial services for another.

"And I've made up my mind," broke in Tom, "that I won't *fag* except for the sixth."

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 8.

To *fag out*, in cricket, same as to *beet*.

This one blacked his shoes, that toasted his bread, others would *fag out* and give him balls at cricket during whole summer afternoons. *Thackeray*.

What is now called "fiddling" was formerly "fagging-out." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 425

II. *trans.* 1. To tire by labor; exhaust; often with *out*.

The run, though short, had been very sharp, and over such awful country that we were completely *fagged out*, and could hardly speak for lack of breath. *The Century*, XXX. 228.

2. To use or treat as a fag or drudge; compel to labor for one's benefit; cause to perform menial services for one.

Oh for that small, small beer and w' . . . The master even, and that small Turk That *fagged* me. *Hood*, *Retrospective Review*.

3*t.* To beat.

fag¹ (fag), *n.* [Cf. *fag*¹, *v.*] 1. A laborious drudge.

What is now my work, A *fag* for all the town. *Hood*, *Retrospective Review*.

2. In certain English public schools, as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, a schoolboy of a lower class who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class, having to prepare his breakfast, carry messages, etc., in return for which protection and assistance in various ways are accorded. The system of fagging is now much milder than formerly.

From supper till nine o'clock three *fags* taken in order, stood in the passages, and answered any precursor who called *Fag*, racing to his door the last comer having to do the work. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 7

3. A fatiguing or tiring piece of work; a wearisome task.

It is such a *fag*, I come back tired to death. *Jane Austen*, *Northanger Abbey*, III.

fag² (fag), *n.* [Perhaps < *flag*¹, hang loose; hence *fag-end*, a loose end; see *flag*¹ and *flag*¹.] 1. The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, or at the end of a rope. *Ash*, 1775.—2. The end; fag-end.

To finish, as it were, and make the *fag* of all the revels. *Middleton*, *Changeling*, III. 3.

3. A knot or blemish in the web of cloth; an imperfect or coarse part of such a web.

fag³ (fag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *faggled*, ppr. *fagging*. [Cf. *fag*¹, *n.*] To become untwisted, as the end of a rope; unravel; usually with *out*.

fag⁴ (fag), *n.* [E. dial.] Long, coarse grass. *Wright*.

fag⁵ (fag), *n.* A mink. [U. S.]

This (fawn), it is said, fawned themselves in pursuit of some animal, as the *fox*, or *otter*, &c. which their young are amused at their *breeding* places. *New Mirror* (New York), III. (1843).

fagary, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ragary*.

She was stark mad for that young fellow I said And after him she danced the new *fagary*. *Ward*, *Leicester*, 1761, p. 55

fagot, *v.* [ME. *fagen*, later *faggen*; origin obscure.] I. *intrans.* To flatter; feign; talk deceitfully.

It is manifest of hypocrisy and of sophistry to *fagot* and to *pleas* pleasant to men, but for evil content. *Wright*, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), I. 44.

Str. in fact is fallacious not to *fagot* That are thirist men and true that we tell you. *York Place*, p. 324.

II. *trans.* To deceive.

Such a style means to *fagot* the kynge be fande. *Hardyng*, *Chron.*, lvi.

fag-end (fag'end), *n.* [Cf. *fag*² + *end*.] 1. The end of a web of cloth where it is secured to the loom and is therefore rough and unfinished and disfigured with holes. It is customary to allow purchasers to exclude it from the measurement of what they buy.—2. The latter or meaner part of anything; the very end; used in contempt.

The Kitchen and Gutter, and other Offices of Noise and Drudgery are at the *Fag-end*. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. ii. 8.

The account of this is worth more than to be wove into the *fag-end* of the eighth volume of such a work as this. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 35.

In comes a gentleman in the *fag-end* of October, dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain season. *Burke*, *A Regicide Peace*, IV.

3. *Naut.* the untwisted end of a rope.

faggery (fag'gē-ri), *n.* [Cf. *fag*¹ + *-ery*.] Fatiguing labor or drudgery; specifically, the system of fagging carried on at some English public schools. See *fag*¹, *n.*, 2.

faggery was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands. *De Quincey*, *Autobiog. Sketches*, I. 210.

faggot, faggoting. See *fagot, fagoting*.

faggy (fag'i), *a.* [Cf. *fag*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Weak; flaccid.

Flaccid (F.), *faggie*, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh. *Collyer*.

2. Tiring; fatiguing.

faggy² (fag'i), *a.* [E. dial.] Having long, coarse grass or fag; said of fields. *Wright*.

Fagopyrum (fag-o-pi'rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *fagus*, the beech, + Gr. *πυρρον*, wheat; a translation of the E. *buckwheat*.] A small genus of annual plants, closely allied to *Polygonum* (in which it is often included), natives of central Asia. The principal species are the common buckwheat, *F. esculentum*, and the Indian or Tartarian buckwheat, *F. Tartaricum*, which are cultivated for food. See *buckwheat*.

fagot, faggot (fag'ot), *n.* [Cf. ME. *fagot*, *fagot* (ML. *fagotum*, *fagotum*), < OF. *fagot*, F. *fagot* = It. *fagotto*, *fagotto*, a bundle of sticks; origin uncertain. The W. *fagot*, *fagot*, is from E.] 1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel or for other purposes, as in fortifications; a fascine; as a definite amount of wood, a bundle 3 feet long and 24 inches round. See *cut* under *fascine*.

And hark ye, sir, because she is a maid, spare for me *fagots*, let there be snow. Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake, That so her torture may be shortened. *Shak.*, I Hen. VI. v. 4.

2. The punishment of burning alive, as for heresy; the stake, from the use of fagots of wood in making the fire.

We could not say heaven was kept from us, when we might have it for a *fagot*, and when even our enemies helped us to it. *Donne*, *Sermons*, xvii.

3. A bundle of pieces of iron or steel, ready to be welded and drawn out into bars; as a definite amount of such metal, 120 pounds avoirdupois.—4. A person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company, or to hide deficiency in its number when it was not full. [Eng.]

There were several counterfeit books . . . which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 37.

5. A badge worn in medieval times by those who had recanted their heretical opinions. It was designed to show what they had merited, but narrowly escaped. *Brereton*.—6. A heap of fishes piled up for the night on the drying-flakes; a bundle of fish, about 100, taken from the flakes and put under shelter at night.—To burn one's *fagot*, to recant heresy; from the custom of obliging one who had escaped the stake by recanting his errors to carry a *fagot* publicly and burn it. A representation of a *fagot* was worn on the sleeve by repentant heretics, as a symbol that they had recanted opinions worthy of burning.

fagot, faggot (fag'ot), *v. t.* [Cf. *fagot*, *n.*; F. *fagotter*.] 1. To tie together; bind in a fagot or bundle; collect and bind together.

The philosophies of every one throughout by themselves, and not by titles packed and *fagotted* up together, as hath been done by Plutarch. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 190.

a sword, a pasture, appar. a special use of roll

a coast, also a dam, dike, rampart, = E. *wall*: see *wall*.] A piece cut off from the rest of the sward; a turf; a sod.

The variant venture of the venust vale
Schrowdia the schetand fur, and every vale
Omnifruit with fulcra, and figura ful dyera.

(Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, *Poet* to xli, l. 38.)

Fall, or feal, and divot, in *Scots law*, a servitude consisting in a right to lift falls or divots from a servient tenement, and to use them for the purposes of the dominant tenement, as for building, roofing, dikes, etc.

fall³, *n.* A woman's supper garment. *Hallwell*. See *faulle*.

fallence (fā'len-s), *n.* [*OF.* *fallence* = Sp. *fallencia* = Pg. *fallencia* = It. *fallenza*, < *ML.* *fallentin*, *faul*, *falling*, < *L.* *fallere* (to fall), pp. of *fallere* (> *OF.* *fallu*, etc.), *fall*: see *fall*.] **Failure**.

His sickness made it necessary for him not to stir from his chair, or so much as read a letter for two hours after every meal, *failures* wherein being so plainly revenged by a fit of the gout. *By Fell*, *Hammond*.

fall-dike (fāl'dik), *n.* A wall built of falls or turf. [*Scotch*.]

In beheld you auld fall-dike

I wot there lies a new shuin knight

The *Poet* *Carlow* (Child's Ballads, III. 61)

faller (fāl'ler), *n.* [*OF.* *faller*, *fall*: inf. used as a noun: see *fall* and *er*.] **Failure**. [*Rare*.]

Granting that Philip was the younger, yet on the *faller* or other legal interruption of the line of Margaret, the Queen of England might put in for the next succession. *Hedon*, *Hist. Presbyterian*, p. 131.

falling (fāl'ing), *n.* [*ME.* *falling*; verbal *n.* of *fall*, *v.*] The act or condition of one who falls; imperfection; weakness; fault.

And even his *falling* led to virtue's side
Goldsmith, *Des. Vil.*, l. 161.

Don't be too severe upon yourself and your own *fallings*; keep on, don't faint, be energetic to the last.
Splendy South, in *Lady Holland*, vi.

Poets and artists, whose dearest *falling* is a lack of concern for people or things not associated with their own pursuits.
Stedman, *Poets of America*, p. 307.

Syn. Folly, imperfection, shortcoming, weakness, infirmity.

fallie (fāl'ie), *n.* [*F.*] 1. Originally, a hood covering the face, worn by nuns of certain orders; also, a veil worn by women, and covering the head and shoulders, the word having different meanings at different periods from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Hence—2. The material of which such a garment was made.—3. A silk fabric having a very light "grain" or cord, in distinction from *otto man*, which has a heavy cord (*gros grain*), and from *surah*, which is twilled.

The most important of the manufactures comprise . . . *fallies* and *fallies*, black. *A. Barlow*, *Weaving*, p. 306.

fallis (fāl'is), *n.* [*Heraldic F.*, < *fallir*, *fail*.] **Fall**, a fracture, rupture, or gap in an ordinary or other bearing, as if a piece had been taken out.

failure (fāl'ur), *n.* [= It. *fallura*; as *fail* + *ure*.] 1. A failing; deficiency; default; cessation of supply or total defect: as, the *failure* of springs or streams; *failure* of crops.

It was provided that, in the event of the *failure* of the line of Philip the Spanish throne should descend to the House of Savoy. *Locke*, *Eng. in 15th Cent.*, l.

2. Omission; non-performance; as, the *failure* of a promise or an engagement.

The free manner in which people of quality are discouraged on such meetings is but a just reproach of their *failures* in this kind [in payment]. *Stable*.

3. Decay, or defect from decay: as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.

He owed his death to a mere accident, to a little mad vertency and *failure* of memory. *South*, *Sermons*.

4. The act of failing, or the state of having failed to accomplish a purpose or attain an object; want of success: as, the *failures* of life.

It was his [Temple's] constitution to dread *failures* more than he desired success. *Macaulay*, *St. William Temple*. Emerson shows us the "success" of the bad man, and the *failures* and trials of the good man. *O. W. Holmes*, *Emerson*, v.

5. The condition of becoming bankrupt by reason of insolvency; confession of insolvency; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt: as, the *failure* of a merchant or a bank.

Had Sir Walter's health lasted, he would have redeemed his obligations on account of Ballantyne and Co. with in eight or nine years at most from the time of his *failure*. *R. H.utton*, *Sir W. Scott*, xv.

Failure of consideration. See *consideration*, *s. Syn.* 1. Decline, loss. 2. Neglect. 3. Misarrange. 4. *Failure*, *insolvency*, *bankruptcy*, *stoppage*. *Failure* is a state; *failure*, an act flowing out of that state; and *bankruptcy*, an effect of that act. [*Carlyle*.] A bank may be *insolvent*—that is, unable to pay all its debts—without there being a public knowledge of the fact, it is a just law that makes

it a criminal offense for a bank officer to receive deposits when he knows his bank to be *insolvent*. *Failure* is the popular and common name indicating the cessation of business on account of *insolvency*, especially if produced by the actual lack of money to meet some demand. *Bankruptcy* is often in popular use the same as *insolvency*, but it is more often used of the legal state of those who have surrendered their property to their creditors on account of their *insolvency*, or of the proceedings in connection therewith: as, he is going through *bankruptcy*. *Stoppage*, or stoppage of payment, is in the nature of temporary *failure*, depending upon temporary disabilities not necessarily involving *insolvency*. Upon converting assets into money or getting an extension of credit, one who has suspended may be able to resume business. *Insolvency* and *bankruptcy*, in the legal sense, continue, in respect to past obligations, until the insolvent or bankrupt is formally discharged by the courts.

fail (fāl), *v.* [*Early mod. E.* also *fayne*; < *ME.* *faen*, *fayn*, *faen*, *faen*, *faen*, *faen*, *fayn*, < *AS.* *fagen*, *glad*, = *OS.* *fagan* = *OHG.* *fagin* = *Lecl.* *feynn* = *Goth.* **fayns* (only in deriv. verb *faynōn*, rejoice; see *fail*, *v.*, *fail*, *v.*, *glad*.] 1. Glad; pleased; rejoiced: used absolutely or followed by an infinitive: as, I am *fail* to see you. Thence was I as *fail* as foul on fair morwen [as a bird on a fine morning].

Gladde then the glee mon is of his gite gifte.
Piers Plouman (A), xl. 109.

What man is founde that was lost,

With him is crist pleid & *fayn*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

2. Glad, in a relative sense; content or willing to accept an alternative to something better but unattainable: followed by an infinitive: as, he was *fail* to run away.

When Hildebrand had accused Henry IV, there were none so hardy as to defend their lord, wherefore he was *fail* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Kalevala*.

I was *fail* to purchase peace by the price of a new pitcher.
R. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 167.

fail¹ (fāl), *adv.* [*fail*, *a.*; prop. predicative adj.]. Gladly; with pleasure or content: with *would*. [*Archaic*.]

He is the man of the world that I noble *fail* know this day.
Merton (E. E. T. S.), II. 376.

I *fail* very *fail* have gone, had I not been indisposed.
Pamper, *Voyages*, II. 187.

fail² (fāl), *v.* [*Early mod. E.* also *fayne*; < *ME.* *faen*, *faynen*, also *faunen*, *faynen* (whence mod. *E.* *faen*). < *AS.* *fagenan*, *gefagan* = *Lecl.* *fagan* = *Goth.* *faynn* (be glad), < *fagen*, *fail*, *glad*: see *fail*, *a.*, and cf. *fail*, *v.*, a doublet of *fail*, *v.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To be *fail*; be glad; rejoice.

Faine mote the hille of Syon
Psalm 124 (ME version).

2. To fawn. See *faun*, *v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To fill with gladness; cause to rejoice.

To glad that *fail*ed in youthde d.
PS xlii 4 (ME version).

Er thet speeken to me feire and *fail*ed me with wordes
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2. To wish; desire; long.

If thou thus leene that wikkid lif
Myn angells woken the theof founnall.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

I *fail* to tell the things that I behold
Spenser, *Hymn of Heavenly Beauty*, l. 6.

3. To acquiesce in; accept with reluctance, as an alternative.

fail³, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *fayn* retained in the derivative *faul*.

faineance (fā'ne-ans), *n.* [*E.* *faineant*.] The habit of doing nothing or of being idle; indolence; sloth.

The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone: imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance.
Kennedy, *Hypatia*, xxvii.

faineant (F. pron. fā-nā-ant'), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* do-nothing, < *faine*, do, + *neant*, nothing, *OF.* *neant*, *noiant*, *niant* = Pr. *neien*, *nien*, *nient* = It. *niente*, nothing, < *L.* *ne*, not (or *nee*, nor, not), + *ML.* *ent*-s, anything, a thing; see *ens*.] I. Literally, do-nothing; specifically, an epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace.

The last king of the Merovingian line (des *rois faineants*) Childéric III, was deposed with the consent of Pope Zacharias and placed in a monastery.
Poëte, *Patience* (Tillinghast's revision), p. 184.

"My sweet you shall command with all my heart mad am and Carl Philip . . . I am you know, a complete *roy faineant* and never once interfered with my *Maire de Palais* in her proceedings."
Scott, *Peveril of the Peak*, vi.

By the action of the party which in its successive phases has borne the names of Puritan, Whig, and Liberal, the Tudor autocracy has been reduced to a limited, or rather a *faineant*, monarchy, and the Tory oligarchy . . . has been replaced by a House of Commons elected on a more popular basis.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XI. 759.

II. *n.* A do-nothing; a lazy, shiftless fellow. **fainhead**, *n.* [*ME.* *faynhead*; < *fail* + *-head*.] Gladness.

Hil shall glade you full godely agaynes your gret anger,
And fille you with *faynhead*, in fathie I you hete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 244.

fainly, *adv.* [*fail* + *-ly*.] Gladly; with joy.

She's gane unto her west window,
And *fainly* aye it draw.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 289).

fainness (fā'nēs), *n.* [*ME.* *fainnes*, *fainnes*; < *fail* + *-ness*.] The state of being *fail* or content; willingness; compliance.

But the wroth multitude . . . pressed still upon him, for *fainness* to heare the word of God out of his mouth.
J. C. Hall, *On Luke*, v.

Sauscelottism claps hands: - at which hand-clapping Emble (in his *fainness*, as his destiny would have it) also claps.
Carlyle, *French Rev.*, l. v. 9.

faint (fānt), *a.* and *n.* [*Also*, and now usually, in the lit. sense, *feint*; < *ME.* *faynt*, *feynt*, weak, feeble, < *OF.* *feint*, *faint*, feigned, negligent, sluggish, pp. of *feindre*, *faindre* (= Pr. *fenher*), feign, reft. sham, work negligently: see *feign*, which was formerly spelled *fain*, according with *fail*.] I. *a.* 1. Feigned; simulated.

Thus lytherly, the lyghers [hars] lappet their tales
And forgot a *faint* tale under false colour.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1259.

2. Having or showing little force or earnestness; not forcible or vigorous; not active; wanting strength, energy, or heartiness: as, a *faint* resistance; a *faint* exertion.

It is but a *faint* folk (founded) upon tapes.
Piers Plouman (A) (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

The defects which hindered the conquest were the *faint* prosecution of the war and the loss of the civil government.
Sir J. Davies, *State of Ireland*.

Damn with *faint* praise, ascent with civil leer.
Pope, *Prolog.* to *Satires*, l. 201.

A theme for Milton's mighty hand—
How much unmet for by a *faint* degenerate hand!
Scott, *Don Roderick*, Int., act. 3.

3. Having little spirit or animation; dispirited; dejected; depressed.

Do unto them as thou hast done unto me for all my transgressions: for my sighs are many, and my heart is *faint*.
Lam. i. 22.

4. Having little courage; cowardly; timorous.

He shall be counted worse than a spy, yea, almost as evil as a traitor that with a *faint* heart doth praise evil and noisome deities.
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), l.

5. Having an intense feeling of weakness or exhaustion; inclined to swoon: as, *faint* with hunger; *faint* and sore with travel.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much effuse of blood doth make me *faint*.
Shak., 3 *Hen.* VI., II. 6.

Porphyro grew *faint*,
She knelt so pure a thing, so free from mortal taint.
Keats, *Eve of St. Agnes*.

6. Weak by reason of smallness or slenderness; small; slender. [*Rare*.]

In bigger bowes [boughs] fele, and *fainter* fewe
Branches doe traile, and cutte hem bet this reason.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

7. Having little clearness or distinctness; hardly perceptible by or feebly affecting the senses; indistinct; deficient in brightness, vividness, or clearness, loudness, sharpness, or force; not well defined; feeble; dim: as, a *faint* light; a *faint* color; a *faint* resemblance.

All distant and *faint* were the sounds of the battle.
Scott, *Maid of Toro*.

Ever *fainter* grow
In my weak heart the image of my love.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 201.

As sea-water, having killed over heat
In a man's body, chills it with *faint* ache.
Seaburne, *Two Dreams*.

II. *n.* 1. One of the colored lines (usually pale) on writing-paper. [A trade use.]—2. *pl.* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky, the former being called the *strong*, and the latter, which is much more abundant, the *weak faint*. This crude spirit is much impregnated with *fecal* essential oil (fused oil), it is therefore very unwholesome, and must be purified by rectification. *Fre.*

3. A fainting-fit; a swoon.

Seemed to me neer old Hanner paint
So just an image of the Saint
Who propped the Virgin in her *faint*.
Scott, *Marmion*, iv. 16.

The night fell, and found me where he had laid me during my *faint*.
R. L. Stevenson, *The Dynamiter*, p. 71.

faint (fānt), *v.* [*ME.* *fainten*, *feynen*; < *fail*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become weak in spirit; lose spirit or courage; sink into dejection; despond; droop.

I have found out a gift for my fair;
I have found where the wood-pigeon breed.
Shenstone, Pastoral, II

24. Fairness; beauty.

Are not my tresses curled with such art
As love delights to hide him in their fair?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lord and Eug
My dearest fair

A sunny look of his would soon to pair
Shak., C. of E., II, 1.

The fair, woman, the female sex, especially the young and beautiful of that sex usually collective, as plural, but sometimes singular

None but the brave deserves the fair
Drum, Alexander's Feast.

It would be uncourtly to speak in harsher words to the fair, but to men one may take a little more freedom.
Stech, Spectator, Nov. 204.

To him with anger or with shame repair
The injured peasant and dejected fair
Cobb, Works, I, 22.

fair (fär), *adv.* [*< ME. faire, fayer, fere, < AS. fagere, fager, beautifully, pleasantly, < fager, fair; see fair, a. >*] 1. Kindly; civilly; pleasantly; courteously.

Wendome fair did nobles that comen to their wards
With mete, drinke, & honest chere
Hobbes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

When he speaketh fair, believe him not, for there are seven abominations in his heart
Prov. xxv, 25.

Get me a guard about me, make sure the lodgings,
And speak the soldiers fair
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, IV, 3.

2. Honorably; honestly.

And alle this that ben fals fayer hem amende,
And 33re hem wif & good will.
Piers Plowman's Crise (E. E. T. S.), I, 853.

Heaven shield, my mother play'd my father fair
Shak., M. for M., III, 1.

3. Auspiciously; favorably; happily.

With that departed Merlin fro hisse, that longer no
woulde not tarle, but didde his message well and fere, for
on the morowe by pyne he come to Citee of Gannes
Morin (E. E. T. S.), II, 143.

The ship is in her trim: the merry wind
Blows fair from land.
Shak., C. of E., IV, 1.

4. Fairly; clearly.

When we came aboard our Ship again, we steered away
for the island Mindanao, which was now fair in sight of us.
Dampier, Voyages, I, 300.

5. Correctly; straight or direct, as in aiming or hitting. — **Fair and square**, honestly; justly; straightforwardly.

If he could only have looked fair and square at them, a
man about to speak to men and women merely
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 20.

Fair fall, well betide, good luck to. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Fair fa'! Ik canny eadly car!
Weel may he bruk his new apparel!
Mayne, Miller Gun, p. 14.

To bid fair, lead fair, etc. See the verbs.
fair (fär), *v.* [*< ME. fayer, fagen, make beautiful, intr. become beautiful, < AS. fagrian, become beautiful, afagrian, make beautiful, < fager, beautiful, >*] 1. *trans.* 1. To make fair or beautiful.

For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Faring the foul with art a false borrow'd face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy bower
Shak., Sonnets, cxxvii

2. *Naut.*, to adjust; make regular, or fair and smooth; specifically, to form in correct shape, as the timbers of a ship.

Hence a *fairing*, or correcting process, has to be performed before the timbers can be laid off
Phoebe, Naval Arch., 89.

II. *intrans.* 14. To become fair or beautiful.

— 2. To clear up; cease raining; applied to the weather, in reference to preceding rain: followed commonly by *up* or *off* [*Scotch*]

Rhagan was edging gradually off, with the remark that it didna seem like to fair.
The Simmels, I, 102.

The afternoon *fair'd up*; grand clouds set, voyaged in the sky, but now singly, and with a depth of blue around their path.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 109.

To *fair off* or *fair up*, for "clear off" or "clear up" is marked Southwestern in Bartlett. It is very common, it is true, in the South, but was evidently imported from Scotland
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII, 45.

fair (fär), *n.* [*< ME. fere, feyre, < AF. fere, OF. fere, faire, F. faire = Pr. fiera, fiera, fiera = Sp. fiera = Pg. fiera = It. fiera, a fair, < ML. fiera, a fair, a holiday, L. usually pl. fiera (> D. G. fiera = Dan. Sw. feria, sing., feria, pl., vacation, holidays), orig. feria, akin to festus, a feast; see festival, frasi >*] 1. A stated market in a particular town or city; a regular meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. Among the most celebrated fairs in Europe are those of Frankfurt on the Main and Leipzig in Germany, of Nijmegen in Russia, and of Lyons in France. Fairs appear to have originated in church festivals which, from the great concourse of people at such times, afforded convenient op-

portunities for commercial transactions, and this origin is commemorated in the German word *messe*, which means both the mass and a fair (see *hermen*). See *market*.

A *Fair* is a greater kind of Market, granted to any Town by Privilege, for the more speedy and commodious providing of such Things as the Place stands in need of. They are generally kept once or twice in a Year.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 357.

I have already mentioned the *Amnagh*, or *fair*, which was, as we have seen, an assembly of the whole people of a Tuath or province, was always held at the place of burial of the kings and nobles. The institution of a *fair* at any place seems to have always arisen from the burial there of some great or renowned personage.
W. K. Sullivan, Introduct. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish I. (1855).

In early English times the great *hires* annual and other, formed the chief means of distribution, and remained important down to the seventeenth century. . . . On the lower Niger, "every town has a market once in four days," and at different parts of the river a large *fair* once a fortnight.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 26.

2. An occasional joint exhibition of articles for sale or inspection; a sale or an exhibition of goods for the promotion of some public interest or the aid of some public charity (see *bazaar*, 2); as, an agricultural fair, a church fair.

A church fair, or any fair, in fact, always seems to me like a contrivance to get a great deal of money for very little value, by putting off unmarketable goods on unwilling purchasers. . . . on the pretence of doing good.
Win. Allen Butler, Mrs. Lambert's Raffle.

34. Market; chance of selling.

Foraltheth my fere, bliteth in my chepynge,
Breketh vp my berrn-dore, and berith aweil my whete.
Piers Plowman (A), IV, 43.

After the fair, the day after the fair, too late.

A ballad, be it never so good, it goes a begging after the fair.
Bretton, With a Tremblant, p. 9.

Bartholomew fair. See *Bartholomew day*, under *day*.
Fancy fair, a special sale of fancy articles for a benevolent or charitable object. [*Eng.*] **Statute fair**. See *statute-fair*.

fair (fär), *n.* [*< OF. farr, do (inf. as a noun), < L. facere, do; see affair and fact.*] Doing; action; affair.

At that parlement swa did he
Wit gret fair and wolunyte
Barbour MS., xx, 120. (Janinean.)

Harke, brethir, watter wele aboute,
For in oure fayer we flynde no frende;
The Jewen with strength are storne and stoute,
And scherpely schapes them vs to schende
York Plays, p. 470.

Allace, how now! this is an halsty fair
Trieste of Pehia (Pinkerston's Scottish Poems, I, 38).

fair (fär), *n.* Same as *fare*.

fair-boding (fär'bô'ding), *a.* Auspicious; favorable.

The sweetest sleep, and *fair'st boding* dreams
That ever enter'd in a drowsy head,
Have I since your departure had, my lords.
Shak., Rich. III., v, 3.

fair-book (fär'hûk), *n.* A book in which a student writes out examples of mathematical processes.

I have seen a *fair-book* (as its call'd) of a young man's about 17 years of age, who had been 6 years at school but never went through that rule.
W. Wallis

fair-conditioned (fär'kon-dish'und), *a.* Of good disposition. [*Hallwell.*]

fair-faced (fär'fäst), *a.* 1. Having a fair face. — 2. Double-faced; flatteringly deceptive; professing great love or kindness without reality.

fairfieldite (fär'fild-it), *n.* [*< Fairfield (see def.) + -ite.*] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and manganese, of a nearly white color and pearly luster, found at Branchville, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and also in Bavaria.

fair-finished (fär'fin'isht), *a.* Bleached for bristles and for some kinds of ladies' shoes, said of leather. This use of *fair* appears also in the old phrase *fair-ton boots*—that is, boots with tops of light-colored leather.

fair-ground (fär'ground), *n.* The grounds in which an agricultural or other fair is held. [*U. S.*]

The owners of horses and mules were coining money, transporting people to the fair ground.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 190.

fair-hair (fär'här), *n.* The nuchal ligament or tendon of the neck of cattle and sheep. Also called *farax*, *parax*, etc. See *ligamentum nuchæ*, under *ligamentum*. [*Scotch.*]

fairhead, *n.* [*ME. fairhede, fairhede, fayerhede, etc. (= Dan. fagerhede = Sw. fagerhet), var. of fairhood.*] Fairness; beauty.

Thenke alle day on his fairhede.
Rom. of the Rose, I, 2464.

The forme of all *fairhede* upon me as feste
York Plays, p. 3.

Thurgh his fairhede as fast he felle into pride.
Instruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 440.

fairhood (fär'hûd), *a.* A later form of Middle English *fairhede*.

fairies'-horse (fär'iz-hôrs), *n.* In Ireland, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæus*.

fairies-table (fär'iz-tâ'bl), *n.* In the north of Wales, the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, and similar fungi.

fairly (fär'li), *adv.* In a fairy-like manner; in a manner or fashion suggestive of the handiwork of fairies; as *fairies*.

Numerous as shadows haunting fairly
The brain.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
Made so fairly well
With delicate spine and whorl.
Tennyson, Maud, xiv, 1.

fairing (fär'ing), *n.* [*< fair + -ing.*] 1. A present bought or given at a fair, or brought from a fair.

Give me your hand, we are near a pedlar's shop;
Out with your purse, we must have fairings now.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart
If fairings come thus plentifully in:
A lady wall'd about with diamonds!
Shak., I, I, v, 2.

I have gold left to give thee a *fairing* yet.
R. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II, 1.

"What fairings will ye that I bring?"
Said the King to his daughters three.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

2. Ironically, something unpleasant bestowed as a gift. [*Scotch.*]

Ah, Tam' ah, Tam' thou'll get thy fairin'
In hell they'll roast thee like a herrin'!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

fair-lead (fär'léd), *n.* Same as *fair-leader*.

fair-leader (fär'lé'dér), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A thimble or cringle to guide a rope. (b) A strip of board with holes in it for running rigging to pass through and be kept clear, so as to be easily distinguished at night.

fairly (fär'li), *adv.* [*< ME. fayerly (= Oldan. fagerlig, faverlig, fagerlyr, n.); < fair + -ly.*] 1. In a fair manner. (a) Beautifully; handsomely.

Within a trailing town the Ir long abide,
Full fairly situate on a haven's side.
Dryden.

(b) Honestly; justly, equitably, honorably.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me gaged.
Shak., M. of V., I, 1.

(c) Fully; clearly; distinctly.

Degree being vizarded,
The unworthiest shows as fairly in the mask.
Shak., T. and C., 4, 3.

I interpret fairly your design
Dryden.

(d) Reasonably; moderately; measurably; considerably.

Such breaches must be had indeed to be wholly unsatisfactory, and some of those at Gortiza are very fairly done.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 49.

In a fairly coherent dream everything seems quite real.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II, 141.

The Latin of the twelfth century is fairly good and grammatical Latin
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

(e) Absolutely; positively; actually; completely; an intensive or emphatic word: as, I am fairly worn out; the wheels fairly spun.

My lords about my bed,
Wishing to God that I were fairly dead.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I, 340.

24. Softly; gently.

But here she comes I fairly step aside,
And hearken, if I may her business here.
Milton, Comus, l. 108.

Hooly and fairly. See *hooly*.

fair-maid (fär'mäd'), *n.* 1. A local (west-county) English name of the dried pilehard. — 2. A local Virginian name of the porgy, scup, or scupping, *Stenotomus chrysops*.

fair-malds-of-February (fär'mädz'ov-feb'rö-n-rö), *n.* A book-name for the snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*.

fair-malds-of-France (fär'mädz'ov-fräns'), *n.* A double-flowered variety of a cultivated crow-foot, *Ranunculus acemthofolius*.

fair-minded (fär'min'ded), *a.* Judging fairly and justly; forming just and correct opinions; upright.

It is limited by and regulated upon principles which, I think afford little room for difference of opinion among fair-minded and moderate men.
Brougham.

fair-mindedness (fär'min'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being fair-minded.

A spirit of fair-mindedness, and a rare promptness in seizing the strategic points of every question.
K. A. App., CXIV, 302.

fair-natured (fär'nä'türd), *a.* Well-disposed; good-natured: as, "a fair-natured prince," *Ford*.
fairness (fär'nes), *n.* [*< ME. fairnesse, fairnes,* etc., *< AS. færgness, beauty, < fæger, beautiful: see fair and -ness.*] The quality or character of being fair, in any sense of that word.

Fairest of faire, that fairnesse doest excell,
 This happy day I have to greet you well.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. II. 23.

If she be fair and wise—fairness, and wit,
 The one's for use, the other worth it.

Shak., Othello, II. 1.

Have let myself to another, even to the King of Princes;
 and how can I with fairnesse go back with thee?

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 120.

With so much unfairness in his policy there was an extraordinary degree of fairness in his intellect.

Macaulay, Macbride, III.

fair-seeming (fär'sé ming), *a.* Appearing to be fair.

In giving a fair-seeming appearance to common goods,
 we are not only behind some of our continental rivals, but
 we are lamentably behind in the conditions which promote
 excellence.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 197.

fairship, *n.* [*ME. feirschipe; < fair + -ship.*] Beauty. *Lydgate.*

fair-spoken (fär'spók'kn), *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

Arina, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtle
 witted and a marvelous fair-spoken man.

Hooker, Recluse, Polity.

May never saw dismember thee,
 Nor wretched ave disjoint,

That art the fairest-spoken true

From here to Lizard point

Tennyson, Talking Oak.

fairway (fär'wa), *n.* [*< fair + -way.*] The part of a road, river, harbor, etc., where the navigable channel for vessels lies.

As the river is rather narrow at this point (Cork), the
 line of fairway for vessels passing through the bridge is
 confined nearly to the center of the river.

See Amer. Supp., p. 446.

fair-weather (fär'weät'er), *a.* Existing or done in or fitted for only pleasant weather; hence, figuratively, appearing in or suited to only favorable circumstances; not capable of withstanding or outliving opposition or adversity: as, a fair-weather voyage; fair-weather friends or Christians; fair-weather kindness.

No, master, I would not hurt you; methinks I could
 throw a dozen of such fair-weather gentlemen as you are.

Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 165.

Such weather as suits fair-weather sailors.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 85.

fair-world (fär'wörld), *n.* A state of prosperity or well-being.

They think it was never fair world with them since.

Milton.

faery (fär'i, formerly fä'e-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written archaically (after *OF.*) *faery, faerie* (as in *Spenser*), particularly in the 1st and 2d senses; *< ME. faerye, faury, faerye, feyrye, faerie, feiri, etc.*, enchantment, fairy folk, fairy-land, rarely a fay or fairy; *< OF. faerie, faerie, enchantment, mod. F. féerie (< G. feeren), enchantment, fairy-land, < OF. far, mod. F. fée, ME. fay, E. fay³, a fairy: see fay³.] *I. n.; pl. faeries (-iz). 1t.* Enchantment; magic.*

God of her has made an end

And fro this world a faery

Hath taken her into company

Gower.

But evermore her moote wonder was

How that it [a horse] could gon, and was of bris,

It was of faerys, as the people seith.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 193.

No man dar taken of that faerie, for it is a thing of
 faerie.

Maundeville, Travels, p. 273.

To prove this world all way, twain,

Hitt us bot faunim and feir

Early Eng. Poetical, Faintly, p. 134.

2. An imaginary being or spirit, generally represented as of a diminutive and graceful human form, but capable of assuming any other, and as playing pranks, frolicsome, kindly, mischievous, or spiteful, on human beings or among themselves; a fay.

This maketh that ther ben no faeries.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 16.

The feasts that underground the Faerie did him make,
 And there how he enjoyd of the Lady of the Lake.

Bradford, Fairyland, p. 307.

Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves.

Milton, Comus, I. 118.

3t. Fays collectively; fairy folk.

In olde dayes of the King Arthur,

Of which that Britons speken yet honour,

Al was this lond full of faeries

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 3.

The dawn is my Assyria, the sunset and moonrise my
 Paphos, and unimaginable realms of faerie

Emerson, Misc., p. 22.

4t. Fairy-land; elf-land.

He [Arthur] is a king yemened in faery.

Lydgate.

Where men fynden a sperehawk upon a Terehe righte
 fair, and righte wel made; and a fayre lady of Ayrgye,
 that kepeth it.

Maundeville, Travels, p. 143.

5t. An enchantress.

To this great faery [Circopatra] I'll commend thy acts.

Make her thanks bless thee.

Shak., A. and C., IV. 8.

Fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines; a kobold. In Germany two species are spoken of, one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle.

No goblin, or awart faery of the mine,
 Hath hurtful power o'er true Virginitie.

Milton, Comus, I. 426.

Syn. 2. Faery, Elf, Fay, Sulph, Genie, Jinn, Gnome, Goblin. Faery is the most general name for a diminutive imaginary being, generally in human form, sometimes very benevolent or inclined to teach moral lessons, as the fairy godmother of Cinderella, sometimes malevolent in the extreme, as in many fairy stories. Spenser took up the word in Chaucer's spelling, *faerie* or *faery*, and gave it an extended meaning, which is now commonly confined to that spelling and to his poem, the personages in "The Faerie Queene" live in an unlocated region, essentially like the rest of the world, and are of heroic and occasionally supernatural powers, these personages he sometimes calls *elves* or *elms*. In ordinary use an elf differs from a fairy only in generally assuming young, and being more often mischievous. Pope, in "The Rape of the Lock," has given a definite cast to *elf* and *goblin*, these two words are elsewhere often associated, *gnomes* having always been fabled as living in underground abodes, and especially as being the guardians of mines and quarries, while *sulphs* are denizens of the air. From this difference of place it has followed that *gnomes* are generally thought of with repugnance or dread, and *sulphs*, although of both sexes in literature, are popularly thought of as young, slender, and graceful females; hence the expression "a sulph-like form." To Oriental imagination is due the *jinn*, *djinn*, or *djinn*; the form *genie* is most vividly associated with the "Arabian Nights," as the *genie* of Aladdin's lamp, the *genie* that the fisherman let out of the bottle. A *goblin* is wicked, mischievous, or at least roguish, and frightful or grotesque in appearance. See the definitions of *kobold*, *elf*, *brocken*, *banshee*, *sprite*, *javie*, *nicie*, *nymph*, etc.

II. a. 1. Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies; done by or coming from fairies. See phrases below.—**2.** Resembling in some way a fairy; hence, fanciful, graceful, whimsical, fantastic, etc.: as, fairy creatures or favors.

Shrunk like a fairy change-ling by the mage

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur

We laughed—a hundred voices rose

In airiest, faintest laughter.

H. P. Spoford, Poems, p. 14.

Bale upon bale of silks and faery textures from looms of
 Samarcand and Bokhara.

T. B. Aldrich, Bookshop to Death, p. 243.

Fairy beads, see *St. Chubb's beads*, under *bead*. **Fairy circle, fairy dance**. See *fairy ring*. **Fairy hammer**, the name given in the Hebrides to an ancient stone (usually porphyry) hammer, shaped like the head of a bat's head, used to mediate the drink given to patients afflicted with certain diseases. **Fairy hillocks**, verdant knolls found in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the popular idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that the fairies used to dance on them. **Fairy millstone**, a flat disk of stone, a slate with a central perforation, such as are frequently found with paleolithic remains, and are now thought to be whorls of spindle. **Fairy money**, money imagined in old legends to be given by fairies, which soon turned into withered leaves or rubbish, also money found from the notion that it had been dropped by a good fairy out of favor to the finder.

In one day Scott's high heaped money wages became
 faery money and nonentity.

Carleton, Misc., IV. 181.

Plebeians draw the bills warr' from his pocket, half
 suspecting they must already have turned into withered
 leaves like faery money.

Palmer, Customs, VIII. 6.

Fairy pipes, pipes and pipe bowls, usually of baked clay and very small, found in the north of England, sometimes with objects of remote antiquity. It is possible that they point to a practice of smoking earlier than the reign of Elizabeth and with other material than tobacco. But it seems probable that they are of the 16th or 17th century and later. Also called *clay pipes* and *clay pipes*. **Fairy ring or circle, or dance**, a spot where a circle of hills, long popularly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. It is caused by the growth of certain fungi, especially *Amanita muscaria*, *Amanita muscaria*, and *Amanita muscaria*. **Fairy sparks**, the phosphoric light seen in the air, and which is caused by the friction of the air on the surface of the earth, and which is caused by the friction of the air on the surface of the earth, and which is caused by the friction of the air on the surface of the earth.

fairy-bird (fär'i-börd), *n.* A name of the least tern, *Sterna minuta*, from its graceful movements. [*Local, British.*]

fairy-butter (fär'i-büt'er), *n.* A name in the northern counties of England for certain gelatinous fungi, as *Tremella albula* and *Exidia glandulosa*, formerly believed to be the product of the faerie's dairy.

fairy-cups (fär'i-kups), *n.* A bright-red cup-like fungus, *Peziza coccinea*.

fairy-fingers (fär'i-fing'görr), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

fairyism (fär'i-izm), *n.* [*< fairy + -ism.*] 1. The state of being fairy-like; resemblance to fairies or fairy-land in customs, nature, appearance, etc.

The air of enchantment and fairyism which is the tone of the place.

Walden, Letters, II. 431.

2. Belief in fairies; a narrating of fairy tales; fairy myths or legends.

This curious and very ancient medley of Druidism and fairyism I have abridged from the ancient Leithian narrative, so often referred to in these lectures.

O'Curry, Anc. Irish, I. 17.

Thomson is beautiful in rural descriptions, but he has not the distinctness and fairyism of Milton.

See E. Brydges, On Milton's Comus.

fairy-land (fär'i-land), *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

Dark! 'tis an elfin storm from fairy land.

Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

It cheered mild Spenser, called from Fairyland
 To struggle through dark ways

Wordsworth, Sonnet on the Sonnet.

fairy-loaf (fär'i-löf), *n.* A kind of fairy-stone; a fossil spungelike sea-urchin, as of the genus *Anurchites* (which see). [*Local, Eng.*]

fairy-martin (fär'i-mar'tin), *n.* A book-name of an Australian swallow, *Hirundo ariel*.

fairy-purses (fär'i-pür'sez), *n.* A cup-like fungus containing small bodies thought to resemble purses; probably *Vidularia campenulata*.

fairy-shrimp (fär'i-shrimp), *n.* The popular name of a small British fresh-water phyllopo-



Fairy shrimp, *Branchipus diaphanus*; about two-e natural size.

dous crustacean, *Branchipus* (or *Chirocephalus*) *diaphanus*. It swims on its back, is almost transparent, has stalked eyes and no carapace, and is about an inch long. It is named from its diaphanous appearance and active motions.

fairy-stone (fär'i-stön), *n.* A provincial (south of England) name of an echinite or fossil sea-urchin found in the Cretaceous.

faisceau (fä'sö'), *n.* In math., a singly infinite family of curves; especially, a series of curves of the *n*th order passing through $\frac{1}{2}(n^2 + 3n - 2)$ fixed points.

faisible, *a.* An obsolete form of *feasible*.

fait, *n.* A Middle English form of *fact*.

fait, *v. t.* [*< OF. fait, pp. of faire, do, make: see fait¹, n., = fait¹ = fact.*] To make; cause.

And fait thy fauence to cull a wilde foules;

For thou comen to my croft my corn to default.

Piers Plowman (C), li. 80.

fait², *v.* [*ME. fatten, fayten, a verb developed from the noun fatter, fattour: see fatter.*] **I. intrans.** To practise deceit; feign; go about begging under pretence of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Bydders and beggers fatten a bouthe golden,

Yf here begge and here beky were brethel yerramyd,

Faytoure for here fode and foute in aten ale.

In gloteny, god wot goth the y to bedde.

Piers Plowman (C), li. 42.

II. trans. To deceive.

My falsche in onethape wold me fute

And into wanhope I wold me caste.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. P. 1. 8), p. 76.

fait accompli (fät'ä-kön plé'), [*F.: fait, a fact (see fait, fact); accompli, pp. of accomplir, accomplish.*] A fact accomplished; a thing done; a scheme already carried into execution.

falterous, *a.* [*< falter or faltery + -ous.*] Deceiving; dissembling.

The whole count from all parts thereof cryed out, and
 said that this was a treachery and falterous Carthaginian
 trick.

Holland, A. of Idry, p. 766.

faltery, *n.* [*ME. fateren, faterye, faterye, < fater, deceive: see fait², fatur.*] Deceit; hypocrisy, as that of one who goes about begging under pretence of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

As hys Trouthis woldis

That no fauteris were founde in folk that gon a-begged.

Piers Plowman (C), li. 100.

She woldis wele

My word stood on an other whele,

Withouten any falterye.

Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 47.

faith (fäth), *n.* [*< ME. fäth, fæth, fayth, feyth (the -th being an acco., to the common E.*

5. Fidelity expressed in a promise or pledge:
a pledge given.

Prithvullere frenchipe saw never fruk (manfon orthe
Baltiam of Palermo (E. E. T. S.) 1. 644

Ring out the want the care, the sin,
The *juvenile* coldness of the times.

2. Without faithfulness or fidelity; not keeping faith; not adhering to allegiance, vows, or duty; disloyal; as, a *faithless* subject; a *faithless* servant; a *faithless* husband or wife.

O, *faithless* coward! O, dishonest wretch!
Wilt thou be made a man out of my vice?
Shak., M. for M., III. 1.

Let I be found as *faithless* in the quest
As you proud Prince who left the quest to me.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Tending to disappoint or deceive; deceptive; delusive.

Yonder *faithless* phantom flies
To lure thee to thy doom.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

Nor *faithless* joint nor yawning seam
Shall tempt the searching sea!
Whittier, Shipbuilders.

-Syn. 2 and 3. False, untruthful, perfidious, treacherous, *faithlessly* (fath'les-ly), *adv.* In a faithless manner.

faithlessness (fath'les-ness), *n.* The character or state of being faithless, in any sense of that word.

When the heart is sorely wounded by the ingratitude of *faithlessness* of those on whom it had leaned with the whole weight of affection, where shall it turn for relief?
Blair, Works, III. 411.

Sharp are the pangs that follow *faithlessness*.
Edwards, Canons of Criticism, p. 318.

faithly (fath'li), *adv.* [*< ME. faithfully, feythly, feythly, etc.; < fath + -ly.*] Faithfully; truly. As to carpe more of that, and how he came to that name, *faithly* for to speke, his first name was Iesus.
Piers Plouman (C), xlii. 70.

faithworthiness (fath'wer'thi-ness), *n.* Trustworthiness. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

faithworthy (fath'wer'thi), *a.* Worthy of faith or belief; trustworthy. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

faitière (fai-ti-er'), *n.* [*< L. faiti-er, < fatis, ridge, roof, pinnacle, < L. fastigium, ridge; see fastigate.*] In arch., a cresting.

faitori, faitour (fai tor, -lor), *n.* [*< ME. faitour, faitour, faitur, faitur, faitur, a dissembler, deceiver, hypocrite, < AF. faitour, faitur, OF. faitour, faiture, an evil doer, a slothful person; in this form partly identified with OF. faitour, faitour, later faitur, a doer, maker; < L. factor, a doer, maker; see factor.*] the neutral term, lit a doer, being taken in a bad sense, just as *fact* (formerly) and *deed* often imply an evil deed; prop. *factard*, also written *facteur, factard, factat, inprop. factard, factat, sluggish, idle, cowardly, faint-hearted, < OF. facte, do, make, + tard, slow, slack, tedious; see fact, tard, and tardy, and cf. factant. Hence fact2, facterque, factery.*] A dissembler; a deceiver; a hypocrite; a rogue; a vagabond.

Fals is a *factur*, a *factore* of wares.
Piers Plouman (A), II. 93.

What *facture* in *facture*, that do you offend,
We sail so to him full well, that sail in your sight.
Piers Plouman, p. 124.

So ought all *factours* that true knight-hood shame,
And arm a dishonour with base villanie,
From all brave knights be banished with defame.
Spenser, F. Q., V. III. 38.

Down, dogs! down, *facturs*! Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4.

faix (faks), *interj.* Same as *fais, faks, etc.*, variations of *fait*.

fakel (fak), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [*< ME. faken, fold; formerly also fact, Sc. feck, fak; prob. < Sw. vrecka, fold. Cf. fakel, n.*] 1. To fold; tuck up.

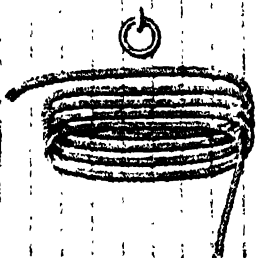
His hands (hands) as you and ne'er be *faked*,
He hain't tapered; wha like
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

Specifically—2. Naut., to coil in fakes, as a cable or a shot-line in a faking-box. See *faking-box*.

Fakes (men) (fo'ou) the forestayne (prow) *fakene* theire cables (cables).
In *foynes* (see *foynes*), and for ester (see *foynes*), and *Flemesche schyppes*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. 8.), I. 742.

One man may *fak* a line, but, having to attend to three operations at the same time, does more of them properly.
Perron, Mill Engr., II. 610.

fakel (fak), *n.* [Formerly also *fack*, *Sc. fack*, *f.*, prob. < Sw. *vreck*, a fold. Cf. *fakel*, *v.* The MHG. *vack*, G. *fack*, fold, is a special sense of a general word for 'part' or



A Rope Coiled in Fakes on Deck.

'division': see *fackl*, etym.] 1. A fold or ply of anything, as a garment. *Jamieson*.

He takes a *fak*.
Betwixt his dowblett and his jakekt.
Rannatione Poems, p. 171.

Specifically—2. Naut., one of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil, as one of the oblong loops into which a shot-line is wound in being placed in a faking-box.

There were enough *fakes* in the coil of the manroval hallards to make me guess the yard that rope belonged to was hoisted.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxvi.

3. A plaid. Also in diminutive form *fakie*, *fakie*. *Jamieson*.

I had me mair clabie but a spratg'd striped *fakie*.
Journal from London, p. 8.

4. pl. A miners' term in Scotland and the north of England for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bituminous shales known as *blacks*. French *fak* (naut.), a peculiar mode of coiling a rope by turning it backward and forward in parallel bends so that it may run readily and freely, generally adopted in rocket lines intended for use in establishing communication with stranded vessels, etc., or in other cases where great expedition in uncoiling is essential.

fake (fak), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [It is not impossible that this may be a perversion of ME. *faken*, dissembler, go about shamming, beg (said of beggars and tramps); so *faker* (q. v.) may represent ME. *fakour*; see *fakur*. But thieves' slang is shifting and has usually no history.] 1. To make or do.—2. To cheat or deceive.—3. To steal or filch; pick, as a pocket.

There the folk are much-bitten, and they modest not beggars, unless they *fak* to boot, and then they draw us out of hand.
C. Randle Clouston and Heath 15.

4. To conceal the defects of by artificial means, usually with intent to deceive; as, to *fak* a dog or a fowl by coloring the hair or feathers.

He supposed it was an old one *faked* over to last until the end of Lent.
Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, April 5, 1886.

[Slang in all uses.]

fake (fak), *n.* [*< fake*, *v.*] 1. A swindle; a trick.—2. A swindler; a trickster.—3. Same as *faker* 2, 3.

To call such social lepers a *fak* is as logical and unfair as it would be to call Utah Republican an honest professional considered your *fak* is as unworthy as he is socially.
Weekly Republican (Waterbury Conn.), Oct. 15, 1886.

4. *Theat.*, any unused or worn-out and worthless piece of property; hence, any odd bit of merchandise sold by street-vendors. [Slang in all the above senses.]

A man . . . has derived a large revenue from this and similar *fakes* gotten up for the use of street-vendors.
See *Am. N. S.*, XIV. 163.

5. A soft-soldering fluid used by jewelers. *See*, *Smith's Handbook*, p. 140.

fakel (fak), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [*< Sc. also fak; perhaps < MD. facken, seize, apprehend.*] 1. To grasp.—2. To give heed to.—3. To believe; credit.

[Scotch in all uses.]

fakel, *n.* See *fakel*.

fakement (fak'ment), *n.* [*< fake + -ment.*] 1. Any act of deceit, fraud, swindling, or thieving; the act of begging under false pretenses; also, a device by which fraud is effected.

I cultivated his acquaintance, examined his affairs, and put him up to the nearest little *fakement* in the world, just showed him how to raise two hundred pounds and clear himself with everybody, just by signing his father's name.
H. Kinsley, to City Herald, v.

They bought a couple of old boxes, useful only as waste paper, a bag to hold paper, two ink bottles, &c. Thus equipped, they waited on the farmers of the district, and exhibited a *fakement* (a gold currency) setting forth parliamentary authority for imposing a tax upon the poor.
H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor.

2. Any peculiar or artistic production or piece of workmanship.

[Slang in both uses.]

faker (fak'er), *n.* [*< fake + -er.*] One who *fakes*; specifically, in the life-saving service, a surfman whose duty it is to *fak* the shot-lines in a faking box.

faker (fak'er), *n.* [*< fake* 2 + *-er*] 1. A pick-pocket; a thief.—2. One who *fakes* or deals in *fakes*; specifically, a street-vender.—3. A hanger-on of the theatrical profession.

[Slang in all uses.]

faking (fak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fakel*, *v.*] The act or method of stowing a shot-line around the pins of a faking-box or of coiling a cable.

faking (fak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fakel* 2, *v.*] The art or practice of concealing the defects

of animals by artificial means; swindling. [Slang.]

faking-box (fak'ing-boks), *n.* A peculiarly constructed box used in the life-saving service for coiling lines attached to shot in such a way as to prevent tangling or knotting in transportation or in firing.

fakir (fa-kôr'), *n.* [Also written *fakier*, and sometimes (after F.) *fakur*, Anglo-Ind. *fakir*, *fugeer*, etc., < Ar. (whence Hind., etc.) *fakir*, *fakir* (the guttural is *qaf*), a poor man, one of an order of religious mendicants (equiv. to the Pers. *dervesh*; see *dervesh*), < *fakr*, *fakr*, poverty. The name has a special reference to a saying of Mohammed, *el fakr fakhr*, 'poverty is my pride.'] 1. A Mohammedan religious mendicant or ascetic "who is in need of money, and poor in the sight of God, rather than in need of worldly assistance" (*Hughes*, *Dict. of Islam*). Fakirs are of two great classes: (1) those who are "with the law," and govern their conduct according to the principles of Islam, and (2) those who are "without the law," and do not rule their lives according to the principles of any religious creed, though they call themselves *Munshimans*. The former usually enter one of the various religious orders, and are then commonly known as *dervishes*. *Hughes*. See *dervish*.

The character of a *fakir* is held in great estimation in this country.
Hughes, in Markham's Tibet, I. 43.

He is a *fakir*, or holy man, from Timbuctoo.
R. Taylor, Land of the Saracen, p. 22.

2. A Hindu devotee or ascetic; a yogi.

fakir (fak'ir), *n.* A misspelling of *fakir* 2.

fakirism (fak'ir-izm), *n.* [*< fakir + -ism.*] 1. Religious mendicancy, especially as practiced among Mohammedan dervishes.—2. The peculiar asceticism and ascetic practices of the Hindu devotees popularly called fakirs, who are represented as subjecting themselves to the severest tortures and self-mortifications.

Christianity felt the influence of the various currents of thought and tendency. Hellenic, Roman, Alexandrian, and Oriental—did not escape that of the *fakirism* which had been generated in the mind of the Ganges.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 777.

fa-la (fä'lä'), *n.* In music, a kind of part-song or madrigal which originated in the latter half of the sixteenth century, the text consisting wholly or in part of the syllables *fa la*. Also spelled *fat la*.

Others wrote rhythmic songs of four or more parts, or *ballads*, or *fat la*, all of which, being for unaccompanied voices, or for viola instead of voice, are often erroneously ranked as madrigals, though differing entirely in structure from them.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 192.

fa-lanaka (fa-lan-ä'kä'), *n.* The native name of a voracious carnivorous quadruped of Madagascar, *Eupleres goudoti*. See *Eupleres*.

falbalat, falbelot, *n.* [*< D. falbala* = G. *falbel* = Dan. *falbelade* = Sw. *falbalan*, < F. *falbala*, dial. *farbala* = Sp. *farbala*, *farfala*, *farald* = Pg. *fl. falbala*, a flourish, *farbelow*. Hence, by corruption, the present form *farbelow*.] A flourish. See *farbelow*.

A street there is thro' Britain's Isle renowned,
In upper Holborn, near St. Giles's pound,
Ten thousand habits here attract the eyes,
Mixed with hoop-petticoats and *farbelows*.
New Crazy Tales (1793), p. 25.

falcade (fal kad'), *n.* [*< F. falcade*, < It. **falcatu*, prop. pp. fem. of *falcare*, bend, crook, < L. **falcare*, pp. only as adj. *falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked; see *falcate*.] In the *manège*, the action of a horse when he throws himself on his hunches two or three times, as in a very quick curvet.

falcarious (fal-ka'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. falcarious*, only as a noun, a sickle; or *scythe-maker*, < *fals* (fale-), sickle; see *falcate*.] Same as *falcate*. [Rare.]

falcata, *n.* Plural of *falcatus*.

falcate (fal'kat'), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked, sickle-shaped, < *fals* (fale-), a sickle, akin to Gr. *oxuz*, a crooked piece of ship timber, a rib; cf. *in-falcatus*, chisp around, *oxuz*, bow-legged. From *L. fals* are also *F. falcum*, *falcium*, *falcatus*, etc., *defalk*, *defalcate*.] 1. *a.* Hooked; curved like a sickle or a scythe; falciform; specifically applied in anatomy, zoology, and botany to a falciform part or organ having two sharp and nearly parallel edges, curved in one plane and meeting at a point.

The hooked costa and *falcate* form of wing is generally supposed to give increased powers of flight.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 175.

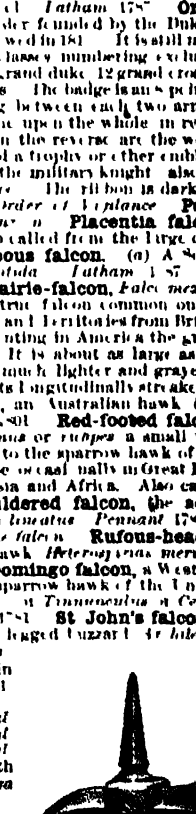
Falcate wings, in entom., wings which have the tips somewhat attenuated, curved away from the costal margin, and, usually acute.

II. *n.* A figure resembling a sickle, formed by two curves bending the same way and meet-

Latham, 1781.—**Blue falcon**, the peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*, so called from the dark bluish color of the upper parts of the adult. **Ceylonese crested falcon**, *Spatzifluva ceylanica*, a crested hawk of Ceylon and parts of India. **Chanting-falcon**, an African hawk, *Molierus canorus*, said to utter musical notes. See *singing hawk*. **Latham, 1802.** **Cheela falcon**, a very large hawk of the Himalayas, *Sphurinus cheela*. **Latham, 1781.** **See cheela?**—**Chicquera falcon**, the common Indian *Falco chicquera*, a small falcon from 11½ to 13 inches long with a chestnut head and neck. Also called *saw-toothed falcon*.—**Cocky falcon**, a falcon from *Baza luphotre*, of India, Ceylon, and Malacca. **Criard falcon**, a kite of the genus *Elanus* (whitaker?) *E. carolinus* of a bluish gray color above, and from 11 to 15 inches long, with ashy white tail, inhabiting Africa and warm parts of Europe and Asia. **Dubious falcon**, the common shrike-shrike hawk of the United States, *Accipiter fuscus*, an old book name. **Pennant, 1765**—**Dusky falcon**, an old book name of the common American pigeon hawk *Falco (Hypotyrannus) columbarius*. **Linnaeus, 1758.** **Eleonora falcon**, *Falco (Erythraeidae) eleonora* one of the smaller falcons inhabiting the Mediterranean in region. **Pair falcon**, *Astur nova hollandicus*, an Australian hawk from 16 to 20 inches long and, when adult, an white with yellow cere and feet black bill, and cinnamon eyes. Also called *New Holland white eagle*. **Latham, 1801.** **Fasciated falcon**, same as *chicquera falcon*. **Latham, 1801.** **Femoral falcon**, a small true falcon, *Falco tinnunculus* or *F. femoralis* found from the Mexican borders of the United States southward through most of South America. It is from 14 to 15½ inches long, and has the femoral region conspicuously colored. Also called *plumbeus falcon* and *tylomachus falcon*. **Finch-falcon**, one of the very small falcons of the genus *Microhierax* not larger than a field sparrow. **Gentil falcon**, the several species of varieties of gentils falcons constituting the genus *subgenus* *Hierofalco*. **Greenland falcon**, the whitest of the gentils falcons *Falco (Hierofalco) candicans*. **Iceland falcon**, a kind of gentils falcon, *Falco (Hierofalco) islandicus* chiefly found in Iceland where its peculiarities become best developed. More fully called *great Iceland falcon*. **Ingrian falcon**, same as *red-tailed falcon*. **Latham, 1781.** **Kite-falcon**, a falcon from (which see) a bird of the genus *Buteo* or *Ardea*.—**Labrador falcon**, a very dark-colored almost blackish variety of gentils falcon found in Labrador and named *Falco labradoricus* by Audubon. **Lanner falcon**, *see lanner*.—**Leverian falcon**, the young of the common red-tailed buzzard of the United States *Buteo borealis* so named by Pennant in 1765 from a specimen in the Leverian Museum.—**Little rusty-crowned falcon**, a book name of the common American sparrow hawk *Falco (Tinnunculus) sparverius*. See *sparrow hawk*. **Lugger falcon**, same as *jugger*. **Lunated falcon**, *Falco lunulatus* a small true falcon of Australia from 11½ to 13 inches long. **Latham, 1801.** **Madagascar falcon**, *Elphoborus rufatus* a large silver gray hawk with bare toes peculiar to Madagascar. **New Zealand falcon**, *Harpia or Hierofalco nova zealandica*. **Latham, 1781.** **Notched falcon**, a South American falcon *H. pinnatifidus* with doubly toothed bill and crest on head. **Latham, 1781.** **Order of the White Falcon**, an order founded by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1732 and renewed in 1811. It is still in existence and consists of three classes numbering exclusive of the family of the reigning grand duke 12 grand crosses, 25 commanders, and 30 knights. The badge is a painted cross in green enamel, having between each two arms a point in red enamel and borne upon the whole in relief, a falcon in white enamel. On the reverse are the words "L'ordre de la Fidélité" and a trophy or other emblem, which differs for the civilian and the military knight also the motto "Fidelitas amicitia". The ribbon is dark red or ponceau. Also called *order of the Vigilance*. **Peregrine falcon**. See *peregrine*. **Placentia falcon**, same as *St. John's falcon* so called from the large dark spot on the belly. **Plumbeous falcon**, (a) A South American hawk *Asturina nuda*. **Latham, 1801.** (b) Same as *general falcon*. **Prairie-falcon**, *Falco mexicanus* or *F. judaicus* a large true falcon common on the prairie of the Western States and Territories from British America into Mexico representing in America the group of lanners of the old world. It is about as large as the duck hawk or peregrine but much lighter and grayer in color and with the under parts longitudinally streaked at all ages. **Radiated falcon**, an Australian hawk *Circus (Tinnunculus) radiatus*. **Latham, 1801.** **Red-footed falcon**, *Falco (Tinnunculus) mexicanus* or *rufipes* a small true falcon with a legs related to the sparrow hawk of the United States found in Europe so called mainly in Great Britain and in many parts of Asia and Africa. Also called *lunated falcon*. **Red-shouldered falcon**, the adult red-shouldered buzzard *Buteo lineatus*. **Pennant, 1765**—**Rock-falcon**, same as *stone falcon*. **Rufous-headed falcon**, a South American hawk *Heterogynis merulina*. **Latham, 1781.** **St. Domingo falcon**, a West Indian variety of the common sparrow hawk of the United States sometimes called *Falco (Tinnunculus) a. crehensis dominicensis*. **Latham, 1781.** **St. John's falcon**, a bluish variety of the red-legged buzzard *Buteo lineatus*. *butyrus var. sancti johannis* so called from a locality in Newfoundland. **Latham, 1781.** Also called *placentia falcon*. **Stone-falcon**, the merlin *Falco*. Also called *rock falcon* and formerly *Falco tibia falcon*. **Streaked falcon**, a South American hawk *Cathartus melampus*. **Latham, 1781.** **Tawny-headed falcon**, the African *Falco rufocephalus* probably only a variety of the chicquera falcon. **Winter falcon**, the young of the common red-shouldered buzzard of the United States *Buteo lineatus*. **Pennant, 1765.** **Zugzug falcon**, an Oriental hawk *Buteo tinnunculus*. **Latham, 1821.** See *teron*.

Falcon-bill (fá' kn-bil). n. A form of martel-de-fer.

Falcon-bill of about 1890. (From Viller's "Duc's" Dec. 20. Metcalf's "Falcon").



distinguished by its slightly curved and sharp point.

falconelle (fal'ko-nel'), *n.* Same as *falconet*, 2.
falconer (fá'kn-er), *n.* [Spelling altered as in *falcon*; early mod. E. *fauconer*, *fauconier*; < ME. *fauconier*, *faukner*, *fauconer*, etc.; < OF. *fauconier*, *F. fauconier* = Pr. *falconer* = OSp. *falconero* = Sp. *falconero* = Pg. *falcão* = It. *falconiere* = D. *falkener* = MHG. *falkener*, G. *falkner* = Dan. *falkener* = Sw. *falkner*, < ML. *falconarius*, a falconer, < LL. *falco* (*n.*), a falcon; see *falcon*.] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking game; also, one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

See in much delighted with pleasures of the field, for which in Greece and Satalia he hath forty thousand *Falcoons*; his Hunts men are not much fewer.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 280

The person who had the care of the hawks is denominated the *falconer*, but never I believe the *hawk*.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 28.

falconet (fal'ko-net), *n.* [OF. **falconet*, **falconet* (= It. *falconetta*; cf. ML. *falconetta*, a small cannon), equiv. to OF. *fauconnet*, *fauconneau*, *F. fauconneau*, a young falcon, a piece of ordnance, dim. of *faucon*, a falcon; see *falcon*.] 1. A little falcon; specifically, in ornith., a finch-falcon of the Oriental genus *Ierax*, *Hierax*, or *Microhierax*, which contains tiny falcons about six inches long, such as *M. coriaces*.—2. A shrike of the genus *Falcunculus*. Also *falconelle*.—3. A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is stated to have had a bore of two inches and to have carried a shot of one and a half pounds weight. The standard fixed by Henry II of France fixes the weight of the shot at 14 ounces poids du roi.

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen with certain *falconets* and other small pieces to take the stragglers.
Kueller, *Hist. Turks*

falcon-eyed (fá'kn-id), *a.* Having eyes like a falcon's; having bright and keen eyes.

A quick brunette, well moulded, *falcon-eyed*.
Tennyson, *Princess*, ll.

falcon-gentle (fá'kn-jen'tl), *n.* [Also written *falcon-gentil*; < OF. *faucon gentil*; *gentil*, gentle, i. e., noble.] The female and young of the European godhawk, *Astur palmarum*. Also *gentil* or *gentle falcon* and *cryer*.

falcon-heronery, *n.* [ME.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron.

No gentle hantels *falcon heronery*.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1129.

Falconidae (fal'kon-i'dé), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Falco* (*n.*) + *-idae*.] The most highly organized and rapacious family of diurnal birds of prey. It is now usually held to cover nearly all diurnal birds of prey, and to be nearly contemporaneous with the suborder *Accipitres*, containing the old world and the new world vultures, as well as all kinds of hawks, falcons, buzzards, eagles, etc., except, usually, the secretary birds and the ospreys or fish-hawks. The vultures or carion feeding birds of prey of the old world were formerly excluded from the limits of this family, but are now brought under it. The characters of the group are nearly the same as those of the suborder *Accipitres*. The family is variously subdivided, a usual division being into *Falconinae*, falcons, *Polyborinae*, carionaries, *Circinae*, buzzards, *Accipitrinae*, hawks; *Milvinae*, kites, *Buteoninae*, buzzard hawks, and *Falcorinae*, old-world vultures, when these are brought under *Falconidae*. But there is seldom any agreement among ornithologists in this matter.

Falconine (fal'ko-ni'ne), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Falco* (*n.*) + *-inae*.] The typical and most raptorial subfamily of *Falconidae*, containing the falcons proper. It is characterized by having the scapular process of the coracoid extended to the clavicle; the upper mandible dentate, the lower mandible notched; the nasal tubercle central, the eye protected by a superciliary shield, the whole organization in general and symmetrical, and the disposition rapacious in the highest degree. The birds used in falconry belong mostly to this subfamily. See cuts under *duck hawk* and *falcon*.

falconine (fal'ko-ni'ne), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Falconidae*, and especially to the *Falconinae*.

II. *n.* A falcon, or other hawk of the family *Falconidae*; in a more restricted sense, of the subfamily *Falconinae* alone. *Cowes*.

falconing, *n.* [Early mod. E. *faukning*; < *falcon* + *-ing*.] Hawking; falconry. *Florio*.

falconry (fá'kn-ri), *n.* [Formerly *fauconry*, *fauconerie*, *fauconry*; ME. form not found; < OF. *fauconnerie*, *F. fauconnerie* (= It. *falconeria*), < ML. *falconeria*, < LL. *falco* (*n.*), a falcon; see *falcon* and *-ry*.] 1. The art of training falcons to attack wild fowl or game.

Wee find in *falconry* sixteen hawks or fowls that prey.
Holland *Tr. of Italy*, i. 2.

2. The sport of pursuing wild fowl or game by means of falcons or hawks. Commonly called *hawking*.

falcon-shaped (fá'kn-shápt), *a.* Having a form somewhat resembling a bird of prey; said of certain objects of ornamental art, as a brooch: a favorite pattern in Scandinavian art in the early middle ages.

falcon-shot (fá'kn-shot), *n.* The range of the gun called a falcon. See *falcon*, 4.

Well, said the admiral, the matter is not great, for there can be no danger in this ally, for where they work it is within falcon shot of the ships.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 714

falconer (fal'ko-pér), *n.* [v. l. *Falco*, q. v., + *Fernus*, q. v.] One of a group of hawks, such as *Falco tophaks*, forming the modern genus *Baza*, having the head crested and the beak doubly toothed; a kite-falcon.

falcata (fal'ku-lá), *n.* [L., a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw, dim. of *fala* (*fale*), a sickle; see *falcate*.] 1. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of small falcons; same as *Tinnunculus*. *Hodgson*, 1837.—2. Pl. *falcata* (*-le*). A lengthened, compressed, curved, and acute claw; a falcate or falciform claw, as a cat's.

Falculata (fal'ku-lá'tá), *n. pl.* [NL. < L. *falcata*, a claw; see *falcata*.] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the twelfth order, containing 4 families of quadrupeds with claws, now forming the order *Insectivora* and the suborder *Fissipedia* of the order *Ferni*. These families were *Subterrania* (containing the insectivores), *Plantigrada*, *Sanguinaria*, and *Uncia* (together including the furred carnivores).

falcate (fal'ku-lát), *a.* [*falcata* + *-ate*.] Having the form of a falcata; falcate or falciform.

Falcula (fal'ku-lá), *n.* [NL. < L. *falcata*, a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw; see *falcata*.] A remarkable genus of Madagascan passerine birds, the type and only known species of which is *F. palliata*, of uncertain system.



Falculata palliata

atic position, commonly referred to the *Parasitoidae*, and sometimes to the *Corvidae*, where it probably belongs. The bird is black and white in color and about 9½ inches long. *Iudore* *Geog. Voy St. Hilaire*, 1836.

fald, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fold*.

fald, *n.* An obsolete form of *fold*.

faldagot (fáld'gót), *n.* [ML. (Eng. Law L.) *faldagium*; Spelman gives an AS. **faldagum*, meaning the same as *faldage* (i. e., a fold going); Sommer, **fald-gang-peng*, equiv. to *fald* (*fold*), q. v. See *faldsake*, *faldworth*.] These are old law words, not found in ME. or AS. literature.] 1. An old seigniorial right under which the lord of a manor required a tenant's sheep to pasture on his fields as a means of manuring the land, his turn being bound to provide a fold for the sheep.—2. A customary fee paid by a tenant to the lord of a manor for exemption from this obligation. Also called *fald fee*.

Also *faldage*.
falderall (fáld'ér-ál), *n.* A Scotch form of *faldrol*.

thin ye dhus tie him till a job that he canna get quat o', he'll be frae *falders* till aither a the day o' his life.
Scott, *Tales*, I. 9

faldetta (fal'det-tá), *n.* [It.] An outer garment worn by Mosaic women, usually made of silk. See the *cut* at 1.

The black silk *faldetta* of Mosaic women the long white muslin of the gown, and the white muslin hood, worn by females in other parts of Italy &c., will seem to carry travellers. *Jour. Church of our Fathers*, III. i. 94 note.

The *faldetta* is a combination of head and cape.
C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journeys*, p. 10.

fald-fee (fáld'fí), *n.* [ME. *fald*, *fold* (see *fold* *age*), + *-fee*.] Same as *faldage*, 2.

falding (fáld'ing), *n.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] A kind of frieze or rough napped cloth, supplied probably from the north of Europe.

In a gown of *falding* to the knee.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., l. 391.

faldistory, *faldistory* (fáld'is-tor, -tí-ri), *n.* [ML. *faldistorium*, var. of *faldistorium*, a fald-stool; see *faldstool*.] Same as *faldstool*.

faldsaker, *n.* [ME. **faldsake* (ML. *faldsaca*), < *fald*, *F. fold*, + *sake*, *saken*.] Same as *faldage*.

faldstool (fáld'stöl), *n.* [Partly accorn. (the F. form would be **fald-stool*) < OF. *faldstool*, *faldstuel*, *faldstucill*; < ML. *faldstolium*, corruptly *faldistorium*, *faldistorium* > It. Sp. Pg. *faldistorio* = OF. *faldstool*, *faldstuel*, *faldstucill*, *faldstucil*, *faldstucor*, etc., F. *fautel*, an arm-chair, < OHG. *faltstool*, *faldstöl*, G. *faltstuhl*, *faltstuhl*, lit. a folding stool, < OHG. *faldan*, G. *falten* = E. *fold*, *v.*, + *stool*, *stol*, G. *stuhl*, a chair, seat, throne, = E. *stool*.] 1. Formerly, a folding chair similar to a camp-stool, especially one used as a seat of honor and an ensign of authority, probably having this character from the ease with which such a seat could be carried with an army on the march, and could be set up when required. Hence—2. A seat having the form of the above, but not capable of being folded. In some cases the faldstool could be taken to pieces, the back and arms lifting off and the lower part then folding up; but very commonly seats of this form were made of heavy pieces of wood and were not portable.

3. A folding stool, provided with a cushion, on which worshippers kneel during certain acts of devotion; especially, such a stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings or queens of England knee at their coronation.

On the wall are fixed plates of brass, whereon is engraved the figure of a judge in his robes, kneeling at a *faldstool*.
Ashmole, *Heraklita*, l. 10.

The Dean of Westminster then laid the ampulla and upon upon the altar, and the Queen kneeling at the *faldstool*, the archbishop, standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced a prayer or blessing over her.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 232.

4. A movable folding seat in a church or cathedral, used by a bishop or other prelate when officiating in his own church away from the throne, or in a church not under his jurisdiction.

They [deacons to be ordained] knelt in the form of a crown or circle around the bishop, whom they found seated on a *faldstool* and wearing his mitre in front of the altar.
R. B. Thron, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xvii.

5. A small desk in cathedrals, churches, etc., at which the

litany is enjoined to be sung or said. It is sometimes called a *litany stool* or *litany desk*, and when used it is generally placed in the middle of the choir, sometimes near the steps of the altar.



Faldstool, det. 5

faldworth, *n.* [Skinner, after Spelman, given AS. **fald-worth*, explaining it as < AS. **falde* [*fald*], fold, hence company or decuria, + **worth* (*worth*), worthy, that is, one old enough to be admitted to the decuria or tithing. Sommer gives an AS. **faldworth*, entitled to (worthy of) the privilege of faldage (liberty *faldage*, *thynus*). Not found in AS. documents. See *faldage*.] In old law, a person old enough to be reckoned a member of a decuria, and so become subject to the rule or law of frankpledge.

Falernian (fa-lér'n-ian), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Falernus*, pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania (Falernum, *ec. vinum*, Falernian wine), prob. like *Faliscus* (for *Faliscian*), an adj. associated with the local orig. tribal name *Falera* (see *Faliscan*), perhaps orig. inhabitants of a walled or fenced city, *Fala*, a scaffold or pillar of wood.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania, Italy, anciently noted for its excellent wine.

II. *n.* The wine anciently made from grapes from the Falernus ager.

So a Falernian threw a richer light upon Lucullus' tables.
Longfellow, *Drinking Song*.

Falerno (fa-lér'nó), *n.* [It. < L. *Falernus*; see *Falernian*.] A white wine, more or less sweet, grown in the neighborhood of Naples. Although the name is that of the ancient Falernian, it makes no pretense to be the same wine or to come from the same district.

Faliscan (fa-lis'kan), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Falisci*, prop. pl. of *Faliscus* for **Faleniscus*, an adj. prob. associated with *Falerinus*; see *Falerian*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Falerii, an ancient city of Etruria, or to its dialect, which was related to Latin.

The *Faliscan* and the Latin alphabets, wedged in between the Etruscan and the Oscoan.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II, 127.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Falerii.

fall (fak), *n.* [*See, also, falk.*] A name of the razor-billed auk, *Alca torda*. *Montagu*.

fall (fal), *v.*; pret. *fell*, pp. *fallen*, ppr. *falling*. [*Early mod. E. fall; < ME. fallen* (pret. *fel*, *fell*, *ful*, *ful*, pl. *fillen*, *fillen*, *filler*, etc., pp. *fallen*, *fulle*); *< AS. feallan* (pret. *feall*, pl. *feallon*, pp. *feallen*) = *ONorth. falla* = *OS. fallan* = *OFries. falla* = *MD. D. vallen* = *OHG. fallan*, MHG. *G. fallen* = *Lecl. falla* = *Sw. falla* = *Dan. falde*, *fall* (not in Goth., where the word for 'fall' is *drusnan*; see *drass*, *drizzle*, *v.*); akin to *L. fallere*, *deceive*, pass. *falli*, *be deceived*, *err* (whence ult. *E. fail*, *q. v.*); = *Gr. opázō*, *make to fall*, *throw down*, *overthrow*, *defeat*, *humble* (cf. deriv. *opázō*, *slip*, *stumble*, *false step*, *fall*). Hence *fell* (cf. *fall*, *v.*) *I. intrans.* 1. To descend from a higher to a lower place or position through loss or lack of support; drop down by or as by the power of gravity, or by impulse; come down by tumbling or loss of balance, or by force of a push, cast, stroke, or thrust; as, meteors *fall* to the earth; water *falls* over a dam; the mantle *fell* from his shoulders; the blow *fell* with crushing force.

Also *fall* the Bawne be lyn, it schall *fall* to the botome of the Vesselle, as though it were Quykwyler.

Manderlye, *Travels*, p. 52.

At three there *fell* a great storm of rain, which had the wind.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I, 19.

There can be no doubt that in a vacuum all bodies of whatever size or material would *fall* precisely in the same time.

R. S. Ball, *Exper. Mechanics*, p. 239.

2. To sink from a higher to a lower level; be or become lower; settle or sink down; go down; pass off or away; ebb; as, the river is *falling* (that is, becoming lower from diminution of the volume of water); the thermometer *falls* (that is, the mercury sinks in the tube); the ground rises and *falls* (apparently, to one viewing or passing over it, from inequality of surface, or actually, from an earthquake); the dew *falls* (according to popular belief).

Infect her beauty,

You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,

To *fall* and bluster.

Shak., *Learn*, II, 1.

Either you or I must perish this night, before the sun *falls*.

Sydney Smith, *To the Countess Grey*.

Many a weary year had passed since the burning of Grand

Fre.

When on the *falling* tide the freighted vessels departed.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, II, 1.

3. To descend from a higher, or more perfect, or more intense, etc., state or grade to one that is lower, or less perfect, etc.; deteriorate; sink or decrease in amount, condition, estimation, character, etc.; become degraded or be reduced in any way, as through loss, misfortune, persecution, misconduct, etc.; as, prices have *fallen*; the city *fell* into bankruptcy; to *fall* into poverty, disgrace, apostasy, bondage, etc.; to *fall* from grace or favor; to *fall* from allegiance; to *fall* into bad company.

Labour therefore to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief.

Heb. IV, 11.

Repair thy wit, good youth; or it will *fall*.

To careless ruin.

Shak., *M. of V.*, IV, 1.

The Duke in the Morning sends a letter to the king, protesting his fidelity and sincerity, only he desires the Duke of Somerset may be delivered, to stand or *fall* by the Judgment of his Peers.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 195.

We *fall* not from virtue, like Vulcan from Heaven, in a day.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Nor.*, I, 30.

Then the wind *fell*, with night, and there was calm.

M. Arnold, *Balder Dead*.

Find

That he has *fallen* to hell while yet he lives.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III, 399.

4. To come down as from a fixed or standing position; be overthrown or prostrated; hence, to be slain; perish; come to ruin or destruction.

Sure, he is more than man; and, if he *fall*,

The best of virtue fortitude, would die with him.

Pletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, I, 3.

How can I see the gay, the brave, the young,

Fall in the cloud of war and be unyoung?

Addison, *The Campaign*.

5. To pass into a new state or condition; enter upon a different state of being, action, or feeling; come to be, or to be engaged or fixed; as, to *fall* heir to an estate; to *fall* a victim; to

fall asleep, ill, in love, etc.; to *fall* calm, as the wind; to *fall* into a snare, into a rage, etc.; the troops *fell* into line.

The places of one or two of their ministers being *fallen*.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., II.

The mixt multitude . . . *fell* a lusting.

Num. xi, 4.

For David . . . *fell* on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption.

Acts xiii, 36.

The interpreter of the Arab language I had taken with me, who was an Armenian, *falling* ill, I was obliged to send for another to Gize.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, I, 55.

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasant walk.

Addison, *Spectator*.

Can a man commit a more heinous offence against another than to *fall* in love with the same woman?

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, III, 4.

Many of the women who go forth to meet their husbands or sons receive the melancholy tidings of their having *fallen* victims to privation and fatigue.

K. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II, 177.

Fell upon talk of the fair lands that lay

Across the seas.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II, 274.

6. To pass away or off; discharge its contents; disembogue, as a river; as, the Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean; the Ohio *falls* into the Mississippi.

This sea is fresh water in many places, in others as salt as the great Ocean; it hath many great rivers which *fall* into it.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I, 40.

7. To pass or come as if by falling or dropping; move, lapse, settle, or become fixed, with reference to an object or to a state or relation; as, the castle *falls* to his brother; misfortune *fell* to his lot; the subject *falls* under this head.

"Thence Reddite," quoth God, "that to Cesar *fall*eth."

Piers Plowman (A), I, 60.

This is the land that shall *fall* unto you.

Num. xxv, 2.

If to her share some female errors *fall*.

Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.

Pope, *R. of the I.*, II, 17.

This additional taxation of beer had been planned so as to *fall*, as near as might be, upon private brewing and brewing for sale equally.

S. Douell, *Taxes in England*, IV, 17.

Sweet sleep upon his wearied spirit *fell*.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I, 129.

The relations and experiences of real men and women rarely *fall* in such symmetrical order as to make an artistic whole.

G. W. Cable, *The Century*, XXXVII, 110.

8. To come to pass or to an issue; befall; happen.

Vn-to hem alle his chier was after one

Now here, now there, as *fall* be aventure.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

It *fell* once upon a day,

This gaud lord went from home.

Young, *John* (Child's Ballads, I, 181).

Sit still, my daughter, until thou know how the matter will *fall*.

Ruth II, 15.

Thy lot is *fallen*, make the best of it

Barton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 344.

The vernal equinox, which at the same council *fell* on the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner.

Holler, *Time*.

Do thy worst;

And foul *fall* him that blench his first!

Scott, *Matron*, vi, 17.

9. To come by chance or unexpectedly.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and *fell* among thieves.

Luke x, 30.

Who would have held it possible that to fly from Babylon we should *fall* into such a Babel?

Howell, *Letters*, II, 62.

I came to the knowledge of the most epidemic ill of this sort by *falling* into a coffee-house, where I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose crack towards politics I have here before mentioned.

Stowe, *Teller*, No. 178.

10. To be dropped in birth; be brought forth or born; now used only of lambs and some other young animals.

Let wives with child

Pray that their burthens may not *fall* this day.

Shak., *K. John*, II, 1.

11. To hang; droop; be arranged or disposed like the pendent folds of a curtain or garment.

Thus taught, down *falls* the plumage of his pride.

Conquer, *Charity*, I, 345.

I would comb my hair till my ringlets would *fall* . . . From under my starchy sea-bell crown

Low down and around.

Tennyson, *The Mermaid*.

A long mantle, . . . the folds *falling* down and enveloping the feet, complete the dress.

Parish, *Costume*, I, 100.

12. To be fit or meet.

Thence send I thus, "It *fall*eth me to cease

hither to rhyme, or dithers for to make."

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

It is *fall*ish as well to flout [lads] of four and twenty years.

Or yonge men of yistriday to geue good redde [counsels]. As be-comeeth a kow to-hoppin in a cage!

Richard the Redeless, III, 302.

13. To be required or necessary; be appropriate or suitable to a subject or an occasion. [*Scotch.*]

What *falls* to be said of the social and religious aspects of Islam in modern times will be given under the two great divisions of Sannites and Shi'ites.

Engye. Brit., XVI, 546.

Falling branch. See *branch*.—**Falling rhythm.** Same as *descending rhythm* (which see, under *descending*).—**The curtain falls.** See *curtain*.—**To fall aboard of.** See *aboard*.—**To fall afoul of.** See *afoul*.—**To fall astern** (*ast.*), to drop behind.

Then the Vice admiral *fell* on starne, staying for the Admiral that came up againe to him.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I, 88.

To fall away. (a) To lose flesh; become lean or emaciated; pine.

In a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*.

Arbutnot, *Aliments*.

(b) To decline gradually; languish or become faint; fade; perish.

She *fell away* in her first age's spring.

Spenser, *Daphnaida*, I.

One colour *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly.

Addison.

(c) To renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty; apostatize; backslide.

To such as *fell* not away from Christ through former persecutions, he giveth due and deserved praise.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v, 66.

To fall back. (a) To recede; give way; retrograde; retreat.

To *fall back* will be far worse than never to have begun; but I hope better of thee.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I, 412.

The Nabob . . . advanced with his army in a threatening manner, . . . but when he saw the resolute front which the English presented, he *fell back* in alarm.

Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

(b) To have recourse; followed by *upon*, and referring usually to some support or expedient already once tried.

The old habit of *falling back upon* considerations of expediency—a habit which men followed long before it was apotheosized by Paley—will still have influence.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 604.

(c) To fall of performing a promise or purpose. **To fall behind**, to slacken in pace or progress, be outstripped; lose ground.

Recorded times of horses and cyclists show that after about twenty miles the horse slowly but surely *falls behind*.

Burg and Hutter, *Cycling*, p. 40.

To fall down. (a) To be prostrated, sink to the ground.

Down *fell* the beauteous youth.

Dryden.

(b) To prostrate one's self, as in worship or supplication.

Summe of hem *falls down* under the Wheels of the Chace, and lat the Chace gon ovt he m, so that thei ben dede anon.

Manderlye, *Travels*, p. 176.

All kings shall *fall down* before him.

Is. lxvii, 11.

(c) *Naut.* to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet; drop down.

The White Angel *fell down* for Plymouth, but the wind not serving, she came to an anchor by Long Island.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I, 71.

To fall flat. See *flat*. **To fall foul.** See *foul*.—**To fall from grace.** See *grace*.—**To fall home.** (a) To fall into the right place, drop into or rest at the point intended.

(b) In ship carp., to incline inward from the perpendicular; said of the top sides of a ship—same as *to tumble home* (which see, under *tumble*).—**To fall in.** (a) To come in; join; take place or position; as, to *fall in* on the right.

We met two small ships, which *fall* in among us, and the Admiral coming under our lee, we let him pass.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I, 10.

(b) To come to an end, terminate; lapse; as, an annuity which *falls in* when the annuitant dies.

The very day I put it on, old Lord Mallowford was burnt to death in his bed, and all the post-boys *fell in*.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, II.

(c) To bend or sink inward.

Yachts with the *falling in* top sides of a man of war.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII, 11.

(d) To sink or become lean or hollow; as, her cheeks have *fallen in*.

When I knew him he was all fallen away and *fallen in*; crooked and shrunken; buckled into a stiff waistcoat for support.

R. L. Stevenson, *Talk and Talkers*, II.

To fall in with. (a) To meet or come into company with casually, as a person or a ship; arrive at or meet with accidentally, as an object of interest.

There is a gay captain here who put a jest on me lately, at the expense of my country, and I only want to *fall in with* the gentleman to call him out.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, III, 4.

(b) To concur or accord with; comply with; be agreeable or favorable to; as, to *fall in with* one's assertions; the measure *falls in with* popular demands.

The libeller *falls in with* this humour, and gratifies this baseness of temper, which is naturally an enemy to extraordinary merit.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 92.

He pursues it (a whim) the more pertinaciously as it *falls in with* his interest.

Goldsmith, *Phanor.*

To fall of accord. See *accord*.—**To fall off.** (a) To withdraw; separate; be detached or estranged; withdraw from association, allegiance, or the like; as, friends *fall off* in adversity.

That field in Sicily of which Diodorus speaks, where the perfumes arising from the place make all dogs that hunt in it to *fall off*, and to lose their hottest scent.

J. Walton, *Compleat Angler*, p. 177.

These captive tribes . . . *fall off* From God to worship calves.

Milton, *P. R.*, III, 418.

(a) To perish; die away; become dimmed; as, the custom *fall* of. (c) To become depreciated; decline from former excellence; become less valuable or interesting; decrease; as, the subscriptions *fall* off; the public interest is *falling* off.

If I might venture to suggest anything, it is that the interest rather *falls* off in the fifth (act).

Sheridan, *The Critic*, l. 1.

Physical debility was the main cause of this lyrical *falling* off.

Stedman, *Viet. Poets*, p. 143.

(d) *Naut.*, to deviate from the course to which the head of the ship was before directed, fall to leeward.

Having killed the captain of the Turkish ship and broken his tiller, the Turk took in his own ensign and *fell* off from him.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II, 150.

To fall on or upon. (a) [*On*, adv.] (1) To begin suddenly and vigorously.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. Dryden.

(2) To begin an attack.

Therefore *fall* on, or else be gone,

And yield to us the day.

Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V, 215).

(b) [*On*, prep.] (1) To assault; assail.

Others of their company seeing the business was over-

thrown, to make amends for their former fact, turned and *fell* on their consorts.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 370).

I saw three bandits by the rock

Waiting to *fall* on you, and heard them boast

That they would slay you. Tennyson, *Geraint*.

(2) To come upon, usually with some degree of sudden-

ness and unexpectedness, descend upon.

Fear and dread shall *fall* upon them. Ex. xv, 16.

My blood an even tenor kept,

Till on mine ear this message *falls*,

That in Vienna's fatal walls

God's finger touched him, and he slept.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxv.

(3) To light upon, come upon, discover.

The Romans *fell* on this model by chance. Swift.

To fall on one's feet, to come well out of any adventure

or predicament, be fortunately placed or provided for

from the proverbial ability of the cat always to come down

on its feet in falling, as, that is a lucky fellow, he is sure

to *fall* on his feet.

Mr. King, who was put in good humor by *falling* on his

feet, as it were, in such agreeable company, amused him-

self by studying the guests.

C. D. Warner, *Then Pilgrimage*, p. 6.

To fall out. (a) To quarrel, begin to wrangle; become

estranged.

Master Wellford's elder brother and I are *fallen* out

proceedingly. L. Johnson, *Every Man in his Humour*, l. 4.

Rubensius Celer would needs have it engraven on his

tomb he had led his life with Eunice his dear wife, forty

three years eight months and never *fell* out.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 420.

We *fell* out my wife and I,

O we *fell* out, I know not why,

And kissed again with tears.

Tennyson, *Princess*, l.

(b) To happen, befall, chance.

It *fell* out on a day the king

Brought the queen with him home.

The Lullaby Wren of Spandau heugh (Child's

Ballads, I, 282).

Even so it *fell* out to him as he foretold.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 343.

(c) *Naut.*, to fall into the wrong place, the opposite of to

fall home. To fall over. (a) [*Over*, adv.] (1) To revolt,

desert from one side to another. [Archde.]

And dost thou now *fall* over to my foe?

Shak. *K. John*, III, 1.

(2) To become overturned, as, the wall *fell* over. (b) [*Over*,

prep.] To fall beyond; as, the ball *fell* over the line.

To fall short, to be deficient, fail to come up to a standard

or requirement, as, the corn *falls* short, to *fall* short in

duety.

The Italians *fall* as short of the French in this particular

(gardens) as they excel them in their palaces.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I, 378.

It (the great cedar) has a fine smell, but not so fragrant

as the juniper of America, which is commonly called Cedar;

and it also *falls* short of it in beauty.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II, l. 105.

To fall through, to fail; come to nothing; as, the plan

fell through. [Colloq.] To fall to. (a) [*To*, adv.] (1)

To drop into a fixed position, as by swinging, close.

Just here the front gate is heard *falling* to.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 87.

(2) To begin eagerly or with vigor.

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food.

Dryden, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*.

Come, Mr. *fall* to then, you see my little supper is al-

ways ready when I come home, and I'll make no stranger of

you. Oulton in Walton's *Angler*, II, 234.

(b) [*To*, prep.] To go about or engage in energetically;

apply one's self to; have recourse to with ardor or vehemence;

as, they *fell* to blows.

Then I *fell* to defence with a frike wille,

Myself layn to save, and woun my papill.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 12204.

So they *fell* to it hard and sore.

Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V, 214).

I thought we should have had a great deal of talk by

this time. Well, if you will, we will *fall* to it now.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 143.

To fall together by the ears. See earl. To fall to the

under or within the limits of; become subject to; be

ranged or reckoned under; as, they *fell* under the juris-

isdiction of the emperor; this point did not *fall* under the

competence of the court; these substances *fall* under a

different class or order.

They *fell* under the punishment of admonition and other

heavy penalties. J. Adams, *Works*, V, 156.

To fall upon. (a) To attack. See to fall on (b).

A knight of Arthur's court, who laid his lance

In rest, and made as if to *fall* upon him.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

(b) To attempt; make trial of; have recourse to.

Every way is *fallen* upon to degrade and humble them.

Birmingham.

To fall with. Same as to fall in with (a).

They made them steer a course between 3° southwest

& 3° northwest, that they might *fall* with some land.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 217.

-Syn. Attack. Set upon. Fall upon, etc. See earl.

II. trans. 1. To bring down; allow or cause

to drop.

For every tear he *falls* a Trojan blood.

Shak. *Lear*, IV, 1331.

The common executioner

Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,

But first begs pardon. Shak. *As you like it*, III, 5.

2. To give a fall to; throw or otherwise unseat,

as a rider. [Colloq.]

The servant boy, . . . by way of apology . . . told how

the animal [a horse] had *fallen* him three times.

W. Cotton, *Ship and Shore*, p. 149.

3. To strike, throw, or cut down; specifically, to

fell or chop down; as, to *fall* a tree. [Obsolete or

colloq.]

Nowe make us to *fall* in season best

For pale, or hedge, or house, or shippe in floode.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

4. To sink; depress.

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still

by half notes . . . as far as an eight, he will not be able

to frame his voice unto it. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

5. To diminish; lessen or lower. [Rare.]

The time is critical, and every triumph or defeat im-

portant, as they may raise or *fall* the terms of peace.

Walpole, *Letters*, II, 30.

I upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the

price of your native commodities. Locke.

6. To bring forth; as, to *fall* limbs. [Rare.]

He struck them up before the fulsome owner

Who, then, one clyng, did in coming time

Fall particular limbs. Shak. *M. of A.*, I, 3.

Pair fall. See earl, adv. To fall a bell, in bell-ringing,

to swing a bell which stands a little on one side of the

point of equilibrium with its mouth upward, to the same

distance on the other side of the point.

fall (fall), *n.* and *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fal*,

fall; ME. *fal*, *fall*, a fall, AS. with mutated

vowel *fall*, rarely *fel*, *faul*, usually of death; G.

OS. *fal* = OFries. *fal*, *fel* = D. *val* = OHG. *MHG.*

fal, *val*, G. *fall* = Icel. *fall* = Dan. *falld*. Sw.

fall; from the verb.] I. *n.* 1. Descent from a

higher to a lower place or position for want of

support; a dropping down, as by the power of

gravity or by impulse; a coming or tumbling

down; as, the *fall* of a meteor or of a tent; a

fall from a horse or a ladder; a *fall* on the ice;

the rise and *fall* of a piston.

There's a special providence in the *fall* of a sparrow.

Shak. *Hamlet*, V, 2.

He that is down needs fear no *fall*.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II.

Where never *fall* of human foot is heard,

On all the desolate pavements.

Emmet, *Forest of Years*.

2. Descent from a higher to a lower level; a

sinking down or away; a lowering; an ebbing;

as, a *fall* of ground toward a river; a *fall* of the

tide, or of the mercury in a thermometer; a *fall*

of ten feet in a mile; the *fall*, or slope, of a

hand-rail.

Almost everybody knows . . . how pleasant and soft the

fall of the land is round about Plow's Barrows farm.

R. D. Blackmore, *Leana Down*, vii.

All powers should have a greater *fall* than at present.

Pop. *Rivier*.

3. Descent from a higher to a lower state or

grade; a lowering of amount, force, position,

character, value, etc.; a decline; as, a *fall* in

stocks or rents; a *fall* of the wind or of volume

of sound; a *fall* in power or honor; the *fall*

of Adam (see the *fall* of man, below).

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit

before a *fall*.

In Adam's *fall*

We sinners all. New Eng. Primer.

Behold the glorious only in thy *fall*.

Pope, *To the Earl of Oxford*, l. 20.

It has been boasted that, even if Australian shippers

could not stand up against the *fall* in prices, the great

stock-masters of the River Plate would be able to supply

us with an almost unlimited quantity of mutton at recent

market rates. Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 55.

4. Descent to destruction; downfall; ruin; ex-

termination.

The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

Gibbon (title of book).

5. A vertical or sloping descent of flowing

water; a waterfall, cascade, or cataract; as,

the *fall* of the Rhine at Schaffhausen; the Horse-

shoe *fall* at Niagara; usually in the plural, be-

cause the descent is most commonly divided

into parts or stages; as, Niagara *falls*; Tred-

ton *falls*.

A willow brook, that turns a mill,

With many a *fall*, shall linger near.

Rogers, *A Wish*.

6. The discharge or falling of a stream into an-

other body of water; a disembogement.

Volga hath scientific mouths or *falls* into the sea.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 320.

7. Autumn, as the season when leaves *fall*

from trees; also called the *fall* of the year; in

antithesis to spring. [Formerly in good literary

use in England, but now only local there, and

generally regarded as an Americanism.]

Mayst thou have a reasonable good spring, for thou art

like to have many dangerous foul *falls*.

Middleton, *crowd in Lowell's Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

What crowds of patients the town doctor kills,

Or how *fast* *fall* he raised the weekly bills.

Dryden, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*.

Dubbut look at the waste: there warn't no feed for a

cow.

Nobbut a bit on it's left, an' I mean'd to a stubb'd it at *fall*.

Tennyson, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*.

It *fall*, as a season of the year, has gone out of use in

Britain, it has gone out very lately. At least, I perfectly

well remember the phrase of "spring and *fall*" in my

childhood. K. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 70.

8. That which falls or has fallen; something

in the state of falling or of having fallen; as,

the *fall* of snow was soon melted; a *fall* of trees

(used in England of trees that have been felled

or cut down). In dress, a *fall* of lace or other material

as a trimming so applied as to hang loosely, as over the

front of a bodice, acting as a short veil, or around the

shoulders in a low bodice.

A light *fall* . . . of thin snow lies like down in the two

courts of the Grand Hotel du Mont Blanc.

C. W. Stoddard, *Massachusetts*, p. 9.

The hidden spring upon the plain

Came in a sunlit *fall* of rain.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Guinevere*.

9. The act of falling or cutting down; as, the

fall of timber. [Local, U. S.]—10. In hoist-

ing-machinery, the part of the rope to which

power is applied, one end being rove through

the pulley-block or -blocks, and the other car-

ried to the winch or other hoisting-engine.—

11. In wrestling, the act or a

maast-head, and is rove through blocks attached to cutting-pennants. Also called *cutting-fall*. — **Cant-fall** (*cant*), the fall of the cant-pouches. — **Cat-tackle fall**. Same as *cat fall*. — **Fall and tackle**. Another name for *block and tackle*. See *block*. — **The fall of man**, or **the fall**, in *theek*, the lapse of mankind into a state of natural or innate sinfulness (original sin) through the transgression of Adam and Eve. The doctrine of the fall is the doctrine that the first parents of the race were created without sin, but by voluntary transgression of God's law fell from the state of innocence, and that in consequence all their descendants have become guilty and amenable to divine condemnation and punishment.

Though Scripture gives no definition of the idea of sin, it leaves no elements of the doctrine of sin unnoticed, but gives a full account of how sin penetrated into human nature by the fall of man. — *Schoff and Herzog, Encyc.*, p. 2156.

The fall of the leaf, autumn; hence, figuratively, decay; decline.

The holy year is divided into four parts, Spring time, Summer, *fall of the leaf*, and winter, whereof the whole winter, for the roughness of it, is taken away from shooting. — *Isaiah, Terephillus* (ed. Arber), p. 48.

His beauty is at the fall of the leaf.

Walpole, Letters, II. 711.

To try a fall, to take a bout at wrestling, wrestling, hence, to contend with another for superiority in any way.

I am given, sir, secretly to understand that your younger brother, Orlando, hath a disposition to come in disguised against me to try a fall. — *Shak.*, As you like it, I. 1.

Piscator. There is a very great and fine stream below, under that rock, that fills the deepest pool in all the river, where you are almost sure of a good fish. — *Viator*, Let him come, I'll try a fall with him.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 249.

II. a. Pertaining to or suitable for the autumn or fall of the year; autumnal; as, *fall crops*; *a fall dress*. [U. S.] **Fall canker-worm**, **dandelion**, **duck**, etc. See the nouns.

fall (*fāl*), *n.* [Sc.; cf. OSw. *fale*, a pole or perch (Jamieson); ML. *fallum*, "modus agri, ut videtur, apud Anglosaxonem." In Scotland, a measure of length equal to 6 Scotch ells, or 18 feet 6.575 inches English measure; also, a superficial measure equal to 36 square ells. In Scots land-measure 40 falls make a rood, and 4 roods an acre.

fall (*fāl*), *n.* [Sc. Dan. *heal* (pron. vill), a whale; = Icel. *healr* = AS. *hwæl*, E. *whale*, q. v. E. *wh* in Aberdeen is pronounced as *f*.] A whale. [Scotland (Aberdeen and N. E. coast).] **A fall! a fall!** the signal given by the lookout man of a whaler when a whale is seen.

falla (*fāl'ā*), *n.* A dialectal form of *fellow*.

Then up and bespake the good Laird Jock,

The best *falla* in a' the company.

Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 71).

fall-la, *n.* Same as *falla*.

fallacet, *n.* [ME., also *fallas*; < OF. *fallace*, deception; see *fallacy*.] Deception; deceit; trickery.

He is renowned and robed that can robbe the people
Therof *fallas* and false question and thow fykel speche.
— *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 92.

He . . . taketh it as who saith by wylthe

Through coveture of his *fallas*.

Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 63.

fallacious (*fa-lā'shūn*), *n.* [Improp. < L. *fallacia*; see *fallacy*.] A fallacy.

Tomitanus, in Italy, hath expressed everie *fallacious* in Aristotle, with diverse examples out of Plato. — *Ascham*, The Schoolmaster, p. 132.

Secondly, your minor is ambiguous, and therefore in that respect your arguments may be also placed in the *fallacy* of equivocation. — *Whately*, Defence, p. 63.

fallacious (*fa-lā'shūn*), *a.* [= F. *fallacius*, < LL. *fallaciosus*, deceptive, < L. *fallacia*, deception; see *fallacy*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or embodying fallacy; deceptively erroneous or misleading.

This *fallacious* idea of liberty, whilst it presents a vain shadow of happiness to the subject, binds faster the chains of his subjection. — *Burke*, Amd of Nat. Society.

But so vain and *fallacious* are all human designs, that the event proved quite contrary to his expectation. — *J. Adams*, Works, V. 100.

The conclusion of my friend is *fallacious*, inasmuch as it is founded on a narrow induction. — *Shannon*, Prison Discipline.

2. Of a deceptive quality; having a misleading appearance.

Yet how *fallacious* is all earthly bliss.

Cooper, Retirement, I. 47.

It was one of those districts where peat had been taken out in large squares for fuel, and where a *fallacious* and verdant sward upon the surface of deep pools and naked the turf that had been removed.

Notices, Dutch Republic, II. 121.

Syn. *Fallacious*, *deceptive*, *deceiving*, *deceitful*, *misleading*, *sophistical*, *elusive*, *illusive*, *deceitful*, *pointing*. *Deceptive* may be used where there is or is not an attempt to deceive, and *deceitful* and *fallacious* the attempt to deceive is only figurative, as, a *fallacious* argument; a *deceitful* hope. See *deceptive*.

Nothing can be more *fallacious* than to found our political calculations on arithmetical principles.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 55.

Greedy they pluck'd

The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamed;
This more *delectable*, not the touch, but taste
Deceived. — *Milton*, P. L., x. 563.

It is to be feared that the women are above the comprehension of children, and that this mode of education, to the exclusion of the classical, is ultimately *deceptive*.

F. Knorr, Grammar Schools.

fallaciously (*fa-lā'shūn-lī*), *adv.* In a fallacious manner; falsely; erroneously; sophistically.

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. — *Addison*.

fallaciousness (*fa-lā'shūn-ness*), *n.* The character of being fallacious.

It is remarkable that Davy's logic, too, was at fault, and on just the same point as Humboldt's, but with even more transparently logical *fallaciousness*, because his argument is put in a more definitely logical form.

Sir W. Thomson, Encyc. Brit., XI. 557.

fallacy (*fāl'ā-sī*), *n.*; pl. *fallacies* (-sīz). [Extended in imitation of L. *fallacia*; < ME. *fallace*, *fallas* (see *fallace*); < OF. *fallace*, F. *fallace* = Pr. *fallacia* = Sp. *fallacia* = Pg. It. *fallacia*, < L. *fallacia*, deception, deceit, < *fallax* (*fallac-*), deceptive, deceitful, < *fallere*, deceive; see *fall*.] 1. Deceptiveness; deception; deceit; deceitfulness; that which is erroneous, false, or deceptive; that which misleads; mistake.

Until I know this sure uncertainty,

I'll entertain the offer of *fallacy*.

Shak., C. of E., II. 2.

I have not dealt by *fallacy* with any

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

Winning, by conquest, what the first man lost,

By *fallacy* surprised. — *Milton*, P. R., I. 155.

In virtue, then, unless of Christian growth,

More *fallacy*, or foolishness, or both?

Cooper, Truth, I. 516.

Specifically—2. A false syllogism; an invalid argumentation; a proposed reasoning which, professing to deduce a necessary conclusion, reaches one which may be false though the premises are true, or which, professing to be probable, infers something that is really not probable, or wants the kind of probability assigned to it. A fallacy is either a *sophism* or a *paralogism*, according as the deceit is intentional or not. But the word *paralogism* is also used to signify a purely logical fallacy—that is, a formal fallacy, or a direct violation of the canons of syllogism. Logicians enumerate as many different kinds of formal fallacy as they give of canons of syllogism, from four to eight. See below.

No man was less likely to be imposed upon by *fallacies* in argument, or by exaggerated statements of fact.

Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

The lazy belief that in some unspecified way things will so adjust themselves as to prevent the natural consequences of a wrong or foolish act is a very common *fallacy*.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 221.

A fallacy is used to mean: (1) A piece of false reasoning, in the narrower sense, either an invalid immediate inference, or an invalid syllogism, a supposed equivalent term which is not equivalent, or a syllogism that breaks one of the rules. (2) A piece of false reasoning, in the wider sense, whereby from true facts a false conclusion is inferred. (3) A false belief, whether due to correct reasoning from untrue premises (reasons or sources) or to incorrect reasoning from true ones. (4) Any mental confusion whatever.

Fallacies in things, according to the old logicians, fallacies that are not in words. They are of seven kinds: (1) The fallacy of accident, arising when a syllogism is made to conclude that, because a given predicate may be truly affirmed of a given subject, the same predicate may be truly affirmed respecting all the accidents of that subject. (2) The fallacy of speech *relative* and *speech absolute*, occurring when a proposition is affirmed with a qualification or limitation in the premises, but virtually without the qualification in the conclusion. (3) The fallacy of irrelevant conclusion, or *ignoratio elenchis*, occurring when the disputant, professing to contradict the thesis, advances another proposition which contradicts it in appearance but not in reality. (4) The fallacy of the consequent, or *non sequitur*, an argument from consequent to antecedent, which may really be a good probable argument. (5) *Deceiving the question*, or the *petitio principii*, a syllogism, valid in itself, but in which that is affirmed as a premise which no man who doubts the conclusion would admit. (6) The fallacy of false cause, arising when, in making a deductive argument, besides the proposition to be refuted, some other false premise is introduced. (7) The fallacy of name *interconversion*, in which two or more questions are so proposed that they appear to be but one: as, "Have you lost your horse?" a question which implies that you had horses. **Fallacies of composition and division**, fallacies which arise when in the same syllogism words are employed at one time collectively, and at another distributively, so that what is true in one collection is not true in the other in separation, or the reverse.

Fallacy of accent, a fallacy arising from the mode of pronouncing a word. **Fallacy of amphibology**, a fallacy arising from the double construction of a sentence.

Fallacy of an illicit process, a false syllogism in which a term enters into the conclusion with a different distribution from what it had in the premise. — **Fallacy of equivocation**, a fallacy arising from the double meaning

of a word. — **Fallacy of figure of speech**, a fallacy arising from a tropic use of language. — **Fallacy of homonymy**, a fallacy arising from the double meaning of a single word. — **Fallacy of illicit particularity**, a syllogism in which the degree of particularity of the conclusion is different from the sum of those of the premises. See *particularity*. — **Fallacy of no middle**, a false syllogism in which the premises have no term in common that is dropped from the conclusion. — **Fallacy of undistributed middle**, a syllogism in which the middle term is undistributed in both premises; as, He who says that you are an animal speaks truly; he who says that you are a goose says that you are an animal, therefore, he who says that you are a goose speaks truly. — **Fallacy of unreal middle**, a fallacy which fails to assert the existence of any object of the kind denoted by the middle term; as, Pegasus was a horse, and Pegasus had wings; therefore, some horse has had wings. **Semilogical fallacy**, or **fallacy in words**, a fallacy which derives by some defect of language, and ceases to do so when the meaning of the propositions is strictly analyzed.

fallal (*fāl'lāl*), *n.* and *a.* [Of dial. origin; prob. a made word, or an arbitrary variation of *fallala*.] 1. *n.* 1. A piece of ribbon, worn with streaming ends as an ornament in the seventeenth century.

His dress, his bows and flur *fall-lals*.

Keats.

Hence—2. Any trifling ornament.

He found his child's nurse, and his wife, and his wife's mother, busily engaged with a multiplicity of boxes, with bouncers, feathers, *fallals*, and finery.

Thackeray, Newcomes, lxxi.

II. a. Finicking; foppish; trifling.

The family-plate too in such quantities, of two or three years standing, must not be changed, because his precious child, humouring his old *fallal* taste, admired it, to make it all her own.

Richardson, Charles Harlowe, I. 322.

fallalishly (*fāl'lāl'ish-lī*), *adv.* [**fallalish* (< *fallal* + *-ish*) + *-ly*.] Foppishly; triflingly.

Some excuse her good for an old soul whose whole life has been but one dream a little *fallalishly* varied.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 300.

fallax (*fāl'aks*), *n.* [An error for *fallace*, or *fallas*, simulating the L. *fallax*, *adj.*; see *fallace*.] A fallacy.

To utter the matter plainly without *fallax* or cavillation.

Cranmer, To Bp. Gardiner, p. 240.

But that denie the supposition, it doth not reprehend the *fallax*.

Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

fall-block (*fāl'blok*), *n.* That block of a tackle from which the fall, or free part of the rope, descends.

fall-board (*fāl'bord*), *n.* A wooden drop-shutter of a window, hinged at the top or bottom.

fall-cloud (*fāl'kloud*), *n.* See *cloud*, I. (c).

fall-door, *n.* [Formerly *falldoor*; = G. *fallthür* = Dan. *falldør* = Sw. *falldörr*.] A trap-door.

fallen (*fāl'n*), *p. a.* [Formerly oft-written *fali*; pp. of *fall*, v.] 1. In a lapsed or degraded state; prostrated; ruined; as, the fallen angels.

If thou beest he — But O, how *fallen* how changed
From him who . . . didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! — *Milton*, P. L., I. 84.

2. Shaken. [Prov. Eng.]

fallency (*fāl'en-sī*), *n.* [Cf. ML. *fallentia*, < L. *fallen* (-t)s, pp. of *fallere*, deceive; see *fall* and *fallace*.] Fallacy; error.

Socius sets down eight hundred and two *fallencies* . . . concerning the contestation of suites and actions at law.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, Pref., p. 7.

fallen-star (*fāl'n-stār*), *n.* 1. A name of species of bluish-green alga of the group *Nostoc-livida*, that grow on damp ground; so called from the suddenness of their appearance.—2. A local English name of a sea-nettle, *Medusa aquorea*.

faller (*fāl'ēr*), *n.* 1. One who or that which falls or causes to fall.

He made many to fall (margin, multiplied the faller). — *Jer.* xlv. 16.

The King *Faller*, who drops gilt copper rings in the streets and claims half the estimated value from the finder. Quoted in *Rabbin-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 306.

Specifically, in *mach.*: (a) In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small arms on a mule-carriage which bears the faller-wire. (b) In a fulling, mulling, or stamping-machine, a stamp which is generally raised by the cams, and then falls vertically and endwise. (c) In *textile-manuf.*, a bar in the spreading-machine having numerous vertical needles forming a comb or gill. (d) In a drawing machine, the line somewhat as it passes the drawing roller. (e) In *textile-manuf.*, (d) In *silk-manuf.* See *faller-wire*, 2.

2. The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.

faller-wire (*fāl'ēr-wīr*), *n.* 1. In a mule or slubbing-machine, a horizontal bar which depresses the yarn or slubbings below the points of the inclined spindles, so that they may be wound into cops upon the spindles in the backward motion of either the billy or the mule-carriage.—2. In a silk-doubling machine, wire by means of which the motion of the bobbin can be stopped if the thread breaks. It is attached to the thread by its eyelet-end. If the thread breaks, the wire drops upon the arms of a balance-lever and actuates a detent. (e) In *textile-manuf.*

fallfrank (fál'frangk), *n.* [Also written *fallfrank*; *f.* *fallfrank*, lit. a drink against falls, < *fall*, = *E. fall*, + *frank* = *E. drink*, a drink.] A medicine composed of a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly in the Swiss Alps, supposed to be useful in cases of wounds and bodily accidents.

fall-trap (fál'trap), *n.* A trap which operates by falling, as a deadfall. See *deadfall*.

We walk in a world of plots, strings universally spread of deadly guile and fall traps baited by the gold of Pitt.
Carle, French Rev. III. vi. 1

fall-under (fál'un'der), *n.* The distance which the bottom of the body of a railway-carriage curves in from a vertical line let fall from the sides or ends. Also called *turn-under*. *Car-Builders' Dict.* [Eng.]

falsi, *a.* An obsolete form of *false*.

falsarium (fál'sá'ri-um), *n.* Same as *fauchoard*.
falsary (fál'sá'ri), *n.* [*L. falsarius*, a forger of written documents, < *falsus*, *false*; see *falsar*.] A falsifier.

If I translate nonnulli an edicta simile priores, y e eric out, a corrupter a *falsario* I should have said certain priores, or some priores, but I should not in any wise have said simile.
H. J. Jewell, to Harding, Oct. 1, 1867

Alike you caluminate, when you make Mr. Mason a *falsary*, as though he had fished some unauthentic records.
Sheldon, Mirra's p. 153

false (fáls), *a.* and *n.* [*L. a* < *ME. fals*, *falso* (AS. *fals*, only as a noun), untrue, ungenune, deceitful, treacherous, = *MIHG. valsch* = *lecl. fals*, esp. in comp.; in *Teut.* otherwise with accom. term., as if an adj. in *OHG.*, AS., etc., -*isc*, *E. -ish*; *D. valsch* = *OFries. falsk*, *falsch* = *OHG. fals* (in deriv. *gi falschen*, *gi falschen*, *gi falschen*, *gi falschen*, *falsify*), *MIHG. valsch*, *G. falsch* = *Sw. Dan. falsk* = late *lecl. falskr*, *falso*; < *OF. fals*, *fau*, mod. *F. faux* = *Pr. fals* = *Sp. Pg. It. falso*, < *L. falsus*, deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, *false*, pp. of *falsare*, deceive; see *fals*.] *II. n.* *ME. fals*, fraud, < *AS. fals*, fraud, counterfeit; = *lecl. fals* = (*Dan. fals*), a fraud, cheat, illusion (cf. *OFries. falsch*, *MIHG. valsch*, *G. falsch* = *Dan. falsk*, forgery), < *L. falsum*, falsehood, fraud, noun, of *falsus*, *false*; see *false*, *a.*, *falsehood*.] *I. a* 1. Not in conformity with fact; expressing or comprising what is contrary to fact or truth; erroneous; untrue; as, a *false* report; a *false* accusation; a *false* opinion.

Such an act makes marriage vows
As false as dawn on earth.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 4

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Vain wisdom all, and false philosophy.
Milton, P. I. II. 506

It is evident there is a *false* notion of Physics in this country as with us, and that it is here also thought a *false* more than a Science or Method.
Lester, Journey to Paris, p. 242

2. Giving utterance to what is not true; untruthful; mendacious; as, a *false* witness.

What shall be done unto thee, thou *false* tongue?
Ps. cxix. 3

3. Perfidious; treacherous; unfaithful; incon-
stant; disloyal; dishonest; unjust; said of per-
sons.

Yet that she love me to live with bare children than
for to dye with hire husband, men holden hire for
false and cursed.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 171

To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be *false* to any man.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 3

But, in so doing, we should, in my opinion, have been
false to our own characters, *false* to our duty, and *false*
to our country. D. Webster, Speech at Buffalo, July, 1833

4. Containing or conveying deception, false-
hood, or treachery; adapted or intended to
mislead; said of things.

This man had not only a daring but a villainous unmer-
ciful look, a *false* countenance, but very well spoken and
dangerously insinuating. Esop, Diary, May 10, 1871

Thus heavenly hope is all serene,
But earthly hope, how bright so'er,
Still fluctuates o'er this changing scene,
As *false* and fleeting as the fair,
By Heber, Heavenly Hope and Earthly Hope
In spite of *false* lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship

5. Irregular; not according to rule or usage;
as, *false* syntax or quantity.

His *false* varied power & money falsely exacted
Dove, Expos. of Daniel, III.
O, I smell *false* Latin.
Shak., L. L. II. 1

The heralds tell us that certain south-east winds bear
faint denote certain conditions and that to put colours in
colours or metals on metals is *false* blazonry.
Mandeville, Mirra's p. 153

6. Not genuine; being other than it appears
to be; not real; made in imitation, or to serve
the purpose of the genuine article — (a) with in-
tent to defraud or deceive; spurious; as, *false*
coin; (b) for the sake of mere appearance or
for use or convenience; artificial; as, a *false*
buttonhole; *false* teeth.

Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse can-
vas fill it with earth above the canvas.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A noble spirit ever casts
Such doubts, as *false* coin, from it.
Shak. Hen. VIII, III. 1

7. Technically, in *bot.* and *zool.*, having some
superficial resemblance to some other plant or
animal; used like the Latin *quasi*, or Greek
pseudo, in composition. See *quasi*, *pseudo*.

8. In *music*, not in tune; inaccurate in pitch;
singing or playing out of tune — 9. In *her.*,
open or voided; said of some bearings; as, a
false crown; a *false* roundel (an annulet); a
false escutcheon (a bordure, or sometimes an
orle). — *False amnion*, *asphodel*, *balance*, etc. See
the nouns. *False bedding*, in *geol.*, an irregular lamination
or bedding not infrequently exhibited by strata, espe-
cially of sandstone, in which the different beds are made
up of parts inclining in various directions not coincident
with the general stratification of the mass. This indi-
cates that the material was deposited under the influence
of currents shifting in position and varying in force. Also
called *cross bedding*, *current bedding*, and *flow and plane*
structure. *False beech-drops*, *bottom*, *braxillette*,
etc. See the nouns. *False gray* (from Welsh *gre* or
Scottish *bray*) (a) Raised ground, a slope. (b) In *fort.*,
an artificial mound or bank of earth forming part of a
fortification.

And made those strange approaches by *false* ways
Reddits, half moons, horn works, and such close ways.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, p. 440

False chord, *harmony*, *triad*, in *music*, a chord, etc.,
incorrectly constructed or performed. **False concep-
tion**, *core*, *croup*, *dandelion*, etc. See the nouns. **False
edge**, in a flat sword blade, that edge of the blade
whether sharpened or not which is toward the arm and
person of a holder when the sword is held as on guard.
Compare *right edge*. **False egg**, a pseudovum. **False
escutcheon**. See *escutcheon*. **False feet**. See *foot*.
False fifth, *fire*, *front*, etc. See the nouns. **False
galena**. Same as *bleas*. **False heraldry**, anything in
a blazon or on a banner contrary to the established rules of
heraldry, especially the charging of color upon color or met-
al upon metal. This, however, occurs in a very few ancient
examples, as in the escutcheon of the crusader kings of
Jerusalem, which bear five golden crosses on a silver field.
False hermit, a hermit crab of the genus *Hapscancha*.
False hoof, *imprisonment*, *keel*, etc. See the nouns.
False intonation, in *music*, inaccuracy of pitch, wrong
sharpening or flattening. **False membrane**, *molar*, *pelvis*,
etc. See the nouns. **False note of tone**, in *music*, an in-
correct note or tone, either in composition or in perform-
ance. — **False relation**, in *music*, the occurrence in suc-
cessive chords, but in different voices, of any tone and one
of its chromatic derivatives, as in fig. 1. It is usually very



objectionable. The false relation disappears when the
chromatic change is located in a single voice, as in fig. 2.
False return, in *law*, an untrue return made to a pro-
cess by the officer to whom it was delivered for execu-
tion. **False rib**, *roof*, etc. See the nouns. **False sta-
tion**, in *surv.*, any station which is necessary in the sur-
vey, but does not appear in the plan. **False stem** (*naut.*)
same as *cutwater*. **False string**, *vertebra*, etc. See
the nouns. **False window**, *door*, etc. In *arch.*, an imi-
tation window, door, etc., introduced to secure symmetry
in design, or a true window, etc., which has been blocked
up so as no longer to serve its original purpose. **False
wing**. See *wing*. — **False work**, in *awn*, a temporary
structure by the aid of which a permanent one is erected.
Figure of the rule of false. See *rule* = *Syn.* 1. In
truthful, dangerous, perfidious, dishonorable. 4. In-
ceptive, misleading, fallacious.

II. n. A falsehood; that which is false.
I could almost
A thousand old stories the allegre
Of women lost through *false* and foolish bent.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 238

But set the truth and set the right aside
For thy with wrong or falsehood will not fare,
And put two wrongs together to be tride,
Or two *false*, of each equal share.
Spenser, F. Q., V. II. 48

false (fáls), *adv.* (< *false*, *a.*) *Falsely*. To play
false, to play one *false*, to act falsely or treach-
erously in regard to something, or toward a person, use of
deceptive or treacherous methods or practices, be untrue to
one.

falsest (fáls), *r.* [*L. falsus*, *falsus*, make
false, deceive, also make or become weak, fail
etc. *OFries. falschen* = *D. ver-falschen* = *OHG. gi-
falscon*, *MIHG. valschon*, *G. falschen* = *Dan. for-
falske* = *Sw. för falska*, make *false*], < *OF. fal-
ser*, *falsar*, mod. *F. fausser* = *Pr. falsar* = *Sp. falsar*,
Sp. falsar = *Pg. falsar* = *It. falsare*, < *L. falsare*,
make *false*, falsify (writings, weights,
measures, etc.), < *falsus*, *false*; see *false*, *a.*]

I. trans. 1. To mislead by falsehood; deceive;
betray.

Ther made nevere woman more wo
Than she, when that she falsede Troilus.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1053.

For paramours they do but *false*,
To love truly they disdain,
They *false* ladies traitorously.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6334.

And in his *false* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet.
Spenser, F. Q., I. II. 30.

2. To defeat; balk; evade.

Yet any other hadde it done a noon he wolde the luge
ment have *false*d.
Merlin (E. E. T. A.), III. 470.

3. To violate by want of veracity; falsify.

I not reherce
Hir tales alle, be they better or worse,
Or elles *false*en som of my matere.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Miller's Tale, l. 67.

I highly prize thy power, and, by my sword,
For thousand kingdoms will not *false* my word.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Vocation.

4. To render false, treacherous, or dishonest.

'Tis gold
Which buys admittance, oft it doth, yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves.
Shak., Cymbeline, II. 3.

5. To feign, as a blow; aim by way of a feint.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And *false*d off his blowes to blude him with such bait.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9

To *false* a doom. See *doom*.

II. intrans. To be false; deceive; practice
deceit.

Accused though I be without desert,
With none can prone believe it not for true,
For never yet, since first ye had my hart,
Extended I to *false* or be untrue.
Puttenham, Art. of Eng. Poetrie, p. 181

falsedom, *n.* [*ME. falsdom*, < *false* + *-dom*.]
Falsehood.

false-faced (fáls'fást), *a.* [*L. false* + *face* +
-ed]. Wearing a false aspect; hypocritical.

Let courts and cities be
Made all of *false* faced nothing.
Shak., Cor. I. 9.

falsehead, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood*.

When the emperor it heard, some heard say
And knew the *falsehead* of the vice.
He said he would do justice. Gower, Conf. Amant, l.

false-heart (fáls'hárt), *a.* False-hearted.

I am thy king, and thou a *false* heart traitor.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI. v. 1

false-hearted (fáls'hárt'ed), *a.* Having a false
or treacherous heart; deceitful; perfidious.

The traitorous or treacherous who have misled others,
are severely punished, and the neutrals and *falsehearted*
friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken
bow, he noted.
Bacon.

false-heartedness (fáls'hárt'ed-nes), *n.* Per-
fidiousness; treachery.

There was no hypocrisy or *false* heartedness in all this.
Stillingfleet.

falsehed, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood*.

falsehood (fáls'húd), *n.* [*L. falsus*, *falsus*, make
false, deceive, also make or become weak, fail
etc. *OFries. falschen* = *D. ver-falschen* = *OHG. gi-
falscon*, *MIHG. valschon*, *G. falschen* = *Dan. for-
falske* = *Sw. för falska*, make *false*], < *OF. fal-
ser*, *falsar*, mod. *F. fausser* = *Pr. falsar* = *Sp. falsar*,
Sp. falsar = *Pg. falsar* = *It. falsare*, < *L. falsare*,
make *false*, falsify (writings, weights,
measures, etc.), < *falsus*, *false*; see *false*, *a.*]

And when the worth men of the Contree hadden per-
ceived this sottile *falsehood* of this Catholomarch, they as-
sembled hem with force, and assailed his Castelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 230.

One of the evils of cowardice is that it tends to *falsehood*.
Fear is the mother of lies.
J. P. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 231.

2. That which is false; a false representation,
in word or deed; an untruth; a lie; as, the tale
is a series of *falsehoods*; to act a *falsehood*.

Whether the historians of the last two centuries tell more
truth than those of antiquity may perhaps be doubted.
But it is quite certain that they tell fewer *falsehoods*.
Macaulay, History.

3. False manifestation or procedure; deceit-
ful speech, action, or appearance, counterfeit;
imposture; specifically, in *law*, a fraudulent
imitation or suppression of truth to the preju-
dice of another.

(He) was the first
That practised *falsehood* under saintly show.
Milton, P. L., II. 5. 122.

Falsehood is the joining of names otherwise than their
ideas agree.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. 3.

You that have dared to break our bound, and gulfed
our servants wrong and lied and thwarted us —
Your *falsehood* and yourself are hateful to us.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

Syn. *Falsehood, Falshood, Falsity*; untruth, fabrication, fiction. Instances may be quoted in abundance from old authors to show that the first three words are often strictly synonymous, but the modern tendency has been decidedly in favor of separating them. *Falsehood* standing for the concrete thing, an intentional lie, *falshood* for the quality of being guiltily false or treacherous as he is justly despised for his *falshood* to his oath, and *falsity* for the quality of being false without blame as, the *falsity* of reasoning.

But faith, fanatic faith once welded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last
Moore, Veiled Prophet

The lie is the falsehood the untruthfulness of it is the *falshood*.
A *Phelps*, Eng. Styl. p. 286.

A distinction may be well established between cases in which *falsehood* and *falsity* might appear capable of being employed indifferently. I perceive the *falsehood* of your declaration, might be misconstrued into giving the lie where no such intention existed. This might have been avoided by using the term *falsity*.
C. J. Smith Synonyms p. 422

False-hoofed (fals'hōft), *a.* Having false hoofs applied to a series of mammals consisting of the elephants and rock-conies, of the orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyraconidea*, or of the obsolete group *Celophora*.

Falsely (fals'ly), *adv.* [*ME.* *falsly*, *falsliche* (= *D.* *falschlich*) = *G.* *falschlich* = *Lecl.* *falschu* = *Dan.* *falskig* = *Sw.* *falskligen*; *falsche*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] 1. In a false way; in opposition to truth and fact; not truly; as, to speak or swear *falsely*; to testify *falsely*.

Her She never saw it
King Thou speak at it *falsely*, as I love mine honour
Shak. All's Well v. 3

2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

Oth. Not Cassio kill'd? Then murder's out of tune
And sweet revenge grows harsh
Des. O *falsely* *falsely* murder'd! Shak. Othello v. 2

3. Not correctly, erroneously, mistakenly as, a passage *falsely* translated.

(Of country *falsely* men may muse
There benefit and wrongly byr at wyte
Of such occasion where she is nat to wyghte
Political Poems etc. (ed. Furnivall) p. 30

Falsen (fals'n), *v. t.* To render false. [*Rare*]

We are living with a system of classes so intense, that the whole action of our minds is hampered and falsened by it. M. Arnold Nineteenth Century, XXIII 482.

Falseness (fals'ness), *n.* [*ME.* *falsnes*, *falsness*, *falsnes*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] 1. Want of truth, untruthfulness, as the *falseness* of a report. — 2. Want of integrity and veracity either in principle or in act, duplicity, deceit, double-dealing; unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidy; traitorousness, as, the *falseness* of a man's heart, or his *falseness* to his word.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions.

Haunton Fundamentals

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness* or cheating by the avowal of such a servant.

Rivers

Syn. *Falsity* etc. See *falsehood*.

False-quarters (fals'kwor-ters), *n.* A soreness inside the hoofs of horses. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Falsery (fals'éri), *n.* [Formerly also *falsor*, etc., *ME.* *falsore* (cf. *MHG.* *falschere*, *f.* *falscher* = *Lecl.* *falsari* = *Dan.* *falskær*), *OF.* *falsatre*, *falsare*, *F.* *falsare* = *Pr.* *falsari* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *falsar*, *It.* *falsare*, *Lit.* *falsarius*, *falsar*, a forger (of written documents), *L.* *falsus*, *falso*; see *false*, *u.*] One who renders false or falsifies; a deceiver; a false, treacherous person.

The which pronounced me to be a *falsere* and a deceiver or speire (impairer) of holy scriptures
Wyclif, Prolog. on the Cath. Epist., Works (ed. Marshall) III 504

And such end perils does all hem remaine
That of such *falsers* friendship leue fayne
Spenser Shep. Cal. May

Falseship, *n.* [*ME.* *falseship*, *falseship*, *falsch*, *a.*, + *-ship*.] Falsehood.

glissing and glissing an falseship been rine
Political Poems etc. (ed. Furnivall) p. 222.

Falsetto (fals'et'), *n.* A corrupt form of *falsehood* as, in old law writings, "crime of *falsit*." Skene. **Falsetto** (fals'et'), *n.* [= *D.* *G.* *Dan.* *falsit* = *Sw.* *falsett*, *R.* *falsetto* = *falsit*.] A shrill, high tone of the voice; falsetto. [*Rare*.]

The cry, scream yell and all shrillness, are various modes of the *falsetto*.
Pierce

Falsettist (fals'et'ist), *n.* [*CF.* *falsetto* + *-ist*.] One who speaks or sings in falsetto.

Soprano falsettists were not common in France, and especially in Spain from which country the Papal Chapel used to draw its most admired singers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII 73

Falsetto (fals'et'), *a.* and *a.* [*It.* *falsetto* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *falsete* = *F.* *falsate*, *dim.* of *falso* (= *F.* *fals*,

etc.), *false*; see *false*, *a.*] 1. *n.* The highest or smallest register or quality in both male and female voices; so called because in its untrained state it is more or less unnatural and forced, and because at best it is usually intractable. The term is somewhat loosely applied to other registers or qualities which is much more obvious in the male voice than in the female. Physiologically it results from a partial vibration of the vocal cords.

II. *a.* 1. Having the quality and compass of the falsetto. — 2. Assumed, constrained, unnaturally high-pitched; false. [*Rare*.]

Influenced by the *falsetto* sentiment whi h found its most notable illustration in Paul and Virginia
Men and Manners in America (the Hunter) 1840 p. 14

falsi crimen (fals'i kri'men), [*L.*] In law the crime of what is false; the crime of fraud. Specifically (a) In civil law a fraudulent subornation or concealment, with design to darken or conceal the truth or make things appear otherwise than they really are, as in swearing falsely, antedating a contract or selling by false weights. (b) In modern common law, forgery.

falsifiable (fals'i-fi-à-bl), *a.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *falsifiable*, *CF.* *falsiter*, *falsify*.] Capable of being falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

falsification (fals'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *falsification* = *Sp.* *falsificación* = *Pg.* *falsificação* = *It.* *falsificazione*, *CF.* *falsificatio* (*n.*), *CF.* *falsicare*, *falsify* see *falsify*.] 1. The act of falsifying or making false, false representation; the act of deceptively altering, adulterating, counterfeiting, misrepresenting, etc., as the *falsification* of weights and measures, of goods, or of coin; *falsification* of a record, or of an author's meaning.

By misconstruction of the same only falsification of the words
H. A. F. L. 100 101

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his high office, but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person exceeds the falsification.
Bacon

2. A showing to be false or erroneous; confutation, as, the *falsification* of a prediction, the *falsification* of a charge. 3. In law (a) The offense of falsifying a record. See *falsify*, *v. t.* (b) In equity, the act of showing an item claimed on the credit side of an account to be erroneous.

falsificator (fals'i-fi-kā'tor), *n.* [*F.* *falsificator* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *falsificador*, *It.* *falsificatore*, *CF.* *falsificator*, *CF.* *falsificare*, *falsify* see *falsify*.] A falsifier.

He discovered that a malignant lie had made us a *falsificator* like himself.
Bp. Morton Dis. of the Church p. 17

falsifier (fals'i-fi-er), *n.* 1. One who falsifies, counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; specifically, one who makes false coin.

That punishment which is applicable to the forgers and falsifiers of the king's crown
Asham Lex. philol. 1

2. One who invents falsehoods, a liar.

Falsehooders are naturally *falsifiers* and the people fall others, that put their shame the worst way that they can.
R. L. Estlin

3. One who proves a thing to be false. [*Rare*.]

falsify (fals'i-fi), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *falsified*, pp. *falsifying*. [*OF.* (and *F.*) *falsifier* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *falsificar* = *It.* *falsificare*, *CF.* *falsificare* make false, corrupt, counterfeit, falsify (*L.* *falsificatus*, *as adj.*), *CF.* *falsificatus*, that acts falsely, making false, *CF.* *falsus*, *falsu*, + *facer*, make. The older verb in *E.* is *falsu*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make false or deceptive, cause to vary from truth or genuineness; change so as to deceive; sophisticate; adulterate, misrepresent; as, to *falsify* accounts, weights and measures, or commodities, to *falsify* a person's meaning.

Making the ephraim small and the shekel great and falsifying the balances by deceit
Amos viii 6

Bardens which use to be true and *falsify* everything as they list, to please or displease as a man
State of Ireland

2. To make a false representation of, counterfeit; forge.

Here also we saw the *falsify* of the Indian Brothers by which they stand up and *falsify* the best ancient Medals so well that they are not to be distinguished but by putting them into the sun.
Lester's Travels p. 124

3. To show to be erroneous or incorrect; disprove, as, the event *falsified* his words.

Jews and Pagans put all their endeavours to baffle and *falsify* the truth.
Addison

4. To violate, break by false hood or treachery, as, to *falsify* one's faith or word.

As soon as he had put them to this he *falsified* his faith
Knollys Hist. Turke

5. To cause to fail or become false; baffle; make useless, as, to *falsify* a person's aim.

His crest is rash'd away, his ample shield
Is *falsify'd*, and round with jav'line all'd
Dryden, Knoll

6. To feign, as a blow. Same as *false*, *v. t.* 3. *Falsify* a blow, Ralph *falsify* a blow (the giant lies open on the left side).

Beau. and Fl. Knight of Burning Pestle, III 4

7. In law: (a) To prove to be false, as a judgment; avoid or defeat. (b) In equity, to show to be erroneous, as an item claimed on the credit side of an account. To *falsify* a record, to injure a public record as by suppressing or altering it or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true copy when it is known to be false in a material part.

II. *intrans.* To tell falsehoods, lie; violate the truth.

It is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*.
South, Sermons

I am charged I know with piddling fact by fraud,
I *falsify* and fabricated, wrote
Myself down roughly sicker than I prove
Brownings Ring and Book, I 217.

falsify (fals'i-fi), *v.* [*CF.* *falsify*, *v.*] In fencing, a feint, a baffling thrust.

How can he stand
Upon his guard who hath fidlers in his head
To which his feet must ever be a dancing?
Beside a *falsify* may spoil his courage,
Or making of a leg in which consists
Much of his court perfection
Shuteau and Fletcher's Coronation

falsing, *n.* [*ME.* *falsing*, verbal *n.* of *false*, *v.*] Lying, falsehood.

The cant in the country comes not of us
In pen & prospectible to put me to we
But of *falsing* & flattery with the first cant
Description of a Tramp (R. E. 1881) 1 1182

falsism (fals'izm), *n.* [*CF.* *false* + *-ism*, *CF.* *falsism*] A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement or assertion the falsity of which is plainly apparent, opposed to *truism*. [*Rare*.]

If I say, The strongest government is the best government, the proposition is a truism or a *falsism*, according to the import of the terms government, strongest, and best. H. Lewis Tracts of Life and Mind, II 11 61

falsity (fals'iti), *n.*, pl. *falsities* (tiz). [*ME.* *falsete*, *falsu*, *CF.* *falsete*, *falsite*, *mod.* *falsu*, *etc.*] 1. *Pr.* *falsitate* = *Sp.* *falsedad* = *Pg.* *falsidade* = *It.* *falsità*, *CF.* *falsitas* (*-is*), falsehood, 1. *falsus*, *false*; see *false*, *a.* The older noun in *E.* is *falsehood*.] 1. The character of being false, contrary or nonconformity to truth or fidelity, falseness.

That expediency hypothesis of which we have already seen the *falsity*.
H. Spencer Social Statics, p. 58

2. That which is false; a falsehood, a lie, a false assertion.

By *falsities* and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted to forsake
And their Creator
Milton P. I 1 267

Syn. 1. *Falsity* (*see false*) in correctness, *error*, *inaccuracy*, *falsification*.

Falstaffian (fals'tāf'ian), *a.* Resembling Falstaff, the fat knight in Shakespeare's "Henry IV," and "Merry Wives of Windsor"; hence, corpulent, convivial, boisterous; living brazenly; coarsely jovial, etc.

With a *Falstaffian* figure a tipsy voice and a broad and comical face
Illustration No. 2166, p. 509

falter (fals'ter), *v. t.* [*Formerly also* *fautler*, *CF.* *falteren*, *faltren*, tremble, totter, stagger, give way, a freq. verb (with suffix *-er*), prob. *CF.* *falter* (not found) = *Sp.* *Pg.* *faltar* = *It.* *faltare*, fail, be deficient; see *fault*, *v.*] 1. To be unsteady; tremble; totter, as, his legs *falter*.

We gave out that if any man *faltred* in the Journey over Land he must expect to be shot to death
Dampier Voyages I 2

This earth shall have a feeling and these stones
Prove armed soldiers ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foot rebellion's arm
Shak. Rich. II, III 4

Has Nature in her aim majestic march,
Faltred with age at last? Bryant The Ages v.

2. To fail in accuracy, distinctness, or regularity of exercise or function; fail or waver from physical or moral weakness, emotion, etc.

Here, indeed, the power of distinct conception of space and distance *falters*.
In Taylor

Why wilt thou shame me to conform to thee
How far I *falt* from my quest and vow?
Tennyson Holy Grail

The glad song *falters* to a wail
Walters Divine Compassion

3. To hesitate, especially to hesitate in the utterance of words, speak with a broken or trembling utterance, stammer; as, his tongue *falters*.

Made me most happy *faltering* I am thine
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter

Nature speaks her own meaning with an indistinct and faltering voice. J. Caird.

-Syn. 3. Stutter, etc. See stammer.

falter¹ (fál'ter), *n.* [*< fuller*¹, *v.*] The act of faltering, hesitating, trembling, stammering, or the like; unsteadiness; hesitation; trembling; quavering.

The falter of an idle shepherd's pipe. Lowell.

falter² (fál'ter), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*; origin uncertain.] To thresh in the chaff; cleanse or sift out, as barley. Halliwell.

falteringly (fál'ter-ing-lí), *adv.* In a faltering manner; with hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

Then Philip standing up odd falteringly,

"Annie, I came to ask a favour of you." Tennison, *Knock Arden*.

faltrank, *n.* See *falltrank*.

falucoot, *n.* An obsolete variant of *felucen*.

faluns (fál'únz), *n. pl.* [*F. dial.*] In geol., strata of Miocene-Tertiary age occurring in Touraine, France. They occur in highly extended but isolated patches, rarely more than fifty feet thick, and have long been used as a fertilizer. The rock consists of a coarse breccia of shells and shell fragments, mixed with sand, and in places passing into limestone. It also contains numerous bones of mammals, of species indicating a warmer climate than that of the region at the present time.

falwot, *n.* A Middle English form of *fallow*¹.

falwe², *n. and n. pl.* A Middle English form of *fallow*².

falx (fálks), *n.* [*pl. falcēs* (fál'séz).] [*L.*, a sickle; see *falcate*, *falcen*, etc.] 1. A metal implement, of a form suitable for a pruning-hook, sometimes found among ancient remains.—2. In anat., something which is falcate or falciform; specifically, a fold of the dura mater separating parts of the brain. See *fals cerebri* and *fals cerebelli*, below.—3. In herpet., one of the poison-fangs of a serpent: so called from its shape: generally used in the plural.—4. In entom., one of the jointed appendages under the front of a spider's cephalothorax, used to seize and kill its prey. It consists of two parts: the base and the pointed and curved fang, which folds down in a groove of the base. A duct runs through both joints, opening at the tip of the fang, and is connected with a poison gland in the cephalothorax. The falcēs are also called *chelicæ* and, incorrectly, *man-dibles*. In some species the two organs are united. The *toxa* is extended to the similar or corresponding mouth parts of other arachnids.



Head and Anterior Part (including two pairs of legs) of a *Tarantula (Tarantula carolinensis)*, enlarged. *f.*, falcēs. The front shows two large and four small simple eyes.

Without any perceptible displacement of itself, it [a spider] flushed its falcēs into my flesh. H. O. Forbes, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 216.

5. In echinoderms, a rotula; one of the mouth-parts of a sea-urchin. See *ent* under *Echinodermata*.—**6.** A certain grip or trick in wrestling.

Or by the girdles grasp'd, they practise with the hip, The forward, backward fold, the mare, the turn, the trip. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, l. 244.

Falx cerebelli, a fold of the dura mater between the lateral lobes of the cerebellum. **Falx cerebri**, the longitudinal vertical falcate fold of the dura mater between the hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is ossified in some animals.

fama (fá'má), *n.* [*L.*, a report, rumor; personified, Rumor: see *fame*¹.] Report; rumor; fame. **Fama clamosa**, or simply *fama*, literally, a loud or notorious rumor, a scandalous and widely prevailing rumor affecting the character of any one—specifically, in Scotch eccles. law, applied to any prevailing scandalous report affecting any clergyman, office-bearer, or church member, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

famatinite (fa-mat'ín-ít), *n.* [*< Famatina* (see *def.*) + *-ite*².] A sulphatimonite of copper found in the Famatina mountains, Argentine Republic. It is isomorphous with enargite.

famble¹ (fam'bl), *v. t.* [*< ME. famelen*, stammer; cf. *D. fommelen*, fumble (*> E. fumble*), *< Sw. fuma* = *Dan. fume* = *Lecl. fuma*, grope, fumble, leek; also fig. *finkel*, falter: see *fumble*, and cf. *fumble*².] To stammer.

To *famble*, to muffle in the mouth as a child that but begins to speak.

His tongue that stammered *fambelen*.

Reliquary Antiquary I do.

famble² (fam'bl), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. a slang term. *lit.* fambler, groper (cf. Hamlet's "pickers and stealers" for "fingers"), *< famble*¹ in its orig. (Scand.) sense, 'fumble,

grope'; *ult.* connected with *AS. folm*, the hand, the palm of the hand: see *fumble*.] A hand. [Old slang.]

We clap our *fambles*. Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, li. 1.

Hold your *fambles* and your stamps.

Middleton and Dekker, *Roaring Girl*, v. 1.

famble-crop (fam'bl-krop), *n.* [*E. dial.*; *< famble*, perhaps a var. of *crumble* (cf. early ME. *famplen*, a verb once occurring, appar. meaning 'put into' (the mouth—of an infant), 'feed'), + *crop*.] The rumen, paunch, or first stomach of a ruminant; a farding-bag.

fame¹ (fám), *n.* [*< ME. fame*, *< OF. (and F.) fame* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. fama*, *< L. fama*, the common talk, a report, personified Rumor; public opinion, good or bad fame (= *Gr. φήμη*, a voice (of mysterious source), a prophetic voice, oracle, a rumor, reputation, etc.), *< fari* = *Gr. φάω*, speak, say: see *fable*, *fate*.] 1. A public report or rumor. [Obsolete or archaic.]

All things she throw with-out fame
That godlike laws teach truth to be,
And bid it there for any blame.
Hymns to Virgo, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The fame thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come. Gen. xlv. 16.

Rebels, figured by the giants, and seditious *fames* and *libels*, are, but brothers and sisters, masculine and feminine. Bacon, *Fragment of an Essay on Fame* (ed. 1887).

There goes a fame, and that succeeded by most of our own historians, though not those the ancientest, that Constantine was born in this Island. Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, l. 6.

2. Report or opinion widely diffused; renown; notoriety; celebrity, favorable or unfavorable, but especially the former; reputation: as, the fame of Washington; literary fame: rarely used in the plural.

Death is inevitable and the fame of virtue immortal. Quoted in *Book of Pseudea* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. 111.]

A thousand glorious actions, that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame.
Addison, *The Campaign*.

He who would win good fame, said an old law, must hold his own against two foes and even against three. It is only from four that he may fly without shame. J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 54.

This is he [Dante] who among literary *fames* finds only two that for growth and immutability can parallel his own. Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 3.

House of ill fame. See *house*—Syn. 2. Honor, Renown, Glory (see *glory*), reputation, credit, notoriety.

fame¹ (fám), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *famed*, ppr. *faming*. [*< ME. famen*, make famous, more frequently make infamous, defame. Cf. *ML. famare*, *< L. fama*, fame.] 1. To report.

The field, where thou art *famed*
To have wrought such wonders. Milton, *S. A.*, l. 1084.

2. To make famous.

Your second birth
Will *fame* old Lethe's flood.
B. Jonson, *Masque of Christmas*.

Fame in Misfortune, and in Ruin great
Prove, Ode to the Queen, st. 9.

[Rare in both senses, except in the past participle.]

To *fame* it, to have to do with fame.

Do you call this fame? I have *famed* it. I have got immortal fame: but I'll no more on it. Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, li. 2.

fame², *v. t.* [*< ME. famen*, by aphoresis for *defamen*: see *defame*.] To defame. Ritson, iii. 161.

False and feckyle was that wyghte,
That ludy for to *fame*.
MS. Cantab. *RP*, li. 38, fol. 71. (Halliwell.)

fame³, *v. i.* [*ME. famen*: see *famish*.] To famish.

fameful (fám'fúl), *a.* [*< fame*¹ + *-ful*.] Famous; famed. [Rare.]

Whose foaming streams stirres proudly to compare
(Even in the birth) with *Fame*, full of floods that are
Siderator, tr. of *San Bartolome's Works*, l. 5.

fameless (fám'les), *a.* [*< fame*¹ + *-less*.] Without fame or renown.

That man that loves not this day
And hugs not in his arms the noble danger,
May he dye *fameless* and forgot.
Fletcher, *Bondage*, li. 2.

famelic¹ (fa-mel'ík), *a.* [*< L. famelicus*, hungry, famished, starved, as a noun one starving, *fames*, hunger: see *famish*.] Hungry; serving to allay hunger. [Rare.]

One that knows not how to converse with men
in any thing but the famelic smells of meat and vertiginous drinkings. Jer Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1888) l. 607.

famelic² (fa-mel'ík), *a.* [Earlier *famelick*: appar. *< L. famelicus*, hungry, taken as if a deriv.

(equiv. to *familiaris*, domestic) of *famela*, a family: see *famely*.] Domestic. [Rare.]

Why, thou lookst as like a married man already, with as grave a fatherly *famelick* countenance as ever I saw. Otway, *The Atheist* (1696).

fame-worthy¹ (fám'wer'wé), *a.* Deserving good report or fame.

The books that I have publish'd in her praise
Commend her constancy, and that's *fame-worthy*.
Middleton, *More Dissemblers besides Women*, li. 1.

famicide (fám'i-síd), *n.* [*< L. fama*, reputation, fame, + *-cida*, a killer, *< cadere*, kill.] A slanderer. Scott. [Rare.]

familiary, *a.* [*ME.*: see *familiar*.] Familiar.

Be not to fers, to *familiary*, but trendil of chere.
The A B C of Aristotle, l. 6 (E. E. T. S., extra ser., [VIII. l. 66]).

familiar (fa-mil'yär), *a. and n.* [Altered in spelling to bring it nearer the *L.* *f. a. < ME. famylier*, *famileer*, *famulier*, *fameler*, *famuler*, *famulier*, intimate, *< OF. famelier*, *fumelier*, *famulier*, *F. famulier* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. familiar* = *It. famigliare* = *D. familiaar* = *Gr. familiar* = *Dan. familiar* = *Sw. familjär*, *< L. familiaris*, of or belonging to a household, domestic, private, of the family, intimate, friendly, *< familia*, household, family: see *family*.] 1. *a.* *< ME. familiar*, *n.* *< OF. and F. familiar*, etc., *< L. familiaris*, a familiar acquaintance, a friend, an intimate, *< familiaris*, adj., familiar: see *l.* 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a family; domestic. [Rare.]

O perilous fyre, that in the bedstraw bredeth:
O *famulier* (var. *famulier*) to, that his service bedeth!
Chaucer, *MERCHANT'S TALE*, l. 540.

Let us have done with that which cankers life—
Familiar feuds and vain recriminations. Byron.

2. Having, or springing from, intimate and friendly social relations; closely intimate; as, a familiar friend; familiar companionship; to be on familiar terms with one.

My familiar friend hath lifted up his heel against me. Ps. xli. 9.

3. Having a friendly aspect or manner; exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; affable; not formal or distant; especially, using undue familiarity; intrusive; forward.

Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. Shak., *Hamlet*, l. 2.

You must not be saucy.
No, nor at any time familiar with me. Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, li. 3.

I will take upon me to be so familiar as to say, you must accept my invitation. Cotton, in Walton's *Angler*, li. 238.

4. Characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry; unconstrained.

He unrolls
His muse, and sports in loose familiar strains. Addison.

Ill brook'd he then the pert familiar phrase. Crabbe, *Works*, IV. 116.

5. Having an intimate knowledge; well knowing; well acquainted; well versed (in a subject of study): as, he is familiar with the works of Horace.

It will be no loss of time . . . to become familiar now by patient study with those unapproachable models of the art of expression which are supplied to us by the literature of ancient times. J. Caird.

Nothing is more common than for men to think that, because they are familiar with words, they understand the ideas they stand for. J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, l. 42.

6. Well known from frequent observation, use, etc.; well understood.

Familiar in his mouth as household words. Shak., *Hen. V.*, li. 2.

The muse of poets feeds her winged brood
By common firesides, on familiar food.
O. W. Holmes, *A Rhymed Lesson*.

Familiar spirit, a spirit or demon supposed to attend on an individual, or to come at his call; the invisible agent of a necromancer's will.

Regard not them that have familiar spirits. Lev. xix. 31.

And he made his son pass through the fire, and observed times, and used enchantments, and dealt with familiar spirits and wizards. 2 Ki. xli. 6.

-Syn. 2. Close, intimate, amicable, fraternal, near.—3. Social, unceremonious, free, frank.—5. Conversant.

II. *n.* 1. A familiar friend: an intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.

All my familiars watched for my halting. Jer. xx. 16.
What rare discourse are you fallen upon, ha? have you found any familiars here, that you are so freed? B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, Ind.

They seldom visit their friends, except some familiars. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 207.

2. A familiar spirit; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call. See *familiar spirit*, under 1.

Away with him! he has a *familiar* under his tongue.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

You may have, as you come through Germany, a *familiar* for little or nothing, shall turn itself into the shape of your dog. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

I have heard old beldams
Talk of *familiars* in the shape of mice,
Rats, ferrets, weasels, and I wot not what.
That have appear'd, and suck'd, and some say, their blood
Ford and Decker, Witch of Edmonton, II. 1.

3. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., a member of the household of the pope or of a bishop, supported at his expense, and rendering him domestic, though not menial service. The familiar must live in the diocese of his superior.—4. An officer of the Tribunal of the Inquisition who arrested persons accused or suspected. See *inquisition*.

The proudest nobles of the land held it an honour to serve as *familiars* of the Holy Office.
Prescott.

familiarisation, familiarise. See *familiarization, familiarize*.

familiarity (fa-mil'i-ar'i-ti), *n.*: pl. *familiarities* (-tiz). [*ME. familiarite*, < *OF. familiarite*, *F. familiarité* = *Pr. familiaritat* = *Sp. familiaridad* = *Pg. familiaridade* = *It. familiarità* = *G. familiarität*, < *L. familiaritas* (-tis), intimacy, friendship, < *familiaris*, familiar; see *familiar*.]

1. The state of being familiar, in any sense of that word; intimate knowledge; close or habitual acquaintance; free or unrestrained intercourse; followed by *with* before an object.

I doubt I shall find the entrance to his *familiarity* somewhat more than difficult. B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

I think nothing which is a phrase or saying in common talk should be admitted into a serious poem; because it takes off from the solemnity of the expression, and gives it too great a turn of familiarity.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

Again let me tell you, Madam, *familiarity* breeds Contempt. You'll never leave till you have made me saucy.
Wicherley, Love in a Wood, IV.

Familiarity in inferiors is sauciness; in superiors, condescension; neither of which are to have being among companions, the very word implying that they are to be equal.
Steele, Tatler, No. 225.

That long *familiarity* whereby a singer's audience becomes somewhat weary of his notes.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 141.

2. An unusual liberty in act or speech from one person toward another; a freedom of conduct justified only by the most intimate relations, or exercised without warrant; an act of personal license, in either a good or a bad sense: most frequently in the plural; as, the *familiarities* of intimate friendship; his *familiarities* were repulsive.—3. In *astrology*, any kind of aspect or reception. *z. Syn.* 1. *Acquaintance, etc.* (see *acquaintance*), familiar knowledge, fellowship, friendship, sociability. See *let* under *affability*.

familiarization (fa-mil'ya-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [*familiarize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making or becoming familiar, or the state of being familiar. Also spelled *familiarisation*.

There can be no question that a constant *familiarization* with such scenes blunts the feelings, if it does not harden the heart.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. 1.

familiarize (fa-mil'ya-riz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *familiarized*, ppr. *familiarizing*. [*F. familiariser* = *Sp. Pg. familiarizar* = *It. familiarizzare*; as *familiar* + *-ize*.] 1. To make familiar or intimate; render conversant by customary use, experience, or intercourse; acquaint closely; as, to *familiarize* one's self with scenes of distress.

King Hecuba hoped to *familiarize* men's minds with the tenets of the gospel. Midman, Latin Christianity, v. 2.

In order that men should believe in witches, their intellects must have been *familiarized* with the conceptions of Satanic power and Satanic presence.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 81.

These strange woe stole on tip-toe, as it were,
Into my neighborhood and privacy,
Sat down where I sat, laid them where I lay;
And I was found *familiarized* with fear.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 17.

2. To accustom familiarly, as to the sight, knowledge, or practice of something; habituate; inure. [Now rare.]

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked at it.
Butler.

3. To make familiar in manner; cause to act or be exercised familiarly or affably.

For the cure of this particular sort of madness, it will be necessary to break through all forms with him, and *familiarize* his carriage by the use of a good cudgel.
Steele, Tatler, No. 137.

4. To make familiar in regard or experience; make well known; cause to be intimately considered or customary.

Wethamsted, the learned and liberal abbot of St. Albans, being desirous of *familiarizing* the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 48.
The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination.
Addison, Spectator.

Also spelled *familiarise*.
familiarly (fa-mil'ya-ri), *adv.* In a familiar manner; uncereemoniously; without constraint or formality; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.

He salutes me as *familiarly* as if we had known together since the deluge, or the first year of Troy's action.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, IV. 1.

They'll come to me *familiarly*,
And eat up all I have; drink up my wine too.
Pletcher, Pilgrim, IV. 2.

familiarness (fa-mil'ya-ri-ness), *n.* Familiarity.

Let not the *familiarness* or frequency of such providences cause them to be neglected by us, to improve them as God would have us, to fear before him.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

familiarly (fa-mil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [*L. familiaris*, in lit. sense belonging to a family; see *familiar*.] Pertaining to a family or household; domestic.

Yet it pleas'd God . . . to make him the beginner of a reformation to this whole kingdom, by first asserting into his *familiarly* power the right of just divorce.
Milton, Divorce, II. 21.

familiam (fam'i-liz-m), *n.* [*L. familia*, family, + *-ism*.] 1. The religious doctrines and practices of the Familists. See *Familist*, 1.

Antinomianism, as both experience and the nature of the thing has sufficiently taught us, seldom ends but in *familism*.
South, Works, V. 101.

2. The tendency to live in families; that system of society which is founded on the family.

Familism, the love of those nearest and dearest, loses its excluding character.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 29.

Familist (fam'i-list), *n.* [*F. familiste*, < *L. familia*, family, + *-ist*.] 1. One of the religious sect called the *Family of Love*, founded in Holland and England in the sixteenth century by Hans Niklas, or Nicholas, who was a disciple of David Joris (see *Davidist*, 2), and taught mystical doctrines based upon the theory that religion consists wholly in love independently of the form of faith. To them Jesus was the prophet of hope, Christ the prophet of faith, and Hans Nicholas the prophet of love. The sect was prohibited by Queen Elizabeth in 1580, but existed till the middle of the next century.

The primitive Christians in their times were accounted such as are now called *Familists* and *Adamicists*, or worse.
Milton, Church Government, I. 6.

2. [*L. c.*] The head of a family; a family man. [*L. are*.]

1. you will needs be a *familist* and marry, murther not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions.
Gibson, Advice to a Son.

familistère (fa-mô-lès-târ'), *n.* [*F. familiste*, in lit. sense one of a family; see *Familist*.] A community of Fourierist or other communists living together as one family; the building in which such persons live; a phalanstery.

In 1859 Godin put up a large building called the *familistère*, for the accommodation of 300 families, adding a theatre, school house, etc. See *Amer. Supp.*, p. 8761.

It (Guise in France) has an old castle dating from the 10th century and a palatial *familistère* with accommodation for 400 families.
Lancet, Brit., XI. 265.

familistery (fam-i-lis'te-ri), *n.*: pl. *familisteries* (-riz). Same as *familistère*.

familistic, familistical (fam-i-lis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [*Familist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Familists or to familism.

And such are, for aught that ever I could discern, those Seraphicks, Anabaptists, and Familisticks Hyperboles, those proud swelling words of vanity and novelty, with which those men use to deceive the simple and credulous sort of people. Bp. Gardiner, Tears of the Church, p. 195.

About this time there arose great troubles in the country, especially at Boston, by the teaching of antinomian and *familistical* opinions.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 106.

family (fam'i-li), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *famile* (not in ME.) = D. G. Dan. *famile* = *F. famille* = *Pr. familia* = *Sp. Pg. familia* = *It. famiglia* = *Sw. famlj*, < *L. familia*, the servants in a household, a household establishment, the domestics collectively; hence the household, the estate, property, rarely in the later and mod. sense of family (parents and children), for which *L. domus* was used, < *famulus*, a servant, Olf. *famul*, < (mean *famel*, a servant, prob. < Ocean *fuama*, a house, perhaps akin to Skt.

didman, an abode, house, < *√ dhd*, set, place, = Gr. *τὸ δῶμα* = E. *dol*: see *dol*, and cf. *fact*.] *I. n.*: pl. *families* (-liz). 1. The collective body of persons who form one household under one head and one domestic government, including parents, children, and servants, and as sometimes used even lodgers or boarders. In law husband and wife living together, and having no children, are sometimes deemed within the benefit of a statute as to families.

Red. Signior, is all your *family* within?
Iago, Are your doors locked? Shak., Othello, I. 1.

Pr. Is your worship of the *family*
Unto the Lady Promia?
Br. I serve her grace, sir.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, II. 1.

The two societies, Roman and Hindoo, . . . are seen to be formed, at what for practical purposes is the earliest stage of their history, by the multiplication of a particular unit or group, the Patriarchal *Family*. . . The group consists of animate and inanimate property, of wife, children, slaves, land, and goods, all held together by subjection to the despotic authority of the eldest male of the oldest ascending line, the father, the grandfather, or even more remote ancestor.

Mauve, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 210.
Families are the unity of which society is composed, as tissue is made of cells, and matter of molecules.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 225.

2. Parents with their children, whether they dwell together or not; in a more general sense, any group of persons closely related by blood, as parents, children, uncles, aunts, and cousins: often used in a restricted sense only of a group of parents and children founded upon the principle of monogamy.

Either his uncle, or his uncle's son, . . . or any that is nigh of kin unto him of his *family* may redeem him.
Lev. xxv. 40.

Come they of noble family?
Why, so didst thou. Shak., Hen. V., II. 2.

3. In a narrow use, the children of the same parents, considered collectively apart from the parents; as, they (a husband and wife) have a large *family* to care for; a *family* of children. [In all the above uses, frequently used figuratively with regard to animals.]

Seldom at church (twas such a busy life),
But duly sent his *family* and wife.
Pope, Moral Essays, III. 582.

4. In the most general sense, those who descend from a common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus, the Israelites were a branch of the *family* of Abraham, the whole human race constitutes the human *family*.

Hence—5. Any group or aggregation of things classed together as kindred or related from possessing in common characteristics which distinguish them from other things of the same order. Thus, a body of languages regarded as representatives of a common ancestor, or as having come by gradual processes of alteration and diversification from the same original tongue, is called a *family*, as the Indo-European *family*, the South African *family*.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one *family*.
Kerrett.

Specifically—6. In scientific classifications, a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus and less so than an order, based on fewer or less definite points of physical resemblance than the former, and on more or more definite ones than the latter. In zoology the name of a family now almost invariably ends in *-idae*, which has the force of a patronymic. The prime divisions of a family are termed *subfamilies*, and end usually in *-inae*. The prime associations of families are in some recent systems of classification called *superfamilies*, there is no obvious distinction, however, between these and suborders. The recognition and definition of the family, as of other zoological groups, is entirely a matter of expert opinion, having no natural necessity for being; hence the wide difference among zoologists in their evaluation of the term. A modern family is usually less comprehensive than a genus as used in the last century. The use of the regular termination *-idae* has done much to fix the valuation of the family more stably than that of either the genus or the order. Zoological families are considered as being approximately of the same grade in classification as the groups called orders in botany. Hence the word *family* is generally used by botanists as a synonym of order, as *order Ranunculaceae*, the crowfoot *family*. In cryptogamic botany the family is the prime division of the order or suborder, and the prime division of the family is the subfamily or tribe, but in some classifications the family is made to rank next below the tribe. The absolute rank of the family also varies with different authors, the family of one being the order of another, etc. The usual termination in *-ace* (or *-ea*), but *-aceae* (or *-acae*) is used as a family termination in some cases. See *classification*.

7. Course of descent; genealogy.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
(Go!) and pretend your *family* is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.
Pope, Essay on Man, IV. 213.

8. Descent; especially, noble or respectable stock: as, a man of good *family*.

Great families of yesterday we show,
And lords, whose parents were the Lord knows who.
Deane, True-Born Englishman, l.

9. A cluster of microscopic plants formed by the adherence of a number of individuals; a colony. — **Family of curves.** See *curve*. — **Family of Love.** See *Family*. — **Family of surfaces.** See *surface*. — **Happy family.** an assemblage of animals of diverse habits and propensities living amicably, or at least quietly, together in one cage. — **Holy family,** the family of which Christ formed a part in his early years, especially, a group consisting of Joseph and Mary and the infant Jesus, with or without attendant angels, called specifically the *Holy Family*, which has been from early times a frequent subject of pictorial representation. — **In the bosom of one's family.** See *bosom*.

II. a. Pertaining to or connected with the family. — **Family altar.** See *altar*. — **Family check.** See *check*. — **Family Compact** (F. *Pacte de Famille*), a name given to three treaties in the eighteenth century between the French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties, especially to the last of the three in 1763, in consequence of which Spain joined with France in the war against Great Britain. The branch house of Bourbon ruling in Italy was also included in this alliance. — **Family council.** family meeting. In civil law, as in Louisiana and Quebec, a council of the relatives or friends of a person for whose sake a judicial proceeding, as the appointment of a guardian, is to be taken, called and presided over by a judicial officer, and held under legal forms. — **Family man,** one who has a family or a household; a man inclined to lead a domestic life.

The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary family men. *Mayhew.*

Family tie, the bond of union and affection existing between members of the same family. — **Family way** or **state,** pregnancy. — **In the family way,** pregnant.

family-head; (fam'i-li-head), *n.* *Naut.*, the stem of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

famine (fam'in), *n.* [*< ME. famine, famyn, < OF. famine, F. famine = Pr. famina (as if < ML. *famina), an extension of L. famo (> It. fame = OSp. fame, Sp. hambre = Pg. fome = Pr. fam = OF. fam, F. faim), hunger. Cf. Gr. ὄψος, bereft, empty, ὕψις, a widow, Skt. hām, privation, want, < Skt. √ hā, leave, desert.*] Scarcity or destitution of food; a general want of provision or supply; extreme dearth, threatening or resulting in starvation: often used by extension with reference to the want or scarcity of material things other than food, and, figuratively, of immaterial things.

Ofte times that amalled the Citee, that was right stronge, that nothyng ne dowed, w' only for *famine*. *Martin (E. E. F. S.), II. 221*

And that food shall be for store to the hand against the seven years of *famine*. . . that the land perishe not through the *famine*. *Gen. xli. 36.*

I could not forget my native country, England, and hungered under the *famine* of God's Word and Sacraments: the want whereof I found greater than all earthly wants. *R. Knier (Archer's Eng. Garner, I. 400)*

Cotton famine. See *cotton*. — **Famine fever,** relapsing fever. — **Famine prices,** the high prices resulting from scarcity of a commodity.

Tin-plates, in common with tin, tuled at what were termed *famine prices* in 1872. *Contemporary Rev., LII. 342*

— **Syn.** Dearth, etc. See *scarcity*.

famine-bread (fam'in-bred), *n.* 'The *Umbilicaria arctica*, a species of lichen.

The so-called *famine bread* (*Umbilicaria arctica*) which has maintained the life of so many arctic travellers. *Encyc. Brit., XXI. 409*

famish (fam'ish), *v.* [The ME. form was *famen*, on which, later, *famish* was formed, like the equiv. *affamish* (which appears at the same time — 16th century), with suffix *-ish*, as in *languish*, etc., < (OF. *a-famer*, later *af-famer*, ML. *af-famare*, *famish*, < L. *ad*, to, + *fames*, hunger: see *famine*.) I. *trans.* To deprive of nourishment; keep or cause to be insufficiently supplied with food or drink; starve; destroy, exhaust, or distress with hunger or thirst.

This rash Word cost de Brawse his Countrey, and his Lady and their Son their Lives, both of them being *famished* to death in Prison. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 69*

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails growe
And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread. *Milton, P. L., II. 78.*

The pains of *famished* Tantalus he ill feel. *Dryden*
He had *famished* Paris into a surrender. *Booke*

II. *intrins.* To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; be exhausted through want of food or drink; suffer extremity by deprivation of any necessary.

The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*. *Prov. x. 3*

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*. *Shak., Cor., I. 1*

All the race
Of Israel here had *famish'd*, had not God
Rain'd from heaven manna. *Milton, P. R., II. 811.*

famishment (fam'ish-ment), *n.* [*< famish + -ment.*] The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extremity from want of food. [Obsolete or rare.]

To be without pestilence, warre and *famishment*, and all manner other abominable diseases & plagues pertayne to vs as well as to them, if we keepe our temporall lawes. *Tyndale, Works, p. 208.*

So sore was the *famishment* in the land
Gen. xlvii. 13 (Matthew's translation)

Eleven of our men after much miserie and *famishment* (which killed some of them in the way) got to Cero. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 180*

famosity (fā-mōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. famositas (-is), fame, LL. only ill fame, < L. famosus, famous. See famosus.*] Renown. *Bailey, 1727.*

famous (fā'mus), *a.* [*< ME. famous = D. famosus = G. famos = Sw. famos, famos, < F. fameux = Pr. famos = Sp. Pg. It. famoso, < L. famosus, famed, famous, sometimes in a good, but commonly in a bad sense, infamous, < fama, fame: see fame.*] 1. Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story or common talk: generally followed by *for* before the thing for which the person or thing is famed: as, a man *famous* for erudition, for eloquence, for military skill, etc.; a spring *famous* for its cures.

Many a meane souldier & other obscure persons were spoken of and made *famous* in stories. *Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 35*

A train-band captain eke was he
Of *famous* London town. *Carper, John Gilpin.*

"But what good came of it at last?
Quoth little Peterkin
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he,
"But 'twas a *famous* victory!" *Southey, Battle of Blenheim*

I have always heard that Holland House is *famous* for its good cheer, and certainly the reputation is not ill merited. *Macaulay, in Frevelyan, I. 191*

2. Deserving of fame; praiseworthy; uncommonly good; admirable: as, he is a *famous* hand at such work. [Now chiefly colloq.]

And then I heard a *famous* Sermon of a Pastor which he gave at the close in the morning and continued till it was ix of the clock. *Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 3*

3†. Of good character: opposed to *infamous*.

Two or three of his neighbours *famous* and unsuspect men. *Balfour's Pract., p. 145 (Jamieson)*

4†. Injurious; defamatory; slanderous.

That na manner of man mak, write, or imprint ony billis, writings, or ballads *famous* or slanderous to ony person. *Balfour's Pract., p. 157 (Jamieson)*

Syn. *Noted, Celebrated, Famous, Renowned, Illustrious, Distinguished, Eminent, Notable, Notorious*, famed for fame, conspicuous, remarkable, signal. The first nine words express degrees and kinds of the presence or prominence of a person or thing in public knowledge or attention. *Noted, celebrated, famous*, are of an ascending scale of strength, and may be used in a good or a bad sense: as, a *celebrated* thief; a *famous* lawyer. The use of *celebrated* in a bad sense is rather new and less common. *Noted* is not much used by fastidious writers. *Celebrated, renowned, illustrious*, are also on an ascending scale of strength. *Celebrated* is, by derivation, commemorated in a solemn way, and occasionally shows a somewhat of this meaning still. *Renowned* is, literally, named again and again. *Illustrious* suggests luster, splendor, in character or conduct: as, *illustrious* deeds; making one's country *illustrious*. *Distinguished* means marked by something that makes one stand apart from or above others in the public view. *Eminent* means standing high above the crowd. *Notable* is worthy of note, and so memorable, conspicuous, or notorious: as, a *notable* fact. *Notorious* is now used only in a bad sense, having a large and evil force. A man may be *notable, noted, or famous* for his eccentricities or his industry, *celebrated* for his wit, *renowned* for his achievements, *illustrious* for his virtues, *distinguished* for his talents, *eminent* for his professional skill or success, *notorious* for his want of principle. See *fame*.

We shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote. *Hume, Essays, I. 23*

In 1741 the *celebrated* Whitefield preached here (at Concord) in the open air to a great congregation. *Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord*

I'll make thee glorious by my pen,
And *famous* by my sword.
Marquis of Montrose, My Dear and Only Love

Those far renowned brides of ancient song
Peopled the hollow dark, like burning stars. *Pennington, Fair Women*

William Pitt inherited a name which, at the time of his birth, was the most *illustrious* in the civilized world. *Macaulay, William Pitt*

But among the young candidates for Addison a favour there was one (Pope) distinguished by talents above the rest, and distinguished we fear, not less by malignity and insincerity. *Macaulay, Addison*

In architecture and the fine arts, as in decorative art the Persians of the middle ages achieved a notable success. *N. A. Rev., CXI. 328*

While officers of acknowledged fitness are being turned out of one branch of a department, men of notorious unfitness are retained in places of trust and confidence in another. *The Century, XXXI. 181*

famous (fā'mus), *v. t.* [*< famous, a.*] To render famous or renowned. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The painful warrior *famoured* for fight. *Shak., Sonnets, xiv.*

Hee [Greene] made no account of winning credits by his works, as thou dost, that dost no good works, but thinks to bee *famused* by a strong faith of thy owne worthines. *Nash, Strange Newes (1602), sig. E, p. 4.*

She that with silver springs forever fills
The shady groves, sweet meadows, and the hills,
From whose continuall store such pools are fed
As in the land for seas are *famused*. *W. Browne, Inner Temple Masque*

He [Keats] told them of the heroic uncle, whose deeds, we may be sure, were properly *famused* by the lay Homer. *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 308*

famously (fā'mus-li), *adv.* 1. With renown or celebrity; notoriously.

He being the publick reader of diuinitie in the university of Oxford was, for the rude time wherein he lived, *famously* reputed for a great cleark. *Fore, Martyrs, p. 308*

2. Remarkably well; admirably; capitally: as, he has succeeded *famously*. [Colloq.]

famousness (fā'mus-nēs), *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity. [Rare.]

Unto this heavenly matter there was specially deputed a tender young virgin, not set forth to the world . . . by *famousness* of name, not portlyness of life, etc. *J. Udall, On Luke I.*

famp (famp), *n.* [E. dial.] In Cumberland, England, decomposed limestone; in some other districts in England, a bed or deposit of fine silicious material.

famular, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famulater (fam'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. famulatus, pp. of famulari, be a servant, serve, < famulus, a servant: see family.*] To serve. *Cockeram.*

famulative (fam'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. famulatus, servitude (< famulus, a servant), + -ive.*] Acting as a servant; subservient.

Hereby the diviner's active power is made too cheap and prostituted a thing, as being *famulative* always to brutish, and many times to unlawful lusts. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 45.*

famulert, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famuli, *n.* Plural of *famulus*.

famulist (fam'ū-list), *n.* [*< L. famulus, a servant: see family.*] In Oxford University, an inferior member of a college; a servant.

famulus (fam'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *famuli* (-li). [= Sp. *fámulo* = Pg. It. *famulo*, < L. *famulus*, a servant, ML. an attendant, apparitor, squire, familiar: see *family*.] A servant or assistant; especially, formerly, the private servant of a scholar; by extension, a private secretary or amanuensis.

We keep a *famulus* to go errands, yoke the gig, curry the cattle, and so forth. *Carlyle, in Froude*

The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin. *Carlyle, French Rev., III. III. 3.*

fan (fan), *n.* [*< ME. fan, fann (for winnowing grain), < AS. fann (for winnowing grain) = D. van = OHG. wanna. MHG. G. wanne = Sw. canna, a fan (for winnowing grain) = It. vasso = OF. ran, F. van (whence E. van?), which is thus a doublet of fan), < L. rannus, a fan (for winnowing grain), orig. *rannus, akin to Skt. rāta, wind, < √ rā, blow. Cf. E. wind, and its deriv. winnow, from the same ult. root.*] 1. The common name of instruments for producing agitation of the air by the movements of a broad surface, as of a wing or vane. Specifically—(a) A hand-implement for cooling the face and person by agitating the air. Fans are made in a variety of forms and of two general kinds, those which can be folded or shut up and those which are permanently expanded or fixed. Fixed fans are made of feathers set side by side, of the leaves of palm-leafed palm-trees, or of paper or similar films spread on slender radiating sticks. Folding fans are sometimes made of thin slips of ivory, wood, or paper maché, etc., but more commonly of a continuous surface of paper, silk, or other material, mounted on strips of a rigid material pivoted at one end, and folding together easily in the manner of a plating. The most costly and elaborate painted fans were made during the eighteenth century, especially in France, chicken-skin being a favorite material.

Crul [curled] was his heer, and as the gold it shoon,
And strouted [expanded] as a *fan*, large and brode. *Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 128*

These *fannes* both men and women of the country dog, carry to cool themselves withall in the time of heate, by the often fanning of their faces. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 134.*

"What would you give to your sister Anne?" . . .
"My gay gold ring, and my feathered *fan*."
The Three Knights (Child's Ballads, II. 876).

(c) Any contrivance of vanes or flat disks, revolved by machinery or by hand, as for winnowing grain, cooling fluids, urging combustion, promoting ventilation, etc.

Clean provender, which hath been winnowed with the shovel and with the fan. Isa. xxx. 24.

(e) A small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a windmill always in the direction of the wind. (d) An apparatus for regulating or checking, by the resistance of the air to its rapid motion, the velocity of light machinery, as is a musical box, a fly.

An important modification on his original mechanism is now generally made, by a long arm of iron, called a *fan*, extending horizontally in front of the vertical draw-rod, where by suitable mechanism it is made to wave up and down. Grove, Mus. Dict., II. 588.

(e) An apparatus, also called the *fan-over*, for regulating the throttle valve of a steam engine. (f) In soap-making, a rotating paddle, so set that its blades skim closely over the surface of the boiling mass in the soap copper. It serves to prevent the contents of the copper from boiling over.

2. Something resembling a fan when spread, as the wing of a bird, the tail of a peacock, etc.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to show him such a fan of feathers. Sir R. L. Kesteven.

3. In *geol.*, an accumulation of debris brought down by a stream descending through a steep ravine and debouching in the plain beneath, where the detrital material spreads itself out in the shape of a fan, forming a section of a very low cone.

The fan is properly a flat cone, having the apex at the mouth of the ravine. F. Dur. Proc. Geol. Soc. London, XXIX. 447.

4. A quintain.

Now, sweet sir, wold ye justen atte fan? Chaucer, Prolog. to Maniple's Tale, l. 42.

5. Figuratively, any agency which excites to action or which stimulates the activity of a passion or an emotion, producing effects analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame: as, this was a fan to rebellion; a fan to love.—6. In *Arthropoda*, an appendage of the abdomen, as in the tail of *Mysis*, which may contain an auditory organ.—7. A measure of chaff, in Cambridgeshire, England, equal to 3 heaped bushels.—8. The flukes of a whale; a whalers' term. Eucharistic, holy, liturgical, or mystical fan. See *gabelum*. Order of the Fan, a Welsh order founded in 1744 and now extinct.

fan (fan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanned*, ppr. *fanning*. [*ME. fannen*, tr. winnow, intr. flutter, = *D. wamen* = *OHG. waman*, winnow; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To cool and refresh, or affect in any way, by agitating the air with or as with a fan.

Come Zephyrus, come, while Cupid sings,
Fan her with your airy wings. Congreve, Semile, II. 2.

Thespia disclaimed not . . . to cause herself to be fanned by favourite slaves armed with screens or feathers of the ibis, impregnated with odours. Cuvier, The Fan (tribus), p. 28.

She was fanned into slumbers by her slaves. Spectator.

2. To move or agitate with or as with a fan.

Floats as they pass, fanned with unnumber'd plumes. Milton, P. L., vii. 432.

Her turtles fanned the luxuriant air above,
And, by his mother, stood an infant love. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., II. 519.

The southwest wind
Of soft June mornings fanned the thin white hair
Of the sage fisher. Whittier, Bridal of Pentecost.

3. To blow upon, literally or figuratively; excite, as fire, by means of a current of air.

Heaven's fire confounds, when fann'd with folly's breath. Quarles, Emblems II., Epig. 1.

4. To winnow; separate chaff from and drive it away by a current of air.

Travelling along valleys and over hills for about five hours, we passed by some cottages, where they were fanning their corn. Picoche, Description of the East, II. 101.

5. Figuratively, to produce effects upon analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; excite; increase the activity or ardor of; stimulate; inflame; kindle the passions and emotions, of plots, etc.: as, this fanned the flame of his love; he fanned the embers of rebellion.

His was no flickering flame: that dies
Unless when fanned by looks and sighs,
And lighted off at lady's eyes. Scott, Marmion, v. 24.

Fans every kindling flame of local prejudice. D. Webster Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

That such a man could spring from our decay
Pass the soul a nobler faith until it burns. Lowell, Jeffries Wyman.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move, as if by the action of a fan or by fanning.—2. To assume a fan-like shape.—Fanning along (now), moving along very slowly, with the sails alternately filling and collapse-

ing, in light, unsteady puffs of wind.—To fan out, to spread or reach out in the form of a fan; hence, to become thin and scattered, as a school of fish.

fanal (fa-nal'), *n.* [*F. fanal* = *Sp. Pg. fanal*, a lantern, signal-light, beacon, lighthouse, *It. fanale*, a signal-light, beacon, lighthouse (*ML. fanale*), *It. dial.* (*Ven.*) *fano*, *It. fano*, a lighthouse, *L. pharos*, *Gr. pharos*, a lighthouse: see *pharos*. The *It. dial. fano* is less prob. referred to *Gr. pharos*, a torch, a lantern.] A small lighthouse, or, more commonly, the lamp or apparatus placed in such a lighthouse to give light.

fanam (fa-nām'), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.* < *Hind. fanam*.] 1. The name of various native gold coins formerly current in southern India, and weighing from 5 to 6 grains; also, the name of various small European silver coins formerly current in India. The value varied in different places, but it may be stated at about 3 pence English.

You are desired to lay a silver fanam, a piece worth three pence, upon the ground. Thus, which is the smallest of all coins, the elephant feels about till he finds it. Carver, Life of Clive, I. 288.

2. Formerly, a money of account in India.

fanatic (fa-nat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Formerly fanatich*; = *F. fanatique* = *Sp. fanático* = *It. fanatico* = *D. fanatuk* (cf. *G. fanatisch* = *Dan. Sw. fanatisk*), *L. fanatics*, pertaining to a temple, inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, furious, mad, *Lat. fanum*, a temple: see *fan2*.] I. *a.* Same as *fanatical*.

II. *n.* A person affected by zeal or enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one given to wild and extravagant notions of religion.

There is a new word, coined within few months called *fanatic*, which, by the close striking thereof, somewhat well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the rectaries of our age. Fuller, Mist Contemplations (1660).

He who sacrifices all expediency to a theory or a belief is in danger of becoming a fanatic. J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 213.

fanatical (fa-nat'ik-ŭl), *a.* [*fanatic + -al*.]

1. Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; extreme, or maintaining opinions in an extreme way, especially, inordinately zealous, enthusiastic, or bigoted.

A fanatic Fellow, one John Edwards, a Farmer's Son of Exeter gave forth that himself was the true Edward, eldest Son of the late King Edward the First, and by a false Nurse was changed in his Cradle. Baker, Chronicle, p. 100.

It is amusing to observe the first words of this fanatical hypocrite (Cromwell), corresponding so exactly to his character. Home, Hist. Eng., II.

2. Of an extravagant, extreme, or inordinately zealous kind: as, fanatical ideas.

A Christian manna obduracy stood forth in the full galling of fanatical vows. Ep. Eccl. Apology, fol. 96.

I author such fanatical phantasies. Shak., L. L., I. 1.

Who that hath seen the new generation of scientists at their work does not delight in their healthy and manly vigor, even when most he feels their fanaticism to be fanatical? J. B. Seelye, Nat. Religion, p. 125.

—Syn. *Enthusiastic, Fanatical*, etc. See *enthusiastic* and *superstition*.

fanatically (fa-nat'ik-ŭl-ŭ), *adv.* In a fanatical manner; with inordinate zeal or with bigotry.

When men are furiously and fanatically bent of an object, they will prefer it . . . to their own peace. Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution.

fanaticalness (fa-nat'ik-ŭl-nēs), *n.* Fanaticism.

That temper of prophane excess, whereby a man is disposed to condemn and despise all religion . . . is much worse . . . than fanaticalness and bigotry. Ep. Wake, Natural Religion, II. 1.

fanaticism (fa-nat'ik-iz-m), *n.* [*fanatic + -ism*.] The character or conduct of a fanatic; inordinate zeal or bigotry; the entertainment of wild and extravagant notions, especially in regard to religion.

The national character became exalted by a religious fervor, which in later days was settled into a fierce fanaticism. Prescott, Con. Hist. I. 101.

The fanaticism of Cromwell never urged him on impracticable modern dogmas, or confused his perception of the public good. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The wild fanaticism that seizes the soul against danger, and almost steals the body against torments. Lecky, Enthusiasm, I. 12.

—Syn. *Credulity, Ignorance*, etc. See *superstition*.

fanaticized (fa-nat'ik-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanaticized*, ppr. *fanaticizing*. [*fanatic + -ize*.] I. *trans.* To make fanatical.

II. *intrans.* To play the fanatic.

A man once committed headlong to republican or any other transcendentalism, and fighting and fanaticizing, said a nation of his like, becomes as it were enveloped in an ambient atmosphere of transcendentalism and delirium. Carlyle, French Rev., III. 612.

[Rare in both uses.]

fanatism (fan'at-izm), *n.* [*Improp. for fanaticism*; = *G. fanatismus* = *Dan. fanatisme* = *Sw. fanatism*, *F. fanatisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. fanatismo*.] Fanaticism. Gibbon, [Rare.]

fan-blast (fan'blast), *n.* In iron-works, the blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to that produced by a blowing-engine.

fan-blower (fan'blō-ēr), *n.* A blower consisting of straight or curved vanes attached to a shaft which revolves with great rapidity. The vanes are enclosed in a cylindrical case, open at the center for the inflow of the air, and at the circumference prolonged into the outflow, or blast pipe. Also called *fan-wheel*.

fanciful, *a.* [*fancy + -ic-al*.] Fanciful.

After they have completed their tuning, they will (if they be masters) fall into some kind of voluntary or fanciful play more intelligible. T. Mace (1676).

fancied (fan'sid), *p. a.* [*Pp. of fancy, v.*] 1. Portrayed or formed by the fancy; imaginary: as, a fancied grievance.

The vision of enchantment's past;
Like frostwork in the morning ray,
The fancied fabric melts away. Scott, Marmion, I. 1st.

Mr. Croker, in reprehending the fancied inaccuracy of Mrs. Thrale, has himself shown a degree of inaccuracy, or, to speak more properly, a degree of ignorance, hardly creditable. Macaulay, Rowland's Johnson.

2. Appealing to or produced by fancy; fanciful.

His seals are curiously fancied and exquisitely well cut. Steele, Tatler, No. 162.

fancier (fan'si-ēr), *n.* 1. One who fancies or has a special taste or aptitude: used of one who deals in objects of fanciful taste: as, a bird fancier; a tulip-fancier.

A thorough fancier now a days never stoops to breed to birds. Barrow, Var. of Antiquity and Plants, p. 224.

2. One who is under the influence of his fancy: as, "not reasoners, but fanciers." Macaulay.

fanciful (fan'si-fŭl), *a.* [*fancy + -ful*.] 1. Led by fancy rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical: applied to persons.

Those . . . do not consider what a catching disease folly is, and how natural it is for men that are fanciful in the region to exchange one folly for another. Stillinger, Sermons, II. vi.

2. Opposed to real.

Fanciful distinctions without much real difference. Barham, Inglishby Legends, I. 118.

No one is a hero to his valet, and the slightest incongruity of manner or deportment will shatter in an instant a fanciful estimate of character gained out of speeches or actions. H. A. Trenchard, Short Studies, p. 21.

3. Dictated or produced by fancy; appealing to or engaging the fancy; characterized by capricious aspects or qualities; curious: applied to things: as, a fanciful scheme; fanciful shapes.

Gather up all fancifullest shells. Keats, Endymion, I.

It is by ideal and fanciful conceptions that men of imperfectly trained intelligence are apt to be most powerfully and permanently affected.

C. E. Norton, Church building in Middle Ages, p. 14.

—Syn. 1. *Imaginative, visionary, capricious, eccentric*.—2. *Fanciful, Fantastic, Grotesque, chimerical, wild*.—*Fanciful and grotesque* may be applied to persons or to things, but *grotesque* to persons only when indicating outward appearance. That which is *fanciful* is odd, but not beyond the point of pleasing, that which is *fantastic* goes beyond that point suggesting an unregulated or half-crazy fancy. As, the fantastic notions or dreams of a lunatic. That which is *grotesque* carries a fancy so far as to be unnatural, absurd, a combination of incongruous parts, a travesty upon the real or proper.

Come, see the north-wind's masonry . . .
Specding the myriad hand, his wild work
So fanciful, so savage, naught eases he
For number or proportion. Emerson, Snow Storm.

Hard, hard, hard is it, only not to tumble,
So fanciful is the dainty metre. Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

The grotesque conceits and the fanciful numbers of Donne were, in the time of James, the favourite models of composition at Whitehall and at the Temple.

Macaulay, Dryden.

fancifully (fan'si-fŭl-ŭ), *adv.* In a fanciful manner; capriciously or whimsically; with curious pretensions or oddness.

For wit consists in using strong metaphoric images in uncommon yet apt allusions, just as ancient Egyptian wisdom did in hieroglyphic symbols fancifully allegorized. Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

fancifulness (fan'si-fŭl-nēs), *n.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the fancy rather than by reason and experience; the quality of being dictated or produced by fancy.

Alfredus Magnus . . . somewhat transported with too much fancifulness towards the influences of the heavenly

motions and astrological calculations, supposeth that religion hath had its successive alterations and seasons according to certain periodical revolutions of the planets.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 168.

Agile movement, and a certain degree of fancifulness, are indispensable to rhetoric.

De Quincey, Rhetoric.

fancify, *v. t.* [*fancy* + *-fy*.] To imagine; fancy.

The good she ever delighted to do, and fancied she was born to do.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, VI. 341.

fanciless (fan'si-less), *a.* [*fancy* + *-less*.] Destitute of fancy or imagination.

A poet or bluff important wight,
Whose brain is fanciless, whose blood is white.

Armstrong, *Taste*.

In this book lay absolutely truth,
Fanciless fact—Grouning, Ring and Book, I. 11.

fan-coral (fan'kor-əl), *n.* A gorgonian or sea-fan; an alcyonarian of the order *Gorgoniacea*, and especially of the family *Gorgoniidae*; so called from the branching and radiating form. A common kind is a species of *Rhipidogorgia*. See *cut* under *coral*.

There, with a light and easy motion,
The fan coral sweeps through the clear, deep sea.

Perceval, *The Coral Grove*.

fan-crest (fan'krest), *n.* A form of crest common in the middle ages at different periods, as in the reign of Richard I. of England, whose second great seal shows this crest, and again at the end of the thirteenth century, when it assumed the shape of a fan or screen with radiating ribs, attached to the helm at a single point.



A fan-crest, about 1390 (from Viollet le Duc's *Manuel de l'architecte*).

fan-crested (fan'kres'ted), *a.* In ornith., having a crest of feathers which opens up and shuts down like a fan. The hawk parrot, hoopoe, and royal tody have such crests. See *cut* under *hoopoe*.

Fan-crested duck. See *duck*.
fan-cricket (fan'krik'et), *n.* A name of the mole cricket, *fen-cricket*, or churr-worm, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. See *mole-cricket*.

fancy (fan'si), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fancey*, *fansy*, *fan'sy*, *phant'sy*, a contr. of earlier *fantasy*. < ME. *fantasy*, *fantesy*, *fantasie*, *fancy*, imagination, notion, illusion, inclination, = D. *fantasie* = G. *fantasie* = Dan. Sw. *fantasi*, < OF. *fantasie*, *fantasie*, F. *fantasie* = Pr. *fantasia* = Sp. *fantasia* = Pg. It. *fantasia*, *fancy*, etc., < ML. *fantasia*, I.L. *phantasia*, an idea, notion, *fopey*, *phantasm*, < Gr. *phantasia*, the look or appearance of a thing, imagination, an impression received, image, < *phantazein*, make visible, present to the eye or mind, < *phaino*, bring to light, show, < *phos*, connected with < *phos* in *phos*, shine, *phos*, contr. *phos* (phor-), light, etc. See *phantasm* = *phantom* (phantom), *fantastic*, *phenomenon*, *photo*, etc.] **I. n.** : pl. *fancies* (-siz). 1. The productive imagination, especially as exercised in an unregulated, desultory, or capricious manner; the power or the act of forming in the mind images of unusual, impossible, odd, grotesque, whimsical, etc., combinations of things. See *imagination*.

Among these *Fancy* next
Her office holds, of all external things
Which the five watchful senses represent
She forms imaginations, airy shapes.

Milton, P. L., v. 102.

Judgment, indeed, is necessary in him (the poet), but it is *fancy* that gives the life touches, and the secret graces to it.

Dryden, *Mock Astrologer*, Pref.

The ancient superstitions furnished the *fancy* with beautiful images, but took no hold on the heart.

Macaulay, *Dante*.

That which history gives not to the eye
The faded coloring of Time's tapestry,
Let *Fancy*, with her dream-dipped brush, supply.

W. Butler, *Bridal of Pennacook*.

2. The result or product of an exercise of the fancy; a fanciful image or conception of the mind; a representation in thought, speech, or art of anything ideal or imaginary: as, a pleasing *fancy* or conceit.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making?

Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 2.

The bright fancies that amid the great stillness of the night, arise like stars in the firmament of our souls.

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, v. 3.

3. An idea or opinion formed upon slight grounds or with little consideration; a speculative belief in the possibility or reality of some-

thing untried or unknown; an impression, supposition, or notion: as, that's a mere *fancy*.

A strange *fancy* came into his head,
That fair Nausicebe was gone.

Lord Lovel (*Child's Ballads*, II. 163).

I have always had a *fancy* that learning might be made a play and recreation to children.

Locke, *Education*, § 148.

4. Productive or operative taste; design; invention.

The New Street (in Genoa) is a double range of palaces from one end to the other, built with an excellent *fancy*, and fit for the greatest princes to inhabit.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. John), I. 362.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness: as, that which suits your *fancy*.

Yet a' this shall never danton me,
Sae lang's I keep my *fancy* free.

Old Song, *Herd's Coll.*, II. 20.

Fair Helena in *fancy* following me.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, IV. 1.

But, sir, I have somehow taken a *fancy* to that picture.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, IV. 1.

That which takes my *fancy* most, in the heroic class, is the good-humor and hilarity they exhibit.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 232.

6. Something that pleases or entertains without necessarily having real use or value.

Within a well-roped ring, or on a stage,
Boxing may be a very pretty *fancy*.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 100.

7. A short, impromptu musical piece, usually instrumental; a fantasy.

And (Shallow) sung those tunes to the over-scratched hussies that he heard the carmen whistle, and saw they were his *fancies*, or his good nights.

Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, III. 2.

8. One of the ornamental tags or aglets attached to the points in the seventeenth century. — 9. A fancy roller (which see, under *II.*).

The *fancy* has been called the scavenger of the carding engine.

W. C. Braime, *Wool Carder*, p. 263.

In form of filleting, suitable for worsted spinning, the *fancy* is provided with spaced rings so that after each six inches of carding surface there is a space of from 1½ to 2 inches, to allow the taking on of the clothing.

Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 216.

The fancy. (a) A cant name for sporting characters collectively, especially prize-fighters.

When the *fancy* was in favor amongst ourselves, the pugilist, after entering into any legal engagement under strong penalties, to fight on a day assigned, went into training about six weeks previously.

De Quincey, *Plato*.

The clients were proud of their lawyers' unscrupulousness, as the patrons of the *fancy* are proud of their champion's condition.

George Eliot, *Janet's Repentance*, II.

He must have been a hard bitter if he loved as he preached what *The Fancy* would call 'an ugly customer.'

Dr. J. Brown, *Ital.*, p. 6.

(b) Any class of people who cultivate a special taste; a coterie collectively. [Rare.]

At a great book sale in London, which had congregated all the *fancy*.

De Quincey.

Syn. 1. *Fantasy*, etc. See *fantasy* and *imagination*.

2. *Conceit* — 5. *Punchant*, bias, vagary, whimsy.

II. a. 1. Involving fancy: of a fanciful or imaginary nature; ideal; illusory; notional; dictated by or dependent on the fancy: as, a *fancy* portrait; *fancy* prices; *fancy* strokes or touches.

This anxiety never degenerated into a monomania, like that which led his [Frederic the Great's] father to pay *fancy* prices for giants.

Macaulay, *Frederic the Great*.

2. Fine; elegant; ornamental; adapted to please the taste or fancy (as a trade-epithet); of superfine quality: as, *fancy* stationery; *fancy* flour. — **Fancy fair.** See *fair*. — **Fancy goods.** (a)

In trade, fabrics of varied or variegated patterns, as ribbons, silks, satins, etc., differing from those which are of a plain or simple style or color. (b) As commonly used, articles of show and ornament, not including valuable jewelry, but including appliances of dress less useful than ordinary textile materials or garments made of them, as women's collars, ruffles, ties, and the like, and such articles as inkstands, paper weights, card-receivers, button hooks, etc., of ornamental design. — **Fancy roller.** In a carding-machine, a roller placed immediately before the doffer. It generally has straight wire teeth, and serves to raise the wool on the main cylinder, in order that the doffer may take it off readily. — **F. H. Knight.** — **Fancy shot.** In billiards, a stroke with the cue intended to make a point in the game by unusual play, or to show the skill of the player. — **Fancy stitch.** A more or less intricate stitch used for decorative purposes in the finer kinds of needlework: opposed to *plain stitch*. A.

It does not take long for two young girls to grow intimate over *tableau plans* and *fancy stitches*.

Mrs. Whitney, *Leslie's Goldilocks*, ix.

Fancy stocks, among American brokers, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed or probable income, fluctuate in price according to the fancy of speculators. — **Fancy store or shop**, a shop in which fancy goods or ornamental trifles are sold.

The world's people brought in the commercial element in the way of *fancy shops* for the sale of all manner of cheap and bizarre "notions."

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 139.

Fancy work, ornamental knitting, crocheting, tatting, embroidery, etc., performed by women: a phrase applied generally to that which has but little value or serious purpose, and especially to that which is not the object of a regular industry.

fancy (fan'si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fancied*, ppr. *fancying*. [*fancy*, *n.*] **1. trans.** 1. To form a fancy or an ideal conception of; imagine.

I *fancy'd* you a beating; you must have it.

Carver, *Ordinary* (1861).

Their whole appearance shows as little variety or taste as if their clothes were bespoke by the colonel of a marching regiment, or *fancied* by the artist who dresses the three battalions of guards.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 2.

The relation between the mind and matter is not *fancied* by some poet, but stands in the will of God, and so is free to be known by all men.

Emerson, *Nature*.

2. To believe with little or no reason; imagine; suppose; presume: as, he *fancies* that he is ill; I *fancy* you will fail. — 3. To take a fancy to; like; be pleased with.

Ninus . . . *fancied* her so strongly as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband.

Hatfield, *Hist. World*.

"Bessie, I could *fancy* a Welsh rabbit for supper." "So could I . . . with a roast onion. Come, we'll go down."

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, III.

4. To breed or raise, with reference to pleasing the fancy; produce as a fancier. [Rare.]

The wide difference observable in *fancied* animals.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 248.

II. intrans. 1. To have or form a fancy or an ideal conception; believe or suppose without proof; imagine.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know.

Locke.

2. To love.

Never did young man *fancy*

With so eternal and so fix'd a soul

Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 2.

fancy-free (fan'si-free), *a.* Having the fancy or affections free; heart-free; untrammelled.

But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quenched in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
And the imperial votress passed on,
In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. 2.

Pass . . . to the romantic Gothic era, whose genius was conglomerate of old and new, and the myths of many ages and countries, but still *fancy-free*, or subject only to a pretended science as crude and wanton as the fancy itself.

Stedman, *Viet. Poets*, p. 10.

While literature, gagged with Huxley woolsey, can only deal with a fraction of the life of man, talk down *fancy-free*, and may call a spade a spade.

R. L. Stevenson, *Talk and Talkers*, I.

fancy-line (fan'si-lin), *n.* **Naut.** : (a) A line used for overhauling the lee topping lift of the main- or spanker-boom: often called a *tripping-line*. (b) A line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a downhaul. (c) A small line holding a fair-leader for the hauling part of the main-brace.

fancy-monger (fan'si-mung'ger), *n.* One who deals in fancies or tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest that . . . hangs odes upon hawthorn, and elegies on brambles: all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind; if I could meet that *fancy-monger*, I would give him some good counsel.

Shak., *As you Like It*, III. 2.

fancy-sick (fan'si-sik), *a.* Subject to disordered fancy; of distempered mind; love-sick.

All *fancy sick* she is, and pale of cheer,
With sighs of love, that cost the fresh blood dear.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 2.

fand (fand). An old preterit of *find*.

fand, *v. t.* [*fand*, *fanden*, *fonden*, *fandien*, *fandien*, < AS. *fandian*, try, tempt, prove, investigate (= OS. *fandōn* = OFries. *fandia* = MD. *randen*, seek, visit, = OHG. *fantōn*, seek out, MHG. *randen*, G. *fahnden*, inform against, endeavor to seize), < *findan* (pret. *fand*), *find*: see *find*.] **1.** To seek (to do a thing); try; endeavor: followed by an infinitive.

Fete times have I *fanded* to fite it fro thought.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 622.

I will go gette vs light for thy,
And fewell *fand* with me to bryng.

York Plays, p. 113.

As thou arte rightwise kyng, rewe on thy people,
And *fand* for to venge theme, that thus are rebukyd!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 867.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fand*,
Rather then of the tyrant to be caught.

Spranger, *F. Q.*, III. vii. 26.

2. To prove; test; examine.

Fande me, God, and mi hert wit thou.

Po. cxixviii. 23 (ME. version).

Also prooveth God his loornen (chosen) are the goldsmiths *fondeth* (that gold) the fure (fire).

Aseney, *Boke*, p. 182.

Everich on, in the best wise he can,
To strengthen hire shal al his frendes *fonde*.

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, I. 388.

Now fare Philip the free to fandon his might.

King Alexander (ed. Skeel), l. 108.

2. To tempt; entice (to do evil).

The devil hadde of him gret enye and onds (hatred);
O (soo) tyme he cam to his myghte alone him to fonde.
Life of St. Dunstan, l. 69 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

F. and A. M. An abbreviation of *Free and Accepted Masons*.

fandango (fan-dang'gō), *n.* [Sp., from the African name.] 1. A lively dance, very popular in Spain and Spanish America. It is danced by two persons, male and female. Both dancers use castanets, though sometimes the male dancer substitutes for them a tambourine.

The latter [dance], called Congo also in Cayenne, China in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the Calinda, was a kind of Fandango, they say, in which the Madras kerchief held by its tip-ends played a graceful part.

G. W. Cable, *The Century*, XXXI, 527.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and often based on the formula here shown: skin to the bolero, chiea, seguidilla, etc. — 3. By extension, a ball or dance of any sort, especially in the formerly Spanish parts of the United States; hence, humorously, any noisy entertainment, with or without dancing; a jollification.

Here's how it wuz: I started out to go to a fandango. The sentinel he ups an sez, "Thet's fuder an ye can go."

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., p. 15.

The root of the "lay out" for the great fandango which is to get them (vulgarians) into society.

The Nation

fandings, *n.* [ME. *funding*, *funding*, < AS. *fandung*, verbal *n.* of *fandhan*, try, tempt: see *fand*.] Trial; temptation.

But first behoves you bide

Fapulyne full fere and felle.

York Plays, p. 235.

fane¹, *n.* [ME. *fane*, *canne*, < AS. *fana* = OS. *fano* = OFries. *fana*, *fana* = D. *van* = OHG. *fano*, MHG. *fane*, G. *fahne* = Icel. *fáni* = Sw. *fana* = Dan. *fane* = Goth. *fana*, a flag, banner, = L. *pannus*, a cloth, piece of cloth, > ult. E. *pane* and *pan*¹: see *pane*, the mod. form of *fane*¹ and *pane*, *pan*, ult. doublets of *fane*¹, *pane*.] 2. A flag; a banner.

They trumped and ther banets displaye

Off sylk, and hel, and many a fane.

Richard Cœur de Lion, l. 3892.

2. A weather-cock: now *rane* (which see).

U alarmy people vnyad and uer vntwene,

Ay undiscrēt and chaungyng as a fane [var. *rane*].

Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 1060.

fane² (fān), *n.* [L. *fanum*, a sanctuary, a temple, < *fari*, speak, in sense of dedicate: "Sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo effatus, saceratus fuerat" (Liv. 10, 37). See *fable*, *fame*¹, *fate*.] An ancient temple; hence, poetically, any place consecrated to religion; a church.

Of all the holy men whose fame so fresh remains,
To whom the Britons built so many sumptuous *Panets*,
This saint [David] before the rest their Patron still they hold.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, v. 334.

The dew gathers on the mouldering stones,
And fane of banished gods

Bryant, *Earth*.

fanfare (fan'fār), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fanfare* = Sw. *fanfar*, < F. *fanfare* = It. *fanfara*, a sounding of trumpets, < Sp. *fanfarria* = Pg. *fanfarria*, bluster, vaunting; cf. OSP. *fanfa*, bluster, boasting, prob. < Ar. *fartār*, talkative. (Cf. *fanfaron*.)] 1. A flourish of trumpets, either in hunting, in martial assemblages, or in the course of a musical work; a noisy flourish.

Fanfares by aerial trumpets blown.

Longfellow, *Falcon of Federico*.

Hence—2. An ostentatious parade or boast; bravado.

fanfaron (fan'fa-rōn), *n.* [F. *fanfaron* = It. *fanfarone*, a boaster, braggart, ad. boastful, bragging, < Sp. *fanfarron*, a boaster, swaggerer, ad. (= Pg. *fanfarrão*, boasting, vaunting, inflated, < *fanfarre*, brag, bluster, < *fanfarria*, bluster: see *fanfare*.)] 1. A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

Virgil makes Aeneas a bold avower of his own virtues:
Sum plus Aeneas fama super aethra notus, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or Hec-tor.

Drayton, *Essay on Dram. Poetry*.

2. Noisy or boastful parade; ostentation; fanfare.

To Sir O. Carteret, and, among other things, he told me that he was not for the *fanfaron*, to make a show with a great title, as he might have had long since, but the main thing to get an estate.

Pepps, *Diary*, Aug. 14, 1665.

fanfaronade (fan-far-ō-nād'), *n.* [F. *fanfaronade* = It. *fanfaronata*, < Sp. *fanfarronada*,

boasting, blustering, rodomontade, < *fanfar-ron*, a boaster: see *fanfaron*.] A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.

The second notification was the king's acceptance of the new constitution; accompanied with *fanfaronades* in the modern style of the French bureau, things which have much more the air and character of the saucy declamations of their clubs than the tone of regular office.

Burke, *Thoughts on French Affairs*.

The compact, clear-seeing, decisive Italian nature of him [Napoleon], strong, genuine, which he once had, has enveloped itself in a turbid atmosphere of French *fanfaronade*.

Carpé.

fanfaronade (fan-far-ō-nād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fanfaronaded*, ppr. *fanfaronading*. To make a flourish or display; bluster.

There, with ceremonial evolution and manoeuvre, with *fanfaronading*, musketry salutes, and what else the Patriotic genius could devise, they made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another under law and king.

Carpé, *French Rev.*, II, 1, 8.

fan-fish (fan'fish), *n.* A name of the sail-fish, *Histiophorus platidus*: a translation of the Malay name, *ikan sayur*.

fanfoot (fan'fūt), *n.*; pl. *fanfoots* or *fanfeet* (-fūts, -fēt). 1. A name of the gecko-lizards, from their spreading toes. A common species to which the term is applied is the North African *Polydactylus*, a perfectly harmless animal, so much dreaded for its reputed venomous properties that it is called at Cairo *abu bakr*, father of leprosy. As in other geckos, the spreading toes end in a disk or sucker which enables the animal to adhere to perpendicular surfaces; the claws are retractile, and a fluid, the supposed poison, exudes from the toes, whence the name *Polydactylus*, or split toe. See cut under *gecko*. 2. In *entom.*, a collectors' name of a moth of the genus *Polypogon*.

fan-frame (fan'frām), *n.* In organ building, a frame carrying a set of levers or backfalls whose forward ends are near together and the rear ends wide apart, so that the set radiates like the ribs of a fan.

fang (fang), *v.* [ME. *fungen*, *fungen* (this inf., with pres. ind. 3d pers. sing. *fanges*, etc., being assumed from pret. and pp.); inf. prop. *fon* (pres. ind. *fo*, *fast*, *fath*, etc.); prop. a strong verb, pret. *feng*, pl. *fengen*, pp. *fungen*, but also with weak pret. and pp. *fanged*, *fonged*.] < AS. *fūn* (contr. of **fūhan*, orig. **fūhan*; pret. *feng*, pl. *fengun*, pp. *gefungen*), take, catch, seize, receive (the general word for 'take,' *tacan*, being late and rare, of Scandinavian origin). = OS. *fahan* = OFries. *fa*, *fan*, NFries. *fau* and *fungen* = LG. *fungen* = D. *fangen* = OHG. *fahan*, MHG. *vahan*, rān, G. *fah* and *fungen* = Icel. *fa* (pret. *fekk*, pl. *fengum* [po. *fengun*]) = Sw. *få* and *fånga* = Dan. *få* and *fange* = Goth. *fahan* (pret. redupl. *fai-fah*), take, catch; Tent. ✓ **fanh* with grammatical change **fang*; = L. *pangere* (OL. *pagere*, *pacere*), pp. *pactus*, *factus*, fix, agree (whence *pacifier*, pp. *pactus*, agree, *pax* [pac-], peace, etc.; see *pact*, *compact*), *compact*², *impact*, *impinge*, *peace*, etc.); = Gr. *παίω*, *fasten*. The same Tent. root unmodified appears perhaps in AS. *fagan*, join, unite, fix, E. *fast*, unite, fit, and in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, = AS. *fager*, E. *fair*, beautiful; see *fast*¹ and *fair*¹. To the same ult. root belong E. *fee* and its L. kindred, *peculatus*, *pecuniary*, etc. The phonetic history of *fang* is similar to that of *hang*, q. v.] I. trans. 1. To catch; seize; grip; clutch; lay hold of. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thus he feller the balke, and tounge, thei be gader't

Morte Arthure (C. 1, 1, 8), l. 1249

Perchaunce we alle thaim to

And mar them or to mowe at home

York Plays, p. 58.

All feasts, societies, and thouns of men

His semblable, you, himself, thoun oshadous,

Destruction fane markind" Shak., I, iv, 7.

24. To take; receive with assent, accept.

He willede noon to hys bette to tounge cribsdom

Robert of Gloucestre, p. 73

She wold tounge her lay,

And cribsdom of p-ster handes fange

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 779.

34. To receive with hospitality, as a guest; welcome.

Than he fonght the frekes with a fine chere

Destruction of Troy (C. 1, 1, 8), l. 396

44. To receive (a thing given or imposed).

The first dome he fanged, for tounge was he drawn

Robert of Gloucestre, tr. of Langland's *Chron.*, p. 329

In engie the philo-sophers fange

That fanged my fame

York Plays, p. 220.

5. To receive or adopt into spiritual relation, as in baptism; be godfather or godmother to. [Prov. Eng.]

II, intrans. To seize; lay hold.

He fanged taste on the felyphes.

Morte Arthure (C. 1, 1, 8), l. 3309.

But taste late vs founde to fang on ourn fou,

gour godlyng enagudly has brewed vs grete angir.

York Plays, p. 319.

fang (fang), *n.* [ME. *feng* (rare and early; *fang* not found), (a) a grasping, (b) what is taken, booty, prey, < AS. *feng*, (a) a grasping, (b) booty (the form *fang* (for *feng* = *feng*) occurs once as a var. of *feng* in the sense of 'booty,' and also in the technical legal term *fang-fang*, a seizing by the hair, *heals-fang*, a seizing by the neck, *feoh-fang*, fee-taking, bribe-taking, etc., also in verbal nouns and *fang*, *ou-fang*, etc.) = OFries. *fang*, *feng* = D. *vang* = OHG. MHG. G. *fang* = Icel. *fang* = Sw. *fång* (cf. LG. *fangst* = Sw. *fångst* = Dan. *fangst*), a catch, etc.) < AS. *fon*, pret. *fōng*, pp. *gefungen*, take, catch, seize, etc.; see *fang*, *r.* *Fang*, in the sense of a tusk, tooth, etc., is not found in ME. or AS.; it is rather an abbr. of *fang-tooth*, AS. *fang-toth* (= G. *fangzahn*), lit. catch-tooth.] 1. A grasping; capture; the act or power of seizing; hold. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

To London with him [Wallace] Clyffurd and Wallaigale

Quhar king Edward was richt fayn off that fang.

Wallace, xl, 1219, MR. (Jamieson.)

2. That which is seized or carried off; booty; spoils; stolen goods.

Snay went the sheers, then in a wink

The fang was stow'd behind a blink.

Morison, *Scena*, p. 110 (Jamieson.)

3. Any projection, catch, shoot, or other thing by which hold is taken; a prehensile part or organ.

The prehensile fangs of the yucca.

Easton, *Calendarium Hortense*.

Specifically (a) A claw or talon, a falcule (b) A fin. (Prov. Eng.) (c) A long, sharp tooth, as an organ of prehension, as the canine tooth of a dog, or the tusk of a bear or an elephant.

Since I am a dog, beware my fangs. Shak., M. of V., III, 3.

Some of the fangs have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call fangs or tusks.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

(d) The socketted part of a tooth, as that by which the tooth holds on to the jaw. There may be one or several fangs.

Occasionally the second molar becomes as rounded, through absorption of its posterior fang by the pressure of the wisdom tooth, as to cause inflammation of the pulp.

Quain, *Med. Dict.*

(e) The poison or venom-tooth of a serpent, through which venom is injected into a wound made by it. See *venom*, and cut under *poison fang*.

The fangs are longer, more curved, more movable, and more formidable in viperine than in colubrine snakes.

Quain, *Med. Dict.*

(f) The pointed and curved second joint of the falk or cheliera of a spider, pierced at the tip by the opening of the poison duct. The term is sometimes applied to the whole cheliera. See cut under *cheliera* and *falk*.

Whilst the fangs of one section of spiders move laterally, those of the Mygalida move vertically.

Quain, *Med. Dict.*

(g) The tang of a tool. (h) Any projecting prong in a lock or a bolt.

4. In *mining*: (a) A channel cut in the rock, or a pipe of wood, for conveying air. [Rare.] (b) pl. Cage-shuts. [South Wales coal-fields, Eng.] — 5. The coil or bend of a rope; hence, a noose; a trap. Through fang, in the manufacture of entry, the method of drilling a hole completely through the handle and inserting a cylindrical or four sided prong, riveting it at the opposite end.

fanged (fang'ed), *a.* 1. Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something resembling them: as, a fanged adder.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders fang'd.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III, 4.

In charlots fanged with scythes they scour the field.

A Philop., *The Briton*.

2. Having fangs as roots; rooted; radicated.

fanger (fang'er), *n.* [ME. *fanger* (= OHG. *fanger*), one who takes or receives, < *fangen*, take: see *fang*, *r.*] 1. A receiver. [Prov. Eng.] — 24. A helper; a protector.

Layard, in *fanger* art thou in lands.

Ps. III, 4 (ME. version).

fanging (fang'ing), *n.* In *mining*, bratticing. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

fanging-pipes (fang'ing-pips), *n. pl.* In *mining*, a main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors.

fangkwae, *n.* See *fankwai*.

fanglet, *v. t.* [ME. *fangelon*, appar. < *fangen*, take, seize; cf. *fangle*, *n.* (not found in ME., except as in comp. *new-fangle*.)] To trifle.

For his love that you dere boith

Hold you still and fangel north

Sortem aperte deprecantes.

Reliquia Antiqua, I, 237.

fangle (fáng'gl), *n.* [Evolved from *new-fangle*, regarded, erroneously, as *new* and **fangle*, *n.*, a fancy: see *new-fangle*.] A new fancy; a novelty; a fancy.

There was no feather, no fangle, join nor jewel . . . left behind.
Greene, *Manuilla* (1563).

We may be assured that if God hath the best of *Idola* terra prayer, much more the conceit of *fangle* of his prayer.
Milton, *And as for Simulacrum*
A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time.
Wood, *Albana Oxon*, II, col. 439

fangled (fáng'gl), *a.* [Short for *new-fangled*, *q. v.*] New-made; new-fangled.

Be not, as our *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, v. 1.

fangeliness (fáng'gl nes), *n.* The state of being fangled. *Spenser*. See *new-fangeliness*.

fangleless (fáng'les), *a.* [*fangle* + *-less*.] Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

So that his power, like to a *fangleless* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shak.*, *2 Hen. IV.*, iv. 1.

fangot (fáng'got), *n.* [*It. fangotto*, a nasal form of *fagotto*, a bundle: see *fagot*.] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, etc., from 1 hundredweight to 2½ hundredweights.

fan-governor (fán'gúv'ér-ngr), *n.* In *mach.* See *fan*, 1 (c).

fanion (fán'yón), *n.* [*OF. fanion*, a banner, another form of *fanon*: see *fanon*.] 1. *Milit.*, a small flag carried with the baggage of a brigade. — 2. A small flag for a surveying-station. *E. H. Knight*.

fan-jet (fán'jet), *n.* A spraying and spreading device attached to the nozzle of a hose or to a fountain.

fankwal, fankwae (fán'kwí'), *n.* [Chinese, < *fan*, a term applied to certain tribes in the south of China, and transferred to foreigners, + *kwei*, devil, demon.] Literally, barbarian devil (or devils): an opprobrious epithet applied by the Chinese, especially about Canton and Hong Kong, to foreigners. Also spelled *fankui, fankwae*.

fan-lace (fán'lás), *n.* Lace made with the Brussels point stitch, which produces a pattern of triangles somewhat resembling open fans, used both in ancient and in modern point-lace.

fan-light (fán'lít), *n.* Properly, a window in the form of an open fan situated over a door in a circular-headed opening: now used for any window over a door.

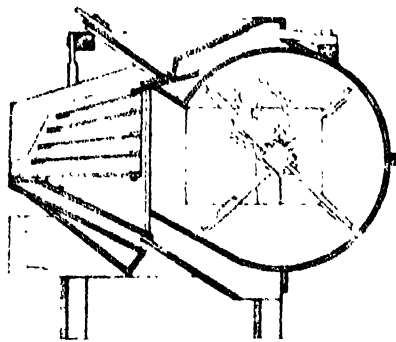
fannel (fán'el), *n.* [*ML. fanula, phanula*, also *fanula*, dim. of *fano(n)*, a banner, napkin, etc., in eccl. use: see *fanon*.] Same as *fanon*, 3.

fanner (fán'ér), *n.* One who or that which fans.
And I'll send unto Babylon *fanners*, that shall fan
Thee, and shall send up her land. *Jor.* II, 2.

Specially (a) *pl.* A machine for winnowing grain, a fan [*Eng.*] (b) A blower or ventilating fan.

fan-nerved (fán'nérvd), *a.* In *entom.*, having a fan-like arrangement of the nervures or veins of the wings. Also *fan-vened*.

fanning-mill, fanning-machine (fán'ing-mil, -imp-shén'), *n.* A pressure-blower used to send a blast through screens upon which grain



Fanning mill

is falling to clean it from the chaff and dust; a winnowing-machine. It usually forms a part of a threshing machine, or is used in connection with grain elevators. See *thresher, separator, winnowing-machine*.

fanning-out (fán'ing-out'), *n.* In *printing*, the twisting of a pile of cut paper by means of a turn of the thumb and forefinger, so that it will open like a fan, and be in position to be easily counted.

fannon (fán'on), *n.* See *fanon*.

fanon (fán'ón), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fannon*: < *MF. fanone, fannor, fanun, fanen*, < *OF. fanon*, *F. fanon*, fannel, pendant, lappet of a miter, <

ML. fano(n), a banner, esp. a priestly banner, napkin, etc., < *OHG. fano, MHG. fano, G. fahn* = *AS. fana*, a banner, > *ME. fane*, a banner, a weather-vane: see *fanel, vane*. The same word appears in *gonfanon, gonfalon*: see *gonfalon*.] 1. An ensign; a banner. — 2. One of the tails of the forked pennon. See *pennon*. — 3. *Eccl.*: (a) The cloth in which the deacon in the ancient or early medieval church received the oblations; the cloth with which the subdeacon or acolyte held the holy vessels: the offertorium, sindon, or offertory-veil. See *patener*. (b) The cloth or offertorium in which a lay person brought bread for the offertory. (c) A napkin or cloth held in the deacon's hand or hung over his arm; a napkin or handkerchief used by the priest or celebrant at mass; a mapula or manipel. *Fanon* is a frequent name for *maniple* from the ninth to the sixteenth century. (d) A cloth or veil formerly worn on the neck and shoulders, or on the head also, by a celebrant at the eucharist; the amice in its older form. The Syro-Jacobites still use an ornament of this kind. (e) A similar veil or hood formerly worn in the Western Church by a prelate under his crown or miter; the head-dress or veil, formerly called *orale*, and still worn by the pope at solemn pontifical celebrations. This is an oblong piece of white silk gauze, ornamented with gold, blue, and red stripes. It is first put upon the head like a hood, descending on the shoulders. After assumption of the chasuble, it is thrown back, and rests upon the upper part of that vestment. (f) One of the lapets, pendants, or infule of a miter. They are apparently derived from or formed a part of the veil or hood once worn by prelates.

Take from your true subjects the Pope's false Christ
with his bells and babbings, with his mitres and masters,
with his *fannons* [read *fannons*] and poppers, and let
them have freely the true Christ again.
Hp. Hale, English Votes, Pref.

(g) A church banner or vexillum. Also *fannet*. — 4. In *surg.*, a splint formerly used in fractures of the thigh and leg, consisting of a cylinder of straw, usually laid round a stick bound by cord or ribbon. Under it, next to the limb, was placed the false fanon, a compress of linen in many folds.

fan-palm (fán'pám), *n.* Any palm having flabellate or fan-shaped leaves, in distinction from those with pinnate leaves. *Bermuda* or *Jamaica fan-palm*, *Sabal blackburniana* Chinese fan-palm, *Trachycarpus Fortunei* European or Mediterranean fan-palm, *Chameroops humilis* Indian fan-palm, a name of various species of *Corophia*, especially the tall palm *C. umbroscifera*.

fanqui, n. See *fankwae*.

fan-shaped (fán'sháp), *a.* Resembling a fan in shape or form; flabellate. — **Fan-shaped window**, in *arch.*, a window bounded by an arc of rather more than a semicircle the circumference of which is cut out in semicircular notches, a type of window occurring in early German medieval work.

fan-shell (fán'shel), *n.* A scallop; a pecten; an individual of the *Pectinidae*, so called from the form and radiating ridges. *P. P. Carpenter*.

fan-structure (fán'strúkt'úr), *n.* In *geol.*, an arrangement of closely folded strata such that the axis-planes of the folds dip, on each side of a mountain-mass or range, toward the central axis-plane of the range itself, so that the whole has a structure, as exhibited in a cross-section, resembling that shown by an open fan held upright. This arrangement occurs in the most marked degree in certain parts of the chain of the Alps.

fantail (fán'tál), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A fantailed flycatcher; any bird of the genus *Rhipidura*, as the Australian *fantail*, *R. motacillodes*. — 2. An artificial fan-tailed variety of the



Fantails

domestic pigeon. — 3. A form of gas-burner. — 4. A splayed tenon or mortise. — 5. In *ship-building*, the projecting part of the stern of a yacht or other small vessel when it extends unusually far over the water abaft the stern-post.

II. *a.* Same as *fan-tailed*, 1: specifically applied to small old-world warblers of the genus *Cisticola*, as *C. curvirostris* of Europe.

fan-tailed (fán'táld), *a.* 1. Having the feathers of the tail arranged in the shape of a fan; euryptiduous: applied to ordinary birds (*Cisticola*), in distinction from *bush-tailed*, an epithet of the *Ratitae*. — 2. Having the tail exceedingly developed and complicate, as the variety of the domestic pigeon known as the *fantail*.

fan-tan (fán'tán), *n.* [Chinese, < *fan*, number of times, + *tan*, apportion.] A Chinese game indulged in by gamblers, in which (in its simplest form) a pile of copper or bronze coins, called cash, is covered with a bowl, the players betting or staking money on what the remainder will be when the heap has been divided by 4. From the winnings of each player a certain percentage, usually a percent, is deducted for the benefit of the croupier or the good of the house, often abbreviated *fan*.

There were only a few natives playing at *fan-tan* — a game which, though a great favourite with the natives, appears very stupid to a European.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II, xiii.

fantascope (fán'tá-skóp), *n.* [Irreg. < *fanta(sy)*, or *fanta(atic)*, + *Gr. skopeo*, view.] An apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axes of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. *Brande and Cox*.

fantasia (fán'tá-zé'h), sometimes, wrongly, *fantá-zí-h*, *n.* [*It. fantasia*, a fancy: see *fantasy, fancy*.] In *music*: (a) Originally, any instrumental piece. (b) Any composition not in strict form or style, particularly when somewhat capricious. (c) An irregular composition, consisting of well-known airs arranged with interludes and florid decorations, similar to a potpourri.

Nothing is more difficult in the whole navigation of the Nile than weathering a coffee-house when the barbaric music of the *fantasia* throbbs over the waters and the voice of the almen is heard in the land.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 165.

Also *fantasy, phantasy*.

Free fantasia, that part of the first movement of a sonata or symphony which comes between the double bar and the reprise of the first subject. In it the materials of the preceding part, with or without additional matter, are developed and worked out.

fantasied (fán'tá-síed), *a.* [*< fantasy* + *-ed*.] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

I find the people strangely *fantasied*.
Possessed with rumours, full of idle dreams.
Shak., *K. John*, iv. 2.

fantasm, fantasmal, etc. See *phantasm, etc.*
fantasque (fán'tásk'), *a.* and *n.* [*F.*, abbr. of *fantastique*: see *fantastic*.] I. *a.* Fantastic. [Rare.]

The zodiac . . .
Responding with twelve shadowy signs of earth,
In *fantasque* apposition and approach.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

II. *n.* Fancy.

I have a Scribbling-Army Friend, that has writ a tri-
umphant, rare, noisy song, in honour of the late Victory,
that will hit the Nymph a *Fantasque* to a Hair.
Steele, Tender Husband, II, 1.

fantassin (fán'tá-sín), *n.* [*F.*, < *It. fantacino*, < *fante*, a boy, servant, knave at cards: see *fantoccini*.] A heavy-armed foot-soldier.

There were quaint *fantassins* with matchlock, musket,
tulwar, and bow. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, II, 237.

fantast (fán'tást), *n.* [= *G. Dan. Sw. fantast*; < *fantast-ic*.] One whose mind is full of fantastic notions; a person of fantastic ideas, manners, or mode of expression.

He [Sir T. Browne] is a quiet and sublime enthusiast,
with a strong (though of the *fantast*: the humorist constantly mingling with, and flashing across, the philosopher, as the darting colours in shot silk play upon the main dye.
Coleridge.

A disciplined taste recoils from *fantasies* and contortions
like Mr. Carlyle, Archbishop Trench, and Mr. Browning.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 151.

fantastic (fán'tás'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *fantastick*; < *OF. fantastique*, *F. fantastique*, and abbr. *fantasque* = *Pr. fantastick* = *Sp. fantástico* = *Pg. It. fantastico* (cf. *G. fantastisch* = *Dan. Sw. fantastisk*). < *LL. phantasticus*, *ML. also phantasticus*, imaginary (*ML. also as a noun*, a lunatic), < *Gr. phantastikos*, able to present or represent (to the mind) (*τὸ φανταστικόν*, the state of mind produced by unreal or imaginary objects), < *φαντασσω*, verbal adj. of *φανταζω*, make visible, present or represent: see *fantasy, fancy, phantasm*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of a phantom or fantasy; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real.

Are not we both mad?
And is not this a *fantastic* house we are in?
And all a dream we do?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 2.

8. Due to fantasy or whim; arising from or caused by caprice; groundless; illusive.

The offices
And honours which I late on thee conferr'd
Are not fantastic bounties, but thy merit.
Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, v. 1.

9. Morbidly or grotesquely fanciful; manifesting a disordered imagination; chimerical.

The melancholy of Dante was no fantastic caprice.
Macaulay, *Milton*.

4. Suggestive of fantasies through oddness of figure, action, or appearance, or through an air of unreality; whimsically formed or shaped; grotesque.

There at the foot of yonder nodding beech
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high.
Gray, *Elegy*.

Nothing could well be more picturesque than this garden view of the city ramparts, lifting their fantastic battlements above the trees and flowers.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 267.

5. Controlled by fantasy; indulging the vagaries of imagination; capricious; as, *fantastic minds*; a *fantastic mistress*.

Every friend whom not thy fantastic will, but the great and tender heart in thee craveth, shall lock thee in his embrace.
Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 297.

—Syn. *Grotesque*, etc. (see *fanciful*), odd queer, strange, freakish, quaint.

II. n. One who acts fantastically or ridiculously; a grotesque. Sometimes used in the plural of a company of persons grotesquely dressed, and acting or parading in a ludicrous way, for amusement.

Also, the poor fantastic.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 1.

Not like our fantasists who, having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen.
Fuller, *Holy State*, p. 245.

fantastical (fan-tas'ti-kal), a. [*< fantastic + -al.*] Same as *fantastic*.

Some foolish and fantastical personages have written.
Hall, *Henry IV.*, an. 6.

Fantastical or chimerical I call such ideas as have no foundation in nature, nor have any conformity with that reality of being to which they are tacitly referred as to their archetype. Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xix. 1.

fantasticality (fan-tas'ti-kal'i-ti), n.; pl. *fantasticalities* (-i-ties). [*< fantastical + -ity.*] 1. Fantasticalness.

Which in new king sort described unto Eolo the fantasticality of each man's apparel, and appearance of gesture.
The *Man in the Moon*, 1696.

2. Something fantastic.

Plants that do not look like real plants, but like idealizations of plants, like the *fantasticalities* of wood carvers and stone-cutters animated by witchcraft.

Harpes & Mag., LXXVII. 617.

• **fantastically** (fan-tas'ti-kal-i), adv. In a fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsically.

Her sceptre so fantastically borne.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, ii. 4.

He dresses the ape fantastically, usually as a bride or a veiled woman. F. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 110.

fantasticalness (fan-tas'ti-kal-ness), n. The state of being fantastic; humorlessness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it.
Tillotson, *Works*, Pref.

This wild tradition had the effect to give him a sense of the *fantasticalness* of his present pursuit.
Hartshorne, *Septimus Felton*, p. 121.

fantasticism (fan-tas'ti-kizm), n. [*< fantastic + -ism.*] The quality of being fantastic; fantasticalness. [Rare.]

Not only does the introduction of these imaginary beings permit greater *fantasticism* of incident, but also infinite *fantasticism* of treatment.
Ruskin, *Modern Painters*, IV. viii. § 7.

fantastically (fan-tas'ti-kli), adv. Fantastically.

He is neither too *fantastically* melancholy, or too rashly choleric.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*.

fantasticalness (fan-tas'tik-ness), n. Fantasticalness. [Rare.]

Vain Delight, thou feeder of my follies
With light *fantasticalness*, be thou in favour!
Beau. and Fl., *Four Plays in One*.

fantastic (fan-tas'ti-kō), n. [It.: see *fantasia*.] A fantasia.

The por of such antic, liping, affecting *fantastics*, these new tuners of accents.
Shak., *E. and J.*, ii. 4.

fantasy, n. [*< fantas(tic) + -ry.*] Fantasticalness.

Yes, through the indiscretions and inconsiderateness of some preachers, the *fantasy* and vain babble of others, things are in many places come to that pass that those who teach Christian virtue and Religion in plainness and simplicity . . . shall be reckon'd for dry moralists.
Ranville, *Sermons*, i.

fantasy, **phantasy** (fan'ta-si), n.; pl. *fantasies*, *phantasies* (-sies). [Early mod. E. also *fantasia*, *phantasia*.]

die, *phantasia*; < ME. *fantasye*, *fantasye*, *fantasye*, etc.; the older form of *fancy*, q. v.] 1. Same as *fancy*.

Hadden no *fantasye* to debate
Chaucer, *Former Age*, l. 51.

And to our high-raised *phantasy* present
That undisturbed song of pure content.
Milton, *Solemn Music*, l. 8.

2. Irregular or erratic fancy in thought or action; unrestrained imagination; whim; caprice; vagary.

The charm [of Lichfield Cathedral] is increased by a singular architectural *fantasy*.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 23.

The belief, rejected in recent times, that the *phantasy* of the mother can impart to her child the features of a picture that has made a strong impression on her, I cannot regard as impossible.

Lotze, *Microcosmus* (trans.), I. 302.

3. The forming of unreal, chimerical, or grotesque images in the mind; a mingling of incongruous or unfounded ideas or notions; disordered or distorted fancy; fantastic imagination.

In these things and in such others there be many folk that believe; because it happeneth the so often time to falle after here *fantasye*.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 166.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping *fantasies*, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1.

Imagination, as it is too often misunderstood, is mere *fantasy*, the image-making power, common to all who have the gift of dreams, or who can afford to buy it in a vulgar drug as De Quincey bought it.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 116.

4. A product or result of the power of fantasy; a fantastic image or thought; a disordered or distorted fancy; a phantasm.

Some other *fantasies* appeared by night time unto many one in dysure place in lyknes of wemen with old face.
Rom. of *Pentecost* (J. E. T. 8), Pref., p. xlii.

A thousand *fantasies*
Begin to throng into my memory
Of calling shapes, and becomings, shadows, dyes,
And every tongue that syllable men's names.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 265.

It was a corpse in its burial clothes. Suddenly the fixed features seemed to move with dark emotion. Strange *fantasy*! It was but the shadow of the fringed curtain.
Hawthorne, *The White Old Maid*.

There are thousands of usually intelligent citizens who have decided that a Pacific railroad is a . . . *fantasy* of demagogues and visionaries.
H. Greeley, *Overland Journey*, xxxiv.

5. In music, same as *fantasia*. Syn. *Fantasy*. *Fancy*. See *imagination*. The present differentiation in meaning of the word *fantasy* from its contracted form *fancy* (therefore overlooked by lexicographers), identical with that between the correlative adjectives *fantastic* and *fanciful*, is well illustrated in the following extracts.

Ye woods! that wave o'er Avo's rocky steep,
To *Fancy's* ear sweet is your murmuring deep! . . .
Alas vain *Phantasies*! the fleeting brood
Of Woe self seduced in her dreamy wood!
Coleridge, *Death of Chatterton*.

From first to last, the processes of *phantasy* have been at work; but where the savage could see *phantasma*, the civilized man has come to amuse himself with *fancies*.
E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, I. 284.

The cold and mysterious power of the classic architecture (in a building described) is wedded to the rich and libidinous *fancy* of the Renaissance, to adding unrestrained and unabashed the maze of nature and of *phantasy*.
J. H. Shorthouse, *John Ingelman*.

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fantasy (fan'ta-si), v.; pret. and pp. *fantasied*, *ppr. fantasying*. [*< fantasy, n.*; the older form of *fancy*, q. v. Cf. OF. *fantasier*.] I. trans. 1. To fancy; have a liking for.

The King . . . *fantasied* so much his daughter
G. Carew, *Walsley*.

2. To form or conceive fancifully or fantastically; form a mental picture of; imagine.

I pass over the *fantasies* of times, accidents, outward elements, mixtures, changes, secret pressures, and other like forced terms, whereof Tertullian knoweth none.
Jp. Jewell, *Reply to Harding*, p. 466.

A dream . . . so *fantasied*.
Keats.

He *fantasied* in his imagination a kind of religion, half Catholic, half Reformed, in order to content all persons.
Mallet, *Dutch Republic*, II. 17.

3. In music, to compose or perform in the manner of a fantasia.

The alluring world of *phantasied* music.
J. H. Shorthouse.

II. intrans. In music, to play fantasias.

He [Hofmann] could *fantasy* to admiration on the harpsichord.
Caroline, *Crit. and Misc. Essays*, I. App.

fantickie (fan'tik-i), n. A variant of *fernticle*.
fantoccini (fan-toe-eh'ni), n. pl. [It.: pl. of *fantoccio*, a puppet, dwarf, baloon, < *fante*, boy, servant, knave at cards, a foot-soldier, abbr. of *infante*, child, infant; see *infant*, *infantry*, *faunt*.] 1. Puppets which are made to go through evolutions by means of concealed wires.

or strings.—2. Dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted for human performers.

fantom, n. See *phantom*.
fan-tracery (fan'tra'sq-ri), n. In late medieval arch., elaborate geometrical carved tracery which rises from a capital or a corbel, and di-



Fan-tracery. Chancel of Gloucester Cathedral, England.

verges like the folds of a fan, spreading over the surface of a vault. *Fan-tracery vaulting*, a very complicated mode of roofing, much used in the perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered by ribs and veins of tracery, all the principal lines diverging from a point, as in Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey.

fan-training (fan'tra'ning), n. In Arch., a method of training a tree or vine on a wall or trellis in such a manner that the branches radiate from the trunk at regular intervals and at continually smaller angles, the lower branch on each side being approximately horizontal.—**Half fan-training**, a method of training similar to fan training, but in which the lower branches rise obliquely from the trunk.

fan-veined (fan'vënd), a. 1. In bot., having the veins spreading from a common point, like the ribs of a fan.—2. In cutom., same as *fan-veined*.

fan-wheel (fan'hwël), n. Same as *fan-blower*.
fan-window (fan'win'dō), n. A window having a semicircular outline and a sash formed of radial bars. Compare *fan-shaped window*, under *fan-shaped*.

fan-winged (fan'wingd), a. Having wings like fans.

fanwise (fan'wiz), adv. [*< fan + -wise.*] In the manner or shape of a fan.

There were impressions of feathers radiating *fanwise* from each of the fore limbs.
T. Foster, in *Proctor's Nature Studies*, p. 43.

fanwise (fan'wiz), a. [*< fanwise, adv.*] Having the shape or appearance of a fan. [Rare.]

The *fanwise* and rounded arrangement of the wing-feathers. T. Foster, in *Proctor's Nature Studies*, p. 44.

fapt (fap), a. Fuddled. [Old slang.]

Bard. Why, sir, for my part I say, the gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses.

Ess. It is his five senses; he, what the ignorance is!

Bard. And being fap, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I. 1.

fapesmo (fa-pes'mō), n. In logic, an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism; one of the mnemonic words supposed to have been invented by Petrus Hispanus in the thirteenth century, and given in the "Summulae Logicales" of that author. Every letter in it is significant: the *f* means that the syllogism is to be reduced to *ferio*, the *a*, that the major premise is universal affirmative; the *p*, that that premise is to be converted per accidens in the reduction; the *e*, that the minor premise is universal negative; the *m*, that the two premises are to be transposed in the reduction; and the *o*, that the conclusion is particular negative. The following is an example of *fapesmo*: All viviparous marine animals have fins; no fishes are viviparous marine animals; therefore, some animals that have fins are not fishes.—*Fapesmo*, when considered as belonging to the fourth figure, is called *sequeps*. The rare word *fapesmo* is another name for the mood *sequeps*.

faquir, n. See *fakir*.

far (far), adv.; compar. *farther* and *farther*, superl. *farthest* and *farthest* (see etym., and *farther*, *farther*). [Also dial. *fer*, *fur*, *ferr*, *far*; early mod. E. also *farre*, *furre*; < ME. *fer*, *ferr*, *for*, *feor*, rarely *far*, *for*, *fur*, < AS. *ferr*, *feor*, *far*, at a distance, = OHG. *fer* = OFries. *fer*, *fr* = D. *rer* = LG. *feern*, *feern* = OHG. *ferro*,

MHG. *verre* (MHG. rarely *verne*, G. always *fern*, with adverbial -n) = Ital. *ffarri* = (both. *faiira*, far, at a distance; partly merged in some languages with the deriv. adv., AS. *feorran*, from far, from afar, from a distance. ME. *ferren*, *feorren*, *ferrene*, *ferne*, from far (with a prep., of *ferrene*, o *ferrom*, *fro ferne*, afar, from far), = OS. *ferran*, *ferran*, from far, = MHG. *verne*, (i. *fern*, far (see above), = Sw. *fferran*, afar, = Dan. *ffern*, a., far, *ffern*, adv., far; = Gr. *φῆρην*, on the other side, across (L. *trans*), *φῆρην*, beyond, across, over (L. *ultra*), = Skt. *paras*, beyond, *para*, to a distance. Remotely related to *for*, *fore*, *forth*, etc., *per*, *pro*, *pro-*, etc. The normal compar. and superl. forms, namely, compar. *further* (< ME. *ferret*, really a double compar., more commonly *ferre*, *ferre*, *ferre*, *ferre*, rarely *farre*, and in one syllable *far*, *far*, *far* (being thus identified in form with the positive), < AS. *fyrrer*, *fyrr*, *fyrr*, uninflected and abbr. from *feorror*, compar. of *feorr*, *feorr*, *feorr*, and superl. *farrest* (< ME. *ferrest*, < AS. *fyrrrest*, uninflected from *feorror*, superl. of *feorr*, *feorr*, *far*), are rare or obs. in mod. E., their place being taken by *farther* and *farthest*, which are found only in mod. E., and are due to confusion with *further* and *furthest*: see *further*, *farther*. The adj. *far* is from the adv. 1. At or by a great distance; so as to be remote, or at a distant or advanced point, in place, time, progress, etc.: as, how *far* (by how great a distance) away is it? it is *far* (or not *far*) off; he is *far* along on his journey or in his studies.

And the king went forth . . . and tarried in a place that was far off. 2 Sam. xv. 17.
They sent back messengers representing that they were far within the enemies' frontier, and it was dangerous either to pursue or turn back. Irving, Granada, p. 51.
2. To a great distance or extent; so as to attain or extend to a distant or advanced point; for, over, or through a long way: as, how *far* (to how great a distance) did you go? to travel *far*; to look *far* into the future; *far*-reaching designs.

Now have I told you of Weyce, by the whyche men gon ferrest and longest. Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.
When unto the gold church she came,
She at the door did stand . . .
She coude come farer ben [in].
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

3. By a long interval or a great distance; so as to be widely separated: as, their paths lay *far* apart; he is *far* removed from want.

Far, far removed, dark in the dreary grave.
Charlotte Brontë.

4. From a great distance; from afar: as in the compound *far-fetched* (which see) — 5. At a great remove; a long way; very remote: used especially with reference to space, time, degree, scope, purpose, desire, etc.: as, it is *far* (distant or away) from here; people both *far* (off) and near (by or at hand); he was *far* (away) from the attainment of his object.

The whitebe is knowne bothe *ferre* and nere,
A myghty prince, a man of gret powre.
Genevieve (E. E. T. S.), I. 622.
Beaute, Myght, anyable chere
To alle Men *ferre* and nere.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), I. 31.
The *ferreste* in his paraische, moche and lit.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. T. 1. 104.
Then Peter took him, and began to rebuke him, saying,
Be it *far* from thee, Lord: this shall not be unto thee.
Mat. xvi. 22.

Will you not speak at all? are you so far
From kind words?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.
The nations *far* and near contend in choice. Dryden.
He was *far* from approving his adoption of the monastic life.
Prescott, Ford and Ban, II. 1.

6. To or by a great degree; in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much; largely; widely: as, *far* better; *far* worse; *far* other; *far* different.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies. Prov. xxxi. 10.
The night is far spent, the day is at hand. Rom. xiii. 12.
Some of them are so far gone with their private enthusiasms and revelations that they are quite mad.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 67.
So thou, fair city, . . . loveller far
Than in that panoply of war.
Scott, Marmion, I. bk. to v.
Far other was the song that once I heard
By this huge oak. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

7. Long; a long time.
As it is *far* ago in seynt Fraunceys tyme.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 236.

As far as, to the distance, extent, or degree that: as, that is good as far as it goes.

Yet as *ferre* as y can or may
(If here beaute sum-what too say
I will applye my wittes all.
Pastoral Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 49.

In my last I fulfilled your Lordship's Commands, as far as my tending and Knowledge could extend.
Howell, Letters, II. 68.

As far as might be, to carve out
Free space for every human doubt.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

By far, in a great degree; very much.
There is a surgeon in this way that sette can handle,
And more of playke to fer and fanner he plastroth.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 312.

And the bride maidens whispered, "Twere better by far
To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar."
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Far away, far and away. See away.

A manuscript by a new author, which he declared to be
far and away the best humorous story that had been
written for years. Harper's Mag., LXVII. 16.

Far forth. See far-forth. From far, from a great distance; from a remote place.

Summe ther ben that comen fro *ferre*, and in goynge
toward this Ydol, at every thridde pace that thei gon fro
here Hows, thei knelen. Mandeville, Travels, p. 174.

Madam, I see from *ferre* a horseman coming;
This way he bendis his speed.
Hepworth, If you know not Me, I.

But now the trumpet, terrible from far,
In shriller clangours animates the war.
Addison, The Campaign.

I'll be far (or farther) if I do, I will not do it: obsolete,
the phrase now in use being *I'll see you farther first*. See
farther. In so far as, in the degree that, to such an
extent as.

In so far as the college teaches religion, it must do so
with the utmost candor. The Atlantic, LXI. 725.

To be far ben with one, to bring far ben. See ben.
far¹ (fär), a.; compar. *farther* and *further*,
superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see *far¹*, adv.).
[Also dial. *fer*, *far*; early mod. E. *farre*, < ME.
fer, *ferre*, rarely *far*, < AS. *feor*, *feor*, a., from
the adv., far, distant. The compar. and superl.
farther and *farthest* are mod., as in the adv.
forms. Compar. *farer* (earlier *farre*, < ME.
ferre, < AS. *fyrra*, *fyrra*) and superl. *farrest* (<
ME. *ferreste*, *farreste*, < AS. *fyrrresta*) are now
hardly to be found.] 1. Situated or being at
a great distance in space or time; distant; re-
mote; far off or away: as, a *far* place; the *far*
future. [Now rare with reference to place.]

We be come from a far country. Josh. ix. 6.

My blood
Hath earnest in it of far springs to be.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Extending to a great distance; prolonged
or reaching to a distant point; protracted;
long: as, far sight; a *far* look ahead.

O I am going a far journey.
Some strange country to see.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, II. 162).

3. Remote in degree or relation; distantly con-
nected. [Rare.]

Past up the still rich city to his kin
His own far blood, which dwelt at Camelot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. More distant of the two: as, the *far* side of a
horse (that is, the right or off side, as the rider
always mounts on the left): sometimes used
in place-names: as, *Far* Rockaway. A far cry.
See cry.

far² (fär), c. t.; pret. and pp. *farred*, ppr. *far-
ring*. [*far¹*, adv.] To remove far distant;
banish. [Prov. Eng.]

I'm sure I wish the man were *farred* who plagues his
brains wif striking out new words.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, I.

far² (fär), n. [E. dial. = *farrow¹*, q. v.] The
young of swine, or a litter of pigs. [Local,
Eng.]

far-about (fär'a-bout'), n. A going far out
of the way: used literally or figuratively.

What need these *far-about*? Fuller, Holy War, p. 280.

farad (far'ad), n. [So called in honor of the
chemist Michael Faraday (1791-1867). Cf. *am-
pere*, *ohm*, *volt*.] The electromagnetic unit of
capacity of electricity. It is the capacity of a con-
denser which when charged with a difference of potential
of one volt has a charge of one coulomb. In practice the
microfarad, the millionth of a farad, is more conveniently
employed. The latter is the capacity of about three miles
of an ocean cable.

Faradaic (far'a-da'ik), a. [*Faraday* + *-ic*;
see *faradism*.] 1. Pertaining to Faraday, the
English physicist. — 2. [*i. e.*] Pertaining to the
phenomena of electricity especially investi-
gated by Faraday—for example, the phenom-
ena of induction. See *faradism*.

Farrier states that Faradaic irritation causes movements
of the eyeballs and other movements indicative of vertigo.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 88.

Tetanus produced by faradate electricity is not of the
nature of an apparently single and prolonged contraction.
G. J. Romanes, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 48.

Faradate current, in elect., an induced current, in con-
tradistinction to a direct one.

faradism (far'a-dä-izm), n. [*Faraday* (see
farad) + *-ism*.] Same as *faradization*.

faradic (fa-rad'ik), a. [*Farad* + *-ic*.] Per-
taining to induced electric currents obtained
from a variety of machines—some of them
magneto-electric, composed of a revolving mag-
net and coils of wires, others of a cell (giving a
galvanic current) and coils. The faradic machine
now in common medical use is a form of induction coil
consisting of a primary coil through which a current is
sent from a voltaic cell, and a secondary coil surround-
ing the primary, in which brief but intense currents are
induced in alternating directions by the automatic making
and breaking of the primary current. See *induction* and
induction-coil.

faradism (far'a-dizm), n. [*Farad* + *-ism*.]
The form of electricity furnished by a faradic
machine.

faradization (far'a-di-zä'shon), n. [*Faradize*
+ *-ation*.] In physiol., the stimulation of a nerve
with induced currents of electricity.

faradize (far'a-diz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *far-
adized*, ppr. *faradizing*. [*Farad-ic* + *-ize*.] To
stimulate, as a muscle, with induced electric
currents.

Muscles which were previously sluggish, after being
thoroughly kneaded, would contract far more readily when
faradized. Weir Mitchell, Injuries of Nerves, p. 252.

faradizer (far'a-di-zér), n. An instrument em-
ployed in faradization.

farallon (fa-ral-yón'), n.; pl. *farallones* (-yónz'
or, in Sp. manner, -yón'es). [Sp.] A lofty
rocky islet rising precipitously from the sea.
Generally used in the plural, because such islets frequent-
ly occur in groups, and there are several such groups on
the American coast bearing this name. That best known
is the one called the Farallones, in the Pacific, about 35
miles west of San Francisco.

Farancia (fa-ran'si-ä), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray,
1842); prob. a nonsense-name.] A genus of
innocuous serpents, of the family Colubridæ
and subfamily Calamariinæ. *F. abacura* is a com-
mon species in the southern United States, of a deep-red



Wampum-snake (*Farancia abacura*)

color below with dark spots, above bluish-black, with a
row of square red spots on each side. It is called the *horm-
snake*, *red-bellied snake*, and *wampum-snake*.

farand (far'and), a. and n. [E. dial. also *farant*;
< ME. *farand*, comely, handsome, i. e., appar.
having a good favor or appearance, whence, in
mod. Sc. use in comp. (see 2, below), appar. a
contr. of ME. **favarand* (E. *favoring*), ppr. of *fa-
voren*, favor, cf. Sc. *far*, *fair*, *ferre*, appearance, a
contr. of *farur* in that sense; cf. Sc. *fard*, *fa'ard*,
favored (*weel-fard* is equiv. to *weel-farand*). The
contracted inf. *fare* for *favor* is appar. later
than the contracted ppr.: see *fare²*. The word
seems to have been in part identical with ME.
farand, *farende* (mod. E. *faring*), ppr. of *faren*,
E. *fare*, go; *eril*- or *ill-farand*, *weel-farand*, be-
ing equiv. to *ill-faring*, *well-faring*, referred to
fare¹.] I. a. 1. Well favored; comely; hand-
some; goodly. [Prov. Eng.]

This watz (the) kynge's countenance, where he in court
were.

At vch farand feat among his fre meny.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 101.

Quhar Nele and Bruys come, and the Queyn,
And othir ladyis fayr and farand.
Barbour, II. 514, MS. (Jamsoun.)

2. Having a certain specified favor or appear-
ance; appearing; seeming; generally used in
composition with a specific term, *fair*, *foul*, *eril*,
ill, *well* (*weel*), *old* (*auld*), etc.: as, *auld-farand*,
old-seeming: applied to a child who manifests
more sagacity than could be expected at his
time of life. [Scotch.]

Lykly he was, rycht fair and well farand.
Wallace, vi. 751, MS. (Jamsoun.)

And he looks aye so wistful the whies I explane,
He's as auld as the hills— he's an *auld-farand* woun.
William Miller, The Wonderin' Woun.

II. n. Manners; humor. [Prov. Eng.]

farandoli, *farandoli* (far'and-*li*, -ant-*li*), *adv.* [*< ME. farandoli; < farand + -li.*] In an orderly manner; decently. *Hallivell*. Also *farandoli*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

farandola, *farandole* (fa-ran'dô-lê, -dôl), *n.* [= *F. farandole*, a rapid dance of *Pr.* origin. = *mod. Pr. farandole* = *Sp. farandula*, a mean trade or calling. = *Pg. farandula, farandulagem*, a trifle, a gang of vagabonds. = *It. dial. farandola*.] A rapid dance, of Romance origin, consisting of various figures, based upon a circle of dancers facing alternately in and out and clapping hands: much used in excited gatherings in France and in northern Italy.

farantly, *adv.* See *farandoli*.

far-away (far'a-wâ'), *adv.* [= *Se. far-awa'*; *< far away*, *adv. phrase.*] 1. Distant; remote.

Far-awa' fowls has fair feathers. *Scott. proverb.*

Pate's a far-awa' cousin o' mine. *Scott. Rob Roy, IV.*

The deacon had passed away a year before; only Mrs. Tall and a far-away cousin were occupying the house. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII, 549.

2. Abstracted; absent-minded; pensive.

From that time there began to grow into his eyes a far-away look, as seeing the invisible. *The Congressionalist*, July 14, 1887.

far-between (fâr'bê-twên'), *adv.* Isolated; widely separated in space or time: applied to several individuals. [*Rare.*]

The peppering of fancy sportsmen, that have followed the far-between but more effective shots of the borderer a rifle. *New Mirror* (New York), III (1843).

farce (fâr's), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *farced*, ppr. *farcing*. [*Early mod. E. also farce; < ME. farcea* (= *D. farcere* = *G. farcere* = *Dan. farcere*), *< OF. farcir, farcer, F. farcir* = *Pr. farcir, farcir*, *< L. farcere*, pp. *farctus*, sometimes *farctus*, later *farctus*, and *farctus*, stuff, cram, fill full. = *Gr. opaikein*, shut in, inclose. Cf. *farce*.] 1. To stuff; cram.

His typet was as farced full of knyes And plumes for to given fayre wyves. *Chaucer, Gen. Procl. to C. T.*, l. 238.

Specifically—2. In *cooking*, to stuff, as a pudding, fowl, or roast, with various meats, oysters, bread, or other ingredients, variously flavored or spiced; fill with stuffing.

If any farce a Henne, the no dle must be threaded the day before, and the thread must be burned, not bitten or broken sunder. *Purchase, Pilgrimage*, p. 202.

3. Figuratively, to fill, as a speech or written composition, with various scraps of wit or humor; make "spicy."

They could wish your poets would leave to be promoters of other men's jests, and way lay all the stale apophthegms or old books they can hear of (in print or other wise), to farce their waxes withal. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, Ind.

These invectives were well farced for the gross taste of the multitude. *J. D. Farce, Culam of Authors*, II, 374.

4. To extend; swell out.

Tha not. The farced title running fore the king, The throne he sits on, nor the title of pomp That beats upon the high shore of this world. *Shak., Hen. V.*, IV, 1.

5. To fatten.

If thou wouldst farce thy lean ribs with it too, they would not like ragged laths, rub out so many doublets as they do. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, p. 4.

farce (fâr's), *n.* [= *G. Dan. farce* = *Sw. fara*, *< F. farce*, stuffing, a farce (*> Sp. It. farcia* = *Pg. farça, a farce*), *< farcer*, stuff: see *farce*.] 1. A secular dramatic composition of a ludicrous or satirical character; low comedy. Originally the name (*farina*) was applied to a canticle in a mixture of Latin and French, sung in many churches at the principal festivals, especially on Christmas. The modern farce is: (a) A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character, differing from other comedy chiefly in the grotesqueness and exaggeration of its characters and incidents. (b) An opera in one act, of an absurd, extravagant, or ludicrous character.

Cousine finds it necessary and expedient that the little farce and play maid be William Lauder be playt afore the Queens Grace. *Quoted in Lauder's Dewtie of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., [p. vi].

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false. *Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

My notion of a farce is a short piece in one act, containing a single comic idea, of course considerably expanded, but without anything that can really be called a plot. *A. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI, 129.

The Egyptians are often amused by players of low and ridiculous farces, who are called *Mohabkazeen*. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, II, 111.

2. Ridiculous parade; absurd pageantry; foolish show.

Let her see That all this mingled Mass which she, Being forbidden, longes to know. Is a dull farce and empty show. *Prior, An English Padlock*.

For Swift and him (Parnell), (thou hast) despised the farce of state. The sober follies of the wise and great. *Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford*.

3. A ridiculous sham.

farce (fâr's), *v. t.* [*A particular use of farce* (*ME. farven*), or an error for *fard*. See *fard*, *v.*] To paint.

Fares not thy visage in no wise. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 286.

farcement (fâr's'ment), *n.* [*< farce + -ment.*] Stuffing for meat; force-meat.

They often spoil a good dish with improper sauce and unseasonable farcements. *Editha, Resolves*.

farceur (fâr'sêr'), *n.* [= *Sw. farson*, *< F. farceur*, *< farce*, a farce: see *farce*.] A writer or player of farces; a joker; a wag.

farceful (fâr'si-kul'), *a.* [*< farce + -ful*, after *comical*, etc.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous; absurd.

So that, whether the "Alchemist" be farceful or not, it will appear at least to have this note of farce, that the principal character is exaggerated. *Sp. Harp, Province of the Drama*, IV.

They deny the characters to be farceful because they are actually in nature. *Gay, What d'ye Call it, Pref.*

He (the Bodouin) neither mislaid himself for walking, nor distorted his ankles, by turning out his toes according to the farceful rules of fashion. *R. F. Burton, El Medinah*, p. 321.

farceful (fâr'si-kul'), *a.* [*< farce + -ful*, after *farceful*.] Pertaining to farce. [*Rare.*]

I wish from my soul that every imitator in Great Britain, France, and Ireland, had the farcy for his genius, and that there was a good farceful house large enough to hold, eye, and sublimation them all together. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, IV, 4.

farcefulness (fâr'si-kul'-i-ti), *n.*: pl. *farcefulnesses* (-tiz). [*< farceful + -ity.*] The character or quality of being farceful; absurdity; something farceful or ridiculous.

farcefully (fâr'si-kul'-i), *adv.* In a farceful manner; ludicrously.

It is not necessary that, in order to do this, he should have recourse to images that are farcefully low. *Lamborne*.

farcefulness (fâr'si-kul'-ness), *n.* Same as *farcefulness*.

farcefulness (fâr'si-kul'), *n.* [*Irreg. < F. farce* (with ref. to *force-meat*) + *Gr. zdôn*, a stone.] Pudding-stone. *Kirwan*.

farcement (fâr'si men), *n.* [*< L. farcinum*, a disease of horses and other animals, supposed to be contagious (f), *< farcer*, stuff, cram: see *farce*. Cf. *farce*.] Same as *farce*.

farceful (fâr'si), *n.* [*Also, and now usually, farcy, dial. corruptly farcy.* *< ME. farcen, farcy*, *< OF. farcin, F. farcin* = *H. farcin, farcy*, *< L. farcinum*, a disease of horses: see *farce*.] Same as *farce*.

It cometh more comely he about the bounden eye an yn bare legges, than yn any other place as the farcy, and git this is wote to be hool. *Ball M.*, 45. (*Hallivell*)

farcing (fâr'sing), *n.* [*Early mod. E. farcing*; verbal n. of *farce*, *v. t.*] Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients; force-meat.

Neuer was there puddyng stuffed so full of farcinge as his holys feelinge saythefull folke are farced full of here-ale. *Sir T. More Works*, p. 614.

farctate (fâr'kât'), *a.* [*< NL. farctatus*, *< L. farctus*, stuffed, pp. of *farcere* stuff: see *farce*.] In bot., stuffed; crumpled or full; without vacuities; opposed to *tubular* or *hollow*. As, a farctate leaf, stem, or pericarp. Also applied to the stipules of *Agaricini*. [*No longer technically used.*]

farce (fâr'si), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also farce*; abbr. of *farcin*, *q. v.*] A disease of horses; a form of equine. See *equine*.

Fire is good for the farcy. *Ran. Proverbs*, 2d ed., p. 367.

farce-bud (fâr'si-bud'), *n.* A swollen lymphatic gland, as in farcy.

fard (fâr'), *n.* [*< F. fard*, paint, rouge, *< OHG. faraca, MHG. farce, G. farbe* (= *AS. farbe* = *D. verve* = *Dan. farve* = *Sw. farva*, color, hue, *< OHG. faro* (*faru* = *MHG. far* (*faru* = *a.*, colored).] Color: paint, as applied to the complexion.

A certain ray glosses of fard. *Palgrave, Arcturion* (1840)

These present us with the skeleton of History, not merely clothed with muscles, animated with life, . . . but rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French fard. *F. A. Baker, Review of Gibbon's Hist.*

fard (fâr'), *v. t.* [*< F. farder* = *Pr. fardar*, paint, rouge, *< F. fard*, n., paint, rouge: see *farce*, *n.*] To paint, as the cheeks: as, "the farded top," *Shakespeare*.

He found that beauty which he had left innocent farded and sophisticated with some court drug. *A. Wilson, Hist. James I.*

fardage (fâr'dâj'), *n.* [*< F. fardage* (= *Sp. fardaje* = *Pg. fardagem* = *It. fardaggio*, luggage), *< fardau*, a load (see *fardel*), + *-age*.] Naut., loose wood or other substances, as horns, ratan, coir, etc., stowed among the parts of a cargo to check it, or placed below dry cargo to keep it from bilge-water; dunnage.

far-day (fâr'dâ'), *n.* The advanced part of the day.

The manna was not good After sun rising; far day sullies flowers. *H. Vaughan, Sillescuilans, Rules and Lessons*.

far-death (fâr'deth), *n.* Natural death. [*Prov. Eng.*]

fardel (fâr'del), *n.* [*< ME. fardel*, *< OF. fardel, F. fardieu* = *Pr. fardel* = *It. fardello* (*ML. fardellus*), *< Sp. fardo, fardel*, a pack, bundle, dim. of *Sp. Pg. fardo*, a pack, bundle: said to be of *Ar.* origin, *< fardak*, a package (*Dowie*).] A bundle or pack; a burden; hence, anything cumbersome or irksome.

Who would fardels bear, To grunt and sweat under a weary life? *Shak., Hamlet*, III, 1.

They took out of the foremast ship from Roger Hood one fardel of cloth, and one chest with divers goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 170.

Under one of these arches we reposed, the stones our heels, our fardels the bolster. *Sandys, Traveller*, p. 60.

fardel (fâr'del), *n.* [*< OF. fardel*, *< fardel*, bundle, *< fardel*, a bundle: see *fardel*.] *fardel*, *n.* Hence, by contr., *fard*, *q. v.*] To make up in packs or bundles.

Things orderly fardel'd up under heads are most portable. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 164.

fardel (fâr'del), *n.* [*Also fardel², fard², q. v.*; a corruption of *ME. fardel* (or *farthel*) *del* (= *D. verendeel* = *MHG. vierdel*, *< L. vierdel* = *Oldan. vierdel*, *Dan. vierdel* = *Sw. vierdel*), fourth part: see *fourth* and *deal*.] A fourth part; an old law term. **Fardel of land**, a measure of land, the fourth part of a yard-land.

fardel-bound (fâr'del-bound), *a.* [*Also, corruptly, farthing bound*; appar. *< fardel*, a load, + *bound*.] Contive; specifically, in vet. surg., affected, as cattle and sheep, with a disease caused by the retention of food in the manyplies or third stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is impacted. The organ becomes gorged, and ultimately affected with chronic inflammation. Over ripe clover, rye grass, or vetches are likely to produce the disease. Also *clue bound*.

farder, fardest. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *further*, *farthest*.

farding (fâr'ding), *n.* [*See further, farding-deal*.] An obsolete or dialectal form of *farthing*.

farding (fâr'ding), *n.* [*Verbal n. of fard, v.*] Painting the face; the use of cosmetics.

Truth is a matron, erior a curizan; the matron cares only to concile love by a grave and graceful modesty, the curizan with phillies and farding. *Sp. Hall, Sermon at Thebald*, Sept. 15, 1628.

fardingale (fâr'ding-gal), *n.* Same as *farthingale*.

fardingale (fâr'ding-gal), *n.* A corrupt form of *fardingdeal*. **farding-bag** (fâr'ding-bag), *n.* The first stomach of a cow or other ruminant, where green food lies until it is regurgitated to be chewed again; the paunch or rumen.

fardingdeal (fâr'ding-deal), *n.* [*Also written fardingdale, farthingdale, farthendle, farundel* (and *fardel*, *q. v.*); *< farding* (*ME. farding*, *ML. fardingus*, or *farthing*, + *deal*), *ME. del*, part (see *farthing*, 2, and *deal*), but orig. (*ME.*) *fertha del*, l. e., fourth deal: see *fardel*.] A measure of land, one fourth of an acre, now a rood.

1 farthendle or rood of land. *T. Hill, Antiquities* (1899), Ind. 67 a.

fardel, *n.* and *v.* See *fardel*.

fare (fâr'), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *farred*, ppr. *far- ing*. [*< ME. faran* (pret. *for*, pp. *faran*), go (in the widest use), be in a particular condition, *< AS. faran* (pret. *for*, pl. *faron*, pp. *faron*), go, travel, etc., be in a particular condition, *fare*, = *OS. faran* = *OHG. fara* = *D. varen* = *MLG. I. faran* = *OHG. faran*, *MHG. faren*, *varen*, *G. fahren* = *Lecl. fara* = *Sw. fara* = *Dan. fare*

= Goth. *farjan*, go (whence the causal form, ME. *ferien*, < AS. *ferian*, carry, convey, conduct, load, often of conveying over water, the only use in OS. *ferian* = OHG. *ferjan*, MHG. *vern*, go by water, sail, etc.; = Icel. *ferja*, convey over water, esp. ferry over a river or strait, = Sw. *färja* = Dan. *færge*, ferry, = Goth. *farjan*, go by water, sail, etc.; see *ferry* and *ford*); < Taut. $\sqrt{*far} = 1. \sqrt{*per}$, "por in ex-periri, pass through, experience, peritus, expertus, experienced, periculum, danger, portus, carry, porta, a gate, portus, a harbor, = Gr. $\sqrt{*nap}$, "nap in napere, pass over or across, esp. water, $\pi\acute{o}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, a way through, a ford, $\pi\acute{o}\rho\acute{o}\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, a passage, ford, $\pi\acute{o}\rho\acute{o}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, convey, $\pi\acute{o}\rho\acute{o}\rho\acute{o}\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, go, proceed, = OHG. *prath*, go, = Skt. \sqrt{par} , tr, pass, bring across; cf. Zend *peretu*, a bridge. The Aryan \sqrt{par} expresses the general idea of forward motion, and has consequently produced an immense number of derivatives in which that idea is particularized and developed, as, in E. of AS. origin, *fare*, *ferry*, *ford*, *fear*, *obscure*, *ferret*, *ferd*, *ferly*, *ferly*, *ferret*, *ferret*, etc.; of L. origin, *experience*, *expert*, *experiment*, etc.; *peril*, *port*, *port*, *port*, *port*, etc.; *deport*, *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *support*, *transport*, etc.; of Gr. origin, *poros*, *emporium*. 1. To go; pass; move forward; proceed; travel. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now Perkyon with the pilgrims to the plough is *far*,
To cryen hus half aker holden hym mynne.

Piers Plowman (C), iv. 112.

Whenne Heronde was of III *far*,
An angel comen Joseph to warn
Cunor Maude. (Halliwell)

Give me my faith and troth again,
And let me *fare* me on my way
Clark Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 30)

The next morning Raphael was *far* forth gallantly,
well armed and mounted. *Kingdome*, Hypatia xxi.

To *fare* on foot from Paris to Lucerne was, in 1814, an
adventure which called for courage.

E. Boudon, Shelley, I. 447.

2. To go or get on, as to circumstances; speed;
be in a certain state; be attended with certain
circumstances or events; be circumstanced;
specifically, to be in a certain condition as re-
gards fortune, or bodily or social comforts.

I was very much troubled to think of fasting 3 or 4
days, or a week, having *far*ed very hard already.
Dampier, Voyages, II. 11. 38

3. To be entertained with food; eat and drink.

Put off

Have I up on this bench *far*en ful weel,
Heere have I eten many a myrie meel
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I. 65

Come in, come in, my merry young men,
Come in and drink the wine w' me,
And a the better ye shall fare,
For this gude news ye tell to me
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 111).

There was a certain rich man which . . . *far*ed sum-
ptuously every day. *Luke* xvi. 19.

4. To go or come out, as to result; happen;
turn out; result; come to pass; with *it* imper-
sonally.

It *far*eth many times with men's opinions as with ru-
mours and reports. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref. iv.

Oh! said Christiana, that it had been but our lot to go
with him, then had it *far*ed well with us
Rumour, Pilgrim's Progress II.

So *far*es it when with truth falsehood contends
Milton, P. R., III. 443

5. To conduct one's self; behave.

They *far*en wel, God save hem bothe two,
For treweliche I holde it grete deyntee
A kynge some in armes wel to do
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 163

Than this gode man *ferde* as a man out of reason for
hevinness and sorowe.
Methu (E. E. T. S.), I. 4

6. In an expletive use, to seem; appear. [Prov.
Eng.]

"How do you *fare* to feel about it, Maer Davy?" he
inquired.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xlv.

fare (fär), n. [*<* ME. *fare*, < AS. *faru*, a jour-
ney, company, expedition (= OFr. *feru*, *feru*,
fer, *fare*, a journey, passage, = MHG. *far*, a
journey, = Icel. *far*, a journey, expedition), <
faru, etc., go; see *fare*, v.] 1. A going; a
journey; voyage; course; passage.

Thus he passes to that port, his passage to seche,
Fyndege he a fayr schyp to the *fare* redy
Alliterative Poem (ed. Morris), iii. 98

He that follows my *fare*. *Morte Arthure*. (Halliwell)

2. A company of persons making a journey.
— 3. The price of passage or going; the sum
paid or due for conveyance by land or water:
as, the *fare* for crossing by a ferry; the *fare* for
conveyance in a railroad-train, cab, omnibus,
etc.

But Jonah . . . found a ship going to Tarshish, so he
paid the *fare* thereof. *Jonah* I. 3.

4. The person or persons conveyed in a vehicle.

What fairest of *fares*
Was that *fare* that thou landedst but now at Trig-stairs?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Thus passing from channell to channell, landing his *fare*
or patron at what house he pleased.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

5. Outfit for a journey; equipment.— 6. Food;
provisions of the table.

But prayen this *fare*, wer so ever thou be,
Fore be it gode or be it badde,
Yn gud worth it muste be had
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

All daye shalt thou eate and drinke of the best,
And I will paye thy *fare*.
King Edward Fourth (Child's Ballads, VIII. 26)

Rich *fare*, brave attire, soft beds, and silken thoughts,
attend this dear beauty.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 3.

Our *fare* was excellent, consisting of elk venison, moun-
tain grouse, and small trout. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

7. Experience; treatment; fortune; cheer.

For his dedes to-day I am vndo for ever,
Eche frek (man) for this *fare* fake wol me hold
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2079.

How now, fair lords? What *fare*? what news abroad?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 1.

Here as the old preacher Hugh Latimer grimly said
in closing one of his powerful descriptions of future pun-
ishment: you see your *fare*.
S. Langer, The English Novel, p. 11.

8. Proceeding; conduct; behavior.

Lat be this nyse *fare*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, II. 1144

9. Doings; ado; bustle; tumult; stir.

What amounteth all this *fare*?
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I. 471

The wardeyn childe and mad *fare*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 79.

10. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing-ves-
sel.

The crew said to-day that they had enough of fishing
with salt clams, as it was like doing penance to go to the
Banks and attempt to catch a *fare* of fish with that kind
of bait. *New York Tribune*, June 3, 1888.

11. The form or track of a hare.

Not a hare
Can be started from his *fare*
By my footing.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2

12. A game played with dice. *Halliwell*. [Prov.
Eng.] **Bill of fare**. See *bill*. **Fiddler's fare**. See
fiddler.

fare (fär), n. [Contr. of *farrow*.] A farrow:
as, a *fare* of pigs. *Grave*. [Prov. Eng.]

fare (fär), v. t.; pret. and pp. *fares*, *farred*.
[Formerly also *fair*; a dial. var. of *far*, mixed
with *fare*. Cf. *farand*.] To resemble, or act
like (another).

fare-box (fär'boks), n. A box in which the tick-
ets or fares of passengers, as in horse-cars, om-
nibuses, and at some railroad-stations, are de-
posited by them.

fare-indicator (fär'in'di-kä-tor), n. A device
for registering the fares paid in a public con-
veyance.

farent. An obsolete proterit and past partici-
ple of *fare*.

farendone, n. Same as *ferrandine*.

farewell (fär'wel'), interj. [Prop. separate, be-
ing two words, *fare* well, < ME. *fare wel* (= Dan.
farvel = Sw. *farväl*, adv. and n.), used not only
in the impv. as in mod. E., but in the ind.: *he*
fareth wel (L. *valet*), *see fares wel* (L. *valetur*),
etc.; impv. *fare wel*, common in leave-taking
and at the end of letters (L. *vale*, *valet*): *fares*,
fare, speed, be in a particular condition (not in
the lit. sense 'go'), with a qualifying adv. *wel*,
well; so also with *ill* and *amiss*, etc.] "Fare
well"; may you be or continue in a happy or pros-
perous condition; in common use, good-by. It
expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness, and while it does
not in its origin, necessarily refer to departure, it is now
used, like *good* by, its more colloquial equivalent, exclu-
sively in leave-taking. It is sometimes used in reference
to inanimate objects, in slight personification. It empha-
sizes the fact of separation or relinquishment.

"see *farewell*, Philippi" quod *farewell*, and forth gan me
drawe
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 41.

Farewell, *farewell*, good Advent,
A about man and a true, thou art come in sorrow
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, I. 3.

Farewell, happy fields.
Milton, P. L., I. 349.

If this be true, *farewell* all the differences of good and
evil in men's actions; *farewell* all expectations of future
rewards and punishments.
Siddons, Sermons.

It is still often written separately, with a pronoun be-
tween, the pronoun being either the subject nominative,
as in "fare you well" or "fare ye well," or a dative of ref-
erence, as in "fare thee well."

Fare thee well, thou first and fairest!
Fare thee well, thou best and dearest!
Burns, To Nancy.

Fare thee well, and if for ever,
Still forever fare thee well.
Byron, Fare thee Well.

= Syn. Good-by, etc. See *adieu*, *interj.*
farewell (fär'wel'), n. and a. [*<* *farewell*.] 1.

n. 1. A good-by; a leave-taking; an adieu.
Farewell, a long *farewell*, to all my greatness!
Shak., Hen. VIII. III. 2.

The air is full of *farewells* to the dying,
And mournings for the dead.
Longfellow, Resignation.

Farewell followed by *to* governing the object is a noun,
used elliptically for "I bid farewell (to . . .)";

2. Leave; departure; final look, thought, or
attention.

See how the morning opens her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 1.

Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise
the author for the future to speak his meaning more
plutely. *Addison*.

II. a. Parting; valedictory; as, a *farewell*
sermon; *farewell* appearance of an actor.

The hardy veteran, proud of many a scar, . . .
Leans on his spear to take his *farewell* view,
And, sighing, bids the glorious camp adieu.
Tickell, On the Prospect of Peace.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave
of the public in *farewell* papers, will not give over so,
but intend to appear again. *Spectator*.

Farewell rock, in coal-mining, the millstone-grit (see
carboniferous and *coal measures*), so called by the miners,
because when this rock is met with in sinking they bid
farewell to any prospect of finding coal at lower depths.
(Eng.)

farewell, v. t. [*<* *farewell*, n.] To bid fare-
well to; take leave of.

Ill she brake from their arms, . . .
And, *farewelling* the flock, did homeward wend.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

fare-wicket (fär'wik'et), n. 1. A turnstile
gate fitted with a counting and registering de-
vice for indicating the number of persons pass-
ing it; used in registering fares.— 2. In a horse-
car, an opening in the door, closed by a slide or
by a spring-plate, through which fares can be
collected from passengers or change made by
an employee. *Car-Builders Dict.*

far-fet (fär'fet), n. [*<* *far* + *fet*, pp. of *far*;
see *fet*. Cf. *far-fetched*.] Same as *far-fetched*.

Things *far-fet* and deare bought are good for Ladies
Pultenham, Arts of Eng. Poetie, p. 152.

There was no man more tenderly sensible in anything
offered to himself which, in the *far-fet* construction,
might be wrested to the name of wrong.

If York, with all his *far-fet* policy,
Had been the regent there instead of me,
He never would have stay'd in France so long
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1

Whose pains have earn'd the *far-fet* spoil
Milton, P. R., II. 401.

far-fetch (fär'fesh), n. [*<* *far* + *fetch*, n., a
stratagem; suggested by *far-fetched*.] A deep-
laid stratagem.

Jesuits have deeper reaches
In all their politic *far-fet*ches.
S. Butler, Hudibras

far-fetch (fär'fesh), v. t. [Assumed from *far-
fetched*.] To bring from far; draw as a conclu-
sion remote from or not justified by the prem-
ises.

To *far-fetch* the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word.
Parker.

far-fetched (fär'fesh), n. [Also *far-fetch*; <
far + *fetch*, pp. of *fetch*, v.: see *fetch*.] 1.
Fetched or brought from afar. [Rare.]

'Tis not styles *far-fetched* from Greece or Rome,
But just the Fireside, that can make a home
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

Hence — 2. Choice; rare.

Nature making her beauty and shape but the most fair
Cabinet of a *far-fet*ch minde.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 506

3. Remotely connected; irrelevant; forced;
strained; as, *far-fetched* conceits; *far-fetched*
similes.

Pride and Ambition here
Only in *far-fet*ch'd Metaphors appear
Cowley, The Mistress The Wish.

This is not only a false thought, but is
also. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

My solution was so fantastic so apparently *far-fetched*,
so absurd, that I resolved to wait for convincing evidence.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 162.

far-forth (fär'forth'), adv. [Also as two words,
far forth; early mod. E. also *far forth*; < ME.
far-forth, *fer-furthe*; < *far*, adv., + *forth*.]

1. Far on; farforward; in an advanced degree or extent.

Now be we so far-forth come,
Spoke mote we of the dome.
MS. Laud, 416, l. 116. (Halliwell.)

Ne none agayne so farre forth in her favour
That is full satisfied with her behaviour.

Sir T. More, To Them that Seek Fortune.

He said not such words, nor spake so far-forth in the
matter, without commendation. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 28.

So long these knights discoursed diversly
Of strange affairs, and noble hardiment,
That now the humid night was far-forth spent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 53.

2. Far; to or in such a degree or extent: in the adverbial conjunctive phrases as, or so, far-forth as, where the words are now usually separated, forth being expletive.

Vousre bak eke in no way
Turne on no whitte, as fer-forthe as ye may
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

He is descendid of an high lineage,
And as fer forth as I canne fele and see,
He waytith after right grette heritage.
Geoffrey Chaucer, E. E. T. S., I. 2439.

So far-forth as those writers which are come to our hands have left recorded.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 553.

farin (fär'in), *n.* [*< F. farine, < L. farina. See farina.*] Same as *farina*.

farina (fär-rä'nä or -rī'nä), *n.* [= *F. farine* = *Pr. Sp. It. farina* = *Pg. farinha*, *< L. farina*, ground corn, meal, flour, *< far* (farr-), a sort of grain, spelt, also coarse meal, grits, = *AS. bere*, *E. bear*, barley; see *bear*, *barley*.] 1. In a general sense, meal or flour. Specifically—2. A soft, tasteless, and commonly white flour, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato. It consists of gluten, starch, and mucilage.—3. A preparation of white maize in granular form, coarser than meal, but finer than hominy. It is used for puddings, etc. [U. S.].—4. In bot., the pollen of flowers.

This is divided into many cells which contain a great number of small seeds covered with a red *farina*.
Graham, The Sugar Cane, iv. note.

5. In entom., a mealy powder found on some insects. See *farinose*, 3. **Fossil farina**, a variety of calcium carbonate, in thin white crusts, light as cotton and easily reducible to powder.

farina-boller (fär-rä'nä-boi'ler), *n.* A saucepan or kettle used for cooking farinaceous articles, or any delicate food liable to scorch. It consists of two vessels, the outer one for water and the inner one for the article to be cooked. [U. S.]

farinaceous (fär-i-nä'shi-us), *a.* [= *Sp. farinaceo* = *It. farinaceo*, *< L. L. farinaceus*, *< farina*, meal; see *farina*.] 1. Consisting of or made of meal or flour; as, a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of articles prepared from the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.

When one huge wooden bowl before them stood,
Filled with huge balls of farinaceous food.
Cable, Works, IV. 154.

2. Containing starch; as, *farinaceous* seeds.—3. Pertaining to meal; of the nature of meal; mealy; as, a *farinaceous* taste or quality.—4. Having a mealy appearance; covered with or as if with meal; characterized by something resembling meal; applied in pathology to certain eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in fine scales resembling farina.

Some fly with two wings, as birds and many insects, some with four, as all *farinaceous* or mealy winged animals, as butter-flies and moths.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. III. 15.

farinaceously (fär-i-nä'shi-us-lī), *adv.* With *farina*; as, *farinaceously* tomentose.

faring (fär'ing), *a.* [*Prop. ppr. of fare*, mixed with *farand*, orig. ppr. of *fare*; see *farand*, *fare*, *fare*, *fare*.] 1. Seeming; looking; in composition, as *ill-faring*, *well-faring*.—2. Doing; going; in composition, as *seafaring*.

farinose (fär-i-nōs), *a.* [= *F. farinaceus* = *Pg. farinhoso* = *It. farinoso*, *< L. L. farinosus*, mealy. *< L. farina*, meal; see *farina*.] 1. Yielding *farina*; as, *farinose* plants.—2. In bot., covered with a meal-like powder, as the leaves of *Primula farinosa* and other plants.—3. In entom.: (a) Floury; applied to a white secretion found on various parts of the body in many *Homoptera* and a few other insects. It is often produced in such quantities as to hide the surface, and project in long masses or filaments, which fall off at the least touch. (b) Covered with the matter described above, as the abdomens of certain leaf-hoppers. (c) Covered with minute dots resembling white or yellow powder, or with a fixed whitish powder on a dark surface, as spots on the elytra of certain beetles. Also *farinulent*.

farinously (fär-i-nōs-lī), *adv.* In a *farinose* manner.

farinulent (fär-rin'ū-lent), *a.* [*< farina* + *-ulent*.] Same as *farinose*, 3.

farleberry (fär'kl-ber'i), *n.* The *Vaccinium arbutum*, a shrub or small tree of the southern United States, bearing a small, black, many-seeded berry, with a dry and rather astringent pulp. The wood is hard and very close-grained, and is used to some extent in turning.

farl (fär'l), *v. t.* [*A contr. of fardle, fardel*, pack up; corruptly *furdle*, contr. *furt*, the present form; see *furt*.] To furl.

Hey-day, hey day, how she kicks and yokes:
Down with the main mast 'lay her at bull!
Furl up all her linnen, and let her ride it out!
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, I. 1.

farl (fär'l), *n.* [*See, a contr. of fardel*, *farther*, lit. a fourth part; see *fardel*. For the contraction, cf. *farl*.] A quarter or third part of a thin circular cake of flour or oatmeal. Also *farrel*.

Then let his window gun and small
O'er a wheel testit giddle *farle*.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 78.

farlen (fär'lē), *n.* In Scots law, money paid by tenants in lieu of a heriot; often applied to the best chattel, as distinguished from *heriot*, the best beast.

farlie, **farly**, *a., n., and adv.* See *ferly*.

farm (färm), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also farme, ferme; < MF. ferme*, rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a 'farmer', factor, or steward, hence also stewardship; also a meal, a feast; *< AS. feorm* (feom, gen. acc. etc., *feorme*), provision, food, supplies; provisions, etc., supplied by a vassal or tenant to his lord, esp. to the king; hence an estate from which such supplies are due (*cyninges feorm*, late *AS. cynges feorme-ham*, 'king's farm'); hence also a meal, a feast, and, generally, entertainment (of a guest or, as a tenant's duty, of his lord), harboring (of a fugitive); also, rarely, use, advantage (*> feorman, go-feorman*, supply with food, sustain, entertain, receive (a guest), harbor (a fugitive), etc., *> feormere*, a purveyor (of a guild), *feormung*, and *fyrdth*, a harboring (of fugitives), etc.); orig. perhaps 'a living, means of subsistence,' connected with *feorh*, life, = *OHG. ferah, ferh* = *OHG. ferah, ferh*, MHG. *ferch* = *Teut. for*, life, = *Goth. farhvaus*, the world. But as *AS. feorm* is always rendered in ML. by *firma* or *ferma*, which is formally identical with the fem. of *firma*, ML. often spelled *fermus* (*> OF. ferme*, *ME. ferme*, *> mod. E.*, with restored *i* vowel, *firm*), most writers have assumed the actual identity of the two words (*L. firma*, fem. adj., and *ML. firma* or *ferma*, *n.*), 'either because the farms were at first inclosed or fortified with walls, or because the leases were confirmed or made more certain by signature': see *firm*, *a., firm*, *v., firm*, *n.* But the *AS. form* appears to be the original. The *ML. firma, firma* has the *AS.* senses, and, later, the senses of rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a farmer or factor, also in general a tax, tribute, impost. Hence *OF. ferme*, *F. ferme* = *Pr. ferme*, in same senses, the *OF.* being partly the source of the *ME.* form. The mixture of forms and senses has confused the history of the word. The purely agricultural sense is comparatively modern. 1. In old English use, the revenue or rent from lands under lease; revenue, rent, or income in general, but originally chiefly in the form of natural products.

He . . . gaf a certein *ferme* for the graunt.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. l. 104 (Tyrrwhitt), l. 258.
Ferme theyk are comyng myn purne is bot wike.
Turney's Mysteries, p. 84.

The impost continued to be levied, and was included, with the imposts upon wines, in the *ferme* termed 'the petty *ferm*'.
Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 216.

The profits of the king's land in the shire, his various dues and rights in kind and in money, were commuted for a fixed sum, the *ferm* of the shire.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

2. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease; possession under lease; as, in law, to *farm* let, or let to *farm*.

He sette hys townes and hys landes to *ferme*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 270.
The Earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in *farm*.
Shak., Rich. II. II. 1.

It is greater willingness in . . . land holders to refuse to make any longer *farmers* unto their tenants.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. The system, method, or act of collecting revenue by letting out a territory in districts.

Under an ordinance of September 30, 1649, the commissioners had power to let out to *farm* the excise upon all or any commodities. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 10.

The first *farm* of postal income was made in 1672, and by farmers it was administered until June, 1780.
Roeger, Brit., XIX. 580.

4. A country or district let out for the collection of revenue. [Rare.]

The province was divided into twelve *farmas*. Burke.

5. A tract of land devoted to general or special cultivation under a single control, whether that of its owner or of a tenant; as, a small *farm*; a wheat-, fruit-, dairy-, or market-*farm*.

One would have this point especially to be considered, that the soil of a *farme* (altitude as hath been said) be good of itself, and fertile. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 5.

At my *farm*,

I have a hundred milch-kine to the pail.
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1.

Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland parcel'd into *farmes*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

6. A farm-house; a grange; a granary.

As for example, *farmes* or granges which containe chambers in them, more than fiftie cubits in length.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 577.

7. A dwelling; a habitation; a lodging.

His staidst howle with desperate disolathe
Out of her fleshly *ferme* fled to the place of paine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 28.

blanch farm. See *blanch farm*. **Home farm**. (a) The farm on an English manor not held by tenants, but reserved for the immediate use of the lord. (b) A farm or portion of a farm nearest to or surrounding the home.

To *farm* let. See *let*, 2.

farm (färm), *v.* [*< ME. fermen*, take on lease, *< ferme*, *n.*; see *farm*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To lease, as land, at a stated rent; give a lease of, as land; let to a tenant on condition of paying rent; as, to *farm* a manor.

We go to gain a little patch of ground
That hath in it no profit but the name.
To pay five duents, five, I would not *farm* it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.

Specifically—2. To lease or let (taxes, imposts, or other duties) for a term at a stated rental; generally with *out*. It was formerly customary in some European countries, and is still in some eastern ones, for the ruler or government to farm the revenues (taxes or rents, imposts, and excise) to individuals for a certain percentage on the amount collected, or for the payment of fixed sums, the farmers of the revenue retaining the surplus of their collections.

But I believe he [the king] must *farm* out your Warwickshire benevolence for the payment thereof.
Dowse, Letters, I.

The *farm*ing out of the defence of a country, being wholly unprecedented and evidently abused, could have no real object but to enrich the contractor at the Company's expense. Burke, Charge against Warren Hastings.

The older sources of income were, according to the later use of an ancient English word, *farmed* by the Sheriff.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 234.

3. To take at a certain rent or rate; take a lease of; pay a stated sum or percentage for the use, collection, etc., of.

The *lowest farm* the Customs of the Kings
Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

4. To cultivate, as land; till and plant.

I am but a silly old man,
Who *farm*s a piece of ground.
Saddle to Rags (Child's Ballads, VIII. 286).

II. *intrans.* To be employed in agriculture; cultivate the soil.

I grant indeed that flocks and fields have charms
For him that grazes or for him that *farm*s.
Cable, Works, I. 4.

farm (färm), *n.* [*ME. ferme*, later *farme*, *< AS. feorm*, a meal; ult. the same as *farm*, *n.*, q. v.] Food; a meal.

This *hastle-farm* hadde bene a feast
Halled of *our Lady*, 1787.

farm (färm), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*; *< ME. *fermen* (not found), *< AS. feorman*, also in comp. *go-feorman*, cleanse, polish, prob. altered (by confusion with the quite different word *feorman*, supply, entertain, etc.; see *farm*, *n.*) from **feorban*, **feorban* = *OHG. ferban*, MHG. *ferben*, cleanse, polish, rub bright, *> OF. furbir*, *fourbir* (*fourbir*), whence *ME. fourblischen*, *E. furbish* = *our furbish*.] To cleanse or empty.
Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.]

farmable (fär'mä-bil), *a.* [*< farm* + *-able*.] Capable of being farmed, in any sense. *Colquhoun*.

farmager (fär'mä-j), *n.* [*< farm* + *-age*.] The management of farms. *Danvers*.
They do by *farmage*
Bringe the lands into a rearing,
Contempring the state temporal
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be not Wroth p. 102.

farmary, *n.* Same as *infirmary*.

The mounke anon after went to the *farmary*, & there died. *Poore, Martyrs, p. 238.*

farm-bailiff (färm' bā' lif), *n.* An overseer appointed by the possessor or proprietor of a farm to direct and superintend the farming operations.

farm-building (färm' bīl' dīng), *n.* One of the buildings belonging to and used for the business of a farm.

farmer (fär'mér), *n.* [*< ME. *fermer, fermour, a steward, bailiff, collector of taxes, partly < OF. fermier, F. fermier, a farmer, a lessee, also a chief husbandman, a bailiff or overseer of a farm (< ML. firmarius, one to whom land is rented for a term of years, a collector of taxes, a deputy, < firma, farm, in its various senses: see firm), partly < AS. formere, a purveyor (of a guild), < formian, purvey, supply, etc.: see firm), n. and v.*] 1. One who undertakes the collection of taxes, customs, excise, or other duties for a certain rate per cent., or pays a fixed sum for the privilege of collecting and retaining them: as, a *farmer* of the revenues.

The *farmers* of the tax [hearth-money] were rigorous and unrelenting in their proceedings. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 43.*

The equites also farmed the public revenues. Those who were engaged in this business were called publicani, and, though Cicero, who was himself of the equestrian order, speaks of these *farmers* as "the flower of the Roman equites, the ornament of the state, the safeguard of the republic," it appears that they were a set of detestable oppressors. *Anthony's Classical Dict.*

2. In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown. [*Eng.*]—3. One who cultivates a farm, either as owner or lessee; in general, one who tills the soil.

Here's a *farmer*, that hanged himself on the expectation of plenty. *Shak., Macbeth, II. 3.*

O why are *farmers* made so coarse,
Or clergy made so fine?

You did but come as goblins in the night,
Nor rob'd the *farmer* of his bowl of cream. *Tempest, v.*

We are thus led to believe that the English *farmers* were at first joint owners of all the arable land as well as of the pastures and waste-grounds in the township. *C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 401.*

4. The eldest son of the holder or occupier of a farm; anciently, a yeoman or country gentleman. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Farmer's satin.** See *satin*. **farmeress** (fär'mér-əs), *n.* [*< farmer + -ess.*] A woman who farms; a farmer's wife. [*Rare.*]

Went to Margate; and the following day was carried to see a gallant widow, brought up a *farmeress*, and I think of gigantic race, rich, comely, and exceedingly industrious. *Evelyn, Memoirs, May 10, 1672.*

farmer-general (fär'mér-jen' g-rál), *n.* In France, under the old monarchy, a member of a privileged class which farmed certain branches of the revenue—that is, contracted with the government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection and use of certain taxes as an equivalent. This system was intolerably oppressive, especially in the eighteenth century, when its members were united in an association. It was swept away at the revolution, and about thirty *farmers-general* were executed in 1794.

farmership (fär'mér-shīp), *n.* [*< farmer + -ship.*] The state or occupation of a farmer; management of a farm.

These were the lucky first fruits that the gospel brought forth for his rent and *farmership*. *J. Dall, On Acts II.*

farmery (fär'mér-ī), *n.*; pl. *farmeries* (-iz). [*< farm + -ery.*] The assemblage of buildings and appurtenances belonging to a farm. [*Rare.*]

A *farmery*, famous for its elder mill and the good elder made there. *D. G. Mitchell, Round Together, I.*

farm-hand (färm'hánd), *n.* A hired laborer on a farm.

farmhold (färm'höld), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ferme-holde*; *< farm + hold*, *n.*] A farm-house with its out-buildings. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Gene were thou proud rich man what over thou be, that heapest together possessions and landes upon landes; that art in every corner a builder of houses, of *farmholdes*, of manours & of palaces. *J. Dall, On Lake II.*

farm-house (färm'hous), *n.* The principal dwelling-house of a farm; a house on a farm occupied by the owner or lessee of the farm.

I will bring thee where Mistress Anne Page is, at a *farm-house*, a feasting. *Shak., M. W. of W., II. 3.*

farming (fär'mīng), *n.* and *a.* [*Verbal n. of farm, v.*] 1. The practice of letting or leasing taxes, revenue, etc., for collection.—2. The business of collecting taxes. See *farm*, *v. t.* 2.—3. The business of cultivating land,

or employing it for the purposes of husbandry; agriculture; husbandry.

II. *a.* Pertaining to farms or agriculture: as, *farming tools.*

farm-meal (färm'mél), *n.* Meal paid as part of the rent of a farm; a part of the obsolescent system of paying rent in kind. [*Scotch.*]

farm-office (färm'of'is), *n.* One of the out-buildings pertaining to a farm; generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farm exclusive of the dwelling-house. [*Eng.*]

farmost (fär'mónt), *a. superl.* [*< far + -most.*] Most distant or remote. [*Rare.*]

A spacious cave within its *farmost* part. *Deeds n. Enchid.*

farm-place (färm'plās), *n.* A farm; a farmstead.

And when the messengers called upon them, every man made his excuse: one said, he must goe to his manour or *farm place*, y^e he lately bought. *J. Tattall, On Mat. xlii.*

farmstead (färm'sted), *n.* The collection of buildings belonging to a farm; the homestead on a farm.

I . . . then went wandering away far along channells, through fields, beyond cemeteries, Catholic and Protestant, beyond *farmsteads*, to lanes and little woods. *Charlotte Brontë, Villetre, xv.*

But he, by *farmstead*, thorp and spire,
Came crowling over Thame's. *Templeton, Will Waterproof.*

When a territory was first occupied the people did not settle in towns, nor even in villages, but in isolated *farmsteads*. *D. W. Ross, German Landholding, p. 52.*

The village street is closed at the end by a wooden gate, . . . giving it something the look of a large *farmstead*, in which a sight of way lies through the yard. *Ruskin, Elements of Drawing.*

farm-village (färm'vil'ij), *n.* A village of which the chief industry is farming.

A New England *farm-village*, where there is no distinct "mass" to elevate. *G. W. Cable, Home Culture Club, iv.*

farm-yard (färm'yård), *n.* The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm-buildings.

farm (färm), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ferm*. **farmess** (fär'nəs), *n.* The state of being far off; distance; remoteness.

No matter was brought to this phase, that Cesar would not suffer his horsemen to stray any *farmess* from his main battell of footmen. *A. Golding, Tr. of Cesar, fol. 119.*

The equality or inequality of days, according to the nearness or *farmess* from the Equinoctial. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 10.*

The measure of the *farmess* is therefore the measure of the force. *S. Lamer, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 26.*

Farnovian (fär-nō'vī-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Relating to Farnovius, a Polish Unitarian of the sixteenth century, or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Farnovius.

farnickle, *n.* See *feratiele*.

faro (fä'rō), *n.* [Also written *pharao*, *pharaon*, after F. *pharaon*; said to be named from a figure formerly on one of the cards, representing Pharaoh, King of Egypt.] A game played by betting on the order in which certain playing-cards (with reference simply to face-value) will appear when taken singly from the top of the pack. The players sit at one side of a table, and the dealer at the other. The dealer always represents the bank, having in charge the paying and claiming of bets. In the United States the table has on its center the "lay-out," or representation of thirteen cards, from the ace up to the king, in regular order. After bets have been placed on single cards or combinations, the dealer removes the top card from a complete pack placed face up in a box, which card does not count, he then withdraws the next one, leaving the third exposed, and claims all bets made on the card equal in value to the one withdrawn and pays those made on the other; the appearance together of two cards of the same value is called a "split," and the better loses half of his stake. Any bet may be "copped" by placing a button on top of the money or checks, and this changes the bet to one that the card will show for the dealer. The showing of two cards constitutes a "turn," and after each turn in which bets are made for another, down to the last three cards of the pack; the only betting allowed after this is on "calling the turn," or guessing which will show first. The European game is essentially the same, except that the layout is arranged in a small book.

Then he dashes into the vortex of Paris, where it is said that he introduced the game called *Faro*, and became still more conspicuous than at Brussels by his enormous gains at the gaming-table. *Geysser, Hist. Louisiana, I. 198.*

faro-bank (fä'rō-bāngk), *n.* An establishment where *faro* is played.

faro-box (fä'rō-bōks), *n.* A box to hold the cards for dealing at *faro*, having a slit at one end through which to slide the cards, and a spring which keeps the top card level with the slit and allows the removal of but one at a time. [*U. S.*]

Farosee (fär-ō-ēs' or -ēr'), *a. and n.* [*< Faroe + -see*; less commonly *Faröish*, after Icel. *Fr-*

roykskr, adj. (cf. *Færeyingar*, pl., Dan. *Færing*, *n.*), *< Færeyjar* = Dan. *Færøer*, the *Faroe* islands, lit. the sheep-islands, *< Icel. far* = Sw. *får* = Dan. *faar*, sheep, + Icel. *ey* = Sw. *ö* = Dan. *ø* = AS. *ēg, īg*, island: see *at, island*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Faroe* islands, or to their language or inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of the *Faroe* islands, a group of islands belonging to Denmark, lying midway between the Shetland islands and Iceland.—2. A Scandinavian dialect spoken in the *Faroe* islands.

far-off (fär'ōf), *a.* [*< far off*, adv. phrase.] Far-away; distant; remote.

Off, on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the *far-off* curling sound,
Over some wide water'd shore. *Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 74.*

One *far-off* divine event,
To which the whole creation moves. *Templeton, In Memoriam, Conclusion.*

Far-off hints and allubrations
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 42.

Faröish (fär'ō-ish), *a.* [*< Faroe + -ish*.] Cf. *Faröese*.] Same as *Faröese*.

The Swedish, . . . Danish, and *Faröish* ballads. *Child's Ballads, I. 312.*

farraget, *n.* [*< OF. farrage, a mixture of grain, < far, < L. far, spelt: see farina.*] A mixture of grain.

As for that kind of dredge or *farrage* which cometh of the refuse and light corn purged from the red wheat far, it ought to be some very thicke with vetches, other-whil's mingled among. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 16.*

farraginous (fä-rä'j-i-nūs), *a.* [*< L. farrago (farragin-) (see farrago) + -ous.*] Formed of various materials; mixed; jumbled: as, a *farraginous* discourse. [*Rare.*]

A *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 2.*

But the great *farraginous* body of Popish rites and ceremonies the subject of my learned friend's letter from Rome, had surely a different original. *Warburton, Divine Legation, notes.*

farrago (fä-rä'gō), *n.* [*< L. farrago, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, hence also a medley, hodgepodge, < far (farr-), spelt: see farina.*] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley; a hodgepodge.

A *farrago*,
Or a made dish in Court, a thing of nothing. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, I. 1.*

Yet do I carry everywhere with me such a confounded *farrago* of doubts, fears, hopes, wishes, and all the flimsy furniture of a country miss's brain! *Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.*

How much superior is one touch of nature . . . to all this *farrago* of metaphor and mythology. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 1.*

Syn. See mixture.

farrand, *a.* See *farand*.

farrandine, *n.* See *ferrandine*.

farrantly, *adv.* Same as *farandly*.

Farrea (fär'ē-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Farreidae*. *Bowerbank, 1862.*

far-reaching (fär'rō'ching), *a.* Tending to exert an influence and produce an effect in remote quarters or for a long time.

The ambiguity of the term [natural expectations] conceals a fundamental conflict of ideas, which appears more profound and *far-reaching* in its consequences the more we examine it. *H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 245.*

farreation (fär'ē-ä'shōn), *n.* [*< LL. farreatio(n)*, equiv. to *L. confarreatio(n)*: see *confarreation*.] Same as *confarreation*.

Farreidae (fä-rō'ē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Farrea + -idae*.] A family of dietyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges in which the skeleton forms a single layer with uncinate and radially situated clavulae, typified by the genus *Farrea*.

farrel (fär'el), *n.* [A dial. var. of *farde*, *far-the*.] Same as *far*.

farrier (fär'i-ēr), *n.* [Formerly *ferrier*, also (and still dial.) *ferrier*; *< ME. *ferrier*, *< OF. ferrier, a farrier (Godefroy), also ferrier, a farriers' hammer (Roquefort)*, = Pr. *ferrier*, ironmonger, = OSp. *ferrier*, *ferriere*, Sp. *herrero* = Pg. *ferrero* = It. *ferraro*, *ferrajo*, a smith, ironmonger, *< L. ferrarius*, a smith, blacksmith (ML. *ferrarius equorum*, a horsehoeer); prop. adj. pertaining to iron, *< L. ferrum*, iron: see *ferrary*, *ferruous*, *ferrum*. The earlier E. form appears in ME. *ferrour*, *< OF. ferrour*, *ferrour*, *ferrour*, *ferour*, *< ML. ferrator*, a blacksmith, farrier, *< ferrare*, bind or shoe with iron, shoe (a horse), *< L. ferum*, iron. Cf. OF. *ferron*, *ferronier*, a blacksmith, farrier, ironmonger. The mod. Fr. term for 'farrier' is *maréchal ferrant*: see *marshal*.] 1. A worker in iron; a blacksmith.

A farrier forsooth not his metal, but gif it wold be temperd.
Wyclyf, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), I, 407.

2. A smith who shoes horses; more generally, one who combines the art of horseshoeing with the profession of veterinary surgery.

Yebe a hore that ferroure schalle scho.
Book of Curtesy, 615.

Alas! what Lock or Iron Engine is 't
That can thy subtle secret strength resist,
8th the best Farrier cannot set a shoe
So sure, but thou (so shortly) canst vnder?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I, 3.

Poppa, the empress, wife to Nero the Emperour, was knowen to cause her ferrars ordinarily to shoe her coach horses . . . with cleane gold.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii, 11.

farriert (far'i-er), v. i. [*farrier*, n.] To practise as a farrier.

farriery (far'i-er-i), n. [Formerly also *ferriery*, *ferrary*, < ML. *ferraria* (sc. *ars*), fem. of *ferrarius*, pertaining to iron; see *farrier*.] 1. The art of shoeing horses; also, the art of treating the diseases of horses, now technically called *veterinary surgery*.

So took she chamber with her son, the God of Ferrary.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xiv.

2. Pl. *farrieries* (-iz). A farrier's establishment.
farrow¹ (far'ō), n. [Also dial. *farry*, *fare*, *far*, litter of pigs (a sense appar. developed from the pl. of the orig. noun, which meant 'a little pig,' or perhaps from the verb *farrow*, as if 'a farrowing,' hence 'the pigs farrowed': see the verb), < ME. **farh*, found only in pl. *farren*, < AS. *feorh* (also *farh*, *ferh*), pl. *feorras* (only in glosses), a pig, a little pig, = D. *varken*, a pig (dim. of *vark*: see *warden*); = OHG. *farh*, *farah*, MHG. *varch*, G. dial. *farch*, dim. OHG. *farheli*, MHG. *verchel*, a pig, G. *ferkel* = Sw. *fur* (-galt), a boar, = L. *porcus* (Gr. *τόπος*, appar. from L.), > E. *pork*, q. v.; = OIr. *orc* = Lath. *porcus* = OHG. *prase* = Russ. *porosia*, a pig. Cf. AS. *fōr*, *four* (in glosses), a little pig, tr. L. *porcaster*.] 1. A little pig.

Pour in sow's blood, that hath eaten
Her nine farrow.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iv, 1.

2. A litter of pigs.

farrow² (far'ō), v. t. [= *Se. ferry*, < ME. *ferren*, *fargen*, pp. *gargad*, *gargened* (late North. *ferrynt*), *farrow*, < **farh*, pl. *farren*, a little pig; see *farrow*¹, n.] To bring forth, as pigs: said only of swine.

There were three sucking pigs served up in a dish,
Taken from the sow as soon as farrowed.
Masson, *City Madam*, II, 1.

In the thirtieth year of this king many prodigies were sech; a pig was farrowed with a face like a child, a chicken was hatched with four legs.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 43.

farrow² (far'ō), n. [Always in reference to a cow, and prob. first in phrase *farrow cow*; usually connected with D. *vaarkoe*, also simply *vaars*, a heifer, in OD. *veers-kalf*, *veers*, *vaars* = MHG. *veers*, G. *farsse*, a heifer, a fem. corresponding to a masc. form, D. *var*, *varre*, a bullock, = OHG. *far*, *farro*, MHG. *far*, *varre*, G. *farre* = Icel. *farri*, a bullock, = AS. *fearr*, a bull. The AS. word is not found later, and can hardly be the source of *farrow*; it would have produced ME. **ferr*, mod. E. **far*.] Not producing young in a particular season or year: applied to cows only. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow* or to go *farrow*.

Wt' good white bread, and farrow-cow milk,
He bids her feed me all.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II, 24).

I wold feed ye with the ferra cow's milk,
An' draw ye i' the finest silk.

The Minister's Daughter o' Newcastle (Child's Ballads, II, 377).

farry (far'i), n. A dialectal variant of *farrow*¹.
farset (fars), n. [*ML. farsa*, prop. fem. of *farsus*, pp. of L. *farrire*, stuff, fill up; see *farcel*.] In some English churches before the reformation, a paraphrase or explanation of the Latin epistle in the vernacular tongue, read or sung for the benefit of the people immediately after the epistle.

Then follows the lesson from the Epistle of St. Paul to Titus, and then the *farsa* proceeds, 'St. Paul sent this disty,' etc.
Dr. Burney, *Hist. Music*, II, 226.

farses (fars), v. t. [Same as *farcel*, v.] *Eccles.*, to extend by interpolation, as a part of the prescribed service: a frequent practice in the middle ages. Thus, the Gloria in Excelsis was sometimes *farsed* by interpolations in honor of the Virgin Mary.

far-seeing (far'sē'ing), n. Seeing far; having foresight or forethought.

There was no Wolsey now, with a European policy, sagacious, far-seeing, and patriotic.
Athenaeum, No. 3147, p. 202.

far-seen (far'sēn), n. [Sc.] 1. Looking far before one; far-sighted: as, a *far-seen* man.

2. Well versed; accomplished: as, *far-seen* in medicine.

far-sight (far'sīt), n. The faculty of looking far ahead; far-sightedness; prescience. [Rare.]

With keen far-sight, with indomitable energy
Christian Union, May 12, 1887.

far-sighted (far'sīt'ed), a. 1. Seeing to a great distance; seeing objects more clearly at a distance than near at hand; hyperopic or presbyopic. 2. Looking far before one; considering carefully the probable results of present conduct or action; prescient: as, a *far-sighted* statesman; *far-sighted* policy.

This is no justification, according to the principles either of morality or of what we believe to be identical with morality, namely, *far-sighted* policy.
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

Far-sighted summer of War and Waste
To fruitful stripes and rivalries of peace
Tennyson, *Idylls of the King*, Ded.

far-sightedly (far'sīt'ed-li), adv. With careful forethought.

Look at this little seed. . . . See how *far-sightedly* its propagative apparatus makes provision for the future.
G. D. Barnard, *Creative Week*, p. 181.

far-sightedness (far'sīt'ed-nes), n. The state or quality of being far-sighted.

Such, indeed, is commonly the policy of men who are . . . distinguished rather by wanness than by *far-sightedness*.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

far-sought (far'sōt), a. Sought at a distance; far-fetched: as, *far-sought* learning.

Art and far-sought reasonings would have been ill timed.
Massillon, *Sermons* (trans.), p. 39.

farsure (far'sur), n. Stuffing; farsement. *Ital. bucell*.

fart (fart), v. t. [*ME. farten*, < AS. *feortan* = OS. *fertan* = LG. *furten* = OHG. *fer*, *an*, MHG. *varzen*, *verzen*, *varzen*, G. *farzen*, *farzen* = Icel. *fréta* (for **ferta*) = Sw. *fjerla* = Dan. *fjerle* = L. *perdere* (for **perdere*) = Gr. *perdein* = Lath. *perst* = Leth. *perst* = Skt. *pard*.] To discharge or expel wind through the anus; break wind. [Vulgar.]

fart (fart), n. [*ME. fart*, *fert*, < AS. *feort* = OHG. *firs*, *fur*, MHG. *G. farz*, *farz* = Icel. *frét* = Sw. *fart*, *fert* = Gr. *toph*; from the verb.] 1. A discharge of wind through the anus. [Vulgar.]—2. A Portugal fig.

Portes of Portugal, or other like, sweeten comfits, Col. Lytle.

farthel¹, v. t. [Another form of *farthel*²; see *farthel*¹ and *furl*.] To furl. *Skinner*, 1671; *Kersey*, 1715.

farthel², n. Same as *farthel*¹.
farther (far'thēr), adv. compar. [Also dial. *farder*, *ferder*. < ME. *ferthare*, prop. var. of *forthere*, mod. *farther*, dial. *furda*, by confusion with *fer*, *ferre*, *far*; see *furl*.] *Farther* and its superl. *farthest* thus take the place of the reg. forms *further*, *farrest*, < ME. *ferre*, *ferrest*. The *th* is inserted by confusion with *farther*, *farthest*, and the two forms are not properly distinguishable in meaning; see *farther* and *far*.] 1. At or to a greater distance; more distant or remotely; beyond: as, be content without looking *farther*.

When he was upward the 3 part of the Montayne, he was so wery that he myghte no farther, and so he rested him, and felle asleep.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 147.

The copiousness and pleasure of the argument hath carried me a little farther than I made account.
Hansell, *Foreign Travel*, p. 158.

So, farther from the fount the stream at random stray'd
Dryden, *Epistles*, xiii, 26.

Farther and farther from the ships at anchor, the low-sailing vessel became single and solitary upon the water.
G. W. Carter, *True and I*, p. 73.

Loud and sudden and near the note of a whippoorwill sounded,
Farther and farther away it floated and dropped into silence.
Longfellow, *Evangeline*, II, 3.

2. To a greater degree or extent; more; additionally.

I will disparage her no farther, till you are my witness.
Shak., *Much Ado*, III, 2.

And Sancho Panza as much as a fool as I was observed to discipline his body no farther than he found he could endure the smart.
Dryden, *Amphitryon*, Ded.

farther (far'thēr), a. compar. [*ME. ferthere*; see *farther*, adv., and cf. *farther*, a.] 1. More remote; more distant: as, *Farther* India.

Our doing of good works must have a farther end than the knowledge of men.
Luttrell, *Sermons*, vii.

2. Tending or reaching to a greater distance; further: as, here his *farther* progress was stayed.—3. Additional; increased.

Liberty sought out of season, in a corrupt and degenerate Age, brought home itself to farther slavery.
Milton, *Mist. Eng.*, III.

4. Foreign; distant.

If he dye in *ferthere* cuntry, he shal hau his seruise and messe offring.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

farther (far'thēr), v. t. [*< farther*, adv.; prop. *farther*, q. v.] To promote; advance; help forward. See *farther*. [Rare.]

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town.
Dryden.

If it had been true that I had taken their verses for my own, I might have gloried in their aid, and, like Terence, have *farthered* the opinion that Scipio and Laetius joined with me.
Dryden, *Epic Poetry*.

fartherance (far'thēr-ans), n. [*< farther*, v., + *-ance*.] Same as *farthance*. [Rare.]

farthermore (far'thēr-mōr), adv. compar. [Early mod. E. also *furthermore*; < *farther* + *-more*.] *Furthermore*. [Rare.]

Furthermore, saith Saynt Johan, I sawe an infynyte host of angels beholding the face of the heavenly father.
By Bale, *Image of the Two Churches*, I.

Furthermore the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree . . . exceed all other plants.
Raleigh, *Ulat. World*.

farthest (far'thēr-most), a. superl. [*< farther* + *-most*.] Being at the greatest distance; *farthest*.

So in the church standeth he, in way of spiritual instruction, all these degrees nearer and farther off, untill he come unto that *farthest*, of being all united under the universal government of Christ his vicar.
Hammond, *Works*, II, 641.

fartherover, adv. *Furthermore*; moreover.

And *fartherover*, for as much as the cattil body of man is rebel both to reason and to sensuality, therefore it is worthy the death.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

farthest (far'thēr), a. superl. [See *farther* and *farthest*.] Most distant or remote; *farthest*: as, the *farthest* degree.

To the northwest our *farthest* was Chawonock from Roanoke 130 miles.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's *True Travels*, I, 87.

farthest (far'thēr), adv. superl. Same as *farthest*.

farthing (far'thīng), n. [Formerly also, and still dial., *farding*; < ME. *ferthing*, *forthing*, < AS. *feorthing*, ONorth. *feorthing* (= Icel. *forðingr* = ODan. *ferðing*, Dan. *Sw. ferðing*, a fourth part of a thing), earlier AS. *feorðthing*, a fourth of a penny ("feorðthing of the feorðthas doð thinges, quadrans," lit. a 'fourthling' or fourth part of a thing), < *feorðth*, fourth, + dim. *-ing*, *-ling*.] 1. An English piece of money



Obverse. Reverse.
Farthing of Charles II., 1662, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

equal to one fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin and money of account. The old silver penny was deeply impressed with a cross, and being broken made four farthings. Later silver farthings were coined; the first copper farthings were issued by Charles II., and they are now made of bronze.

If thou gese for my love a *feorthing*,
Thou dost it with an heavy harte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 177.

Aye, and tell me the monie on my clock lap
For there's no as *farthin* I'll trust thee
Dick of the Clock (Child's Ballads, VI, 79).

Now for the parties of Coyne or money the least in name is a *farthing*, but there are none extant in coyne at this day to my knowledge.
Hall, *Arithmetick* (1587), I, 12.

After all this he calls for satisfaction, when as he himselfe hath already taken the utmost *farding*.
Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

Our churchwardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings* day.
24.

A division of land, probably originally a fourth of a hide; later, a quarter of an acre.

Thirty a new make a *farthing* land, nine *farthings* a Cornish acre, and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.
R. Carr, *Survey of Cornwall*.

The *farthings* (byrdhings) of Norway and Ireland were territorial districts the "quarters" of some larger area. In Norway they were quarters of the "fylki," which answer to the "folks" which we have in our shire-names Norfolk and Suffolk. In Ireland the *farthings* correspond more nearly to our parishes, each having its *farthing*-kirk, or parish church, its *farthing*-thing, or parish vestry, and its *farthing*-doom, or court leet.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III, 425.

St. Anything very small; a small quantity.

In hire cuppe was no farthing a m.
Of greece, when she drunken hadde hire draughte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. l. 134.

[In the New Testament *farthing* is used to translate the Greek name of two small Roman coins, the *assarion*, worth one and a half cents, and the *quadrans*, a quarter of an *assarion*.] **Farthing damages.** See *damages*. **Farthing noble**, an old English gold coin of 1 shilling and 4 pence, equal to the fourth of a noble.

farthingale (fär'thing-gäl), *n.* [Also written *farthingale*, *farthingal*, formerly *farthingale*, *farthingall*, etc.; corrupt forms. < OF. *verdugalle*, *vertugalle*, dim. *vertugaden*, mod. F. *vertugadin* (= It. *verdugale*, dim. *verdugolino*), < Sp. *verdugado*, a farthingale, lit. 'hooped' (cf. Sp. *verdugul*, young shoots growing in a wood after cutting), < *verdugo* = Pg. *verdugo*, a young shoot of a tree, a rod, a ring for the ears, a hoop, etc., < *verde*, green, < L. *viridis*, green; see *verdant*, *vert*, *verd*.] The E. form may have been affected by that of *farthingale*, q. v.] A contrivance for extending the skirts of women's dresses, resembling the modern hooped skirt and made of ribs of whalebone run into a cloth foundation. It was introduced into England from France about 1455. It reached its greatest degree of inconvenience about 1600, when it gave the skirt an almost perfectly cylindrical form, the top of the cylinder being covered by the short skirt of a kind of basque maintained in a nearly horizontal position, or by loosely pulled folds of the material of the dress. It was still in use as late as 1662. Compare *hoop* and *crinoline*.

And revel it as bravely as the best . . .
With ruffs, and colls, and farthingales, and things.
Shaks., T. of S., iv. 3.
Enter Thilla in a rich gown, a great farthingale, a great ruff, a mull, a fan, and a cymbal on her head.
Ford, Love's Mischance, III. 3.
The Queen arrived with a train of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous farthingales or guardinfantas.
Rechin, Diary, May 30, 1662.
A pale Roman nose, a head of hair loaded with crowns and powdered with diamonds, a vast ruff, a vast farthingale, and a bundle of pearls are the features by which every body knows at once the picture of Queen Elizabeth.
Walford, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vii.

farthing-bound (fär'thing-bound), *n.* Same as *farthing-bound*. [Prov. Eng.]

farthingdale (fär'thing-däl), *n.* Same as *farthingdale*.

farthing-loaf (fär'thing-lof), *n.* [< ME. *farthinglof*.] A loaf sold for a farthing.

git the farthingale in defaulte of wyghte over twelf poun, the bakere is in the a merys [fine].
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

fascies, *n.* Plural of *fascia*.

fascet (fäs'tet), *n.* [A corrupt form of *fauces*, q. v.] 1. Same as *fauces*.—2. In *glass-mountain*: (a) A basket of wire connected to the end of a rod, for the purpose of carrying the bottle from the mold or blowing-rod to the leer. (b) A rod put into the mouth of the bottle for the same purpose. E. H. Knight.

fascia (fäs'i-ä), *n.*; pl. *fasciae* (-ä). [L., a band, bandage, girth, fillet; connected with *fascis*, a bundle.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a band, sash, or fillet of various forms and uses, worn around the head, the waist, the feet and legs, etc.

A white diadem on her head, from whence descended a veil, and that bound with a fascia of several coloured silks.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.
The legs were protected by flat bands (*fasciae*) laid round them up to the knees.
Enchiridion, VI. 4.

Hence—2. In *arch.*, any flat member or molding with but little projection, as the narrow horizontal bands or broad fillets into which the architraves of Ionic and Corinthian entablatures are divided (see cut under *column*); also, in brick buildings, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows in the several stories except the highest—3. In *bot.*, an encircling or transverse band or ridge.—4. In *music*: (a) A tie or bind. (b) The sides of a fiddle.—5. In *astron.*, a belt of the planet Jupiter. See *belt*, 3 (a).—6. In *surg.*, a bandage, roller, or ligature.—7. In *anat.*: (a) A sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue, forming a fibrous membrane resembling tendon or ligament, spread out in a layer, and investing, confining, supporting, and separating or uniting some muscle or any other special tissue, part, or organ of the body; also, such tissue in general; an aponeurosis (which see). The general contour of the body is invested just beneath the skin with a thin, light fascia, known as the *subcutaneous* or *superficial fascia*, as distinguished from the thicker, tougher, and more distinctly fibrous *deep fascia*, which invests and forms sheaths for the muscles, and dips down among the muscles and bundles of muscular fibers, forming fibrous intermuscular septa. Fasciae being simply condensed layers of the general fibrous connective tissue of the body, there is really no abrupt demarcation or definition between any of them; and the general system

of fascia is continuous with ligaments, tendons, sinews, peritoneum, etc. (b) Some fillet-like arrangement of parts; a band: as, the *fascia dentata*, the dentate fascia of the brain, the serrated band of gray matter lying alongside of and beneath the fimbria.—8. In *zool.*, a bar, band, or belt of color on the skin or its appendages, as hair, feathers, or scales; chiefly an ornithological term applied to broad crosswise markings, as distinguished from longitudinal stripes or streaks. **Anal fascia.** Same as *sacrococcygeal fascia*.

Aponeurotic fascia, a general name of the deep fascia, as distinguished from the superficial or fibro-areolar fascia. See def. 7 (a). **Bicipital fascia.** See *bicipital*.

Cervical fascia, the fascia of the neck: divided into a superficial above and a deep beneath the platysma muscle. **Cooper's fascia.** Same as *fascia of Scarpa*. **Costocoracoid fascia**, the fibrous membrane which stretches between the thorax and the coracoid, investing and protecting the axillary vessels and nerves and sheathing the muscles of the parts, as the subclavius and pectoralis minor. Also called *costocoracoid membrane*. **Cremasteric fascia**, the delicate membrane which connects the several deep loops of the cremaster muscle, and forms one of the coverings of the spermatic cord or of an inguinal hernia. **Cribiform fascia**, that extent of the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh which corresponds to the saphenous opening of the fascia lata, so called from being pierced by many holes for the passage of small blood vessels and lymphatics. **Dimidiate fascia.** See *dimidiate*. **Fascia endoabdominalis.** Same as *fascia transversalis*. **Fascia endogastrica.** Same as *fascia transversalis*. **Fascia endothoracica**, the fascia which lies between the costal pleura and the rib and intercostal muscles. **Fascia lata**, the broad fascia of the thigh, or femoral sheath, the specially dense and tough fascia which envelops all the muscles of the thigh, sends intermuscular fascial septa between them, with other prolongations which sheathe the vessels, and is operated upon by a special muscle, the tensor vaginæ femoris. **Fascia lumbodorsalis**, the combined lumbar and dorsal fasciae. **Fascia lumborum**, the lumbar fasciae. **Fascia musculi transversalis.** Same as *fascia transversalis*. **Fascia nuchæ**, a thin fascia lying beneath the trapezius and rhomboid muscles. **Fascia of pyriformis**, a thin extension of the obturator fascia covering the pyriformis muscle and the sacral plexus. **Fascia of Scarpa**, the deeper layer of the superficial layer of the abdominal fascia in the groin. **Fascia transversalis**, a thin membrane lying between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum. Also called *subperitoneal fascia*. **Fibro-areolar fascia**, a general name of the superficial fascia. See def. 7 (a). **Iliac fascia**, the aponeurotic layer which lines the back part of the abdominal cavity and covers the psoas and iliacus muscles. **Infraspinous fascia**, a thick membrane attached to the circumference of the infraspinous fossa, covering in the infraspinous muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers. **Infradibuliform fascia**, the funnel-shaped prolongation of the fascia of the transversalis muscle into the internal abdominal ring, and so into the inguinal canal, investing the spermatic cord for some distance, and forming one of the coverings of an inguinal hernia. Also called *internal spermatic fascia*. **Intercolumnar fascia**, the thin membrane which is extended between the columns or pillars of the external abdominal ring, occluding that opening to some extent, and thence prolonged upon the spermatic cord, forming one of the coverings of the cord and of an inguinal hernia. Also called *external spermatic fascia*. **Intercostal fascia**, three layers, one covering the outer surface of the external intercostal muscles, one the inner surface of the internal intercostals, and one interposed between those two muscular layers. **Intermuscular fascia**, any prolongation of a fascia between muscles. **Ischiofemoral fascia**, the fascia which lines part of the ischiofemoral fossa, lying upon the external surface of the levator and muscle, and continuous with the obturator fascia. Also called *anal fascia*. **Lumbar fascia**, the vertical or posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis muscle, consisting of an anterior layer attached to the anterior surface of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, a middle attached to the apices of those processes, and a posterior attached to the spinous processes of the lumbar vertebrae. The anterior and middle layers enclose the quadratus lumborum muscle, and the middle and posterior the erector spinae. **Obturator fascia**, a fascia extending downward from the pelvic fascia upon the upper surface of the levator and muscle and investing the prostate gland, bladder, and rectum. In the female it is perforated by the vagina. **Palmar fascia**, the deep fascia of the palm of the hand, into which the tendon of the palmaris muscle expands, and which is continuous with the fascial sheaths of the fingers. See cut under *manus*. **Pelvic fascia**, a membrane lining the pelvic cavity, continuous with the transversalis and thus fascia above and dividing into the obturator and rectovesical fasciae below. Also used so as to include the obturator, rectovesical, and ischiofemoral fasciae. **Perineal fascia**, the fascia of the perineum. Two parts are distinguished, the superficial and the deep; the latter constitutes in part the triangular ligament. **Plantar fascia**, the fascia of the sole of the foot; an extremely thick tough fibrous sheet of glazing pearly texture arising from the calcaneus, binding down the deeper structures of the sole, and continuous with the fascial sheaths of the toes.—**Rectovesical fascia**, a fascia between the rectum and the bladder, forming the visceral layer of the general pelvic fascia, lining the upper or internal surface of the levator and, and partially investing the rectum, bladder, and prostate gland.—**Spermatic fascia.** See *intercolumnar* and *infradibuliform* fasciae. **Subperitoneal fascia**, the fascia transversalis. **Subscapular fascia**, a thin membrane attached to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa, covering the subscapular muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Supraspinous fascia**, a thick membrane covering in the supraspinous muscle.—**Temporal fascia**, the fascia attached to the upper temporal ridge above and the zygoma below, covering the temporal muscle, and furnishing on its inner side attachment to some of the fibers of that muscle.

fascia-board (fäs'i-ä-börd), *n.* In a railroad-car, a projecting molding under the inside cornice. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

fascia, *n.* Plural of *fascia*. **fascial** (fäs'i-äl), *a.* Belonging to the fasciae. **fascial** (fäs'i-äl), *n.* [*< NL. fasciatus*, < L. *fascia*, a band.] Pertaining to a fascia; constituting a fascia; consisting of fascia; aponeurotic: as, *fascial tissue*.

fascialist (fäs'i-äl-ist), *n.*; pl. *fascialists* (-lëz). [*< NL. fascia*, a band; see *fascia*.] In *anat.*, the sartorius muscle.

fasciate (fäs'i-ät), *a.* [*< NL. fasciatus*, < L. *fascia*, a bundle, band; see *fascia*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) Banded or compacted together. (b) Same as *fasciated*, 2.—2. In *zool.*, marked with a fascia or with fasciae. See *fascia*, 8.

fasciated (fäs'i-ät-ed), *a.* 1. Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.

For the arms not lying *fasciated*, or wrapt up after the Grecian manner, but in a middle distention, the including lines will strictly make out that figure.
Sir T. Brown, Garden of Cyrus, II.

2. In *bot.*: (a) Affected with fasciation.

The . . . theory that a *fasciated* branch is due, not to over insurance of life, but to a degradation of vital power.
Science, III. 604.

(b) Marked with cross-bands of color. Also *fasciate*.—**Fasciated falcon**, finch, etc. See the nouns. **fasciately** (fäs'i-ät-ly), *adv.* In a fasciate manner; in bundles.

Filaments *fasciately* placed together.
H. C. Wood, Fresh Water Algae, p. 21.

fasciation (fäs'i-ä-shön), *n.* [*< NL. fasciatio* (n-), < L. *fascia* (kindred with *fascis*), a band; see *fascia*.] 1. The act or manner of binding with fasciae; specifically, a bandaging.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation* or roiling have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity.
Waxman, Surgery.

2. That with which something is bound; a fasciae.

And even diadems themselves were but *fasciations*, and handsome ligatures, as at the heads of princes.
Sir T. Brown, Garden of Cyrus, II.

3. In *bot.*, a malformation in plants, in which a stem or branch becomes expanded into a flat, ribbon-like shape, as if several stems were laterally coalescent in one plane. This form of monstrous growth is of frequent occurrence, and in the cockscomb (*Celona*) it is the ordinary state of the plant.

A number of phenomena conceded to result from low vital conditions, were considered by him to be inseparably connected with *fasciation*, the essential feature of which is the production of an extraordinary number of buds, with a corresponding suppression of the normal inter-nodal spaces. . . . In severe winters the branches in the *fasciation* wholly die in many cases, while those on other portions of the tree survive.
Science, III. 604.

4. In *zool.*, marking with fasciae; barring, banding, or transverse striping.

fascicle (fäs'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *fascicule*, a part of a book published in numbers, = Sp. *fasciculo*

= Pg. *fasciculo*, a small bundle of herbs, = It. *fascicolo*, a number of a book, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, packet (as of letters, books, etc.), a nosegay, dim. of *fascis*, a bundle; see *fascis*.] A bundle; a small collection or connected group; a cluster. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*: (1) A close cluster, as of leaves, flowers, etc.; sometimes limited in use to a condensed cyme.



FASCICLE OF FLOWERS OF THE MALLOW. From Le Maout and DeCandolle's "Traité général de Botanique."

Flowers . . . diversified with tints of orange-scarlet, of pale yellow, or of bright orange, which grows deeper every day, and forms a variety of shades according to the age of each blossom that opens in the fascicle.

Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

(2) In mosses, the tissue of elongated cells taking the place of fibrovascular bundles in the nerves, etc. (b) In *anat.*, a fasciculus. (c) A part of a printed work; a small number of printed or written sheets bound together. Also, in all senses, *fasciculus*.

Whole fascicles there are, wherein the Professor . . . is not once named.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 53.

fascicled (fäs'i-kl-d), *a.* [*< fascicle* + -ed.] Same as *fasciculate*.

Flowers *fascicled*, fragrant just after sunset and before sunrise.
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

fascicular (fä-sik'ä-lär), *a.* [*< fasciculus* + -ar.] Same as *fasciculate*.—**Fascicular system**. In *bot.*, same as *fibrovascular system* (which see, under *fibrovascular*).

Fascicularia (fa-sik'-u-lā'-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch of flowers, etc.: see *fascicle*.] A genus of fossil polyzoans, of the family *Tubuliporidae*, occurring in the coral-line crag of Suffolk, England; so called from the fascicular or clustered shape. Also called *Mesodripora*.

fascicularly (fa-sik'-u-lā'-rē-ly), *adv.* Same as *fasciculate*.

fasciculate, fasciculated (fa-sik'-u-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [NL., < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch, etc.: see *fascicle*.] 1. Growing in fascicles or clusters.

Asterias, or sea star, with twelve broad rays finely reticulated, and roughened with *fasciculated* long papillae on the upper part. *Peunant, Brit. Zool.*, IV.

2. In *entom.*: (a) Having dispersed tufts of long hairs, either arranged in rows or scattered irregularly over the surface. See *fascicle*. (b) Split into many long processes: as, *fasciculate palpi*.—3. In *mineral.*, occurring in fibrous bundles of needle-like crystals. — *Fasciculate antennae*, antennae which have several small tufts or pencils of hairs on the joints. — *Fasciculate palpi*, specifically, those palpi in which the terminal joint is split into slender lamellae.

fasciculately (fa-sik'-u-lāt-ly), *adv.* In a fasciculate manner. Also *fascicularly*.

fasciculation (fa-sik'-u-lā'-shun), *n.* 1. The state of being fasciculate.—2. That which is fasciculated.

fascicle (fas-i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *fascicule*, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle: see *fascicle*.] In *entom.*, a bundle of close-set hairs, usually converging at the top: used of the clothing of insects.

fasciculi, *n.* Plural of *fasciculus*.

Fasciculinea (fa-sik'-u-lin'-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fasciculineus*, aggregated into bundles, < L. *fasciculus*, a bundle: see *fasciculus*.] A group of cyclostomatous polyzoans having the cells aggregated into bundles or fasciculi.

fasciolite (fa-sik'-u-lit), *n.* [< L. *fasciculus* + Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of fibrous hornblende of a fascicular structure.

fasciculus (fa-sik'-u-lus), *n.*; *pl.* *fasciculi* (-li). [L.: see *fascicle*.] 1. Same as *fascicle*.

I am not prepared to accept from any one a *fasciculus* of conditional propositions as a substitute for science. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX, 724.

The sixth *fasciculus* of Dr. Fisher's *Manuel de Conchyliologie* has appeared. *Science*, III, 54.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, a bundle; a set of something, as fibers, banded or bundled together. Specifically (a) One of the bundles of nervous tissue composing the spinal cord, one of the pillars of the cord or medulla oblongata. (b) A bundle of muscular fibers.

A small bundle of muscular fibers separated from similar bundles by the endomysium, and when bound together by the perimysium with other *fasciculi* forming the muscle. *Quain, Anat.*, I, 196.

3. A nosegay. **Arcuate fasciculus.** See *arcuate*. — **Fasciculi graciles**, the slender fasciculi lying on either side of the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord, terminating in the clavus of the medulla oblongata. — **Fasciculi teretes**, the round fascicles, a pair of bundles of nerve-tissue in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, lying parallel with each other alongside the median line, being the upward continuation of the trigonum hypoglossum on either side. Also called *fasciculi teretes* and *eminentia teretes*. — **Fasciculus uncinatus, fasciculus unciniformis**, the hooked fascicle, a bundle of white fibers in the *fasciculus stylus* connecting the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum. — **Olivary fasciculus**, a bundle of nerve fibers behind the olivary body of the medulla oblongata and continuous with the lateral column of the spinal cord.

fascinate (fas-i-nāt), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *fascinated*, *ppr.* *fascinating*. [< L. *fascinatus*, *pp.* of *fascinare* (> It. *af-fascinare* = Sp. Pg. *fascinar* = F. *fasciner*), enchanter, bewitch, charm (by the eyes or tongue); cf. *fascinum*, *fascinum*, a bewitching, witchcraft. The resemblance to (Gr. *φαῖναι*, to slander, malign, disparage, grudge, envy, later bewitch (by means of spells, an evil eye, etc.), *βιάσασθαι*, to slander, envy, malice, later sorcery, witchcraft, is imperfect, and appears to be accidental.] 1. *trans.* 1. To bewitch; set on by witchcraft or by some analogous powerful or irresistible influence; hence, to influence the imagination, reason, or will of in an uncontrollable manner. See *fascination*.

It has been almost universally believed that serpents can stupefy and fascinate the prey which they are desirous to obtain. *E. Bright, tr. of Cuvier*.

James, while his fate was under discussion, remained at Whitehall, fascinated, as it seemed, by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying. *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, I.

2. To enchant; captivate; excite the passions or affections of, and allure powerfully or irresistibly.

His (Bacon's) mind, ardent, susceptible, . . . was fascinated by the genius and accomplishments of Bacon. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*

— *Syn.* Charm, etc. (see *enchant*): to throw or bring under a spell, hold spell-bound, entrance, encharm.

II. *trans.* To exercise a bewitching or captivating power.

None of the affections . . . have been noted to fascinate or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon, Envy*.

The richness and vigour of the Mahadeo temple redem its want of elegance, and *fascinate* in spite of its somewhat confused outline. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 406.

fascinating (fas-i-nā-ting), *p. a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating; as, a most *fascinating* poem.

But when his tender strength in time shall rise To dare ill tongues, and *fascinate* you. *Deighton, Britannia Rediviva*

Monsieur was at a little supper most nights, with *fascinating* company. *Dickens, Tale of Two Cities*

fascinatingly (fas-i-nā-ting-ly), *adv.* In a fascinating manner; alluringly; charmingly.

fascination (fas-i-nā'-shun), *n.* [< F. *fascination* = Sp. *fascinación* = Pg. *fascinação* = It. *fascina-zione*, *af-fascinazione*, < L. *fascinatio* (-ō), an enchanting, a bewitching, < *fascinar*, to enchant, bewitch: see *fascinate*.] 1. The act of bewitching; enchantment; hence, a subtle, irresistible influence upon the imagination, reason, or will. It was formerly generally believed and still is believed by uneducated and barbarous people, that certain persons have the power of inflicting various diseases and evils on individuals by using certain words or spells, or by a look, without coming in contact with them or administering anything to them. Against this fascination divers medicines, amulets, and ceremonies have been used. (See *captation*.) 2. The notion of the "evil eye," which still exists, is a vestige of this superstition. (See *the evil eye*, under *evil*.) 3. The lower animal has fascination, as a power exerted on an effect, has been almost universally attributed to venomous reptiles, as the rattlesnake or the cobra, with much evidence to its favor upon the face of observed incidents, but as yet without satisfactory scientific determination.

Fascination is the power and act of imagination, taken alive upon other bodies than the body of the imagination. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II, 204.

The Turks hang old rags . . . on their fairest horses, . . . to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller*

2. A fascinating influence upon the passions and affections; a powerful attraction; a spell; a charm; as, the *fascinations* of society.

The gift of *fascination*, the power to charm when, where, and whom she would. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, IV.

Speculative minds cannot resist the *fascination* of metaphysics, even when forced to admit that its inquiries are hopeless. *G. H. Lewes, Prob. of Life and Mind*, I, I, 134

Her face had a wonderful *fascination* in it. *Longfellow, Hyperion*, p. 223

3. The state of being fascinated or bewitched, or under the sway of a powerful attraction or a commanding and more or less mysterious influence; specifically, a certain hypnotic state. See the extract.

As an addition to the investigation of Charcot and Binet, Dr. Binet, in 1887, made the discovery that there was a fourth hypnotic state, *fascination*, which preceded the three others, and manifested itself by a tendency to muscular contractions, as well as to a tendency to hallucination and suggestion, but at the same time left to the subject a full consciousness of his surroundings, and remembrance of what had taken place. *Science*, IX, 44

— *Syn.* Spell, charm, magic, sorcery, witchery.

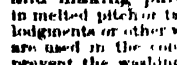
fascinator (fas-i-nā-tor), *n.* [< F. *fascinateur*, *n.*, = Sp. Pg. *fascinator*, *n.*, = It. *fascinatore*, < L. *fascinare*, *fascinatus*: see *fascinate*.] One who or that which fascinates.

fascinatress (fas-i-nā-tress), *n.* [< F. *fascinatrice*, *n.*, fem., = It. *fascinatrice*, *n.*; *n.* *fascinator + -ess*.] A woman who fascinates. [Rare.]

"She's an enchantress," said a boy, "I said, 'a *fascinator*.'"
H. Jones, Jr., Daisy Miller, p. 42

fascine (fa-sēn'), *n.* [< F. *fascine*, OF. *fascine*, *fascine* = It. *fascina*, < L. *fascina*, a bundle of sticks, a fagot, < *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] 1. A fagot; specifically (*milit.*), a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood bound at both ends and in the middle, used in fortification, raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes fascines dipped in melted pitch or tar are used to set fire to an enemy's lodgments or other works. In civil engineering fascines are used in the construction of sea- and river-walls to prevent the washing away of the shores, or to collect silt, mud, etc., to elevate the bottom, and so form an island, as in Holland.

Where it was found impossible, orders were given to the horse of the second line of the allies to provide themselves,



Fascine.

each squadron with twenty *fascinæ*, to facilitate the passage. *N. Tiedel, Hist. Eng. (trans.)*, Anne, III, 8 (1704).

Our general had been busy for the last two hours, throwing up an entrenchment with *fascinæ*, earth-bags, and chevaux de frise.

II. *Steinbock, Travels through Spain*, p. 42

3. A bundle of fagots used in oyster-culture for the spat to attach to; a stool. — **Fascine battery.** See *battery*.

fascine (fa-sēn'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *fascined*, *ppr.* *fascinating*. [< *fascine*, *n.*] To protect with fascines.

All new or old levees on the unsettled and uncultivated lands situated on the river or on the bayous running to and from the same, or other waters connected therewith, shall be constantly *fascined* or palisaded.

Gov. Report on Miss. River, 1866 (rep. 1870), p. 163.

fascine-dweller (fa-sēn'-dwel'-er), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of those people of prehistoric time who constructed and used fascine-dwellings. *R. Munroe*.

fascine-dwelling (fa-sēn'-dwel'-ing), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of a class of lake-dwellings characterizing a certain prehistoric period in some localities. These dwellings were built upon platforms which rested upon foundations formed of layers of sticks laid horizontally one over the other, until they projected above the surface of the water. Compare *pile-dwelling*, *palafitte*. *R. Munroe*.

fascinous (fas-i-nus), *a.* [< L. *fascinum*, witchcraft: see *fascinate*.] Caused or acting by witchcraft.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, further than refer to experience. *Harcup, Consumption*.

fasciola (fa-sēl'-o-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *fasciolæ* (-lā). [NL., < L. *fasciola*, a small bandage, dim. of *fascia*, a bandage: see *fascia*.] 1. The *fascia dentata* of the brain. See *fascia*, 7 (b). *Waller*, 1881. [Rare.] — 2. [cap.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of flukes or trematode worms. *F. hepatica* is found in the bile ducts of various mammals, and occasionally in man. (b) A genus of dendrocoelous turbellarians, or land-platyhelminths, of the family *Geoplantidae*. *F. terrestris*, of Europe, is an example. — 3. In *entom.*, a short transverse band or fascia; a small or narrow band. Also *fasciule*, *fasciulet*. **Fasciola cinerea.** Same as *cinerea*.

fasciolar (fa-sēl'-o-lār), *a.* [< *fasciola* + -ar².] Pertaining to the fasciola, or fascia dentata of the brain.

Fasciolaria (fas-i-lā'-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809), < L. *fasciola*, a small bandage (see *Fasciola*), + -aria.] A genus of gastropods, having a fusiform shell and a columella with oblique folds. *F. opacata*, of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, is the largest gastropod known, reaching a length of nearly two feet. *F. tulipa* and *F. distans* are common along the coast of Florida.

Fasciolaridae (fas-i-lā'-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *fasciola* + -idae.] A family of cariniferous gastropods, typified by the genus *Fasciolaria*. They have a more or less fusiform shell distinguished by the development of a tortuous columella surrounded by oblique platform folds. Some of the species reach a large size and all are inhabitants of warm waters.

fasciolaroid (fas-i-lā'-ri-oid), *a.* [< *Fasciolaria* + -oid.] Having characteristics of the *Fasciolaridae*.

Triclad fluke, a *fasciolaroid* dentition in *Fascia* *sp.* *Town, Struct. and Syst. Conchology*, II, 120.

fasciolo (fas-i-lō), *n.* [NL. *fasciola*, *q. v.*] 1. Same as *fasciola*, 3.—2. In echinoderms, one of the tracts or bands of modified spines of some echinids. Also called *semita*.

fasciolet (fas-i-lō-let), *n.* [< *fasciole* + -et.] In *entom.*, same as *fasciola*, 3.

fascia (fas-i-ā), *n.*; *pl.* *fasciæ* (-zē). [L.] 1. A bundle, as of rods or fibers. That the ganglionic roots of the spinal nerves were the *fasciæ* or funiculi for sensation. *McClellan*.

2. *pl.* In *Rom. antiq.*, bundles of rods, usually of birch, with an ax bound in with them, the blade projecting, borne by lictors before the superior Roman magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb. The modern form, common as an ornament, etc., in which the ax head projects beyond the top of the bundle of rods, was unknown to the ancients.

Golden chairs, gilt chariots, triumphal robes were piled one upon another with laurelled *fasciæ*. *Froude, Caesar*, p. 491.



Fasciolaria tulipa



Fascia of a Roman magistrate.

fasel, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *fayll*; < ME. *fase-
len* = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vaslen*, (*t.* *vaseln*, ravel
out; a freq. form (cf. OHG. *fasin*, investigate,
G. *fasen*, separate the fibers or threads), < AS.
fæs, *n.*, pl. *fæsu*, a fringe: see *fass* and *fass-
ings*, *seeze*.] To ravel out.

Faselju (var. *faselju*), as clothys, villo (vello).

Prompt. Parv., p. 150.

I *fayll* out, as nyke or vylow dothe, je ravel; my
sleeve is *fayllid*, ma manche est ravée.

Palaprase.

fasel, *n.* [= D. *vezel*, a thread, fiber, filament;
see *fasel*, *v.*, and *fass*.] 1. A thread.—2. A
flaw in cloth. *Withals*, *Hallwell*.

fasel, *phasel* (*fascel*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also
fezel; < ME. *fasel* (= F. *fasciole*), < L. *fasci-
lus*, *fasculus*, *phasculus*, *phasellus*, < Gr. *phásion*, kid-
ney-bean.] A kind of kidney-bean or French
bean.

Disdain not *fascels* or poor vetch to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.

May, tr. of Virgil.

fash (*fash*), *v.* [Se., < OF. *fasher*, mod. *fâcher*,
anger, displeasure, offend, = Pr. *fashgar*, *fashi-
car* = OSP. *haschar*, Sp. *fustidar* = It. *fusti-
diare*, disgust, vex, tire, < ML. as if **fustidiare*,
this form taking the place of L. *fustidire*, feel
disgust at, dislike, < L. *fustidium* (> It. *fustidio*
= Sp. *hastio*, OSP. *fustio* = Pg. *fustio* = Cat.
justio = Pr. *justig*, *justie* = OF. *fustu*), dis-
gust, loathing, aversion: see *fustidius*.] 1.
trans. To trouble; annoy; vex.

London is *fashed* with a defluxion.

Burdie, Letters, I. 215.

It's as plain as a pike staff that something is troubling
her, and may be it will be some of your love nonsense,
for 'tis mainly that as *fashes* the lasses.

Cornhill Mag.

To *fash* one's thumb, to give one's self trouble.

Dear Roger, when your jo puts on her gloom,

Do ye see to, and never *fash* your thumb.

Ramsey, Poems, II. 71.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be annoyed; be vexed.

The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than
usual, at which he began to *fash*.

Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 220.

2. To take trouble; be at pains: as, you needna
fash.—3. To be weary.

You soon *fash* of a good office.

Scotch proverb.

[Scotch in all uses.]

fash (*fash*), *n.* [Se., < *fash*, *v.*] 1. Trouble; an-
noyance; vexation.

O'er the numerous human dools,

The tricks o' knives, or *fash* o' fools,

Thou bearst the grief.

Burns, Address to the Toothache.

2. Pains; care.

Without further *fash* on my part.

De Quincey.

3. A troublesome person: usually in a derogatory
sense.

fash (*fash*), *n.* [Prob. < F. *fasse*, OF. *fuisse*,
a band: see *fasse* and *fascia*.] 1. The mark
left by the mold upon a cast bullet.—2. Naut.,
an irregular sound.

fash (*fash*), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *fass*.] 1.
The tops of turnips.—2. A fringe, or a row of
anything worn like a fringe. [Prov. Eng.]

fash (*fash*), *n.* [Of *fash*, 1.] Rough: ap-
plied to metal. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

fashery (*fash'èr-i*), *n.*; pl. *fasherries* (-iz). [Se., <
OF. *fasherie*, F. *fâcherie*, anger, displeasure,
offense, annoyance, < OF. *fasher*, F. *fâcher*,
anger, displeasure: see *fash*, *v.*] Trouble; an-
noyance; vexation.

I considered it my duty to submit to many *fasherries* on
his account.

Galt.

She was a religious hypochondriac, it appears, whom,
not without some cross and *fashery* of mind a body, he
[John Knox] was good enough to tend.

R. L. Stevenson, John Knox.

fashion (*fash'on*), *n.* [< ME. *fascion*, *fascoun*,
fascoun, *fason*, *fassone*, < OF. *fascion*, *fazon*,
fason, *fachon*, F. *fason* = Pr. *fasso* = Sp. *fascion*
= Pg. *fazio* = It. *fazione*, fashion, form,
make, outward appearance, < L. *fictio* (-n-), a
making (usually in the particular sense of com-
pany, faction), < *facere*, make: see *fack*. Cf.
faction, a doublet of *fashion*.] 1. The make or
form of anything: the state of anything with re-
gard to its external appearance or constitution;
shape: as, the *fashion* of the ark, or of the taber-
nacle.

Of that fair fruit he ate a part,

And was transformed likewise

Into the *fashion* of a hart.

The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads,
I. 87).

King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the
altar.

2 Ki. xvi. 10.

By Heaven, I will;
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man!

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

Tread a measure on the stones,
Madam—if I know your sex,
From the *fashion* of your bones.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. Customary make or style in dress, orna-
ment, furnishings, or anything subject to va-
riations of taste or established usage; specifi-
cally, that mode or style of dress and personal
adornment prevalent at any time in polished
or genteel society: as, the latest *fashions*; what
so changeable as *fashion*?

The *fashion* wears out more apparel than the man.

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

No man might change the *fashion* used in his own Coun-
try, when he went into another, that all might be
known of what Country they were.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 679.

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold;
Alike fantastic, if too new or odd.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 333.

Fashion in the distant wilds of Africa tortures and har-
asses poor humanity as much as in the great prison of
civilization. W. H. Flower, Fashion in Deformity, p. 28.

3. Manner; way; mode.

Pluck Cases by the sleeve;

And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you

What hath proceeded.

Shak., J. C., I. 2.

In the Hall was made a Castle, garnished with Artillery
and Weapons, in a most Warlike *Fashion*.

Chambers, Chronicles, p. 256.

If I die, it [my book] shall come to you in that *fashion*
that your letter desires it.

Donne, Letters, xiv.

Our ships had not lain there many days before the Na-
tives came from all the Country about, and fell a building
them Houses after their *fashion*.

Dampier, Voyages, II. I. 13.

The same word was pronounced and spelt in different
fashions by English writers living in different localities.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV, 60.

[In this sense used with a specific adjective or noun to form
a phrase or a compound noun in adverbial construction,
as, to ride *man fashion*, to speak *American fashion*.]

4. Custom; prevailing practice.

"Twas never my mother's *fashion*," she said,

"Nor shall it e'er be mine."

Rose the Red, and White Lily (Child's Ballads, V. 178).

It was the *fashion* of the age to call everything in ques-
tion.

Millon.

It is almost a *Fashion* to admire her.

Conqueror, Way of the World, I. 9.

It is the *fashion* to say that the progress of civilisation
is favourable to liberty.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. Conformity to the ways of fashionable soci-
ety; good breeding; gentility; good style.

It is strange that men of *fashion* and gentlemen should
so grossly belie their own knowledge.

Raleigh.

They [the Sclaves] have about fifty Roman priests, . . .
and all the Roman Catholics of *fashion* speak Italian very
well.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 10.

Lady T. Lud, Sir Peter! would you have me be out of
the *fashion*?

Sir Peter. The *fashion*, indeed! what had you to do with
the *fashion* before you married me?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 1.

6. Fashionable people collectively: as, the
beauty and *fashion* of the town were present.

After a *fashion*, to a certain extent: in a sort; with
some approach to accuracy or completeness: as, he has
done it *after a fashion*.

The ship's company are paid, so are the bumboat wo-
men, the Jews, and the emancipationist *after a fashion*.

Murray.

In a *fashion*, in a way; after a fashion. In *fashion*,
in keeping with the prevailing mode, style, or practice.

He continues to wear a coat and doublet of the same
cut that were in *fashion* at the time of his repulse.

Adams, Spocator, No. 2.

Out of *fashion*, not in keeping with prevailing modes or
practices = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Form*, *Shape*, etc. (see *power*);
cut, appearance, cast. 4. *Manner*, *Practice*, etc. See *cus-
tom*. 5. *Conventionality*, *style*.

fashion (*fash'on*), *v. t.* [< *fashion*, *n.*] 1. To
form; give shape or figure to; mold: as, to
fashion toys.

That is enough for me, seeking but to *fashion* an art, &
not to finish it.

Cuttenham, Arte of Eng. Poese, p. 104.

Private repentance they said must appear by every man's
fashion or his own life contrary unto the customs and
orders of this present world.

Hosier, Rector, Polity, Pref., viii.

Shall the clay say to him that *fashions* with it, What maketh
thou?

Isa., xlv. 9.

To some points it [English law] has been *fashioned* to
suit our feelings; in others, it has gradually *fashioned* our
feelings to suit itself.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The country's flinty face,

Like wax, their *fashioning* skill betrays.

Emerson, Monadnock.

2. To fit; adapt; accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and con-
ditions of the people to whom they are meant.

Spencer, State of Ireland.

Every man must *fashion* his path according to his calling.

Pletcher (and another), Love's Cure, I. 1.

3†. To frame; invent; contrive.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to
fashion a carriage to rob love from any.

Shak., Much Ado, I. 2.

I'll *fashion* an excuse.

B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.

fashion (*fash'on*), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *farolen*,
which is a var. of *faroin*, q. v.] Same as *faroy*:
usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

His horse, . . . infected with the *fashions*.

Shak., T. of the 8., III. 2.

What shall we learn by travel?

Fashions!

That's a beastly disease.

Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

If he have outward diseases, as the spavin, splent, ring-
bone, wind-gall, or *fashion*, or, sir, a galled back, we let
him bleed.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for London and England,
p. 120.

fashionable (*fash'on-a-bl*), *a.* and *n.* [< *fash-
ion* + -able.] 1. *a.* 1†. Capable of being shaped
or fashioned. *Hieron*.—2. Conforming to es-
tablished fashion, custom, or prevailing prac-
tice: as, a *fashionable* dress or hat; *fashionable*
opinions.

There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—the pink
of *fashionable* propriety. . . . who, though versed in all
the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of
soul or cordiality about them.

T. Chalmers.

3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode;
dressing or behaving according to the prevail-
ing fashion: genteel; polished: as, a *fashion-
able* man; *fashionable* society.

For time is like a *fashionable* host,

That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand.

Shak., T. and C., III. 2.

4. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of people
of fashion: as, *fashionable* waste.

A silly fond conceit of his fair form,

And just proportion, *fashionable* mien,

And pretty face.

Cooper, Task, II. 491.

5. Patronized, resorted to, or occupied by peo-
ple of fashion: as, a *fashionable* tailor or hatter;
a *fashionable* watering-place or neighborhood.

Syn. 2. Stylish, custom-ary, usual.

II. *n.* A person of fashion: chiefly used in
the plural: as, this establishment is patronized
by the *fashionables*.

Here was a full account of the marriage, and a list of all
the *fashionables* who attended the fair bride to the hyme-
neal altar.

Miss Edgeworth, Helen, II.

Me and the other *fash'ables* only come last night.

Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxv.

fashionableness (*fash'on-a-bl-neg*), *n.* The
state or quality of being fashionable; modish
elegance; conformity to the prevailing custom
or style, especially in dress.

These are the hard tasks of a Christian, worthy of our
awe, worthy of our rejoicing, all which that Babylon-
ish religion shifteth off with a careless *fashionableness*, as
if it had not to do with the soul.

Ep. Hall, Epistles, III. 2.

fashionably (*fash'on-a-bl-i*), *adv.* In a manner
accordant with fashion, custom, or prevailing
practice; with modish elegance: as, to dress
fashionably.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when
here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been du-
elled or flung into another world.

South, Sermons, II. 213.

A mind

Not yet so blank, or *fashionably* blind,

But now and then perhaps a feeble ray

Of distant wisdom shoots across his way.

Cooper, Hope, I. 92.

fashional (*fash'on-al*), *a.* [< *fashion* + -al.]

Same as *fashionable*. *Donne*.

fashionate (*fash'on-ät*), *a.* Same as *fashion-
able*. *Dekker*.

fashioner (*fash'on-ër*), *n.* 1. One who *fash-
ions*, forms, or gives shape to anything.

In white act, as the man is principall doer and *fash-
ioner*, so is the woman but the maker and sufferer.

J. Udall, On Cor. xxvi.

2†. A modiste.

Is a bugle maker a lawful calling? or the confection-mak-
ers? . . . or your French *fashioner*?

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

The *fashioner* had accomplished his task, and the dresses
were brought home.

Scott.

fashioning-needle (*fash'on-ing-në'dl*), *n.* One
of the needles in a knitting-machine which lift
loops from some of the bearded needles and
transfer them to others, in order to widen or
narrow the work.

fashionist (*fash'on-ist*), *n.* [< *fashion* + -ist.]
An obsequious follower of the modes and *fash-
ions*. [Rare.]

Many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used
by the *fashionists* of that day.

Fuller, Pilgrimage of Palestine, I. III. 6.

fashionless (fash'on-lee), *a.* [*< fashion¹ + -less.*] Having no fashion; not in accordance with fashion. *Craig.*

fashionly (fash'on-li), *a.* [*< fashion¹ + -ly¹.*] Fashionable.

And thou gallant, that readest and deridest this mad-name of Fashion, if thine eyes were not dazzled with light-namess . . . of self-reflected Vanitie, mightest see as Monster-like fashions at home, and a more fashionly monster of thy selfe. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 784.*

fashion-monger (fash'on-mung'ger), *n.* One who leads the fashion, or affects great gentility.

Swearing they hold an excellent qualitie, and to be a fashion-monger in oaths, glorious. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 342.*

fashion-mongering (fash'on-mung'ger-ing), *n.* Setting or following the fashion; foppish.

fashion-monging (fash'on-mung'ging), *a.* [For *fashion-mongering.*] Same as *fashion-mongering.*

Scambling, out-facing, fashion-monging boys, That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander. *Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.*

fashion-piece (fash'on-pēs), *n.* Same as *fashion-number*.

fashion-plate (fash'on-plāt), *n.* An engraving exhibiting current fashions in dress.

fashion-timber (fash'on-tim'ber), *n.* One of the timbers on the outside of the stern of a wooden ship forming the ends of the ellipse or parallelogram just above the transom. Also *fashion-piece*.

fashious (fash'us), *a.* [*< OF. facheux, F. facheux, troublesome. < facheur, trouble, fash, ult. < L. fustidiosus; see fash¹ and fustidious.*] Troublesome; vexatious. [Scotch.]

Favour w^t wooing was fashious to seek. *The Laird o' Cockpen.*

It's a fashious affair when you're out on a ride . . . And you come to a place where three crossroads divide. *Jarham, Ingoldsbay Legends, II. 234.*

fashiousness (fash'us-nēs), *n.* Troublesomeness; vexatiousness. [Scotch.]

fashl¹, *v.* and *n.* Same as *fash¹.*

fashl² (fash'il), *v.* [*E. dial.; perhaps connected with fashel, ravel out (cf. fessle, dawdle, with fessle, ravel out; see fash¹, fessle¹).*] To dawdle. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

faskidar (fas'ki-dar), *n.* A Scotch name of one of the skua-gulls or jaegers.

fasonit, *n.* A Middle English form of *fashion¹.* *Chaucer.*

fassi, *n.* [*< ME. *fas (not found), < AS. fasa, a fringe, = OHG. faso, m., faso, f., MHG. vase, G. fass, MHG. also faser, G. faser (cf. E. fass¹) = D. vaset, a thread, fiber, filament. (Cf. fassings and fass¹. Cf. fass³.)*] A fringe; in the plural, tassels, hangings. *Hall.* (*Hallucell.*)

fassalte, fassite (fas'a-it, fas'it), *n.* [*< Fassa (see def.) + -ite.*] A dark-green variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of Fassa in Tyrol.

fassings (fas'ingz), *n. pl.* [*E. dial.; < fass + -ing¹.*] Any hanging fibers or roots of plants, etc. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fassite, *n.* See *fassalte*.

fast¹ (fast), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *fest*; < ME. *fast, fest*, < AS. *fast*, fixed, firm, stiff, solid, constant, fortified. = OS. *fast* = OFrick. *fest* = D. *vast* = MLG. *fast*, *fest* = OHG. *fasti*, *festi*, *seste*, MHG. *rester*, *rest*, G. *fest* = Icel. *fasti* = Sw. Dan. *fast* = Goth. **fasta* (not found), fixed, firm, strong; see *fast²* and *fast³.* In comp. *earth-fast*, *stead-fast*, *sooth-fast*, etc., *shame-fast* (corruptly *shame-faced*), etc.] I. *a.* 1. Firmly fixed in place; immovable.

For never wight so fast in self could sit, But him perforce unto the ground it bore. *Spenser, P. Q., III. III. 60.*

2. Strong against attack; fortified.

Wel he makede his castles towre and awidhe cote. *Layamon, II. 71.*

Robbers and outlaws . . . lurking in woods and fast places. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

3. Fixed in such a way as to prevent detachment, separation, removal, or escape; tight; secure; close; not loose nor easily detachable: as, take a fast hold; make fast the door; make fast a rope. Used elliptically in whaling, in exclamation, to indicate that the harpoon has pierced the whale, and that the boat is thus fast to it.

Whether the sun that contains him, nor the particularities descending from him, give any fast handle to their corporeal displays. *Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

'Tis true, they have us fast, we cannot scape 'em. *Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 6.*

Be sure to find What I foretold thee, many a hard assay . . . Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold. *Milton, P. R., IV. 480.*

One end of the line was made fast to a telegraph post. *R. L. Stevenson, Popular Authors.*

4. Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful.

You shall finde me as fast a Friend to you and yours as perchance any you haue. *Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 20.*

In heart they are neither fast to God nor man. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 343.*

5. Tenacious; not fugitive; durable; lasting; permanent in tint: as, fast colors; fast to mulling or to washing (said of colors, or of materials which will not change color under those operations).

Roses, damask and red, are fast flowers of their smells. *Jacobs, Gardens.*

A material is called fast to washing if it will stand boiling with a neutral or slightly alkaline soap without changing or losing any appreciable quantity of its colour. *Benedict, Coal Tar Colours (trans.), p. 64.*

6. Close, as sleep; deep; sound.

I have seen her . . . take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, read it, afterwards seal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.*

7. In use; not to be had. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Fast and loose. (a) A cheating game practised at fairs by gipsies and sharpers, now called *prick the quarter*, or *prick at the loop*. A belt or strap having been doubled and rolled up, with the double or loop in the center, is laid on its edge on a board or table; the dupe is then induced to bet that he can catch the double or loop with a skewer while the belt or strap is unrolled, but the sharp or draws it out in such a way as to make this impossible. Hence, to play fast and loose is to say one thing and do another; to be slippery, inconstant, or unreliable.

Like a right gipsy, bath, at fast and loose, Beguiled me to the very heart of loss. *Shak., A. and C., IV. 10.*

But, if you use these knick knacks, This fast and loose, with faithful men and honest, You'll be the first will find it. *Pletcher, Loyal Subject, II. 1.*

(b) The game of prison-bars or prisoners' base. [Prov. Eng.] **Fast-and-loose pulleys**, two pulleys of the same diameter placed side by side on a shaft, the one rigidly fixed to the shaft, the other loose. The shaft is driven from a main shaft by a band passed over the fixed pulley, and when the pulley-shaft is to be stopped the band is shifted to the loose pulley. **Fast blue, brown, red, etc.** See the nouns. **Fast boat**, in whaling, a boat attached by its whale line to a harpoon embedded in a whale; opposed to loose boat. **Fast colors.** See *color*. **Fast fish**, in whaling, a whale made fast to a boat by the tow-line. Also *fast whale*. See *fast boat*. **Fast yellow**. Same as *acid yellow*. **Hard and fast.** See *hard*. **To make fast.** (a) To fasten; as, to make fast the door on the shut ter. (b) Not, to bely; as, to make fast a rope. **To play fast and loose.** See *fast and loose*, above.

II. *n.* [*< fast, a. The noun, sense is Scand.: ME. fest, < Icel. festr, mod. festa, a rope, cord, cable, skut-festr, stern-fast, stuf-festr, stam fast, hyarg-festr, life-line, etc.*] 1. That which fastens or holds. Specifically (*naut.*), a rope or chain by which a vessel is moored to a wharf, pier, etc. named *bow*, *head*, *quarter*, *stern*, or *breast fast*, according to the part of the vessel to which it is attached. By the breast-fast the vessel is secured broadside to the wharf or pier.

2. Immovable shore-ice. The fast, as the whalers call the immovable shore ice, could be seen in a nearly unbroken sweep, passing by Bushnell's Island, and joining the coast not far from where I stood. *Kane, See Grim Exp., II. 223.*

3. An underlayer; an understatement. *Bright.* [Prov. Eng.]

fast¹ (fast), *adv.* [*< ME. fast, feste, firmly, immovably, strongly, powerfully; in reference to sleeping, soundly; in reference to place, near, close, in adv. phrase fast by, fast beside (these two uses being Scand.: cf. Icel. sofa fast, be fast asleep; leita fast eptir (lit. seek close after, 'laid after'), press hard, lega fast at, close with one (in a sea-fight), etc.; cf. hard in a similar use, hard by, hard upon; < AS. fasta, firmly, immovably (= OS. fasta = OFrick. feste, festi, fest = D. vast = OHG. fasto, MHG. vaste, G. fast, fest, firmly, immovably, strongly, very, = Icel. Dan. Sw. fast, fast, hard, etc.; see fast², adv.). < AS. fast, fixed, firm; see fast¹, a.)*] 1. So as to be fixed or firm; so as to be firmly fixed in its place or in a desired position; firmly; immovably: as, the door sticks fast.

Hi leten hem digte w^ag^{en} w^ach^{en} and shew^{en} hit al biacete. With hole huden [ball nides] stronge v^ande v^andel thete. *St. Brandeburg, Wright, p. 5.*

Yet shalt thou have a sign, and I will fast seal 't on thy faithless tongue which asked it. *J. Beaumont, Psych., III. 97.*

The business the pleasure, or the amusement we fast sticks fast to us, and perhaps engrosses that heart for a time, which should then be taken up altogether in spiritual addresses. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxi.*

2. In archery, used elliptically for *stand fast*, or some similar injunction, in cautioning a person against passing between the shooter and

the target, and directing him to stand fast, or remain where he is.

He that shot the arrow was not to be sued or molested, if he had, immediately before the discharge of the weapon, cried out "fast," the signal usually given upon such occasions.

Stowe, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 120.

3. Strongly; vehemently; greatly; hard.

The child wept al way wonderlich fast. *Widdow of Patern (K. E. T. S.), I. 345.*

4. Tenaciously; durably; permanently.

See here, my child, how fresh the colours look, How fast they hold, like colours of a shell. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

5. Eagerly.

He took hym to his tent, talked with hym fast; Fraynet at the fricke of his fell dedde. *Deconstruction of Troy (K. E. T. S.), I. 7015.*

6. Soundly; closely; deeply.

Some men slappeth faste, and some nappeth. *Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 201.*

He most comfortably encouraged them to follow their worke, many of them being fast asleep. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 120.*

7. Close; near: as, fast by; fast beside. See below. **Fast by or fast beside**, close or near to; hard by.

Faste beaple is another yle. *Manderly, Travels, p. 187.*

Gawein caught Gringaleit be the bridell, and ledde hym to a grove ther faste by of half a myle. *Melin (K. E. T. S.), III. 612.*

Fast by the throne obsequious Fame resides. *Pope.*

Balin's horse

Was fast beside an alder. *Tennyson, Balin and Balan.*

fast¹ (fast), *v. t.* [*< ME. fasten, festen, make fast, fix, fasten, < AS. fastan (comp. ge-, be-fastan) (usually in the form fastutan; see fasten¹), fasten (= OS. fastian, make fast, = D. vasten, surround with a wall, = OHG. fastan, fasten, MHG. vasten, make fast, = Icel. festa = Sw. fasta = Dan. feste, make fast, fasten, fix), < fast, fast, fixed; see fast¹, a.*] The Goth. *fastan* means only 'keep, hold, observe,' and is upper, identical with *fastan*, fast, abstain from food; see *fast¹*. 1. To make fast; fix; fasten.

Thus sail I feste it fast. *York Plays, p. 43.*

Thanne rede I that we no longer stande, But like man feste on hym a hande, And hurle hym hence to lye. *York Plays, p. 545.*

That it were boundyn in clothis and fastid with smale bycoun clothis. *Wyclif, Ezek. xxx vi (Oxf.).*

Specifically — 2. To join in marriage; marry.

That they schulde faste but with no fore, But he were pryce or pryceys p^{re}. *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 28, l. 75. (Hallucell.)*

He is sort of his III That is fast (fasted) to such a wif. *Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 165.*

fast² (fast), *adv.* [*< ME. faste, swiftly, quickly, a particular use of the adv. faste, firmly, strongly, powerfully, due to Scand. influence; cf. Icel. adv. fast (neut. of fasti, a.) in fylgja fast, follow fast, eldsk fast, age fast, drakka fast, drink hard, etc.; = ODan. fast, much, swiftly, at once, near to, almost, yet, even though, = Sw. fast, nearly, almost, though, although; same as fast¹, adv. See fast¹, adv. The E. adv. fast², quick, is from the adv. With fast, fixed and fast, quick, cf. G. fix, fast, fixed, also fast, quick, nimble, ready, = Dan. fix, fixed, colloq. smart, quick, < L. fixus, fixed.] Swiftly; rapidly; quickly; with quick motion or in rapid succession: as, to run fast; to move fast through the water, as a ship; the work goes on fast; it rains fast; the blows fell thick and fast.*

Faster than springtime showere comes thought on thought. *Shak., 2 Hen VI., III. 1.*

Our loss is trifling, for many of the vessels fled as fast as the glorious dragons. *Walsley, Letters, II. 9.*

But as fast as the experiences increase in number, complexity, and variety — and as fast as these develop the faculties for grasping the representations of them in all their width, and multiplicity, and diversity; so fast does thought become less restricted to the established channels. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 402.*

When we reached Trondheim it was snowing fast, and a murky chain beyond the sandy bar concealed the Baltic. *H. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 14.*

To live fast, to be prodigal and wasteful; live so as to consume or exhaust the vital power or resources quickly. **fast²** (fast), *a.* [Not found as adj. in ME.; < fast², adv.] The W. *fast*, fast, quick, speedy, *festin*, of active nature, *festinus, festu, hasten*, make haste, are of L. origin; cf. L. *festinus*, fast, quick, speedy, *festinare*, hasten, etc.; see *festinate*.] 1. Swift; quick in motion; rapid; that moves, advances, or acts with celerity or

speed: as, a *fast* horse; a *fast* cruiser; a *fast* printing-press.

The old bapp woman, Elag, who had been sent for, drove up in her pulk, behind a *fast* reindeer.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 103.

2. Done or accomplished with celerity; speedily performed; occupying comparatively little time: as, a *fast* passage or journey; a *fast* race; *fast* work. — 3. Being in advance of a standard; too far ahead: need of timepieces and reckonings of time: as, the clock or watch is *fast*, or ten minutes *fast*; your time is *fast*.

Mean time . . . is given in most almanacs and almanacs, frequently under the heading, "clock slow," "clock *fast*."

Emery, Rep., VII, 134.

4. Furnishing or concerned with rapid transportation: as, a *fast* train; a *fast*-freight line; a *fast* route; a *fast* station.

As it was not a "fast" station, we were subject to the possibility of waiting two or three hours for horses.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 215.

5. Eager in the pursuit of pleasure or frivolity; devoted to pleasure and gaiety; dissipated: as, a *fast* liver; a *fast* man; a *fast* life. When applied to a woman, it commonly indicates that she does not abide by strict rules of propriety, imitates the manners or habits of a man, etc.

Catullus . . . was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity, and can be compared to nothing but Apollo out on the loose.

Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, I, 1.

A *fast* young woman, with the lavish ornament and somewhat overpowring perfume of the demimonde.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 212.

A *fast* man is not necessarily (like the London *fast* man) a rowing man, though the two attributes are often combined in the same person, he is one who dresses fashionably, talks big, and spends, or affects to spend, money very freely.

C. A. Last, English University, p. 30.

Oh, there is a *fast* enough life at some of the hotels in the summer.

C. D. Warner, Irish Pilgrimage, p. 333.

Fast freight, freight or merchandise forwarded at once and with special haste.

fast¹ (fast), v. t. [*ME. fasten*; < *fast²*, *adv.*] To hasten.

He pressed her to *fast* her for his sake.

Chambers, Complaint of Mary, I, 30.

fast² (fast), v. t. [*ME. fasten*, *fasten*, < *AS. fastan* = *OFries. fastan* = *D. fasten* = *OHG. fastan*, MHG. *fasten*, G. *fasten* = *Lecl. fasten* = Sw. *fasta* = Dan. *faste* = Goth. *fastan*, *fast*, abstain from food, *Lecl. fasten*. It is not clear that *fast* in this sense is identical with *fast¹*, v. i. make *fast*, etc. The forms are alike only in Goth.; cf. Goth. *fastan*, keep, observe, *fastubni*, a keeping, observance, with *fastan*, *fast*, *fastubni*, a fast. So *ML. observare*, lit. keep, observe, is found equiv. to *abstinere*, abstain, *fast*. It is not unlikely that Goth. *fastan*, keep, observe, is a different word from *fast¹*, make *fast*; there is no Goth. adj. "*fast*" = E. *fast¹*, a., to support it.] 1. To abstain from food beyond the usual time; omit to take nourishment: go hungry.

Thou *fasten* an hood Monette in the zeet, and eten noughte but be nyghte.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 134.

Fasten he went to sleep, and *fasten* waked.

Milton, P. R., II, 284.

2. To abstain from food, or from particular kinds of food, voluntarily, for the mortification of the body, as a religious duty. See *fast³*, n., and *fast-day*.

When ye *fast*, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance.

Mat. vi, 16.

That reverend British Saint

did so truly *fast*,

As he did only drink what crystal Hodey yields, And fed upon the Leeks he gathered in the fields.

Draughton, Polyolbion, IV, 228.

Samuel chooseth this [Mizpah] as the fittest place for them to *fast* and pray, and confess their sins in.

Stillman, Sermon, II, IV.

Your flesh, like me, with scourges and with thorns; Smite, shrink not, spare not. If it may be, *fast*.

Whole Fests and pray. Tennyson, St. Simon Stylites.

To *fast* on a debtor or dependent, anciently, in Ireland, to wait for a certain time at his residence without food, as a preliminary to levying upon his goods, when the debtor was of a rank higher than the creditor.

In certain cases, as for instance where the defendant was a Rigg, the plaintiff was obliged to *fast upon him*, after he had given him his summons or *fast*, and before he made his distress.

W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. 135.

fast³ (fast), n. [*ME. fast*, *faste*, shorter form (as in Scand., etc.) of *fasten*, *fasten*, < *AS. fastan* = *OS. fastana* (once *fastu*, in dat. *fastun*) = *D. faste*, *fast*, *Lecl. fasten* = *OFries. fastu* = *OHG. fastu*, *fasto*, MHG. *fasten*, *fasten*, G. *fasten* = *Lecl. fastu* = Sw. *fasta* = Dan. *faste* = Goth. *fastubni*, a fast, < *fastan*, *fast*; see *fast²*, v. i.]

will be seen that *fast³*, like *Lent*, has lost the final syllable -en.] 1. A state of fasting; abstinence from food; omission to take nourishment.

As surfeit is the father of much *fast*, So every scope, by the immoderate use, Turns to restraint.

Shak., M. for M., I, 3.

I will eat With all the passion of a twelve hours' *fast*.

Tennyson, Geraldine.

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious penance or discipline, as a means of propitiation, or as an expression of grief under affliction present or prospective. Roman Catholic theologians distinguish between *natural* and *ecclesiastical fasts*. In the former, which are required of those who are about to communicate, there is a total abstinence from all food and drink; the latter imposes certain limits and restrictions as regards both the kind and the quantity of the food.

Spare *Fast*, that oft with gods doth diet

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 46.

Still rebel nature holds out half my heart; Nor prayers nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 27.

To pray and praise She gave herself, to *fast* and abstinence.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A time of fasting; the prescribed period or duration of abstinence. The only fast ordained by the Mosaic law was that of the day of atonement, but other fasts were subsequently instituted on account of great national calamities, and special fasts also were appointed on account of special impending peril. In the Roman Catholic Church all baptized persons over twenty-one years of age are required to observe appointed days of fasting, on which, subject to certain exceptions and exemptions, as the requirements of health, they are required not to eat more than one full meal. These days include the forty days of *Lent*, the ember days, the Fridays of the four weeks of Advent, and the vigil of Pentecost or Whit Sunday, of the feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul, of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, of All Saints and of Christ mas day. All Fridays not fast days are days of abstinence (see *fast-day*, I.). In the Greek Church, in addition to the forty days of *Lent*, there are three principal fasts, each lasting a week: (1) that of the Holy Spirit, immediately after Pentecost; (2) that of the Virgin, in August; and (3) that of the Nativity. In the Episcopal Church, Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are fasts, *Lent*, the ember days, the three rogation days, and all Fridays are only days of abstinence.

The *fast* of the fourth month, . . . and the *fast* of the tenth shall be to the house of Judah joy and gladness, and cheerful feasts.

Zech. viii, 19.

The *fast* was now already past.

Acts xxvii, 9.

To begin with that which bred in the Church a miserable schism for many years together, the *Lent* *fast* was it always and in every place uniformly observed.

Cathol. Answer to Martini, p. 260.

Fast of Ramadan. See *Ramadan*. **Ninevite fast**, a fast of three days, observed in the Abyssinian Church during July, and among the Eastern Syrians during the three successive weeks previous to *Lent*. To break *fast*, or one's *fast*. See *break*.

fast-day (fast'day), n. [*ME. fasten-day* (spelled *restendawe*, *Aneron Riwle*), < *AS. fasten-day* (= *D. rastenday* = G. *fasttag* = Dan. Sw. *fastedag*), < *fasten*, *fast*, + *day*, day.] 1. A day on which fasting is observed; specifically, a day appointed for fasting as a religious observance by some recognized authority, ecclesiastical or civil; in the most restricted ecclesiastical sense, a day on which, or on part of which, total abstinence from food is proscribed, in contradistinction to a day on which a limitation is imposed on the kind or quantity of food to be taken, called a *day of abstinence*. See *fast³*, n. In some of the United States, especially in New England, special days of fasting and prayer are appointed by the governor of the State, a custom derived from the original Puritan settlers.

The Pilgrims found it written, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." This beautiful poetry was translated into the policy of the Pilgrims by establishing a *Fast day* in March or April, and a Day of Thanks giving in November. Thus the whole people were to pass through the two gates of the year, Tears and Smiles, and observe them as Holy Days, all other profane and mis leading festivities, Christmas, New Year's, and Saint's days without number, being laid aside.

H. W. Beecher, Serwood, xlix.

2. In Scotland, a day set apart for humiliation and prayer; specifically, a day thus observed during the week immediately preceding certain celebrations of the Lord's supper. *Business* is generally suspended during these *fast-days*. Formerly their observance on fixed half-yearly or yearly dates, differing in different localities, was universal; but the growing tendency to make them mere holidays has led to their abolition in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

fasten¹ (fas'n), v. [*ME. fastnen*, *fastnen*, usually *fastnen*, *fastnen*, < *AS. fastnian*, *fasten*, *fasten* = *OS. fastnen* = *OFries. fastna* = *OHG. fastnan*, MHG. *fastnen*, G. *fastnen*, *fasten* = *Lecl. fastna*, pledge, betroth, = Sw. *fastna*, intr., stick, hitch, ground, = Dan. *fastne*, consolidate).

with verb formative -n, E. -en (3), < *AS. fast*, etc., *fast*, fixed: see *fast²*, v. i., and *fast³*, v. t.] I. trans. 1. To make *fast*; cause to adhere; join, connect, or attach firmly; fix or secure in place or position by any physical means: as, to *fasten* a door with a lock, bolt, or chain; to *fasten* boards together with nails or screws, or by mortise and tenon; to *fasten* clothing with buttons, pins, clasps, etc.

There arose all the rowte, as that rede toke, . . . Gaste aneres full bene with cables to ground; *fasten* the flete, as hom fayre thought.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 2348.

He was brought to Mount Caucasus, and there *fastened* to a pillar.

Bacon, Physical Fables, II.

2. Figuratively, to attach or unite by any connecting link or agency; connect or join firmly in general: as, to *fasten* a nickname or a charge upon one; to *fasten* one's hope on a promise.

This name thou, *fasten* it so fast in thine heart that it come never out of thy thought.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

But her sad eyes, still *fastened* on the ground, Are governed with godly modesty.

Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 238.

Those that are equal, salute when they meet each other with a mutual *fasten*, which is *fastened* on the cheeks only, if they be of unequal degree.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 270.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them.

Swift, Examiner.

What, if she be *fastened* to this fool lord, Dure I bid her abide by her word?

Tennyson, Maud, xvi, 2.

3. To make firm or stable; establish; confirm; clench: as, to *fasten* a bargain.

But (a truce) was *fastened* with falthe A with tyn othes, On bothe halves to hold holly (holly) assented.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 8378.

4. To lay on; cause to reach.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?

Spenser, Ded. to tr. of Virgil.

Syn I and 2. To bind, attach, to link, ally, annex.

II. intrans. 1. To become fast or fixed; become attached or firmly joined; close firmly.

The Damsell we did see his Personage And liked well, so further *fastened* not, But went her way.

Spenser, F. Q., III, II, 20.

With a pretty girl, did not old Alpheus love her?— A very pretty girl she was.

Some such thing.

But he was too wise to *fasten*.

Fletcher and Shute, Night-Walker, I, 1.

2. To take firm hold; cling; generally with on.

When Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and *fastened* on his hand.

Acts xviii, 3.

With his strong arms He *fastened* on my neck.

Shak., Lear, v, 2.

We are now (by God's providence) like to *fasten* upon a godly man, one Mr. Lea, a curate at Denston in Suffolk.

Wentworth, Hist. New England, I, 418.

fasten², n. A Middle English form of *fast²*. **fasten-oon** (fas'ten-on), n. Same as *fastens*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

On *Fasten-oon* we had a rockin To ca' the crack (clat) and weave our stockin! And there was muckle fun and jokin, Ye need na doubt.

Burns, First Epistle to John Lapraik.

fastener (fas'nér), n. 1. One who or that which makes fast or firm; one who *fastens*; specifically, something used for fastening and unfastening, as in dress, or for making fast or fixed, as a mordant in dyeing.

His dinner is his other work, for he wears it at it as at his labour; he is a terrible *fastener* on a piece of beef.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Country Fellow.

The modified Gahpohl oil acts therefore . . . as *fastener* of the red lake.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico printing, p. 222.

2. A warrant. *Grose; Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] **fastening** (fas'ning), n. [*ME. fastnyng*, *fastning*, confirmation, also a fastness, < *AS. fastnung*, a fastening, verbal n. of *fastnian*, *fasten*: see *fasten¹*.] 1. Anything that binds and makes fast, or serves for joining or securing, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, cord, chain, clasp, button, hook, etc.

And Erid, . . . at his side all pale Unmounting, loosed the *fastenings* of his arms.

Tennyson, Geraldine.

2. Fixedness; firmness.

The congruent and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence, bath as the *fastning*, and force of knitting, and connexion: as in stones well squared, which will rise strong a great way without mortar.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

fastens (fas'tenz), n. [E. dial., also *fastens*, short for *fastens-ere* (Sc. *fastens-er*).] *Fastens* Tuesday; *fastens* being prop. poem. of *fasten*.

fastly¹ (*fast'li*), *adv.* [ME. **fastly* (not found), *<* AS. *fastlic*, firmly, constantly, *<* *fastlic*, a., firm, *<* *fast*, firm: see *fast*¹ and *-ly*².] Firmly; fixedly. [*Rare.*]

So *he* confesseth here plainly the contrary of that he
so *metely* before hath affirmed.

For he bath *fastly* founded it,
Above the seas to stand
Ps. xcvi. 2 (old version).

fastly²⁴ (fast²li), adv. [*< fast² + -ly². >*] Quickly.
A reverend man that grazed his cattle high . . .
Towards this afflicted fancy *fastly* drew

Shak., *Lovers' Complaint*, l. 61.
She [Queen Elizabeth] chaffed [chafed] much, walked
fursty to and fro, . . . and swore "By God's Son, I am no

fastness (fäst'ness) *n.* 16 MB *fastness* fäst-

fastness (fastness, n. [*AS. fastness, fastness, firmness, certainty, a stronghold, the firmament.* *AS. fastnes, fastna, firmness, a*

stronghold, the firmament, *cf.* *fast*, *firm*, *fast*,
fixed, + *ness*, -ness. *CF.* *AS.* *fasten*, a strong-
hold, fastness, an enclosed place, *cf.* *fast* + *-en*.

fest, firmness, a fortress, = *Q.* *fest*, a fortress, = *OHQ.*
fest, firmness, a fortress, = *Q.* *fest*, a fortress, = *OHQ.*

2. *Sw. faste*, a castle, the armament, = *Dan. faste*, a fastening; *Sw. fastning* = *Dan. fastning*, a fortress } 1. The state of being fast

The blue produced is of a greenish shade, and possessing great fastness. — *dyed at 100° for 1 hour.*

2. Strength; security.
And like the *fastness* of his dwelling place.

3. A stronghold; a fortress or fort; a fortified place; a castle.

Not far off should be Rodrigo's quarter,
For nigh to the sea, if I be not censored,

He and his outlaws live Fletcher, Pilgrim,
Venue cooped up within her wight fastnesses, and
compelled to enroll her artisans and common laborers in

her defence. *Prescott, Ford and Lea, 11, 22, 44. Closeness or cohesiveness, use of style.*

Ascham, The Scholemaster.

fastness² (fast'ness), *n.* [*f*ast² + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fast, in any sense.

Another change manifest to me during my London life

Is the increased *falseness* of living incident to all classes and occupations of men . . . The laborers in life at a town. Sir H. Holland, *Recollections*, p. 206.

The evil of Selina's nature made her wish . . . to bring her sister to her own color by putting an appearance of "falseness" upon her. — *H. James, Jr., A London Life.*

fastningt, n. Same as *fastening*.

fast-shot (fast 'shot), *n.* In mining, a blast which has had no effect on the rock; a miss-shot.
fastuosity (fas-tu-oh'si-ti), *n.* [*=* Sp. *fastuos-*

dad, (L.L. *fastuosus*, *fastuōus*, see *fastuous* and *ity*.) The quality of being fastuous; haughtiness; ostentation.

That new mode of ethics, which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much *fraternal*,

fastuosus (fak'tu ūs), *a.* [— *P.* *fastuosus* = *Sp.*
fastuosus, *fastuosus* = *Pg.* *fastuosus*, & *L.* *fas-*

fastuosus, collateral form of *l. fastuosus*, full of pride, < *fastus*, pride, haughtiness: see *fastidius*.

This is no *fastuous* or pomp, air title, the word is of no dignity. *See Taylor, Works* ed. 1835, II 185.

The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, supercilious, and domineering. *Barrois*, The Pope a Supremacy, *fastuously* (fas'tu-us-lee, adv.) in a fastuous

fastuously, (*fas'tu-úsh-ú*), *adv.* In a fastuous manner; haughtily; proudly.

We are apt to despise or disregard others, demanding

fastuousness (fas'tu-us-ness), *n.* Fastuosity:

When Origen complained of the *fastidiousness* and *vanity*

of some co-operation in his time, they were bad enough, but had not come to a picture of calling our kings upon the stock of spiritual production.

Bloggers complained upon that we pride with a greater
fastidiousness and more conscientiousness.

fat¹ (fət), *a.* and *n.* [*cf.* ME. *fat*, *fet*, also *rot*, *ret*, *cf.* AS. *fat*, usually *fatt* (*fatt* being reg. con-

tracted, with shortened vowel, from **fāled* = OLG. *faht* = OHG. *faht*, MHG. *fahtet*, *faist*, G. *faist* but *faust* in a few words. *fāter* = OHG.

fat, *fat*, orig. pp. of a verb **fatān* = OUG. *fat*, an *o*, *leel*, *fedā*, from the adj.), prop. with a long vowel). *fat* (orig. **fat*) = (O)Fris. (late) *fat*.

mod. fet = D. vet = MIt. fól, fett, IAg. fet
(2 G. fett) = MIt. vez = Iech. feitr = Sw. fet =

Dan. fed (with long vowel), **fat**. For the AS. contr. *fætt*, < **fæted*, *fat*, cf. *fætt*, < *fæted* (both in use), gilded, ornamented. I. a. 1. Having much flesh other than muscle; having an unusual amount of flesh; corpulent; obese: as, a **fat man**; a **fat ox**.

gif thei (the children) ben *fette*, thei eten hem anon.
Manderley, *Travels*, p. 179.

Next was November, he full grown and fat
As fad with lard.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 49.

Sher, One of them is well known, my gracious lord.
A *gross fat man*
Car. As fat as butter
Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 4.

I will feed *fat* the ancient grudge I bear him
Shak., M. of V., I. 3.

2. Containing the substance called fat (see II.); containing or consisting of fat, oil, or grease; oily; greasy; unctuous: as, a **fat dish**; **fat cheese**.

And for his beef, says he, "look how *fat* it is, the lean appears only here and there a speck, like beauty spots."
Pepys, *Diary*, III. 1.

With citron groves adorn a distant soil,
And the *fat* olive swell with floods of oil
Addison, *Letter from Italy*.

Hence—3. Containing much resin; resinous: as, **fat pine**. [U. S.]—4. Containing much plastic or unctuous matter; pinguid: said of clay which is free from intermingled sand, and consequently highly plastic; or of lime made from limestone which contains but a small amount (ten per cent. or less) of the ordinary impurities of limestone—silica, alumina, oxid of iron, etc.

What are called *fat clays*—those that is to say, which are very plastic and unctuous—shrink very much, losing from one third to one fourth of their bulk, they are also very liable to crack or twist during the firing.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 600.

5. Having or showing, in mind or movement, the qualities of a fat animal; heavy; dull; stupid.

Duller shouldst thou be than the *fat* wood
That rots itself in ease on the wharf.
Wouldst thou not stir in this? Shak., Hamlet, I. 6.

There is little or no sense in the fat parts of any creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow that he had a *fat wit*.
Holy David Cleard (1706), p. 267.

6. Well supplied with what is needful or desired; abounding in comforts; prosperous.

They (the righteous) shall be *fat* and flourishing.
Ps. xciii. 14.

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture.
South, *Sermons*.

7. Abundant in production, or yielding large profits; rich in results or yield; profitable.

The bulbes of calceas setting none
In laudes noble and *fette* is goods this moone
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.) p. 85.

After I was entered into Lombardy I observed . . . infinite abundance of *fat* meadows.
Coryat, *Cradities*, I. 111.

Litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees.
Milton.

His whole divinity is moulded and bred up in the beggary and brutish hope of a *fat* Prelacy, Deacrery, or Bishoprick.
Milton, On Def. of Humh. Remonst.

And fixes their regard on Congress as the creator of *fat* jobs.
The American, VI. 38.

8. *Naut.*, broad, as the quarter of a ship. **Fat** **amber**. See *amber*. **Fat work**, **fat take**, in type-setting, work, or a piece of work, especially profitable to the compositor from having much open space (filled up with quadrats or leads), abounding with woodcuts, or in any other way admitting of rapid execution. The extra profit arises from the fact that the scale of prices for piece work makes no discrimination in this respect. **To beat or ink fat**, in printing, to overcolor (a form of types) with an excess of ink. **To cut it too fat**. See *cut*.

II. *n.* [= D. *vet*, G. *fett*, Sw. *fett* = Dan. *fedt*, *fat*, *n.*; from the adj.] 1. A white or yellowish oily solid substance forming the chief part of the adipose tissue of animals, and also found in plants. In chemistry the fats are odorless, tasteless, colorless or white bodies which may be either solid or liquid. They are insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but dissolve freely in ether, chloroform, and benzine. The solid neutral fats, like spermaceti, suet, and lard, and the liquid non-volatile oils, like sperm and olive oil, are classed together as *fats*. They are compound ethers formed by the union of fatty acids with the triatomic alcohol glycerin. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, but contain no nitrogen. The most common and abundant are stearin, palmitin, and olein. Of these stearin and palmitin are solids at ordinary temperatures, and olein is a liquid. Most animal and vegetable fats are mixtures of two or more of the simple fats, and their hardness depends largely on the relative quantity of olein or other liquid fat in them. When a fat is treated with an alkali, the fatty acid unites with the alkaline base, making a soap, and glycerin is set free. When a soap is treated with an acid, the base is taken from the fatty acid which is thus set free.

The Indian Fair
Is nicely speckled with *fat* of Bear.
Prior, *Alma*, II.

Every face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and *fat*,
Is but modell'd on a skull.

Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*.

2. The best or richest part of a thing.

We see their plenty depended not so much upon the *fat* of the land, as upon the dew and blessing of heaven.
Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. viii.

If now they conquer,
The *fat* of all the kingdom lies before 'em.
Fletcher, *Bondage*, I. 2.

3. In type-setting, work which for any reason is unusually profitable to the compositor. See *fat work*, above. The *fat* is in the fire, all has resulted in confusion and failure; matters have been made worse.

Ger. Here's a woman wanting
Count. We may go whistle; all the *fat*'s in the fire.
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, III. 5.

One would have thought that the examination failing and no vote passed tending that way, all this *fat* had been in the fire.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 623.

fat' (*fat*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fatted*, ppr. *fattening*. [*<* ME. *fatten*, *<* AS. *fættian*, intr., become fat, *ge-fættian*, make fat, anoint, *<* *fett*, *fat*: see *fat*], *a.* Cf. *fatten*.] I. *trans.* To make fat; fatten.

And thrushes told upon that other syde;
To *fat* him is availing and pleasant.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

When Rome sent the Flower
Of Italy, into the wealthy *fat* time.
Which Exhilarates *fats* with his fruitful alime.
Sylvester, tr. of the *Bartus* Weeks, I. 2.

He this
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

He . . . *fats* his fortune shortly
In a great dowry with a goldsmith's daughter.
Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, II. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become fat; grow fat.

fat² (*fat*), *n.* [*<* ME. *fat*, *fat*, also (southern ME.) *vet*, *ret* (whence the usual E. form *rat*), *<* AS. *fæt* (= OS. *fat* = D. *rat* = Lat. *rat* = OHG. *faz*, MHG. *vaz*, G. *fass* = *leel*, *fat* = Sw. *fat* = Dan. *fat*), a vessel; perhaps connected, as a 'containing' vessel, with D. *ratten* = OHG. *faz-zon*, MHG. *vazzen*, G. *fassen* = Dan. *fatte* = Sw. *fatta*, seize, take, hold, contain.] 1. A large open vessel for water, wine, or other liquids; a tub; a cistern: now usually *rat* (which see).

I achal fette yow a *futte* yowm feth for to wasche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 802.

With stronge ale bruen in *fattes* and in tonnes.
Nugay Poets (ed. Halliwell), p. 10.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil.
Joel II. 24.

2. A dry measure, generally equal to 9 bushels. The statement sometimes met with that a *fat* was 14 bushels arose simply from a misprint of 36 for 20 (the number of bushels in a chaldron). The Swedish *fat* is only 168 liters.

A London alderman . . . sold a few five *fatts* of right-handed gloves without any fellows to them.
Tom Brown, *Works*, III. 23.

fatal (*fä'tal*), *a.* [*<* ME. *fatal* = D. *fatal* = G. Dan. Sw. *fatal*, *<* OE. *fatal* = F. Sp. Pg. *fatal* = It. *fatale*, *<* L. *fatalis*, of or belonging to fate or destiny, destined, fated, deadly, fatal, *<* *fatum*, *fate*: see *fate*.] 1. Proceeding from or decreed by fate or destiny; inevitable; fated.

These things are *fatal* and necessary.
Tillotson.

That *fatal* necessity of the stoics is nothing but the immutable law of his will.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I. 20.

2. Fraught with fate; influencing or deciding fate; fateful.

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our *fatal* shadows that walk by us still
Fletcher, Upon An Honest Man's Fortune.

Don't thou thirst, base Trojan,
To have me hold up *Asia's fatal* web?
Shak., Hen. V., I. 1.

What is printed seems to every man invested with some *fatal* character of publicity such as cannot belong to mere MS.

The objection will doubtless be raised that instinct is wholly destitute of the characteristic of intelligence in that it has no choice; its operation is fixed, *fatal*.
G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, Int., I. B. 132.

3. Foreboding or associated with disaster or death; ominous.

Bring forth that *fatal* screech-owl to our house
That nothing sung but death to us and ours.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 6.

4. Causing or attended with death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; disastrous; ruinous: as, a *fatal* accident.

It was now the sixth Year of Queen Elizabeth's Reign
A *fat* was for the Death of many great Personages.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 323.

I will ever to the *fatal* day of my life honour the memory of that incomparable man [Virgil].
Coryat, *Cradities*, I. 140.

The *fatal* facility of Italian rhyme which has created the improvisatore here breaks forth.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 77.

There is no self-delusion more *fatal* than that which makes the conscience dreamy with the anodyne of lofty sentiments, while the life is grovelling and sensual.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 363.

5. Doomed; cursed.

From forth the *fatal* loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life.
Shak., R. and J., Prolog.

fatalism (*fä'tal-izm*), *n.* [= D. G. *fatalismus* = Dan. *fatalisme* = Sw. *fatalism*, *<* F. *fatalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalismo*; as *fatal* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or come or go by inevitable predetermination.

Fatalism is a doctrine which does not recognize the determination of all events by causes, in the ordinary sense; holding, on the contrary, that a certain foreordained result will come about, no matter what may be done to prevent it. *Fatalism* is thus directly opposed to *necessitarianism*, according to which every event is determined by the events which immediately precede it, in a mechanical way. *Necessitarianism* seems hardly to leave room for final causes, while *fatalism* is the doctrine that certain results are sure to come in spite of all that efficient causes may do to prevent them. See *necessity*.

To confute these three *fatalisms*, or false hypotheses of the system of the universe, Cudworth designed to dedicate three great works: one against atheism, another against immoral theism, and the third against the theism whose doctrine was the inevitable "necessity" which determined all actions and events, and deprived man of his free agency.
I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 308.

Necessity simply says that whatever is, and will vary with varying conditions. *Fatalism* says that something must be; and this something cannot be modified by any modification of the conditions.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. 309.

2. A disposition to regard everything as the result of or predetermined by fate; the acceptance of all conditions and events as inevitable.

It was vain to resist the wrath of God; and as a wretched *fatalist* bowed to a more utter prostration the coward and spiritless race.
Melman, *Latin Christianity*, v. 9.

Not content with the overwhelming prestige which its name thus gives it, the free will doctrine seeks to follow up its advantage by identifying its antagonist with *Asiatic fatalism*.
J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, II. 185.

fatalist (*fä'tal-ist*), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fatalist*, *<* F. *fataliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalista*; as *fatal* + *-ist*.] 1. A believer in fatalism; one who maintains the opinion that all things happen by inevitable predetermination.

Fatalists, such as hold the material necessity of things without a Deity . . . that is indeed the atheists.
Cudworth.

The third sort of *fatalists* do not deny the moral attributes of the Deity, in his nature essentially benevolent and just.
I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 308.

2. One whose conduct is controlled by belief in fatalism; one who accepts all the events and conditions of life as proceeding from or leading to an inevitable fate: as, Orientals are naturally *fatalists*.

Giovanni comes upon the scene a professed and daring infidel, and like all other infidels, a *fatalist*.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxii.

To the confidence which the heroic *fatalist* (William of Orange) placed in his high destiny and in his sacred cause is to be partly attributed his singular indifference to danger.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

fatalistic (*fä'tal-ist'ik*), *a.* [*<* *fatalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism; savoring of fatalism.

Would you have me believe that the events of this world are fastened to a revolving cycle, with God at one end and the Devil at the other, and that the Devil is now uppermost? Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that *fatalistic* sense?
Colridge, *Table-Talk*.

fatality (*fä'tal'i-ti*), *n.*; pl. *fatalities* (*-tiz*). [= D. *fataliteit* = G. *fatalität* = Dan. Sw. *fatalitet*, *<* F. *fatalité* = Sp. *fatalidad* = Pg. *fatalidade* = It. *fatalità*, *<* L. *fatalis*, *fatal*: see *fatal*.] 1. The quality of being fatal; fatality: as, the *fatality* of an event.—2. A fixed, unalterably predetermined course of things, independent of any controlling cause; a doom which inevitably must be, whatever forces may oppose it; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves.

Think not to fasten thy imperfections on the stars, and so despairingly conceive thyself under a *fatality* of being evil.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, III. 7.

There is a *fatality*, a feeling so irresistible and inevitable that it has the force of doom.
Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, v.

There must have been a sort of grim *fatality* steering me, and neutralizing all reflections likely to hold me back.
W. C. Russell, *A Strange Voyage*, II.

3. Tendency to destruction or danger, or to some hazardous, critical, or fatal event; mortality; deadliness.

Seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The great plague of 1349 fell with especial fatality on Cyprus.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 191.

4. A fatal occurrence; as, nothing could avert the fatality.

Throughout the whole army, the officers were far less apt to succumb to the fatality of disease than were their men.

The Century, XXV, 106.

fatally (fá'tal-i), *adv.* 1. By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable predetermination.

All this time King Richard lay at Nottingham, and was as it were fatally taken with a spirit of security, hearing that the Earl had but small assistance either from France or in England.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 232.

Yet shortly she unhappily, but fatally, perished at sea.

Middleton, Spanish Tragedy, III, 3.

2. In a manner leading to death or ruin; mortally; disastrously; as, the encounter ended fatally; the prince was fatally deceived.

Witness our too much memorable shame, When Cressy battle fatally was struck.

And all our princes captiv'd Shak., Hen. V., II, 4.

In Italy itself, agriculture, with the habits of life that attended it, speedily and fatally decayed.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I, 282.

fatality (fá'tal-nee), *n.* The quality of being fatal; fatality.

fatá Morgana (fá'tá mór-gü-nä), [*It.*; so called because supposed to be the work of a fairy or fay named Morgana (*It. fata* = *E. fay*; see *fay*, *fairy*).] A name given to the mirage on the coasts of Italy and Sicily. See *mirage*.

He preferred to create logical fatamorganas for himself on this hither side, and laboriously solace himself with these.

Carlyle, Sterling, viii.

fat-back (fat'bák), *n.* 1. A local United States name of the mullet.—2. A local Anglo-American name of the menhaden.

fat-bird (fat'bér'd), *n.* 1. A name of the gun-charo, *Streptopus carpiensis*; same as *oil-bird*.—2. The pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

fat-brained (fat'brand), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to mock with his fat-brained followers so far out of his knowledge!

Shak., Hen. V., III, 7.

fat-cell (fat'sel), *n.* A cell containing fat. See *cut* under *sweat-gland*.

fate (fát), *n.* [*ME. fate* = *Sp. hada* = *Pg. fado* = *It. fato*, *fate*, *< L. fatum*, a prophetic declaration, oracle, usually destiny, *fate* (*pl. Fates*, the Fates; *ML. fata*, *tem. sing.*); *OE. fec*, *> ME. fay*, a fairy, *noun*, of *fatus*, *pp.* of *fari*, = *Gr. φέρω*, *spékk*; see *fame*, *fable*.] 1. Primarily, a prophetic declaration of what must be; a divine decree or a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed; hence, that which is inevitably predetermined; destiny ordained and unalterable; that which must be, in spite of all opposing forces. See *fatality*.

Others . . . reason'd high Of providence, fat-knowledge, will, and fate; Fix'd fate free will, book-knowledge absolute.

Milton, P. L., II, 550.

Yet oh that fate propitiously inclin'd, Had rais'd my birth, or had debas'd my mind.

Druiden, Abs. and Achit., I, 363.

There is a superior cause to the Councils of men which governs the affairs of mankind, which he (*Mao-t'ayel*) calls *Fate*, and we much better, the Providence of God.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II, IV.

Alas! forgotten or remembered, still Midst joy or sorrow fate shall work its will.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II, 265.

2. That which comes from necessity or the force of circumstances; an inevitable course or event; hence, fortune, lot, or destiny in general; as, it was his fate to be betrayed by his party.

With various fate five hundred years had past, And Rome of her great charge grew weary here at last.

Drayton, Polyolbion, viii, 241.

Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late, Some lucky revolution of their fate.

Druiden, Abs. and Achit., I, 253.

Each nation a glory in each warrior burns,

Each fights, as in his arm the important day

And all the fate of his great monarch lay

Addison, The Campaign.

3. Final event; death; destruction.

Here runneth Haly, the end of Cressus Empire, both in the site and fate thereof.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

The whizzing arrow sings,

And bears thy fate, Antinous, on its wings.

Pope.

Fate steals along with silent tread,

Found oft'nest in what least we dread.

Cooper, A Fable.

4. A cause of death and destruction. [*Rare and poetical.*]

With full force his deadly bow he bent, And feathered fates among the mules and sumpters sent.

Dryden.

5. [*cap.*] [*L. Fatum*, usually in *pl. Fata*; *Gr. Moira*, *pl. Moirai*.] In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, destiny; usually in the plural, the Destinies, goddesses supposed to provide over the birth, life, and death of human beings. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Also called, in Latin, *Parcae*.

Hapless Aegeon, whom the fates have mark'd To bear the extremity of dire mishap!

Shak., C. of E., I, 1.

For thee the Fates, severely kind, ordain

A cool suspense from pleasure and from pain

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard I, 240.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Doom*, etc. See *destiny*.

fated (fá'ted), *a.* [*< fate* + *-ed*.] 1. Determined or consigned by fate; doomed; destined; as, he was fated to a violent end.

Thereby thinks Acrisius to forego

This doom that has been fatal long ago,

That by his daughter's son he shall be slain.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I, 148.

As the Greek colonies in Southern Italy came to bear the name of the Great Greece, so it may be that this new England on the American continent is fated to be the Great England.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 25.

2. Regulated by fate; awarded, appointed, or set apart by fate.

Now, all the plagues that in the pendulous air Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters!

Shak., Lear, III, 4.

When on

A treacherous army levied, one midnight

Fated to the purpose, did Antonio open

The gates of Milan Shak., Tempest, I, 2.

3. Exempted by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms

Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms

Dryden, Æneid.

4. Invested with the power of determining fates or destinies.

The fated sky

Gives us free scope Shak., All's Well, I, 1.

fateful (fát'fál), *a.* [*< fate* + *-ful*.] 1. Charged with fate; determining what is to happen; as, he opened the fateful missive; a fateful contest.

Catherine . . . was the real ruler, the fateful power behind the throne, to whom humanity was as an open scroll, and politics as the Book of Might when she the magician could draw her spells. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XIII, 826.

Neither the cruel past nor the fateful present has crushed the joyousness out of Naples.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Poth, p. 138.

2. Having the power to kill; producing fatal results; as, "the fateful steel," *J. Barlow*.

O fateful flower beside the mill!

John Keats, Persuasion.

fatefully (fát'fál-i), *adv.* In a fateful manner.

fatefulness (fát'fál-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being fateful.

fate-like (fát'lik), *a.* Like a fate; deadly.

The expression of the creature's (fate) was watchful, still, grave, passionless, fate-like, suggesting a cold, unhumanity.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xv.

fat-faced (fat'fást), *a.* 1. Having a fat face.

Then said the fat-faced curate, Edward Bull, "I take it, God made the woman for the man."

Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. In printing, broad and thick lined; said especially of ordinary plain type having an unusually large face.

fathead (fat'hed), *n.* 1. A hybrid fish, *Scenopomus* or *Pomelometopon pulcher*, with 12 dorsal spines, continuous lateral line, scaly cheeks and opercles, and naked dorsal fin. The



Fathead (*Scenopomus* or *Pomelometopon pulcher*).

forehead of the male is extended into a fatty protuberance, and the sides of the body and the fins are often crimson or red. It abounds on the California coast, and is the principal fish used by the Chinese.

2. A cyprinoid fish, the blackhead or black-headed minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, having a short, roundish, blackish head. It abounds in sluggish streams, and rarely reaches a length of 3 inches but is familiar to many on account of its striking characters and its stanchness.

fat-headed (fat'hed-ed), *a.* Having a fat or pudgy head; hence, dull; stupid; heavy-witted.

With that fat-headed monk

The henchman

Lyell, Gleanings of Europe (Child's Ballads, V, 61).

Cases of sobriety ought not to be committed to gross and fat-headed judges.

Aylife, Paragon.

fat-hen (fat'hén), *n.* A name applied to various plants, especially to chenopodiaceous plants with fleshy leaves, as *Chenopodium album* and *C. Bonus-Henricus*. In Australia a kind of indigenous spinach, perhaps *Tetragonia expansa*.

father (fá'ther), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* and *dial.* also *fader* (*in father*, as in *mother*, the *th*, for *ME.* and *AS. d*, is modern, appar. due to conformation with *brother*, or with the *feel* forms *fudhir*, *modhir*); *< ME. fader*, *fadir*, *feder*, *fader* (*gen. fader*, etc., later *faderes*); *< AS. fader* (*gen. dat. fader*) = *OS. fadar*, *fader* = *OEries. fader*, *fader* = *D. vader* = *MLG. vader*, *1. G. vader*, *vader*, *var* = *OHG. fatar*, *MHG. eater*, *G. eater* = *Lecl. fudhir* = *Dan. Sw. fader* = *Goth. fadar* (rare: usually expressed by *atta*) = *L. pater* (*patr-*) (*> It. padre* = *Sp. padre* = *Pg. pai*, *pai*, *father*, in *lit. sense*, *padre*, *father*, a priest, = *Pr. pare*, *paer*, *paire* = *OF. peire*, *pere*, *F. père*) (see *paternal*, *patron*, *patroom*, *patroon*, etc., *ult.*); *< L. pater*; = *Gr. πατήρ* = *Pers. pitar* = *Skt. pitar*, *father*. Origin unknown; the word has the aspect of an agent-noun in *-er*, *-ther*, *Skt. -tar*, and it is so regarded by some; doubtfully referred by some to *Skt. √ pā*, protect, keep; cf. *L. pascere*, feed (*> ult. E. pastor*, *pasture*, etc.), *AS. fada*, food, *feolan*, *ME. feden*, *E. feed*, from the same root; so a *ME.* writer derives the *ML.* form *fader*, *fader*, from *feolan*, food. *Father* is one of the terms of intimate relation (*father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, *daughter*) which occur with slight changes of form, and occasional gaps in the series, in nearly all the Aryan or Indo-European tongues.] 1. He who begets a child; the nearest male ancestor; a male parent: so called in relation to the child.

Now by my fader's soul that is dead.

Chaucer, Canon's Tale, I, 781.

The maiden that was the daughter of kynge Leodogan served Arthur upon her knee of syn with hir fader cuppe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 237.

True lovers I can get many a one,

But a father I can never get more.

The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II, 517).

To fathers within their private families Nature hath given a supreme power.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I, 10.

A wise son maketh a glad father.

Prov. x, 1.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a lineal male ancestor, especially the first ancestor; the progenitor or founder of a race, family, or line; as, Ishmael was the father of the Bedouins of the desert.

For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as were all our fathers.

1 Chron. xix, 15.

David slept with his fathers

1 Ki. II, 10.

3. One who through marriage or adoption occupies the position of a male parent; a father-in-law; a stepfather. [*Colloq.*—4. One who exercises paternal care over another; a fatherly protector or provider.

I was a father to the poor

Job xix, 16.

'Twas virtue only (or in arts or arms,

Diffusing blessings, or averting harms),

The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,

A prince the father of a people made.

Pope, Essay on Man, III, 314.

While Alfred's name, the father of his age,

And the sixth Edward's growth historic page.

Cooper, Table Talk, I, 106.

Perchance, and so thou purify thy soul,

And so thou lean on our fair father Christ,

Hereafter in that world where all are pure

We two may meet

Tennyson, Guinevere.

5. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being.

Our Father which art in heaven. Mat. vi, 9; Luke xi, 2.

Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying Abba, Father.

Gal. iv, 6.

6. [*cap.*] In orthodox Christian phraseology, the first person of the Trinity.—7. A respectful title bestowed on a venerable man; an appellation of reverence or honor; as, Father Abraham.

Ye pillars of honour,

Say that men shou'd an old wight deem favour,

And clepe him fader for your gentleness

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I, 366.

And the king of Israel said unto Elisha, when he saw them, My father, shall I smite thee?

2 Ki. vi, 21.

You are old, Father William, the young man cried.

Southey, Father William.

O Tiber, Father Tiber,

To whom the Romans pray

Macaulay, Horatius.

8. A title given to dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, to officers of monasteries and commonly to monks in general, and to confessors and priests.

The whole Sepulture (of the patriarchs and their wives) the Parasties kept full carefully, and had the place in great reverence, for the holy Padres, the Patriarchs, that lyz there.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

Come you to make confession to this father?
Shak, R and J, iv 1
 Penance, fathers, will I none,
 Prayer know I hardly one
Scott, I of I M, ii 6

I wish in all the world
There was no heart so bold
But wore it as he did in that fair land,
When that ill day was told
Forthwith upon the crown,
To press the *little* crown

{Early mod. E. and dial. also *fadom*, *fadom*;
 < ME. *fathom*, commonly with *d*. *fadome*, *fad-*
eme, usually without the inserted vowel, *fad-*
me, *fedme* (prop. a dat and pl. form), a mea-
 sure of length, about 6 feet, also an ell or cubit
 (L. *ulna*), < AS. *fæthm*, a measure of length,
 an ell or cubit (cf. gloss, “(*ulntrum*, *fæthm* be-
 twux elbowan and hondwyrste,” i. e., ‘cubit,
 the space between elbow and wrist’), also of
 a longer measure, a fathom (as in an early gloss,
 “*Pæsus*, *fæthm* vel tugen stridi,” i. e., ‘pace,
 a fathom or two strides’—the L. *pæsus* being
 about 5 feet); orig. the space reached over by
 the extended arms, *fæthm* meaning generally
 the extended arms, the embracing arms, em-
 brace, bosom, grasp, power, an expanse, etc.,
 = OS. *fathmas*, pl., the extended arms, = OD.
radem, a cubit, fathom, a stretched thread, D.
radem, a fathom, = LG. *fadem*, *farm*, a cubit,
 a thread, = OHG. *fadam*, *fadum*, MHG. *radem*,

fathom, *G. faden*, a thread, *G.* also (< *L.G.*) a fathom, = *feet*, *fathom*, the arms, the bosom, a fathom, = *Sw. farn*, the arms, bosom, embrace, = *Dan. farn*, an embrace, a fathom. Prob. connected with *Goth. fatha* = *M.H.G. vade*, a hedge, inclosure.] 1. Originally, the space to which a man may extend his arms; specifically, a measure of length containing 6 feet: used chiefly in nautical and mining measurements.

These trees were sette, that I devise,
One from another in assaye

Five fathome or syxe. *Hum. of the Rose*, l. 1390.

The shipmen . . . sounded and found it twenty fathoms;
and when they had gone a little further, they sounded
again and found it fifteen fathoms. *Acts xvii. 26.*

Full fathom five thy father lies;
Of his bones the coral made

Shak., Tempest, i. 2 (song).

The extent of his fathome or distance between the ex-
tremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansions, is
equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the
crown. *See T. Bournes, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 5.

Hence—2. Mental reach or scope; penetra-
tion; the extent of capacity; depth of thought
or contrivance.

Another of his fathom they have none
To lead their business. *Shak., Othello*, i. 1.

Square fathom, in nautical use, 36 square feet of the net
measured on one of the walls, and including its whole
thickness. The available amount of one in a mine worked
on a regular figure vein is usually reckoned by the square
fathom.

fathom (*fath'um*), *v. t.* [*ME. fadomen, fad-
men, fathmen*, embrace, encompass, < *AS. fath-
man*, elasp, embrace, encompass, = *D. cademen*,
fathom, sound, = *feet*, *fathma*, embrace, = *Sw. farna*,
fathom, sound, = *Dan. farn*, elasp, embrace, *fathm*,
embrace, *fathm op*, sound; from the noun.] 1. To
encompass with the arms extended or en-
circling.

Alas I sat upon that baw,
I began Denmark for to awe,
The norwes, and the castles stronge,
And mine armes wren so longe,
That I fathmed it at once
Denmark with mine longe baw.

Havelok, l. 1391.

The temple . . . is most of timber, the walls of brick
divided into flues, flues with rows of pillars on both sides,
which are of round timber as large as two men can fathom.

Purchar, Pilgrimage, iv. 19.

2. To reach in depth by measurement in fath-
oms; sound; try the depth of; penetrate to or
find the bottom or extent of.

The philosopher can fathom the deep, measure Moun-
tains, reach the stars with a staff, and like as Heaven with
a circle. *Hawth., Letters*, l. 399.

Our depths who fathoms, or our shallows finds
Quick whirle and shifting eddies of our minds?

Pope, Moral Essays, l. 23.

Hence—3. To penetrate with the mind; com-
prehend.

Leave to fathom such high points as these
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires

Vex not thou the poet's mind
For thou canst not fathom it

Trappan, The Poet's Mind

fathomable (*fath'um-ə-bəl*), *a.* [*< fathom +
-able*.] 1. Capable of being fathomed or sounded
by measurement.—2. Capable of being sound-
ed by thought, or comprehended.

The Christian's best faculty is faith, his felicity there-
fore consists in those things which are not per-
ceptible by sense, not fathomable by reason.

Sp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, iii.

fathomer (*fath'um-er*), *n.* One who fathoms.
fathomless (*fath'um-less*), *a.* [*< fathom +
-less*.] 1. Incapable of being embraced or en-
compassed with the arms.

And buckle in a waist most fathomless
With spans and inches so diminutive

As fears and reasons. *Shak., T. and C.*, ii. 2.

2. Having a depth so great that it cannot be
fathomed; bottomless.

As deep as fathomless as white
Courper, Secrets of Divine Love (trans.).

God in the fathomless profound
Hath all his choice commanders drowned

Sanctus, Paraphrase of Ex. xv.

3. Not to be penetrated by thought or compre-
hended.

Here lies the fathomless absurdity.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

With wide gray eyes so frank and fathomless.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, iii. 50.

fathom-line (*fath'um-lin*), *n.* A line for sound-
ing, or with which soundings are made.

Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom-line could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned honour by the lock.

Shak., I Hen. IV., l. 3.

fathomly, *a.* [*< fathom + -ly*.] Including a
fathom: as, a fathomly assize.

fathom-wood (*fath'um-wud*), *n.* Waste tim-
ber sold at the ship-building yards by cubic
measurement in fathom lots. [*Eng.*]

fatidic (*fa-tid'ik*), *a.* [= *F. fatidicus* = *Sp. fa-
tidico* = *Fr. It. fatidico*, < *L. fatidicus*, prophes-
ying, prophetic, < *fatum*, fate, & *dicere*, say,
tell; see *fate* and *diction*.] Having power to
foretell future events; prophetic.

There is a marvellous impression, which the demons do
often make on the minds of those their votaries about the
future or secret matters unlawfully enquired after and at
last there is also an horrible possession which these Fa-
tidic demons do take of them.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., ii. 13.

fatidical (*fa-tid'i-kal*), *a.* Same as *fatidic*.

So that the fatidical fury spreads wider and wider, till
at last even Saul must join in it. *Carlepe*

fatidically (*fa-tid'i-kal-i*), *adv.* In a fatidic or
prophetic manner.

fatidicency (*fa-tid'i-en-si*), *n.* [*Irreg. < fatidic
+ -ency*.] Divination.

Let us make trial of this kind of fatidicency.

Trappan, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 10.

fatiferous (*fā-tif'g-rus*), *a.* [= *Fr. (poet.) fa-
tifero*, < *L. fatifer*, that brings death, death deal-
ing, < *fatum*, fate, death, & *ferre* = *F. bear*.] Fate-
bringing; deadly; mortal; destructive.

Barley, 1727. [*Rare*.]

fatigable (*fat'i-gə-bəl*), *a.* [= *It. fatigabile*,
fatigabile, < *L. fatigablis*, < *L. fatigare*, tire;
see *fatigue*.] Easily tired or wearied. *Barley*,
fatigate (*fat'i-gat*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigated*,
pp. *fatigating*. [*< L. fatigatus*, pp. of *fatigare*,
tire; see *fatigue*.] To fatigue; tire. [*Obsolete or
colloquial*.]

He, who he should write the negligent losses and the
polytropic games, of every after-fattness and tarret,
which were gotten and lost in these days, should *fatig-
ate* and weary the reader. *Hall, Hen. VI.*, an. 17.

He, fatigated with daily attendance and charge,
departed towards England. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, i. 156.

fatigat (*fat'i-gat*), *v.* [*< L. fatigatus*, pp.;
see *fatigue*, *v. t.*] Fatigued; tired.

For the poor and needy people being *fatigat*, and
weary with the oppression of their new landlords, re-
solved their town before they were of the new regulated.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 20.

Then straight his doubled spirit
Requered what in flesh was *fatigat*,
And to the battle came he. *Shak., Cor.*, iii. 2.

fatigation (*fat-i-ga'shon*), *n.* [*< L. fatiga-
tion*, < *fatigare*, weary; see *fatigue*, *fatigue*.]
Wearying.

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his
sweat and fatigation.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, l. 153.

fatigue (*fā-tég'*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigued*,
pp. *fatiguing*. [*< F. fatiguer* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. fa-
tiguer* = *It. fatigare*, *fatigare*, < *L. fatigare*,
weary, tire, vex, harass; perhaps connected with
fatiscere, open in chinks, gape or crack
open, fig. grow weak, become exhausted, *af-
fatus*, *adfatum*, enough, abundantly, *lassus*, wear-
ied, tired. The older form of the verb in *F.*
is *fatigare*, *q. v.*] To weary with labor or any
bodily or mental exertion; lessen or exhaust
the strength of by severe or long continued ex-
ertion; by trouble, by anything that harasses,
etc.; tire.

The man who struggles in the fight
Fatigues left arms as well as right.

Pratt, Alma, li.

Lydia was too much *fatigued* to utter more than the oc-
casional exclamation of "Lord how tired I am!" accom-
panied by a violent yawn.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xviii.

If the eye be now *fatigued*, &c. &c. &c. the first light
ought on Hering's theory to seem to refresh on account of
the change in his red green visual substance.

Ann. Jour. Psychol., i. 311.

Syn. *Weary, jade, etc.* [*see tired*.]
fatigue (*fā-tég'*), *n.* [*< F. fatigue* (= *Sp. fatiga*
= *Fr. It. fatiga* = *L. fatiga*, weariness; from the
verb; see *fatigue*, *v. t.*] 1. A feeling of wear-
iness following bodily labor or mental exertion;
a sense of loss or exhaustion of strength after
exertion, trouble, etc.

It is not that these "tired" words were originally had in
themselves, but they have become so worn and faded that
one never hears them without a sense of commonness and
fatigue. *J. C. Sharpe, Aspects of Poetry*, p. 175.

So the fatigue of your many public visits to such
unbroken exertion is well compared with the talk of a
campaign *fatigue* as to obtain your long.

Emerson, Address to Congress

2. A cause or source of weariness; labor; toil;
as, the *fatigues* of war.

The great Seljuq sought honours in his youth, and en-
dured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them.

Dryden

Specifically—3. The labors of military men
distinct from the use of arms; fatigue-duty:
as, a party of men on *fatigue*.—4. The weak-
ening of a metal bar by the repeated applica-
tion and removal of a load considerably less
than the breaking-weight of the bar, as when
car-axes break from the repeated blows and
strains which they experience. *E. H. Knight*.

The so called *fatigue* of metals under strain.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., xxx., 231.

Syn. 1. *Fatigue, Weariness, Lassitude.* *Fatigue* is
more often physical, but also mental, and is generally the
result of active and strenuous exertion, as the *fatigue* of
ten hours' work, or of close application to books. *Weary-
ness* may be the same as *fatigue*, it is more often than
fatigue, the result of less obvious causes, as long sitting
or standing in one position, impatience from others, de-
lays, and the like. *Fatigue* and *weariness* are natural
conditions, from which one easily recovers by rest. *Lassi-
tude* is a relaxation with languor, the result of greater *fa-
tigue* or *weariness* than one can well bear, and may be of
the nature of ill health. The word may, however, be used
in a lighter sense.

One of the amusements of idleness is reading without
the *fatigue* of close attention.

A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor
miserable, only upon a *weariness* to do the same thing so
oft over and over again.

Happy he whose toll
Has o'er his languid pow'less limbs diffused
A pleasing *lassitude*.

Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, iii. 285.

fatigue-call (*fa-tég'kál*), *n.* A signal sounded
upon a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon
soldiers to perform *fatigue-duty*.

fatigue-cap (*fa-tég'kap*), *n.* A small, light cap
worn by soldiers when on *fatigue-duty*.

fatigue-dress (*fa-tég'dres*), *n.* The uniform
worn by soldiers when engaged in *fatigue-
duty*.

fatigue-duty (*fa-tég'du-ti*), *n.* That part of a
soldier's work which is distinct from the use of
arms.

fatigue-party (*fa-tég'pár-ti*), *n.* A body of
soldiers engaged in or detailed for *labors dis-
tinct* from the use of arms.

fatiguesome (*fa-tég'sum*), *a.* [*< fatigue +
-some*.] Fatiguing; wearisome; tiresome.

The Attorney General's place is very *fatiguesome* (troublesome)
and *fatiguesome*. *Boyer, Arch. Exam.*, p. 515.

fatiguingly (*fa-tég'ing-li*), *adv.* So as to cause
fatigue; tiresomely; as, the road is *fatiguingly*
steep and difficult.

fatiloquent (*fa-til'ó kwent*), *a.* [= *Fr. (poet.)
fatiloquent*, < *L. fatiloquus*, declaring destiny,
prophesying, < *fatum*, fate, destiny, & *loqui*,
pp. *loquens*, speak.] Prophesying; pro-
phetic; fatidic.

In such like discourses of *fatiloquent* soothsayers inter-
pret all things to the best.

Trappan, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 22.

fatiloquist (*fā-til'ó kwist*), *n.* [*< L. fatilo-
quus*, prophesying, & *-ist*.] A fortune-teller.

Fatimide (*fat'i-mid*), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ar. Fatimah
+ -ide*.] Same as *Fatimite*.

Fatimite (*fat'i-mit*), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ar. Fatimah
+ -ite*.] 1. *a.* Descended from Fatima, the
daughter of Mohammed, and wife of the calif
Ali.

At Medina and Mecca his [Mohammed's] name was substi-
tuted in the public prayers for those of the *Fatimite* Ca-
liffs. *Encyc. Brit.*, xvi. 588.

II. *n.* One of the members of an Arabian dy-
nasty descended from Ali and Fatima, and rul-
ing from 909 to 1171 in northern Africa and for
a large part of that period in Egypt and Syria.
One of the earlier rulers assumed the title of
calif.

While the 'Abbasid family was thus dying out in shame
and degradation, the *Fatimites*, in the person of Mo'izz
B. din Illah, were reaching the highest degree of power and
glory. *Encyc. Brit.*, xvi. 588.

fatiscence (*fā-tis'ens*), *n.* [*< fatiscens*, *see
ence*.] A gaping or an opening; the state of
being chinky. *Kurman*.

fatiscient (*fa-tis'ent*), *a.* [*< L. fatiscens*, *pp.*
of *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape.] Opening in
chinks; falling to pieces when exposed to the
air; gaping.

fat-kidneyed (*fat'kid'nid*), *a.* Fat; gross; used
in contempt. [*Rare*.]

Pence, ye *fat-kidneyed* rascal, What a bawling dost
thou keep?

Shak., I Hen. IV., ii. 2.

fat-lean (*fat'lean*), *n.* In *whaling*, that part of
a whale's flesh in which the fat and the lean
are so intimately mixed that it is difficult to
separate the former from the latter; also, pieces
of flesh which adhere to the blubber when the
latter is cut off. Most of the *fat-lean* lies about the

jaw, but it is also found in other parts of the animal. It was formerly thrown away, but is now usually saved and tried out.

fatling (fat'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< fat + -ling*]. 1. *n.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal: applied to quadrupeds the flesh of which is used for food. He [David] sacrificed oxen and *fatlings*. 2 Sam. vi. 13.

II. a. Fat; fleshy. [Rare.]

The baby . . .
Uncared for, sped its mother and began
A blind and babbling laughter, and to dance
Its belly, and reach its *fatling* innocent arms
And lazy, fling ring fingers. *Tennyson, Princess*, vi.

fat-lute (fat'lūt), *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil, used for filling joints, apertures, etc.

fatly (fat'li), *adv.* 1. Grossly; grossly. *Col-grave*.—2. In a lumbering manner, as of a fat person.

Renaissance angels and cherubs in marble, floating and *fatly* tumbling about on the broken arches of the altars [of the Church of the Scalzi]. *Honells, Venetian Life*, xi.

fatner (fat'nér), *n.* An obsolete form of *fat-tener*.

fatness (fat'nəs), *n.* [*< ME. fatnes, < AS. fatnes, < fat, fat, + -nes, -ness*]. 1. The state or quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed; fullness of flesh; corpulency.

But Jehoram waxed fat, and kicked. Thou art waxen fat, thou art grown thick, thou art covered with *fatness*. Deut. xxxii. 15.

Assy, the point in the breast of the buck at which the hunter's knife was inserted to make trial of the animal's *fatness*. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), Gloss.

2. Unctuousness; alminess; applied to earth; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

Right *fatte* or dourged lands that loveth best,
Or valley their hills *fatness* hath rest.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

And give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. Gen. xxvii. 28.

The clouds dropp'd *fatness*. *Philips, Cider*.

3. Grossness; sensuality.

In the *fatness* of these purry thens,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Fatsia (fat'si-k), *n.* [NL., *< fatsia*, *n.* native name.] A genus of urticaceous shrubs of eastern Asia, including three species, one of which, *F. horrida*, is also native on the northwest coast of America. *F. papyrifera*, a native of Formosa, but extensively cultivated on the mainland of China, has a large white pith, from which the so-called "rice paper" is cut.

fatten (fat'n), *v.* [*< ME. fattenen, < AS. ge-fert-nian, fatten* (= Sw. *fetna*, grow fat), *< fert, fat*; see *fat*, *a.* (*< f. fat*, *v.*)] 1. *trans.* 1. To make *fat*; feed for slaughter; make fleshy or plump with *fat*.

Yes, their Apis might not drinke of Nilus, for this rivers *fattening* quattle, but of a fountain peculiar to his holiness. *Purchase, Pilgrimage*, p. 571.

Fatten the countier, starve the learned band. *Pope, Dunciad*, l. 315.

2. To enrich; make fertile and fruitful.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine
This *fashion* else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.
Dryden.

When wealth . . . shall slowly melt
In many streams to *fatten* lower lands.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

II. intrans. To grow fat or corpulent; grow plump, thick, or fleshy.

And villous *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Orney*.
The Pere and his Capuchins slept and ate
And thrived and *fattened* for many a year.
Ungrudged by none of their royal cheer.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 17.

fattener (fat'nér), *n.* One who or that which fattens; that which gives fatness, or richness and fertility.

The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed
the encomium of *fattener* of the earth. *Archibald*.

fattiness (fat'i-nəs), *n.* The state of being fatty; grossness; grossness.

Having now spoken of harpining of the *fattiness* of the body, we are to come next to the cleanness of *fattiness* on them. *Bacon, Life and Death*.

fattening-knife (fat'ing-nif), *n.* Same as *mark-cel plow*.

fattrels (fat'relz), *n. pl.* [See, also written *fat-trils*; *< OF. fatraille*, trash, trumpery, connected with *fatras*, a confused heap or bundle of trash, trifles; origin uncertain.] 1. The ends of a ribbon.—2. The folds or puckerings in a woman's dress.

Now, hand ye there, ye're out o' sight,
Below the *fat-rails*, snag and light.
Burns, To a Louse.

fatty (fat'i), *a.* [*< fat, n., + -y*]. 1. Consisting of fat.—2. Containing fat; adipose: as, *fatty tissue*.—3. Having certain of the properties of fat; especially, having a greasy feel; resembling fat.

The *fatty* compound of copper is produced when blue vitriol is mixed with a hot and strong solution of soap. *O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing*, p. 185.

The clay should be *fatty* and plastic. *C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles*, p. 286.

Fatty acids, a class of monobasic acids formed by the oxidation of the primary alcohols. Formic and acetic acids are the simplest of the series. The more complex fatty acids are found in all oleaginous compounds, where they exist combined with glycerin forming fats. When a fat is heated with a stronger base than glycerin, as potash or soda, the fatty acids leave the glycerin and combine with the metallic base, forming a soap. By treating the soap with a stronger acid, the fatty acids are displaced and set free. The most common of the complex fatty acids are oleic, stearic, and palmitic acids. **Fatty degeneration.** See *degeneration*. **Fatty tissue.** Same as *adipose tissue* (which see, under *adipose*).

fatutious (fat-tū'it-us), *a.* [*< fatuity + -ous*]. Characterized by fatuity; foolish; fatuous.

We cry aloud for new avenues and consumers for the productions of our industry, and at the same time decline, with a *fatutious* persistence, to take any step to obtain the one or to reach the other. *G. F. Edmunds, Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 432.

fatuity (fat-tū'it-i), *n.* [= *F. fatuité* = *Pr. fatuitat* = *Sp. fatuidad* = *Pg. fatuidade* = *It. fatuità*, *< L. fatuitas* (*t*), foolishness, *< fatuus*, foolish: see *fatuous*]. 1. Self-conceited foolishness; weakness of mind with high self-esteem; unconscious stupidity; also, as applied to things, springing from or exhibiting such traits.

The follies which Mollere ridicules are those of affectation, not those of *fatuity*. *Macaulay, Macbride*.

He still held to an impossible purpose with a tenacity which resembled *fatuity*. *Motter, Dutch Republic*, II. 336.

James II. attacked with a strange *fatuity* the very Church on whose teaching the monarchical enthusiasm had been rooted, and thus drove the most loyal of his subjects into violent opposition. *Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent.*, i.

2. Idiocy; congenital dementia; imbecility.

Idiocy, or *fatuity*, a nativitate, vel dementia naturalis. . . . who knows not to tell twenty shillings, nor knows his own age, or who was his father. *Sir M. Hale, Pleas of the Crown*.

fatuous (fat'ū-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. fatuo*, *< L. fatuus*, foolish, simple, silly, rarely insipid, tasteless (hence, through this sense, ult. *E. fade*, *a. q. v.*); as a noun, *fatuus*, com. *fatua*, a fool, a professional jester.] 1. Foolish; foolishly conceited; feebly or stupidly self-sufficient; unconsciously silly: applied both to persons and to their acts.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants. *Glennville*.

The home government, in its *fatuous* policy of exasperating and vacillating dealing with the rebellion in the colonies. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 561.

2. Idiotic; demented; imbecile.

In Scots law, a *fatuous* person, or one that, is one who, from a total defect of judgment, is incapable of managing his affairs. He is described as having an uniform stupidity and inattention in his manner and childishness in his speech. *Bell's Law Dict.*

3. Unreal; illusory, like the ignis fatuus.

Hence *fatua* us fires and meteors take their birth. *Sir J. Denham*.

fatva, fatvah (fat'vā), *n.* Same as *fatwa*.

No decree of the Sultan touching any part of the sacred law has any force till it has received the *fatwah* (dogmatic sanction) of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. *Contemporary Rec.*, LIII. 321.

fat-witted (fat'wit'ed), *a.* Having a fat or dull wit; dull; stupid.

Thou art . . . *fat-witted* with drinking of old sack. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, i. 2.

faubourg (fō'bürg), *n.* [F., formerly spelled *faux-bourg*, a form corrupted by popular etym., as if "false town" (*< faux*, false); *< OF. forbourg, forbour, forbourc, forbourc*, etc., lit. "out-town," equiv. to *L. suburbium*, suburb; *< OF. for, faux, for, fo*, also *hors*, F. *hors*, out, beyond, *< L. foris*, out of doors (see *door* and *foram*), + *bourg*, town, borough; see *haroug*, *burg*]. Cf. *ML. forisbarium*, suburb, lit. outside of the barriers.] A suburb, especially a part of a French city immediately beyond its walls; also, in many cases, a quarter formerly so situated, but now within the limits of a city: as, the *Faubourg St. Germain*, *Faubourg St. Antoine*, etc., of Paris.

On approaching it [the headquarters, or capital of the Zaporovians] from the steppe, the traveler first entered a *faubourg* or *lazar*, in which there was a considerable population of Jewish traders. *D. M. Wallace, Russia*, p. 256.

Westwards, between El-Medineh and its *faubourg*, lies the plain of El-Munakhah, about three quarters of a mile long by 300 yards broad.

R. F. Burton, El-Medineh, p. 261.

faucal (fā'kal), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. fauces*, the throat (see *faucet*), + *-al*]. 1. *a.* Pertaining to the fauces or opening of the throat: specifically applied to certain deep guttural sounds, peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues, which are produced in the fauces.

They [the Semitic alphabets] possess a notation for the *faucal* breaths. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet*, I. 100.

II. n. In *phonetics*, a sound produced in the fauces.

Cheth, defined as a "fricative *faucal*," was a strongly marked continuous guttural sound produced at the back of the palate. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet*, I. 121.

fauces (fā'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., rarely in sing. *faux* (*fauc*-), the throat, the gullet; origin uncertain.] 1. The throat or gullet. [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In *anat.*, specifically, the back part of the mouth, leading into the pharynx; the passage from the buccal cavity proper to the cavity of the pharynx, overhung by the soft palate, and bounded on each side by the pillars of the soft palate. [The word has no singular, and is used chiefly in the two phrases given below.]—3. In *conch.*, that part of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture.—4. In *bot.*, the opening or throat of the tube of a gamopetalous corolla.—5. *Isthmus of the fauces*, the contracted space between the pillars of the fauces of opposite sides.—6. *Pillars or arches of the fauces*, anterior and posterior, on each side, ridges of mucous membrane formed by the prominence of the palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal muscles.

faucet (fā'set), *n.* [E. dial. *fosset* (also *fas-set*; see *faucet*); *< ME. faucet, faucet, fausset, faucet*, in both senses, *< OF. fausset*, also spelled *faulset*, *F. fausset*, a faucet, *< OF. fauser, faulser, pierce*, strike or break through (a shield, armor, a troop, etc.), earlier *fauser, falser*, break, bend, and lit. make false, falsify, forge, *< OF. fals, faux*, false; see *fals*, *v. t.*] 1. A device fixed in a receptacle or pipe to control the flow of liquid from it by opening or closing an orifice. A faucet of the original form is a hollow plug inserted in the head or side of a cask, with a transverse perforation in its projecting part for the reception of a solid peg or spout which is removed to permit the flow of liquid. Faucets are now made in a great variety of forms, commonly with the spigot or valve itself also perforated, to be turned by a handle or cock for opening or closing the orifice, but sometimes with valves otherwise constructed and controlled.

Than was founde a fell (fierce, sharp) *faucet*,
In the tree (choise) thence it was sette.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

Strike out the head of your vessel, our men be to thurstye to tarye till their drinke be drawn with a *faulset*. *Palsgrave, French Grammar*, p. 740.

You see, marble bath, *faucets* for hot water and cold. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 169.

2. The enlarged end of a pipe fitted to the spigot-end of another pipe.

Self-closing faucet, a faucet of which the valve is secured to its seat by a spring to prevent the passage of the liquid, a lever lifting it when the liquid is to be drawn off.

faucet-bit (fā'set-bit), *n.* A cutting-lip and router on a faucet; a boring-faucet.

faucet-joint (fā'set-joint), *n.* 1. A form of expansion pipe-joint.—2. A form of breech-loading firearm employing a perforated plug to uncover the rear of the bore.

fauchard (fō'shārd), *n.* [OF., also *faussard, faussart*, etc., *< faur*, a scythe, *< L. falx*, a sickle; see *fals*.] A weapon of the middle ages consisting of a scythe-shaped blade with a long handle, and differing from the war-scythe in having the sharp edge convex. It is often confused with the guisarme and the halberd. Also *falsarium*.

fauchion, fauchon, n. Obsolete forms of *fauchon*.

faucht (fācht), *n.* A Scotch variant of *fight*.

faucial (fā'si'al), *a.* [*< fauces + -ial*]. Of or pertaining to the fauces; faucal.

You have now a ragged mass of tissue between the *faucial* pillars, full of holes and lodging places for food and secretions. *Medical News*, LII. 222.

faucitis (fā-si'tis), *n.* [NL., *< fauces*, throat, + *-itis*]. In *pathol.*, inflammation about the fauces.



Fauchard of the 13th century. From *Violet's Dict. de Moines*. (See *fauchard*.)

faucet, faucori. Obsolete spellings of *faucet*, *faucor*. *Chaucer*.
faugh (fā), interj. [A mere exclamation; cf. *fu, fol, pher*.] An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or abhorrence.

An emperor's cabinet?
 Fought, I have known a charnel house smell sweeter.
Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, II. 2.

faunazite (fō'zha-sit), n. [Named after a French geologist, *Faujas de Saint-Fond* (1741-1819).] A scottite mineral occurring in colorless octahedral crystals in the amygdaloid of the Kaiserstuhl in southern Baden. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

faulchion, n. An obsolete spelling of *falchion*.

faulcon, n. An obsolete spelling of *falcon*.

fauld (fāld), v. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*.

fauld (fāld), n. 1. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*. Specifically—2. The tump-arch or working-arch of a furnace. *E. H. Knight*.
fauld-dike (fāld'dik), n. The dike or fence of a sheepfold. [*Scotch*.]

He's lifted her over the fauld-dike,
 And speer'd at her sma' leave.

The Broom of Cowdenknowe (Child's Ballads, IV. 47).

faulkont, faulkonert. Obsolete forms of *faucet*, *faucor*.

faul (fālt, formerly fāt), n. [Early mod. E. also *falt*, but usually *faul*, *faute* (the *f* being a mod. insertion, affecting at first only the spelling; it was not sounded till recently); < ME. *faul*, *faute* (in late ME. sometimes spelled *faughte*). < OF. *faute*, later *faute*, earlier *faute*, F. *faute*, f., also OF. *faul*, *faul*, n., = Pr. *faul* = Sp. *faul*. It. *faul*, a lack, fault (cf. OF. *faller*, *fauler* = Sp. *fallar* = It. *fallare*, lack), < L. *fallere*, deceive, ML. *fall*; see *fail*.] 1. Defect; lack; want; failure. See *default*.

And who so faulle that day, that hebe mouth to be, as
 comenauit ys he schal pade a pound of wax for his faule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Full was me
 Almost I dye, for faulth of fude
Thomas of Ercelesbourne (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

Is she your cousin, sir?
 Yes, in truth, forsooth, for faulth of a better
R. Johnson, *Poetaster*, II. 1.

2. A lack; a defect; an imperfection; a failing; blemish, or flaw; any lack or impairment of excellence; applied to things.

Patches set upon a little breach,
 Discreit more in killing of the faulth
Shak., *K. John*, IV. 2.

But find you faithful friends that will improve,
 That on you works may look with careful eyes,
 And of your faults be zealous enemies.
Dryden, tr. of *Racine's Art of Poetry*, I. 188.

Faults in your Person, or your Face, correct
 Conscience, tr. of *Ovid's Art of Love*.

Take, Madam, this poor book of song,
 For tho' the faulth were thick as dust
 In vacant chambers, I could trust
 Your kindness
Tennyson, *To the Queen*.

3. An error or defect of judgment or conduct; any deviation from prudence, rectitude, or duty; any shortcoming, or neglect of care or performance, resulting from inattention, incapacity, or perversity; a wrong tendency, course, or act.

Neither yet let any man curry faulth with him selfe at
 tar this wise, the faulth is not his t, the law is broken in
 nothing but in this parte
J. Wall, on *Jas. II.*

His (Calvin's) nature from a child observed by his own
 parents . . . was propense to sharpe and severe reprehension
 where he thought any faulth was
 Quoted in *Hooker & Eccles*, *Polity*, Pref., II. note.

His (Bacon's) faults were . . . we write it with pain . . . coldness
 of heart and meanness of spirit
Marquand, *Lord Bacon*.

To me
 He is all fault who hath no fault at all
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

4. An occasion of blame or censure; a particular cause for reprehension or disapproval; as, to charge one with a fault, or find fault with one.

Sleeping or waking, must I still prevail,
 Or will you blame, and lay the fault on me?
Shak., *I Hen. VI.*, II. 1.

5. Blame; censure; reproach.

O, let me fly, before a prophet's fault,
Greene and Lodge, *Looking Glass for Lord and Eng.*

6. The act of losing the scent; a lost scent; said of sporting dogs.

Saw'st thou not, boy, how Silver made it good
 At the hedge corner, in the coldest fault?
 I would not lose the dog for twenty pound.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, Ind., I.

7. In *geol.*, a severing of the continuity of a body of rock by a break through the mass, attended by movement on one side or the other

of the break, so that what were once parts of one continuous stratum are now separated.

The amount of displacement of the strata thus occasioned may be a few inches or thousands of feet. Faults of a few feet are, however, the most common. Faults are occasioned by movements of the crust of the earth, and are a part of the complicated phenomena by which mountain-chains are built up, and continents elevated and depressed. See *slip*, *slide*, *break*.

Section showing displacement of strata by a fault, as and a were once a continuous mass of rock.

Along the flank of the Grandpian a great fault runs from the North Sea at Stonehaven to the estuary of the Clyde, throwing the Old Red Sandstone on end sometimes for a distance of two miles from the line of dislocation.
J. Croft, *Climate and Geology*, p. 269.

8. In *tennis*, a stroke by which the server fails to drive the ball into the proper part of his opponent's court. See *lawn-tennis*.

I would you had been at the tennis court, you should have seen me a beat Monsieur Besan, and I gave him fifteen and all his faults.
Chapman, *An Humorous Day's Mirth*.

9. In *telep.*, a new path opened to a current by any accident; a derived current, or derivation.

In practice, derivations generally arise from the wire touching another conductor, such as the ground, a wet wall, a tree, or another wire. They are technically called faults.
R. S. Cuthy, *Pract. Telep.*, p. 43.

At a fault, faulty; not as it ought to be, deficient. *Nares*. At fault, (a) Open to censure, blamable, as, he is not at fault in the matter. (b) In hunting, thrown off the scent or the trail, unable to find the scent, as dogs. Hence—(c) Unable to proceed, by reason of some embarrassment or uncertainty; puzzled; out of bearing, astray. The associationist theory is . . . entirely at fault.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 605.

Reverse fault, in *mining*, a dislocation of the rocks by a fault of such a character that a part of the bed or vein faulted is brought under another part of the same vein. As a general rule, when a vein is heaved by a fault, the bit for index in the direction of the downthrow, this is a normal fault. When the beds in the direction of the upthrow, the fault is said to be "reversed." To find fault, to discover, or perceive and make known, some defect, flaw, or matter of censure, find cause of blame, complaint, or reproach, absolute or followed by *with*, as, you are always finding fault, to find fault with fortune.

Thou wilt say then unto me, Why doth he yet find fault?
 Rom. ix. 19.

Or can you fault us, Pilots and
 For changing Course, yet never find the Wind?
Conley, *The Mirror*. Called Inconstant.

But who art thou, O man, that thus findest fault with thy Maker?
Stillings, *Sermons*, I. 11.

Syn. 2. Flaw. 3. Misdeed, misdeed, transgression, sin, wrong doing, delinquency, weakness, slip, indiscretion.

fault (fālt), v. [*< ME. faulth, tr.*, lack; from the n. n.]. I. trans. 1. To lack.

To that shall they night find no thing truly,
 So God shall me and our Lady Mary!
Rom. of Portenace (E. E. T. S.), I. 215.

Thy lady hym said, "We trow that we shall have"
Rom. of Portenace (E. E. T. S.), I. 215.

2. To charge with a fault; find fault with; reproach. [Now rare, and chiefly colloq.]

Whom should I fault?
 Up. Hall, *Satires*, I. 2.

That which is to be faulted in this particular is, when the grief is immoderate and unreasonably.
Jos. Taylor, *Holy Living*, § 8.

Having given my reasons for the act which you fault,
 I must be permitted to turn my thoughts
 to more immediate duty.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 15, 1875.

3. In *geol.*, to cause a fault in.

An undulation which has overtaken the folds and has faulted them in some places.
Science, I. 101.

4. To scent or see; find out; discover. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. intrans. To be in fault; be wrong; fail. [*Obsolete or archaic*.]

If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not faulted.
Lutmer.

His home . . . had faulted rather with undine's art than
 want of force
So P. Cohen, *Arcturion*, II.

If I have faulted, I must make amends.
Greene, *George a Green*.

I mend that fault, and then she says I faulted.
 That I did mend it
R. Johnson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, II. 2.

fault-block (fālt'blok), n. In *geol.*, a part of the earth's crust comprised between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which has been lifted above or sunk below the general level of the adjacent region, as one of the results of the crust-movement during which the faults originated.

faulted (fālt'ed), a. [*< fault + -ed*.] In *geol.*, broken by one or more faults.

faultery (fālt'ēr), n. An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, Behold the faultier here in sight;
 This hand committed that supposed offence.
Fairfax.

fault-escarpment (fālt'es-kārp'ment), n. An escarpment or a cliff resulting from a fault, or a dislocation of the rocks adjacent.

faultfinder (fālt'fin'dēr), n. 1. One who picks flaws or points out faults; one who complains or objects.

Other pleasant faultfinders, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun.
Sir P. Sidney, *Defence of Poesy*.

2. An electrical or mechanical device for finding a fault in a current of electricity.

The fault finder consists of a pair of elastic needles hung on a curved axis, and suspended as delicately as possible.
Price and Stewright, *Telegraphy*, p. 266.

faultfinding (fālt'fin'ding), n. The act of pointing out faults; carping; picking flaws.

faultfinding (fālt'fin'ding), a. (Given to finding fault; disposed to complain or object.

And correspondence every way the annals,
 That no fault finding eye did ever blame.
Sir J. Davies, *Danetog*.

faultful (fālt'fūl), a. [*< fault + -ful*.] Full of faults, mistakes, or slips.

So fares it with this faultful lord of Rome.
Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 716.

Her great heart thro' all the faultful Post
 Went sorrowing
Tennyson, *Princess*, vii.

faultily (fālt'i-lī), adv. In a faulty manner; defectively; imperfectly; wrongly.

Fenner an Englishman's book, which boastingly and stately enough bore the title of *Theologic Sacra*, which, by stealth and very faultily, came out here first, was not long after printed again by them [in Geneva].
Whitgift, *To Beza*, in *Strype's Whitgift*, II. 166.

Faultily faultless, telly regular, splendidly null.
Tennyson, *Maud*, II.

faultiness (fālt'i-nēs), n. The state of being faulty or imperfect; defect; error; badness; viciousness.

The present inhabitants of Geneva, I hope, will not take it in evil part that the faultiness of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open.
Hooker, *Eccles*, *Polity*, Pref., II.

Clea. Bear'st thou her face in mind? Is it long or round?
 M. Round even to faultiness. *Shak.*, *A and C*, III. 8.

The majority of our scientific men more distinctly the faultiness of our own conduct than the faultiness of our own arguments or the dullness of our own fakes.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I. 202.

faulting (fālt'ing), n. [*Verbal n. of fault, v.*] In *geol.*, the act or process of producing faults or dislocation of strata.

The persistent parallelism of the faults and of the prevailing northwesterly strike of the rocks indicates that the faulting and tilting were parts of one continuous process.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 12.

faultless (fālt'less), a. [*< ME. faulth, faultless*; < *fault + -less*.] Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish, flaw, or error; free from vice or offense; perfect in all respects; as, a faultless poem or picture.

He was his so glorious, & gayly attired,
 So faultless of his features, & of so lyne bowen,
 With wallows love warmed his heart.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1761.

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see
 Thinks what never was, nor is, nor shall be.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 223.

Many statesmen who have committed great faults appear to us to be desecrating of more esteem than the faultless temple.
Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

faultlessly (fālt'less-lī), adv. In a faultless manner.

faultlessness (fālt'less-nēs), n. Freedom from faults or defects.

fault-rock (fālt'rok), n. See *friction-breccia*.

faultworthy (fālt'wōr-thī), a. Blameworthy; reprehensible. *D. Thomas*, *On 4's*, xlvii. [*Rare*.]

faulty (fālt'i), a. [*< ME. faulth, faulty*, adapted (as if < *faulth*, fault, + *-y*) < OF. *faulth*, faulty, < *faulth*, fault; see *fault*, n.] 1. Containing faults, errors, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect; as, a faulty composition; a faulty plan or design.

So that no thing is faulty, but when it is balle benemend.
Maunder, *Travels*, p. 175.

The 14th the Ruiz, having in the night remedied what was faulty in his vessel, set sail about seven o'clock in the morning.
Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 242.

The king's title was avowedly a faulty one; and the many contradictions that had been formed had shown him the nobility were not all of them disposed to bear his yoke.
Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 166.

His (Warren Hastings's) administration was indeed in many respects *faulity*, but the Bengalee standard of good government was not high. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, to be blamed; deserving of or provoking censure.

From hence he passed to enquire wherefore I should blame the vices of the Prelat; only, seeing the inferior clergy is known to be as *faulity*.

He was a pretty, brisk, understanding, industrious young gentleman, had formerly been *faulity*, but now much reclaimed.

People who live at a distance are naturally less *faulity* than those immediately under our own eyes.

Syn. 1. Incomplete. 2. Culpable, reprehensible, censurable, blameworthy.

faun (fân), *n.* [*ME.* *faun*, < *L.* *Faunus*, in Rom. myth. the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, in later times identified with Pan, and accordingly represented with horns and goat's feet; hence also in pl. *Fauni*, the same as *Panes*, sylvan deities; < *L.* *faure*, be propitious: see *favor*.] In Rom. myth., one of a class of demigods or rural deities, sometimes confounded with satyrs. The form of the fauns was originally human, but with a short goat's tail, pointed ears, and small horns; later they were represented with the hind legs of a goat, thus taking the type of the Greek Pan.

Rough Satyrs danced, and Fauns with cloven heel From the glad sound would not be absent long.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 34.
Atta and fly
The reeling *Faun*, the sexual feast
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cviii.

fauna (fâ'nâ), *n.*; pl. *faune* (no) or *faunas* (-nâz). [*A mod. application of the L.L. Fauna, the prophesying sister of Faunus, the rural deity: see faun.*] 1. The total of the animal life of a given region or period; the sum of the animals living in a given area or time: a term corresponding to *flora* in respect of plants; as, the *fauna* of America; a fossil *fauna*; the recent *fauna*; the land and water *fauna* of the globe.

At present our knowledge of the terrestrial *fauna* of past epochs is so slight that no practical difficulty arises from using, as we do, one reckoning for land time.

Science, IV, 269.

It belongs in every case to the traditional *fauna*, whose pedigree is older than *Esop*. *Athenaeum*, No. 3067, p. 165.

2. A treatise upon the animals of any geographical area or geological period.

Works which come more or less under the designation of *Fauna*. *A. Newton*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 10.

Acadian fauna, **Hudsonian fauna**, etc. See the adjectives.

faunal (fâ'nâl), *a.* [*< fauna + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a fauna; treating of a fauna; faunistic; as, a *faunal* publication.

A good sketch is given of the apparently startling contradictions in the distribution of animals, the well known case of *faunal* separation between the Islands of Bali and Lombok being cited among others.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX, 845.

Paleontology, as far as I am aware, has thus far failed to show a single unequivocal case of *faunal* inversion.

Science, III, 60.

Faunal area, a region zoologically defined by the character of its fauna, as distinguished from its geographical or political boundaries.

faunalia (fâ-nâ'li-â), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *faunalis*, < *Faunus*: see *faun*.] One of several Roman festivals in honor of the god Faunus.

On the 13th of February were the *Faunalia*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX, 115.

faunist (fâ'nist), *n.* [*< fauna + -ist*.] A student of, or writer upon, a fauna; one who is versed in faunae; a zoogeographer.

Some future *faunist*, a man of fortune, will, I hope, extend his visits to Ireland: a new field to the naturalist.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, p. 105.

faunistic (fâ-nis'tik), *a.* [*< faunist + -ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or determined by faunists; relating to a fauna; faunal; as, the *faunistic* position of an animal (that is, the position assigned to it in a fauna); *faunistic* methods.

In noticing the principal *faunistic* works we omit the majority of the older and antiquated publications.

Encyc. Brit., XX, 441.

faunological (fâ-nô-loj'i-kâl), *a.* [*< faunology + -ic*.] Relating or pertaining to faunae or to faunology.

Faunological and systematic zoological world. *Nature*, XXX, 326.

faunology (fâ-nô-lô-jî), *n.* [*< fauna + Gr. -logia, < *lógos*, speak: see -ology*.] That department of zoology which treats of the geographical distribution of animals; zoogeography. [Rare.]

faunt, *n.* [*ME.* (= *It. faute*), by aphesis for *es/faunt*, < *OF. enfant*, infant: see *infant*.] An infant; a child.

And tho was he cloyed and called nought holy Cryst, but less A faunt lyn, sul of witte, filius Marie.

Piers Plowman (B), xix, 114.

fauntkin, *n.* [*ME.*, also *fauntekin*, *fauntekyne*, etc.; < *faunt + -kin*.] A little child.

He has fretyne of folke mo thane fyfe hondredthe, And als fele fauntekyne of treborne childre!

Morte Arthure (E. E. F. S.), l. 845.

faunty, *n.* [*ME.*, < *L. Faunus*: see *faun*.] A faun.

Satyr and faunty more and lesse. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv, 1544.

fause-house (fâ'shous), *n.* [*< So. fause*, = *E. false*, + *house*.] A framework forming a hollow in a stack of grain for ventilation; the vacancy itself. [Scotch.]

When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green, or wet, the stackholder, by means of old timber, &c., makes a large aperture in his stack with an opening in the side which is faired exposed to the wind: this he calls a *fause-house*.

Burns, Halloween, note.

fausent (fâ'sen), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A large kind of eel.

Thus pluckt he from the shore his launce, and left the waves to wash

The waste sprung entrails, about which fausens and other fish

Dit shole, to nibble of the fat which his sweet kidneys hit.

Chapman, Illad, xxi.

faussard, *n.* Same as *fauchard*.

fausse-braye (fô's-brâ), *n.* [*< So. fause*, = *E. false*, + *braye*.] An imitation watch worn, especially by women, during the prevalence of the fashion of wearing two watches, in the second half of the eighteenth century. It was common at that time to wear two watches, the chains and seals of which, when worn by men, hung from beneath the waistcoat, one at each side. Watch worn by women were suspended from chateaines so as to be in full view against the dress. The *fausse montre* was sometimes a phrethion, sometimes a vinaigrette, and sometimes a pocket, by means of clockwork within, the changes of the moon or a similar astronomical record.

fausse-montre (fô's-môn'tr), *n.* [*F.*: *fausse*, false; *montre*, watch.] An imitation watch worn, especially by women, during the prevalence of the fashion of wearing two watches, in the second half of the eighteenth century. It was common at that time to wear two watches, the chains and seals of which, when worn by men, hung from beneath the waistcoat, one at each side. Watch worn by women were suspended from chateaines so as to be in full view against the dress. The *fausse montre* was sometimes a phrethion, sometimes a vinaigrette, and sometimes a pocket, by means of clockwork within, the changes of the moon or a similar astronomical record.

faute, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) forms of *faul*.

fauterer (fâ'têr-êr), *n.* [*< fautor + -er*.] A favorer. *Darwin*.

He assured thy life is sought, as thou art the *fauterer* of all wickedness.

Heylin, Iaud, p. 198.

fauteuil (fâ-têy'), *n.* [*F.*, < *OF. faudesteuil*, *faudesteul*, *faudesteul*, < *ML. faldestolium*, *faldstool*: see *faldstool*.] An arm-chair; particularly, in French usage, the seat of a presiding officer; the chair; hence, the dignity of presidency; specifically, the seat of a member of the French Academy (in reference to the forty seats provided for it by Louis XIV.); hence, membership in the Academy. *Droit de fauteuil*, the privilege formerly enjoyed by gentlemen of rank at the French court of sitting on a fauteuil in presence of the king, corresponding to the *droit de tabouret* enjoyed by ladies.

fauteur (fâ'tôr), *n.* [*< ME. fauteur*, *fauteur*, < *OF. fauteur*, *F. fauteur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. fautor* = *It. fautore*, < *L. fautor*, rarely in unconstr. form *fautor*, a favorer, promoter, < *favere*, favor: see *favor*.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am neither author or *fauteur* of any sect.

B. J. Mason, Discoveries.

Fautor of learning, quintessence of arts, Honour's true livelihood, monarch of hearts.

Ford, Faine's Memorial, Epitaph.

The clergy swore . . . to renounce the Pope for ever, and his constitutions and decrees . . . to oppose them and their *fauteurs* to the utmost of their power.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

We have not, on this side of the Channel, been in the habit of regarding the French stage as over-squeamish. It is far too squeamish for our *fauteur* of "Naturalism."

Contemporary Rev., LI, 67.

fauteuse (fâ'trêz), *n.* [*< F. fautrice*, < *L. fautrix* (acc. *fautricem*), fem. of *fautor*: see *fauteur*.] A female fautor or favorer; a patroness.

It made him pray and prove

Minerva's aid his *fauteuse* still. *Chapman*, Illad.

Thou, thou, the *fauteuse* of the learned well; Thou nursing mother of Israel.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 2.

fauteuse, *a.* An obsolete form of *faul*.

favette (fâ-vet'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *faure*, fallow, *faure* colored: see *faure*.] A book-name, derived from French authors, of warblers in general, as a sylvia or *fiedula*; especially applied to the common garden-warbler of Europe, *Sylvia hortensis*.

faux-bourdon (fô'bôr-dôn'), *n.* [Formerly in E. written *faburden*, *faburthen*, *q. v.*; *F. faus-bourdon*, < *faux*, false, + *bourdon*, bourdon: see *bourdon* and *bourdon*.] Same as *faburden*.

faux jour (fô'zhôr), [*F.*: *faux*, false; *jour*, day, light: see *journal*.] In the *fine arts*, a false light; specifically, light falling upon a picture so hung as to receive it from a different direction from that in which it is represented as coming in the picture itself.

faux pas (fô'pâ), [*F.*: *faux*, false; *pas*, step: see *pace*.] A false step; a slip; a mistake; especially, a breach of good manners; a lapse from chastity, or any act that compromised one's reputation.

How, Cousin, I'd have you to know, before this *faux pas*, this Trip of mine, the World could not talk of me.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iv, l.

favaginous (fa-vaj'i-nus), *a.* [Badly formed, < *L. favius*, a honeycomb.] Same as *favicolate*.

favell (fâ-vel), *n.* [*< ME. favell*, flattery (personified), < *OF. favele*, *faricle*; *favele*, *favel*, a fable, falsehood, flattery, cajolery (cf. *favoleur*, fable, tell falsehoods: see *fable*, *v.*), = *It. favella*, talk, discourse, < *L. fabella*, dim. of *fabula*, a story, fable: see *fable*, *n.*] Flattery; cajolery.

"Look on the luffthod," quod heo, "and seo wher he standeth!"

Bothe Fals and *Favell* and at his hole meyne!"

Piers Plowman (A), II, 6.

There was falsehood, *favell*, and jollity. *Lycks Scourer*.

favell (fâ-vel), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. favell*, a common name for a horse, after *OF. fauvel*, later *faucan*, similarly used; lit. fallow, dun, dim. of *faure*, *F. faure*, fallow, < *OHG. falo* (*falow*), *MLG. val* (*calw*), *G. fahl*, *fah*, = *E. fallow*, *a.*, *q. v.*] 1. *a.* Fallow; yellow; dun.

II. *n.* A dun horse (like *bayard*, a bay).—To *curry favell*. See *curry*.

favella (fâ-vel'), *n.*; pl. *favellæ* (-ê). [*NL.*, an alteration of *L. favilla*, glowing ashes, embers.] In certain floriferous algae, a cystocarp consisting of an irregular mass of spores formed externally, and covered by a gelatinous envelop.

favellidium (fâ-vel'id-i-um), *n.*; pl. *favellidias* (-iâ). [*NL.*, < *favella* + (*Gr.* dim. term. *-idium*).] In floriferous algae, a cystocarp wholly or partially immersed in the frond, and formed by the development of several contiguous mother-cells.

favelloid (fâ-vel'oid), *a.* [*< favella + -oid*.] In algology, resembling or having the structure of a favella.

favellate (fâ-vê'ô-lât), *a.* [*< favellus + -ate*.] Honeycombed; alveolate; pitted; cellular. Also *favose*.

favellus (fâ-vê'ô-lus), *n.*; pl. *favelli* (-li). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. favius*, a honeycomb.] A honeycomb-like cell, pit, or depression.

The apothecia of several calcicole lichens (e. g., *Lecanora Provoitii*, *Lecladia calcivora*) have the power (through the carbonic acid received from the atmosphere) of forming minute *favelli* in the rock, in which they are partially buried.

Encyc. Brit., XIV, 562.

favi, *n.* Plural of *favus*, 1.

favillous (fâ-vil'us), *a.* [*= OF. favilleux*, < *L. favilla* (> *OF. faville*), glowing ashes, embers.]

1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.

The fungus parcels about the wicks of candles only signifyeth a moist and pluvius ayr about them, hindering the evolution of light and the *favillous* particles: whereupon they are forced to settle upon the snuff.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v, 22.

2. Resembling ashes.

favissa (fâ-vis'â), *n.*; pl. *favissæ* (-ê). [*L.*, also *farissa*; only in pl.] In Rom. anthy., a crypt or cellar; an underground treasury.

In Italy the *favissæ* were used for keeping old temple-furniture. *C. O. Muller*, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), 251.

favonian (fâ-vô'ni-an), *a.* [*< L. Favonius*, the west wind, also called *Zephyrus*, which blew at the beginning of spring and promoted vegetation, < *favere*, favor, promote: see *favor*.] Pertaining to the west wind; hence, favorable; propitious.

These blossoms snow upon my lady's pall!

Go, pretty page! and in her ear Whisper that the hour is near!

Softly tell her not to fear Such calm *favonian* burial!

Keats.

favor, **favour** (fâ'vor), *n.* [Early mod. *E. fa-cour*; < *ME. favour*, rarely *favor*, *favor* (= *Dan. Sw. favor*), < *OF. favor*, *favour*, later *favour*, *F. favour* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. favor* = *It. favore*, < *L. favor* (acc. *favorem*), good will, inclination, partiality, favor, < *favere*, be well disposed or inclined toward, favor, countenance, befriend,

promote.] 1. Good will; kind regard; countenance; friendly disposition; a willingness to aid, support, or defend.

This Pope (Clement V.) was Native of Bourdeaux, and so the more regardful of the King's Desire, and the King the more confident of his *Favour*. *Baker, Chronicle*, p. 90.

But one of the peculiarities of James's character was that no act, however wicked and shameful, which had been prompted by a desire to gain his *favour*, ever seemed to him deserving of disapprobation.

Can the *favours* of the Czar make guiltless the murderer of old men and women and children in Circassian valleys? *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, II. 211.

2. The state of favoring or of being favored; friendly consideration bestowed or received; objective regard, aid, support, or behoof; with *in*: as, to be or act *in favour* of a person or thing; to resign an office *in favour* of another; he is *in high favour* at court or with the people.

The inclination of a Prince is best known either by those next about him, and most *in favour* with him, or by the current of his own actions. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, l.

O that the voice of clamor and debate . . . Were hushed *in favour* of thy generous plea! *Cooper, Charity*, l. 311.

The most distinguished professional men bear witness with an overwhelming authority, *in favour* of a course of education in which to train the mind shall be the first object, and to stock it the second.

3. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored. [*Rare*.]

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man, His chief delight and *favour*. *Milton, P. L.*, III. 634.

4. A kind act or office; kindness done or manifested; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration.

And if thy poor devoted servant may But beg one *favour* at thy gracious hand, Thou dost confirm his happiness for ever. *Shak., Rich. III.*, l. 2.

A *favour* well bestowed is almost as great an honour to him who confers it as to him who receives it.

Now let me put the boy and girl to school: This is the *favour* that I came to ask. *Tennison, Enoch Arden*.

5. Partial kindness; biased regard or consideration; predilection; partiality; as, kissing goes by *favor*; a fair field and no *favor*.

Unbiased or by *favours*, or by spite. Not dully prepossessed, or blindly right. *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, l. 623.

Let them [women] have a fair field, but let them understand, as the necessary correlative, that they are to have no *favours*. *Harley, Lay Sermons*, p. 25.

6. Leave; permission; indulgence; concession.

By thy *favours*, sweet welkin, I must sigh in thy face. *Shak., L. L. L.*, III. 1.

I speak it under *favours*, Not to contrary you, sir. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, v. 1. But with your *favours* I will treat it here. *Dryden*.

7. Advantage; convenience afforded for success; as, the enemy approached under *favor* of the night.—8. Something bestowed as a token of good will or of love; a gift or present; hence, a gift, usually from a woman to a man, as a sleeve, glove, or knot of ribbons, to be worn, as a token of friendship or love, at a fair or wedding, in a festive assembly, or habitually, as formerly in knight-errantry. Now specifically applied to the small gifts of various kinds exchanged between the partners in the dance, called the *german*.

The glove which I have given him for a *favour* May, haply, purchase him a box o' the ear. *Shak., Hen. V.*, IV. 7.

There's my glove for a *favour*. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, IV. 1.

Hang all your lady's *favours* on your crest, And let them fight their shares. *Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant*, II. 2.

"Will you wear My *favour* at this journey?" "Nay," said he, "Fair lady, since I never yet have worn *Favours* of any lady in the lists . . . What is it?" and she told him, "A red sleeve Broiled d'with pearls." *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine*.

9. Countenance; appearance; look; features. [*Archaic*.]

In beauty, that of *favours* is more than that of colour, and that of decent and gracious motion more than that of *favours*. *Bacon, Beauty* (ed. 1587).

I know your *favours* well, Though now you have no sea-cap on your head. *Shak., T. N.*, III. 4.

Get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint as thick thick, to this *favours* she must come. *Shak., Hamlet*, v. 1.

Folks don't use to meet for amusement with firearms. . . . This, my lady, I say, has an *angry favour*. *Sheridan, The Rivals*, v. 1.

10. A charm; attraction; grace. [*Archaic*.]

A woman sate weeping, With *favours* in her face far passinge my reason. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 126. Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself, She turns to *favours*, and to prettiness. *Shak., Hamlet*, IV. 5.

11. A letter or written communication; said complimentarily: as, your *favor* of yesterday's date is to hand.—Challenge to the *favor*. See *challenge*. Marriage *favours*. See *marriage*.—To curry *favor*. See *curry*. To find *favor* in the eyes of. See *spec.*—Syn. 1. Patronage, support, championship.—4. Benefit.

favor, favour (fá'vor), *v.* [*< M.L. favorem, favorem, favorem* (rarely or never **favorem*), *< O.F. favorem, favorem*, *< M.L. favorem* (cf. *O.F. favorem* = *It. favorem*, *< M.L. as if *favorem*), *favor*, *< L. favor, favor*; see *favor*, *n.* (*cf. favorem*).] **I. trans.** 1. To regard with *favor*; entertain *favor* for; be disposed to aid; countenance; befriend; regard or treat with *favor* or partiality; accommodate; as, to *favor* the weaker side.

There are divers motives drawing men to *favor* mightily those opinions wherein their passions are but weakly settled. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 1. 64.

Then died also Edm. Grindell, Archbishop of Canterbury, . . . who stood highly in the Queen's *favours* for a long time, till he lost it at last by *favours* (as was said) the Puritans Conventicles. *Baker, Chronicle*, p. 361.

Perceiving musical instruments lying near, he begged to be *favoured* with a song. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, v.

I pledge her [the Muse], and she comes and dips Her laurel in the wine, And lays it thrice upon my lips, These *favours* of lips of mine. *Tennyson, Will Waterpool*.

2. To be favorable to; facilitate or render easier; as, the darkness of the night *favoured* the enemy's approach.

I go about in black, which *favours* the notion. *Land, Essays of Elia*, p. 16.

As vigorous and systematic exercise is a prime condition of the general health, so the want of it *favours* the approach of disease. *Harley and Youmans, Physical*, p. 430.

3. To resemble in features or aspect; look somewhat like. [*Now chiefly colloq.*]

Let us leave this family multiplying in numbers, in science, in wickedness, *favours* nothing drama, or at least nothing but humane in their humanity, the reformer called the names of men. *Pursh, Pilgrimage*, p. 34.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master. *Spectator*.

You do look like the Brandoys; you really *favor* 'em consider ble. *S. O. L. A. T., Deephaven*, p. 91.

4. To ease; spare; as, to *favor* a lame leg.

In the evening spent my time walking in the dark, in the garden, to *favor* my eyes, which I find nothing but ease do help. *Pope, Essay*, IV. 36.

Feet evenly and use both legs. Those who have no practical experience will hardly believe how often a rider *favours* one leg more than the other. *Bacon and Haller, Cycling*, p. 222.

5. To extenuate; palliate; represent favorably, as, in painting or description.

He has *favoured* her spirit admirably. *Spectator*.

Most favored nation clause. See *clause*.—Syn. 1. To patronize, help, assist.

II. *trans.* To have the semblance (of). How little this *favours* of a Protestant is too easily perceived. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, xx.

favorable, favourable (fá'vor-ə-bəl), *a.* [*< M.L. favorabilis, < O.F. (and F.) favorabilis* = *Pr. Sp. favorable* = *Vg. favorabilis* = *It. favorabile*, *< L. favorabilis, favored*, in *favor*, popular, also winning *favor*, pleasing, *< favor, favor*, see *favor*.] 1. Kind; friendly; well inclined; manifesting good will or partiality.

Till then the waters *favorable*. *Hamlet, Trick of Conscience*, l. 1244.

Lead *favorable* out to sea requests. *Shak., P. H. III*, III. 7.

I humbly thank your Lordship for the *favorable* and indeed too high a character you please to give of my Survey of Venice. *Hamlet, Letters*, IV. 4.

2. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote; as, conditions *favorable* to population.

Nothing is more *favorable* to the reputation of a writer than to be misquoted by a more inferior to himself. *Macaulay, P. T. R.*

A poetical religion must, it seems, be *favorable* to art. *Gloucester, Might of Right*, p. 115.

That civilization exerts upon the older societies of the world an influence which is on the whole *favorable* to physical perfection and longevity has been abundantly shown. *Pope, St. M.*, XXVI. 224.

3. Convenient; advantageous; affording facilities; as, a *favorable position*; *favorable weather*.

A *favorable* gale arose from shore, Which to the port dear'd of the Grecian galleys bore. *Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, XII. 64.

favorite
A *favoured* speed
Baffle thy mirror'd mast, and lead
Thro' prosperous floods.

Tranquon, In Memoriam, lx. It is for the arboriculturalist to study nature's mode of sowing, and to imitate only her *favoured* features. *Kuge, Brit.*, II. 321.

4. Having a pleasing favor or appearance; well favored; beautiful.

None more *favoured* nor more faire . . . Then Clarion. *Spenser, Mulopotosis*, l. 20.

—Syn. 1. Auspicious, willing, inclined (toward).—2 and 3. Fit, adapted, suitable. **favorableness, favourableness** (fá'vor-ə-bil-ness), *n.* The condition or quality of being favorable or suitable; kindness; partiality.

To the *favorableness* of your ladyship's conage [opinion] . . . be pleased to add the favour of your pardon. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artific. Handsomeness, p. 109.

favorably, favourably (fá'vor-ə-bli), *adv.* In a favorable manner; with friendly disposition or indulgence; conveniently; advantageously.

Favourably with mercy hear our prayers. *Book of Common Prayer, Lesser Litany*.

There grew a great question of one Heriot for plotting of factions and abusing the government, for which he was condemned to lose his ears, yet he was vied so *favouredly* he lost but the part of one in all. *Capt. John Smith, Works*, II. 103.

favoured, favoured (fá'vord), *a.* [*< favor, n., + -ed*.] 1. Featured; looking, etc.; in compounds or phrases; as, a hard-*favoured* man; he is well *favoured*.

We saw but three of their women, and they were but of meane stature, attired in skins like the men, but fat and well *favoured*.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 107.

Speed is she not hard *favoured*, sir? *Cal.* Not so fair, boy, as well *favoured*. *Shak., T. G. of V.*, II. 1.

A poor virgin, sir, an ill-*favoured* thing, sir, but mine own. *Shak., As you like it*, v. 4.

2. Adorned with a favor; wearing a favor; usually in compounds.

But they must go, the time drawn on, And those white *favoured* houses wait. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion*.

favouredly, favouredly (fá'vord-li), *adv.* In respect to features, appearance, or manner; in compounds.

I left a certain letter behind me which was read in the church of Bethlehem, the which letter my adversaries have very evil *favouredly* translated and amsterly expounded. *Foxe, Martyrs*, p. 677.

favouredness, favouredness (fá'vord-ness), *n.*

1. The state of being favored.—2. Appearance; in compounds.

favorer, favourer (fá'vor-er), *n.* One who or that which favors; one who assists or promotes the success or prosperity of another.

Deceived greatly they are, therefore, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the *favorers* of this cause are on any such verdict agreed. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, IV. Pref.

Do not I know you for a *favorer* Of this new sort? *Shak., Ben. VIII*, v. 2.

favours, favours (fá'vor-s), *n.* [*< favor, n., + -s*.] A woman who shows or confers *favor*; a woman who favors or supports. [*Rare*.]

The lady Margaret Alençon, a principal *favours* of the protestant religion. *Hakewell, Answer to Dr. Carrier* (1616), p. 184.

favoringly, favouringly (fá'vor-ing-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to show or confer *favor*.

favorite, favourite (fá'vor-it), *n.* and *a.* [*< O.F. favorit, F. favori, m., favorite, f., < Sp. favorito, m., favorita, f., < Vg. favorito, < It. favorito, m., favorita, f., a favorite, prop. pp. of favorir, favor, protect, support, < favorem, favor*.] I. *n.* 1. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, liking, or preference; one who or that which is especially liked or favored.

Those nearest to this king, and near his *Favorites*, were Courtiers and Prelates. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, l.

Such *Charm* as your's are only given To chosen *Favorites* of Heaven. *Prior, To a Young Lady fond of Fortune Telling*.

2. A person who has gained the special favor of or a dominant influence over a superior by unworthy means or for selfish purposes. *Favorites* of this class, both male and female, have played an important part in the history of many despotic monarchies, often controlling their destinies with disastrous and even destructive effects.

The great man down, you mark, his *favorites* flies. *Shak., Hamlet*, III. 2.

A *favorite* has no friend. *Gray, Death of a Favorite Cat*.

The partiality of the king [Edward II. of England] for his *favorites* alienated not only his subjects but his queen. *Amer. Op.*, VI. 234.

34. A small curl hanging loose upon the temple: a frequent feature of a woman's head-dress in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

We do hereby engage ourselves to raise and amuse our vanities for the service of his Majesty King George, and him to defend, with our tongues and hearts, our eyes, eye-lashes, favourites, lips, dimples, and every other feature, whether natural or acquired. Addison, *The Ladies' Association*.

The favourites hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing look in the middle. *Farquhar*, *su. H. Wildair*, I. 1.

II. a. Regarded with particular liking, favor, esteem, or preference: as, a favorite walk; a favorite author; a favorite child.

For ever cursed be this detested day,
Which smatched my best my favorite curl away!
Pope, *R. of the L.*, IV. 118.

The parable of the Good Shepherd, which adorns almost every chapel in the Catholic Church, was still the favorite subject of the painter. *Locky*, *Rationalism*, I. 73.

favoritism, favouritism (fā'vōr-i-tizm), *n.* [*< F. favoritisme; Sp. favoritismo; as favorite + -ism.*] The disposition to favor one person or family, or one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

Such extremes, I told her, well might harm
The woman's name. "Not more than now," she said,
"So puddled as it is with favoritism."
Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

favorize (fā'vōr-iz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. favorized*, *ppr. favorizing*. [= *G. favorisieren* = *Dan. favorisere* = *Sw. favorisera*; *< F. favoriser* (cf. *Sp. Fg. favorecer*), *< ML. favorizare*; *< L. favor*, favor: see *facor* and *-ize*.] To favor especially or unduly.

Yes, and he (Socrates) pierced deeper into the souls and hearts of his hearers, by how much he seemed to seek out the truth in common, and never to *favorize* and maintain any opinion of his own. *Holland*, *tr. of Plutarch*, p. 383.

Thus the use of a flame as one electrode *favorizes* the creation of a current through the air.
Philos. Mag., XLVI. 273.

favorless, favourless (fā'vōr-less), *a.* [*< favor + -less*.] 1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor; having no patronage or countenance.—2. Not favoring; unpropitious.

Such happiness
Heaven doth to me envy, and fortune *favorless*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 7.

favorous, favourable, *a.* [*< ME. favours; < favor + -ous*.] Favorable.

The time is than no *favorous*. *Rom. of the Rose*, I. 5.
When women were wont to be kindhearted, conceits in men were verily *favorous*.
Bacon, *Wit's Trenchmour*, p. 9.

favoursome, favourable (fā'vōr-sūm), *a.* [*< favor + -some*.] Worthy of favor; fitted to win favor.

Pray Phoebus I prove *favoursome* in her fair eyes.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, IV. 1.

favosite (fā'vō-sit), *a.* [*< L. as if *favosus, < fatus, a honeycomb.*] Resembling a honeycomb. (a) Applied to some entozoan diseases, as *favus*, in which the skin is covered with a honeycomb-like gummy secretion. (b) In bot., same as *favositate*. (c) In entom., covered with large, deep, many-sided depressions or cavities separated only by linear elevations or partitions, as a surface; *favositate*.

favosite (fā'vō-sit), *n.* A fossil stone-coral of the family *Favositidae*.



Fossil Coral. Favosite of *avosites*

Favositidae (fā'vō-sit-i-de), *n. pl.* [*< Favosites + -idae*.] A family of tabulate sclerodermatous stone-corals, typified by the genus *Favosites*, having little or no true encenchyma, and the septa and corallites distinct.

Favositina (fā'vō-sit-i-nō), *n. pl.* [*< Favosites + -ina*.] A subfamily of *Favositidae*.

favours, favourable, etc. See *favor*, etc.

Favularia (fā'vū-lā-ri-a), *n.* [*< L. favus, a honeycomb.*] A genus of fossil plants: same as *Squillaria*.

Favus (fā'vus), *n.* [*< L. favus, a honeycomb, a hexagonal tile in pavements.*] 1. Pl. *fars* (-vi). A tile or slab of marble cut into a hexagonal shape, so as to produce a honeycomb pattern in pavements.—2. In *pathol.*, crusted or honeycombed ringworm, a disease of the skin,

chiefly attacking the scalp, but also occurring on any part of the body, characterized by yellowish dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honeycomb. It is produced by the fungus *Achorion Schöenleinii*. The disease is also called *tinea favosa*.

favus-cup (fā'vus-kup), *n.* One of the cup-shaped crusts found in *favus*.

fawchion, f. An obsolete spelling of *falcon*.

fawcon, fawconet. Obsolete spellings of *falcon, falconet*.

fawet, a. [*ME. fawe*, shortened from *fawen*, another form of *fagen, fajn, fain*, glad, due to the influence of the verb form *faiuen*, for *fagnien, fagnon*, be glad: see *faiue* and *fain*.] Glad; *fain*; delighted.

Ech of him full blisful was and fawe
To brynghe me gaye thynges to the fawe.
Chaucer, *Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 229.

To helpe thes 3it I wolde be fawe
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

fawknert, n. An obsolete form of *falconer*.

fawn (fān), *v.* [*< ME. fawnen, fawnen, fawnen, fawnen, fawnen*, another form, due to *leol. fagna*, of the *reg. ME. fagnien, fagnen, fawnen*, mod. *F. fain*, *v.*, be glad, receive with joy, make joyful, *fawn* as a dog, *< AS. fagenan, fagnian*, be glad, etc., *< fagen*, glad, *fain*: see *faiue*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To show fondness or desire in the manner of a dog or other animal; manifest pleasure or gratitude, or court notice or favor, by demonstrative actions, especially by cringing, licking the hand, or the like; act caressingly and submissively: absolutely or with *on* or *upon*.

At there he was loun he leapt that on laundes wenten,
Nothir here, no bor up other best with.
That he fel to her feet and fawned with the tailles.
Piers Plowman (E. E. T. S.), XV. 295.

You pull your claws in now, and fawn upon us,
As lions do to entice poor foolish beasts.
Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, IV. 1.

Off he [the serpent] howl'd
His turrit crest and sleek combed neck,
Fawning, and lick'd the ground whereon she trod.
Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 529.

2. To flatter meanly; use blandishments; act servilely; cringe and bow to gain favor; used absolutely or with *on* or *upon*.

Proue as we are to fawn upon ourselves, and to be ignorant as much as may be of our own deformities.
Hooker, *Ecl. Polity*, I. 12.

My love, forbear to fawn upon their frowns.
Shak., *Ham. VI.*, IV. 1.

The dotage of some Englishmen is such
To fawn on those who ruin them: the Dutch.
Druden, *Amalgam*, *Prolog.*, l. 6.

All opposition, however, yielded to Tyrone's energy and cunning. He fawned, flattered, and bribed, indefatigably.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

II. *trans.* To show fondness toward in the manner of a dog; act servilely toward; cringe to.

There came by me
A whoelp that fawn'd on me as I stood
Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 389.

fawn (fān), *n.* [*< fawn*, *v.*.] A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery. [Now rare.]

Thanks, Horace, for thy free and whole some sharpness,
Which pleaseth Caesar more than servile fawns.
B. Jonson, *Postmaster*, v. 1.

Who juggles merely with the favours and youth
Of an instructed compliment.
Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, III. 4.

fawn (fān), *n.* [*< ME. fawn, fawne, fawne*, *< OF. fan, faon*, earlier *feon*, a fawn, a young deer, also applied to the young of other animals, mod. *F. faon*, a fawn; prob. *< ML. fetonius* (cf. *Pr. feda, fea, a sheep*), *< L. fetus*, *a.*, pregnant, breeding, *fetus*, *n.*, the young of animals, offspring, progeny: see *fetus*.] 1. A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

And there ben also wyldes Swyn, of many coloures, als
grete as ben oxen in our Countree, and thei be alle spotted,
as ben gonge *Fouces*. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 290.

Like a doe, I go to find my fawn.
And give it food. *Shak.*, *As you Like It*, II. 7.

2. The young of some other animal.

she [the tigress] . . . followeth . . . her fawns.
Hallowell

fawn (fān), *v. t.* [*< fawn*, *n.*, after *OF. and F. fawner*, bring forth a fawn.] To bring forth a fawn.

fawner (fā'nēr), *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

Our talking is trustles, our cares do abound;
Our fawners deemed faithfull, and friendshiptype a foe.
Mir. for Macs., p. 85.

fawning (fā'ning), *n.* [*Verbal n. of fawn*, *v. t.*] The act of caressing or flattering servilely; mean obsequiousness.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning.
Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2.

Sounds of such delicacy are but fawnings
Upon the cloth of luxury.
Ford, *Broken Heart*, III. 2.

fawningly (fā'ning-li), *adv.* In a caressing, cringing, or servile way; with mean flattery.

He that fawningly entled the soul to sin will now as
bitterly upbraid it for having sinned.
South, *Works*, IX. 1.

fawningness (fā'ning-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being cringing or servile; mean flattery or cajolery.

I'm for peace, and quietness, and fawningness.
De Quincey, *Murder as a Fine Art*.

fawsont (fā'sont), *a.* [*See, equiv. to E. fash-ioned, < ME. fassoun, fashion*: see *fashion*.] Seemly; decent.

fawty, a. See *faulty*.

fay (faks), *n.* [*ME. < AS. fear = OS. fahs = OFries. fax = OHG. fahs = Icel. fax, the hair of the head.* The word *fay* remains in mod. E. in the proper name *Fairfax*, i. e., 'Fair-hair,' and in *Halifax*, i. e. (appur.), 'Holy hair,' the town having received its name, it is said (Camden), from the fact that the hair of a murdered virgin was hung up on a tree in the neighborhood, which became the resort of pilgrims.] The hair of the head.

His berde & his bright fay for bale [sorrow] he to twigt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2097.

His fax and his foretoppe was filtered to goders.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1078.

The Englishmen dwelling beyond Trent called the haire
of the head *Fay*. Whence also there is a family . . .
named *Faire fax*, of the faire lush of their haire.
Holland, *tr. of Camden's Britain*, p. 692.

faxed (fakst), *a.* [*< ME. *fared, < AS. feared, fæd, gefæd, gefæd, haired, having hair, < fear, hair*: see *fay*.] Having a head of hair; hairy.

They [the old English] could call a comet a *fazed starre*,
which is all one with *stella crinita*, or cometa.
Camden, *Remains*, *The Languages*.

faywax (faks'waks), *n.* [*Appar. < fay, hair, + wax*, grow (cf. *equiv. G. haarewachs, < haar*, = *E. hair*, + *wachsen* = *E. wax*, grow); not found in early use. See *parwax*.] Same as *parwax*.

fay (fā), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also faye, faie; < ME. feyn, feun, fjen, foun, fejen, join, add, unite, intr. fit, suit, agree, < AS. fagan, also ge-fegan, join, unite, bind, fix, = OS. fagian = OFries. foga = D. voegen = OHG. fuogen, MHG. ruegen, G. fügen = Sw. föga = Dan. føie, join, unite (= Goth. *fagan, not recorded); a factitive verb, < √ *fag in Goth. fagra, fit, adapted, suitable, = AS. fager, E. fair, beautiful: see *fair* and *fang*. The word *fudge* appears to be connected with *fay*, but its origin is not clear: see *fudge*.] I. *trans.* 1. To join; put together; fit together; frame.*

Eft he wile *fay* us thanne we shulen aisen of deathe.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 25.

Manness bodig *fegged* [as
Off lowwe kinne shafte [four kinds of elements].
Ormsulum, l. 11501.

Specifically—2. To fit (two pieces of timber) together, so as to lie close and fair; fit.—3. To put to; apply so as to touch or cover.

Fetheren he nom with fingren & fæde [var. wrot] on boe
folle [parchment].
Lagamon, I. 3.

He fayed his fynamye [face] with his foule hondez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1114.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fit; suit; unite closely. Specifically—2. In ship-building, to fit or lie close together, as two pieces of wood. Thus, a plank is said to *fay* to the timbers when there is no perceptible space between them.

The Admiralty also ordered the *faying* surfaces of the
frame timber and planking of the "Tenedos" and "Spartan"
to be calked.
Laslett, *Thames*, p. 320.

3. To suit the requirements of the case; be fit for the purpose; do.

That may not *fay*,
And he se the with hys eye
He wyl knowe the anoon righte.
Seven Sages, l. 2001.

This wale it will ne frame ne *fay*.
Therefore must we pryme an other wale.
J. U. dall, *tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 373.

fay (fā), *v. t.* [*E. dial., < ME. feigen, fagen, cleanse, < Icel. fagga, cleanse, polish, = Sw. faga = Dan. fæle, sweep, = D. cegen, sweep, strike* (whence *E. fague*, *q. v.*), = *OHG. MHG. cegen*,

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3. To reverence; have a reverential awe of; venerate.

This do, and live; for I fear God. Gen. xiii. 18.
I fear God, yet am not afraid of him.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 62.

4. To have fear for; have anxiety about; be solicitous for.

Woe! both he keep his bed?
Moss. He did, my lord, four days ere I set forth;
And at the time of my departure, thou art,
He was much fear'd by his physicians.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Only I crave the shelter of your closet
A little, and then fear me not.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

To fear no colors. — *color* **Syn. 2** To apprehend, dread.

II. intrans. 1. To be frightened; be afraid; be in apprehension of evil; feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv. 1

[In this sense the verb is often used reflexively with the personal pronouns *me, thee, him, her.*

A flash
I fear me, that will strike my blossom dead
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Surely I fear me, midst the ancient gold
Base metal ye will light on here and there.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 141.]

2. To be in anxious uncertainty; doubt.

If you shall see Cordelia
(As fear not but you shall). Shak., Lear, iii. 1.
We're *fear'd*, for men must love thee
When they behold thy glories. Old song.

fear², n. See *fear¹*.

fear³, fear³ (fôr'), a. [ME. *fere*, *fere* = OFries. *fere* = OHG. *gafuort*, MHG. *geruere* = Icel. *færr*, able, capable, fit, serviceable, = Sw. *Dan*, *fär*, stout; prob. ult. < AS. *faran* (= OHG. *faran*, etc.), go; see *fare* and *ferr¹*.] Able; capable; stout; strong; sound; as, hale and *fear* (whole and entire, well and sound). [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Now alle that are *fere* and unfyre alive of this tyve hundreth
Malles on syr florent, a fyve score knyghtes.
Morte d'Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 257

fear-babel (fôr'bab), n. [*fear¹*, *v. t.*, l. + obj. *babel*.] A hughenar, such as frightens children.

As for their shewes and words they are but *fear-babes*,
nor worthy once to move a worthy man's countenance.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 200.

fear'd, feared (fôrd), p. a. [Pp. of *fear¹*, *v.*; or abbr. of *afraid*.] Afraid; afraid. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The beggar was the *feared* man
Of one that ever might be
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 107)

fearer (fôr'er), n. One who fears.

Fellowship and Friendship best
With thy *fearer* all I hold,
Such as hold thy biddings best.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. 119, H.

fearful (fôr'fûl), a. [< ME. *feyful*, *feyful*, frightful, causing fear, also frightened, feeling fear, < *fear*, *fer*, fear, + *-ful*.] 1. Feeling fear, dread, apprehension, or solicitude; afraid.

This put the King (Edward II.) into a great strait, both
he was to leave Daveston, and *fearful* he was to provoke
the Lords.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 100.

I see you all are mute, and stand amazed,
Fearful to answer me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1

This dress and that by turns you tried,
Too *fearful* that you should not please.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.

Must she not hymn-diffide, for a woman a loon:
fearful.
Mortimer (E. E. T. S.), iii. 45.

He . . . trembled underneath his mighty hand,
And like a *fearful* dog him followed through the land.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 30.

What man is there that is *fearful* and faint-hearted?
Deut. xx. 8.

But it is likely, the Chubs will sink down towards the
bottom of the water, at the first shadow of your rod (for
Chub is the *fearful*lest of fishes).
L. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

3. Causing or such as to cause fear; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful; terrible; awful.

He was a *terrible* foke, in far to beholde;
And many lodes with his hoke lathet full cowl.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7725.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and *fearful* name,
THE LORD THY GOD. Deut. xxi. 18.

Oh, neither these are *fearful* hours' speak gently
To these defence men, they will afford you pity.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

4. Showing fear; produced by fear; indicative of fear. [Rare.]

Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Syn. 2. *Passionless, cowardly, faint-hearted, — 3. Dreadful, Frightful, etc. (see *afraid*); dire, direful, horrible, distressing, shocking.*

fearfully (fôr'fûl-i), adv. 1. With or from fear; in a timorous or cowardly manner.

He hath *fearfully* and basely
Betray'd his own cause.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

In such a night,
Did Thibbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

2. In a manner to cause fear or awe.

I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made. Ps. cxxxix. 14.
There is a cliff whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* in the confined deep.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

I am borne darkly, *fearfully* afar!
Shelton, Adonais, iv.

fearfulness (fôr'fûl-nes), n. 1. The quality of being fearful or timorous; timidity; awe; alarm; dread.

A third thing that makes a government despised is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders.
South, Sermons.

2. The quality of causing fear or alarm; dreadfulness.

fearless (fôr'les), a. [*fear¹* + *-less*.] Without fear; bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted.

And *fearless* minds climb soonest unto crowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Fearless will I enter here
And meet my fate, whatso it be.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 285.

Syn. *Brave, dauntless, daring, valiant, valorous, gallant.*
fearlessly (fôr'les-i), adv. In a fearless or courageous manner; without fear; intrepidly.

Men who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils.
Dequar's Christian Poetry.

fearlessness (fôr'les-nes), n. The state or character of being fearless; freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

fearlot (fôr'lot), n. A dialectal variant of *frilol*.
fearnaught, fearnought (fôr'nât), n. [*fear¹*, *v. t.*, + obj. *naught, nought*.] Same as *dread-naught*, 3.

fearsome (fôr'sum), a. [*fear¹* + *-some*.] 1. Causing fear; fearful; frightful; dreadful.

It was *fearsome* to be burnt alive for nothing,
like as if one had been a warlock.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xlviii.

Who else would have come to see ye in such a *fearsome* hole as this! Mercy on me, it's like the bottomless pit!
W. Black, In Ear Lochaber, vi.

2. Timid; apprehensive; frightened; as, "a silly, fearsome thing." R. Taylor.

Which would then play, in a *fearsome* fashion, with horrors of sin and the dread bells of Calvary.
The Centinel, XXXII. 329.

fearsomely (fôr'sum-li), adv. In a fearsome or fear-inspiring manner; fearfully; timidly.

fearth (fôr't), p. a. A variant of *fearth*.

feasable, a. See *feasible*.

feasel, v. See *feezel*.

fease², v. i. See *feezel*.

fease-straw, n. An obsolete perverted form of *festive*.

feasibility (fô'zi-bil'i-ti), n. [*< feasible*; see *ability*.] The quality of being feasible or capable of execution; practicability.

feasible (fô'zi-bil), a. and n. [Formerly also *feasable*, *feazable*, *faisible*; < OF. (and P.) *faisable*, that may be done, < *faisre* (ppr. *faisant*), do; see *fact*.] 1. A. Capable of being done, performed, or effected; that may be accomplished or carried out; practically possible; as, the project is attractive, but not *feasible*.

To require tasks not *feasible* is tyrannical and dolefully picks a quarrel to punish; they could neither make straw nor find it, yet they must have it.
Ep. Hall, Afflictions of Israel.

I thought now was my time to make me *fease* up, by getting leave, if possible, to stay here; for it seemed not very *feasable* to do it by stealth.
Pamphlet, Voyages, I. 481.

Fair although and *feasible* it seem,
Depend not much upon your golden dream.
Congee, Trocimum, l. 428.

We are bound to suggest to these unfortunate, who look to us for advice, some *feasible* plan.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 81.

II. † n. That which is practicable.

Hence it is that we conclude many things within the list of impossibilities which yet are easily *feasibles*.
Glancille, Vanity of Doctrinizing, xii.

feasibleness (fô'zi-bil-nes), n. Feasibility; practicability.

Some discourse there was about the *feasibleness* of it, and several times by accident . . . I have heard it mentioned as a thing might easily be done, but never consented to as fit to be done.

State Trials, William Lord Russell, p. 402.

feasibly (fô'zi-bli), adv. In a feasible manner; practicably.

feast (fêst), n. [*< ME. fecate, feste, fest*, < OF. *feste*, F. *fête* (see *fête*, n.) = Pr. *fešta* = Sp. *fiesta* = Pg. *fiesta* = D. *fest* = G. *Dan*, Sw. *fest*, L. *fešta*, pl. of *festum*, a holiday, festival, feast, neut. of *festus*, joyous, festive, belonging to a holiday (*diem festum*, a holiday); cf. *foris* (for **fear*), holidays (whence E. *fair*, q. v.).] Hence (from L. *festum*) *festal*, *festral*, etc.] 1. A festival in commemoration of some event, or in honor of some distinguished person; a set time of festivity and rejoicing; opposed to *fast*. In this sense the word is almost entirely confined to ecclesiastical feasts. In the Jewish church the most important feasts, apart from the sabbath, were those of the Atonement, the Passover, Tabernacles, and Pentecost. To these were subsequently added the feasts of Purim and the Dedication. In the Christian church Christmas and Easter are feasts of almost universal recognition and observance. To these many others have been added, celebrating events in the life of Christ or in the lives of the apostles, saints, and martyrs. Feasts are divided into *movable* and *immovable*, according as they occur on a specific day of the week succeeding a certain day of the month or phase of the moon, or at a fixed date. Easter is a movable feast, upon which all other movable feasts depend; Christmas is an immovable feast. In the Roman Catholic Church feasts are further divided into *obligatory* and *non-obligatory*, and again into *double*, *semi-double*, *simplex*, etc., according to the religious offices required to be recited in the church service.

For the love and in worship of that Ydole, and for the reverence of the *Fête*, they alien themselves, a 200 or 300 persons, with sharpe Knives.

Manderiville, Travels, p. 176.

The Kyrie lets it be known though his name that all high feasts, as Pasch and Pentecost and yole and halownesse, sholde be holden at Cardoche.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 62.

Bonfires in France forthwith I am to make,
To keep our great Saint George's *feast* withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The autumn *feast* lingered on unchallenged in the village harvest home, with the sheaf in old times a symbol of the god, nodding gay with flowers and ribbons, on the *feast* wagon.
J. K. Green, Comq. of Eng., p. 11.

2. A sumptuous entertainment or repast of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.

The governor of the *feast* called the birth-room
John ii. 9.

Make not a city *feast* of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first place.
Shak., T. of A., III. 6.

Last Wednesday I gave a *feast* in form to the Hertfords.
Walspole Letters, II. 430.

And Julian made a solemn *feast*, I never
Sat at a costlier.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine, iv.

3. Any rich, delicious, or abundant repast or meal; hence, something delicious or highly agreeable, or in which some delectable quality abounds.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual *feast*.
Prov. xv. 15.

A perpetual *feast* of unctured sweets,
Where no crude unfeigned religion
Milton, Comus, l. 478.

There St. John mingles with thy friendly bowl,
The *feast* of reason and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imt. of Horace, II. l. 129.

Rise from the *feast* of sorrow, lady,
Where all day long you sit between
Joy and woe, and whisper each
Tennyson, Margaret, v.

Double feast, an ecclesiastical festival on which the antiphon is doubled. See *semi-double* and *simplex*. — **Feast of asses.** See *feast of fools*. — **Feast of Dolours.** See *dolor*. — **Feast of Eggs.** See *Egg Saturday*, under *egg*.

Feast of fools and feast of asses, festivals, simulating the Saturnalia, and perhaps a survival of them, celebrated in many countries of Europe, especially in France, during the middle ages, from Christmas to Epiphany, but chiefly on the 1st of January in each year. In the *feast of fools* a bishop, archbishop, or pope of fools was chosen and placed on a throne in the principal church, and a burlesque high mass was said by his orders. The *feast of asses*, following the former or celebrated on a later day, was a pageant that owed its name to the important part which the ass played in it. In some places the allusion was to the ass of Balaam, in others to the ass which is said to have stood beside the manger in which the infant Saviour was laid, or to the ass on which Mary and the child fled into Egypt, or in others still, to the ass on which Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Some of the features of these festivals still survive in the carnival.

— **Feast of lanterns**, a Chinese festival held annually at the first full moon of the year (the 15th day of the first month), when colored lanterns are hung at every door, and the graves are illuminated. — **Feast of Maccabees**, in the ancient Christian church, a festival celebrated annually in honor of the seven Maccabees, who died in defense of Jewish law. It is uncertain on what day the festival was held, but the Roman Catholic martyrology places it on the 1st of August. — **Feast of Orthodoxy**, of the Dedication, of the Sacred Heart, of the Presentation, etc. See *orthodoxy*, *dedication*, *heart*, etc. — **To make feasts**,

—4. Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial phrase "birds of a feather"—that is, of the same species.



I am not of that feather, to shake off
My friend when he must need me.

Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

For both of you are birds of self same feather.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

5. In *sporting*, birds collectively; fowls; as, fur, fin, and feather.

He [the Scotch terrier] may be induced to hunt feather; he never takes to it like fur and prefers vermin to game at all times. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 72.

6. Among confectioners, one of the degrees in boiling sugar, preceded by the blow, and followed by the ball.

After passing the degree of feather, sugar is inclined to grain or candy. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ed., p. 152.

7. Something as light as a feather; hence, something very unimportant; a trifle.

Thus oft it happens that, when within
They shrink at sense of secret sin,
A feather daunts the brave.

Scott, *Marmion*, iii. 14.

A sort of feather tossed about by whatever breeze happens to blow—a straw on the current of things.
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 95.

8. In *rowing*, the act of feathering. See *feather*, v. t., 6. — A feather in one's cap, an honor or mark of distinction; said of something striking or unexpected that brings credit or attracts favorably notice. *Auricular feathers*. See *auricular*. *Axillary feathers*. See *axillary*. *Birds of a feather*. See *bird*. *Capillary feather*, a filoplume or hair feather. *Contour feather*. See *contour*. *Covert feather*, any feather of the wing or tail-coverts. See *covert*, n., 6. *Deck-feather*, one of the pair of middle tail feathers which overlap the rest when the tail is closed, and are often conspicuously different from them in size, shape, or color. *Down feather*. See *down*. *Dust-feather*, a pulvill plume; one of certain peculiar down feathers of a dusty, sooty, or greasy character, occurring in patches in some birds, especially herons. *Feather oil-gland*, the uropygial gland, or *cloaca* hom. See *cloacal*. *Feather-tract*, a pterygia. — *Flight-feather*, one of the large quill feathers which form most of the extent of a bird's wing and which are essential to flight, a quill of the wing; a rowing feather; a remex. (See *remex*.) The goose quill for writing is a flight feather. Flight feathers are divided into primaries, secondaries, and tertials or tertials, according to their sites on the wing. See *cut under bird*.

Hair-feather, a filoplume or thread feather. *Half-feather*, a semiplume, in structure intermediate between a plume and a plumula. See *def.* 1. *In full feather*, not molting; in full plumage, figuratively, well supplied with money. *In high feather*, in high spirits, elated.

I have seen him, though in high feather and high talk when in a sunny chamber, if transferred to a badly lighted room, withdraw in a corner and sit by himself in moody silence.

John and Andrew, l. 306.

Metallic feather, a feather with a metallic gloss, sheen, or glitter; an iridescent feather. Some of them, as in humming birds, etc., are often described as *metallic scales*. *Pennaceous plumaceous, plumulaceous feather*. See *def.* 1. *Pin-feather*, an ungrown feather before the vanes have expanded, and while the barrel is filled with a dark bloody or watery fluid. In the later stages the future vane may be seen sprouting from the end of the quill like a pencil or brush. *Powder-down feather*, a pulvill or dust feather. *Prince of Wales's feathers*, the crest of the Prince of Wales, consisting of three ostrich plumes, with the motto *Ich dien* (I serve). It was first borne by Edward the Black Prince.

Quill-feather, a large pennaceous feather with a stout barrel or quill, which is or may be used for writing, a quill. The large flight and ruder feathers of the wings and tail are of this kind. *Rowing-feather*, a flight feather or remex. *Rudder-feather*, a quill feather of the tail, which steers a bird's flight, a rudder. *Thread-feather*, a feather of filoplumaceous structure, a filoplume. *To cut a feather*. See *cut*. *To drive feathers*. See *drive*. *White feather*, the symbol of cowardice; a phrase introduced in the days when cock fighting was in repute. As the game cock of the strain in vogue had no white feathers, a white feather was taken as a proof that a bird was not game. Generally used in such phrases as *to show the white feather*, to have a white feather in one's wing, meaning to show cowardice, to behave like a coward.

"He has a white feather in his wing" thus same West burnish after it," said Simon of Backburn, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. "He'll never fill his father's boots." Scott, *Black Dwarf*, ix.

feather (fə'thər), v. [*ME. fetheren*, *fetheren*, *fedren*, usually in pp. *fithered*, rarely *thly*,] provided with feathers. *AS. ge-fetheran*, *ge-fetheran* (prop. **ge-fetheran*, **ge-fetheran*), usually *ge-fetheran*, *ge-fitheran*, *ge-fitheran*, *ge-fitheran*, give wings, provide with wings (=*OHG. pp. ge-fitharan*, *MHG. ge-fitheren*, *G. ge-fitheren* = *Sw. befithra* = *Old Dan. befithra*, *Dan. befithra*, *cf. fether*, a feather, pl. wings, *fithere*, wing; see *feather*, n.) *I. trans.* 1. To cover with feathers; hence, to cover with something resembling feathers.

And of his ven the sighte I kneueth a-noon,
Which *fedred* was with righte humble requestes.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 50.

On the night of 24 May, 1822, a number of them [the neighboring Christian settlers] dragged Joseph Smith and Rigdon from their beds and tarred and feathered them.

Evening Post, xvi. 820.

2. To adorn; enrich or advantage; exalt. [Rare.]

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to feather himself.

Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 111.

3. To fit with a feather or feathers, as an arrow.

He hath plucked her doves and sparrows,
To feather his sharp arrows.

J. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

Nonsense, feathered with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetick accents.

Dr. Scott, Works (1718), II. 124.

4. To tread; said of a cock. — 5. To join by tonguing and grooving, as boards. — 6. In *rowing*, to turn the blade of (an oar) nearly horizontally, with the upper edge pointing toward the bow, as it leaves the water, so that the water runs off it in a feathery form, for the purpose of lessening the resistance of the air upon it, and decreasing the danger of catching the water as it is moved back into position for a new stroke.

To feather one's (own) nest, to make one's self a comfortable place; gather wealth, particularly while acting in a fiduciary capacity.

He had contrived in his hatred of agitation to feather his nest pretty successfully.

Derwent, Coningsby, iv. 5.

II. intrans. 1. To have or produce the appearance or form of a feather or feathers, as the ripples at the bow of a moving vessel. See *feather spray*.

Her full bustled figure head

Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bows.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden

The moon was in abundant life, some feathering, and some gobleted, and some with fringe of red to it.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

2. To be or become feathery in appearance; appear thin or feathery by contrast.

Just where the prone edge of the wood began
To feather toward the hollow.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden

3. In *rowing*, to let the water drop off in a feathery spray, as the blade of an oar when turned nearly horizontally on leaving the water.

The feathering our returns the glaze.

Tuckell

To feather out, to become covered with feathers as young birds, or with anything resembling them, as feathery foliage as the chickens, or the willows, are beginning to feather out.

feather-alum (fə'thər-ə-lum), n. Same as *alum-nogen*.

feather-bearer (fə'thər-ber-er), n. A plum-moth; one of the *Pterophorida*.

feather-bed (fə'thər-bed), n. [*ME. fetherbed*, *fetherbed*, *AS. fetherbed* (= *D. federbed* = *G. federbett*), *cf. fether*, feather, + *bed*, *bedd*, *bed*.]

1. A bed made of feathers; a mattress filled with feathers; a soft bed.

Now take care no that feather bed
Make me a bed a straw.

Old Maxford (Child's Ballads, VI. 231)

2. The feather-poke, a small bird of the genus *Phylloscopus*, as the willow-warbler, *P. trochilus*, or chiff-chaff, *P. rutus*; so called because it uses feathers in making its nest. [*Prov. Eng.*]

feather-bird (fə'thər-berd), n. The white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*; so called because it uses feathers in building its nest. [*Eng.*]

feather-blades (fə'thər-blādz), n. pl. The deep serrations into which the edges of garments, banners, etc., were cut during the middle ages for decorative effects. Compare *dag*.

feather-boarding (fə'thər-bor-ding), n. A kind of boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps a small part of the board below it. When used in buildings, commonly called *weather-boarding*.

featherbone (fə'thər-bōn), n. A substitute for whalebone, made from the quills of domestic fowls. The quills are slit into strips, which are twisted, and the resulting cords are wrapped together and pressed.

featherbrain (fə'thər-brān), n. A weak-minded, giddy, or unbalanced person.

feather-brained (fə'thər-brānd), a. Having a weak, empty brain; light-headed; frivolous; giddy. Also *feather-headed*, *feather-pated*.

To a feather-brained school girl nothing is sacred.

Charlotte Brontë, Vilette, xx.

feather-cloth (fə'thər-klōth), n. A woolen cloth into which feathers are woven. It is warm and resists water well, but has an unfinished appearance from the irregular protrusion of the ends of the feathers.

feathercock (fə'thər-kok), n. A cockcomb.

Then would I make me one of Diomedes or Antiphanes scholar, in imitating of these Ganimedes, finalcal, spruce ones, muskats, symonists, feathercocks, vainlorious, a case for cockles. *Bonmouth, Passengers Dialogues* (1612).

feathered (fə'thərd), p. a. [*ME. fethered*, *federed*, *AS. fithered* (= *Dan. fered*), pp. of *fitheran*, feather; see *feather*, v.] 1. Rivaling a bird in speed; winged. [Poetical and rare.]

In feather'd briefness calls are hid,
And wishes fall out as they're will'd.

Shak., *Pericles*, v. 1.

2. In *entom.*, having parallel rays or branches, like the web of a feather; strongly pectinate; applied to the antennae when the joints give out long branches on one or two sides, as in many moths. — 3. In *bot.*, same as *feathery*, 2.

— 4. Fitted or furnished with a feather or feathers: as, a feathered arrow; used specifically in heraldry when the feathers are of a different tincture from the shaft: as, azure, feathered or.

— 5. Fringed with hair: said of certain breeds of dogs.

Both hind and fore legs are well feathered, but not profusely.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 107.

Feathered columbine. See *columbine*, 2. *Feathered troll*. See *troll*.

feather-edge (fə'thər-er-ij), n. An edge as thin as a feather; the thinner edge, as of a board or plank; the shallow edge of the furrow of a mill-stone, etc. — *Feather-edge boards*. See *feather-edged*.

— *Feather-edge file*. See *file*.

feather-edge (fə'thər-er-ij), v. t. [*cf. feather-edge*, n.] To cut away to a thin or beveled edge; produce a feather-edge upon, as on leather or other material.

A small shaving from the flesh side is taken off by a feather-edging machine.

Harper's Mag., LXX. 282.

The boards were carefully feather edged and lapped, so that it was perfectly impervious to rain.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 48.

feather-edged (fə'thər-er-ijd), a. 1. Having a thin edge. — 2. Having an ornamental edging composed of loops or tufts: said of ribbons. — *Feather-edged boards*, boards made thin on one edge. They are used to form the facings of wooden walls, as those of cottages, outhouses, etc., and are placed with the thick edge uppermost and the thin edge overlapping a part of the next lower board. See *clapboard*. — *Feather-edged brick, coping*, etc. See the nouns.

feathered-shot, n. See *feather-shot*.

featherfew (fə'thər-er-fu), n. A corruption of *feather*.

[*Prov. Eng.*]

feather-fisher (fə'thər-er-fish-er), n. An angler who uses artificial flies (often made of feathers) as lures; a fly-fisher. [Rare.]

feather-flower (fə'thər-er-flou-er), n. An artificial flower made of feathers or of parts of the feathered skin of small birds.

featherfoil (fə'thər-er-foyl), n. The water-violet, species of *Hyssopus*; so called from the finely divided leaves.

feather-footed (fə'thər-er-fūt-ed), a. Having feathered feet; rough-footed. [Rare.]

feather-glory (fə'thər-er-glō-ri), n. Glory that is trifling or of no account.

Glory not like ours here, feather-glory, but true, that hath weight and substance in it.

By Andrew's, Sermons, I. xxi.

feather-grass (fə'thər-er-grās), n. 1. The *Stipa pennata* of southern Europe; so named from its long plumose awns. — 2. In Jamaica, the *Chloris polyactyla*.

featherhead (fə'thər-er-hed), n. A light, giddy, frivolous person; a trifler; a featherbrain.

Show the duldest riddle, show the blindest feather-head, that a soul higher than himself is actually here; were his knees stiffened into brass, he must stand and worship.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 174.

feather-headed (fə'thər-er-hed-ed), a. Same as *feather-brained*.

Al! thou hast missed a man (but that he is so low held to his study, and know no other masters than his mind) so far above this feather-headed puppy.

Cibber, Love Makes a Man, II.

feather-heeled (fə'thər-er-hēld), a. Light-heeled.

featheriness (fə'thər-er-i-nēs), n. The state of being feathery.

There is such a levity and featheriness in our minds, such a mutability and inconstancy in our hearts.

Bates, Sure Trial of Uprightness.

feathering (fə'thər-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *feather*, v.] 1. Plumage.

O waly, waly, my gay goshawk,

Give your feathering be shewn!

The Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 27).

2. The adjustment of feathers to an arrow, whether shaft or bolt. See *arrow*, *civet*.

This king [Henry V. of England] directed the sheriffs of counties to take six wing feathers from every goose for the feathering of arrows.

Encyc. Brit., II. 372.

3. In *arch.*, an arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the molding of arches, etc., in pointed medieval architecture; foliation. See *cupe*. — 4. Same as *feather*, 2 (h).

His [the Irish setter's] coat is short, flat, soft to the touch, and, where it extends into what is technically known as feathering, is like spun silk in quality.

The Century, XXXI. 121.

8. In the aquatint process, the application of strong acid to the plate, to bite in dark touches. See *aquatint*.

feathering-screw (fēv'ēr-ing-akrō), *n.* Next, a screw-propeller whose blades are so arranged as to be adjustable to a variable pitch, so that they may be set to stand parallel with the shaft, and thus offer little or no resistance when the ship is moving under sail alone.

feathering-wheel (fēv'ēr-ing-hwēl), *n.* A paddle-wheel in which the floats are so constructed and arranged as to enter and leave the water edgewise, or as nearly so as possible.

feather-joint (fēv'ēr-jōint), *n.* In carp., a joint between boards consisting of a fin or feather fitting into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards. *E. H. Knight*. See *feather-edged*, and *cut under joint*.

featherless (fēv'ēr-less), *a.* [= *D. vederlos* = *Dan. vederlös* = *Sw. fjäderlös*, featherless; < *feather* + *-less*. Cf. *AS. fitherleds*, wingless, < *fithere*, wing (see *feather*), + *-leds*, *E. -less*.] Without feathers; unfledged.

That featherless bird which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness.

Hocell, Vocall Forreast.

featherlet (fēv'ēr-let), *n.* [*< feather* + *-let*.] A small feather.

The epilogue and digressions fringe (the story) like so many featherlets. *Southey, The Doctor, Pref.*

featherly (fēv'ēr-li), *a.* [*< feather* + *-ly*.] Resembling feathers; feathery.

Some featherly particles of snow.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

feather-maker (fēv'ēr-mā'kēr), *n.* A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers.

Appoint the feather-maker not to fayle

To plume my head with his best ostridge tail.

Rowland, Spy-Knave.

feather-man (fēv'ēr-mān), *n.* A maker of plumes; a dealer in plumes.

Where is my fashioner, my featherman,

My lincner, perfumer, barber, ally

R. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

feather-moss (fēv'ēr-mōs), *n.* See *moss*.

feather-ore (fēv'ēr-ōr), *n.* A capillary variety of jasperite.

feather-pated (fēv'ēr-pā'ted), *a.* Same as *feather-brained*.

The feather-pated, giddy madmen, . . . who must be toying with follies, when such business was in hand.

Scott, Ivanhoe, II. 193.

feather-poke (fēv'ēr-pōk), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse, or bottle-tit, *Aceredula rosea*; so called from its baggy nest lined with feathers. Also *poke-bag*, *poke-pudding*, and *pudding-bag*.

feather-shot, **feathered-shot** (fēv'ēr-ērd-shot), *n.* Copper in the form which it assumes when it is poured in a molten condition into cold water.

feather-spray (fēv'ēr-sprā), *n.* The foamy ripple or feathery spray produced by the out-water of a fast vessel, as a steamer.

feather-spring (fēv'ēr-spring), *n.* The rear spring of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight*.

feather-star (fēv'ēr-stār), *n.* A common name of the sea-lilies or crinoids of the family *Comatulidae* (which see), such as the *Comatula* (or *Austrocomatula*) *rostrata*; so called from the feathery appearance and radiate structure.

Some kinds of crinoids, as the rosy feather star of the European coast, have a stem in the young state.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 324.

feather-stitch (fēv'ēr-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, producing a partial imitation of feathers by small branches or filaments that ramify from a main stem. In medieval embroidery it was called *opus plumarium*.

feathertop (fēv'ēr-tōp), *n.* The popular name of several grasses with a soft, waxy pumicle, of the genera *Agrostis* and *Arundo*.

feathertop-grass (fēv'ēr-tōp-grās), *n.* The *Galamagrostis Eragrostis*, a European species.

feather-veined (fēv'ēr-vānd), *a.* In bot., having a series of veins branching from each side of the midrib of the leaf toward the margin; pinnately veined.

Veins going directly to the margin, and forming feather-veined leaves (Oak and Chestnut) *Encyc. Brd., IV. 116.*

feather-weight (fēv'ēr-wāt), *n.* 1. In racing, the lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap. — 2. In sport-ing, a boxer, etc., whose weight falls within the lowest of the divisions prescribed by the rules — heavy-weight, middle-weight, light-weight, and feather-weight; hence, a very light weight, or a person of very light weight.

But the thoroughbred hunter, except for feather-weights, must be characterized by fine breeding and plenty of bone — *arundo*, it must fairly be admitted, which one may often go far to find.

Edinburgh Rev., (CLXVI. 408.

The fight was with kid gloves. . . . The men are known, in the language of the prize-ring, as *feather-weights*. Coburn weighed one hundred and twelve pounds, and Braunton was two pounds lighter.

Philadelphia Times, March 17, 1882.

3. A frivolous or flippant person; one of slight ability, influence, or importance.

Burghley and Walsingham, the great Queen herself, were not feather-weights, like the frivolous Henry III.

Motley, United Netherlands, I. 313.

featherwing (fēv'ēr-wing), *n.* A plume-moth; a moth of the family *Alucidae* or *Pterophoridae*. See *cut under plume-moth*.

feather-work (fēv'ēr-wōrk), *n.* A kind of fancy work produced by sewing feathers upon a stiff textile fabric or similar material, the feathers usually covering the foundation completely. They are sometimes arranged in imitations of flowers, butterflies, etc., and sometimes in conventional patterns.

feathery (fēv'ēr-i), *a.* [*< feather* + *-y*.] 1. Clothed or covered with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock

Count the night watches to his feathery dames.

Milton, Comus, l. 347.

2. Remembling feathers; light; airy; unsubstantial; as, the feathery spray; feathery clouds.

Feathery and light stuff, that hath no good substance in it.

W. Whately, Redemption of Time (1634), p. 25.

3. In bot., same as *plumose*: applied to an awn or a bristle that is bordered with fine, soft hairs. Also *feathered*.

feetish (fē'tish), *a.* [A dial. var. of *feetous*, ME. *fetis*.] Same as *feet*.

feetly (fē'tli), *adv.* [*< ME. fetly, fetely, fetly*; < *feet* + *-ly*.] In a feet manner; neatly; nimbly; dexterously; adroitly.

Cast oute mynyll, and clesne it feetly wel

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8), p. 169.

Foot it feetly here and there;

And, sweet sprites, the bottom bear

Shak., Tempest, I. 2 (song).

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,

That feetly footling seem'd to skum the ground.

Dryden, Wit of Bath, l. 216.

feateness (fē'tēn), *n.* The quality of being feat; dexterity; adroitness; nimbleness.

featonist (fē'tun), *a.* [*< ME. fetous*, another form of *fetis*, feat; see *feat*, *feet*.] Neat; clever; nimble.

Ye thinke it fine and featus

Drant, Three Sermons, 1584 (Hathwell)

featonistly (fē'tun-li), *adv.* Neatly; nimbly; cleverly.

They gathered flowers to fill their basket,

And with fine fingers crompt full featonistly

The tender stalkes on byc.

Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 27.

The morrice rings, while hobby horse doth foot featonistly.

Beau, and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle.

feature (fē'tūr), *n.* [*< ME. feture, fetour*, < *OF. feture* = *Sp. hechura* = *It. fetura, factura* = *It. fattura*, fashion, make, < *It. factura*, a making, formation, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make; see *fact* and *feat*, and cf. *facture*, a doublet of *feature*.] 1. Make; formation; form; shape; usually with reference to the physical frame.

God quickened in the sea, and in the rivers,

So many fishes of so many features

Du Bartas (trans.), quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, [p. 46.]

And Heaven did well, in such a lovely feature

To place so chaste a mind.

Beau, and Fl., Knight of Malta, III. 2.

He shall bring together every part and member, and shall mould them into an immortal feature of loveliness and perfection.

Milton, Arcopagitica, p. 42.

2. A concrete form or appearance; an apparition.

Stay, all our charms do nothing win

Upon the night, our labour dies

Our magic feature will not rise.

R. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

Here they speak as if they were creating some new feature, which the devil perceives them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth. *R. Jonson, Masque of Queens note.*

3. The form or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament: in the plural, the face or countenance, considered with reference to all its parts.

What is become of that beautiful face,

Those lovely looks, that favour amiable,

Those sweet features, and visage full of grace,

That countenance which is slowly able

To kill and cure?

Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 179.

Quiet, dispassionate, and cold,
And other than his form of mood,
With chisell'd features clear and sleek.

Tennyson, Character.

4. The conformation or appearance of any part of a thing; a distinct part or characteristic of anything; as, the principal features of a treaty.

The strongly marked features of the ground called up all the circumstances, which the soldiers had gathered from tradition.

Prescott, Ferri and Isa, II. 7.

League after league of plain was traversed, no new features being seen.

O'Donnell, Merv, xv.

The passion for gladiators was the worst, while religious liberty was probably the best, feature of the old Pagan society.

Locky, Europ. Mosaic, II. 38.

These western towers became afterwards in France the most important features of the external architecture of churches.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 514.

The attempt at reconciling science and religion is a significant feature of our time.

Scott, Table-Talk, p. 108.

feature (fē'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *featured*, ppr. *featuring*. [*< feature*, *n.*] To have features resembling; look like; favor. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Vinoy . . . was much comforted by her perception that two at least of Fred's boys were real Vinoy's, and did not *feature* the Garths.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, Finale.

featured (fē'tūr), *a.* 1. Having a certain make or shape; formed; fashioned.

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,

Featured like him.

Shak., Sonnets, xxix.

2. Having features; exhibiting human features; having a certain cast or features.

The well-stained canvas of the featured stoned.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 76.

She's well featured, if it were not for her nose.

S. O. Jewett, Doerphaven, p. 25.

featureless (fē'tūr-less), *a.* [*< feature* + *-less*.] Having no distinct features; shapeless.

Let those whom Nature hath not made for store,

Harsh, featureless, and rude, barrenly perish.

Shak., Sonnets, xl.

featureliness (fē'tūr-li-ness), *n.* The quality of being featureful or handsome. *Coleridge.*

featurely (fē'tūr-li), *a.* [*< feature* + *-ly*.] Having comely features; handsome.

Featurely warriors of Christian chivalry.

Coleridge.

feaugest, *n.* See the extract.

Many that were abroad, through weakness were subject to be suddenly surprised with a disease called the *Feaugest*, which was neither pain nor sickness, but as it were the high degree of weakness.

Capt. John Smith, General History (1622), p. 190.

feaze, *v.* and *n.* See *feaze*.

Feb. An abbreviation of *February*.

feblet, *a.* and *v.* See *feble*.

febleset, *n.* [*ME. feblesse, feblesse, feblesse*, < *OF. feblesse, feblesse, F. feblesse* = *It. feblezza* = *It. feblezza*, febleness, < *OF. feble*, etc., feble; see *feble*.] Febleness; weakness. *Chaucer.*

febricula (fē-brik'u-lā), *n.* [*L.*: see *febricula*.] A slight and short fever, especially when of obscure causation.

febricule (fē-bri-kūl), *n.* [*< L. febricula*, a slight fever, dim. of *febris*, fever: see *fever*.] Same as *febricula*.

"He has spoiled the quiet of my morning" thought he; "I shall be nervous all day, and have a febricule when I digest. Let me compose myself."

R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

febriculose (fē-brik'u-lōs), *a.* [*< L. febriculosa*, sick of a fever, < *febricula*, a slight fever: see *febricula*.] Feverish. *Bailey, 1727.*

febriculosity (fē-brik'u-lōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< febriculosa* + *-ity*.] Feverishness. *Bailey, 1727.*

febrifacient (fē-bri-fā-shēnt), *a.* and *v.* [*< L. febris*, a fever, + *facere* (pp. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make).] I. *a.* Producing fever.

II. *v.* That which produces fever.

febriferous (fē-bri-fē-rōs), *a.* [*< L. febris*, a fever, + *ferre*, to bear, + *-ous*.] Producing fever; as, a febriferous locality.

febrific (fē-bri-fik), *a.* [*< L. febris*, a fever, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make).] Producing fever; febrifuge.

The febrile humor fell into my legs.

Chatterfield.

febrifugal (fē-bri-fū-gal or fē-bri-fū-gal), *a.* [*< febrifuge* + *-al*.] Mitigating or expelling fever.

As in the formerly mentioned instance of hops, carduus, and malt, neither any of the ingredients inwardly given nor the mixture hath been . . . noted for any febrifugal virtues.

Boyle, Works, II. 158.

It is certain that its [cinchona bark's] value as a tonic and febrifugal medicine can scarcely be overrated.

A. G. F. Eliot Jones, Indian Industries, p. 49.

febrifuge (fē-bri-fūj), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. febrifugo* = *Sp. febrifugo* = *It. febrifugo*,

febrifuge (fē-brī-fū-jū), *n.* [*L.* *febrifugus*, a name of the centaury, from its supposed febrifugal qualities], *< febris*, fever, + *fugare*, put to flight, *< fugere*, flee; see *fever* and *fugitive*.] 1. *a.* Serving to dispel or reduce fever; alexipyretic. *Febrifuge* draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbuthnot*.

II. *n.* Any medicine that reduces fever.

Bitters, like choler, are the best febrifuges. *Plojer*, *Præternatural State of Animal Humours*.

febrile (fē-brīl or fē-brīl), *a.* [*F.* *febrilis* = *Pr. Sp. Pg.* *febril* = *It.* *febrile*, *febrile*, *< L.* *febris*, a fever; see *fever*.] Pertaining to fever; marked by fever; as, the febrile stage of a disease. *Febrile anemia* — *see* *anæmia* (which see, under *anæmia*).

febrility (fē-brī-lī-tī), *n.* [*< febrile* + *-ity*.] Feverishness.

There is a state of febrility of vertigo, of swimming of the eyes. *R. Barnes*, *Dis. of Women*, p. 96.

Febronian (fē-brō-ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the work or opinions of Bishop von Hontheim, published under the name of Justinus Febronius. See *Febronianism*.

Febronianism (fē-brō-ni-an-izm), *n.* [*< Febronius* + *-ism*; see *def.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the theory of ecclesiastical government developed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, suffragan bishop of Treves, in a work published in 1763 under the pseudonym of Justinus Febronius, the leading feature of which was opposition to the primacy of the papal power. Its doctrines resembled those of Gallicanism.

February (fē-brū-ā-rī), *n.* [*< ME.* *Februarij*, *Februarj* (= *D.* *Februarij* = *G.* *Dan.* *Februar* = *Sw.* *Februars*) (*< L.*); earlier *ME.* *Febrer*, *Febrayere*, *Feberel*, *Febrer*, etc., *< OF.* *Fevrier*, *Février* = *Pr.* *Febrer* = *Sp.* *Febrero* = *Pg.* *Febrero* = *It.* *Febbrajo*, *< L.* *Februarius*, or in full *Februarius mensis*, the month of expiation, *< Februus*, pl., a Roman festival of purification and expiation celebrated on the 15th of that month sacred to the god Luperus (hence surnamed *Februus*), pl. of *februum*, a means of purification; a word of Sabine origin.] The second month of the year, containing twenty-eight days in ordinary years and twenty-nine in leap-years. See *bisextile*. When introduced into the Roman calendar, it was made the last month, preceding January; but about 400 B.C. it was placed after January and made the second month. In later reckonings which began the year with March it was again the last month. Abbreviated *Feb*.

Either in *pluviosus* Let now and in April her plants move. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Lastly came cold February, sitting In an old wagon, for he could not ride, A wane of two fishes, for the season fitting. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 31.

februation (fē-brū-ā-shon), *n.* [*< L.* *februatō*], a religious purification, expiation, *< februar*, purify, expiate, *< februum*, a means of purification; see *February*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the ceremony of religious purification, especially as performed at the festival of the Lupercalia on the 15th of February.

Februus (fē-brū-us), *n.* [*L.*, a surname of Luperus, the Roman name of the Lycæan Pan; see *February* and *Lupercal*.] In *Rom. myth.*, a divinity whose worship was celebrated with lustrations in the month of February.

fecal, fecal (fē-kāl), *a.* [= *F.* *fecal* = *Sp. Pg.* *fecal* = *It.* *fecale*, *< L.* *fec* (*fac*-), *drugs*, etc.; see *feces*.] Pertaining to feces; containing or consisting of drugs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

fecaloid, fecaloid (fē-kāl-oid), *a.* [*< fecal* + *-oid*.] Resembling feces. The vomit (caused by intestinal obstruction) is commonly *fecaloid* in appearance and color. *Quinn*, *Med. Diet.*, p. 53.

fecche (fē-čē), *v.* A Middle English form of *fecch*. *Chaucer*.

fecche (fē-čē), *n.* A Middle English form of *fecch*, now *fecch*. *Chaucer*.

feces, faeces (fē-sēs), *n. pl.* [*L.* *feces*, pl. of *faex* (*fac*-), *drugs*, lees, of liquids.] 1. *Drugs*; lees; sediment; matter excreted and ejected.

Hence the surface of the ground, with mud And slime on its wet, the feces of the flesh. *Reverend* the rays of heaven. *Lowell*.

Specifically — 2. The undigested portions of the food, mixed with some secretions in the alimentary canal, which are evacuated at the anus; dung; excrement.

Blessed be heaven, I sent you of his feces there calmed. *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, II. 3.

fecal, a. and n. See *fecal*. **fecifork** (fē-sī-fōrk), *n.* [*Irreg. < L.* *feces*, *drugs* (see *feces*), + *E.* *fork*.] In *entom.*, the anal fork on which the larvae of certain insects carry their feces; a dung-fork. See *cut* under *Coptocycla*. **fecit** (fē-sit), [*L.*, (he) made (it), 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *facere*, make; see *fact*.] He (a person named) made it: a word commonly inscribed on a work of art, as a statue, etc., along with the name of the maker or designer; as, *Stradivarius fecit* (*Stradivarius* made it).

feck (fēk), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fack*.

feck (fēk), *n.* and *a.* [*See*, a popular corruption of *effect*, in the senses of power, force; see *effect*, *n.* The origin is more obvious in *feckful* and *feckless*, *q. v.* The *AS.* *fec*, a space, interval, does not appear in later *E.*, and cannot, for other reasons, be connected with *feck*.] I. *n.* 1. Power; force; strength; vigor; use; value.

They are made fashions nor of feck. *Cherry and Slat*, st. 46.

2. Space; quantity; number, as, what feck of ground (how much land)? what feck o' folk (how many people)? — 3. The greatest part or number; the main part; as, the feck of a region.

Ye, for my sake, ha'e gien the feck Of a' the ten commandments. *A sacred some day.* *Burns*, *Holy Fair*.

Many feck, a great number. *Maist feck*, the greatest part.

Maist feck gale haime. *Battle of Traunt Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).

II. *a.* Brisk; vigorous. I trow thou be a feck auld carle, Will ye shaw the way to me? *Young*, *Mirra* (Jacobite Belles), II. 32.

[Scotch in all uses.]

feck (fēk), *v. t.* A variant of *fick*. **fecket** (fēk-et), *n.* [*See*; origin unknown.] An under-waistcoat.

O grim loon! he gat me by the fecket, An' sah me shenk. *Burns*, *To Mr. Mitchell*.

feckful (fēk'fūl), *a.* [*See*, also written *fick-foul* and *feetful* (as if *effectful*); *< feck*, orig. *effect*, + *-ful*.] 1. Powerful. — 2. Possessing bodily ability; sturdy.

Many a feckful child that day was Jan. *Hamilton*, *Wallace*, p. 52.

3. Wealthy. *Jameson*. [*Scotch* in all uses.] **feckless** (fēk'les), *a.* [*See*, *< feck* + *-less*, = *L.* *effectless*.] Spiritless; weak; useless; worthless. [*Scotch*.]

Ye take mair delight in your feckless dress Than ye do in your morning pinner. *Courteous Knight* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 276).

feckly (fēk'li), *adv.* [*See*, also written *feetlie* (and, with different term, *feckless*); *< feck* + *-ly* (or *-lins* = *E.* *-ling*).] For the most part; mostly; almost. [*Scotch*.]

Wheel carriages I ha'e but few, This carts, and two are feckly new. *Burns*, *The Inventory*.

fecks (fēks), *interj.* Same as *fack*.

fecula (fēk'ū-lā), *n.* [= *F.* *fecula* = *Sp. Pg.* *fecula* = *It.* *fecola*, *< L.* *fecula*, also written *fecula* and *L.* *fecula*, burnt tartar or salt of tartar deposited in the form of a crust by wine, dim. of *far*, *drugs*, lees; see *feces*.] Starch; any form of starch obtained as a sediment by washing in water the comminuted roots, grains, or other parts of plants. See *starch*.

feculence, feculency (fēk'ū-lens, -lən-si), *n.* [= *F.* *feculencia* = *Sp. Pg.* *feculencia*, *< L.* *feculentia*, lees, *drugs*, *< feculentus*, *druggy*; see *feculent*.] 1. Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees. — 2. That which is feculent; sediment; *drugs*; excrementitious matter.

The fermented juice of the grapes is partly turned into liquid drops of lees, and partly into that crust or *feculency* that is commonly called *tartar*.

Thither the cisterns flow, As to a common and most noisome sewer, The *drugs* and *feculence* of every land. *Cowper*, *Task*, I. 684.

feculent (fēk'ū-lent), *a.* [= *F.* *feculent* = *Pr.* *feculent* = *Sp. Pg.* *It.* *feculento*, *< L.* *feculentus*, abounding in *drugs* or sediment, thick, impure, *< far* (*fac*-), *drugs*, sediment; see *feces*.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; turbid; offensive; consisting of or abounding with *drugs*, sediment, or excrementitious matter.

Herein may be perceived slender perforations, at which may be expressed a black and feculent matter.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 1. **fecund** (fēk'und or fē-kund'), *a.* [*< ME.* *fecunde*, *< OF.* *second*, *F.* *second* = *Sp. Pg.* *fecundo* = *It.* *fecundo*, *< L.* *fecundus*, fruitful, fertile (of plants and animals), *< √ fe*, generate, produce (see *fetus*), + *-undus*, a formative of adjectives.] Prolific; readily producing offspring; hence, fruitful or productive in a general sense: as, the fecund earth. [Recently revived and extended in application.]

Make a dyche, and yf the moode abounds And wol not in agayn, it is fecunde. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4. The fecund art of Constantinople was also the parent of another style (of illumination): the Arabian or Mahometan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 708.

While the only fecund branch of the Gaelic race in that which inhabits Eastern Canada, the British people at home and abroad have displayed marvelous powers of expansion. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 787.

The chance of encountering a spore or fecund germ, and introducing it into the flask on the wire that is charged with the others, is so remote that we have considered it unnecessary to adopt a more perfect apparatus.

Pastur, *Fermentation* (trans.), p. 87. **fecundate** (fēk'undāt or fē-kundāt), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *fecundated*, pp. *fecundating*. [*< L.* *fecundatus*, pp. of *fecundare* (> *It.* *fecundare* = *Pg.* *Sp. Pr.* *fecundar* = *F.* *feconder*), make fruitful, *< fecundus*; see *fecund*.] To make fruitful or prolific; specifically, in *biol.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

The yolk and albumen of a fecundated egg remain sweet and free from corruption.

J. R. Nichol, *Flieside Science*, p. 24. Even the *Frouvères*, careless and trivial as they mostly are, could fecundate a great poet like Chaucer, and are still delightful reading.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 204. **fecundation** (fēk'und-ā-shon), *n.* [= *F.* *fecundation* = *Sp.* *fecundacion* = *Pg.* *fecundação* = *It.* *fecundazione*, *< L.* as if *fecundatio* (*n.*), *< fecundare*, fecundate; see *fecundate*.] The act of fecundating; impregnation.

Hence we cannot infer a fertilizing condition or property of fecundation. *So T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 7.

fecundator (fēk'und-ā-tor), *n.* [= *F.* *fecundator* = *Sp. Pg.* *fecundador* = *It.* *fecundatore*, *< L.* *fecundator*, *< L.* *fecundare*, fecundate; see *fecundate*.] One who or that which fecundates.

Where the troublesome animal called the mosquito exists, there may the filarial disease exist, with the mosquito as the fecundator and carrier. *B. W. Richardson*, *Prævent. Med.*, p. 671.

fecundify (fēk'und-i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundified*, pp. *fecundifying*. [*< L.* *fecundus*, fruitful, + *-ficare*, *< facere*, make; see *-fy*.] To make fruitful; fecundate. [*Rare*.]

fecundity (fēk'und-i-tī), *n.* [= *F.* *fecundité* = *Pr.* *fecunditat* = *Sp.* *fecundidad* = *Pg.* *fecundidade* = *It.* *fecundità*, *< L.* *fecunditas*], fruitfulness, fertility, *< fecundus*; see *fecund*.] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of propagating abundantly; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.

The pigeon was an emblem of fecundity, and fruitfulness in marriage. *Donne*, *Sermons*, iv.

2. The power of germinating; as, the seeds of some plants long retain their fecundity. — 3. Productiveness in general; the power of creating or bringing forth; fertility, as of invention.

The fecundity of his (God's) creative power never growing barren nor being exhausted. *Bentley*.

The pleasures incident to what are regarded as the higher functions are the pleasures which excel others in respect of fecundity, they are the source of future pleasures. *W. R. Sorley*, *Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 162.

Syn. Productiveness. **fecundous** (fēk'und-us), *a.* [*< L.* *fecundus*, fruitful; see *fecund*.] Fecund. [*Rare*.]

The Peas from her fecundous womb Brought forth the Arts of Greece and Rome. *U. Green*, *The Spleen*.

fed (fēd), Preterit and past participle of *fed*.

fedary, *n.* A contracted form of *federary*. Senseless bauble (a letter). Art thou a fedary for this act, and look at So virgine-like without? *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 2.

In most modern editions the word in this passage is printed *fedary* a form of different origin and meaning. The original folio of 1623 has *fedary*. See *federary*.

I cannot distrust the successful acclamation, where the sacrifice is a thrifty love, . . . and the presenter a fedary to such as are masters, not more of their own fortunes than their own affections. *Ford*, *Line of Life*.

fodder (fōd'ar), *n.* [*Ar.* *fādān*, *fāddān*, a plow with yoke of oxen.] A land-measure of the Levant, consisting of as much as a yoke of oxen can plow in a day. In Egypt the legal fodder (as

submitting to the official statement dated 1831, transmitting standards to the Russian government, and according to the measure of one of those standards by the Russian commission is 1.08 English acres; while under the Mamelukes it was 1.3 acres.

The *fedda's*, the most common measure of land, was, a few years ago, equal to about an English acre and one tenth. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, I. 371.

feddit, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *faddle*.

feder, *v.* An obsolete form of *feed*.

feder (*fed'ér*), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *feather*.

federacy (*fed'ér-á-si*), *n.*; pl. *federacies* (-iz). [*feder* (*fed'ér*) + *-cy*; cf. *confederacy*.] A confederation; confederacy. [Rare.]

There remain coins of several states of the league, and also coins of the league itself — a plain indication both of the sovereignty exercised by the several members and of the sovereignty exercised by the whole *federacy*. *Thompson*.

federal (*fed'ér-ál*), *a.* and *n.* [*F. fédéral* = *Sp. Pg. federal*; *L.* as if **federalis*, < *factus* (*feder-*), a league, treaty, covenant, akin to *fidēs*, faith; see *fifth*, *fidelity*.] *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to a league, covenant, or contract; derived from a covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all federal right, . . . to part with Sardinia. *Green*.

It [the encircling] is a federal rite betwixt thee and us. *Hammond*.

2. Confederated; founded on an alliance by confederation or compact for mutual support; as, the federal diet of the old German empire.

—3. Pertaining to a union of states in some essential degree constituted by and deriving its power from the people of all, considered as an entirety, and not solely by and from each of the states separately; as, a federal government, such as the governments of the United States, Switzerland, and some of the Spanish-American republics. A federal government is properly one in which the federal authority is independent of any of its component parts within the sphere of the federal action distinguished from a confederate government, in which the states are sovereign, and which possess no inherent power.

The wants of the union are to be supplied in one way or another, if by the authority of the federal government, then it will not be meant to be done by that of the state government. *Hamilton, Federalist*, No. XXXVI.

The definition of treason against the United States . . . took notice of the federal character of the American government by defining it as levying war against the United States, or any one of them. *Johnson, Hist. Court*, II. 149.

Both these leagues (the Arabian federation and the Arabian League) were instances of true federal government, and were not mere confederations: that is the central governing of a fed directly upon all the citizens and not merely upon the local governments. *J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 76.

But Jefferson pointed out that party divisions must always exist in every free and deliberative society, and that if on a temporary superiority of the one party the other should resort to dissolution, no federal government could ever exist. *Schiller, Hist. U. S.*, I. 42.

4. Favorable to federation; supporting the principle of a union of states under a common government; specifically, in the United States, relating to, or adhering to, the support of the Federal Constitution. — **5.** In the American civil war, pertaining to or supporting the Union or federal government. **Federal City**, Washington, as the seat of the government of the United States. **Federal Constitution**. See *Constitution of the United States*, under *constitution*. **Federal headship**, in the system of federal theology, the headship of Adam, who is regarded as the federal head of the race, because he was the one with whom as a representative of the race, the covenant of works was made by God, prior to the fall. **Federal party**, in U. S. hist., a name applied first to those who favored the adoption by the States of the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and later to the party which in the first years of the federal government became fully formed under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton. It controlled the general government till 1801, then declined, and about 1824 became extinct. Its chief aims were the creation and maintenance of a strong central government, the strengthening of the spirit of nationalism, the control of politics by the more intelligent and substantial classes, the fostering of commercial interests, and the preservation of friendly relations with Great Britain.

On the one side, the undivided phalanx of the federal party (for they had not then taken the name of whig). *T. H. Benton, Thirty Years*, I. 225.

Federal theology. See *theology*.

II. n. 1. A supporter of federation; one devoted to a union of states in a national government or to its preservation; a unionist. **Specifically** — **2.** [*cap.*] In the American civil war, a Unionist; particularly, a Union soldier; opposed to *Confederate*.

A sharp action occurred, resulting in the capture of many *Federals*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 255.

federalisation, federalise. See *federalization, federalize*.

federalism (*fed'ér-ál-izm*), *n.* [= *F. fédéralisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. federalismo*; as *federal* + *-izm*.] The doctrine or system of federation or federal union in government; the principle of assigning to the care of a central government such matters of common concernment as may be agreed upon, and all others to that of the governments of the federated states, provinces, or tribes; more specifically, the aggregate principles or doctrines of a federal party, as the Federalists of the United States. Federalism has been practised by many uncivilized races, as the ancient German tribes and some of the American Indians, chiefly for warlike purposes. It existed for certain civil purposes also among the Greeks and other ancient and medieval peoples, as in the English heptarchy, was more largely developed in the old German empire, and has since been adopted in many countries, especially republics (See *federal*, *a.*, 2.). Its introduction into France was advocated by the Girondists after the fall of the monarchy.

We see every man that the Jacobins chose to apprehend taken up, . . . whether he be suspected of royalism or federalism, moderation, democracy royal or any other of the names of the faction which they start by the hour. *Burke, Policy of the Alliance*.

Intense Federalist as he was, his *Federalism* agreed with a stout anti-aristocratic spirit.

H. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 46. Stated broadly, so as to acquire some what the force of a universal proposition, the principle of *federalism* is just this: — that the people of a state shall have full and entire control of their own domestic affairs, which directly concern them only, and which they will naturally manage with more intelligence and with more zeal than any distant governing body could possibly exercise; but that as regards matters of common concern between a group of states, a decision shall in every case be reached, not by brutal warfare or by wily diplomacy, but by the systematic legislation of a central government which represents both states and people, and whose decisions can always be enforced, if necessary, by the combined physical power of all the states. *J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 133.

The method by which *federalism* attempts to reconcile the apparently inconsistent claims of national sovereignty and of state sovereignty consists of the formation of a central institution under which the ordinary powers of sovereignty are elaborately divided between the common or national government and the separate States.

A. F. Bacon, Law of Const., p. 131.

federalist (*fed'ér-ál-íst*), *n.* [= *F. fédéraliste* = *Sp. Pg. It. federalista*; as *federal* + *-ist*.] **1.** In *politics*, an advocate or a supporter of federalism; specifically, an advocate of a close union of states under a common government, or a supporter of such a union as against those who would weaken or destroy it; in U. S. hist., [*cap.*] a member of the Federal party. See *federal*, *a.*

And according to the degree of pleasure and pride we feel in being republicans ought to be our zeal in cherishing the spirit and supporting the authority of *Federalists*. *Madison, Federalist*, No. 10.

The *Federalists* were the only proper Tories; no politician have ever produced, whose conservatism truly presented an idea, and not a mere selfish interest, men who honestly trusted democracy, and stood up for experience, or the tradition which they believed for such, against capitalism. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 105.

The party name of *Federalist* has since become historical, and yet, to speak logically, it was the Anti Federal party that sustained a federal plan, while the *Federalist* concluded for one more nearly national.

Schiller, Hist. U. S., I. 34.

2. One who accepts the federal theology (which see, under *theology*).

federalization (*fed'ér-ál-i-zá'shon*), *n.* [*< federalize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of federalizing, or the state of being federalized. — **2.** Confederation; federal union. [*Stiles*.] [Rare.]

Also *federalisation*.

federalize (*fed'ér-ál-íz*), *v. t.* and *pp. federalized*, *ppr. federalizing*. [*< federal* + *-ize*.] **I. trans.** To make federal; impart a federal or confederate character to.

II. intrans. To unite by compact; league, as different states; confederate for political purposes. *Barlow*. [Rare.]

Also *federalise*.

federally (*fed'ér-ál-lí*), *adv.* In a federal or joint manner; in accordance with a covenant or league.

Nevertheless the transgression of Adam, who had all mankind *Federally* as a *Satan* in him has involved this infant in the guilt of it. *C. Mather quoted in O. W. Holmes's Mod. Essays*, p. 200.

federary (*fed'ér-á-ri*), *n.* [Also in shortened form *fedary*; *L.* as if **federarius*, < *foedus* (*feder-*), a league; see *federal*.] A confederate; an accomplice.

More who are traitors, and confederates. *A. Federalist with me*. *Shak., W. T.*, II. 1.

[This word is so printed in the original folio, which is usually correct in the printing of this play. It occurs nowhere else except in the contracted form *fedary*, also used by *Shakespeare* and others. Some editors prefer to read *fedary* (which see) in both passages.]

federate (*fed'ér-át*), *v. t.*; *pp. federated*, *ppr. federating*. [*< L. federatus*, *pp. of federare*, league together, < *foedus* (*feder-*), a

league; see *federal*.] To form into a federation; constitute as a federation.

Did the Chatterbox himself, too, dream of *federating* the Continent against England? *Lowe, Hamarick*, II. 102.

Members of a *federated* empire which has accomplished such notable work.

If any change is made, the British Empire must cease to exist as such, and what was an Empire must become (if anything) either a confederacy or a *Federated Nation*. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 33.

federate (*fed'ér-át*), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. federado* = *It. federato*, < *L. federatus*, *pp. of federare*, establish by treaty or league; see *federal*, *v.*] Leagued; confederate; federal; as, *federate nations* or *powers*; "a *federate alliance*," *Warburton, Alliance*, II. [Rare.]

federation (*fed'ér-á-shon*), *n.* [= *F. fédération* = *Sp. Pg. federación* = *It. federazione*, < *L. as if *federatio(n-)*, < *federare*, league together; see *federate*.] **1.** The act of uniting in confederation by league and covenant.

If *federation* of the colonies be partly accomplished, the path was opened up by another Irishman. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 27.

2. A league; a confederacy; a federal alliance.

That renowned *federation* [the United Provinces] had reached the height of power, prosperity, and glory. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, II.

Till the war drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags were furled.

In the Parliament of man, the *Federation* of the world.

Pennyman, Locksley Hall.

The nation as such is brutally immoral. Nor is there much hope or cheer in the prospect of a *federation* of nations, even if there were any signs of its coming, and not rather a crowd of portents indicative of the creation of new nationalities more essentially antagonistic than the old. *H. Taylor, Mind*, XIII. 451.

3. A federal government, as that of the United States, Switzerland, or Germany. **Fest of the federation**, the name given to an assemblage of several hundred thousand persons from all parts of France in the Champ de Mars, Paris, July 14th, 1790 (the first anniversary of the storming of the Bastille) at which, with religious solemnities and amid frenzied rejoicings, the king and all his court, but especially delegates from all military bodies, took an oath to support the newly established constitution and liberties of the country. *—Syn.* See *confederation*.

federationist (*fed'ér-á-shon-íst*), *n.* [*< federation* + *-ist*.] One who favors political federation; specifically, one who advocates the establishment of a federal union among the parts of the British empire.

We cannot wonder, therefore, if such a successful *federalist* as Sir John Macdonald anticipated in Australia, and even in South Africa, the same successful results as have been obtained in Canada.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 286.

federative (*fed'ér-át-iv*), *a.* [= *F. fédératif* = *Sp. Pg. It. federativo*; as *federal* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of federation; uniting in a league; federal; as, a *federative government*; the *federative principle*.

They suggest to them leagues of perpetual amity, at the very time when the power to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the *federative* capacity of this kingdom may find it expedient to make war upon them. *Burke, Rev. in France*.

An interesting inquiry here arises, whether the treaty-making power in a *federative* union, like the United States, can alienate the domain of one of the states without its consent. *Wheaton, Introductio Inter. Law*, § 99.

federatively (*fed'ér-át-iv-lí*), *adv.* In a federative or federal manner; as a league or confederacy.

The perpetual disorders to which *federatively* constituted states are liable. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 107.

fedifragous (*féd-í-frá-gus*), *a.* [= *Pg. It. fedifrago*, < *L. fedifragus*, league breaking, *perfidious*, < *foedus*, a league, + *frangere* (*√ frang*), break.] Treaty breaking.

We see it indubitably pleaded to teach us that the sin is of a greater latitude than *un-Christian*, *un-Christian*, *un-Christian*, *un-Christian*. *—Syn.* See *un-Christian*.

fedity, **fedity** (*féd-í-tí*), *n.* [*< L. fedilitas*], *v.* foulness, < *foedus*, foul, vile, infamous.] Vileness; turpitude.

For that he is so doing and perceiving what *adominat* *fedite* and *adominat*, upon his incontinentness, did apply incontinentness upon his incontinentness, yet for all that would not give over his perdition purpose. *—Syn.* See *perdition*, *p. 1000*.

A second may be the *fedity* and immutability of the match. *Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience*, IV. 10.

Some *fedite* common among the *fedite*, not fit to be named. *Ep. Lexington, Moravians Compared*, p. 28.

fedoa (*fed'ó-á*), *n.* [NL.] In ornith.: (a) An old name (1) of the redshank, *Totanus calidris*; (2) of the stone-plover, *Edithia crepitans*; (3) of a large or godwit, some species of the genus *Limosa*. (b) The specific name of the

Thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep
Dryden Mac Flecknoe.

The fact is, that supernatural beings, as long as they are considered merely with reference to their own nature, excite our feelings very feebly. *Macaulay, Dante.*

Feed (féd), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *fed*, *ppr.* *feeding*.
[*ME.* *fedan* (*pret.* *fedde*, *fed*, *pp.* *fed*, *fedde*),
[*AS.* *fedan* (*pret.* *fedde*, *pp.* *fedde*, *fedde*), *feed*,
nourish, bring forth, produce (= *OS.* *fedan* =
[*OFries.* *fedā*, *foia*, *Fries.* *fedan* = *D.* *soeden* =
[*LG.* *vöden*, *roden*, *foden*, *fuden* = *OHG.* *fuotan*,
[*MHG.* *vöten*, *vuten* = *leel*, *fedha* = *Sw.* *föda* =
[*Dan.* *föde* = *Goth.* *fodjan*, *feed*, give food to). (*föda*, food; see *food*.) *L. trans.* 1. To give food to; supply with nourishment.

He made lame to lepe and gaue lichte to blynde,
And fede with two fleshes and with fyue lous
Sore alyngred folke no than fyue thousande.
Piers Plowman (B), xix 122

If thine enemy hunger, feed him *Rom* xii 20
Also while men are fed with wine and bread,
They shall be fed with sorrow at his hand,
Spenser, Two Dreams

2. To supply; fill the requirements of; furnish material for consumption, use, or means of operation; provide with whatever is necessary to the development, maintenance, or working of; as, canals are fed by streams and ponds; to feed a fire, a steam-engine, or a threshing-machine; to feed a lathe (by applying to the chisel the object to be turned); vanity is fed by flattery.

I envy not thy glory,
To feed my humour *Shak*, *Rich III.*, iv. 1.

Whatever was created needs
To be sustained and fed of elements
The grosser feeds the purer, earth the sea,
Earth and the sea feed air *Milton*, *P. L.*, v 416.

The small hand fed
To whom a woman gentle eved,
Her distaff fed
Walter, Hermit of the Thchald

For dyeing, the skins (glove kid) are first washed out in warm water to free them from superfluous alum, and then again fed with yolk of eggs and salt.
Encyc. Brit, xiv. 380

3. To graze; cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle.

Once in three years feed your mowing lands
Mortimer, Husbandry.

The portion [of turnip crop] to be fed off by sheep must necessarily be treated in a different manner
Enc. Brit, i 307

4. To supply for food, consumption, or operation; as, to feed out beets to cattle; to feed water to an engine; to feed work (something to be operated on) to a lathe or other machine.

In England, and in some parts of this country, turnips are fed to sheep in the field
Amer. Cyc., xvi. 75

5. To entertain; amuse.—*Syn.* 1. To nourish, cherish, sustain, support 2. To contribute to.
II. intrans. 1. To take food; eat. [Now rarely used of persons except in contempt or disparagement.]

In your festyme luke goodly yee be sent
Babes Book (E. E. T. K.), p. 7

Then shall the lamb be fed after the manner *Isa.* v 17

To feed were beat at home
From thence the same to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it
Shak, *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

That he should breathe and walk
Feed with digestion, sleep, enjoy his health
B. Jonson Every Man out of His Humour, i 1

The cattle are grazing
Their heads are never raising,
There are forty feeding like one!
Wordsworth Written in March

2. To subsist; use something for sustenance or support: with *on* or *upon*.

To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, i 900

'Upon the earth's increase why shouldst thou feed,
Unless the earth with thy increase be fed?
Shak *Venus and Adonis* l 100

3. To grow fat. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]
feed (féd), *n.* [*< feed, v.*] 1. Food, properly for domestic or other animals; that which is eaten by a domestic animal; provender; fodder.

More dangerous
Than baits to fish, or honey stalks to sheep;
When as the one is wounded with the bait,
The other rotted with delicious feed
Shak, *Tit. And.*, iv. 4.

2. Pasture-ground; grazing-land.
His flocks and bands of feed
Are now on sale
Shak *As you like it*, iii 4

3. A meal, or the act of eating. [*Archaic or low.*]

For such pleasure, till that hour,
At feed or fountain, never had I found.
Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 507.

4. A certain allowance of provender given: as, a feed of corn or oats.

From the middle of October till the end of May, my horses get one feed of steamed food daily.
Quoted in Knapp's Brit., i. 361

5. In *weck*: (a) The motion or advance of any material which is being fed to a machine, as of cloth to the needle of a sewing-machine. (b) The material upon which a machine operates, as the grain running into a grinding mill. (c) The advance of a cutting-tool, as the cutter of a planer, or the chisel of a lathe, upon or into the material to be cut—6. [*Var. of food.*] Same as *food*, *n.*, 4.

Cum hest, cum hest, ye freely feed
And lay your head low on my knee
Kempson (Child's Ballads), i 136

7. The amount of water needed in a canal-lock to allow of the passage of a boat.—8. In *stow-sawing*, sand and water employed to assist the saw-blade in cutting.

To prevent the sand and water called the feed from flowing out between the stones, the interval is filled up with straw rammed in firmly between the two blocks
Hyrie, Artisan's Handbook, p. 56

Differential feed, a device for securing a slow and powerful forward movement of a tool. *Syn.* 1. *Feed* *Food*, *Fodder*, *Provender*, *Forage*.—*Feed* for animals, especially animals kept for work or fattening for the market, food for human beings and the smaller animals, household pets, etc., fodder, dry or green for farm animals but not pastured, provender, dry food. *Feed* is rarely used except for fodder furnished for horses in an army, generally by foraging. *Food* is also a general word for that which supplies nourishment to any organized body.

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables placed and wanted food
Woodworth, Gull and Sorrow

The great cost of cattle, and the sickening of the flock at the upon such wild fodder as was never cut before, the loss of their sheep and swine by wolves, and the other disasters enumerated by the historian.

Titu Say, sweet love, what thou desirest to eat
Hot, Truly, a peck of provender. I could munch your good dry oats
Shak, *M. M. D.*, iv. 1

All oats, Indian corn, or rather *foam* that wagons or horses bring to the camp, . . . is to be taken for the use of the enemy.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 26

feed-apron (féd'á'prun), *n.* In *mach.*, an apron carrying material or feed to some part of a machine.

feeder (féd'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which feeds, or supplies food or nourishment.

Swish, Antony
Neer looks to Heaven and dotes on gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Craves, and blasphemes his feed
M. M. C., *Genius*, i 770

The plant or animal on which a parasite lives is termed its host or feeder.
De Bary *Fung. Trans.*, p. 65

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

Thou shalt be, as thou wast
The tutor and the feeder of my life
Shak, *Henry IV.*, v. 1

3. One who or an animal that eats or takes nourishment.

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder
Shak, *M. M. D.*, ii. 1
Blessed be not both the feeder and the food
Quart. *Emblems*, i 1

Have your worms well secured, and kept in ear and musty moss, for he [the bird] is a most fastidious feeder
Walt *W. M.*, *Angler*, p. 102

4. A servant or dependent supported by his lord; a parasite.

I will your very faithful feeder be
And buy it with you, in a little while
Shak, *As you like it*, ii 4

Mr. Thornhill came with a . . . friend, his chaplain and feeder
Shak, *Henry VIII.*, v. 1

5. One who fattens cattle for slaughter.—6. That which feeds or supplies anything that serves for the conveyance of material or supplies to, or furnishes communication with something else: as, great rivers are valuable feeders of commerce; cross roads and lanes are feeders to the highway.

Dikes to draw water from the feed rather than the channels of a streamy landscape
Walt *M. M.*, *Science of Language*, p. 60

Specifically—(a) A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water. (b) A branch of a railway running into a main line, the business of the main line. (c) A branch of a river, part falling into the main body, and appearing to fill its width or richness, a dropper. (d) A device or arrangement for delivering to a machine the feed or materials to be operated upon, as the apron of a lathe, the feed wheel of a sewing machine, the feeding device of a saw mill, rail machine, grain mill, etc. (e) In *organ building*, a small oblique bellows placed under (occasionally apart from) the large horizontal stopage bellows and used to furnish air to the latter. The mechanical power is applied to the feeder, not to the bellows proper, though the steadiness and pressure of the

wind depend solely upon the size and weighting of the latter. (f) In *text. cast*, a subordinate role written to bring out the peculiarities of an important part. (g) In *elect.*, a wire which supplies current at a point where it is required; a feed-wire.

7. One who feeds a machine, as a printing-press: as, pressmen and feeders. See *feeding*, 4.—8. In *entom.*, one of the organs composing the mouth-parts or trophi *Körb.*

feed-hand (féd'hánd), *n.* A rod by which intermittent motion is imparted to a ratchet-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

feed-head (féd'héd), *n.* 1. A cistern of water placed above the boiler of a steam-engine and supplying it with water.—2. In *casting*, extra metal above the mold used to supply the waste caused by contraction in the mold; a dead-head or head. Also called *scum*.

feed-heater (féd'hé'tér), *n.* 1. An apparatus for raising the temperature of the water supplied to a steam-boiler, either by the direct heat of the fire or indirectly by exposing it to the latent heat of the exhaust-steam from the engine. Such boilers are also designed to purify the feed-water by filtering out solid impurities, by precipitating lime or other materials that might form incrustations in the boiler, and by straining off and grease by means of absorbent filters.

2. A boiler for cooking food for cattle
feeding (féd'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of feed, v.*] 1. The act of taking or giving food; the act of eating or of giving to eat.—2. That which is eaten.

Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly bathes loose
Shak, *Henry IV.*, i 1.

3. That which furnishes food, especially for animals; pasture-land.

They call him Dorkie, and [he] boasts himself
To have a worthy feeding.
Shak, *W. T.*, iv. 2.

Finding the feeding for which he had told
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoiled
Drayton, Mowbray

Meadows, trees, Pastures, Feeding
Steele, Gull and the Mole, i 1.

4. In *printing* (press-work), the placing of separate sheets of paper in position, so that they can be printed or ruled by a printing- or a ruling-machine. Also called, in England, *laying-on*.

feeding-bottle (féd'ing-bót'l), *n.* A bottle for supplying milk or other liquid nutriment to an infant.

feeding-engine (féd'ing-en'jin), *n.* An engine used to feed a boiler or other reservoir.

feeding-ground (féd'ing-ground), *n.* A place where an animal resorts to feed; said of either sea or land, and often in the plural.

feed-motion (féd'mó'shon), *n.* In *mach.*, the machinery that gives motion to the parts called the feed in machines.

feed-pipe (féd'píp), *n.* In a steam engine, the pipe leading from the feed-pump or from an elevated cistern to the bottom of the boiler.

feed-pump (féd'pump), *n.* The force-pump employed in supplying the boiler of a steam-engine with water.

feed-rack (féd'rák), *n.* A rack or holder for hay, grain, or other food for cattle.

feed-roll (féd'ról), *n.* In *mach.*, any roller of which the function is to feed or supply to the mechanism the material to be operated upon, as, in a typewriter, a roll covered with India-rubber or other elastic material, which moves the paper as required, line by line.

feed-screw (féd'skrú), *n.* A long screw used in large lathes to impart a regular feed motion or advance to the tool-rest or to the work itself.

feed-trough (féd'trof), *n.* A trough in which is placed food for animals, especially for swine.

feed-water (féd'wá'tér), *n.* Warm water supplied to the boiler of a steam engine by the feed pump through the feed pipe. *R. Wilson, Steam Boilers*, p. 118

feed-wire (féd'wí), *n.* Same as *feeder*, 6 (p).

fee-estate (fí'és-tát), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a tenure of lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord.

fee-farm (fí'fárm), *n.* [*< fee + farm.*] 1. Land held by one as tenant in fee of another, without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, usually the mill rent.

The term is all firms or fee farm rent is when the lord, upon the creation of the tenancy, reserves to himself and his heirs either the rent for which it was before let to farm or was reasonably worth or at least a fourth part of the value without homage, fealty, or other service beyond what are especially comprised in the feoffment.
S. Powell, Taxes in England, i 151 note.

2. The estate of the tenant in land so held.

His Majesty renewed our lease of Rays Court pastures for 99 years but ought according to his solemn promise (as I hope he will still perform) have passed them to us in fee farm. *Letter from Henry Jan 12, 1652*

Fee-farm rent, the rent payable by the tenant of a fee farm.

The Duke of Buckingham hath about 19,000 a year of which he pays away about 6000 a year in interest about 6000 in fees for a year at the King, about 6000 in wages and profits in the other 1000 he lives upon and pays taxes for the whole. *Letter from Henry Jan 12, 1652*

fee-farmer (fo'fur mer) *n*. One who holds land from a superior lord in fee-farm.

As when I right I do it will I of the light
And his fee-farm in the sun is put
Heaven's light in the heart he comes in light
Don's Holy Rood p. 13

fee-farming (fo'fur ming) *n*. The act or practice of conveying in fee farm.

He hath conveyed the fee-farm of the land to the Duke of Devonshire. *Letter from Henry Jan 12, 1652*

fee-fund (fo'fund) *n*. In Scots law, the due of court payable on the finding of summonses in the Court of Session, the extracting of decrees, etc., out of which the clerks and other officers of the court are paid.

fee-grief (fo'grief) *n*. A private grief appropriated to some single person as a fee or salary. *North's [Rare]*

What concern they
The general cause of both a fee-farm
Due to some single breast?
Shak. Much. 1. 1. 1

feeling-market (fo'ing mar'ket) *n*. In Scotland, a semi-annual market or fair usually held in the public square or other public place, at which plowmen, day-labourers, and other farm servants are sold or hired for the year or half year next ensuing. Sometimes called *feeling fair*.

The men who at fair and feeling market while continuing in the good will of some country beauty exchanged a few blows more in fun than with bad feeling were left to settle their differences in their own way with out the interference of the sheriff's officer. *Quoted in Robert Burns's Vagabonds and Vagancy p. 96*

Feejean (fo'joan) *n*. See *Tijuan*.

feek (foek) *v*. [*t* *feek*, *file*] To walk about in perplexity. *Gosse [Prov. Eng.]*

feel (fel) *v*; *n*. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *1* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *2* To walk about in perplexity. *Gosse [Prov. Eng.]* [*t* *feel*, *file*] *3* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *4* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *5* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *6* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *7* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *8* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *9* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *10* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *11* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *12* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *13* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *14* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *15* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *16* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *17* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *18* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *19* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *20* To touch or feel. [*t* *feel*, *file*] *21* To touch or feel. 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Fiezel, *foazel*, also written *jaeze*, *jeize*, *phoeze*

feld², feldet, v. Obsolete forms of *feld¹*.

Feldsher (feld'sh'er), *n.* [*Russ. feld'sher* = *Litt. Russ. fel'sher*, < *G. feldscher, feldscheuer* (cf. *D. feldschorder*, *Dan. feldsger*, *Sw. fält-scher*), an army surgeon, < *feld*, field, = *E. field*, + *scherer, scheerer*, barber, = *E. shearer*.] In Russia, a surgeon's assistant; a hospital orderly.

"What is this *Feldsher*?"
"He's an old soldier who dresses wounds and gives physic."
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 60.

Feldspar (feld'spär), *n.* [A var. of *feldspath*, accom. to *E. spar*.] In mineral, one of a very common group of closely related minerals, all silicates of aluminum, together with either calcium, sodium, potassium, or in one case barium. They crystallize in the monoclinic or triclinic system with closely similar angles. The prismatic angle is not far from 120°, and they have two easy cleavages which make an angle of 60° or nearly 90°, with each other. Their specific gravity lies between 2.6 and 2.8, and their hardness between 6 and 7. In color they vary from clear and glassy to white, grayish, and light shades of yellow, red, or green, rarely darker green to black. They occur in distinct crystals, also in massive forms varying in structure from coarsely cleavable to granular-crystalline, compact, and hornstone-like. They form an essential constituent of many of the common crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, syenite, diorite, most kinds of basalt, andesite, trachyte, etc. The monoclinic feldspars are orthoclase and hyalophane. The former is a potash feldspar (see *orthoclase*), and is the commonest of the group; the latter is a barium feldspar, and is a rare species. Closely related to orthoclase is the triclinic microcline (which see), having the same composition, but varying slightly in form. Besides these there are the triclinic (lime-soda) feldspars, called in general *plagioclase*, because of the oblique angle between their two cleavages, and forming a series varying progressively in composition, form, optical characters, and specific gravity from the lime feldspar anorthite to the sodium feldspar albite; the intermediate species are considered as isomorphous compounds of these two extremes in varying proportions. Those ordinarily recognized are named in order, labradorite, andesine, and oligoclase, the last approaching most closely to albite. The increase in soda in the members of the series is accompanied by an increase of silica, the species being increasingly acidic in the order named: thus, andesine contains 43 per cent. of silica, and albite 60 per cent. The specific gravity diminishes in the series from anorthite (2.76) to albite (2.61). Certain triclinic feldspars containing considerable potash and with an angle of cleavage varying but little from 60° are sometimes grouped under the name *orthoclase*. Common feldspar, or orthoclase (and microcline), is much used in the manufacture of porcelain; some kinds are employed for ornaments, as aventurin feldspar or sunstone, also moonstone (an opalescent variety of orthoclase), albite or oligoclase, and most of all, the species labradorite, beautiful for its play of colors. Also *felspar*. **Blue feldspar**. Same as *labradorite*. **Glassy feldspar**. See *orthoclase*. **Labrador feldspar**. Same as *labradorite*. **Resplendent feldspar**. Same as *labradorite* or *moonstone*.

Feldspath (feld'spät), *n.* [*G. feldspath* (= *D. feldspath* = *Dan. feldspat* = *Sw. fältspat*), feldspar, < *feld*, = *E. field*, + *spat*, *spat*, *spat*, *Mitt. spat*, laminated stone. The origin of *G. spat* is unknown; a different word from *E. spat*, 2, *q. v.*] Same as *feldspar*.

Feldspathic (feld'spät'ik), *a.* [*G. feldspath + ic*.] Pertaining to feldspar or containing it; an epithet applied to any mineral in which feldspar predominates. Also written *felspathic*.

Near the coast [of St. Helena] the rough lava is quite bare; in the central and higher parts *feldspathic* rocks, by their decomposition have produced a clayey soil.
Burton's Voyage of Beagle, ii. 150.

Feldspathose (feld'spät'ös), *a.* [*G. feldspath + os*.] Same as *feldspathic*.

Feldyfar (fel'di-fär), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *feldfare*. *Macgillivray*.

Fel¹, *c.* An obsolete spelling of *feel*.

Fel², *a.* See *fel¹*.

Fel³, *c. t.* An obsolete form of *feel*.

Felovei, *n.* An obsolete form of *felicit*.

Felfarer, *n.* An obsolete form of *felicitate*.

Like a *felfare* frightened in winter by a binding piece, I could settle nowhere.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, l. 1.

Felfer (fel'fär), *n.* A dialectal form of *felfare*. [Prov. Eng. (Lancashire).]

Felfst (fel'fist), *n.* [A corruption of *felfer*.] The felfare; also, erroneously, the missel-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

Feliceps (fel'i-seps), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. felix*, a cat, + *caput*, head.] An old name of the eagle-owl or great owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*. *Burton*, 1745.

Felician (fel'ish'an), *n.* [*G. Felix (Felix) + -ian*.] A follower of Felix, Bishop of Urgel in the eighth century, chief propagator of the adoption heresy. See *adoptionism*.

Felicitic (fel'i-sit'ik), *a.* [*L. felix (felix), happy, + -icus, < facere, make*.] Making happy; productive of happiness.

No quality has ever been praised as excellent by mankind generally which cannot be shown to have some marked *felicitic* effect, and to be within proper limits obviously conducive to the general happiness.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 467.

In such cases [violating duty to give pleasure to others], therefore, if the test of *felicitic* consequences is to be applied, there is no doubt as to the result that it will yield.
F. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 328.

Felicitate (fel'i-sit'at), *v. t.* [*L. felix (felix), happy, + -are, < facere, make*; see *fy*.] To make happy; felicitate. *Quarles*.

Felicitate (fel'i-sit'at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *felicitated*, ppr. *felicitating*. [*L. felicitatus*, pp. of *felicitare* > *It. felicitare* = *Fr. Sp. felicitar* = *F. felicitier*, make happy, < *L. felicitat* (t-s), happiness; see *felicity*.] 1. To make happy. [Obsolete or rare.]
gifts . . . felicitate lovers.
Loredano (trans.), p. 76 (1664).

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey.
Watts.

2. To congratulate; compliment upon a happy event: as to *felicitate* a friend on his good fortune.

Tom *felicitated* himself and his partner of the watch on the result of their vigilance.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends 1. 41.

Our travellers *felicitated* themselves upon falling into such good hands.
C. D. Warner, Then Pilgrimage, p. 20.

Syn. 2. *Congratulate, Felicitate*. See *congratulation*.
Felicitator (fel'i-sit'at), *n.* [*L. felicitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made happy.

I am alone *felicitator*.
In your dear highness love *Shak.*, *Learn*, l. 1.

Felicitation (fel'i-sit'at-shun), *n.* [= *F. felicitatum* = *Sp. felicitacion* = *Fr. félicitation* = *It. felicitazione*, < *L. felix* as if "*felicitatus*"], < *felicitare*, make happy; see *felicitate*.] The act of felicitating; expression of joy for another's happiness or good fortune; congratulation.

How radiant and level the long Road of the Future seemed to open before him! everywhere friends, prospects, *felicitations*.
Harper's Mag., LXXXI, 263.

Syn. *Congratulation, Felicitation*. See *congratulation*.
Felicitous (fel'i-sit'us), *a.* [*G. felicity + -ous*.]

1. Characterized by or conferring happiness or pleasure; highly pleasing. Hence—2. Well chosen; appropriate; as, a *felicitous* manner; a *felicitous* situation; a *felicitous* reply.

Cowper has rendered his best service to English poetry by showing with what *felicitous* grace the blank verse lends itself to far other styles than the stately Miltonic movement.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 141.

Syn. *Fortunate*, etc. (see *happy*), apt, pertinent, opportune, well-timed.

Felicitously (fel'i-sit'us-ly), *adv.* In a *felicitous* manner; happily; appropriately; aptly.

On the part of Coleridge, of all men, it could certainly have demanded very little reflection to think himself of cases in which *felicitously* conveyed one's meaning better than happily: the two words not being by any means synonymous, in the strict sense of the term.
Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 65.

Felicitousness (fel'i-sit'us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being *felicitous*; appropriateness; aptness. *Bailey*, 1727.

Felicitate (fel'i-sit'at), *v. t.*; pl. *felicitates*; < *It. felicitare*, < *OF. felicitare*, *F. féliciter* = *Pr. felicitat* = *Sp. felicitado* = *Fr. félicitado* = *It. felicità*, < *L. felicitat* (t-s), happiness; < *felix (felix)*, happy, lucky, fortunate, in earlier sense fruitful, fertile, productive, < *√ fē*, produce; see *felund*, *felus*.] 1. Happiness; bliss; blessedness; a blissful or happy state.

If thou didst ever hold me in the least, Absent thee from *felicitate* which And in this harsh world draw the breath in pain, To tell my story.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v.

A thing believed By earth and heaven, good I, to be Made for his sole *felicitate*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II, 30.

2. That which produces or promotes happiness; a *felicitous* circumstance or state of things; a source of happiness, most commonly in the plural.

Their high estates and *felicitates* fell many times into most low and lamentable fortunes.
Latimer, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 76.

The *felicitates* of her wonderful reign may be complete.
By Apollonius.

3. A skillful or happy faculty or turn; *felicitous* adroitness or propriety; a happy knack or choice; appropriateness: as, a rare *felicitous* of phrase.

A painter may make a better face than ever was, but he must do it by a kind of *felicitous* touch (an that maketh an excellent air in work), and not by rule.
Bacon, *Essays*.

Bartholomew Dandridge, son of a house painter, had great business from his *felicitous* in taking a likeness.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV, 61.

He [Gray] had exquisite *felicitous* of choice.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 118.

Scarcely fell into unceasing talk and exhaled his swarming impressions with a tender *felicitous*, compounded of the odd and mixture of wisdom and folly.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 104.

4. An appropriate or happy turn of thought or expression.

On the whole, of Byron's style it may be said that, if it has none of the subtle and curious *felicitous* in which some poets delight, it is yet language in its first intention, not reflected over or exquisitely distilled.

J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 148.

Who will say that the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the strongholds of heresy in this country? . . . Its *felicitous* often seem to be almost things rather than mere words.

F. W. Faber, quoted in Dub. Rev., June, 1853.

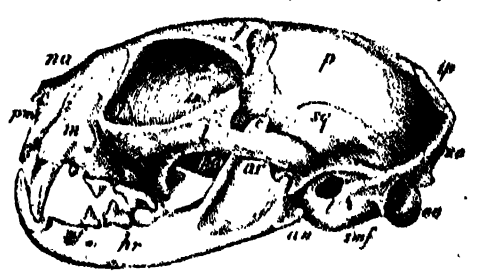
5. In *astrology*, a favorable aspect.

But they will censure yet that have a fortunate planet in his ascendant; and yet in his *felicitous*, and then say they yet it is well.
Cheaper.

Syn. 1. *Blissful, bliss*, etc. (see *happiness*); joy, comfort, blissfulness, success, good fortune. 3. *Aptness*.

Felid (fel'id), *n.* One of the *Felidae*.

Felidae (fel'i-dee), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Felis* + *-idae*.] The cat tribe; the typical family of feline or cat-like fanged *Felis*, or terrestrial digitigrade carnivorous mammals. Their distinguishing characters are: normally retractile claws, palms and soles hairy; muzzle blunt, and profile of head declivous; tooth 28 or 30, with only one true molar in each jaw, of which the upper is small and tubercular and the lower sectorial, premolars 4 or 5, canines 4, incisors 4; the skull with no alisphenoid canal; the auditory bulla divided into two chambers; the parietal process close to the bulla; the mastoid process slight; the external auditory meatus short, intestine with a caecum; prostate and Cowper's



skull of *Felis domesticus*, showing the following bones, viz.: na, nasal cavity; p, premaxillary; m, maxilla; i, incisor; c, canine; p, premolar; m, molar; a, auditory bulla; s, squamosal; t, temporal; b, basilar process; v, vomer; x, xiphoid process; y, yugular process; z, zygomatic bone; aa, alisphenoid canal; bb, basilar process; cc, canines; dd, deciduous teeth; ee, external auditory meatus; ff, foramen magnum; gg, gonion; hh, horizontal process of mandible; ii, angle of jaw; jj, jugular process; kk, karyotic process; ll, lacrimal bone; mm, maxilla; nn, nasal bone; oo, orbit; pp, premaxilla; qq, quadrate bone; rr, rostrum; ss, squamosal bone; tt, temporal bone; uu, urogenital process; vv, vomer; ww, zygomatic bone; xx, xiphoid process; yy, yugular process; zz, zygomatic bone.

glands present; and the penis bone rudimentary. The domestic cat is a characteristic example, all the species having the same family traits and habits as well as structure. They are numerous, distributed over nearly all parts of the world excepting the Australian region, especially in temperate and tropical countries. Some are common to the old and new worlds. The family is very homogeneous, and all the species were formerly included in the genus *Felis*. It includes, besides the common cat, the lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard, panther, cougar, ocelot, caracal, caracal, lynx, cheetah, etc. The *Felidae* are divisible into three subfamilies, *Feline*, the *Procyonidae*, *Oxyrinche*, the hunting leopards, and *Machirodon*, the fossil saber-toothed tigers. See these words.

Feliform (fel'i-form), *a.* [*L. felis*, a cat, + *-formis*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a cat.

Feline (fel'i-ne), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Felis*, *q. v.*, + *-ina*; see *felina*.] The true cats, a subfamily of *Felidae*, containing all the living species excepting the cheetah, having perfectly retractile claws, the upper canines moderate and cylindrical, and the upper sectorial tooth with an antero-internal lobe. The group is co-extensive with the genus *Felis* in a broad sense.

feline (fel'in or -lin), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. felis* & *Fr. It. felina*, < *L. felinus*, of or belonging to a cat, < *L. felis*, a cat; see *Felis*.] 1. Cat-like in form or structure, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Felidae*, *Felina*, or genus *Felis*; typically *felinoid*. 2. Pertaining to or characteristic of animals of the cat tribe: cat-like in character or quality; resembling a cat in any respect: often applied to persons; as, *feline* softness of step; *feline* stealthiness, cruelty, or treachery.

His eyes were yellow, *feline*, and restless.
T. Warton, Cenci, Druggone, iv.

II. *n.* One of the *Felida* or *Felina*, a *feline* or cat-like animal; in popular use, a domestic cat.

Over a hundred years ago it is said, a great battle of *felina* took place in the neighborhood of the town, which was participated in by all the cats in the city and county of Kilkenny, aided and abetted by cats from other parts of Ireland.
Amos N. and O. I, 209.

Felina (fel'in'i), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. felinus*, cat-like; see *felina*.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Hemiptera*, with extraordinarily

hairy legs, each of which appears as large as the abdomen; typified by *F. spissa* of India. *Guenée*, 1852.

felinity (fe-lin'-i-ti), *n.* [*< feline + -ity.*] The feline quality; the quality of being cat-like in manner or disposition.

This idiosyncrasy of his *felinity* tormented Bella more than ever. *M. Harland*, *The Hidden Path*, p. 342.

Felis (fē-lis), *n.* [NL., *< L. felis*, more commonly *felis* (in Varro and Cicero *felis* in the best manuscripts), a cat; also applied to a marten, ferret, polecat; prob. *< √ te*, produce, bear young; see *felicitate*, *ferend*, *felus*.] The cat as a genus; the typical genus of the family *Felidae* and subfamily *Feline*; formerly coextensive with the family, now nearly the same as the subfamily, but excluding the lynxes, or still further restricted. The common wildcat of Europe is *F. catus*, but probably not the original of the domestic varieties. See *cat* under *Felidae*.

felitomist (fe-lit'-o-mist), *n.* [*< felitomy + -ist.*] A dissector of cats. *Wilder and Gage*.

felitomy (fe-lit'-o-mi), *n.* [*< L. felis*, a cat, + *Gr. tomy*, a cutting.] The dissection of cats.

Felitomy should be the stepping stone to anthropotomy. *Wilder*, *New York Med. Jour.*, Oct., 1873, p. 6.

felk (felk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felty*.

fell (fel), *v. t.* [*< ME. fellan* (pret. *felde*, *feld*, pp. *feld*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, prostrate, destroy, *< AS. fellan*, *fyllan* (pret. *felde*, *fyld*, pp. *fylded*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, etc. (= OS. *fellan* = OFries. *fella*, *falla* = D. *velen* = OHG. *fallen*, MHG. *velen*, G. *fällen* = Icel. *falla* = Sw. *falla* = Dan. *fælde*, cause to fall), caus. of *fallan*, fall; see *fall*.] 1. To cause to fall; throw down; cut down; bring to the ground, either by cutting, as with ax or sword, or by striking, as with a club or the fist; as, to *fell* trees; to *fell* an ox; to *fell* an antagonist at fistfights.

There came a schewde arwe out of the west,
That *felde* Roberts pryde.

Robyn and Gandelin (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

Cease your lamentings, Trojans, for a while,
And *fell* down Troes to build a Funel Pile.

Concurrence, *Iliad*.

He ran boldly up to the Philistine, and at the first throw, struck on the forehead, and *felld* him dead.

Ringside.

He was not armed like those of eastern clime,
Whose heavy axes flatted their heathen foe.

James Fenimore, *Poems*, p. 151.

2. In *sewing*, to flatten on and sew down level with the cloth; as, to *fell* a seam.

Each, taking one end of the shirt on her knee,
Again began working with hearty good will.

Felling the seams, and whipping the frill.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 126.

3. To finish the weaving of (a web, or piece of cloth). [*Prov. Eng.*]

fell (fel), *n.* [*< fell*, *v.*] 1. A cutting down; a felling.

Mr trees are always planted close together, because of keeping one another from the violence of the winds, and when a *fell* is made, they leave here and there a grown tree to preserve the young ones coming up.

Pepys, *Diary*, II. 73.

2. In *sewing*, a flat, smooth seam between two pieces of a fabric, made by laying down the wider of the two edges left projecting by the joining seam over the narrower edge and hemming it down. A *French fell* is made by doubling inward both edges of the fabric on the line of the joining seam, and making a second seam through the folds, so as to hold the edges in.

3. In *weaving*, the line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted.

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Pepys, *Diary*, II. 73.

2. A hairy covering; a head of hair.

The time has been, my senses would have coo'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in 't. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 5.

He spoke in words part heard, in whispers part,
Half-suffocated in the heavy *fell*
And many-winter'd fleeces of throat and chin.

Tennyson, *Martin and Vivien*.

But who is she, woman of northern blood,
With *felles* of yellow hair and ruddy looks?

R. H. Stoddard, *Guests of the State*.

fell (fel), *a.* [*< ME. fel*, *fell*, strong, fierce, terrible, cruel, angry, *< AS. *fel*, **felo*, only in comp. *wal-fel* (once), bloodthirsty, lit. eager for slain (applied to a raven), *eat-felo*, var. *at-felo* (twice), 'very dire' (applied to poison), = *OE. fel*, wrathful, cruel, bad, base, = *OFries. fad* (in one uncertain instance) = Dan. *fiel*, disgusting, hideous, ghastly, grim. *CF. OF. fel*, cruel, furious, perverse, *< OE. fel*. See *felony*.]

1. Of a strong and cruel nature; eager and unsparring; grim; fierce; ruthless.

His, the knight's of the round table, have take a geln
vs a *fell* stiff, for that they be gelyed with our partye.

Morley (E. T. S.), III. 489.

Sum sall be milde and meke and sum both fore and *fell*.

Jack Plays, p. 12.

And near him many a flandish eye
Gared with a *fell* malignity.

J. R. Drake, *Culprit Fay*, p. 48.

2. Strong and fiery; biting; keen; sharp; clever; as, a *fell* cheese; a *fell* bodie. [*Scotch.*]

And loke thou he wyse & *fel*,
And thereto also that thou govern the welle.

Hubert Book (E. T. S.), p. 13.

Merlyn, that knewe well that these fill com to inquire
after hym, drough hym towards oon of the richest of the
company, for that he wiste hym moste *fell* and hasty.

Merlyn (E. T. S.), I. 30.

Biting Borens *fell* and doure. *Eurus*, *A Winter Night*

fell (fel), *adv.* [*< fell*, *a.*] Sharply; fiercely.

But tho' she followed him fast and *fell*,
No nearer could she get.

Sir Robert (Child's Ballads, I. 22).

fell (fel), *n.* [*< ME. fel*, *fell*, *< Icel. fjall*, *fell* = Sw. *fjall* = Dan. *fjeld*, a hill. Perhaps connected with *feld*, *q. v.*] 1. A hill, especially a rocky eminence; as, Mickle *Fell*, *Senywell*, and *Senywell Pike*, the last the highest mountain in England proper. [Obsolete, except as retained in proper names. See *scare*.]—2. A stretch of bare, elevated land; a moor; a down. [*Prov. Eng.* (in the Lake district and northwestern Yorkshire).]

O he was ridden o'er *feld* and *fell*,
Through mair and moss, and mony a mare.

Arman Water (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

The night birds all that hour were still,
But now they are jubilant and free.

From cliff and tower, to wood and *fell*
In wheel 'twixt wheel from wood and *fell*.

Coleridge, *Christabel*, I. Conclusion.

He went on until evening shadows and ruddy evening
lights came out upon the wild *felles*.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Love*, xxxv.

fell (fel), *n.* [*< L. fel* (*fell*), gall, bile, fig. bitterness, animosity, = *E. gall*, *q. v.*] Gall; anger; melancholy.

Sweete Love, that doth his golden wings embay
In blessed Nectar and pure Pleasures well,
Untroubled of vile feare or bitter *fell*.

Spenser, *F. Q.* III. vi. 2.

fell (fel), *n.* [*E. dial.*] In *mining*, one of the many names of lead ore formerly current in Derbyshire, England.

fellable (fel'-a-bil), *a.* [*< fell* + *-able*.] Capable of being or fit to be felled. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fellah (fel'-ah), *n.*; pl. *fellahs*, *fellahen* (-iz, -u-hen). [*Ar. fellah*, pl. *fellahin*, a plowman, a peasant; cf. *falāha*, agriculture, *< falāha*, cleave (the soil), plow, till.] An Egyptian or Syrian peasant, laborer, or tiller of the soil. The fellahs or fallahs of Egypt, including all the working classes, but chiefly agricultural laborers, are of mixed Coptic, Arabian and Nubian stock, and are socially and politically degraded. The Turks apply the name contemptuously to all Egyptians.

No impediment was ever placed in the way of . . . the
soldiers, going off, sometimes for weeks together, the
fellahs on to look after their crops and harvest, the *fell*
gangs to graze their camels, and their flocks and herds.

J. Darmstadter, *The Mahdi*, p. 117.

The tax-oppressed *fellahs* of Egypt still tread out
the wheat with oven and grind the straw with the feet of
beasts and with wooden drags.

C. S. Conz, *Rep.* (1886), No. lxxvii, p. 451.

feller (fel'-er), *n.* 1. One who or that which
fells; one who hews or knocks down.

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the wheat with oven and grind the straw with the feet of
beasts and with wooden drags.

The fir-trees rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon
saying, Since thou art laid low, no *feller* is come up against
us. *Isa. xlv. 3.*

Short written cakes,
Untouch'd of any *feller's* baneful strokes.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 3.

2. A sawing, boring-, or chiseling-machine for
cutting down trees; a felling-machine.—3. An
attachment to a sewing-machine, for the more
convenient felling of seams.

fellie, **fellinic** (fel'-ik, fe-lin'-ik), *a.* [*< L. fel*
(*fell*), gall, + *-ic*.] Obtained from bile; as,
fellie or *fellinic* acid.

fellick (fel'-ik), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felty*.

fellifluous (fe-lif'-lū-us), *a.* [*< L. fellifluus*,
flowing with gall, *< L. fel* (*fell*), gall, + *fluere*,
flow; see *fluent*.] Flowing with gall.

felling-ax (fel'-ing-aks), *n.* An ax especially
contrived for cutting down trees, as distin-
guished from axes used in lopping, hewing, etc.

felling-machine (fel'-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A ma-
chine for cutting standing timber; a feller.

felling-saw (fel'-ing-sā), *n.* A long saw used
with steam-power in a felling-machine, or by
hand, for felling trees.

fellinic, *a.* See *fellie*.

fell-lurking (fel'-lēr-king), *a.* Lurking with a
fell or treacherous purpose.

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
That, with the very shaking of their chains,
They may astonish these *fell-lurking* curs.

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, v. 1.

fellmonger (fel'-mūng'-gēr), *n.* A dealer in fells
or hides. Also *felmonger*.

So I set out and rode to Ware, this night, in the way
having much discourse with a *fellmonger*, a quaker, who
told me what a wicked man he had been all his life-time
till within this two years.

Pepys, *Diary*, I. 204.

fellness (fel'-nes), *n.* [*< ME. felnes*, *fellness*,
fierceness, also shrewdness; *< fell* + *-ness*.] Cruelty; fierceness; ruthlessness.

Then would she inly fret, and grieve, and tears
Her flesh for *fellness*, which she inward hid.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. xii. 32.

It (this aspect) seemed not to express wrath or hatred,
but a certain hot *fellness* of purpose, which annihilated
everything but itself.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, viii.

felloe, *n.* See *felty*.

felloe, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fellow*.

felloft, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *felty*.

In hope to hew out of his hole
The *fell* of, or out parts of a wheel, that compass in the
whole.

Chapman, *Iliad*, iv.

fellont, *n.* See *felmy*.

fellow (fel'-o), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fellowe*,
fellow, *felow*, *feloe*; *< ME. felow*, *felone*, *felaw*,
felame, *felaghe*, *felage*, etc., a companion, as-
sociate, *< Icel. felagi*, a companion, partner,
shareholder, *< felag*, a partnership, fellowship,
lit. a laying together of property, *< fē*, property
(= *E. fē*), + *lag*, a laying together, fellowship,
partnership, pl. *lag* (orig. **lagu*, *> AS. lagu*,
E. law, *q. v.*), *< lagga* = *E. lay*, *q. v.* 'Fello-'
in comp. is in ME. usually expressed by
even; cf. *even-christian*, etc.] 1. A compan-
ion; comrade; mate.

My *felaws* and I, with our gomen, we serveden this
Emperour, and werten his Soulyours.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 220.

This old fader that is my *felaw* here,
He came tete that as welle as any knight.

Generities (E. E. T. S.), I. 134.

I can be a friend to a worthy man, who upon another
account cannot be my mate or *fellow*.

Lamb, *Imperfect Sympathies*.

A shepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his
own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

2. One of the same kind; one of like character
or qualities; an equal; a peer or compeer.

It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy *fellow*.

Shak., *J. C.*, v. 2.

'Tis old dry timber, and such wood has no *fellow*.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, I. 3.

He's gone, and not left behind him his *fellow*. *W. Pope*.

3. One of a pair; one of two things mated or
fitted to each other; a mate or match.

My liege, this was my glove; here is the *fellow* of it.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 2.

Two shoes that were not *fellows*.

Defoe, *Robinson Crusoe*, p. 66.

4. A masculine mate: applied to beasts.

Heifers . . . are let go to the *fellow* and breed.

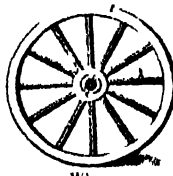
Holland.

5. In a particular sense, a boon companion; a
pleasant, genial associate; a jovial comrade;
a man of easy manners and lively disposition;
often with the epithet *good*.

traitor rebel adj traitorous treacherous wicked
malignant f. *trahon* n and adj. = *Pr felon*,

maliciously (1) to do us (1), but in a malicious manner wickedly, with deliberate intent to commit a wrongful act, the act being in law

felstone (fel'stōn), *n.* [*fels-*, in *felspar*, + *stone*.] Same as *felsite*.



felt (felt), *n.* [*ME. felt*, *< AS. felt* = *D. felt* = *LG. felt* = *OHG. MHG. G. felt* = *Sw. Dan. felt*; hence (*< LG.*) *ML. feltum, feltum*, *feltro* = *Sp. feltro* = *Pr. feltre* = *OF. feltre, feltre*, *F. feltre* = *MGr. feltre*, *felt*; see *felter* and *felter*, and *cf. felter*.] 1. An unwoven fabric of short hair or wool, or of wool and fur, agglutinated or matted together, with the aid usually of moisture and heat, by rolling, beating, and pressure. The property of felting results chiefly from the serrated or jagged structure of wool and most hairs, as well as from the crimped or wavy form natural to some animal fibers. The making of felt is thought to have originated at a very early date in the western part of Asia, and the best and most durable felt is still made in Persia and the neighboring countries. Felt floor mats an inch or more thick and of admirable texture and printed in rich designs in color are used upon marble and tiled floors in Persia. (See *mosaic*.) In Europe throughout the middle ages and later, felt was a usual material for hats, and was also used for stuffing or bombasting garments for both defense and fashion. Felt is now in general use not only for hats, but for clothing and upholstery, carpets, table-covers, and mats, jackets for steam-boilers, etc., and lining for roofs and walls. Broad cloth and other felled wool on fabrics are partially felted by the process of fulling; and the familiar shrinkage of wooden garments in washing results from an unthought felting, which draws the fibers of the fabric closer together.

Howbeit, they are of discretion to make feltes of Camels hair, wherewith they clothe themselves, and which they holde against the winde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 57.

It were a delicate stratagem to slice
A troop of horse with felt. *Shak.* Lear, IV, 6.

2. A piece of this material; some article of wearing-apparel made of it; specifically, a hat made of felted wool.

The most defence they have against the wether is a felt, which is set against the wind and weather. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 239.

A felt of rug, and a thin threaden cloak. *B. Jonson, Alchemist*, I, 1.

This fellow would have bound me to a Maker of Felts
Compeer, Way of the World, III, 1.

The youth with joy unloosed
Regained the felt and felt what he regained.
While to the applauding galleries great fat Pat
Made a low bow, and touched the ransomed hat.
J. Smith, Rehearsal Addresses

3. A thick matted growth of weeds, spreading by their roots. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 4*t.* Felt; skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the felt be loose. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Adhesive felt. See *adhesive*. **Felt carpet.** See *carpet*. **Lining-felt.** (1) In building, a coarse felt placed between two layers of boards or on the inside surface of a wall, to deviate sound or as a non-conductor of heat. A coarse heavy paper, often saturated with tar, is much used for the same purpose. See *linings paper* and *furred paper*, under *paper*. (2) A fabric made of hair, or asbestos and hair, sometimes saturated with a lime cement, used on steam pipes and boilers as a non-conducting covering. (3) A compound of liquid cement and animal or vegetable fiber, applied with a brush for the same purpose. **Paper-makers' felt,** a coarse, twilled, loosely woven material, neither tanned nor shorn, used in paper-manufacture to place between wet sheets. **Roofing-felt,** a material similar to lining felt, used as a covering for roofs. This material is usually not a true felt, but an agglutination of hair or other animal fibers, compounded with a preparation of tar, and rolled into sheets. It is nailed down upon the roof in overlapping strips, and is usually coated subsequently with tar, or some special heavy pigment having tar or asphalt as a basis and commonly called *emement*.

felt (felt), *v.* [*ME. felten*; *< felt*, *n.*] 1. trans. To mat (fibers) together, as in the manufacture of felt; make into felt or something resembling felt.

Hard baked or felted together.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 89.
The felted of the wooden floors in the fabric by means of pressure or friction.

Benedict, Coar tar Colours (trans.), p. 34.

2. To cover with felt, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

II. intrans. To become felted; mat together. **felt** (felt), *Preterit and past participle of felt.* **felt-cloth** (felt'kloth), *n.* Cloth made of wool matted together without weaving; felt.

felted (fel'ted), *p. a.* Matted together by or as if by felting; in *but.*, composed of closely interwoven filaments or hyphae. **Felted tissue,** in fungi, tissue composed of distinct hyphae interwoven.

felter (fel'ter), *v.* [*ME. feltren, feltren, fyltren*, mat together like felt, mingle, mix; a freq. of *felt*, *v.*, felt, or after *OF. feltre, feltre*, *F. feltre* = *Sp. feltre* = *It. feltre*, *< ML. feltre*, *felt*, *< feltum, feltum*, felt; see *felt*.] *cf. filter*.] 1. trans. To clot or mat together like felt; felt; entangle.

His fax and his foretoppe was felted togedere.

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I, 1078.

Their felted hair torn with writhling hand.

Content (Arber's Eng. Garner), I, 396.

His felted locks, that on his brow fell.

On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, IV, 7.

2. To mingle; mix.

II. intrans. To mingle; associate.

I schal fonde, bi my fayth, to feltre wyth the best,
Er me wout the wedes, with help of my frendes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I, 863.

felt-grain (felt'grán), *n.* The grain of timber which splits radially across its annular rings or plates in the direction of the center. Compare *quarter-grain*.

felth (felth), *n.* A variant of *felth*.

felting (fel'ting), *n.* [*Verbal n. of felt*, *v.*] 1. The process by which felt is made. — 2. The materials of which felt is made. — 3. Felt, in a general sense; as, a quantity of felting. — 4. In *carp.*, the splitting or sawing of timber in the direction of the felt-grain.

felting-machine (fel'ting-má-shén'), *n.* In *mark.* (a) A machine for felting or matting together fibers of wool or fur. This is accomplished either by passing them between surfaces which subject them to a rubbing action, or by heating them, as in a fulling mill. (b) A machine for felting material into a cloth or web.

feltmaker (fel'tmá'kér), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of felt.

feltness (fel'tness), *n.* [*< felt* + *-ness*.] The quality of being felt or experienced. [*Rare.*]

The immediate feltness of a mental state.

W. James, Mind, IX, 1.

feltwork (fel'twérk), *n.* A network or felting of fibers.

The connective tissue is of the ordinary type, a dense feltwork of homogeneous and fibrillated fibers, against and among which lie many nucleated connective tissue corpuscles.

R. J. H. Gibbon, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII, 630.

feltwort, *n.* [*ME. feltwort*, *< AS. feltwort*, the mullen, *< felt*, *v.*, *< felt*, *v.*] The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*; so called from its felted leaves.

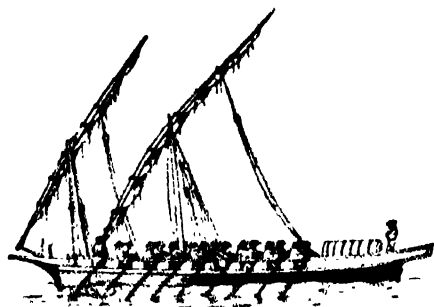
felty (fel'ti), *a.* [*< felt* + *-y*.] Resembling felt; felt-like.

A filamentous, felty mass.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 59.

feltyfare, feltyfier, *n.* Dialectal variants of *feltyfare*.

felucca (fe-luk'á), *n.* [Formerly also *feluca*, *felucco* (= *F. felouque* = *G. feluke*, etc.), *< It. felucca*, *feluca* = *Sp. feluca*, *feluca* = *Pg. feluca*, *< Ar. feluka*, *< falk*, a ship, *< falaka*, a round (Engelmann, *Mahm.*, etc.).] A long, narrow vessel, used in the Mediterranean, rigged with two lateen sails borne on masts which have



felucca

an inclination forward, and capable of being propelled also by oars, of which it can carry from eight to twelve on each side. Feluccas are seldom decked, but in the stern they have an awning or little house for shelter. The outwater terminates in a long beak. Feluccas were formerly used for passengers and dispatches where great speed was required, but are now less common than formerly and serve the ordinary purpose of coasters and fishing boats. Vessels closely similar in model and rig are used on some of the Swiss lakes.

I departed from Malta in a Felucca of Naples; rowed by five, and not twice as long as a wherry. Yet will she for a space keep way with a galleys. *Sander, Travels*, p. 153.

We embarked in a felucca for Leghorn (Livorno).

Edwin Dyer, Oct. 19, 1864

Do you see that thicket of green
That vessel to the windward vander,
Rounding with our galleys under?
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

felwett, *n.* An obsolete form of *felret*.

felwort (fel'wört), *n.* [*E. dial* (the reg. *E.* form would be **felwort*, *< ME. *felwort*, *< AS. felwort*, *gentian*, *< feld*, *feld*, *< wurt*, *wort*.] A name for species of *gentian*.

felylet, *n.* See *felile*.

fem, An abbreviation of *feminine*.

fem (fém), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. female*, an accom. form, in erroneous imitation of *male*, of the correct and more common *femelle*, *femel*,

n. and *a.*, *< OF. femelle*, *F. femelle* = *Pr. femella* = *Pg. femela*, *< ML. femella*, *n.*, a female, a woman, *L. femella*, only in lit. sense, a young woman (*cf. OF. femel, femelle, F. femelle* = *Pr. femel* = *Pg. femela*, *< ML. femellus*, *adj.*), dim. of *femina*, a woman, a female (see *feme*), prob. *< *fe*, bring forth, produce; see *fecund, fetus*.] 1. *n.* 1. A woman; a human being of the sex which conceives and brings forth young.

gilt thel have any knave child, thel kepen it a certeyn tyme, and than senden it to the fair, . . . and gilt it be a femelle, thel don away that on (one) pappe.

Manderly, Travels, p. 134.

Therefore you, clown, abandon . . . the society . . . of this femelle, which in the common is woman.

Shak., As you like it, v. 1.

A child of our grandmother Eve, a femelle; or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., I, 1.

By extension — 2. (a) Any animal of the sex which conceives and brings forth young.

gender standys ratens three,
Two males and o (one) femelle.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), I, 320.

Compare such a bird with a large femelle of the barn-owl of Van Diemen's Land. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV, 347.

(b) In bot., a plant which produces fruit; that plant which bears the pistil and receives the pollen or fertilizing element of the male plant, or the analogous organ in cryptogams.

II. a. 1. Pertaining to or concerned with woman or women; belonging to or concerning the human sex which brings forth young.

Who is this, what thou of sea or land?

Femelle of sex it seems.

That so bedeck't, ornate, and gay,

Comes this way sailing. *Milton*, S. A., I, 711.

Behind him walk several of his female relations and friends.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I, 68.

By extension — 2. (a) Pertaining to the sex, of any animal, which brings forth young. (b) In bot., pertaining to the kind of plants which produces fruit; pistil-bearing; pistillate; producing pistillate flowers, or, in the case of cryptogams, producing the organ analogous to the pistil, the organ which receives the fertilizing element of the male plant and produces the sexual spores. (c) Pertaining to or noting some inanimate object associated or contrasted with another as its complement or opposite.

The [diamonds] grown to geode, male and female.

Manderly, Travels, p. 134.

The ancients called sapphires male and female, according to their colours: the deep coloured or indigo sapphire was the male; the pale blue, approaching the white, the female.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V, 804.

3. Characteristic of a woman; feminine; hence, weak, womanly, tender, etc.

Boys, with women's voices.

Strive to speak big, and clap thy female joints

In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown.

Shak., Rich. II., III, 2.

The boy is fair,

Of female favour. *Shak.*, As you like it, IV, 2.

Under a spreading Beach the sat,

And pass'd the Time with Female Chat.

Prior, Truth and Falshood.

If to her share some female errors fall,

Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.

Page, R. of the L., II, 17.

Female center-plate, the truck center plate of a railroad car. **Female flower, fuellen**, etc. See the nouns. **Female joint**, the socket or saucer piece of a spigot and faucet joint. **Female rim**, double rim, such as *indian, nation*, the final syllable being unaccented; a term adapted from the French *rima femine* (feminine rim), rimas which end with a mute syllable, that is, with mute or feminine. **Female screw**, a screw cut upon the inward surface of a cylindrical hole in a piece of metal, wood, or other solid substance, a screw like that which is cut in a nut. — *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Feminine, Womanish*, etc. See *feminine*.

femalery (fém'al-ri), *adv.* Suitably for a woman.

Before the door stand many horses, malely and femalery saddled.

H. Broughton, Come up as a Flower, xviii.

femalists (fém'al-izt), *n.* [*< female* + *-ist*.] One devoted to the female sex; a courtier of women; a gallant.

Courting her smoothly like a femalists.

Manderly, Travels, p. 134.

femality (fém'al-ty), *n.* [*< female* + *-ity*, *cf. OF. femel-ty*.] The character or state of being female; female nature.

No doubt but he thought he was obliging me, and that my objection was all owing to femality, as he calls it.

Robertson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI, 164.

More native felt to her to inspire and receive the poem than to create it. — Such may be the especially feminine element spoken of as *femality*.

Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 116.

femalize (fém'al-iz), *v. t.* [*< female* + *-ize*.] To make female or feminine; express as feminine.

And when they consider, besides this, the very formation of the word *Kατασκευασμένη* upon the model of the other *femalid* virtues, the *Κατασκευασμένη*, *Διασκευασμένη*, etc., they will no longer hesitate on this interpretation. *Shakespeare*, *Freedom of Wit and Humour*, III.

"Femalized Christian names" used to be far more common than they are now. *N and Q*, 7th ser. III. 178.

feme, femme (fem; F. pron. *fum*), n. [OF. *feme*, *femme*, F. *femme* = Pr. *femna* = Sp. *hembra*, *fembra* = It. *femina*, *femmina*, < L. *femina*, woman: see *female*.] A woman. **Baron and feme**. See *baron*, 8. - **Feme covert**, a married woman, who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband. Also called *covert baron*. **Feme sole**, in law: (a) An unmarried woman, whether a spinster or a widow. (b) A married woman who with respect to property is as independent of her husband as if she were unmarried.

femerol (fem'e-rel), n. [Also written *femerell* and *femerell*, < F. as if "*femerelle* for "*fumerelle*" (as F. *fumer*, dung, a dunghill, for OF. *femer*), < *fumer*, smoke, < L. *fumare*: see *fume*.] In arch., a lantern, dome, or cover placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, etc., for the purpose of ventilation or for the escape of smoke. Also *fumerell*.

femicide (fem'i-sid), n. [For "*feminicide*, < L. *femina*, a woman, + *-cidium*, killing, < *cadere*, kill.] The killing of a woman. *Wharton*.

feminacy (fem'i-ni-si), n. [*femina* (f) + *-cy*.] Female nature; femininity. *Bulwer*. [Rare.] **femaleness** (fem'i-nal), a. [*femina*, woman, + *-al*.] Female; belonging to a woman. [Rare.]

For wealth or fame, or honour *femal*. *West*, *Abuse of Travelling*.

feminality (fem-i-nal'i-ti), n. [*femina* + *-ity*.] The state of being female; female nature.

So if in the minority of natural vigour, the parts of *feminality* take place, when upon the entrance or growth thereof the masculine appears, the first design of nature is achieved, and those parts are after maintained. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 17.

feminat (fem'i-nat), a. [*femina*, woman, + *-at*.] Feminine; female.

A nation warlike, and inured to practice of policy and labour, cannot brook *A feminine authority*. *Ford*, *Broken Heart*.

feminety (fem-i-ni'ti), n. [= Sp. *femenidad*, < L. as if "*feminitas* (f) + *-itas*, < *femineus*, womanly, feminine, < *femina*, a woman: see *female*.] Female nature; femininity. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

feminine (fem'i-nin), a. and n. [*femina*, woman, + *-ine*, < OF. *feminin*, F. *feminin* = Pr. *femenin*, *feminu* = Sp. *femenino* = Pg. *feminu* = It. *feminino*, < L. *femininus*, feminine (only in the grammatical sense), < *femina*, a woman, female: see *female*.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to a woman or to women, or to the (human) female sex; having the distinguishing characteristics or nature of that sex; having qualities especially characteristic of woman.

A soul *feminine* saluteth us. *Shak*, I. i. l. iv. 2. Of which Manly *feminine* people [Amazon] ancient Authors disagree. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 319.

Her heavenly form Angelic, but more soft, and *feminine*. *Milton*, P. L., IV. 458.

Her [Elizabeth Villiers's] letters are remarkably deficient in *feminine* ease and grace. *Munday*, *Hist. Eng.*, xv.

The virtues specially commended to the respect and imitation of the faithful in the canonized saints of the Roman Calendar are mostly of the passive and ascetic, or, as it is sometimes termed, of the *feminine* type. *H. N. Ozonham*, *Short Studies*, p. 35.

Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities.

Ninus was no man of war at all, but altogether *effeminate*. *Raleigh*, *Hist. World*.

3. In gram., of the gender or classification under which are included words which apply to females only: said of words or terminations. The feminine form is often indicated by a change in the termination of the masculine word or corresponding termination, or by a special suffix, thus, in Latin, *dominus*, a lord, is masculine, but *domina*, a mistress, is feminine. Abbreviated *fem*. **Feminine cesura**. See *cesura*. **Feminine number**, an even number. - **Feminine rime**, a time between words each of which terminates in an unaccented syllable or syllables, as between *very* and *merry*, or between *very* and *merrily*. See *rime*. - **Feminine sign** of the zodiac, in *astrology*, one of the even signs, the 2d, 4th, 6th etc. - *Syn.* *Female*, *Feminine*, *Effeminate*, *Womanish*, *Womanly*, *Ladylike*; soft, tender, delicate. *Female* applies to women and their apparel, to the corresponding sex in animals, and by figure to some inanimate things; *feminine*, to women and their attributes, to the second grammatical gender, *effeminate*, only to men. *Female* applies to that which distinctively belongs to woman; *feminine*, commonly, to the softer, more delicate or graceful qualities of woman, the qualities being always natural and commendable, as, *feminine* grace; *effeminate*, to qualities which, though they might be proper and becoming in a woman, are unmanly and weak in a man; *womanish*, to that which is weak in woman, or weakly like women in

men: as, *womanish* tears; *womanly*, to that which is nobly becoming in a woman; *ladylike*, to that which is refined and well-bred in woman. See *masculine*.

The circle rounded under *femal* hands. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, II.

The change from the heroic to the saintly ideal, from the ideal of Paganism to the ideal of Christianity, was a change from a type which was essentially male to one which was essentially *feminine*. *Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, II. 283.

A woman impudent and mannish grown Is not more loath'd than an *effeminate* man. *Shak*, T. and C., III. 3.

In what a shadow, or deep pit of darkness, Doth *womanish* and fearful Mankind live! *Webster*, *Duchess of Malfi*, v. 5.

No *womanly*, no *benigne*, and no *neke*. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, I. 243.

II. n. A female; the female sex. [Obsolete or humorous.]

They guide the *feminines* [female elephants] towards the palace. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 1. 235.

Shall I become - or darest your master think I will become - or if I would become - presume your master to hope I would become one of his common *feminines*? *Marton*, *The Fawn*, IV. 1.

And not fill the world at once With men, as angels, without *feminine*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 893.

femininely (fem'i-ni-li), adv. In a feminine manner; as or like a woman.

Femininely fair and dissolutely pale, Her sutor . . . enter'd. *Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

feminineness (fem'i-ni-nen), n. The quality of being feminine; femininity.

She had been herself touched with a diviner *feminineness*, her own sister self, a thought more angelic. *T. W. Higginson*, *Cecil Deane*, xvii.

femininity (fem-i-ni-ni'ti), n. [*femina*, woman, + *-ity*.] 1. The character or state of being feminine; female nature; womanliness. [Rare.]

O *sowdaness*, . . . O serpent under *femininity* (var. *feminite*). *Chaucer*, *Man of Law's Tale*, I. 262.

Margaret made excuses all so reasonable that Catherine rejected them with calm contempt; to her mind they lacked *femininity*. *C. Reade*, *Clotter and Henth*, lxxvi.

2. Womanhood; women collectively.

The scenes and experiences described are new and fascinating and refreshing, as much so as pure soul after long travail with dirty humanity, as . . . after boarding and Broadway *femininity*. *S. Bowles*, in *Meridian*, I. 336.

feminism (fem'i-nizm), n. [*femina*, woman, + *-ism*.] The qualities of females.

feminity (fem-i-ni'ti), n. [*femina*, woman, + *-ity*.] 1. The qualities becoming a woman; womanliness.

Hither great Venus brought this infant fayre, The younger daughter of Chrysothemis, And unto Psyche with great trust and care Committed her, fostered to be, And trained up in *trouv feminitee*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 61.

2. Effeminacy.

Symptoms of *feminity* in the Church of Rome. *Dr. H. More*, *Epistles to the Seven Churches*, vi.

feminization (fem'i-ni-zā'shon), n. [*femina* + *-ation*.] A rendering or becoming feminine. [Rare.]

"To save it [the male sex] from what" she asked. "From the most damnable *feminization*." *H. James, Jr.*, *The Century*, XXXI. 87.

feminize (fem'i-niz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *feminized*, ppr. *feminizing*. [*femina*, woman, + *-ize*.] To make feminine or womanish. [Rare.]

The serpent said to the *feminized* Adam, why are you so demure? *Dr. H. More*, *Conjectura Cabbalistica* (1663), p. 48.

feminonuclear (fem'i-nō-nū'klē-ār), a. Pertaining to a feminonucleus. [Rare.]

feminonucleus (fem'i-nō-nū'klē-us), n.; pl. *feminonuclei* (-i). [NL., < L. *femina*, female, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] In *embryol.*, the female nucleus; the female as distinguished from the male product of an original undifferentiated generative nucleus when this has become bisexual. [Rare.]

We propose . . . to call the original undifferentiated generative body the nucleus, and its products respectively the male or masculonucleus, and the female or *feminonucleus*, reserving the name of *spermatozoa* and *polar globules* for the products of the division of the masculonucleus. *Hagall*, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XXIII. 64.

feminyet, n. [ME., also *femenye*, < OF. *feminie*, *femencia*, *femmenie*, < *feme*, woman: see *female*.] Women collectively; especially, the Amazons.

He conquered all the realm of *Femenye*, That whilom was cleped Cithen. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, I. 8.

The quene of *femenye* that fraike so faithfully louy, More he sat in hir noole than hir-selfe ay. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 600.

femme, n. See *feme*.

femme-de-chambre (fam'de-shoa'br), n. [F. *femme de chambre*: see *feme* *covert*, under *feme*, and *chamber*.] A chambermaid; a lady's-maid.

femora, n. Latin plural of *femur*.

femoral (fem'ō-rāl), a. [= F. *femoral* = Sp. Pg. *femoral* = It. *femorale*, < ML. *femorialis*, < L. *femur*, thigh: see *femur*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the thigh.

Filthbertigibbet, who lay perdue behind him, thrust a pin into the rear of the short *femoral* garment which we elsewhere described. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xix.

2. Pertaining to the femur or thigh-bone: as, the femoral condyles. - **3. In entom.**, pertaining to or on the third joint of an insect's leg: as, a *femoral spine*. - **Femoral artery**, the main artery of the hind limb, from the end of the external iliac artery to the beginning of the popliteal, or from the crural arch to the canal through the adductor magnus muscle. In man this artery lies in a triangular space, called *Scarpa's triangle*, bounded above by the crural arch, externally by the sartorius, and internally by the adductor longus, and having the femoral vein on the inner and the anterior crural nerves on the outer side. Its principal branch is the profunda femoris, also called the *deep femoral artery*. - **Femoral canal**. (a) The crural canal. (b) Hunter's canal. See *canal*. - **Femoral falcon**. See *falcon*. - **Femoral hernia**. See *hernia*. - **Femoral pores**. Same as *crural pores* (wh. see, under *crural*). - **Femoral ring**, the inner or abdominal opening of the femoral sheath, beneath the crural arch. - **Femoral sheath**, the general fascial investment of the principal femoral vessels. - **Femoral vein**, the principal vein of the thigh, the continuation of the popliteal vein, receiving the internal saphenous vein and ending at the crural arch in the external iliac vein.

femorocaudal (fem'ō-rō-kā'dal), a. [*femur* (femor-), thigh, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the thigh and to the tail: applied to certain muscles attached to the femur and to caudal vertebrae. Also *femorococcygeal*.

femorocoele (fem'ō-rō-sēl), n. [*femur* (femor-), thigh, + Gr. *κόλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, femoral hernia. See *hernia*.

femorococcygeal (fem'ō-rō-kōk-sij'ē-āl), a. [*femorococcygeus* + *-al*.] Same as *femorocaudal*.

femorococcygeus (fem'ō-rō-kōk-sij'ē-us), n.; pl. *femorococcygei* (-i). [NL., < L. *femur* (femor-) + NL. *coccygeus*, q. v.] A muscle connecting the femur with the caudal vertebrae of some animals.

femorotibial (fem'ō-rō-tib'i-āl), a. [*femur* (femor-), thigh, + *tibia*, tibia, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated between or common to the femur and tibia of an insect's leg: as, the *femorotibial* articulation.

femur (fē'mér), n.; pl. *femurs* or *femora* (fē'mēr-z, fem'ō-rā). [L., rare nom. *femus* and *femen* (stem *femor-* and *femin-*), the thigh.] 1. The thigh. - **2. In anat.**, the thigh-bone; the single long bone which extends along the thigh from the hip-joint to the knee-joint, articulating above with the pelvis, and below with the tibia, or the tibia and fibula. The human femur is the longest and largest bone in the body, having a nearly straight subcylindric shaft with a rough ridge the linea

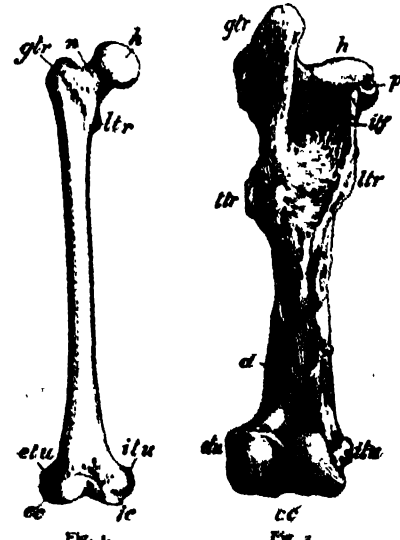


Fig. 1. Anterior View of Human Right Femur. gr, external condyle; tr, internal condyle; tr, lesser trochanter; h, head; n, neck. Fig. 2. Posterior View of Left Femur of a Horse. A, head; gr, greater trochanter; tr, lesser trochanter; et, epicondyle; cc, condyles; et, external and internal tuberosities; tr, the two condyles.

apex, along its posterior surface, bearing upon its upper extremity, by an oblique neck, a hemispherical head, and two trochanters, the greater and the lesser, and expanding below into two large condyles, the inner and the outer, both of which articulate with the tibia, but neither with the fibula. The slenderness of the bone is beyond an average for mammals, though in some it is still slenderer. Many femora, as of the horse, develop a third trochanter, and also may articulate with both bones of the leg. The reception of the head of the femur in the acetabulum is such that it articulates above with all three of the pelvic bones, the ilium, the ischium, and the pubis. In birds the greater trochanter abuts against the ilium, and thus enters into the formation of the hip-joint. See also cuts under *digitigrade*, *Dromæna*, and *Ichthyosaurus*.

3. In *entom.*, the thigh; the third joint of the leg, between the trochanter and the shank or tibia. See cut under *corbiculum*.—4. In *arch.*, the interstitial member between two channels in the triglyph of the Doric order.

fem¹ (fem), *n.* [*< ME. fen, fenue, a fen, marah, bog, mud, < AS. fen, fenn, rarely spelled fen, fawn, a fen, marsh, bog, mud, = OFries. fenne, fene = D. veen = OHG. fenni, G. fenne = leel. fen, a fen, bog, = Goth. fani, mud. Perhaps akin to Gr. πάρος, dirt, filth; or to Gr. πύλος = L. pālus, a marsh; see pool.*] 1. Low land covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a bog; a marsh; as, the bogs in Ireland, or the *fens* in Lincolnshire, Kent, and Cambridgeshire, England.

A long canal the muddy *fen* divides. Addison.

In the dark *fens* of the Dismal Swamp

The hunted negro lay.

Longfellow, Dismal Swamp.

2. Mud; mire. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thanne her bodis in the *fen* liggan,

Thanne shulst he soules be in drede

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

His hosen . . .

Al besombed in *fen*, as he the plow folwed;

Twy mytynes, as melle, maad all of cloutes;

The fyngers wete for wurd, & ful of *fen* honged.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 427.

3. A disease affecting hops, caused by a quick-growing moss or mold. *Imp. Dict.* = *Syn.* 1. *Swamp etc. Scirpus etc.*

fem² (fem), *v. t.* [*A corruption of fend.*] To forbid; same as *fend*¹; used in this form by boys in marbles and other games, in an exclamatory way, to check or block, according to understood rules, some move of an opposing player. It occurs in such phrases as: "*fen roundings*," that is, I forbid moving around in a circle (as a player might otherwise do in order to avoid some obstruction), "*fen dubs*!"—that is, I forbid doubles (said when a player knocks two marbles out of the ring one of which must then be put back). The phrase is properly used only by the opposing player, but through ignorance of its real meaning it may be used also by the player who knocks the marbles out, who thereby cuts off the opponent's right to object, and pockets both marbles.

"Go before me, and show me all those dreadful places." . . . "I am fly," says Jo. "But *fen* larks, you know. Stow looking it!" Dickens, *Black House*, xvi.

fem³, *n.* [*ME., < Ar. fenn, art.*] A section in the work of the Arabic physician Avicenna, called the Canon.

I suppose that Avicen

Wroot never in no canon, no in no *fen*,

No wonder signes of empoisoning.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*, l. 423.

fenauncet, *n.* An obsolete form of *finance*.

fenberry (fem'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *fenberries* (-iz).

The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxyccocus*.

fen-boat (fem'bōt), *n.* A kind of boat used on

fens or marshes.

fence (fens), *n.* [*< ME. fence, fens, fenne, defense, guard, an inclosing wall, etc., for defense; an abbr., by aphoresis, of defensae, defensae, as fend¹, q. v., for defend.*] 1. That which lends off; anything that restrains entrance, or defends from attack, approach, or injury; defense; guard.

Let us be back'd with *fend*, and with the seas,

Which he hath given for *fence* impregnable.

Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, iv. 1.

In which [grotsos] at this time many families live in winter, and drive their cattle into them by night, as a *fence* both against the weather and wild beasts. Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. l. 49.

I wanted no *fence* against fraud or oppression.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, iv. 10.

Our own experience has taught us, nevertheless, that additional *fences* against these dangers ought not to be omitted. D. Webster, *Speech*, March 10, 1823.

He hath no *fence* when Gardiner questions him:

All cooes out.

Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, l. 4.

2. An inclosure round a yard, field, or other tract of ground, or round or along the sides of any open space, as part of a large room, a bridge, etc. Specifically, a fence for land is understood, especially in the United States to be a line of posts and rails or wire, or of boards or pickets; but the term is ap-

plicable to a wall, hedge, ditch or trench, bank, or any thing that serves to guard against unrestricted ingress and egress, to obstruct the view, or merely as a tangible dividing line. By American statutes, boundary fences between adjoining owners are usually required to be 4 feet high (in some States 4½), and in good repair, and to consist of a suitable structure, or to be a watercourse or other barrier which the fence-viewers having jurisdiction shall deem sufficient.

There is an innumerable multitude of very handsome bridges, all of a single arch, and without any *fence* on either side, which would be a great inconvenience to a city less sober than Venice.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 388.

Never peep beyond the thorny bound

Or oaken *fence* that hems the paddock round

Corpus, *Table Talk*, l. 683.

Like three horses that have broken *fence*,

And glutted all night long breast deep in corn.

Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

Some horses, good performers over any other description of *fence*, will not jump water under any circumstances.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 107.

3. A guard, guide, or gage designed to regulate or restrict the movement of a tool or machine.

—4. An arm or a projection in a lock which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence, and at other times prevents such movement of the dog or other obstructing member as would allow the bolt to be retracted. E. H. Knight.

—5. The arm of the hammer-spring of a gunlock. E. H. Knight.—6. The art of self-defense, especially by the sword; fencing; skill in fencing or sword-play; hence, skill in argument and repartee, especially adroitness in defending one's position and baffling an opponent's attacks.

I bruised my shin the other day with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I. 1.

Enjoy your dear wit, and pay rhetoric

That hath so well been taught her *dazzling fence*.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 791.

7. A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods; the keeper of a place for the purchase or reception of stolen goods, or the place itself.

What have you got to say for yourself, you wretched old *fence*, eh?

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxxix.

The landlady of the "Three Bells" was a notorious *fence*, or banker of thieves. Thackeray, *Canterbury*, VII.

8. An inclosure in which fish are kept, cured, and prepared. *Cap of fence*. See *cap*. *Coat of fence*. See *coat*. *Doublet of fence*. See *doublet*.

Gun fence, a fence built of rails, with one end resting upon the ground, the other supported by two crossed stakes.

Ring fence, a fence which encloses an unbrokenly a large area, as that of a whole estate.

Snake fence, a fence made of split rails laid zigzag with the ends resting on each other, and often supported by rough posts in pairs driven slantingly into the ground. Also called *snake and rider fence*, *Virginia rail fence*, *worm fence*. [I. 8.]

Sunk fence, a fence built in an artificial or natural depression of the ground, as a ditch or a watercourse, so that it does not project above the general surface.

They [rooks] flew over the lawn and grounds to alight in a great meadow, from which these were separated by a *sunk fence*.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xl.

To be on the *fence*, to be uncertain or undecided (as if astride of a fence, hesitating on which side to descend), as between two opinions; be neutral or undecided, as between parties or persons. [I. 8.]

Every fool knows that a man represents

Not the fellows that sent him, but them on the *fence*.

Impudently ready to jump either side.

And make the first use of a turn of the tide.

Lanell, *Highlow Papers*, 1st ser., iv.

Wire fence, a fence made of parallel strands of wire, generally galvanized, attached to posts placed at suitable distances, and tightened. Wire fences have to a large extent superseded the more cumbersome forms formerly in use. See *barbed wire*, under *barbed*.

fence (fens), *v.*: pref. and pp. *fenced*, ppr. *fencing*. [*< ME. fence, fennen, abbr. of defensae, q. v.*] 1. To defend; guard; hem in.

The Chinese have no hats, caps, or turbans, but when they walk abroad they carry a small tin shell in their hands, wherewith they *fence* their heads from the sun or the rain, by holding it over their heads.

Hamper, *Voyages*, I. 407.

The man that utter'd this

Had perished without food, he'd who it will,

But for this arm, that *fenc'd* him from the foe.

Shak., *Macbeth*, Tragedy, iv. 2.

The crew of each vessel made themselves a cabin of turf and wood, at some distance from each other, to *fence* themselves against the inclemencies of the weather.

Addison, *Frozen Words*.

2. To obstruct approach to; divide off.

Nation I *fenc'd* from nation without pity,

That all might wend toward Babylon alone.

C. De Ray, *Vision of Shinarump*, II.

3. To inclose with a fence, as a wall, hedge, railing, or anything that prevents or might prevent entry or egress; secure by an inclosure.

The derge don, the prelates and pontificallies to *fence* the Corps within the rayles.

Books of Precedence (E. K. T. S., extra ser.), I. 34.

First for your bees a proper station find,

That's *fenced* about, and sheltered from the wind.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

4. To parry or thrust aside as if by fencing; with off.

Reasoning of a very similar character is, however, nearly as common now as it was in his [Descartes's] time, and does duty largely as a means of *fencing off* disagreeable conclusions. J. S. Mill, *Logic*, V. III. § 8.

To *fence the court*, in *anc. Scots law*, to open the parliament or a court of law by a set form of words.

They wunna *fence the court* as they do at the circuit.

The High Court of Judiciary is *aye fenced*.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxi.

To *fence the tables*, in the churches of Scotland, to deliver a solemn address to communicants at the Lord's table immediately before the communion, on the feelings appropriate to the occasion, and the danger incurred by partaking of the elements unworthily. The address also pointed out those who were debarred from partaking of the sacrament, hence it was formerly called *debarring*.

Thereafter, he *fenceth* and openeth the tables.

Pardoran, p. 140. (Jamieson.)

II. *intrans.* 1. To raise a fence; provide a guard.

He [man] hath no way to *fence* against guilty reflections but by stopping up all the avenues at which they might enter. Ep. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xvi.

This evil had been sufficiently *fenced* against by the Yorick family. Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, I. 11.

2. To practise the art of fencing; use a sword or foil for the purpose of self-defense, or of learning the art of attack and defense.

We give some Latin, and a smatch of Greek,

Teach him to *fence* and figure twice a week.

Cooper, *Program of Erreg*, l. 303.

3. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts.

They *fence* and push, and pushing, loudly roar.

Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore.

Dryden.

4. Figuratively, to parry arguments or strive by equivocation to baffle an examiner and conceal the truth, as a dishonest witness.—5. To deposit stolen property. [Slang.]

Old Bill had been *fencing* with an old bloak in (New York. . . [Constable] Hays went instantly to the old bloak's place, and recovered a large amount of stolen property. Philadelphia Press, Dec. 30, 1869.

fenceful (fens'fūl), *a.* [*< fence + -ful.*] Affording defense.

Taught Artists first the carving Tool to wield,

Charlotte with Brass to arm, and form the *fenceful* Shield.

Congreve, *Hyacinth*, V. 11.

fenceless (fens'less), *a.* [*< fence + -less.*] Without a fence; uninclosed; defenseless; unguarded; open; as, the *fenceless* ocean.

This now *fenceless* world

Porteth to Death. Milton, *P. L.*, x. 303.

fence-lizard (fens'liz'ard), *n.* The common small lizard or swift of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*, one of the few found in the Northern and Middle States. It is 5 to 7 inches long, of moderately stout form, with long, slender, fragile tail, above of some variable dark color, with waved darker bands the throat and sides of the belly of the male brilliant blue and black.

fence-month (fens'month), *n.* A time during which hunting in a forest is prohibited; originally applied to the fawning-time of deer, from about the middle of June to the middle of July. Also *defence-month*. [Eng.]

fence-play (fens'plā), *n.* Fencing.

Those who go to Paris [garden, the Bull Savage, or Theatre, to behold bear baiting, catruchades, or *fence play*, must not account of any pleasant spectacle, unless first they pay one penny at the gate, another at the entry of the scaffold, and a third for quiet standing.

Lambard, *Perambulation of Kent*, quoted in Strutt's

[Sports and Pastimes, p. 340]

fencer (fens'ner), *n.* [*< fence, v. + -er.*] In 2d sense [*< fence, n., 2, + -er.*] 1. One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil.

The Precentor in the Synagogue taketh a bundle of boughs, and bleaseth and shaketh them . . . and moneth them three times to the East, and as often to the West, and to the S. and S. and then vix and downe like a *Fencer*, and then shaketh them againe, as having now put the Deuill to flight. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 207.

2. A horse good at leaping fences or other obstructions; and generally of a hunter.

fence-roof (fens'rof), *n.* A roof or covering intended as a defense.

The Romans . . . having set their flanks thick thrust together, and fitted their shields close one to another in manner of a *fence-roof*, stood their ground and resisted. Holland, tr. of Ammianus, 1602.

fence-time (fens'tim), *n.* Same as *close-time*. [Eng.]

fence-viewer (fens'vü'ér), *n.* An officer, or one of a board of officers, whose duty it is to require and supervise the erection and maintenance of boundary-fences between adjoining owners, or along the highway, when called upon to do so by any party in interest. [U. S.]

In 1647, fence-viewers were appointed, by whom, in addition to other duties, every new building had to be approved. *Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud.*, IV, 20.

fencible (fen'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *fensible* and *fensable*; < *fence* + *-ible*; or, in other words, an abbr. of *defensible*.] **I. a.** 1. Capable of being defended or of making defense.

A road . . . made very fencible with strong walls. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 132.

First she them led up to the Castle wall,
That was so high as for might not it clime,
And all so fair and fencible withal.

Spenser, F. Q., II, ix, 21.

Let fencible men, each party in its own range of streets,
Keep watch and ward all night.

Carlyle, French Rev., I, v, 4.

2. Pertaining to or composed of fencibles.

The fencible corps were a species of militia, raised for the defense of particular districts, from which several of them could not by the conditions of their institution be detached. The first were raised in Argyshire, in 1750. *Grove, Mil. Antiq.*, p. 164.

Fencible cavalry, formerly, in England, a mounted corps of fencibles. They seem to have corresponded to the body afterward called yeomanry.

II. n. A soldier enlisted for defense against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad; generally in the plural: as, the Warwickshire fencibles.

The most prominent of these objectionable estimates . . . was that of the *Many fencibles*. *Windham, Speech on Army Estimates*, Feb. 26, 1800.

fencing (fen'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fence*, *v.*, in its various uses.] 1. The art of using a sword or foil in attack and defense, or practice for improvement or the exhibition of skill in that art.

Sometimes Persons were compelled, by the Tyranny of Nero, to practise the Trade of *Fencing*, and to fight upon the Stage, for his inhuman Diversion. *Cyprian, tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, xi, notes.

2. That which fences; an inclosure or fence; the fences collectively.

Sumner, . . . where the fields are small and the *fencing* for the most part what is called cramped. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 180.

3. Specifically, a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery; brattishing.—**4.** Material used in making fences.

A decayed fragment or two of *fencing* fill the gaps in the bank. *Ruskin, Elements of Drawing*, p. 117.

fencing-gage (fen'sing-gaj), *n.* A wooden guide used as an aid in fastening the boards of a wooden fence.

fencing-machine (fen'sing-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for shaping, fitting, and finishing posts, rails, etc., for fences.

fencing-school (fen'sing-skül), *n.* A school in which fencing is taught.

You little think he was at *fencing school*
At four o'clock this morning.

Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, III, 2.

fen-cricket (fen'krik'et), *n.* The mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*.

fend¹ (fend), *v.* [< ME. *fenden*, defend; abbr. of *defenden*, defend, as *fence* of defense; see *defend*. (Cf. *fen*².)] **I. trans.** 1. To defend; protect; guard.

He com right soon [soon] Normundle to *fend*
Langell's Chron. (ed. Heame), p. 195.

Now, good sir Justice, be my friend,
And *fende* me of my fone [fence].

Lytell Gentle of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V, 68).

One day thou wilt be blest;
So still obey the guiding hand that *fends*
Thee safely through these wonders for sweet ends.

Keats, Endymion, II.

He could not and did not try to *fend* himself against the keen edge of the terrible doubts, the awful mysteries. *The Century*, XXVI, 540.

2. To keep off; prevent from entering or impinging; ward off; forbid; usually followed by *off*: as, to *fend off* blows. Compare *fen*².

Fatue do fall so seldom in a yeare
That when they come provision must be made
To *fende* the frost in hardest winter nights.

Gay, Trivia, Steele Glas (ed. Arbust), p. 86.

God *fend* that the fear of this diligence which must then be used do not make us affect the laziness of a licensing Church.

Walton, Arcadia, p. 41.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to *fend* the bitter cold.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

Ye had aye a good roof over your head to *fend off* the weather.

Scott, Antiquary, xixviii.

3. To support; maintain. [Scotch.]

But there is neither bread nor kale,
To *fend* my men and me.

Barder Minstrelsy, Battle of Otterbourne.

But g'de them guld cow-milk their fill,
Till they be fit to *fend* themsel.

Burns, Death of Mallie.

II. intrans. 1. To act in opposition; offer resistance.—**2.** To parry; fence.—**3.** To make provision; give care. [Scotch.]

I hae aye done whate'er ye bade me, . . . and *fended* weel for ye.

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

Ah! but they must turn out and *fend* for themselves.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I, 8.

To fend and prove, to argue and defend.

It was a manifest sign indeed of no contentious spirit, and that delighted not in *fending* and *proving*, as we say.

Stowe, Memorials, III, II, 28.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and *prove* with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke*.

fend¹ (fend), *n.* [< *fend*¹, *v.*] The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance or in any other respect; self-defense or self-support. [Scotch.]

I'm thinking w' I'll a brow fallow.

In poorth I might mak' a *fend*.

Burns, Tain Glen.

I was long enough there - and out I wad be, and out John Blower gat me, but w' I'll nae sink fight and *fend*.

Scott, St. Romain's Well, xx.

fend², *n.* A Middle English form of *fend*.

fendacet (fen'dās), *n.* [OF. *fendace*, *fendasse*, a slit, chink, opening, < *fendre*, cleave, split, slit; see *sent*.] In armor, a protection for the throat, afterward replaced by the gorget.

fender (fen'dér), *n.* [< *fend*¹ + *-er*; or an abbr. of *defender*.] 1. One who or that which fends, guards, or wards off.

He is the treasurer of the thieves' exchequer, the common *fender* of all buiklers and shoplifts in the town. *Four for a Penny* (Harl. Misc., IV, 147).

Specifically—(a) A guard placed before an open fire to keep live coals from falling on the floor. It usually consists of an upright fence or parapet of sheet metal or wire gauze, or a light skeleton of wire, set along the front and sides of a hearth, frequently made ornamental and often having a top bar. Fenders are also made to cover the whole front of a fireplace, and are sometimes fitted with a sort of wicket which can be opened without removing the fender.

The basins of bread and milk that she and her husband were in the habit of having for supper stood in the *fender* before the fire. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxii.

(b) *Naut.*, a piece of timber, bundle of rope, or the like, hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against a pier, another vessel, or other body. (c) A guard post placed on the edge of a pier. (d) An attachment to a cultivator for preventing the clods of earth turned up by it from injuring the plants. (e) The rubbing plate of a carriage, placed where the forward wheels turn under the body of the carriage.

2. A kind of terrapin. See *red-fender*.

fender-beam (fen'dér-bém), *n.* 1. A horizontal fender of wood suspended from a ship's side or floating in a dock.—**2.** A permanent buffer at the end of a railroad line or siding, designed to prevent cars from running beyond the end of the track.

fender-board (fen'dér-bórd), *n.* One of the boards placed at either side of the steps of a passenger-car to protect them from mud and dirt thrown up by the wheels.

fender-bolt (fen'dér-bólt), *n.* 1. A bolt having a projecting head designed to protect the surrounding surface.—**2.** A bolt driven into the outermost bends or wales of a ship as a support for a fender.

fender-pile (fen'dér-píl), *n.* One of a series of piles driven to protect works on either land or water from the concussion of moving bodies.

fendillé (F. pron. fon-lâ-lyâ'), *a.* [F., < *fendre*, cleave, split; see *sent*.] In *ceram.*, cracked in the glaze or enamel; noting a surface covered with minute cracks through wear and repeated heatings, as distinguished from *cracked*, which is applied to a surface abounding in cracks formed intentionally.

fendlicher, fendly, *a.* See *fendly*. *Chaucer*, *fendu* (F. pron. fon-dü'), *a.* [F., pp. of *fendre*, cleave, split; see *sent*.] Cut open; split; slashed; in costume, noting a garment or part of a garment in those fashions in which slashing was employed. *Fendu en pal* (F., in *her.*, divided pale-wise, especially of a cross. Compare *roiled per pale*, under *roiled*).

fen-duck (fen'duk), *n.* The shoveler-duck, *Spatula septentrionalis*, often found in fens.

fendy (fen'di), *a.* [< *fend*¹ + *-y*.] Clever in providing or finding ways and means; shifty. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Even opened the conversation with a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and *fendy*.

Scott, Waverley, xviii.

fenestret (fen'e-rät), *v. t.* [< L. *fenestretus*, more correctly *fenestratus*, pp. of *fenestrare*, more correctly *fenestrare*, deponent *fenestari*, lend on interest, < *fenus*, more correctly *fenus* (*fenor*-), interest, proceeds, gain, profit, < **fe*, produce: see *fecund*, *setus*, etc.] To put to use, as money; lend on interest. *Cockeram*.

fenestration (fen-e-rä'shon), *n.* [< L. *fenestratio* (*n*-), more correctly *fenestratio* (*n*-), a lending on interest, < *fenestrare*, *fenestari*: see *fenestrate*.] 1. The act of lending on interest.

It [the hare] figured . . . not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, (but) *fenestration* or usury from its fecundity and superfecundation.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. The interest or gain of that which is lent. **fenestrell**, *n.* [ME., < L. *fenestella*, a small window; see *fenestella*.] A small window. See *fenestella*.

Sum of the roope wherwith hath strangled be
Sum men, pray God lette it be never the,
Hang part of that in every *fenestell*,
And this wol from the weel wite hem well.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

fenestella (fen-es-tel'ä), *n.*; pl. *fenestellæ* (-ä). [L., dim. of *fenestra*, a window; see *fenestra*.] 1. A small window.

2. In Roman Catholic churches, a niche on the south side of an altar, containing the piscina, and frequently also the credence.—**3.** [cap.] [NL.] In *zool.*: (a) The typical genus of the family *Fenestellidae*. (b) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Bolton*, 1798.

Fenestellidae (fen-es-tel'ä-dä), *n.*, pl. [NL., < *Fenestella* + *-idae*.] A family of paleozoic polyzoans of fan-like form, typified by the genus *Fenestella*. They range from the Silurian to the Permian.

fenestert, *n.* [ME., also *fenestre*, < OF. *fenestre*, F. *fenêtre* = Pr. *fenestra* = It. *finestra*, *fenestra* = D. *fenster* = OHG. *fenstar*, MHG. *fenster*, G. *fenster* = Sw. *fönster*, < L. *fenestra*, a window, prob. connected with Gr. *φαῖνα*, bring to light, show, appear, *φανερ*, open to sight, evident: see *fancy* and *fable*.] A window.

At hir dore and his *fenester*.

Arthur and Merlin, I, 815.

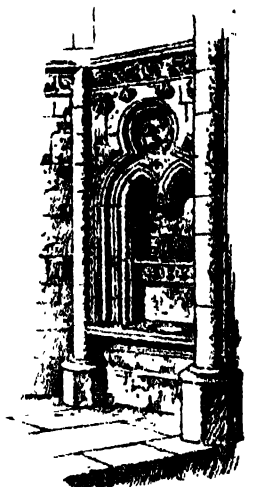
Lo, how men wryten

In *fenestres* at the freyne

Piers Plowman (C), xvii, 42.

fenestra (fē-nēs'trā), *n.*; pl. *fenestræ* (-trō). [L., a window; see *fenester*.] 1. In *anat.*, a foramen; specifically, one of certain foramina of the inner ear. See phrases below.—**2.** In *entom.*: (a) A transparent spot in an opaque surface, as in the wings of certain butterflies and moths. (b) One of two perforations, covered with membrane, on the head of a cockroach, above the insertions of the antennæ. They have been regarded as rudimentary ocelli. See cut under *Insecta*.—**Fenestra ovalis** (the oval window), an opening into the vestibule of the ear from the tympanic cavity, situated in the line of junction of the prootic and opisthotic bones. In life it is closed by a membrane to which is fitted the foot of the stapes or columella. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *periotic*.—**Fenestra rotunda** (the round window), an opening in the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, situated wholly in the opisthotic bone, leading into the scala tympani. In life it is closed by a membrane. See cut under *periotic*.

fenestral (fē-nēs'tral), *a.* and *n.* [I. a. < ML. **fenestralis*, < L. *fenestra*, a window; see *fenestra*. II. n. < ME. *fenestralle*, < OF. *fenestral*, < ML. *fenestrale*, a window, neut. of **fenestralis*: see I. a.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to a window or to windows; resembling a window; of window-like structure or transparency.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or having fenestræ or transparent spots.—**3.** In *bot.*, having a large opening like a window.—**Fenestral bandage**, in *surg.*, a bandage, composed of plaster with small perforations or openings to facilitate discharge. *Dungham*.



Fenestella — Church of Norey, near Caen, Normandy.

II. † *n.* A small window; also, a framed blind of cloth or canvas that supplied the place of glass previous to the introduction of that material.

fenestrate (fē-nēs'trāt), *a.* [*L. fenestratus*, pp. of *fenestrare*, furnish with windows or openings, < *fenestra*, a window: see *fenester*.] 1. Same as *fenestral*.—2. Same as *fenestrated*.—**fenestrate ocellus**, in *entom.*, an ocellated spot having a clear spot in the center.—**fenestrate pterostigma**, in *entom.*, a pterostigma having a clear dot at the inner or outer end.

fenestrated (fē-nēs'trāt-ed), *a.* [As *fenestrate* + -ed.] 1. In *arch.*, having windows; windowed; characterized by windows.—2. Same as *fenestral*.—**Fenestrated membrane**, in *anat.*, the outer layer of the inner coat of an artery, consisting of a homogeneous highly refracting substance presenting in transverse section a festooned appearance.

fenestration (fē-nēs'trā-shŏn), *n.* [*< fenestrare* + -ion.] 1. In *arch.*: (a) A design in which the windows are arranged to form the principal features. (b) The series or arrangement of windows in a building.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the state of being fenestral or provided with fenestras.

fenestrel, *n.* See *fenester*.

fenestrella (fē-nēs'trē-lā), *n.*; pl. *fenestrellae* (-ē). [*NL*, (cf. *It. fenestrella*; *L. fenestella*, *fenestrala*), dim. of *fenestra*, a window.] In *entom.*, a transparent spot in the anal area of a tegmen or wing-cover of certain grasshoppers. Kirby. **fenestrule** (fē-nēs'trōl), *n.* [*< L. fenestrule*, dim. of *L. fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra*.] In *Polypora*, one of the little fenestras or spaces between the intersecting branches of the corallium.

fen-fire (fēn'fir), *n.* The will-o'-the-wisp; an ignis fatuus.

Mooked as whom the *fen fire* leads. *Swinburne*, *Athena*.

fen-fowl (fēn'foul), *n.* [*< AS. *fenfugel* (Somer), < *fen*, *fen*, + *fugel*, fowl.] Any fowl that frequents fens; as a plural, such fowls collectively.

fengi, *n.* See *fung*.

fengeldt, *n.* [In old law books, a form repr. an *AS. *fengeld*, ME. **fengeld*, < *fiond*, ME. *fend*, *fend*, an enemy, + *gild*, *geld*, a payment.] In old law, an impost or a tax for the repelling of enemies. *Cowell*.

fengite (fēn'jit), *n.* [Same as *phengite*, < *L. phengites*, < *Gr. φηγις*, another name of *oxyphrys*, selenite, so called from its use for windows, < *φως*, light, *φύγις*, shine.] A kind of transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for window-panes.

fen-goose (fēn'gōs), *n.* The graylag, *Anser ferus*; so called from its frequenting fens.

Fenian (fē-ni-an, in sense 1 also fēn'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [In the first sense also written *Fennian* and *Finnian*; formed, with Latin suffix -ian, from *Ir. Féinn*, *Finn*, oblique case of *Ir. Fiann*, pl. *Fianna*: see def. 1.] 1. *n.* 1. A modern English form of Irish *Fiann*, *Fianna*, a name applied in Irish tradition to the members of certain tribes who formed the militia of the ardrigh or king (see *ardrigh*) of Eire or Erin (the *Fianna Eirinn*, or champions of Erin). The principal figure in the Fenian legends is Finn or Fionn, who figures as a figure in the Ossianic publications of MacPherson, in which the name of Ossian stands for Ossin, son of Finn. The Fenians with their hero Finn, while probably having a historical basis, became the center of a great mass of legends, which may be compared with the legends of King Arthur and the Round Table. In the Ossianic version the Fenians are warriors of superhuman size, strength, speed, and prowess. Also *Plan*, *Finn*.

2. A member of an association of Irishmen known as the Fenian Brotherhood, founded in New York in 1857, with a view to secure the independence of Ireland. The movement soon spread over the United States and Ireland (where it absorbed the previously existing Phoenix Society), and among the Irish population of Great Britain, and several attempts were made at insurrection in Ireland, and at invasion of Canada from the United States. The association was organized in districts called *circles*, presided over by *centers*, with a *head center* as chief president and a *general senate*: an organization afterward modified in some respects. Between 1863 and 1872 eleven "national congresses" were held by the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States, after which it continued in existence as a secret society.

II. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Fenians of Irish legend: as, the *Fenian* stories; the *Fenian* period.

The poems and tales which we have called *Fennian*... form a cycle entirely distinct from the heroic one.

Encyc. Brit., V. 311.

Most of the poems and prose tales coming under the head *Fennian* or *Fenian*, and now or recently current among the Irish-speaking peasantry, are also to be found in MSS. at least 300 years old. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 75.

2. Of or belonging to the organization called the Fenian Brotherhood: as, a *Fenian* invasion; a *Fenian* outrage.

Some of his [Thomas Hughes's] letters, written during the early Fenian excitement, ... are among the best contributions that England has furnished for the American press. *R. J. Hinton*, *Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 100.

Fenianism (fē-ni-an-izm), *n.* [*< Fenian*, 2, + -ism.] The principles, politics, or practices of the Fenians. See *Fenian*, *n.*, 2.

Mr. Sumner appears to have thought the proximity to us of the British possessions a cause of irritation and disturbance, by furnishing a basis of operations for Fenianism. *A. C. Her*, *UNION*, 29.

fenix, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *phoenix*.

fenki, *v. t.* [ME. *fenken*, rarely *fenken*, < OF. *fenere*, *fenere*, *fenere*, *F. fenere* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fenecer* = It. *fenere*, < L. *vincere*, overcome, conquer, vanquish: see *vanquish*, *conquer*.] To overcome; conquer; vanquish.

All such cities that a fenich were,

Philip *fenkes* in fight & fayed byr.

That all Greece here in gait with his gith work.

Alcaulus of *Macedon* (E. E. T. 8), l. 323.

He ne mighte

Ayen Rome in batide spede

That he was cur more lawrad,

Overcomen, *fenked*, and bitrad

Seyn *Sages*, l. 2021 (*Weber's Metr. Rom.*, III.)

fenkelt, *n.* See *finkle*, *fennel*.

fenks (fengks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The ultimate refuse of whale-blubber. It is valued as a manure, and it has been proposed to use it for making Prussian blue, as also for the production of ammonia.

fenland (fēn'land), *n.* [*< ME. *fenland*, < *AS. fenland*, < *fen*, *fenn*, *fen*, < *land*, land.] Marshy land; fens; specifically, in England, the marshy region in Cambridge, Norfolk, Lincoln, and adjacent counties, now in great part reclaimed.

fenlander (fēn'lan-dēr), *n.* One who lives in fenland; specifically, an inhabitant of the English fenland or fens.

Laurence Halsebeck was born, with my Author, amid Givlow: that is, amongst the *Fenlanders*. *Fuller*, *Worthen*, *Lincolnshire*.

fenman (fēn'man), *n.*; pl. *fenmen* (-men). One who lives in fens or marshes.

If you ask how you should rid them I will not point you to the *fen men*, who, to make quick dispatch of their annoyances, set fire on their fens. *Rev. P. Adams Works* II. 480.

fennelt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fenl*.

fenne², *n.* [Perhaps for *fenda*, *v. e.*, *fend*.] Apparently, a dragon.

And that the waker *fenne* the ... on spate did keepe. *Purcellville*, tr. of *David's Epistle*, p. 31.

fennec, **fennek** (fēn'ek), *n.* [The Moorish name.] 1. A small African fox, the zerda, *Falpes zerda* or *Fennecus zerda*. It is of a pale fawn or creamy-whitish color, the tail being black tipped. It



Fennec (Fennecus zerda).

has a slender body, sharp-pointed ears pointed ears, upward of 3 inches long and blue eyes. It is about a foot long without the tail which is shorter than the body. The animal lives in burrows like other foxes and is chiefly nocturnal in habits. There are several species of the genus *Fennecus*.

2. A misnomer of an entirely different African fox, of the genus *Megalotis* or *Otocyon*.

Fennecus (fēn'ek-us), *n.* [*NL*, < *fennec*.] A genus of small African foxes with very large ears and auditory bullae, belonging to the canid or vulpine series of the family *Canidae*, and containing the *fennecs* or *zerdas*, as *F. zerda*, *F. famelicus*, and *F. chama*. See *fennec*.

fennek, *n.* See *fennec*.

fennel (fēn'el), *n.* [*< ME. fenel*, *fenyl* (also in another form *fenel*, *fenel*, < *mod. fukle*, after *D.* or *Scand.*), < *AS. fenel*, usually *finel*, *finel*, *finul*, rarely *faugel*, = *D. fenel* = *OHG. fenachal*, *fenchal*, *G. fenchel* = *Sw. fenkal* = *Dan. fenikel* = *OE. fenol*, *F. fenouil* = *Pr. fenolh*, *fenolh* = *Sp. hinojo* = *Pg. funcho* = *It. fenocchio*, < *L. feniculum*, more correctly *feniculum*, *fennel*, dim. of *fenum*, more correctly *fenum*,

hay: see *fenugreek*.] 1. An aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Fenniculum vulgare*, a native of southern Europe and common in cultivation. It is a tall, glaucous herb with decumbent leaves, yellow flowers, an agreeable odor, and sweet aromatic taste. Several varieties are extensively cultivated in Europe, America, and India for their seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative and stimulant. The chief consumption, however, is in veterinary practice. The oil distilled from the seeds is used in the manufacture of cordials.

Rke *fennel* wol up growe,

So it be gladd.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. 8.), p. 84.

There's *fennel* for you, and columbines.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 6.

Above the lowly plants it towers,

The *fennel*, with its yellow flowers,

And in an earlier age than ours

Was gifted with the wondrous powers,

Lost vision to restore.

Longfellow, *Goblin of Life*.

2. A name of certain plants of other genera. See below. **Dog-fennel**. See *dog's-fennel*. **Giant fennel**, the *Fenniculum giganteum*. **Hop- or sow-fennel**, the *Peucedanum officinale*. **Sweet fennel**, *Fenniculum dulce*, sometimes eaten as a vegetable or salad. **To eat conger and fennel**, to eat two high and hot things together: esteemed an act of libertinism. *Nares*.

Because their legs are both of a bigness: and he plays at quills well; and eats conger and fennel.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, II. 4.

fennel-flower (fēn'el-flōr), *n.* The *Nigella damascena*, or rugged-lady, also *N. arvensis*, the seeds of which are used in the East as a condiment, and medicinally as a carminative and diuretic.

fennel-water (fēn'el-wā'ter), *n.* A spirituous liquor prepared from fennel-seed.

Fennian (fēn'i-an), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Fennian*, 1.

fennish (fēn'ish), *a.* [*< fen¹* + -ish.] Full of fens; fenmy; marshy.

Hardier putrified and corrupted than all the *fennish* waters in the whole country. *Whitgift*, *Defences*, p. 278.

fenny¹ (fēn'i), *a.* [*< ME. fenny*, < *AS. fennig*, *fennig*, marshy, muddy, < *fenn*, *fen*, marsh, mud: see *fen¹*. Cf. *fenny²*.] 1. Having the character of a fen; boggy; marshy.

Much of this park, as well as a greater part of the country about it, is very *fenny*, and the syc very bad.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Oct. 21, 1644.

A hovering vapour

That covers for a while the *fenny* pool.

J. Baillie.

2. Inhabiting or growing in fens; abounding in fens: as, *fenny* brake.

Field of a *fenny* snake.

In the caldron hot and bake.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

Paths there were many,

Winding through palmy fern, and rushes *fenny*.

Keats, *Endymion*, l.

3. Muddy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

That mayster is merciable, thaz (though) thou be man *fenny*.

A sl to mured in more whel thou on molde luyen.

Thou may schyne thuz schryfte, thuz thou haf schome

ruined.

A pure the with penance tyl thou a pyle worthe.

Allegative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1113.

fenny² (fēn'i), *a.* Same as *finewed*.

fenowed (fēn'od), *a.* Same as *finewed*.

fenowable, **fenible**, *a.* See *fenible*.

fenosome (fēn'sum), *a.* [*E. dial.* for **fendaome*, < *fen¹* + -some.] 1. Adroit; skilful.—2. Neat; handsome; becoming. *Grove*; *Bractell*.

fensuret, *n.* [*< fence* + -ure.] A fence.

Fence or *fensure*, vallum

Halset.

fenl (fēn'l), *n.* [*< ME. fente*, < OF. *fente*, *F. fente* (= *Pg. fenda*), a slit, < *fendre* = *Sp. hender* = *Pg. fender* = *It. fendere*, < *L. findere*, pp. *finus*, cleave, split, slit. Hence also (from *L. findere*) *fendace*, *fensile*, *fenson*, *fissure*, etc.]

1. A slit; specifically, a short slit or opening left in an article of dress, as in the sleeve of a shirt, at the top of the skirt in a dress, etc., as a means of putting it on; a placket or placket-hole.—2. A crack; a flaw. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. A remnant, as of cotton; an odd piece; apocryphally, imperfectly printed or imperfectly dyed ends of cotton and other cloths, which are sold for patchwork and similar purposes.

Snod and bran will come out in a fine strainer, or a fine printing *fenl*. *G. Vell. Dyeing and Printing*, p. 229.

2. The binding of any part of the dress. [*Prov. Eng.*]

fenl (fēn'l), *v. t.* [*< fenl*, *n.*, 4.] To bind (cloth). [*Prov. Eng.*]

fen-thrush (fēn'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush. *C. scainan*. [North Hants, Eng.]

fenugreek (fēn'ū-grek), *n.* [Also sometimes *fenugreek*, formerly also written *fennigreek*; <

ME. *fenigrek, fennigrek, ventereke*, < AS. *fenugrecum*, and separately *fenum grecum* (= D. *fenigrek* = F. *fenugrec* = Pr. *fenugrec*, *fenigrec* = Sp. *fenugreco* = Pg. *fenugrego*), < L. *fenumgræcum*, *fenum græcum*, more correctly *fenum græcum*, fenugreek, lit. 'Greek hay'; *fenum*, less correctly *fenum*, erroneously *fenum*, hay, perhaps < √ *fn*, produce: see *fenel*, *fenus*. The *Trigonella Fenum-græcum*, an annual leguminous plant indigenous to western Asia, but widely naturalized, and extensively cultivated in Asia, Africa, and some parts of Europe. The mucilaginous seeds are used as food, and also in medicine. Also *fenugreek*.

fenugreek to have of such is to be sown
In Yule cut in this James ends
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 46

Fenigreeke counteth not behind the other herbs before
specified in credit and account for the virtues which it
hath. the Greeks call it Fenus and Carphos

Holland, tr. of Pliny, p. 207.

In the case of a drink called "Hollands whiskey" it was produced by distilling the methylated spirit with a little nitric acid, and then sweetening with treacle, and flavouring with rhubarb, chloroform, *fenugreek*, etc.

Encyc. Brit., I. 176.

feed, feodal, feodality, feodary. Less correct spellings, based, like the French *feodal*, etc., on the less correct Middle Latin forms, *feodum*, *feodatus*, etc., of *feud*², *feudat*², etc. The English pronunciation (*fūd*, *fū*-dāt, etc.) belongs to the spelling *feud*, etc.

feoff (*fof*), *v. t.* [An artificial spelling preserved in law books, in imitation of the Law L. and later OF. forms; the E. pronunciation is that of the reg. E. spelling *feff*; < ME. *feffen*, invest with a fee or fief; < OF. *teffer*, *teffer*, *tefer* (later spelled *teffer*), F. *teffer* (in Law L. *teffer*), the proper ML. verb being *feudare*, or rather *feudare*, < OF. *feff*, a fee or fief: see *feff*², *feff*, *feud*².] 1. To invest with a fee or feud; give or grant a fee to; enfeoff. — 2. To endow.

Was ther non other brach you hste lete,
To *feffe* with your newe love?

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1080

The kyng hym *feffed* with his right glove, and than he
reled hym upon his fete

Morte d'Arthur (E. E. T. 8.), II. 3. 4

So wel was William bi londe with riche & with poore,
So feo to *feffe* alle trickes [persons] with ful laire [laure]

William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8.), I. 1061.

May God forbid to *feffe* you so with grace

Court of Love, I. 937

feoff (*fof*), *n.* See *feff*.
feoffee (*fo-fo*), *n.* [*feoff* + *-ee*; < F. *feffé*, pp. of *feffer*, *feoff*.] A person who is enfeoffed — that is, invested with a fee.

He had conveyed secretly all his landes to *feoffees* of
trust.

Spenser, State of Ireland

Making himself rich by being made a *feoffee* in trust to
distant brethren. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2

Feoffee to use, at common law, one to whom land is conveyed to the use of another. See *use*.

feoffor, feoffor (*fof'fər*, -*or*), *n.* [OF. *feoffor*, *feoffour*, ML. *feoffator*: see *feoff*, *v.*] One who enfeoffs, or grants a fee.

feoffment (*fof'ment*), *n.* [*feffment*, < OF. *feffment*, ML. *feoffamentum*]; < *feoffor*, etc., *feoff*: see *feoff*, *v.*] In law: (a) Originally, the gift of a fief or feud.

The parliament passed bills to limit the benefit of clergy
and forbid *feoffments* to the use of churches

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

(b) The conveyance of land by investiture, or words of donation, accompanied by livery of seisin; also, the document making such conveyance.

Thanne Symonye and Cynye stolen forth bothe,
And vntecde the *feoffment* that Fals hadde makid

Piers Plowman (C), III. 73.

He has a quarrel to carry, and has caused
A deed of *feoffment* of his whole estate
To be drawn yonder: he has t'withyn, and you
Only he means to make *feoffee*

B. Jonson, Devil be an Ass, IV. 3

The process of conveying land by the combined effect of a deed and livery of seisin was called a *feoffment*, the deed was first executed, and then livery of seisin was given, and a memorandum of this was indorsed on the deed, and usually attested by the same witnesses

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 72.

(c) A like transfer or creation of any corporeal hereditament or freehold estate.

Could his grants, if not in themselves null, avail against
his posterity, heirs like himself under the great *feoffment*
of creation?

Hallam.

feoffor, n. See *feoffor*.
feoflet, a. See *feoff*².

feort, *adv.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *far*¹.

feorm-fultum, *n.* [AS. < *feorm*, provision (see *farm*¹), + *fultum*, aid, assistance.] In Anglo-

Saxon law, a tax for the king's sustentation as he went through his realm.

In every shire the king received, out of the produce of what had been the folk land contained in the shire, a compensation for his sustentation, termed the *feorm fultum*.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 10.

fer¹ (*fēr*), *adv.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *far*¹.

fer², *n.* A rare Middle English form of *fire*.

-fer. [L. adj. *-fer*, m., *-fera*, f., *-ferum*, neut., < *ferre* = E. *bear*¹: see *ferous*, *-phorous*.] The terminal element of nouns with a corresponding adjective in *-ferous*, as *conifer*, a coniferous tree. See *-ferous*.

feracious (*fē-rā'shūs*), *a.* [= Sp. *feraz* = It. *ferace*, < L. *ferax* (*feraci*-), fruitful, fertile, < *ferre* = E. *bear*¹: see *bear*¹. Cf. *fertile*.] Fruitful; producing abundantly. [Rare.]

Like an oak

Nurs'd on *feracious* Algidum

Thomson, Liberty, III.

feracity (*fē-rā'si-ti*), *n.* [*ME. feracitee* = Sp. *feracidad* = Pg. *feracidade* = It. *feracità*, < L. *feracitas* (-*tas*), < *ferax* (*feraci*-), fruitful: see *feracious*.] Fruitfulness. [Rare.]

Well troated wold he [the olive] latte ydonniged be,
And waggid [shaken] with wynde of *feracitee*

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 209

Such writers, instead of brittle, would say fragile; instead of fruitfulness, *feracity*

Beattie, Moral Science, IV. 1 & 3.

feræ (*fēr'æ*), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl. (see *bestia*) of *ferus*, wild: see *ferre*.] 1. Wild animals. See *feræ naturæ*, below. — 2. [cap.] In the Linnean system of classification (1766), the third order of *Mammalia*, containing the ten Linnean genera *Phoca*, *Canis*, *Felis*, *Viverra*, *Mustela*, *Ursus*, *Didelphys*, *Tupaia*, *Sorex*, and *Erinaceus*. Of these, the last three are insectivorous, and the seventh is marsupial. Excluding these four, and bringing in the genus *Trichechus*, which Linnaeus placed in *Bruta*, the order becomes the following modern group.

3. [cap.] An order of *Mammalia*, the *Carnivora* of authors. It includes edentulous quadrupeds with teeth of three kinds, all canined, the canines specialized into the toes clawed, the scaphoid and semilunar carpal bones consolidated into a single scapholunar bone, the placenta zonary deciduate, the brain with no calcareous subcortical cavities rudimentary or wanting, and the pelvis and hind limbs developed. The *Feræ* thus characterized include all the ordinary carnivorous mammals and are divided into *Fissipedata* and *Pinnipedia*, the former containing the terrestrial forms, the latter the aquatic seals. — **Feræ naturæ**. [L., lit. wild animals of nature. *feræ*, pl. fem., wild animals (see *etym.* above), *naturæ*, gen. of *natura*, nature; also generally explained as meaning literally 'of a wild nature', the full phrase being *animalia feræ naturæ*.] In law, animals living in a wild state, such as the hare, deer, or pheasant; distinguished from domesticated animals (*animalia domitæ naturæ*), as the cow, horse, sheep, poultry.

feral¹ (*fēr'al*), *a.* [*L. fera*, a wild animal, a wild beast (see *ferre*), + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to wild beasts; wild; ferine; ferous; existing in a state of nature; not domesticated or artificially bred; as, the wildcat is the *feral* stock of the domestic duck.

This girl . . . is one of those women men make a quarrel about and fight to the death for. — the old *feral* instinct, you know.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xvi
Some habit common to swine in their *feral* condition

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 638

2. Run wild; having escaped from domestication and reverted to a state of nature.

In Paraguay and in Circassia it has been noticed that *feral* horses of the same colour and size usually breed together. A. R. Wallace, in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 316.

In New Zealand, according to Dieffenbach the *feral* cats assume a streaky grey colour like that of wild cats.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 49.

3. Like a wild beast; characteristic of wild beasts; brutal; savage. — 4. In *astrology*, said of a planet which has no significant relation to any other.

feral² (*fēr'al*), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *feral* = It. *ferale*, < L. *feralis*, of or belonging to the dead, funeral, deadly, fatal, < *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, in reference to the carrying of the dead in funeral procession; cf. E. *bier*, ult. < *bear*¹.] Funeral; pertaining to funerals; mournful; fatal; cruel.

Imminent danger and *feral* diseases are now ready to seize upon them

Burton, Anat. of M. L., p. 168.

Ferialia (*fēr'ā-li-ā*), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ferialis*: see *feral*².] In *Rom. antiqu.*, an appointed festival in honor of the dead, held in February. The most characteristic observance consisted in the carrying of food by the people to the tombs of relatives or ancestors, for the use of their shades.

ferant, *a.* [ME., < OF. *ferant*, *feranā*, iron-gray: see *ferrandine*.] Iron-gray; applied to a horse.

The floure of oure forse mene one *ferant* stodez
Holowes frokly on the frokes, thate frayed was never

Morte Artoure (E. E. T. 8.), I. 2250.

ferash, feroash (*fē-rāsh'*, -*roah'*), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *farāsh*, *farrāsh*, < Ar. *farrāsh*, a servant whose business is to spread and sweep the mats, carpets, etc., < *farsh*, a carpet, a mat, floor-cloth, anything spread out, < *farah*, spreading.] In the East Indies, a menial servant whose proper business is to spread carpets, pitch tents, etc., and in a house to do the work of a chambermaid. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

ferberite (*fēr'bēr-it*), *n.* [After R. Ferber of Gera, Germany.] A tungstate of iron with a little manganese, found in cleavable masses in Sierra Almagrera in southern Spain.

ferd¹, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *feard*.

ferd¹, *n.* [ME., < *feren*, fear: see *fear*¹.] Fear.

Stinting in my tale

For *ferde*. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1214.

But the freike for *ferd* fled of his gate,
fruschet through the folke forth of his sight.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8.), l. 600.

ferd², *n.* [ME., also *ferde*, *ferd*, *furd*, < AS. *ferd*, *furd*, an army, host, company (= OS. *fard* = OFries. *ferd*, *fart*, an expedition, journey, = MD. *vaert*, D. *vaerd*, *vaard*, journey, = OHG. *fart*, MHG. *vart*, G. *fahrt*, a journey, = Icel. *ferdh* = Dan. *ferd* = Sw. *färd*, voyage, travel, course), < *faran*, go: see *fare*¹.] An army; a host. [This word, in the Anglo-Saxon form *furd*, is used historically in a technical sense, see *furd*.]

Farnon with all his *ferd*

Comm afterwarde Ormulum, l. 14792.

Ther com him a gens of kinges & other grette

The fastest *ferde* of folk that ever bi fore was sette.

Walloun of Palerne (E. E. T. 8.), l. 5320.

fer de fourchette (*fär dē fūr-shet'*). [F.: *fer*, iron; *de*, of; *fourchette*, fork: see *ferro*, *fourchette*.] In *her.*, a fork-shaped support for a musket; the cross or rest used in the early days of hand-firearms.

fer-de-lance (*fär'dē-lōis'*), *n.* [F., lit. lance-head, iron of the lance: *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lance*, lance: see *lance*.] The lance-headed or yellow viper, *Craspedocephalus* (or *Bothrops lanceolatus*), of the family *Crotalidae*, a large and very venomous serpent of the warm parts of America. It is from 5 to 7 feet long, and is capable of making considerable springs when in pursuit of prey or of some object which has irritated it. Its bite is often fatal, the only antidote of any avail seeming to be, as in the case of bites of other venomous snakes, ardent spirits. This serpent infests sugar plantations in the West India islands, and is dreaded alike by man and beast. The tail ends in a horny spine, which scrapes harshly against rough objects, but does not rattle. See cut under *Craspedocephalus*.

If by some rare chance you encounter [in the island of Martinique] a person who has lost an arm or a leg, you can be almost certain you are looking at a victim of the *fer de lance* — the serpent whose venom putrefies living tissue.

Harper's Mon., LXXV, II. 323.

fer de mouline (*fär dē mō-lēn'*). [F.: *fer*, iron; *de*, of; *mouline*, mill: see *mill*¹.] In *her.*, the iron set into the millstone. Also called *mill-rim*.

ferdigewt, *n.* [See *farthingale*.] A farthingale.

In our tricks *ferdegeues* and billments of golde.

Cdall, Rolater Dolater, II. 3.

ferdness, *n.* [ME. *ferdnes*, fear, < *ferd*, *fered*, pp. (see *ferd*¹, *feard*), + *-nes*, -ness.] The state of being afraid; fearfulness.

For *ferdnes* he turned ogayne

And durst do no thing at the kyrk.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. 8.), p. 122.

ferdwit (*fēr'dwīt*), *n.* [The form in old law books (Law L. *ferdwita*) of ME. *ferdwite*, AS. *ferdwite*, *furdwite*, a fine for neglecting the military service, < *furd*, also written *ferd*, *ferd*, *furd*, an army, the military array of the whole country, an expedition (see *ferd*²), + *wite*, punishment, fine: see *wite*.] In Anglo-Saxon law, a fine imposed on persons for not going forth in a military expedition.

ferel¹, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *fear*¹.

ferel², *n.* See *feer*¹.

ferel³, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *fire*.

ferel⁴, *a.* See *ferar*³.

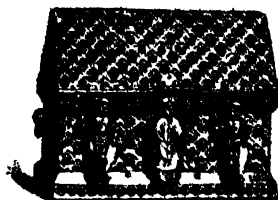
fered, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *feard*.

fereta, *n.* Plural of *feretum*.

feretori, ferteri, *n.* [ME. *ferter*, *ferter*, < OF. *ferter*, *ferter*, *feretre* = Sp. Pg. It. *feretro*, < L. *feretrum*, an accom. of Gr. *εἰρηπῶν* (the proper L. word being *fericulum*), a litter, a bier, < *fer* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹. Cf. E. *bier*, < *bear*¹.] Same as *feretory*.

feretory (*fēr'e-tō-ri*), *n.*; pl. *feretories* (-*ries*). [As *ferter*, *ferter*, with term. -*ory*.] 1. A shrine

or hier containing the relics of saints, adapted to be borne in religious processions. — 2. The place in a church where such a shrine is set.



Ferretory.
English medieval silverwork

feretrum (fêr'e-trum), n.; pl. **feretra** (-trâ). [L. *ML.*: see *feretor*, *feretory*.] Same as *feretory*.
ferforth, adv. Same as *far-forth*. *Chaucer*.
fergusonite (fêr'gu-son-it), n. [After Robert Ferguson, of Raith, Scotland.] A brownish-black mineral consisting mainly of niobic acid and yttria, and crystallizing in the tetragonal system. It occurs in quartz near Cape Farewell, Greenland; also in Sweden, Massachusetts, and North Carolina.
feria (fêr'i-â), n. [L.: see *feria*, *feric*.] In the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical calendar, any day of the week from Monday to Friday, inclusive—that is, any day but the Jewish and the Christian sabbath: as, *feria secunda*, *tertia*, etc. [This use constitutes a reversal of the original meaning of the word of which there appears to be no adequate explanation. See *feric*.]

The regular rotation of fast and feast, vigil and *feria*, in the calendar.
Encyc. Brit., XVI, 510.

feriæ (fêr'i-â), n. pl. [L.: see *ferre* and *far-2*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, holidays during which free Romans suspended their political transactions and lawsuits, and slaves enjoyed a cessation of labor. The *feriæ* were thus *dies nefasti*. They were divided into two classes, *feriæ publicæ* and *feriæ privæ*. The latter were observed by single families or individuals in commemoration of some particular event of consequence to themselves or their ancestors. *Feriæ publicæ* included all days on which public religious festivals were held, whether stated (*feriæ stativæ* or *stativæ*) or occurring every year, but not on fixed days, the precise dates being appointed each time by the magistratus (*feriæ conceptivæ*), or ordered by the consuls, pretors, or dictator, with special reference to some particular emergency (*feriæ imperativæ*). The manner in which the public *feriæ* were kept bears great analogy to the modern observance of Sunday, the people visiting the temples of the gods and offering prayers and sacrifices.

ferial (fêr'i-âl), n. [Cf. *ME. feryalle*, < *OF. feriâl*, *F. feriâl* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. ferâl* = *It. feriale*, < *ML. ferialis*, < *feria*, a holiday: see *ferre* and *far-2*.] 1. Pertaining to holidays (*feriæ*), or to public days: specifically, in Scotland, formerly applied to those days on which it was not lawful for courts to be held or any judicial step to be taken.

It hath be' void, the Maire and Shiret of Bristowe to kepe thaire due residence at the Countre every *feriall* day, aswile byfore none as afternone.
English Gilda (E. E. T. 8.), p. 426.

In *feriall* tyme serve chese shraped with sugur and sauge-levys.
Robyn Hood (E. E. T. 8.), p. 372.

It was the settled policy of the empire for the emperor thus to determine concerning *feriall* days.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX, 11.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to any day of the week which is not appointed for a specific fast or festival. Whether a day is *ferial* or not depends upon whether any specific service is appointed for it. See note under *feria*. — *Ferial* use, church music used on ordinary occasions, and having no special festival or penitential character: opposed to *festal* use, the music used on *festal* days.
feriation (fêr'i-â-shon), n. [Cf. *L.* as if **feriatio* (n-), < *feriari* (> *It. feriare* = *Sp. Pg. feriar* = *OF. ferier*), keep holiday. < *feria*, holidays.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

Why should the Christian church have lease power than the Jewish synagogue? here was not a mere *feriation*, but a feasting.
Bp. Hall, *The Poole of Bethesda*.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physician's vacation.
Sir T. Browne.

feriet, n. [ME. *ferie*, *ferve*, a holiday, < *OF. ferie*, *foirie*, *F. ferie* = *Sp. Pg. It. feria* (cf. *D. G. ferien* = *Dan. Sw. ferier*, pl. vacation), < *L. feria*, *ML.* in sing. *feria*, a holiday; cf. *fair-2*, which is the same word with vernacular (*OF.*, etc.) development, while *ferie*, etc., is a mere reflex of the *L.* form.] A holiday; a stated feast-day.

Vch day is holiday with hym or an holgh *ferye*; And if he aughte wold here it is an harlot's tonge.
Piers Plowman (B), xlii, 415.

These ben the *feries* of the Lord, whiche ye schulen clepe hooll.
Wyclif, *Lev.* xviii, 2 (Pur.).

ferine (fêr'in or -rin), a. and n. [= *OF. feris* = *Sp. Pg. It. ferino*, < *L. ferinus*, < *fera*, a wild animal: see *feræ*, *feral*, and *ferce*.] 1. a. 1. Wild; in a state of nature; never having been domesticated.

The only difficulty . . . is touching those *ferine*, notorious, and untamable beasts, as lions, tigers, wolves, bears.
Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 202.

The beasts . . . are not truly wild, yet they live in the manner of wild beasts, that are *feral*, not *ferine*.
A. Newton, *Zoologist*, 3d ser. (1888), xli, 101.

2. Malignant; noxious: as, a *ferine* disease.
Dunglison.

II. a. A wild beast; a beast of prey.
ferinely (fêr'in-li), adv. In the manner of wild beasts. *Craug*.

ferineness (fêr'in-ness), n. Wildness; savageness.

A conversation with those that were fallen into a more barbarous habit of life and manners would easily assimilate, at least, the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*.
Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 107.

Feringee, Feringhee (fe-ring'gê), n. [Hind. *Farangi* = Pers. *Farangi* = Ar. *Frangî*, (*Frang*), a European; formed, with the relational suffix -î, < Hind. *Farang* = Pers. *Frang*, a European; a corruption of *Frank*.] A Frank; a European; specifically, among the Hindus, an Englishman.

The first instalment of these notorious cartridges were without doubt abundantly offensive to the *Feringees* as well as to the Faithful.
Capt. M. Thomson.

ferio (fêr'i-ô), n. The mnemonic name of that mood of the first figure of syllogism of which the major premise is negative and the minor particular. The following is an example: No birds are viviparous; but some marine animals are birds, hence, some marine animals are not viviparous. The word is one of the names invented in the thirteenth century and attributed to Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e, i, o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions. See *Barbara*.

ferison (fe-rî'son), n. The mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has one of the premises particular and the other negative. The following is an example: No placental mammals lay eggs; some placental mammals are fished; therefore, some fished animals do not lay eggs. The word is one of the names of moods invented in the thirteenth century and attributed to Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e, i, o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, namely, universal negative particular affirmative, particular negative. The *f* shows that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*, the *s* that the minor premise is simply converted in the reduction.

ferity (fêr'i-ti), n. [= *OF. ferite*, *ferite*, violence, boldness, audacity, *F. ferite*, pride, — *It. ferida*, < *L. ferita* (t-s), wildness, < *ferus*, wild, savage: see *feral*, *ferce*.] Wildness; savageness; cruelty.

The *ferity* of such minds holds no rule in calculations.
Sir T. B. Hall, *Chr. Hist.*, III, 12.

The evil of his heart is but like the *ferity* and wildness of lions' whelps.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1831), I, 801.

Forgetting the *ferity* of their nature, become civilized to all his employments.
Keshu, *Sylva*.

Even in rugged Scotland, nature is scarcely wilder than a mountain sheep, certainly a good way short of the *ferity* of the moose and caribou.
The Century, XXVII, 111.

ferkt, v. See *fiel*.

ferlicht, a. and adv. See *ferly*.

ferling, n. [Also written *farling* (cf. *far2*, *far2*, *farthel*); ult. < *AS. fôrthing*, a fourth part, a farthing; see *farthing*.] 1. In *old law*, a fourth; a fourth part; a quarter; a farthing. Specifically—2. A quarter of a ward or borrough.

In King Edward the Confessor's time there were in this borough four *ferlings*, that is quarters of wards.
Holland, *tr. of Camden's Britain*, p. 161.

ferling-noble (fêr'ling-no-bl), n. The quarter-noble, an English gold coin. See *quarter-noble*.
ferly, **farly** (fêr'li, fâr'li), a. and n. [Also written *ferlie*, *farlie*, < *ME. ferly*, *ferb*, *ferlich*, *ferlyke*, fearful, terrible, unexpected, sudden, strange, wonderful (as a noun, a wonder, a strange event or object). < *AS. færlie*, sudden, unexpected, quick (= *D. gaartlyk* = *MHG. vortlich*, *G. gefährlich*, dangerous, = *lecl. farligr*, disastrous, = *Dan. Sw. farlig*, dangerous), < *fêr*, danger, fear: see *far1*.] I. a. 1. Fearful; terrible.

A *ferly* strife led them to warre,
As they went in the way.
Robin Hood and the Monk (old ballad Ballads, V, 3).

2. Unexpected; sudden.—3. Singular; wonderful; extraordinary.

The wile *ferly* 's a *ferly* thinge
I was let here ate my preching.
King Horn (E. E. T. 8.), p. 84.

Wha harkned ever with a *ferly* thing?
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, I, 25.

All the folk that with him were
War ful fulme of this *ferly* fare.
Hoby Hood (E. E. T. 8.), p. 129.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

II. n. 1. A wonder; a strange deed, event, or object.

And ere I cam to the court . . .
Many *ferlys* me by-fel in a fowle gorie.
Piers Plowman (A), xli, 68.

Ha! where ye gaun, ye crawlin' *ferlys*?
Burns, *To a Louse*.

Ferly is properly a wonder, but it is also used to express any slight, incident, or event that is unusual or that attracts attention; thus, two friends meeting will say "let us walk thro' the town and see the *ferlys*."
Destruction of Troy, p. 406, notes.

2. Wonder; astonishment.

But I haf grette *ferly*, that I fynd no man
That has writen in story how Haukebok this lond wan.
Robert of Brunne, p. 28.

Flourance of that fare thanne gret *ferly* hadde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8.), I, 4821.

When Achilles the choise maddon with there can behold,
He hade *ferly* of his fathrede, & fell into thought.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8.), I, 9144.

3. A fault. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

ferlyt, **farlyt**, adv. [Cf. *ME. ferlyt*, *ferli*, < *AS. færlie*, suddenly, < *færlie*, sudden: see *ferly*, a.]

1. Fearfully; singularly; wonderfully.
He come to speke with ourse ladd
Ferly him thought that sohe was oery.
King Horn (E. E. T. 8.), p. 81.

2. Suddenly; hastily; quickly.

Ferly he aperle not. *Wyclif*, 3 Kt. iv, 40 (Ost.).

The rith . . . *ferly* flayed the folk.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II, 900.

Joane felle on hem *ferlich*. *Wyclif*, *John*, x, 9 (Ost.).

ferly (fêr'li), v. i.; pret. and pp. *ferlied*, *ppr. ferlyng*. [Cf. *ferly*, a.] To wonder. [Scotch.]

Tell what new taxon's condt'
An' *ferlie* at the folk in London.
Burns, *The Twa Dogs*.

ferm, a. A Middle English form of *firm*.

ferm, n. A Middle English form of *firm*.

fermacyt, n. [ME., < *OF. farmacie*; see *pharmacy*.] A medicine; healing drink.

Fermacyes of herbes. *Chaucer*, *Knights's Tale*, I, 1066.

fermail (fêr-mâl'), n. [OF., also *fermail*, *fermail* (ML. reflex *firmulus*, *firmulus*, etc.); < *ML. firmaculum*, a clasp, < *firmare*, make firm: see *firm*, v.] A clasp or catch for mail or costume: same as *agraffe*, 1.

fermaryt, n. See *fermery*.

fermata (fêr-mâl'th), n. [It., a pause, stop, rest, < *fermare*, stop, fix, prevent, confirm, < *L. firmare*, make firm, strengthen, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, a.] In music: (a) A pause or break; especially, in a concerto, a pause in the accompaniment to give room for an extended cadenza by the soloist. (b) A hold or pause upon a tone or chord, the length being discretionary with the performer or conductor. (c) The sign — or — placed over or under a note or even a bar to indicate such a hold or pause. See *hold*.

Fermatian (fêr-mâ'shi-ân), a. Pertaining to the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat (1601-65). **Fermatian reasoning**, reasoning in the following form: "A certain character, *P*, if possessed by any one of a linear series of subjects, is necessarily possessed by the next following subject; now, the character *P* is possessed by the first subject of the series; ergo, it is possessed by all the subjects." The discovery of this form of reasoning by Fermat opened the theory of numbers to the researches of mathematicians. It holds good even if the series is infinite, so long as it contains no member which cannot be reached by proceeding by successive steps from the first member, as is the case, for example, with the entire class of finite positive integer numbers. In this particular Fermatian reasoning is contrasted, for example, with the syllogism of transposed quantity, which holds only for finite classes. On the other hand, the Fermatian inference fails in such a case as the following: If Achilles, pursuing a tortoise, is behind it at any instant, then he will still be behind it when he reaches the point where the tortoise now is, but he is behind it at that instant; therefore, he will always be behind it. The following is equally absurd: If any whole number is finite, the next greater whole number is finite, and so is finite; hence, all whole numbers are finite.

fermet, n. An obsolete variant of *farm*.

ferment (fêr'ment), n. [= *F. ferment* = *Sp. Pg. It. fermento*, < *L. fermentum*, leaven, yeast, a drink made of fermented barley, fig. anger, passion, contr. of **fermentum*, < *ferere*, boil, be agitated: see *ferent*, *ferid*.] 1. A gentle boiling, or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid. [Rare.]—2. That which is capable of causing fermentation. *Ferments* are of two kinds: organized and unorganized. Organized *ferments* belong to the lowest order of microscopic fungi. (See *fermentation*.) Unorganized or chemical *ferments* are substances capable of causing chemical changes in certain other substances without themselves being permanently changed in the process: as diastase, maltin, and ptyalin.

which convert starch into a soluble modification or into sugar; pepsin, which dissolves proteins, forming peptones; emulsin, which resolves amygdalin into oil of bitter almonds, prussic acid, and dextrose.

Van this ferment

For many breeds, whom this will condiment.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

3. Figuratively, commotion; heat; tumult; agitation; as, to put the passions in a ferment.

The nation is in too high a ferment for me to expect either civil war, or even so much as fair quarter, from a reader of the opposite party.

Deighton, Pref. to Hind and Panther.

There was a ferment in the minds of men, a vague craving for something new.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The lowest population of the great cities, from Baltimore to Chicago, rose in ferment and mischief.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II, 426.

Acetic ferment. See *acetic*. **Fibrin ferment.** See *fibrin*. **Universal ferment**, in alchemy, a supposed chemical substance of such a nature that, applied to any animal, vegetable, or mineral, it improved the latter, so as to make it the most perfect thing of its kind.

ferment (fer-men't), *v.* [= *F. fermenter* = *Sp.* *fermentar* = *It.* *fermentare*, < *L.* *fermentare*, cause to rise or ferment, pass, rise or ferment, < *fermentum*, a ferment, yeast; see *ferment*, *n.*]

1. *trans.* 1. To cause to boil gently; cause ebullition in.—2. To cause fermentation in.

One, whose spirit was fermented with the leaven of the Pharisees.

Stillinger, Sermons, I, iv.

3. Figuratively, to set in agitation; excite; arouse.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the gameful woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.

Pope, Windsor Forest, I, 93.

Fermenting-vat, in brewing, a tun or tank which holds the wort during the fermentation caused by the addition of the yeast.

II. *intrans.* 1. To undergo fermentation.

If wine or cider do ferment twice, it will be harder than if it had fermented but once.

Noble, Cider, quoted in Evelyn's Pomona.

2. Figuratively, to be in agitation; be excited, as by violent emotions or passions, or great problems.

There is a War, unquestioned a fermenting against the Protestants.

My griefs not only pain me

As a lingering disease,

But, finding no redress, ferment and rage.

Milton, R. A., I, 619.

fermentability (fer-men-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< fermentable*: see *bility*.] Capability of being fermented.

Newman, it would seem, was unwilling to admit of the fermentability of milk.

A. Hunter, Geographical Essays, I, 107.

fermentable (fer-men'ta-bl), *a.* [*< ferment* + *-able*.] Capable of fermentation; thus, elder, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors are fermentable. Also *fermentible*.

fermentat (fer-men'tal), *a.* [*< ferment* + *-at*.] Having power to effect fermentation.

That, containing little salt or spirit, they [cucumbers] may also debilitate the vital acidity and fermental faculty of the stomach, we readily conclude.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II, 7.

Fermentarian (fer-men-ta'ri-an), *n.* [*< ferment* + *-arian*.] A term of reproach applied in the ecclesiastical controversies of the eleventh century to one who used leavened or fermented bread in the eucharist. See *Azymite* and *Prosymite*.

fermentatet (fer-men'tät), *v. t.* [*< L.* *fermentatus*, pp. of *fermentare*, ferment; see *ferment*, *v.*] To leaven; cause fermentation in.

The largest part of the Lords were fermentated with an anti-episcopal sourness.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II, 179

fermentation (fer-men-tä'shon), *n.* [= *F. fermentatio* = *Sp.* *fermentacion* = *Pg.* *fermentação* = *It.* *fermentazione*, < *L.* as if **fermentatio* (*n.*), < *fermentare*, ferment; see *ferment*, *v.*] 1. A gentle boiling or ebullition.—2. A decomposition produced in an organic substance by the physiological action of a living organism or by certain unorganized agents. See *ferment*. Fungi (and especially species of *Saccharomyces*) and bacteria are the agents of fermentative processes or changes. Fermentation naturally ceases when the nutritive elements of the fermented substance are exhausted, or a sufficient proportion of a substance (as alcohol) deleterious to the ferment-organism is produced. It may be checked or altogether prevented by anything which prevents the growth of the organism, as by a reduction of the temperature, or by subjecting to a temperature too high or too low, by the presence of too large a proportion of sugar or of a substance (called an antiseptic) which acts as a poison to the organism. There are various kinds of fermentation, each of which is caused by special organisms. Alcoholic fermentation in saccharine solutions, or fermentation in its most restricted sense, may be produced

by any of several organisms, including several species of *Saccharomyces*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, and *Aspergillus*, and to a slight extent by certain other fungi; but the most important agent is *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, which produces the fermentation of beer. In fermenting wine, several species of *Saccharomyces* are found. *S. Mycoderma* forms a mold like growth on the surface, the so-called *flavour of wine*. *Acetous fermentation* takes place in liquids which have undergone alcoholic fermentation, and is caused by *Micrococcus (Mycoderma) aceti*, the vinegar plant. The alcohol is oxidized, and acetic acid or vinegar is the result. This micrococcus takes two forms: the immersed or anaerobic form exists as a nameless mass called the *mother of vinegar*; the other is the surface or aerobic form, the *flowers of vinegar*. According to Pasteur, the latter only is active in producing fermentation. *Lactic fermentation*, or souring of milk, is induced by certain bacteria which decompose the sugar of milk and produce lactic acid. *Vacuous fermentation* is of two kinds: the one is caused by certain bacteria which convert the fermenting substance into a slimy mass and produce manure; the other is caused by *Lactobacillus casei*, which brings about the slimy condition, but does not produce manure. The latter occurs in saccharine solutions, and is a source of serious loss to sugar manufacturers on the European continent. The agent in *butyric fermentation* is *Bacillus ambibacter*, and butyric acid is the result. Certain fermentative changes are produced in wood by various fungi. *Putrefactive fermentation*, or putrefaction, occurs in animal substances and plant products containing a large proportion of nitrogenous matter. The organism which is active in the putrefaction of beef is *Bacterium termo*. The anaerobic fermentation of urine is caused by *Micrococcus uree*. See *putrefaction*, *bacterium*, and *germ theory*, under *germ*.

Fermentation is a very general phenomenon. It is life without air, or life without free oxygen, or, more generally still, it is the result of a chemical process accomplished on a fermentable substance.

Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 270.

3. Figuratively, the state of being in high activity or commotion; agitation; excitement; as of the intellect or feelings, a society, etc.

The founders of the English Church wrote and acted in an age of violent intellectual fermentation and of constant action and reaction.

Macaulay.

A man may be a better scholar than Erasmus, and know no more of the chief causes of the present intellectual fermentation than Erasmus did.

Huxley, Science and Culture.

Amylic, butyric, etc., fermentation. See the adjectives. **Benzolic fermentation**, the change by which hippuric acid, either in the body or in urine, takes on a molecule of water and is resolved into benzoic acid and glycolic acid. — *Byn.* See *chilition*.

fermentative (fer-men-tä-tiv), *a.* [= *F. fermentat* = *Sp.* *fermentativo*; as *ferment* + *-ative*.] 1. Causing or having power to cause fermentation.

He [M. Schützenberger] thinks that this power, which he terms *fermentative energy*, may be estimated more correctly by the quantity of sugar decomposed by the unit-weight of yeast in unit-time.

Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 252.

2. Of the nature of, consisting in, or produced by fermentation.

It is not a fermentative process; for the solution begins at the surface, and proceeds towards the centre, contrary to the order in which fermentation acts and spreads.

Pauze, Nat. Theol., x.

Also *fermentive*.

fermentativeness (fer-men-tä-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being fermentative.

fermentible (fer-men'ti-bl), *a.* [*< ferment* + *-ible*; better *fermentable*.] See *fermentable*.

fermentive (fer-men'tiv), *a.* [*< ferment* + *-ive*.] Same as *fermentative*.

The introduction into the blood of substances which shall prevent *fermentative*, deslirizing, or destructive processes.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII, 381.

ferment-oil (fer-men't-oil), *n.* An odorous compound produced during the fermentation of bruised vegetables or of their extracted juice.

ferment-organism (fer-men't-ör-gan-izm), *n.* An organism which produces fermentation; a ferment.

ferment-secretion (fer-men't-sē-kre'shon), *n.* The production of an unorganized ferment.

fermeret, *n.* [ME., < *fermery*, *q. v.*] The officer in a religious house who had the care of the infirmary.

So did our sextain and our fermeret,

That han ben trewe ferres fifty yere

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 151.

fermery, **fermary**, *n.* [Also *firmary*; ME. *fermery*, *fermerie*, *fermorie*, < OF. *fermerie*, abbr. of *enfirmerie*, an infirmary; see *infirmary*.] An infirmary; a room or building set apart for the use of the sick.

How thus salte make the fermerye; Devocione salte make the celere. Meditation salte make the fermerye.

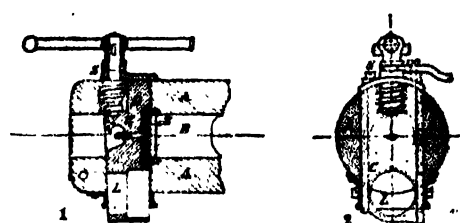
MS. Lincoln, A. 1, 17, l. 372. (Halliwell.)

If ye had so in yowre fermorie forly me thinketh. But there be there charite shulde be and gonge children toode pleyne!

Piers Plowman (B), xiii, 108.

fermeture (fer-me-tür), *n.* [F. (= *It.* *fermatura*), a fastening, shutting stop, < *fermer*, shut, fasten, < *L.* *firmare*, make fast; see *firm*, *v.*] A mecha-

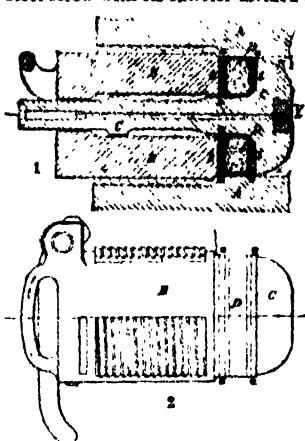
nism for closing the bore or chamber of a breech-loading small-arm or cannon; a breech-closing apparatus. The Krupp fermeture consists of a cylindrical prismatic wedge furnished with a Broadwell ring to serve as a gas-check. This wedge slides transversely in



Krupp Fermeture with Broadwell Ring.

Fig. 1. Horizontal section of gun. Fig. 2. Transverse section of gun and rear elevation of wedge. A, body of gun; B, bore; C, cylindrical prismatic wedge; D, locking plate; E, Broadwell ring; F, loading-hole; G, vent; H, locking screw.

a mortise in the steel breech piece, and in the large callers it is moved in and out by a translating screw on one side. The block is locked in position by a second screw having a part of its thread cut away so that a partial turn causes it to engage or disengage in the breech of the gun. The French or interrupted-screw fermeture is a steel screw with its exterior divided into sextants or arcs of 60° each. The screw-threads are removed from the alternate arcs, which thus present a plain cylindrical surface. The interior surface of the breech of the gun is similarly formed with alternate blank and threaded sectors. In closing, the threaded sectors on the block are brought opposite the blanks in the breech, and the block is inserted by turning a translating screw; then one sixth of a turn of the block to the right engages the threads on the block with those in the breech and closes the chamber. The French or interrupted screw fermeture is a steel screw with its exterior divided into sextants or arcs of 60° each. The screw-threads are removed from the alternate arcs, which thus present a plain cylindrical surface. The interior surface of the breech of the gun is similarly formed with alternate blank and threaded sectors. In closing, the threaded sectors on the block are brought opposite the blanks in the breech, and the block is inserted by turning a translating screw; then one sixth of a turn of the block to the right engages the threads on the block with those in the breech and closes the chamber.



French or Interrupted Screw Fermeture.

Fig. 1. Section of breech-block. Fig. 2. Elevation of breech-block. A, body of gun; B, breech screw; C, mushroom head and spindle; D, D' and D'' or sectors; E, E', E'', brass or copper rings; F, F', F'' or zinc plates; G, vent and upper vent bushing.

Range or Preire gas check is generally used with this system of fermeture. The fermeture of the Hotchkiss mountain-gun consists of a simple prismatic wedge, with a locking screw engaging in a recess in the breech. A handle on one side serves to close and draw out the block, and to lock it. This form of block has merely to support the head of the cartridge case, which acts as its own gas-check. The fermetures for small-arms present a great variety of combinations and movements. The most important are the rotating breech-block, as in the United States Springfield and Martini-Henry rifles; the sliding breech-block, as in the Sharps and Winchester rifles; and the sliding bolt, as in the Hotchkiss and Chaffee-Reeco rifles. In all modern small-arms the metallic cartridge-case serves as a gas-check or obturator. See *gas-check*, *interrupted screw* (under *screw*), *obturator*, and *cut under cannon*.

fermillet (fer-mi-let), *n.* [*< OF.* *fermillet*, *fermoillet*, dim. of *fermeil*, *fermail*, *fermal*, etc., a clasp; see *fermail*.] A buckle or clasp.

Those stones were sustained or stayed by buckles and fermillets of gold for more firmness.

Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 49.

fermisont, *n.* [ME., also *fermyson*, *fermysons*; < AF. *fermysson*, close-time. OF. *fermoisson*, a prison, < ML. *firmatio* (*n.*), a strengthening, confirmation, grant, warrant, assurance, a strong-hold, close-time, < L. *firmare*, make strong, confirm; see *firm*, *v.*] 1. In old Eng. law, the time within which it was forbidden to kill male deer; close-time for deer.

The fre lord had defence in *fermysson* tyme, That ther schuld no mon mene to the male dere.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1186.

2. Deer; venison.

flesch flurste of *fermyssone* with frumenges noble Ther-to wyld to wale, and wynliche hyddes.

Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), l. 180.

3. A place where deer were kept or allowed to range.

Tyl on a day thay hom drygt into the depe dellas, Fellun to the fenallas, in forest was freddes, Payre by *fermyssone*, by frythys and felles To the wylde thay weyduan. Astors of Arthur, st. 1.

fermo (fer'mō), *n.* [It., < L. *firmus*, firm; see *firm*, *a.*] In music, firm; fast; unchanged. See *canto fermo*.

fermor, *n.* An obsolete form of *farmer*.

fern (fĕrn), *n.* [*< ME. fern, < AS. farn = D. varen = OHG. farn, faran, farum, fern, MHG. varn, varn, G. farn (in comp. farn-kraut), fern; perhaps akin to Serv. Bulg. Bohem. paprat = Pol. paproc = Russ. paporot = Lith. papartis, fern.* Some compare *Skt. parva*, wing, feather, leaf, tree (applied to various plants); the same connection of thought appearing in the Gr. *ptēpē*, a fern, *ptēpōs*, a wing, feather, = *E. feather*.] One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants, constituting the natural order *Filices*. They are herbaceous, rarely shrubby or arborescent plants sometimes with long creeping rhizomes. But in many cases the rootstock or caudex is erect, when the species is called a *tree-fern*. The fructification, which is asexual, consists of spores produced in sporangia upon the backs or margins of the fronds. The sporangia in most genera are collected in definite clusters (*sori*), and these are usually covered by a special covering membrane, or one formed from the margin of the frond, called an *indusium*. Each sporangium is formed from a single epidermal cell. In the largest suborder, the *Polypodiaceae*, the sporangia are stalked and provided with a vertical, many-jointed ring, which ruptures at maturity, allowing the escape of the spores. In the other suborders the ring is less perfectly developed, or wanting. The spores in germination produce a green prothallium upon the surface of the soil, and upon the under surface of the prothallium antheridia and archegonia are monicously produced. After fertilization the germ-cell of the archegonium develops into a frond bearing plant. About 2,000 species of ferns are known. They are found all over the world, but abound in humid temperate and tropical regions. Great Britain has about 60, temperate North America about 100, India about 600. Ferns are very abundant as fossil plants. The earliest known forms occur in Devonian rocks, and their remains are very common in connection with coal of the Carboniferous period. Plants of the related group *Ophioglossaceae* also are called ferns.

Cloak-fern, *n.* A species of *Notholaena*. **Filmy fern**, a species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*, found on moist rocks and in rocks.

Flowering fern, a fern of the genus *Osmunda*, especially *O. cinnamomea*. This plant, which is common in Europe and America, growing in boggy places and wet woods, forms tufts of large bipinnate fronds. In the fertile fronds the upper pinnae are transformed into a handsome panicle of sporangia. **Hare's-foot fern**, *Dasylia Canariensis*. **Maidenhair fern**, species of *Adiantum*, especially *A. pedatum* and *A. Capillus Veneris*. **Royal fern**, *Osmunda regalis*. **Scented fern**, *Nephrodium drooping*, from the citron odor of its fronds when gently rubbed. **Sensitive fern**, *Onclea sensibilis*. **Sweet- or meadow-fern**, the *Myrica Comptonia* or *Comptonia asplenifolia*, a myricaceous shrub of North America, with fragrant fern-like foliage. (For other ferns, see the compound names.)



Male fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas*.



Fossil Ferns
a, *Sphenopteris obtusiloba*, b, *S. latifolia*,
c, *Pecopteris Miltoni*

fern (fĕrn), *n.* [*< ME. fern, < AS. farn, ancient, former (chiefly in comp.) = OS. farn = OHG. farn, MHG. varn, old, G. farn, former, of the last year (see fern), = Icel. farn = Sw. farn = Goth. farn, old, ancient; akin to farn, q. v.] 1. Ancient; old; former; past; previous.*

Ferne halwes southe in sondry londes.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 14

2. Distant; remote; far off.

Renon . . . paasyngte to ferne poeple.
Chaucer, Boethius, H. meter 7.

fern (fĕrn), *adv.* [*< ME. fern; < fern, a.*] Long ago; long before.

But for they han knownen it so fern.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 248.

fernery (fĕr'ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *ferneries* (riz). [*< farn + -ery.*] A place where ferns are artificially grown; a plantation of ferns.

farn-freckled (fĕrn-frek'ld), *a.* [*< farn + freckle.*] Freckled. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ferngale (fĕrn'gāl), *n.* The sweet-fern, *Myrica Comptonia*.

ferntide, ferniticle, n. See *ferntide*.

ferntide (fĕrn'tīd), *n.* A delicate rose-colored alga, *Callithamnion gracillimum*.

fern-owl (fĕrn'oul), *n.* 1. Properly, a name of the common European goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*.—2. The short-eared owl or marsh-owl, *Asio brachyotus* or *accipitrinus*. [*Ireland.*]

fern-seed (fĕrn'sēd), *n.* The seed of a fern; collectively, the seed-like bodies constituting the spores of ferns; formerly supposed to possess wonderful virtues, such as the power of rendering a person carrying it invisible.

We have the receipt of fern-seed, we walk invisible.
Shak. 1 Hen. IV., II, 1.

fernshaw (fĕrn'shā), *n.* A shaw, brake, or thicket of ferns.

*He bade me take the Ghyss mother,
And set her telling some story of other
Of hill or dale, oakwood or fernshaw.*
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

fernsund, *n.* The flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

Fernsund is . . . an herb of some called water fern, hath a triangular stalk, and is like polypody, and it grows in bogs and hollow grounds.
G. Markham, Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1876.

ferntide (fĕrn'tīd), *n.* [*< farn + tide.*] Also *fernticle, farn-tide, farniticle, farniticle*; *See farnitide, ferniticle, farniticle*, explained as 'a freckle on the skin resembling the seed of a fern.' A freckle; usually in the plural. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ferntide (fĕrn'tīd), *n.* Freckled [*Prov. Eng.*]

ferny (fĕr'ni), *a.* [*< farn + -y.*] 1. Abounding in or overgrown with ferns.

*See not ye that bonny road,
That winds about the ferny brake?*
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, l. 111)

The wild buck bells from ferny brake.
Scott, Minstrelsy, IV, 15

2. Resembling or of the nature of a fern.

fernyeret, *n.* [*< farn + yeret, year.*] A past year; particularly, the past year.

Farwel at the snowgh of ferne yeret.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1176.

Many times have moored the to think on thine end,
And how tele fern-eris are farn-eris and so farn-eris to come.
Pier. Plowman (Ch. XII, 6)

ferocious (fĕr'ō-shus), *a.* [*< L. ferocē, -tus, pp. of ferocē, he fierce, be ungovernable, < ferus (ferus), fierce; see ferocious.*] Fierce; savage; ferocious.

Nothing so soon tames the madness of people as their own fierceness and extravagancy . . . which at length as S. Crispian observes, tames them by taking away their breath, and vainly exhausting their ferocious spirits.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 142

ferocious (fĕr'ō-shus), *a.* [*< L. ferus (ferus), wild, bold, savage, fierce, < ferus, wild, savage, fierce (see fierce), < farn, 1. Of a fierce or cruel nature; savage; wild; rapacious; as, a ferocious disposition; ferocious savages; a ferocious lion.*

The roon speedily became crammed to suffocation by Turcomans, whose curiosity was little short of ferocious.
D. Donnan, Merv, xv.

2. Indicating or expressive of ferocity; as, a ferocious look.

*Slow rose a form, in majesty of mood,
Shaking the horrors of his sable brow,
And each ferocious feature grim with oar.*
Pope, Dunciad, II, 329.

-Syn. 1. Untamed, cruel, fell, ruthless, relentless, pitiless, merciless, brutal, inhuman, sanguinary, bloody, furious.

ferociously (fĕr'ō-shus-ly), *adv.* In a fierce manner; fiercely; with ferocity or savage cruelty.

ferociousness (fĕr'ō-shus-nēs), *n.* The quality of being ferocious; savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

It [Christianity] has abate the ferociousness of war.
H. Har, Works, I, vi.

ferocity (fĕr'ō-shi-tē), *n.* [*< F. ferocité = Pr. ferocitat = Sp. ferocidad = Pg. ferocidade = It. ferocità, < L. ferus (ferus), fierce, < ferus (ferus), fierce; see fierce.*] The quality of being ferocious; ferocious or fierce character or disposition; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as, the ferocity of barbarians.

An uncommon ferocity in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of Don.
Addison, Guardian

The atrocious opinions that were prevalent concerning the guilt of heresy produced in many minds an extreme and most active ferocity.
Locky, Europ. Moral, II, 196.

In pathetic contrast with the ferocity of vengeful Achilles is the tenderness with which Priam, Hector, and Andromache wait for their fallen one.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX, 401.

The Turcomans display great fondness for dumb and male, and it was remarkable to see men of known ferocity exhibit the greatest tenderness to various pets.
D. Donnan, Merv, xviii.

-Syn. Savageness, barbarity, inhumanity, ruthlessness, mercilessness, brutality.

feroher (fĕr'ō-hēr), *n.* [*Pahlavi (also written ferohar, feruer, ferwer), < Zend fravashi, of doubtful etymology.*] 1. One of an order of beings, the life-principles or genies or tutelary spirits of living beings, believed in and revered by the ancient Persians, adherents of the Zoroastrian religion.—2. A name given, very questionably, to a symbol seen on monuments of ancient Persian origin, representing a winged circle, with or without a manlike figure in it, hovering over the head of a king or other person, and believed by some to represent his tutelary spirit.



Feroher
(From Bonatti's "Meyeh and its Palaces.")

fer oligiste (fĕr'ō-lī-gist), [*< F. fer, < L. ferrum, iron; oligiste, < Gr. oligistos, superl. of oligos, few, little, small.*] Anhydrous iron sesquioxide, otherwise called *hematite* or *specular iron ore*.

Feronia (fĕr'ō-ni-ā), *n.* [*< L., an old Italian deity, related to Tellus, the patron of freedmen; a Sabine word.*] 1. A genus of rutaceous plants allied to the orange, of a single species, *F. elephantum*, a native of tropical India and Java. It is a thorny tree with pinnate leaves and white flowers, and bears an acid fruit which is known as the *elephant or wood apple*. This is eaten, and used for jelly, and also as a medicine, in the same way as the nearly related *bel*, or *leung quince*. The tree exudes a gum resembling gum arabic, and the wood is used in house-building and for other purposes.

2. In entom. (a) A genus of adelphagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*, or giving name to the *Feronidae*. It is synonymous in part with *Parvus* of Bonelli, in part with *Mulopa* of the same author. Latreille, 1817. (b) A genus of dipterous insects. W. E. Leach, 1817. [Obsolete.]

Feronidæ (fĕr'ō-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Feronia + -idæ.*] A family of caraboid beetles, taking name from the genus *Feronia*. Also *Feronidae*, *Feronides*.

ferosh, *n.* See *ferash*.

ferour, *n.* See *farrier*.

*A maystur of horys a squyer ther is,
Awyur and ferour vndur hym I wys.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 85b.

ferous (fĕr'us), *a.* [= *F. ferus* = *Pr. feruus* = *Sp. Pg. ferus* = *It. ferocē*, < *L. ferus*, wild, savage; see *fierce*.] Wild; savage; feral. [*Rare.*]

And in this he had a special aim, and hope also, to establish Christian laws among infidels, and, by domesticating, to drive away those ferous and indomitable creatures that infested the land.
Wilson, James I.

-ferous. [*< L. -fer + F. -ous; see -fer.*] The terminal element, meaning 'bearing' or 'producing,' in some compound adjectives, with English nouns in *-fer* (and New Latin forms in *-fer* (also *-ferus*), *ul*, *-fera*, *f*, *-ferum*, *nout*): as, *conferrous*, cone-bearing; *lactiferous*, berry-producing; *auriferous*, gold producing; *pentiferous*, post-producing.

ferraget, *n.* Same as *ferrage*.

Ferage. Mande paid for passage over sea, in a shippe, or over the water in a ferry. ferrage pay.
Nomenclator.

ferrandin, ferrandinet (fĕr', fĕr'an-din), *n.* [*Also ferrandine, ferrandum, ferrandine, a stuff so called upon account of its color, < OF. ferrandin, iron-gray, < ferrant, ferrand, ferrant, ferrand, iron-gray (as a noun, an iron-gray horse, a horse in general), < fer, < L. ferrum, iron; see ferrous, farrier.*] A kind of cloth, partly of silk and partly of wool or hair.

I know a great lady that cannot follow her husband abroad to his haunts, because her Ferrandine is so ragged and greasy.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, v.

With my taylor to buy a silk suit, . . . and, after long resolution of having nothing but black, I did buy a coloured silk ferrandin.
Pope, Mary, II, 245.

The Lords . . . fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to *farandines*; which are part silk, part hair.

Fontenay, Decisions, Supp., p. 2.

Ferrara, n. See *Andrea Ferrara*.

Ferrarese (fer-rə'se' or -rə'z'), a. and n. [*L. ferraria* + *-ese*]. I. a. Of or pertaining to the city of Ferrara in Italy, noted as the center of a school of Renaissance painting, or the former duchy of Ferrara.

Little known *Ferrarese* painter—*Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 119.*

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Ferrara. **ferrary** (fer-rə'ri), n. [*L. ferraria*, an iron-mine, iron-works, fem. of *ferrarius*, of iron: see *farrier, farriery*.] The art of working in iron; iron-working.

And thus resolv'd to Lemnos she doth lie,
Where Vulcan worketh in heavenly *ferrare*.
Heywood, Troia Britannica, l. 1009.

ferrate (fer-rat'), n. [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *-ate*]. In chem., a salt formed by the union of ferric acid with a base.

ferray, n. An obsolete form of *foray*.

ferrat, adv. and a. See *far*.

ferran (fer-ran'), a. [*As ferreous* + *-an*.] Same as *ferreous*.

ferral (fer-ral'), n. See *ferrule*.

ferreous (fer-rə-us), a. [= Sp. *Fe*. It. *ferruccio*, *L. ferreus*, made of iron, iron, *L. ferrum*, iron.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of iron; made of iron.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, veyned here and there with a few magnetical and *ferreous* lines.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., li. 3.

2. In entom., of a metallic-gray hue, like that of polished iron.

ferreri, a. and adv. compar. See *far*.

ferreri, n. See *farrier*.

ferreri, n. [*ME.*, only in *barrell ferrers*, pl. (prop. a compound), *L. barrell*, barrel, + *ferrer*, *L. OF. ferrere*, a leathern bottle or bucket, *L. ML. ferraria, ferraria* (also *ferrata, ferratum*), a bucket with iron hoops, fem. of *L. ferrarius*, of iron, *L. ferrum*, iron. Cf. *farrier, barrell farrier* is translated in *ML.* as *cudi-ferreros*, i. e., in acc. *cudos ferreos*, iron-bound casks.] A cask or barrel with iron hoops. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Barrell ferrers* they boched and broughte them the wyne.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

ferreri, a. and adv. superl. See *far*.

ferreri (fer-rə'ti), n. [*Early mod. E.* also *ferrerte*; *L. ME. feret, ferette, feret*, also *foret, forette, for-yt*, later *furette* (the vowel *e* in first syllable is due to the lack of stress—the word being accented in *ME.* on the second syllable—or perhaps to simulation of *L. fera*, a wild animal (= *MD. furet, foret, ferret, fret*, *D. fret* = *G. frett*, usually in dim. *fretchen*), *L. OF. furet*, *F. furet* = *It. furetto*, *L. ML. furetus*, also spelled *furectus* (also, after *OF.*, *foretta*), a ferret, a dim. of the earlier *ML. furo(n)*, a ferret (*OSp. furon*, *Sp. huron* = *Pg. furedo* = *OF. furon*, a ferret), those names, as well as *ML. furunculus, furuncus, furus*, being applied to the ferret and other animals of the weasel kind, in allusion to their slyness and craftiness, *L. fur*, a thief, dim. *furunculus*, a petty thief. Cf. *AS. mearth*, a marten, glossed by *ML. furo(n)*, *furunculus*, and *furuncus*. The *W. ffured*, a ferret, which rests on *fur*, wary, wily, crafty, wise, = *Bret. fur*, crafty, wise, may have been suggested (with its verb *ffuredu*, ferret out) by the *E.* and *Rom. forms*. Other alleged Celtic forms do not appear.] 1. An artificial albinotic variety of the fitch or polecat, *Putorius vulgaris* or *fa-*

other vermin or small game living in holes, into which its lithe, slender, and sinuous body readily enters. The ferret is also called *Putorius furo*, and is by some considered a species, it is now known only as a domesticated animal. It is a near relative of the stoat or ermine and the weasel, as well as of the polecat. See these words, and *Mustelidae, Putorius*.

As from the berries in the Winter's night
The Keeper draws his Ferret (sleight to bite).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas Weeks, li. The Decay.

2. In glass-manuf., the iron used to try the melted matter to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

ferret (fer-rə't), v. t. [*ME. ferreten, fyrretten*, *L. OF. fureter, F. fureter*, hunt with a ferret, ferret, search, ransack, = *It. ferettare, furellare* (obs.), ferret or hunt in holes, grope, fumble; from the noun.] 1. To drive out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the rabbit.

With an otter spare ryuer none he ponde,
With hem that *fyrrettyth* robbe conygherthys (rabbit-burrows).
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 26.

Having received sundry complaints against these invisible workmen, I ordered the proper officer of my court to ferret them out of their respective caves, and bring them before me.
Addison, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to search out by perseverance and cunning; commonly followed by *out*: as, to ferret out a secret.

The Inquisition ferreted out and drove into banishment some considerable remnants of that unfortunate race (the Moorish).
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, vi.
If they ferret the mystery out of one hole they run it to cover in another.
The Century, XXVII, 926.

3. To search (a place). [*Rare.*]

Sound round the Cels of the Ocean dradly-deep;
Measure the Mountains snowle tops and steep;
Ferret all Corners of this weather Ball
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas Weeks, li. The Magnificence.

4. To worry, as a ferret does his prey.

Ill fer him, and firk him, and ferret him
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

5. To hunt with ferrets: as, to ferret rats with trained ferrets.

ferret (fer-rə't), n. [*It. fiorito*, a little flower, flower-work upon lace or embroidery, coarse ferret-silk, = *F. fleuré*, flower-silk, dim. of *It. fiore* = *F. fleur*, a flower: see *florist, flower*.] Originally, a silk tape or narrow ribbon used for fastening or lacing; now, a narrow worsted or cotton ribbon used for binding, for shoe-strings, etc., and also, when dyed in bright colors, for cockades, rosettes, etc.

"We have a small account against you at the store, some pins and ferret, I believe," said Deacon Penrose; "hope you will call and settle before you leave."
S. Judd, Margaret, li. 1.

ferreter (fer-rə't-er), n. 1. One who uses a ferret in catching or killing rats, rabbits, and other vermin.—2. One who pries into the private affairs of others for the purpose of unearthing secrets, or of bringing anything to light. *Johnson*.

ferreting (fer-rə't-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *ferret*, c.] This sport of hunting with ferrets.

ferretto (fer-rə'to'), n. [*It. ferretto* (*di Spagna*, of Spain), dim. of *ferro*, *L. ferrum*, iron: see *ferreous*.] Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used in coloring glass. *Spanish ferretto*, a rich reddish brown, obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together in closed crucibles. *Weale*.

ferrage (fer-rāj), n. [*Early mod. E.* also *ferrage, ferrage*; *L. ME. ferrage, ferrage*; *L. ferrum* + *-age*.] 1. Conveyance over a stream or other water by a ferry-boat or other similar means of transport; the act or business of ferrying.

"In felth," seide Merlin, "ther is no penele, but other to make a fustinge or ellise the ferrage."
Martin (E. E. T. S.), li. 60.

2. Provision for ferrying; means of crossing a stream or other water by ferrying: as, inadequate ferrage; the ferrage of the river is neglected.—3. The price charged for ferrying: as, the ferrage has been reduced.

But first he played the needful obolus,
The ferrage of the dead, beneath her tongue;
Her spirit also had wand'ring by the Styx
An hundred years among the wretched ghosts.
R. H. Stoddard, The Fisher and Charon

ferric (fer-rīk), a. [= *F. ferrique*, *L. ferrum*, iron: see *ferreous*.] Pertaining to or extracted from iron; specifically, pertaining to iron in the quadrivalent condition. A ferric compound is one in which the iron enters as a sesquivalent radical, consisting of two quadrivalent atoms. These compounds are often called sesqui compounds, as, iron sesquioxide (ferric oxide) and iron sesquichloride (ferric chloride). Ferric acid, an acid (H₂FeO₄), never obtained in the free state. A few salts of this acid are known, and are called ferrates. Ferric salts, salts in which iron is considered as quadrivalent, and two atoms of iron form a sesquivalent radical, as Fe₂O₃.

ferricalcite (fer-rīkal'sīt), n. [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *calc* (*calc*), lime, + *-ite*.] A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large proportion (from 7 to 14 per cent.) of iron. **ferricyanic** (fer-rī-sī-an'īk), a. [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *E. cyanogen* + *-ic*. Cf. *ferrocyanic*.] Related to or containing ferricyanogen.—**ferricyanic acid**, H₂FeC₆N₆, an acid obtained by decomposing ferricyanide of lead with sulphuric acid, forming brown crystals which have an astringent taste.

ferricyanide (fer-rī-sī-an'īd or -nīd), n. [*L. ferricyan* + *-ide*. Cf. *ferrocyanide*.] A compound of a base or basic radical with ferricyanogen.

ferricyanogen (fer-rī-sī-an'ō-jen), n. [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *E. cyanogen*, q. v.] A hexad radical, (FeC₆N₆)₂.

ferrier (fer-rī-er), n. [Formerly also *ferriour*; *L. ferry* + *-er*.] A ferryman.

Also if any hoteman or *ferriour* be dwelling in the ward, that taketh more for botemanage or ferriage then is ordained.
Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

ferrier, n. An obsolete spelling of *farrier*.

ferrier, n. An obsolete spelling of *farriery*. *Bp. Louth.*

ferriferous (fer-rīf-er-us), a. [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Containing iron or ores of iron.—**Ferriferous rocks**, rocks containing iron ore.

ferrill (fer-rīl), n. An obsolete form of *ferrule*.

ferrillite (fer-rī-līt), n. [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *Gr. λίθος*, stone.] Ragstone.

ferrite (fer-rīt), n. [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *-ite*.] A term proposed by Vogelsang to include indeterminate mineral substances of a reddish color, frequently observed in certain igneous rocks when they are examined in thin sections under the microscope. They probably consist in most cases of hydrous oxide of iron.

ferrivorous (fer-rīv'or-us), a. [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *vorare*, devour.] Iron-eating. [*Rare.*]

The idiot at Ostend . . . died at last in consequence of his appetite for iron. . . . This poor creature was really *ferrivorous*.
Saunders, The Doctor, cxviii.

ferro- An element in some compounds, representing the Latin *ferrum*, iron: used in chemistry to denote derivation from iron.

ferrocyanic (fer-rō-sī-an'īk), a. [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *E. cyanogen* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing the tetrad radical FeC₆N₆. Also *ferroprussic*.—**Ferrocyanic acid**, H₂FeC₆N₆, an acid obtained by decomposing ferricyanides with sulphuric acid.

ferrocyanide (fer-rō-sī-an'īd or -nīd), n. [*L. ferricyan* + *-ide*.] A compound of a base or basic radical with ferrocyanogen. *Potassium ferrocyanide*, or *yellow prussiate of potash*, is commercially the most important ferrocyanide, being the starting-point for the production of all the cyanogen compounds. It is prepared by fusing in iron pots potassium carbonate, various sorts of animal refuse, as bone, hair, blood, etc., and iron filings. The fused mass is digested with water, and the yellow prussiate of potash separated by crystallization. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and is used in the arts.

ferrocyanogen (fer-rō-sī-an'ō-jen), n. [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *E. cyanogen*, q. v.] A tetravalent radical, Fe(CN)₄, consisting of six cyanogen radicals united with one atom of iron. Ferrocyanides may be regarded as compounds of this radical with a base.

ferromt, adv. [*ME.*, also *ferrum*, a var. (as if dat.) of *ferren, ferren*, far; in phr. *a ferrom, o ferrom*, prop. comp. *a-ferrom*, var. of *aferren, aferre, afer, afar*: see *afar*.] Far.—A ferromt, afar.

I my self have seen a *Ferrom* in that See, as though it hadde ben a gret Yle fulle of Trees and Busaylle, fulle of Thornes and Breeres, gret plentes.
Manderlyle, Travele, p. 271.

ferromagnetic (fer-rō-mag-net'īk), a. [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *E. magnetic*.] Paramagnetic; behaving like iron in a magnetic field. See *diamagnetic*.

Faraday gives reasons for believing that all bodies are either *ferromagnetic* or *diamagnetic*.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 241.

ferromanganese (fer-rō-manj'ga-nēz), n. [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *E. manganese*.] A variety of white pig-iron containing a relatively large amount of carbon, from 3½ to 6 per cent., and over 25 per cent. of manganese. It is largely used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

ferronière (fer-rō-niär'), n. [*F.*; cf. *ferrozier*, an ironmonger, etc., *L. ferrum*, iron.] A chain of gold, usually set with jewels, worn on the head by women.

Her (Lady Blessington's) hair is dressed close to her head, and parted on her forehead by a *ferronière* of turquoises.
Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 90.

ferroprussiate (fer-rō-prus'īāt), n. [*L. ferroprussic* + *-ate*.] A compound of ferroprussic or ferrocyanic acid with a base.



Ferret, (*Putorius furo*)

tidus, said to be of African origin, about 14 inches long, of a whitish or pale-yellowish color, with red or pink eyes, bred in confinement in Europe and America to kill rats, rabbits, and

ferroprussic (fer-'prus-'ik), *a.* [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *E. prussic.*] Same as *ferrocyanic*.

ferrosulfuric (fe-rō-sū-'fer-'ik), *a.* [*L. as if "ferrous" (ferrum, iron) + ferrum, iron, + -ic.*] In chem., a term applied to those iron compounds in which three iron atoms form a nucleus or radical which is octivalent, as magnetic oxid. of iron, Fe_3O_4 .

ferrotellurite (fer-'ō-tel-'ū-'rit), *n.* [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *E. tellurite.*] A little-known mineral from Colorado, occurring in delicate tufts of minute yellow crystals; it is supposed to be a tellurate of iron.

ferrotype (fer-'ō-'tip), *n.* [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *Gr. τύπος*, impression.] A kind of positive photograph, so called because the sensitive film is laid on a sheet of enameled iron or tin; a tintype. The plate is exposed in the camera and then developed in the ordinary way.

ferrotypist (fer-'ō-'ti-'pēr), *n.* One who makes ferrotypes; a photographer who makes a specialty of ferrotypes.

This is the camera, and the only one, for the ferrotypist.
Nileer Sunbeam, p. 168.

ferrous (fer-'us), *a.* [*L. ferrum*, iron, + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or obtained from iron; specifically, pertaining to iron in the bivalent condition: contrasted with *ferric* (which see).

It is necessary to ascertain whether the quantity of acetic acid present is sufficient to keep the ferrous acetate in solution.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 327.

Ferrous compounds, those compounds in which the basic radical is a single bivalent atom of iron, as ferrous oxid, FeO . Also called *iron protoxide*.

The ferrous compounds whose radical is a single bivalent atom of iron.
Cooke, Chem. Philos.

ferruginated (fe-rō-'jū-nā-'ted), *a.* [See *ferruginous*.] Having the color or properties of iron-rust.

ferrugineous (fe-rō-'jū-nē-'us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. ferrugineo*, *L. ferruginus*: see *ferruginous*.] Same as *ferruginous*.

Hence they are cold, hot, sweet, stinking, purgative, diuretic or *ferruginous*.
Rau, Works of Creation, I.

ferruginous (fe-rō-'jū-nus), *a.* [= *F. ferrugineus* = *Sp. Pg. It. ferruginoso*, *L. as if "ferruginosus"*, equiv. to *ferrugineus*, commonly *ferruginus*, of the color of iron-rust, dark-red, dusky, of an iron taste, *L. ferrugineus* (*ferrugin-*), iron-rust, the color of iron-rust: see *ferrugo*.] 1. Of the color of iron-rust; light reddish brown.—2. Of the nature of or containing iron.

By this means I found the German spa to retain a little acidity, even here at London, but more than one of our own *ferruginous* springs did not, even upon this trial, appear to have any.
Boyle, Works, IV, 814.

ferrugo (fe-rō-'gō), *n.* [*L. iron-rust*, the color of iron-rust, *ferrum*, iron. Cf. *arugo*, *albugo*.] In bot., a disease of plants commonly called *rust* (which see). It is caused by fungi of the family *Uredinaceae*, and especially of its largest genus, *Puccinia*. *Imp. Dict.* (Not used).

ferrule, *n.* See *ferrule*.

ferrule¹, *ferrule² (fer-'il or -'il), *n.* [Corrupt forms, simulating in the term, the word *ferrule*, and in the first syllable the *L. ferrum*, iron; formerly *ferrel*, *ferrel*, earlier *verrel*, *verrel*, *verrel*, *verrel* (see *verrel*); *OF. virole*, an iron ring put about the end of a staff, etc., a ferrule, *F. virole* = *Sp. virola* = *It. virola*, a ferrule. *Cf. ML. virola*, a ring, a bracelet, equiv. to *L. virola*, a little bracelet, dim. of *virga*, a bracelet, armet (> *It. viera*, a ferrule, iron ring-bolt), *C. verrel*, twist, bind around, > *titla*, a fillet, band, akin to *E. with*², *withy*, *q. v.*] 1. A ring or cap of metal put on a column, post, or staff, as on the lower end of a cane or an umbrella, to strengthen it or prevent it from wearing or splitting.*

The ferrule of his stick
Trying the mortar a temper 'twixt the chinks
Of some new shop a building.
Browning, How it Strikes a Contemporary.

2. A ring sliding on the shaft of a spear and holding firmly to it the long tangs of the head; also, a ring or socket protecting the butt-end of a spear-shaft. The latter was also used as a weapon, or, when of a chisel form, as a tool. Compare *collar*.—3. In steam-boilers, a bushing for expanding the end of a flue.—4. The frame of a slate.—5. Anything like a ferrule (in sense 1) in form or position.

A ferrule of new bone formation, which is attached, above and below the breach, to the sound bone.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V, 123.

Split ferrule, a device for strengthening a fishing-rod at the weakest point, where the ferrule joins the wood.

ferruled (fer-'ild or -'ild), *a.* Fitted or furnished with a ferrule. *Carlyle*.

ferruminate (fe-rō-'mī-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ferruminated*, ppr. *ferruminating*. [*L. ferruminate*, pp. of *ferruminare*, cement, solder, *ferrumen*, cement, solder, glue, *ferrum*, iron.] To unite or solder, as metals. [Rare.]

ferrumination (fe-rō-'mī-nā-'shon), *n.* [*L. ferruminatione*], *ferruminate*: see *ferruminate*.] The soldering or uniting of metals. [Rare.]

ferrum jaculi (fer-'um jak-'ū-'li). In *her.*, same as *phœon*.

ferry (fer-'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ferryed*, ppr. *ferrying*. [*ME. ferien*, carry, convey, convey in a boat, *AS. ferian*, carry, convey, esp. convey in a boat, = *OHG. ferian*, *MHG. feran* = *Lecl. ferja* = *Dan. færg* = *Sw. farja*, convey in a boat, *ferry*, = *Goth. farjan*, go by boat, row; orig. caus. of *AS. faran* (= *Goth. faran*, etc.), go: see *fare*.] 1. *trans.* To carry or transport over a contracted body of water, as a river or strait, in a boat or other floating conveyance plying between opposite shores.

The lumbe ther, with outen spottey blake,
Hatz ferryed thyder hys fayre floote
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I, 145

Over this river we were ferrued
Corbett, Crutches, I, 133.

They themselves, once ferrued o'er the wave
That parts us, are emancipate and loosed.
Cooper, Task, II, 38

II. *intrans.* To pass over water in a boat.

They ferry over this Ithacan sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment
Milton, P. I, II, 404

ferry (fer-'i), *n.*; pl. *ferries* (-iz). [*ME. ferry* = *D. ver* = *MHG. ver*, *ver*, *G. fahr* = *Lecl. ferja* = *Dan. færg* = *Sw. farja*, a ferry; cf. *OHG. ferja*, *fero*, *MHG. ferry*, *ferre*, *vere*, *G. ferry*, a ferryman, boatman; from the verb.] 1. A boat or raft in which passengers and goods are conveyed over a river or other contracted body of water; a wherry.

Bring them, I pray thee, with unglad speed,
Unto the traject, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice
Shak., M. of A., III, I

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary ferry
Addison.

2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers and goods.

... came to a little towne hatched by the ferry where
we were transported into the De Witt place
Corbett, Crutches, I, 24.

And I'll give ye a silver pound
To row us o'er the ferry
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter

3. A provision for the regular conveyance by boat or raft of passengers and goods across a river or other body of water between opposite shores: as, to establish a ferry, also, the legal right to maintain such a conveyance, and to charge reasonable toll for the service.

ferry-boat (fer-'i-bot), *n.* [*ME. ferryboat*, *ferry*, *ferry*, + *boat*, boat.] A vessel or boat moved by steam, sails, oars or sweeps, a tow-line, or the force of a current, used to convey passengers, vehicles, cattle, etc., across a river, harbor, or other contracted waterway between opposite shores.

And there went over a ferryboat to carry over the king's household, and to do what he thought good.
2 Sam. xix, 18.

ferry-bridge (fer-'i-brij), *n.* 1. A ferry-boat or scow used for transport over water.—2. The landing-stage or platform of a ferry, hinged at one end to the wharf, the other end being raised or lowered to the level of the incoming boat. [U. S.]

ferryman (fer-'i-man), *n.*; pl. *ferry-men* (-men). [Formerly also *ferriman*, *ferry* + *man*.] One who keeps or plies a ferry.

I passed methought the meanebody flood,
With that our ferrymen, which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
Shak., Rich III, I, 4

Their ceremonies performed, they laid the corpse in a boat, to be wafted over a stream, a lake on the South of the city, by one only when they call Charon; which gave to Orpheus the invention of his infernal ferriman.
Sandys, Travels, p. 105.

ferry-master (fer-'i-mās-'ter), *n.* 1. A superintendent of a ferry; a person in charge of a ferry station.—2. A collector of ferry-money.

The passage at the ferry-master's window was jammed
with women asking ... when the soldiers would be
over
New York Tribune, May 29, 1861.

ferris, *a.* A Middle English form of *fierce*. *Chaucer*.

ferris, *n.* [*ME.*, *OF. fierce*, *fiorcha*, *fierge*, *ML. ferria*, *ferris*, *fardis*, *fardis*, *Pers. farz* (> *Ar. farz*, *farz*), the name of the queen at chess (*shatranj*).] The queen at chess.

I shulde han playd the bet at chess,
And kept my ferris the bet thorty.
Chaucer, Boeth of Blanche, l. 609.

ferris, *a.* An obsolete form of *fresh*.

fertori, *n.* See *fertor*.

fertori, *v. t.* [*ME. fertoren*; *< fertor*, *n.*] To inclose in a shrine.

And bar this hantus [these bones] menshelye
And fertored thaim in a nunnery.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 142.

fertit, *a.* A variant of *fourth*. *Chaucer*.

further, **furtherest**, **adv.** and **a.** Obsolete spellings of *further*, *furthest*.

furthering, *n.* A Middle English form of *farthing*.

fertile (fer-'til), *a.* [Formerly also *fertil*; *OF. fertile*, *F. fertile* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. fertil* = *It. fertile*, *L. fertilis*, fruitful, fertile, *< ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. Bearing or producing abundantly, as of vegetable growth, and sometimes of offspring; productive; fruitful; with *of* or *in* before the thing produced: as, *fertile soil*; a *fertile* breed of animals; a land fertile of wheat, or *fertile* in soldiers as well as supplies.

These [martyrs] ... blood is like the morning dew,
To make more fertile all the Churches field.
Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas a Triumph of Faith, III, 24.
The earth obey'd, and straight
Opening her fertile womb, seem'd at a birth
Innumerable living creatures.
Milton, P. L., vii, 464.

A reforming age is always fertile of ingenuities.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. Productive mentally; fruitful in intellectual activity; inventive; ingenious; as, a *fertile* brain or imagination; a mind fertile in resources.

A mind as fertile as his [Warren Hastings's], and as little restrained by conscientious scruples, speedily discovered several modes of relieving the financial embarrassments of the government.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. In bot.: (a) Fruiting, or capable of producing fruit; having a perfect pistil: as, a *fertile* flower.

The common pea is perfectly fertile when its flowers are protected from the visits of insects.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. 100.

(b) Capable of fertilizing, as an anther with well-developed pollen.—4. Causing production; fertilizing; promoting fecundity: as, *fertile* showers; *fertile* thoughts; a *fertile* suggestion.

The cold blood he did naturally inherit of his father he hath ... filled with ... good store of fertile shyness, that he is become very hot and valiant.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV, 2.

Adversity is far more fertile than Prosperity.
Howell, Letters, I, vi, 87.

5. In bee-keeping, in a fertilized state; pregnant. See the extract.

Another word which has been changed somewhat in its meaning ... is the word *fertile*. ... It is now used by writers on bee keeping to signify pregnant.
Phon. Dict. Apiculture, Int., p. 2.

Syn. 1. Productive, etc. See *fruitful*.

fertilely (fer-'til-i), *adv.* Fruitfully; abundantly.

Who, being grown to man's age, as our own eyes may judge, could not but *fertilely* requite his Father's Fatherly education.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II, 166.

fertilness (fer-'til-nēs), *n.* Same as *fertility*.

According to the fertilness of the Italian wit
Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

fertilisable, **fertilisation**, etc. See *fertilizable*, etc.

fertilitate (fer-'til-i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< fertility* + *-ate*.] To make fertile; fertilize; impregnate.

A cock will in one day fertilize the whole recreation or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded for many weeks after.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III, 28.

fertility (fer-'til-i-ti), *n.* [*< F. fertilité* = *Fr. fertilité* = *Sp. fertilidad* = *Pg. fertilidade* = *It. fertilità*, *L. fertilitas*], fruitfulness, *< ferre*, fruitful; see *fertile*.] 1. The state of being fertile or fruitful; the quality of producing in abundance; fecundity; productiveness: as, the fertility of land, or (more rarely) of a breed of animals, a race of men, or an individual.

The fertility of a plant depends on the number of capsules produced, and on the number of seeds which these contain.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. 212.

2. Prolific invention; abundance of resources; mental affluence: as, the fertility of genius or imagination.

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression.

We cannot regard without admiration the amplitude and fertility of his intellect, his rare talents for command, for administration, and for controversy.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

fertilizable (fër'ti-liz-ə-bəl), *a.* [*< fertilize + -able.*] 1. Capable of being fertilized or made productive, as land. — 2. Susceptible of fecundation or impregnation, as the ovules of plants, or as perfect female insects or their eggs.

The neutens of *Polistes* galls are distinguished from the perfect fertilizable kinds.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 384.

Mr. Darwin's inquiries have shown how generally the fertilization of plants is due to the agency of insects, and how certain plants, being fertilizable only by insects of a certain structure, are limited to regions inhabited by insects of this structure. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 195.*

Also spelled *fertilisable*.

fertilization (fër'ti-liz-ə-shən), *n.* [= *F. fertilization* = *Pg. fertilizacão*; as *fertilize + -ation*.] 1. The act or process of rendering land fertile, fruitful, or productive.

The Egyptians depend entirely upon their river for the fertilization of the soil.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 2.

2. Fecundation or impregnation of animals or plants; specifically, in *bot.*, the process by which the pollen reaches and acts upon the ovules, and assures the production of fruit; also, the analogous process in cryptogams.

Fertilization, as ordinarily understood, only differs in the two conjugating bodies being unlike—that is, in their having undergone differentiation into antherozoid and oöspore, the male and female bodies respectively.

Engg. Brit., III. 509.

Also spelled *fertilisation*.

Gloss fertilization. See *gloss*.
fertilization-tube (fër'ti-liz-ə-shən-tub), *n.* In fungi of the family *Peronosporaceae*, the beak-like tube which is put out by the antheridium and penetrates into the oogonium, conveying the protoplasm of the antheridium to the oöspore.

fertilize (fër'ti-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fertilized*, ppr. *fertilizing*. [= *F. fertiliser* = *Sp. Pg. fertilizar* = *It. fertilizzare*; as *fertil + -ize*.] 1. To make fertile; enrich, as soil; make fruitful or productive, in general; fecundate: as, to *fertilize* land, the imagination, etc.

A translator of rare competence. Mr. Huxley is also so indefatigable as apparently to have determined not to rest till he has turned the *fertilization* stream of German thought upon every field of philosophical inquiry which his countrymen have been cultivating with modest means—and but moderate success.

Mind, VIII. 130.

2. In *bot.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

Here and there great bunches of flowers hang down, looking out abruptly from the stems of tall palms for the benefit of the fertilizing visits of the large lustrous butterflies.

Wheat, Nature and Thought, p. 3.

The word *fertilize* is employed as equivalent to *impregnate* (in bee-keeping). *Phin, Dict. Apiculture, Int., p. 3.*

Also spelled *fertilise*.

fertilizer (fër'ti-liz-er), *n.* One who or that which fertilizes; specifically, a manure, whether organic or inorganic; as, guano is a powerful fertilizer. Also spelled *fertiliser*.

fertily, *adv.* Fertilely. *Sir P. Sidney.*

ferula (fër'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *ferula* (lē). [*L.*, a rod, staff, walking-stick, a slender branch, the plant giant fennel; see *ferule*.] 1. A rod; a ferule. — 2. A leading-staff, baton of command or authority, scepter, or the like, especially the scepter of some ancient and Eastern dominions, as that of the Byzantine empire, Hungary, etc. — 3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *bot.*, an umbelliferous genus of about 60 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region and central Asia, and very nearly allied to *Pauciflorum*. They are generally tall, coarse plants with dissected leaves, and many of the Asiatic species yield strongly scented gum resins, used in medicine. *P. Northey*, *P. Scordanius*, and *P. allucina* yield the gum asafoetida. Gum galbanum is the product of *P. galbaniflua*, *P. rubra*, and *P. Schur*. *P. Scabul* furnishes the sambul or muskroot of commerce. *F. communis* the giant fennel of Europe, and some other species, are occasionally cultivated as ornamental foliage plants. There are four or five species in the United States, on the Pacific coast, which are referred to this genus. Most of them have large resinous roots.

ferulaceous (fër'ū-lā-shūs), *a.* [*< L. ferula*, *ferule*, made of or resembling giant fennel (or to a cane), *< ferula*, a rod, cane, giant fennel, etc.; see *ferule*.] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed: as, *ferulaceous* plants.

ferule, *n.* Plural of *ferula*.
ferulate (fër'ū-lāt), *n.* [*As if < L. ferula*, *ferule*, *adj.*, of or belonging to giant fennel, but equiv. to and prob. intended for *L. ferula*, a rod, *ferule*: see *ferula*.] • A ferule.

We have only scapt the *ferule* to come under the fescue of an imprimatur. *Milton, Areopagitica* (ed. Arber), p. 56.

Pists and *ferulata*, rods and scourges, have been the usual dainties in schools.

Hartlib, Reformation of Schools, p. 13.

ferule¹ (fër'ūl or -il), *n.* [Formerly also *ferulle*; = *F. ferule* = *Sp. Pg. It. ferula* = *Dan. ferle* = *Sw. ferla*, *< L. ferula*, a rod, whip, walking-stick, cane, a slender branch, the plant giant fennel, *< ferire*, strike.] 1. A reed; a cane.

Yf we have the breere
Or *ferule*, after harvest, whence cometh with
The night is day, lette cutte hem of right nere
The grounde.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

2. A cane, rod, or flat piece of wood, as a ruler, used for the punishment of children in schools by striking some part of the body, particularly the palm of the hand.

As boys that alink
From *ferule* and the traspasse chiding eye,
Away we stole. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

ferule² (fër'ūl or -il), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feruled*, ppr. *feruling*. [*< ferule*¹, *n.*] To punish with a ferule.

I should tel tales out of the schoole, and bee *feruled* for my faults or hymned at for a blab, yf I layde al the orders open before your eyes.

Gosson, Schoole of Abuse, p. 24.

ferule³, *n.* See *ferule*².
fervenet (fër'venēt), *n.* [*< OF. fervence* = *Pg. fervença*, *fervencia*; see *fervency*.] Heat; fervency.

The sun himself, when he darts rayes lascivious,
Such as ingender by too piercing *fervence*.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour.

fervency (fër'ven-si), *n.*; pl. *fervencies* (-siz). [= *It. fervenza*, *< L. as if *ferventia*, *< ferven* (*< L. ppr. of fervere*; see *fervent*).] 1. The state of being fervent or hot; burning or glowing warmth: as, the *fervency* of the sun's rays. — 2. Warmth of feeling; ardor; fervor; animated zeal.

When they meet with such collusion, they cannot be blam'd though they bee transported with the zeale of truth to a well heated *fervency*.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pret.

The *fervencies* of a Hebrew prophet.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

fervent (fër'vent), *a.* [*< ME. fervent*, *< OF. fervent*, *fervant*, *F. fervent* = *Pr. fervent*, *fervu* = *Sp. ferviente* = *Pg. It. fervente*, *< L. ferven* (*< L. ppr. of fervere*, boil, ferment, glow, rage). Hence also (from *L. fervere*) *F. fervid*, *fervor*, *ferment*.] 1. Hot; burning; glowing: as, a *fervent* summer; *fervent* rays.

Northwards of *fervent* grounds, southward of colde,
And enter both of hilly lands that wold.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

The elements shall melt with *fervent* heat. 2 Pet. III. 10.

2. Ardent; warmly earnest; animated; eager; vehement: as, *fervent* zeal; *fervent* piety.

The effectual *fervent* prayer of a righteous man availeth much.

Jas. v. 16.

A union form'd, as mine with thee, . . .
May be as *fervent* in degree . . .
As that of true fraternal love.

Cooper, To the Rev. Mr. Unwin.

Mr. Moore confesses that his friend was no very *fervent* admirer of Shakespeare.

Macaulay, Moore & Byron.

— *Syn.* 2. Eager, zealous, fervid, impassioned.

fervently (fër'vent-lī), *adv.* 1. Burningly; fervidly.

It continued so *fervently* hot that men roasted eggs in the sand.

Hakewill, Apology, p. 116.

2. With warmth of feeling; with earnest zeal; ardently; eagerly; vehemently.

Epaphras . . . saluteth you, always labouring *fervently* for you in prayers.

Col. iv. 12.

He, praying to the goddess *fervently*,
Felt her good help.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 167.

ferventness (fër'vent-nēs), *n.* Fervency; ardor; zeal; fervor. [Rare.]

Come unto me with faith and make in the *ferventness* of soul.

Ep. Hale, Image of the Two Churches, i. sig. G. 3.

fervescent (fër-ves'ent), *a.* [= *Pg. fervescente*, *< L. fervescent* (*< L. ppr. of fervere*, begin to boil or glow, grow hot, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*. Cf. *effervescent*.] Growing hot.

fervid (fër'vid), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. fervido*, *< L. fervidus*, glowing, hot, burning, fiery, vehement, *< fervere*, boil, glow: see *fervent*.] 1. Burning; glowing; hot: as, *fervid* heat; the *fervid* sands.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays.

Milton, P. L., v. 301.

A flower of the tropics, such as appeared to have sprung passionately out of the soil, the very weeds of which would be *fervid* and spicy. *Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, vi.*

I cannot sleep! My *fervid* brain
Calls up the vanished Past again.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, I.

2. Vehement; eager; impassioned: as, *fervid* zeal; a *fervid* glance.

Ah me! the sweet infus'd desires,
The *fervid* wishes, holy fires,
Which thus a melted heart refine,
Such are his, and such be mine.

Parnell, Happy Man.

Every inch of ground was defended by the same *fervid* valor by which it had originally been won.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 7.

Miss Rossetti . . . is a poet of a profound and serious cast, whose lips part with the breathing of a *fervid* spirit within.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 221.

— *Syn.* Fiery, glowing.

fervidity (fër-vid'i-ti), *n.* [*< fervid + -ity*.] Heat; fervency. *Johnson.*

fervidly (fër'vid-lī), *adv.* Hotly; with glowing warmth.

fervidness (fër'vid-nēs), *n.* Warmth of feeling; fervor; zeal.

For though the person [Malchus] was wholly unworthy of so gracious a cure, yet, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of.

Bentley, Hermans, vi.

fervor, fervour (fër'vōr), *n.* [*< ME. fervor*, *fervour*, *< OF. fervor*, *fervour*, *F. fervor* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. fervor* = *It. fervore*, *< L. fervor* (*< L. fervor*, a boiling or raging heat, heat, vehemence, passion, *< fervere*, boil, be hot: see *fervent*.] 1. Heat or warmth.

When his brain once feels
The stirring *fervor* of the wine ascend.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The earth then burnt with the violent *fervour*, never refreshed with rain.

Saunders, Traveller, p. 75.

Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of ensuing day.

Waller.

2. Warmth of feeling; ardor; impassioned earnestness: as, the *fervor* of enthusiasm.

This *fervor* of holy desire.

Cooper, Simple Trust.

No artificial *fervor* of phrase can make the charm work backward, to kindle the mind of writer or reader.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 212.

fesapo (fē-sā'pō), *n.* The mnemonic name of a mood of syllogism originally called *fapesmo* (which see). The name was successively changed to *fesapismo*, *fesmapo*, and *fesapo*. See *mood*.

fesaunt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pheasant*. *Chaucer.*

Fescennine (fēs'e-nin), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Fescenninus*, pertaining to Fescennia (pl. *Fescennini*, *Fescennia*, *se. versus, carmina*, Fescennine verses), *< Fescennia*, also *Fescennium*, a city in Etruria.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of ancient Fescennia in Italy: specifically applied to a class of verses. See phrase below.

A merry oration in the Fescennine manner, interspersed with secret history, rallery, and sarcasm.

Amosius, Terre Filius, 1721.

Satire, in its origin, I mean in the rude *Fescennine* farce, from which the *lex* of this poem was taken—was a mere extemporaneous jumble of mirth and ill-nature.

Rp. Hurd, On Epistolary Writings.

At this hour [evening] the seat was as in a theatre, but the words of the actors were of a nature somewhat too *Fescennine* for the public. *R. F. Burton, El Medinal, p. 467.*

Fescennine verses, gay, licentious, or scurrilous verses of a personal character, extemporized by performers at merry-meetings to amuse the audience: a style which originated at Fescennia, an Etruscan city, and became popular at Rome.

II. *n.* A song of licentious or scurrilous character, popular in ancient Italy.

fescue (fēs'kū), *n.* [Formerly also *fescu*, *fesku*; a corruption of *festuca*, *q. v.*] 1. A straw, wire, pin, or slender stick used to point out the letters to children when learning to read. See first extract under *ferular*.

Ay, do but put

A *fescue* in her hat, and you shall see her
Take a new lesson out, and be a good wench.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, II. 2.

In the good old days of *fescue*, abissellus, and amperants, terms which used to be familiar in this country during the Revolutionary war, and which lingered in some of our country schools for a few years after.

Georgia Scenes, p. 73.

2. A spectrum with which a lyre or dulcimer is played.

With thy golden *fescue* playedst upon
Thy hollow harp.

Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Apollo.

3. The style or straight rod by which the shadow is cast in sun-dials of certain form, as in those set upon upright walls. See *sun-dial*.

The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon.

Middleton (?) Puritan, IV. 2.

4. **Fescue-grass.** See **Festuca**.

The father panting woke, and off, as dawn
Arouned the black republic on his elms
Sweeping the frothy from the fescue, brush'd
Thro' the dim meadow. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

fescue (fes'kü), *v. t.* [*fescue*, *n.*] To use a fescue in teaching pupils to read.

A Minister that cannot be trusted to pray in his own words without being chew'd to, and fescued to a formal injunction of his rote-lesson, should as little be trusted to preach. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

fescue-grass (fes'kü-gräs), *n.* The species of *Festuca*, a genus of grasses. See *Festuca*.

feseli, *n.* Same as *feseli*.

fesciant, **fescient**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *physician*. *Chaucer.*

fesic, *n.* See *fesic*.

fesic (fes), *n.* [*Turk. fes*; see *fesic*.] A cap of cloth or felt, often embroidered, made in Russia, near the Black Sea.

fesse, **fess** (fes), *n.* [*OF. fesse*, a fesse, *F. faisse* and *faser*, *L. fascia*, a band; see *fascia*.] 1. A small tagot. [*Prov. Eng.*, only in the form *fess*.]—2. In *her.*, a bearing always considered as one of the ordinaries, bounded by two horizontal lines drawn across the field which regularly contain between them one third of the escutcheon. This width, however, seems excessive unless when the fesse is charged with bearing; therefore when plain it is often made narrower.



Argent, a Fesse Gules.

I can't recollect the least morsel of a fess or chevron of the Boynets. *Walpole, Letters, II. 476.*

Fesse angled, the fesse modified by having its direction broken and one half or a large part lifted higher than the rest, while retaining its horizontal direction. See *fesse* *rectangular*, *acute angled*, etc. **Fesse archy**, *fesse bowed*, a bearing like the fesse, but slightly arched upward.

Fesse arrondi, a fesse whose edges are broken by large, shallow, convex curves. The blazon should specify how many convex curves there are, and whether they are on both sides or not. Also called *fesse arched*.—**Fesse bottony**, a fesse having in the middle a rounded projection at top and also at bottom so that it resembles a fesse combined with a central disk. Also called *fesse pommetty* and *fesse nory*.

Fesse chequy, a fesse charged with checkers in not less than three rows and in two alternating tinctures.—**Fesse demi**, a fesse representing half a fesse. It must be mentioned in the blazon whether the dexter or sinister half is borne. **Fesse double-beveled**, a fesse bent at each end, having usually one of the ends bent upward and the other bent downward. **Fesse embriated**, a fesse having a narrow duplication which is continued all round, across the ends as well as along the top and bottom boundary so that it resembles a fesse surmounted by a fesse couped. **Fesse rectangular**, the break between the upper and the lower part of the broken fesse is formed by right angles. In *fesse*, lying in the direction of the fesse—that is, horizontally across the middle of the field; said of any bearing so placed. **Per fesse**, or *party per fesse*, divided in the direction of the fesse—that is, by a horizontal line, or by a broken or varied line in a general horizontal direction.

fesse-point (fes'point), *n.* In *her.*, the central point of the escutcheon—that is, the middle of a horizontal line in fesse: same as *crux*. See *ent* under *center*.

fessewise (fes'wiz), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *per fesse* or *in fesse*.

fessitude (fes'ti-tüd), *n.* [*L. as if "fessitudo"*, *fessus*, weary, tired, fatigued; see *fatigue*.] Weariness. *Coles, 1717.*

fest (fest), *a. n., adv., and v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fast*.

fest (fest), *n.* A Middle English form of *fast*. *Chaucer.*

festal (fes'tal), *a.* [= *OF. festal*, *L. festum*, a holiday, a feast; see *feast*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; hence, joyous; gay; jubilant; as, a *festal* air or look.

Life figures itself to us as a *festal* or funeral procession. *Hawthorne, Old Manse.*

O for *festal* dainties spread,
Like my bowl of milk and bread.
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

At Satri there is a very noble one [amphitheater] cut out of the tufa rock, which was no doubt used by that people for *festal* representations long before Rome attempted anything of the kind.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch. I. 329.

Festally (fes'tal-i), *adv.* In a *festal* manner; joyfully; merrily.

The chapel bell on the engine sounded most *festally* on that sunny Sunday. *The Century, XXVII. 27.*

festoi, *n.* A Middle English form of *feast*. *Chaucer.*

feaster (fes'ter), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feaster*; *ME. fester*, *festry*, *OF. fester* (also in various corrupted forms, *feste*, *feake*, *fesque*, *feestre*, *fette*, *fautre*, *fautre*), earlier *felle*, = *Sp. fiesta* = *Pg. festa* = *It. festa*, *L. festula*, a sort of ulcer, fistula; see *festula*, of which *feaster*

is simply another form derived through the OF. The same terminal change (*L. -ula*, > *OF. F. -er*, > *E. -ter*) appears also in *chapter*, *chapiter*, and (in the French forms) *apostle*, *epistle*. In previous dictionaries the etymology of *feaster* has been erroneously given, the most common explanation being based upon the verb, which is assumed to be a variant of *feaster*; a *feaster* being regarded, in this view, as a 'nourished,' fed, and hence 'matured' soul or tumor.] 1. An ulcer; a rankling sore; a small purulent tumor; more particularly, a superficial suppuration resulting from irritation of the skin, the pus being developed in vesicles of irregular figure and extent. *Quain.*

Noble I bene (had I not been) baptized in water and salt,
This ferdy *feaster* woulde never me free
Nugae Poeticæ (ed. Halliwell), p. 86.

2. The act of feasting or rankling.

The *feaster* of the chain upon their necks. *Is. Taylor.*

feaster (fes'ter), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *feaster*; *ME. fester*, *feestre*, *OF. fester*, ulcerate, gangrene, *feaster*, *feestre*, an ulcer, *feaster*; see *feaster*, *n.*] 1. To become a *feaster*; generate purulent matter, as a wound; suppurate; ulcerate.

So *feasted* aren his wounds
Piers Plowman (C), ll. 83.

Though this wound be closed above, yet it *feastereth* byneath, and is full of water.
Wounds immediate
Rankle, and feaster, and gangrene
Milton, S. A. I. 6-1

2. To become corrupt; generate rottenness; rot.

Canal Street, the centre and pride of New Orleans, takes its name from the slimy old moat that once *feasted* under the palisade wall of the Spanish town.
G. W. Cade, Croch. of Louisiana, xix.

3. To become more and more virulent; rankle, as a feeling of resentment or hatred.

'Twist him and me
Long time has *feasted* an old enemy
Beau. and Fl. (C), Faithful Friends, II. 1

I must bear with infirmities until they *feaster* into crimes.
Burke, Rev. in France.

II. trans. 1. To cause to *feaster*: as, exposure *feasters* a wound.—2. To cause to rankle, as a feeling of resentment.

And *feasted* rankling malice in my breast. *Marston.*

feaster (fes'ter), *n.* [*E. dial.*, also *feaster*, a corruption, through *feaster*, of *feaster*, *q. v.*] Same as *feaster*.

feasterment (fes'ter-mēt), *n.* [*feaster* + *-ment*.] The act of feasting, or the state of being feasted. *Chalmers.* [Rare.]

feaster, *v.* [*ME. feater*, *OF. feaster*, *F. feater*, *feaster*, *OF. feate*, *F. fele*, *feast*; see *feast*, *v.*] A Middle English form of *feast*.

I beto in lust and jolite
This Cambyuskan his lordes *feasting*
Chaucer, Squint & Tale, I. 563.

festinater (fes'ti-nät), *a.* [*L. festinatus*, pp. of *festinare* (> *It. festinare*), haste, make haste, be quick, < *festinus*, hastening, quick.] Hasty; hurried.

Advise the duke, where you are going to a most *festinate* preparation.
Shak., Lear, III. 1

festinately (fes'ti-nät-li), *adv.* Hastily.

Give enlargement to the swain bring him *festinately* hither, I must employ him in a better to my love.
Shak., I. I. I. 1, III. 1

festination (fes-ti-nä'shon), *n.* [= *OF. festination*, *festinacion* = *Sp. festinacion* = *It. festinazione*, < *L. festinatio* (> *n.*), a hastening, haste, hurry, < *festinare*; see *festinate*.] 1. Haste.

Festination may prove precipitation.
Sir T. Brown, Chist. Mon., I. 33.

Specifically—2. In *med.*, involuntary hurrying in walking, observed in some nervous diseases.

festing-mant, *n.* Same as *fasting-mant*.

festing-penny (fes'ting-pen-i), *n.* [*feasting*, for *fasting*, verbal *n.* of *fast*, *v.*, + *penny*.] Earliest-money given to servants when hired or retained in service. [Eng.]

festino (fes'ti-no), *n.* The mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism having the major premise negative and the minor particular. The following is an example: No infallible utterance is false, some declaration of the Grand Lama is false, hence, some declaration of the Grand Lama is infallible. The vowels *e* and *o* indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions: universal negative, particular affirmative, particular negative. The *f* shows that the mood is reduced to *ferio*, and the *n* that in the reduction the major premise is simply converted. See *mood*. Sometimes called *fereno*.

festival (fes'ti-val), *a. and n.* [*ME. festival* (also *acom. festiful*, as if with *E. suffix -ful*),

< *OF. festival*, *festivel*, *F. festival* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. festivo*, < *ML. festivus*, festive, < *L. festivus*, festive; see *festive* and *feast*.] 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a feast; attending or marking a joyous celebration; joyous; *festal*; as, a *festival* entertainment.

The Comownee, upon *festivall* dayes, when the school-boys gon to church to serve God, than gon thir to Tavernes.
Manderly, Travels, p. 137.

In danger and trouble, natural religion teaches us to pray, in a *festival* fortune, our prudence and our needs entice us equally. *Jar. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1836), I. 698.

This being a *festival* day, the streets were crowded with people from town and country in their holiday attire.
Lady Brassy, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. II.

II. n. A *festal* day; a feast; a time of feasting; an anniversary or appointed day of festive celebration.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before some *festival*
To an impatient child. *Shak., R. and J., II. 2.*

The morning trumpet *festival* proclaim'd.
Milton, S. A., I. 1598.

festivally (fes'ti-val-i), *adv.* In a festive manner; like a feast. [Rare.]

And ye shall *festivally* keep it a feast to Jehovah.
Amos, vii, 14.

festive (fes'tiv), *a.* [= *OF. festif* = *Sp. Pg. It. festivo*, < *L. festivus*, festive, lively, gay, joyous, merry, < *festum*, a feast, *festivus*; see *feast*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; joyous; gay.

The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gill.
Thomson.

The ghastly nature of the subject (the Dance of Death), being brought into a very lively contrast with the *festive* tone of the verses, . . . frequently recalls some of the better parts of those flowing stories that now and then occur in the "Mirror for Magistrates."
Parker, Span. Lit., I. 61.

festively (fes'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a festive manner.

festivity (fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *festivities* (-tis). [= *OF. festivite* = *Sp. festividad* = *Pg. festividade* = *It. festività*, < *L. festivitas* (> *n.*), < *festivus*, festive; see *festive*.] 1. Feasting, or the condition of joy and gaiety becoming a feast; joyfulness; gaiety; social entertainment with merry-making.

To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday.
Jar. Taylor.

2. A festival; a festive event or celebration.

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep-shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast.
South, Sermons.

feston (fes'ton), *n.* [*F. feston*; see *festoon*.] A stitch in embroidery by which a scalloped edge is produced, as for a skirt.

festoon (fes-tün'), *n.* [= *L. festoon*, < *F. feston* (17th cent.) = *Sp. feston* = *It. festone*, < *ML. festu(n)-*, a garland, prob. orig. a *festal* garland, < *L. festum*, a festival, feast; see *festal*, *feast*.] 1. A string or chain of any material suspended between two points; specifically, a chain or garland of flowers, ribbons, foliage, etc., suspended so as to form one or more depending curves.

Overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a wild *festoon*
Ran riot.
Tennyson, Enone.

The vines began to swing their low *festoons* like nets to trip up the fairies. *H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 250.*

2. In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland of fruits, leaves, or flowers suspended between two points; an encarpus. See *ent* under *encarpus*.

Among these ruins, which were probably an ancient temple, I saw a fine pedestal of grey marble three feet square; it had a *festoon* on each side, and against the middle of each *festoon* there was a relief of Pan standing.
Poncke, Description of the East, II. I. 246.

3. A form of drooping cloud sometimes seen on the under surface of dense cirro-stratus clouds. Also called *puffy cloud*.—4. In *ornith.*, specifically, a lobe on the cutting edge of a hawk's beak. **Festoon-and-lanceol border**, a band representing alternately a *festoon* and a lanceol or drooping ornament of frequent occurrence in the decoration of Roman and other pottery. This ornament passes by insensible gradations into the egg and dart or egg-and-anchor border.

festoon (fes-tün'), *v. t.* [*F. festoon*, *n.*] To form in *festoons*; adorn with *festoons*; connect by *festoons*.

Growth of jasmine turn'd
Their humid arms, *festooning* tree to tree.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

A golden gallery . . . *festooned* with flowers.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 90.

Carpets were laid down, bed-hangings festooned, radiant white counterpanes spread.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xvii.

festoon-blind (fes-tōn'blind), *n.* A window-blind of textile material, so hung that it is gathered in three or four rows of small festoons in its width. It is raised and lowered like a Venetian blind.

festooned (fes-tōnd'), *a.* In ornith., specifically, lobed, as a hawk's beak: correlated with *toothed* or *dentate*.

festoon (fes-tōn'), *n.* [*< festoon + -y¹.*] Resembling festoons; decorated or coved with festoons. *Sir J. Herschel*. [*Itare.*]

festraw, *n.* [*Also festuicula*; var. of *festue*, simulating straw.] Same as *festue*. *Davies*.

I had past out of Crosse-rowe, speld and put together, read without a *festue*. *Bretton*, *Grimello's Fortunes*, p. 6.

Festuca (fes-tu'ka), *n.* [*N.L., < L. festuca, a stalk, stem, straw, a rod, a straw-like weed which grows among barley, a particula, mote. Hence festue, corruptly festue, q. v.*] A large genus of grasses widely distributed over the globe, but chiefly in temperate and colder regions. The number of species is variously estimated from 80 to 200, of which about 25 are found native in the United States. They are commonly known as *fever grass*, and are mostly low, slender grasses, valuable especially for pasturage. The meadow *festue* or tall *festue*, *F. elatior*, and the sheep *festue*, *F. ovina*, are the most common in cultivation. *F. scabrella* is one of the more valuable bunch grasses of the western territories of the United States. Blue *festue*, *F. glauca*, with fine pale blue leaves, is used for edgings.

festucine (fes-tu'sin), *a. and n.* [*< L. festuca, a stalk, stem, straw (see Festuca, festue), + -ine².*] *I. a.* Straw-colored.

A little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling in all parts a locust, or what we call a grasshopper. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 3.

II. n. In mineral., a splintery fracture. *Crabb*.

festuicula (fes-tu'ku-la), *n.* [*< L. festuca, a straw, + -ula.*] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws or *festuicula* divisions lightly drawn over with oyl, and so that it cometh to no adhesion. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 5.

festuet (fes-tu'), *n.* [*Formerly or dial. also, by corruption, festure, festu, vester, also festraw, festuicula (in simulation of F. straw), also festue (q. v.); < ME. festue, festu, a straw, mote, < OF. festu, F. festu, m., = Fr. festue, m., and festuca, festuag, f., = It. festuca, m., festuca, f., < M.L. festucus, m., L. festuca, f., a stalk, stem, straw: see Festuca.*] *1.* A straw; a mote.

Lowed men may like gow thus that the beem lithe in gowre eyghon. And the festu is fallon for gowre defaute. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 278.

2. Same as *festue*, *1.*

festure, *n.* A perverted form of *festue*. **fet¹** (fet), *v. t.* [*< ME. fetten, feten (pret. fette, rarely fette, fott, fet, pp. fet, fette), < AS. fetan, fetigan, in comp. ge-fetan, ge-fetigan (pret. fetto, pp. fetod), bring, fetch (prob. = leel. fetu, find one's way, = M.H.G. fazzen, refl. go), < *fet, a step, a going (only in comp. fet-hengest, a round-horse, with fet, a journey) (= leel. fet, a step, pace), prob. ult. akin to fot, foot: see foot. Cf. fēt. Prob. a different word from O.H.G. fazzon, M.H.G. fazzen, G. fassen, take, seize, = D. vatten = Dan. fette = Sw. fätta, take, catch: see fet². See fet¹.*] To fetch.

And thereupon the wyn was fet anon. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 891.

A moruellouse methe mette me thanne. That I was roushed 133: there and Fortune me fette. And into the londe of Longynge allone she me broughte. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 7.

Then Beauty bade to blow retreat, And Mercy mild with speed to fet Me, captive bound as prisoner.

Lord Fair (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 15).

Like wax this magic makes me waste, Or like a lamb whose dam away is fet. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, I.

The metall was of rare and passing price, Not Bilbo Steele, nor brace from Corinth fet. *Spenser*, *Colloquies*, l. 77.

fet² (fet), *n.* An obsolete form of *fat²*.

fet³, *a. and n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fat²*.

fet⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *feet¹*.

fet⁵ (fe'tal), *a.* [*Also written fetul, < fetus + -al.*] Pertaining or relating to, or having the character of, a fetus.

Even if we admit that education is the only reason for this superiority (the right side being larger than the left in right handed persons), we must believe that some circumstances in the fetal development, or in the conditions governing the nervous centres, are favorable to it. *Science*, IX. 185.

fetation (fē-tā'shon), *n.* [*Also written fetation; < fetus + -ation.*] Gestation; pregnancy; the state of being with child.

fetch¹ (fech), *v.* [*E. dial. also fetch, fetch; < ME. fetchen, fecchen, also facchen, fochen (pret. fachte, feight, also fetchde), bring, fetch, < AS. feccan, feccean, in comp. ge-feccan, ge-feccean, bring, fetch; origin uncertain.*] (1) In one view AS. feccan is a variant of fetan, E. fet, which has exactly the same sense: see fet¹. A change such as that of fetan to feccan, fecchen (t (ty), > ci (ki, ky), > ch, ech (ch)) is, however, otherwise unexampled in AS., though a common fact in later LL., Rom., ME., etc. (2) In another view, AS. feccan is allied to fœcian (rare), wish to get (= OFries. faka, prepare), < fac (pl. facu), a space of time, a space of length, distance, = OFries. fek, fak = D. rak, an empty space, = OHG. fak, MHG. rack, a part, division of space, a wall, etc., G. fack, a compartment, department, province, = Sw. fark, a compartment, = Dan. fag, a department, office. The orig. sense of AS. fac and its cognates appears to have been 'a division,' the correlative notion to 'a joining,' a junction, with reference to the adjacency of divisions or compartments; < Tent. √ *fak, < *fah, in Goth. fagra, fitted, adapted, AS. fager, E. fair¹, AN. fagan, join, unite, E. fay¹, etc.: see fair¹, fay¹, fang¹, and fadgel¹.] *I. trans.* 1. To bring; usually, to go and bring; go, get, and bring or conduct to the person who gives the command or to the place where the command is given: as, fetch a chair from the other room.

My corles ant my barons, gentil ant fre. Goth [go], fetcheth me the traynours ybounde to my kny. *Flemish Instruction* (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).

Go now to the flock, and fetch me from thence two good kids of the goats. *Gen.* xxvii. 9.

Good morrow, worthy Caesar. I come to fetch you to the senate-house. *Shak.*, J. C., II. 2.

This new Marques, honourably accompanied, is sent into France to fetch the Lady Margaret, the proposed bride. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 187.

Our children and others, that were sick, and lay groaning in the cabins, were fetched out. *Winthrop Hist. New England*, I. 10.

2. To derive; draw, as from a source. [*Obsolete.*]

They will be kin to us, but they will fetch it from Japhet. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 2.

Epiphanius also fetcheth their name from Sedec, which signifieth Justice. *Purchar*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 143.

Noble patterns must be fetched here and there from single persons, rather than whole nations. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, III. 1.

And fetch their precepts from the Cyclop tub. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 708.

The reasons of most of the evangelical commands must be fetched wholly from the other world, and a future judgment. *Br. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, I. xi. Pref.

3. To draw; heave: as, to fetch a groan.

At every step he fetcht a sigh. *Robin Hood and Allan a Dale* (Child's Ballads, V. 279).

Thick and pantingly The breath was fetch'd, and with huge labouring heard. *Armstrong*, *Art of Health*, 1744.

He had long wished to fetch his last breath at the place where he was born. *Goldsmith*, *Bolingbroke*.

4. To bring or draw into any desired relation or state; bring down, as game; bring to terms; cause to come or yield, or to meet one's wishes: as, money will fetch him if persuasion will not; a strong pull will fetch it. [*Colloq.*]

This will fetch me. And make them haste towards their gulling more. *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, II. 1.

When I say my prayers I'll ask to have her say yes. That'll fetch her. *Fitz Hugh Ludlow*, *Little Brother*, II.

5. To allure; attract; fascinate. [*Slang.*]

"She is awfully lovely," says Mr. Bellair. "You seem fetched," says his friend. *Miss Armitage* ("The Duchess"), *Airy Fairy Lillian*, xxxiii.

6. To bring back; bring to: revive.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in fetch- ing men again when they swoon. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

7. To cause to come; bring.

Draw forth the monster of the abyss profound, Or fetch the aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope*, *Essay on Man*, III. 221.

8. To bring as an equivalent; procure in exchange, as a price: as, a commodity is worth what it will fetch; the last lot fetched only a small sum.

As money will fetch all other commodities, so this knowledge, [of arts and sciences] is that which should purchase all the rest. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 210.

Perhaps his farm would be for sale, and perhaps Lady Lorna's estates . . . would fetch enough money to buy it. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*.

In like manner, the barrel of forty gallons of crude petroleum, which in the days of monopoly sold at \$200 for eight shillings, has latterly fetched fourpence, and by the latest accounts was further reduced to threepence halfpenny per ton on the spot. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 225.

9. To go and take.

I'll fetch a turn about the garden.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, I. 2.

I made bold to see, to walk and know if that how you were dispos'd to fetch a Walk this Evening. *Congreve*, *Way of the World*, IV. 4.

10. To bring to accomplishment; effect; take, make, or perform: as, to fetch a leap or bound; to fetch a high note in singing.

Fetch a compass behind them, and come upon them over against the mulberry trees. *2 Sam.* v. 23.

A . . . race of youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad bounds, bellowing, and neighing loud. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, v. 1.

11. To deliver; strike; reach in striking: as, to fetch one a blow on the head.

The conditions of weapons and their improvements are, first, the fetching afar off, for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets. *Bacon*, *Vicissitude of Things* (ed. 1887).

12. To reach; attain to; arrive at; make: as, to fetch the cape by noon; to fetch the Downs.

Mean time flew our ships, and straight we fetched The Myren's tale: a spleenless wind so stretch Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman*.

If they [ships] are bound to the Southward, they stand over, and many fetch Gallies, or betwixt it and Cape St. Francisco. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 4.

13. To carry off.

Prudence and pestilence shal muche puple fetch. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 350.

To fetch a compass. See *compass*. - **To fetch a pump.** To establish a connection with the water in a pump by pouring water into it, the water thus poured into the pump being conceived of as fetching up the water already there.

To fetch headway or sternway (*naut.*), to move ahead or astern, said of a ship. - **To fetch up.** (a) To cause to come up or forth; go for and bring up. (b) To rear, as a child; bring up. [*Colloq.*]

Here you were, the child of a missionary, and from your cradle had been fetched up for the work. *Putnam's Map.*, Nov., 1870.

(c) To cause to stop suddenly in any course; bring to a standstill. In nautical use same as to bring up (q. v.). (d) To come up with; overtake; catch up with.

The other vessel was then a league behind, which was marvelled at, for she was the better sailer, and could fetch up the other at pleasure. *Winthrop Hist. New England*, II. 40.

The hare laid himself down and took a nap, for, says he, I can fetch up the tortoise when I please. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, *Fables*.

(e) To recover.

She, by her natural swiftness, soon fetches up her lost ground, and leaves him again behind. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, IV.

To fetch (or bring) up all standing. To stop suddenly and without warning or preparation, as a ship with all sails set. - **To fetch up with a round turn.** Same as to bring up with a round turn. See *bring*.

II. intrans. 1. To move or turn: as, to fetch about.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak somewhat they desire to say, and how far about they will fetch, and how many other matters they will beat over to come near it. *Bacon*, *Cunning* (ed. 1887).

The sons of Devon marched on . . . so as to fetch round the western side, and attack with their culverin from the cliffs. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, IV.

2. Naut., to reach; attain; get.

We shall fetch to windward of the lighthouse this tack. *Palester*.

To fetch and carry, to perform mental services, as a dog trained to recover game when shot, and to carry baskets, etc.; hence, to be or become a servile drudge.

Such a high calling therefore as this sends not for those drowsy spirits that need the lure and whistle of earthly preferment, like those animals that fetch and carry for a morsel. *Milton*, *On Def. of Humbl. Remonstr.*

To fetch away, to get loose: said of any article on board ship which is thrown about or loosened by the motion of the vessel.

My hats, boots, mattress, and blankets had all fetched away and gone over to leeward, and were jammed and broken under the boxes and coils of rigging. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 6.

It is impossible to stand without holding on. It is difficult to sit, it is almost as difficult to lie. Everything not securely lashed fetches away. *W. C. Russell*, *Sailor's Sweetheart*, I.

To fetch up, to come to a stop suddenly or unexpectedly; come to a halt: as, the ship struck a shoal and fetched up all standing, the tippler started for home, but fetched up at the tavern.

fetch¹ (fech), *n.* [*< fetch¹, v.*] 1. The act of going and bringing: a reaching out after something; a drawing in as from a distance.

The observation of a complex of objects resolves itself into two factors of perception and explanation by means of appropriate fetches of the constructive imagination. *Science*, VII. 200.

In other cases the *fetch* of imagination was not so much after ideas to construct with as after feelings to luxuriate in.
Jour. of Anthropol. Inst., IV, 542.

2. The course through or over which anything is fetched or carried; hence, the reach or stretch of space between two connecting or related points; a line of progress or relation from point to point.

In comparing an existing harbor with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum exposure—or, in other words, the line of greatest *fetch* or reach of open sea.
Encyc. Brit., XI, 450.

What is wanted is to ascertain in such shorter seas the height of waves in relation to the length of *fetch* in which they are generated.
Encyc. Brit., XIV, 615.

3. A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

Deny to speak with me? They are sick? They are weary? They have travelled all the night? More *fetches*.
Shak., *Learn*, II, 4.

'Twas Justice Bramble's *fetch* to get the wench.
D. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, III, 1.

For he [God] knows how to take the crafty in their own devices; and very often brings to nought the most politic *fetches* of self-designing men.
Stillinger, *sermons*, II, 1v.

fetch² (fech), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *vetch*.

fetch³ (fech), *n.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain; perhaps an accom. of Dan. *vette* = Norw. *vetle*, *rett* = Sw. *rätt* = Icel. *rettir*, a wight, a supernatural being, an elf, = E. *wright*, *q. v.* Cf. E. *fetch-candle*, *fetch-light*, with Dan. *vettelys* = Norw. *vetle-ljos* = Sw. *vetleljus*, will-o'-the-wisp, jack-o'-lantern (Dan. *lys* = Norw. *lys* = Sw. *lys* = Icel. *lys*, light, candle, taper); Dan. *vette-ild*, cairn-fire, a fire supposed to burn at night in the cairns of heroes (Dan. *ild*, fire).] The apparition of a living person; a wraith.

The very *fetch* and ghost of Mrs. Gamp, bound and all, might be seen hanging up, any hour in the day, in at least a dozen of the second-hand clothes shops.
Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xix.

When the Earl of Cornwall met the *fetch* of his friend William Rufus carried black and naked on a black goat across the Bodinn moors, he saw that it was wounded through the midst of the breast, and afterwards he heard that at that very hour the king had been slain in the New Forest by the arrow of Walter Tirrell.
E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, I, 408.

fetch-candle (fech'kan'dl), *n.* [*fetch*³, *q. v.*, + *candle*.] A light seen at night and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death.

fetcher (fech'er), *n.* One who or that which fetches or brings. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, l.

fetching (fech'ing), *p. a.* 1. Alluring; attractive; fascinating; taking; "killing"; as, an awfully *fetching* bonnet. [Slang.]

A costume of black tulle worked in yellow straw embroidery is very *fetching* on tall slender blondes.
Mail and Express (New York), Nov. 8, 1884.

2. Crafty; tricky; as, "the *fetching* practice of prelates," *Fore*, *Martyrs* (Cattley's ed.), III, 367.

fetch-light (fech'lit), *n.* [*fetch*³, *q. v.*, + *light*.] Same as *fetch-candle*.

fetchwater (fech'wā'tēr), *n.* [*fetch*¹ + *obj. water*.] A drawer of water; a water carrier.
But spin the Greek wives webs of task, and their *fetch-water* be.
Chapman, *Iliad*, vi, 495.

fete¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *feast*.

fete², *n.* A Middle English form of *feast*.

fête (fât), *n.* [F., < OF. *feate*, > ME. *feate*, E. *feast*: see *feast*.] A feast; a holiday; a festival-day.—*Fête champêtre*, a festival or an entertainment in the open air, an outdoor entertainment, such as a large garden-party.

The battue system developed into the sort of *fête champêtre*, with hot lunch, champagne, and liveried attendants, ridiculed to our amusement on the stage.
S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, III, 261.

Fête Dieu, the feast of Corpus Christi (which see, under *corpus*).

fête (fât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fêted*, ppr. *fétting*. [*F. fêter*, keep as a festival, feast, entertain, < *fête*, *n.*; see *fête*, and cf. *feast*, *v.*] To entertain with a feast; honor with a festive entertainment: as, he was *fêted* everywhere.

The murder thus out, Hermann's *fêted* and thanked, While his rascally rival gets tossed in a blanket.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II, 285.

fête-day (fât'dâ), *n.* A festival day; a birthday; specifically, a name-day, as of a person named after a saint, celebrated on the anniversary of the saint.

A Councillor of the Parliament sent her on her *fête-day* a bouquet.
J. T. Fields, *Underbrush*, p. 227.

fetial (fê'ahial), *a. and n.* [*L. fetialis*, *improp. fetialis*, pertaining to the *fetiales*, a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war; prob. < *fari*, pp. *fatus*, speak: see *fate*, *fable*, etc.] 1. *a.* In *Rom. hist.*, pertaining to the college of *fetiales*, or to the declaration of war by heralds: as, *fetial* law.

The *fetial* law in Rome's earlier days must have been the common property of all the Latin cities, a living law under the protection of the higher powers, introduced to prevent or to initiate a state of war.
Woodley, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 8.

II. *n.* One of the *fetiales*.

fetiales (fê'ah-â'lor), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of fetialis*: see *fetial*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a college of priests who served as guardians of the public faith. They conducted the formal religious ceremonies attendant upon demanding redress from a foreign people in case of offense and upon the declaration of war and the ratification of peace. Their president was styled the *pater patratus*.

But its (the caduceus's) foreign origin is shown by the fact that, although it was a sign of peace, it was never borne by the *fetiales*, the old Italian heralds.
Encyc. Brit., XVI, 31.

fetich, **fetichism**, etc. See *fetish*, etc.

feticidal (fê'ti-si-dal), *a.* [*fetide* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or used in *feticide*. Also *feticidal*.

He still insists that needles are used in the *feticidal* art.
R. P. Harris, *Med. News*, XLIX, 721.

feticide (fê'ti-si-d), *n.* [*L. fetis*, a fetus, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cadere*, kill.] In *med. jurisprudence*, the destruction of the life of a fetus. Also *feticide*.

feticism (fê'ti-sizm), *n.* An improper and little-used form of *fetichism*.

fetid (fê'tid or fê'tid), *a.* [*L. fetidus*, less correctly *fetidus*, stinking, fetid, < *fetere*, less correctly *fetere*, *fature*, stink, allied to *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*.] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

Most putrefactions . . . smell either *fetid* or mouldy.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

Fetid aloes. See *aloes*.

fetidness (fê'tid-ness or fê'tid-ness), *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid or stinking quality.

fetiferous (fê'tif-er-us), *a.* [*L. fetis*, offspring, young, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*, + *-ous*; cf. *L. fetifer*, causing fruitfulness (of the Nile).] Producing young, as animals. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

fetiser, **fetist**, *a.* [ME., < OF. *fetis*, *fature*, *fetis*, neat, well-made: see *feat* and *fetulous*.] Neat; pretty; graceful: same as *feat*².

Ryght anon than comen tombs to steepe
Fetys and male, and yonge fruytlesores.
Chaucer, *Parlementer's Tale*, l. 15.

*Faire syngers unfold feche valles,
Alasunder of Macedonia* (E. E. T. 8), l. 188.

Alas, a-wondered thei were of the ban [child] him bi blinde,
So *fais* & so *fetys* it was & *fetliche* schapen
William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8), l. 238.

In me is no paynte that may payre,
I fele me *fetys* and fayre.
My power es passande my payre.
York Plays, p. 3.

Faire falle the my faire sone, so fetys of trewe!
York Plays, p. 125.

fetisely, *adv.* [ME., < *fetis* + *-ly*. Cf. *fratly*, *fratiously*.] Neatly: same as *fealty*.

*French ache spak ful fair and fetysly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe.*
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., l. 123.

fetish (fê'tish), *n.* [Also, after the French, *fetich*; first in F. in the form *fetisso* (< Pg. *fetigo*); later after the F. (the word having come into general European use in consequence of the work of Charles de Brosses, "Du Culte des Dieux *fétiches*," 1760); = D. *fetische* = Sw. Dan. *fetisch* = G. *fetisch*, < F. *fetich*, < Pg. *fetigo*, artificial (cf. *fetigo*, *n.*, sorcery, charm, allurements, *feticheria*, sorcery, witchcraft, *fetichero*, sorcerer, wizard, etc.), = Sp. *hechizo*, artificial, imitated (cf. *hechizo*, bewitchment, fascination, *hechicaria*, sorcery, witchcraft, *hechicero*, sorcerer, etc.), = It. *fetizzo*, artificial, = OF. *fetisse*, *fetice* (> ME. *fetice*), F. restored *fetice*, artificial, < L. *feticus*, less correctly *feticus*, made by art, artificial, *feticus*, < *ferre*, make: see *fact*, and cf. *tachous*, *fetice*, *feat*², *featus*, which are thus doublets of *fetish*. The word seems to have been applied by the Portuguese sailors and traders on the west coast of Africa to objects worshiped by the natives, which were regarded as charms or talismans.] 1. Any material object regarded with awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or as

being the representative or habitation of a deity to which worship may be paid, and from which supernatural aid is to be expected. A *fetish* may be an animal, as a cock, a serpent, a bear, etc., or an inanimate object, as a tree, a river, a stone, a tooth, a shell, a shaving, etc. The worship of *fetishes* belongs to a low and brutish stage or form of religion.



Fetishes of Dahomey, Africa.

When the king [in Guinea] will sacrifice to *Fetisso*, hee commands the *Fetissoero* [Pg. *feticeiro*, sorcerer] to enquire of a Tree, whereto he sacrificeth. Duhulie, what hee will demand.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 631.

To class an object as a *fetish* demands explicit statement that a spirit is considered as embodied in it or acting through it or communicating by it, or at least that the people it belongs to do habitually think this of such objects; or it must be shown that the object is treated as having personal consciousness and power, is talked with, worshipped, prayed to, sacrificed to, petted or ill-treated with reference to its past or future behaviour to its votaries.
E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II, 184.

Before experience had yet taught men to distinguish between the possible and the impossible, and while they were ready on the slightest suggestion to ascribe unknown powers to any object and make a *fetish* of it, their conceptions of humanity and its capacities were necessarily vague and without specific limits.
H. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 60.

Hence—2. An object of blind devotion; an idol: as, gold has become his *fetish*.

No faith in the cross that makes a *fetish* of the cross is going to stand proof.
Rushnell, *Forgiveness and Law*, p. 92.

His return at any hour or any moment was the *fetish* that she let no misgiving blaspheme.
Hawells, *Modern Instance*, xxv.

A church without humanity!
Patron of pride, and prejudice, and wrong,
The rich man's charm and *fetish* of the strong.
Whittier, *On a Prayer Book*.

You are always against superstitions, and yet you make work a *fetish*.
W. Black, *Princess of Thule*, x.

Before the Civil War the Constitution was our national *fetish*. To doubt the wisdom of its founders was heresy.
N. A. Rev., CXLII, 454.

3. Same as *fetish-man*.

Anything which happens, even in the most ordinary course of nature, he may pronounce to be the work of a *fetish* or a wizard, and to need his assistance to ferret it out.
Nineteenth Century, XXII, 301.

fetichism (fê'tish-izm), *n.* [Also, after the French, *fetichism*, and sometimes *fetichism*; = F. *fétichisme*; as *fetish* + *-ism*.] 1. The practice of worshipping a *fetish*; that form of religious belief and practice in which *fetishes* are the objects of worship. See the extracts.

The President de Brosses, a most original thinker of the last century, struck by the descriptions of the African worship of material and terrestrial objects, introduced the word *Fetichisme* as a general descriptive term, and since then it has obtained great currency by Comte's use of it to denote a general theory of primitive religion. In which external objects are regarded as animated by a life analogous to man's. . . . It seems to me . . . more convenient to use the word Animism for the doctrine of spirits in general, and to confine the word *Fetichisme* to that subordinate department which it properly belongs to; namely, the doctrine of spirits embodied in, or attached to, or conveying influence through, certain material objects. *Fetichisme* will be taken as including the worship of "stocks and stones," and thence it passes by an imperceptible gradation into idolatry. *E. B. Tylor*, *Prim. Culture*, II, 182.

Fetichisme is almost the opposite of Religion. It stands towards it in the same relation as Alchemy to Chemistry, or Astrology to Astronomy, and shows how fundamental is our idea of a deity differs from that which presents itself to the savage. The Negro does not hesitate to punish a refractory *Fetish*, and hides it in his waste-loft if he does not wish it to know what is going on. Aladdin's lamp is, in fact, a well known illustration of a *Fetish*.
Sir J. Lubbock, *Orig. of Civilization*, p. 349.

A latent *fetichism*, which is betrayed in that love of personification, or of applying epithets derived from sentient beings to inanimate nature, . . . is the root of a great part of our opinions.
Locky, *Europ. Morals*, I, 372.

Hence—2. Blind devotion to one object or idea; object-worship.

fetichist (fê'tish-ist), *a. and n.* [Also *fetichist*; < *fetish* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* A worshiper of *fetishes*.

The *Vogels*, though baptized, are in fact *fetichists*, as much as the unconverted *Kamoyedes*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI, 81.

II. *a.* Same as *fetichistic*.

They [the tribe of Wolof *Berrare*] . . . have not yet entirely renounced *fetichist* practices. *London Daily News*.

fetishistic (fě-ti-shis'tik), *a.* [Also *fetichistic*; < *fetish* + *-istic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by *fetish*; abjectly superstitious.

Our resuscitated spirit was not a pagan philosopher nor a philosophizing pagan poet, but a man of the fifteenth century, inheriting its strange web of belief and unbelief, of Epicurean levity and *fetichistic* dread.

George Eliot, *Romola* (Proem).

Jacob Grimm was beginning those profound inductive researches which ended in demonstrating the *fetichistic* origin of myths.

J. Fiske, *Comic Philos.*, I, 177.

fetish-man (fě'tish-mann), *n.* A man who is supposed to have the powers or character of a *fetish*.

The *fetish man* is bound by no law; he recognizes no rules of evidence.

Nineteenth Century, XXII, 801.

fetish-snake (fě'tish-snakk), *n.* A book-name of an African rock-snake, *Python subca*.

Python snake is a form often met with in zoological gardens, where it is known as the *fetish snake*.

Stand Nat Hist., III, 350.

fetlock (fě'tlok), *n.* [Also dial. *feturlock*, *fenturlock*; < ME. *fitlockes*, *fetlakkas*, pl.; < D. *mitlok*, *ritslok* (Halm, cited by Wedgwood) = MHG. *ritzerlock*, G. dial. *finslock*, *fialock*, *fialuch*, *fetlock*, pastern. The second element is (app. par.) ME. *lock*, E. *lock*, a tuft of hair, but in sense 3 (and in *feturlock*, 2) it is *lock*. The first element is usually regarded as a form of *foot* (cf. *fetter*, *n.*, and G. *fessel*, a *fetter*, also a *fetlock*), though by some compared with G. *fitze*, MHG. *fitze*, OHG. *fizza*, a skin of thread or yarn, = Icel. *feti*, a strand, = Dan. *fid*, *fed*, a skin.] 1. A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern-joint of horses.

So, underneath the belly of their steeds,
That staid their *fetlocks* in his smoking blood,
The noble gentleman gave up the ghost.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II, 3.

And smooth'd his *fetlocks* and his mane,
And slack'd his girth and stripp'd his rein.

Baron, *Mazeppa*, III.

Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their manes and their *fetlocks*.

Longfellow, *Evangelin*, I, 2.

2. The joint on which the hair grows: same as *fetlock-joint*. — 3. [Associated with *foot* or *fetter* and *lock*.] An instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when put to pasture, for the purpose of preventing him from running off. Also *fetlock*.

The farm horse drags his *fetlock* chain.

Whittier, *The Old Burying Ground*.

fetlock-boot (fě'tlok-bōt), *n.* A covering designed to protect the fetlock and pastern of a horse, as from injury by interference.

fetlocked (fě'tlokt), *a.* 1. Having fetlocks. — 2. Tied or hobbled by the fetlock.

Shakespeare, then, found a language already to a certain extent established, but not yet *fetlocked* by dictionary and grammar mongers.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 157.

fetlock-joint (fě'tlok-jōint), *n.* The joint of a horse's leg next to the foot; anatomically, the metacarpophalangeal or metatarsophalangeal articulation. In the fore limb it corresponds to the knuckle at the base of the middle finger. See cut under *fetter-bone*.

fetlow (fě'tlō), *n.* [A dial form of *whitlow*. D. *fit*, a whitlow, is appar. not connected.] A whitlow or felon in cattle.

fetor (fě'tŏr), *n.* [L., less correctly *fator*, *fator*, a stench, < *fetere*, stink; see *fetid*.] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

Being volatile and of strong natural odor, it [carbolic acid] communicates mechanically with the offensive vapors, and, being in excess, disguises for a time the *fetor* known to be present.

Drumtents, p. 19.

I have learned to prefer this flesh [seal] to the tenderness at least, that of the female seal, which has not the *fetor* of her mate's.

Kane, *See. Grim.*, IV, 1, 238.

fetter, *v. t.* See *fetl*. Chaucer.

fetter (fě'tŏr), *n.* [< ME. *feter*, < AS. *fetan*, *feter* = OS. *feteros*, *feteris*, pl.; = OHG. *fetzera*, MHG. *vezzer*, G. dial. *fesser* = Icel. *fjotura* = Sw. *fetter*, *fetter*, = Norw. *fetra*, a wooden pin, a trunnion; akin to L. *pedes*, a *fetter*, *compes* (comped-), a *fetter*, G. *pech*, a *fetter*; from the orig. form of *foot*, AS. *fōt*, etc.; = L. *pes* (ped-) = Gr. *pod* (pod-) = Skt. *pad*: see *foot*. Prob. not related to AS. *fetel*, a *fetter*, chain, belt, girdle, = OHG. *fazzil*, MHG. *vezze*, G. *fessel*, a belt, sword belt (G. *fessel* having now taken the place of *fesser*, in sense of *fetter*). = Norw. *futul*, a *fetter*, = Icel. *fettill*, a belt, strap. See *fettle*.] 1. A chain or bar by which a person or an animal is confined by the foot, so that he is either made fast to an object or deprived of free motion by having one foot attached to the other; a shackle.

They take his *fetters* of incontinent
From his legs; and when they had so do,
Thanne was he glad inow, and furth he went.

Geoffrey Chaucer, *E. T. S.*, I, 1807.

Who would wear *fetters*, though they were all of gold?
Dekker and Webster, *Sir Thomas Wyatt*

2. Anything that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint; a check.

Here the free spirit of mankind, at length,
Throws its last *fetters* off.

Bryant, *The Ages*, xxxiii.

Does he blame the capitals, which certainly do not follow the exact pattern of any Vitruvian order? Let us answer boldly, Why should art be put in *fetters*?

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 240.

Human speech shook off the classic *fetters*, by which it was long cramped, and . . . luxuriated in new found liberty.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII, 122.

Syn. 1. Gyle, Manacle, etc. See *shackle*.

fetter (fě'tŏr), *v. t.* [< ME. *feteren*, < AS. *gefeterian* = OHG. *gifazzaron* = Icel. *fjotra* = Sw. *fjetra*, *fetter*, = Norw. *fetra*, fix, hold fast, hold spellbound; from the noun. Cf. G. *fesseln* = Norw. *futla*, *fetter*; see *fetter*, *n.*] To put *fetters* upon; shackle or confine, as with *fetters*; hence, to bind; confine; restrain.

The king then command to acche his belyue,
And *fetter* his fast in a fre prisonne
A stithe house of stone To still his of noyse.

Deconstruction of *Proy* (E. T. S.), I, 3518.

You know I never *fettered* nor imprisoned the word religion.

Donne, *Letters*, xix.

My heels are *fetter'd*, but my flat is free.

Milton, *S. A.*, I, 1236.

If he call rogue and rascal from a cartet,
He means you no more unshackled than a parrot
The words for friend and foe alike were made,
To *fetter* them in verse is all his trade.

Dryden, *Abel and Achill*, II, 428.

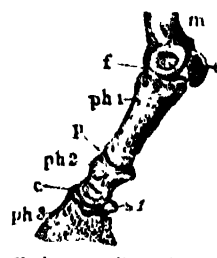
And is a press that is purchased or pensioned more free than a press that is *fettered*?

D. Webster, *Speech*, Oct. 12, 1832.

In reading Thomas Aquinas one is constantly provoked to say, What could not such a mind have done if it had not been *fettered* by such a method?

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 90.

fetter-bone (fě'tŏr-bōn), *n.* [< *fetter* (cf. *fetlock* and *fetlock*) + *bone*.] The great pastern or first phalangeal bone of a horse's foot, succeeded by the coronary and coffin-bone, and articulating with the cannon-bone at the fetlock-joint.



Hind foot of horse, showing

fetter bone

1. Lower end of metacarpus; 2. fetlock joint; 3. metatarsophalangeal joint; 4. bone; 5. 1. proximal phalanx, or fetter bone; 2. middle phalanx, or pastern joint; 3. distal phalanx, or hoof; 4. coronary bone, or hoof wall; 5. hoof wall, supporting the hoof; 6. interphalangeal sesamoid bone, navicular.

fettered (fě'tŏrd), *p. a.* In *cool*, having the feet stretched backward and apparently unfit for the purpose of walking, as in the seal, or concealed within the integuments of the abdomen.

fetterless (fě'tŏr-less), *a.* [< *fetter* + *-less*.] Free from *fetters* or restraint; unfettered.

Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As *fetterless* as an Emperor's.

Marsden, *Malakout*, I, 4.

fetterlock (fě'tŏr-lok), *n.* [E. dial., also *fett r-lock*; a var. of *fetlock*, as if < *fetter* + *lock*. See *fetlock*.] 1. Same as *fetlock*, 3. — 2. In her., a shackle or lock. The hoop of this instrument is sometimes represented as a band of steel, and sometimes as a chain.

Long live the Black Knight of the *Fetterlock*!

Scott, *Ivanhoe*, xviii.

fettle (fě'tl), *v.* pret. and pp. *fettled*, ppr. *fetting*. [< ME. (North.) *fettlen*, *fettlen*, bind, arrange, prepare. Origin uncertain: perhaps orig. 'bind,' < AS. *fetel*, a belt, girdle; see *fetter*, *n.* I el. *filla* (little used), touch with the fingers, fidget, Sw. dial. *fettla*, fumble with the fingers, and a large number of similar forms, with similar senses, in Lat., HG., etc. offer no explanation of the E. word. See *fetl*, *c.*] I. trans. 1. To bind; tie up.

In the *tyne*, there these two (poverty and patience, arm in time, team) lay
Ht are *fettled* in on one) forme.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris) III, 38.

2. To arrange; prepare; put in order; repair; mend.

When hit [the ark] was *fettled* and forged and to the full graythed.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I, 243.

I could *fettle* and clump owd boots and shoes w' the best on 'em all.

Tennyson, *The Northern Cobbler*.

It [the world] needs *fetting*, and who's to *fettle* it?

Mrs. Gaskell.

3. To beat; thrash. Halliwell. [Obsolete or provincial in the foregoing senses.] 4. To line (the hearth of a puddling-furnace). See *fetting*.

In *fetting* the furnace, . . . oxide of iron bricks moulded to fit the furnace are built in and then baked *in situ*, and *fettled* in much the same way as *Dank* a furnace.

Encyc. Brit., XIII, 324.

Fettled ale or porter, ale or porter sweetened with sugar and seasoned with a little ginger and nutmeg.

[Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To potter; set about in a fussy, pottering way; do trifling business. [Prov. Eng.]

When you [the footman] know your master is most busy in company, come in, and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rang the bell.

Swift, *Directions to Servants*, III.

fettle (fě'tl), *n.* [< *fettle*, *v.* In sense 2, cf. AS. *fetel*, a belt: see *fettle*, *v.*] 1. The state of being prepared, or in good repair or condition: as, he is in splendid *fettle* to-day. [Prov. Eng.]

It's a fine thing . . . to have the chance of getting a bit of the country into good *fettle*, as they say, and putting men into the right way with their farming.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xi.

2. A handle in the side of a large basket. Halliwell; Jamieson. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

fettle (fě'tl), *a.* [< *fettle*, *v.*] Neat; tight; handy. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

fettling (fě'tling), *n.* In *metal.*, the lining of the hearth forming the working-bed of the puddling-furnace. It was formerly made of sand, when dry puddling was the method employed, but, with the present system of pig boiling or wet puddling, refractory substances rich in the oxides of iron are employed as *fettling*. See *puddle*, *bulldog*, and *blue bill*. Different fettlings are used according to the class of iron to be produced.

He also saturates the purple ore used as *fettling* with the saline solution.

Enc. Brit., IV, 403.

fettstein (fě'tstīn), *n.* [G., lit. 'fat stone,' < *fett*, = E. *fat*, + *stein* = E. *stone*.] The name given by Werner to the mineral nepheline or nephelite, in allusion to its greasy luster. It is a silicate of aluminum, sodium, and potassium. [Rarely used by English authors.]

fetuousi, *a.* An improper form of *fetuous*.

feture, *n.* [< L. *futura*, less correctly *fatura*, a bringing forth, brood, offspring, < √ *fe*, pp. *fetus*, generate, produce: see *fetus*.] Progeny or offspring. Davies.

Some of the engineers d one, some other such *futures*, and every one in that he was delivered of was excellent little wise.

Latimer, *Sermons* and *Remains*, I, 50.

fetus (fě'tus), *n.* [L. *fetus*, less correctly *fatus*, a bringing forth, a bearing, hence also offspring, progeny (rarely of human kind). < *fatus*, *n.* pregnant, breeding, newly delivered, pp. of √ *fe*, *fer*, generate, produce, appearing in *fecundus*, *fecund*, *femina*, woman, etc., and in perf. *fu*, I was, fut. part. *futurus*, future, = Gr. *γεννέω*, generate, produce, *γενναίω*, grow, = Skt. √ *bhū*, become, be, = AS. *brōn*, E. *be*: see *be*, *future*, *fecund*, *femal*, *feminine*, *physical*, *phyton*, etc.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg; the embryo in the later stage of development. See *embryo*. Also spelled *fatus*. — **Fetus papyraceus**, in *teratol.*, one of a pair of twin embryos which has been killed and reduced to a flattened remnant by the growth of the other embryo. — **Mammary fetus**, the undeveloped young of a marsupial animal while it remains in the pouch attached to the nipple. — Syn. See *embryo*.

fetwa (fě'twā), *n.* [Also written *fatwa*, *fetra*, *fetwah*, *fetwah*, repr. Ar. (whence Hind.) *fatawa*, a judicial decision.] A declaration in writing, by a competent authority, of the requirements of the Muslim holy law in any given case.

There is besides a collection of all the *fetwas* or decisions pronounced by the different mullas.

Brougham.

feu (fū), *n.* [One of the forms of *feud*, see: see *feud* and *feud*.] In *Scots law*: (a) A free and gratuitous right to lands granted to one for service to be performed by him according to the proper tenure thereof; specifically, a right to the use and enjoyment of lands, houses, or other heritable subjects of perpetuity, in consideration of agricultural services or an annual payment in grain or money, called *feu-duty*, and certain other contingent burdens. This was anciently deemed an ignoble tenure, as distinguished from *sword-holding*, where the service rendered was purely military, and from *blanch-holding*, where it was merely nominal. (b) The land or piece of ground so held; a *feif*.

feu (fū), *v. t.* [< *feu*, *n.*] To make a *feu* of; vest in one who pays the annual *feu-duty*.

Frequently leased or *feued* out for a fixed duty.

Encyc. Brit., IV, 62.

feudage (fū'j), *n.* [*OF. feutage, feouage, feage* (ML. *reflex feugium*), fire-wood, a tax on fire-places, < ML. *foeatium*, a tax on fireplaces, < L. *focus*, a fireplace (> *OF. feu*, fireplace, fire): see *fuel*, *focus*.] A tax formerly imposed upon fireplaces and chimneys.

The Prince of Wales . . . imposing a new taxation upon the Gasconques, of *Feuage* or chimney money, so discontented the people as they exclaimed against the government of the English. *Daniel, Hist. Eng.*, p. 214.

feuar (fū'j), *n.* [*Sc.*, i. e., **feuer*, < *feu*, *q. v.*] In *Scots law*, one who holds a feu or feus. Also *fuar*.

feu-contract (fū'kon'trakt), *n.* In *Scots law*, a contract which regulates the giving out of land in feu between the superior and vassal or feuar.

feud (fūd), *n.* [In form and pronunciation now assimilated to *feud*, *q. v.*; < ME. *feide*, *feide*, prop. **jeithe*, < AS. *fehth*, nom. rarely *fahth*, *fahth* = *OFries. fēthe* = D. *veete* = OHG. *fehth*, MHG. *fehede*, *fehde*, G. *fehde* = Isrl. Sw. *feh*, formerly *feh* = Dan. *feide*, enmity, hostility, feud, war (whence ML. *feuda*, *feida*, OF. *feude*, *feh*, *feide*, *feude*); not in Goth. (where **fahitha* would be expected: Goth. *fahitha*, hatred, is only remotely connected); an abstract noun in -th, < AS. *fah*, hostile, outlawed, guilty, *fahman*, a foeman, in ME. a noun, *fo*, *fo*, mod. E. *foe*: see *foe* and *foend*. *Feud* is thus the abstract noun of *foe* (which was orig. an adj.).] 1. Enmity; animosity; active hostility; avengeful quarrel between individuals or parties; especially, hostility between families or parties in a state; a state of civil contention.

The natural issue of this [unreasonable desire] must be perpetual feuds and bickerings, contentions and struggles. *By. Address, Sermons*, II. xlv.

The personal feuds and animosities that happen among so small a people might obstruct the course of justice. *J. Adams, Works*, IV. 306.

It was said that Francis and Hastings were notoriously on bad terms, that they had been at feud during many years, that on one occasion their mutual aversion had impelled them to seek each other's lives. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings*.

Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind! *Longfellow, In Memoriam*, cvl.

2. More specifically, an aggravated state of hostility, marked by frequent or occasional sanguinary conflicts, between one family or clan and another, to avenge insults, injuries, or murders inflicted by one party, or by any member of it, upon those of the other side; a vendetta.

His Crozier's hand then at a feud
Death of Percy Recot's holds ballads, VI. 110.

Right of feud, in early Eng. law, the right to self protection and redress by personal violence, the right to exact wrong and retaliate for one's self and one's kinsmen, or the corresponding liability to be attacked for vengeance. See *fehth*.

A glance at the early history of our national justice shows that its original groundwork was the right of feud. *J. R. Green*.

feud (fūd), *n.* [*ML. feudum*, also written *feudum* (whence the less proper E. spelling *feud*, *q. v.*), a feud, *fief*, *fief*; < OHG. *fihu*, *fehu*, cattle (also prob. as in AS. *feh*, etc.), property in general; see *feh*.] Hence (from OHG.) *OF. feu*, *fief*, *fief*, *feh* (whence ME. *feh*, E. *feh*), and, from *fief*, later E. *fief* and *fief*, *feh* = Pr. *feh* = It. *feh*, *fief*, *fief*; see *feh*, *fief*, *feh*.] The origin of the *d* in ML. *feudum* is uncertain; as the word was artificial, the *d* was perhaps a mere insertion to avoid the collolocation *feh*; the reg. ML. reflex of the OHG., etc., would be *feum*, which actually occurs in the *Doomsday Book*. *Feud*² and its derivatives are less prop. spelled *feh*, etc.] 1. In *feudal law*, an estate in land granted on condition of services to be rendered to the grantor, in default of which the land was to revert to the grantor; a fief; a tenure of land under and by dependence on a superior. The grantor or lord was entitled to the homage or fealty of the grantee or vassal. The estate was so called in contradistinction to *allodium*, which is an estate subject to no superior but the general law of the land.

Palgrave considers that the origin of feudal tenure may be traced to the grants made by the Romans to the barbarian Laeti occupying the Limitanean or Riparian territories, upon the condition of performing military service. These donations or *feuds* descended only to the male heir of the donee, and could not be alienated to a non-military tenant. *F. Madden, Intro. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. cxxviii.

2. Land held in feudal tenure by a vassal.

The essential and fundamental principle of a territorial *feh* was, that it was land held by a limited or conditional estate—the property being in the lord, the usufruct in the tenant. *W. A. Sullivan, Intro. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. cxxviii.

Honorary feud, in law, a title of nobility descendible to the eldest son, exclusive of all the rest. **Military feuds**, in Great Britain, the original feuds, which were in the hands of men who performed military duty for their tenures.

feudal (fū'dal), *a.* [*feud*¹ + -al.] Pertaining to or in the nature of a feud or partizan conflict.

Few were the words and stern and high,
That marked the foeman's feudal hate. *Scott, I. of I. M.*, II. 4.

feudal (fū'dal), *a.* [Also written *feudal*; = F. *féodal* = Sp. Pg. *feudat* = It. *feudale* = G. *feudal*, etc., < ML. *feudalis*, feudal, a vassal, < *feudum*, a feud; see *feud*².] 1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; relating to or dependent upon the method of landholding called feud, fief, or fee; as, *feudal tenure*; *feudal rights* or services; a *feudal lord* or vassal.

The feudal tenure, which was certainly at first the tenure of servants who, but for the dignity of their master, might have been called slaves, became in the Middle Ages the tenure of noblemen. *Maitre, Early Law and Custom*, p. 341.

The old feudal spirit which prompted a man to treat his tenants and vassals as part of his stock . . . had been crushed before the reign of Edward III. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 469.

2. Pertaining to the state of society under this system of tenure; characteristic of the relations of lord and vassal.

It is time . . . that we had a feudal map of England before the manorial boundaries were wiped away. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 61.

Feudal system, a system of political organization with reference to the tenure of land and to military service and allegiance prevalent in Europe in the middle ages. Its main peculiarity was that the bulk of the land was divided into fiefs or fiefs, held by their owners on condition of the performance of certain duties, especially military services, to a superior lord, who, on default of such performance, could reclaim the land. This superior might be either the sovereign, or some subject who thus held of the sovereign, and in turn had created the fief by subinfeudation. According to the pure feudal system, the lord was entitled to the fealty of his tenants, but not to that of their subtenants, every man looking only to his immediate lord. On the continent of Europe, while the system was in full operation, this principle made the great lords practically independent of their nominal sovereigns, who could command their allegiance only through their self-interest or by superior force, and therefore kings were often powerless against their vassals. In England, however, the sovereign was always entitled to the fealty of all his subjects. Feudal tenures were abolished in England by act of Parliament in 1660, in Scotland in 1747, and in France at the revolution of 1789. In Germany, Austria, etc., they continued till after the revolutionary movements of 1848-50. In each case, however, they had long previously been much mitigated in their social and political effects. A feudal system prevailed in China from a very early period, but was brought to an end in 1911, on the conquest of the whole country by Sen. Wang of Tsin, known as Tsin-shi Huang Ti. The feudal system of Japan was abolished in 1868, when the daimios or lords surrendered their lands to the mikado. See *durum*.

feudalism (fū'dal-izm), *n.* [*feud*¹ + -ism.] *Sp. Pg. It. feudalismo*, as *feud*² + -ism.] The feudal system and its incidents; the system of holding lands by military service.

the seemingly trifling pomp and protection of chivalry, the noble fabric of the feudal system was, through the gradual reconstruction of the states, cast into a ruin. *F. Petrick, Land Law*, p. 107.

Though he was no chartist or radical, to consider Carlyle's by far the most intelligent comment on a protest against the fruits of feudalism to-day in Great Britain. *W. Whitman, Essay from The Century*, p. 34.

feudalist (fū'dal-ist), *n.* [*feud*¹ + -ist.] Cf. *feudist*.] 1. A supporter of the feudal system.

The Prussian *Feudalist* had a name up to arms against some of his [Bismarck's] liberal theories. *Forster, Bismarck*, II. 402.

2. One versed in feudal law; a feudist.

feudalistic (fū'dal-ist-ik), *a.* Of the nature of feudalism.

While the main tenor of his life was feudalistic, the habitant of New France spent his entire days that were regarded as essential prerequisites of his master in the Old World. *Ames, Jour. Phil.*, VII. 197.

feudality (fū'dal-ty), *n.* [*feud*¹ + -ity] = Sp. *feudalidad* = Pg. *feudalidade* = It. *feudalità*; as *feud*² + -ity.] The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form of constitution.

It had doubtless a powerful tendency to cherish the influence of *feudality* and lordship. *Hobbes*.

At the end of the last century, when revolutionary fervor was beginning to ferment, the people of Arles swept all its *feudality* away, detaching the very arms upon the town gate, and trampling the palace towers to dust. *J. A. Spangola, Italy and Greece*, p. 37.

feudalization (fū'dal-iz-ā-shun), *n.* [*feud*¹ + -ization.] The act of feudalizing or reducing to feudal tenure, or of conforming to feudalism.

The *feudalization* of any one country in Europe must be conceived as a process including a long series of political, administrative, and judicial changes. *Maitre, Village Communities*, p. 133.

Down indeed to the first French Revolution, the exceptional tenure of land in franc-alleu, which here and there survived amid the general *feudalization*, was held by Frenchmen in high honour. *Maitre, Early Law and Custom*, p. 340.

The *feudalization* of the church by grants or purchase of its highest offices as fiefs of lord or king, and by their transmission, like lay estates, from father to son. *J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng.*, p. 496.

feudalize (fū'dal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feudalized*, ppr. *feudalizing*. [*feud*¹ + -ize.] To reduce to a feudal tenure; conform to feudalism.

We must conceive of the whole territory of France as *feudalized*, that is, divided and subdivided into larger and smaller fiefs, nominally constituting a complete hierarchy. *Stille, Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 143.

The Church, too, never became *feudalized*. *J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng.*, p. 223.

feudally (fū'dal-ly), *adv.* In a feudal manner.

feudary (fū'da-ry), *a. and n.* [*ML. feudarius*, *n.*, one invested with a feud, prop. an adj., < *feudum*, a feud; see *feud*².] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or held by feudal tenure.

And what greater dividing than by a peremptory and hostile peace to dismember a whole *feudary* kingdom from the ancient dominion of England. *Maitre, Articles of Peace with the Irish*.

II. *n.*; pl. *feudaries* (-riz). 1. A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory.

But before the reclamation thereof, first he was miserably compelled . . . to give over both his crown & scepter to that Antichrist of Rome for the space of two days, & his client, vassal, *feudary*, & tenant to receive again of him at the hands of another Cardinal. *Fore, Martyrs*, p. 220.

2. An ancient officer of the court of wards in England.

Also written *feudary*.

feudatory (fū'da-ta-ry), *a. and n.* [*ex F. feudatarius* = Sp. Pg. It. *feudatario*, *n.* and *n.*, < ML. *feudatarius*, *n.*, the holder of a feud, prop. adj., < *feudum*, a feud; see *feud*². Cf. *feudatory* and *feudary*.] Same as *feudary*.

feudatory (fū'da-ta-ry), *a. and n.* [The more exact form (for the *n.*) is *feudatory*, < ML. *feudatarius*, *n.*; see *feudary*. Cf. ML. *feudator*, the holder of a feud, < *feudum*, a feud; see *feud*².] 1. *a.* Holding or held from another on feudal tenure. See *feud*².

He hath claimed the kingdom of England, as *feudatory* to the see apostolic. *Jos. Tindal, Works* (ed. 1856), II. 164.

II. *n.*; pl. *feudatories* (-riz). 1. A tenant or vassal holding his lands of a superior on condition of military or feudal service; the tenant of a feud or fief. See *feud*².

The Norman Conquest . . . introduced the feudal system, with its necessary appendages, a hereditary nobility and nobility, the former to the line of the chief, who led the invading army, and the latter in that of his distinguished followers. They became his *feudatories*. The country—both land and people (the latter as *serfs*)—was divided between them. *Cathman, Works*, I. 96.

The great *feudatory* of Rome seemed in a way in which neither *feudatory* seemed to shut up his over lord in a kind of prison. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest*, II. 132.

2. A fief.

A service paid by the King of Naples for the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, prebend *feudatory* to the Pope. *Lucy, Diary*, Nov. 22, 1664.

It must not be supposed that in the partition of France the *feudatories* the king was ignored. He, from the very nature of the system, was its head, from whom all authority theoretically descended. *Stille, Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 142.

feudbotet (fū'do-tet), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *fahth-bot*, < *fahth*, a feud, quarrel, + *bot*, amends, fine, boot; see *feh* and *bot*.] A fine for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

feu de joie (fū de zhō), [*F.*, a bonfire, lit. fire of joy; *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth, fireplace (see *focus*); *de*, of; *joy*, see *joy*.] Hence E. dial. (Craven) *feudor*, a bonfire.] A bonfire, or a firing of guns, in token of joy.

About three o'clock the discharge of fifty pieces of cannon was answered by a *feu de joie* from all the regiments of the garrison, and the voluntary corps drawn up for the purpose in St. Pierre's Green. *V. and Q.*, 3th ser., III. 402.

feudist (fū'dist), *n.* [*F. feudiste* = Sp. Pg. *feudista*, < L. *feudum*, feud, see *feud*².] 1. A writer on feuds; one versed in feudal law.

I call it, as the *feudist* do, *justitiam predio alio*; a right to use another man's land, not a property in it. *Spelman, Feuds and Tenures*, II.

2. One living under the feudal system.

The Greeks, the Romans, the Britons, the Saxons, and even originally the *feudists*, divided the lands equally. *Blackstone, Comm.*, II. xiv.

feudum (fū'dum), *n.* [*ML.*, also *feudum*, *feudum*; see *feud*².] 1. Land granted to be held as a benefice, in distinction from land granted to be held allodially.—2. An estate of inheritance; an interest in land descendible to heirs. *K. E. Digby*.

feu-duty (fū'dū'ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, the annual duty or rent paid by a *feuar* to his superior, according to the tenure of his right.

Feuillant (fē-lyon'), *n.* [F.] 1. A member of a congregation of reformed (Cistercian monks, instituted by Jean de la Barrière. The reform aimed at stricter monastic discipline, and was approved by the Pope in 1688. In 1639 the congregation was divided into two: the French, called *Notre Dame des Feuillants*, and the Italian, called *Reformed Bernardines*. 2. A club of constitutional royalists in the French revolution, taking its name from the convent of the Feuillants in Paris, where it met. It was broken up in August, 1792.

The old Jacobins became absolutely republican, and, in contempt, called the *Feuillants* the Club Monarchique. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 602

Feuillantine (fē-lyon-tēn'), *n.* [*Feuillant* + *-ine*]. A member of a congregation of nuns organized in the last part of the sixteenth century, and corresponding to the Feuillants.

Feuillea (fū-īl'ē-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Louis Feuillet, a French traveler and naturalist (1680-1732).] A eucalyptaceous genus of half a dozen species, of tropical America. They are frutescent climbers, and the large, bitter, and very oily seeds are both purgative and emetic. *F. cordifolia* is the antidote caroon of Jamaica, which is employed as a remedy for various diseases and as an antidote to certain poisons. Also *Feuillea*.

feuille morte (fē-ly-mōrt'), *a. and n.* [F. *feuille morte*, lit. 'dead leaf'; see *feuille*.] 1. *a.* Of the color of a dead or faded leaf; of a shade of brown. Also *foliomort*.

To make a countryman understand what *feuille morte* colour signifies, it may suffice to tell him 'tis the colour of withered leaves falling in Autumn. *Locke, Human Understanding*, III. xl. § 14

II. *n.* A color like that of a dead or faded leaf; *foliomort*.

It was one of the shades of brown known by the name of *feuille morte*, or dead leaf colour. *Quoted in N. and Q.*, 4th ser., IX. 134.

feuille (fē-lyā'), *n.* [F., a leaf, sheet, plate, gill, third stomach, dim. of *feuille*, a leaf, < L. *folium*, a leaf; see *fol*, *folio*.] 1. The third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterium or manypplier. 2. In *diamond-cutting*, the projecting points of the triangular facets of a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid. *E. D.*

feuilleton (fē-lyā-ton), *n.* [F., dim. of *feuille*, a leaf, sheet; see *feuille*.] 1. In French newspapers, a part of one or more pages (the bottom) devoted to light literature or criticism, and generally marked off from the rest of the page by a rule. 2. The matter given in the feuilleton, very commonly consisting of part of a serial story.

The most Parisians of any education, and to many provinces their daily paper, with its brilliant "leader" and its exciting *feuilleton*, is as necessary as their daily breakfast. *B. R. Green, Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 130

feuilletonism (fē-lyā-ton-izm), *n.* [*feuilleton* + *-ism*.] Such literary and scientific qualities as find expression in the feuilleton; an ephemeral, superficial, and showy quality in scholarship or literature.

Dignifying Scholasticism and spade lore, *feuilletonism*, dilletantism, and scholasticism with the name of scholarship. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XIII. 59

feuilletonist (fē-lyā-ton-ist), *n.* [*feuilleton* + *-ist*.] One who writes for the feuilleton of a French newspaper.

If a great university deliberately discourages high linguistic attainments, and reserves her honours and places for smart but shallow *feuilletonists*, rash and pretentious theorists — in a word, for utterers of literary false coin — and vendors of literary wares which were chiefly meant to sell, what place is England likely soon to hold in the world of letters and learning? *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., V. 311-57

feuilletonistic (fē-lyā-ton-ist'ik), *a.* [*feuilletonist* + *-ic*.] Characteristic or suggestive of a feuilleton; ephemeral; superficial.

The Count returned to the charge, and worried his chief with what the latter called *feuilletonistic* remarks about the difficulties of his social and diplomatic position in Paris. *Loose, Bismarck*, II. 42

feute, *n.* [ME., also written *feute*, *foute*, *fule*, and later (mod.) *fuse*, *fusse* (see *fuse*); origin unknown; perhaps connected with *feuterer*, but this is doubtful.] 1. Odor; scent.

Fete odore, odor. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 183. When the hounds hadde *feute* of the hende beste. *W. R. of P. of P. (E. E. T. S.)*, I. 218

2. The truck or trail, as of a deer.

Fente, vestigium. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 180. He found the *feute* at frosh where forth the herde (cowherd) hadde bore than I am the child. *William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.)*, I. 20.

feute, *n.* [ME., also *feute*, < OF. *feute*, etc., *feute*: see *fealty*.] Same as *fealty*.

Homage non withay
Ac alle dodeu him *feute*.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), I. 2910.
He lete make many newe knyghtes with his owne honde, whiche alle dide hym homage and *feutes*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 121.

feuter, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feutre*; < ME. *feuter*, *feutre*, *feutire*, etc., OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, *faultr*, *faltre*, *feltr*, a lance-rest, any such support; orig., according to the etym., a pad or padded socket, being a particular use of OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, *feltr*, etc., F. *feutre*, felt, padding, padding, a cushion, carpet (whence *feutrer*, pack, pad), = Pr. *feutre* = Sp. *fieltro* = Pg. It. *fieltro*, < ML. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, a pad or socket for a lance, < OHG. *filz* = AS. *fell*, etc., felt: see *felt*, *feltr*.] A rest for a lance, attached to the saddle of a man-at-arms; a lance-rest; a support for a spear.

These com in the first fronte with spere in *feutre* for to lute, for grete myster hadde thei of hors. *Mort. Artur (E. E. T. S.)*, III. 448.

To William he priked with spere fasted in *feuter*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3430.
Streiget to him the; ridea,
With his spere on *feuter* fastened that time
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3502.

A faire florissante spere in *feute* he casted,
And folowes faste onre folke, and freschelye usseyez.
Mort. Artur (E. E. T. S.), I. 1560.

feuter, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feutre*; < *feuter*, *feutrer*, *n.*] To place, as a lance or spear, in the *feuter* or rest.

His spere he *feutred*, and at him it bore.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 45.

feuter, *n.* Obsolete variants of *feutre*.

Feuters of his fave. *Romans and Juliet*, p. 67

feuterer, *n.* [With additional suffix *-er*, as in *pouterer*, etc., for earlier **feuter*, *feuter*, a keeper of bounds, < OF. *cautier*, *cautier*, a hunter, a poacher, < *cautier*, *cautier*, hunt with hounds, < *cautier*, later spelled *cautier* = Pr. *cautier* = It. *cautier* (ML. *cautier*), a kind of bound, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff, prob. < L. *vertagus*, also spelled *vertaga*, *vertaga*, a greyhound, a word said to be of Celtic origin.] A keeper of bounds.

The *feuterer*, two cast of hounds he use
Two lache of greyhounds of that he chase;
To yeh a hound, that is to tell,
If I to you the sothe shalle spele.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

If you will be
An honest yeoman — *feuterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. *Massener, The Picture*, v. 1.

feuth (fūth), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fulth*.

feutred, *n.* [*feuter*, pad as with felt, < *feuter*, felt: see *felt*, *feltr*, and cf. *feuter*.] Stuffed or bombasted, as a garment. *Fairholt*.

fever (fē-veer), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feaver*; < ME. *fever*, *fevere*, *feere* (partly from OF. *fever*, earlier *fefer*, < AS. *fefer*, *fefer* = OHG. *fiabar*, MHG. *riber*, G. *fiabar* = Sw. Dan. *feber* = OF. *fiere*, *fiere*, F. *fiere* = Pr. *fiere* = Sp. *fiere* = Pg. *fiere* = It. *febbre*, < L. *febris*, a fever; perhaps orig. **ferbris* or **ferbus*, < *fervere*, be hot, burn, boil; or perhaps lit. 'a trembling,' akin to Gr. *o. iedak*, flee affrighted, quakes, flight, panic fear, fear, terror.] 1. In *pathol.*: (a) A temperature of the body higher than the normal temperature, appearing as a symptom of disease; pyrexia. The temperature of the body in health is 37° centigrade, or 98.6° F., and is maintained at this point by the adjustment of the production of body heat to its dissipation, both of these processes being largely under nervous control. During the period of invasion of a fever, or at any time when the temperature is rising, the heat produced exceeds the heat lost. If the rise is very rapid, the withdrawal of the blood from the skin, which diminishes the loss of heat, may give rise to a cold sensation or chill, which may be combined with an attack of shivering. By the latter the production of heat is increased. During fever the production of heat, while it may be greater than in a healthy body at rest, does not exceed what a healthy body can dispose of without experiencing increase of temperature. The consumption of the tissues of the body in fever exceeds ordinarily the repair, and there is more or less emaciation. The excretion of urea is increased; the pulse is usually quickened as well as the respiration; the bowels are apt to be constipated; and the loss of appetite, head ache, and vague pains are commonly complained of. Fever is caused by zymotic poisons, by local inflammation, or by over-heating as in sunstroke, and is sometimes of exclusively nervous origin. It is unquestionably injurious to the patient when it is excessive or too long continued; it is some cases where it does not exceed certain limits, it is very probably innocuous, or may even be advantageous. Fever would ordinarily be called slight up to 101° or 102° F., moderate up to 103° or 104° F., and high above this. Temperatures above 104° F. would be called excessively high, and to such the name of *hyperpyrexia* is applied.

The limits of the significations of these terms are not precisely marked; they vary somewhat in the usage of different individuals. The prognostic significance of pyrexia depends on the accompanying conditions. (b) The group of symptoms consisting of pyrexia and the symptoms usually associated with it. (c) A disease in which pyrexia is a prominent symptom: as, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, etc.

For the *fevere* agn hath comounly allensoun of witt, and schewynge of thingis of fantasy.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

Yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him.
John iv. 62.

He had a fever when he was in Spain,
And, when the fit was on him, I did mark
How he did shake.
Shak., J. C., I. 2.

Our first positive knowledge of the manner in which the organism is incited to the morbid action that results in fever dates from the observation by Naunyn, Billroth, and Weber that a febrile elevation of the temperature may be experimentally produced by the introduction of septic matter into the circulation.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 67.
Some low fever, ranging round to spy
The weakness of a people, . . . found the girl,
And flung her down upon a couch of fire.
Templeton, Aylmer's Field.

2. Heat; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions: as, a fever of suspense; a fever of contention.

Dun an is in his grave;
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.
Shak., Macbeth, III. 2.

Superstition is a Hectick Fever to Religion; it by degrees consumes the vitals of it, but comes on humbly, and is not easily discovered till it be hard to be cured.
Stillington, Sermons, II. 1.

Abdominal fever, **abdominal typhus fever**. Same as *typhoid fever*. — **African fever**. Same as *yellow fever*. — **Aphthous fever**, the aphthous stomatitis of neat cattle. See *stomatitis*. — **Ardent continued fever**, a fever resembling simple continued fever, developing in the tropics, especially among persons not acclimated. — **Army fever**. Same as *typhus fever*. — **Articular fever**. Same as *dengue*. — **Ataxic fever**. See *ataxi*. — **Biliary fever**, **biliary remittent fever**. Same as *relapsing fever*. — **Billous fever**. (a) Remittent fever. (b) Typhoid fever. (c) Digestive disturbance with rise of temperature and vomiting of bile. — **Billous typhoid fever**. Same as *relapsing fever*. — **Black fever**, cerebrospinal meningitis. See *meningitis*. — **Bladdery fever**. Same as *emphysema*. — **Blanch fever**. See *blanch*. — **Bone-fever**, acute cellulitis occurring in the fingers of workers in bone. — **Bouquet-fever**. Same as *dengue*. — **Breakbone fever**. Same as *dengue*. — **Cacatory fever**. See *cacatory*. — **Camp-fever**, a fever prevailing among soldiers in the field; specifically, typhus fever. — **Carbuncular fever**. Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*). — **Catarhal fever**. (a) Bronchitis. (b) Catarrh of the upper air-passages with fever. (c) Typhoid fever of a mild form. — **Catheter-fever**, fever incident to the use of the catheter; urethral fever. Its causation is obscure. — **Cerebrospinal fever**, cerebrospinal meningitis. See *meningitis*. — **Chagres fever**, a fever endemic on the isthmus of Panama. — **Childbed fever**, puerperal fever. — **Chills and fever**. See *chill*. — **Convulsive fever**, cerebrospinal meningitis applied in a loose use to typhoid, typhus, and malarial fevers, and to pneumonia. — **Continual or continued fever**. See *continued*. — **Continued billous fever**. Same as *typhoid fever*. — **Country fever**. Same as *intermittent fever*. — **Cyprus fever**, relapsing fever. — **Dothienteric fever**. Same as *typhoid fever*. — **Double fever**, intermittent fever in which there are two paroxysms in each cycle. — **Double quotidian fever**, intermittent fever in which two paroxysms occur within twenty-four hours. — **Double tertian fever**, intermittent fever with two paroxysms having features distinct from each other, such as severity or distance from the last paroxysm, in one cycle of forty-eight hours. — **Dynamic fever**, relapsing fever. — **Endemic fever**. (a) Remittent fever. (b) Typhoid fever. — **Endemo-epidemic fever**, *dengue*. — **Enteric, enteromenteric fever**, typhoid fever. — **Ephemeral fever**, a short simple continued fever. — **Epidemic fever**. (a) Typhus fever. (b) The pest. — **Epidemic remittent fever**, relapsing fever. — **Eruptive articular fever**, *dengue*. — **Eruptive fever**, a term applied to the various exanthemata. — **Eruptive rheumatic fever**, *dengue*. — **Essential fever**, a fever of distinct zymotic origin and independent of a local inflammation. — **Exacerbating fever**, remittent fever. — **Exanthematic typhus fever**, typhus fever. — **Fainting fever of Persia**, an epidemic in Teheran in 1842; the attacks were characterized by fainting and choleric symptoms. — **Fall fever**. (a) Typhoid fever. (b) Remittent fever. — **Famine fever**, relapsing fever. — **Fermentation-fever**, fever produced by the introduction of filth ferment into the blood. — **Fever and ague**, intermittent fever. See *ague*. — **Fever of the spirit**, typhus fever. — **Fifteen-day fever**, remittent fever with relapse on the fifteenth day. — **Gastric fever**. (a) Typhoid fever. (b) Acute gastritis. — **Gastrobillous, gastro-enteric fever**, typhoid fever. — **Gastrohepatic fever**, relapsing fever. — **Gastroplenic fever**, typhoid fever. — **Gibbular fever**, yellow fever. — **Hay fever**. See *hay fever*. — **Hectic fever**, fever of the form which is typically exhibited in phthisis, with marked morning remissions and evening exacerbations. — **Hectic infantile fever**, typhoid fever in children. — **Hemogastric fever, yellow fever. — **Hemorrhagic fever**, the fever incident to hemorrhage. — **Hepatic fever**, simple continued fever with herpes facialis. — **Hungary fever, typhus fever. — **Icteric fever**, pernicious malarial fever accompanied with jaundice. — **Icteric remittent fever**, ardent fever. — **Idiosyncratic fever**, a fever independent of local inflammation, as the various fevers of zymotic origin. — **Idiosyncratic fever**, typhoid fever. — **Infantile remittent fever**, typhoid fever in children. — **Inflammatory fever**. (a) Simple con-****

timed fever. (b) Relapsing fever. (c) Fever incident to some local inflammation. (d) Anthrax.—Intermittent fever, a malarial fever in which feverish periods lasting a few hours alternate with periods in which the temperature is normal. The feverish periods may occur daily (quotidian fever), or every second day (tertian), or every third day (quartan), or the cycles may be still longer.—*Intestinal fever*, typhoid fever.—*Intestinal fever of cattle*, cattle-plague.—*Intestinal fever of swine*. Same as *hog-cholera*. See *cholera*.—*Irritative fever*. (a) Fever from local lesion. (b) Simple continued fever.—*Levant fever*, relapsing fever.—*Little fever*, typhoid fever.—*Low fever*, a continued fever which does not reach a high temperature.—*Maculated fever*, typhus fever.—*Malarial fever*, a name applied to non-contagious fevers, the poison producing which may enter the system with the breath, which infect particular localities, especially marshy places and new countries, which may advance over a country, and are repressed externally by cold and dryness and in the body by quinine. Intermittent and remittent fevers are the forms usually distinguished.—*Malignant bilious typhus fever*, a contagious fever of Nubia, which does not intermit.—*Malignant continued fever*, malignant fever, malignant fever of hospitals, malignant fever of ships, typhus fever.—*Malignant fever of the tropics*, pernicious fever.—*Malignant pestilential fever*. (a) Yellow fever. (b) Cattle-plague.—*Malignant purpuric fever*, cerebrospinal meningitis.—*Marsh remittent fever*, Mediterranean fever, remittent fever.—*Melanuric fever*, hemorrhagic malarial fever.—*Mesenteric fever*, typhoid fever.—*Miasmatic fever*, malarial fever.—*Military fever*, typhoid fever.—*Military fever*, typhus fever.—*Mucous fever*, typhoid fever.—*Nervous fever*. (a) Typhus fever. (b) Typhoid fever. (c) Pyrexia of purely nervous origin.—*Neuropurpuric fever*, cerebrospinal fever.—*Nonan fever*, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the ninth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—*Nowoomial fever*, typhus fever as prevalent in hospitals.—*Ochlotic fever*, typhus fever.—*Octan fever*, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the eighth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—*Paludal fever*. (a) Malarial fever. (b) Yellow fever.—*Panama fever*, a fever endemic on the Isthmus of Panama.—*Paroxysmal fever*, remittent fever.—*Periodic, periodical fever*, intermittent fever.—*Peritoneal fever*, puerperal fever.—*Pernicious fever*, a phrase applied to cases of malarial fever which prove dangerous or fatal at an early stage, the system being suddenly overpowered by the malarial poison. Also called *pernicious bilious fever*, *pernicious malarial fever*.—*Pestilential fever*. (a) Typhus fever. (b) Yellow fever. (c) The plague.—*Pestilential fever of cattle*, cattle-plague.—*Petechial fever*. (a) Cerebrospinal meningitis. (b) Typhus fever.—*Petechial typhus fever*, typhus fever.—*Pneumonic fever*, pneumonia.—*Puerperal fever*, a dangerous septic fever occurring after childbirth.—*Purple fever*. (a) Cerebrospinal meningitis. (b) Typhoid fever.—*Putrid fever*, typhus fever.—*Pyrogenic fever*, pyrexia.—*Pythogenic fever*, typhoid fever.—*Quartan fever*, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the fourth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—*Quintan fever*, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the fifth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—*Quotidian fever*, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns every day.—*Recurrent fever*, relapsing fever.—*Red fever*, dengue.—*Relapsing bilious fever*, relapsing fever.—*Relapsing fever*, a contagious fever caused by the presence in the blood of the *Spirillum Obermyeri*, a spirillum consisting of a thin spiral thread $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length. Typical cases, after an incubation of from five to eight days, with only slight prodromata, suddenly develop a high fever which lasts from five to seven days, and as suddenly disappears. With the high fever are associated malaise, anorexia, pains in the head, back, and limbs, muscular hyperaesthesia, constipation or slight diarrhea, marked enlargement of the spleen, very frequent pulse, and a dirty yellow complexion. The attack may recur after a week, and several such recurrences may take place. The mortality is from 2 to 4 per cent. For synonyms, see phrases above and below.—*Remittent bilious fever*. (a) Remittent fever. (b) Relapsing fever. (c) Ardent continued fever.—*Remittent fever*, a malarial fever in which periods of high temperature alternate with periods in which the temperature is less, but not as low as normal. It is produced by the same agent as intermittent fever.—*Remittent bilious fever*. (a) Dengue. (b) Remittent fever.—*Remittent icteric fever*, relapsing fever.—*Rheumatic fever*, acute rheumatism.—*Roman fever*, malarial fever contracted in Rome; but the word is loosely used by travelers to designate typhoid and other often insignificant affections.—*Scarlet fever*, a contagious fever in which typical cases exhibit the following features: After a period of incubation of from three to seven days there is a sudden rise of temperature, accompanied with sore throat, vomiting, very frequent pulse, headache, and often, in small children, convulsions. After about one day the scarlet eruption appears, which lasts for three or four days in its original intensity, and then begins to fade out, when desquamations sets in. Among complications and consequences may be mentioned the formation of diphtheroid membranes in the throat, abscesses of cervical lymphatic glands, inflammation of the ear, and acute inflammation of the kidneys. The contagion may preserve its vitality for months in clothes, bedding, carpets, etc. One attack usually protects against subsequent infection.—*Seasoning fever*, a mild form of (a) remittent fever; (b) yellow fever in new-comers.—*Septan fever*, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the seventh day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—*Septic fever*, the fever arising from ill-treated wounds, from the infection of the system with their morbid products or the bacterial germs flourishing in them.—*Seven-day fever*. (a) Same as *septan fever*. (b) Relapsing fever.—*Seventeen-day fever*, remittent fever with relapse on the seventeenth day.—*Sextan fever*, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the sixth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—*Short fever*, relapsing fever.—*Sierra Leone fever*, a form of remittent fever.—*Simple anthenic fever*, simple continued fever with debility.—*Simple continued fever*, a fever, usually mild, lasting from a few hours to a few days, independent of local inflammation, and neither

in its features nor in the circumstances under which it arises disclosing its identity with other better-marked forms. Under the name are doubtless included in actual practice many mild and abortive cases of typhoid, malarial, and other fevers, some cases of purely neurotic origin, and possibly some dependent on a distinct unknown zymotic cause. Also called *synocha*, *synochus*, *synopsis*, *febrilis*, *epidemicus*, *epidemic fever*, *sun fever*.—*Slow nervous fever*, typhoid fever.—*Solar fever*, dengue.—*Spirillum fever*, relapsing fever.—*Splenic fever*. Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see under *anthrax*).—*Spotted fever*. (a) Typhus fever. (b) Cerebrospinal meningitis.—*Spring fever*, a feeling of lassitude occurring in spring, supposed to be due to the change of season; also, humorally, mere laziness. (Colloq., U. S.)—*Strangers' fever*. Name as *yellow fever*.—*Sudatory fever*, sweating-sickness.—*Summer fever*, hay fever.—*Surgical typhus fever*, pyrexia.—*Synochal fever*, synocha.—*Synochoid fever*, simple continued fever.—*Tertian fever*, intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs every third day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—*Thermic fever*, pyrexia from overheating.—*Three-day fever*, dengue.—*Typhoid fever*, a fever the more typical cases of which, resulting in recovery, present the following features: (1) A period of incubation of two weeks, more or less, terminating in prodromata lasting for a few days, and consisting in a general tired feeling and indisposition to exertion of any kind, loss of appetite, usually some constipation, slight headache, and pains in the limbs. (2) A period of invasion of a week or less, characterized by a gradually increasing temperature, with morning remissions and evening exacerbations, want of appetite, thirst, dry and coated tongue, frequent pulse, headache, often nose-bleed, usually constipation, often slight diarrhea, slightly tympanitic abdomen, with perhaps some tenderness and gurgling in the right iliac region, some enlargement of the spleen, perhaps slight delirium at night, and some bronchitis. (3) A period of continued pyrexia (fever) in which the temperature ceases to rise, and in which its daily variations are less. This period (astutium) lasts for a week or two. The want of appetite, thirst, dry tongue, frequent pulse, headache, and bronchitis continue or are increased. The tympanitic splenic enlargement, and delirium become more pronounced. Three or four soft yellow stools are passed daily. About the beginning of this period an eruption of small, pink, slightly raised spots appears on the skin, especially of the back and abdomen. (4) A period of defervescence, in which the fever gradually disappears and all the symptoms improve. This may last about a week. Cases vary much from this typical progress, and may be marked in addition by intestinal hemorrhage, perforation of the intestinal wall with collapse and peritonitis thrombosis of the larger veins especially the femoral, pneumoemia, lobular and (rarely) lobal, or meningitis. Relapses (after a normal temperature has been reached and recrudescence (before the fever has entirely disappeared) are not very uncommon. The mortality varies, but the average of recent reports is not far from 10 per cent. The anatomical features are inflammation of Peyer's patches and of the solitary glands of the small and sometimes of the large intestine, with inflammation of the mesenteric lymphatic glands. Persons between fifteen and thirty years of age seem to be most frequently attacked. A previous attack produces a certain but not complete protection. The contagium seems to be given off from the sick mainly by the stools. The contamination of food and drink seems to be the most important mode of infection. Personal contact does not materially increase exposure. Typhoid fever is now believed to be caused by a microscopic parasitic organism or bacillus, in length about one third the diameter of a red blood-corpuscle, in thickness about one third of its length, with rounded ends, middle forming spores at a temperature between 70 and 100° C., but not at lower temperatures, and forming minute brownish yellow colonies on gelatin, which it does not soften. For synonyms, see phrases above.—*Typhomalarial fever*, a febrile disease produced by the simultaneous action of the typhoid and malarial poisons. The term more often indicates a doubt whether the case is malarial or typhoid.—*Typhus fever*, a contagious fever, which in typical cases presents the following features: A period of incubation of nine days or more, a sudden onset of fever, often with a chill, a period of continued fever with pains in the head, back, and limbs, dizziness, noise in the ears, frequent bronchitis, and enlarged spleen. An eruption appears on the third to the seventh day, in the form of small red spots, usually abundant over the trunk and limbs, which in two or three days may become hemorrhagic. In the second or third week the disease may terminate by a fall of temperature, which is usually quite rapid. Relapses are very rare. The mortality varies in different epidemics from 6 to 20 per cent. The most susceptible years are between the ages of twenty and forty. One attack affords considerable protection against a second. For synonyms, see phrases above.—*Urethral fever*, fever ensuing on an operation on the urethra such as passing a catheter.—*Yellow fever*, an infectious disease of warm climates, typical cases of which present the following features: After a period of incubation varying from a day to several weeks, the invasion begins suddenly with headache, pains in back and limbs, often distinct chill nausea, often vomiting, inactivity, bowels, fever (pyrexia) usually high, a pulse rate less than corresponds to the pyrexia, sometimes vertigo, cataplexis, delirium, and albuminuria. Following upon these symptoms, often after a lull and apparent beginning of recovery, may come exhaustion of the heart and nervous centers, bleeding from mucous membranes (giving rise to black vomit), jaundic scanty urine, and albuminuria. The mortality in the latter class of private cases varies in the experience of different observers from 7 to 10 per cent. The autopsy reveals, in addition to the hemorrhagic congestion of the nervous centers, hypostatic congestion of the lungs, fatty degeneration of the heart and liver, and parenchymatous nephritis. The infectious principle of the disease has been identified with various micro-organisms, and is probably a plasmodium-producing bacillus. It is to be noted. In its spread from place to place human intercourse seems to be the efficient factor. It may be carried in clothes and other goods. Its development is favored by filth and repressed by cold. Individuals are infected by being in an infected locality. Personal contact with the

sick does not seem to greatly enhance the exposure. Its infection of food and drink is unavailing as a preventive measure. Whites are more susceptible to the disease than blacks, new-comers than old inhabitants. A previous attack usually produces immunity. Geographically it occurs in the warmer parts of America (though it has been known as far north as Portland in Maine) and in some parts of the old world.—*Yellow remittent fever*, ardent continued fever. (See also *brain fever*, *heat fever*, *hill-fever*, *hospital fever*, *jail fever*, *jungle fever*, *lake fever*, *ship fever*.)

fever (fô'vër), v. [Not in ME.; < AS. *feferian*, *feferian*, be feverish, < *fefer*, fever; see *fever*, n.] 1. trans. To put in a fever; infect with fever.

The white hand of a lady fever thee.

Shak., A. and C., III. 11.

A great flood

Of evil memories fevered all his blood.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 303.

The stir and speed of the journey . . . fever him, and stimulate his dull nerves into something of their old quickness and sensibility.

R. L. Stevenson, *Ordered South*.

II. intrans. To contract or develop fever.

[Rare.]

He broke his leg, was taken home, fevered, and died.

A. R. Ramsey, *Scottish Life and Character*, p. 132.

fever, n. [ME., < OF. *fevre*, *fevere*, *farre*, *fabre*, < L. *faber*, a smith, an artisan; see *faber*, *fabric*.] 1. A smith; an artisan.

fever-bark (fô'vër-bärk), n. Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under *bark*).

fever-blister (fô'vër-blis'tër), n. A vesicular

or pustular eruption which appears, commonly

in or near the mouth, during or just after febrile

disturbance.

fever-bush (fô'vër-bush), n. 1. The *Lindera*

(*laurea*) *Benzoin*, or *Benzoin odorifera*, of

the United States, a lauraceous shrub with an

agreeable aromatic odor, employed as a remedy

for intermittent fevers and other complaints.

Also called *benjamin-bush*, *spice-bush*,

spicewood, *wild allspice*, etc.—2. The winter-

berry, *Ilex verticillata*, the bark of which is

used as a febrifuge, etc.

fevered (fô'vër'd), a. [*fever* + -ed.] Suffering

from fever; feverish; heated; perturbed; disordered: as, a fevered imagination.

There was work to do, and the cold sea air was cooling

the fevered brain.

W. Black, *MacLeod of Bore*, xlii.

feverfoxt, n. An obsolete variant of *feverfew*.

Feverell, n. [ME., var. of *Feverer*, q. v.] Name

as *Feverer*.

Feverer, n. [ME., also *Feverere*, *Feverere*, *Feverer*, *Feverer*, *Feverer*, etc., also *Feveral*, < OF. *fevrier*, < L. *Februarius*, February: see *February*.] February.

feverett (fô'vër-et), n. [*fever* + -et.] A

slight fever.

A light fever, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient

excuse for non appearance.

Amble, *Paragon*.

feverfew (fô'vër-fü), n. [Also written *feverfew*;

also dial., in various corrupt forms, *featherfew*,

fefferfew, etc.; < ME. *feverfew*, *feverfew*, < AS. *feferfuga*, *feferfuga*, < L. *febrifuga*, a name

of *Centauria*, regarded as a febrifuge; see *febrifuge*.] 1. The *Chrysanthemum* (*Matricaria*) *Parthenium*, a European species naturalized

in the United States, formerly cultivated

as a medicinal herb, and used as a bitter tonic

in the cure of fevers. Some ornamental varieties

are common in gardens. Also called *wild camomile*.—2. A common name among florists

for *Chrysanthemum roseum*, a native of the

Caucasus, of which there are many single and

double garden varieties.—3. The agrimony,

Agrimonia eupatoria. **Bastard feverfew**, of Ja-

panba, the *Parthenium Hystrophorum*.

fever-heat (fô'vër-hêt'), n. 1. The heat of fever;

a degree of bodily heat characteristic or

indicative of fever. On some Fahrenheit thermometers fever heat is marked at 112°.

Hence—2. A feverish degree of excitement or ex-

altation; as, the enthusiasm rose to fever-heat.

But Ximenes, whose soul had mounted up to fever heat

in the excitement of an excess, was not to be cooled by any

opposition, however formidable.

Present, Ford and Lea, II. 6.

feverish (fô'vër-ish), a. [*fever* + -ish.] 1.

Having fever, especially a slight degree of fever:

as, the patient is feverish.

Notably nervous about the accident, careful attendants,

watching the feverish lip and the aching brow.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, II. 6.

2. Indicating or characteristic of fever: as, feverish symptoms.

A feverish disorder disabled me.

Swift, *To Pope*.

3. Having a tendency to produce fever: as, feverish food.

Dunglison.—4. Morbidly eager; unduly ardent: as, a feverish craving for notoriety or fame.

fancé, fiancé (fā-on-sā'), n. [F., m. and f. pp. of *fiancer*, betroth: see *fiance*, v.] An affianced or betrothed person, male (*fancé*) or female (*fiancée*).

fanti, fanti, n. [Perversions of *fat*, prob. intended to reflect the L. *fant*, the plur. corresponding to *fat*, sing.: see *fat*.] Commission; fat.

Nought suffered he the Ape to give or graunt,
But through his hand must pass the *Fant*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1144.

fantel (fā'tel), n. [OF. *fiant*, *fiant*, *fiant*, *fian*, *fem*, *fime*, *dung*, F. dial. *fian* = Pr. *fem* = *fem*, *fime* = Sp. *fimo* = It. *fimo*, *fime*, < L. *fimus*, *dang*, dirt. A parallel form appears in OF. *fiente*, F. *fiente* = Pr. *fenta*, mod. Pr. *fento*, *fiento* = Cat. *femta*, < L. as if *fimta*, perhaps an alteration of L. *fimtum*, a dung-hill: see *fime*.] In hunting, the dung of the boar, wolf, fox, marten, or badger.

far (fā'r), n. [Sc., prob. another form of *feuar*, < *feu*, a fee or feud: see *feu*, *feud*, *feud*.] 1. In Scots law, one to whom any property belongs in fee—that is, one who has the property in reversion as contrasted with life-rent; the person in whom the property of an estate is vested, burdened with the right of life-rent.—2. pl. In Scotland, the prices of the different kinds of grain for the current year, as fixed by the sheriff of each county and a jury, after the production of expert evidence, and the hearing of all parties interested. This proceeding, which takes place in February or March, is called *striking the fars*; the prices thus struck are called *fars prices*, and rule in all grain contracts where no price had been specified, as well as in calculating the money value of such, tithes, rents, etc., as are properly payable in grain.

fiaschetta (fīās-ket'tā), n.; pl. *fiaschetta* (-te). [It., dim. of *fiasco*, a flask: see *flask*.] 1. A small thin glass bottle generally invested in a complete covering of wicker or plaited straw or maize-leaves as a protection.—2. A small earthenware vessel, generally fantastic in shape and decoration. [Rare.]

fiaschino (fīās-ke-'nō), n.; pl. *fiaschini* (-nē). [It., dim. of *fiasco*, a flask.] An earthenware vessel of fantastic form.

The old Italian *fiaschino* in the shape of fruit.
Journ. Archæol. Ass., XII, 100.

fiasco (fīās'kō), n. [It. *fiasco*, a flask or bottle; *far fiasco*, make a fiasco, fail. "In Italy, when a singer fails to please, the audience shout 'Où, où, fiasco,' perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle."] 1. A flask; a bottle. See *flask*.

He [Mr. T. A. Trollope] lived in Florence in the days of the Grand Duke, . . . when a *fiasco* of good Chianti could be had for a paul.
Athenæum, Nov. 12, 1887, p. 654.

2. A failure in a musical or dramatic performance; an ignominious failure of any kind; a complete breakdown.

Owing to the disunion of the Fendans themselves, the vigor of the administration, and the treachery of informers, the rebellion was a *fiasco*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 169.

fat (fā't), n. and v. [L. *fat*, let it be done, 3d pers. sing. subj. pres. of *fieri*, be done, become, come into existence, used as pass. of *fascere*, make, do: see *fact*.] In the first sense there is often an allusion to Gen. i. 3 (Vulgate): "Dixitque Deus: *Fat lux*. Et facta est lux." ("And God said, Let there be light. And there was light.") I. n. 1. A command that something be done; specifically, an absolute and efficient command proceeding from, or as if from, divine or creative power.

So that we except God say
Another *fat*, shall have no more day.
Tennyson, The Flower.

Why did the *fat* of a God give birth
To you fair Sun, and his attendant Earth?
Chapman, Titus Andronicus, l. 35.

The *fat* "Let light be" was the commencement of developments, before the earth or other spheres had existence.
Hilbert's Sacred, XLIII, 585.

2. In Eng. law, a short order or warrant of some judge for making out and allowing certain processes, given by his subscribing the words *fat ut possit*, "let it be done as is asked."—*Flat in bankruptcy*, the lord chancellor's allowance of a commission in bankruptcy.

II. v. Existing as if by absolute divine or creative command; having the character or power of such a command. [Colloq.]

The verdict of approval, however, has usually taken a form which implies a certain *fat* power in the Convention.
New Princeton Rev., IV, 176.

Flat money. See *money*.

fauces, n. See *fauces*.

fauzi, n. See *fauzi*.

fib (fīb), n. [Of dial. origin; prob. an abbr. form of *fibble* or *fible*, a weakened form of *fable*, appearing in E. dial. *fible-fable*, nonsense: see *fable*, n.] A lie; specifically, a white lie; a venial falsehood, told to save one's self or another from embarrassment.

Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no *fib*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III.
Destroy his *fib* or sophistry—in vain.
The creature's at his dirty work again.
Pope, Pref. to Satires, l. 91.

She was for the *fib*, but not the lie; at a word, she could be disdainful of subtleties.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xix.

fib (fīb), v.; pret. and pp. *fibbed*, ppr. *fibbing*. [*Fib*, n.] I. *intrans*. To say what is not true; lie, especially in a mild or comparatively innocent way.

Cynthia. I don't blush, Sir, for I vow I don't understand Sir Pylant. Pahaw, Pahaw, you *fib*, you baggage, you do understand, and you shall understand.
Congreve, Double Dealer, iv, 3.

If you have any mark whereby one may know when you *fib* and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me.
Arbutnot

II. *trans*. To tell a *fib* to; lie to. [Rare.]
To *fib* a man.
De Quincey.

fib (fīb), v.; pret. and pp. *fibbed*, ppr. *fibbing*. [Origin obscure.] I. *trans*. To beat or strike, especially by delivering a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

I have been taking part in the controversy about "Bell and the Dragon," as you will see in the Quarterly, where I have *fibbed* the Edinburgh (as the lady says) most completely.
Southey, Letters (1811), II, 236.

II. *intrans*. To deliver a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

fibber (fīb'ēr), n. One who tells *fib*s or lies.
Your royal grandeur (tand me, I'm no *fibber*)
Was vastly fond of Colley Cibber.
Wolcott (P. Pindar), p. 137.

fibbery (fīb'ēr-ē), n. [*Fib* + -ery.] The act or practice of *fibbing*. [Rare.]

"Time has not thinned my flowing locks." Now do not suspect me of *fibbery*, or rub your memory till it aunts again. The thing is sure enough, and the "perché" is—they never flowed at all.
Lauder, The Century, XXXV, 520.

fiber, **fibre** (fīb'ēr), n. [= G. Dan. Sw. *fiber*, < F. *fib*, < Pr. *fibra* = Sp. *hebra*, *fibra* = Pg. It. *fibra*, < L. *fibra*, a fiber, filament (of plant or animal), akin to *fimbria*, fibers, threads, fringe (< ult. E. *fringe*), and perhaps to *filum*, a thread, < ult. E. *fil* and *filament*.] 1. A thread or filament; any fine thread-like part of a substance, as a single natural filament of wool, cotton, silk, or asbestos, one of the slender terminal roots of a plant, a drawn-out thread of glass, etc.

Investrate habits choke the untrifled heart,
Their *fibres* penetrate its tenderest part.
Congreve, Retirement, l. 42.
Old Yew which grasped at the steeple
That name the under-lying dead,
Thy *fibres* net the dreamer's head,
Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, II.

2. In a collective sense, a filamentous substance; a conglomeration of thread-like tissues, such as exists in animals and plants generally; more generally, any natural, vegetable, or even mineral substance the constituent parts of which may be separated into or used to form threads for textile fabrics or the like: as, muscular or vegetable *fiber*; the *fiber* of wool; silk, cotton, or jute *fiber*; asbestos *fiber*.—3. Figuratively, sinew; strength: as, a man of *fiber*.
Yet had no *fibres* in him, too soft to . . .
Chapman.

4. Material; stuff; quality; character.
Our friend Mr. Tolliver had a good natured *fiber* in him.
Gump's Hist., III, on the Floor, l. 5.

The stuff of which poets are made, whether flower or not, is of very different *fiber* from that which is used in the tough fabric of martyrs.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 205.

But how are ordinary men, of no specially elevated moral *fiber*, to be carried up to the turning point where law is superseded by love?
F. P. Cobb, Lock in Haven, p. 69.

Specifically—5. In anat. and zool.: (a) A filament; a slender thread-like element, as of muscular or nervous tissue. Most tissues and structures of the body are composed of bundles of fibers. See *cut* under *muscular*. (b) Fibrous tissue in general. Arciform fibers, arcuate fibers, collateral fibers, elastic fibers, etc. See the subject in v. —Fibers of Corti, minute rod-like bodies organized from the epithelial lining of the canals of the cochlea, resting upon the basilar membrane which separates the cochlear duct from the scala tympani, and forming an essential part of the organ of hearing. Also called *Corti's fibers*. —Glandular woody fiber. See *glandular*. Kittal fiber. See *Caryota*. —Non-striated fiber, in anat., a muscular

fiber without transverse striations, in distinction from striated fibers, which compose the voluntary muscles and the heart. —Sharpey's fibers, or perforating roots of Sharpey, very fine processes passing through and seeming to rivet together several concentric laminae of bone-tissue; perforating fibers. —Smooth fiber, the non-striated fiber of muscles. —Striated fiber, in anat., a muscular fiber. See *non-striated fiber*. —Vegetable fibers, the narrow elongated cells which characterize the woody and bast tissues of plants, giving them strength, toughness, and elasticity. Bast or fiber fibers, which are found chiefly in the bark, are distinguished from wood fibers by being usually longer, thicker-walled, and tougher. The cells are spindle-shaped with pointed ends, and cohere firmly to each other by the extremities, forming most of the textile fibers in common use. The length of the individual cells varies greatly, from less than a millimeter in many plants to an inch or two in hemp or flax, and from 3 to 6 or 8 inches or more in ramie or china-grass fiber. (See *cut* under *bast*.) The so-called fibers of cotton and similar material which are found investing seeds are in reality hairs, and not proper fibers. —Vulcanized fiber, paper, paper-pulp, or other preparation of vegetable fiber saturated and coated with a metallic chloride, as tin, calcium, magnesium, or aluminum chloride, with the effect of giving to the material toughness and strength. E. H. Knight.

fiber (fīb'ēr), n. [NL., < L. *fibra*, a beaver, = E. *beaver*, q. v.] 1. The specific name of the beaver, *Castor fiber*.—2. [cup.] A genus of rodents, of the family Muridae and subfamily Arvicolinae, of which the type is the muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*, having a long scaly tail, vertically flattened, and large webbed hind feet. See *muskrat*.

fiber-cross (fīb'ēr-kros), n. Same as *cross-hair*, *fibred*, *fibred* (fīb'ēr-d), . . . [*Fiber* + -ed.] Furnished with fibers; having fibers; fibrous.

Monstrous ivy-stems
Clasp the gray walls with hairy-fibred arms.
Tennyson, Geraldine.

fiber-gun (fīb'ēr-gun), n. A device for disinfecting vegetable fiber. It consists of a cylinder into which flax, hemp, or similar fibers are put, and which is then charged with steam, gas, or air under great pressure. The cover of the cylinder is suddenly taken off and the mass is thrown into a chamber, where the fiber is disintegrated by the sudden expansion of the fluid. E. H. Knight.

fiberless, fibreless (fīb'ēr-less), a. [*Fiber* + -less.] Without fiber, in any sense of that word.

What he [one of the "Lump People"] wants is a place where he is not obliged to depend on himself, where he has to do a fixed amount of work for a fixed amount of salary, and where his *fiberless* plasticity may find a mould ready formed, into which it may run without the necessity of being shaped for itself.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 91.

fibrous (fīb'ēr-ōs), n. [*Fiber* + -ous.] A name given at one time by Frémy to a certain supposed modification of cellulose.

fiber-stitch (fīb'ēr-stich), n. A stitch used in pillow-lace.

fibra (fīb'rā), n.; pl. *fibra* (-brā). [L.: see *fiber*.] In anat., a fiber, in general: used in a few Latin anatomical phrases: as, *fibra areiformes*, the arciform fibers (which see, under *areiform*); *fibra primitiva*, the primitive fiber or axis-cylinder of a nerve.

fibration (fīb'ēr-ā-shōn), n. [*Fibra*, *fibra*, *fibra*, + -ation.] The formation of fibers, or fibrous construction of a part or organ; fibrillation: as, the *fibration* of the white tissue of the brain; the *fibration* of minerals.

fibra, fibred, etc. See *fiber*, etc.

fibriform (fīb'rī-fōrm), a. [*Fibra*, *fibra*, *fibra*, + -form, form.] Fibrous in form or structure; composed of fibers; like a fiber or set of fibers.

fibril (fīb'rīl), n. [= F. *fibrille* = Pg. *fibrilha* = It. *fibrilla*, < NL. *fibrilla*, q. v.] 1. A small fiber; a fibrilla; a filament. Specifically—2. In bot.: (a) One of the delicate cottony hairs or thread-like growths found upon the young rootlets of some plants. (b) A rootlet of a lichen. (c) One of the filaments which line the utricle of *Sphagnum*. (d) The stipe of some fungi: in this sense denuded. Muscular fibril, in anat., one of the fine longitudinal thread-like structures which are separable from the structure of a muscle. Nerve-fibrilla, in anat., those fibrils which constitute the axis cylinder of a nerve.

fibrilla (fīb'rīlā), n.; pl. *fibrilla* (-lā). [NL., dim. of L. *fibra*, a fiber: see *fiber*.] A little fiber; a fibril; a filament. Specifically—(a) A delicate thread-like structure developed in the cortical layer of many infusorians, as also in the footstalk of *Volvox*, having a contractile muscular function. (b) In bot., same as *fibril*.

fibrillar (fīb'rī-lār), a. [*Fibrilla* + -ar.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fibrillar or fibrils; filamentous. Also *fibrillous*.

Dr. M. Kleud reports that the two specimens of *fibrocartilage*, which had been subjected to artificial gastric juice, were in that state of digestion in which we find connective tissue when treated with acid. . . . the fibrillar

bundles having become homogeneous, and lost their fibrillar structure." *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants*, p. 105.

fibrillary (fī'brī-lā-rī), *a.* [*fibrilla* + *-ary*.] Fibrillar.

Upon examination by Drs. Brower and Lyman he had papillary inequality, nystagmus, fibrillary twitchings of muscles of face. *Allen and Seaver*, IX, 365.

fibrillate (fī'brī-lāt, *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *fibrillated*, pp. *fibrillating*. [*fibrilla* + *-ate*.]) To form into fibrils or fibers.

fibrillate (fī'brī-lāt, *a.* Same as *fibrillated*.

In large compound spores the surface of sections or broken pieces may often appear fibrillate even to the naked eye. *De Bary, Fungi* (trans.), p. 51.

fibrillated (fī'brī-lāt, *a.* Having fibrils; consisting of fibrils; finely fibrous in structure.

The trichite sheet may be regarded as a fibrillated spicule. *Engelm. Brit. XII*, 416.

fibrillation (fī'brī-lā-shən), *n.* [*fibrillate* + *-ion*.] The state of being fibrillar or fibrillated.

In the specimens [of fibrocartilage] which had been left on the leaves of *Drosera*, until they were expanded, parts were altered. . . they had become more transparent, almost hyaline, with the fibrillation of the bundles not distinct. *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants*, p. 105.

Muscular fibrillation, a localized quivering or flickering of muscular fibers. *Quinn, Med. Dict.*

fibrilliferous (fī'brī-lī-fə-rus), *a.* [*NL.*, *fibrilla*, fibril, + *L. ferre* = *F. bear*.] Fibril-bearing; provided with fibrils.

fibrilliform (fī'brī-lī-fərm), *a.* [*NL.*, *fibrilla*, fibril, + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling fibril-like or small fibers. **Fibrilliform tissue**, a phrase sometimes applied to the entangled fiber-like mycelium of many fungi and lichens; same as *fibrous mycelium*.

In some of the lower orders of plants there is a kind of tissue present [to] which . . . the names of tela contexta and interlacing fibrilliform tissue have been given.

R. Bentley, Botany, p. 37.

fibrillose (fī'brī-lus), *a.* [*fibrilla* + *-ous*.] 1. In bot.: (a) Furnished or clothed with fibrils. (b) Composed of small fibers. — 2. Marked with fine lines, as if composed of fine fibrils; finely striate. **Fibrillose mycelium**. See *mycelium*.

fibrilous (fī'brī-lus), *a.* Same as *fibrillar*.

Hence arise those uneasy sensations, pains, fibrilous spasms &c., that hyperaesthesia usually complains of. *Kuener, The Nerves*, p. 14.

fibrin (fī'brīn), *n.* [= *F. fibrine* = *Sp. Fg. It. fibrina*; < *L. fibra*, a fiber, + *-in*.] A complex nitrogenous substance belonging to the class of proteids. Its chemical composition is not certainly known. Fibrin is present in its most characteristic state from fresh blood by whipping it with a bundle of twigs. It is also found in the chyle. It is an elastic solid body, generally having a filamentous structure, which softens in alk, becoming viscid, brown, and semi-transparent, but is insoluble in water. It dissolves in solutions of many neutral salts, but is precipitated from them by heat or by acids. It is also soluble in alkali hydrates, and is not precipitated from such solutions by heat. A proteid somewhat resembling animal fibrin in its properties is extracted from wheat, corn, and other grains, and called *vegetable fibrin*. **Fibrin ferment**, a substance which may be obtained by mixing blood with alcohol, allowing it to stand, collecting the coagulated matters, and drying and extracting with water. It causes rapid coagulation of the blood.

fibrination (fī'brī-nā-shən), *n.* [*fibrin* + *-ation*.] The acquisition of the capacity of forming in coagulation an amount of fibrin greater than is normal; as, the fibrination of the blood in pleurisy.

fibrine (fī'brīn), *a.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *-ine*.] Presenting a fibrous appearance; finely divided or fringed. [Rare.]

Against the scaffold and gold in the west the *straw* summit of the tree clad Mount Edgemore trembled. *W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage*, in

fibrinogen (fī'brī-nō-jen), *n.* [*fibrin* + *-ogen* = *see -gen*.] A proteid substance belonging to the group of globulins, found in the blood and concerned in the process of coagulation.

It [fluid fibrin] is first generated in the blood and other fluids by the chemical combination of two nearly related compounds, which have been named by the author "*fibrinogen*" and "*fibrinoplastin*." *Frey, Histol. and Histochem.* (trans.), p. 16.

fibrinogenic (fī'brī-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [*fibrinogen* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fibrinogen; as, *fibrinogenic substance*.

fibrinogenous (fī'brī-nō-jen'us), *a.* [*fibrinogen* + *-ous*.] Having the character of fibrinogen; forming fibrin; as, a *fibrinogenous substance*.

fibrinoplastic (fī'brī-nō-plas'tik), *a.* [*fibrin* + *-plastic*.] Having the character of fibrinoplastic.

The serum of the blood, synovia, humours of the eye, and saliva, are all *fibrinoplastic*.

fibrinoplastin (fī'brī-nō-plas'tin), *n.* [*fibrin* + *-plastic*.] A proteid substance found in the

blood, belonging to the group of globulins, and concerned in the process of coagulation; same as *paraglobulin*.

fibrinous (fī'brī-nus), *a.* [*fibrin* + *-ous*.] Having the character of fibrin; resembling fibrin.

fibro-areolar (fī'brō-ā-rē'ō-lār), *a.* Consisting of tissue made up of fibrous and areolar varieties of connective tissue. **Fibro-areolar fascia**. See *fascia*.

fibroblast (fī'brō-blāst), *n.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *Gr. blastē*, germ.] One of the cells which give rise to connective tissue.

fibroblastic (fī'brō-blāst'ik), *a.* [*fibroblast* + *-ic*.] Giving rise to fibrous or connective tissue, as a cell; of the nature of or pertaining to fibroblasts.

fibrocalcereous (fī'brō-kāl-kā-ré-us), *a.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *calcarius*, of lime; see *calcarius*.] Consisting of fibrous tissue and containing calcareous bodies, as the skin of a holothurium.

fibrocartilage (fī'brō-kār'tī-lāj), *n.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *cartilago*, cartilage.] 1. A tissue resembling cartilage, but differing from it in that the intercellular substance becomes fibrillated. In the immediate vicinity of the cells, however, the intercellular substance is as in ordinary cartilage, and forms the hyaline capsule of the cells.

2. A part of fibrocartilaginous tissue; any individual plate, disk, or other piece of fibrocartilage lying in or about a joint. **Acromioclavicular fibrocartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage interposed between the acromial end of the clavicle and the acromial process of the scapula. **Circumferential fibrocartilage**, a ring of fibrocartilaginous tissue forming a raised rim or border around an articular cavity, which is thus deepened, as about the glenoid fossa of the scapula or the cotyloid fossa of the ilium bone. **Connecting fibrocartilage**, fibrocartilaginous tissue connecting apposed surfaces of bones in articulations of slight or no mobility, as between bodies of vertebrae and at the pubic symphysis or sacrospinous synchondrosis. **Interarticular fibrocartilage**, any fibrocartilage which is situated in the cavity of an articulation. **Intercoccygeal fibrocartilage**, the intervertebral substance between any two vertebrae of the coccyx. **Interspinal fibrocartilage**, the interarticular fibrocartilage of the pubic symphysis. **Intervertebral fibrocartilage**, the special kind of interarticular fibrocartilage between the bodies of vertebrae, forming disks separating any two bodies, loosely adherent to both, tough and fibrous at the periphery, softer, pulpy, and more cartilaginous in the center, and constituting elastic cushions or buffers between the vertebral bodies, increasing the mobility and elasticity of the spinal column, and diminishing the shock of compression. — **Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage**, a triangular piece of fibrocartilage between the distal ends of the radius and ulna, also called *triangular fibrocartilage*. — **Sacrococcygeal fibrocartilage**, the intervertebral substance between the last sacral and the first coccygeal vertebra. **Semilunar fibrocartilage. Same as *semilunar cartilage* (which see under *cartilage*).**

Sternoclavicular fibrocartilage, a piece of fibrocartilage found between the sternal end of the clavicle and the manubrium of the sternum. **Stratiform fibrocartilage**, a layer of fibrocartilaginous tissue forming a bed or groove in which the tendon of a muscle lies and glides.

Temporomaxillary fibrocartilage, a piece of fibrocartilage which lies in the articulation between the lower jaw bone and the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

Triangular fibrocartilage. Same as *radio-ulnar fibrocartilage*.

fibrocartilaginous (fī'brō-kār'tī-lāj'ī-nus), *a.* Having the character of fibrocartilage; consisting of fibrocartilage; as, *fibrocartilaginous tissue*; a *fibrocartilaginous disk*.

fibrocellular (fī'brō-sel'ulār), *a.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *E. cellular*.] 1. Having fibers and cells; composed of mixed fibrous and cellular tissue; fibro-areolar. All ordinary cellular or areolar connective tissue is strictly fibrocellular. — 2. In bot.: (a) Composed of cells the walls of which are marked by thickened bands, ridges, reticulations, etc. [Not in use.] (b) In *algology*, composed of firm elongated cells which adhere together so as to form a filament-like mass of tissue. *Harvey*.

fibrochondrosteal (fī'brō-kon-dro'stē'al), *a.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *Gr. chondrōs*, gristle, + *osteon*, bone.] Consisting of fibrous tissue, gristle, and bone.

For who to skeleton then, may be denoted by the term *fibrochondrosteal apparatus*. *Meissner, Elem. Anat.*, p. 22.

fibrocystic (fī'brō-sis'tik), *a.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *Gr. kystis*, bladder (*E. cyst*), + *-ic*.] Fibroid and cystic; applied to fibroid tumors containing cysts.

fibroferrite (fī'brō-ter'it), *n.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *ferum*, iron, + *-ite*.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in delicately fibrous forms of a pale-yellow color.

fibroid (fī'brō'id), *a.* and *n.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling, containing, or taking the form of fiber; fibrous; as, a *fibroid tumor*. — *Fibroid degeneration, phthisis*, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. In *pathol.*: (a) A fibroma. (b) A leiomyoma.

fibroin (fī'brō-in), *n.* [*L. fibra*, fiber (taken in the mod. combining form *fibro-*), + *-in*.] The principal chemical constituent of silk, cobwebs, and the horny skeletons of sponges. In the pure state it is white, insoluble in water, ether, acetic acid, etc., but dissolves in an ammoniacal solution of copper, and also in concentrated acids and alkalis.

fibrolite (fī'brō-lit), *n.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *Gr. lithos*, a stone.] A mineral of a white or gray color and fibrous to columnar structure. It is a substitute of aluminium (Al₂SiO₅) and has the same composition as andalusite and cyanite. Also called *silimanite* and *buckelite*.

fibroma (fī'brō-mā), *n.*; pl. *fibromata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, < *L. fibra*, fiber, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor consisting of connective tissue.

fibromatous (fī'brō-mā'tus), *a.* [*fibroma* (t) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibroma.

fibromucous (fī'brō-mū'kus), *a.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *mucosus*, mucous.] Having the character of fibrous tissue and mucous membrane; combining fibrous and mucous tissues; applied to mucous membranes backed by firm fibrous tissue.

fibromuscular (fī'brō-mus'kū-lār), *a.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *musculus*, muscle.] Characterized by the presence of both connective and muscular tissue; applied to tumors.

fibromyoma (fī'brō-mī-ō'mā), *n.*; pl. *fibromyomata* (-mā-tā). [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *NL. myoma*, q. v.] In *pathol.*: (a) A leiomyoma. (b) A tumor consisting of fibrous and muscular tissue.

fibromyomatous (fī'brō-mī-ō-mā'tus), *a.* [*fibromyoma* (t) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibromyoma; fibromuscular.

fibroplastic (fī'brō-plas'tik), *a.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *Gr. plastikos*, form; see *plastic*.] Fiber-making; an epithet sometimes applied to tumors usually designated as *small spindle-celled sarcomata*.

Fibrosa (fī'brō-sā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *fibrosus*; see *fibrous*.] The fibrous sponges. See *Fibrospongia*.

fibrosarcoma (fī'brō-sār-kō'mā), *n.*; pl. *fibrosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, < *L. fibra*, fiber, + *NL. sarcoma*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, a tumor intermediate in character between a fibroma and a sarcoma.

fibrose (fī'brōs), *a.* Same as *fibrous*.

fibroserous (fī'brō-sē-rus), *a.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *E. serous*.] Having the character of fibrous tissue and serous membrane; uniting fibrous and serous tissues in one structure. All serous membranes are in fact fibrous in structure, with a serous surface on one side.

fibrosis (fī'brō-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. fibra*, fiber, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the development in an organ of a substance of fibrous texture.

Changes were found in the inferior cervical ganglia, indicating atrophy and fibrosis. *Medical News*, LII, 496.

Arteriocapillary fibrosis. See *arteriocapillary*.

Fibrospongiae (fī'brō-spon'ji-ē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *L. fibra*, fiber, + *spongia*, sponge.] One of the principal divisions of the *Porifera* or *Spongia*; the fibrous sponges. They present the utmost diversity of form, but agree in the possession of a fibrous skeleton or corallite, which may be highly developed and devoid of siliceous spicules, as in the commercial sponges, or inconspicuous in comparison with the richly elaborated and complicated siliceous frames of such genera as *Hyalospongia* and *Euplectella*, the glass-sponges. See cut under *Euplectella*.

fibrous (fī'brus), *a.* [= *F. fibrus* = *Sp. hebroso*, *fibroso* = *Pg. It. fibroso*, < *NL. fibrosus*, < *L. fibra*, fiber; see *fiber*.] Containing or consisting of fibers; having the character of fibers. Also *fibrose*.

The plentiful Pastures, and the purling Springs, Whose *fibrous* silver thousand Tributaries bring To wealthy Jordan. *Sylvester*, in *De Barts's Weeks*, II, The Vocation.

The space between these [muscle-cells] and the outer face of the intestine is occupied by a spongy or fibrous substance, which must probably be regarded as a kind of connective tissue. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 566.

Fibrous coal. See *coal*. — **Fibrous cone**. Same as *coronoid radia* (which see under *corona*). — **Fibrous mycelium**. See *mycelium*. — **Fibrous structure**, in mineral, a structure characterized by fine or slender threads, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated. Asbestos has, for example, a *fibrous structure*. — **Fibrous tissue**, the general common connective tissue of the body, composed or largely consisting of white inelastic or yellow elastic fibers, such as the periteneum of bones, the perichondrium of cartilage, the capsules of glands, the meninges of the brain, the ligaments of joints, and the fascia and tendons of muscles. The phrase is sometimes extended to other and special tissues, as the nervous and muscular, which contain or consist of fibers or filaments.

fibrousness (fī'brus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fibrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

fibrovascular (fi-brō-vas'kū-lār), *a.* [*L. fibra*, fiber, + *E. vascular*, *v.*] In bot., consisting of woody fibers and ducts. — **Fibrovascular bundle**, *n.* — **Fibrovascular system**, the aggregation of fibrovascular tissue in a plant, forming its framework. Also called the *vascular system*.

fibster (fīb'stēr), *n.* [*fibi* + *-ster*.] One who tells fibs; a fibber. [Rare.]

You silly little fibster. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, II, 332.

fibula (fīb'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *fibulae* (-lē). [*L. fibula*, a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace, a surgeon's instrument for drawing together the edges of a wound, a stitching-needle, contr. of *figibula*, *f.* *figere*, fasten, fix; see *fix*.] 1. In *archaeol.*, a clasp or brooch, usually more or less ornamented. Objects of this kind are found among the earliest metallic remains of antiquity.

Rings and fibulae, which are frequently adorned with symbolical devices, meant to serve as amulets or charms. *Knight, Ancient Art and Myth*, p. 60.

2. In *anatomy*, a needle for sewing up wounds. — 3. In *anat.*, the outer one of two bones which in most vertebrates (above fishes) extend from the knee to the ankle; so called because in man the bone is very slender, like a clasp or splint applied alongside the tibia. When a fibula is complete, as it usually is, it extends the whole length of the tibia, its foot entering into the composition of the ankle joint. When reduced, it is usually shortened from below so that it does not reach the ankle, lying along a part of the tibia, and very frequently ankylosed with it, or it may be of full length and ankylosed above and below with the tibia as in many rodents. The human fibula is a slender straight bone, as long as and separate from the tibia, and clubbed at both ends, the upper end is articulated with the tuberosity of the tibia, and excluded from the knee-joint, the lower end is connected with the tibia, and also articulated with the astragalus thus entering into the ankle joint, and forming the outer malleolus, or bony protuberance on the outer side of the ankle. Nine muscles are attached to this bone in man. See also *cut under foot*.



Right Human leg, seen obliquely from the front.
1, tibia; 2, fibula; 3, tibia; 4, patella; 5, calcaneus; 6, talus; 7, navicular; 8, cuneiform; 9, cuboid.

4. In *mineralogy*, an iron clamp used to fasten stones together. — 5. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of echinoderms. (b) A genus of mollusks.

fibular (fīb'ū-lār), *a.* [*fibula* + *-ar2*.] Of or pertaining to the fibula; peroneal: as, a *fibular artery*; a *fibular nerve*.

fibulare (fīb'ū-lār), *n.*; pl. *fibularia* (-rī-ā). [*N.L.*, *f.* *fibula*, *q. v.*] The outermost bone of the proximal row of tarsal bones, articulating or in morphological relation with the fibula; generally called the *os calcis*, *calcaneum*, or *heel-bone*. In man and mammals generally the fibulare is the largest tarsal bone, but its size and shape are very variable. See *cut under foot*.

fibulocalcaneal (fīb'ū-lō-kāl-kū-nē-āl), *a.* Pertaining to the fibula and to the calcaneum: as, "a *fibulocalcaneal* articulation or ligament." *Cones*.

-fic, [*L. -ficus*, in compound adjectives, *cf. facere*, make; see *fact* and *-fy*.] A terminal element in adjectives of Latin origin, meaning 'making': as, *petrific*, making into stone; *terrific*, making affrighted; *horrific*, making to shudder, etc. Such adjectives are usually accompanied by derived verbs in *-fy* and often by nouns thence derived in *-fession*. See *fy*.

-fession. See *fy*.

fiche, *r. t.* See *fiche*, *Chaucer*.

fice (fis), *n.* See *extract*, and *fic2*.

Fice (*type* or *phice*) is the name used everywhere in the South, and in some parts of the West, for a small worthless cur. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII, 30.

fice-dog (fis'dog), *n.* See *fice-dog*.

Ficedula (fi-sed'ū-lā), *n.* [*L. ficedula* (also *ficedula*, *ficedula*), a small bird, the fig-eater, appar. orig. *cf. ficus*, a fig, + *edere* = *E. eat*; see *fig2* and *edible*, and *cf. becafe*, *fig-eater*.] An old book-name of sundry small birds, as a warbler, sylvia, becafe, or fig-eater; so called from the supposition that they eat figs. It was made by Brisson in 1760 a generic name, comprehending a great number of such birds.

ficellier (fi-sel'ī-ēr), *n.* [*F.*, *cf. ficelle*, pack-thread, prob. *L. fideella*, pl. of *fideellum*, an assumed dim. of *filius*, thread; see *fide*.] A reel or winder for thread of any sort.

fiche, *r. t.* See *fiche*.

fiché (fē-ah's'), *a.* In *ker.*, same as *fichted*.

fichted (ficht), *a.* Same as *fichted*.

fichet, *fichew*, *n.* See *fichet*, *fichew*.

Fichtelite (fēht'el-īt), *n.* [*cf. Fichtel* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A mineral resin occurring in white shining crystals or crystalline scales, embedded in the wood of a kind of pine found in peat-beds in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria.

fichu (fē-ah'tū'), *n.* [*F.*, *cf. ficher*, drive in, pin up, *fiche*, a hook, pin, peg; see *fichted*.] A small triangular piece of stuff; hence, any covering for the neck and shoulders forming part of a woman's dress, sometimes a small light covering, as of lace or muslin.

Touching the fichu, which seems to have been a favorite article of attire with Marie Antoinette. Its form was that of a combination of a pointed cape between the shoulders and a scarf crossing the bosom, the long ends of which were tied in a bow at the back of the waist. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XIII, 286.

fick (fik), *r. t.* [*E. dial.*, var. of *fike2*, *q. v.*] To kick; struggle. *Hallucell*. [*Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire)*.]

fickle (fik'l), *a.* [*ME. fikel, fikil, fykel*, *cf. AS. fīol*, deceitful, crafty (*cf. gine*, deceit), *cf. fician*, *beician*, *ME. fīkan*, deceive; see *fike1*.] 1. Disposed or acting so as to deceive; deceitful; treacherous; false in intent.

In this false fikel world.

Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 93.

This earth is fikel, this world is fikil, is but a fikel fantasy.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.

This world is fikil and deawayable.

Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1088.

Fikile and *wikile* reads [counsel].

Ancient Rites, p. 263.

2. Inconstant; unstable; likely to change from caprice, irresolution, or instability; rarely applied to things except in poetry or by personification.

O see how fickle is their state.

That do not fast depend?

Legend of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, l. 54).

I fear thou art grown too fickle, for I hear

A lady mourns for thee, men say, to death.

Beau, and Fl., Maud's Tragedy, l. 1.

A fickle world, not worth the least desire.

Where every chance proclaims a change of state.

Quarles, Emblems, l. 9.

Who'er the herd would wish to reign,

Fantastic, fickle, fierce, and vain;

Vain as the leaf upon the stream,

And fickle as a changeful dream.

Scott, l. of the L., v. 30.

3. Perilous; ticklish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

But it's a fickle corner in the clock.

A wrong step, a bit swinging out on the open, and that would be no help.

Mrs. Oliphant, The Lady of the Lake, p. 59.

fickle (fik'l), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *fickled*, ppr. *fickling*. [*ME. fikel* (= *cf. fikil*, *ficheln*; *cf. fikil*, *ficheln*, deceive, flatter; from the adj.)] 1. To deceive; flatter.

Heo nolde fikeln, as hire kintre hadde ydo.

Robert of Gloucester, p. 21.

2. To puzzle; perplex; nonplus. [*Scotch.*]

Howsomever, she's a weel educated woman, and she can win to her English.

Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

fickleness (fik'l-nēs), *n.* The character of being fickle; inconstancy; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; instability; changeableness.

I am a soldier, and must go to sleep.

Or to exclaim on fortune's fickleness.

Shak., Hamlet, VI, v. 3.

Oh, the lovely fickleness of an April day.

W. H. Hudson, Spring.

fickly (fik'lī), *adv.* [*ME. fikelī*, *cf. fikil*, *fickle*, + *-ly2*.] 1. Deceitfully.

With thair tonges fikelī that they

Ps. v. 11 (ME version).

2. In a fickle manner; without firmness or steadiness. [*Rare.*]

Away goes Alice, our cock maid,

After having given her mistress warning fickle.

Pope, Diary, II, 222.

fico (fē'kō), *n.* [*It.*, a fig, *cf. L. ficus*; see *fig2*.] Same as *fig2*, 7: a motion of contempt made by placing the thumb between two of the fingers. Formerly also *figo*.

Behold, not I see contempt marching forth, driving me

the fico with his thumb in his mouth.

Walt. Macrue, 1566 (Halliwell).

Convey, the wise it call: 'steal' ficht; a fico for the phrase.

Shak., W. of W., I, 3.

The lie, to a man of my coat, is an ominous fruit as the fico.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II, 2.

For wealth he is of my addition, and bid a fico for 't.

Macdon. The Faerie, l. 2.

ficoid (fi'kōid), *a.* [*L. ficus*, a fig, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] Resembling a fig; ficoid.

ficoid (fi'kōid), *a.* [*cf. ficoid* + *-al*.] 1. Resembling the fig; ficoid. — 2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the ficoid.

Ficoides (fi'kōid'ē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *cf. L. ficus*, a fig-tree, + *Gr. eidos*, form (see *oid*), + *-es*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, nearly related to the *Cactaceae*. It includes 22 genera and about 450 species, mostly of tropical or subtropical regions, and especially abundant in South Africa. They are mostly low herbs, with fleshy entire leaves and often showy flowers. The principal genus is *Mesembryanthemum*.

fict (fikt), *a.* [*L. fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, feign; see *fiction*, *feign*.] Feigned; fictitious.

Prophecy of things to come the truth predict:

But poets of things past write false and fict.

T. Heywood, tr. of Owen's Epigram.

ficta musica (fik'tā mū'zī-kā), *n.* See *musica ficta*.

fictile (fik'til), *a.* [*L. fictilis*, made of clay, earthen, *cf. fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, mold, fashion (as in clay, wax, stone, etc.); see *faction*, *feign*.] 1. Molded into form by art. — 2. Capable of being molded; plastic: as, *fictile* clay.

Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 641.

3. Having to do with pottery; composed of or consisting in pottery.

The Myth was not only embodied in the sculpture of Phidias on the Parthenon, or portrayed in the paintings of Polygnotus in the Stoa Poikile; it was repeated in a more compendious and abbreviated form on the fictile vase of the Athenian household, or the coin which circulated in the market place, on the mirror in which the Aspasia of the day beheld her charms.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 23.

Fictile mosaic, a variety of ancient Roman mosaic in which the tesserae are composed of an artificial compound of vitreous nature.

fictitiveness (fik'til-nēs), *n.* The quality of being fictile.

fictilia (fik'til'ī-ā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *fictilis*, made of clay; see *fictile*.] Objects made of fictile material, as pottery; especially, decorative objects of this nature, in general.

fictility (fik'til'ī-ti), *n.* [*cf. fictile* + *-ity*.] Fictitiveness.

fiction (fik'shən), *n.* (= *F. fectio* = *Fr. fictio*, *fiction* = *Sp. ficción* = *It. ficzione*, *fingione*, *cf. L. fictio* (= *f.* *fingere*, to feign, a feigning, a rhetorical or legal fiction, *cf. fingere*, pp. *fictus*, form, mold, shape, device, feign; see *feign*.] 1. The act of making or fashioning. [*Rare.*]

We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right whatever . . . to force a currency of their own fiction in the place of that which is real. *Black, Rev. in France*.

2. The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; a false deduction or conclusion; as, to be misled by a mere fiction of the brain.

They see thoroughly into the fallacies and fictions of the delusions of this kind.

Bacon, Moral Essays, vii., *Expi.*

Sad and discommodate persons use to create comforts to themselves by fiction of fancy.

J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 292.

3. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined; a feigned story; an account which is a product of mere imagination; a false statement.

Renowned Abraham, Thy noble Acts
Exceed the Fictions of Heroic Poets.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Fathers.

Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his own conceit?

Shak., Hamlet, II, 2.

This is a very ancient title, if the tradition of Antenor's being the founder be not a fiction.

Edgyn, Diary, June, 1646.

Nor do I perceive that any one shrinks from telling fictions to children, on matters upon which it is thought well that they should not know the truth.

H. Spalding, Methods of Ethics, p. 202.

4. In *literature*: (a) A prose work (not dramatic) of the imagination in narrative form; a story; a novel.

One important rule belongs to the composition of a fiction, which I suppose the writers of fiction seldom think of, viz., never to fabricate or introduce a character to whom greater talents or wisdom is attributed than the author himself possesses, if he does, how shall this character be sustained?

J. Foster, in Exeter, p. 241.

(b) Collectively, literature consisting of imaginative narration; story-telling.

No kind of literature is so attractive as fiction.

Quarterly Rev.

The only work of fiction, in all probability, with which he (Bunyan) could compare his pilgrim, was his old favourite, the legend of Sir Bevis of Southampton. . . . He saw that, in employing fiction to make truth clear and goodness attractive, he was only following the example which every Christian ought to propose to himself. *Macaulay, Bunyan*.

(c) In a wide sense, not now current, any literary product of the imagination, whether in prose or verse, or in a narrative or dramatic form, or such works collectively.—5. In law, the intentional assuming as a fact of what is not such (the truth of the matter not being considered), for the purpose of administering justice without contravening settled rules or making apparent exceptions; a legal device for reforming or extending the application of the law without appearing to alter the law itself. Inasmuch as the courts cannot alter the law, but only declare it and apply it to facts as established by them, it was early discovered that the only way in which they could adapt the law to hard cases or stretch it to new cases, was by pretending a state of facts to fit the rule of law it was thought just to apply. Thus it was a rule of law that a deed takes effect from delivery, and the courts had no power to alter this rule, but if a grantor fraudulently or negligently delayed delivering his deed at the time it bore date, and afterward sought to claim some unjust advantage, as having continued to be owner meanwhile, the courts, not being able to change the rule of law, would by a fiction treat the delivery as relating back to the date. So, when legislation forbade transfers of land unless made publicly by record, the courts allowed an intending grantee to sue, alleging that the land belonged to him, and the intending grantor to suffer judgment to pass, thus by a fiction creating a mode of conveyance which, for all practical purposes, preserved the privacy of titles. Direct methods of improving the rules and forms of law have in recent times superseded the invention, and for the most part the use, of fictions.

I employ the expression "Legal Fiction" to signify any assumption which conceals, or affects to conceal, the fact that a rule of law has undergone alteration, its letter remaining unaltered, its operation being modified.

Macaulay, *Elements of Law*, p. 20.

-Syn. 3. Fabrication, figment, fable, untruth, falsehood. **Fictional** (fik'shon-əl), *a.* [*<fiction + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of fiction; fictitiously created; imaginary.

Elements which are fictional rather than historical.

Latham.

What other cases are there of fictional personages having done the same? *N. and Q.*, *Other*, IX, 467.

They [American theater-managers] have not watched the tendencies of the sister arts, painting and fictional literature, towards a closer truth to nature.

The Century, XXXI, 155.

Fictionist (fik'shon-ist), *n.* [*<fiction + -ist.*] A maker or writer of fiction.

He will come out in time an elegant fictionist. *Lamb, To Wordsworth*

There still seems room for wonder that in this world of facts the fictionist should be entitled to take so high and important a place.

Contemporary Rev., L.I, 58.

Fictionist (fik'shon-ist), *a.* [*<fiction + -ous.*] Fictitious.

With fancy'd Rules and arbitrary Laws Matter and Motion he [poet] restrains, And study'd Lines and poetical Circles draws.

Prior, *On Evodius* in 14, st. 6.

Fictitious (fik-tish-us), *a.* [= *Sp. ficticio*, *< L. ficticius*, *improp. ficticius*, *artificial*, *counterfeit*, *fictitious*, *< fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, *form*, *feign*; see *fictio*.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting of fiction; imaginatively produced or set forth; created by the imagination; as, a fictitious hero; fictitious literature.

Miss Burney was decidedly the most popular writer of fictitious narrative then living.

Macaulay, *Madame D'Arbly*

A hundred little touches are employed to make the fictitious world appear like the actual world.

Macaulay, *Lough Hunt*.

2. Existing only in imagination; feigned; not true or real; as, a fictitious claim.

In faithful memory she records the crimes, Or real or fictitious, of the times.

Cooper, *Truth*, I, 104.

He began his married life upon his fictitious, and not his actual income.

A. Dobson, *Int. to Steele*, p. xxvi.

3. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

The poets began to substitute fictitious names, under which they exhibited particular characters.

Goldsmith, *Origin of Poetry*.

Two treaties were drawn up, one on white paper, the other on red; the former real, the latter fictitious.

Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

The woodcock, stiffening to fictitious mud, Cheats the young sportsman thirsting for his blood.

O. W. Holmes, *The Music Box*.

4. Assumed as real; taking the place of something real; regarded as genuine.

I cannot doubt that the growing popularity of Adoption, as a method of obtaining a fictitious name, was due to moral dislike of the other modes of affiliation which was steadily rising among the Brahmin teachers in the law schools.

Moore, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 161.

Fictitiousness (fik-tish-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being fictitious; feigned representation.

Beside these pieces fictitiously set down, and having no copy in nature, they had many unquestionably drawn, of inconceivable significance, nor naturally verifying their intention.

Sir T. Erskine, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 20.

Fictitiousness (fik-tish-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being fictitious; feigned representation.

Thus, some make Comedy a representation of mean, and others of bad men; some think that its essence consists in the unimportance, others in the fictitiousness of the transaction.

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 125.

Active (fik-tiv), *a.* [= *F. fictif*, *< L. as if 'fictivus', < fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, *form*, *feign*; see *fictio*.] 1. Formed by the imagination; not really existing; supposititious; fictitious. [Rare.] And therefore to those things whose grounds were very true,

Though naked yet and bare (not having to content The wayward curious ear), gave fictive ornament.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, vi, 286.

The action of a magnet on an external point is equivalent to that of a fictive layer of a total mass equal to zero, distributed along the surface according to a certain law.

Atkinson, *Tr. of Maxwell and Joubert*, I, 300.

2. Resulting from imagination; belonging to or consisting of fiction; imaginative. [Rare.]

Who, dabbling in the fount of fictive tears, And nursed by mealy-mouthed philanthropes, Divorce the feeling from her mate the deed.

Tennyson, *The Brook*.

The remaining five sixths of the book ("The Merry Men") deserve to stand by "Henry Diamond" as a fictive autobiography in an heroic form.

H. James, Jr., *The Century*, XXXV, 878.

Fictively (fik-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a fictive manner.

Factor (fik-tor), *n.* [*< L. factor*, one who makes images of clay, wax, stone, etc., a baker of offering-cakes, a maker, a feigner, *< fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, *form*, *fashion*, *feign*; see *fictio*.] An artist who works in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as distinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, ivory, or other solid substance.

Ficula (fik-ū-lū), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. ficus*, a fig; see *fig*.] 1. A genus of gastropods, of the family *Pyralidae*; the fig-shell or pear-shell; so named from their shape. The genus includes tropical and subtropical active carnivorous species. Also called *Pyrala*. See under *fig-shell*.

Ficulidæ (fik-ū-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Ficula + -idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Ficula*; same as *Pyralidæ*.

Ficus (fik-us), *n.* [*L.*, a fig-tree, a fig; see *fig*.] 1. In bot., a very large genus of tropical and subtropical trees or shrubs, of the urticaceous tribe *Arctocarpeæ*, characterized by bearing their minute unisexual flowers within a nearly closed globose or pear-shaped receptacle. The genus is remarkable for the peculiar arrangement by which cross fertilization is effected through the agency of insects.

There are always three forms of flowers, the staminate, the pistillate, and a third, the gall flower, which resembles the pistillate but is incapable of fertilization, and is usually occupied by the pupa of a species of *Homoptera* or other hymenopterous insect. In a large group of species the three forms are found within the same receptacle, but in much the larger number, as in the common fig, the female flowers are in one receptacle and the male and gall flowers together in another. The perfect insect is formed synchronously with the maturity of the pollen of the male flowers, through which it makes its way and escapes by a perforation made at the apex of the receptacle. In what way it conveys the pollen to the pistillate flowers in the closed female receptacle is not understood, but it is believed that it is done, and that by this means only the female flowers are fertilized. Generally the laxenoid fertile receptacles are upon the same tree and are similar in appearance, but in the common fig they are upon separate trees, and differ so much in form that the sterile, known as the wild fig or capfig, has been considered by many botanists as a species distinct from the other. There are about one species, the greater number belonging to the islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans, though there are many in tropical America. Three or four species are found in Florida. The genus includes the common fig (*F. Carica*), the banian (*F. religiosa*), the India-rubber tree (*F. elastica*) etc. The wood is generally soft and valueless. See *fig*, and cut under *banian*.

2. In zool., an old genus of mollusks; same as *Pyrala*, *Koen*, 1753.—3. [*l. c.*] In surg., a fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard, hanging by a peduncle or formed like a fig. It occurs on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or reproductive organs.

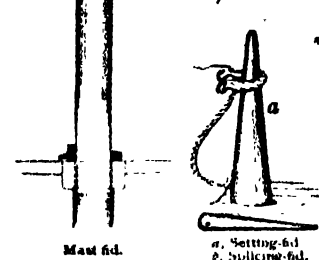
Also called *fig-plant*. **Ficus aurantium** (ficus of the aurant), a curious parasite in which the posterior wall of the fruit becomes thickened and everted.

fid (fid), *n.* [Also written *fidet*; origin obscure.

1. *fid*, a skein, appears to be a different word. See *fib*.] 1. A small thick lump. [*Prov. Eng.*—2. A piece or plug of tobacco. [*Colloq.*]

3. A bar of wood or metal used to support or steady anything.—4. *Naut.* (a) A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support a topmast or topgallantmast when swayed up into place. The *fid* passes

through a square hole in the heel of its mast, and its ends rest on the trestletrees. (b) A conical pin of hard wood, from 12 to 24 inches long, and from 1 to 3 inches in diameter at the butt, used to open the strands of rope in splicing.—



Mast fid.

a, Setting-fid; b, Splicing-fid.

ped blocks are used in boarding. Also called *toggle*. When the iron-strapped cutting blocks are used, the *fid* is discarded, the tail of the chain strap being moused in the sister hooks.—**Setting-fid**, a large cone of hard wood or iron, used by riggers and sailmakers to stretch eyes of rigging, cringles, etc. **Splicing-fid**. See *def.* 4 (b).

fid (fid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fiddled*, ppr. *fiddling*. [*< fid*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to sway into place and secure (a topmast or topgallantmast) by its *fid*. Also *fid*.

Various plans have been devised for *fiddling* and unfiddling topmasts without going aloft.

Quadrant, *Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 203.

fiddle (fid-əl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fiddle*; *< ME. fidel*, *fydyl*, *fedele*, usually and prop. with *th*, *fithel*, *fithete*, *< AS. 'fithete'* (not found, but the derivatives *fithela*, a fiddler, *fithelere*, a fiddler, *fithelstre*, a female fiddler, occur) = *D. fidel*, *reel* = *OHG. fidula*, *MHG. vicle*, *videl*, *G. fidel* = *Lecl. fidula* = *OSw. fidhla* = *Dan. fidel*, a fiddle; appar. connected with *ML. vitula*, *vidula*, a fiddle, whence also the Rom. forms, *OF. vicle*, *vicle*, *vulle*, *F. vicle* (> *viol*, and the modified *Sw. Dan. viol*) = *Pr. viola*, *viola* = *Sp. viol* = *It. viola* (whence *E. viola*), dim. *violino* (whence *E. violin*, etc.). The *ML. vitula*, which was sometimes called *vitula jocos*, the merry viol, is referred by *Dierz* to *L. rituali*, celebrate a festival, keep holiday (orig. perhaps 'sacrifice a calf', *< ritualis*, a calf; see *real*). It is possible that the *ML. vitula* is an accom. form of the Teut. word; cf. *L.L. harpa*, *It. arpa*, *F. harpe*, etc., harp, of Teut. origin. Another derivation, *< L. fidicula*, commonly pl. *fidicula*, a small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithern (dim. of *fides*, a stringed instrument, a lute, lyre, cithern), hardly agrees with the Teut. and not at all with the Rom. forms.] 1. A musical stringed instrument of the viol class; a violin. See *viol*, *violin*, *crowd*. This is the proper English name, but among musicians it has been superseded by *violin*, the name *fiddle*, except in popular language, being used humorously or in slight contempt.

Harpe and fethall bothe thyng fande, Getherne, and als so the sawtrye.

Thomas of Erasmounda (Child's Ballads, I, 106).

For hym was levee have at his beddes heed Twenty broken, And in black or reed, Of Aristotle and his philosophic, Than robes riche or fithel or gay sawtrye.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., I, 296.

A French song, and a fiddle, has no fellow.

Shak., *Hen. VIII*, I, 2.

The ballad singers, who frequently accompany their ditties with instrumental music, especially the *fiddle*, vulgarly called a crowd, and the guitar.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 238.

2. *Naut.*, a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather. It is made of small cords passed through wooden bridges and hauled very taut. Same as *rack*.—3. In wool-carding, an implement used in Yorkshire, England, for smoothing the points of card-cloth and dislodging dirt from among the teeth. It consists of a piece of emery-covered cloth stretched between two end pieces of wood connected by a curved handle. Fine as a fiddle. See *Angl.*—**Scotch fiddle**, the fiddle so called from the action of the arm in scratching, and the prevalence of the disease in Scotland. (Humorous).—**To play first (or second) fiddle**. (a) In an orchestra, to take the part of the first (or second) violin player. Hence—(b) To take a leading (or subordinate) part in any project or undertaking. [*Colloq.*]

To say that Tom had no idea of playing first fiddle to any social orchestra, but was always quite satisfied to be set down for the hundred and fiftieth violin in the band, or therabouts, is to express his modesty in very inadequate terms.

Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xii.

It was evident that since John Marston's arrival he had been playing, with regard to Mary, second fiddle, if you can possibly be induced to pardon the extreme consequences of the expression.

H. Kingsley, *Ravenshoe*, lviii.

fiddle (fid-əl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fiddled*, ppr. *fiddling*. [Early mod. E. also *fiddle*; *< fiddle*, *n.*]

Even Satan glower'd and *joy'd* in *fain*
Burns, Tam o' Shanter



by the main device ('type'). The field is either left

plate, or is filled with symbols or letters, which (except when they appear in the exergue) are described as being in the field, or in field.

7. In *her.*, the escutcheon, considered as a plane of a given tincture upon which the different bearings appear to be laid; also, when the escutcheon is divided by impalement or quartering, each division, as a quarter or the half divided palewise, it being considered as the whole escutcheon with reference to that coat of arms. (See *cut* under *shield*.) In a flag the field is the ground of each division.

Bright flag at yonder tapering mast,
Fling out your field of azure blue;
Let star and stripe be westward cast,
And point as Freedom's eagle flew!

N. P. Willis.

The American yacht flag . . . displays a white foul anchor in a circle of 13 stars in the blue field of the union. *Amer. Yacht Club, V. 11, 262.*

8. In *geom.*, a place, space, or area, as a division of the surface of a wing; as, the posterior of the discoidal field.—9. Any space or region; specifically, any region, open or covered with forests, considered with reference to its particular products or features; an extent of ground covered with or containing some special natural formation or production: as, diamond-, gold-, coal-, or oil- (petroleum-) fields.—10. A scene of operations; open space of any extent considered as a theater of action: as, researches in the field; the field of military operations; a hunting-field; the general's headquarters were in the field.

The Confederate government did not hesitate to enter the field and take a share in the business. *J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 156.*

Specifically—11. A battle-ground; the space on which a battle is or has been fought; hence, a battle; an action: as, the field of Waterloo; the field was held against all odds; to show how fields are lost and won.

This year (1453) was a *felde* at St. Albans, by which the King and the Duke of York . . . This year (1457) was a *felde* at Ludlow, and at Northeth, and a fray by which men of the Kings house and men of lawe.

Arundell's Chronicle, p. xxxiv.

I gow lyke one that having lost the field,
Is prisoner led away with heavy hert.

Spenser, Sonnets, III.

A Persian prince
That won three *felde* of Sultan's army.

Shak., M. of V., II, 1.

What though the field be lost?
All is not lost.

Milton, P. L., I, 105.

With his back to the field, and his feet to the foe
Campbell, To lead a Warning

12. The sphere or range of any connected series of actions; a subject or class of subjects concerning which observations or reflections are made; a class of connected objects toward which human energies are directed; the place where or that about which one busies himself: as, his field of operations was his counting-house; philology is an attractive field of research; a wide field of contemplation.

The varied fields of science ever new,
Opening and wider opening on her view
Chapman, Tide Talk, I, 264.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering
immortal reapers have already put their sickles.

Macaulay.

The visual field is identified with the *monocular field* in the rabbit, the eyes of which are on different sides of the head and have different fields, and which needs a strong stimulus to cause initiation of blinking. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,*

13. In *physics*, a portion of space considered as traversed by equipotential surfaces and lines of force, so that at every point of it a force would be exerted upon a particle placed there. This mode of expression and thought was originated by Faraday, and is applied chiefly to electric and magnetic forces. The intensity of a magnetic field is the force which a unit pole will experience when placed in it.

The electric field is the portion of space in the neighborhood of electrified bodies—considered with reference to electric phenomena. *Chas. Marshall, Elect. and Mag., § 44.*

14. In *sporting* (a) Those taking part in a hunt.

The field moves off toward the cover
Christian Union, March 31, 1907.

(b) All the entries collectively against which a single contestant has to compete: as, to back a crew against the field. (c) Specifically, all the contestants not individually favored in betting: as, to bet on the field in a horse-race. A fair field, a fair opportunity for action. See *extract* under *favor*, *n.* 5.—*Base* field, common field, Elysian Fields, etc. See the adjectives.—Field electromagnet, an electromagnet producing the magnetic field in which the armature of a dynamo revolves.—Field fortifications. See *fortification*.—Field of vision or view, in general, the space over which objects can be discerned; the compass of visual

power; in a telescope or microscope, the space or range within which objects are visible to an eye looking through the instrument.—Field shunt, the shunt or derived circuit of a shunt-wound dynamo (see *dynamo*) which gives rise to the electromagnetic field in which the armature revolves.—Fields of Cohnheim. Same as *areas* of Cohnheim (which see, under *area*). Flatness of the field. See *flatness*.—Open-field system, field-grass system, phrases used in describing the methods of allotment and tillage in ancient village communities, where upon the open fields of the community arable lands were allotted from time to time to individuals, and plowed and cultivated in turn.

The next fact to be noted is that under the English system the open fields were the common fields—the arable land—of a village community or township, under a manorial lordship. See *Bohm, Eng. Agr. Community, p. 5.*

Three-field system, the method of operating the open field system in ancient village communities in which rotation of crops in three courses was pursued. To keep the field. (a) To keep the campaign open, live in tents or be in a state of active operations—as at the approach of cold weather the troops were unable to keep the field. (b) To maintain one's ground against all comers.

There all day long Sir Pell as kept the field
With honour. *Templeton, Pell as and Iltarie.*

To take the field, to begin the active operations of a campaign, put troops in a position of menace. Uniform field, in *physics*, a field of force throughout which the force is constant and has everywhere the same direction. Unit field, in *physics*, a field of force throughout which there is a unit force.

field (fēld), *v.* [*< field, n.*] I, *trans.* In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to catch or stop and return to the necessary place: as, to field the ball.

II, *intrans.* 1. To take to the field; do any thing in the field, as exploring, fighting, or searching for food.

The more highly improved breeds of the pigeons will not field, or search for their own food.

Darwin, Nat. of Animals and Plants, p. 5.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to act as a fielder. Also (in *cricket*) to *gag out*.

field-ale (fēld'āl), *n.* An extortionate practice of the ancient officers of the royal forests in England, and of barons of hundreds, whereby they compelled persons to contribute to the supply of their drink.

Field ale . . . [was] a kind of drinking in the field by hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants of the hundred to which they belonged.

Enc. Cyc.

field-allowance (fēld'n lou'ans), *n.* *Milit.*, a small extra payment made to officers, and sometimes to privates, on active service in the field, to compensate partly the enhanced price of all necessaries.

field-artillery (fēld'ar-tīl'ē-ri), *n.* See *artillery*.

field-battery (fēld'bāt'ē-ri), *n.* A battery of field-guns, comprising 4 smooth bore guns and 2 howitzers, or 6 rifled or 6 12 pounder guns, with their caissons, forges, and battery wagon. See *field-gun*.

field-bean (fēld'bēn), *n.* See *bean*, 2.

field-bed (fēld'bēd), *n.* A bed for the field; a bed that may be easily set up in the field; a portable bed.

field-bird (fēld'bērd), *n.* The American golden plover. *G. Trumbull, [Local, Maine, U. S.]*

field-book (fēld'buk), *n.* A book used in surveying, engineering, geology, etc., in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, observations, etc.

The *Field Book*, which contains the records and a record of the allotments made by the common council. *Johns Hopkins U. S. Survey, Chapter IV, § 4.*

field-bug (fēld'būg), *n.* A bug of the genus *Pentatom.*

field-carriage (fēld'kār'ij), *n.* Any carriage used to mount and transport a gun, ammunition, etc., belonging to a field-battery of artillery.

Field codes. See *code*.

field-colors (fēld'kul'orz), *n., pl.* *Milit.*, flags about a foot square, carried by markers in the field or on the parade ground, to indicate the turning-points of a column, or the line to be occupied in the formation or deployment of a body of troops. The term is also applied to the distinctive flags which designate the position of the head quarters of a brigade, division, corps, or army on the march, in camp or on the battle-field. The regimental flags carried in the field and on occasions of ceremony are sometimes so called in contradistinction to *parade flags*, which are much larger in size.

field-cornet (fēld'kōr'nēt), *n.* The magistratus of a township in Cape Colony, South Africa.

field-cricket (fēld'krīk'et), *n.* An English name of *Acheta* (or *Grasshopper*) *campestris*, one of the most noisy of all the crickets, larger but rarer than the house-cricket. It frequents hot, sandy districts, in which it burrows to the depth of from 6 to 12 inches and sits at the mouth of the hole watching for prey, which consists of insects. See *cut* under *G. glabra*.

The slow shrilling of the field-cricket in the grass.
S. Lanier, Ed. of Eng. Verse, p. 23.

field-day (fēld'dā), *n.* 1. A day when troops are drawn up for instruction in field exercises and evolutions. Hence—2. Any day of unusual bustle, exertion, or display.

Nobody . . . supposes that a dinner at home is characterized by . . . the mean pomp and ostentation which distinguish our banquets on grand field-days.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ix.

3. A day when explorations, scientific investigations, etc., as of a society, are carried on in the field.

field-dog (fēld'dog), *n.* See *dog*.

field-driver (fēld'drī'vēr), *n.* An elected officer of a town, charged with the duty of preventing wandering cattle from doing damage, and of impounding strays; a hayward.

The *Field Drivers* (of Bedford) perform the duties of a hayward, and receive fees, commonly called pound-shot, for cattle. *Municip. Corp. Reports (1835), p. 2108.*

field-duck (fēld'duk), *n.* An occasional name of the little bustard, *Otis tetraz.*

fielded (fēld'ed), *a.* [*< field + -ed*] Being in the field of battle; encamped. [*Poetical.*]

That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our fielded friends.

Shak., Cor., I, 4.

fieldent (fēld'ent), *a.* [*< field + -ent*] Consisting of fields.

The fieldent country also and plains. *Holland.*

field-equipage (fēld'ek'wī-pāj), *n.* See *equipage*, 1.

fielder (fēld'ēr), *n.* 1. In *base-ball*, *cricket*, etc., one whose duty is to catch or stop balls; specifically, in *base-ball*, any one of the players in the field, and especially one of the three players who stand behind and at the right and left respectively of second base. See *base-ball*.—2. A dog trained to the pursuit of game in the field.

fieldfare (fēld'fār), *n.* [*E. dial.* also *feldfare*, *feldfare*, *feldfare*, etc.; *< ME. feldfare*, *feldfare*, *feldfare*, *< AS. feldfara* (spelled *fildeware* in the single gloss in which it occurs: "Scorrellus, elodhamor and fildeware, vel bugium"; cf. "*scorrellus*, *umore*," *v. v.*, *yellow hammer*, *q. v.*; *bugium*, an obscure word, the name of a bird (fieldfare), mentioned along with the ruddock, goldfinch, lark, dove, etc.), *< feld*, *field*, + *fara*, *fare*, *go*. Not the same word, or bird, as often alleged, with *AS. feolfor*, *feolfor*, *feolfor*, *feolfor*, *feolfor*, *feolfor*, earliest gloss *feolfor*, a kind of water fowl, glossed variously by *L. macrotis* (*pelecan*), *porphyrio* (*sultana-hen*), and *lorax* (*chorax*, lit. "breast," in allusion to the pelican). The composition of *AS. feolfor*, etc., is not clear.] The common English name of a Euro-



Fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*.

pean thrush, *Turdus pilaris*, of the family *Turdidae*, about 10 inches long, of a reddish-brown color, with blackish tail and ashy head, a winter resident in Great Britain, breeding far north. It has many other names, including the dialectal variants of *feldfare* derived from its color, etc., *movmunda*, etc., some of them shared by related species of British thrushes.

He can himself be charged with carrying & hares
With *teasuna* & *feldfare* and other fowls grete
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 182.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and fieldfares, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us show cold winters.
Isaac, Nat. Hist.

Not yet the hawthorn bore her berries red,
With which the fieldfare, wintry guest, is fed.
Coppee, Needleless Alarm.

field-glass (fēld'glās), *n.* 1. A kind of binocular telescope in the form of a large opera-glass, provided with a case slung from a strap, so that it can be conveniently carried. These glasses are used especially by military men and tourists.—2. A small achromatic telescope, usually from 20 to 24 inches long, and having from 3 to 6 joints of the kind known as telescopic. This is the older form of field-glass, and has now been almost wholly superseded for use on land by the binocular form described above, though it is still the more common form for marine service.

3. That one of the two lenses forming the eyepiece of an astronomical telescope or of a compound microscope which is the nearer to the

object-glass, the other being the *eye-glass*. Also called *field-lens*.

field-gun (fēld'gūn), *n.* A light cannon mounted on a carriage, used in maneuvers in the field. The principal modern guns in the United States service are 3-inch, 3.2-inch, and 3.6-inch breech-loading, rifled, steel guns. There are also some smoothbores, chiefly 12-pounders, still in use. A dynamite-gun was employed in the Spanish war of 1898. Also called *field piece*. See *cannon*, and *cut under gun carriage*.

field-gunner (fēld'gūn'ēr), *n.* A cannoner belonging to a field battery of artillery.

field-hand (fēld'hānd), *n.* A hand or person who works in the fields; a laborer on a farm or plantation.

Even in the so-called Border States there was an immense gulf between the house servant and the *field-hand*. [*De Vere, Americanisms*, p. 149.]

field-hospital (fēld'hōs'pi-təl), *n.* A building, tent, or place temporarily used as a hospital after and near the place of battle.

The horrible scenes of suffering on the battle-field and in the *field hospitals*. [*The Independent* (New York), May 1, 1862.]

field-house (fēld'hous), *n.* [*< ME. *feldhous* (f), *< AS. feldhus* (poet.), a tent, *< feld*, field, + *hus*, house.] A tent. [*Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]]

field-ice (fēld'is), *n.* Ice formed in fields or large flat surfaces, in the polar seas, and in detached masses constituting floes; distinguished from the ice of icebergs or hummocks.

Heavy *field ice* was found off Cape Sabine, increasing in size and thickness as the ship advanced, until the captain refused to go further, and at eight o'clock in the evening she was tied up to a floe. [*Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely*, p. 45.]

fieldie (fēld'i), *n.* [*Dim. of field-sparrow*.] The hedge-sparrow or field-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [*Eng.*]

fielding (fēld'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of field, v.*] 1. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, play in the field.—2. The exposure to sun and air of guile or malt-wash in casks, in order to promote its acetification. [*E. H. Knight*.]

The *fielding* method [of making vinegar] requires a much larger extent of space and utensils than the *stowing* process. [*Enc. Dict.*, III, 1076.]

fieldish (fēld'ish), *a.* [*Early mod. E. feldishe*; *< field* + *-ish*.] Belonging to the fields. [*Rare*.]

My mother's maddes when they do some and spinne, They sing a song made of a *feldishe* mouse; That for because her husband was but thine, Would needs go see her towneish sister a house. [*Wyatt, The Menne and Sute Estate*.]

field-kirk (fēld'kērk), *n.* A small detached chapel or place of worship. [*Prov. Eng.*]

There existed on this ground a *field kirk*, or oratory, in the earliest times. [*Mrs. Gaskell, Charlotte Brontë*.]

field-lark (fēld'lārk), *n.* 1. The skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. [*Local, Eng.*].—2. Same as *meadow-lark*.

field-lens (fēld'lenz), *n.* Same as *field-glass*, 3.

field-lore (fēld'lor), *n.* Knowledge or skill gained in the fields; knowledge of rural pursuits.

field-madder (fēld'mad'ēr), *n.* [*ME. not found*; *< AS. *feld-madere* *rosmarinum* (see *rosemary*), *< feld*, field, + *madere*, madder.] A British plant, *Sherardia arvensis*, natural order *Rubiaceae*, common in fields and waste places. It is a hardy herb, with a prostrate stem spreading from the root, and clusters of small lilac flowers in terminal heads.

field-magnet (fēld'mag'net), *n.* The fixed magnet as distinguished from the armature of a dynamo. See *field electromagnet*, under *field*, and *electric machine*, under *electric*.

field-mant, *n.* [*Sc.*] A peasant; a hind. He statulis and ordanis that *feld-men* (agrestes) shall . . . tak and reserve landis fra thair maisters. [*Stat. Alex. II., Balfour's Peerage*, p. 366.]

field-marshal (fēld'mār'shal), *n.* An officer of the highest military rank in the British, German, and some other European armies. In France the grade has existed at various times, usually corresponding to that of general of brigade. It was suppressed in 1848. The rank is often nominal, the Duke of Wellington having been field-marshal in various European armies. Abbreviated *F. M.*

No more . . . Shall the gaunt figure of the old *Field Marshal* Be seen upon his post! [*Longfellow, Warden of the Cloque Porta*.]

In 1818 he [Wellington] was made *field-marshal* of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. [*Amer. Cyc.*, XVI, 560.]

Field-marshal lieutenant, in the Austrian army, a *general of division*.

field-marshalship (fēld'mār'shal'ship), *n.* [*< field-marshal* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a field-marshal.

field-martin (fēld'mār'tin), *n.* The common king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis*. [*Southern U. S.*]

field-mouse (fēld'mous), *n.* 1. A name of several European species of mice, *Mus sylvaticus*, and sundry other species of the same genus, as the harvest-mouse, *M. humilis*. In Great Britain the voles, of the genus *Arvicola*, are often distinguished as *short-tailed field-mice*. See *field vole*.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground. [*Dryden*.]

2. An American species of meadow-mice. See *Arvicola*.

field-night (fēld'nīt), *n.* A night of special effort and interest, as when a matter of grave importance is discussed by leaders in a parliament. See *field-day*.

The debate was remembered as the greatest *field-night* . . . had . . . for a generation. [*Trevelyan, Early Hist. of Fox*, p. 32.]

field-notes (fēld'nōts), *n. pl.* Notes made in the field: as, the *field-notes* of a naturalist.

field-officer (fēld'of'is-ēr), *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a colonel. Abbreviated *F. O.*

field-park (fēld'pārk), *n.* [*Milit.*] A park or train consisting of the spare carriages, reserved supplies of ammunition, tools, and materials for extensive repairs and for making up ammunition, for the service of an army in the field.

field-piece (fēld'pēs), *n.* Same as *field-gun*.

Can you lend me an armour of high proof, to appear in, And two or three *field pieces* to defend me? [*Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase*, v. 2.]

field-plover (fēld'pluv'ēr), *n.* 1. The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*.—2. The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.—3. Bartram's sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*. [*U. S. in all senses*.]

field-preacher (fēld'pre'chēr), *n.* One who preaches in the open air. The term came into common use at the time of the field preaching of Whitefield and Wesley in the middle of the eighteenth century, though it was previously used in Scotland.

Do you think the popish *field preachers* . . . made no provision before they set out upon their expeditions? [*Lip. Livingston, To Whitefield*.]

field-preaching (fēld'pre'ching), *n.* Preaching in the open air.

field-room (fēld'rōm), *n.* Open space; hence, unrestricted opportunity.

They . . . had *field room* enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant. [*Clarendon, Life*, II, 234.]

field-service (fēld'sēr'vis), *n.* Service performed by an officer or by troops in the field, in contradistinction to that performed in garrison; service in time of war.

field-show (fēld'shō), *n.* Same as *field-trial*.

fieldsman (fēldz'mān), *n. pl.* *fieldsmen* (-men). [*< field's*, poss. of *field*, + *man*.] In cricket, a fielder. [*Eng.*]

field-sparrow (fēld'spar'ō), *n.* A small fringing-bird of the United States, the *Spizella pusilla* or *S. agrestis*, closely resembling and related to the chipping-sparrow, *S. socialis* or *S. domestica*. It is very common in the eastern United States, inhabiting fields, hedges, and waysides, and nesting in low bushes near the ground.

field-sports (fēld'spōrts), *n. pl.* Recreations of the field; outdoor sports, particularly hunting and athletic games.

field-staff (fēld'stāf), *n.* A staff formerly carried by gunners in the field, and holding a lighted match for discharging cannon.

field-telegraph (fēld'tel'ē-grāf), *n.* A telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations. In some instances part of the wire is reeled off from a wagon and supported on light poles, and another part is insulated and allowed to rest on the ground.

field-titling (fēld'tit'ling), *n.* The meadow-pint, *Anthus pratensis*. [*Local, Eng.*]

field-train (fēld'trēn), *n.* In the British army, a branch of the artillery service, consisting of commissaries and conductors of stores, which has charge of the ammunition, and whose duty



Field-sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*).

it is to form depots of it at convenient points between the base of operations and the front, so that no gun may run short during an engagement.

field-trial (fēld'tri'al), *n.* A test of hunting-dogs, with reference to their performance in the field, after a formula of points, or units of merit, prescribed by fixed rules and adjudicated upon by judges. [*Sportsman's Gazetteer*.] Also *field-show*. See *bench-show*.

Its [the setter's] representatives swept the *field trials* of their prizes, and from this fact soon came to be known as the "field trial breed." [*The Century*, XXXI, 122.]

field-vole (fēld'vōl), *n.* A rodent animal, *Arvicola agrestis*, also called the *short-tailed field-mouse* or *meadow-mouse*. See *Arvicola* and *vole*.

field-work (fēld'wērk), *n.* 1. In *surv.*, *physics*, etc., work done, observations taken, or other operations, as triangulation, leveling, observing the stars for latitude, longitude, azimuth, etc., making geological observations, studying objects in their natural state, collecting specimens, etc., carried on in the field or upon the ground, even though indoors.—2. *Milit.*, a temporary work thrown up by either besiegers or besieged, or by an army to strengthen a position. Such works are of three kinds, namely, those that are assailable only in front, those that are assailable in front and on the flanks, and those that are assailable on all sides.

fieldy (fēld'i), *a.* [*< ME. feeldy, feeldi, feldi* (tr. *L. campestris*); *< field* + *-y*.] Open like a field; wide-spread.

In *fieldy* clouds he vanlieth away. [*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas*.]

fiend (fēnd), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also feend*; *< ME. feend, fend, feond*, an enemy (most frequently used of Satan and other evil spirits), *< AS. fēond*, an enemy, hater, foe (often used of Satan as the Enemy or Adversary), = *OE. fiand, fiand, fiand* = *OFris. fiand, fiand* = *D. vijand* = *LG. fijnd, fijnd* = *OHG. fiant, MHG. riant, riant, riant*, *G. fiand*, enemy, = *Ice. fjandi*, enemy, the devil, = *Sw. fende* = *Dan. fjende*, enemy (but *Sw. fan, Dan. fand-en*, fiend, devil), = *Goth. fjanths*, an enemy; lit. a hater, being orig. ppr. of *AS. fion, feogon, fagan* (ppr. *feogende*, *fionde* (*< fiond*, *n.*), pret. *fionde*) = *OHG. fion* = *Ice. fja* = *Goth. fyan*, hate (*> fjan*, find fault), = *Skt. √ pi*, *piy*, hate. Allied to *foe* and *feud*. Of similar formation is *fiend*, lit. lover.] 1. An enemy; a foe.

Verse he doth his gods wines [friends] than his *fendes*. [*Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II, 226.]

There he is non spocriaye . . . no drede of *rependes*, as [but] alnaway festes and kinges bridales. [*Agynete of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.]

2. Specifically, the enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil. [*Fiend* in this use is a translation of the original of *Satan* (adversary) and of *devil* (accuser).]

O Donegild, I ne have noon english digne Unto thy mallice and thy tyranny! And therto to the *fiend* I thee resigne, Let him endyte of thy traitorye! [*Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale*, l. 682.]

Upon the Pinnacle of that Temple was our Lord brought, for to ben tempted of the Enemye the *Fiend*. [*Manderly, Travels*, p. 87.]

Being of that honest few, Who give the *Fiend* himself his due. [*Tennyson, To the Rev. F. D. Maurice*.]

3. Hence, in a general sense, a devil; a demon; a malignant or diabolical being; an evil spirit.

For I was more devout thanne than evere I was before or after, and alle for the drede of *Fendes*, that I saughe in diverse figures. [*Manderly, Travels*, p. 223.]

This look of thine will hurl my soul from heaven, And *fiends* will snatch at it. [*Shak., Othello*, v. 2.]

4. An exceedingly wicked, cruel, spiteful, or destructive person: as, a dynamite *fiend*; a fire *fiend*.

Jack Methinks, I see him now—
Fiend!
Italian *fiend*! [*Shak., Cymbeline*, v. 5.]

5. A person who gives great annoyance; a persistent bore: as, the newspaper *fiend*; the hand-organ *fiend*. [*Ludicrous*.]

It is one of the marvels of the human mind, this sorcery which the *fiend* of torbifical imitation waves about his victims, giving a phantasmal Helen to their arms and making an image of the brain seem substance. [*Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 217.]

= *Syn.* See *devil*.

fiendful (fēnd'fūl), *a.* [*< fiend* + *-ful*.] Full of evil or malignant practices. Regard thy hellish *fiend*, Whose *fiendful* fortune may exhort the wise. [*Marlowe, Faustus*, v. 4.]

fiendfully (fēnd'fū-lī), *adv.* In a fiendful manner.

fiendish (fēn'dish), *a.* [*< fiend + -ish*]. Having the qualities of a fiend; characteristic of a fiend; demoniacal; extremely wicked, cruel, or malicious; devilish: as, a *fiendish* persecutor; *fiendish* laughter.

Varney was taken on the spot; and, instead of expressing compunction for what he had done, seemed to take a *fiendish* pleasure in pointing out to them the remains of the murdered countess. Scott, Kenilworth xlii.

The Turkish shells marked us at once, and amidst a *fiendish* hurrying of projectiles we all tumbled off our horses, and running forward, took cover in the brushwood beyond. Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 35.

fiendishly (fēn'dish-lī), *adv.* In a fiendish manner.

fiendishness (fēn'dish-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being fiendish: as, the *fiendishness* of a person or of an act.

Dames, under a cloak of modesty and devotion, hide nothing but pride and *fiendishness*. Rip. Hall, Holy Panegyric.

A calm and dignified silence is the best answer to the *fiendishness* of thine. W. Black, Macleod of Dare, viii.

fiendkin, *n.* [ME. *fiendeken*: *< fiend + -kin*.] A little fiend; an imp.

Founders and *fiendekens* by for me shullen stande. Pierce Plowman (C), xli. 418.

fiend-like (fēnd'lik), *a.* Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.

The cruel ministers Of this dead butcher, and his *fiend-like* queen. Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Man like is it to fall into sin. Fiend like is it to dwell therein. Lancelotti, tr. of L. von Logau's Poetic Aphorisms.

fiendly (fēnd'li), *a.* [*< ME. feendly, feendly, feendly, hostile, devilish, < AS. feondlic, hostile (= D. *cyndelich* = OHG. *fantlich*, MHG. *viendlich*, G. *feindlich* = *foel*, *fiandligr* = Dan. *fiendlig* = Sw. *fiendlig*, *< fiend*, enemy, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*]. 1. Hostile; inimical.*

He seemed friendly to him that knewe him nought, But he was *fiendly* tothe in werk and thought. Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 202.

2. Fiend-like; devilish; fiendish.

So horrible a *fiendly* creature. Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 653.

fiend (fēnt), *n.* [See the same as *fiend*, the devil, and used, like *fiend*, as a profane negative; Dan. *fienden*, the fiend, is used in the same way; see *fiend*.] The fiend—that is, the devil: used as a negative, as in *fiend a bit* (devil a bit), *fiend a hair*, *fiend a whit* (devil a whit), etc.

But tho he was of high degree, The *fiend* a pride—me pride had he. Burns, The Two Dogs.

fiend, *a.* Same as *fiend*.

fiendments (fēn-ra-men'tē), *adv.* [It. *< fiero, fiero, bold, < L. *ferus*: see *fierce**.] In music, with boldness, vigor, or fierceness.

Fierasfer (fē-as-fer), *n.* [NL. *< Fierasfer*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Fierasferidae*. It contains several species of tropical and subtropical seas, which inhabit the bottom of holothurians, as *Fierasfer* of the Pacific coast of Mexico.

fierasferid (fē-as-fer'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Fierasferidae*.

Fierasferinae (fē-as-fer'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Fierasfer + -inae*.] A family of teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Fierasfer*, related to the *Ophidiidae*, but having no ventral fins and with the anus thoracic or jugular in position. The family includes ophidioid fishes of eel-like shape, some of which at least are parasitic, entering the visceral cavity of holothurians through the anus, and there subsisting.

Fierasferinae (fē-as-fer'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Fierasfer + -inae*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the third group of *Ophidiidae*, without ventral fins and with jugular anus: same as the family *Fierasferidae*.

fierasferoid (fē-as-fer'o'id), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fierasferidae*.

II. *n.* A *fierasferid*.

fierce (fērs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ferce*, *ferce*; *< ME. *ferce, fers, fers, ferce, fers, fers*, also *ferch*, by confusion with *ferch*, *ferch*, bold, savage; < OF. *fers*, oldest nom. form of OF. *fer, fier, ferce*, bold, F. *fier*, proud, = Pr. *fer*, *fier* = It. *fiero*, fierce, cruel, stern, proud, < L. *ferus*, wild, untamed, savage, cruel, fierce, commonly fem. *fera*, a wild beast. Not related to Gr. *θηρ*, a wild beast, or to E. *deer*. Hence also (from L. *ferus*) *fero ferous, ferity, ferocious*.] 1. Wild, as a beast; savage; ferocious; having a cruel or rapacious dispo-*

sition or intention: as, a *fierce* lion; a *fierce* pursuer.

Than that were more afearde than he-for, for it [a dragon] was moche greater and seemed more *fierce*. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 88.

Who knows not The all-devouring sword of *fierce* Mountserratt? Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 4.

2. Ferocious in quality or manifestation; indicating or marked by savage cruelty or rage.

She was affrayed full foule with a *fierce* dreame. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 842.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*, and their wrath, for it was cruel. Gen. xlix. 7.

A nation of *fierce* countenance, which shall not regard the person of the old, nor shew favour to the young. Deut. xix. 16.

O, save me, Hubert, save me! my eyes are out, Even with the *fierce* looks of these bloody men. Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

3. Violent; vehement; impetuous; passionate; ardent.

And so we rode out ye *fierce* storme for that night. Sir R. Gifford, Pylerrimage, p. 43.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm. Jas. iii. 4.

With a laugh of *fierce* derision, once again the phantoms fled. Whittier, Garrison at Cape Ann.

4. Wild; disordered; drowsy.

Think no more of this night's accidents, But as the *fierce* vexation of a dream. Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

In the most high and palmy state of Rome, A little ere the mightiest Julius fell, The graves stood tenantless, and the funerals went on, as if the like events, Have heaven and earth together demonstrated Unto our climaxes. Shak., Hamlet, l. 1.

5. Strong; powerful.

Footstap with *fierce* Rops the file in the bayn, And buskit unto banks, the laddit as first. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 104.

6. Great; large (of number).

Primaus . . . the proper ill. Bert (made) due to the City sofly to dwell, And fill it with folk, *fierce* was the number. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 107.

7. Brisk; lively. [Prov. Eng.]—8. Sudden; precipitate. [Prov. Eng.] syn. 1-3. Intimate, tell, fiery, passionate, barbarous, rapacious, ravenous.

fiercely (fērs'li), *adv.* [*< ME. *ferchly, ferchly, etc.; < fierce + -ly**.] In a fierce manner; violently; furiously; with rage.

Philip has faure folk *ferchly* as . . . Too Greece he graith him now with a grete will. Alexander of Macedonia (E. E. T. S.), l. 105.

We at St. Albans met Our battles join'd, and both sides *fierchly* fought. Shak., Hen. VI., II. 1.

The burning rays of the noontide sun beat *ferchly* on their heads. Prescott, Fort and Invasion, l. 1.

I . . . low estate Bengalee disputed about a . . . At first they were calm, but soon grew furious and looked *ferchly* at each other from under their lowered and strong eyebrows. Danvers, Exposure of London's p. 38.

fierceness (fērs'nēs), *n.* [*< ME. *ferce, fers, fers, fers*; < fierce + -ness*.] The quality of being fierce or furious; fury; ferocity; vehemence; impetuosity.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I found. Denon, Aurore de l'Inde.

There's a stormy place, a hot As from a sevenfold heated furnace. Blasted and burnt, and blighted as I was With such a *fierceness* that I was blown away O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail. Tennyson, Holy Grail.

ferding-court, *n.* [*< ME. *ferding* (See *ferding*: see *ferding*), *ferding*], a fourth part, + *court*.] One of an early class of English courts, so called because four were established within every superior district or hundred.*

fieri facias (fē-ri fā'shā), *n.* [L. lit. *cause it to be done: fieri* (see *fieri*); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (used imperatively) of *facere*, do, make, *cause*: see *facti*.] In law, an execution against property: a writ issued, after the rendering of a judgment for a sum of money, commanding the sheriff to levy upon the goods, or the goods and lands, of the judgment debtor for the collection of the amount due. Abbreviated to *fi. fa*.

fieri (fē-ri), *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; passionately.

She simply grew more and more proudly passionately, a Spaniard and a Morena, more and more staunchly and *fieri* a Catholic and a lover of the Franciscans. H. H. Jackson, Katsura, p. 22.

fieriness (fē-ri-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being fiery or burning, or vehement or impetu-

ous, etc.: as, the *fieriness* of the sky; the *fieriness* of a horse.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate. Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), l. 373.

fery (fir'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fery*; *< ME. *fery, fyry, fery, feryce* (AS. not found; = OFries. *fierech* = D. *ewig* = MHG. *ewig*, G. *ewig* = Dan. *fyryg*, *fery*); < *fira* + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of fire, or resembling fire; burning or flaming: as, the *fery* flood of Etna; a *fery* meteor; a flower of a *fery* color.*

Whose fallett not down and worshippeth shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning *fery* furnace. Dan. iii. 6.

He with his horrid crew Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the *fery* gulf. Milton, P. L., l. 82.

2. Like fire in character or quality; vehement; impetuous; passionate; fierce: as, a *fery* speech; a *fery* steed.

Good Lord, what *fery* clashing we have had lately for a Cap and a Surplice! Howell, Letters, iv. 20.

Not the constant danger of innovations will hinder men of *fery* and restless spirits from raising combinations in a Nation. Stillington, Sermons, l. vii.

But the Queen and the citizens entertain themselves with the hope that Aurelius's *fery* temper will never endure the slow . . . process of starving them into a surrender. W. Ware, Xenobia, II. xiv.

3. Like fire in effect; heated by or as if by fire; producing a burning sensation: as, a *fery* wound or eruption; *fery* liquors or condiments.

God . . . adds a plague Kindle a *fery* boil upon the skin. Cooper, Task, II. 183.

Skirting with green the *fery* waste of war. Whittier, Peace Convention at Brussels.

fiery cross. See *cross*. **fiery triplicity**, in *astrology*, three signs of the zodiac, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.

fiery-flare (fir'i-flār), *n.* A local English name of the sting ray, *Trygon pastinaca*. Also called *flair*, *fiery flare*, *fiery flare*.

fiery footed (fir'i-fū'tēd), *a.* Impetuously swift.

Gallop up, you *fiery footed* steeds, Towards Phobus' lodging. Shak., R. and J., III. 3.

fiery-hot (fir'i-hot), *a.* Hot as fire; hence, figuratively, impetuously eager or enthusiastic.

Fiery hot to burst. All barriers in her onward race For power. Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxlv.

fiery-new (fir'i-nū), *a.* Acrid or fiery from newness.

The vintage, yet unkept, Had richish *fiery new*. Tennyson, Will Waterpool.

fiery-short (fir'i-shōrt), *a.* Hot and curt; brief and passionate.

Fiery short was Cyril's counter blow. Tennyson, Princess, v.

fiesti, *n. and v.* See *fiest*.

fiesta (fēstā), *n.* [Sp., a feast; see *feast*.] In Spanish countries, a feast-day; a holiday.

On holidays or *fiestas* the native and Mexican women often appear with their stockinged feet incased in a pair of light blue high heeled French shoes. U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 113 (1856) p. 257.

fi. fa. In law, the usual abbreviation of *fieri facias*.

fi (fi), *n.* [*< OF. *fife, F. *fife*, a fife, also a fife*, = Sp. *fig. pifano, pifano*, a fife, a fife, = It. *piffero*, also *pifara*, a fife, = OHG. *pfifa*, MHG. *pfifer*, G. *pfife*, a pipe, = E. *pipe*, see *pipe*, which is a doublet of *fife**.] A musical instrument of the flute class, usually having a com-

pass of about two octaves upward from the second D above the middle C; a piccolo, or a flute of still higher pitch; much used in military music, particularly with drums.

The shrill trumpet, The spirit stirring drum, the out piercing *fife*. Shak., Othello, III. 3.

Sound sound the chariot fill the *fife*! Scott, Old Mortality, xxvii., Motto.

fife (fi), *v. i. or t.* [*< pret. and pp. *fifed*, ppr. *fifing**.] [*< fife, n*.] To play the fife, or to execute on a fife: as, to *fife* in a band; to *fife* a tune.

His musical colleagues would not all dance as their master *fifed*, and the pressure of official "frictions" was more upon him. Love, Blinnarch, II. 424.

fife-major (fi'fū-mā'jor), *n.* A non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a battalion. Compare *drum-major*.

after (af'ter), *n.* One who plays on a fife.

afte-rail (af'ter-rail), *n.* A rail above the deck around the lower part of the mast of a vessel, having holes in it for belaying-pins.

af-fi (af'fi), *a.* [F. *fi*, repetition of *fi*, *fi*: see *fi*.] Somewhat immoral; scandalous: as, "Paul de Kock's *af-fi* novels," *Thackeray*. [*Slang*.]

The widow of an Indian Nabob, from whom she was divorced on account of some *fi* story, my dear, that is never mentioned now.

Mrs. Argyle ("The Duchess"), *Ally Fairy Lallan*, xxxiii.

Fifish (fi'fish), *a.* [See, < *Fife* + *-ish*.] "The term, it is said, had its origin from a number of the principal families in the county of Fife having at least a bow in their honours" (Jumieson), i. e., being deranged. The earliest form of the name of *Fife* was *Fif*; it is said to be a Jutland word (*fibb*) meaning a forest. Exceedingly whimsical; crabbed and peculiar in disposition; cranky in a manner once considered characteristic of Pifeshire in Scotland.

He will be as wowl as ever his father was. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars. Very, very *Fifish*, as the east-country fisher folks say. *Scott*, *Pinale*, ix.

fifteen (af'ten'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftene*, < AS. *fiftene*, *fiftene* = OS. *fifteen* = OFries. *fifteen*, *fifteen* = D. *vifteen* = M.G. *vifteen*, *vifteen*, *vifteen*, *vifteen* = OHG. *fünfzehn*, *fünfzehn*, *fünfzehn*, *fünfzehn* = Icel. *fíftan* = Norw. *femtan* = Sw. *femton* = Dan. *femten* = Goth. *fimftathun* = L. *quindécim* = Gr. *πενήδεκα* = Skt. *pañcādaśa*; < AS. *fif*, etc., *five*, + *ten*, *ten*, etc.; *ten*: see *five* and *ten*.] **1.** Five more than ten, or one more than fourteen: a cardinal numeral.

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, III. 3 (song).

II. *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and five, or fourteen and one. **2.** A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15, XV, or xv. — **3.** Same as *fifteenth*, **3.**

First the king with her had not one penny, and for the fetching of her the Marquis of Suffolk demanded a whole fifteen in open parliament. *Hall*, *Reyn.*, VI. an. 15.

The fifteen, the Jacobite rising in Scotland in 1715: as, he was out in the fifteen. [*Scottish*.]

We were just as ill off in the fifteen, and got the bonnie baroness back, an' a'. *Scott*, *Waverley*, xiv.

fifteenth (af'tenth'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fifteenth*, *fifteenth*, *fifteenth*, < AS. *fiftothra* = OFries. *fiftothra* = D. *viftoende* = M.G. *viftoende*, *viftoende*, *viftoende* = OHG. *fünfzehento*, *fünfzehento*, *fünfzehento*, *fünfzehento* = Icel. *fíftiðr* = Norw. *femtiende* = Sw. *femtiende* = Dan. *femtiende* = Goth. *fimftathunda*, *fifteenth*; < AS. *fif*, etc., *five*, + *ten*, etc., ordinal suffix.] **1.** Next after the fourteenth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by fifteen; one of fifteen equal parts of anything: as, eleven *fifteenths* ($\frac{11}{15}$) of an acre. — **2.** (a) In music, the interval or the concord of a double octave. (b) In organ-building, a stop whose pipes are tuned two octaves above the keys struck. — **3.** In early Eng. law, a fifteenth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. When a fifteenth was the rate for the counts at large, that for towns and demesnes was usually a tenth.

In 1334 the old system of grants of fractional parts of movables, *quinties* and *tenths* had been relinquished, and in lieu thereof a practice was adopted of granting a sum of money, to be partitioned out between the various counties and towns as for a *quint* and *tenth*.

S. Dougl., *Lives in England*, II. 1.

fifth (fifth), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ft*: < ME. *fifthe*, *fifte*, *ft*; < AS. *fifta* = OS. *fifta* = OFries. *fifta* = D. *vifta* = M.G. *vifta*, *vifta*, *vifta*, *vifta* = OHG. *fünfte*, *fünfte*, *fünfte*, *fünfte* = Icel. *fífti* = Sw. *femte* = Dan. *femte* = Goth. *fimfta* (not recorded) = L. *quintus* = Gr. *πεντος* = Skt. *pañcathā* (very rare); usually *pañcathā*, with different suffix, *fifth*; < AS. *ft*, *ft*, *ft*, etc., + *-tha*, *-ta*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] **1.** Next after the fourth: an ordinal numeral.

He consecrated Games, after the like Heathenish solemnities, in honour of Caesar, to be celebrated every year at Capua. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 115.

Fifth chain, the tug or chain which connects the leading horse with the pole when five horses are used in a team.

Fifth-day, the name commonly used by the Society of Friends to designate Thursday, the fifth day of the week.

Fifth essence or **element**. See *essence*. **Fifth Monarchy Men**, a sect of millenarians of the time of Cromwell, differing from other sects and Adventists in believing not only in a literal second coming of Christ, but also that it was then duty to invade the kingdom by force. This kingdom was to be the fifth and last in the series of which those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome were the pre-

ceding four; hence their self-assumed title. They unsuccessfully attempted risings against the government in 1657 and 1661.

Our vicar, from John 18. v. 36, declaim'd against ye folly of a sort of enthusiasts and desperate zealots, call'd ye Fifth Monarchy-Men, pretending to set up the kingdom of Christ with the sword. *Keelyn*, *Mary*, Aug. 10, 1667.

Fifth nerve, that one of the cranial nerves which comes between the fourth and sixth in enumeration from before backward; the trifacial or trigeminal nerve. See second out under *brain*.

Fifth wheel, a horizontal plate, bent to form a whole or part of a circle, placed on the forward axle of a carriage. It is designed to support the fore part of the body while allowing it to turn freely in a horizontal plane. Sometimes called *circle iron*.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by five; one of five equal parts of anything: as, one *fifth* ($\frac{1}{5}$) of an acre. — **2.** In music: (a) A tone five diatonic degrees above or below any given tone. (b) The interval between any tone and a tone five degrees distant from it. (c) The combination of two tones distant by a fifth. (d) In a scale, the fifth tone from the bottom; the dominant: solmized sol, as G in the scale of C, or E in that of A. The typical interval of the fifth is that between the first and fifth tones of a diatonic scale, acoustically represented by the ratio 3:2, and equal to three diatonic steps and a half. Such a fifth is called *perfect* or *major*; a fifth a half step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor*; a fifth a half step longer is called *augmented*, *superfluous*, or *extreme*. The perfect fifth is the next most perfect consonance after the octave. In harmony the parallel motion of two voices in perfect fifths is forbidden; such fifths are often called *consecutive fifths*, or simply *consecutives*.

As if a musician should insist on having nothing but perfect chords and simple melodic lines, no diminished fifths, no flat sevenths, no flourishes on any account.

O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, II.

3. In early Eng. law, a fifth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. — **Defective fifth**. See *defective*. — **False fifth**, in music, a diminished fifth. — **Hidden fifths**, in music, the consecutive fifths that are suggested when two voices proceed in similar (not parallel) motion to a perfect fifth. (See fig. 1.) The objection to this kind of progression becomes evident when the intermediate tones through which the skipping voice virtually passes are filled in. (See fig. 2.) Hidden fifths are forbidden in strict counterpoint, and discountenanced in simple harmony, particularly if both voices skip. Compare *hidden octaves*.

fifthly (fifth'li), *adv.* [< *fifth* + *-ly*.] In the fifth place.

Fifthly they counted all their wicked and reprobate ways; he was not of their sects. *Whitney*, *Defence*, p. 41.

fifthly (fifth'li), *a.* [< *fifth* + *-ly*.] In musical armonies, having, as a tone, the second harmonic—that is, the fifth above the octave—especially prominent. [*Rare*.]

If C be followed by C D E, we seem to have two primary triads (involving *fifths*); or, to use Hauptmann's expression, they have a "fifth" appearance.

The Academy, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 215.

fiftieth (fifti'eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftithe*, *fiftithe*, *fiftithe*, < AS. *fiftigotha* = OFries. *fiftigotha* = D. *viftigste* = M.G. *viftigste*, *viftigste*, *viftigste* = OHG. *fünzigste*, *fünzigste*, *fünzigste*, *fünzigste* = Icel. *fimmtugundi*, mod. *fimmtugundi* = Norw. *femtiende* = Sw. *femtiende* = Dan. *femtiende*, *fiftieth*; < AS. *fiftig*, *fiftig*, *fiftig*, etc., + *-tha*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] **1.** Next after the forty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

A jubilee shall that *fiftieth* year be unto you: ye shall not sow, neither reap that which growth of itself in it, nor gather the grapes in it of thy vine undressed.

Lev. xxv. 11.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by fifty; one of fifty equal parts of anything: as, twenty-four *fifties* ($\frac{24}{50}$) of an estate.

fifty (fifti'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fifty*, *fifti*, < AS. *fiftig* = OS. *fiftich* = OFries. *fiftich*, *fiftich* = D. *viftig* = M.G. *viftig*, *viftig*, *viftig*, *viftig* = OHG. *fünfzig*, *fünfzig*, *fünfzig*, *fünfzig* = Icel. *fimmtugundi*, mod. *fimmtugundi* = Norw. *femtiende* = Sw. *femtiende* = Dan. *femtiende*, *fifti*; < AS. *fiftig*, *fiftig*, *fiftig*, etc., + *-tha*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] **1.** Next after the forty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

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fifty = Icel. *fimmtugundi*, mod. *fimmtugundi* = Norw. *femti* = Sw. *femti* = Dan. *femti* (usually *femti* *hundra* *tre* *hundra* *tyve*) = Goth. *fimftig* = L. *quingenta* = Gr. *πενήκοντα* = Skt. *pañcāśat*, *fifty*; < AS. *fif*, *E. five*, etc., + AS. *-ig*, Goth. *hignus*, etc., a form allied to *ten*; *fifty* being thus 'five tens': see *-ty*.] **1.** *a.* Five times ten; ten more than forty, or one more than forty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Oathay. *Tennyson*, *Locksley Hall*.

II. *n.*; pl. *fifties* (-tiz). **1.** The sum of five tens, or of forty-nine and one.

And they sat down in ranks, by hundreds and by fifties. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, I. 40.

2. A symbol representing this number, as 50, L, or L. Fifty Decimals. See *decimals*.

fifty-fold (fifti'fold), *adv.* Fifty times.

Let worse follow worse, till the worst of all follow him laughing to his grave, fifty fold a cuckold.

Shak., *A. and C.*, I. 2.

fig' (fig'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *figged*, ppr. *figging*. [Another form, with sonant *g* for sord *k*, of *figk*, *figk*, *q. v.* Hence the assimilated form *figge*, and freq. *figget*, *q. v.*] To move suddenly or quickly; rove about.

Like as a bound, that (following loose, behinds His penance Master) of a hare doth flude; Leaves whom he loves, upon the want doth ply, Figs to and fro, and falls in cheerful cry.

Sylvestre, tr. of *Don Bartolomeo*, Weeks, II. The Handy-Crafts.

fig (fig), *n.* [< ME. *fig*, *figg*, *figge*, pl. *figes*, *figis*, *figgus* (rarely *fuk*, < AS. *fic*), a fig-tree, a fig, also piles, < OF. *figue*, *fige* (prob. < Pr.), also *fig*, *F. figue* = Pr. *figa*, *figua*, also *figa* = Sp. *higo*, OSp. *figa* = It. *figo* = AS. *fic* (in comp.) = OS. *figa* = D. *vijg* = M.G. *vijg* = OHG. *figa*, *figa*, *figa*, *figa* = Icel. *fíka* = OSw. *fika*, Sw. *fikon* = Dan. *figon*, < L. *ficus*, fem. (rarely masc.), a fig-tree, a fig, also the piles.] **1.** The common name for species of the genus *Ficus*, and for their fruit. The common fig, *F. Carica*, is a native of the Mediterranean region. It has been cultivated from a very remote date, and is now found in most



Common Fig (*Ficus Carica*).

warm temperate countries. It is a small tree, with large, rough, deciduous leaves, and a pyriform fruit, which varies much in size, color, and flavor, and of which two crops are usually borne each season. This fruit consists of a hollow, fleshy receptacle filled with a multitude of minute seeds, or so-called acorns, the ripened ovaries of the pistillate flowers which covered the interior. When green the fig has a milky, acrid juice, which becomes sweet and mucilaginous at maturity. The Turkey or Smyrna figs of commerce, which are the most esteemed, are large and pulpy. A superior quality of these are known as *clones* *figs* (Turkish *elime*, hand-picked). What are called Greek figs are small and dry.

The number of cultivated varieties is large. Figs are used in medicine as a mild laxative. The wild fig, or caprign, is the staminate and sterile form of the same species. Of other species, *F. Syriaca*, *Pharos*' fig, or the aycamore fig, is a large tree of Egypt, the fruit of which is eaten by the Arabs. Its light, durable wood was used by the Egyptians as the material for their mummy-cases. *F. religiosa*, the sacred fig of India, is also known as the *pygmy* or *be tree* (which see). *F. pedunculata* is the wild or red fig of southern Florida and the West Indies, a tree sometimes 40 feet high, and spreading by aerial roots, with a very small, globose fruit. The black fig of Jamaica is *F. taurifolia* and *F. coccinea*. In Australia, *F. microphylla* is known as the Moreton Bay fig, a noble tree with a broadly buttressed trunk. *F. rubiginosa*, the Port Jackson fig, is a tree with rooting branches, similar to the banian.

a. Section of Female Flower of Fig; *b.* Section of Fruit of Fig.

a. Section of Female Flower of Fig; *b.* Section of Fruit of Fig.

2. Of or pertaining to battle; characteristic of a disposition to fight.—3. Occupied in war; being the scene of war: as, a fighting field.

fighting-cock (fī'ting-kok), *n.* 1. A game-cock (which see).—2. A pugnacious fellow. [Slang, U. S.]—To live like fighting-cocks, to be well fed; to indulge in high living. [Slang]

fighting-fish (fī'ting-fish), *n.* A Siamese fish, *Betta pugnax*, of the family *Osfrophrenidae*; so called from its pugnacity. It is a small unbandoid fish, with a short, spinous dorsal fin on the middle of the back, a long anal, and ventral of five rays, of which the outer is elongated. In some these fishes are kept in glass globes for the purpose of fighting, and an extravagant amount of gambling takes place upon the results of the fights. When the fish are quiet, the colors are dull; but when it is irritated, as by the sight of another fish, or of its own reflection in a mirror, it glows with metallic splendor, the projecting gill membrane waving like a black frill about the throat.

fighting-sandpiper (fī'ting-sand'pī-pēr), *n.* The ruff, *Machetes pugnax*.

fighting-stopper (fī'ting-stop'er), *n.* Naut., a contrivance, consisting of two wooden deadeyes and a rope lanyard, for quickly securing any standing rigging shot away in action.

fighting-top (fī'ting-top'), *n.* In a man-of-war, a platform, generally circular in shape, on or near the top of a mast, and provided with rapid fire guns of small caliber and with accommodations for riflemen. It is generally reached by a ladder inside the hollow steel mast.

fightward (fī't-wārd), *adv.* To a battle. [Rare.]

To fightward they go us to fowward.
Portingally Rec., N. S., XLIII 108.

fightwite (fī't-wīte), *n.* [Repr. AS. *fightwite*, < *fight*, fight, + *wite*, fine.] In old law, a fine imposed for disturbing the peace by a quarrel.

Figites (fī'jī-tōz), *n.* [NL. (La. *trillo*, 1802), prob. irreg. < F. *figue*, fig (see *fig*), + *ites*.] A genus of parasitic gall-flies, of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidae*, giving name to the family *Figitidae* or subfamily *Figitinae*, having the scutellum unarmed and the parapsidal grooves distinct. Two North American and 10 European species have been described, all parasitic upon dipterous insects, so far as known. *F. scutellaria* attacks the larvae of flesh-flies.

Figitidae (fī'jī-tī-de), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Figites* + *-idae*.] A family of parasitic hymenopterous insects, resembling the chalcids in some respects, but more nearly related to and often merged in *Cynipidae*, represented by the genus *Figites* and its allies. It is characterized by having the second segment of the body less than half as long as the abdomen, and the ovipositor inserted into the tail.

Figitinae (fī'jī-tī-nō), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Figites* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cynipidae*, typified by the genus *Figites*, containing 6 genera of wide distribution. With the *Blattariae* it includes all the parasitic cynipids, and it is distinguished from that subfamily by the quadrate cupuliform or spinous scutellum.

fig-leaf (fī'jēf), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fielenf*, < *fe* (in comp.) + *leaf*, leaf.] The leaf of a fig-tree; figuratively, a thin or partial covering, in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve; a makeshift.

And they [Adam and Eve] sewed fig-leaves together, and made themselves aprons.
Gen. iii 7.

What pitiful fig-leaves, what senseless and ridiculous shifts, are these?
South, Sermons, II 235.

figlin (fī'jīn), *n.* [For **figling*; < *fig* + *-ling*.] A small fig.

I finde in my selfe daily a great desire to these figes, or fat figlins.
Boccaccio, Passengers' Dialog. (1612).

figment (fī'jēnt), *n.* [< LL. *figmentum*, anything made, a fiction, < *figere*, make, form, feign; see *fiction*, *feign*.] 1. Something feigned or imagined; an invention; a fiction.

Bel. I heard he was to meet your lordship here.
Pant. You heard no figment, sir.

R. Johnson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Numa's mighty conferences with a goddess was a figment for which the people of Rome had his word only.

Rp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 1.

The pretence of any plan for changing the essential principle of our self-governing system is a figment which its contrivers laugh over among themselves.

W. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 110.

2. In metaph., the opposite of a real thing; that the characters of which are arbitrary, depending on the thought of some particular person or persons.

figmental (fī'jēn-tal), *a.* [< *figment* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a figment; feigned; imagined.

There being a memory also of these figmental impressions, [I demand] how they can be seated upon the brain, the seat of memory.

Dr. H. Murr, Antidote against Athelism, x. App.

figot (fē'gō), *n.* Same as *fico*. *Shak.*

fig-pecker (fī'jēk'er), *n.* Same as *fig-eater*, 1.

fig's-end (fī'jēz'end), *n.* A thing of small value; a trifle.

Bel. She is full of most blessed condition.
Iago. Bless'd fig's-end!
Shak., Othello, II. 1.

I will not give a fig's-end for it.

Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 557.

fig-shell (fī'jēshel), *n.* A popular name of the shells of the various species

of the genus *Pyrala* or *Facula*, so called from their pyriform or fig-like shape.

Fig Sunday (fīg sun'day). The Sunday before Easter. **fig-tree** (fīg'trē), *n.* [< ME. *figtre*, *figetre*, < *fig*, *figg*, + *tree*; also, earlier, *figtre*, *figtree*, < AS. *figtreow* (= *leol*, *fiktrē* = Sw. *fikonträd* = Dan. *figentree*, < *fic* (in comp.), *fig*, + *trēon*, tree.) A tree of the genus *Ficus*, ordinarily *F. Carica*. See *Ficus* and *fig*?

Whoso keepeth the fig-tree shall eat the fruit thereof.
Prov. xvii 15.

To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree. See *dwell*.

figulate, **figulated** (fī'jē-lat, -lated), *a.* [< LL. *figulatus*, pp. of *figulare*, form, fashion, < L. *figulus*, a potter, < *figere*, form, mold, fashion (out of clay, etc.), feign, etc.; see *figulus*, *figgy*.] 1. Molded by hand, or as in soft material.—2. Composed of earthenware: as, *figulate* vessels.

figuline (fī'jē-līn), *n.* [< F. *figuline* = Sp. *figulina*, < L. *figulina*, < L. *figulus*, contr. *figulus*, of or belonging to a potter, potter's, fem. *figulina*, a pottery, neut. *figulinum*, an earthen vessel, a crock, < *figulus*, a potter; see *figulate*.] 1. Any vessel or object made of potter's clay, especially a decorative or artistic object.—2. Potters' clay. **Figuline rustique**, a name given to the decorative pottery of Bernard Palissy, especially that which is covered with models of fish, reptiles, and the like, in high relief. *N. A. Spec. Fish. Cat.* 1246.

figurability (fī'jē-rā-bīl'itē), *n.* [< F. *figurabilité* = Pg. *figurabilidade* = It. *figurabilità*; as *figurabile* + *-ity*.] Capability of being represented by a figure or diagram.

Figurability is reckoned one of the essential properties of matter.

figurable (fī'jē-rā-bīl), *a.* [< F. *figurable* = Fr. Sp. *figurable* = It. *figurabile*, as *figura* + *-able*.] Capable of being brought to or of retaining a certain fixed form or shape.

Lead is a *figurable*, but not water. *Johnson*

figural (fī'jē-ral), *a.* [< OF. *figural*, *figural* = Sp. Pg. *figural* = It. *figuralis*, < LL. *figuralis* (in deriv. *figuralis*, etc.), < L. *figura*, figure.] 1. Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblance of several regions.

Sir T. Browne.

We also see in the wall paintings a *figural* representation of a bull, on which a man dances like an equestrian performer.

V. A. Rev. CXXXIX 236.

2. In music, same as *figurate*, 3.—**Figural number**. Same as *figurate number* (which see, under *figurate*).

figurant, **figurante** (fī'jē-rant, fī'jē-rant'), *n.* [F., make, and tem. (= *fig*, It. *figurante*) pp. of *figurer*, figure: see *figure*, *r.*] 1. One who dances in the figures of the ballet. [In this sense usually with reference to a woman, and in the feminine form, *figurante*.]

Figurants is the term applied to the ballet to these dancers that do not come forward alone, but dance in troops, and also serve to fill up the scene and form a background for the solo dancers. *Chamber's Encyc.* IV 321.

2. An accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say.

W. C. Brown is a born stage-dancer, but with a leaning to "great machines," numbers of *figurants*, and magnificent.

The Century, XXXV 344.

Hence—3. One who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

figurate (fī'jē-rat), *a.* [< F. *figuré* = Sp. Pg. *figurado* = It. *figurato*, < L. *figuratus*, pp. of

figurare, form, fashion, shape, < *figura*, a form, shape: see *figure*, *n.*] 1. Of a certain determinate form or shape; resembling something of a determinate figure: as, *figurate* stones (stones or fossils resembling shells).

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 602.

2. Involving a figure of speech; figurative.

They interpreted that in these words of Jesus there lay principally hidden some *figurate* & mystical manner of speaking.

J. T. Hall, On Luke xviii.

3. In music, characterized by the use of passing-notes; florid; opposed to simple: as, *figurate* counterpoint. Also *figural*, *figurative*, *figured*.

Figurate number, a whole number belonging to a series having unity for its first term, and for its first difference another series of figurate numbers or else a constant number. Thus, the series 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 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1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 228

If they had any gratitude, they would erect a statue to him. *They would figure him as a presiding Mercury, the god of trade and action.* Sheridan. The Critic, 1834.

* This very curious chiripede [was] well described and figured by Laven, who considered it an *Alipax*.

Darwin, Chiripedia, p. 170.

2. To cover or adorn with figures or images; mark with figures; form figures in by art; fashion into a figure; diversify; variegate; as, to figure velvet or muslin.

Neither shall ye set up any image [marble, figured stone] in your land. *Lev. xxvi. 1.*

The vaulty top of heaven

Figured quite over with burning meteors.

Shak. K. John, v. 2.

Dropen, tr. of Virgil

Accept this goblet rough with figured gold.

Dropen, tr. of Virgil

3. To represent figuratively or symbolically; symbolize.

The sunne and lubber, goodie planets, and gold, pure metal, and all pure things that gladden a man, figureque by token the way of heaven.

Book of Quete Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

The matter when of the y [the sacraments] consist figureth them end.

Hooker, Lancel. Polity.

By that beast, the old Egyptians

Were wont to figure, by their hieroglyphics,

Patience, frugality, and fortitude.

R. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

4. To imagine; image in the mind.

If Love, alas! be Pain, the Pain I bear

No Thought can figure, and no Tongue declare.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

Figure to yourself a Roman villa, all its little apartments thrown open, and lighted up to the best advantage.

Gray, Letters, I. 76.

5. To prefigure; foreshow.

Three glorious suns each one a perfect sun,

In this the heaven figures some event.

Shak. 3 Hen. VI., II. 1.

6. To mark with or note by significant figures; mark or indicate significantly or numerically; as, to figure the dial of a clock, or the hours on the dial; to figure the bass in music to show the intended harmony.

As through a crystal glass the figured bottom were seen.

Doddin.

7. To set down or reckon up in numerical figures; make a calculation of; as, to figure, figure up, or figure out costs, profits, or losses. [Colloq.] — 8. In music: (a) To embellish by adding passing-notes or other decorations, especially definite figures much repeated. (b) See def. 6, and figured bass, under *bass*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a figure; show one's self; be seen or prominent; take a part.

The gentlemen, in fact, who *posed* in the circles of the gay world in those ancient times, corresponded, in most particulars, with the beautiful dandies whose smiles they were ambitious to describe.

Freem. Knickerbocker, p. 15.

2. To pose, who is to figure so gently in another and greater way, drifts as a gloomy and portentous shadow across the scene.

Shelton, Vol. 1. Poets, p. 101.

He [Correggio] paints the three Fates like young and joyous Bacchantes. They rose garlanded and thrist in their hands instead of the distaff and the thread of human destiny, and they might *figure* appropriately upon the panels of a banquet chamber in Pompeii.

J. J. Saunders, Italy and Greece, p. 70.

Though he tries to *figure* as a martyr, he is only that stock character, the honest simple.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 500.

2. To cipher; work by means of figures; make a calculation; as, to figure at a problem; to figure upon a proposed bargain. [Colloq.]

figure-caster (fig'ur-kas'tér), *n.* One who casts figures in astrology; a pretender to astrology.

1. by this *figure*, order must be imagined in such distress as to due to Marcella.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

figure-casting (fig'ur-kas'ting), *n.* The art of preparing casts of human or animal forms and of various other complex objects. A figure is most accurately formed in wax, clay, plaster, or other suitable material, which serves as the core. If the core is friable, or can be reduced to ashes, the mold is formed directly upon the core, and when it is perfectly dry and hard it is exposed to a heat sufficient to melt or incinerate the core, the removal of which leaves a cavity for the mold of the cast. This method gives a solid casting, and is therefore suitable for small work only; moreover, the model itself is destroyed by one use. Replicable casts of natural objects are made in this manner. If the core cannot be removed in the way mentioned, the mold itself is made in parts to permit its removal.

figured (fig'urd), *p. a.* 1. Depicted; represented by figures.

The *sea* and streams in waves of silver, rolled

Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 285.

2. Adorned with figures; said of any manufactured articles, but especially of those which are intended for surface-decoration or which

themselves are decorated superficially; as, *figured silk; figured muslin; a figured wall-paper.*

In the manufactures, a *figured* camel, stuff, tabby, etc., is that wherein there are diverse designs of flowers, figures, branches, etc., impressed by means of hot irons.

Chambers's Cyc., 1741.

3. Figurative.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstract and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to.

Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 32.

4. In music, same as *figure*, 3.—5. In her., bearing the human face or features; indicating the face as a roundel, especially the sun or moon. **Figured bass.** See *bass*. **Figured counterpoint.** See *counterpoint*. **Figured harmony, muslin, etc.** See the *muslin*. **Figured syllogism.** A syllogism expressed so that the subject and predicate of each premise are distinguished from each other, and the syllogism belongs to a definite figure.

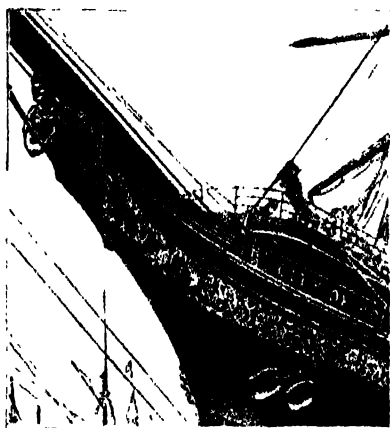
figure-dance (fig'ur-dans), *n.* A dance consisting of elaborate figures.

The grand *figure dances*, and ballets of action, as they are called, of the modern times, most probably surpass in splendour the ancient exhibitions of dancing.

Shatt. Sports and Pastimes, p. 316.

figure-finger, *n.* Same as *figure-caster*.

figurehead (fig'ur-hed), *n.* 1. An ornamental figure, as a statue or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship, over the cutwater and immediately under the bowsprit. If the vessel's name is that of a person, object, etc., which can be represented directly or emblematically by a figure, such a figure is usually placed at the head of the vessel, thus, the *Columbus* would have a bust or statue of Columbus for a figurehead, the *Laon* would have the figure of a lion, the *Britannia* a statue or bust of the conventional Britannia. When no figure is used, the head is often finished off as a scroll head or a *middle head* (see these terms), which are not strictly figureheads.



Figurehead

Her full bearded head, which stared over the ripple feathering, from her bows.

Freem. Knickerbocker, p. 15.

2. Figuratively, a person put forward to represent or to appear to act for others, without having any real authority or responsibility.

To many these kings and heroes seem nothing but the *figure heads* of the centuries which may command the high prow of the throne, but which are powerless to direct the course of the vessel.

Westminster Rev., XXX. 2.

figure-maker (fig'ur-má-kér), *n.* A maker of figures; a modeler. (a) One who makes casts. See *figure-caster*. (b) One who makes wooden sculptural models for artists' figures for shops, figureheads, etc.

figure-stone (fig'ur-stón), *n.* 1. Same as *agalmatolite*.—2. A stone having or resembling the form of some object, or marked with lines having such a resemblance. Such stones, in which the representation is often very fanciful, have sometimes been objects of superstitious veneration.

figural (fig'ur-ál), *a.* [An improper form of *figurative*.] Represented by figure or delineation.

figurine (fig'ur-ín'), *n.* [*Figurine* (= *Figurina* = *It. figurina*), a dimin. of *figure*, *figure*.] A figure, or group of figures, in any material, small and of ornamental character; specifically, such a figure in pottery or metal-work. The figures of porcelain or pottery not painted or glazed being called *sculptures*, the term *figurine* is often reserved for those adorned with painting and gilding, as in the *figurines* from China commonly seen. Figurines are especially abundant among the ancient remains of Greece, Egypt, Assyria, etc.

After Alexander, from whose time dates the ornamentation of the tombs with *figurines*, Tanagra became the flourishing center of its province. The *Ceramics* AM 914

Tanagra figurine, in archaeol., one of the small terracotta figures of divinities, of mortals, or of animals, found in various quantity and perfection throughout Greek lands.

These figures were in great demand among the Greeks as household ornaments, and it was usual to present them as offerings in temples, and to bury several of them with a

dead body. They were, as a rule, cast in molds and then finished, often very delicately, by hand, and after the baking they were brilliantly colored. In them is preserved a charming memorial of Greek private life in its various phases, such as the games of the children and the occupations of the women. They are commonly known as *Tanagra figurines*, because those first brought into public notice, as well as some of the most beautiful examples since found, come from the cemetery of Tanagra in Boeotia.

figuring (fig'ur-ing), *n.* [*ME. figuringe*; verbal *n.* of *figure*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of using figures, especially in computation; as, close *figuring*.—2. Figure; figuration; beauty of form.

This flour That boreth our alder pris in *figuring* *Chaucer, Good Women, l. 298.*

figurism (fig'ur-iz-m), *n.* [*figure* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine or system of those who consider the events related in the Old Testament as figures or representations of those in the New.

figurist (fig'ur-ist), *n.* [*figure* + *-ist*.] One who uses or interprets figures or symbols; specifically, a believer in figurism.

The Symbolists, *Figurists*, and Significatists are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's Supper do receive nothing but naked and bare signs.

T. Russell, On the Thirty-nine Articles, p. 260.

But least of all does he favour the *figurists* or memorialists, for his doctrine runs directly counter to them almost in every line.

Watson, Works, VII. 164.

fig-wart (fig'wárt), *n.* Same as *figus*, 3.

figwort (fig'wört), *n.* [*ME. not found*; *< AS. figwurt* (glossed *figus*), *< fig* (in comp.) + *wort*, wort; so called from its use, according to the old doctrine of signatures, in the disease called *figus* (*AS. fig* and *gotten*, see *fig2*).] 1. The common book name for plants of the genus *Scrophularia*, especially the common species *S. aquatica* and *S. nodosa*.—2. The pilwort, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

Fijian (fí-jí-an), *a. and n.* [*Egypt, otherwise Uti* (*Epi* being the pronunciation in the eastern part of the group), the native name of the principal island.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Fiji or the Fiji islands, or to the Fijians.

II. *n.* An indigenous inhabitant of the Fiji islands, a group lying in the southern Pacific ocean, between the New Hebrides and the Friendly islands. The Fijians, a vigorous race, were formerly cannibals, but are now mostly Christianized; and the group was annexed to Great Britain as a crown colony in 1874, at their desire.

Among our interesting fellow subjects the *Fijians*, who do us the service in the place of cows.

Journal Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 22.

Also *Fijegian*.

fike¹, *v. i.* [*ME. fiken*, feign, dissemble, flatter, *< AS. fican*, in comp. *be-fican* (once), deceive, weak verb connected with *fieol*, fickle, crafty, *gic*, deceit, *fican*, deceit (see *fickle*), appar. ult. from a strong verb, which may be represented secondarily by *fike2*, *q. v.*] To feign; dissemble; flatter.

fike² (fik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fiked*, ppr. *fiking*. [Also written *fyke* and *fick*, the vowel being prop. short; see also *fiek*; *< ME. fiken*, *fyken*, move about restlessly, fidget, also hasten away. *< leel, fika*, in the phrase *fika sig upp*, climb up nimbly, as a spider, = *Oldan. fike* = *Sw. fika*, refl. *fika*, hunt after, prog. for, emulate, = *Norw. fika*, strive, take trouble, *fika etter*, hasten after, pursue, *fika paa*, hasten, hurry, cf. *leel, fikinn* = *Sw. Norw. fiken* = *Oldan. fiken*, greedily, eager, covetous, *Oldan. fika*, *n.*, desire, craving. Perhaps ult. connected with *fike1*. Hence, from *fike2*, *fick*, the form *fick2*, assimilated *fidge*, freq. *fidget*; see *fidg*, *fidget*, *fidg*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move about in a quick, uneasy way; be constantly in motion; be restless; fidget; be nervous. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fieeth and fondeth (strives) at his flight,

Ne mai he it forthen no wight.

Bestiary, Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), l. 666.

Richard Coeur de Lion, l. 4749.

I had almost it

Hamilton, in *Kanawha & Potomac*, II, 352. (Jamaica)

E. Hamilton *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 206.

114. n. An obsolete form of *filly*.

fil. n. Plural of *filum*.

It is the state that backeth the "discreet" matter commonly.

Filago (fil-á'gó), n. [*L.* *filum*, a thread; see *filic*.] A genus of low, annual, cottony herbs, belonging to the *Compositae*, and nearly related to *Gnaphalium*. There are 8 or 10 widely distributed species 1 of which are found on the Pacific coast of North America. The cottony race or herb impious of Europe, *F. Germanica*, is also naturalized in the United States.

H. Spence, Prin of Bd, & 141

He dry and handsome. Passed 4:25.

B. W. Richardson, *Prevent. Med.*, p. 79.

Manson, Franc, Ltd Son, H. H. Sts

Ephraïm notre Dieu *Prompt Parc.*

Holland, tr. of Flory, 1231

But be that richer from me: my good name
 Robs me of that which he not enriches him,
 And makes me poor indeed. *Shak., Othello, iii. 3*

He has play'd the thief with me, and *filed* away
The richest jewel of my life, my honour.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.
My companion manages to *file* a raw onion and a crust
of bread, which we share.
B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 21.
file (filch), *n.* [*< filch, v. t.*] 1. A stick with
a hook at the end, used in filching articles from
windows, clothes-lines, etc.

When hee goes a filching he putteth a hooke of yron,
with which hooke hee hangs at a window, in the dead of
night, for shirts, smocks, or any other linnen or woollen,
and for that reason is the state termed a *Filch*.
Dekker, *English Villaines*, sig. M, 3 (ed. 1632)

2. An act of theft; also, the thing stolen.
This I all you have to do,
Save every thing from a *file* or two,
Is it money, cloth, or pullen
Middleton, *Moor*, *Dissemblers* besides *Women*, IV. 1.
filcher (fil'cher), *n.* One who filches; one who
is guilty of petty theft.
For never
Will I leave off the search of this bad man,
This *filcher* of affections, this love pedler.
Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, III. 1
Every bit of brick lying and above all when it is health
ful, is just so much gained upon the wholesome *filcher*,
death.
R. L. Stevenson, *Inland Voyage*, p. 124.

filchingly (fil'ching-li), *adv.* By pilfering; in a
thievish manner.

file, *n.* An occasional Middle English form of
field.
fil de trace (fêl dè trās). [*F.*: *fil*, thread; *de*,
of; *trace*, outline; see *trace*, *n.*] In *lace-making*: (a) The outline of a pattern in needle-
point lace. (b) A thread of peculiar texture
differing from that of the rest of the lace and
used in making such outline.
filedore, *n.* [*M.E.*, *< OF.* *fil d'or*, thread
of gold; *fil* (*< L.* *filum*), thread; *de* (*< L.* *de*),
of; or (*< L.* *aurum*), gold; see *file*, *de*, or *3.*]
Gold thread.
The name of that many hors much to hit lyke,
Wel crested & colmed with knottes ful many,
Folden in wyth *filedore* aboute the fayre gonne,
Ay a herte of the hore, an other of golde.
Chaucer, *The Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 189

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est form *fil* (8th cent. gloss) (contr. of orig.
**filat*) = *D.* *fil* = *L.* *fil* = *OHG.* *filaha* and
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pletus, adorn with needle or pencil, paint, pic-
ture, = *Skt.* *y* *pac*, adorn, form: see *paint*, *pic-
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Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*.
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a, cotter file when large, and very coarse; b, square file when small; c, round file when small; d, half-round file when small; e, double-flute file when small; f, single-flute file when small; g, double-flute file when large; h, single-flute file when large; i, double-flute file when large.

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The iron teeth of confinement and privation had been
slowly *file* him down.
Dehens, *Marwick*, III.
2. Figuratively, to smooth; polish; correct;
improve.
The fine and *file* phrases of Cicero.
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File your tongue with a little more courtesy.
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ence; also, a bundle of papers tied together
with the title of each indorsed; as, a *file* of
newspapers; a *file* of writs.—3. A roll, list, or
catalogue.
Our present masters grow upon the *file*
To five and twenty thousand men of choice.
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, I. 3.
You may meet,
In person of a merchant, with a soul
As resolute and free, and all ways worthy,
As else in any *file* of mankind.
Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, II. 3.

4. A docket; a calendar. [*Rare.*]
Causes unjudged deserve the loaded *file*;
And sleeping laws the King's Neglect revile.
Prior, *Solomon*, II.
5. A row of persons or things arranged one be-
hind another; *mutl.*, a row of soldiers forming
a line from front to rear; the number of men
constituting the depth of a battalion or squad-
ron. When a battalion is formed in two ranks, a *file* of
soldiers means two men. The front of a *file* is one man;
its depth may be any number of men.
So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon.
Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 707.

A *File* of Men, Bumpkin, is six Men.
Steele, *Grief A-la Mode*, v. 1.
Here *files* of pins extend their shining rows.
Page, *R. of the L.*, I. 137.

soon after three *files* of soldiers entered.
Scott.

6. Regular succession of thought or narration;
uniform tenor; thread of discourse.
And, were it not ill fitting for this *file*,
to sing of lilies and woods amongst warres and Knights,
I would abate the sternness of my stile.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 37.

Let me resume the *file* of my narration. *Sir H. Wotton*.

7. One of the lines of squares on a chess-board
running directly from player to player: opposed
to *rank*. See *chess*.—8. Same as *rank and file*.
See phrase below. [*Rare.*]

Philip dismissed all those of the common *file*, on the
condition that they should not bear arms for six months
against the Spaniards.
Prescott, *Hist. Philip II.*

9. In some parts of the United States, a cloth
used in cleaning or wiping a floor. Also *file-cloth*.
—10. In *her.*, same as *label*. **Flank file**, the file on
the extreme right or left of any body of troops.—**Indian
file**. Same as *guide file*. **On file**, placed on a file, or in
orderly arrangement for preservation; more specifically,
in *law*, placed among the papers constituting the records
of a court, and purporting to be there as a part of such
records.—**Rank and file**. (a) *Milt.* the lines of soldiers
from side to side and from front to back; all common sol-
diers under the rank of sergeant, or sometimes all below the
non commissioned staff. Hence (b) The general body of
any party or society, as distinguished from the leaders.—
Single file, an arrangement of a body of persons or objects
in a single line one behind another. as, to move or march
in single *file*. Also called *Indian file*, because the Ameri-
can Indians usually move in this order.

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4. A docket; a calendar. [*Rare.*]
Causes

To place or fasten on a file; fasten, as papers, on a line or wire, for preservation; hence, to arrange in order, or insert in a bundle, as papers; arrange in a given order; classify.

Then the examiner, register, and two clerks,
They manage all at home, and sort, and file,
And seal the news, and issue them.

B. Johnson, Staple of News, l. 1.

Specifically—2. To place in due manner, as a document, among the records of a court or a public office.

On one Farnstein they filed a bill.

Rail of the Redoubt (Child's Ballads, VI 134).

Ashmole was obliged to file a bill in Chancery

L. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 42.

Thy fair desires in virtue a court are filed.

Middleton, Inner Temple Masque.

3. To receive, or receive and indorse, as a document so placed.

II. *intrans.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, till we drew up in good order, and filed off.

Tatler.

Down to the haven of the Isle.

The monks and nuns in order file.

From Cuthbert's cloisters grim.

Scott, Marmion, ll. 11.

File left (*mil't*), a tactical command to change the direction of a column marching in file *see* toward the left. — **File right** (*mil't*), a tactical command to change the direction of a column marching in file *see* toward the right. — **To file off**, in *mil't* tactics, to wheel off by files from marching in line and to march in file parallel to the original front, or at right angles to the first direction. **To file with**, to rank with, be equal to.

My endeavours
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *filed* with my abilities.

Shak., Hen. VIII, III 2

File (*fil*), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. file, fyle, a var. of vile; see vile.* As a noun, *ME. file, a wretch, a villain, a vague term of abuse.* (*cf. Old. fil, fell, a vile, worthless, cowardly, lazy, ragged fellow.* In sense 3 *file* seems to be popularly associated with *fil*, as if it meant a 'hard' or 'hard-headed' person, a 'hard case.' Slang terms are unstable in meaning.] *I. a. Vile.*

The old emperor, the *file* traitor.

Chlorian (Weber's Metr. Rom.)

II. *n.* 1. A wretch; a villain; a vague term of abuse.

Men in the [night] the then [thence] a mile
Here him rose, that file [toil] *file.* *Havelok, l. 2498.*

Awful bloom that false *file* (Satan),
And thought how he might man bewill (var. *bigyle*).

Curser Mundi, l. 716.

Philip the Valois was a *file*,
He filed *Minot, Poems* (ed. Wright), p. 31.

2. A pickpocket; a thief. [*Slang.*]

The greatest character among them was that of a pickpocket, or, in their language, a *file*.

Felding, Jonathan Wild, iv. 12.

3. [*See etym.*] A hard, cunning person; a shrewd person; a deep or artful man; *as*, a sly old *file*. [*Slang.*]

The Dodger . . . desired the jaffer to communicate the names of them two *files* as was on the bench.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, XIII.

File-card (*fil'kard*), *n.* A piece of card-cloth used for cleansing files from metallic dust.

File-carrier (*fil'kar'ier*), *n.* A holder in which a file is mounted, like a frame-saw in its stock.

File-cleaner (*fil'kle'ner*), *n.* 1. A wire brush or a piece of carding used to cleanse files. — 2. A machine employing a sand-blast, used to clean and resharpen old files.

File-closer (*fil'klo'zer*), *n.* *Milit.* a non-commissioned officer who marches behind troops in line, or on the flank when in column, to assist in preserving the formation and alignment.

Front after front the sturdy infantry trudged by, the student-officers hidden as *file-closers* behind their companies.

Harper's Mag., LXXXVI 756.

File-cloth (*fil'klôth*), *n.* Same as *fil*, 3.

File-cutter (*fil'kut'er*), *n.* One who cuts teeth in files; a file-maker.

File-finishing (*fil'fin'ish-ing*), *n.* The smoothing off and finishing of metal- or wood-work with files previous to the use of the emery-wheel or sandpaper.

File-firing (*fil'fir'ing*), *n.* The discharge of small-arms by files of soldiers firing in succession.

File-fish (*fil'fish*), *n.* Any plectognathous fish of the family *Balistidae*; so called from the roughly granular skin. The European species is *Balistes capricornus*, a common inhabitant of the Mediterranean, and occasionally met with on the southern coasts of England. It grows to the length of 2 feet. *B. arcuatus*, a native of the Indian and American seas, as well as of the Red Sea, is sometimes 12 or 14 inches long. Another is a

monacanthous fish, *Asterias schmidti*, with a single dorsal spine, a moderate abdominal Ray not extended beyond the



File-fish (*Asterias schmidti*)

pelvic spine, and of a dull-greenish color mottled with a darker line. It is abundant along the southern coast of the United States.

File-green, *n.* An obsolete form of *filigreen*, *filigree*.

This Treillage is performed with that variety of ornaments, that it resembles *File-green* Work, and is large.

Lader, Journey to Paris, p. 180.

File-guard (*fil'gärd*), *n.* A holder, or temporary protecting handle, for a file.

File-leader (*fil'le'der*), *n.* *Milit.* a soldier placed in the front of and leading a file.

File-marching (*fil'mär'ching*), *n.* *Milit.* the marching of a line two deep, when faced to the right or left, so that the front and rear ranks march side by side. *Brands.*

File-mark (*fil'märk*), *n.* The note indorsed by a clerk or recording officer upon a document filed, usually consisting of the word *filed* and the date of filing.

File-mot (*fil'e-mot*), *n.* and *a.* [*Sometimes written philomot; an accom. of F. feuillemorte, of the color of a dead leaf; see feuillemorte.*] *I. n.* The color of a faded leaf; a yellowish-brown color.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue, or *filemot* turned up with red. *Sieff, Directions to servants, III*

II. *a.* Of a dead-leaf color.

Labelled folios all *filemot* with age and use

L. Walter, Ben Hur, p. 171

File (*fil'er*), *n.* One who files or uses a file in cutting, smoothing, or polishing.

File (*fil'er*), *n.* [*cf. file*, *n.* 2.] A pickpocket. [*Slang.*]

A *File* my sister, a *File* my Brother,
A Cantor [tramping beggar] my Uncle
That can't not for Felle;
A *File* [shoplifter] my Aunt a begger myselfe
John Bagford, Collection of Ballads (1671)

File-shell (*fil'shel*), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pholadidae*, *as Pholus ductylus*, the piddock; so called from the roughness of the shell.

Filet (*fê-lâ*), *n.* [*F., dim. of fil, a thread; see file*, *filet*.] In *decorative art*, a thin line forming part of a design or ornamenting an edge or the like; a *fillet*; *as*, a *filet* in gold in bookbinding; a *filet* of ruby luster on a majolica vase. *See fillet.*

Filet sculpture. Same as *damier lace*. *See lace.*

Filet (*fil-yat*), *a.* [*= F. fillet, a Pr. Sp. Pg. filial = fil, filial, < L. filialis, of a son or daughter, < filius, a son, fem. filia, a daughter; perhaps orig. (like F. son, q. v.) 'one born,' < √ 'to, 'fer, bear, produce, in filius, offspring, secundus, fruitful, femina, woman, etc.; see filius, secund, female, etc.*] 1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming to or due from a child in relation to the parents.

The Son from the Father had fatherly love and the Father from the Son a *filial* obedience.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 25

It were a sin against the piety
Of *filial* duty, if I should forget
The debt I owe my Father.

Boyd and F. Laws 4 Comedy, 4 2

With that confidence inspired,
Can lift to Heaven our protesting voice,
And smiling say: 'My Father made them all'.

Temper, Task, 746

2. Bearing the relation of a child.

Spurge of Eke last year: the *filial* heads
The same good office is performed by Property and its
filial systems of debt and credit. *Emerson, Nature*

Filetally (*fil'yat-ly*), *adv.* In a *filial* manner.

There is no reward of God but *filial* piety.

Sp. Hall, Holy Eucharist.

Filet (*fil-i-ét*), *r. l.*; pret. and pp. *filiated*, pp. *filiating*. [*< L. filius, a son, filia, a daughter, + -ate; cf. affiliate.*] 1. To adopt as a son

or daughter; take into *filial* relation.—2. In law, to determine judicially the paternity of, as a bastard child; hence, to refer to the author or maker.

Many parts indeed authenticate themselves, bearing so strong a likeness that none can hesitate at *filiating* them upon the *ipostasmus* Luther. *Southey, The Doctor, cxxxix.*

3. To establish any analogous close relation between; affiliate.

Not only are the sciences as now advanced correlated by innumerable traces of consanguinity, but all the past stages of science are *filiated* by the same ties.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII, 123.

Filiation (*fil-i-a'shon*), *n.* [*= F. filiation = Sp. filiacion = Pg. filiação = It. filiazione; as affiliate + -ion.*] 1. The relation of a son or daughter to a parent; the correlative of *paternity*.

The fathers finding great authority and energy in this confession of Peter for the establishment of the natural *filiation* of the Son of God.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1880), II. 383.

2. The establishment of a *filial* relation, specifically by adoption.

God hath forgot all these paternities, all these *filiations*, all these incorporations, all these invocations of Israel into his own bosom, and Israel is become the generation of his wrath.

Bowser, Sermons, vi.

3. In law, the judicial determination of the paternity of a child, especially of a bastard; *affiliation*.

We are now sure that, if the principle on which Solomon decided a famous case, *affiliation* were correct, there can be no doubt as to the justice of our *affiliation*.

Macaulay, Beller's Ref. Refuted.

4. Any analogous close connection or relation.

Two of our English letters, *n* and *d*, are derived, in strict historical *affiliation*, from two of the alphabetic signs by means of which the name of King Seneb is expressed.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, l. 61.

Everything tends to show that there is direct *affiliation* between the rude workmanship of the flint of Saint Acheul and the skilled workmanship of the flint of the Neolithic age.

N. Joly, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 29.

Alibeg (*al'i-beg*), *n.* [*Also written Alibeg and (improp.) phibeg, sometimes Alibeg; < Gael. feiladh-beg, the kilt in its modern form, < fil, 'small kilt' (bag, small, little), in distinction from feiladh-mor, the 'large kilt' (mor, large, great), the kilt in its primitive form, consisting of one piece, generally of tartan, covering, when spread, the whole body, and girt around the waist; < fil, v. fold.*] A plaited petticoat or skirt reaching only to the knees, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland; a kilt.

The *Alibeg* or lower garment is still very common.

Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

Upon the road to Portree, Prince Charles changed his dress, and put on man's clothes again, a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with *phibeg* and short hose, a plaid and wig, and bonnet.

Bassett, Journal, p. 222.

Alibuster (*al'i-bus-tér*), *n.* [*Sp. Alibustero (with inserted i in first syllable) = It. Alibustiere; < F. Alibustier, earlier Alibustier, a Alibustier, buccaneer, freebooter (with a inserted, but orig. not pronounced — a common fact in 17th century F., after the analogy of words in which an original s was retained in spelling, though it had become silent in pronunciation); < D. vrybutter (Kilian, 1598), now vrybutter, a freebooter, = E. freebooter = Dan. vrybutter = Sw. vrybutter = G. freibutter (the E., Dan., Sw., and G. words being not independent formations, but formed after the analogy of the D. vrybutter, which appears to be the oldest form). In a Dutch work ('De Ameriësche Zee-Roovers,' 1678) written by a buccaneer named John Oxmelin, otherwise Exquemelin or Esquemeling, and translated into French and Spanish, and subsequently into English (1684), the adventures of the West Indies are said to have been divided into three classes — the buccaneers (buccaneers) or hunters (see buccaneer), the Alibusters (Alibusters) or rovers, and the farmers (chabans); and the Alibusters are said to have assumed their name 'from the English word Alibuster, which means rover'; this must refer to E. freebooter, but the D. form appears to be the original. The buccaneers consisted mainly of French, Dutch, and English adventurers, and not to any extent of Spaniards, with whom they were constantly at war; the Sp. form Alibusters can only be an accom. of the F. Alibustier; the s is now pronounced in F., etc., because, as now used, it is taken from the books, as spelled. The commonly assumed connection with E. flybust (Sp. flybuste, Alibuste, F. flybot, < D. vryboot; see flyboat) has no support either in history, a name distinctively applied to the West*

Indian bucaneros or pirates of the seventeenth century. See *buccaner*. Hence—2. One of a band of men organized, in disregard of international law, for the purpose of invading and revolutionizing a foreign state. Specifically applied in history to the members of certain expeditions which in the middle of the nineteenth century originated in or set out from the United States against certain Spanish American countries for the purpose of revolutionizing them. The principal of these expeditions were those led by Narciso López from New Orleans against Cuba, in 1850-51, and those by William Walker from California against the Mexican state of Sonora in 1853-54, and against Nicaragua in 1855-58. Both leaders were captured and put to death, the latter after having succeeded in his second object and exercised sovereign power for some time over Nicaragua. Hence—3. In a legislative or other deliberative body, a member in the minority who resorts to irregular or obstructive tactics to prevent the adoption of a measure or procedure which is favored by the majority. Also *filibusterer*. [*L. S.*]

filibuster (fil'i-bus-tér), *v. i.* [*< filibuster, n.*]

1. To act as a freebooter or bucaner.
Altkhanoff's swoop upon Merv was not a *filibustering* exploit carried out by him and other frontier officials on their own personal responsibility.
Marras, *Notes of Herat*, II

2. To obstruct legislation by undue use of the technicalities of parliamentary law or privileges, as when the minority in a legislative assembly, in order to prevent the passage of some measure obnoxious to them, endeavor to consume time or tire out their opponents by useless motions, speeches, objections, etc. [*U. S.*]

The Democrats . . . *filibustered* and postponed the vote till a day when strength could be fairly measured on it.
U. S. *Mercury*, 8 Bowles, II 230

"They [Irish Nationalists] may, as some of the more actively bitter among them did in the Parliament of 1871 and 1880, obstruct business by long and frequent speeches, dilatory motions, and all those devices which in America are called *filibustering*."
J. Bryce, in *New Princeton Rev.*, III 65.

filibusterer (fil'i-bus-tér-ér), *n.* Same as *filibuster*, 3.

filibusterism (fil'i-bus-tér-izm), *n.* [*< filibuster, n.*] The practice of *filibustering*. (a) *filibustering*, freebooting.

The spirit of *filibusterism* must have been very active, and must have influenced large circles of the population.
H. von Holst, *Const. Hist. (Pruss.)*, p. 4

(b) Legislative obstruction. [*L. S.*]

filical (fil'i-kal), *a.* [*< L. filix (filix), fern, + -al.*] Belonging to the *Filices* or ferns.

Filices (fil'i-séz), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of filix, a fern.*] The ferns, a large order of cryptogamous plants. See *fern*.

filiform (fil'i-si-fórm), *a.* [*< L. filix (filix), fern, + forma, shape.*] Fern-shaped.

Filicoides (fil'i-si-fóid), *n. pl.* [*NL. < L. as if filiformis (< filix (filix), fern) + -oides.*] A division of the vascular cryptogams especially characterized by the presence of well developed leaves; ferns and their allies. The group is divided into leptosporangiate *Filicinae*, in which the sporangia are formed from a single epidermal cell, and eusporangiate *Filicinae*, in which they are formed from a cluster of epidermal cells, as in *Ophioglossaceae* and *Marsipposporaceae*. The leptosporangiate *Filicinae* are again divided into homosporeous *Filicinae*, the true ferns, and heterosporeous *Filicinae*, comprising the *Selaginaceae* and *Marsipposporaceae*, in which two kinds of spores are formed.

filicite (fil'i-sit), *n.* [*< L. filix (filix), fern, + -ite.*] A fossil fern or fernoid plant.

filicoid (fil'i-koid), *a. and n.* [*< L. filix (filix), fern, + -oides, form.*] 1. *a.* Fern-like; having the form of a fern.

2. *n.* A plant resembling a fern.

filicology (fil'i-kol'ó-jí), *n.* [*< L. filix (filix), fern, + Gr. -logia, < logos, v. speak; see -ology.*] The science or study of ferns; pteridology. [*Rare.*]

filère (fê-lî-ér'), *n.* [*F. < fil, a thread; see -nère.*] A gage for measuring needles. See *auge*.

fillety (fil'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. filicet (filix), sonship, < L. filius, a son; see filial.*] The relation of a son to a parent; sonship. [*Rare.*]

The paternity of A and the fillety of B are not two facts but two modes of expressing the same fact.
J. S. Mill, *Logic*, p. 45

filiferous (fil'i-fér-us), *a.* [*< L. filum, a thread, + ferre, = E. bear, + -ous.*] Producing threads, or bearing thread-like growths, as some plants, insects, mollusks, etc.; specifically, in *entom.*, bearing very slender, thread-like organs, as the abdomen of a May fly.

filiform (fil'i-fórm), *a.* [= *F. filiforme* = *Fig. It. filiforme*, < *NL. filiformis*, < *L. filum, a thread, + forma, shape.*] 1. Like a filum in form; thready; filamentous; filaceous. — 2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Filiformia*. — *Filiform antenna*, palpi, or tarsi, in *entom.*, those antennae,

etc., in which the joints are cylindrical, slender, and closely fitted together, the outer ones being no larger than the others, so that the organ has a thread-like appearance. See *cut under antenna*. — *Filiform pulse*. See *pulse*.

filiformis (fil'i-fórm), *a.* Having the form or likeness of a thread or filament; filiform.

I distinctly saw a long *filiform* organ, bearing excessively fine hairs in flux.
Darwin, *Cirripedia*, p. 9.

Filiformia (fil-i-fór-mi-á), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of filiformis, thread-like; see filiform.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of hemodipodous crustaceans, containing the slender as distinguished from the stout hemodipods, such as *Caprella*, *Proto*, etc.; contrasted with *Ondina*. It corresponds to the modern family *Caprellidae*.

Filigeræ (fil'i-jér-á), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of filiger: see filigerous.*] A prime division of protozoans, containing the flagellate infusorians. *Marxianus* Perty, 1852. Also called *Phytocoda*.

filigerous (fil'i-jér-us), *a.* [*< NL. filiger, bearing threads (i. e., flagella) < L. filum, a thread, + gerere, bear, + -ous.*] Bearing or furnished with flagella, as an infusorian; flagellate; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Filigeræ*.

Filigradæ (fil'i-jér-rá-dé), *n. pl.* A suborder or superfamily of spiders, characterized by single-jointed tarsi armed with but one coarse claw, proposed by Thorell (1870) for the extinct family *Phalangitidae* or *Phalangitoides*.

filigrade (fil'i-grá-dé), *a. and n.* [*NL. < L. filum, a thread, a cobweb, + gradi, walk; see grade.*] 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Filigradæ*.

2. *n.* A spider of the group *Filigradæ*.

filigraine, filigrane (fil'i-grán), *n. and a.* [*Also filigræne (now filigræ, q. v.); = D. filigrane = G. Dan. filigran = Sw. filigrans; < F. filigrane, filigræ (also water-mark, i. e., 'wire mark': in this sense also written filigrannus, as if connected with Gr. ψάγμα, a writing, a mark), < Sp. Fig. It. filigrana, filigræ, < L. filum, thread, wire, + granum, grain; see fil³ and grain.*] Earlier forms of *filigræ*.

A curious *filigrane* handkerchief, and two fan *filigrane* plates brought out of Spain.
Dr. Eusebio, *Travels* (1855), p. 147.

Filigrana (fil-i-grá-ná), *n.* [*NL. < L. filum, a thread, + granum, a grain.*] A genus of polychaetous tubicolous annelids, of the family *Serpulidae*. *F. implexa* is found on the north European coasts.

filigrane, n. and a. See *filigran*.

filigree (fil'i-gré), *n. and a.* [*Also filigræe, filigræe, filigræ; a corruption, through an earlier form filigræe, filigræne, of the orig. form filigrann, q. v.*] 1. *n.* 1. Ornamental work consisting of fine gold, silver, or sometimes copper wire, formed into delicate tracery of scrolls, network, and the like, or of minute grains or plates of metal soldered to a background, or of both combined. It is used either independently or for application to more solid articles, and is one of the most ancient kinds of jeweler's work. The Greek and Etruscan filigree work is of extreme beauty, and much of the jewelry for personal adornment found in the tombs of the Jews is of this kind. In the middle ages filigree work reached great development in certain parts of Europe, especially in Ireland before the 15th century. It is made in northern Italy, Genoa and Venice being famous for it.

Busts of Saints and Apostles set a gorno in the body of an eagle in silver *filigræe*.
C. C. Parkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 378.

2. Any kind of ornamental openwork resembling or analogous to filigree. Hence—3. Figuratively, anything very delicate, light, and fanciful or showy in structure; especially, anything too delicately formed to be serviceable; something easily destroyed or injured.

Quarantiers, he said, were mere *filigræe*, pretty to look at, but too brittle to bear the slightest pressure.
Marsden, *Endless the Great*

Steffelt, a maker of *filigræe* for the piano . . . on this occasion played in a quietest of his own with a very brilliant piano part.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXII 461

II. *a.* Composed of filigree: as, a *filigree* brooch.

filigreed (fil'i-gréd), *a.* Ornamented with filigree. [*Rare.*]

There was a mirror with a deep *filigreed* frame.
T. B. Altick, *Red Boy*, p. 37

filigree-glass (fil'i-gré-glás), *n.* 1. Glass ornamented by colored threads included in the transparent mass and twisted, waved, or woven with one another so as to produce regular patterns. Compare *lathum*, *retro-di-trina*. — 2. A glass vessel, especially a goblet or drinking-glass, decorated with filigree.

filigree-point (fil'i-gré-point), *n.* A kind of fancy work imitating gold lace, made by working upon a linen background with gold thread, which is afterward separated from the background. *Dict. of Needlework.*

filigree-work (fil'i-gré-wérk), *n.* 1. Work in filigree; filigree. — 2. Any kind of ornamentation resembling or analogous to filigree, or which is thought too minute or too fantastic for its place or purpose.

filig¹ (fil'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of file¹, v.*] 1. The act of using a file. — 2. A fragment or particle rubbed off by a file: as, iron *filings*.

filig² (fil'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of file², v.*] The act of putting upon file.

filig-board (fil'ing-bórd), *n.* A board upon which a piece of work is laid or held to be filed. For certain classes of work the board is pivoted to yield to any vertical sway of the file, that it may be always flat with the surface of the file.

filiolet, *n.* [*ME. fyllole, fyllole, < OF. filiole, filiole, folle, folle, fylle, a column, pillar, turret.*] A turret, pinnacle, or cupola.

Towre telled bytwene trochet ful thik,
Fayre fyllozet that fyged, and ferly long,
With cotoun coproues, craftyly sleze
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 798.

Filioque (fil-i-ó-kwé), *n.* [*L., and from the Son: filius, abl. of filius, son (see filial); que (enclitic), and.*] The clause of the Nicene Creed in its western form which asserts that the Holy Ghost proceeds both from the Father and from the Son. The doctrine of the "double procession," as it is called, has been generally accepted in the Latin Church from a very early period, and this clause was frequently added to the creed before it was authoritatively incorporated in it in the eleventh century. The Greek Church, on the contrary, has always maintained the doctrine of the single procession, as expressed in the original form of the Nicene Creed, in accordance with John xv. 26, "the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father"; and the controversy on this subject (called the *Filioque controversy*), continued to the present time was one of the chief causes of the schism between the two churches.

filipendula (fil-i-pen'dú-lá), *n.* [= *F. filipendula* = *Sp. It. filipendula* = *G. filipendel*, etc., < late *ML. filipendula*, prop. fem. of **filipendulus*, hanging by a thread; see *filipendulous*.] The plant dropwort, *Spiraea Filipendula*.

filipendulous (fil-i-pen'dú-lus), *a.* [*< ML. *filipendulus, hanging by a thread, < L. filum, thread, + pendulus, hanging, < pendere, hang; see fil³ and pendulous.*] Suspended by a thread. [*Rare.*]

Filipino (fil-i-pé-nó), *n.* [*Sp.*] A native of the Philippines; in a restricted sense, a native of more or less pure Spanish descent. Also incorrectly *Philippino*.

Filistata (fil-i-stá-tá), *n.* [*NL. (Walekenaer, 1805), < L. filum, thread, + status, pp. of stare, stand; see statu.*] The typical genus of the family *Filistatidae*.

Filistatidæ (fil-i-stát-i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Filistata + -idæ.*] A family of tubularian spiders, typified by the genus *Filistata*. They have two stigmata, last without claws cephalic and thoracic regions continuous, mandibles united at base, and the labrum united with the sternum. These spiders mostly make a tubular web in crevices and holes. Also *Filistatidae*.

Filiteles (fil-i-té-lé), *n. pl.* [*NL. < L. filum, thread, + tela, a web; see tel².*] A tribe of spiders which spread their threads about the places in which they prowl in pursuit of their prey. The most noteworthy genus is *Uroctea (Clothes)*, of Egypt and southern Europe, a limpet shaped spider, about an inch in diameter, remarkable for the curious habitation it constructs for its young.

fill¹ (fil), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also fill, fülle; < ME. fillen, fullen, fylten, < AS. fyllan = OS. fullian = OFries. fella, folla = D. rullen = LG. fullen = OHG. fulljan, MHG. rullen, G. fullen = lecl. fylla = Sw. fylla = Dan. fylde = Goth. fuljan, fill, make full, < AS. full, etc., E. full; see full, a., and cf. full, v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To make full; put or pour something into till no more can be contained; cause to be occupied so that no space, or no available space, is left vacant: as, to fill a basket with fruit; to fill a bottle or a vessel; to fill a church; to fill a cavity in the ground or in a tooth.

Jesus saith unto them, Fill the waterpots with water. And they filled them up to the brim.
John II. 7.

Corresponding misuses fill the room
With sentimental trippery.
Conger, *Progress of Error*, l. 311.

King Arthur made new knights to fill the gap
Left by the Holy Quest.
Tennyson, *Pelicans and Pilgrims*.

2. To occupy the whole capacity or extent of; occupy so as to leave no space, or no appropriate space, vacant; permeate; pervade: as, the

water fills the vessel; the company filled the house; air fills the space all around us.

The earth was filled with violence. Gen. vi, 11.

Boundless the deep, because I Am, who fill
Infinite; nor vacuous the space.

Milton, P. L., vii, 108.

This is the idea which belongs to body, whereby we conceive it to fill space. The idea of which filling of space is, that, where we imagine any space taken up by a solid substance, we conceive it so to possess it, that it excludes all other solid substances.

Locke, Human Understanding, II, iv, 2.

3. To satisfy or content with fullness; glut; satiate.

2d Lord. Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.

Apem. Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine heat fools.

Shak., T. of A., II, 1.

It makes ye Indians of these parts rich & powerfull and also proud thereby, and fills them with peevishness, powder, and shott, which no laws can restrain.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 235.

4. Naut.: (a) To distend, as a sail, to its full extent by pressure, as of the wind.

A stately ship,
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails full d, and streamers waving.

Milton, S. A., I, 718.

(b) To brace, as the yards, so that the wind will bear upon the sails and distend them.—

5. To supply with an incumbent: as, to fill an office or a vacancy.—6. To possess and perform the duties of; officiate in as an incumbent; hold or occupy: as, he fills his office acceptably; to fill the speaker's chair.

Indiscerning praise,
Where love is mere attachment to the throne,
Not to the man who fills it as he ought.

Croquet, Tank, v, 202.

He had long filled lucrative posts.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. To pour into something.

Fill me some wine. Shak., T. of A., III, 1.

8. To stop up the cracks, crevices, or pores of, or hollows in; cover with a substance, as varnish, paste, or sizing, which will smooth or even the surface of, as leather, wood, canvas, or the like; specifically, to apply a varnish or paste to (wood), in order to fill the grain. See filler, 3.—9. In trade, to make up the bulk, or produce a desired appearance of, by using cheap or inferior materials; adulterate; doctor; water.

The methods of production of filled wine, adulterated and watered wines.

Nature, XXXIII, 207.

To fill in. (a) To place material in so as to fill up, as, to fill in an excavation or a cavity. (b) To insert so as to complete a list, an account, etc., as, he filled in the omitted items. To fill out. (a) To complete or make complete; extend or enlarge to the desired limit, as, to fill out a check or an engagement, to fill out a pattern or a garment with different material. (b) To pour out. (c) To complete or collect.

Adding many prayers, that the coming of their guests might be for good, and then did fill out the wine, making a great curstie.

Puckas, Pilgrimage, p. 465.

While one filled me out very bitter tea, the other sweetened it with a vast deal of brown sugar.

Gray, Letters, I, 117.

To fill the bill, to do all that is desired, expected, or promised, and the requirements of the case. [Slang, U. S.] To fill time, in theatrical cont., to book dates for performances. To fill up. (a) To make full; occupy completely or to the whole extent, completely; accomplish; as, to fill up an excavation, to fill up one's time; to fill up or fill out a blank document.

Who now release in my sufferings for you, and fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh.

Col. i, 24.

It pours the bliss that fills up all the mind.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv, 344.

(b) To make complete or finished.

God sometimes hides a sinner till his wickedness is filled up.

Chauncy, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 290.

II. Intrans. 1. To pour a liquid into a cup or glass until it is full; hence, to give or take to drink.

"Full of the best wine," said Tobyn.

"This morn'g shall drink to me."

Lytle (Gentle of Lady's Hall) (Child's Ballads, V, 85).

In the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double.

R-v. xviii, a.

2. To grow or become full; as, corn fills well in a warm season; a mill-pond fills during the night.

The sails that were of taffete,
Filled not in the east land breeze.

The Demon Lover (Child's Ballads, I, 298).

To back and fill. See back. To fill away (naut.), to brace the yards, so that sails which have been slack will stand full.—To fill out, to become enlarged or distended.—To fill up, to grow or become full; as, the channel of the river fills up with sand every spring.

fill¹ (fil), n. [*ME. felle, fülle, fyllr*, < *AS. fylle, fyllo*, fullness, fill (= *OHG. füll, G. fülle* = *feel*,

fill = *Sw. fylla* = *Dan. fyde* = *Goth. fülle* (in comp. *afur-fülle*), also *fulla*, fullness), < *fill*, etc., *E. full*, q. v. In def. 2 the noun is directly from the verb.] 1. A full supply; enough to satisfy want or desire; as much as gives complete satisfaction.

If any man love me, let me a place

Where y may wepe my felle & rest.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. 1st ed.) p. 213.

The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill.

Jer. xxx, 10.

They sat together that long summer's day,

And could not talk then fill.

Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II, 141).

2. An amount of something sufficient for filling; a charge.

Old and young, we are on our last cruise. If there is a

fill of tobacco among the crew, . . . pass it round, and

let us have a pipe before we go!

R. L. Stevens, Crabbed Age and Youth.

3. In *engin.*, an embankment of earth or rock made as a road-bed or water-channel: the opposite of *cut*.

fill² (fil), n. [*Dial. for thill*, q. v. The interchange of *th* and *f* is not uncommon.] A shaft; a thill.

Come your ways, come your ways; an you draw back
ward we'll put you i the fills.

Shak., T. and C., III, 2.

fill³, r. t. An obsolete variant of *fill*.

fill⁴, n. An obsolete preterit of *fill*.

fill⁵ (fil), n. A dialectal variant of *fill*.

fill⁶ (fil), n. [*ME. fyll, < AS. fylle, fyllo*, thyme.] Thyme.

The hille blossome to see, the feynl ant the fyll.

Specimens of Early Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 44.

[This word, like *crane* and other common plant names, was often used as a symbol of worthiness.]

In an of kynges yrome, A thorn not not worth a fyll.

Robert of Gloucestre, p. 125.]

fillagree, n. and a. See *filigree*.

filler¹ (fil'ér), n. 1. One who or that which fills; especially, a vessel or utensil for conveying a liquid into a bottle, cask, etc.; a funnel.

Brave soldier, yield; thou stork of arms and honour,
Thou filler of the world with fame and glory.

Fletcher, Bonduca, iv, 1.

They have six diggers to four fillers, so as to keep the fillers always at work.

Montrose, Husbandry.

2. That which serves to fill up or supply a vacancy; a filling.

Horrentia is such a flat epithet, as Tully would have given us in his verses. It is a mere filler to stop vacancy in the hexameter, and comes in the place to the work of a ball.

Drake, Epic Poetry.

3. In painting, a material applied to the bare wood for the purpose of filling the grain, thus making a smooth surface for the reception of the coat of paint or varnish. It may be a liquid like varnish, or a paste composed of fluted oil and any material with a tendency to form a film in the grain of the wood, as silica, powdered glass, or ground slate. They are transparent and do not mar the beauty of the wood.

4. The tobacco which makes the body of a cigar, as distinguished from the wrapper.

Cigar makers always have an assistant (usually a girl), who prepares the filler and wrappers for them.

P. S. Comp. Rep., No. 141 (1880), p. 426.

filler² (fil'ér), n. [*E. dial.*, also spelled *fillar*, = *E. thiller*, q. v. See *fill*.] A thill horse; same as *thiller*.

filler-box (fil'ér-boks), n. In a brick machine, one of the receptacles for prepared clay from which the brick-molds are filled. Also called *charge-box*.

It is impossible to fill the filler-boxes, or, as they are also termed, the *filler boxes*, with any degree of regularity in dry-clay machine.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 67.

filler³ (fil'et), n. [*ME. fyllt, felet*, < *OF. fillot*, *F. fillt*, a thread, band, a net, the chine of beef, etc., = *Pr. fillt* = *Sp. Fg. flete* = *It. filletto*, < *ML. filletum*, a small thread, a net, dim. of *filum*, thread; see *fil*.] 1. A little band to tie about the hair of the head.

Some (hair) in her threads, a filler still did bind.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, I, 83.

Others the binding fillers more, become

Conceits, or of Ovid's Art of Love

A belt her waist a filler binds her hair.

Pope, Windsor Forest, I, 178.

24. A bill or paper kept on a file; a bill of fare.

Who saith by a trick taken up of late to give in a breche rehearsal of such and so many dishes as are to come in at every course throughout the whole service in the dinner or supper table, which bill some do call a memoriall, other a filler, but some a filler, because such are commonly hangd on the file, and kept by the butler or gentlewoman unto some other purpose.

Holinshead, Chron. (ed. 1596), I, 126.

3. In *arch.*: (a) A small molding having the appearance of a narrow flat band; an annulet; a list; a listel. It often projects, and is then rectangular in section. It is generally used to separate ornaments and moldings.

Gittering with fillers of white marble running round pointed windows. D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, II.

(b) The ridge between the flutes of a column; a facet.—4. In *her.*: (a) A bearing consisting of a barulet occupying a position corresponding to the lower edge of the chief. (b) A bearing consisting of a quarter of the bordure. [Rare.]

(c) Same as *baston*; in this sense usually called *filler of bastardy*. Also *combel*.—5. In *technol.*: (a) In *corp.*: (1) A strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf, or a strip for a door to close against. (2) A strip set into an angle between two boards. (b) In *gilding*, a band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere. (c) In *edging*, a strip of metal rolled to a certain size. (d) The thread of a screw. (e) A ring on the muzzle of a gun, etc. (f) In a dairy, a perforated curb by which cheese-curds are confined. (g) In *book-binding*, a wheel-shaped tool on the edge of which is engraved a line or decoration, which is impressed on the backs or covers of books. (h) In *teleg.*, a paper ribbon upon which telegrams are recorded. (i) In *printing*, a rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border. F. H. Knight. (j) In *weaving*, a strip of card clothing. F. H. Knight.—6. A muscle, or a piece of meat composed of muscle; especially, the fleshy part of the thigh. The fillet of beef is the tenderloin, the fillet of veal, a thick piece cut from the leg; the fillet of chicken, the breast.

Fillet of a fenny snake.

In the caldron boll and bake.

Shak., Macbeth, iv, 1.

7. In the *manège*, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.—8. In *cooking*: (a) A piece of beef, veal, or chicken, etc., boned and rolled, generally larded, tied round to keep it in shape, roasted or baked, and served with various sauces. (b) A thick slice of fish.—9. In *anat.*, some special bundle of nerve fibers; specifically, a bundle of longitudinal fibers lying in the ventral and outer parts of the tegmental region of the brain. Its distribution is not completely known, but it seems to connect below with the posterior columns of the spinal cord and above with the corpora quadrigemina, optic thalami, ventricular nucleus, and cortex cerebri. Also called *lemniscus*.

10. In *entom.*: (a) A narrow transverse colored band or mark, or an encircling band. (b) The space between the eyes and the base of the mandibles or chelicere, as of a spider.—Cross fillet. See *cross*. Tinting-fillet, a slip of wood of triangular section placed under the blades of a tool in some situations, as around chisels, to shed water more effectively.

fillet (fil'et), r. t. [*ME. fyllt, n.*] To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet or little band.

He made hooks for the pillars and overlaid their chapiters and filleted them.

Ex. xxviii, 23.

He hobbs a filleted branch and rests on his club.

B. F. Head, Historic Sumorum, p. 81.

fillet-cutter (fil'et-kut'ér), n. A gaged tool or machine for cutting fillets or strips of any material, as marble, etc.

For this operation [the cutting of the fillet, in which the fillet should all be of the same size, this regularly can only be obtained by a fillet-cutter, formed with precision.]

Marble Worker, § 182.

filleting (fil'et-ing), n. 1. The material of which fillets are made.—2. Fillets collectively.—3. A kind of heavy tape. Also called *stay-tape* or *stay-binding*.

fillet-plane (fil'et-plan), n. A molding-plane adapted for dressing a square head or fillet.

fill-horse (fil'hórs), n. [See *fill*, n.] Same as *thill-horse*.

From hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my fill horse has on his tail.

Shak., M. of V., II, 2.

fillibeg, n. See *filling*.

filling (fil'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *fill*, v.] 1. That which fills, or fills up; anything used for occupying a vacant space, completing a structure or fabric, or stopping up a hole; as, the filling of a wall, of a pie, or of a tooth.

The low pencil-drawing is painted in leather-toned buff, with a narrow pencil margin in broken green tint, and gilded moldings.

This forms a quiet back for the filling.

Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II, 243.

Specifically—2. Carpeting of solid color, used to fill up recesses outside of bordered carpets, or to cover the whole floor where rugs are used.—3. The wool- or worst-threads of a woven fabric.—4. (a) In *needlework*, any plain stitch which serves to fill considerable spaces. (b) In *lace-making*, the simple stitch which serves

to cover the surface of parts of the pattern, as leaves, petals, and the like. Filling may either be plain or have a geometrical or simple pattern within itself, as described under *carpeting*.

5. In house-painting, a coat applied to fill up inequalities, etc., as those resulting from the grain of wood; also, the operation of obliterating such inequalities, as by the application of such a coat.

For this (second) coat, which is called *filling*, one half ground lead and any good mineral which experience has shown can be relied on.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 439.

6. A raised embossment or elevated permanent way, as a part of a railroad, formed of loose stones, gravel, or other material.

filling (fī'ling), *n.* [Fr. *fill*, *v.*] Calculated to fill, satisfy, or satisfy: as, a *filling* diet. * Things that are sweet and fat are more filling.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

filling-can (fī'ling-kān), *n.* In rope-making, a can which receives the sliver as it comes from the doublers, and within which the sliver is condensed and wound.

filling-engine (fī'ling-en'jin), *n.* A machine in which waste and floss silk from the regular silk-machinery is disentangled and the fibers are laid parallel. *E. H. Knight*.

filling-thread (fī'ling-thred), *n.* In weaving, one of the weft-threads, or threads for the woof or tram.

5,000 filling-threads in a yard carried across the web at the rate of nearly a hundred throws a minute.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII, 483.

flip (fī'lip), *v.* [Also formerly *flip*, and sometimes *philip*, *philip*; another form of *flip*, either by the development of the vocal glide between *f* and *l* into a vowel, or from the transposed form **flip*, whence by contraction dual. *flp*, *flip*: see *flip*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To strike slightly or with some light instrument; especially, to strike with the nail of a finger first bent against the ball of the thumb, and let fly from that position with some force.

If I do, *flip* me with a three man beetle.
Shak, 2 Hen. IV, I, 2.

2. To strike, nudge, or touch, as a horse or a person, in order to urge or press forward; incite; drive.

Rachel and Patrick had seen better days, and now Patrick was sore, and could not bear to be *flipped*.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 7.

II. *intrans.* To strike or tap with the nail of the finger.

He laugh'd, and swore by Peter and by Paul;
Then *flip'd* at the diamond in her ear.
Penniman, Godiva.

flip (fī'lip), *n.* [Also formerly *flip*, and sometimes *philip*, *philip*; < *flip*, *v.*, I.] 1. A jerk of a finger bent against the ball of the thumb, and then suddenly let fly; hence, a smart tap or stroke.

Cecardola [It.], a *philip* with the fingers.
Florio,
Whose dear bought bubble, fill'd with vain renown
Breaks with a *flip*, or a general's frown.
Quarles, Emblems, II, 1.

How hastily he climbs the precipice
From whence one *flip* topples him to ruin.
Shelley, The Traitor, v. 3.

2. Anything which tends to rouse, excite, or revive: as, that acted as a *flip* to my spirits.

The recurrence of similitude should give a smart or *flip* to the cerebral organism, quite as much as the transition from action to rest, from light to shade, or from rough to smooth.

Training had convinced them that hard knocks were the only educational *flips* for sea boys.
Harpers' Mo., XXXVII, 105.

flippeen (fī'li-pen'), *n.* See *philopena*.

flipping (fī'li-ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *flip*, *v.*] A flip.

[Rare.]

Tush, all these tortures are but *flippeens*.

Free hitlings.
Massey, Virgin Martyr, v. 1.

flister (fī'is-tēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of plane used for grooving timber or for rebates. — 2. A rabbit on the outer edge of a sash-bar to hold the glass and the putty. *E. H. Knight*.

flister (fī'is-tēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of plane used for grooving timber or for rebates. — 2. A rabbit on the outer edge of a sash-bar to hold the glass and the putty. *E. H. Knight*. Double flister, a plane used to fill boards of any size between 2 of an inch and 3 inches. It may be adapted to the several purposes of a flitting-plane, a side flister, a wash or back flister, and a skewered rabbit-plane. Moving flister, a flister for sinking the edge of the stuff next the workman. Sash flister, a flister for sinking the edge of the stuff which is furthest from the workman. Side flister, a flister which planes both with and across the grain, as in planing the rebate around the margin of a panel.

fillock (fī'lok), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fyllok*; dim. of *filly*.] A wanton girl. *Hyge way to the Spyt-tell House*. (*Hallucell*.)

filowite (fī'ō-it), *n.* [After A. N. *Fellow* of Branchville.] A phosphate of manganese, iron, calcium, and sodium, occurring in granular crystalline masses of a yellowish or reddish-brown color at Branchville, Connecticut.

filly (fī'li), *n.*; pl. *filles* (-iz). [ME. not found; < feel. *fylla*, a filly (= Sw. Dan. *föl*, neut., a foal (Sw. *sto-föl*, Dan. *høppe-föl*, a filly), = OHG. *fali*, MHG. *vile*, neut., OHG. also *fulin*, MHG. *vidin*, G. *füllen*, = D. *veulen*, a foal, a colt), < feel. *fali* = Sw. *fäls* = Dan. *fals*, etc., = AS. *fola*, F. *foal*: see *foal*. In the second sense cf. equiv. *fillock*.] 1. A female colt or foal; a young mare.

I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Sighing in likeness of a filly foal.
Shak, M. N. D., II, 1.

2. A young woman; a lively, hoydenish, or wanton girl. [Colloq.]

It's womanish like Alinda:
Their devotion ended, I'll mark 'em, and hearer:
And she had a filly that waited on her, just
With such a favour.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 6.

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those filly who are described in the old poet.

Addison, Spectator.

Syn. 1. *Colt*, etc. See *pony*.

filly (fī'li), *v.* *t.* and *v.* [< *filly*, *n.* Cf. *foal*, *v.*]

To foal, as a mare. *Florio*.

film (fīm), *n.* [< ME. *fyilm*, a film, membrane, < AS. *fylmen* (not **film*), a film, a membrane, the prepone, = OFries. *filmne* (in comp. once transposed *fymet*), the human skin; perhaps dim., with formative -*m*, of AS. *fell*, E. *fell*, Goth. **fili* (in comp. and deriv.), a skin: see *fell*.] 1. A very thin skin or membrane; a pellicle; an attenuated layer, lamina, or sheet of any substance: as, a membranous or watery film over the eye; a film of oil or gelatin; a film of lace, gauze, etc.; a film of air between two plates.

The linen pulled off in colour, and like in substance to the inward film between the bark and the bole.

Sandus, Travels, p. 104.

A film then overcast
My senses with dimness, for the wound, which bled
Freshly, swift shadows over mine eyes had shed
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 12.

Such and so indescribable is the atmospheric film that hangs over these poems of Petrarch: there is a delicate haze about the words, that vanishes when you touch them, and reappears as you recede.

T. W. Higginson, Oldport, p. 204.

Specifically — 2. In photog.: (a) The coating on a plate mechanically and chemically prepared to serve as a medium for taking a picture, either before or after it has been sensitized: as, the collodion film of the wet plate, or the gelatin film of the dry plate. (b) A skin or film, usually composed in great part of gelatin, made to serve as a medium for receiving a picture, as that described under (a), but so prepared as to be independent of any supporting plate, or to admit of being stripped intact from such a plate. It is called film at any stage of the photographic process, before or after sensitization or the making of the picture.

3. A fine thread, as of a cobweb.

And floating films envelope every thorn
Couper, And thelyphora, I, 73.

At the tip top
There hangs by unseen film an eared drop.
Keats, Endymion, I.

White film, a film of a white color growing over the eyes of sheep, and causing blindness.

film (fīm), *v.* [< *film*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To cover with a film, or thin skin or pellicle.

It will but skin and film the nervous place
Whiles rank corruption, musing all within,
Infects unseen.
Shak, Hamlet, III, 4.

Your highness is too tame, your eyes too film'd
To see this, and sit still.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III, 1.
And cure your spells that film the eye of faith.

Coleridge, Religious Musings.

II. *intrans.* To become covered by a film; become obscured, as if covered by a film.

straight her eyeballs film'd with horror
Mrs. Hemmings.

filminess (fī'pi-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being filmy.

filmy (fī'mi), *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles, or of fine threads; resembling a film.

A slender and about her body grows,
Her hair to leaves, her arms extend to boughs.
Decker, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., I, 744.

And Vanity her filmy network spread.
Coleridge, Lines on a Friend.

This set me a second time turning over the filmy leaves of the book of portraits in my brain.

Wentworth, Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

Filmy fern. See *fern*.

filopium (fī'lo-plū'm), *n.*; pl. *filopiums* (-mā). [NL.] Same as *filoplume*.

The same gentleman [Prof. Mostly] showed that the arrangement of the feathers in groups of three each in the dodo had a close connection with the *filopium*, or thread-feather.

Science, IV, 302.

filoplumaceous (fī'lo-plū-mā'shius), *a.* [< *filoplume* + *-aceous*.] Having the structure of a filoplume; being a thread-feather; resembling a hair: as, a filoplumaceous feather.

filoplumæ, *n.* Plural of *filopluma*.

filoplume (fī'lo-plū'm), *n.* [NL. *filopluma*, < L. *filum*, thread, + *pluma*, a feather.] In ornith., a thread-feather; a thread-like or hair-like feather, with a very slender stem, lacking webs in most or all of its length.

Filoplumæ, *filoplumæ*, or thread-feather, have an extremely slender, almost invisible stem, not well distinguished into barrel and shaft, and usually no vane, unless a terminal tuft of barbs may be held for such. These are the nearest approach to hairs that birds have; they are very well shown on domestic poultry, being what a good cook finds it necessary to singe off after plucking a fowl for the table.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

Filosa (fī'lo'sā), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *filosus*, thread-like: see *filose*.] A division of protozoans containing those which have fine thready or filose pseudopodia: contrasted with *Lobosa* or ordinary amoebiforms. The *Filosa* include the radiolarians, foraminifers, sun-animalecules, and labyrinthulines.

filose (fī'lo'sā), *a.* [Fr. *filos* = L. *filosus*, < NL. *filosus*, < L. *filum*, thread: see *filæ*.] 1. Thread-like; thready; ending in a thread; drawn out like a thread. — 2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Filosa*.

filoselle (fī'lo-sel'), *n.* [F., floss-silk, modified in simulation of *filocle*, network (< *fil*, thread), < It. *filugello*, a silkworm, modified in simulation of *filu*, thread, < ML. as if **follicellus*, the cocoon of a silkworm; cf. L. *folliculus*, a little bag, a sac (> Pr. *follet*, equiv. to F. *filoselle*), dim. of *folius*, a bag; see *follicle*.] Ferret or floss-silk; program yarn or thread.

These little silken "hanks" were sometimes so prettily colored by means of the dyes that have been described as to become in the eyes of the womanhood of that generation almost as beautiful as the many shades, dainty *filoselles* of the present are to the women of to-day.

The Century, XXXVI, 766.

flour (flōr), *n.* [ME., also *floure*, *floure*, *fyloer*, appar. with ref. to *filen*, E. *file*, but prob. ult., by aphorism, for **afilour*, < OF. *afilure*, a whetstone (cf. F. *afilure*, one who whets), < ML. *afilatorium*, a tool for sharpening, a hone, whetstone, or steel, < *afilare* (> F. *afilier*), sharpen, whet, < L. *ad*, to, + *filum*, a thread, ML. also edge: see *filæ*. Cf. ML. *flarium*, a tool for sharpening.] A tool for sharpening knives, razors, etc.; a hone, whetstone, or steel.

A denier is nwe dy3t

Fyled in a *flour*.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I, 2225.
Floure [var. *fillon*] of barbowres craft, acuteula, flammum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 160.

flour (flōr), *n.* [ME., also *floure*, *floure*, *fyloer*; only in the following passage; prob. lit. a cord as spun or twisted, < OF. *flure*, *floure*, *floure*, a spinning, what is spun, F. *flure*, spinning, = Pr. *fladura* = It. *flatura*, < ML. *flatura*, spinning, a coarse thread, < *flare*, spin: see *filæ*.] Less prob. flour in this passage means an iron rod, being then a special use of *flour*, a steel.] A cord on which a curtain is hung.

The valance on *flour* shall weave with wyn,
By curtains stry3t drawn withlinc
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

flisent, **flisomt**, *v. t.* See *flisten*.

flist, *v. t.* [ME. *flisten*, *fulsten*, < AS. *fylstan*, contr. of *fullstian*, *fullstian* (= OS. *fullstian* = OHG. *fullestian*), help, aid, < *full*, full, + *lōstan*, perform, observe, follow: see *full* and *last*.] To help; aid.

Ue lowerd Ihesu Crist . . . gine us might ure sinnes to forliten . . . and wile [direct us], and *fliste* hem to beten [beat, expiate].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II, 125.

flisten, *v. t.* [ME. *flisten*, *floun*, *fyloen*, *floun*, *fulsum*, or with inf. suffix *flisten*, *fulstien*; as *flist* + *-en*.] To help; aid; further: same as *flist*.

His fader him *flistened* aw that he rose fro dede.
Boetary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), I, 44.

Uche treike is there frynd to *floun* there myde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 4671.

filter (fī'tēr), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *filter*, < F. *filtrer*, a filter, OF. *filtrer*, *filtrer*, a filter, F. *filtrer*, *filtrer*,

= Sp. Pg. *filtro* = It. *feltro*, felt. (ML. *feltum*, *feltum*, felt; see *felt*, and cf. *feltier*, *feltier*.)

1. A device for arresting and separating any matter mechanically suspended in a liquid. Filters used in the processes of analytical chemistry are made of paper or asbestos. The filter-paper is bibulous, consisting of nearly pure cellulose, with only bare traces of mineral matter. Many precipitates are more conveniently separated by an asbestos filter, the most common form consisting of an ordinary platinum crucible having the bottom perforated with fine holes which are covered with a thin asbestos felt. In the arts filters are used to purify water, syrups, vinegar, the juices of cane and fruits, oils, liquors, sewage, liquid by products, and molten metals. The materials used in filtration are gravel, sand, charcoal, bone-black, sponge, fabrica, woven wire netting, asbestos, porous brick and stone, mineral wool, rope, paper, and powdered glass. The devices used to hold the straining material are in a great variety of forms, from a simple wick or hose cloth hung over the edge of a bowl of water and acting as a capillary strainer, to a settling pond filtering 400,000 gallons of water in a day. The most common filter is a cone of bibulous paper, or a square of cloth sewed together to form a bag (called *Hippocrates's cone*). Filters also consist of porous brick or stone (asbestos), or tubes filled with sponge, charcoal, or sand, etc. Domestic filters are used in connection with pumps and water faucets. To cause the liquid to pass through a filter, the weight of a column of water, the pressure of the atmosphere, mechanical force from a screw or from steam-pressure, and centrifugal force are employed, as in the *centrifugal filter*, *oil filter*, *vacuum filter*, and many forms of pressure filters. Filters are also made reversible and intermittent, so that the filtering material may be freed from the collected sediment. In some pressure filters the liquid or syrup is within a cylinder, and is forced outward through rings of fabric under steam-pressure; in others it is forced through a series of strainers piled one above another. Where bone black and charcoal are used, there is also a filtering or straining of a certain amount of gas and organic material that would pass through any other filter without detention. Filters are also used to remove dust and floating matter from air, but such devices are more properly termed *air strainers*.

Having for trial sake filtered it through cap paper, there remained in the *filter* a powder of a very deep and lovely colour.

Keble, Works, I, 365.

Specifically — **2.** In *fish-culture*, a long box in which screens, usually of flannel, are placed, through which the water is filtered before it passes into the hatching-troughs. Also called *filtering-box*, *filtering-tank*. **Aerating filter.** See *aerate*. — **Capillary filter.** See *capillary*. — **Centrifugal filter.** See *centrifugal*. — **Reversible filter,** a filter so arranged that the fluid may flow through it in either direction; a self-clearing filter. *E. H. Knight*

filter (*fil'ter*), *v.* [= It. *filtrare* = G. *filtrieren* = Dan. *filtrere* = Sw. *filtrera*, < F. *filtrer*, OF. *filtrer*, earlier *feutrer*, = Sp. Pg. *filtrar* = It. *filtrare*, < ML. *filtrare*, strain through felt, etc., < *filtrum*, *filtrum*, felt, a filter; see the noun.] **I. trans.** **a.** To purify or defecate, as water or other liquid, by passing it through a filter or any cleansing medium; strain.

Sages after sages strove
In vain to filter off a crystal draught
Pure from the lees. *Cooper, Task*, II, 508.

Specifically — **2.** In *anal. chem.*, to separate (a solution) from the solid matter contained in it, either for the purpose of collecting and saving the solid matter, usually a precipitate, or of preparing the solution for further operations.

II. intrans. To percolate; pass through or as through a filter.

The huge black houses between their sloping meeting corners, suffer a meagre light to filter down over rough brown stone. *H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches*, p. 238.

Swedenborg's thought has been slowly filtering into philosophy and theology, spiritualizing both. *L. F. Clarke, Self Culture*, p. 77.

filter (*fil'ter*), *v. t.* Same as *filter*.

filter (*fil'ter*), *n.* See *filter*.

filter-bed (*fil'ter-bed*), *n.* A pond or tank having a false bottom covered with sand, and serving to filter river- or pond-waters.

filter-faucet (*fil'ter-fa set*), *n.* A faucet having a small filter affixed to its spout.

filtering (*fil'ter-ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *filter*, *v.*] **Straining; defecating; used in compounds.** — **Filtering-bag,** a conical bag made of close flannel, and kept open at the top by means of a hoop. It is used in filtering wine, vinegar, etc. — **Filtering-box.** Same as *filter*, *2.* — **Filtering-cup,** a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of showing that if the pressure of the atmosphere be removed from an under surface by exhaustion with an air pump, the pressure on the surface above will force a fluid through the pores of substances which it could not otherwise penetrate. — **Filtering-funnel,** a glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to come more freely than in a smooth funnel. — **Filtering-paper,** any paper unaltered and sufficiently porous to allow liquids to pass through it. — **Filtering-press,** a filter in which the liquid is forced through the strainers by atmospheric or mechanical pressure or by the weight of a column of water; a filter-press. — **Filtering-stone,** any porous stone, such as sandstone, through which water is filtered. — **Filtering-tank.** Same as *filter*, *2.*

filter-paper (*fil'ter-pä'per*), *n.* Porous paper designed to be used for filtering.

filter-press (*fil'ter-press*), *n.* **1.** A filtering-press. Specifically — **2.** An apparatus for the extraction of oil from *filh*, as menhaden, and the compression of the residuum into cakes.

filter-pump (*fil'ter-pump*), *n.* An arrangement devised by the German chemist Hunsen, and much used by chemists to accelerate the filtering process. The atmospheric pressure is diminished in the vessel into which the filtered liquid passes by the aspirating effect of a stream of water flowing through a connecting tube, and the full atmospheric pressure on the surface of the liquid in the funnel forces the liquid through the pores of the filter-paper or other material.

filth (*filth*), *n.* [ME. *filthe*, *filthe*, *filthe*, < AS. *fyth* (= OS. *fultha*) = D. *culde* = OHG. *fulda*], *filth*, foulness, < *ful*, foul, + formative *-th*; see *foul* and *filic*.] **1.** Anything that soils or defiles; foul, offensive matter; also, the state of being defiled; a foul condition; squalor; nastiness.

All cure today is but *filth*. *Lock Plays*, p. 7.
As the peach'd *filth* that floods the middle street
Tungson, Merlu and Vivien.

2. Anything that sullies or befouls the moral character; pollution; defilement.

When we in our viciousness grow hard,
The wise gods seal our eyes
In our own *filth*. *Shak.* *A. and C.*, III, 11.
Purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Fiddison, Sermons*.

3. Figuratively, a low or foul fellow; a wretch.

Then was Mellors neig mad al most for fore
Lest that soule *filthe* schold have him foule there
William of Palerne (E. E. 1, 8), I, 2342.
Filth, thou leest. *Shak.* *Othello*, v. 2.

Syn. 2. Impurity, grossness, obscenity.
filth-disease (*filth'di-zeez'*), *n.* A disease caused by or arising in consequence of filth.

Typhoid fever and other preventable *filth diseases*. *Science*, VI, 101.

filthhead, *n.* [ME. *filtheved*, < *filth* + *head*.] Filthiness; foulness.

Lo, I come as a night thief, blest is he that waketh
And keepeth his cloths that he wandre not naked, and that
thel be not the *filthehead* of him. *Wycht, Rev.* XVI, 15.

filthily (*fil'thi-li*), *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; offensively.

If she do not paint, she will look so *filthy* thou canst
not love her! *Burt.* *o.* *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 67.

filthiness (*fil'thi-ness*), *n.* **1.** The state of being filthy, polluted, or defiled.

Who seeth not the *filthiness* of evil wanteth a great folly
to perceive the beauty of virtue. *Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie*.

2. That which is filthy; filth; squalor; pollution; corruption.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh
and spirit. *1 Pet.* I, 2.
Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place. *1 Chron.* XXV, 5.

Syn. See *filth*.
filthless, *a.* [ME. *filthless*, < *filth* + *less*.] Undefiled.

Mountain and *filthless*, as bird's current cleve. *Commandment of our Lady*, I, 51.

filthy (*fil'thi*), *a.* [< *filth* + *-y*.] **1.** Containing or involved in filth; foul; dirty; noisome; nasty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air.
The *filthy* by lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife. *Tennyson, Maud*, I.

The environs of the camp were in a *filthy* state; the Russians neglecting the most simple and necessary precautions. *Ed. Doucens, Merv.*, IV.

2. Morally foul; defiled by sinful practices; polluted.

He which is *filthy*, let him be *filthy* still. *Rev.* XXII, 11.
The rank despatch which follows *filthy* trade. *Cooper, Progress of Error*, I, 123.

To stagger if I place at any moment in all manner of profane, injurious and filthy language. *H. James, Sons and Daughters*, p. 84.

3. Low; sordid; contemptible; mean.

He wrought both that made the painter; and yet he's
but a *filthy* piece of work. *Shak.* *T. of A.*, I, 1.

Hah! Here is the exp. your worship did bespeak
Pet. — To be so and *filthy*.
Why, tis a cockle or a walnut shell.
A knock a boy a trick. *Shak.* *T. of A.*, I, 3.

Syn. 1. *Dirty*, *foul*, etc. (see *dirty*). **2.** *Impure*, *corrupt*, *gross*.

filtrate (*fil'trat*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filtrated*, ppr. *filtrating*. [< ML. *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, *filtrare*; see *filter*, *1.*] To filter; defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation; also used figuratively.

From hence it appears that the expressed juices of vegetables, not *filtrated* very clear, contain their whole specific virtue. *Arbuthnot, Aliments*, III.

To believe . . . it must be even more evident than to unbelievers that a Christianity *filtrated* of all its "accidental" dogmas is a Christianity so enlightened as to be able to dispense with Christ.

H. N. Owenham, Short Studies, p. 331.

filtrate (*fil'trat*), *n.* [< NL. *filtratum*, neut. of *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, *filtrare*; see *filter*, *1.*] The liquid which has been passed through a filter.

filtration (*fil-trä'shqn*), *n.* [= F. *filtration* = Sp. *filtracion* = Pg. *filtração* = It. *filtrazione*, < ML. *filtratio* (n.), < *filtrare*, *filtrare*; see *filter*, *1.*] The act or process of filtering; the process of mechanically separating and removing the undissolved particles floating in a liquid, as by passing the liquid through filtering-paper, charcoal, sand, etc. See *filter*, *1.*

The nature of suction, the cause of *filtration*, and the rising of water in siphons. *Glennville, Essays*, III.

The process of upward *filtration* through sand is inefficient for the purification of sewage from soluble offensive matters. *E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem.*, p. 760.

flum (*fl'um*), *n.*; pl. *fla* (*-fla*). [L., a thread; see *filic*.] **1.** A thread; a filament, fibril, or fine fiber; a flar structure. — **2.** In *medical notation*, the stem or tail of a note. **Fla spermatica**, spermatic threads, spermatozoa. *Kolliker*. — **Fla terminalis**, the terminal thread of the spinal cord; the continuation of the spinal cord, greatly diminished in caliber, after the giving off of the great trunks of lumbar and sacral nerves known as the cauda equina.

flumash (*flum'a-shing*), *n.* [With accom. term., ult. < OF. *fons*, dung (cf. *femier*, F. *fumier*, dunghill), < L. *flum*, dung; see *flanta*, *fumeta*.] Among hunters, the dung of several sorts of wild beasts; fumets. *E. Phillips*, 1708.

fumble (*flim'bl*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fumbled*, ppr. *fumbling*. [A dial. var. of *fumble*; see *fumble*, and cf. *fumble*.] **I. intrans.** To fumble; do anything imperfectly or irresolutely. *Hallucell; Forby*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. trans. To touch something lightly. *Wright*.

fumble (*flim'bl*), *n.* [< ME. *fimel*, "cannabis brevier," i. e., the smaller sort of hemp, male hemp, teased hemp or flax, < *fimelen*, teased flax, hemp, or wool (D. *fymelen*, card), prob. the same word as *fimelen*, *fymelen*, *femelen*, move quickly, move the fingers quickly, play, trifle, etc., = F. *fimble*, *v.* Hence G. *fimel*, also *femmel*, *femel*, fumble-hemp, *fimelen*, pick fumble-hemp, *femelde*, fumble-hemp. The larger sort of hemp is really female, but is popularly regarded as male, and hence called *carl hemp*, *q. v.*; hence the name *fumble* for the smaller sort has been regarded as a corruption of *female* and explained accordingly.] The male plants of hemp, which, being soonest ripe, are picked out by hand from among the female, which are left to ripen their seed.

fumble-hemp (*flim'bl-hemp*), *n.* [= G. *fimel-hanf*; see *fimble* + *hemp*.] Same as *fimble*, *2.*

The first season for pulling the hemp is usually about the middle of August, when they begin to pull what they call the *fumble hemp*, which is the male hemp. *Miller, Gardener's Dict.*

ambria (*äm'bri-ä*), *n.*; pl. *ambrie* (*-ä*). [= Pg. It. *ambria*, < L. *ambria*, wing, a border, L. *ambria*, pl., fringe, fibrous part, threads, prob. a nasalized deriv. of *fibra*, a thread, fiber; see *fiber*, *1.*] **1.** In *ool.* and *bot.*, one of the parts or processes which collectively make a fringe; a fringing filament, fibril, or flum. — **2.** pl. A set of fringing processes; a fringe. Specifically: (a) In *ool.* (1) The fringed extremity of a Fall-gian tube. (2) A narrow band of white fibers running along the median concave side of the hippocampus major. It is a continuation of the pillars of the fornix. Also called *tenia hippocampi* and *corpus ambriatum*. (3) In *entom.*, an irregular fringe of hairs on any margin or on the antennae; specifically the situated hairs on the end of the abdomen, seen in *Andrena* and other bees. (4) In *bot.*, a dissected, fringe-like border, as in some of the petioles. **3.** [cap.] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

ambrial (*äm'bri-ä*), *a.* [< *ambria* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a *ambria*. — **2.** Of or pertaining to the *ambria* of the brain. — **Fimbrial fissure**, in *anat.*, a distinct and apparently constant depressed line between the falcus and the *ambria*, thus corresponding with the margin of the cuneus. It is not a true cleft or fissure. *Walder and Gage*.

fimbriaria (*äm'bri-ä'ri-ä*), *n.* [NL., < L. *fimbria*, pl. fringe; see *ambria*.] A genus of *Hepaticae*, related to *Marchantia*, and differing in having the inner involucre split into from 8 to 16 pendulous linear divisions.

ambriate (*äm'bri-ät*), *a.* [= It. *Ambriate*, fringed, < L. *ambriatus*, fibrous, fringed, < *Am-*

ing act or performance.

It was arranged that the two barons should first occupy the arena. . . . that Glauco and the lion should next perform their part in the bloody spectacle, and the tiger and the Namaroo be the grand finale.

Reverend, Last Days of Pompeii, v. 2.

finality (fi-nal'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. finalitas (-is), the being last, < L. finalis, last; see final.*] 1. The quality or state of being final; the state of being settled or finally arranged; completion; conclusion.

Now, fellow-citizens, I view the finality of the compromise as necessary to the peace and preservation of the Union.

J. Buchanan, in Curtis, II. 65.

Impatient of finality, we make each goal, when reached, a starting-point for further quest.

G. H. Lewis, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 26.

It is a grave question whether in our art at least finality has not been achieved. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 369.*

2. In *philos.*, the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end; the doctrine of final causes.

But the very best explanation is imperfect if we refuse to restrict ourselves within the limits of scientific finality, and demand a cause of the cause, an origin of the origin.

G. H. Lewis, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 3.

3. That which is final or last; a final act or result; an absolute conclusion or determination; as, to reach a finality in a negotiation; this offer is a finality.

finally (fi-nal-i), *adv.* [*< ME. fynally; < final + -ly.*] 1. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; at last; lastly; as, he finally submitted.

Finally that a cordoned to Melechnasser, that Guytoza had put in Prison at Mountivalle.

Manderell, Travels, p. 34.

Finally, brethren, farewell.

Shak., M. W. of W., I. 1.

His [five's] first attachments . . . were to Mr. Fox, at a later period he was attracted by the genius of Mr. Pitt; but finally he connected himself in the closest manner with George Grenville.

Macaulay, Lord Chive

2. Completely; beyond recovery.

What goes that would grieve to the great harmes, To affirm but as last, finally for ever.

De Witt, in Curtis, I. 11470.

The enemy was finally exterminated.

Sir J. Innes

finance (fi-nans' or fi-nans'), *n.* [*< ME. financer, synance, fine, forfeit, ransom (= D. financer, finante = G. finanz = Dan. Sw. finans, usually in pl., finances), < OF. financer, pl. finances, wealth, substance, revenue, extraordinary levies, F. financer, cash, ready money, finances, pl. finances, finances, money matters, = Pr. finansa = OSp. finansa = Pg. financa = It. finanza, quitance, pl. finanze, finance, revenue, < ML. financia, R money payment, money, < finare, pay a fine or tax (> It. finire, end, quit, discharge, = OF. finer, pay), < ML. finis, a payment in settlement, a fine, tax; see fin', n.]*

1. A fine; forfeit; ransom.

I am your prisoner this instance, In your hands take at this journey, In such wise I may be put to finance.

Ham. of Portenau (E. T. 8), I. 1253

2. *pl.* Revenue; funds in the treasury, or accruing to it; resources of money; as, the finances of the government were in a low condition.

All the finances or revenues of the imperial crown.

In an Office of Allocations.

3. *pl.* The income or resources of an individual. [*Colloq.*]

These, and a few less defensible families, Brought the Knight to the end of his slender finances.

Bacham, Ingoldby Legends, II. 34.

4. The science of monetary business or affairs; the system by which the income of a nation, state, or corporation is raised and administered; pecuniary management in general; as, the study of political economy and finance; the system of finance pursued by an administration, or a bank, corporation, or other company.

I hope, however, he will not rely too much on the fertility of Lord North's genius for finance.

Junius Letters, I.

Of the fifty poets whose lives Johnson has written, Montague and Prior were the only two who were distinguished by an intimate knowledge of trade and finance.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Minister of finance, in the countries of continental Europe, a cabinet officer who has the general direction of the public finance of the country and the supervision of the budget in the legislative body. Similar functions are exercised in Great Britain nominally by the First Lord of the Treasury, but really by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Those millions you have heaped together with your financing work.

Carlyle, in Froude, II. 364.

II. trans. To manage financially; be financier for; furnish with finances or money.

Sir Solomon Medina financed the commissariat in the date of Marlborough's campaigns.

Encyc. Brit. XII. 684.

How these Western railways, running through a poor country, are to pay the different companies who finance them, construct them, stock them, issue first preferences on them, and water their shares, is a branch of business not given to every fellow to understand.

W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 284.

Indeed, this naturally leads me to say a word or two about the manner in which the institution was financed.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 25.

financial (fi-nan'shal), *a.* [*= D. financiel = G. finanzell = Dan. Sw. finansel; as finance + -ial.*] Pertaining to finance or to revenue; pertaining or relating to money matters; as, financial operations.

Godolphin, . . . whose financial skill had been greatly missed during the summer, was brought back to the Treasury.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the financial year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was \$50,835,000.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 108.

financially (fi-nan'shal-i), *adv.* In relation to finances; in respect to funds.

I consider, therefore, the stopping of the distillery economically, financially, commercially, . . . as a measure rather well meant than well considered.

Backe, Scarcity

financier (fi-nan' or fi-nan-ser'), *n.* [*Formerly sometimes written financer; < F. financer (Sp. financiero = Pg. financiero = It. finanziere), a financier, moneyed man, < financer, financer; see finance.*] 1. An officer who is intrusted with the control of financial interests; one who regulates or manages the public revenues.

The most judicious tax which a financier could devise would excite murmurs if it were called the Ship money.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

2. One skilled in financial operations, whether public, corporate, or individual; one who understands money matters.

Sidney, lord, and subsequently Earl Godolphin, next to Halifax the most experienced financier of the age, was on the advice of Marlborough appointed lord treasurer.

S. Bouché, Taxes in England, II. 18.

3. In France, formerly, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.

financier (fi-nan' or fi-nan-ser'), *v.* [*Formerly also written financer; < financer, n.*] 1. *in trans.* To conduct financial operations; act as a financier; finance; in a derogatory sense, to engage in financial scheming or irregular pecuniary transactions.

II. trans. To act as financier for; manage or contrive ways and means for; finance.

financiering (fi-nan' or fi-nan-ser'ing), *n.* The management of financial operations.

In 1861 the political circumstances of the country were so general ill calculated to evolve sound or even careful financiering.

The American, VII. 161.

There is no reason to expect a change of policy until the dangers which lie in surplus finances are clearly apprehended.

New Princeton Rev., V. 79.

finary, *n.* See finery.

finback (fin'bak), *n.* A finner or fin whale.

finback-calf (fin'bak-kält), *n.* A whaler's name for the sharp-headed finner, *Balaenoptera davidsoni*. Also called young finback. [*Pacific coast, U. S.*]

finch (finch), *n.* [*< ME. finch, fynch; < AS. finc = D. enk = MLG. tink, cink; < OHG. fincho, MHG. G. finke, fink; = Sw. fin = Dan. finke, a finch, = W. pinc, a chaffinch. From the Celtic form repr. by W. pinc are prob. E. dim. and Se. pink, and F. pinson = Sp. pinchon, pincom = It. pincone, in ML. pincone, n. A third E. form is spink, q. v. Similar forms appear in Brat. pint, tent, Slov. pinda, Bohem. penkara, penice, Slovak. penka, penkara, Russ. penka, hedge-sparrow, warbler (which see), Esthonian vink, etc., finch (the chaffinch being common throughout the whole of Europe, all prob. in imitation of the call note which is thought to sound like "fink" or "pink" of the male chaffinch. The word occurs chiefly with a distinctive epithet; see phrase names below, and the compounds bullfinch, chaffinch, goldfinch, greenfinch, hawkfinch, mountainfinch, etc.] 1. The chaffinch; any bird of the genus *Fringilla* or family *Fringillidae*, of which the species are very numerous; a hunting, sparrow, grosbeak, etc. See *Fringillidae*.*

The finch, the sparrow, and the lark, The plain song: O how they sing!

Shak., M. S. D., III. 1 (song)

They sang as thythe as finches sing, That flutter here on golden wing.

Cooper, The Faithful Bird.

2. Any small conirostral oacine passerine bird, as of the family *Ploceidae* or *Thraupidae*; a weaver-bird or tanager. — 3. Loosely, in composition, some other small bird, as the fallowfinch.

Angola finch, a kind of serin finch, *Serinus angolensis*, Latham, 1783. — **Bell's finch**, *Amphispiza belli*, of western parts of the United States; named for J. G. Bell, a noted taxidermist of New York. — **Black-and-orange finch**, *Melospiza melanotis*, a crested finching of Asia. — **Black-faced finch**, *Amphispiza bilineata*, of the western parts of the United States. — **Black-throated finch**, *Amphispiza bilineata*, of the western parts of the United States. — **Blending's finch**, *Pipilo chlorurus*, of the western parts of the United States. Also called *green-tailed sparrow*.

Bramble finch, same as *brambbling*. — **Briak finch**, the chaffinch. [*Local, Eng.*] — **Bud finch**, the bullfinch. Also *bud-bird*, *bud-picker*. — **Cardinal finch**, same as *cardinal bird*. — **Cassin's finch**, (a) A kind of purple finch, *Cardinalis cassinii*, closely resembling the common species, but larger, inhabiting southwestern parts of the United States; named for the famous ornithologist John Cassin, of Philadelphia. (b) *Peucaea cassinii*, a kind of summer finch of southwestern parts of the United States, named for the same. — **Cherry finch**, the hawkfinch, *Coccothraustes vespertina*, from its fondness for cherry pits. — **Chinese finch**, a kind of green finch, *Icterus sinensis*, Latham, 1783. — **Cinereous finch**, the large gray song sparrow of the Aleutian islands and other parts of Alaska, *Melospiza cinerea*, Latham, 1783; Pennant, 1768. — **Citrel finch**, same as *citrel*. — **Copper finch**, the chaffinch, so called from the ochraceous color of the breast (Devonshire and Cornwall, Eng.). — **Crimson finch**, same as *purple finch*. — **Crimson-fronted finch**, same as *house finch*. — **Crimson-headed finch**, the common purple finch of Europe and Asia, *Cardinalis erythrurus*, Latham, 1783. — **Fasciated finch**, the common song-sparrow of the United States, *Melospiza melodia* or *M. fasciata*, a name given by Latham in 1783. — **Fox finch**, the fox sparrow (which see). See also *Passerella*. — **Gold finch**, (a) *Seo goldfinch*. (b) The yellow hammer. [*Local, Eng.*] — **Grass finch**, the bay-winged finching, *Passeris gramineus*, the vesperbird, one of the commonest sparrows of the United States. — **Green finch**, (a) *See greenfinch*. (b) The Texas sparrow, *Ammodramus rufostratus*. See *Kimberrapra*. — **Harris's finch**, *Zonotrichia querula*, the hooded crown-sparrow of interior parts of the United States and British America. — **Horse finch**, the chaffinch. [*Local, Eng.*] — **House finch**, the burton or crimson-fronted purple finch, *Cardinalis frontalis*, so called from its domesticity in New Mexico, Arizona, and California. — **Indigo finch**, same as *indigo bird*. — **Lapland finch**, the house sparrow, *Tringa lapponica*, Latham, 1783. — **Lark finch**, the lark sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus*. See *Chondestes*. — **Lazuli finch**, a kind of painted finch, *Passerina azurea*, See *lazuli*. — **Lesser pied mountain finch**, the snow-bunting, *Phalaropus albus*. — **Lincoln's finch**, *Melospiza lincolni*, closely related to the song sparrow and swamp sparrow, of plain spotted and streaked coloration with a buff band across the breast, found nearly all over North America, named for one Robert Lincoln, sometime a companion of Audubon. — **Linnet finch**, the linnet, *Linnaea canadensis*. — **Long-tailed finch**, *Emberizoides macrura*. See *Emberizoides*. — **Maze finch**, the chaffinch. [*Local, Eng.*] — **Mountain finch**, (a) The brambbling. (b) A mimosa of the Canadian sparrow or tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*, Latham, 1783. — **Painted finch**, one of the several species of the genus *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza*, the nonpareil, the indigo bird, or the lazuli finch, so called from the brilliant and varied colors. All are American, and some are common birds of the United States, as the three named. See *cut under indigo bird*. — **Pear finch**, the chaffinch. [*Local, Eng.*] — **Pied finch**, (a) The chaffinch, so called from its variegated colors. [*Local, Eng.*] (b) The snow-bunting, *Phalaropus albus*, in the plumage of winter, or of the female and young male. — **Pine finch**, (a) The chaffinch. [*Local, Eng.*] (b) The blue-shrike, *Cyanospiza cyanea*, so called from its fondness for the seeds of the pine. [*U. S.*] — **Purple finch**, a crimson finch, any number of the genus *Cardinalis* (which see), especially *C. purpureus*. The name is a misnomer, arising from the faulty coloring of a plate by Mark Catlett, 1781. Also called *purple bullfinch*. — **Red-breasted finch**, the rose-breasted grosbeak. See *grosbeak*. — **Red-headed finch**, a redpoll (which see), any species of the genus *Agathis*. — **Rose or rosy finch**, any of several species of the genus *Leucosticte* (which see), all of which have some of the feathers skirted with rose-red or crimson. The best known is *L. leucosticte*. Nearly all of them inhabit western parts of North America. — **Rufous-chinned finch**, the black sparrow of Jamaica, *Turdus chrysolaus*, Latham, 1783. — **Savanna finch**, an old and obsolete name of the common yellow-winged sparrow or grasshopper sparrow of the United States, *Coturniculus passerinus*, so called by Latham, 1782, after the name *savanna bird* of Sloane, 1779. See *cut under Coturniculus*. — **Seaside finch**, one of the birds of the genus *Ammodramus*, specifically *A. maritimus*, a common marsh sparrow of the Atlantic coast of the United States. — **Seris finch**, see *serin* and *Serinus*. — **Sharp-tailed finch**, a kind of weasle finch, *Ammodramus caudatus*, common along the Atlantic coast of the United States, having approximate tail feathers. — **Storm finch**, the stormy petrel, *Procellaria plumbea*, an old local (Delaware) name and book name. — **Strasburg finch**, the linnet, *Linnaea canadensis*, Latham, 1783. — **Summer finch**, one of several species of the American genus *Peucaea*, one of which was originally described as *Fringilla carolinensis*. They are common birds of southerly portions of the United States and of Mexico. — **Thistle finch**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis alpina*. — **To pull a finch**, to swallow an ignorant or unsuspecting person. Compare to *pull a pike* (under *pike*).

Privately a finch's work could be made.

Chaucer, Gen. Procl. to C. T., I. 632.

Tree finch, the tree sparrow, *Spizella monticola*, Latham, 1783. — **Twite finch**, same as *twite*. — **White finch**, the chaffinch, so called from the white bands on the wings. Also *chattering*. [*Local, Eng.*] — **White-throated finch**, the white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, See *sparrow*. — **Yellow finch**, a kind of serin finch, *Serinus jauberti*. Also called *Indian greenfinch*. Latham,

1788.—Yellow-throated finch, the common black-throated hunting of the United States, *Spiza americana*. Latham, *Prunant*. (See also *beech-finch*, *huckfinch*, *canary finch*, *haukfinch*, etc.)

finch², *v.* An obsolete contracted form of *finch*.

fin-chain (fin'chān), *n.* In *whaling*, a heavy chain, about 15 feet long, with a large triangular loose link or ring at one end and a small ring at the other, used for raising the fin and the head of the first blubber piece from a whale. Some fin-chains have a loose ring shackled to them for the blubber-hook.

finch-backed (finch'bak't), *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as *cuttle*: in allusion to the variegated plumage of the finch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

finched (fincht), *a.* [*< finch¹ + -ed²*]. Same as *finch-backed*.

finch-falcon (finch'fa'kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

finch-tanager (finch'tan'ā-jēr), *n.* One of the centrostrin tanagers, such as those of the genus *Habia*.

fincklet, *n.* See *finkle*.

find (find), *v.*; pret. and pp. *found*, ppr. *finding*. [*< ME. finden* (pret. *found*, *fond*, pl. *founde*, *founden*, pp. *founde*, *founden*), *< AS. findan* (pret. *fund*, pl. *fundu*, pp. *funden*) = *OS. findan*, *fidhan* = *OFris. finda* = *D. vinden* = *MLG. vinden*, *la. finen* = *OHG. findan*, *MLG. G. finden* = *Ice. finna* = *Sw. finna* = *Dan. finde* = *Goth. fanthan*, *find*. Connection with *la. petere*, seek after, go to, fall upon, is doubtful: see *complete*, *petition*. Remotely connected with *ferce¹* and *fass*, *q. v.*] **I. trans.** 1. To discover by sight or feeling; come or light upon, either by seeking or unexpectedly; encounter or meet with for the first time.

The first day next after, Men *finden* in the Askes a Worm.

Which Seynt Elyne *found* the Crosse at Jherusalem.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travels*, p. 10.

Phaler and Heber, as they wandered, *find*

A huge high Pillar, which wright did stand

Sylvester, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Columns.

Oh that I knew where I might *find* him! that I might

come even to his seat! Job xlii. 3.

2. To discover by methodical means; ascertain or make out by systematic exploration, trial, or study; as, to *find* bottom by sounding; to *find* a bullet in a wound by probing; an effort to *find* the philosopher's stone; to *find* one's way in the dark; to *find* the answer to a problem.

If your labour suffer it, I pray *find* whether I be in him

(Mr. Fowler) still, and conserve me in his love.

Donne, *Letters*, viii.

But in short, Mr. Coventry *found* a Customer, and they

found means to get it [opium] ashore, while the Soldiers

of the Fort were at dinner. Dampier, *Voyages*, II, l. 106.

As I really think continually of such a journey, I name

it *find* and then, though I don't *find* how to accomplish it.

Walpole, *Letters*, II, 18.

3. To discover the use of, or the way to make or use; invent; devise.

He *found* testes first, but if men live

Chaucer, *Anellida and Arleto*, l. 154.

4. To discover or ascertain by experience; learn from observation or sensation; as, the climate was *found* to be unpropitious; to *find* a friend in a supposed enemy.

"I have," quod he, "*founde* you bothe the trewe and kynde."

Genevieve (E. E. T. S.), l. 107.

Corah and his company . . . will be *found* to be the

first assertors of this kind of liberty that ever were in the

world. Stillson, *Sermons*, I, vi.

I *find* a man may have a deal of valour in him, and not

know it! Sheridan, *The Rivals*, III, 4.

In Egypt, fish which have not scales are generally *found*

to be unwholesome food.

R. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I, 114, note.

We shall leave this abstract question, and look at the

world as we *find* it.

Macaulay, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

5. To succeed in attaining; gain by effort; as, to *find* leisure for a visit; to *find* safety in flight.

Take god hede to this matere,

And *find* to lerne it all ye canne

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra set), l. 1.

I will go sit and weep,

Till I can *find* occasion for revenge.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, II, 1.

6. To come to or into by natural causes or by force of circumstances; arrive at; reach; as, water *finds* its level; the picture *found* its way to the auction-room.

He past the foaming seas,

And *finds* the pleasant porte.

Giaccone, *Philonio* (ed. Arber), p. 88.

Glorious deeds due to ambitious ends and reward an

awarable, not to their outward seeming, but to their inward ambition.

7. To detect; catch: commonly with *out*. See *findable* at *find*, below.

They flattered me like a dog. . . . When the thunder would not peace at my bidding, there I *found* 'em, there I smelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men of their words: they told me I was everything.

Shak., *Learn*, IV, 4.

The first time he is *found* in a lie, it should rather to be wondered at, as a monstrous thing in him, than re-

proved as an ordinary fault. Locke, *Education*, § 131.

8. In law, to determine after judicial inquiry; as, the jury *found* him guilty; to *find* a verdict for the plaintiff.

Make her grave straight, the crowner hath sat on her,

and *finds* it christian burial. Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1.

If we were cited at that tribunal of truth, we should be

found guilty. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 194.

In behalf of the Nose it will quickly appear,

And your lordship in each will undoubtedly *find*, That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear,

Which amounts to possession time out of mind.

Compter, *Report on an Adjudged Case*.

9. To supply; provide; furnish; as, to *find* money or provisions for an expedition.

Now lak I good where with I should you *find*

Geopreides (E. E. T. S.), l. 1013.

Every crafts haveinge the name of pageant shullen *fynde*

oon crestes yerly brennyng, to be born before the Ball

les of the said cite. *Engish Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Our wages are sometimes a little in arrear, and not

very great either—but fifty pounds a year, and *find* our

own bags and bouquets.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, II, 2.

10. To support; maintain; provide for: followed by the direct object of the person (often reflexive), with *in*, formerly also *with*, before the thing provided; as, to receive ten dollars a week and *find* one's self.

By housebondrye of such as God hire sente,

Scho *found* hirself and eek hire doughtien two

Chaucer, *Non's Priests Tale*, l. 9.

A poor layman, having a wife and twenty children, and

not able to *find* them, etc.

Tyndale, *Ann. to Sir F. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 78.

He that shall marrye thee had better spend the poor re-

mainder of his days in a dung barge, for twopence a week,

and *find* himself. Dean, and Fl., *Woman Hater*, III, 1.

The state . . . promising for itself that all able bodied

men should be *found* in work. *Franklin*, *Sketches*, p. 170.

11. To compose; set in order; arrange.

He drew him to the fere,

And took a light, and *found* his countenance,

As for to looke upon an old romance.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III, 180.

12. To reach home to; take the fancy of; appeal to the taste or liking of. [*Colloq.*]

A subtlety of perception in appreciating genius, and a

generous enthusiasm for what *finds* him are more charac-

teristic of Lamb's criticism than width.

Athenaeum, No. 3154, p. 427.

Office found, in law. See *office*. To *find* bail, to *find*

bones in, to *find* fault, to *find* in the heart. See the

nouns. To *find* one's account in anything, to *find* it

advantageous or profitable. [*A Gallicism*]. To *find*

one's feet or legs, to rise upon one's feet or legs, get

or recover the use of them.

Well, sir, we must have you [an alleged cripple] *find*

your legs. Sirrah bendle, whip him till he leap over that

same stool. Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, II, 1.

To find one's self. (a) To feel, fate in regard to ease or

pain, health or sickness; do, as, how do you *find* your-

self this morning? [*Compare the equivalent German* *wie*

beindien sie sich?—a common formula.] (b) See def. 10.

To find out, to discover by search or observation; at-

tain to a knowledge or understanding of; detect; solve;

fathom.

Canst thou by searching *find* out God? Job xl. 7.

And what madness, what wickedness is it then, to pry

curiously into those arcana of Providence, which we can

never *find* out, and which were hidden from us on purpose

that we might not *find* them out? Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II, xxii.

I have *found* him out a long time since.

Shak., *School for Scandal*, I, 1.

He, however, who gains access to cabinets, soon *finds*

out by what foolishness the world is governed.

Leving, *Kutcherbocker*, p. 409.

To find the bean in the cake. See *bean*.

II. intrans. In law, to determine an issue

after judicial inquiry; direct judgment on the

merits or facts of a case; as, the jury *finds* for the plaintiff.

findable (fin'dā-bl), *a.* [*< find + -able*]. Capable of being found.

Such persons . . . have nothing more to be said of them

findable by all my endeavours. Fuller, *Worthies*, xiv.

A man's ideal

Is high in Heaven, and lodged with Plato's God.

Not *findable* here. Tennyson, *The Sisters* (No. 2).

finder (fin'dér), *n.* [*< ME. finder, fynder* (= *D. vinder* = *MLG. vinder* = *G. finder* = *Dan. fader*); *< find + -er¹*]. One who or that which

finds or discovers. Specifically—(a) One who finds

or determines after search or inquiry.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for

a *finder* of madmen. Shak., *T. N.*, III, 4.

(b) An inventor, deviser, or originator.

But Grekes seyn *Pictagoras*,

That he the firste *finder* was

Of the arte [of music]. Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 1102.

(c) A poet.

A poet [Chaucer], . . . the first *finder* of our fair lan-

guage. Occleve.

(d) In the customs, a searcher employed to discover goods

imported or exported without paying custom. (e) A small-

er telescope attached to a larger, for the purpose of find-

ing an object more readily.

This instrument was mounted on the same set of axes

with the twenty-eight inch Cass-grain mirror, as were also

a *finder* of five inches aperture, and one of two inches.

Science, III, 724.

Then by his *finder*, a little telescope set by the side of

his large one and embracing a large field of view in the

sky, he points the telescope aright. Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV, 21.

(f) An extra lens or other device attached to a photo-

graphic camera for the purpose of showing on a small

supplementary ground glass, or otherwise, the position of

the picture in the field of the sensitized plate: used in cam-

eras for making instantaneous pictures. (g) A micro-

scope slide divided by fine lines into a number of minute

squares, used to locate exactly any point of especial inter-

est in the field of the microscope. By noting the square

which covers the point in question, the observer is en-

abled to bring it at once into view.

fin de siècle (fān dē si-ā'kl). [*F.*] The end of

the century; used attributively of anything that

exhibits certain characteristics supposed to

mark the closing years of the nineteenth cen-

tury, regarded as a period of emancipation

from the traditional social and moral order.

findfault (find'fālt), *n.* [*< find, v., + obj. fault*].

A faultfinder.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty

that follows our places stops the mouths of all *find-faults*.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

findfaulting (find'fālt'ing), *a.* [*< findfault; or*

rather a transposition of *faultfinding*]. Fault-

finding.

She doth not set business back by unquiet branglings

and *find-faulting* quarrels.

Whitlock, *Manners of Eng. People* (1654), p. 347.

finding (fin'ding), *n.* [*< ME. finding* (= *OHG. findunga*, *MLG. vinding*, *G. findung*); verbal

n. of *find, v.*] 1. The act of discovering or as-

certaining; discovery.

The most constant *finding*, in this analysis, relates to

analgesia. Allen, and Neurol., VI, 402.

2. That which is found by observation or search;

especially, in law, a statement of a conclusion

arrived at by the judicial trial of an issue.

do you the next way with your *findings* [a child].

Shak., *W. T.*, III, 2.

With the physiological machinery I am not concerned,

except to say that I should welcome with humble thank-

fulness any kind of *finding* from a jury of physiologists,

if it confined itself to physiology. F. H. Bradley, *Mind*, XIII, 28.

3. That which is provided for one's support or

maintenance; expense.

Thus this sweete clerk his tyme spent,

After his frennde *findung* and his rente.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 34.

Young gentlemen at their *findung* *findung* in my lords

house for the hoole yere. Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

4. pl. The tools, appliances, and materials which

as, a *fine* actor or musician; a *fine* scholar or workman.

There come with this kyng a coynt mon of shappe,
fellest in light, and a *fin* arber.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1715.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a *fine* thief, of the age of two and twenty, or thereabout!

Shak., I Hen. IV., III. 8.

Let me tell you, I have, which I will show to you, an artificial minnow, that will catch a trout as well as an artificial fly; and it was made by a handsome woman that had a *fine* hand, and a live minnow living by her.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 94.

8. Delicate in perception or feeling; nicely discriminating; acutely susceptible to impressions: as, a *fine* wit; a *fine* taste; a *fine* sense of color.

For hadde neuere frek (man) *fin* wit the faith to dispute
Ne man myghte haue no merit ther of, myghte hit be
'poned.
Piers Plowman (C), xl. 149.

And fitted fables for your *finer* ears,
Although at first he scarce could hit the bore.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prolog.

The spider's touch, how exquisitely *fine*!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.

Pope, Essay on Man, I. 217.

A certain *fine* temper of being was now not brought out in full relief.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

You shake your head. A random string
Your *finer* female sense offends.

Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

9. Minutely precise or exact; subtle: as, a *fine* distinction; a *fine* point in an argument.

We should do the Church of God small benefit by disputing with them [the Church of Rome] according unto the *finest* points of their dark conveyances.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 7.

Thou art too *fine* in thy evidence. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

The detection of impurities in the air is . . . of the utmost importance, and it is only by the *finest* methods that they can be ascertained in small quantities of air.

Angus Smith, quoted in J. Constantine's Pract. Ventilation, I.

10. Free from foreign matter; without dross or feculence or other impurities; clear; pure; refined: as, *fine* gold; *fine* oil.

The good whyte brede, the good red wyne,
And thereto the *fine* ale browne.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 112).

His feet like unto *fine* brass, as if they burned in a furnace.

Rev., I. 16.

Other [gold] less *fine* in carat is more precious.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 4.

They entertained me as well as they could, made cakes which were sour, and brought *fine* oil of olives.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 15.

11. Delicate or choice in material, texture, or style; light, thin, elegant, tasteful, etc., according to the nature of the thing spoken of: as, *fine* silk or wool; *fine* linen or cambric.

It is also of tables of *fine* white marble stone.

Turkington, Diary of Eng. Travels, p. 49.

They . . . arrayed him in vestures of *fine* linen.

Gen. XII. 42.

Why, thy verse swells with stuff so *fine* and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art.

Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

12. Thin in consistence; subtle; rare; tenuous: as, *fine* spirits evaporate rapidly.

When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater.

Bacon.

It is the law of fluids that prescribes the shape of the boat, . . . and, in the *finer* fluid above, the form and tackle of the sails.

Emerson, Art.

With the first appearance of the dawn I had heard the new thrush in the scattered trees near the hut—a strain as *fine* as if blown upon a fairy flute, a suppressed musical whisper from out the tops of the dark spruces.

J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 611.

13. Consisting of minute particles, grains, drops, flakes, etc.: as, *fine* sand or flour; *fine* rain or snow; *fine* shot.

Make ready quickly three measures of *fine* meal.

Gen. xviii. 6.

The wind blow fiercely over the hills, loaded with particles of snow, as *fine* as the point of a needle and as hard as crystal.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 55.

14. Very small in girth or diameter; slender; attenuated: as, *fine* thread; *fine* wire; a *fine* hair; a *fine* needle.

He draweth out the thread of his verbosity *finer* than the staple of his argument.

Shak., I. L. L., v. 1.

Ever yet mortality's *fine* threads give way.

Carper, Task, v. 378.

The lawyers of the Duchy of Lancaster . . . complained that as soon as they had split a hair, Lord Holland proceeded to split the plaintiffs into filaments still *finer*.

Macaulay, Lord Holland.

15. Keen; sharp; easily penetrating: as, the *fine* edge of a razor; a *fine* point, as of a needle or a thorn.

What *fine* chisel

Could ever yet cut breath? *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

Which [treasure] he will not every hour survey,
For blunting the *fine* point of seldom pleasure.

Shak., Sonnets, III.

Don't put too *fine* a point to your wit, for fear it should get blunted.

Corvantes, The Little Gypsy (trama).

A *fine* entrance is a sharp under-water part of the fore-body of a ship.

Hainersly.

16. Sheer; mere; pure; absolute: in the old phrase *fine force*.

Longe lasted that strife but lell thou knowes,

By *fin force* of his fight Philip it winnes.

Alisaunder of Moredoun (E. E. T. S.), I. 128.

The salines were so many and so thikke that of *fin force* that made hym to remove fro the brigg he to the playn felde.

Merton (E. E. T. S.), II. 240.

Fine arts. See *art*.—*Fine* as a fiddle, very fine; high-strung; handsome. [Colloq.]

The horses are at the livery-stable while we have no pastor. Splendid animals they are, too. *Fine* as fiddles, gentle as kittens.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 160.

Fine as fivepence, very smartly or gayly dressed. [Colloq.]

Be not, Jug, as a man would say, *finer* than fivepence, or more proud than a peacock.

Grin the Collier of Croydon, II.

Fine casting. (a) A casting of special excellence, either for its artistic design, or for the soundness and homogeneity or other characteristic of the material of which it is composed. (b) A casting from a mold in the preparation of which special care has been taken. See *figure-casting*.

Fine stuff, selected line slacked in water, evaporated to the proper consistency, and used as a slip-coat to cover the previous coarser coats. Mixed with plaster of Paris, and sometimes with fine sand, it forms a finishing coat.

To draw it *fine*. See *draw*.—To train *fine*, in sporting language, to reduce (the body) to an effective condition by training; figuratively, to discipline thoroughly, as the intellectual powers.

A certain strain and a threat of latent anger in the expression, like that of a man trained too *fine* and harassed with perpetual vigilance.

R. L. Stevenson, Pastoral.

*fine*² (fin), v.; pret. and pp. *fined*, ppr. *fining*. [*ME. finen* (= *MLG. finen* = *level. fina*), refine, purify, < *fin*, *fine*, *fine*, pure: see *fine*², a. Cf. *affine*² and *refine*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make fine or pure; purify; clarify; refine: as, to *fine* gold or silver; to *fine* wine.

As gold . . .

Senses *fined* clene yuoghe til mans sight,

Whar [where] it put in fire to ton mare,

Yhit auld it leve sunn dore thare

Hampole, Frick of Conscience, I. 3330.

Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold where they *fine* it.

Job xxviii. 1.

How, how, sweet winds, O blow away

All vapours from the *fined* air

Chapman, Mask of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn

(song)

Clarifying the beer by such means as isinglass and gelatine is also called *fining* the beer.

Thousand, Beer (trans.), p. 688.

After being racked and *fined*, the produce of the different vineyards is now ready for mixing together.

De Cologne, Diet., I. 137.

2. To make fine or slender; make less coarse: as, to *fine* grass.—3. To change by imperceptible degrees; cause to pass by fine gradations to another or more perfect state. [*Rare*.]

I oftener sat at home

on evenings, watching how they *fined* themselves

With gradual conscience to a pite light.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become fine or pure; become clear, as by depositing sediment: often followed by *down*.

The ale hadn't had time to *fine down*, but it would be as clear as a diamond . . . tomorrow.

T. Hughes, Scouting of the White Horse

2. To become fine or thin; melt or fade.

The fog *fined* away to the windward

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxix.

The most unwieldy looking animals often *fine down* into the best shapes.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 204.

*fine*² (fin), *adv.* [*fine*², a.] 1. Finely; well: as, I wad like *fine* to do it. [*Scotch*.]—2. Delicately; cautiously.

To fish *fine* and far off is the first and principal rule for trout angling.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 342.

*fine*³ (fē'ne), *n.* [*It.*, *end*, = *E. fine*¹.] In musical notation, the word indicating the end of a repeated section, whether da capo or dal segno; also, the end of a composition in several sections.

fine-arch (fin'ārch), *n.* The smaller fritting-furnace of a glass-house. *E. H. Knight*.

fine-cut (fin'kut), *a.* Cut into fine pieces or strips: as, *fine-cut* chewing-tobacco.

finedraw (fin'drā), *v. t.*; pret. *finedrew*, pp. *finedrawn*, ppr. *finedrawing*. 1. To sew up, as a *rev.*, by drawing the edges of the fabric together with a fine thread, in such a manner as to restore the pattern if there is any. See *fine-drawing*.

It was in my best pair of hennymen, but, thanks to the skilful little seamstress, I got them *finedrawn*, and that without any inconvenient delay.

Marryat, Peter Simple.

2. To draw out to extreme fineness, as wire: commonly in the past participle.

finedrawer (fin'drā'er), *n.* A person especially employed to do finedrawing, as in the manufacture of tapestry, where many are employed in uniting the separate pieces of which large tapestries are made.

finedrawing (fin'drā'ing), *n.* 1. A method of darning in which the edges of a rent are brought together and the needle is passed through from one to the other at about half the thickness of the stuff in such a manner as to restore the pattern.—2. In cloth-manuf., a finishing process in which the cloth is exposed to a strong light, and any minute hole or break is repaired by introducing, with a needle, sound yarns in place of the defective ones.—3. In tapestry-manuf., the process of sewing together the different pieces separately manufactured.

fine-drawn (fin'drān), *p. a.* Drawn out to extreme fineness or tenuity, as wire; hence, figuratively, drawn out with too much subtlety: as, *fine-drawn* conclusions.

*finer*¹ (fī'nēr'), *v. t.* [*MD. fineren* (= *MLG. fēnēren, phenēren*), make money, acquire wealth, in form like *fineren*, refine, purify, but with sense due to *financie*, money, wealth, finance, < *F. finance*, finance: see *finance*.] To get goods on credit by artifice. See the extract.

The second method of running into debt is called *finer-ing*; which is getting goods made up in such a fashion as to be unfit for every other purchaser; and if the tradesman refuses to give them upon credit, then threaten to leave them upon his hands.

Goldsmith, Ordinary of Newgate.

*finer*² (fī'nēr'), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *finer*.

fine-fingered (fin'fing'gērd), *a.* Delicate in workmanship; expert at fine work. *Spenner*.

fineless (fin'les), *a.* [*fine*¹ + *-less*.] Endless; inexhaustible.

Riches, *fineless*, is as poor as winter

To him that ever fears he shall be poor

Shak., Othello, III. 2.

finely (fin'li), *adv.* [*ME. finliche* (= *MLG. finlike* = *OHG. finlihho*); < *fine*² + *-ly*.] In a fine manner, in any sense of the word *fine*; admirably; elegantly; showily; delicately; sensitively; adroitly; subtly; minutely; thinly; lightly: as, a picture *finely* painted; a stuff *finely* wrought; flour *finely* ground; a thought *finely* expressed.

Let mee be proued as Prince in pres where I wend,

And fende mee *finliche* well to fonde my strength.

Alisaunder of Moredoun (E. E. T. S.), I. 1201.

Spirits are not *finely* touch'd

But to fine issues. *Shak.*, M. for M., I. 1.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,

Finely attired in a robe of white.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 5.

It is as *finely* situated as any Rectory can be, for it is about the Midway twist Oxford and London.

Hoodell, Letters, I. v. 15.

The life of these men is *finely* described in holy writ by the path of an arrow, which is immediately closed up and lost.

Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

fineness (fin'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being fine, in any sense.

He sent . . .

With some pretext of *fineness* in the meal

To save the offence of charitable flour

From his tall mill. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

2. Specifically, the quantity of pure metal in alloys expressed by number of parts in 1,000.

Here's the note

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat;

The *fineness* of the gold, and chargeful fashion.

Shak., C. of E., IV. 1.

3. Finesse; subtlety.

He promised

To use some holy and religious *fineness*,

To this good end. *Manning, The Renegade*, IV. 1.

This is the artificial piece of *fineness* to persuade Men to be slaves that the wit of Court could have invented.

Milton, Elkonostasis, IV.

He did the devil more service in this *fineness* of undermining than all the open battery of the ten great rams of persecution.

Ser. Taylor, Works (ed. 1636), II. 148.

fine-nosed (fin'nōzd), *a.* Having a keen or delicate sense of smell.

The monks themselves were too *fine-nosed* to dabble in tan-tata.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. II. 1.

finer (fī'nēr), *n.* [*ME. fynier*; < *fine*², *v.*, + *-er*.] One who refines or purifies; a refiner.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*.

Prov. xlv. 4.

fine-rolls (fin'rōlz), *n. pl.* In England, from the reign of John to that of Charles I., ac-

II. intrans. To touch something with the fingers, as a musical instrument in playing it.

Back . . . did Pellenas in an utter shame
Griep with his shadow thro' the court again,
Fingering at his sword-handle.

Tennison, Pellenas and Ettarre

finger-alphabet (fing'gér-al'fih-bet), *n.* Certain positions and motions of the hands and fingers, signifying the common alphabet, used by deaf-mutes. See *deaf-mute*.

finger-and-toe (fing'gér-and-to'), *n.* The popular name for dactylorhiza, a disease in turnips. See *dactylorhiza*.

finger-bar (fing'gér-bar), *n.* The bar of a reaper or mower supporting the fingers and the reciprocating knives.

finger-board (fing'gér-bord), *n.* 1. In the violin, guitar, and similar instruments, the thin, usually rounded, strip of wood on the neck, above which the strings are stretched, and against which, in stopping, they are pressed by the player's fingers. See *cut under violin*.—2. In the pianoforte and organ, the keyboard.

finger-bowl (fing'gér-bol), *n.* A bowl or glass for holding the water used to cleanse the fingers at table. Also *finger-glass*.

fingerbreadth (fing'gér-bredth), *n.* The breadth of a finger; specifically, a long measure, the fourth part of a palm. The old English "fingerbreadth by assize" was $\frac{1}{4}$ foot. The word is often used to translate names of foreign units derived from the natural fingerbreadth.

4 barleycorns in breadth make 1 fingerbreadth.

T. Hill, Arithmetic (1800).

24 fingerbreadths = 1 foot.

Tate, Modern Cambist (17th ed., Persia), p. 126.

Natural fingerbreadth, the breadth of a person's finger, used as a unit of length.

finger-brush (fing'gér-brush), *n.* A brush used in sizing book-covers of leather or cloth after blanking or tooling, and preparatory to gilding.

finger-coral (fing'gér-kor'al), *n.* A millepore coral, *Millepora alcoronis*. It is used for ornament.

finger-counting (fing'gér-koun'ting), *n.* Counting upon the fingers.

They may have adopted the reverse order, from thumb to little finger, as many savages do, and as in fact the Greeks and Romans did with that later and more complicated system of *finger-counting* which we find in use in the first century of our era.

How, Greek Mathematics, § 8

finger-cymbals (fing'gér-sim'bals), *n. pl.* Castanets.

fingered (fing'gér-d), *a.* 1. Having fingers; commonly in composition with a qualifying term: as, *five-fingered*.

Fingered and thumbed.

Skelton, Poems, p. 124

2. In *gold*, and *hot*, same as *digitate*.—3. In *music*: (a) Played by the individual fingers, as a stringed, keyed, or holed instrument. (b) Produced by the use of the fingers or by the choice of a particular fingering, as a tone or a passage. (c) Having the intended fingering marked: as, a piece *fingered* throughout.

fingerer (fing'gér-er), *n.* One who fingers; one who handles that to which he has no right; a pilferer. Webster.

finger-forn (fing'gér-forn), *n.* A name applied to *Asplenium Uterach*, and to a variety of *Scelopendrium vulgare*.

finger-flower (fing'gér-flou-er), *n.* The fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

finger-glass (fing'gér-glās), *n.* Same as *finger-bowl*.

After dinner, when she rose from table, her own servant presented her with a *finger-glass* and water, which nobility else had.

Greville, Memoirs, April 1-1830

finger-grass (fing'gér-grās), *n.* The common crab-grass, *Panicum sanguinale*.

finger-grip (fing'gér-grip), *n.* An implement for regaining a rod or tool which has been dropped or broken in a bored shaft.

finger-guard (fing'gér-güerd), *n.* That part of a sword-guard which is extended parallel or nearly parallel to the grip, and protects the fingers. The final and elaborated form of this is called the *knuckle-bow*. See *cut under hilt*.

finger-hole (fing'gér-hol), *n.* In musical instruments, as flutes, oboes, clarinets, etc., a hole in the side of the tube so placed that it may be closed by a finger of the player, that the tone produced may be modified in pitch. On elaborate instruments the holes are often so numerous and so widely dispersed that they can be closed only by an intricate mechanism of levers.

fingering (fing'gér-ing), *n.* [*ME* *fingering*, *fingurgung*, verbal *n.* of *finger*, *c.*] 1. The act of touching lightly or handling.

These *unconscious* and *sneakings* of every thing it [the faint] can lay hold of, these open mouthed listlessness to

every sound, are the first steps in the series which ends in the discovery of unseen planets.

H. Spencer, Education, p. 122.

24. Bookening with the finger.—3. In *music*: (a) The method of using the fingers upon a fingered instrument, especially so as to produce given effects in the best way. The fingering of the pianoforte has developed gradually, the thumb and the little finger being but slightly used until the middle of the eighteenth century.

In *fing'ring* some [bards] unskill'd, but only us'd to sing
Unto the other's harp. Drayton, Polyolbion, l. 174.

(b) An indication by figures, upon a piece of music, of the fingers to be used in its performance. For the pianoforte two systems of fingering are in use: the German or European, which marks the thumb 1, and the fingers 2, 3, 4, and 5 in order; and the American, which marks the thumb x, and the fingers 1, 2, 3, and 4 in order.

4. Delicate work done with the fingers.

Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine
With this so curious network might compare.

Spenser.

A shady, fresh, and ripply cove,
Where nested was an arbor, overwave
By many a summer a silent *fingering*

Keats, Endymion, l.

5. A thick, loose woolen yarn used for knitting stockings, etc. [*Great Britain*.]

finger-key (fing'gér-ké), *n.* A key for opening and closing electric circuits, operated by the fingers; the ordinary transmitter of the Morse telegraph system.

fingerling (fing'gér-ling), *n.* [*cf.* *ME* *fingering*, *synggrylunge* (= *D.* *ringeling* = *MLG.* *ringelink* = *G.* *fingerling*, a finger-stall, *MLG.* *ringelinc*, a ring); *<* *finger* + *dim.* *-ling*.] 1. A finger of a glove.

Fingerylunge of a glove, *digitabulum*

Prompt. Parv., p. 161.

2. Some small thing no bigger than a finger; specifically, a very small salmon or a small trout.

When the salmon is just hatched, he is known as fry, or *fingerling*.

St. Nicholas, XIII, 740.

finger-mark (fing'gér-märk), *n.* A mark, especially a soil or stain, made by a finger.

The application of a *finger mark*, either as an autograph in lamp black on ordinary paper, in wax, or on prepared paper, which would instantly print the most delicate image of the *finger* impressed on it, ought immediately to take the place of the present clumsy cross, which in spite of school boards, will for a long time yet continue to figure in various documents.

St. James's Budget, Dec. 21, 1880, p. 7.

finger-mirror (fing'gér-mir'or), *n.* A dental hand-mirror supported by a clasp into which, when it is used, a finger may be inserted.

finger-nut (fing'gér-nut), *n.* In *mach.*, a nut having wings which can be grasped by the fingers.

finger-plate (fing'gér-plat), *n.* A plate of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door where the handle is, to prevent soiling by the hand.

finger-point (fing'gér-point), *n.* 1. The point or end of the finger.—2. That at which the finger is pointed. [*Rare*.]

He seeks to be what he ought; and is not content to dream on through life, the shadow of greatness, or the *finger-point* of scorn.

Stacy, Misc. Writings, p. 62

finger-post (fing'gér-pöst), *n.* A post with projecting arm or arms for pointers, often terminating in the form of fingers, set up for the direction of travelers, generally where roads cross or divide.

He threw himself in the attitude of a *finger-post*, magnificently and mutely suggesting that I should take myself away from his presence.

T. Hook, Jack Brag.

The last cartoon of the year reproves us for as Napoleon recklessly galloping a blind horse towards the edge of a precipice, which a *finger-post* indicates as the road to glory.

Kortright Rev. N. S., XI, 12.

finger-puff (fing'gér-puf), *n.* In *hair-dressing*, a long and slender puff, often made by rolling the hair over a finger.

finger-reading (fing'gér-ré'ding), *n.* A system of reading for the blind in which the fingers are passed over letters raised sufficiently from the paper to be distinguished.

finger-shell (fing'gér-shel), *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger. *E. H.*

finger-shield (fing'gér-shield), *n.* A shield for a finger, used in sewing to protect the first finger of the left hand from the needle, or the little finger of the right hand from cutting by the thread.

finger-sponge (fing'gér-spunj), *n.* One of various slender, branching sponges, of unmerchandise quality, found in Florida; a glove-sponge.

finger-stall (fing'gér-stäl), *n.* A cover or cot worn on a finger to protect it, as when injured, or in dissecting, etc.

finger-steel (fing'gér-stél), *n.* A small whetting instrument, shaped like an awl or a skewer, used by cutters to sharpen their knives.

finger-tip (fing'gér-tip), *n.* The end or tip of a finger.

The *finger-tips*, especially of the right hand, have an office similar to that performed by the yellow-spot of the retina; they are the centre or hearth of clear perceptions of touch.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 417.

To have at one's *finger-tips*, to be practically familiar with.

fingian, *n.* See *findjan*.

finger-fanglet (fing'gl-fang'gl), *n.* [A var. redupl. of *fangle*.] A trifle. [*Colloq.*]

And, though we're all as near of kindred
As th' outward man is to the inward,
We agree in nothing, but to wrangle
About the slightest *finger-fangle*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III, ll. 424.

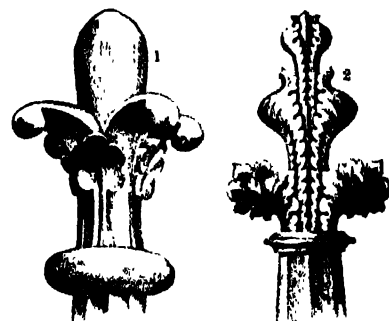
fingram (fing'gram), *n.* Worsted spun of combed wool on the small wheel. [*Scotch*.]

There *fingram* stockings spun on rocks lye.

Cotter, Mock Poem, ll. 2.

fingrigo (fing'grig'ō), *n.* [The Jamaica name.] In Jamaica, the *Pisonia aculeata*, a spiny, shrubby climber.

finial (fin'i-al), *n.* [*ML* *finialis*, *<* *L.* *finis*, end; see *final* and *-al*.] 1. In *arch.*, the ornamental termination or apex of a pinnacle, canopy, ga-



1. Finial, A. D. Gray, Cathedral of Amiens, France. From Viollet-le-Duc's 'Dictionnaire d'Architecture', 2. Finial, 18th century.

ble, or the like, consisting usually of a knob or composition of foliage. By older writers the word is used to denote not only the termination, but the whole pyramidal mass.

From this *finial* Palace then he takes his Front,
From that his *Finale*.

Sublet, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

The white *finials* of Milan's cathedral shined somewhere in the distance.

D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

2. In *decorative art*, by extension from architecture, the ornamental termination, usually a knob, cluster of leaves, or the like, of any upward-pointing part.

He groped as blind, and seem'd
Always about to fall, grasping the *peas*
And *oaken finials* till he touch'd the door.

Tennison, Asylmer's Field.

finic (fin'ik), *a.* Same as *finical*. [*Rare*.]

Does he think to be courted for acting the *finic* and conceited?

Collier.

finical (fin'ik-al), *a.* [A var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of an adj. in *-al*.] Affecting great nicety or extreme elegance; overnice; unduly particular about trifles; fastidious: same as *finikin*.

A knave; a rascal; an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suit'd, hundred-pound, filthy, worsted-tackling knave; a ill-fil'd, action-taking, whorson glass gurling, superserviceable, *finical* rogue; one trunk inheriting slave.

Shak., Lear, II, 2.

You are too *finical* for me; speak plain, sir.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 4.

The King also reprobated the *finical* embarrassments of the new fashions, and seldom wore new clothes.

I. D. Icarus, Lit. Char., p. 573.

=*Syn.* *Finical*, *Spence*, *Poppish*. *Finical* applies to an overwrought delicacy of taste in manners, dress, and speech; *spence* to appearance, especially dress, a *spence* person being too conspicuously trim for elegance or dignity; *poppish*, to absorption in the vanities of dress. All these words are applied especially to men. See *concomit*.

Be not too *finical*; but yet be clean;
And wear well fashion'd clothes, like other men.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, l. 529.

Gowns at length are found more masquerade,
The tassel'd cap and the *spence* band a jest,
A mockery of the world!

Cowper, Task, II, 740.

Poppish airs
And histrionic mummery, that let down
The pulpit to the level of the stage.

Cowper, Task, II, 502.

finicality (fin'ik-al'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *finical* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being *finical*; *finicalness*.—2. Something of a *finical* nature; as, that is a mere *finicality*. Prescott.

finically (fin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a finical manner; with extreme or affected nicety. *Bayley, 1781.*

finicalness (fin'i-kal-ness), *n.* The quality of being finical; extreme nicety in dress, manners, or style; foppishness; fastidiousness.

Now had Gribelin any thing of greatness in his manner or capacity. His works have no more merit than finicalness, and that not in perfection, can give them. *Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. 244.*

finicking (fin'i-king), *n.* [Also *finnicking*; a var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of a verbal *n.* in -ing.] Fustiness; fastidious ways.

The verse laughs at such *finicking*, and asserts its true divinity. *E. Wadham, Eng. Versification, p. 147.*

Not in stuck-up bowing and scraping, *finicking*, polite quadrille, but in good active dances, that make every limb feel pleasant fatigue. *B. W. Richardson, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 85.*

finicking (fin'i-king), *a.* [Also *finnicking*; a var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of a ppr. in -ing.] Same as *finikin*.

To show off his possessions. . . with an intended superiority in his rude manliness to anything so *finicking*. *Mrs. Oliphant, Ladies Landscapes, p. 65.*

finicky (fin'i-ki), *a.* [Var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of an adj. in -y.] Same as *finikin*. [Colloq.]

finient, *n.* [*L. finientis*, ppr. of *finire*, end; see *finish*.] In *astron.*, the horizon; the finitor.

finic (fin'ik), *a.* [*L. finis*, end (see *finel*). + *facere*, *to make*.] Rendering limited or finite. [Rare.]

The essential *finic* in the form of the finite. *Coleridge.*

finied (fin'i-fid), *p. a.* Made fine; fine in dress or affectedly nice in manner; dandyish; finical; as, how *finied* you are! he has become very *finied*. [Colloq., U. S.]

finify (fin'i-fi), *v. t.* [*L. finis*, end, + *-fy*, make.] To make fine; adorn. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

As humble a fine fellow of his feet as his hands: for there is a noble corn-cutter, his companion, bath . . . pared and *finied* them. *B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.*

All the morning he wasteth in *finifying* his body to please her eye. *Mum in the Moon, 1609.*

finikin (fin'i-kin), *a.* and *n.* [Also *finnikin* and, with accom. terminations, *fincking*, *fincky*, *finical*; orig. a dial. word of D. origin; cf. *MD. finkens*, *adv.*, precisely, exactly, neatly, < *fin*, fine, precise, exact, + *dim -ken*, *E. -kin*.] *I. a.* 1. Daintily fine; dainty.

With that came in a wealthy knight,
Which was both grave and old,
And after him a *finikin* lass
Did shine like the chattering gold.

Robin Hood and Allan a Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 281)

2. Pettily particular; precise in trifles; idly busy; especially, particular about dress.

The bearded creatures are quite as *finikin* over their toilets as any coquette in the world. *Thackeray.*

The most *finikin* of us must needs begrime himself in getting forward ever so little a distance. *Contemporary Rec., LIV. 38.*

II. n. A sort of pigeon with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

fining (fin'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *finis*, *v.*] 1. (a) The process of refining or purifying. (b) The process of clarifying wine or other liquor by hastening the deposition of floating solid matters.

Both white of egg and gelatine . . . are freely used for *fining* and . . . wines that have been freely subjected to such *fining* keep better and become dryer with age. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 672.*

2. The process of becoming clear; said especially of wine and other liquors.—3. The material or mixture introduced into liquor to clarify it, as whites of eggs or alum. It is customary to mix the *fining* with a little of the liquor and beat them thoroughly together; the mixture is then poured into the cask and the liquor is stirred.

fining-ferge (fin'ing-forj), *n.* A finery or reheating furnace.

fining-pot (fin'ing-pot), *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

The *fining pot* is for silver, and the furnace for gold. *Prov. xvii. 8.*

fining-roller (fin'ing-rö'ler), *n.* In a paper-making machine, a cylindrical sieve of wire cloth by which the coarse fibers and knots are retained while the finely ground stuff is permitted to pass through.

finis (fin'is), *n.* [*L.* the end, limit: see *finel*, *finish*.] The end; conclusion: a word occasionally, and in former times commonly, placed at the end of a book.

finish (fin'ish), *v.* [*ME. finischen, finischen*, also in contr. form *finchen* (like *puochen*, contr. of *puochen*: see *punch* = *puich*), < *OF. fin*]

finis, stem of certain parts of *finir*, *F. finir* = *Pr. finir* = *QSp. finir* = *It. finire*, < *L. finire*, end, finish, complete, < *finis*, limit, end: see *finel*, *n.* and *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To bring to an end; arrive at the end of; complete by passing throughout the length or extent of: as, to *finish* a journey or an undertaking; to *finish* the day; to *finish* one's life.

Neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might *finish* my course with joy. *Acts xv. 26.*

So when four years were wholly *finished*,
She threw her royal robes away.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. To bring to completion; complete by making or doing the last or final part of: as, to *finish* the reading of a book; to *finish* a task assigned; to *finish* a house.

He is the half part of a blessed man,
Left to be *finished* by such a sin.

Shak., K. John, II. 2.

Better to *finish* one small enterprise than to leave many large ones half done. *J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 349.*

3. To put an end to; terminate the existence, opposition, etc., of; destroy: as, to *finish* an enemy by an overwhelming defeat; the last blow *finished* him. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and upon thy holy city, to *finish* the transgression, and to make an end of sins. *Dan. ix. 24.*

4. To complete and perfect in detail; elaborate carefully; put the final touches on, especially with reference to smoothing and polishing.

Age sets its house in order, and *finishes* its works, which to every artist is a supreme pleasure. *Emerson, Old Age*

I call'd him Criticism, for he seem'd
All perfect, *finish'd* to the finger nail.

Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

To put the finishing hand to. See *hand*.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. To end, terminate, close, conclude, complete, perform, achieve.

II. intrans. 1. To arrive at the end; stop.

They say that shall never *finish* till they have a vantage the deth of Aungia. And they have assembled a grete power, and wete to conquer this lande be force. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 54.*

2. To come to an end; terminate; expire.

These her women, . . . who, with wet cheeks,
Were present when she *finish'd*.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 6.

Each doth wish

His days may *finish* ere that hapless time.

Shak., I. Hen. VI., III. 1.

finish (fin'ish), *n.* [*L. finis*, end; see *finel*.] 1. The end or last part of any movement or progress; especially, the end of a race or competitive contest of any kind.

I have followed him through his typical Swedish elk hunt, and am loth to leave him before he has achieved some sort of success to console him for his disastrous *finish*. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 90.*

2. The last work performed upon any object, whereby it is completed or perfected.—3. Careful elaboration or its result; polish: as, the *finish* of a work of art, a poem, or a piece of cloth; to put a fine *finish* on anything or to give it an exquisite *finish*; *finish* in deportment.

To us who write in a hurry for people who read in a hurry, *finish* would be loss of time. *J. Caird.*

4. The last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall: commonly called *hard finish*. **Blind finish**, in bookbinding, a style of ornamenting book covers by means of heated stamps without ink or gold. **Curled finish**, in metal work, an ornamental finish giving a curled appearance to the surface. It is produced by the manipulation of a small strip of obsolete or *oxy* alone.

finished (fin'isht), *p. a.* Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect: as, a *finished* poem; a *finished* education.

A *finished* gentleman is perhaps the most uncommon of all the great characters in life. *Stowe, Grandfather, No. 34.*

There are two great and separate senses in which we call a thing *finished*. . . One, which refers to the mere neatness and completeness of the actual work, as we speak of a well-*finished* knife handle or ivory toy, and secondly, a sense which refers to the effect produced by the thing done, as we call a picture well *finished* if it is so full in its details as to produce the effect of reality. *Ruskin, Modern Painters, IV. ix. § 2.*

Finished drawing, see *drawing*.—**Finished-spirit condenser**, that part of a still in which the work of condensation is completed, and from which the hot spirits pass to the refrigerator to be cooled.

finisher (fin'ish-er), *n.* 1. One who or that which finishes, completes, or perfects.

Jesus, the author and *finisher* of our faith. *Heb. xii. 2.*

He that of greatest works is *finisher*.

Off does them by the weakest minister. *Shak., All's Well, II. 1.*

Specifically.—(a) In bookbinding, a workman who takes the incomplete book as left by the forwarder and finishes the work with gilding and decoration by various methods. (b) In stereotyping and electrotyping, a workman who per-

fects the face of plates by cutting out superfluous metal, rectifying faults, and correcting errors, for which purpose he cuts out the letters or words to be changed and soldered in separate types or cast pieces. (c) In paper-making, the second rag-pulping machine or half-stuff engine. (d) In the manufacture of *fabrics*, the final carder, or the one that delivers the silver. See *carding machine*. (e) In *manufacture-making*, the workman who puts the action together and fastens it into the case.

2. One who or that which puts an end to something; in colloquial use, that which settles or puts the finishing touch to something.

"You need go no farther on your flying tour of matrimony; my house and my heart alike are open to you both." "This was a *finisher*," said Lackington. *T. Hood, Gilbert Gurney, II. vi.*

finishing-drill (fin'ish-ing-dril), *n.* See *drill*.

finishing-press (fin'ish-ing-pres), *n.* A press used in finishing; specifically, in bookbinding, a simple form of press, usually made of two broad blocks of wood, connected by strong screws of wood, which are intended to hold a book firmly during the process of finishing.

finishing-tool (fin'ish-ing-tool), *n.* In *lathe-work*, a turning-tool with a cutting edge ground to a large angle. Such tools remove a very thin chip, and are often used simply as scrapers.

finishment, *n.* [*ME. fynishment, fyniment*, < *OF. fynacement, fynement*; an *finis* + *-ment*.] Finishing; end; death.

Merlyn began to telle the lovynge of these Criste, and of Joseph Abaramathile, like as they hadden ben of the steyn; and of Plerin, and of other felowes like as they weren departed, and the *fynishment* of Joseph and of alle other. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 22.*

finish-turn (fin'ish-törn), *v. t.* To subject to a final operation of turning; finish by the action of an accurate lathe.

They were then *finish-turned* on the parts fitting into the crank webs. *Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 1000.*

finis, *n.* [*L. finis*, pp. of *finire*, end; see *finis*.] A limit. *Narra.*

And now we early ended our fifth weeks' travel, with the *finis* of that cheer, at the noble city of Bratislava. *MS. Landmann, 112.*

finite (fi'nit), *a.* and *n.* [*Fr. finit* = *Sp. fin*, *It. finito*, < *L. finitus*, pp. of *finire*, end, complete, finish: see *finis*.] *1. a.* 1. Not too great nor too small to be naturally susceptible of measurement, whether measurable by us or not; not infinite nor infinitesimal. All objects of ordinary experience are finite; e.g., eternity, immensity, and the like are not finite. *Philosophically*, *finite* means having an end or terminal; but this significance is not coextensive with the English use of the term. Thus, the circumference of a circle has no ends, yet is finite, while past time has an end, yet is not finite. So, if a finite are be cut out of a parabola, what remains has two ends, yet is not finite.

The obvious portions of extension that affect our senses carry with them into the mind the idea of *finite*; and the ordinary periods of succession whereby we measure time and duration, as hours, days, and years, are bounded lengths. *Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 2.*

The following are the special significations of the word: (a) As applied to a class or integer number, capable of being completely counted: this is the fundamental meaning. This distinction between a finite and an infinite class is very important, because there is a peculiar mode of reasoning, called by logicians reasoning by transposed quantity, which is applicable to finite classes alone. The following syllogism is an example: "Every Hottentot kills a Hottentot, but no Hottentot is killed by more than one Hottentot; hence, every Hottentot is killed by a Hottentot." If by the Hottentots is here meant a class of which a complete census might be taken, this conclusion must be true, provided the premises are true. But if the generations of Hottentots are everlasting, each Hottentot might kill one of his children, and yet some Hottentots might die natural deaths. It is according to transposed quantity is inapplicable in the higher arithmetic and algebra; and consequently in these branches of mathematics the distinction between finite and infinite classes is very important. (b) As applied to continuous quantity, smaller than a suitably chosen finite number multiplied into the unit of measurement, and larger than a suitably chosen finite number divided by the unit of measurement.

On account of the *finite* speed of light, each star appears to describe in space a circle of fixed magnitude. In a plane parallel to that of the ellipse. *Tait, Light, § 60.*

(c) In grammar, limited by person, personal; strictly verbal; not infinitival nor participial.

2. Subject to limitations or conditions, such as those of space, time, circumstances, and the laws of nature: as, a *finite* being; *finite* existence or duration.

Only I discern

Infinite passion and the pain

Of *finite* hearts that yearn.

Browning, Two in the Campagna.

3. Of or pertaining or relating to finite beings: as, *finite* passions or interests.—**Calculus of finite differences**. See *calculus*.—**Finite canon**, in music, a canon whose theme comes to a definite end, instead of perpetually returning into itself. See *canon*.—**Finite existence**, the mode of existence of everything except God; existence in the ordinary sense, not transcending our power to imagine it; contingent existence.—**Finite term**. (a) In logic, a noun or verb not contain-

fin (fin) *n* Having a fin or fins, or anything resembling a fin; especially, having broad

the sea, with more or less precipitous slopes or cliffs on each side. The coast of Norway offers

fir-apple (fēr'ap'1), *n.* A fir-cone. [Eng.]
fir-cone (fēr'kōn), *n.* The cone-shaped fruit of

the fir.

And into such a song, so hie for fame,
Such trumpet-blowing in it,
That when he stop'd, we long'd to hurl together
Tumblers, Merlins and Virens

Hollow fire (a) A peculiar kind of hearth or furnace used in the manufacture of iron for the plates, and so ar

freed are handed round the company
Rev J. Nicol, Poona, 1. 22, note.

3. To inflame; irritate the feelings or passions of: as, to fire one with anger or revenge.

Lords are lordliest in their wine;
And the well-feasted priest then comes and preaches
With zeal, if aught religion were in one of them.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 1, 1419.

Over prostrate towns and palaces they pass;
Breathing revenge, whilst anger and disdain
Fire every breast, and beat in every vein.
Addison, *The Campaign*.

4. To animate; give life or spirit to.

Truly to tread that virtuous path you walk in,
So find her house at last, we thought her sainted
Pope, *John's*, *Loyal Subject*, v. 2.

Let Ambition fire thy Mind,
That wilt learn of a Man to Relinquish
Cromwell, *Judgment of Paris*.

Virgil seldom rises into very astonishing sentiments
where he is not fired by the Poet.
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 279.

It so fired his imagination that he wrote a description
of it.
G. W. Curtis, *Int. to Cecil Devereux*, p. 10.

5. To drive out or away by fire. [Rare.]

He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven
And fire us hence.
Shak., *Levi*, v. 3.

6. To subject to explosion or explosive force by the application of fire (usually in the form of a spark, variously produced); discharge, send forth, or break up by explosion: as, to fire a gun or pistol; to fire a cannon-ball or a shell; to fire a blast or a mine.

Let all the battlements their ordnance fire
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2.

Is that lead slow which is fired from a gun?
Shak., *L. L. L.*, III. 1.

The German gun fired 30 rounds in 16 minutes
Michaelis, *Tr. of Montague's Krupp and De Bange*, p. 94.

The unfortunate wretch who fired the train was killed
by the explosion.
O. B. Hobbes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 25.

7. To throw as a missile. [Colloq.]

The boys were firing stones at the house at a great rate,
and after a while the negroes began firing back with rocks,
chunks, and broken bricks.
Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, Sept. 19, 1870.

8. In *vet. surg.*, to cauterize.—9. To illuminate strongly; make to shine as if on fire.

When, from under this terrestrial ball,
He [the sun] fires the proud tops of the eastern plume.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, III. 2.

10. To eject, dismiss, or expel forcibly or peremptorily: commonly with out. See to fire out (b), below. [Slang, U. S.] A ball fired, in her
See ball. To fire off, to discharge as a missile, literally or figuratively.

Mr. Moon was one of the Dean's adversaries, and fired
off a pamphlet against him.
British and Foreign *Encyclopaedia*, *Ref.*

To fire out. (a) To drive out by or as if by fire. [Rare.]

Yet this shall I never know, but live in doubt,
Will my bad angel fire my good one out.
Shak., *Sonnets*, cxlv.

If any wench should offer to keep possession of my
heart against my will, I'd fire her out with sack and sugar.
Chapman, *May Day*, l. 1.

(b) To eject, expel, or dismiss forcibly or peremptorily,
discharge from employment, banish. In allusion to the
discharge of a cannon ball. [Slang, U. S.] To fire up,
to kindle the fires of, as an engine.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take fire: be kindled.—2. To be or become heated, irritated, or inflamed: as, his feet fire easily in walking. [Colloq.]—3. To become excited; become irritated or inflamed with passion. See to fire up (b), below.

I grow full of anger, Sir Lucius! I fire up.
Shedden, *The Rivals*, III. 4.

4. To discharge artillery or firearms: as, they fired on the town.—5. To discharge or throw a missile or missiles.—6. To ring all the bells in a peal at once. Fire away, better go ahead, do as you propose, go on. [Slang.] To fire up, (a) to start a fire in a furnace, a locomotive, etc., as the stoker fired up at five o'clock. (b) To become irritated or excited, fly into a passion.

He . . . fired up, and stood vigorously on his defence.
Manning.

fire-alarm (fir'a-lärm'), *n.* 1. An alarm of fire.—2. A mechanical apparatus for giving a signal or alarm of fire. There are various kinds of automatic fire alarms; thus, an alarm may be given by the burning away of a cord which supports a weight that in falling sets in motion a clockwork or rings a bell or by the expansion of mercury as the result of a rise in the temperature, by which it is caused to touch a wire and close an electric circuit, as in the thermostat. **Fire-alarm telegraph**, a telegraph system used to give an alarm of fire, comprising circuits from distant stations to a central station, and circuits from the central station to churches or other bell-towers directly to fire engine houses. When the alarm circuits are only to the engine houses it is called a *street-alarm system*; to distinguish it from a system where large bells are rung to inform the public of the location of a fire. The signal-bells are controlled by a crank or some

simple device, and only signals and not messages are sent over the lines. Some fire-alarm telegraphs are also connected with private stations, and with thermostats or other automatic fire-alarms.

fire-annihilator (fir'a-nih'i-lä-tör), *n.* An apparatus for extinguishing fire; a fire-extinguisher.

fire-ant (fir'ant), *n.* An ant which stings severely, producing a burning sensation: a common name in tropical countries of various species of stinging ants of the family *Myrmecidae*.

firearm (fir'ärin), *n.* A weapon from which a missile, such as a bullet, cannon-ball, shell, etc., is expelled by the combustion of gunpowder or other similar explosive. Pistols, muskets, cannon, etc., are firearms.

I made a sign that I wanted to speak with one of them; but seeing me surrounded with a number of horse and fire arms, they did not choose to trust themselves.
Bruce, *source of the Nile*, I. 157.

fire-arrow (fir'ar'o), *n.* An arrow formerly used, whether shot from a hand-bow or from an engine, having combustibles attached to it for incendiary purposes.

fireback (fir'bäc), *n.* 1. The back wall of a furnace or fire place.—2. A macartney or fire-backed pheasant, of the genus *Euplocamus*, as *E. ignifus*.

fire-backed (fir'bäkt), *n.* Having the plumage of the back of a fiery color: as, a fire-backed pheasant.

fire-ball (fir'bäl), *n.* 1. A ball of fire, as the sun.

They trudge under the fire-ball in the firmament.
Liveseyton's *Life-Work*, p. 358.

2. *Milit.*, a ball filled with explosives or combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, to injure them by explosion, to set fire to their works and expose their movements, or simply to produce the last result by the light of its own combustion.—3. *Globe-lightning*; an electrical phenomenon sometimes seen in thunder-storms, having the appearance of a globe of fire falling from the clouds and often bursting with a loud report.

The fire ball is almost incomparably less brilliant than forked lightning, because, though it lasts long enough to give the full impression of its brightness, it is rarely brighter than iron in the state which we call "red hot."
P. G. Tait, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 230.

4. A ball composed of very fine anthracite coal or dust and clay, used to kindle fires.—5. The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis chalcidica*.—6. In *her.*, same as ball fired (which see, under ball): as, a fire-ball fired in four places.

fire-balloon (fir'ba-lön'), *n.* 1. A balloon beneath and attached to which is a fire by which the air contained in it is heated and rarefied, thus causing it to rise.—2. A balloon sent up at night with fireworks, which ignite at a regulated height.

A fire-balloon
Rose like a lake up before the dusky crows,
And dropt a fairy parachute and past.
Emerson, *Princess*, *Prod.*

fire-bar (fir'bär), *n.* A bar of a grate. Also called *furnace-bar*.

firebarrel, *n.* [Cf. AS. gloss "fyrbær, igniferus," fire-bearing. {fyr, fire, + bær, bear.}] A beacon.

fire-barrel (fir'bar'el), *n.* A hollow cylinder filled with various kinds of combustibles, used in fire-ships to convey the fire to the shrouds.

fire-basket (fir'bas'ket), *n.* A portable grate or cresset for a bedroom.

fire-bavin (fir'bäv'in), *n.* A bundle of brush-wood for lighting a fire: used in fire-ships.

fire-beacon (fir'bä'kon), *n.* In *her.*, a beacon used as a bearing. It is represented as a cresset on a pole or mast sometimes having a ladder leading up to it; or as a square box with posts at the corners, and shown to be of iron from the division of the plates, bolt-heads, etc.

fire-bell (fir'bel), *n.* A large bell used for sounding an alarm of fire. Such bells are now, in cities, commonly sounded by electricity, the number of strokes indicating the district within which the fire occurs.

fire-bill (fir'bül), *n.* *Naut.*, a bill showing the proper distribution of the officers and crew on board a man-of-war in case of an alarm of fire.

fire-bird (fir'bärl), *n.* A popular name of the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. See *oriole*.

fire-blast (fir'bläst), *n.* A disease of hops, chiefly occurring toward the latter periods of their growth, in which they appear as if burned by fire.

fire-blight (fir'blit), *n.* Same as *pear-blight* (which see, under *blight*).

fireboard (fir'börd), *n.* A board used to close a fireplace in summer. Also called *chimney-board*.

fire-boat (fir'böt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with steam-pumps, hose, and other appliances for extinguishing fires: used along river-fronts to protect the shipping and docks.

firebody (fir'bod'i), *n.* A kind of compound ascidian; a species of the genus *Pyrosoma* or family *Pyrosomatidae*: a book-name, or literal translation of the generic name.

fire-boom (fir'büm), *n.* One of a number of booms projecting from the side of a ship close to the water, and connected at their outer ends by ropes, designed to keep off fire-ships and rafts.

fire-bote (fir'böt), *n.* [*fire* + *bote*, i. e., *boof*. Not found in ME. or AS.] In *law*, an allowance of fuel which a tenant of land is entitled to take from it.

There are a great number of pollard trees standing and growing upon the commons aforesaid, the crops whereof as they grow are usually cut by the copholders of the said manor, and taken and converted by them for fire-bote according to the custom thereof.
Archæologia, I. 443.

fire-box (fir'boks), *n.* The box (sometimes made of copper) in which the fire in a locomotive is placed, surrounded on the outside by an iron casing which is separated from the inner fire-box by a space of about three inches all round, filled with water, to prevent the radiation of heat.

firebrand (fir'brand), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. fyrebrand, furbrand* (= G. *feuerbrand*); *fire* + *brand*.] I. *n.* 1. A piece of wood kindled or on fire; a piece of any burning substance.

It seems that God made us in vain
When . . . he made us for night lights to dwell
In earth, not to be firebrands in hell.
Hampden, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 7418.

This in a fire brand may we see whose fire
Both in his flame toward's native heav'n aspire,
Spenser, *Tr. of Du Baras's Weeks*, l. 2.

As a mad man who catcheth firebrands, arrows, and death.
Prov. xxvi. 18.

Hence—2. That which or one who sets on fire, literally or figuratively; specifically, an incendiary, in any sense; especially, one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.

We do not only contend, oppress, and tyrannise ourselves, but, as so many firebrands, we set on and animate others.
Bacon, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 440.

3. In *her.*, specifically, a torch. When ignited it is blazoned as firebrand inflamed. It is represented as a torch or as a pale or pallet raggedly couped. In the latter case it is always inflamed at the top.

II. *a.* Of an incendiary nature. [Rare.]

Our firebrand brother, Paris, burns us all.
Shak., *T. and C.*, II. 2.

fire-brick (fir'brik), *n.* A brick made of material which will not fuse readily in a kiln or furnace; used for lining furnaces, etc.

fire-bridge (fir'brij), *n.* A low wall of fire-brick, which in a reverberatory furnace separates the furnace from the hearth or working-place. Also called *flame-bridge*, *flame-stop*.

fire-brief (fir'bref), *n.* A circular letter soliciting subscriptions for sufferers from a fire. *Nares*.

We laugh at fire-briefs now, although they be
Commended to us by his Majesty.
Carterwright, *Poems* (1651).

fire-brigade (fir'bri-gäd'), *n.* An organized body of firemen belonging to a particular town or district.

fire-brush (fir'brush), *n.* A brush used to sweep a hearth.

fire-bucket (fir'buk'et), *n.* A bucket designed to be used to carry water for extinguishing a conflagration.

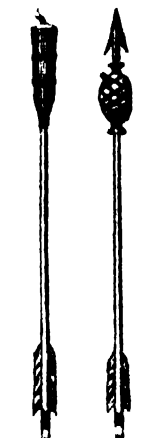
firebug (fir'bug), *n.* An incendiary. [Colloq., U. S.]

fire-cage (fir'käj), *n.* An iron box or basket for holding fire; a cresset.

fire-chamber (fir'chäm'bér), *n.* The combustion-chamber of a puddling-furnace; also, in general, that part of a furnace in which the fire is maintained.

fire-chemist, *n.* See *chemist*.

fire-clay (fir'klä), *n.* That kind of clay which is suitable for making articles which will not



Fire arrows, 14th and 15th centuries.
From a sketch by
J. H. P. de la Motte.
After the MS.
Bibliothèque de la
Municipalité de Paris.

fire-clay (fir'clay), *n.* A clay which does not melt, nor even perceptibly soften when exposed to a high temperature. The most important articles made of fire-clay are fire-bricks and crucibles. Much of the clay associated with the coal of the Carboniferous series is sufficiently refractory to be used for this purpose. *Stourbridge*, *Worcestershire*, *England*, is a locality famous for manufacture of this kind. In New Jersey a belt of rocks of Cretaceous age extends across the State, from Staten Island southward to the Delaware, with which are associated clays of various kinds. Along this belt the manufacture of fire-bricks and crucibles is a business of importance.

fire-cock (fir'kok), *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

fire-company (fir'kum'pa-ni), *n.* 1. A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.—2. A fire-insurance company.

fire-cracker (fir'krak'er), *n.* A species of fire-work consisting of a paper cylinder filled with a preparation of gunpowder, etc., stopped at each end, furnished with a fuse, and discharged for the sake of the noise of its explosion. It is of Chinese make.

We celebrated the termination of our trouble by setting off two packs of fire-crackers in an empty wine-cask. They made a prodigious racket. *T. B. Aldrich*, *Bad Boy*, p. 28.

firecrest (fir'krest), *n.* The fire-crested wren of Europe, *Regulus ignicapillus*.

fire-crested (fir'kres'ted), *a.* Having the crest of a fiery color; as, the fire-crested wren.

fire-cross (fir'kross), *n.* The fiery cross (which see, under cross).

What is this, but to blow a trumpet, and proclaim a fire-cross to a hereditary and perpetual civil war? *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, l. 1.

fire-damp (fir'damp), *n.* The gas contained in coal, often given off by it in large quantities, and exploding, on ignition, when mixed with atmospheric air. Explosion takes place when as is often the case, the gas given off by the coal consists largely of marsh gas (light carbonated hydrogen). The composition of the gas evolved from coal is, however, very variable; in connection with the marsh gas, oxygen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen seem to be always present. Fire-damp is a source of great danger to life in coal mines. See *damp*.

fire-department (fir'de-part'ment), *n.* A department of the government of a city, town, or village charged with the prevention and the extinction of fires; also, the entire force of men employed in this service.

fire-doff (fir'doff), *n.* In *brick-manuf.*, noting the condition of a heated kiln immediately after the fire has expended itself. Also called *burned-off*.

If it is desired to admit hot air to the upper part of any kiln this may be done by opening the dampers. . . at the top of a fire-doff kiln. *C. T. Davis*, *Bricks*, etc., p. 284.

fire-dog (fir'dog), *n.* Same as *andiron*.

The great iron fire-dogs, at least four feet in height, were connected from shaft to shaft by a chain, in accordance with the suggestion of the same so true. *Harpers Mag.*, LXXVI, 212.

fire-door (fir'dor), *n.* The feeding- or charging-door of any form of furnace.

fire-drake (fir'drak), *n.* [*ME.* *fyrdrake*; *< AS.* *fyrdraec* (= *f.*, *fourdrachen*), *< fyr*, fire, + *draca*, drake, dragon; see *drake* 2, *dragon*.] 1. A fiery dragon or serpent.

By the hoarding of the snaks,
The rustling of the fire-drake.

Longton, *Nymphidia*

It may be 'tis but a glow worm now, but 'twill
Grow to a pre-drake presently.

Plover, *Beggars*, *Bush*, v. 1.

Here (Masjid el Jinn), was revealed the seventy-second chapter of the Koran called after the name of the mysterious fire-drakes who paid fealty to the Prophet.

R. P. Burton, *El Meinhah*, p. 472.

2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus.
Fiery spirits or devils are such, as commonly work by
blazing stars, pre-drakes, or ignis fatui.

Burton, *Ann. of Mel.*, p. 129.

So have I seen a fire-drake glaze at midnight
Before a dying man to point his grave.

Chapman, *Cenci and Pompey*, ill. 1.

3. A kind of firework.

That fire-drake did I hit three times on the head, and three times as his nose did charge against me; he stands there, like a mortar piece, to blow us.

Shak. Hen. VIII., v. 3.

How many oaths flew toward heaven
Which ne'er came half-way thither, but, like fire-drakes,
Mounted a little, gave a crack and fell.

Middleton, *Your Five Gallants*, ill. 2.

4. A worker at a furnace or fire; an allusive use.

That is his fire-drake,
His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, ill. 1.

fire-dress (fir'dres), *n.* An invention used as a protection against fire, with the view of enabling the wearer to approach and even to pass through a fierce flame, to rescue lives or valu-

able property, or to use means for the extinction of fire. It consists of an exterior light armor of metallic gauze, and of an inner covering of a material which is a slow conductor of heat, such as wool, cotton, etc., immersed in certain saline solutions.

fire-eater (fir'e'ter), *n.* 1. A juggler who pretends to eat fire.

I took leave of my Lady Sunderland. She made me stay dinner at Leicester House, and afterwards sent for Richardson, the famous fire-eater. He devoured briars on glowing coals before us, chewing and swallowing them, he melted a beer-glass, and eat it quite up, etc.

Arden, *Diary*, Oct. 5, 1672.

2. A person of recklessly defiant disposition, especially a persistent duelist; specifically, in the United States, before the civil war, a violent and bitter Southern partizan. [Colloq.]

Barnes need not get up in the morning to punch Jack Field's head. I'm sorry for your disappointment, you French street fire-eater. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, xlv.

All parties joined in this measure, the fire-eaters to promote secession, the Unionists to thwart it.

The Century, LXXXVI, 76.

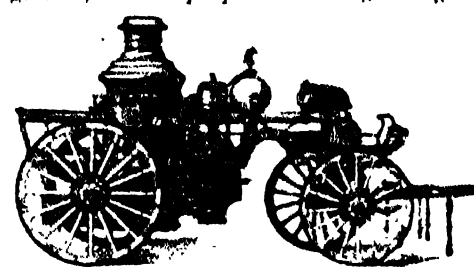
fire-eating (fir'e'ting), *a.* Having the disposition or spirit of a fire-eater, in sense 2; recklessly defiant and fiery.

fire-engine (fir'en'jin), *n.* 1. An early name for the steam-engine.

First, That vessel in which the powers of steam are to be employed to work the engine, which is called the cylinder in common fire-engines, and which I call the steam-vessel, must, during the whole time the engine is at work, be kept as hot as the steam that enters it.

Watt, quoted in *Lancet*, July, XXII, 45.

2. An engine designed to throw a continuous stream of water through a hose upon a conflagration, for the purpose of extinguishing it.



Fire engine

Fire-engines are of three principal kinds: *hand power*, *steam*, and *chemical*, according to the power employed. Hand power fire engines consist in the motion of a pair of single acting force pumps, mounted on wheels, and worked by hand. They have been generally superseded by the application of steam. Steam fire engines consist essentially of a pair of single acting suction and force pumps operated by steam, the whole apparatus being mounted on wheels and drawn by horses or a motive self propelled. The chemical fire engine is a large form of fire extinguisher mounted on wheels and drawn by horses. Floating fire-boats and steam fire engines are used in large ports, for the protection of shipping and the water fronts.

fire-escape (fir'es-kap'), *n.* Any apparatus or structure designed to enable persons to escape from the upper windows of a building in case of fire. Portable fire-escapes consist generally of ladders, often mounted on wheels for ease in transportation, and capable of being extended like a telescope. Permanent fire-escapes consist usually of light iron ladders and hand-ropes attached to the outside of a building.

fire-extinguisher (fir'ek-sing'ish-er), *n.* An apparatus designed for immediate and temporary use in putting out a conflagration by means of a small stream of water or of water mingled with carbonic acid gas. In the commonest form water is placed in a metal holder or vessel, and above it, within the holder, is placed a smaller vessel containing a chemical, as sulphuric acid, that may be set free by the turning of a handle or key on the outside of the apparatus. Another chemical, commonly sodium bicarbonate, is also placed in the apparatus. When the acid is set free it combines with the sodium, setting free carbonic acid gas, which, by its pressure, escapes when a nozzle is opened, carrying the water with it in a strong stream. Such extinguishers are usually made portable, to be carried in the hand or upon the back, and are mounted upon a light truck to be drawn by horses. But they are also made in heavier forms, when they are commonly called *chemical fire-engines*.

fire-eye (fir'i), *n.* One of the South American ant-thrushes. *Formicivora* (*Pyrrhuloxia*) *leucophaea*; so called from its red eyes.

fire-eyed (fir'id), *a.* Having eyes of fire. [Poetical.]

They came like va-ri-ous in their train,
And to the fire-eyed maid of smoky war,
All hot and bleeding will we offer them.

Shak. Hen. IV., iv. 1.

fire-fan (fir'fan), *n.* A blast-apparatus of small size, suitable to be used at a small or portable forge.

fire-fanged (fir'fangd), *a.* [= *Se.* *firefangt*; *< fire* + *fanged*, pp. of *fany*, take, seize.] Bristled up as by fire, specifically (a) Applied to manure which has assumed a baked appearance, from the heat evolved

during decomposition. (b) Applied to cheese when scalded or cracked, as a result of being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried. *Jamieson*.

fire-feeder (fir'fē'dor), *n.* An apparatus for feeding the fire of a furnace.

A properly constructed *fire-feeder*, which would supply the furnace without involving the necessity of opening the fire-doors.

R. Armstrong, in *Campbell's Mech. Engineering*, p. 264.

fire-fiend (fir'fēnd), *n.* 1. Fire, as of a conflagration, personified as an evil spirit of destruction.—2. An incendiary. [Colloq.]

fire-finch (fir'finch), *n.* A weaver-bird of the genus *Euplectes*; as, the flame-colored fire-finch (*E. ignicolor*).

fire-fishing (fir'fish'ing), *n.* Fishing by fire-light, as when blazing torches are used to attract fish to a boat or to the side of a stream, so that they may be caught or speared. Also called *torch-fishing*.

fire-flag (fir'flag), *n.* A flash or gleam of lightning. [Rare and poetical.]

The upper air burst into life!

And a hundred peer flags shewn. *Coleridge*.

firefare, **firefaire** (fir'fār), *n.* Same as *fiery-flare*.

fire-flaught (fir'flāt), *n.* [*Se.*, also written *fire-flaucht*; *< fire* + *flaucht*, *flaucht*; see *flaucht* 2.]

1. A flash of lightning; specifically, a flash unaccompanied by thunder.

The flash of fire-flaucht lighting here and there.

Gann Douglas, tr. of *Virgil*, p. 106.

Even General has her own special hour, her fire-flaught of hellish glory. *Swinburne*, *Shakespeare*, p. 172.

2. The northern light, or aurora borealis.

firefirt (fir'firt), *n.* Same as *firetail*, 2. *C. Swenson*, [Local, Eng.]

firefly (fir'fli), *n.*; pl. *fireflies* (-flies). An insect which has the faculty of becoming luminous; a lampyrid or elaterid beetle which emits phosphorescent light from organs in some part of the body. One of the commonest American species is a lampyrid, *Photinus pyralis*, vulgarly called *lightning bug*. Its larva lives in the ground, feeding on earthworms and soft bodied insects, and transforms to the pupa in an oval cell in June, hatching as a beetle ten days later. In the genus *Photinus* the larva is luminous. The larger tropical fireflies belong to the elaterid genus *Pyrophorus*, and are known as *carabids*. One of the most brilliant is *P. noctuicus* of South America and the West Indies, emitting such luminosity from two eye-like spots.



Common firefly (*Photinus pyralis*).
a, larva; b, pupa; c, adult beetle, enlarged. (All natural sizes.)
d, e, firefly with body of segment, and head of larva, enlarged.

insects on the flowers that small point may be used by this light. The insects are sometimes used to afford light for domestic purposes, several of them confined together emitting light enough to enable a person to write. The glow-worm is, however, a lampyrid. The lantern fly is a homopterous insect of a different order.

Many a night I saw the fireflies, rising thro' the mellow shade,
Glimmer like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid.

Longfellow, *Locksley Hall*.

fire-fork (fir'fōrk), *n.* [*ME.* *fyrforkes*; *< fire* + *fork*.] A fork-shaped implement used for piling logs upon a fire.

fire-gilding (fir'gil-ding), *n.* A gilding process in which the gold is put on in the form of an amalgam of gold and mercury, and then heated in a muffle. The mercury escaping leaves a film of gold.

Fire-gilding may finish gilding with a bright or dead luster, scratch brushed, smoothed, and also with different shades. *Wahl*, *Galvanic Electro-Manipulations*, p. 226.

fire-gilt (fir'gilt), *a.* Treated by the process of fire-gilding; as, a fire-gilt vase.

fire-god (fir'god), *n.* The power of fire personified as a spirit; a god of fire.

If we are to give the notion that Jahveh is a "fire-god" from such language as, "Thou hast set Thyself with light as with a garment" (Isa. xlv. 7), we may as well attribute the same idea to Baal, when he is described as "dwelling in light among the clouds." *Edinburgh Rev.*, LXXIV, 514.

fire-grate (fir'grāt), *n.* The grate to hold the fuel in common use in domestic fireplaces and in many forms of heaters and furnaces.

The furnace itself is, as already stated, the ordinary one, only in place of the fire grate, passages are built for the admission of gas and air.

Eng. In., IV, 353.

fire-guard (fir'gār), *n.* A framework of wire placed in front of a fireplace for a protection.

fire-holder (fir'hôl'dâr), *n.* A receptacle for carrying fire. See the extract.

At a later period, the light for lighting the male bea was carried by a slow-burning fire contained in a metal case perforated with small holes to allow egress for the smoke. These *fire-holders* were usually attached to the girdle.

B. W. Greeney, The Gun, p. 40.

fire-hole (fir'hôl), *n.* A hole cut through the ice near a camp or a ship which has been frozen in, for the purpose of drawing water to extinguish any accidental fire.

The crew had been employed in their ordinary daily duties, such as cleaning deck, keeping the *fire-hole* open, procuring ice, and other like work.

C. J. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 21.

fire-hook (fir'huk), *n.* [*ME. fyrehake* (= *D. rauhake* = *MLG. rauhake* = *G. rauhaken* = *Oldan. fyrhake*; *fyr* + *hook*.) 1. A strong iron hook used at times in tearing away burning timbers, etc. Such hooks are usually operated by a special corps called a hook-and-ladder company.

Also, that they be *v. fyre hooks*, to draw at every thinge when payle of fyre ys in any parte of the city.

English Dialect (E. D. S.), p. 35.

A *firehook*, such as they occupy to pull downe houses set on fire.

Nomenclator.

2. A heavy rake for stirring a furnace-fire.

fire-house (fir'hous), *n.* A house containing a fire; a dwelling-house, as opposed to a barn, stable, or other outhouse. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Peter pence to the Pope of Rome to be paid out of every *fire-house* in England.

Fidler, Ch. Hist., II, li. 13.

fire-hunt (fir'hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a light is used to reveal or attract the game.

fire-hunt (fir'hunt), *v. t.* To hunt at night, using a torch or other light to reveal or attract the game; practise fire-hunting.

fire-hunting (fir'hunting), *n.* A method or practice of hunting at night with lights which reveal the game, usually by the reflection from its eyes, or attract it to the hunter. See *floating, jacking, shining, torching*.

Fire-hunting is never tried in the cattle country. . . the stags are not suited to the floating or jacking with a lantern in the bow of the canoe, as practised in the Adirondacks.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 168.

fire-insurance (fir'in-shôr'ans), *n.* Insurance against loss by fire. See *insurance*.

fire-iron (fir'irn), *n.* [*ME. fyrewen, fyrgryn, furra* (= *Oldan. fyrjerna*), iron or steel for striking fire with flint; *fyr* + *iron*. Cf. *fire steel*.]

1. Iron or steel for striking fire with flint.

Now he gets hym flint,
His *fyrewen* he hent,
And theme withoutene any styt
He kynnt a gleh.

Sir Perceval, l. 164 (Thornton Rom, ed. Halliwell).

2. Utensils employed for managing a fire, consisting of poker, shovel, and tongs.

fire-kiln (fir'kil), *n.* An oven or place for heating anything. *Sammonds*.

fire-ladder (fir'lad'ôr), *n.* A fire escape.

fire-leaves (fir'levz), *n. pl.* A name given in some parts of England to the leaves of the plantain and devil's bit, from the belief that they induce fermentation in newly stored hay.

fireless (fir'les), *n.* [*fyr* + *less*.] Destitute of fire.

The unsheltered, *fireless* soldiers.

The Century, XXIX, 20.

firelight (fir'lit), *n.* 1. The light emitted by a fire, especially an open fire of any kind.

Shadows from the flint *fire-light*
Dance upon the parlor wall
Longfellow, Footsteps of Angels.

2. Same as *fire lighter*.

fire-lighter (fir'li'tôr), *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, as pitch and sawdust, used for kindling fires.

firelock (fir'lok), *n.* A musket or other gun discharged by means of some mechanical device which causes sparks by friction or concussion; specifically, a flintlock; distinguished from and superseding the *matchlock*, which was fired with a match; hence, one armed with such a gun. See under *flintlock*.

The day following we were faine to hire a strong conveyance of about 30 *firelocks* to guard us through the cedar-woods.

Peter Duns, Jan. 23, 1636.

fire-mace (fir'mas), *n.* An incendiary weapon used in ancient warfare, consisting of a vessel of pottery or glass filled with combustible fluid, and usually thrown from a military engine. The vessel broke when it struck and distributed its burning contents. Such vessels were often charged with thick fire (which see under *fire*). The name probably had its origin in the bulgous or club-like shape of the vessel.

fire-main (fir'mân), *n.* A pipe for water to be employed in case of conflagration.

fireman (fir'man), *n.*; *pl. firemen* (-men). 1. One of an organized company, in a city or town, whose business it is to extinguish or prevent conflagrations; a member of a fire-company.

Oh! it's only the *firemen* swearing
At a man they've run over and killed!
Good, Don't you Smell Fire?

2. One of the crew of a gun in the United States navy whose duty it is to assist in extinguishing fire, especially during a battle.—3. A man employed in tending fires, as of a steam-engine; a stoker.

The *fireman* can not cram too much pine into the furnace.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 16.

4. In coal-mining, a person charged with the special duty of examining every morning the working-places and roads of a pit to ascertain if fire-damp is present.

fire-marble (fir'mâr'bl), *n.* Same as *luncheon*.

fire-master (fir'mâs'têr), *n.* 1. An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fireworks. [Rare.]

Fire master, in our train of artillery, is an officer who gives directions, and the proportions of the ingredients, for all the compositions of fire works whether for service in war, or for rejoicings and recreations.

Chambers's Cyc. (London, 1711) quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III, 479.

2. In Great Britain, the chief of a fire-brigade.

fire-new (fir'nu), *a.* [*fyr* + *new*; = *OD. fierneuw* = *G. fierneuw* = *Oldan. fyrny*. Cf. *brand-new*.] Fresh from the forge; bright; brand-new.

Peace, master marquis, you are *marquet*;
Your *fire new* stamp of honour is a rare current.

Shak., Rich. III., l. 2.

With always some *fire-new* project in his brain, J. E. is the systematic opponent of innovation.

Lamb, My Relations.

fire-office (fir'ôf'is), *n.* A fire-insurance office. [Rare.]

fire-opal (fir'ô'pal), *n.* A variety of opal. See *opal*.

fire-ordeal (fir'ôr'dê'al), *n.* [*fyr* + *ordcal*; = *OD. fierordel* (mod. *verproef*).] An ancient mode of trying an accused person by means of fire. See *ordcal*.

fire-pan (fir'pan), *n.* [*ME. firpanne*, *AS. fyrpanne* (= *OD. vierpanne*, *D. vierpan* = *OHG. firphanna*, *G. vierphanne* = *Oldan. fyrpanda* = *Sw. fyrpanna*), a chafing-dish, *fyr*, fire, + *panne*, pan.] 1. A pan or other receptacle for holding fire or live coals. (a) A chafing dish or a brazier.

A *fire-pan*, such as is used in barbers shops and others, in cold weather.

Nomenclator.

(b) A fire pot; a grate.

The place where fire is made, as a hearth moveable or a *fire panne*, focus.

Watts, Dict. ed. 1898, p. 188.

(c) A pan or grate used to carry fire in fire-hunting. (d) In the English version of the Bible used to translate a Hebrew word elsewhere rendered "censer" and "suffit-dish."

And thou shalt make his pans to receive incenses, and his shovels, and his basins, and his flesh-hooks, and his *fyrpans*.

Ex. xxvii, 8.

2. In a firelock, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

fire-pike (fir'pik), *n.* A poker; an instrument used in stirring a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

fireplace (fir'plâs), *n.* The part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; in a restricted sense, a place for a fire in which the fuel is supported on andirons or is placed upon the hearth. The bottom or floor of the fireplace is called the *hearth*, sometimes the *inner hearth*, a broad flat stone placed in front of the hearth is called the *ash or outer hearth*. The vertical sides of the fireplace opening are termed the *jambs*, and the lintel which lies on them is called the *mantel*. The part of the wall immediately above the mantel is called the *breast*, and the wall behind the fireplace the *back*. The tube which conveys the smoke from the fire place to the top of the chimney is called the *flue*. The fireplace cavity being not higher than the flue, they are closed by a tapering partition, at the narrowest part of which there is often a damper for regulating the draft. The fuel is burned on andirons or, if coal, in an iron receptacle or *mat*.

The *fireplace* were of a cente patriarchal magnitude, where the whole family, old and young, master and servant, black and white, nay, even the very cat and dog, enjoyed a community of privilege, and had each a right to a corner.

Jessie, Knickerbocker, p. 108.

Covings of a fireplace. See *coving*.

fire plug (fir'plug), *n.* A device for connecting the supply-pipe of a fire-engine with a water-main in case of fire.

fire-point (fir'point), *n.* A poker. [Prov. Eng.]

fire-policy (fir'pôl'is), *n.* A written instrument whereby, in consideration of a single payment or of periodical payments of premiums,

an insurance company engages, under certain specified conditions, to make good to the insured person such loss as may occur by fire to his property, described in the policy, within the period therein specified, and usually not exceeding a specified sum.

fire-pot (fir'pot), *n.* 1. A vessel used in ancient warfare to contain combustible fluid, and dropped from the walls or thrown from a military engine. Compare *fire-mace*.—2. That part of a furnace in which the fire is made.—3. A soldier's furnace.—4. A crucible.

fire-proof (fir'prôf), *a.* Proof against fire; so constructed or protected as to be incombustible. Buildings are rendered fire-proof by the exclusive use to their construction of non-combustible materials, as stone, brick, iron, cement, concrete, and asbestos. In the case of textile fabrics, as cotton and linen, the means adopted is saturation with various salts, as borax, which leave their crystals in the substance of the fabric. Wood is best protected by silicate of soda, which on the application of strong heat fuses into a glass, and not only envelops the outside, but also filling the internal pores of the wood, shields it from contact with the oxygen of the air. All that can be done to protect combustible materials by any process, however, is the prevention of conflagration; no process yet known can prevent smoldering.

fireproof (fir'prôf), *v. t.* [*fyr*-proof, *a.*] To render proof against fire by some protecting cover, by chemical treatment, or by construction with incombustible materials.

fireproofing (fir'prôf'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fireproof*, *v.*] 1. The act of rendering fire-proof; as, the *fireproofing* of cloth.

A porous tile for *fireproofing* has been introduced.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 203.

2. Material for use in making anything fire-proof.

fire-quarters (fir'kwâr'têrs), *n.* *Naut.*, the stations of a ship's company for extinguishing fires; also, the assembling of a ship's company at their stations when an alarm of fire is given.

firer (fir'êr), *n.* One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

fire-raft (fir'râft), *n.* A raft loaded with combustibles, set on fire, and directed against an enemy's ship or fleet.

Then the *fire raft* was pushed alongside, and in a moment the ship was one blaze.

D. G. Fairbank, quoted in N. Y. Tribune, May 10, 1892.

fire-raising (fir'râ'zing), *n.* The act of setting on fire. In Scots law, *fire-raising* is the technical equivalent of arson in English law. See *arson*.

"But well see if the red cock craw not in his bonnie burn-yard ae morning before day dawning."

"Hush! Meg, hush! hush! that's not safe talk."

"What does she mean?" said Mannerling to Sampson, in an undertone.

"*Fire raising*," answered the laconic Dominie.

Scott, Guy Mannerling, III.

fire-red (fir'red), *a.* [*ME. fyrrêd* (= *OHG. furrot*, *G. fuerroth*), *fyr*, fire, + *reed*, red.] Red as fire.

A complexion was ther with us in that place,
That bade a *fyrrêd* cherubyne face.

Chaucer, Gen. Procl. to C. T., l. 684.

fire-regulator (fir'reg'u-lâ-tôr), *n.* An automatic device employed with low-pressure steam-heating furnaces to maintain a uniform temperature. It consists essentially of an expanding valve, which opens when the steam reaches a certain pressure, lifting a lever which in turn controls a damper in the chimney.

The closing of the damper checks the fire, when the pressure falls and the damper opens again the process being continually repeated, and thus maintaining the temperature within certain limits.

fire-roll (fir'rol), *n.* *Naut.*, a peculiar beat of the drum to order men to their stations on an alarm of fire; a summons to fire-quarters; in the United States navy, the rapid ringing of the ship's bell as an alarm-signal of fire.

fire-room (fir'rôm), *n.* A room or space in front of the furnaces or steam-boilers on a ship, devoted to the management of the boilers and the



Fire-regulator.

supply of the furnaces with coal. Also called *spoke-hole*.

fire-screen (fir'akrën), *n.* 1. A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat. Specifically: (a) A standing frame supporting a surface of panel work, textile fabric, or glass, the last of which allows the fire to be seen, while keeping off the heat. (b) A piece of stuff hanging from the edge of the mantlepiece or from a bracket or an arm, generally of light metal work. (c) A screen, not unlike a fan, small enough to hold in the hand.

2. A wooden screen placed in the passageway from a powder-magazine whenever this is opened.

fire-set (fir'set), *n.* A set of fire-irons, usually comprising shovel, poker, and tongs, with the holder. The holder consists generally of a metal rod with arms or a ring, fixed at the foot in a solid block of tile.

fire-setting (fir'set-ing), *n.* Excavation in a mine with the preliminary aid of a fire built against the working-face. Now almost an obsolete process, but before the application of gunpowder to mining purposes a method of the greatest importance. The rock, after being highly heated, is rapidly cooled by throwing cold water on it, by which it is so much cracked that it can be broken down by pick and gad.

fire-shield (fir'shield), *n.* A sheet-metal guard used to protect workmen at a furnace or firemen at a fire from the heat. In an improved form two sheets of corrugated iron are riveted together at the edges, and connected at the top with a hose bringing water under pressure. The water fills the screen and escapes below. Hung on an elevated track before a furnace door or suspended from a crane, it serves to absorb the heat from the furnace, and to keep the firemen cool. When not required, it is rolled aside or lifted by the crane.

fire-ship (fir'ship), *n.* A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives and set adrift, for the purpose of burning or blowing up an enemy's ships, a bridge, or other object.

fire-shovel (fir'shuv'l), *n.* [ME. not found; *AS. fyrscop* (in *n. gloss*), *fyr*, fire, + *scop*, shovel.] A shovel for lifting or removing coals of fire or ashes, or for placing coals on a fire.

Nym and Randolph are sworn brothers in fighting, and in Calais they stole a fire-shovel. I know, by that piece of service, the men would carry coals. Shak. Hen. V. II. 2.

fireside (fir'sid), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* The side of the fireplace; the hearth; the space about a fire or hearth, considered especially as the place where a family gathers for social enjoyment.

There is no bread, however we defend it, But has one vacant chair. Lomat. Rev. Resignation
How often shall her old fireside be cheered with tidings of the bride. Thompson. In Memoriam, XI
For the winter fireside meet, Between the androns straddling feet, The snug of older summers show. W. H. W. Snow Bound

II. *a.* Fitted for the fireside; homely; intimate.

In a letter to Sonthey, Lamb says of Hunt, "He is one of the most cordial, most unfeeling, and most kind, as a *fireside* companion."

Personal Traits of British Authors, p. 230.
No higher compliment was ever paid to a nation than the simple confidence, the *fireside* philosophy, with which Mr. Lincoln always addressed himself to the reason of the American people. *Twentieth Century*, p. 171.

fire-silvering (fir'sil-ver-ing), *n.* A method of silvering either by the use of a silver amalgam or by thoroughly cleansing the surface of the metal and then applying a mixture of spongy precipitated metallic silver, sal ammoniac, salt, and corrosive sublimate, and finally heating in a muffle.

fire-same (fir-es'mô), *n.* A little-used mnemonic name for the mood of syllogism called *firstino*. The name *fire-same* implies that the premises are transposed.

fire-spirit (fir'spir-it), *n.* The spirit or deity supposed in some systems of religion to be the animating principle of fire; fire personified.

The *Fire spirit* has great influence with the winged aerial supreme deity, who before the Indians implore him to be their interpreter to procure them success in hunting and fishing, fleet horses, obedient wives, and male children. *E. B. Tyler, Prim. Culture*, II. 223.

fire-spot (fir'spot), *n.* In *archæol.*, a bowl-shaped hollow in the earth, partly filled with ashes, calcined bones, etc., and apparently used as a fireplace. By some fire spots are thought to be the vestiges of funeral pyres. They are common in the north of Europe, especially in Scandinavian countries.

fire-stool (fir'stöl), *n.* [*AS. D. fyrstaal* = *G. feuerstuhl*] = *Dan. fyrstaal*; *fyr*, fire, + *stol*, (cf. *fire-stone*).] A stool used with a flint for striking fire.

A fire-stool wherewith to strike fire out of a flint. Nomenclator (1675)

fire-stick (fir'stik), *n.* [*AS. Dan. fyrstik, fyrstikke, a match*.] 1. A lighted stick or brand. *See K. Digby*.—2. The implement used in va-

rious parts of the world for obtaining fire by friction, or rubbing of one stick against another, either with the hands simply or with the aid of the drill.

When the use of pyrites for striking fire is found existing in company with it in North America, it is at least likely that the *fire-stick* is the older instrument.

E. B. Tyler, Early History of Mankind, p. 202.
fire-stone (fir'stön), *n.* [*ME. fyrstene*, *AS. fyrstan* (= *Old. cverstein*, *D. cverstein* = *MLA. cversten*, *L.G. fjersten* = *G. feuerstein* = *Dan. fyrsten*), flint, *fyr*, fire, + *stan*, stone.] 1. A flint used with a steel for striking fire.

A fire-stone to strike fire with, etc. Withals. Dict. (1655), p. 202.

2. Iron pyrites; so called because it strikes fire with steel. *See pyrites*.—3. A stone which resists the action of fire; especially, a kind of sandstone used in fireplaces; same as *malin-rock*.—4. An incendiary composition employed to set fire to ships, buildings, etc. It is made of sulfur, sulphur, antimony, and resin, mixed with melted tallow and turpentine. The melted mixture is cast in paper molds and primed with a fuse. For use it is charged in shell together with a bursting charge.

fire-surface (fir'sör-fas), *n.* In steam boilers, the aggregate surface of the boiler exposed to the action of the fire. Also called *heating surface*.

fire-swab (fir'swob), *n.* A swab of rope yarn, saturated with water during action, and used to extinguish any particles of fire; the rammer and sponge-heads.

fire-tail (fir'tail), *n.* 1. A hymenopterous insect of the family *Chrysidae*, such as the ruby-tailed fly, *Chrysia ignita*.—2. The redstart or redtail, *Ruticilla phœnicea*, a bird. Also *fire-flirt*. [*Local, Eng.*]

fire-telegraph (fir'tel'ë-graf), *n.* A telegraph to announce the outbreak of fire to different parts of a city, by means of signal boxes placed at convenient points.

fire-tower (fir'tou-ër), *n.* [*CF. D. vuurtoren*; *G. feuerthurm* (rare) = *Dan. fyrtårn*; *Sw. fyrtyrn*, a lighthouse.]. 1. An erection with an iron vessel on its top for holding fire or a flame, answering the purpose of a lighthouse. 2. A tower from which to watch for the outbreak of fire in a city, and to give the alarm by the ringing of a bell; now generally superseded by the fire-telegraph.

fire-trap (fir'trap), *n.* A place or building especially combustible, in which life is greatly exposed to destruction by fire.

While searching for fire traps, among the theatres, why not take a look at the churches and school houses. Watchdog (1891) Weekly American, Dec. 20, 1891.

fire-tree (fir'tree), *n.* In *bot.*: (a) Same as *flame-tree*, 1. (b) In New Zealand, the *Metrosideros tomentosa*, a large myrtaceous tree with brilliant flowers.

fire-tube (fir'tüb), *n.* In steam engines, a furnace-tube through which the flame and heated air pass from the fire-chamber; a pipe flue.

fire-ward, fire-warden (fir'wärd, wärd'n), *n.* An officer having authority in the prevention or extinguishing of fires, as in towns or camps.

fire-water (fir'wä-tër), *n.* Ardent spirits; a name used by American Indians.

The blood of chiefs is in my veins, where it must stay forever. The Dutch landed, and many people the *fire-water*, they drank until the heavens and the earth seemed to meet, and they foolishly thought they had found the Great Spirit. *J. P. Cooper, Last of Mohicans*, etc.

From Sagamore Pontchartrain's drinking flask. The *fire-water* bottle, at the Cape of Good Hope. *W. H. W. Snow Bound*.

fire-weapon (fir'wep-n), *n.* Same as *firearm*. *J. Bingham, Tactics of Artillery*, 1616.

fireweed (fir'wëd), *n.* In *bot.*: (a) The *Erechtia hieracifolia*, a coarse annual composite of North America, so called from its appearing abundantly where clearings have recently been burned over. (b) The great willow herb, *Eupatorium angustifolium*, for the same reason. (c) The horseweed, *Eragrostis canadensis*. (d) A species of plantain, *Plantago media*.

fire wood (fir'wud), *n.* Wood for fuel. In *late* (17th c.), and *early* (18th c.) they *burned* and *the* *wood* from off the plain. *Rolls of the City of London*, p. 100.

firework (fir'werk), *n.* [*AS. D. vuurwerk* = *G. feuerwerk*, *MLA. vuurwerk* = *Sw. fyrvärk*]. (def. 2) 1. Work wrought in the fire. *Thence*, *He heard the shells whirled from the shells frames his work.* *Bacon's A. M. 1600*, p. 10.

2. A contrivance of inflammable and explosive materials combined in various proportions, for the purpose of producing in combustion beau-

tiful or amusing scenic effects, or to be used as a night signal on land or sea, or for various purposes in war; commonly used in the plural. The basis of these compositions consists of potassium chlorate, nitre, sulphur, and charcoal pulverized, and combined in different proportions with other agents which have the quality of imparting color to the flame, as with copper sulphate for blue, strontium nitrate or carbonate for red, potassium salts for violet, sodium salts for yellow, barium carbonate or nitrate for green, and with iron and steel filings to produce brilliant scintillations. These compositions are packed in cases of paper and pasteboard, generally cylindrical, the processes of packing and finishing demanding much skill and care. For scenic displays, the forms of fireworks most in use are the *grand fire*, such as theater-fires, lanterns, and gerbes, *rocket-fires*, as pin or catamaran wheels, spiral wheels, etc.; *ascending fires*, as sky-rockets and greenwhips, Roman candles, etc.

As night signals or as incendiary projectiles, various pyrotechnic devices have been employed with success in military and naval operations. These devices consist of preparations used (1) in the service of cannon or cannon ammunition, such as slow-match, quick-match, friction, electric, and obliterating primers, port-fires, and fuses, (2) for signals, such as signal rockets, signal lights, blue lights, etc., with their decorative contrivances of stars, serpents, gold rain, rain of fire, and maroons; (3) for incendiary purposes, as the *caracass*, incendiary match, and fire stone, (4) for light, as tarred links, torches, light balls, fire balls, pitched fusinets, and parachute-shells, (5) for offensive and defensive purposes, as bags of powder, cataracts, projectile rockets, as those of Congreve and Hale, light batteries, and dynamite or ultralyserin catapults. The most familiar of the many forms of fireworks is the sky-rocket, whether employed as a signal or for mere display, or as a projectile in war. An important use of the rocket is that of a line carrier to establish communication between a wrecked vessel and the shore. The Chinese, if not the actual inventors of fireworks, were the first to use the rocket as a missile in war, and the pyrotechnic exhibitions of the Chinese and Japanese still surpass those of all other peoples in ingenuity and splendor. The Japanese have continued an exhibition of fireworks by daylight, consisting of bombs which, exploding high in air, discharge great volumes of colored smoke which take the forms of birds, fishes, trees, and even of human beings. Fireworks are supposed to have been introduced into Europe by the Italians. They are mentioned in a description of a pageant at the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Bolyn.

The king would have me present the princess . . . with some delightful ostentation, or show, of pageant, or simile, or fireworks. *Shak. I. I. 1.*, v. 1.

All the hummocks were taken down, our ordnance loaded, and our powder chests and *fireworks* made ready. *Wentworth, Hist. New England*, I. 7.

There was at night a show of very strange and sundry kinds of *fireworks*, composed by cunning to fly to and fro, and to mount very high into the air upward, and also to turn unquenchable in the water beneath. *Lancham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 400.

fire-worker (fir'wër-kër), *n.* [*AS. Dan. fyrværker*; *Sw. fyrvärkare*.] An officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master; now called *sergeant and lieutenant*.

Fire workers are subordinate officers to the fire masters, who command the bombardiers. They receive the orders from the fire masters, and see that the bombardiers execute them. *Chambers's Cyc. (London, 1741)* quoted in *S. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 476.

Fire worker of H. M. Office of Ordnance. S. and Q. 7th ser., III. 479.

fire-worm (fir'wërm), *n.* [*AS. MLA. vuurworm* = *G. feuerworm*.] A glow-worm.

I have seen the fire-flies and fire-worms. Inman, Calp., II. 1.

fire-worship (fir'wër'ship), *n.* The worship of fire, or of the god of fire, or of the divine as typified by fire; also, the ceremonial cult of a public or a family hearth, as practised, for instance, by all Aryan peoples, by all ancient Greek communities, by the vestal virgins of Rome, and in each ancient Greek and Roman family. The term *fire-worship* is specifically applied to the religion of the ancient Persians taught by Zoroaster, and practised by their descendants the Guebans and Parsis of Persia and India, in which latter a numerous derivation from the Mohandashians the fire being with these people merely a symbol of divinity and a visible sign of their religion. *See Guebans*, and *Parsis*.

Fire worship belongs into view again, though under different aspects and with different results, the problems presented by water-worship. The real and absolute worship of fire falls into great divisions: the first belonging rather to fetishism, the second to polytheism proper, and the two apparently representing earlier and later stages of theological ideas. *E. B. Tyler, Prim. Culture*, II. 251.

After *Samson*, *Mohand* and *Ammon*, both nations addicted to *fire-worship*, in *Chaldea*, showed no trace of reverence towards them. *Van Emden, Early Hist. (trans.)*, p. 47.

fire-worshiper (fir'wër'ship-ër), *n.* A worshiper of fire; specifically, a follower of Zoroaster. *See Guebans* and *Parsis*.

There has been an error in imagining that the Persians and the ancient *fire-worshipers* were idolaters simply of fire, inasmuch as in bowing down before it, they simply regarded fire as a symbol, or visible sign, or thing placed as standing for deity. *H. Jennings, Rudiments*, p. 79.

The so-called *fire-worshipers* certainly do not worship the fire, and they naturally object to a name which seems to place them on a level with mere idolaters.

Max Müller, Chips, I. 100.

[firmare, make strong, strengthen: see firm, v.]
1. Foundation; support; basis.

The law is the law of sin, . . . custom is the sanction or the firmament of the law.

J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 726.

2. The sky or heavens; the vault of heaven, viewed as something solid and abiding; the region of the air. [The Hebrew word *raquia*, which is so rendered in Scripture, conveys chiefly the idea of expansion, although that of solidity is also suggested, inasmuch as the root signification of the word is 'that which is expanded by beating out.' The English *firmament* is adopted from the Latin *firmamentum*, which is the equivalent of the Greek *στερεωμα*, *stereōma*, firm, solid, by which the writers of the Septuagint rendered *raquia*. Some old astronomers identified the firmament with the orb of the fixed stars; but the word never had any settled and exact meaning in astronomy.]

For these 2 ben the greatest Lordes undir the Firma-
Manderley, Travels, p. 272.

And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the firmament and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament. *Gen. 1, 6, 7.*

On flaky wings it mounts, and quick as Night
 Cuts thro' the yielding Air, with Rays of Light;
 Till the blue Firmament at last it gains.

Congress, Death of Queen Mary.

3. A piece of jewelry, as a star or the like, meant to be worn in a head-dress, such as the commodore or tower of the seventeenth century.
firmamental (fēr-ma-men'tal), *a.* [*< firmament + -al.*] Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
 In firmamental waters dipp'd above.

Decker, Annals Mirabilis, I. 1122.

firmān (fēr-man or fēr-mān'), *n.* [Also written *firman*, *phirman*, *phirman*, *firman*, etc., repr. Turk. *ferman* = Ar. Hind. *farman*, < Pers. *farman*, a mandate, order, command, patent, = Skt. *pramana*, a measure, scale, authority, decision, < *pra-* (= Pers. *far-* = Gr. *τρον*, etc.) + *ma*, measure, + *ana*.] A decree or edict of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, issued for various special purposes, as to provide protection and assistance for a traveler, or to sanction an enterprise and prescribe its conditions; a passport; a permit; a license; a grant.

The *firman* for importing rice and coffee from Egypt is in the hands of some merchants here. [at Batavia.]

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 175.

After sitting down about two minutes, I again got up, and stood in the middle of the room before him, saying, I am bearer of a high sheriff, or royal mandate, to you, Mahomet Aga, and took the *firman* out of my bosom, and presented it to him. *Barrow, Voyages, I. 122.*

The difference between a *firman* and a Hatti Sherif is that, though both are edicts of the Turkish government, the former is signed by any Minister, whereas the latter is approved by the Sultan himself, with his special mark, and is therefore supposed to be less revocable. The distinction is as great as between a love letter and a marriage settlement. *Blackwell's Map.*

The Sultan granted a *firman* . . . allowing the members of each sect to put to death any person belonging to the other sect who should be found inside of their churches or synagogues. *Taylor, Land of the Saracens, p. 20.*

firmāry (fēr-mā-ri), *n.* [*< ML. firmare, sign, confirm.*] The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

firmāry (fēr-mā-ri), *n.* Same as *firmery*, ultimately *infirmary*.

Infirmary, or the *Firmare* (the Curator whereof Infirmary) who in prison is downright sick & trouble to others, and troubled by others. If lodging in the dormitory had the benefit of physic, and attendance private to themselves. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. 296.*

firmation (fēr-ma'shon), *n.* [*< ML. firmation-; confirmation, assurance, etc., taken in its lit. sense, < L. firmare, strengthen, make fast: see firm, v.*] A fixing or steadying.

It is also true that man only sitteth, if we define sitting to be a firmation of the body upon the incline. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., IV. 1.*

firme, *a.* **1.** An obsolete spelling of *firm*.—**2.** In *her.*, reaching and fixed to the edge of the excutcheon: applied especially to a bearing such as a cross, which is usually borne free in the middle of the field: as, a cross patté firme (which is also blazoned a cross patté entire, or a cross patté throughout). Also *fired*.

firmer-chisel (fēr-mēr-chiz'el), *n.* A carpenter's chisel with a blade thin in proportion to its width. The blade is fixed to the handle by a tang, as distinguished from that of the framing chisel, in which the handle is received in a socket.

firm-footed (fēr-mā'fūt'ed), *a.* In *zoöl.*, soliped, or solidungulate, as the horse. *See soliped.*

firm-footed (fēr-mā'fūt'), *a.* Same as *firm-footed*.
firmisternal (fēr-mi-stēr-nal), *a.* [*< Firmisternia, q. v., + -al.*] In *zoöl.*, having a completed scapular arch, as a frog; pertaining to

the *Firmisternia*: as, a *firmisternal* batrachian. *Coax.* Also *firmisternal*, *firmisternous*.

Firmisternia (fēr-mi-stēr-ni-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. firmus, strong, + NL. sternum, q. v.*] A suborder or superfamily of phaneroglossate anurous batrachians, containing frogs which have the coracoids firmly united by a simple epicoracoid cartilage. The precoracoids, it is said, rest with their distal ends upon the coracoids, or are connected with the latter by the epicoracoid cartilage. The best known families are *Dendrobates*, *Phyllomedusa*, *Rhombophryne*, *Brevipoda*, *Dyscophina*, and *Ranidae*. Contrasted with *Arcifera*. *See* cuts under *Anura* and *Omysternum*.

firmisternal (fēr-mi-stēr-ni-al), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Same as *firmisternal*. *Gill.*

II. n. One of the *Firmisternia*. *Gill.*

firmisternous (fēr-mi-stēr-nūn), *a.* Same as *firmisternal*: as, the *firmisternous* type of structure. *Cope.*

firmitude (fēr-mi-tūd), *w.* [*< L. firmitudo, < firmus, firm: see firm, a.*] Firmness; strength; solidity.

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and perpetuity. *Sp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, IV. 2.*

In most delicious drops did fall
 Down to the floor heart-melting Tears, and yield
 A partly pavement, which the ground's cool kiss
 Into chaste Firmitude did crystallize.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 41.

firmity (fēr-mi-ti), *n.* [*< OF. firme, F. ferme = It. ferme, validity, < L. firma (t)is, < firmus, firm.*] Firmness; strength.

The square is of all other accounted the figure of most solidity and steadfastness, and for his own stays and *firmity* requireth none other base than himself. *Pattenham, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 83.*

The strength and *firmity* of my ascent may rise and fall together with the apparent credibility of the object. *Chiltonsforth, Religion of Protestants, I. 10.*

firmless (fēr-m'les), *a.* [*< firm + -less.*] Wavering; shifting; unsteady.

Past the Red Sea, her up and down we float,
 On *firmless* sands of time vast desert hor;
Silvester, Tr. of the Barbers Works, II. The Lawe
 Does passion still the *firmless* mind control? *Pope.*

firmly (fēr-m'li), *adv.* In a firm manner; solidly; compactly; strongly; steadily; with constancy or fixedness; steadfastly; resolutely; immovably: as, particles of matter *firmly* cohering; he *firmly* believes in fatalism; his resolution is *firmly* fixed.

And so incessantly continued all that night, in so muche where we had out by and they held not *firmly* by but rased and dragged by violence of that outrageous storme. *Sir R. Dugge, Voy. to the Pyrenees, p. 64.*

His breastplate still, that was of substance pure,
 Before his noble heart he *firmly* bound.

Spenser, Mulopolnes, I. 57.

I falter where I *firmly* stood. *Emerson, In Memoriam, IV.*

While he entertained us with the most lavish generosity, he *firmly*, though contemptuously, refused the half dozen pieces of silver which I offered him. *Johnson, Mary, xviii.*

firm-name (fēr-mā-nam), *n.* The name or title of a firm in business.

firmness (fēr-mā-nēss), *n.* [*< firm + -ness.*] **1.** The state or quality of being firm; compactness; hardness; solidity; stability; strength; steadfastness; resoluteness; constancy; fixedness; certainty: as, the *firmness* of jelly, *firmness* of flesh; *firmness* of an oath; the *firmness* of a purpose; the *firmness* of a judge.

And in the steady resting of the ground
 Your noble *firmness* to your friend is found.
 For you are still the same, and where you love,
 No absence can your constant mind remove.

Johnson, To the Prince.

A weak mind would have sunk under such a load of unpopularity [as Fox had]. But a resolute spirit seemed to derive new *firmness* from the public hatred. *Macaulay, Lord Holland.*

2. In phren., an organ situated toward the back part of the head, between self-esteem and veneration. Its function is said to be to produce determination, constancy, and perseverance. *< Syn. 1. Firmness, constancy, faithfulness, fidelity. Firmness* is a matter of the will preventing one from yielding. *Emerson* is of the belief holding one steadfast. *Firmness* is opposed to weakness of principle, constancy to fickleness. *Faithfulness* is a matter of the heart. It is generally a warmer sort of *firmness*, with the element of principle sometimes less prominent. *Fidelity* is a matter of personal principle; the word *firm* often implies the other applies to definite action. We speak of the *firmness* of a teacher in maintaining order, the *firmness* of a lover, the *fidelity* of a bank cashier, the *faithfulness* of a mother. We may speak of the *fidelity* of a dog only as he is to trusts reposed in him, or is considered as having the power to apply principle to action as a moral being. *See* *decision* and *assiduity*.

She now took her place among her pupils with an air of spirit and *firmness* which assured them at once that she meant to be obeyed, and obeyed she was. *Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xviii.*

Without constancy there is neither love, friendship, nor virtue in the world. *Addison.*

Pathology can feed on suffering,
 And knows no disappointment.

George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy, I.

No man can mortgage his injustice as a pawn for his fidelity. *Buckle, Rev. in France.*

firn (fir or fēr), *n.* [*< G. dial. (Swiss), also firne, a glacier, accumulated snow, lit. last year's snow; < G. firn, a., last year's, of the last year, < OHG. firn, old, ancient: see fern.*] A name given to snow accumulated in the highest parts of mountain ranges on which glaciers occur, while such snow is in a granular condition, and before, in its downward movement, it has been fully consolidated into ice. Such snow is called by the French *neige*. Both words are in common use among writers on Alpine geology and mountaineering generally.

The imperfectly consolidated substance, partly snow and partly ice, is known in Switzerland as *névé* or *firn*. *Huxley, Phytography, p. 166.*

Firola (fir'ō-lā), *n.* [*NL.*] The typical genus of heteropods of the family *Firolidae*, having no shell, no tentacles in either sex, and a pinnate tail: same as *Pterotrachea*. *Bruguière, 1792.*

Firolidae (fir'ō-lā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Firola + -idae.*] A family of nucleobranchiate gastro-pods, or Heteropoda: same as *Pterotracheidae*.

Firolides (fir'ō-lā-dēz), *n.* [*NL., < Firola + -ides.*] A genus of pteropods, so called from its relation to *Firola*, but distinguished by the simple tail fin and the presence of tentacles in the male.

firoza (fir'ō-zā), *n.* [*E. Ind. f.*] The turquoise-blue of Indian ceramic ware, put on with the enamel.

fir-parrot (fēr-par'pt), *n.* A name of the cross-bill, *Larus curvirostris*.

firret, *adv.* *See* *first*.

firrent (fēr'en), *a.* [*< fir + -ent.*] Made of fir.

It is said no thing has been between
 The hour and mine, also y were,
 But a *firrent* wove [wall]. *Havelock, I. 2070.*

firry (fēr'i), *a.* [*< fir + -y.*] Of or pertaining to firs; formed of fir; abounding in firs.

Mine too, Blackwood! when dost thy *firry* wilderness the haunt of the squirrel, and the daylong murmuring wood pigeon? *Lamb, Elia, p. 203.*

first, first, *n.* *See* *furze*.

first (fērst), *a. and n.* [*< ME. first, ferst, furst, fyrst, frate, etc., < AS. fyrst (rare, the usual superl. being forma, with different suffixes: see former) = < OFries. ferast, first, < NFries. firsat, first, = OHG. furisto, the first or chief (person), = D. eerste, foremost, first, prince, = MLG. eerste, eerste, prince, = OHG. furist, first, as noun furisto, MLG. eerste, G. furst, chief, prince, = Lat. fyrst = Sw. furst = Dan. fyrste, first (as a noun, Sw. fyrst = Dan. fyrste, prince); cf. Dan. fyrst, foremost; < AS., etc., fyr, fore, before, + superl. st, -st. Cf. L. primus (= AS. fin-ma, F. former), first, fr. primus, Skt. prathama, first, from the same ult. source, with different suffixes.] **I. a.** Being before all others; being the initial unit or aggregate in order of occurrence or arrangement as to time, place, or rank: the ordinal of *one*, (a) foremost in time, preceding all others of the kind in order of time—*as, Adam was the first man; I was the first guest to arrive.**

The *admiral* *admiral* under the same badge led
 And *ibid* was out of parade and one is will also.

Holy Land (E. E. T. 2), p. 18.

I had from my *first* years, by the conscience diligence and care of my father, when God in recompence, his ever shed to the tongue, and some sciences.

Milton, Church Government, Pref., II.

Both [positions] are hopeful, but the second is more singular than the first. *O. W. Holmes, Emerson, x.*

(b) Foremost in place, before all others from the point of view of consideration, as, the first man in a rank of line.

At this date, beginning the body made, and to every preceptor at the first book that he set on the table there's a quantity of phony notes. *Tuckington, Days of King Travell, p. 23.*

The first best was like a lion. *Rev. 17, 7.*

(c) Foremost in importance or estimation; before or superior to all others in character, quality or degree: as, Demosthenes was the first orator of Greece; the part of first villain in a play, what of the first grade; specifically, in music, highest or chief among several voices or instruments of the same class—*as, first alto; first horn.*

The first and principal person in the temple was Irene, or Irene, she was played aloft in a cant.

H. Johnson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Established Freedom clasp'd her joyful wings;
 Proclaim'd the first of Men, and best of Kings.

Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 15.

Shakespeare is indeed as decidedly the first of all writers, as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakespeare the first of dramatists. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.*

Who [Washington] was already first in war—who was already first in the hearts of his countrymen, and who was

now shown also, by the unanimous suffrage of the country, to be first in peace.

D. Webster, Speech, New York, March 10, 1831.

First agent. See *agent*. **First baiting.** the supply of bait first taken on board a baiting vessel, bound for the Banks. [*Local, U. S.*] **First base,** in *base ball*, the first of the bases from the home plate, or the player stationed at that base. See *base*. **First cause,** a cause which does not depend upon any other.

So Adam is the first cause of man in his species, because begotten of no other man as the rest were.

Burges's Letter, to a Gentleman, I. xvii, 29.

First chop. See *chop*. **First controller.** See *controller*. **First cousin.** See *cousin*. **First-day,** the first day of the week—that is, Sunday, the name conferred by the Society of Friends to designate Sunday.

The First-day after, I was moved to go to Abbeyside, a sterile house.

Come, sit thee down! Here is the bench where Benjamin would sit.

On First-day afternoon in spring, and watch the swallows fly.

B. Taylor, The Quaker Widow.

First difference. See *difference*. **First digit,** the innermost digit of a penitential limb in man, the thumb or the great toe.

First energy. See *energy*. **First ens.** See *ens*. **First extreme.** See *extreme*. **First figure of syllogism.** See *figure*. **First floor.** See *floor*. **First good, in ethics,** that which is desirable for itself, the ultimate end.

First hand, the mate of a fishing smack. [*Florida, U. S.*] **First integral.** See *integral*. **First intention, notion.** See the *notion*.

First taversalion, iron, mate, matter, meridian, motor, phreocratic, philosophy, position, principle, etc. See the *notion*. **First set, in skating,** the first thrust of the lance, as, the whale died at the first set.

Also called *first lance*. **First subject or object of a science,** the general class of things to which the science relates.

First substance, in metaphysics, an individual thing. The first, even one; a single. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

I am not aware of having committed the first net which should bring upon me the displeasure of the house.

W. A. Gilbert, Speech in House of Rep., Feb. 27, 1857.

—Syn. (a) Primary, primordial, original, primitive, pristine, earliest. See *comparison under primary*. (b) Highest, chief, principal, capital, foremost, leading.

II. n. 1. That which is first; the beginning, or that which makes or constitutes a beginning.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.

Rev. xviii, 13.

2. In music: (a) The voice or instrument that takes the highest or chief part in its class, especially in an orchestra or chorus; a leader of a part or group of performers. (b) The interval and concord of the unison or prime. See *unison* and *prime*. —3. Same as *first base* (which see, above). —4. The highest rank in an examination for honors; as, he got a first in mathematics. See *double first*. [*Eng. university term.*]

At first, at the first. (a) At the beginning or origin. (b) Immediately. *Barney.*

He bids them put the matter in dispute, and then but while for an angel, and they will come at first.

Rp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 423.

First of exchange. See *exchange*. **From the first,** from the beginning or origin.

Ferdinand and Isabella manifested from the first an ardent and enlightened curiosity in reference to their new acquisitions.

Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, II. 9.

First¹ (first¹), adv. [*ME. first, first, first, first, first, first*; *AS. fyrst* (rare) = *Lecl. fyrst* = *Sw. Dan. fyrst*, *first*, *adv.*; from the *adj.*] 1. Before all others in place or progression, rank, order of time, etc.

Thence to Mount Joye, and from thence, Pilgrimes known *first* to see us in Jerusalem.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

Adam was first formed, then Eve.

I. Tim. ii, 13.

The two sexes to which all objects first address themselves are the sight and the touch.

Scott, Tale of a Tub, ix.

Hence—2. Sooner; before doing or suffering (that is, so as not to do or suffer) some net or result; as, I will not do it, I will die first.

My noble child, thou shalt not fall in virtue.

I and my power will sink first.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, II. 1.

He'll bribe a peller or break prison first.

Brownson, King and Beal, II. 1.

First and last, altogether.

I mentioned an Account I intended to give of the Bay of Camperdown, where I lived first and last about 3 Years.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1.

First or last, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers first or last.

Dryden.

Head first. See *head*.

First², n. [*ME. also first, fyrst*; *AS. fyrst*, *time*; see *first*.] Time; time granted; respite; same as *first*.

At his first with him moved as a snail.

That he sat him *first* of here there.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

first-begott, first-begotten (first¹ bē-got¹, -got² n), *n.* First produced; eldest among children.

When he brought in the first-born into the world, he said, And let all the angels of God worship him.

Heb. i, 6.

first-born (fērst'börn), a. and n. I. a. 1. First brought forth; first in the order of birth; eldest; as, the first-born son. Hence—2. Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.

II. n. The first-born child; hence, the first result or product.

I will make him my first-born, higher than the kings of the earth.

Ps. lxxxix, 27.

Where pale-faced murder, the first-born of pride, Sets up her kingdom in the very smiles.

And plighted faiths of men like crocodiles.

Quarles, Emblems, v. 7.

first-class (fērst'klās), a. 1. Of the highest class with respect to some quality or mark, especially with respect to excellence; first-rate. [*Colloq.*]

Her father was a — what you would call a first-class business man.

W. M. Fiske, New Timothy, p. 210.

Specifically—2. Best equipped and most expensive; noting the first grade of conveyances for travel; as, he traveled first-class; a first-class coach or carriage.—3. Of the first class in any order of numeration, as from the lowest to the highest; as, a first-class clerk (one receiving the lowest salary).

[*U. S.*] **First-class matter,** in the postal system of the United States, matter which is in writing, or sealed against inspection.

first-foot (fērst'fāt), n. In Scotland, the person who first enters a dwelling-house after the coming in of the year; also, the first person or object met on setting out on any important journey or undertaking.

Great attention is paid to the first-foot—that is, the first person who happens to meet them (the marriage company), and if such person does not voluntarily offer to go back with them, he is generally compelled to do so. A man on horseback is reckoned a lucky and a lady footed woman almost as bad as a witch.

Edinburgh Mail.

first-fruit (fērst'frūt), n. and a. I. n. [*Usually in the plural.*] 1. The earliest productions of the soil; the first gatherings of a season's produce. Of these the Jews made an offering to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.

The first-fruit also of thy corn, of thy wine, and of thine oil, and the first of the fleece of thy sheep, shalt thou give him.

Deut. xvi, 4.

2. The first profits of anything; in feudal and ecclesiastical law, the first year's profit of a tenant of real property. The first fruits of a benefice were payable in the Church of Rome to the pope, in the Church of England formerly to the crown, but since the time of Queen Anne, when paid at all, to a benevolent fund. See *Queen Anne's bounty, under bounty*.

I had a commission to sell it, in conjunction with two bishops who were then in London, the first fruits and tenth to the clergy.

South, Charge to Queens Ministry.

The right to the first fruits of bishoprics and other promotions was apparently first claimed in England by Alexander IV. in 1256.

Scott's Const. Hist., v. 395.

3. The first portion, products, effects, or results of anything.

See, Father, what first fruits on earth are sprung From the implanted grace in man.

Milton, P. L., xi, 22.

We give you welcome—not without redound of use and glory to yourself—ye come, Of first fruits of the stranger.

Johnson, Princess, II.

II. a. Original; earliest. *Congress.*

first-hand (fērst'hānd), n. The first or highest source, without the intervention of agents or media of any kind; generally with *at*, or without a preposition, in adverbial use; as, information secured at first-hand from the person interested; goods obtained first-hand from the manufacturer.

Case 28, though our first knowledge of it was due to a published account, would have been at once produced at first-hand from the perpetrator, had we been at work in 1876.

Ames, See-Book Research, I. 134.

first-hand (fērst'hānd), a. [*From first-hand, n.*] Obtained direct from the first source; obtained from the producer, maker, etc., without the intervention of agents or media.

One sphere there is — where the apprehension of truth is a first-hand and direct; and that is the sphere of our mind.

Marshall.

firsthood (fērst'hūd), s. [*From first + -hood, ME. firsthood*; *first + -head*.] The state or condition of priority.

So that in election Christ held the primacy the first.

Hooker, Works, I. 11.

firstling (fērst'ling), n. and a. [*From first + -ling*.] I. n. 1. The first produce or offspring; applied to beasts.

More meek, came with the firstlings of his flock, The eldest and best.

Milton, P. L., xi, 437.

2. The thing first thought or done.

The very firstlings of my heart shall be The firstlings of my hand.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

I have given ye two or three notes of him out of his little page; by which his firstlings scarce not to guess boldly at his whole lump, for that guess will not fail ye.

Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

II. a. First produced.

All the firstling males that come of thy herd and of thy flock thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God.

Deut. xv, 19.

firstly (fērst'li), adv. First; in the first place; before anything else.

Christ shed his blood, by 's wound to save us, And save the wound th' old serpent firstly gave us.

Nyctester, tr. of Du Bartas.

First (for I detest your ridiculous and most pedantic neologism of *firstly*) first the shilling for which I have given a receipt; secondly two skins of suitable thread.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 6.

firstness (fērst'nes), n. The quality or state of being first. [*Rare.*]

When I give (as he acknowledges) a firstness of precedence and presidency to the Pope, he tells me he is confident I know not how much more is allowed him by the universal consent of all Catholics, as of divine institution, whatever I may have read in particular authors.

Hammond, Works, II. 103.

first-rate (fērst'rāt), a. and n. I. a. Of the first class or rate; especially, of the highest excellence; preëminent in quality or estimation.

Think not the se instructions are designed For first-rate Beauties of the Finnish kind.

Campese, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

We have a first-rate musician in the house now—Herr Klemer.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, v.

Entirely first-rate work is so quiet and natural that there can be no dispute over it, you may not particularly admire it, but you will find no fault with it.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 129.

II. n. Something rated among the first or in the first class; specifically, a war-ship of the first or most powerful rating or class.

first¹ (fērth), n. [*ME. fyrth, fyrth*, transposed form of *frith*, a park, wood, etc.; see *frith¹, n.*] A wood or park; same as *frith¹, 2.*

We have founded in gone *frith*, forewode with leves, The flour of the fable folk that to thi too lauge.

Moore, Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 1704.

first² (fērth), n. See *frith².*

fir-tree (fēr'tre), n. and a. [*ME. fyrre, fyrre-tree, fyrre-tree* (= *Dan. fyrretræ*); *< fir + tree*.] I. n. The tree called *fir*.

II. a. Inhabiting or frequenting firs.—**Fir-tree parrots,** a name of the crossbills, fringilline birds of the genus *Larus*.

fir-wood (fēr'wūd), n. [*CF. AS. gloss "fyrh-wudu, pinus"*; = *Dan. fyrreved*, fir-wood; see *fir*.] The wood of the fir-tree.

fir-wool (fēr'wūl), n. A fibrous substance prepared from the leaves of various species of the genera *Pinus* and *Abies*. Fir-wool extract, an extract from the leaves of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.

Fir-wool oil, a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.

firy (fēr'i), a. An obsolete spelling of *fery*.

firzet, n. See *furry*.

fisc (fisk), n. [*CF. f. fisc = Pr. fisc, fisco = Sp. Pg. It. fisco*, *< L. fiscus*, a basket of rushes, a money-bag, the public chest, the state treasury.] A treasury, particularly that of a prince or a state.

The streams were perennial which fed his fisc.

Lamb, Two Races of Men.

It had been decided to forbid the Prince bread, water, fire, and shelter, to give his wealth to the fisc, his heart to the assassin.

Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 494.

Its [the United States government's] proper business as a fisc is to receive the people's revenue from taxes in good money which it has coined for them.

Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xxvii.

fiscal (fis'kal), a. and n. [*= D. fiskaal = Dan. Sw. fiskal, < F. fiscal = Pr. Sp. Pg. fiscal = It. fiscale, < L. fiscalis*, of or belonging to the state treasury; *< fiscus*, the state treasury; see *fisc*.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue; relating to or concerned with the collection and expenditure of taxes and customs; pertaining to the financial operations of a government.

Whatever amount is taken from the community in the form of taxes, if not lost goes to them in the shape of expenditures or disbursements. The two—disbursements and taxation—constitute the fiscal action of the government.

Calhoun, Works, I. 19.

In the taxes imposed by the Parliamentary ordinances we find the germs of our subsequent fiscal system.

S. Douthett, Taxes in England, II. 4.

Hence—2. Of or pertaining to financial matters in general; as, a fiscal agent. — **Fiscal lands,** among the Franks, lands set apart to form a fund which might support the dignity of the king, and supply him with the means of rewarding merit and encouraging valor.

These, under the name of *benefices*, were granted to favored subjects, upon the condition that the grantees should render to the king personal service in the field. — **Fiscal year,** the financial year of the treasury of a government; hence, the period at the end of which the accounts of any

7. In *joinery*, to strengthen, as a piece of wood, by fastening another piece above or below it, and sometimes both.—8. In *rail*, to splice, as rails, with a fish-joint. **Fished beam**, in *joinery*, a long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished—that is, secured by pieces of wood covering the joints on opposite sides and bolted to both beams.—To **fish out**. (a) To exhaust of fish by fishing; over-fish; as, waters barren because fished out. (b) To obtain by careful search or study or by artifice, elicit by pains or stratagem; as, to fish out a meaning from an obscure sentence, a secret from a person or an admission from an adverse witness.

You shall see, I have fished out a cunning piece of plot now. *E. Johnson, Poetaster, iv. 2.*

(c) To pull up or out from or as from some deep place, as if by fishing; as, the boy fished out a top from the depths of his pocket. To **fish the anchor**. See *anchor*.

fish² (fish), *n.* [*F. fische*, a peg, pin, dibble, a peg used in marking at cartilage, etc., a fish, < *fischer*, drive in, pin up, fix; see *fish³* and *fishu*.] A counter used in various games.

fishable (fish'ə-bəl), *a.* [*< fish¹, v., + -able*.] Capable of being fished; fit for being fished in; lawful to be fished in.

There was only a small piece of fishable water in England. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlv.*

fish-back (fish'bak), *n.* *Naut.*, a small rope fastened to the hook of the fish-block, and used to facilitate hooking the anchor.

fish-backed (fish'bakd), *a.* Shaped like a fish's back; swelling upward; as, a fish-backed rail.

fish-bait (fish'bat), *n.* Bait used for fish or in fishing. Fish baits are either *natural* or *artificial*, the former are either live or dead baits; the latter include artificial flies, spoons, etc., and are sometimes called *lures*, bait being then restricted to natural baits.

fish-ball (fish'bāl), *n.* Same as *fish-cake*, 1.

The waiter roars it through the hall:

We don't give bread with one fish ball.

The Lone Fish-ball.

fish-bar (fish'bär), *n.* In *mech.*, the splice-bar, as of a fish-joint, etc.; a bar used to connect two pieces secured end to end.

fish-basket (fish'bäs'ket), *n.* 1. A creel used by anglers to carry fish. Such creels are of various sizes and shapes, made to fit the body easily when carried. 2. A creel for catching fish; a fish-pot or an eel-pot. See *eel-pot*.

fish-beam (fish'bēm), *n.* In *mech.*, a beam which bellies out, usually on the under side.

fish-bed (fish'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, a deposit containing the fossil remains of fishes in predominant quantity among those of other marine animals. Such beds are also known as *bone-beds*.

fish-bellied (fish'bel'id), *a.* Shaped like a fish's belly; swelling downward; as, a fish-bellied rail.

fishberry (fish'ber'ē), *n.*; pl. *fishberries* (-iz). The fruit of *Anamirta paniculata* (*Cocculus Indicus*), from its use in capturing fish. When made into a paste with flour it is readily eaten by fishes, and produces a speedy but temporary stupefying effect, during which the fishes float upon the surface of the water and are easily taken. See *Cocculus*. Also called *fisher's berry*.

fish-bolt (fish'bōlt), *n.* A bolt which secures a fish-plate.

fishbone-tree (fish'bon-trē), *n.* The *Panax racemifolium*, a small arborescent tree of New Zealand, the leaves of which are singularly toothed.

fish-book (fish'būk), *n.* A memorandum-book in which is entered each man's catch of fish when several fishermen are catching on shares.

fish-boom (fish'bōm), *n.* *Naut.*, a boom secured in men-of-war by a gooseneck on the forward side of the foremast, by the aid of which the anchor is fished.

fish-breeder (fish'brē'dēr), *n.* One who propagates fish artificially; a pisciculturist.

fish-breeding (fish'brē'ding), *n.* The set, art, or industry of propagating fish by artificial means; fish-culture; pisciculture.

fish-cake (fish'kak), *n.* 1. In *cooking*, a ball of shredded or chopped fish (especially salt cod fish) and mashed potatoes, fried. Also *fish ball*.—2. The refuse of fishes, from which the oil or glue has been expressed, taken from the presses in large circular cakes shaped like a cheese.

fish-can (fish'kan), *n.* 1. A large can of heavy tin or galvanized iron employed by fish-culturists in the transportation of live fish.—2. A can used to contain cooked or preserved fish.

fish-car (fish'kär), *n.* 1. A box in which fish which have been caught are kept alive, designed to be towed in the water behind a boat.—2. A railroad-car especially constructed and fitted up for the transportation of fish for commercial purposes or in the operations of fish-culture.

fish-carver (fish'kär'ver), *n.* An implement, usually of silver, resembling rather a large flat spoon or a modified trowel than a knife, used for cutting and serving fish at table. Also called *fish-slice*, *fish-knife*, *fish-trowel*.

fish-chowder (fish'chou'dēr), *n.* A chowder made of fish. The fish most esteemed for the purpose are the cod, sea bass, and blackfish.

fish-chum (fish'chum), *n.* 1. Fish ground into fine particles and mixed with water to serve the purpose of toll-bait; chum.—2. Same as *fish-pomace*.

fish-coop (fish'köp), *n.* A box about three feet square used in fishing through ice. There is a hole in its bottom, which is placed over a similar hole in the ice. The fisherman crawls into the box, and, it being quite dark inside, can see to the bottom of the water, into which he lets down a dory or lure by a string. When fish are attracted by the lure, he spears them. This device is used on lakes in western New York.

fish-creel (fish'krēl), *n.* A wicker basket used by anglers in carrying fish; a fish-basket.

fish-crow (fish'krō), *n.* See *crow²*.

fish-cultural (fish'kult'ür-äl), *a.* [*< fish-culture + -al*.] Pertaining to or interested in fish-culture; piscicultural. [*Rare*.]

The finest private fish-cultural establishment in the world. *Encyc. Brit., XIX, 129.*

fish-culture (fish'kul'tür), *n.* The artificial breeding of fish; pisciculture.

fish-culturist (fish'kul'tür-ist), *n.* [*< fish-culture + -ist*.] A fish-breeder; a pisciculturist.

The first honor prize, the gift of the Emperor of Germany, was awarded to Professor Bäte as a personal tribute to one who, in the words of the President of the Deutscher Fischer-Verein, is regarded in Europe as the first fish-culturalist in the world.

Southwestern Report, 1880, p. 149.

fish-davit (fish'dav'it), *n.* *Naut.*, a spar with a roller or sheave at its end, used for fishing the anchor.

fish-day (fish'dä), *n.* [*< ME. fisheday, fisheday; < fish + day*.] A day on which fish is eaten customarily, or in conformity with ecclesiastical regulations forbidding the eating of flesh-meat.

Sewers (voraus) on fisher dunes.

Bible's Book (E. 1. S.), p. 171.

fish-driver (fish'drī'ver), *n.* One of a fisherman's gang who keeps close to a school of fishes and directs or guides the gang in setting a seine.

fish-duck (fish'duk), *n.* See *duck²*.

fisher (fish'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. fishere, fishere, fisher, etc., < AS. flaccor = OS. flaccor = OFries. fisker = D. vasccher = M.H.G. vasccher = OH.G. fiscari, M.H.G. fischer, G. fischer = Icel. fiskari = Sw. fiskare = Dan. fisker, a fisher (from the verb); = L. piscarius, n., of fish, n. a fishmonger (piscator, a fisher), < piscis, a fish*.] 1. One whose occupation or sport is the catching of fish; a fisherman.

Thou wastest thus a beagere,

And the am a fischer.

Wel four loome beeste

For fisken at the fiste

King Horn (E. F. T. S.), l. 1134

Now as he walked by the sea of Galilee, he saw Simon and Andrew his brother casting a net into the sea, for they were fishers.

Mark i. 16

The patient fisher takes his meat stand,

Intent, his angle trembling in his hand.

Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 137.

2. The pekan, wejack, black-out, or Pennant's marten. *Mustela pennanti* of Erxleben (1777), *M. canadensis* of Schreber (1778), the largest North American carnivorous quadruped of the



Fisher, or Pennant's Marten: *Mustela pennanti*

family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Mustelinae* with the exception of the wolverine; so called from its habit of catching fish. It is a kind of marten or sable peculiar to the northern parts of North America, and quite distinct from any other species. The length

is 2 or 3 feet, generally about 20 inches, from the nose to the root of the tail, which measures from 14 to 20 inches more. The color is black or blackish, generally darker below than above, lightening by mixture of gray or brown on the upper fore parts and head, and there is no light throat-patch. The ears are low, wide, and semicircular, and the physiognomy is characteristic in comparison with other martens. The pelt is valuable. Also called *black-fog*.

3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Piscatores*, *Totipalmati*, or *Steganopodes*. *E. Blyth*.—**Bottom-fisher**, one who uses a sinker and fishes at the bottom; said by anglers opposed to fly-fisher or surface-fisher.—**Fisher's berry**. Same as *fishberry*. **Fisher's seal**. Same as *fisherman's ring* (which see, under *fisherman*).—**Free fisher**. See *free*.

fisher-boat (fish'ēr-bōt), *n.* [= *D. visschersboot* = *G. fischerboot* = *Dan. fiskerbaad* = *Sw. fiskarbat*.] A boat used by a fisherman or in fishing.

Having taken certain Scottish and other fisherboats, they brought the men on board their own ships.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 604.

The galleys divided into sundry squadrons, and trilled all in their gallantry; rowing at their sterns three or four little vessels no bigger than fisher boats.

Sandys, Travels, p. 40.

fisherfolk (fish'ēr-fōk), *n.* Those whose occupation is catching fish.

Descriptive of the peasantry and fisherfolk.

The Academy, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 60.

fisherman (fish'ēr-man), *n.*; pl. *fishermen* (-men).

1. One whose occupation or sport is the catching of fish; one who catches fish, whether for profit or for pleasure; a man skilled in catching fish.

And Jesus saw two ships standing by the lake: but the fishermen were gone out of them.

Luke v. 2.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,

Appear like murex.

Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

2. A vessel employed in fishing.—3. The fishing-duck or fish-duck; a merganser.—**Fisherman's bend**. See *bend*, 3.

Fisherman's luck, getting wet and hungry, and catching no fish, poor luck. [*Colloq.*] **Fisherman's ring** (*annulus piscatoris*), a signet ring bearing the device of St. Peter fishing. It has been worn by the popes since the thirteenth century, and is used for stamping the papal bulls. Also called *fisher ring* and *fisher's seal*. **Fisherman's Sunday**, Friday; so called in parts of Pennsylvania when fishing on that day was prohibited. **Fisherman's weight**, the weight of a fish as guessed at, but not determined by weighing. See *reef-weight*. [*Colloq.*] **Free fisherman**. See *free*.

fishery (fish'ēr-ē), *n.*; pl. *fisheries* (-iz). [= *D. visscherij* = *M.H.G. vasccherij* = *G. fischerij* = *Dan. Sw. fiskeri*; as *fish¹ + -ery*.] 1. The business of catching fish; the fishing industry.

It is therefore important that the organization of a state fisheries department should . . . be primarily under the control of a scientific authority.

Science, VII, 432.

2. In *law*, a right of fishing in certain waters.

A common fishery is the right of fishing in the sea and public rivers open to all the public.

Encyc. Brit., IX, 268.

3. A place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea or rivers are taken from the water by fishing, diving, dredging, etc.; as, a salmon-fishery; a pearl-fishery; the fisheries of the coast.—**Bay-fishery**, the act or industry of fishing in a bay; specifically, the mackerel-fishery of the gulf of St. Lawrence.—**Coast-fishery**, fishery conducted within three marine miles from the shore-line, or inside a three-mile limit. When the fishery is pursued from the shore, but with the use of open boats, as in the taking of mackerel, herring, and especially caplin, smelt, and lance, it is a *strand-fishery*. *Hind*.—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries**. See *commissioner*.—**Common of fishery**, the right of fishing "in another man's water": like *common of pasture*, etc. *Encyc. Brit., IX, 268*.—**Fishery society**, a society organized for the protection, promotion, and encouragement of the industry of fishing.—**Fishery treaties**, treaties concerning fisheries; specifically, the treaties between the United States and Great Britain defining the privileges of fishermen who are citizens of the United States in the waters of British North America. By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain extensive privileges were granted to American fishermen in the waters of British North America. These privileges were materially lessened by the treaty of 1813, which gave rise to the vexed questions whether the "three-mile limit" from the shore should be run parallel to the shore or from headland to headland, and relating to the rights of American ships in Canadian ports. On the fishery question the relations between the two countries continued to be unsatisfactory, in spite of various attempts at solution, as in the treaty of Washington in 1871 and the proposed treaty of 1888 which failed to be ratified through the non-concurrence of the Senate. (For *Bering Sea controversy*, see *and*.)—**Free fishery**, an exclusive right of fishing in public water, derived from royal grant. *Encyc. Brit., IX, 268*.—**Several fishery**, the exclusive right of fishery of an individual, derived through or on account of ownership of the soil. *Encyc. Brit., IX, 268*.—**Strand-fishery**. See *coast-fishery*.—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries**. See *commissioner*.

fish-fag (fish'fag), *n.* A woman who sells fish; a fishwife. [*Eng.*]

Who deemed himself of much too high a rank

With vulgar fish-fags to be forced to chafe.

Wolcott (P. Pindar).

fish-fall (fish'fāl), *n.* Next, the fall of the fish-tackle. See *fish-tackle*.

fish-farm (fish'fārm), *n.* A place where fish-breeding or pisciculture is carried on.

fish-farmer (fish'fār'mēr), *n.* A pisciculturist.

fish-farming (fish'fār'ming), *n.* Pisciculture.

fish-fake (fish'fāk), *n.* 1. The sound or swim-bladder of a fish.—2. A frame, rack, or open stage on which cod and other salted fish are dried. See *flake*.

There were a few old buildings, . . . some dilapidated fish-houses, and a row of fish-fakes.

S. O. Jewett, *Deephaven*, p. 224.

fish-flour (fish'flour), *n.* 1. A flour-like substance made from fish.

Blacutta made from fish-flour, a preparation invented by the late Anton Rosing, a prominent agricultural chemist of Norway, . . . were in good condition after having been kept for ten years in an unsealed jar.

Goode, *Menhaden*, p. 141.

2. A dry inodorous fertilizer made from fishes, used for manure.

fish-food (fish'fōd), *n.* 1. The food eaten by fishes.—2. Food consisting of fish.

fish-fork (fish'fōrk), *n.* A pitchfork with a short handle and 2 or 3 tines, used in pitching fish into or out of a boat or vessel.

fish-freezer (fish'frē'zēr), *n.* An establishment for freezing fish. In the building in which fish are frozen the required degree of cold is commonly produced by mixing ice and salt and filling in the mixture between galvanized iron plates in contact with the fish.

fishful (fish'fūl), *a.* [*fish* + *-ful*.] Abounding with fish.

Britaine is watered with pleasant fish-fall and navigable rivers, which yield safe havens and roads, and furnished with shipping and sailors that it may rightly be termed the Lady of the Sea.

Caenden, *Kenilms*, Britain.

Yet thro' and Neve' near, two fine and fishful brooks,

Do never stay their course. Dryden, *Polychon*, v. 351.

fish-fungus (fish'fung'gūn), *n.* 1. A peculiar red fungus, *Clathrocyclus roseopersicina*, frequently found on salted codfish in midsummer where the temperature is high.—2. A fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax*, which attacks living fishes, especially salmon, causing great destruction. It also occurs in aquariums.

fish-garth (fish'gārth), *n.* A garth or weir on a river, or on the sea-shore, for the taking and retaining of fish. Also *fish-weir*. [*Eng.*]

fish-gig (fish'gig), *n.* [Also *figg*, by confusion with *figg*; < *fish* + *gig*.] An instrument used for striking fish; a grain. It usually consists of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened above the prongs.

The next day, seeking to kill them with *figg*, they struck so many the water in many places was red with blood.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II, 121.

fish-globe (fish'glob), *n.* A spherical glass vessel in which fish are kept.

fish-glue (fish'glō), *n.* Glue made from fishes; isinglass. White fish-glue, isinglass dissolved in alcohol.

fish-god (fish'gōd), *n.* In myth, a deity or supernatural power having the form and attributes of a fish, either wholly or in part, as Dagon, a divinity of the Philistines, or the Triton of the Greeks. See *cut* under *Dagon*.

fish-goddess (fish'gōd'ēs), *n.* In myth, a female deity or supernatural power having the form and attributes of a fish, either wholly or in part, as the Atargatis of the Philistines.

Derketo became a fish-god as Asclepius, a fish-goddess identified with her was worshipped in Syria, and the fish sacred to her were not eaten.

Lucy, *Bot.*, XV, 90.

fish-guano (fish'gwā'nō), *n.* Same as *fish-manure*.

fish-hawk (fish'hāk), *n.* The American name of *Pandion haliaetus*, the osprey, bald buzzard, or fishing-eagle. See *osprey*.

fish-hook (fish'hūk), *n.* 1. A hook for catching fish.

The days shall come upon you that he will take you away with hooks, and your posterity with fish-hooks.

Amos iv, 2.

2. A hook used with a fish-tackle. See *fish-tackle*.

fish-husbandry (fish'huz'ban-dri), *n.* Fish-farming.

fishify (fish'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fishified*, ppr. *fishifying*. [*fish* + *-ify*, make.] To change to fish. [Humorous.]

O fish, fish, how art thou fishified!

Shak., *R. and J.*, II, 4.

fishiness (fish'i-nēs), *n.* [*fishy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fishy, in any sense of that word.

Its flesh has much the flavour of that of a hare, and nothing of the fishiness of that of the herring.

Pennant, *Zoology*.

fish-ing (fish'ing), *n.* [*ME. fischege*, etc.; verbal *n.* of *fish*, *v.*] 1. The art or practice of catching fish.

Cleopatra found it straight, yet she seemed not to see it, but wondered at his excellent fishing.

North, *tr. of Plutarch*, p. 764.

2. A fishery; a place or facilities for catching fish: as, there is good fishing there.

At the end of the caucusee was a uree water, but there to come no shippers, but it was right here and pleasant, and good fishing.

Merlin (E. L. T. S.), in 604.

In a Laureham record, . . . we have an undivided share of the fishing in Ealingworth given to the church of St. Nazarius.

D. W. Ross, *German Landholding*, p. 43.

Bait-fishing, fishing with bait, as distinguished from fishing with artificial flies or the like. **Bony fishing**, the menhaden-fishery. [*Slang*.] **Reef-fishing**, fishing on or from coral reefs. [*Florida*, U. S.] **Rip-fishing**, fishing in cippilins or tide rips, as for pollack. For this purpose the vessel is kept under easy sail, the line being attached to poles about seven feet long, which project from the sides of the vessel.

fishing-banks (fish'ing-bangks), *n. pl.* A fishing-ground of comparatively shallow water in the sea. Thus, on the Atlantic coast of North America the Banks of Newfoundland are a famous fishing ground, and another, about 20 miles off Cape May, is well known.

fishing-boat (fish'ing-bōt), *n.* A boat used in fishing; also, a small fishing-vessel.

fishing-duck (fish'ing-duk), *n.* See *duck* 2.

fishing-eagle (fish'ing-ē'gēl), *n.* Same as *osprey*.

fishing-float (fish'ing-flōt), *n.* A raft or scow with a small house on it designed to be floated and anchored wherever desired for use in fishing. A plank apron is let down from the edge to the bottom of the water, and over this, as upon an artificial shore, a seine is hauled by a whiffaw worked by horse or steam power. Fishing floats are often clustered like a floating village, and the fishermen unite for large operations. They are peculiar to the mouth of the Susquehanna river and the neighboring region. [*U. S.*]

fishing-frog (fish'ing-frog), *n.* The angler, a fish, *Lophius piscatorius*. See *devil-fish*.

fishing-hawk (fish'ing-hāk), *n.* Same as *osprey*.

fishing-line (fish'ing-līn), *n.* 1. A line used with hooks and bait in catching fish; a fish-line.—2. In *cool*, one of sundry simple elongated or extensible tentacular parts of some compound organisms, as the *Siphonophora*, provided with special urticating organs, thread-cells, or nematocytes. [*German*]. Also *grappling line*.

fishing-net (fish'ing-nēt), *n.* Same as *fish-net*.

The waste and lumber of the shore. Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing nets.

Twain, *English Arden*.

fishing-out (fish'ing-out'), *n.* The removal of fish from a fish-pond; the "drawing" of a pond: as, the fishing-out of a carp-pond, that the fish may be placed in market-ponds.

fishing-place (fish'ing-plās), *n.* 1. A place where fishing is or may be carried on. Specifically—2. A prescribed length of shore in shore-fishing to which the sweep of a seine is limited. Such places are mostly situated on the tidal part of streams and inlets and can be reached only at certain stages of the tide, as during the flood or ebb. The most stenative are swept only at the turn of the tide, and these are known as *draw-water* *baile*. The importance of this species of property was early recognized and fostered by legislation. Also *colled pond*. [*U. S.*]

fishing-room (fish'ing-rōm), *n.* A definite portion of the shore appropriated to the curing and storing of fish. [*American*.]

My brother tells me that on Sunday 15th June there was such a terrible storm that some of the fishing vessels were driven ashore, and much damage done to the fishing rooms everywhere.

Quarterly Museum, *Leeds*, New Harbour Mission, Newfoundland, No. xxxviii, Aug. 1890.

fishing-swivel (fish'ing-swīv'l), *n.* A swivel used on a fishing line to prevent it from being kinked or snarled by the rapid gyrations of fish upon the hooks. The form of the swivel varies.

fishing-tackle (fish'ing-tak'el), *n.* An angler's outfit; angling-gear; the hooks, lines, rods, and other implements of the art of fishing.

fishing-tube (fish'ing-tūb), *n.* A small glass tube for taking up small objects floating in water. One end is closed with the finger and the other is thrust into the water near the object. On removing the finger the water enters the tube, conveying the object with it. On again closing the top of the tube the object may be lifted with a portion of the water. Also called *dipping tube*.

fish-joint (fish'jōint), *n.* In railroads a splice consisting of one or more oblong plates of iron, bolted to the side or sides of two rails meeting end to end. See *fish-plate*.

fish-kettle (fish'kētl), *n.* A kettle designed to be used for boiling fish whole.

fish-killer (fish'kīl'ēr), *n.* A heteropodous insect of the genus *Belostomat*; a large water-bug occurring in fresh water, and preying on fishes by sucking their blood and juices.

fish-knife (fish'nīf), *n.* A fish-carver.

fish-ladder (fish'lad'ēr), *n.* Same as *fishway*.

fish-line (fish'līn), *n.* A line used to catch fish.

fish-louse (fish'lōus), *n.* A general name of crustacean parasites of fishes. Fish lice proper belong to an order or other group of Crustacea known as *Ichthyophthirius*, *Siphonostomata*, and *Ergasilus*, of which there are many families with numerous genera and species, generally ectoparasitic. They are not confined to fishes proper, being found also on cetaceans, crustaceans, and other aquatic animals. Among them are found the most monstrous and grotesque forms of crustaceans degraded by parasitism. See *cut* under *Kyssa*.

fish-manure (fish'mā'nūr'), *n.* A manure or fertilizer prepared from fish. There are many preparations and modes of manufacture. The value is mainly due to the preponderance of nitrogenous and phosphatic compounds, the ingredients being furnished more cheaply by fish manures than by any other class of fertilizers, except Peruvian guano. The crops most benefited by this fertilizer are those not specially helped by mineral fertilizers alone, as grass, grain, potatoes, some garden-vegetables, and roots. As a manure it is quick and stimulating, soon spending its force, and often leaving the soil worse than it was before its use. Also called *fish-guano*.

fish-market (fish'mār'ket), *n.* [*See* D. *fischmarkt*.] A market where fishes are sold.

fish-maw (fish'mā), *n.* The sound or air-bladder of a fish.

fish-meal (fish'mēl), *n.* 1. A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth so over cool their blood, and making many fish meals, that they fall into a kind of male green-sickness.

Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, iv, 2.

2. Same as *fish-flour*.

fishmonger (fish'mung'gēr), *n.* [*ME. fisch-manger* (= *MLA. vischmenger* = *G. fisch-menger* = *Oldan. fischmanger*); < *fish* + *monger*.] A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

Did you know me, my lord?

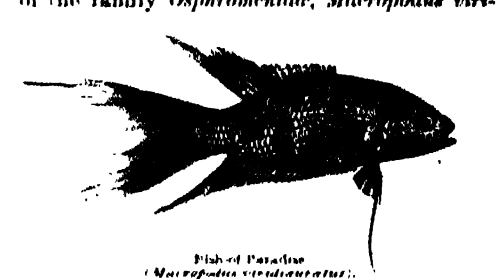
Ham. Excellent, excellent well; you're a fishmonger.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II, 2.

fishmoth (fish'mōth), *n.* Same as *fish-tail*.

fish-net (fish'nēt), *n.* A net used to catch fish. Fish nets are divided into two classes: *gill-nets*, in which the fish in attempting to pass through the net is wedged or jammed in a mesh so that it cannot open its gills, when it is soon drowned or is unable to move forward or backward; and *trawl-nets*, by which the fish is surrounded, as the purse net, the drag net, the seine, the web, the casting net, etc. Nets vary in construction from heavy chain-oyster drags to fine line thread herring-nets, and they are given a variety of names, according to their shape, purpose, or mode of operating. Also *fishing-net*.

fish-of-Paradise (fish'ev-par'ā-dīs), *n.* A fish of the family *Ophichthidae*, *Macropodus opercularis*.



Fish-of-Paradise (*Macropodus opercularis*).

dauratus, so called from the beauty of its coloration. It has been cultivated to some extent for exhibition in aquariums.

fish-oil (fish'ōil), *n.* Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as from whales, porpoises, seals, pilchards, sharks' and cods' livers, etc.; specifically, cod liver oil. Fish oil for medicinal purposes is obtained principally from the cod, but also from the pollack, turbot, ling, dorse, etc.

fish-owl (fish'ōwl), *n.* An eared fishing-owl with rough feet; a member of the genus *Ketupa*.

fish-packing (fish'pak'ing), *n.* The act or process of packing or canning fish for the market. The fish are taken fresh to the packing house, where they are cleaned, cut, weighed, and put in hermetically sealed cans. The cans are placed in large steam chests, where they are left until the fish are thoroughly cooked. The cans are then tested to see if they are airtight, and are labeled.

fish-pearl (fish'pēr), *n.* An artificial pearl of an inferior grade. See *the extract*.

In Germany or rather Saxony a cheap but inferior quality of artificial pearls is manufactured. The globe of glass forming the pearl in inferior ones being very thin, and coated with wax, they break on the slightest pressure. They are known by the name of German fish pearls.

Ger. Dict., III, 612.

fish-pie (fish'pī), *n.* 1. A pie containing fish.—2. A compost-heap of fish-scrap mixed with earth.

fish-plate (fish'plāt), *n.* In railroads, an iron plate fitted to the web of a rail, and sometimes partly embracing the foot; used in pairs, one

Assilingual -sis-i-ling'gwəl), a. [*NE. Ass-*
linguis (L. *lingua*, cleft, cleft, + *lingua* = F.

magis + *-al*.) Having the tongue cleft; especially, of or pertaining to the *Fissilingua*. **Fissilingua** (fis-i-ling'-gw-i-j), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fissilingua*, cleft-tongued; see *fissilingua*.] A group of lacertilian reptiles, with proconous vertebrae, cleft, slender, protrusile tongue, two valvular eyelids (except in *Ophiops*), the legs well developed, and the general aspect not serpentine. The group is made to contain the ordinary lizards of the family *Lacertidae*, the monitors or varanians, etc. See *Ameiva* and *Leptoglossa*. Also *Fissilingua*.

fissility (fi-sil'-i-ti), *n.* [*fissile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being fissile.

By which it is evident that diamonds themselves have a grain or a flaky contexture, not unlike the fissility, as the schools call it, in wood. Boyle, Works, III, 521.

fission (fish-on), *n.* [*L. fissio* (n.), a cleaving, *fissus*, pp. of *fundere*, cleave; see *fissile*, *fissure*.] 1. The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.—2. In *bot.*, the automatic division of a cell or an independent organism into new cells or organisms; especially, such division as a process of multiplication or reproduction. Also *fissuration*. See cut under *Paramecium*.

The human body is itself compounded of innumerable microscopic organisms, which multiply, as the infinitesimal monads do, by spontaneous fission. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 490.

Multiplication is effected through fission—that is to say, each globule or filament after elongating, divides into two segments, each of which in its turn, to again divide into parts, and so on. Quoted in *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 440.

fission-fungi (fish-on-fun'-ji), *n. pl.* Bacteria. **fissipalmate** (fis-i-pal'-mat), *n.* [*L. fissus*, pp. of *fundere*, cleave, split, + *palmatus*, palm, + *-ate*.] Semipalmate; palmated with deeply incised webs; partly fissiped.

fissipalmation (fis-i-pal-ma'-shon), *n.* [*fissipalmatus* + *-ion*.] Semipalmation; partial palmation or incomplete webbing of the toes.

fissipara (fis-i-pa'-ra), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fissiparus*; see *fissiparus*.] In *zool.*, a collective term applied to fissiparous animals, or organisms which propagate by fission or spontaneous self-division; it has no specific classificatory significance.

fissiparism (fis-i-pa'-rizm), *n.* [*fissiparus* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, reproduction by fission. See *fission*, 2.

fissiparity (fis-i-par-i-ti), *n.* [*fissiparus* + *-ity*.] Same as *fissiparism*.

fissiparous (fis-i-pa'-rus), *a.* [*L. fissiparus*, *fissus*, pp. of *fundere*, cleave, separate, + *-parus*, *parere*, produce; see *parent*.] Reproducing or multiplying by fission or spontaneous self-division, a mode of asexual generation by division into two or more parts, each of which, when completely separated, becomes a new individual; it is a usual process among the protozoans, protophytes, and other low organisms. See *fission*, 2.

There are organisms which are *fissiparous*, and when cut in two form two fresh, independent organisms, as diffused is the vitality of the original organism, and the same phenomenon may be observed in regard to human communities. Fagge, *Brit.*, XXII, 404.

fissiparously (fis-i-pa'-rus-ly), *adv.* In a fissiparous manner; by fission or spontaneous division.

fissipation (fis-i-pa'-shon), *n.* [Short for *fissiparation*, *fissiparus* + *-ation*.] In *physiol.*, reproduction by fission. Mayne.

fissiped (fis-i-ped), *a* and *n.* [*L. fissipes* (ped-), cleften-footed, *fissus*, cleften, cleft, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a*. 1. Cleften-footed; having the toes cleft.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissipedia*.

II. *n.* A fissiped animal; specifically, one of the *Fissipedia*; opposed to *pinniped*. Also written *fissipede*.

Fissipedia (fis-i-ped-i-a), *n. pl.* See *Fissipedia*. **fissipedal** (fis-i-ped-al), *a.* [*fissiped* + *-al*.] Same as *fissiped*.

The *Fissipedia* (amphibia) were divided by Cuvier into two groups. H. H. Flower, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV, 454.

fissipede (fis-i-ped), *a* and *n.* Same as *fissiped*.

It is described like *fissipede*, or birds which have their feet or claws divided, when it is pinnipede or fin-footed like swans and geese. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 2.

Fissipedia (fis-i-ped-i-a), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. fissipes* (ped-), cleften-footed; see *fissiped*.] A suborder of carnivorous mammals, of the order *Fera*, containing all the terrestrial carnivores, as distinguished from the aquatic seals and walrus, or *Pinnipedia*. They have the toes cleft, the first phalanx or digit of the foot not enlarged

or produced beyond the rest, generally reduced or rudimentary, and the limbs free and fitted for walking and bearing the body up from the ground. The series includes some twelve living families, thus contrasting with three families of *Pinnipedia*. Also *Fissipedia*, *Fissipedia*.

Fissipennis (fis-i-pon'-s), *n. pl.* [NL., *fissus*, cleft, + *pennis*, wing.] A group of small moths, related to the tineaids; the plume-moths or featherwings, as of the genera *Pterophorus*, *Alucata*, etc. They are distinguished by the singular division of the wing into branches or rays, of which each pair has from two to six. These are most beautifully fringed at their edges, and much resemble the feathers of birds. The plume-moths are of small size; some of them are diurnal and brightly-colored; others are twilight flies, and of a duller aspect. Some species have the power of folding up the wings like a fan, so that when closed they present the appearance of a single ray. See *Pterophorida*, and cut under *plume moth*.

fissirostral (fis-i-ros'-tral), *a.* [*NL. fissirostris* (*L. fissus*, cleft, + *rostrum*, beak) + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having the beak broad and deeply cleft, as a swallow, swift, or goatsucker; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissirostres*. This group has been abolished, but *fissirostral* is retained as a convenient descriptive epithet. **Fissirostral barbets**. See *barbet*.



Fissirostral Bill of Goatsucker

Fissirostres (fis-i-ros'-troz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fissirostris*; see *fissirostral*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a division of his *Falconina*, including the swallows, swifts, and goatsuckers; an artificial group, the original components of which are now separated in different orders. It was formerly divided into *Neotroch* and *Duroch*. By some the *Fissirostres* were made to include various other broad-billed birds, as kingfishers, trogons, and bee-eaters.

fissive (fis'-iv), *a.* [*L. fissus*, pp. of *fundere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fission.

The whole plant is built up by the fissive multiplication of the simple cell in which it takes its origin. Huxley and Martin, Elementary Zoology, p. 415.

fissile (fis'-il), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fissid*, ppr. *fissid*. [*See*; also written *fissil*, *fissid*, usually *fizzle*; an imitative word, in part a variant of *E. whistle* (in some parts of Scotland *E. wh* is sounded *f*); see *fizzle* and *whistle*.] 1. Same as *fizzle*, 1.—2. To rustle, as leaves in the wind.

He thought, Mr. Lovel, that he heard the curtains of his bed *fissil*. Scott, *Antiquary*, ix.

3. To whistle, as wind through a keyhole.—4. To fligit. [*Prov. Eng.* or Scotch in all senses.]

fissile (fis'-il), *n.* [Also written *fissil*, *fissid*, *fissil*, *fissid*.] 1. *n.* Bundle. [*Scotch*.]

fissile (fis'-il), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thistle* [*Prov. Eng.*]

fissura (fis-i-ru), *n.*; pl. *fissura* (-i-ru). [*L.*; see *fissure*.] In *anat.*: (a) A fissure, cleft, rift, or chink between any two things or parts, as, the *fissura palpebrarum* (the opening between the eyelids). (b) Especially, one of the fissures or sulci of the surface of the brain, complementary to the gyri or convolutions. This Latin form is now used in comparatively few phrases. See *fissure*.

fissural (fis-i-ru-al), *a.* [*fissura* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a fissure or sulcus. See *fissure*.

To confine the discussion of the fissural pattern to a brief statement of what appear to be the constant and the inconstant fissural characters. Weller and Gage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 501.

fissuration (fis-i-ru'-shon), *n.* [*L. fissura* (n.), a fissure, cleft, + *-ation*.] 1. The act of fissuring, or the state of being fissured.

Whether *fissuration* be due to mechanical causes of repulsion, or of retarded growth, or to the presence of idiosyncrasy, etc., is probably not due to a distinct process, but is in many cases, as Dr. A. C. Parker has shown, due to vegetative repetition. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I, 343.

2. In *bot.*, same as *fission*, 2.

The multiplication of the species is effected in some by spontaneous division or *fissuration*. J. Lee Hook, *The Microscop.*

fissure (fis-i-ru), *n.* [*L. fissura* = *Sp. fisura* = *Fr. fissure* = *It. fissura*, *fissura*, *fissura*, *fissura*, a cleft, chink, fissure, *fissus*, pp. of *fundere*, cleave, separate, + *-ure*, *-lure*, *-lure*, and of *fret*, *fissile*, and *fissum*.] 1. A narrow longitudinal opening or groove; a cleft, crack, or chink; a line of separation in any substance produced

by parting or cleavage: as, a *fissure* in the earth or in a rock.

A *fissure* into the Earth, of a great depth; but without so narrow that it is not discernible to the eye till you arrive just upon it. Mandrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 5.

2. In *surg.* and *anat.*, any solution of continuity in a bone, membrane, or muscle, or a natural division or groove between adjoining parts of like substance; a fissure; a sulcus; as, the longitudinal *fissure* of the brain, separating the hemispheres.—3. In *entom.*: (a) A deep, sharp longitudinal depression of a surface. (b) A very deep angular notch in a margin, almost dividing the part or organ.—4. In *bot.*, the opening between segments of a cleft leaf or other organ; a slit formed by the dehiscence of an anther or a capsule.—5. In *her.*, a bearing resembling the bend sinister, but having one fourth the width of the bend, and capable of being borne on any part of the shield, sometimes in connection with others, sometimes with a bend sinister, a scarp, or the like. Also called *staff*.—6. In *pathol.*, a crack like sore or ulcer; as, an anal *fissure*.—

Auricular fissure, a fissure between the vaginal and mastoid processes of the temporal bone for the exit of the auricular branch of the vagus nerve. **Buccal fissure**, see *buccal opening*, under *buccal*. **Callosine fissure**, see *callosine*. **Callosomarginal fissure**, the sulcus bounding the gyrus frontalis above, and turning up to terminate a short distance behind the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando. See cut under *cerebrum*. **Central fissure**, the fissure of Rolando. **Choroidal, collateral, crescent, fimbrial, etc., fissure**. See the adjectives.

Fissure of Rolando, a deep sulcus separating the frontal and parietal lobes of the cerebrum on each side, on the superior and external surface of the cerebrum. See cuts under *cerebrum* and *gyrus*. **Fissure of Sylvius**, the largest, deepest, and most constant of the fissures of the mammalian brain. It has a short anterior and long posterior branch, the latter separating the temporal from the parietal lobe. See cuts under *cerebrum* and *gyrus*. **Fissures of the brain**, in *anat.*, the depressions or sulci separating the convolutions of gyri. See *convexities*. **Glassian fissure**, the cleft between the squamous and the tympanic elements of the temporal bone, separating the gland fossa proper from the vaginal plate of the tympanic, lodging the processus gracilis of the nucleus, and transmitting the tympanic branch of the internal maxillary artery. **Great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum**. See *cerebellum*. **Hippocampal fissure**, see *hippocampus*. **Intraparietal fissure**, a deep sulcus on the convex surface of the parietal lobe of each cerebral hemisphere. See cut under *cerebrum*. **Palpebral fissure**, the cleft between the eyelids. See *palpebra*. **Parieto-occipital fissure**, a sulcus on the median surface of each cerebral hemisphere. Its extremity reaches the convex surface and marks the boundary between the parietal and occipital lobes. See cut under *cerebrum*. **Portal fissure**, the porta or gateway of the liver, the short, deep transverse fissure on the under side of the right lobe, joining the longitudinal fissure at right angles. Also called *transverse fissure*. **Pterygomaxillary fissure**, the vertical interval between the body of the superior maxillary bone and the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, leading from the zygomatic fossa to the sphenomaxillary fossa.

Sphenoidal fissure, the interval between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone, the anterior lacinate foramen of the skull, throwing the cerebral and orbital cavities into communication, and transmitting the third, fourth, and sixth cranial nerves, and the first division of the fifth, and the ophthalmic vein. See cut under *sphenoid*. **Sphenomaxillary fissure**, the horizontal interval between the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones, situated at the outer and back part of the bony orbit of the eye, throwing the orbital cavity into communication with the temporal, the zygomatic, and the sphenomaxillary fossae respectively. **Transverse fissure**. Same as *portal fissure*. **Umbilical fissure**, the cleft of the liver which receives the round ligament of the falciform cord dividing the umbilical vein after its lumen is obliterated.

fissure (fis-i-ru), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fissured*, ppr. *fissuring*. [*fissure*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To cleave; split; divide; crack or fracture.

By a fall or blow the wall may be *fissured* or fractured. Whewell, *Surgery*, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* To crack; cleave; split open.

fissured (fis-i-ru-d), *p. a*. Having a fissure or fissures; cleft; split; divided.

The fissured stone with its outlying arms. Shelley, *Alastor*.

Their surfaces are rough and fissured with branching cracks. Darwin, *Form. and Mod. of Corals*, p. 108.

Specifically (a) In *bot.*, cleft or split.

Almost every flower has a fissured corolla. Darwin, *Form. of Orchids* by Insects, p. 108.

(b) In *entom.*, partly divided by one or more very deep notches, especially applied to the wings of certain insects which appear as if into two or more parts, as in the *Pterophorida*, a family of small moths.

fissureless (fis-i-ru-less), *a.* [*fissure* + *-less*.] Without fissure or cleft.

Seeds of *Acer platanoides* and of wheat which had fallen between pieces of earth in a house germinated there and pushed a number of roots several inches deep into the fissureless pieces of earth. Sachs, *Botany* (trans.), p. 600.

Fissurella (fis-i-ru-ella), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. fissura*, a fissure; see *fissure*.] The typical genus of keyhole-limpets of the family *Fissurellidae*. *P. nodosa* is an example.

Fissurellacea (fis'ū-re-lā'wā-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Fissurella* + -acea.] Same as *Fissurellidae*.
fissurellid (fis'ū-re-lā'id), n. A gastropod of the family *Fissurellidae*.

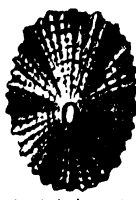


FIG. 10. *Fissurella testis*

Fissurellidae (fis'ū-re-lā'id-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Fissurella* + -idae.] A family of scaphobranchiate promobranchiate gastropod mollusks; the keyhole-limpets. They resemble ordinary limpets in appearance and habits, but differ much in structure. The shell is perforate or emarginate and sometimes proportionately small for the size of the animal. There are many species, extinct and extant. Also *Fissurellacea*.

The *Fissurellidae* are structurally closely allied to the *Patellidae*, but in external appearance they are very different. The shell is conical, and shows but very slightly any spiral. The series of openings of the *Fissurella* are replaced by a hole at or near the apex of the shell, or by a notch in the front margin. On the inside of the shell is a horseshoe-shaped impression, indicating the surface of attachment of the muscles of the foot. The eyes, instead of being placed on stalks, are scarcely elevated above the surrounding surface. The species are largely inhabitants of the warmer seas of the globe, although some forms are boreal in their range. They are mostly found near the shores, where they feed on the small seaweeds. In their habits they are not different from other limpets. *Stand Nat Hist*, I, 320.

fissure-needle (fis'ū-rē-nē'id), n. A spiral needle for bringing together the lips of a wound. Being turned round its axis, it catches each lip alternately, and it is so made as to introduce a thread or wire, which is left in place when the needle is withdrawn.

fissure-vein (fis'ū-rē-vēn), n. Mineral matter, often metalliferous, filling a pre-existing fissure, not formed by simple shrinkage of the rock itself, but resulting from deep-seated or crust movements, and which therefore may be expected to extend indefinitely downward, instead of ending in the particular stratum or group of strata in which it began. See *vein*, *fracture vein* (under *vein*), and *gash-vein*.

flat (flăt), n. [*ME. flat, fyst, fast*, rarely *fest*, < *AS. fyst* = *OFries. fest* = *D. vast* = *MLG. vast*, *fl.* *fast* = *OHG. fast*, *MLG. fast*, *vast*, *G. faust*, the fist. The *fl.* form is not recorded; possibly **fahstas*, < **fah*, thus connecting the Teut. forms with *L. pugnis*, *fl.*, *pugil*, a fist-fighter, pugilist, pugna, battle, etc., (*Gr. pygus*, the fist, *pyg.* with the fist, etc.; see *pugnacious*, *capugn*, *impugn*, etc., *pugilism*, etc.; see also *fight*. Otherwise the Teut. forms are prob. akin to *OHG. pest* = *Slov. pest* = *Pol. pęse* = *Bohem. pest* = *Russ. pyast*, *fl.*]. 1. The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.
 For god the fater is as a fute, the son is as a fynger.
 The holy gods of heuene is as it were, the pawme.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii, 230.

2. A blow. *Aschur fonde the kynge Ban on fote, in myddell of the pence, his swerde in his fote, that hym defended so vigorously that noon ne durst hym a pence.*
Morte d'Arthur, E. E. T. S., II, 164.

Behold, ye flat for strife and debate, and to smite with the flat of wickedness.
Isa. lvi, 4

3. Used to translate German *faust*, hand-breadth, equal in Austria to 10.54 centimeters, or about 4 inches. *Hand over flat*. See *hand*.

flat (flăt), v. t. [*< flat*, n.] 1. To strike with the fist.

On a sudden at a something for a nothing
 The boy would flat me hard. *Tennison*, *Harold*, I, 1

2. To grip with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep,
 Unbuckling helms, *fast* each other's throat.
Shak., Cor., iv, 3

We *fast* the sail together, and, after six or eight minutes of hard hauling and pulling and beating down the sail, we managed to get it furled.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 352

flat (flăt or flăt), n. [Also written *fyst*, *fest*, *fast*, *fast* (see *fast*); early mod. *E. fyst*, < *ME. *fast*, *fyst*, *fyst* = *OD. vast*, *D. vast* = *MLG. vast*, *fl.* *fast* = *OHG. fast*, *MLG. fast*, a breaking wind; with formative -t (equiv. to the simpler form *fise* = *Sw. Dan. fis*), from the verb represented by *leel*, *fist* = *Dan. fise*, break wind: see *fise*, *fize*, *fizele*, n. (*cf. bullfist*, *barista*). 1. The act of breaking wind: same as *fise*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 163. [Obsolete or vulgar.] — 2. A puffball.

flat (flăt or flăt), v. t. [Also written *fyst*, *fest*, *fast*, *fast* (see *fast*); < *ME. fisten*, *fysten* = *MD. visten*, *D. visten*, *risten* = *MLG. visten*, *fl.* *fisten* = *MLG. visten*, break wind; from the noun: see *fise*, n., and *cf. fize*, *fizele*, *fist*, n.]. To break wind. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 163. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

flat-ball (flăt'bāl), n. [*< flat* + *ball*.] A kind of ball to be struck by the fists. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 296. (*Halliwel*.)

flat-ball (flăt' or flăt'bāl), n. [*< flat* + *ball*.] A puffball. Compare *barista*.

flatful (flăt'fūl), n. [*< flat* + *ful*.] A handful. [*Colloq.*]

Even the poorest mines have their streaks and chunks of rich ore, do not, therefore, judge by a single flat full, for by an assay.

flatiana (fis'ti-an'ā or -ā'na), n. pl. [*< flat* + -iana; see -ana.] Anecdotes or information regarding pugilists or pugilistic matters; boxiana.

flatie (fis'tik), a. [*< flat* + -ie.] Relating to or done with the fists; pertaining to boxing; pugilistic; as, *flatie exploits*; *flatie heroes*. [*Colloq.*]

In *flatie* phraseology, he had genius for coming up to the scratch, wherever and whatever it was, and proving himself an ugly customer. *Dickens*, *Hard Times*, II.

flatiating (fis'ti-kā-ting), a. A corruption of *sophisticating*.

There are so many *flatiating* Tobacco mongers in England, were it never so bad, they would sell it for Virginia. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II, 38.

flatcuff (fis'ti-kuf), n. [Formerly *fistycuff*; < *fisty*, = *flat*, + *cuff*, a blow.] A blow with the fist; commonly in the plural, combat with the fists; cuffs of the fist given and taken.

There's two at *flatcuffs* about it.
Middleton (and another), *Mayor of Quinborough*, III, 3

My invention and judgement are perpetually at *flatcuffs*, till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift*

People who share a cell in the Bangle or are thrown together on an uninhabited Isle, if they do not immediately fall to *flatcuffs*, will find some possible ground of compromise. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Virginibus Puerisque*, I

flatcuffer (fis'ti-kuf-er), n. One who fights with the fists; a boxer.

Every riding *flatcuffer* within half a hundred miles round had heard of Bob's strength and the more audacious of these had felt bound to stay him. *E. Eschscholtz*, *The Graysons*, x

flatcuffing (fis'ti-kuf-ing), n. Boxing; fighting with the fists.

Six men were under sentence for simple assault and battery: more *flatcuffing*, one of two years, two of five years, one of six years, one of seven and one of eight years. *The Century*, XXXII, 167

flatting-hound, n. [*< flatting*, pp. of *flat*, v., + *hound*. *cf. fise-dog*.] A kind of spaniel. *W. Harrison*, *Descrip. of England*, p. 230. (*Halliwel*.) Also *flatting-hound*.

And alledging urgent excuses for my stay behind, part with her as passionately as she would from her *flatting-hound*. *Martens, Johnson, and Chapman*, *Lastward Ho*.

flatnut (fis'ti-nut), n. [For **fistic* = **fustic*; nut: see *fustic* and *pistachio-nut*.] A pistachio-nut.

flat-law (flăt'lā), n. The law of brute force. [*Rare*.]

The president ("of the parliament of Burgundy" and envoy of Henry IV. of France) told the States General in full assembly that there was no law in Christendom, as between nations, . . . [but] the good old flat law, the code of brute force. *Molly*, United Netherlands, IV, 497.

flat-mate (flăt'māt), n. An antagonist in a pugilistic encounter. [*Rare*.]

One fights because . . . the next parish is an eyecore to him and his flat mate is from it. *Landon*

flatock (flăt'ok), n. [*< flat* + *dim. -ock*.] A flat. So called for to stay his *flatock* from the servant's face. *Golding*, *tr. of Ovid's Metamorph*

fistuca (fis'tū'kā), n. [*L.*, a rammer, beetle.] An instrument for driving piles; a monkey.

fistula (fis'tū-lā), n. [= *D. G. Dan. Sw. fistel* = *OF. fistelle*, *festre* (> *ME. festre*, *E. fister*), *F.* (a restored form) *fistule* = *Pr. fistola* = *Sp. fistola* = *Pg. fistula* = *It. fistula*, < *L. fistula*, a pipe, tube, a reed, cane, a musical pipe, a sort of ulcer, fistula. (*cf. fister*), ult. a doublet of *fistula* in the pathological sense.] 1. A reed; a pipe; a wind-instrument of music. — 2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *calamus*, 4.

For some centuries it appears to have been the custom for the priest to hold the chalice while the communicant sucked the wine through a silver tube or *fistula*. *Rogge*, *Brit.*, XIX, 125

3. In *pathol.*, a narrow passage or duct, formed by disease or injury, leading from an abscess to a free surface, or furnishing an abnormal means of egress from some normal cavity, as in vesicovaginal fistula. A fistula may be cutaneous or deep-seated, incomplete, or blind, when it has but one opening. *Complete*, when there are two. An incomplete fistula may be external or internal, according to the position of the opening.

Moreover you shall not see a part of the body but it is subject to the *fistulas*, which creep inwardly and hollow as they go. *Holland*, *tr. of Pliny*, xxi, 14.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of polype. *Oken*, 1815. — *Fistula* in *ano*, fistula penetrating into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself. — *Fistula* in *perineo*, fistula resulting from partial closure of a ruptured perineum. — *Fistula lacrymalis*, a fistula of the lacrymal sac, through which the tears usually escape on the cheek; a disorder characterized by the flowing of tears, and usually proceeding from obliteration of the nasal duct.

fistular (fis'tū-lār), a. [= *F. fistularis* = *Sp. fistular* = *It. fistolare*, < *L. fistularis*, like a pipe, < *fistula*, a pipe: see *fistula*.] *Fistulous*.

Fistularia (fis'tū-lā'ri-ā), n. [NL., < *L. fistularis*, like a pipe, < *fistula*, a pipe: see *fistula*.]

1. The typical and only genus of the restricted family *Fistulariidae*. *F. tabacaria*, the best-known species, is the tobacco pipe fish. The genus is named from the long tubular snout, like a fistula or tube, at the end of which is the mouth.

2. A genus of holothurians of vermiform figure with pinnate tentacles. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Fistularia (fis'tū-lā'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Fistularia*, 2.] The vermiform holothurians, a section represented by such forms as *Synapta*, *Chirodota*, and *Oncinotus*. Also, incorrectly, *Fistularia*.

fistularid (fis'tū-lā'ri-id), n. A fish of the family *Fistulariidae*.

Fistulariidae (fis'tū-lā'ri-id-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Fistularia*, 1, + -idae.] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Fistularia*, and characterized by the very elongate and somewhat depressed body, long tubiform snout, ventral fins with five or six spineless rays, no dorsal spines, and extension of the two middle rays of the tail fin into a long filament; the tobacco-pipe fishes or sea-snipes. Only three species are known, all of the genus *Fistularia*, formerly referred to the *Aulatomidae* or even the *Centrocidae*. In *Cuvier's* system *Fistulariidae* was the fifteenth family of *Acanthopterygii*, and included not only the *Fistulariidae* proper, but also the *Aulatomidae*, *Macrorhamphoidae*, and *Amphidontidae* of recent authors. In *Günther's* system they were a family of *Acanthopterygii* *subordercentrociformes*, with the ventrals remote from the pubic bone, and with six soft rays, including *Fistularia* proper, *Aulatomidae*, and *Amphidontidae* of later authors. Also written *Fistularidae*, *Fistulariæ*, *Fistulariæ*.

fistularioid (fis'tū-lā'ri-oid), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fistulariidae*.

II. n. A *fistulariid*.

fistulary (fis'tū-lā-ri), a. [*< L. fistularis*, < *fistula*, a pipe: see *fistular*.] *Fistulous*.

Give him the last heard *fistulary* reed.
Chapman, *Homeric Hymn to Hermes*.

fistulate (fis'tū-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *fistulated*, pp. *fistulating*. [*< fistulate*, a.] To assume the form or character of a fistula, as an abscess.

fistulate, *fistulated* (fis'tū-lāt, -lāt-ed), a. [= *Pg. fistulato*, < *L. fistulatus*, furnished with pipes, pipe-shaped, < *fistula*, a pipe: see *fistula*.] Hollowed like a pipe or fistula; as, "a *fistulated* ulcer." *Fuller*.

The beginnings or first stamens in animals are their tubular pipes or ducts, *fistulated* or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices. *The Student*, II, 379.

fistulatus (fis'tū-lā-tus), a. [Irreg. < *fistulate*, a., + -ous.] *Fistulated* or *fistulous*. [*Rare*.]

fistulet (fis'tūl), n. [*< F. fistule*, < *L. fistula*, a pipe, fistula: see *fistula*.] A fistula. *Holland*.

fistulid (fis'tū-lid), n. A member of *Lamarck's* third section of radiated animals, as a holothurian; a *fistulidan*.

Fistulidæ (fis'tū-lid-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Fistula* + -idae.] A family of echinodermatous animals, the holothurians; a term now disused.

fistulidan (fis'tū-lid-dan), n. One of the *Fistulidæ*; a holothurian.

fistuliform (fis'tū-lif-ōrm), a. [*< L. fistula*, a pipe, + *forma*, shape.] *Fistular* or *fistulous* in form; tubular or tubiform.

Stalactite often occurs *fistuliform*. *Phillips*.

Fistulina (fis'tū-lin-ā), n. [NL., dim. of *L. fistula*, a pipe: see *fistula*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to *Rhizoglyphus*, *F. hepatica*, which grows on oak and less commonly on various other trees in Europe and America, is highly esteemed as an article of food. It is called *beefsteak fungus*, and is much like beefsteak in appearance and quality.

fistulose (fis'tū-lōs), a. Same as *fistulous*.

fistulous (fis'tū-lūs), a. [= *F. fistulosus* = *Sp. Pg. fistuloso* = *It. fistuloso*, < *L. fistulosus*, pipe-shaped, full of holes, having a fistula, < *fistula*, a pipe, etc.: see *fistula*.] 1. Hollow, like a pipe or reed; tubular; fistuliform. — 2. Having the form or nature of a tube or fistula; containing fistulas.

As for the *fist.* of the polype, it is to see to *fistulous* and spongy, like unto honeycombs. *Holland*, *tr. of Pliny*, p. 377.

fitwise (fist'wiz), a. [*ME. fustwyse*; *< fust + -wise*.] In the form of a fist.

And alle thre nye hote a god [is but one God] as my hand and my fyngre.

Unfolde other [or] yfolde a fust-nyer other elica.

Piers Plowman (C), ix. 180.

fity¹ (fis'ti), a. [*< fust + -y¹*.] Pertaining to the fists or to pugilism; fistlike. [Rare.]

In twice five years the "greatest living poet,"

Like to the champion in the fity ring,

Is call'd on to support his claim.

Byron, Don Juan, xi. 53.

fity² (fis'ti), n.; pl. *fities* (-tiz). A dialectal variant of *fist*.

fit¹ (fit), n. [*ME. fit, fyt, fytt*, a struggle, *< AS. fitt*, a struggle, fight; cf. the verbal n. *fiting*, a fighting; *fettian* (in pret. pl. *fettodon*), dispute, contend(s). The AS. forms occur but rarely (hardly more than once each). Connections unknown; the nearest word in sense and form is *fight*, AS. *fahit*; but this cannot be related.] 1. A struggle; a short period of active physical exertion.

Sys, sche wyde, make yow gladd,

For on [an] hardere *fytt* never ye had.

Sir Eglamour, l. 255.

The body that on the bere his

scheweth the same that we schal be;

That ferful *fit* may no man be

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

2. An attack of convulsive disease; a muscular convulsion, often with loss of self-control and consciousness; spasm; specifically, an epileptic attack.

The aged man that offers up his gold

Is plagued with cramps and gout and painful *fit*.

Shak., Lear, l. 861.

The frequency of attacks varies immensely in epilepsy. In one case . . . the average nightly number of *fits* had been about twelve.

Quain, Med. Dict.

3. The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of disease, or of any physical disturbance, coming suddenly or by abrupt transition; as, a *fit* of the gout; a *fit* of coughing, or of sneezing; a cold or a hot *fit* in intermittent fever.

Unquenchable the flames of indignation;

There of the raging *fit* of fever bled;

And what a fever but a *fit* of madness!

Shak., C. of L., v. 1.

You shall not be old of this age of my letters, though perchance the *fit* may drive.

Deane, Letters, vi.

4. A more or less sudden and transient manifestation of emotion or feeling of any kind, as of passion (anger, grief, laughter, laziness, etc.); usually, a manifestation of violent emotion; a paroxysm; a "spell."

Such *fit* as full *fit* ascend her trembling heart

As word to speak, as joy to move, she had

Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 11.

Thy jealous *fit*

Have scared thy husband from the use of wit.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

There is no difference between a mad man and an angry man in the time of his *fit*. *Barton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 109.

Wrapped in a *fit* of pleasing indifference.

Wordsworth, Vernal Tide, iv.

5. A sudden impulse toward effort, activity, or motion, followed by an interval of relaxation; impulsive and intermittent action: as, he will do it now that the *fit* is on him; to have a *fit* of work. In the emission theory of light a *fit* is a period during which the matter of light is more or less easily transmitted. These *fits* were supposed by Newton to account for the phenomena now explained by the periods of undulation.

He that is compelled to goodness may be good,

But 'tis but for that *fit*; where others, drawn

By softness and example, get a habit.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 1.

By *fit* he breathes a half views the fleeting skies,

And seals again by *fit* his swimming eye.

Pope, Iliad, xiv.

She came when the *fit* was on her, she stood just so long as it pleased her, and went when she got ready, and not before.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 17.

The mind now thinks, now acts, and each *fit* reproduces the other.

Emerson, Misc., p. 84.

Newton endeavored to explain the rings which go by his name by the theory of *fits* of easy reflection and trans mission.

Stokes, Light, p. 51.

6. A caprice; capricious or irregular action or movement.

The Sea hath *fit*, alternate course she keeps,

From Deep to Shoar, and from the Shoar to Deep.

Silverdell, tr. of Imbartas Weeks, l. 3.

But, for your husband,

He is noble, wise, judicious, and best knows

The *fit* of the season.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

7. A stroke.

'Tis Curse on that Cross (quoth then the Saracen),

"That keeps thy body from the bitter *fit*."

Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

By *fits*, *fitfully*: spasmodically; by irregular periods of action or emotion.

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Shirley . . . was glad to be independent as to property; by *fit* she was even elated at the notion of being lady of the manor.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

fit of the snout, a grimace; a twist or contortion of the face.

All the good old English

Have got by the late voyage is but merely

A *fit* or two of the face.

Shak., Hen. VIII, l. 3.

Fits and starts, irregular periods of action, capricious impulses and movements; the performance of actions in an irregular or intermittent way: as, to work by *fits and starts*; the clock goes by *fits and starts*.

Balmatia has played a part in history only by *fits and starts*.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 87.

To give one *fits*, or particular *fits*, to make a vigorous attack upon one; especially, to rate or scold one vigorously: as, I'll give him *fits* for that. [Slang, l. 8.]

The man ran after the thievish Indian, and the corporal cried out to give him *fits* if he caught him.

G. W. Kendall, Santa Fe Expedition.

I rather guess as how the old man will give particular *fits* to our folks to day.

E. Emeston, Roomer Schoolmaster, p. 101.

fit¹, v. t. [*< fit¹, n.*] To force or wrench, as by a fit or convulsion.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been *fitted*.

In the distraction of this maddling fever!

Shak., Sonnets, cxix.

fit² (fit), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also *fitte*; E. dial. also *jet*; *< ME. fit, fitte, fyt, fyte*, meet; origin uncertain; see the verb.] 1. a. 1. Meet; suitable; befitting; becoming; conformable to a standard of right, duty, or appropriateness; proper; appropriate.

Fyt or mete, equis [equus], congruus.

Prompt. Par., p. 163.

Fytte, as a garment or other thing.

Falgrave.

It is not *fit* for a little foot page.

That has run through me and myre.

To lye in the chamber of my ladye.

Child Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 310).

There will be *fit* occasion ministered unto me to write something of it.

Carroll, Condition, l. 188.

We have certainly . . . no reason to complain if God thinks *fit* to debar us at all times any use of unpleasant pleasures.

Stellenhof, Sermons, II. ix.

Dr. John Adams was chosen by the student body a student, which the feeble old man as fittingly declined.

Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

We passed a company of them [monks] young and old, on our way, bareheaded and barefooted, as their use is, and looking very *fit* in the landscape.

Hawthorne, The Century, XXX. 61.

2. Adapted to an end, object, or design; conformable to a standard of efficiency or qualification; suitable; competent.

My neighbour hath a wife, not *fit* to make him thrine.

But good to kill a quick man, make a dead man's

Potterham, ed. of Eng. Poets, p. 176.

A trotting horse is *fit* for a coach, but not for a lady's saddle.

Hawthorne, Letters, I. v. 37.

They're *fit* for for look or pen

Thin under Mars to lead on men

Battle of Sherif Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 263).

Existence, generation after generation, in a condition where despotic control has arisen, produce an adapted type of character; partly by daily habit, and partly by survival of the most *fit* for living under such control.

H. Spencer, Principles of Sociol., § 492.

3. In a state of preparedness; in a suitable condition; ready; prepared: as, *fit* to die.

So *fit* to shoot, she single forth among

Her foes who first her quiver's strength should feel.

Farfax.

If I be not *fit* to go to prison, I am not *fit* to go to judgment, and from thence to execution.

Lutwidge, Progress, p. 95.

4. Specifically, in sporting language, in condition; properly trained for action: as, the horse was not *fit*, and lost the race; hence, colloquially, in good health. [Eng.]

One day he had opened his eyes, as *fit* as a hen.

The Century, XXXVI. 127.

"Thought I'd run down to a river and look you up," he explained. "And how are you all in the swampy hollow? Pretty *fit*?"

W. F. Norris, The Rogue, xix.

Not *fit* to hold a candle to . . . Survival of the fittest. *See* survival. Syn. 1. Properly fitted; fitting.

2. Expedient; convenient; appropriate; convenient; appropriate.

II. n. 1. A fitting or adjustment; adaptation, as of one thing to another; something that fits or is fitted: as, the *fit* of a garment, or of the parts of a machine; the coat is an exact *fit*.

"People lie about a lot of things as they do. You'll be the peevish fellow, complains to the woman with a cup of sugar, and I may be put out a little by the everlasting bother and misfortune I have . . . people disatisfied with their *fits* people promising and not doing."

H. M. Laker, New Timothee, l. 177.

2. A fitting out, preparation: as, a good *fit* for college. — 3. The part of a car axle upon which the wheel is forced. *E. H. Knight*. — 4. One's equal, like, or match. [Now only prov. Eng., in form *fit*.]

Mon doth mid strengthe and mid witte

That other thing us non his *fitte*.

Thag alle strengthe at one were,

Monow wit get more were.

Ouel and Nightwale, l. 761.

5. [*< fit², v.*] In soap-making, the liquid soap before it is allowed to cool and harden, in the finishing stage of the manufacture of yellow soap. *See* *fittig*, n., 2.

A fine *fit* gives a very large nigr, containing much soap while a coarse *fit* gives a small nigr, composed chiefly of impure lye.

W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 173.

fit³ (fit), v.; pret. and pp. *fitted*, ppr. *fittig* (Early mod. E. also *fitte*; *< ME. fitten* (rare) fit, become, arrange or set in array, = Old *fitten*, fit, suit, adapt. The early records are scant, and other connections are doubtful. The adj. may be ult. the contr. pp. of the verb (*af* *fat*), in part similarly contracted). The verb is by some connected with *feel*, *fit*, knit web, = Norw. *fitu*, draw (a lace) together in a noose, = Sw. dial. *fitu*, bind together, *< feel* *fit*, the webbed foot of water-fowl, the web of skin of the feet of animals, the edge or hem of a sock, etc. Connection with *feel* (ME. *fele* *felice*, neat, well-made) is improbable; but of *fit* = *feel* (2). I. trans. 1. To make fit or suitable; adapt; bring into a corresponding form or a conformable condition: as, to *fit* a coat or gown to the figure; to *fit* a key to a lock; to *fit* the mind to one's circumstances.

I return you here enclosed the Sonnet your Grace pleased to send me lately, rendered into Spanish, and *fitted* to the same as it had in English.

Hawthorne, Letters, I. iv. 14.

How the day *fits* itself to the mind, which itself runs it like a fine drapery, clothing all its fancies!

Emerson, Works and Days.

Nature has a magic by which she *fits* the man to his fortunes, by making them the fruit of his character.

Emerson, Books.

For anything I know about the matter, it may be the way of Nature to be unfeeling; she is often puzzling and I have no reason to suppose that she is bound to herself to our notions.

Hawthorne, Amer. Addresses, p. 50.

2. To accommodate with anything suitable furnish with what is fit or appropriate as to size, shape, etc.: as, to *fit* one with a coat or pair of shoes.

No milliner can so *fit* his customers with gloves.

Shak., W. T., iv. 1.

His shoe maker, *fittig* him, told him, "that if his Lordship would please to tread hard . . . his Lordship would find his Lordship's shoe will sit as easy as any piece of wool on his Lordship should see in England."

Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

3. To prepare; furnish with what is proper or necessary; equip; make ready; qualify: as, to *fit* a ship for a long voyage; to *fit* one's self for a journey; to *fit* a student for college.

I create you

Companions to our person, and will *fit* you

With dignities becoming your estates.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

We are directed to ask with a fixed and fervent mind because such a manner of asking *fits* and qualifies us for receiving.

H. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 22.

To *fit* thee for a noisier post than thine.

Cooper, Valdemar, l. 22.

He [Peter Stuyvesant] was in fact the very man *fitted* by nature to retrieve the desperate fortunes of her beleaguered province.

Troung, Knickerbocker, p. 257.

4. To be properly adjusted or adapted to; be suitable for as to size, form, character, qualification, etc.; suit: as, the coat exactly *fits* you he *fits* his place well.

Every man's pocket is my treasury.

And no man wears a suit but *fits* me neatly.

Fletcher, Wit for a Month, v. 3.

You will to me lately for a Footman, and I think the learner will *fit* you.

Hawthorne, Letters, I. v. 14.

A good government, like a good coat, is that which *fits* the body for which it is designed.

Macaulay, Milton's Hist. Grace.

It seems to me that you cannot always cut on men to *fit* their professions, and that you ought not to concern them because that profession is something hangs on their ungrateful.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, III.

5. To be proper for; be in keeping with; become; befit.

The time when scorching winds cry, and ban dogs howl,

And spirits walk, and phoebes break up their graves,

That time best *fits* the work we have in hand.

Shak., Hen. VI., l. 4.

Lay me downe all your commodities together; what I like I will use, and in recompence give you what I think *fit* for the value.

Quoted in Capt. J. In Smith's Works, l. 187.

So, take yourself in this that better *fits* our needed fortune and a Prince's bride.

Tennyson, Geraint.

To *fit* out, to furnish, equip, supply with necessities or necessities as to fit out a ship (as to furnish her with sails, stores, and other necessities). To *fit* up, to prepare, furnish with things suitable, make proper for the

or ox of the hindmost pair in a plow.

Thou was a noble *fitte-lan*
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn.

Barnes, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

fitting (fit'ing), *n.* [A Sc. dial. corruption of *whitting*.] The whiting.

fitting (fit'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fit*, *v.*] 1. Anything employed in fitting up permanently: used generally in the plural, in the sense of fixtures, tackle, apparatus, equipment: as, the *fittings* of an office; gas-fittings.

The *fittings* of the church are largely of Renaissance date.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 63.

2. In soap-making, the finishing operation for yellow soaps, consisting in removing the lye from the cooled copper, and then bringing its remaining contents again to a boil. If the liquid soap, called at this stage the *fit*, is now found too stiff, it is thinned with water; if too sticky, a little strong lye or brine is stirred into it.

This addition of water, technically called *fitting*, is made when the object of the manufacturer is to obtain a unicoloured soap, whether it be curd or yellow soap.

Cox, Diet., III. 849.

fitting (fit'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fit*, *v.*] Fit or appropriate; suitable; proper.

The English gave a name *fitting* to this distressed Cille, calling it Port Famine.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 503.

Next to my Father, 'tis *fitting* you should have Cognizance of my Affairs and Fortunes.

Houell, Letters, I. iv. 26.

Thou art my slave, and not a day shall be
But I will find some *fitting* task for thee

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 301.

—*Syn.* See list under *fit* *a*.

fittingly (fit'ing-lee), *adv.* In a fitting or suitable manner; suitably; appropriately.

fittingness (fit'ing-ness), *n.* Suitableness; appropriateness; fitness.

He . . . need not question the *fittingness* of god fathers pronouncing in behalf of the children for whom they answer.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, I. 4.

fitting-shop (fit'ing-shop), *n.* In *mech.*, a shop in which machinery is fitted together, in contradistinction to *turning shop*, *foundry*, *smithy*, etc.; the shop in which the fitters work.

fitte (fit'), *n.* A dialectal variant of *rattle*, now spelled *virtual*.

fitton, *n.* and *v.* See *fitton*.

fitty (fit'), *n.* [*< fit + -y*.] 1. Subject to fits, spasms, or paroxysms. [Vulgar.]

They . . . turned out so sickly and *fitty* that there was no reaching them in any way.

F. Auer, Thinkers I to Myself, II. 103.

2. Given to or characterized by fits and starts; irregular; changeable; capricious; as, he is very *fitty* in his work; *fitty* moods or methods.

fitty (fit'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fitte*, *< fit + -y*.] Fit; suitable; fitting.

Good Grammarians among the Romans as Cicero, Varro, Quintilian. A others strangled themselves to glue the Greek words Latin names, and yet nothing so apt and *fitte*.

Pittetiam, Arte of Eng. Poet, p. 141.

fitweed (fit'weed), *n.* The *Eryngium fetidum*, a fetid herb of the West Indies, used as a remedy for hysteria.

fitz (fitz), *n.* [ME. *fitz*, *fyte*, *fit*, *< AF. fit* (*z* as *te*), OF. *fitz*, F. *fitz*, son, *< L. filius*, son: see *filial*.] A son. Now used only as an element in certain surnames, in the sense of 'son of', as *Fitzgerald*, *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzmaurice*, *Fitzwilliam*, especially in the surnames of the illegitimate sons of English kings or princes of the blood, etc., as *Fitzroy*, *Fitzalan*.

Mercy thou, I pray for Mari

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall) p. 12.

Sire Robert *fitz* is Roy

Robert of Gloucester, p. 432.

five (fiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. fire*, earlier *fit*, *< AS. fif*, rarely with pl. term. *fife* = OS. *Offien*, *fif* = MLG. *vif*, *Li*, *fif* = D. *vif* = OHG. *finf*, *fimf*, *funf*, MHG. *cunf*, *cunf*, G. *fünf* = *teuf*. *fimm* = Sw. *Dan. fem* = Goth. *fimf* = L. *quinque* (for *pinque*) (*> It. cinque* = Sp. *Pg. cinco* = Fr. *cinq* = F. *cinq*) = Oscan *pomtis* = W. *pump* = OIr. *cōic*, mod. Ir. *cúip* = Gael. *cōig*, *cōig* = Gr. *πέντε*, dial. *πέντε* = Lith. *penki* = Lett. *pecki* = Bulg. *peti* = Slav. *peti* = Bohem. *pátý* = Serb. *peti* = Pol. *piaty* = Russ. *pyat'* = Skt. *pañca*, *five* (whence ult. E. *punch*, *q. v.*). Hence *fifth*, *fifty*, etc.] 1. *a.* One more than four, or two more than three: a cardinal number: as, five men; five loaves.

Ten virgins . . . went forth to meet the bridegroom: and five of them were wise, and five were foolish.

Mat. xiv. 2.

Five o'clock, five hours past noon or midnight. — **Five per cent. case**, *see case*. — **The Five Articles and the Five Points**. *see article*. — **The five bodies**. *see regular body*, *under body*. — **To come in with five eggs**. *see egg*.

II. *n.* 1. A number, the sum of four and one; the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand. — 2. A symbol representing this number,

as 5, V, or v. — 3. A playing-card bearing five pips or spots on it. — 4. *pl.* Bonds bearing interest at five per cent. — **Continued five**, five per cent. bonds issued by the United States government in 1870 and 1871, redeemable in 1881, but continued in 1881 at 34 per cent., subject to redemption at any time.

five-boater (fiv'boater), *n.* A whaling vessel carrying five boats; a large whaler. *see four-boater*.

fivefinger (fiv'fing'gér), *n.* 1. A name given to common species of *Potentilla* which have digitate leaves with five leaflets, as *P. reptans* of Europe and *P. Canadensis* of the United States. The marsh fivefinger is *P. palustris*. Also called *cinqufoil* or *fivefinger-grass*.

The leaves of the *fivefinger* draw together to shelter the flower when it rains, and open when the sun comes out.

S. Judd, Margaret, II.

2. In Jamaica, the *Synonymum auratum*, an aroid with five-parted leaves. — 3. *pl.* A popular name of some or any starfish; a five-finger red jack.

4. *pl.* A name given to the five of trumps in certain games of cards. [Slang.]

five-fingered (fiv'fing'gér-d), *a.* In *zool.*, having five fingers or parts likened to fingers. — **Five-fingered jack**, a popular name for a starfish.

five-finger-tied (fiv'fing'gér-tid), *a.* Tied by all the fingers of the hand — that is, thoroughly or securely tied: only in the passage cited.

And with another knot, *five-finger tied*, . . .
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her ever eaten faith, are bound to thine.

Shak. T. and C. v. 2.

fivefold (fiv'fôld), *a.* [*< ME. fiftold*, *figfold*, *figfold*, *< AS. fifcald* (= D. *vijcald* — OHG. *viht-falt*, G. *fünffalt*, *fünffaltig* — Dan. *femfold* — Sw. *femfaldig*), *< fif*, five, + *-fold*, fold.] Five times the number or quantity.

All the brethren are entertained daintily, but Benjamin hath a *five fold* portion.

Ep. Hall, Joseph.

fiveleaf (fiv'leá), *n.* Cinquefoil.

fiveeling (fiv'eling), *n.* [*< five + -ing*.] In *crystal.*, a twin crystal consisting of five individual.

five-months (fiv'monthz), *n. pl.* A name of the tongue-ticks, parasitic organisms of the order *Tonguetomida* or *Langatidina*. *see these words*.

fivepence (fiv'pens), *n.* A sum of money of the value of 5 pennies English, or nearly 10 cents, often used of five cents, or the American five-cent piece or half-dime. **Five as fivepence**. *see five*.

fivepenny (fiv'pen-i), *a.* Of the value of five pennies.

fiveer (fiv'er), *n.* A five-pound or five-dollar note. [Slang.]

I'll trot him . . . against any horse you can bring for a *fiveer*.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, VI.

fives (fivz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *five*.] 1. A kind of play with a ball, originally called *hand-tennis*; so named, it is said, because usually played with five on each side, or because three fives or 15 are counted to the game, or because the ball is struck with the hand or five fingers. — 2. The five fingers; the hand, the fist. [Sporting slang.]

Whereby, altho' as yet they have not look to use their *fives*.

Or, according as the fashion is, to sticking with their knives

Hood, Row at the Oxford Arms

Putting themselves in the most approved style of fence they lunched their *fives* and were going in for outside than

Levensworth (Kansas) Daily Times, Nov. 1, 1904.

Bunch of fives. *see bunch*.

fives (fivz), *n. pl.* An improper form of *fives*.

His horse . . . past one of the *fives*.

Shak. T. of the 8, III. 2.

fives-court (fiv'kört), *n.* 1. A place where the game of fives is played.

They went out through the quadrangle and past the big *fives court*, into the great playground

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 5.

2. In *pugilism*, a hall where boxing is practised. [Slang.]

fiveomet (fiv'omet), *a.* [*< five + some*. *see some*.] By fives; with five.

They guarded him, *fiveomet* on each side.

Kennel, Walter (Child's Ballade, VI. 10)

five-spot (fiv'spôt), *a.* Same as *five*, 3.

five-square (fiv'skwär), *a.* Having five corners or angles.

The lintel and sills *posts were five square*

1 Kings vi. 31 (margin)

five-twenty (fiv'twen'ti), *n.* and *n.* I. *a.* Redeemable at any time after five years from date of issue and payable in full at the end of twenty years: applied to certain bonds, commonly called *five-twentys*, bearing interest payable in gold at the rate of 6 per cent., issued by the

United States government in 1862, 1864, and 1865.

The Ten-Forty bonds have stood in the market at almost precisely the same figure as the *Five Twentys* bonds.

The Nation, V. 206.

II. *a.* A bond of this kind.

Is it possible to advance a stronger proof of the conviction of bona-fide buyers that the *Five Twentys* were payable, like the Ten-forties, principal and interest in gold?

The Nation, V. 206.

fix (fiks), *v.* [*< ME. fixer*, *fix*, *fasten* (resting on *fix*, *a.*, fixed), = G. *fixieren* = Dan. *fixere* = Sw. *fixera* = F. *fixer* (OF. **fixer* not in use, but *fixer*, *fichier*, whence the common ME. *fitchen*, *fichen*, *fix*, *fasten*: see *fit*) = Sp. *fixar* = Pg. *fixar* = It. *fixare*, *fix*, *fasten*, freq. of L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, *fix*, *fasten*, drive or thrust in, transfix, pierce.] I. *trans.* 1. To fasten; make fast by some material means; attach or confine firmly or securely: also used figuratively of immaterial things.

They've *fixed* his sword within the sheath.

Death of Percy Reed (Child's Ballade, VI. 147).

I'll make thy memory loath'd, and *fix* a scandal
Upon thy name for ever

Rome and El. Mald's Tragedy, III. 2.

While he was overjoyed to *fix* a name of ill sound upon another, note how stupid he is to expose himself or his own friends to the same ignominy

Milton, Apology for Smeatymannus.

Holding the bush, to *fix* it back, she stood.

Templeton, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Figuratively, to direct intently or persistently, so as to fix as it were fastened to its object: as, to *fix* the mind on a subject; to *fix* the eyes on the attention.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the sullen earth?

Shak. T. Ham. VI. 1. 2.

There will I *fix* my heart, there dwell my love,
My life, my Lord

J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 123.

Shepherd, *fix* on me thy wondrous sight,
Behold, and view me well, and judge aright.

Shakespeare, Judgment of Paris.

Unless a book interests us, we cannot *fix* our attention to it.

J. P. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 321.

3. To hold firmly; restrain from wandering or wavering; arrest; as, to *fix* one with the eyes; to *fix* the attention of an audience; to *fix* inconstant affections.

Images are sold by the Roman church to *fix* the cogitations and raise the devotions of them that pray before them

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 206.

If I can *fix* myself, with the strength of faith, upon that which God hath done for man, I cannot doubt of his mercy in any distress

Bacon, Sermons, II.

She had by this time formed a little audience to herself, and *fixed* the attention of all about her

Addison, Fashions from France.

You are to understand that now is the time to *fix* or alienate your husband's heart for ever

Steele, Tatler, No. 35.

4. To establish; give permanence or a permanent character to; make permanent; confirm.

Life to the king, and safety *fix* his throne!

Lord, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

A greater Empress never was known,
She *fix'd* the World in Peace.

Prior, The Viceroy, st. 43.

The last two hundred years of constitutional progress in England have been spent, not in changing the legal powers of the three great elements of the state, but in *fixing*, by the silent understandings of an unwritten constitution, the way in which those powers are to be exercised.

F. A. Freeman, Amer. Lect., p. 366.

5. To establish in position or in a situation; settle or place stably; plant firmly: as, to *fix* a lance in rest; the *fixed* stars (*see fixed*, 2).

Between us and you there is a great gulf *fixed*

Luke xvi. 26.

Fix thy foot (not combat)

Shak., Cor. 4. 2.

And the more weight you put on his foundation,
Now as he stands, you *fix* him still the stronger.

Litcher, Pilgrim, II. 3.

The apostles did presently after the ascension, *fix* an apostle or a bishop in the chair of Jerusalem.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

6. To make stable in constancy or condition; reduce from fluidity or volatility to a more permanent state; make less volatile or fugitive: as, cold *fixes* water in the form of ice; to *fix* colors by a mordant. A gas is *fixed* by combining it with a solid, and a volatile oil with alcohol. A photographic negative or positive is *fixed*, or made permanent, by the removal of superfluous salts, especially those of silver, which would otherwise gradually blacken and destroy the image. This is usually done by means of hyposulphite of soda.

The portion of the plant to be hardened should be put into absolute alcohol, in which the cell wall very soon becomes rigid, and the protoplasm with slight contraction is *fixed*

Behrens, Micros. in Botany (trans.), p. 178.

When it is built into a wall, it is called a *wall-firig* or *wall-bur*; when attached to a wall by bolts, it is a *plate-firig*. There are also *beam-firigs*, as when wheels are

intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a *wharf-fixing*.

4. In *metal*, the coating of the lining of the revolving chamber of the Danks furnace (see *puddle*) with a second or working lining, accomplished by covering the first lining with a melted coating formed of hydrated non-silicious ore of iron mixed with scrap-iron; also, the coating so applied. This fixing is analogous to the setting of the ordinary puddling-furnace.—5. Establishment in life; the act of setting up in housekeeping, or of furnishing a house. [Colloq.]

If Patty would have remained at the castle, she might have had the command of all; or if she would have gone anywhere else, he would have paid for her *fixing*, let the cost be what it would. *The Maid of the Mill*.

6. pl. Things needed for fixing, preparing, or putting in order; arrangements; embellishments; trimmings; garnishings of any kind: as, railroad *fixings*. [U. S.]

Coffee-cups, eggs, and the inevitable chicken *fixings*, which it was henceforth our fate to meet . . . till we reached New Orleans.

Quoted in *S. De Vere's Americana*, p. 472.

fixing-bath (fiks'ing-bath), n. 1. In *photog.*, a chemical solution, usually of hyposulphite of soda in water, for removing from an exposed and developed negative or positive the remaining portion of the sensitive agent which has not been acted upon by light.

The negative *fixing bath* consists of a strong solution of hyposulphite of soda, in the proportion of five or six ounces to the pint of water. *Lea, Photography*, p. 36.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, a bath of water acidified with nitric acid and to which a little glycerin is added, used in the process of tanning with catechu after the catechu-bath, and followed by a final rinsing to remove any free acid from the leather.

The tanner removes [the skins] from the previous liquor and prepares a new liquor termed the "*fixing bath*," consisting of water sufficient to cover the skins. *C. T. Davis, Leather*, p. 601.

fixity (fiks'ei ti), n. [F. *fixité* = Pg. *fixidade*, < L. *fixus* as if **fixita* (-) + *fixus*, fixed: see *fix*.] 1. The state of being fixed; fixed character; fixedness; stability: as, *fixity* of tenure.

Are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, whose parts are kept from fuming away not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them? *Acetron, Opticks*.

I find nothing so subtly and inconsolably mournful among all the explicit miseries of the Greek mythology as this *fixity* of nature in the god or the man, by which the being is suspended, as it were, at a certain point of growth, there to hang forever. *S. Lawer, The English Novel*, p. 88.

Permanence of type has so many exceptions, that variations of type, and the power to give *fixity* to some of these variations by means of cultivation or environment, must be accepted as a doctrine and a fact. *Science*, X, 280.

Specifically—2. In *physics*, the state or property of a body in virtue of which it resists change under the action of heat or other cause.

fixture (fiks'tur), n. [Cf. *fix* + *-ture*; cf. *mix-ture*. The older form is *figure*.] 1. A fixing, planting, or placing.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait in a semicircular farthingale. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, III, 3.

2. Fixedness; steadfastness. [Rare.]

I never beheld eyes that looked so inspired, so supernatural. They were like fire, half burning, half smouldering, with a sort of acid *fixture* of regard. *Leigh Hunt, quoted in Lowell's Among my Books*, [2d ser., p. 214.]

3. A fixed or appointed time or event; a definite arrangement; an appointment; especially used with reference to sports. [Eng.]

The subscriber expects to have a card sent to him with the cub-hunting *fixtures*, and there are many who will go a long distance for a gallop through the woodlands in the early morning. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI, 410.

4. Anything placed in a firm or fixed position; something fixed and not intended to be removed; specifically, that which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, etc.: as, gas-*fixtures*.—5. In *law*, a personal chattel annexed or fastened to real property. In regard to the right of severance and removal, the term is used in two directly contradictory senses: (a) A chattel so annexed, which has thereby become in law part of the real property, and cannot legally be severed and removed without consent of the owner of the real property. This was the original use. (b) A personal chattel so annexed, but which remains in law a chattel, and may be severed and removed at will by the person who has annexed it, or his representative. Originally, chattels became part of the property to which they were attached, and were not legally removable except with the consent of the owner of the real property; but in more recent times the rule has

been reversed as to certain kinds of fixtures, such as machinery put by a tenant into premises hired for purposes of trade, etc. Hence the ambiguity in meaning.

6. A person who or a thing which holds a fixed place or position; one who or a thing which remains so long in one position as to seem immovable.

In short, all the Franks who are *fixtures*, and most of the English, Germans, Danes, &c., of passage, came over by degrees to their opinion.

Ryons, Childs Harold, II, notes.

fixure (fiks-gū'ra), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *L. fixura*, *fixure*: see *fixure*.] Filtrils by which many thaloid plants are attached to their substratum; rhizines.

fixure (fiks-gū'r), n. [Cf. *L. fixura*, a fastening, driving in, < *L. figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, fix: see *fix*.] Fixed position; stable condition; firmness.

Flights, changes, horrors
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*. *Shak., T. and C.*, I, 8
Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky
Drayton, Barons' Wars, I.

fix, v. and n. See *fix*.

fixig (fiks'gig), n. [Also *fixig*: < *fix* + *gig* or *gig*, *gig* being vaguely used.] 1. A frivolous, gadding girl.

For when you look for praisers sound,
Then are you for light *fixig* crowds.
Gosson, Pleasant Quipps (1590).

2. A firework, made of damp powder, which makes a hissing or fizzing noise when ignited; in one form called by boys a *calcano*.

If there was a struggle in Shelley's breast between the rival attractions of wisdom on the lips of an elderly philosopher and of fiery *fixig* in the hands of a pair of glib boys, the struggle was quickly decided in favour of youth and frolic and fireworks. *E. Douden, Shelley*, I, 306.

fixig (fiks'gig), n. A corrupt form of *fishig*.

fixz, **fix** (fiks), v. t. [More common in freq. form *fizzle*, formerly *fissile*; an imitative word, like *hiss*, *sizzle*, *whizz*, etc., without early record, except as in the sense *fizzle*, v. t., 3, where cf. *leel*, *fissu* = Dan. *fise*, break wind: see *fissile*, *fizz*.] To make a hissing or sputtering sound; fizzle.

Ours! to see these *fixz* and teeth
Of the lugget camp! *Burns, Scotch Drink*.

fixz, **fix** (fiks), n. [Cf. *fixz*, v.] 1. A hissing or sputtering sound.

No rubbing will kinde your *fixz* for natch
If the *fixz* does not follow the primitive scratch
H. W. Hobbs, Verses for After Dinner.

2. A light frothy liquid: specifically, in the United States, soda-water or other effervescent water; in England, champagne: so called from the hissing sound it makes when uncorked. Also *fizzle*.

Go shy with the champagne, . . . the vulgar sparkle of the *fixz*, one half of which now is doctored cider. *The Money Makers*, p. 131.

fixzless, **fissless** (fiks'en less), a. [Var. of *foisonless*, q. v.] Pithless; weak. Also *fissionless*. [Scotch.]

I will not wait upon the thoughtless, thriftless, *fixzless* ministry of that carnal man, John Halifax, the curate. *Scott, Old Mortality*, v.

fizzle (fiz'z), v.; pret. and pp. *fizzed*, pp. *fizzling*. [Also *fissile*; freq. of *fixz*, v., q. v. Cf. *sizzle*, *whistle*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make a hissing sound; hiss or sputter, as a liquid or gas forced out of a narrow aperture, or a liquid discharging gas, or a wet combustible, as wood or gunpowder, burning: usually with special reference to the weakness and sudden diminution or cessation of such sound. Hence—2. To stop abruptly after a more or less brilliant start; come to a sudden and lame conclusion; fail ignominiously; specifically, in school and college slang, to fail in a recitation or an examination: often with *out*, as, the undertaking promised well, but it soon *fizzled out*; nearly the whole class *fizzled* in calculus. [Colloq. or slang.]

Fizzle To rise with modesty, to dance to celebrate one's, to decline finally, generally to misunderstand the question. *Yale Literary Mag.*, XIV, 144.

The factious and revolutionary action of the fifteen has interrupted the regular business of the Senate, disgraced the actors, and *fizzled out*. *Gazette (Cincinnati)*.

3. To break wind. [Colloq.]

It is the greatest thing, sir, to be done.
As plain as *fixz*, *fixz*, *fixz*, but w! your eyes,
And fizzle w! the mouth.
H. Johnson, Travels in an Ass, v, 3.

II. *trans.* In school and college slang, to examine (a student) with the result of failure on his part: as, the professor *fizzled* nearly the whole class.

fizzle (fiz'z), n. [Cf. *fizzle*, v.] 1. Same as *fizz*, 2.—2. A fizzing or fizzing condition; hence, a state of restless agitation; a stew; worry: as, he is in a *fizzle* about his luggage. [Colloq.]

Whose beard is this a black, that inclining to grizzle—
Are smoking, and curling, and all in a *fizzle*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II, 80.

3. A breaking wind. [Colloq.]—4. A failure or an abortive effort; in particular, in school and college slang, a failure in a recitation or an examination. [Colloq. or slang.]

The best judges have decided that to get just one third of the meaning right constitutes a perfect *fizzle*.
Quoted in *College Words*, p. 202.

fizzog (fiz'og), n. [A dial. corruption of *physiognomy*; cf. *fissomy*.] Same as *fissomy*, 2.

fizzy (fiz'z), n.; pl. *fizzies* (-iz). The black scoter, a duck, (*Eidemia americana*). *G. Turnbull, Massachusetts*, U. S.]

field (fyeld), n. [Norw.: see *fell*.] In Norwegian geography, as used by English writers, one of the high plateaus on the Scandinavian range, which are barren and unfit for cultivation. Often spelled *field*.

The tranquil sheet of water is completely encircled by the end as forest, only here and there above the dark mass of pines rises the paler edge of the open *field*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII, 27.

fjord, n. See *fjord*.

Fl. A chemical symbol of fluorin.

f. An abbreviation of *florin*.

fla (fla), v. A dialectal variant of *flay*.

flabbergast (flab'er-gast), v. t. [Also written *flabergast*, *flabagast*.] Like many other popular words expressing intensity of action, *flabbergast* is not separable into definite elements or traceable to a definite origin; but there is perhaps a vague allusion to *flabby* (cf. *flabberkin*), or *flap*, strike, and *gast*, astonish: see *flabby*, *flap*, *gast*.] To overcome with confusion or bewilderment; astonish, with ludicrous effect; confound: as, the news completely *flabbergasted* him. [Colloq. and humorous.]

He was quite *flabbergasted* to see the amount.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II, 214.

It would probably *flabbergast* most barndoor fowl to be asked the meaning of *flabberghast*.
The New Mirror (New York), III, 120.

The alderman and town councillors were what is sometimes emphatically styled *flabbergasted*; they were speechless from bewilderment.
Hieraci, Coningsby, v, 2.

flabbergastation (flab'er-gas-ta'shon), n. [Cf. *flabbergast* + *-ation*.] The act of confounding or covering with confusion; the state of being flabbergasted or bewildered. [Colloq. and humorous.]

flabbergullion (flab'er-gul'yon), n. [Cf. *flabbergast* and *gullion*.] A lout or clown. [Prov. Eng.]

flabberkin (flab'er-kin), n. [Cf. *flabbergast* and *flabby*.] Flabby. *Nash, Three Pennilesses*.

flabbily (flab'li), adv. In a flabby manner.

flabbiness (flab'ni), n. The state of being flabby; flaccidity.

flabby (flab'i), a. [A colloq. or dial. word of comparatively recent appearance in literature; it may be regarded as a var. of *flappy*, < *flap*, hung loose; cf. E. dial. *flappy*, flabby. Cf. *OD*. *flabbe*, a blow in the face, also a contemptuous name for the tongue; Sw. *flabb*, the hanging under lip of animals, *flabb*, an animal's snout; Dan. *flab*, the chops (also, as a term of abuse, a malapert); G. (pop.) *flabbe*, the mouth. Cf. also *flabbergast*, *flabberkin*.] 1. Without firmness or elasticity; hanging loose by its own weight; lax; flaccid: said chiefly of flesh: as, *flabby* cheeks.

If a man not very fat sits resting his leg carelessly upon a stool, his calf will hang *flabby* like the hamster-lip in your pocket.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II, 21.

2. Figuratively, nerveless; languid; feeble; lacking substance or force: as, a *flabby* manner; *flabby* logic or rhetoric.

Our great men are themselves *flabby* in their principles as those whom you do the best of all the rest.
Spectator, No. 5008, p. 284.

flabel (flab'el), n. [Also written *flabell*: < OF. *flabell*, f., also *flabul*, *flavel*, m., < L. *flabellum*, a fan or fly flab, dim. of *flabrum*, in L. only in pl. *flabra*, blasts, breezes, winds, M.L. a fan, < *flari*, blow, = E. *blow*.] A fan. See *flabellum*.

The lungs which are the *flabel* of the heart, being by nature the seat of their great use and continual motion) of soft and puffy substance.
P. Venner, Treatise on Tobacco (1660), p. 300.

flabel, v. t. [Cf. OF. *flabeller*, < L. *flabellare*, fan, < *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*, n.] To fan. *Darwin*.

It is continually flabelled, blown upon, and aired by the north winds.

Ureghart, tr. of Kibelata, l. 80.

flabella, *n.* Plural of *flabellum*.

Flabellarium (flab-e-lar'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan; see *flabel*.] A genus of alcyonarians, of the order *Gorgonacea* and family *Gorgoniidae*, so called from the flabellate expansions formed of a corneous axis enveloped in a calcareous crust; the fan-corals.

flabellarium (flab-e-lar'i-um), *n.*; pl. *flabellaria* (-ia). [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan; see *flabel*, *n.*] One of the whip-like processes of a polyzoon; a vibraculum; distinguished from a beak-like process, or *aricularium* (which see).

flabellate (fla-bel'at), *a.* [< L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *-atell*.] In bot. and zool., flabelliform; fan-shaped—that is, in the form of a broad segment of a circle, and usually also plaited like a fan.—**Flabellate antennae**, in entom., those antennae in which the joints are short and furnished on one or both sides with long, slender processes, which, when the antennae is bent back, spread out like a fan; the extreme form of the pectinate or biparctate types.

flabellately (fla-bel'at-li), *adv.* In a flabellate manner; with an approach to the form of a fan; as, *flabellately orbiculate*.

8. *Nonnensis*, stems wiry, short, distant branches copiously compound.

Bot. and For. Jour., Bot., 1883, p. 82.

flabellation (flab-e-lar'i-shun), *n.* [= F. *flabellatio*, < L. *flabellum*, fan; see *flabel*, *v.*] In surg., the act of keeping fractured limbs, as well as the dressings surrounding them, cool by the use of a fan or a device of similar character.

flabelliform (fla-bel'i-form), *a.* [= F. *flabelliforme*, < L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *forma*, shape.] In bot. and zool., fan shaped; flabellate.

Another set of appendages, termed *flabelliform processes*, is added at some little distance from its growing base.

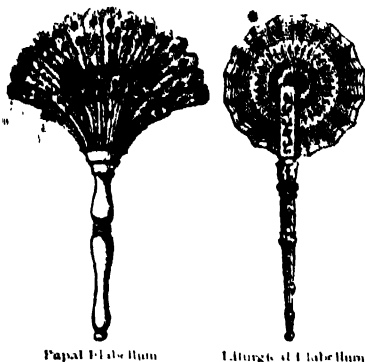
W. B. Carpenter, Microg., p. 355.

flabellinerved (fla-bel'i-nerved), *a.* [< L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *nervus*, a nerve, + *-ed*.] In bot., with straight nerves radiating from one point like a fan.

flabellocrinite (fla-bel-lok'ri-nit), *n.* [< *Flabellocrinus* + *-ite*.] An eocrinite of the genus *Flabellocrinus*.

Flabellocrinus (fla-bel-lok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan, + Gr. *crinus*, a lily.] A genus of flabellate crinoids.

flabellum (fla-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *flabella* (-a). [L., a fan; see *flabel*, *n.*] 1. A fan, used in the Greek and Armenian churches to drive away insects



Papal Flabellum Liturgical Flabellum

from the bread and wine during the celebration of the eucharist. Its ordinary use in the Roman Catholic Church ceased as early as the fourteenth century, but survives in the large fans, still known as *de bella*, carried by the attendants of the pope in processions on certain festivals. Also called *labrum*.

2. In *Crustacea*, same as *epipodite*.—3. [cap.] In *Actinozoa*, a genus of apopore madreporian corals, of the family *Turbovalidae*.—4. In *ichth.*, specifically, same as *seriola*. *Sage-muhl*, 1884.

flabile (flab'il), *a.* [< L. *flabilis*, airy, < *flare* = E. *blow*.] Subject to be blown about. *Bosley*.

flabrum (fla'brum), *n.*; pl. *flabra* (-bra). [ML., *Ecetes*, same as *flabrum*, l.

flaccid (flak'sid), *a.* [= Sp. *flacido* = Pg. *is*, *flaccido*, < L. *flaccidus*, flabby, pendulous, *flaccid*, < *flaccus*, flabby, pendulous. The resemblance to E. *flack*, *flacky*, *flap*, is accidental.]

Soft and limber; lax; drooping by its own weight; without firmness or elasticity; flabby: as, *flaccid flesh*.

You wild cave, whose jagged brows are fringed With flaccid threads of ivy, in the still And sultry air depending motionless.

Wordsworth To Lycoris.

Her bedrenched and flaccid garments

W. Black, In *Far Lochnaber*, III.

She caressed his hand with those large, soft, flaccid fingers from which he shrunk.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Four Gentlemen*, xl.

Could you evolve the intensity and intellectual alertness of Maggie Tulliver from her present conditions: to wit, a flaccid mother, and a father wooden by nature and softened by misfortune? *S. Lander*, *The English Novel*, p. 200.

flaccidezza (fl. pron. flak-chi-det'sia), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *flacidez* = Pg. *flacidez* = OF. *flachece*), *flaccidness*, < *flaccido*, *flaccid*: see *flaccid*.] Same as *flaccidity*, 2.

It seems probable that the parasitic organism which causes that disease (pebrine) is (as is also the distinct parasite causing the disease known as *flaccidezza* in the same animals (silkworms) one of the Schizomycetes (*Bacterium*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 868.

flaccidity (flak'sid-i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flaccidité*, < L. as if *flacciditas* (-is), < *flaccidus*, *flaccid*: see *flaccid*.] 1. Same as *flaccidness*.

The viridity of the pulvis and the flaccidity of the fibres would, . . . by proper remedies and due regimen be removed. *Cheyne*, *Health*, vii.

2. A disease of silkworms, due to fermentation of the food in the intestinal canal, and caused by one of the bacteria, *Micracoccus Bombycis*. Also called *flachery* or (as French) *flacherie*, or (as Italian) *flaccidezza*.

When the symptoms are observed we may be sure that the worms are attacked by *flaccidezza*.

Revue, *Silk Culture*, p. 42.

flaccidly (flak'sid-li), *adv.* In a flaccid manner.

flaccidness (flak'sid-nos), *n.* The state of being flaccid; laxity; limberness; want of firmness or elasticity.

flacherie, flachery (flach'e-ri), *n.* [< F. *flacherie* (see extract); cf. OF. *flaches*, *flaccidness*; see *flaccidezza*.] Same as *flaccidity*, 2.

Consulting the authors who had written upon silkworms, Pasteur could not doubt that he had before him a very characteristic specimen of the disease called morts blanches or *flacherie*.

Life of Pasteur, tr. by Lady Claud Hamilton, p. 121.

flack (flak), *v.* [< ME. *flacken*, flutter, palpitate, = OD. *flacken*, flicker, flash, spurt (Kilim), = Icel. *flakka* = Dan. *flakke* = Sw. *flaka*, rove about; cf. Icel. *flaka*, flap, hang loose; Sw. *flava*, flutter. Hence the common E. form (with sonant *g* for surd *k*) *flap*, *q. v.*, and the freq. *flacker*, *q. v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To flutter; palpitate.

Her cold breast began to heave.

Her heart also to flack and heave.

Goose, *Conf. Amant*, III. 315.

2. To hang loosely; flap. [Prov. Eng.] II. *trans.* To beat by flapping. [Prov. Eng.]

flack (flak), *n.* [< *flack*, *v.*] A blow; a stroke. [Prov. Eng.]

flacker (flak'er), *v. t.* [< ME. *flakken*, flutter, waver, = OD. *flakkeren*, flicker, waver, = Dan. *flakke*, flicker, flutter, = OHG. *flagaron* (once, for **flacaron*?), MHG. *flackern*, G. *flackern* = Icel. *flakra* (cf. equiv. *flakta*), flutter; cf. AS. *flacor* (post.), flying (of arrows). Practically a freq. of *flack*, *q. v.* (cf. *flacker*).] To flutter, as a bird; flicker; quiver. [Prov. Eng.]

And the cherubim flackered with their wings.

Exek. x. 19 (*Coverdale's trans.*)

flacket (flak'et), *v. i.* [< *flack* + *-et*, here freq. in force, as in *idget*; cf. *flacker*.] To flap about, as women's skirts; have the skirts flap about. [Prov. Eng.]

flacket (flak'et), *n.* [< *flacket*, *v.*] 1. A loose hanging piece; a flap.

Upon their heads caps of goldsmiths worke, hauling great flackets of haire hanging out on each side.

Hamlet's *opines*, II. 113.

2. A girl whose clothes hang loosely about her. [Prov. Eng.]

flacket (flak'et), *n.* [< ME. *flaket*, *flaget*, a flask, flagon, < OF. *flaque*, (*s* silent), *flasket*, *flasket*, dim. of *flaque*, *flache*, a flask: see *flask*, *flasket*, and *flagon*.] A bottle; a flask. [Prov. Eng.]

A clock of the centre com toward some With two flackets full of ful fine wyne.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S. x. 1. 1888)

And last took an ass laden with bread, and a flacket of wine and a kyble and sent them by David his some unt *scale*.

Breches Bible, I Sam. xv. 20.

He told them there was not much for them in this ship, only 2 packs of flackable rugge, and 2 hogsheds of meathuglin, drawne out in wooden flackets.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 288.

flacky (flak'i), *a.* [< *flack* + *-y*. Cf. *flaggy*.] Hanging loosely. [Prov. Eng.]

flacon (F. pron. fla-kou'), *n.* [F., a flagon: see *flagon*.] An old form of bottle having a screw-top, especially a pilgrims' bottle: as, a *flacon* of perfume, or of salts.

Flacourtia (fla-kör'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Etienne de Flacourt, a French traveler (1607-60).] A small genus of thorny shrubs or small trees, of the order *Rucaeae* (or type of an order *Flacourtiaceae*), natives of Africa, Asia, and the islands adjacent. The fruit of most of the species is edible. *F. flammula* is the Madagascar plum. *F. separia* is used in India for hedges. Several species are employed medicinally in native practice.

flaff (flaf), *v. i.* [cf. *flack*, *flacker*, and Sc. *flachter*, freq. *flaffer*.] To flutter; flap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then doubt not you a thousand flapping flags,

Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags.

Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's *Judith*.

And if the wives an dirty brats

Even thigger at your doors an yetta,

Flaph wi' duds. Burns, *Address of Beelzebub*.

flaffer (flaf'er), *v. i.* [Freq. of *flaff*.] To flutter. [Prov. Eng.]

flag (flag), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [Not found in ME., being a later form of ME. *flacken*, E. *flack*, hang loose; cf. OD. *flaggheren*, *flaggheren*, *flag*, droop: see *flack*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To hang loosely and laxly; droop from weakness or weariness.

And now loud howling wolves arouse the faden, . . .

Who with their drowsy, slow, and flapping wings

Clip dead men's graves, and from their misty jaws

Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air.

Shak, 2 *Ham*, VI., iv. 1.

The wounded bird, ere yet she breath'd her last,

With flapping wings alighted on the nest.

Pope, *Iliad*, xxiii.

A ship was lying on the sunny main'

Its sails were flapping in the breathless noon.

Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, iii. 17.

2. To grow languid or less active; move or act more slowly; become feeble; droop; decline; fail; as, the spirits *flag*.

We may break off from the duty, when ever we find our attention *flags*, and return to it at a more seasonable opportunity.

Lp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. v.

The subscriptions afterward were more free and generous, but beginning to *flag* I saw they would be insufficient without some assistance from the Assembly.

Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 194.

That *flagging* of the circulation which accompanies the decline of life.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol* (2d ed.), § 100.

3. To grow stale or vapid; lose interest or relish.—4. To become careless or inefficient; slacken; halt.

If she should *flag* in her part, I will not fail to prompt her.

Compton, *Way of the World*, III. 48.

5. [cf. *flag*.] To flap; wave. [Prov. Eng.] *-syn.* 2. To languish, pine, sink, succumb.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause or suffer to droop.

[Rare.]

Not need they fear at the dampness of the sky

Should *flag* their wings and hinder them to fly.

I was only water thrown on sails too dry.

Deben, *Hind and Panther*, III. 500.

The thousand loves that arm thy potent Eye

Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die.

Prior, *Ode*, st. 3.

2. To make feeble; enervate; exhaust. [Rare.] Nothing so *flags* the spirits as intense studies.

Richard.

flag (flag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flagge* (= G. *flagge*), of D. or Scand. origin: OD. *claggha*, D. *flag* = Sw. *flagg* = Dan. *flag*, a flag, orig. of a ship's flag; connected with Sw. dial. *flagr*, flutter in the wind, and ult. with E. *flap*, *flack*, *flacker*, *q. v.* Cf. Icel. *flagra* = OHG. *flagaron*, *flakron*, flutter; OHG. *flagzen*, MHG. *clagzen*, *flakzen*, flutter, flicker; connected with Icel. *fljuga* (= OHG. *flugan*, etc.), fly, = E. *fly*.] 1. A piece of thin, light fabric, especially bunting, usually rectangular and oblong or square, but sometimes triangular, notched, or otherwise varied in form, ranging from a few inches to several yards in dimensions, used hanging free from a staff to which it is attached or connected by one end, for many purposes, as a signal, symbol, cognizance, or standard, and differing in size, color, and emblematic marking or ornamentation, according to its intended use. The most common employment of flags is as military ensigns, colors, or standards, or emblems of nationality in all its modes of visible manifestation. In the army a flag is a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another, and is usually called the *colors*. In the navy flags are borne at the masthead not only to designate the nationality of a vessel, but also to indicate the rank of the officer in command, an admiral's presence being denoted by his flag at the main, a vice-admiral carrying his flag at the fore, and



Flabellum alabastrum, det. s

flagellate [*flaj'ē-lāt*], *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagellated*, pppl. *flagellating*. [*L. flagellatus*, pp. of *flagellare* > It. *flagellare* = Fr. *flageller*, pp. of *flageller*, whip, scourge, lash, < *flagellum*, a whip, scourge (whence Fr. *flair*, *q. v.*), dim. of *flagum*, a whip, scourge; perhaps akin to *E. black*.] To whip; scourge.

flagellate¹, **flagellated** (flaj'e-lăt, -lăt-əd), *a.* [*< NL. flagellatus*, furnished with a flagellum, *< L. flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellum*, and *cf. flagellat*¹, *v.*] 1. In *bot.*, furnished with flagella, or slender whip-like processes; flagelliferous: as, a flagellate infusorian (in this use technically opposed to ciliate).

Just as do the flagellated zoospores of Protophytes.

W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 393.

A large series of more complex forms of flagellate Infusoria has been recently brought to our knowledge.

W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 424.

2. Like a whip-lash: flagelliform: as, a flagellate process.—3. In *bot.*, producing filiform runners or runner-like branches. **Flagellate cell**. See *cell*. **Flagellated chambers**. Same as ciliated chambers (which see, under *ciliate*).

flagellate², *n.* An obsolete perversion of *flagellat*.

flagellation (flaj'e-lăt'shən), *n.* [= *F. flagellat* = *Sp. flagellacion* = *It. flagellazione*, *< L. flagellatio(n)-*, *< flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*¹, *v.*] A whipping or flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

This labour post, by Bridewell all descend (As morning prayer and flagellation end).

Pope, *Dunciad*, II. 270.

History makes us acquainted with many curious instances in the heathen world where the images of the Deities worshipped have been very roughly treated, and even suffered public flagellation for not having averted the calamities which had been decreed.

Q. Coan, *On the Passions*, I. l. § 3.

flagellator (flaj'e-lăt-ŏr), *n.* [= *F. flagellat* = *Pg. flagellador* = *It. flagellatore*, *< ML. flagellator*, one who whips, one of the flagellants, *< L. flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*¹, *v.*] One who whips or scourges.

flagellet, *n.* [*ME. < L. flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellat*¹, *v.*] A whip; a scourge.

The must of rite yere him in penance With this flagellet of equite and reason

Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 116

flagellet, *v. t.* [*< OF. flageller*, *< L. flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*¹, *v.*] To whip; scourge; lash. *Richardson*.

His legates are so furious and racyge mad that a man would thinke, as they steppe forwardes, that Sathan wer sent from the face of God to flagelle the church.

Rp. *Bale*, *English Vocabular*, II.

flagelliferous (flaj'e-lif'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [*< L. flagellum*, a whip, + *ferre*, = *F. bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Provided with flagella; flagellate.

flagelliform (flaj'e-lif'ŏ-rm), *a.* [*< L. flagellum*, a whip, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Long, thin, and flexible, like the lash of a whip.

These appear to be bent shaped suck, . . . each having a flagelliform cellum in its interior.

W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 449

2. In *bot.*, runner-like.

flagellula (flaj'e-lŭ-lŭ), *n.*; pl. *flagellulæ* (-lŭ). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellum*.] A flagellate spore; a spore or sporule with a flagelliform appendage, as a zoospore, swarm-spore, or the moundiform young of many protozoans.

The resemblance of these moundiform young (best called *flagellulæ*) to the adult forms known as *Flagellata*.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 837.

flagellum (flaj'e-lŭ-m), *n.*; pl. *flagellæ* (-ŭ). [*L.*, a whip: see *flagelle*, *n.*, *flail*, and *flagellate*¹, *v.*] 1. In *Rom. archaeol.*, a scourge. The Roman scourges were made of leather thongs, several being attached to one handle, and sometimes of cord, to which metal rings were attached, or of wire twisted and eyed so as to form links, the instrument then consisting of many such links in strands of chain.

2. [*NL.*] In *bot.*: (a) A runner; a weak, creeping shoot sent out from the bottom of the stem,



Flagellum of Strawberry.

and rooting and forming new plants at the nodes, as in the strawberry. (b) A twig or young shoot. (c) In certain *Hepaticæ*, a lash-like branch formed on the ventral surface of the stem, and bearing rudimentary leaves.—3. [*NL.*] In *bot.*, a long lash-like appendage to certain infusorians, bacteria, and protoplasmic reproductive bodies in cryptogams; a large cilium. By means of rapid vibration it serves as an organ of locomotion.

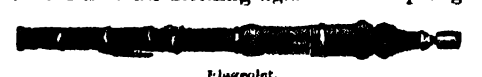
The flagella . . . become visible in the hanging-drop at one or both extremities of the bacteria by forming an eddy.

Huette, *Bacteriologische Untersuchungen* (trans.), p. 73.

Flagella can be characterized (in Infusoria) as isolated and more or less elongate cilia. S. Kent, *Infusoria*, p. 44.

4. In *entom.*, the outer portion of a geniculate antenna, or of any antenna which has a long basal joint with shorter and regular joints beyond it. The basal joint is then called the scape, and the remainder of the organ is the flagellum. In *Diptera* and *Nemocera* it includes the whole antenna, exclusive of the two basal joints or scapes.

flageolet (flaj'ŏ-let), *n.* [Also written *flagelet*, and formerly *flagelette* (simulating *flagelette*); *< OF. (and F.) flageolet*, a pipe, whistle, flute, dim. of *OF. flageol*, *flageol*, *flageol*, *flageol*, *flageol*, etc., = *Pr. flageol*, *flageol*, a flageolet, flute, *< ML.* as if **flautolus*, dim. of *flauta*, a flute: see *flute*¹, *n.*] A musical instrument of the flute or whistle class, in which the tone is produced by a stream of air striking against a sharp edge.



Flageolet.

It consists of a mouthpiece, usually a bulb in which the tone is produced, and a tube with six finger holes. Its compass is a little more than two octaves upward from the G next above middle C. It is not now used in the orchestra. It is the representative of the ancient and medieval flute, its immediate precursor being the recorder. It is often called a *flûte à bec*, in distinction from the modern German or transverse flute. The penny whistle is a cheap form of it.

First, he that led the cavalente Wore a sow-golden flageolet, On which he blew as strong a levet As well feed'd lawyer on his brevete

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. II. 619.

Well taught he all the sounds express'd Of flageolet or flute

Cooper, *Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch*.

Double flageolet, a flageolet having two tubes and one mouthpiece, on which simple two-part music may be played. It was invented about 1800.

flageolet-tones (flaj'ŏ-let-tŏnz), *n. pl.* In instruments of the viol class, harmonicones—that is, tones made by lightly stopping a string at one of its aliquot divisions; so called because of their flute-like quality.

flag-fallent, *a.* Out of employment, as a player. See *flag*², *n.*

Four or five flag-fallent players, poor harmless knaves, that were neither lords nor ladies, but honestly wore their own clothes.

Munday, *Search for Money* (1609).

flag-feather (flaj'fŏv'ŏr), *n.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body.

flagginess (flaj'ig-nŭs), *n.* The quality of being flaggy; lagginess; lagginess.

flagging¹ (flaj'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of flag*¹, *v.*] Limp; drooping; languid; falling.

He is the flagging at bulrush that ere droopt With each slight mist of rain.

Marston, *Antonio and Melinda*, I. II. 1.

Dull, flagging notes that with each other jar

Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, l. 10

The sole means she found of twisting the flagging discourse was by asking them if they would all stay to tea.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, vii.

flagging² (flaj'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *flag*², *v.*] 1. The act of laying with flagstones, as a sidewalk.—2. Flagstones collectively; a pavement or sidewalk of flagstones.

And in the heavenly city heard angelic feet Fall on the golden flagging of the street

Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, II.

flaggingly (flaj'ing-ly), *adv.* In a flagging manner; limply; languidly; wearily. [*Imp. Duct.*]

flaggy¹ (flaj'ig), *a.* [*< flag*¹ + *-y*, *< F. flaccy*.] 1. Flagging; languid; limp.

That basking in the sun the bees may lie And resting there, their flaggy plumes dry

Dryden, *tr. of Virgil's Georgics*, iv.

2. Without flavor; insipid: as, "a great flaggy apple." *Baron*.

flaggy² (flaj'ig), *a.* [*< flag*² + *-y*.] Like a flag; broad; spreading.

His arrowy wings, when forth he did display, Were like two flaggy sails.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. xi. 10.

Plantains that have a broad flaggy leaf growing in clusters and shaped like cucumbers.

Pursh, *Phytomyz*.

flaggy³ (flaj'ig), *a.* [*< ME. flaggi*; *< flag*³ + *-y*.] A word used in or resembling the plants called flags.

He set out to him in the flaggy place of the brink of the lake.

Wells, *Ex. II. 3* (1811).

flaggy⁴ (flaj'ig), *a.* [*< flag*⁴ + *-y*.] Suitable for or resembling flagstones in structure; fissile.

They are now fine flaggy micaceous gneisses and mica schists which certainly could not have been developed out of any such Archean gneiss as is now visible to the west.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 13.

flagitate (flaj'i-tăt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagitated*, ppr. *flagitating*. [*< L. flagitatus*, pp. of *flagitare*, demand, demand fiercely, urge with violence or importunity; akin to *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] To demand fiercely or imperiously. *Carlyle*. [*Rare*.]

flagitation (flaj-i-tăt'shən), *n.* [*< L. flagitatio(n)-*, an earnest request or demand, importunity, *< flagitare*, pp. *flagitatus*, demand: see *flagitate*.] The act of flagitating or demanding with fierceness or passion; extreme importunity. *Carlyle*. [*Rare*.]

flagitious (flaj-jish'us), *a.* [= *OF. flagitiosus* = *Sp. Pg. flagicioso* = *It. flagizioso*, *< L. flagitiosus*, disgraceful, shameful, infamous, *< flagitium*, an eager or furious demand, a disgraceful act (*> It. flagizio* = *Sp. Pg. flagicio*, disgraceful conduct), *< flagitare*, demand, demand fiercely: see *flagitate*.] 1. Shamefully wicked; atrocious; scandalous; flagrant; grossly criminal: as, a flagitious action or crime.

He beynge blynded with the ambitious deaysre of rule before this, in obteyning the kyngdome, had perpetrated and done many flagitious actes and detestable tyrannies.

Hall, *Rich. III.*, an. 3.

The account of what befel the Jews upon their crucifying the Lord of life, and fastening the guilt of that flagitious act upon themselves and their posterity

Rp. *Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II. v.

That gallant cavalier (Colonel Turner) was hanged, after the restoration, for a flagitious burglary.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

2. Guilty of scandalous crimes; profligate; corrupt; abandoned.

These were artifices which wicked men make use of to deter the best of men from punishing tyrants and flagitious persons

Milton, *Defence of People of England*.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state, And, harder still, flagitious, yet not great.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, l. 206.

3. Marked or characterized by scandalous crimes or vices: as, a flagitious record.

Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes, Nor fear a death in these flagitious times.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 529.

Syn. *Execrable*, *Villainous*, etc. (see *execrable*); heinous, shameful, infamous, shocking, vile.

flagitiously (flaj-jish'us-ly), *adv.* In a flagitious manner; with extreme wickedness; atrociously; scandalously.

If Amos were now, in the act of loyalty, justly (on God's part) paid for the arreages of his late rebellion, yet that it should be done by thy hand, then and thus, it was flagitiously cruel.

Rp. *Hall*, *Sheba's Rebellion*.

A sentence no flagitiously unjust

Macaulay.

flagitiousness (flaj-jish'us-nŭs), *n.* The condition or quality of being flagitious; shameful wickedness; atrocity.

It exhibits to him a life thrown away on vanities and follies, or consumed in flagitiousness and sin, no station properly supported; no material duties fulfilled.

Blair, *Works*, I. II.

That flagitiousness of the governing agencies themselves, which was shown by the venality of ministers and members of Parliament, and by the corrupt administration of justice, has disappeared.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 574.

flag-lieutenant (flaj'lŭ-ten'ant), *n.* In the navy, an officer on an admiral's staff who performs such duties for him as an aide-de-camp performs for a general in the army, communicating his orders to the ships under his command either in person or by signal.

flagman (flaj'man), *n.*; pl. *flagmen* (-men). 1. A signal-man on a railway, who makes signals by means of flags.—2. A flag-officer; an admiral.

To Mr. Lilly's the painter's, and there saw the heads . . . of the flagmen in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch

Pepys, *Diary*, April 18, 1666.

He was a kind of *Flagman*, a Vice-Admiral, in all those expeditions of good-fellowship.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 555.

flag-officer (flaj'ŏf'i-sŏr), *n.* A naval officer privileged to display a flag denoting his rank; an admiral, vice-admiral, rear-admiral, or commodore. In the United States navy, from 1867 to 1892, it was the official title of a captain while in actual command of a squadron; but it was superseded in the latter year on the creation of the permanent grades of commodore and rear-admiral.

He told me that our very commanders, nay, our very flag-officers, do stand in need of exercising among themselves, and discarding the business of commanding a fleet.

Pepys, *Diary*, July 4, 1666.

flagon (flaj'on), *n.* [= *OF. flagon*, *flacon*, older *flacon*, *< ML. flasco(n)-*, aug. of *flascus*, *flasco*, a flask: see *flask* and *flacket*.] For the form *flagon* (for *flacon*), cf. *ME. flagon* = *flaket*, *flacket*; and *dragon*, *< OF. dragon*, *< L. draco(n)-*.] A vessel for holding liquids, especially for table use. It has a spout, a handle, and usually a cover.

All vessels of small quantity, from the vessels of cups, even to all the vessels of flagons. Isa. xlii. 24.

A pestilence on him for a mad rogue! a poured a flagon of Rhenish on my head once. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

When in the harvest heat she bore to the reapers at noon-tide. Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 1.

Flagons of home-brewed ale, ah, fair in south was the maiden. Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 1.

flagonet (flag'on-et), *n.* [*flagon* + *-et*.] A little flagon. [Rare.]

And in a burnisht flagonet stood by
Beers small as comfort, dew as charity.
Herick, Hesperides, p. 281.

flagpole (flag'pöl), *n.* Same as *flagstaff*.

"There were four one-story wooden barracks once," said Rod; "whitewashed; flag-pole in the centre. There's nothing now but a chimney."
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 847.

flagra, *n.* Plural of *flagrum*.

flagrance (fla'grans), *n.* [*OF. flagrance*, *F. flagrance* = *Sp. fragancia*, *L. flagrantia*, a burning, vehement desire, *flagrant* (t-s), burning; see *flagrant*.] An obsolete form of *fragrancy*.

They bring to him a woman taken in the flagrance of her adultery. Ep. Hall, The Woman Taken in Adultery.

flagrancy (fla'gran-si), *n.* [*As flagrance*: see *-ancy*.] 1. Burning; inflammation; heat.

Last causeth a flagrancy in the eyes.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 722.

2. The quality of being flagrant; heinousness; atrocity.

flagrant (fla'grant), *a.* [*OF. flagrant*, *F. flagrant* = *Sp. flagrante* = *Fr. flagrante*, *fragante* = *It. flagrante*, *L. flagrant* (t-s), burning, ppr. of *flagrare*, burn, *√ flag* = *Gr. φλέω*, burn, = *Skt. √ bhṛā*, shine brightly, prob. akin to *AS. beorht*, *E. bright*, etc.; see *bright*], and cf. *flame*, *phlegm*, *phlox*, *fulgent*, etc., from the same ult. root. Cf. *conflagrant*, etc.] 1. Burning; blazing; hence, shining; glorious.

Hayle, fulgent Phoebus and fader eternal!
O flagrant fader! granite yet might be!
York Plays, p. 315.

See Suppho, at her toilet a greyish taw,
Then issuing flagrant to an evening mask.
Page, Moral Essays, II. 26 (early ed.).

Hence—2. Ardent; eager.

A thing which fillets the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, streeth up flagrant desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Cæsar's was not a smothered, but a flagrant, ambition, kindling first by untire, and blown by necessity.
See H. Watson, Reliquie, p. 242.

He burneth with most intense and flagrant zeal
To serve his country
Cooper, Task, III. 704.

3. Raging; in action; actually in progress.

A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was flagrant.
Palfrey.

4. Glaring; notorious; scandalous; as, a flagrant crime; rarely used of persons.

This was undoubtedly an instance of the most flagrant licentiousness.
Graham, Origin of Poetry.

A score
Of flagrant felons, with his floggings wore
Cradle, Works, IV. 106.

Has he no reproach, no word of censure, for such a flagrant violation of the law?
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

[Now obsolete or rare in all senses but the last.]

—Syn. 4. Wicked, heinous, etc. See *atrocious*.

flagrante bello (fla'gran'te bel'ö), [*L.*, lit. the war being flagrant, that is, raging: *flagrante*, abl. (agreeing with the noun) of *flagrant* (t-s), flagrant (see *flagrant*, 3); *bello*, abl. abs. of *bellum*, war; see *bellicose*.] While the war is (or was) raging; during hostilities.

flagrante delicto (fla'gran'te de-lik'tö), [*L.*, lit. the crime being flagrant, that is, actually in performance: *flagrante*, abl. (agreeing with the noun) of *flagrant* (t-s), flagrant (see *flagrant*, 3); *delicto*, abl. abs. of *delictum*, crime; see *delict*.] While the crime is (or was) being committed; while the crime is (or was) in the very performance: as, he was apprehended *flagrante delicto*.

flagrantly (fla'grant-li), *adv.* In a flagrant manner; glaringly; notoriously.

The mysteries of Bacchus were well chosen for an example of corrupted rites and of the mischief they produced; for they were early and flagrantly corrupted.
Washington, Divine Legation, B. 4.

flagrantness (fla'grant-ness), *n.* Flagrancy.
Bailey, 1727.

flagrator (fla'grät), *v. t.* [*L. flagratus*, pp. of *flagrare* (> *It. flagrare* = *Sp. flagrar*), burn: see *flagrant*.] To burn.

To represent how Typhon's destructive and flagrating power, lying hid in the sun, was made more temperate.
Greenhall, Art of Embalming, p. 334.

flagration (flä-grä'shon), *n.* [*L.*, as if *flagratio* (n-), < *flagrare*, pp. *flagratus*, burn: see *flagrant*. Cf. *conflagration*.] A conflagration.

We—numbered—feared no flagration.
Lowell, Fletcher's Wild Goose Chase.

flag-root (flag'röt), *n.* The root of the sweet-flag. See *flag*.

flagrum (flä'grum), *n.*; pl. *flagra* (-grä). [*L.*, a scourge: see *flagellum*, *flagit*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a scourge. See *flagellum*.—2. In *scut.*, a part of the jaw-feet of some crustaceans.

They have neither flagrum nor palpi.
Ann. Cyc., Nat. Hist. (1855), III. 86.

flag-share (flag'shär), *n.* The share of the commander-in-chief in all captures made by vessels within the limits of his command.

flag-ship (flag'ship), *n.* The ship which bears the flag-officer of a squadron or fleet, and on which his flag is displayed.

flag-side (flag'sid), *n.* That side of a split haddock which is free from bone. [Scotch.]

flagstaff (flag'stäf), *n.* A pole or staff on which a flag is displayed.

flag-station (flag'stä'shon), *n.* A railroad-station where trains stop only when a signal is displayed. [U. S.]

flagstone (flag'ston), *n.* 1. A grit or sandstone naturally separating in layers of suitable thickness for flagging; any rock which splits or is capable of being readily split into tabular plates or flags. Usually the layers are parallel to the bedding or stratification of the rock, but there are cases in which the lamination of the material available for flagging is the result of cleavage or jointing.

Flag-stone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata.
Woodward, Fossils.

2. A flat stone used in paving.

flagworm (flag'wörn), *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or a green gentile.
Watson.

flaid (fläd), Same as *flayed*, past participle of *flay*. [Prov. Eng.]

flail (fläl), *n.* See *fluke*.

flail (fläl), *n.* [*ME. fläile*, *fläyle*, *fläyl*, *fläyl*, a flail (in part, as in the form *flail*, from the *OF. flail*; in part, as the guttural in the earliest form shows, of *AS. origin*), < *AS. flægt* (not recorded) = *MD. fleghet*, *D. veyel* = *It. flegger* = *OHG. fleghel*, *MLG. veyel*, *G. flegel* = *OF. flail*, *flail*, *F. flau* = *Pr. flail*, *flail*.] *Sp. flagelo* = *Fr. It. flagello*, a flail, < *L. flagellum*, a whip, scourge, *LL. a flail*. See *flagellum*, *flagellate*.] 1. An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear, consisting of the hand-staff, which is held in the hand, the swingle or swile, which strikes the grain, and the m. bile band, which connects the hand-staff and swingle, and may be a thong of leather or a rope of hemp or straw.

Our soldiers [weapons] like the night owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy threshing with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shak., Hen. VI., II. 1.

In one night, ere glimpses of morn
His shadowy flail bathed through the corn
That ten day-labourers could not end
Milton, L. Allegro, l. 108.

2. *Milit.*, a similar implement used as a weapon of war in the middle ages. In this weapon the swingle or swile was sometimes a ball set with long spikes, and sometimes a pear-shaped or still more elongated body spiked in like manner (in these forms called *morning star*; see *cut under morning star*); the middle band was a chain; and the hand-staff was of wood in the smaller single-headed flails, or of wood with long tangs and ferrules of metal in the larger forms.

A fashion of steel went by the name of
Well ground, or what the ends was it might.
After flail-like time of yore took for bycroke
Rime of Parthenay, l. 1. 84, l. 2609.

flail (fläl), *v. t.* [*ME. fläilen* (cf. *OF. flailier*, *flailier*, later *flageller*, < *L. flagellare*, whip, scourge; see *flagellum*, *flagellate*, etc.); from the noun.] 1. To whip, scourge.

They him . . . flaid and flailled,
Also flailled him out.
Shak., Coriolanus, V. 1. 12.

2. To strike with or as if with a flail; thresh.

And in an act of error for Mary Day he stridently flailing
Hodge speaks as if he were a flail.
Stanhurst, Corn Law, p. 138.

It is nothing to be said, that the misery of these individual private life and every body at the same instant of this made me find the entry with my paddle like a madman.
H. L. Stevenson, Indian Voyages, p. 196.

flail-stone (fläl'ston), *n.* A stone implement found among paleolithic remains, thought to

be the swingle or striking part of the military flail. See *war-flail* and *morning-star*.
flail, *a.* [*flail* + *-y*.] Like a flail.

At once all furrows plow, the struggling streams
Ore all the maine gape wide, both foamie streams,
With *flail*-cures and sliding foredecks fierce,
Which through the bustling billows proudly pierce.
Vernon, tr. of Virgil (1652).

flair. An obsolete past participle of *flay*.
Chaucer.

flair, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *flare*.
flair (flär), *n.* [*ME. flayre*, odor, < *OF. flair*, odor, *F. flair*, scent (in hunting), = *It. flaira*, *s.*, = *Fr. flair*, m., odor, < *OF. flairer*, emit an odor, *F. flairer*, tr., scent, smell, flower, intr., smell (in form confused with *flair*, a flower), = *Pr. flairar* = *It. flarar* = *Fr. flairer*, < *L. flagrare*, intr., emit an odor, whence *F. fragrant*, q. v.] 1. Odor; smell.

All sweet savours, that men may feel,
Of alkyn thing that here savours well,
War might but as stink in regard of that *flair*
That is in the cote [city] of heaven so *flair*.
Hampden, Trick of Conscience, l. 9017.

2. [*Mod. F. use.*] In hunting, scent; sense of smell: used figuratively in the extract.

In addition to the industry and accuracy which are indispensable to an editor, he has keen poetical appreciation and insight, and a *flair* which always leads him right.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 90.

flair, *flaire* (flär), *n.* [*OF. flair*, a sort of fish, cf. *proflaire*.] 1. The skate, *Raja batia*. [Scotch (Aberdeen).]—2. Same as *flery-flare*.

flake (fläk), *n.* [*ME. flake*, a flake (of snow, etc.), of Scand. origin: < *Norw. flak*, a slice, a piece, as of ice, torn off, an ice-floe, = *Sw. dial. flap*, *flak*, a thin slice, *Sw. flaga*, a flake, flaw, crack, = *Dan. flage*, flake (*snøflage*, snow-flake); cf. *leet. flagna*, flake off, split, = *Norw. Sw. flagna*, peel off: see *flap*, *flaw*, *flay*.] 1. A small flat or scale-like particle or fragment of anything; a thin fragment; a scale: as, a flake of tallow; a flake of flint; a flake of snow. As applied to chips or fragments detached from a mass of rock or mineral, *flake* often is used especially to small chips or fragments produced in the process of making stone weapons, especially in prehistoric times. Flint and obsidian are the materials which, in consequence of their characteristically conchoidal fracture, can most readily be made to take a desired form by chipping or flaking; but when these were not to be had, chert, jasper, quartz, and even rocks of various kinds, have been utilized in this way. There are many localities where these chips or flakes (as the larger and more regular chips are sometimes designated), cores, broken tools, stone hammers, and other similar relics, are found heaped together in large quantities, indicating the abandoned sites of workshops.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together; they are firm in themselves.
Job xli. 24.

The bushears of men depend upon these little long flake or threads of hemp and flax.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

Great flakes of ice encompassing our boat.
Keats.
Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little flakes of scurf rising up.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

In sturly flake, and pellicle,
All day the hoary meteor [snow] fell.
Whittier, Snow-bound.

2. Among florists, any variety of carnation in which the petals are marked with stripes of one color upon a white ground.

So early as 1790 we find that the Carnation was divided into four classes. . . . The *Flakes* were those having two colours only, the stripes going the whole length of the petals.
W. Robinson, English Flower Garden, p. 108.

flake (fläk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flaked*, ppr. *flaking*. [*cf. flake*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To break or separate in flakes or layers; peel or scale off: absolutely or with off.

We've seen the little tracks of life, its varnish and veneer,
In stucco-fronts of character flake off and disappear.
O. W. Holmes, Meeting of Alumni of Harvard College, 1887.

II. *trans.* 1. To form or break into flakes: as, the front flaked off the plaster.—2. To cover with or as with flakes; fleck. Longfellow.
flake (fläk), *n.* [Also written *flak*, *flack*; < *ME. flake*, *flak*, *flake*, a hurdle, < *leet. flaki*, also *flekt*, a hurdle, esp. a shield of wickerwork used for defense in battle, = *ODan. flage* = *MD. flack*, *D. flak*, a hurdle (*chaken*, bent wool on a hurdle), = *MLG. flake*, *It. flak*, *fläke*, a hurdle.] 1. A hurdle or portable framework of wicker, boards, or bars, for fencing; a fence; a paling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The peasant plowmen wrought against their will,
With flake and fagot ditches up to fill.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, III. 116.

2. *Naut.*, a small stage hung over a ship's side, from which to cork or repair any breach.—3. A platform for drying salted fish; a fish-flake.

It keeps the fish clean, and allows a current of air to pass under them, so that they dry evenly. It may consist of a series of horizontal hurdles at a convenient height from the ground, or of three-edged strips of wood nailed to frames resting on trestles of horses with one edge uppermost so that the pickle may easily drain away. Flakes are usually made so that they can be taken down and put up when required. [New Eng. and British provinces.]

Some tear down *Flakes*, when men severely dry their fish, to the great hurt and hindrance of many other that come after them.

Whitbourne, Discoverie of New Found land (1622), p. 66.
4. A rack for bacon. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A wooden frame for out-cakes. [Prov. Eng.]—6. A sort of flap fastened to a saddle to keep the rider's knee from contact with the horse.

Of such their saddles be,
Much fashioned like the Scottish caters, broad flakes to
keep the knee.
From sweating of the horse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 155.

Upland flake, a flake for drying codfish, built permanently upon the shore. It differs from the ordinary pattern in not being movable.

flake (flak), *v.* and *n.* Same as *fakel*.

flake-feather (flak'feyth'ér), *n.* A plumule or down-feather having the appearance of a tuft of extreme fineness and silky texture, found in birds of prey, etc.

If it be necessary to give these feathers a name, they may be called *flake feathers*. *Macgillivray*.

flakelet (flak'let), *n.* [*< flake + -let.*] A little flake.

Flakelets of fragmental mica or earthy matter.

Geol. Jour., XLIV, 17.

flaker (flá'kér), *n.* One who flakes, or strikes off flakes; specifically, a workman who strikes off flakes of flint from a larger piece.

An expert flaker will make 7000 to 10,000 flakes in a day of twelve hours. *Engne. Brit.*, IX, 326.

flake-room (flák'róm), *n.* Same as *flake-yard*.

flake-stand (flák'stánd), *n.* The cooling-tub or vessel of a still-worm. *E. H. Knight*.

flake-white (flák'hwt'), *n.* In painting: (a) The purest white lead, in the form of scales or plates. It has the best body of any white. When levigated, it is called *body white*. (b) Basic nitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white.

flake-yard (flák'yárd), *n.* An inclosure in which flakes for drying salted fish are built, and in which fish are dried. Also *flake-room*.

flakiness (flák'i-nos), *n.* The state of being flaky.

flaking (flák'ing), *n.* The operation of making flints, as for gun locks, by striking off flakes from a mass of flint. See the extract.

The . . . operation, "flaking," consists in striking off, by means of carefully measured and well directed blows, flakes extending from end to end of the quarter, this process of flaking being continued till the quarter or core becomes too small to yield good flakes.

Engne. Brit., IX, 326.

flaking-hammer (flák'ing-hám'ér), *n.* A hammer of steel with blunt points at each end used to knock flakes from a flint; also, a stone used for the same purpose among primitive races. In the latter use, also called *hammer-stone*.

flaky (flák'i), *a.* [*< flake + -y.*] Consisting of flakes or locks; lying or cleaving off in flakes or layers; flake-like.

The silent hours steal on,
And dark darkness breaks within the east.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

While from her tomb, behold a flame ascends,
Of whitest fire, whose light to heaven extends
On flaky wings it mounts, and quick as sight
Cuts thro' the yielding air with rays of light.
Conquest, Mourning Muse of Alexis.

Diamonds themselves have a grain or a flaky contour.
Boile.

What showers of mortal hail, what flake flies
Burst from the darkness?
Watts, Victory of the Poles.

flam (flám), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *flame*. Compare *flamb*.

flam (flám), *n.* and *a.* [Of artificial origin, perhaps from the dial. and former E. pronunciation of *flame* (cf. *sham*, similarly from *skame*): *flam* would then be equiv. to 'glitter,' which, with or without a disparaging adjective, is often used in the sense of a false show, illusion, delusion; cf. E. dial. *flam-new*, i. e., fire-new, brand-new; see *flam*, *flame*. See *flamflam*.] I. *a.* 1. A delusion; an illusory pretext; a deception; a falsehood; a lie.

With some new *flam* or other, nothing to the matter,
And such a town as would sink all before her,
She takes her chamber.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

Bel! Can your drunken friend keep a secret?
Merry. If it be a truth; but it prove a lie, a *flam*, a wheedle, 'twill out. I shall tell it the next man I meet.
Sedley, Bellamira.

Fair Isle, and ye banks of Cam!

Be witness if I tell a *flam*.

Swift, Directions for a Birthday Song.

2. In drum-music, a grace-note.

II. *a.* Deceptive; lying; false.

To amuse him the more in his search, she addeth a *flam* story that she had got his hand by corrupting one of the better carriers in London. *Sprat* (Harl. Misc., VI, 224).

flam (flám), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flammed*, pp. *flammed*. [*< flam*, *v.*] To deceive with falsehood; impose upon; delude; often with *off*.

Till he and you be friends,
Was this your cunning?—and then *flam* me off
With an old witch, two wives, and Winifrede?
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, II, 2.

God is not to be *flammed off* with lies, who knows exactly what thou canst do, and what not. *South*, sermons.

flam (flám), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *flam*.] A low marshy place, particularly near a river. *Hall-iwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

flamant, *n.* [OF.: see *flamingo*.] A flamingo. *Darwin*.

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been cranes, or the reddish long billed stork-like rank legged sea-fowls called *flamans*, or else men walking upon stilts or scabbies.

Cockhart, tr. of Rabelais, II, 1.

flamant (flá'mánt), *a.* [*< OF. flamant, flambant*, pp. of *flamer, flamber, flame*; see *flame*, *v.*] In her-, flaming; burning, as a firebrand or any bearing. Compare *inflamed*.

flamb, *flamber*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *flame*.

flamb (flám), *v.* [See *flam*, *flame*, *v.*] I. *t. intrans.* Same as *flame*.

II. *trans.* 1. Same as *flame*. Specifically—2. To baste, as meat. [Scotch.]

She . . . undauntedly brandished the iron ladle with which she had just been *flambing* (Anglice, basting) the roast of mutton. *Scott*, Wible of Lammermoor, xiv.

flambé (F. pron. flon-bá'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *flamber, flame, singe*; see *flame*, *v.*] In *ceram.*, having a changeable or iridescent luster, as certain porcelain, due to the heat of the furnace.

The comparison of these *flambé* vase with ivory or precious stones is all to the advantage of the brilliant porcelain. *Harpers' Mag.*, LXXVII, 638.

flambeau (flám'bó), *n.*; pl. *flambeaux* (-boz). [Formerly also *flambo*; *< F. flambeau*, OF. *as if* "flambel, dim. of *flambe*, *< L. flamma*, a flame; see *flame*, *n.*] 1. A flaming torch of any kind; specifically, a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable material, and used at night in illuminations, processions, etc.

I had a *flambeau* in my hand, and was going before the coach.
State Trials, Count Camille-Mark and others, an. 1635.

2. In decorative art, a candlestick, especially a large and showy one, as of bronze, or one of decorative material.—3. One of the set of kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugarmaking, so called because the flames of the furnace strike it with most force. [Southern U. S.]

flamberg (flám'bérj), *n.* [*G.*, prop. *flamberge*, *< OF. flamberge*. see *flamberge*.] Same as *flamberge*.

flamberge (F. pron. flon-berz'), *n.* [*OF.*, a large sword, said to be *< flanc*, side, + *MIHG. G. bergen*, protect; cf. *burnberg, hru-berk*, which contain the same second element.] A sword.

flamboyancy (flám-boi'án-si), *n.* [*< flamboyant* + *-cy*.] The character of being flamboyant.

flamboyant (flám-boi'ánt), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. flamboyant* (cf. ME. *flambeant*, *< OF. flamber*), flaming, in arch. flamboyant, pp. of *flamber, flame*; see *flame*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Flaming.

For all the blazes of the bushes were lyknaude perles,
As alle the fruyt in the forrestes of *flambeant* gemmes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II, 1428.

He had *flambeant* red hair. *Harpers' Mag.*, LXXVI, 34.

2. Wavy; having a waved outline like that of a flame; said of the blades of certain heavy swords of the middle ages, and of the Malay crescent and similar weapons. Also *flaming*.

3. In arch.: (a) Characterized by wavy, flame-like tracery, as in windows and openwork: an epithet applied to that highly ornate or florid style of French medieval architecture which

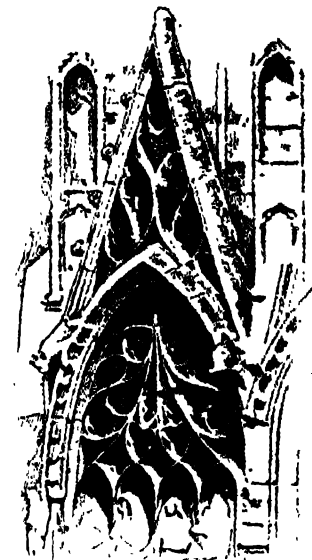
was contemporary with the English Perpendicular, or to details in this style: as, a *flamboyant* window. The west fronts of the cathedrals of Rouen, and of St. Wulfran at Abbeville, and portions of that of St. Lo, all in France, are among the most beautiful examples of the style.

The church [at Bourg], which is not of great size, is in the last and most flamboyant phase of gothic, and in admirable preservation.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 244.

(b) Characterized by irregular and distorted forms or glaring colors.

The hotels, restaurants, and shops follow the usual order of flamboyant seaside architecture. C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 133.



Flamboyant Tracery, Rouen Cathedral, Normandy.

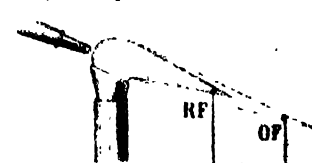
Hence—4. Figuratively, of style, dress, and the like, florid; conspicuous; showy: as, a *flamboyant* rhetoric.

II. *n.* A name given in the West Indies to several plants with brilliantly colored flowers, as *Casipoua pulcherrima*, *Poinciana regia*, and *Erythrina corallodendron*.

flamboyantly (flám-boi'ánt-li), *adv.* In a flamboyant style; showily; flaringly.

Henceless wore also a bright blue cravat, *flamboyantly* tied. *The Century*, XXXV, 679.

flame (flám), *n.* [Also dial *flam*, *flamb*; *< ME. flambu, flumbe, flume, flurna*, *< OF. flambe, flamm, flame*, F. *flambe* = Pr. *flama* = Sp. *flama* = Pg. *flama* = It. *flamma* = D. *flam* = MIHG. *flamma* = MHG. *flamme, flamm*, G. *flamme* = Sw. *flamma* = Dan. *flamme*, flame, *< L. flamma*, a flame, blaze, blazing fire, orig. "flagma," *< √ flag* in *flagrare*, burn, blaze; see *flagrant*. Cf. *phlegm* (formerly also *flam*, etc.).] 1. A blaze; vapor in combustion; hydrogen or any inflammable gas in a state of visible combustion. Flame is attended with great heat and generally with the evolution of much light; but the temperature may be intense when the light is feeble, as is the case with the flame of burning hydrogen gas. The flame of a burning body, as of a candle, may be divided into three zones, an inner zone, containing chiefly unburned gas, a central, containing partially burned gas; and an outer, in which the gas is completely consumed by combination with the oxygen of the air. The luminosity of flame depends upon the presence of solid matter or of dense gaseous products of combustion. The *concentric flame* (as of a blowpipe) is that part of the flame which is deficient in oxygen for combustion (cf. figure), and which has therefore a reducing effect or, in other words, tends to deprive the substance under examination of oxygen; the *oxidizing flame* is that part (cf. figure) in which the oxygen is in excess, and which exerts the opposite or oxidizing effect. The distinction is important in blowpipe analysis.



There be 7 places that brennen and that casten out diverse *flamences* and diverse colour.
Manderley, Travels, p. 65.

And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a *flame* of fire out of the midst of a bush. *Ex. III, 2*.

Give, Prometheus! theft allow:
The flames he once stole from thee, grant him now.
Conley.

2. *pl.* In her-, a conventional representation of fire, seldom borne as an independent bearing, but accompanying the phoenix, the salamander, the fire-ball, and the like. When of any other tincture than gules, this must be mentioned in the blazon. Figuratively—3. Brilliant light; scintillating luster; flame-like color or appearance.

That jewel of the purest flame.
Conquest, Friendship, st. 2.

When on my bed the moonlight falls . . .
Thy marble bright in dark appears.
As slowly steals a silver flame
Along the letters of thy name.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Irvil.

4. Heat or ardor of emotion or passion; warmth of feeling; specifically, the passion of love; ardent love.

Put in her tender heart the aspiring flame
Of golden sovereignty. *Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.*
In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or shatter Pandion under Friendship's name.
Prior, Cella to Damon.

One grift Genius often catches the flame from another,
and writes in his spirit. *Addison, Spectator, No. 339.*

Drink ye to her that each loves best,
And if you nurse a flame
That's told but to her mutual breast,
We will not ask her name.
Campbell, Drink ye to her.

5. Angry or hostile excitement; burning animosity; contentious rage or strife.

From breathing flames against the Christians, none more
ready than he [Paul] to undergo them for Christ.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

While the West was thus rising to confront the king, the
North was all in a flame behind him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

6. An object of the passion of love: as, she was my first flame. [Colloq.]

I suppose she was an old flame of the Colonel's, for their
meeting was uncommonly ceremonious and tender.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xiii.

7. The gleam appearing at night from a school of herrings. [Eng.]—**8. The geometrid moth, *Anticarsa rubidata*; a collector's name.** [Eng.]—**The manometric flames of König.** See *manometrie*.—**Syn.** 1. *Flame, Light, Flash, Blaze, Flare, Glare.* *Flame* and *light* are generic words, while the others are specific. A *flash* is a flame or emitted light of very short continuance, as, the flash of gunpowder, the flash from a revolving light. A *blaze* is a quick, hot, bright, or comparatively large flame. A *glare* is a broad and especially a painfully bright light, as, the glare of a conflagration; and hence a fierce look, as, the glare in the eyes of a wild beast. A *flare* is a sudden or fitful glare. *Flame* especially implies heat. See *glare*, *v.*

flame (flām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flamed*, pp. *flaming*. [Also dial. *flam, flamm, flam*; < ME. *flamben, flamben, flamben*, rarely *flamben*, *flame*, shine, glitter, < OF. *flamber, flamber*, F. *flamber* = It. *flammare* = D. *vlammen* = MHG. *vlammen*, G. *flammen* = Sw. *flamma* = Dan. *flamme*, < L. *flammare*, flame, blaze, burn, tr. inflame, kindle, incite, < *flamma*, a flame. (Cf. *inflame*.) I. *trans.* 1. To emit a flame; burst into flame; blaze.

Auster and Boreas, mingling furiously
Under hot Cancer, make two clouds to clash,
Whence th' air at mid night flames with lightning flash.
Spenser, II. of Du Barre's Weeks, l. 1.

The Ashes, which, falling upon some parched combustible matter, began to flame and spread.
Hawell, Letters, I. iii. 21.

The sun was burning hot, and upon rubbing two sticks
together, in half a minute they both took fire, and flamed.
Rene, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

2. To shine like flame; glow with the brilliancy of flame; flash.

You do but flutter; there is anger yet
Flames in your eyes.
Beau and El., Thierry and Theodoret, II. 2.
The crown
And both the wings are made of gold, and flame
At sunrise till the people in far fields . . .
Behold it. *Tennyson, Holy Grail.*

All the woods did flame
With autumn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 67.

3. To break out in violence of passion.

Much was he moved at that rueful sight;
And flamed with zeals of vengeance inwardly.
Spenser, F. Q., V. l. 14.

When a man stands . . . combustible and ready to flame
upon every thing that touches him, life is as uneasy to him-
self as it is to all about him. *Steele, Spectator, No. 438.*
When he flouted a statesman's error, or flamed at a pub-
lic wrong. *Tennyson, The Wreck.*

To flame up, out, or forth, to burst into flame suddenly; hence, to break out in a sudden passion, as in resenting an insult; become violently excited, as any of the passions; manifest renewed vigor, as decaying or expiring vitality.

II. *trans.* 1. To burn, as with a flame; singe; baste. See *flamb*, *v.*—2. To inflame; hence, to excite.

And since their courage is so nobly flamed,
This morning we'll behold the champions
Within the list.
Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation, II.

Our thoughts
Are flamed with charity.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, v. 2.

3. To cause to shine.

Flame down the doleful light of thy influence,
Remembering thy servants for thy magnificence.
A Balade of our Ladie, l. 15.

4. In technical use, to subject to the action of fire or flame; scorch; singe.

The pipette is first thoroughly sterilized by flaming every portion of it. *Doley, Bacteria Investigation, p. 68.*

After flaming (that is, being passed over the flame) the pieces [slides] are successively laid on an inclined table exposed to the fire. *Cre, Dict., III. 88.*

Flamed flowers, a florists' term applied to flowers the petals of which have a bold dash of color down the center.

flame-bearer (flām'ber'er), *n.* 1. One who bears flame or light.—2. A book-name of humming-birds of the genus *Selasphorus*.

flame-bed (flām'bed'), *n.* A flue-space under a boiler, usually low and wide.

flame-bridge (flām'brīj'), *n.* A wall beneath a steam-boiler or heater which rises to within a short distance of its lower surface, and thus compels the flame or heated gases to pass along in contact with that surface.

flame-cell (flām'sel'), *n.* A formation of the terminations of the excretory system of some trematoid worms.

The spaces between the round connective tissue cells of the body are stellate in form, and into these the finest excretory tubules open by funnels, into each of which projects a vibratile cilium, thus constituting the flame cells. *Kneze, Brit., XIII. 602.*

flame-chamber (flām'chām'ber'), *n.* In a furnace, the space immediately behind the bridge, in which the combustion of the inflammable gases that pass over the bridge is or ought to be completed. *Rankine, Steam Engine, § 304.* See *flame-bridge*.

flame-color (flām'kul'or'), *n.* A bright reddish-orange color, like that of clear flame from wood.

The first was splendour in a robe of flame colour
H. Jenson, Masques at Court.
Down from the casement over Arthur, smote
Flame-colour, vert, and azure, in three rays.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

flame-colored (flām'kul'ord'), *a.* Of the color of flames.

A fair hot wench in flame-coloured taffeta
Shak., I Hen. IV., l. 2.

flame-engine (flām'en'jin'), *n.* A gas-engine.

flame-eyed (flām'id'), *a.* Having eyes like a flame; with bright-shining eyes; angry-eyed.

Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grave,
Where flame-eyed Fury means to smite, can save
Quaker, Emblems.

flame-flower (flām'flou'ér'), *n.* A name of species of *Kniphofia* (*Tritoma*), bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. Also called *red-hot-poker*.

flameless (flām'les'), *a.* [*< flame + -less.*] Devoid of flame.

Devoid his sanctuary, and he banks
His flameless altar
Sandys, Lament, p. 4.

flamelet (flām'let'), *n.* [*< flame + -let.*] A little flame.

The Yule log cracked in the chimney,
And the flamelets flapped and flickered
Langfellow, King With a Drinking Horn.

flamen (flā'men), *n.* [L. *flāmen* (*flāmin-*), perhaps orig. **flagmen* (he who burns the sacrifice) (cf. *flamma*, orig. **flagma*, flame), < **flag* in *flagare*, burn; see *flame, n.*] In Rom. antiq., a priest devoted to the service of one particular deity. Originally there were three priests called: the *flamen Martialis*, consecrated to Jupiter, the *flamen Martialis*, sacred to Mars; and the *flamen Quirinalis*, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus. The number was gradually increased to fifteen, but the original three retained priority in point of rank, being styled *maiores*, and elected from among the patricians while the other twelve, called *minores*, were elected from the plebeians. Their characteristic dress included the cap called the *apex*, the robe called the *toga*, and a wreath of laurel.

Do press among the popular throngs
Shak., Cor., II. 1.

A drear and dying sound
Atrights the *Flamina* at their service quaint
Milton, Satire, l. 191.

flamenship (flā'men-shīp'), *n.* [*< flamen + -ship.*] The office or dignity of a flamen.

C. Claudius, the arch flamine of Jupiter, lost his flamenship and was deprived of that sacerdotal dignity, because he had committed an error in sacrificing, when he should minister and distribute the inward of the beast.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 601.

flame-of-the-woods (flām'ov-the-wūdz'), *n.* The *Ixora coccinea*, a rubaceous shrub of India, frequently cultivated in tropical gardens for its large scarlet flowers.

flame-stop (flām'stop'), *n.* Same as *fire-bridge*.

flame-tree (flām'trē'), *n.* 1. The *Nyctea floribunda* of western Australia, a loranthaceous tree with numerous brilliant orange-colored flowers. Also called *fire-tree*.—2. The *Sterea *la acerifolia** of New South Wales.

flameflower, *n. pl.* Kickshaws; triflex. *Harvey.*
Voyd ye fro these flameflowers, quoth the God
Stanhurst, Conceits, p. 138.

flammeous (flā-min'f-us), *a.* [Prop. **flammi-ous*, < L. *flammeus*, of or belonging to a flamen; see *flamen*.] Pertaining to a flamen; flamminal.

flaming (flā'ming), *p. a.* [Pr. of *flame*, *v.* 1.] 1. Of a bright or gaudy color, as bright red or bright orange.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. Same as *flamboyant*, 2.

Some of the sword blades are marvellously watered, several are sculptured in half relief with hunting scenes, and others are strangely shaped, toothed like a saw, and *flaming* (flamboyant). *G. C. M. Birdswood, Indian Arts, II. 6.*

3. Tending to excite; violent; vehement: as, a flaming harangue.

flamingly (flā'ming-ly), *adv.* In a flaming manner; with great show or vehemence; passionately.

How massive and sententious is Solomon in his Proverbs! how quaint and flamingly amorous in the Canticles! *Beltham, Recreates, l. 22.*

flamingo (flā-ming'gō), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *flamingo*, < Pg. *flamingo*, formerly *flamengo* = Sp. *flamenco*, a flamingo, an accom., simulating Pg. *flamengo*, Sp. *flamenco*, a Fleming, in F. *Flamand* (see *Fleming*), of Fr. *flamant*, *flamant*, OF. *flaman*, also *flambant*, F. *flamant*, a flamingo, lit. flaming, blazing, in allusion to its scarlet plumage; pp. of Fr. *flamir* = OF. *flamer*, etc., flame, blaze: see *flam, v.*] Any bird of the family *Phoenicopteridae*, so called from the red or



flaming color. Flamingos have extremely long slender legs and neck, a relatively small body, and large head, with a heavy bill bent abruptly in the middle and furnished with lamellae like a duck's. The feet are webbed, and the whole structure is intermediate between that of wading birds, like herons and storks, and wading birds, like the duck tribe. They thus constitute a superfamily group, called *Amphipodidae*, from the equivalent structure. There are about eight species, of which the best-known is the common flamingo of the old world, *Phoenicopterus antiquorum*. The red flamingo of tropical and subtropical America is *P. ruber*, the African species is *P. minor*. There are two peculiar to South America, *P. jugoslavicus* and *P. andinus*. Detailed structure here caused the erection of four genera for these birds.

flamingo-plant (flā-ming'gō-plant'), *n.* The *Anthurium Scherzerianum*, a greenhouse plant having a bright-scarlet spathe and spadix, whence the name.

Flaminian (flā-min'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Caius Flaminius (died 217 B. C.), a Roman censor. **Flaminian road** (Latin *Via Flaminia*), an ancient Roman road constructed from Rome to Ariminum in the neighborhood of Caius Flaminius, 220 B. C.

flamminical (flā-min'i-kal'), *a.* [*< L. flamen* (*flāmin-*), flamen, + *-ical*: see *flammeous*.] Pertaining to a Roman flamen or to his office and duties.

How have they disfigur'd and defac'd that more than an golden brightness, the unclouded serenity of Christian Religion, with the dark overcasting of superstitious customs and flamminal vestures! *Milton, Church Government, II. 2.*

flammability (flām-nā-bil'i-ti'), *n.* [*< flammable*: see *flam*.] The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

Proceeding from the sulphur of bodies torri'd - that is, the oily, fat, and mucous parts wherein consist the principles of flammability.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

flammable (flām'nā-bl'), *a.* [*< L. as if *flamma-bilis*, < *flammare*, flame: see *flame, v.*] Capable of being kindled into flame; inflammable. *Smart.*

flammation (flām-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *flammatio(n-)*, < *flammare*, flame: see *flame, v.*] The act of setting on fire, or of inflaming.

White or crystalline arsenic, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure flammation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6.

flammeous (flām'f-us), *a.* [*< L. flammeus*, flaming, fiery, < *flamma*, a flame: see *flame, v.*] Pertaining to or consisting of flame; like flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body (of the glow-worm). *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 27.*

flammiiferous (fla-mif'g-rus), *a.* [*L. flammifer*, *< flamma*, flame, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Producing flame. *Coles*, 1717.

flammiivomus (fla-miv'g-mus), *a.* [*L. flammivomus*, vomiting flames, *< flamma*, flame, + *vomere*, vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano. *Coles*, 1717. [*Rare*.]

Sure Vulcan's shop is here—
Hark, how the anvils thunder round the dens
Flammiivomus? W. Thompson, *Sickness*, III.

flamulated (flam'u-lu-ted), *a.* [*L. flammula*, a little flame; see *flamme*.] In ornith., pervaded with a reddish color; ruddy; reddened: as, the *flamulated owl*, *Scops flammeola*.

flamule (flam'ul), *n.* [*L. flammula*, a little flame, dim. of *flamma*, a flame; see *flame*.] A little flame; specifically, one of the little flames associated in pictures, etc., with Chinese and Japanese gods and other sacred beings, to whose superhuman nature they testify in the manner of the aureole and nimbus.

flamy (fla'mi), *a.* [*< flame* + *-y*¹.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or like flame.

My thoughts, imprison'd in my secret woes,
With flamy breaths do issue off in sound.
Sir P. Sidney.

Yonder cloud behold,
Whose saracenot skirts are edged with flamy gold.
Pope, *Conciliabulum*, III. 264.

How gloriously about the sinking sun
The flamy clouds are gathered!
Byrant, *Tale of Cloudland*.

flan¹ (flan), *n.* [*See*, also *flann*; *< Icel. flan*, a rushing; cf. *flana*, rush heedlessly.] 1. A sudden gust of wind from the land; a flaw.

The wind be not so strong, there will come flanns
and blasts off the land.
Brand, *Description of Shetland*, p. 81.

2. Smoke driven down the chimney by gusts of wind.

flan² (flan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flanned*, ppr. *flanning*. [*< OF. flan*, a loophole, embrasure; prob. a var. of *flanc*, side; see *flank*¹.] In arch., to play or bevel internally, as a window-jamb.

flan³ (flan), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] A small round net for covering the openings of rabbit-burrows when the rabbits are hunted with ferrets.

After the holes are covered with purse nets, called flans, the ferret should be put in.
W. B. Daniel, *Rural Sports*.

flan⁴ (F. pron. floñ), *n.* [*F.*, *< OF. flan*, *flon*, *flaon* (later also *flanc*), a blank for coining; a particular use of *flaon*, a cake, tart, > *E. flawn*: see *flawn*.] A piece of metal shaped ready to form a coin, but not yet stamped by the die. Same as *blank*, *D.*

These Syracusean bronze coins were extensively used in Sicily, chiefly by the Sicel towns, as blanks or flans on which to strike their own types.
B. F. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 167.

flancard, *n.* [*< OF. flancard*, also *flancart*, *flanchard*, armor for the flanks of a horse (cf. *flancart*, adj., of the flank or side), *< flanc*, side, *flank*: see *flank*¹, *n.*] In armor, plated armor for the flanks of a war-horse. Also *flanchard*. Compare *flancher*.

Some had the mainferrers, the close gantlettos, the gussettes, the flanchards dropped & gutted with red, and other had them speckled green.
Hall, *Hen. IV.*, an. 1.

flanch (flanch), *n.* [*An assimilated form of flank*¹, further altered to *flange*: see *flank*¹, *flange*.] 1. A projection; a flange.

A carefully made piston . . . having a flanch rising four or five inches, and extending completely around its circumference.
Thurston, *Steam Engine*, p. 64.

2. In *her.*, a bearing composed of a part of the field bounded by a curve projecting boldly into the field from one side and nearly reaching the fesse-point. In some continental system . . . of heraldry the flanch is bordered by straight lines meeting in a right angle, and therefore resembling a pile, but less acutely pointed. Flanches are always borne in pairs, and the es cutcheon so charged is most commonly blazoned *flanché*. See cut under *dancé*. Also *flange* and *flanch*. Compare *flaque*.

flanchard, *n.* Same as *flancard*.

flanché (flanché), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pair of flanches. The tincture of the flanch is mentioned in the blazon and it often happens that instead of a single tincture the surface of the flanch is covered with bearings identified with some person other than the bearer. Sometimes the flanches are charged with the ancestral arms of the bearer, and their position on these limited parts of the field is an early form of denoting cadency, or perhaps, alludatory. Also *flanché*, *flanché*.



Flanch (Coates)

flancher, *n.* [*ME. flancher*, *< OF. flanchere*, housing for the flanks of a war-horse, *< flanc*,

side, *flank*: see *flank*¹.] In armor, housing for the flanks of a war-horse. Also *flancher*. Compare *flancard*.

flancnade, **flancnade** (flang-ko-nád'), *n.* [*F.*, *< flanc*, flank, side.] In *fencing*, the ninth and last thrust, usually aimed at the side. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

flandant, *n.* A kind of pinner attached to the cap or bonnet worn by women toward the close of the seventeenth century.

Will it not be convenient to attack your flandant first, says the maid? More anger yet? still military terms?
Dunton, *Ladies' Dict.*

Flanderer, *n.* [*< Flander* + *-er*¹.] A native of Flanders. See *Fleming*.

These German colonists are, in a yet existing document, referred to as *Flanderers*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 323.

Flanders brick. See *brick*².

Flandriah, *a.* [*ME. Flaundriah*; *< Flander* + *-ish*¹.] Flemish.

Upon his hood a Flaundriah bever hat.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 272.

flânerie (flâ-nê-rê'), *n.* [*F.*, *< flâner*, lounge, gossip; see *flâneur*.] Lounging; the idle, sauntering life of a flâneur.

It is by the aimless flânerie which leaves you free to follow capriciously every hint of entertainment, that you get to know Rome.
H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 120.

flâneur (flâ-nêr'), *n.* [*F.*, a lounge, loiterer, *< flâner*, lounge, loiter, stroll about, dial. gossip; cf. *Icel. flana*, rush heedlessly: see *flank*¹.] An idle, gossiping saunterer; one who habitually strolls about idly.

More unlooked-for happenings, more incidents in the drama of real life will happen before midnight to the individuals who compose the orderly Boulevard procession in Paris than those of its chaotic Broadway counterpart will experience in a month. The latter are not really more impressive, because they are apparently all running errands and include no flâneurs. The flâneur would fare ill should anything draw him into the stream.
New Princeton Rev., VI. 93.

flang¹ (flang). A Scotch and obsolete English preterit of *fling*.

flang² (flang), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] In *mining*, a two-pointed pick.

flange (flang), *n.* [*A later form of flanch*, which is an assimilated form of *flank*¹: see *flanch*, *flank*¹.]

1. A projecting edge, rim, or rib on any object, as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together, or the marginal projections on the tires of railroad-car wheels to keep them on the rails. —

2. A strengthening rib; as, the flange of a fish-bellied rail or girder. —

3. A plate placed over the end of a pipe or cylinder to close it partly or wholly. —

Back-up flange, a flange or collar by which a body is held firmly to its seat or bearing.

Blank flange, a plate used to close the end of a flanged pipe.



Various forms of flanges.

flange (flang), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flanged*, ppr. *flanging*. [*< flange*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To project out.

I have seldom looked on the east end of a church with more complete sympathy. As it flanges out in three wide terraces, and settles down broadly on the earth, it looks like the poop of some great old battle ship.
R. L. Stevenson, *Indian Voyage*, p. 138.

2. To be bent into a flange; take the form of a flange.

II. *trans.* To furnish with a flange; make a flange on.

flange-gage (flang'gaj), *n.* In *rail.*, a gage for determining the correctness of the distance between the inside and the outside of flanges. Also called *distance-gage*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

flange-joint (flang'joint), *n.* A joint in pipes, etc., made by two flanges bolted together.

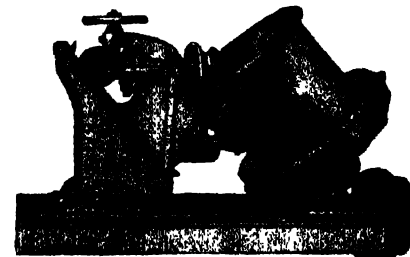
flange-lip (flang'lip), *n.* In *rail.*, a dovetailed projection on the wheel-center entering into a corresponding groove in the tire to hold on the flange in case of accident, but otherwise sustaining no strain. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

flange-pipe (flang'pip), *n.* Pipe of which the separate lengths or sections are provided with flanges, so that the ends can be butted and held together by bolts.

flange-rail (flang'räl), *n.* A railroad-rail furnished with a flange on one side to prevent the wheels of locomotives from running off the line.

flange-wheel (flang'hwél), *n.* A car- or carriage-wheel having a guide-flange on one or both sides of the tread.

flanging-machine (flang'jing-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for bending the edges of boiler-iron, ship-plates, or sheet-metal to form a curved or bent edge or flange. For pipes and hollow ware such machines are made in the form of a revolving mechanical



Flanging-machine.

which presses the edge of the tube or vessel against an anvil, or of a wheel which traverses the edge of the vessel, bending the edge back as it advances. In other forms, as in the *flanging-press*, the edge of a flat plate is bent by direct pressure in a hydraulic press.

flanging-press (flang'jing-pres), *n.* See *flanging-machine*.

flank¹ (flang), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. flank*, *flank*, the flank (def. 1), = *D. flank* = *G. Dan. flanke* = *Sw. flank*, *< OF. flanc*, *F. flanc* = *Pr. flanc* = *Sp. Pg. flanco* = *It. fianco*, *< MI. flancus*, the side, flank (def. 1); with change of Teut. *kl-* to *Rom. fl-*, *< OHG. flanca*, *lanra*, *lanka*, *lanche*, *MHG. lanke*, *lanche*, *loin*, *flank*, side, = *ME. lanke*, *lonke*, *F. dial. lank*, the groin: see *lank*². Hence *flanch*, *flange*.] I. *n.* 1. The posterior part of either side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; also, the thin piece of flesh constituting this part.

The sides, flanks, and bellies [of the chameleon] meet together, as in fishes.
Holland, *tr. of Pliny*, viii. 33.

The two kidneys, and the fat that is on them, which is by the flanks, . . . shall he take away.
Lev. iii. 4.

And muzzling in his flank the loving swine
Sheath'd, unaware, the tusk in his soft groin.
Shak., *Veins and Adonis*, I. 1116.

2. In *entom.*, the pleura or side of an insect's thorax. — 3. *Milit.*, one of the sides of an army, or of any of its divisions, as a brigade, regiment, or battalion: as, to attack the enemy on the right flank.

When to right and left the front
Divided, and to either flank retired.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 570.

The front attack was kept up so vigorously that, to prevent the success of these attempts to get on our flanks, the National troops were compelled, several times, to take positions to the rear nearer Pittsburg Landing.
U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 240.

Hence — 4. A side of anything: as, the flanks of a building.

Mountains have arisen since
With cities on their flanks.
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

5. In *fort.*, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, or any part of a work that defends another work by a fire along the outside of its parapet. See cut under *bastion*. — 6. The acting surface of a cog inside the pitch-line. — 7. *pl.* In *furriery*, a wrench or any other injury to the back of a horse. — 8. In *leather-manuf.*, the part of a hide from the side of a beast.

The parts of hides are called butts, hacks, flanks, etc., and form grades of thickness and quality.
C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 83.

Open flank, in *fort.*, that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon. *Stoepeler*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a flank or side. (a) Forming a part of, or cut from, the flank: as, a flank piece of meat. (b) Situated on the flank or at the side: as, a flank file or company of a regiment or battalion. (c) In a direction toward or from one of the flanks: as, a flank attack or defense; a flank movement. — Flank file. See *file*². — Flank march, a march made parallel or obliquely to an enemy's position, with the intention of threatening or turning it, or of attacking him on the flank. — Flank patrols, patrols which operate parallel to and in front of the flanks of an army, or body of armed men, to secure information regarding the country and the movements of the enemy, and to protect the main body from surprise by giving timely notice of an intended attack on the flank.

Flank (or flaque) point, in *her.*, same as *base point* (which see, under *point*).

flank¹ (flang), *v.* [= *D. flanken* = *G. flanken* = *Dan. flankere* = *Sw. flankera*, *< F. flanker* = *Sp. Pg. flankar* = *It. flankare*, *flank*; from the noun. (*< flange*, *v.*)] I. *trans.* 1. To stand, or be placed or posted at the flank

or side of; border at the side or sides: as, the flanking troops of an army.

Repentance, Hope, and hearty-mild Hamletty,
Doo Asat the wings of Faith's triumphant Carr.
Syntheser, tr. of Du Baras's Triumph of Faith, l. 16.
Where stately colonnades are flanked with trees.

Pitt, Epistle to J. Pitt.

With its two little angels, and its four flanking saints.
D. G. Mitchell, Round Together, ll.

Specifically—2. *Milit.*: (a) To attack or threaten the side or flank of; place troops so as to command, threaten, or attack the flank of.

The British light companies were sent out to great distances, as flanking parties; but who was to flank the flankers?
Everett, Orations, l. 91.

(b) To pass round or turn the flank of; march or move along or past one side of, as an opposing army. (c) To secure or guard the flank of; as, they flanked their position with abatis.

The ditch without hewn down exceeding broad, and of an incredible profundity, strongly flanked, and not wanting what fortifications can do.
Sandys, Travels, p. 182.

II. *intrans.* To occupy a flank position; border; touch: with on.

That side, which flanks on the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it.
Butler, Remains (Thyer's ed.), l. 417.

flank² (flang), *n.* [*< ME. flauke, a spark or flake (of fire), prob. < Sw. flanka, a flake, a cloud: a nasalized form of Norw. flak, Sw. flaga, etc., E. flake: see flake¹. Hardly connected with Dan. flanke, gleam, sparkle, G. dial. flanke, a spark, G. flinken, flinkern, equiv. to flunken, funkeln, gleam, sparkle. Cf. flunker².]
A spark or flake of fire.*

The rayn ruckel adown, tillande thikke
Of felle flaukes of fy and flake of southe
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 953.

Flaukes of fir Holmsheid, Chron., Ireland, p. 143.

flankard (flang'kard), *n.* [*< flank¹ + -ard. Cf. flankard, of same ult. origin.*] Among sportsmen, one of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

flanked (flangk), *a.* In *her.*, same as *flanché*; especially, having flanches of the pointed or angular form.

flanker¹ (flang'kér), *n.* [*< flank, v., + -er¹. Cf. OF. flancher (def. 2).]* 1. One who or that which flanks, as a skirmisher or body of troops employed on the flank of an army to reconnoiter or guard a line of march, or a fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

In the sallies of their prius Posternes, for the defence of the said counterscarp, there were to w flankers made.
Hakluyt's Voyages, ll. 122.

If that thy flankers be not canon prode
Marston, Antiquo and Melida, l. 1.

As daylight broke the flankers and vedettes were thrown well out.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, ll. 387.

2. A side piece or flanked piece of timber.
Colgrare.

flanker² (flang'kér), *v.* [*< flunker¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To defend by flankers or lateral fortifications.

The city is compassed with a thick wall flanked and moated about.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 10.

I have . . . flanked my house, and resolve to maintain it as long as a man will stand by me.
Governor Winslow, New England's Memorial, [App. p. 406.]

And the grim, flanked block house, bound
With bristling palisades around
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

2. To attack sidewise or by the flank.
II. *intrans.* To come on sidewise.

Where sharp winds do rather flanker than blow fully opposite upon our plantations, they thrive best.
Evelyn, Sylva Ill. § 8.

flanker³ (flang'kér), *n.* [*E. dial.; cf. flunk².]*
A spark of fire. [Prov. Eng.]

flanker⁴ (flang'kér), *v. i.* [*Prob. a nasalized form of flacker, influenced by flunk², which is ult. related.*] To sparkle; flicker.

For who can hide the flanking flame
That still itself betrays?
Turberdell, ll. of Ovid (1567), fol. 33.

By flanking flame of fire love
To clinkers men are won.

Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

flannel (flan'el), *n.* and *a.* [*Se. and E. olm. and dial. flannen; = D. flanel = flanel = Dan. flanel, flonel = Sw. flanel, < OF. flanelle, F. flanelle = Sp. flanela = Pg. flanela, also flanelle = It. flanello, flanello, flannel. Origin doubtful; referred by Diez and others to OF. flaine, a pillow-case, a feather-bed, mod. dial. flaine, a kind of ticking. The asserted derivation from W. galanen, flannel (Wedgwood, Street, and others), is improbable. W. galanen,*

flannel, cf. galanen, woolly, < galan, wool, = E. wool, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. A warm loosely woven woolen stuff used especially for undergarments, bed-covering, etc., but also to some extent for outer garments, in styles adapted for that purpose. Some flannels have both sides alike; others have a long nap on one side and none on the other.—2. A warming drink; hot gin and beer seasoned with nutmeg, sugar, etc. [Old cant.]—3. A person of homely or uncouth dress, exterior, or manners.

I am dejected: I am not able to answer the Welsh flannel (Sir Hugh Evans).
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 3.

Adam's flannel. See *Adam*. **Canton flannel** [Canton, acrom. European form of Chinese Kiangnan, a city in China], a strong cotton cloth with a long soft nap, usually on one side, more rarely on both, used for undergarments, etc. When used for wearing apparel it is commonly undyed. Also called *cotton flannel*. **Elastic flannel**, a kind of Jersey cloth woven in the stocking loom and having a soft pile on one face. **Gauze flannel**, flannel of a loose and porous texture. **Natural flannel**, a folded layer of filamentous algae with various other organisms which occur in wet meadows, upon the drying margins of ponds, etc. It has the appearance of coarse, spongy green cloth, becoming yellowish or grayish. **Yard of flannel.** Same as *egg flip*.—**Zephyr flannel**, a woolen stuff with a slight admixture of silk, fine and very soft.

II. *a.* Made of flannel; consisting of flannel: as, flannel clothing.

He was dressed in a greasy flannel gown, with his throat bare, and seemed to be dividing his attention between the frying-pan and a clothes horse, on which a great number of silk handkerchiefs were hanging.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, viii.

flannel-cake (flan'el-kák), *n.* A kind of thin griddle-cake made with either wheat flour or corn-meal, and raised with yeast. [U. S.]

flanneled, flannelled (flan'el-d), *a.* [*< flannel + -ed.*] Covered with or wrapped in flannel.

flannel-flower (flan'el-flon'ér), *n.* 1. The mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.—2. The *Macropodium longiflorum*, an apocynaceous vine of Brazil, densely covered with woolly hairs. Its flowers are remarkable for the length of the tube.

flannelled, *a.* See *flanneled*.

flannellet (flan'el-et), *n.* [*< flannel + -let.*] A very soft flannel made in narrow pieces, used for wearing-apparel.

flannel-mouthed (flan'el-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth with the appearance of flannel: as, the flannel-mouthed cat, a fish (*Amurus nigricans*) of the great North American lakes.

flannen (flan'en), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flannel*.

Their aarka, instead of crescent—annen
Been snow-white seventeen hundred thien
Lorna, Tam o' Shanter

In flannen robes the coughing ghost does walk
Druden

flanning (flan'ing), *n.* [*< flann² + -ing¹.*] In arch: (a) The internal splay or bevel of a window jamb. (b) The inner flare or coving of a fire-piece.

flaque (flangk), *n.* [*F.: see flunk¹.*] In *her.*, same as *flanch*.

flanked (flangk), *a.* In *her.*, same as *flanché*. **flap** (flap), *n.* [*< ME. flap, flappe, a stroke, blow, buffet, a fly-flap, a loose, flexible part of a garment, etc., = D. flap, a stroke, blow, box on the ear (cf. OD. flabbe, a blow, a blow on the face, a fly-flap); from the verb.*] 1. A stroke, blow, or buffet, as with the hand or with any weapon, etc.

Preached of penances that Poule the apostle suffered,
In fame & frigore and flaps of scourges
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 67.

Flaps or stroke, letna; flaps or buffet, flaps.
Penguin, Part, p. 163

The beggar with his noble too
Laid luty flaps him to
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 107).

2. The motion of anything broad and loose; a flapping motion.—3. An instrument for keeping off flies by a flapping motion.

Flaps, instrument to smite with flys (to drive flies with), flabellum, mus arum
Penguin, Part, p. 163

They had wooden flaps to beat the flies away
Cavalier, Cuddles, l. 120

4. Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose, or is attached to one end or side, and easily moved; that part of anything which projects in such a form. The flap of a hat is that part of the brim which is turned up on one side or is capable of being turned up. The flap of a waistcoat that part of the long waistcoat of the eighteenth century which came down upon the thigh, extending on either side below and beyond the lowest button.

Why art thou then exasperate
Thou green sarco-
net flap for a sore eye—thou tassel of a pedagogue's purse,
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

A cartilaginous flap upon the opening of the larynx.
Sir T. Brown.

Embroidered waistcoats with large flaps.
Dickens.

5. A heavy valve used to prevent the entrance of the tide into a sewer.—6. In *surg.*, a portion of skin or flesh separated from the underlying part, but remaining attached at the base. Flaps are made for various purposes in surgical operations, as for covering and growing over the end of an amputated limb, for forming a new nose (rhinoplasty), etc.

7. *pl.* A disease in the lips of horses, in which they become blistered and swell on both sides.—8. *pl.* A discomycetous fungus, *Peziza coch-leata*.—9. *pl.* A broadly expanded hymenomycetous fungus, probably *Agaricus arvensis*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

flap (flap), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *flapped*, ppr. *flapping*. [*< ME. flappen, flap, clap, slap, strike, = D. flappen (< fl. flappen), intr., flap (cf. F. frapper, strike; see frap); prob. ult. imitative; cf. claps, slaps, etc.; cf. also flack, flabby.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To strike a blow with anything broad and flexible, as the hand; clap; make a noise like clapping.

A fool man shal for joye flappe with handis.
Wyclif, Prov. xvii. 18.

The lura, or flying peat, which flapping on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel.
Dryden, Bed. of Sued.

When windows flap and chimney roars,
And all is dismal out of doors.
Wordsworth, T. Wagoner.

2. To move in a waving or swaying manner, as wings, or as something broad or loose.

My canvas torn, it flaps from side to side:
My cable's crack d, my anchor's slightly ty'd.
Quarles, Emblems, Ill. 11.

As when a boat
Tacks, and the slacken'd sail flaps
Pennyman, Princess, ll.

3. To burst out suddenly, as flames; flash.

Ten times be tyde, telle me the lyne,
That hit feet was on fyre, & flapt out on one
Auto smother & smoke, and no smethe low,
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11796.

4. To fall like a flap, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing.

I spoke with him, and took much notice of him: he had an old black hat on, that flapped, and a pair of Spanish leather shoes.
State Trials, T. Whitebread and Others, an. 1679.

II. *trans.* 1. To strike; beat; slap; give a stroke of any kind to.

All the flache of the flauke he flaps in sondrye
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2782.

Rasall, dont flappe me in the mouth with taller;
And tell at thou me of haberdasher's ware?
Rondante, Knave of Hearts (1618).

2. To beat with or as if with a flap.

For (quoth he) when many flies stoode feeding vpon his rawe flesh, and had well fed themselves, he was contented at another persuasion to haue them fapd awaie.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 291.

Yet let me flap this bug with glided wings.
Pope, Tril to Matres, l. 409.

3. To make or cause a swaying movement of, as something broad or flap-like: as, the wind flapped the shutters.

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring,
And shrieking at her window thier
The raven flapp'd his wing.
Tuckell, Collu and Lucy.

The hooded hawks, high perched on beam,
The clamour joined with whistling scream,
And flapped their wings, and shook their bells
Scott, L. of L. M., vl. 6.

4. To provide with a flap.

With flapped offskin hats we should have been weather-proof, but with one of those I was unprovided
Froude, Sketches, p. 89.

5. To let fall the flap of, move the flap of; especially, as in the case of a hat, to bring the flaps of forward and downward; so as to cover or protect the face.—6. To arouse the attention of, as by flapping the ears; apparently in allusion to the "flappers" employed for such a purpose in the feigned island of Laputa in "Gulliver's Travels." See extract from Swift, under *flapper*, l. [Humorous.]

They sent the complaint to the Home Government, de-patched an agent to London to flap the Colonial Office, and even started a certain tepid interest for the question in the London press.
Contemporary Rev., [1911. 12.

flapdoodle (flap'dd-d), *n.* [*< flap, stroke (hence "flatter"), + doodle, a simpleton, fool.*] 1. The stuff on which fools are feigned to be nourished; food for fools. [Humorous.]

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"The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of flapdoodle in his lifetime." "What's that?" "It's the stuff they feed fools on." *Marryat, Peter Simple, xxviii.*

Flapdoodle, they call it, what looks are fed on.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xli.

2. Transparent pretense or nonsense, as gross flattery, nonsensical talk, or foolish boasting.

flap-door (flap'dor), *n.* A form of door with the hinges on the lower side, so that it opens downward and outward. Also called *falling door*.

flapdragon (flap'drag'on), *n.* [*flap* + *dragon*]. Also called *snupdragon*, *q. v.* The allusion is to the popular fiery dragon or fire-drake. 1. A play in which the players snatch plums, raisins, or other things out of burning brandy or spirits, and swallow them; snupdragon; also, the materials for the game.

Stabbing of arms, flapdragons, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v., Pallinode.

I'll go alone, and have the bonfire made,
My fireworks, and flapdragons, and good backrack.
Pletcher, Beggars Bush, v. 2.

2. A plum, raisin, or other thing to be snatched from the burning liquor in playing flapdragon. See the extracts.

He drinks off candles' ends for flapdragons.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Flapdragons are plums, &c., placed in a shallow dish filled with some spirituous liquor, out of which, when set on fire, they are to be dextrously snatched with the mouth. This elegant amusement was once more common in England than it is at present, and has been at all times a favourite one in Holland. Thus in *Ram Alley*: "My brother swallows it with more ease than a Dutchman does flapdragons." *Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, v., Pallinode.*

Such were flapdragons, which were small combustible bodies fired at one end and floated in a glass of liquor, which an experienced toper swallowed unharmed, while yet blazing.
L. P. Israeli, Cures of Fat, i. 11, 31.

flapdragon (flap'drag'on), *v. t.* [*flapdragon*, *n.*] To swallow at one gulp; snatch and devour, as in the play of flapdragon.

To make an end of the ship, to see how the sea flapdragoned it.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

flap-eared (flap'erd), *a.* [*flap* + *ear* + *-ed*]. Having broad, loose, flapping ears.

A beetle-headed, flap-eared knave!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

flapjack (flap'juk), *n.* [*flap* + *jack*, used vaguely.] A cake of batter baked on a griddle, in a shallow pan, or on a board; so called from the practice of tossing the cake into the air when it is done on one side, by a dexterous movement of the griddle, in such a manner as to turn it over and catch it again flat upon the griddle with the baked side uppermost. Also *flipjack*.

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting days, and 13000 puddings and flapjacks.
Shak., Peneles, B. 1.

Until at last, by the skill of the cook, it is transformed into the form of a flapjack, which in our translation is called a pancake.
John Taylor, Jack-a-lent, l. 115.

flap-keeper (flap'ko'për), *n.* A man whose duty it is to open the flaps of a sewer to allow the escape of sewage at low tide.

flap-mouthed (flap'moutht), *a.* Having loose, hanging lips, as a dog.

When he [a bound] hath ceased his ill resounding noise,
Another flap-mouth'd mounter, black and grim,
Against the welkin valleys out his voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 320.

flapper (flap'ër), *n.* 1. One who or that which flaps.

It would be as a rudder to stirre and conduct him into a secure port, and an effectual flapper to drive away the flies of all worldly vanities.
Beaumont, Passengers' Dialogue, (1612).

In each bladder was a small quantity of dried peas, or little pebbles, as I was afterwards informed. With these bladders they now and then flapped the mouths and ears of those who stood near them, of which practice I could not then conceive the meaning. It seems the minds of these people (the dreamy philosophers of Laputa) are so taken up with intense speculations, that they neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external application to the organs of speech and hearing; for which reason those persons who are able to afford it always keep a flapper in their family as one of their domestics. . . . This flapper is like wise employed diligently to attend his master in his walks, and upon occasion to give him a soft flap on his eyes.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii.

2. A reminder; something designed to fix or divert the attention; in allusion to the flappers of Laputa. See extract from Swift, above. [Humorous.]

I write to you, by way of flapper, to put you in mind of yourself.
Chatterbox.

3. A young bird when first trying its wings; especially, a young wild duck which cannot fly, but flaps along on the water.

Some young men down lately to a pond . . . to hunt flappers or young wild ducks.
Gilbert White.

A good bag can be made at them in the fall, both among the young flappers . . . and among the flights of wild duck.
T. Housonett, Hunting Trips, p. 54.

4. Same as *flapper-skate*.—5. *pl.* Very long shoes worn by negro minstrels.

flapper-skate (flap'ër-skät), *n.* A local English and Scotch name of species of *Raia* or ray, as the *Raia macrorhyncha* and *R. fullonica*.

flapper (flap'ët), *n.* [*flap* + *-et*. Cf. *flacket*.] A flap or edge, as of a counter.

What brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a flapper of wood and a blue apron before him, selling mithridatum and dragon's water to visited houses, that might pursue fests of arms?
Beau, and Fl., Knight of Burning Peatle, l. 3.

flappish (flap'ish), *a.* [*flap* + *-ish*]. Disposed to flap; in active irregular motion.

I see your keys! see a fool's head of your own, had I kept them I warrant they had been forthcoming: you are so flappish, you throw 'em up and down at your tail.
Sir R. Howard, The Committee, iv.

flaptail (flap'täl), *n.* An American monkey the tail of which is not prehensile; distinguished from *clutchtail*.

flap-tile (flap'til), *n.* A tile a part of which is bent up to form a corner or receive a drip.

flap-valve (flap'vülv), *n.* A cluck-valve; a valve hinged on one side.

flare (flär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flared*, ppr. *flaring*. [*Of Scand. origin: < Norw. flara, blaze, flame, adorn with tinsel, = Sw. dial. flora upp, blaze up suddenly (cf. E. flare up); the older form (with orig. s) in Sw. dial. flasa, burn furiously, blaze: see flash*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To shine out with sudden and unsteady light, luster, or splendor; give out a dazzling light.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams—*Wilton, Il Penseroso, l. 132.*

2. To waver; flutter; burn with an unsteady light, as flame in a current of air; hence, to flutter, as such flame does; flutter with gaudy show.

With ribbons pendant, flaring, bent her head
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

Like flaring tapers, brightening as they waste,
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 100.

Our last light, that long
Had wink'd and threaten'd darkness, flared and fell
Pennycuik, Morte d'Arthur.

3. To open or spread outward, like the mouth of a trumpet.—4. To incline outward from a perpendicular, as a ship's sides or bows, or any similar formation; opposed to *tumble home*. To *flare up*, to burn high by a sudden impulse; hence, to become suddenly angry or excited, fly into a passion.

Crime will not fail to flare up from men's hearts
While hearts are men's, and so begin criminal
Browning, Ring and Book, l. 102.

II. trans. To cause to burn with a flaring flame; hence, to display glarily; exhibit in an ostentatious manner.

One mortal, one nation or generation of mortals, may
flare a flambeau, and another twinkle a taper.
St. W. Hamilton.

flare (flär), *n.* 1. A glaring, unsteady, wavering light; a glare: as, the *flare* of an expiring candle.

In the hollow down by the flare,
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, l. 31.

2. A spreading outward; a terminal or a continuous broadening, as of a trumpet or a lily, the side of a vessel of any kind, etc.—3. In *photog.*, same as *ghost*, 3.

Flare or ghost in the camera is an indistinct image of the diaphragm
Lea, Photography, p. 91.

4. Ostentation.

Too modest for business push and flare, he kept in the background while others gained by his labor.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII, 21.

Syn. 1. *Glory* etc. See *same, n.*

flare-tin (flär'tin), *n.* Same as *flash-pan*, 2.

There was a flare-tin aboard, and from time to time we burned this over the rail the turpentine making a great glare that illuminated the brig from the eyes to the tail-rail.
W. C. Thackeray, Jack's Courtship, xlv.

flare-up (flär'up), *n.* [*flare up*, verb phrase, *q. v.*, under *flare*, *c.*] 1. A sudden flashing or flaring of flame or light.—2. A sudden quarrel or angry argument. [Colloq.]

flaring (flär'ing), *p. a.* 1. Blazing; burning unsteadily.—2. Gaudy; showy; flashy.

Her chaste and modest veil, surrounded with celestial beams, they over-laid with wanton tresses, and in a flaring attire bespекled her with all the gaudy allurement of a whore.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

flaringly (flär'ing-li), *adv.* Flutteringly; showily.

flash (flash), *v.* [The several words spelled *flash* are somewhat confused with one another. *Flash*, *v.*, is prob. of Scand. origin: *Sw. dial. flasa, burn furiously, blaze: see flare, c.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To burst into sudden flame; specifically, to ignite and flare up with sudden and transient brilliancy; emit a bright flame for a moment: as, the *flashing-point* of oil; the powder *flashed* in the pan.

Wherof cometh that horrible and broad *flashing flame* of tyre? It spronge of one litel sparke.
J. Udall, On Jas. iii.

The quality of an oil may be tested by chemical analysis; by measurement of density and viscosity; by observation of the temperature necessary for ignition in the atmosphere, or, as it is called, the *flashing temperature*.
Encyc. Brit., XV, 26.

2. To burst forth with sudden brilliancy; break out in a transient or variable gleam or glitter; emit flashes; gleam: as, the lightning *flashed* continually.

Lord Timon will be left a naked gull,
Which *flashes* now a phoenix.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 1.

There the lake
Spread its blue sheet that *flashed* with many an oar.
Tryant, The Ages, st. 20.

His gray eyes
Flashing with fire of warlike memories.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 423.

3. To burst suddenly into view or perception; come or appear instantaneously: as, the scene *flashed* upon his sight; the solution of the problem *flashed* into his mind.

Upon me *flash'd*
The power of prophesying. *Tennyson, Tiresias.*
Then *flash* the wings returning Summer calls
Through the deep arches of her forest halls.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

4. To burst suddenly into action; break out with sudden force or violence.

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds.
Shak., Lear, l. 2.

For while he linger'd there,
A doubt that ever smouldered in the hearts
Of those great Lords and Barons of his realm
Flash'd forth and into war
Pennycuik, Coming of Arthur.

5. To come, move, or pass in a *flashing* manner; act as if in or by a flash: as, the dog *flashed* by in hot pursuit.

Fisher-ducks *flashed* out of the water, the father of the family as usual the first to fly, and leaving wife and children to take care of themselves. *Fraser, Sketches, p. 71.*

6. In *glass-making*, to expand, as blown glass, into a disk. See *flashing*, 1. To *flash* in the pan. (a) To flash and go out so suddenly as not to ignite the charge: said of the powder in the pan of a flint-lock firearm when fired ineffectually, and also of the arm itself. (b) Hence, to fail after a showy or pretentious effort; act or strive without result: give up suddenly without accomplishing anything.

II. trans. 1. To emit or send forth in a sudden flash or flashes; cause to appear with sudden glitter.

But now her cheek was pale, and by and by
It *flash'd* forth fire, as lightning from the sky.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 242.

The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames.
Milton, P. L., vi. 751.

2. To cause to flame up suddenly, as by ignition; produce a flash from.

A small portion [of gunpowder] is roughly granulated, and *flashed* on plates of glass or porcelain.
Encyc. Brit., XI, 222.

3. To convey or send by instantaneous communication; cause to appear or be perceived suddenly or startlingly: as, to *flash* a message over the wires (of a telegraph).

Then suddenly regain the prize,
And *flash* thanksgivings to the skies.
Cowper, Annus Memorabilis.

For so the words were *flash'd* into his heart,
He knew not whence or wherefore.
Tennyson, Pellican and Eltarn.

4. To cause to appear flashy; trick up in a showy manner; streak; stripe. [Rare.]

Flouring and *flashing* it with various dyes.
A. Brewer, Lingua, l. 1.

5. In *glass-making*, to expand to a flat disk, as the blown globe or mass of glass, by revolving it in front of the furnace-mouth, which keeps it hot and ductile; hence, to apply a film of colored glass to by this process. See *flashing*, 1.

There is a kind of coloured glass made by having a thin stratum of coloured glass melted or *flashed* on one side of an ordinary sheet of clear glass.
Enc. Dict., II, 222.

On the other hand, extreme brilliancy of surface, ascribed by some to the effect of the *flashing* furnace, is a characteristic of this [crown] glass. *Glass-making, p. 122.*

6. In electric lighting, to make (the carbon filament) incandescent. See *flashing*¹, 3. — *Flashed glass*, colored glass for windows and the like, produced by the process of flashing. See *flashing*¹, 1 (c).

flash¹ (flash), *n.* [*< flash*¹, *v.*] 1. A sudden burst of flame or light; a light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a gleam: as, a flash from a gun.

The living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a flash of lightning. *Ezek.* i. 14.

Gui. Fear no more the lightning flash;
Arg. Nor the all-dreaded thunder-stone.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2 (song).
Wit shoots in vain its momentary fires,
The meteor drops, and in a flash expires.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 634.
What strikes the crown of tyrants down,
And answers with its flash their frown?

The sword. *M. J. Barry.*

2. A sudden burst of something regarded as resembling light in its effect, as color, wit, glee, energy, passion, etc.; a short, vivid, and brilliant outburst; a momentary brightness or show.

The flash and out break of a fiery mind;
A savageness in unreclaimed blood.

Shak., *Hamlet*, ii. 1.
Where be . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont
to set the table on a roar?

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1.
But if so great a flash of joy and prosperity . . . should
make them grow wanton and extravagant, what course
then so likely to reclaim them as a series of smart and
severe judgments one upon another?

Stillington, *Sermons*, I. xi.
A flash of color like a flame passed over her face.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Four Gentlemen*, xxiv.

3. The time occupied by a flash of light; a very short period; a transient state; an instant.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a flash. *Lucan.*

The height of whose [earth's] enchanting pleasure
Is but a flash? *Charles*, *Lullabies*, ii. 3.

4. *pl.* The hot stage of a fever. [*Prov. Eng.*]

—*5t.* A showy or blustering person.

The town is full
Of these vain glorious flashes.

Shelley, *Love in a Maze*, l. 2.
Fanaticks, and declamatory flashes.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

6. A quibble; jugglery with words.

He falls next to *flashes* and a multitude of words, in all
which is contained no more than what might be the Plea
of any guiltless offender. *Milton*, *Iconoclastes*, xlii.

7. A shoot of a plant.

The new shoots, of the tea plant, or *flashes*, as they are
called, come on four, sometimes five times between April
and October.

A. G. F. Elliot-James, *Indian Industries*, xxviii.

8. A preparation of capseum, burnt sugar, etc., used for coloring brandy and rum, and giving them a factitious strength. A flash in the pan. (a) An explosion of the priming in the lock pan, the gun itself hanging fire. Hence (b) An unsuccessful effort or outburst, a brilliant endeavor followed by failure; said of an utterly abortive effort that has been made with much parade or confidence, of an ineffective outbreak of passion, etc. *Flash-fue*. See *flash* — *Syn.* 1. *Flare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

flash² (flash), *v.* [*Also dial. flash*; *< ME. flasken, flaskien, dash (water), sprinkle.* See extract. Origin uncertain; an OF. **flasquer*, with sense of OF. and F. *flaque*, dash or throw water, etc., does not occur, but is suggested by the analogy of *flash*³, *n.*, *< OF. flasche*, with equiv. *flasque*, and *flasque*, mod. F. *flasque*, a pool; see *flash*³, *n.* In mod. use *flash*² is merged in *flash*¹. (*Cf. flash*², *v.* c.) I. *trans.* 1t. To dash (water); sprinkle.

So achal the thet schriveth him, . . . gif dust of lichte
thoughtes windeth to southe [too much], flaske teares on
ham. . . O the smirch dust [on the fine dust], gif hit
dusteth swithe, heo flaskest water thereon and swopeth
hit ut [sweepeth it out]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 314.

2t. To splash; dash about, as water.

With his raging arms he rudely dash d
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash d.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

3t. To increase the flow of water in; flood with water from a reservoir or otherwise, as a stream or a sewer; flush. See *flashing*².

II. *intrans.* To splash, as waves.

The sea flashed up unto his legs and knees.

Holindek, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 181.

flash³ (flash), *n.* [*Also dial. flash*; *< ME. flasche, flasche, flasche, flasche, flasche*, also, without assimilation, *flash*, a pool of water, *< OF. flasche*, also *flasque*, and, without assimilation, *flac, flasque*, a pool, puddle, ditch, estuary, *< OD. flaska*, an estuary, flats with stagnant pools, *< slack*, D. *slak* = OHG. *slah*, G. *flach*, flat, level; cf. OBulg. *plaska*, flat.] 1. A pool of water.

Flasche or *flasche*, where rayne water stondesthe, torrens, lacuna. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 408.

Yet still the dangerous dykes from shot do them secure,
Where they [malaria, etc.] from flash to flash, like the full
epicure.

Wait, as they lov'd to change their diet every meal.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xiv.

2. A sluice or lock on a navigable river, just above a shoal, to raise the water while craft are passing.

I was gone down with the barge to London; and for
want of a flash, we lay ten weeks before we came again.

Dialogue on Oxford Parliament, 1881 (*Harl. Misc.* II. 110).

3. [*Prob. with allusion to flash*¹.] A body of water driven by violence. To make a flash, to let boats down through a lock. [*Rug.*]

flash⁴ (flash), *a.* [*Origin uncertain; prob. < flash*¹, *v.*] Insipid; vapid.

Loath I am to mingle philosophical conials with Di-
vine, as water with wine, lest my consolation should be
flash and dilute. *S. Ward*, *Sermons*, p. 63.

flash⁵ (flash), *a.* [*Generally derived from flash*¹, with which the sense of 'vulgarily showy or gaudy,' equiv. to *flashy*¹, which is the prop. adj. of *flash*¹, is now associated; but prob. of different, though obscure, origin. See extract from Isaac Taylor.] 1. Of or pertaining to or associated with thieves, knaves, vagabonds, prostitutes, etc.; applied especially to thieves' cant or jargon.

Many persons have confused the low gibberish in vogue
with thieves and mendicants called *dash* with the Ro-
many; but that idea is absurdly wrong.

S. and Q., 6th ser., IV. 504.

In a wild district of Derbyshire, between Macclesfield
and Buxton, there is a village called Flash, surrounded
by uninclosed land. The squatters on these commons,
with their wild gipsy habits, travelled about the neigh-
bourhood from fair to fair, using a slang dialect of their
own. They were called the *Flash* men, and then dialect
Flash talk, and it is not difficult to see the stages by
which the word *Flash* has reached its present significa-
tion. *Isaac Taylor*.

2. Vulgarly showy or gaudy; as, a flash dress; a flash style.

The hotel does not assert itself very loudly, and if oc-
casionally transient guests appear with *flash* manners,
they do not affect the general tone of the region.

C. D. Warner, *The City of Birmingham*, p. 157.

3. Expert; smart; crack. [*Slang.*]

The *dash* riders, or horse-breakers, always called "bron-
co busters," can perform really marvelous feats, riding
with ease the most vicious and unbroken beasts.

T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 60.

Flash language, thieves' cant, the *vos* slang.

He gives a very interesting cut of some seventy
words in the thieves' jargon, or *flash language*, which is
thus shown to have come to this country in the last cen-
tury. *Harpers' Mag.*, LXXXI. 611.

Flash notes, forced or counterfeit notes.

flasher¹ (flash'er), *n.* [*< flash*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which flashes. Specifically — 2. One who makes a show of more wit than he possesses.

They are reckoned the *flashers* of the place. Yet every
body laughs at them for their airs, affectations and tough
graces and impertinences. *Mrs. D. Arden*, *Diary* I. 760.

3. A hot boiler into which water is injected in small quantities and flashed into steam by the heat. — 4t. A rower. — 5t. In *whith*, an acanthopterygian fish, the tripletail, *Lopholichthys surmucronatus*, of the family *Lobotidae* (which see); any lobotid.

flasher² (flash'er), *n.* [*See flasher*.] Same as *flasher*.

flash-house (flash'house), *n.* [*< flash*⁵ + *house*.] A house frequented by thieves, vagabonds, and prostitutes, and in which stolen goods are received.

The excesses of that age [time of Charles II.] remind us
of the humours of a gang of footpads travelling with their
favourite beauties at a flash house.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Court*, 110.

flashily (flash'i-li), *adv.* In a flashy manner; with sudden glare or force; without solidity of wit or thought; with gaudy or ostentatious show.

flashiness¹ (flash'i-ness), *n.* [*< flashy*¹ + *-ness*.] The state of being flashy; ostentatious gaudiness.

flashiness² (flash'i-ness), *n.* [*< flashy*² + *-ness*.] Tastelessness; vapidness; insipidity.

The same experiment may be made in artichokes and
other seeds, when you would take away either their *flashi-*
ness or bitterness. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

flashing¹ (flash'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of flash*¹, *v.*] 1. In glass-making. (a) The reheating of partially formed glassware in a flashing-furnace to restore the plastic condition, and to smooth rough edges. (b) The act or process of heating a globe of blown glass, and giving it a rapid rotary motion, so that the opening already made in it

will widen till the globe flashes suddenly into a flat disk. (c) A mode of coating a globe of hot colorless glass with a film of colored glass, usually red, and blowing them together until they flash into a disk. Such glass is called *flashed glass*, or *doubled glass*, and is used for decorative purposes, as in glass-painting and glass-staining, of the richest as well as plainest sorts, also to give attention of color, by grinding away the color in a design or pattern.

2. In arch., pieces of lead, zinc, or other metal, used to protect the joining when a roof comes in contact with a wall, or when a chimney-shaft or other object comes through a roof, and the like. The metal is let into a joint or groove cut in the wall, etc., and folded down so as to lap over the joining.

When the flashing is folded down over the upturned edge of the lead of a gutter, it is in Scotland called an *apron*.

3. In the manufacture of incandescent lamps, the operation of raising the carbon filament to incandescence in an atmosphere of coal-gas, for the purpose of hardening and smoothing the carbons, and equalizing their resistance.

flashing² (flash'ing), *n.* [*< flash*³, *n.*, + *-ing*¹.] The act of creating an artificial flood in a conduit or stream, as in a sewer for cleansing it, or at shallows in a river by panning up the water either in the river itself or in side reservoirs.

See *flashing*.

flashing-board (flash'ing-board), *n.* A device for increasing the depth or force of a stream of water by diminishing its width, as a board set up on edge on the top of a mill-dam when the stream is low.

flashing-bottle (flash'ing-bot'l), *n.* A glass vessel in which carbon filaments for incandescent lamps are flashed. See *flashing*¹, 3.

flashing-furnace (flash'ing-fur'nas), *n.* A reheating glass-furnace. See *flashing*¹, 1.

flashing-point (flash'ing point), *n.* The temperature at which escaping vapor will ignite momentarily, or flash; distinguished from the *burning point*, at which the substance will itself take fire and burn; usually said of oils or hydrocarbons. Also *flash-point*.

As the oil appeared to have taken fire with extraordinary rapidity, it was assumed, in the first instance, that the *flashing point* was below the parliamentary standard.

Fre. Dict., IV. 570.

flash-light (flash'lit), *n.* 1. A light so arranged as to emit sudden brilliant gleams, lasting but a short time; used for military signals and in lighthouses. See *lighthouse*.

A flash light, that is to say, one which can be made to glow or disappear at pleasure. *See Amer.*, N. H., LIV. 16.

2. A preparation emitting when ignited a sudden and very brilliant light, used in taking instantaneous photographs at night or in a room insufficiently lighted by natural light, etc. It usually consists chiefly of a magnesium powder, sometimes in combination with gun-cotton.

flashman (flash'man), *n.*; *pl. flashmen* (-men). [*< flash*⁵ + *man*.] A knave, especially one who tries to appear as a gentleman. [*Slang.*]

You're playing a dangerous game, my flashman. . . I've shot a man down for less than that.

H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, v.

flash-pan (flash'pan), *n.* 1. The receptacle in a flint-lock which holds the priming by which the charge is exploded. See *cut under flint-lock*. — 2. A small copper pan with a handle, in which powder is flashed as a signal. Also called *flare-pan*.

flash-pipe (flash'pip), *n.* A gas-pipe perforated throughout with small holes, used in lighting gas-burners. It has a stop cock, on turning which gas is cut off from each orifice, and when one of these small jets is lighted the flame flashes along the pipe and lights the burners connected with it. When the stop cock is closed the small jets are extinguished.

flash-point (flash'point), *n.* Same as *flashing-point*.

Young's Company now manufacture a lighthouse oil of 150 Fahr. *flash point*.

Fre. Dict., IV. 569.

flash-test (flash'test), *n.* A test to determine the flashing-point of kerosene or other volatile oil.

flash-torch (flash'torch), *n.* *Theat.*, a device by which the fine powdery spores of lycopodium are driven through flame to produce the effect of lightning.

flash-wheel (flash'hwel), *n.* A water-raising wheel having arms radial, or nearly so, to its axle, as in the common paddle-wheel. It is set in a trough containing water, nearly fitting it throughout one quarter or less of its circumference, and raises the water from the level of its lower side to greater elevation.

flashy¹ (flash'i), *a.* [*< flash*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Like a flash; characterized by flashes or flashing; specifically, acting by flashes, or by fits and starts; quick; impulsive; fiery. [*Now rare in this literal sense.*]

But sometimes so shaken by these shell-fishes with the
fear of *flashy* lightnings that they become empty or
bring forth feeble young ones.

Holland, tr. of Ammanius, p. 230.

Thus spake the lady, who in this meanwhile
With light-heart'd *flashy* haste the horse a-retook.

Venus, tr. of Virgil (1632).

The very attempt towards pleasing every body discov-
ers a temper always *flashy*, and often false and insincere.

Black, speech at Bristol.

2. Showy; dazzling for a moment, but not
lasting, solid, or real; meretricious.

Flashy will not fathom the whole extent of a large
discourse.

See K. Dobson, Nature of Man's Soul.

A sound and steady judgment (which rarely goes in
company with subtle and *flashy* imaginations) is the most
useful and commanding ability in business.

Ep. Parker, Platonick Theol. (2d ed.), p. 29.

Tom looks upon the man as one of superficial learning and
flashy parts.

Addison, Tom Fob.

As stories, these were cheap and *flashy*.

The Century, XXVI, 236.

3. Ostentatiously showy in appearance; gay;
gaudy; tawdry; as, a *flashy* dress.

flashy (flashy), a. [*flash* + -y.] Insipid;
vapid; without taste or spirit, as food or drink.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy*
things.

Bacon, Studies (ed. 1857).

And when they list, their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scannell pipes of wretched straw.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 123.

flask (flask), n. [*flask* (not recorded).
cf. AS. *flasc* and transposed *flasc* (not *flax* or
flara), pl. *flaran*, a bottle (usually of leather,
but once explained by *trægen byt*, a wooden
batt), = D. *flask* = M.G. *flasche* = O.H.G.
flasca, M.H.G. *flasche*, also *flasche*, G. *flasche* =
Icel. *flaska* = Sw. *flaska* = Dan. *flaska*, a bottle;
cf. OF. *flasque*, *flaske*, *flaque*, *flesque* = Sp. *flasco*,
frasco = Pg. *frasco* = It. *flasco*, m., *flask*,
flascus, m.; also OF. *flasche*, *flasche*, *flaische* =
It. *flasca*, f., *flasca*, f.; also OF. *flascun*,
flacon, F. *flacon* (> It. *flacon*), *flaskun* (n.);
It. *flaskun*, *flaskun*, dim. *flaskun*, a flask. It
is uncertain whether the Rom. (M.L.) forms are
derived from the Teut., or the contrary; pos-
sibly both groups have a common origin in the
Celtic: cf. W. *flafy*, a basket, a flask, Gael.
flasy, a flask. The Finn. *flaska* and the Slav.
form, Russ. *flaska*, dim. *flaskha*, a small barrel.
Pol. *flaska*, *flaska*, etc., are derived from Teut.
See *flasket*, *flagon*, *flasket*, etc.] 1. A bottle,
especially one of some peculiar form or mate-
rial (see below): as, a *flask* for wine or oil.

Like a drop of oil left in a *flask* of wine, in every glass
you taste it.

Southern, Maud a Last Prayer, ll. 1.

With dainties fed,
Ring for a *flask* or two of white and red.

Swift.

Here sits the Butler with a *flask*
Between his knees, half drained.

Tennyson, Day Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

Specifically: (a) A narrow-necked globular glass bottle;
as, a Florence *flask*. (b) A metallic or other portable dram-
bottle, with flat sides: as, a pocket *flask*. (c) A vessel, gen-
erally of metal or horn, for containing gunpowder, carried by
sportsmen, usually furnished with a measure of the
charge at the top. (d) An iron vessel for containing mer-
cury, in the shape of a long bottle. A *flask* of mercury
from California is about 70
pounds. (e) A vessel used
in a laboratory for sublim-
ation, for distilling in a
sand-bath, or for any simi-
lar purpose.

2. A shallow frame of
wood or iron used in
foundries to contain
the sand and patterns
employed in molding
and casting. If the mold
is contained in two pieces,
these form a two-part *flask*. The upper part holds the
case or cope, and the lower the drag. Also *male* *flask*,
female *flask*.

3. A bed in a gun-carriage. 4. A long nar-
row case, as for arrows; a quiver; hence, a set
of arrows in a quiver.

Her rattling quiver at her shoulders hung
There in a *flask* of arrows feathered well.

Fairfax, ll. of Tasso, VI, 23.

Florence flask, a globular bottle of thin transparent
glass with a long neck, usually covered with plaited mat-
ter or similar material, used for holding liquids of all
kinds. The kind commonly known by this name is that in
which olive oil is often exported from Italy, and is found
in Italian grocers' shops. Compare *nasco* and *flasket*.
Molders' flask. See below.

flask-board (flask-board), n. In foundry-work,
the board upon which the flask rests.

flask-clamp (flask-clamp), n. 1. An arrange-
ment for securing firmly the parts of a molding-
flask. 2. A clamp used by dentists to hold the
flask in which the denture or set of teeth is
heated in the muffle.

flasket (flasket), n. [*flasket*, *flasket*,
flasket, a small flask, dim. of *flasque*, a flask:
see *flask* and *flasket*.] 1. A small flask, es-
pecially one for powder: probably same as
morning-horn. 2. A vessel in which viands are
served. 3. A long shallow basket.

And each one had a little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, entangled curiously,
In which they gathered flowers to fill their *flasket*.

Spenser, Prothalamion.

Under his arm a little wicker *flasket*.

B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

flask-shaped (flask-shaped), a. Shaped like a
flask; specifically, round, partly cylindrical,
and swelling into a more or less globular form
at one end.

flasque (flask), n. [F.] In her., a bearing simi-
lar to the flask, but less rounded and occupy-
ing less of the field. Also called *rouler*.

flat (flat), a. and n. [I. a. Early mod. E. also
flat, *flatt*, < ME. *flat* (rare), < Icel. *flatr* = Sw.
flat = Dan. *flad* = O.H.G. *flaz*, *flaz*. Not con-
nected with D. M.H.G. *flak* = O.H.G. *flah*, M.H.G.
clach, G. *flach*, *flat* (see *flash*), or with E. *plat* =
L.L. *plat* = G. *platt*, *flatt*. II. n. < ME. *flat*,
(level) ground, a field; in other senses mod-
ern. Cf. Icel. *flat*, pl. *flatur*, a plain; from the
adj.] I. a. 1. Lying all in one plane; without
rotundity, curvature, or other variation or in-
equality; plane; specifically, in math., having
no curvature; homaloidal; having the locus
of infinitely distant points linear: applied to
space of any number of dimensions. In the
common use of the word, levelness or horizon-
tality is often implied.

Flat meads thatched with stover.

Shak., Tempest, IV, 1.

Thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' the world!

Shak., Lear, III, 2.

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the East sea sunk.

Milton, Comus, l. 573.

The brute *flat* . . . unkindly, with *flat* hand,
However lightly, smote her on the cheek.

Fannyson, Geraldine.

2. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the
ground; level with the ground; hence, fallen;
laid low; ruined.

The people are *flat*, or trust in God, and the king's ways.

Donne, Letters, lxxi.

3. Having little or no relief; deficient in promi-
nence or roundness of figure or feature; lack-
ing contrast in appearance, whether physical
or visual; smooth; even; without shading: as,
flat tints; a *flat* painting; a *flat* face, nose, or
head; *flat* cheeks.

Whatever man he be that hath a blemish, he shall not
approach: a blind man, or a lame, or he that hath a *flat*
nose.

Lev. xxi, 18.

The winged lion of St. Mark and the ox of St. Luke, col-
oured with bright *flat* tints.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xliii.

The gray-green landscape of Provence is never absolute-
ly *flat*, and yet is never really ambitious . . . It is in con-
stant modulation.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 402.

4. Having no definite or characteristic taste;
tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead.

Taste as dying, that what of sweet before
Hath touched my sense *flat* seems to this, and harsh.

Milton, P. L., IX, 987.

Most ample fruit
Of beauteous form, . . . pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*.

J. Phillips, Cider.

The cause of the beer becoming *flat* may be found in the
ceasing of after-fermentation.

Thaunton, Beer (trans.), p. 639.

5. Having little or no interest or attractive
quality; without briskness or animation; lack-
ing activity; stupid; dull.

Reading good books of morality is a little *flat* and dead.

Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1857).

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!

Shak., Hamlet, I, 2.

Nay, I intreat you, be not so *flat* and melancholic.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III, 1.

Doubtless many things appear *flat* to us, the wit of
which depended on some custom or story which never
came to our knowledge. Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

I have added four more "Worlds," the second of which
will, I think, redeem my Lord Chesterfield's character with
you for wit, except in the two stories, which are very *flat*.

Walpole, Letters, II, 414.

6. Not relieved, broken, or softened by quali-
fications or conditions; peremptory; absolute;
positive; downright.

In the true ballancing of justice, it is a *flat* wrong to
punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

That in the captain's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is *flat* blasphemy.
Shak., M. for M., II, 2.
I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's *flat*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., IV, 2.

Thus repulsed, our final hope
Is *flat* despair.
Milton, P. L., II, 144.
A man deem'd worthy of so dear a trust . . .
A *flat* and fatal negative obtains
That instant upon all his future pains.

Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 714.

7. Not clear, precise, or sonorous: as, a *flat*
sound or accent.

The *flat* seems shorter than the later, who shewes a
more odiousness than the former by reason of his sharper ac-
cent which is upon the last syllable, and makes him more
audible than if he had shd away with a *flat* accent, as the
word swerling. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 59.

Too *flat* I thought this voice, and that too shrill.

Prior, Solomon, II.

8. In music: (a) Of tones, below a given or in-
tended pitch.

Nay, now you are too *flat*,
And mar the concord with too harsh a descant.

Shak., T. O. of V., I, 2.

(b) Of intervals, minor; diminished: as, a *flat*
fifth. (c) Of keys or tonalities, having flats in the
signature: as, the key of F is a *flat* key.

9. In gram., voiced or sonant: said of conso-
nants, such as b, d, g, z, v: opposed to *sharp*
(that is, breathed or surd) consonants, such as
p, t, k, s, f.

10. On the stock exchange, with-
out interest: applied to stocks when no inter-
est is allowed by a lender of them on the sum
deposited with him as security for their return
when the purpose for which the stock was bor-
rowed has been accomplished: such stock is
said to be borrowed *flat*. Flat arch. See arch.

Flat blade, a double or single edged blade, as of a sword
or sabre: used in contradistinction to the three-edged
blade of the small sword. Flat calm, candle, candle-
stick, cap, chasing, file, etc. See the nouns.

Flat masses, sheets. See blanket deposit. Flat paper,
race, screw, tuning, etc. See the nouns. Flat point-
lace. See lace. Syn. Level, Flat. See level.

II. n. 1. A flat surface; a surface without cur-
vature or inequality; especially, a level plain;
a field.

The rays . . . Falls upon fairs *flat*.

No *flatness* and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

No perfect discovery can be made upon a *flat* or level.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 55.

On the Crown of this craggy Hill there is a *Flat*, upon
which the Monastery and Pilgrimage place is founded.

Hawell, Letters, I, l. 23.

The way is ready, and not long;

Beyond a row of myrtles on a *flat*.

Fast by a fountain. Milton, P. L., ix, 637.

2. A level ground near water or covered by
shallow water; a shoal or sand-bank; specifi-
cally, in the United States, a low alluvial plain
near tide-water or along a river, as the Jersey
(United States) or Mohawk flats; also, the part
of a shore that is uncovered at low tide.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*.

Shak., M. of V., I, 1.

They landed . . . and had much a doe to put a shore
any where, it lay so full of *flats*.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 82.

The naked shore,
Wide *flats*, where nothing but coarse grasses grew.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. The flat part or side of anything, as the
extended palm and fingers of the hand, the
broad side of a sword or knife, the part of a
panel included by the heading or molding,
etc.: as, to strike with the *flat* of the hand, or
of a sword.

It is easier to tell when the cutting edge and the *flat* are
parallel and the broad *flat* is the best guide in holding the
chisel level with the surface to be chipped.

J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 257.

The *flats* of panels are finished in imitation of mosaic;
having a conventional border of deep buff and dull blue,
and a design of acanthus form in the centre, in lighter
blue, pink, and venetian red tones upon a gold mosaic
background.

Beck's Jour. Dec. Art. II, 343.

4. Something broad and flat in form, or present-
ing a broad flat surface as a characteristic fea-
ture. (a) A broad, flat-bottomed boat without a keel,
generally used in river navigation. (b) A railroad-car with-
out a roof or sides, a platform-car: a *flat-car*. (c) A
broad-brimmed low crowned straw hat worn by women.
(d) A piece of bone, etc., used for making buttons. (e) A
flat piece of carding placed above the cylinder of a carder;
the flat-top carder. (f) A flat form of mat used in picture-
frames.

There are several small drawings of Turner's in the
present Exhibition greatly injured by the very modern-
looking deep gold *flats* brought close up to them.

Spectator, Century, XIX, 400.

5. A foolish person; a simpleton; one who is
easily duped; a gull. [Colloq.]

"You did not seek a partner in the pearce, Mr. New-
come." "No, no, not such a confounded flat as that,"
said Mr. Newcome. *Thackeray, Newcome, xvi.*

6. In arch.: (a) See *flat*. (b) A horizontal or approximately horizontal roof, usually, in northern climates, covered with lead or tin.—7. In music: (a) A tone one half-step below a given tone: as, the flat of B—that is, B flat. (b) On the pianoforte, with reference to any given key, the key next below or to the left. The black keys are often called sharps and flats, because always named by reference to neighboring white keys, but B and E are also called C flat and F flat respectively. (c) In musical notation, the character, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance one half-step. See *Brotundum*, under B.—8. In ship-building, formerly, one of the midship timbers.—9. In theater, one of the halves of such scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal parts pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the center.—10. In mining, in the lead-mining districts of the north of England, a lateral branching of the vein, which gives rise to a deposit, as of ore, in flat masses. The excavations in these are sometimes several yards in breadth, and they are not unfrequently connected with caverns, the sides of which are incrustated with beautiful crystallizations of the veinstones peculiar to that region. Deposits of ore lying horizontally or nearly so are also, in other mining districts, called flats. This is the case in Denbighshire, Wales, and also in Cornwall, where the flat parts of the "pipes" and "caverns" are often designated as flats.

11. A surface of size put over gilding.—12. A continuum of any number of dimensions having no curvature: such are a straight line, a plane, and Euclidean space.—13. Flat opposition or contradiction; a point-blank assertion or denial.
He thought with bawling brave to keep the coyle,
Or else with flats and fawings meet to foll.
Mir. for Mags.

Deck-flat (*naut.*), a platform or deck of iron or steel, either water-tight or not, but not a complete deck.
Double flat, in music, (a) A tone two half-steps lower than a given tone, the flat of a flat. (b) On the pianoforte, a key next but one below or to the left of a given key. (c) The character ♭, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance two half-steps.

flat¹ (flat), v.: pret. and pp. *flatted*, ppr. *flattening*. [*flat*, a.] I. trans. 1. To make flat; level or bring to a level; lay even; make smooth; flatten.

*Then trothy white appear the flatted wax,
And change their colour, changing their disease
Duplex, Ceyx and Akyone, l. 131.

A Face too long should part and flat the Hair
Complete, tr. of *David's Art of Love*.

2. To level with the ground; overthrow.

Like a Phœbean champion, she [Virtue] hath routed the
army of her enemies, flatted their strongest forts.
Feltham, Resolves, l. 4.

3. To make vapid or tasteless.

Otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat
flatted.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

It may be apprehended that the retrenchment of these
pleasant liberties may flat and dead the taste of conver-
sation
W. Montague, Devoüte Essays, l. xii. § 3.
It mortifies the body, and flats the pleasure of the senses
Glaucille, Sermons, p. 279.

4. In music, to depress (a tone); specifically, to apply a flat to (a note or staff-degree)—that is, to depress it a half-step. Also *flatten*.—5. To decorate or paint with colors ground in linseed-oil, and thinned for use with turpentine. The turpentine kills the gloss of the oil, and the resulting surface appears dull or flat.

A frieze of massive cordon pierre, supporting trusses at
intervals, is flatted in tones of tawn color and buff.
Hock's Jour. Dec. Art. II. 343.

To flat in the sail (*naut.*), to draw in the utmost clue of sail toward the middle of the ship.

II. intrans. 1. To become flat; fall to an even surface.

Observed . . . the swelling to flat yet more.
Sir W. Temple.

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.—3. In music, to sing or play below the true pitch. Also *flatten*. To flat out, to fall as an undertaking, from weakness or bad management, make a failure or complete failure, as one who misallocates his resources or ability [*C. S.*]

flat² (flat), adv. [*ME. flat*; *< flat, a.*] 1. Flatly; so as to be flat or level.—2. Plainly; positively. [Rare.]

I am ashamed to feel how flat I am cheated.
 Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 3.

His is flat opposite to the Almighty.
G. Herbert.

3. In music, below the true pitch.—Flat aft (*naut.*), see *aft*.—To fall flat, to fall completely, usually in spite of strenuous efforts or great expectation; not to succeed in attracting interest, purchasers, etc.: as, the book or the play fell flat; the shares fell flat on the market.—To hang

the sheets flat aft (*naut.*), to make fore-and-aft sails lie like boards without protuberance by hauling on the sheets which extend them.

flat³ (flat), n. [*Orig. a dial. (Sc.) form (in simulation of flat¹, level, which is, in fact, the ult. original) of flat, a floor or story of a house, the interior of a house, a house: see flat¹.] 1. A floor or story of a building. [Scotch.] Hence, in recent general use.—2. A floor, or separate division of a floor, fitted for housekeeping and designed to be occupied by a single family; an apartment. Compare *apartment-house*.—3. A building the various floors of which are fitted up as flats.*

This of course was before the period of the lofty flats which have familiarised us with mansions of a dozen stories high.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 63.

flat⁴, v. [*ME. flatten, dash, throw, < OF. flatter, flatur, throw or cast down, dash, intr. fall, dash.*] I. trans. To dash or throw.

Ry 31 with that he swam,
Till Vigilate the volle vette water at his even,
And flatte on his face. *Piers Plowman (C), viii. 58.*

II. intrans. To dash; rush.

Thel were at greet mychiel, for the salme were as
many that thei moste flat in to the forate wode that
noon, for as soon as the kynge Orifens was come, he kepte
hem so shorte that many were drent and taken.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 276.

flat⁵, n. [*ME., < OF. flat, a blow: see flat³, v.*] A blow.

He gaff Richard a sorry flat,
That foundryd backyet and hat
Richard Coeur de Lion, l. 6303.

Swich a flat! *Arthur and Merlin, p. 181 (Halliwell.)*

flat⁶ (flat), v. t. [*< OF. flater, flatter: see flat⁴, v.*] To flatter. [Scotch.]

Flata (fla'ta), n. [*NL., < L. flatus, pp. of flare = E. blow.*] The typical genus of wax-producing bugs, with semicircular wings, of the family Flatidae. *P. limbat*, an Indian species, is an example of a grass-green color varied with bright red and pure white, and with wings expanding nearly two inches.
flatbill (flat'bil), n. 1. A bird of the family *Troglodytes*, the green flatbill, *Troglodytes viridis*.—2. Some other flat-billed bird, as a flycatcher of the genus *Platyrhynchus*.

flatboat (flat'bót), n. A flat-bottomed boat of considerable size, roughly made of strong timbers, for floating merchandise, etc., down the Mississippi and other western rivers. Such boats were in early times the principal means of transportation by water, and are not yet entirely obsolete. At the end of the downward voyage they are broken up and their material is sold. [*C. S.*]

About fifty years ago, Abraham Lincoln was polling a
flat-boat on the Mississippi River. *The American, VI. 40.*

flat-breasted (flat'bre'sted), a. Having a flat breast; specifically, in ornith., ratite; i. e. carinate; having no keel of the breast-bone.

flat-cap (flat'kap), n. A cap with a low flat crown. Especially—(a) A city flat cap. See *city, a.*

Flat caps are proper for city towns
As to armour helmets, or to kings their crowns.
Dickens, Honest Whore, II. 1.

Howe says that, in the thick of Mary and Elizabeth, "apprentices wore flat caps, and others under three-cornered hats, as well as pointed hats, both at home and abroad, when the pages of the court, in derision, called flat caps."

Oxford, Note to B. Johnson's Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

Hence—(b) A person wearing such a cap.

Wealthy flat caps that pay for their pleasure the best
of any men in Europe. *Maxton, Dutch Courtesan, II. 1.*

(c) Less commonly the term is used both of men and women of the wealthier classes in the sixteenth century.

flat-car (flat'kär), n. A railroad-car consisting of a platform without sides or top; a platform-car.

flat-clam (flat'klam), n. *Scapharca decisa*, an edible species of clam. [*California, U. S.*]

flato (flä't), v. t.: pret. and pp. *flated*, ppr. *flating*. [*< L. flatus, pp. of flare, breathe, blow, = E. blow.*] To produce with flatus, or with simple unintonated breath. [Rare.]

flatfish (flat'fish), n. Any fish of the suborder *Heterosomata*: so called from the flattened bilaterally unaxymmetrical form. The body is greatly compressed, and one side is whitish or whitish, while the other is dark and variously marked. The typical flatfishes constitute the family *Pleuronectidae*, and include many species of great economic importance, as the halibut, turbot, plaice, sole, flounder, etc. A flatfish is not really flat (that is, depressed or flattened out horizontally), but is, on the contrary, thin (that is, extremely compressed

or vertically expanded), and has both eyes on one side, not on top. It swims and lies with its eyeless and colorless side downward, thus appearing as if spread out horizontally.

flat-footed (flat'füt'ed), a. 1. Having flat feet; having little or no hollow in the sole, and a low arch in the instep.—2. Firm-footed; resolute. [*Slang.*]

If Mr. — should come out flat-footed, call himself a dealer, instead of posing as an "art lecturer."
The American.

flathead (flat'hed), a. and n. I. a. 1. Having an artificially flattened head: applied to certain American Indians. The deformity is produced in infancy by appliances causing pressure upon the skull from before backward (the more common method), making it flat and retreating in front and protuberant behind, or from above downward, making it flat at the top. It disappears partially or wholly with advance of age, and is said not to injure the intellect. The practice now survives chiefly in the northwest, but was formerly common over both North and South America.

2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the tribe of Indians specifically called *Flatheads*. See *II., 1.*

II. n. 1. [*cap.*] One of a small tribe of American Indians specifically so called, but erroneously, their heads not being flattened, and their true name being *Shosh*. The original home of the Flatheads was in the valley of the Columbia river, but a part of them now live on a reservation in northwestern Montana. They are all nominally Christianized and civilized.

2. A dipnoan fish, *Ceratodus forsteri*. [*Australia.*—3. A snake which flattens its head, as a species of *Heterodon*; the hog-nosed snake or puff-adder. [*Local, U. S.*]

The blow-anake of Illinois is variously known in other localities as hog-nose, flat-head, viper, and puff-adder.
Pap. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 600.

flat-headed (flat'hed'ed), a. Having a flat head or top.

This [church] bears date 1477, as appears from an inscription over one of its doors. But this doorway is flat-headed, and has lost all medieval character.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 216.

flat-house (flat'hous), n. [*< flat² + house.*] A house containing a number of flats. [*U. S.*]

flatid (flat'id), n. One of the *Flatidae*.

Flatida (flat'id-ä), n. pl. [*NL., < Flata + -ida.*] Same as *Flatidae*, considered as a subfamily of *Fulgoroidea*. Also *Flatiden*.

Flatidæ (flat'id-ä), n. pl. [*NL., < Flata + -idæ.*] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, of great extent and extreme variety and exuberance of form and coloration. The head is narrow, the prothorax produced and narrowed, and the exposed part of the metathorax relatively large and generally triangular, the wing covers are large, obtriangular or lyrate, with a broad costal margin. Some of these insects secrete the substance called *chitin* as wax.

flatlet, a. [*< L. flatus, < flare, pp. flatus, blow, = E. blow.*] Inconstant; veering with the wind. [*Scot.*]

flat-iron (flat'ir-ön), n. An iron for smoothing cloth. It is made very hot and then passed quickly and firmly over the dampened surface of the fabric to be smoothed. Also *and-iron*, or simply *iron*.

flativet (flä'tiv), n. [*< L. flatus, pp. of flare = E. blow.*] Producing wind; flatulent.

flatling (flat'ling), adv. [*< ME. flatling; < flat¹ + -ling²; cf. darkling, backing, headling, etc.*] With the flat side; flatwise; flatly. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

And to hys chamber can he gone
And boyle hym flatting on the ground.
MS. Cantab. F. 1. 38, l. 90. (Halliwell.)

With her sword on him she flatling strooke,
In signe of true subjection to her powre.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 18.

Of the Sun's steps, if Colure hath to name,
Because his Tein doth seem to tread more tame
On these cut points, for heere he doth not ride
Flatting a long, but up the sphere as steeply slide
Sylvestre, tr. of the Barbas Works, II., The Columba.

flatlings (flat'lingz), adv. 1. Scotch form of *flatling*.

The blade struck me flatlings.
Scott.

2. Plainly; peremptorily. [*Prov. Eng.*]

flatlong (flat'long), adv. [*Var. of flatling, as if < flat¹ + long¹.*] With the flat side downward; not edgewise.

The pillow sword had such pity of so precious an object that at first it did but hit flatlong.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

And, What a blow was there given!

See, And it had not fallen flat long!
Shak., Tempest, II. 1.

Zeus Jov. since words were out of the question, adroitly altered a corporeal admission with his sword flatlong.
S. Judd, Margaret, l. 16.

flatly (flat'li), adv. In a flat manner. (a) With a flat surface or in a flat position; evenly; horizontally.

At his look she flatly falleth down,
For heere kill love.
Shak., Venice and Adonis, l. 608.

Plants, fruits, and flowers are freely introduced, but these are treated flatly, and not in the round, on the principle of absolute imitation.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 116.

(b) Without spirit; dully.

He that does the work of religion, slowly, flatly, and without appetite.

Jer. Taylor.

(c) Without hesitation or disguise; plainly; peremptorily, positively.

(To term it aright), I flatly ran away from him toward my horse.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

Sir Gregory says flatly she makes a fool of him.

Beau and El, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

flatness (flat'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being flat. (a) Plainness of surface, absence of curvature; also, homely, smoothness. (b) Dullness; vapidity, insipidity, want of life or energy. (c) Dullness; uninterestingness.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into flatness.

Pope, Pref. to Iliad.

(d) Graveness of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or stillness.

Flatness of sound . . . joined with a harshness.

Macron, Nat. Hist.

(e) Absoluteness; completeness.

The emperor of Russia was my father.

O, that he were alive, . . . that he did but see.

The flatness of my misery.

Shak., W. T., III. 2.

(f) In music, the quality or state of being below a true or given pitch. **Elementary flatness**, in math., absence of curvature in the elements or infinitesimal parts.

Any curved surface which is such that the more you magnify it the flatter it gets is said to possess the property of *elementary flatness*. But if every succeeding power of our imaginary microscope disclosed new wrinkles, and inequalities without end, then we should say that the surface did not possess the property of *elementary flatness*.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 300.

Flatness of the field, in microscopy, the property of an objective in virtue of which all the parts of an object lying in the same plane, even if near the margin of the field, are seen simultaneously with equal distinctness.

The flatness of the field afforded by the objective is a condition of great importance to the advantageous use of the microscope. W. H. Carpenter, Kneze Brit., XVI. 269.

flat-nosed (flat'nôz), *a.* Having a flat nose; in soil, same as *platyrhine*: as, the flat-nosed or platyrhine monkeys.

Flatoides (fla-toi-déz), *n.* [NL., < *Plata* + *-oides*.] A remarkable genus of *Flatidae*, containing species inhabiting the warmer parts of America and also Madagascar. *F. tortrix* is a West Indian example.

flat-orchil (flat'ôr'kil), *n.* A lichen, *Rocella furiformis*, used as a dye.

flatour, *n.* [ME., < OF. *flateor*, *flateur*, F. *flatteur* = Pr. *flatteur*, a flatterer: see *flatter*.] A flatterer.

Alas! ye lordes, many a false flatour

Is in your court.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 503.

flat-rod (flat'rod), *n.* In mining, a rod for communicating motion from the engine horizontally to the pump or other machinery in a shaft at a distance.

flatten (flat'n), *v.* [*flat* + *-en* (c).] **I. trans.** 1. To make flat; reduce to an equal or even surface; level.

They throng, and cleave up, and a passage cleave,

As if for that time their round bodies *flattened* were.

Donne, Progress of the Soul, I. 14.

Others say that this event happened in the palace of the Cardinal de Medici, Torregiano being jealous of the superior honours paid to Michelangelo, whose nose was *flattened* by the blow.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. iv.

2. To lay flat; bring to the ground; prostrate. — 3. To make vapid or insipid; render stale.

I humbly presume that it *flattens* the narration to say his Excellency in a case which is common to all men.

Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

4. In music, same as *flat*, 4.—5. To deaden or deprive of luster, as a pigment; bring to a smooth surface or even tint, without relief or gradation.

The colouring matter may also be *flattened* or deprived of its lustre by an ill-compounded mordant.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico printing, p. 517.

6. In optics, to free from curvature or distortion, as the lines of an image projected by a lens. — To *flatten a sail*, to make a sail set as flatly as possible by hauling at the sheet.

II. intrans. 1. To become flat; grow or become even on the surface.

The country, which is exceedingly pretty, bristled with copses, orchards, hedges and with trees. . . . It is true that as I proceeded it *flattened* out a good deal, so that for an hour there was a vast featureless plain.

H. James, Jr., Little Tom, p. 100.

2. To become stale, vapid, or tasteless.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeit, and *flatten* in the very tasting.

Sir R. L. Estcourt.

The writings of mere men, though never so excellent in their kind, yet strike and surprise us most upon our

first perusal of them, and then *flatten* upon our taste by degrees, as our familiarity with them increases.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. II.

3. In music, same as *flat*, 3.

flatten (flat'n), *a.* [Irreg. < *flat* + *-en*.] Flat; *flatish*.

The prince has been upon him:

What a *flatten* face he has now! It takes, believe it:

How like an ass he looks!

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 5.

flattened (flat'nd), *p. a.* Made flat. Specifically (a) In *entons*, perpendicularly depressed; thinner and broader than usual: as, *flattened* tibia. (b) In bot., depressed, as a sphere or cylinder having its opposite surfaces brought more closely together.

flattener (flat'nér), *n.* 1. Same as *flatter*. Specifically — 2. A workman in a glass-works who flattens the softened and split cylinders to form them into sheets, after they are laid upon the flattening-stone of the flattening-furnace.

The cylinder is now ready for the flattener, who, having prepared it by a preliminary warming in the flue by which it is introduced into his furnace, passes it by means of a cropper, or iron instrument, on to the flattening-stone.

Glass-making, p. 128.

flattening-furnace (flat'ning-fér'nâs), *n.* A furnace for the flattening out of cylinder-glass which has been split longitudinally; a spreading-oven. Also *flattening-furnace*.

flattening-hearth (flat'ning-härth), *n.* The hearth of a flattening-furnace. Also *flattening-hearth*.

flattening-mill (flat'ning-mil), *n.* A mill in which metal is flattened out into plates or sheets by passing it between rollers. Also *flattening-mill*.

flattening-plate (flat'ning-plat), *n.* Same as *flattening-stone*.

flattening-stone (flat'ning-ston), *n.* In glass-making, a stone or slab of devitrified glass, fire-brick, etc., with smooth surface, on which the split cylinders of glass are heated in the flattening-furnace, and then spread out and made flat by the aid of the flattening-tool. Also called *flattening-stone*, *flattening-plate*, *flattening-plate*.

flattening-tool (flat'ning-tôl), *n.* In sheet-glass making, a tool consisting of an iron handle with a wooden cross-piece at the end, with which the split and softened cylinder of glass is smoothed out on the flattening-stone. Also *flattening-tool*.

flatter (flat'ér), *n.* [*flat*, *v. t.* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which flattens or makes flat.

The slaves next go to a *flatter*, who levels off the shanks and bellies with a currier's knife.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 407.

Specifically — 2. A hammer with a broad face, used by smiths in working flat faces. — 3. In wire-drawing, a draw-plate with a flat orifice for drawing flat strips, as for watch-springs, skirt-wire, etc. E. H. Knight.

Also *flattener*.

flatter (flat'ér), *v.* [*ME. flatteren, flateren, flateren, flatter*; cf. MD. *flatteren, flatteren, flatter*, appar. a freq. form (with freq. suffix *-er*), but Kilian marks MD. *flatteren* (not, however, *flatteren*) as if (like G. *flattern*, Dan. *flattere*, Sw. *flattera*, *flatter*) of F. origin (with F. inf. suffix *-er*), < OF. *flater*, *flatter*, soothe, smooth, stroke gently, etc., F. *flatter*, *flatter*. If taken directly into ME., the OF. *flater* would give **flaten, *flatten*, mod. (Sc.) *flat, flatter*; cf. *flattery, flatur*, from the F. Cf. *fladra*, fawn upon, *fladr*, low flattery, fawning. (4. *flattern*, *flit*, *flutter*, rove, ramble, is an accorm. form of *fludern*, < MHG. *vladern, vledern*, OHG. *fladaren* = OD. *vladeren, vledderen*, *flit*, *flutter* (hence G. *flattern*, D. *vlattern*, E. *flittermouse*, q. v.). The F. word is prob. of Teut. origin; the sense 'stroke' is prob. the earlier, and points, as some think, to E. *flat*, *leel*, *flatr*, etc., as if 'smooth flat' hence 'stroke,' etc. Cf. OD. *vladen, vledjen*, D. *vladen, flatter*.] **I. trans.** 1. To please or gratify, or seek to please or gratify, by praise, especially undue praise, or by obsequious attentions, submission, imitation, etc.; play upon the vanity or self-love of (a person) with a view to gain some advantage.

A man that *flattered* his neighbour spreadeth a net for his soul.

Prov. xxii. 5.

To seem to affect the malice and displeasure of the people is as bad as that which he dislikes, to *flatter* them for their love.

Shak., Cor., II. 2.

Queen the philosopher . . . condescends to *flatter* the insipid Claudius.

Summer, Fame and Glory.

2. To produce self-complacency or a feeling of personal gratification in; please; charm: as, to feel *flattered* by approval.

flattery

Musko's golden tongue
Flattered to tears this aged man and poor.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

A man is flattered by your talking your best to him alone.

I marvel if my still delight
In this great house so royal-rich, and wide,
Be flattered to the height.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. To persuade of something which gives pleasure or satisfaction; give encouragement to; especially, to give pleasing but false impressions or encouragement to.

For now reviving joy bids her rejoice,
And flatters her it is Adonis' voice.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 573.

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to flatter me that thou dost.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

None can flatter himself his life will be always fortunate.

Steele, Spectator, No. 220.

4. To make appear better than the reality warrants: as, the portrait flatters its subject. — **Syn.** 1. To compliment; cajole, court, coddle, fawn upon, curry favor with. See comparison under *adulation*.

II. intrans. To use language intended to gratify the vanity or self-love of a person; use undue praise.

O sodeyn hap, O thou fortune instable,
Lyke to the scorpion so deceivable,
That *flatterest* with thyn heed when thou wilt styng.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 515.

He cannot flatter, he!

An honest mind and plain - he must speak truth.

Shak., Lear, II. 2.

And, of all lies (be that one poet's boast),
The lie that flatters I abhor the most.

Copier, Table-Talk, I. 62.

flatter, *v. i.* [A var. of *flutter*, *flutter*, q. v.] To flutter; float.

And money was the feather-bed
That flattered it on the farm.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 166).

flatterable (flat'ér-á-bl), *a.* [*flatter* + *-able*.] Capable of being flattered; open to flattery.

He was the most flatterable creature that ever was known.

Boyer North, Lord Oulford, I. 118.

flatter-blind (flat'ér-blind), *v. t.* [*flatter* + *-blind*.] To blind with flattery. [Rare.]

If I do not grossly flatter-blind myself.

Coleridge.

flatterer (flat'ér-ér), *n.* [*ME. flaterere*; < *flatter* + *-er*.] One who flatters; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favor, or to accomplish some purpose.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,

He says he does; being then most flattered.

Shak., J. C., II. 1.

Nine tithes of times

Face-flatterer and backbiter are the same.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

flatteress (flat'ér-es), *n.* [*OF. flateressa*, fem. of *flateur*, flatterer: see *flatur*, *flatter*, and *-ess*.] A female who flatters.

Those women that in times past were called in Cyprus Colachides, i. e., flatteresses. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 71.

flattering (flat'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flatter*, *v.*] Flattery; a flattering speech or action.

That is to say, peruse and cursed folks to whom every thing well done is odious and hateful: namely, when they see any person that hath displayed wicked condescension, worldly glosses or flatterings, and by holy penance is become a new man.

Sp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxviii.

flattering (flat'ér-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flatter*, *v.*] Adapted to excite complacency or hope; gratifying; pleasurable; encouraging: as, *flattering* words or commendations; *flattering* prospects; a *flattering* reception.

The flattering prospect which seemed to be opened to our view in the Month of May is vanishing like the morning dew.

George Washington, to Col. Sem'l Washington.

[N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 424.]

A conceited person is specially interested in any talk, flattery or otherwise, about himself.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 83.

flatteringly (flat'ér-ing-li), *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to gratify or soothe; with partiality.

He flatteringly encouraged him in the opinion of his own merits.

Sir T. Browne, Misc., p. 100.

When used as material of landscape by the modern artist, they (feudal and monastic buildings) are nearly always superficially or flatteringly represented.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 116.

flatterously (flat'ér-us-li), *adv.* [**flatterous* (< *flatter* + *-ous*)] Flatteringly.

The person that hath the sheep's blood in his veins is still very well, and like to continue so. If we doubt believe himself, who is flatterously given, he is much better than he was before, as he tells us in a later account he brought into the society.

Anglo, Works, VI. 225.

flattery (flat'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *flatteries* (-iz). [*ME. flaterie, flaterie*, < OF. *flaterie*, F. *flatterie* (= Pr.

Flattery (*flā'tē-ry*), *n.* [*Flatter*: see *Flatter*.] The act of one who flatters; false, insincere, or venal praise; obsequiousness; adulation; cajolery.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it!
Ye have angels' faces, but Heaven knows your hearts.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 1.

Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if it be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man; if he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch-flatterer, which is a man's self.
Bacon, *Praise* (ed. 1887).

—*Syn.* Compliment, Adulation, Flattery, etc. (see *adulation*); sycophancy, fawning, blandishment.

Flattening (*flāt'ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *flat*, *v.*] 1. A method of preserving unburnished gilding, by touching it with size; also, the coating of size laid over the gilding.—2. A mode of house-painting in which the paint, from mixture with turpentine, leaves the work flat or without gloss.—3. The rolling out of metal into sheets by the pressure of rolls or cylinders.—4. In *leather-manuf.*, a method of dressing shaved hides.—5. In *sheet-glass manuf.*, the operation of flattening.—6. *In music*, the act of depressing a tone below a true or given pitch.

Flattening-coat (*flāt'ing-kōt*), *n.* The finishing coat on a painted wall, where four or five coats are laid on: so called because it dries without gloss. It is of pure white lead diluted only with spirits of turpentine. See *flattening*, 2.

Flattening-furnace (*flāt'ing-fēr-nās*), *n.* Same as *flattening-furnace*.

Flattening-heap (*flāt'ing-hērth*), *n.* Same as *flattening-heap*.

Flattening-mill (*flāt'ing-mil*), *n.* Same as *flattening-mill*.

Flattening-plate, **flattening-stone** (*flāt'ing-plāt*, *-stōn*), *n.* Same as *flattening-stone*.

Flattening-tool (*flāt'ing-tōl*), *n.* 1. A plumber's tool used to flatten sheet-lead or dress it to the required shape.—2. Same as *flattening-tool*.

Flat-tool (*flāt'tōl*), *n.* 1. A chisel having a square end and cutting faces at the sides and end: used in turning.

Flat tools for turning hard wood, ivory, and steel are ground with the stone running towards the operator.
O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 28.

2. In *seal-engraving*, an elongated conical tool used for bringing ribbons or monograms to a flat surface.

Flattop (*flāt'top*), *n.* An American perennial herb, *Fernoxia Norchoracensis*. Also called *iron-weed*.

Flatulence (*flāt'ū-lens*), *n.* [= *F. flatulencia* = *Sp. Pg.* *flatulencia* = *It.* *flatulenza*, < *Nl.* *flatulentus*, *flatulent*: see *flatulent*.] The state of being flatulent, or affected by wind in the stomach or other portion of the alimentary canal; windiness; hence, airiness; emptiness; vanity.

The principal cause of flatulence is fermentation or decomposition of the contents of the stomach and bowels.
Quain, *Med. Dict.*

Flatulency (*flāt'ū-len-si*), *n.* Same as *flatulencia*.

The natural flatulency of that airy scheme of nothing.
Stanville.

The most sure sign of a deficient respiration is flatulency or wind.
Arbuthnot, *Alimenta*, v.

Flatulent (*flāt'ū-lent*), *a.* [= *F. flatulent* = *Sp. Pg.* *flatulento*, < *Nl.* *flatulentus*, < *L.* *flatus*, a blowing, breathing, snorting: see *flatus*.] 1. Windy; affected with gases generated in the stomach or some other portion of the alimentary canal.

Flatulent accumulation in the intestines may be due to putrefaction of the food.
Leicester, *Med. Guide*, p. 168.

2. Turgid with air; windy: as, a flatulent tumor.—3. Generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach.

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles than animal substances, and therefore are more flatulent.
Arbuthnot, *Alimenta*, vi.

4. Empty; vain; pretentious; without substance or reality; puffed up: as, flatulent vanity.

The age of a passion is not long, and, the flatulent spirit being breathed out, the man begins to shake of his first heat.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 602.

His (Tasso's) story is not so pleasing as Ariosto's; he is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry.
Dryden, *Orig. and Prog. of Satire*.

Flatulently (*flāt'ū-lent-ly*), *adv.* In a flatulent manner; windily; emptily.

Flatulosity (*flāt'ū-ō-si-ti*), *n.* [= *F. flatuositas* = *Pg.* *flatuosidade* = *It.* *flatuosità*, < *an flatuosa* = *Flatus*.] Flatulence.

In this disease it were better for to repress the said windiness and flatulosity.
Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xxviii. 19.

Flatus (*flāt'us*), *n.* [= *F. flatus* = *Sp. flatus*, *flatus* = *Pg. flatus* = *It. flatus*, < *L.* as if *flatus*, < *flatus*, a blowing, etc.: see *flatus*, *flatulent*.] Flatulent; windy; generating wind; like wind; hence, empty; vain.

Sir Dio. I am very angry.
Com. Do not suffer, though.
That flatus windy choler of your heart
To move the clapper of your understanding.
B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, iii. 3.

What if some flattery blast
Of flatus honour should perchance be there,
And whisper in thine ear?
Quarles, *Emblems*, ii. 10.

Flatuousness (*flāt'ū-us-ness*), *n.* Tendency to produce flatulence.

I confess I wonder at it myself, that I should turne
Poet: I can impute it to nothing but the flatuousness of
our diet.
N. Ward, *Simple Colder*, p. 30.

Flatus (*flāt'us*), *n.* [*L.* *flatus*, a blowing, breathing, a breath, < *flare*, blow, breathe, = *E. blow*.] 1. A breath; a puff of wind; a pure expulsion of air from the lungs through the throat and mouth.

You make the soul, as being a mere flatus, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself.
Clarke, *To Bodwell*, p. 81.

2. Wind present in the stomach or intestines; eructation.

In tympanites there is a rapid generation of flatus, which overpowers the contractility of the hollow viscera.
Quain, *Med. Dict.*, p. 614.

3. Inflation; puffiness; the state of being distended with air, as a tumor. *Flatus vocis*, the breath of the voice. This phrase is much used to describe the opinion of the early nominalist, Roscelin, whose writings are lost, but who, according to the undisputed testimony of his enemy, Anselm, held that universals (such as man in general) are the breath of the voice.

Flat-ware (*flāt'wār*), *n.* In *ceram.*, plates, dishes, saucers, and the like, collectively, as distinguished from hollow-ware.

Flatways (*flāt'wāz*), *adv.* Same as *flatwise*.

It is preferable to place the bricks flatways.
C. T. Davis, *Bricks*, etc., p. 180.

Flatwise (*flāt'wīz*), *adv.* [*Flat* + *wise*.] With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

Its posture in the earth was flatwise, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was deposited.
Woodward, *Fossils*.

Flatworm (*flāt'wōrm*), *n.* [*Flat* + *worm*.] A platyhelminth; one of the *Platyhelminthes*, as a tapeworm: a name applied to animals of the planarian group. See *ent* under *Dendroecia*.

Flaughter (*flāch'tēr*), *v.* and *n.* See *laughter* 2. [*Scotch*.]

flaucht, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *flay*.
flaucht (*flāt*, *Sc. flācht*), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *flaucht*, *flought*, *flucht*: = *E. flight*, < *ME. flight*, *flucht*, *flucht*, etc.: < *AS. flyht*, *flight*: see *flight*.] 1. A flight; a flock (of birds).

A flaucht o' dows. *Edinburgh Man.*, Sept., 1818, p. 156.

2. A flutter, as that of a bird; a flapping.

He . . . was ever now and then getting up w' a great flaucht of his arms, like a goose w' its wings jumping up a stair.
Galt, *Sh. And. w. Wylie*, II, 5.

flaucht (*flāt*, *Sc. flācht*), *n.* [*E. dial.*, also *flaut*, also *flaucht* (a turf); < *ME. flucht*, a flake (of snow or fire); connected with *flake*, *flaw*, and *flee*: see these words.] 1. A flake (of snow).

A flaucht of snow. *Cathol. Angl.*, p. 138.

2. A flake (of fire); a spark; a flash.

A flaucht [printed *slught*] of fire. *Curser Mundt*, I, 17842.

3. A handful. [*Scotch*.]—4. A flake or roll of wool carded ready for spinning.—5. *pl.* Tools for carding wool, used chiefly in Scotland. *Ure*, *Dict.*, II, 402. A flaucht o' fire, a flash of lightning. [*Scotch*.]

There was neither moon nor stars, naething but a flaucht o' fire every now and then to keep the road by.
Blacklock's Man., Nov., 1820, p. 292.

flaucht (*flāt*, *Sc. flācht*), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*, also *flaut*.] To card (wool) into thin flakes.

flaughter (*flāt*, *Sc. flācht*), *v.* [*Sc.*, written *flaughter*, *flachter*, a freq. verb; < *flaucht*, *flight*, *flucht*, *flucht*, perhaps suggested by *flacker* or *flutter*, with which, however, it has no connection.] I. *trans.* To frighten. [*Prov. Eng.*] II. *intrans.* To flutter; whine fitfully; flicker. [*Scotch*.]

Whiles he wad hae seen a glance o the light frae the door o the cave flaughtering against the hazels on the other hand.
Scott, *Antiquary*, xxi.

flaughter (*flāt*, *Sc. flācht*), *n.* [*E. dial.*, also *flaut*.] A fluttering motion. [*Scotch*.]

Down frae the scra built shed the swallows pop,
Wi' lazy flaughter on the gutter dub.
Davidson, *Seasons*, p. 42.

flaughter (*flāt*, *Sc. flācht*), *v. t.* [*Sc.*, also *flaughter*; a freq. verb; < *flaucht*, a flake, taken in sense of *E. dial. flucht*, a piece of turf, a flag (of turf): see *flaucht* and *flaucht*.] To pare or cut a flake or portion of, as of turf. [*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch*.]

flaughter (*flāt*, *Sc. flācht*), *n.* [*Sc.*, also *flaughter*; cf. *flaughter*, *v.*, cut (turf), and *flaucht*, *n.*, a flake.] A flake; a piece of turf. See *flaucht*. [*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch*.]

flaughter-spade (*flāt*, *Sc. flācht*), *n.* Same as *flaut-spade*. [*Scotch*.]

flaut, *n.* See *flaut*.

flaunch (*flānch*), *n.* In *her.*, same as *flanch*, 2.

flauncher, *n.* See *flaunch*.

flaundrish, *a.* Same as *flandrish*.

flaunt (*flānt* or *flānt*), *v.* [*Formerly* also *flant*; prob. *Scand.* The nearest form appears to be *Sw. dial. flaukt*, adj. and adv., loosely, flutteringly (cf. *E. flaut-a-flaut*, *a.*), < *flaukt*, waver, hang-and-wave about, ramble, a nasalized form of *Sw. dial. flaka*, waver, prob. = *ME. flacken*, move to and fro, flutter, palpitate, *E. flack*, *q. v.* (cf. *G. dial.* (Hav.) *flandern*, flutter, flaut.) I. *intrans.* 1. To wave or flutter smartly in the wind.

I see not one, within this glass of mine,
Whose tethers flaunt, and flicker in the winds.
Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 62.

2. To make a smart show in apparel or equipment of any kind; make an ostentatious or brazen display; move or act ostentatiously or brazenly; be glaring or gaudy; sometimes with an indefinite *it*: as, a flaunting show.

My neighbour Flamborough's rony flaunters, flaunting
Goldsmith, Vicer, &c.
One flaunts in rage, one flutters in brocade.
Pope, *Rassu on Man*, iv. 188.

Can these neat black clothes . . . give you half the honest
vanity with which you flaunted it about in that over-
worn suit?
Lamb, *Elia*, *Old China*.

The poppy flaunted, for 'twas May.
Dryden, *Day Dream*.

II. *trans.* To display ostentatiously, impudently, or offensively: as, to flaunt rich apparel.

Was this a time for these to flaunt their pride?
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

flaunt (*flānt* or *flānt*), *n.* [*flaunt*, *v.*] 1. The act of flaunting.

Who heads the alken tassels flaunt
Beside the golden corn?
O. W. Holmes, *Our Yankee Girls*.

2. Anything displayed for show; finery. [*Rare*.]

Or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The sternness of his presence?
Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 2.

3. A boast; a vaunt; a brag.

Do not thou come hither with thy flourishes,
Thy flaunts, and faces, to abuse men's manners?
Fletcher (and *another*), *False One*, iii. 2.

flaunt-a-flaunt (*flānt*'s-*flānt*'), *a.* [*flaunt* + *a*, prep., + *flaunt*; cf. *flaunt*.] Flauntingly displayed.

High copt hattes, and fethers flaunt a flaunt.
Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 62.

flaunter (*flānt*' or *flānt*'), *n.* One who flaunts.

flaunting (*flānt*' or *flānt*'ing), *p. a.* [*ppr.* of *flaunt*, *v.*] Same as *flaunt*, 1.

See the proud tulip flaunting cup,
That flames in glory for an hour.
O. W. Holmes, *Spring has Come*.

flauntingly (*flānt*' or *flānt*'ing-ly), *adv.* In a flaunting manner.

A gem was now (in the time of the Ptolemies) a thing to be worn flauntingly.
Encyc. Brit., II, 202.

flaunty (*flānt*' or *flānt*'y), *a.* [*flaunt* + *-y*.] 1. Ostentatious; vulgarly or offensively showy; gaudy. Also *flaunting*.

Your common men
Build pyramids, gauge railroads, reign, reap, die,
And dust the flaunty carpets of the world
For kings to walk on, on our senators.
Mrs. Browning.

2. Capricious; unsteady; eccentric. [*Scotch*.]

She was a flaunty woman, and liked well to have a good-humoured jibe or jest.
Galt, *Annals of the Parish*, p. 198.

flaut (*flāt*), *n.* See *flaucht* 2.

flautando (*flāt*'-*flāt*'-*ān*'-*dō*), *a.* [*It.*, *ppr.* of *flautare*, play the flute: see *flute*, *v.*] In *violin*-playing, with harmonies or flageolet-tones.

flautato (*flāt*'-*flāt*'-*ān*'-*tō*), *a.* [*It.*, *pp.* of *flautare*, play the flute: see *flautando*.] Same as *flautando*.

flautino (*flāt*'-*flāt*'-*ān*'-*ō*), *n.* [*It.*, dim. of *flauto*, flute; see *flute*, *n.*] 1. A small flute; a piccolo.—2. A small accordion.—3. A direction to violin-players to play in harmonica.

flautist (flā'tist), *n.* [*It. flautista* = *Sp. flautista* = *K. flutist*, *q. v.*] A flutist.

Several tourney-out players combined with some flautists and other players. *Engce. Brit.*, XXIII, 490

flauto (flā'tō), *n.* [*It.*, a flute: see *flute*, *n.*] A flute. **Flauto amabile**, a sweet-toned organ stop, generally of four-foot pitch. **Flauto piccolo**. Same as *piccolo*. **Flauto traverso**, literally, a cross-flute; the ordinary flute so distinguished from the flute *à bec*, or direct flute.

flautone (flā'tō-ne), *n.* [*It.*, aug. of *flauto*, flute: see *flute*, *n.*] A large or bass flute.

flavaniline (flā-vā'nī-līn), *n.* [*L. flavus*, yellow, + *E. aniline*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, made by treating acetanilid with zinc chloride at 250° F. for several hours, purifying, and combining with hydrochloric acid. It dyes yellow on cotton, wool, and silk, but is not fast to light.

flavido (flā-vō-dō), *n.* [*NL.*, *L. flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] In *bot.*, yellowness; a diseased condition of plants in which the green parts become yellow. *Imp. Dict.*

Flaveria (flā-vē-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *L. flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] The plants are used in Chili to dye yellow. A genus of herbaceous annual or biennial composites, mostly of tropical America, with opposite leaves, and clustered heads of small yellow flowers. *F. Crotaphora* is a native of Peru, and is there used for dyeing yellow. There are 5 species on the southern borders of the United States.

flavescent (flā-vēs-ent), *a.* [*L. flavescent* (-*is*), *ppr.* of *flavescere*, become yellow, inceptive of *flavere*, be yellow (golden-yellow, light-yellow), *L. flavus*, yellow, golden-yellow, light-yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellowish; having a yellow tinge; turning yellow.

Flavian (flā-vi-ān), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman emperors Flavius Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, who reigned A. D. 69-96: as, the *Flavian* age; the *Flavian* amphitheater.

II. *n.* One of the three Roman emperors of the dynasty of (Flavius) Vespasian.

lavicant (flāv'i-kant), *a.* [*Formed*, after the analogy of *albicant*, *L. albus* as if *lavicant* (-*is*), *ppr.* of *lavicare*, be yellow, *L. flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellow. *Leighton*, *British Lichens*.

lavicomous (flā-vīk-o-mus), *a.* [*L. flavicomus*, yellow-haired, *L. flavus*, yellow, + *coma*, hair: see *flavous* and *coma*.] Having yellow hair. *Bulley*, 1727.

lavin (flāv'in), *n.* [*L. flavus*, yellow, + *-in*.] A yellow dyestuff prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on quercitron-bark.

lavindin (flāv'in-dīn), *n.* [*L. flavus*, yellow, + *E. indin*.] A substance apparently isomeric with indin and indigo-blue, obtained by the action of potash on indin.

lavopurpurin (flā-vō-pēr-pu-rīn), *n.* [*L. flavus*, yellow, + *E. purpurin*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, very similar to alizarin, but having a yellower shade.

lavor, flavour (flā'vor), *n.* [Not common before Milton's time; found but once in ME., in *pl. flavores*, odors ("Alliterative Poems" (ed. Morris), i. 87), *OF. flavore*, odor (Rouffort). The form agrees only with that of *ML. flavor*, "aurum flavum," i. e., yellow gold, lit. 'yellowness'; *L. flavere*, be yellow, *L. flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*, *flavescent*. The connection of thought is not obvious; a clue has been sought in the point of view suggested in Milton's lines:

Desire of wine and all delicious drinke
Thou couldst repress; nor did the dancing ruby
Sparkling, outpour'd, the *flavour*, or the smell
Or taste that cheers the heart of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool, crystalline stream.
Milton, *S.*, i. 64

Here *flavor* appears to mean 'glowing color,' being a poetical application of the *ML. flavor*, lit. 'yellowness' (otherwise it can only be a synonym of *small* or *taste* following). It is possible that the *E.* sense is due to association with *ME. flayre*, odor, in old *Sc. fleur*, *floure*, *floure*, *floure*, a (bad) smell, the *Sc.* forms resting on *F. fleur*, intr., smell, another form (by confusion with *fleur*, a flower) of *F. fleur*, tr., smell, scent, *OF. fleur*, intr., emit an odor: see *flair*. *Savor* has also prob. influenced the meaning of *flavor*.] 1. The quality of a substance which affects the smell; smell; odor; fragrance: as, the *flavor* of the rose. [*Rare*.]

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heads so high their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows.
Dryden, *State of Innocence*, III, 3.

2. The quality of a substance which affects the taste, especially that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest; as, the *flavor* of the peach, of wine, etc.; a spicy *flavor*.

Apples of a ripe *flavour*, fresh and fair.
Congress, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, xi.

If, brought from far, it very dear has cost,
It has a *flavour* then which pleases most.
Congress, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, xi.

3. Figuratively, the quality of anything which affects the mental taste or perception, especially in a pleasurable way; characteristic fitness, congruity, impressiveness, or the like, particularly from a literary or artistic point of view.

As there are wines which, it is said, can only be drunk in the country where the vine grows, so the *flavour* and aroma of the best works of art are too delicate to bear importation into the speech of other lands and times.
J. Caird.

Something it [a song] has - a *flavor* of the sea,
And the sea's freedom - which reminds of thee.
Whittier, *Amy Wentworth*.

4. That which imparts flavor; a flavoring substance or essence. = *Syn.* 2. *Savor*, *Smack*, etc. See *taste*.

flavor, flavour (flā'vor), *v. t.* [*flavor*, *n.*] 1. To communicate flavor or some quality of taste or smell to; hence, to communicate any distinctive quality to.

His facts are lies: his letters are the fact -
An infiltration *flavored* with himself!
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I, 140.

2. To add a flavoring substance or admixture to. **flavored, flavoured** (flā'vorl), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of *flavor*, *v.*] Having the quality that affects the sense of taste or smell: used chiefly in composition: as, high-flavored wine.

Roots or wholesome pulse
Or herbs, or *flavour'd* fruits.
Darley, *Agriculture*, II

flavoring, flavouring (flā'vor-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of flavor*, *v.*] A substance used for giving flavor to anything.

Used . . . by cooks and confectioners as a *flavoring* (in sense of allspice). *Cookes*, *Practical Receipts*

flavorless, flavourless (flā'vor-less), *a.* [*flavor* + *-less*.] Without flavor; wanting positive or distinct odor or taste; tasteless, literally or figuratively.

It [news by telegraph] comes to him [the reader] like a steak hot from the grilliron, instead of being cooled and made *flavorless* by a slow journey from a distant kitchen.
D. J. Hill, *Bryant*, p. 71.

flavorous, flavourous (flā'vor-us), *a.* [*flavor* + *-ous*.] 1. Pleasant to the taste or smell; savory.

There casks of wine in rows adorn'd the dome
Pure *flavorous* wine, by Gods in bounty given,
And worthy to exalt the feasts of heaven.
Pope, *Odyssey*, II.

Nobody on the shore made chowder like Poll's, or stewed such *flavorous* dishes from despised backlock and chip dry halibut. *R. T. Cooks*, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 310.

2. Having a particular flavor or quality. [*Rare*.]

Up and down the river lie ancient villages, *flavorous* of the olden time.
G. S. Merriam, *S. Bowles*, I, 14.

flavous (flā'vus), *a.* [*L. flavus*, golden-yellow, reddish-yellow, flaxen-colored; perhaps orig. **flayrus*, 'flame-colored,' *< √ *flay* in **flagma*, *flamma*, flame, *flurare*, burn: see *flame*, *flagrantly*.] Yellow; specifically, in *entom.*, perfectly yellow, without intermixture of red, green, or brown.

The membrane itself is somewhat of a *flavous* colour, and tends more towards that of gold than any other part whatsoever.

J. Smith, *Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age* (1666).

flaw (flā), *n.* [*ME. flawe*, a flake (of fire), once *flay*, a flake (of snow); cf. *AS. floh stanes*, 'gleba silicis,' a fragment of stone; but the *ME.* form is of *Scand.* origin: *< Dan. flage*, a flake, = *Sw. flaga*, a flake, also a flaw, crack, breach, = *Icel. flaga*, a flag or slab of stone; cf. *Icel. flagna* = *Norw. flagna*, flake off; *Icel. flakna* = *Norw. flakna*, flake off, split; *Norw. flaga*, flake off, become loose, as bark, *flak*, a flake, slice, piece, etc.: see *flake*, *flag*, *flay*, *flac*.] 1. A flake; a fragment; a shiver.

Thou . . . frightened and flowerlike with *flawmounds* as *shivers*.
File the *flaws* of tyre *flawmounds* one [on] their helms.
Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I, 25-6.

But this heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws*
Or ere I'll weep.
Shak., *Learn*, II, 4.

2. A thin cake, as of ice.

As sudden
As *flaws* congealed in the spring of day.
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, IV, 4.

3. A breach; a crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a weak spot or place.

My love to thee is sound, sans crack or *flaw*.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2.

In all forms the girdle [of a diamond] ought to be perfectly smooth, as a rough edge often appears through some of the facets as a *flaw*, and injures the brilliancy of the stone.
Encyc. Brit., VII, 100.

4. Any defect or imperfection; anything which impairs quality or character; a fault; as, a *flaw* in a will, a deed, or a statute.

Tell me this day without a *flaw*
What I will do for you.

The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I, 173).

There were some horrible *flaws*, as to the common Principles of Morality, as to conjugal Society, or the Rights of Property.
Stillington, *Sermons*, III, ix.

Their judgement has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admire.
Addison, *Spectator*.

Not with *flaw*-seeking eyes like needle-points.
Lowell, *Love*.

5. In weaving, a bore, tangle, or skip. *E. H. Knight*.—6. A disease in which the skin recedes from the nails. = *Syn.* 3. Chink, cleft, rift.—4. Blot, imperfection, spot, speck, stain.

flaw (flā), *v. t.* [*flaw*, *n.*] 1. To cause a flaw or defect in; break; crack; mar.

His *flaw'd* heart
What I will do for you.

(Alack, too weak the conflict to support)
Twist two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly.
Shak., *Learn*, v. 2.

As it snows often, so it perpetually freezes, of which I was so sensible that it *flaw'd* the very skin of my face.
Keelyn, *Diary*, March 23, 1666.

The brazen caldrons with the frosts that *flaw'd*.
Dryden.

2. To violate; invalidate. [*Rare*.]

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants' goods.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, I, 1.

flaw (flā), *n.* (Not found in ME.; *< Norw. flaga*, a sudden gust of wind, a squall, a shower, a sudden attack or fit, as of coughing, sneezing, shivering, a fit, paroxysm, a burst of passion. Cf. *OD. clage*, *D. vlaag*, a gust, squall, shower, fit, whim, throes, = *MLG. clage*, a sudden wind-storm, *LG. flage*, a storm-cloud or rain-cloud, flying before the wind. The *D.* and *LG.* forms are prob. also of *Scand.* origin.) 1. A sudden gust of wind; a sudden and violent wind-storm.

O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's *flaw*!
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1.

Expect rough seas, *flaws*, and contrary blasts.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mar.*, I, 1.

And he watched how the veering *flaw* did blow
The smoke now west, now south.

Longfellow, *Wreck of the Hesperus*.

The southerly wind draws round the mountains and comes off in uncertain *flaws*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 40.

2. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; an uproar.

And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw*.
Dryden, *Aurengzebe*.

3. A sudden commotion of mind.

O, these *flaws* and starts
(Impostors to true fear) would well become
A woman's story, at a winter's fire.
Shak., *Macbeth*, III, 4.

= *Syn.* 1. *Quat.*, etc. See *wind*, *n.*

flaw (flā), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flay*.

flawet, *a.* [*ME.*, prop. **flave*, *< OF. flave*, *< L. flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellow.

And little forebode had this creature,
With *flawet* he browes, *flawet* of colour pare.
Court of Love, I, 782.

flawert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flayer*.

flawless (flā'less), *a.* [*flaw* + *-less*.] Without flaw or defect.

On the lecture slate
The circle rounded under female hands
With *flawless* demonstration.
Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

Stens a few years since was a *flawless* gift of the Middle Ages to the modern imagination.
H. James, Jr., *Confidence*, I.

Different tints of the paint showed through *flawless* glass.
The Century, XLIX, 17.

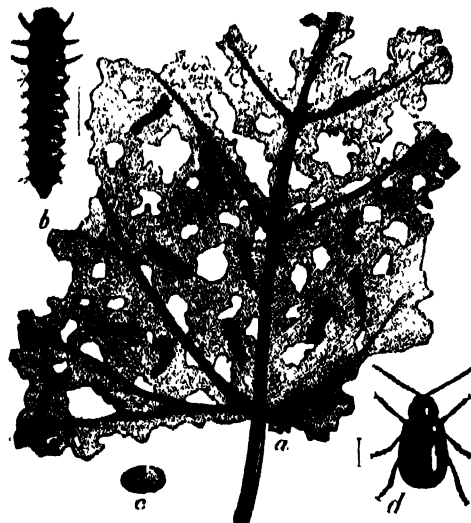
flawlessly (flā'less-ly), *adv.* Without flaw; perfectly, as regards flaws or defects.

But we know her to be good and *flawlessly* pure.
Princeton Rev., July, 1884, p. 72.

flawnt (flān), *n.* [*ME. flawn*, *flawn* (also, rarely, *flathen*, *flathons*, pl., prob. from the *ML.* form *flado* (-*n*), though in the sing. form **flathe* appar. cognate with the *D.* and *G.* forms), *< OF. flawn*, *flaw*, *F. flaw*, a custard, = *Fr. flacon* = *Sp. flacon* = *It. flacone*, *< ML. flado* (-*n*), also *flanto* (-*n*), *flanco* (-*n*), *flancus*, etc., *< OHG. flado*, *MHG. flade*, *G. fladen*, a flat cake, pan-

fleabane (flé'bān), *n.* One of several composite plants, so called from their supposed power of destroying or driving away fleas. The common fleabane of England is *Pulicaria dysenterica*, or sometimes *P. vulgaris*, and the blue fleabane is *Erigeron aceris*. In the United States the common fleabane is *Erigeron philadelphicus*, the daisy-fleabane is *E. strigosus* or *E. annuus*, and the marsh-fleabane is *Pluchea euphorata*. In Jamaica the name is given to *Veronica arborea*.

flea-beetle (flé'bē'tl), *n.* The common name of the saltatorial chrysomelids, or those species of leaf-beetles which are capable of leaping by means of their thickened hind thighs. There are very many of them, mostly of small size. One of the commonest in the United States is the cucumber flea-beetle,



Grape vine flea beetle (*Haltica chalybea*).
a, leaf infested with larvae; b, larvae; c, cocoon; d, beetle.
(Lines show natural sizes.)

Haltica or *Crepidolera curvumaria* (Harris), which is black, hairy, with the thorax punctate and transversely impressed at the base, the wing covers punctate-striate, and the antennae and legs partly yellow. Another is the striped flea-beetle, *Phyllotreta vittata* (Fabricius), which is metallic black, the thorax without impression, the elytra not punctured in rows, but with two sinuous yellow stripes. Its larva injures cabbage by mining in the leaves. *Haltica chalybea* is the grape-vine flea-beetle.

Quite a number of Chrysomelids have the hind femora much thickened, enabling them to jump. Some of the smaller species jump with great activity, and on that account have been termed *flea-beetles*.

Stand. Nat. Hist., II, 316.

fleabite (flé'bīt), *n.* 1. The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite. — 2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea; a slight inconvenience or discomfort; a thing of no moment.

A gout, a cholick, . . . are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul.
Harvey

3. As much as a flea can bite; a relatively very small or insignificant quantity. [Humorous.]
The property was in truth but a *flea-bite* to him [the giver]. He hoped the Macrauth would live long to enjoy it.
Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 300

fleabiting (flé'bī'ting), *n.* Same as *fleabite*.

Their miseries are but *flea-bittings* to thine
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 343

fleabitten (flé'bīt'n), *a.* 1. Bitten by a flea; infested with fleas.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbytery, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleveland.

2. Having small reddish spots or lines upon a lighter ground; applied to the color of horses.

flea-glass (flé'glās), *n.* An early simple form of microscope, consisting of a single glass lens, in shape a segment of a sphere of small diameter. This lens was fastened into a wooden tube, which bore at its lower end, in the focus of the lens, a small glass plate, on which a crushed flea, a quail, a fly's leg, or a like object was fixed.
Behrens.

flea¹, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flake¹*.

Fleaks or threads of hemp and flax.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

flea², *n.* A variant of *flake²*.

flea³ (flé'king), *n.* [*Flea³* = *flake³*, a hurdle, etc., + *-ing¹*.] A light covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid in thatching houses. [Local, Great Britain.]

flea-louse (flé'lous), *n.* The popular name of the homopterous insects of the family *Psyllidae*, resembling in general appearance the aphides or true plant-lice, but distinguished by the difference in the fore wings, which have a distinct marginal vein. In the larval state the flea-

lice feed on the leaves or tender stems of various plants. A few species are also called *gall-makers*. To these belongs the genus *Pachypsylla* (Riley), which is distinguished from



Bramble Flea-louse (*Psylla tripartita*).
(Cross shows natural size.)

Psylla proper by the very convex head, oval frontal lobes, and short antennae. *Pachypsylla celtula-mammata* infests the hackberry (*Celtis*), the larva producing bud like galls on two-year-old twigs. Another genus is *Trioza*. The flea-lice are also called *jumping plant-lice*, from their habit of leaping.

flea¹ (flém), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *flem*; < OF. *flemme*, F. *flemme* = Pr. *flecme* = Sp. *fleme* = Pg. *fleme* = It. dial. *fama* = D. *vlijm* = OHG. *fliotuma*, MHG. *vlieten*, *vliete*, G. *flete* = Dan. *flette*, a *flea* (It. also *fleme*, < F. *flemme*), < L. *phlebotomus*, *phlebotomus*, < Gr. *phlebotomov*, a lancet, < *phle* (φλῆ), vein, + *tomov*, cut; see *phlebotomy*. W. *flem* is from E.] 1. In *surg.* and *farricary*, a sharp instrument for lancing the gums or for opening veins in bloodletting; a lancet; in the most restricted sense, a form of spring-lancet.

He liked horses well enough, but preferred their hides to their hoofs; and became more skillful with the *flea* than the butterfly.
S. Judd, Margaret, I, 11.

2. In *her.*, a bearing thought by some to represent the farriers' lancet, but more probably a builders' cramp of iron, whence often called *crampion*.

flea², *n.* [Also *flem*, *flegm*, *flegme*; < OF. *flemme*, F. *flegme*, < ML. *phlegma*, *flegma*, < Gr. *phlegma*, phlegm; see *phlegm*, the present spelling.] Same as *phlegm*.

Alas, I am too honest for this age,
Too full of *flem* and heavy steddiness.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, II, 5.

Flea hath the predominancy in his [the Sultan's] complexion.
Sandys, Travels, p. 57.

flea³ (flém), *n.* [*ME. fleme*, *fume*, < OF. *flem*, *fum*, *fum*, etc., < L. *fumen*, river; see *fume*.] 1. A river; a stream. — 2. A water-course; a trench or drain. [Prov. Eng.]

flea⁴-tooth (flém'tōth), *n.* A saw-tooth shaped like an isosceles triangle, used in cross-cut saws; a peg-tooth.

flea⁵ (flém'i), *a.* [*Flea²* + *-y¹*.] Phlegmatic.

'Tis naught
But foamie building of a *flea* mic brain.
Marston, Antonio and Melinda, II, II, 3.

flea⁶, *v. and n.* See *flea¹*.

flea⁷ (flé'séd), *n.* Same as *flea²*.

flea⁸, *n.* An obsolete form of *flea¹*.

flea⁹ (flé), *n.* Same as *flea¹*.

flea¹⁰ (flé'wört), *n.* [*ME. fiewort*, < AS. *fleawort*, < *fledh*, *fled*, *flea*, + *wort¹*.] 1. The *Inula conyzifolia*, so called from its property of keeping off fleas. — 2. The *Plantago Psyllium*, from the shape of its seeds. Also *flea¹¹*.

The droopie-breeding, sorrow-bringing *flea*,
Heer called *Flea-Wurt*.
Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Furies.

fleible, *a.* [*L. flebilis*, weeping, tearful, < *fere*, weep; see *feble*, a doublet of *feble*.] Tearful; lacrymose.

Alackaday! a *fleible* style this upon a mournful occasion.
Roger North, Examen, p. 49.

flecchet, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *fletcher¹*.

fleccheret, *n.* A Middle English form of *fletcher*.

fleche (flāsh), *n.* [*F.*, an arrow; see *fletcher²*.] 1. In *fort.*, the most simple kind of field-work, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis, consisting of two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward from the position taken. — 2.

In *arch.*, a spire; particularly, a slender spire rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts of a cathedral or large church.

I may name the soaring *fleche* of Amiens as an exception. . . . L. G. G. dictum; too true in general that all central European cathedrals have perished.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV, 464.

3. In *decorative art*, an object resembling a spire, especially the representation of a spire in medieval carving or metal art-work. S. K. Special Exhib. Catalogue, 1862.

fleck¹ (flek), *n.* [*ME. fleck* (only in the verb), < Icel. *flekk*, a *fleck*, spot, = Sw. *fäck* = ODan.

fleck, *flek*, *flekke*, *flik*, a spot, stain, place, = D. *flek*, a spot, stain, blemish, = MLG. *flecke* = OHG. *flec*, *fleccho*, MHG. *flec*, *flecke*, G. *fleck*, a spot, stain, place, piece, patch, shred, etc. Prob. connected with *flick¹*, *q. v.*] 1. A spot; a streak; a splash; a stain.

Life is dash'd with *flecks* of sin.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, III.

Spenser . . . lifts everything, not beyond recognition, but to an ideal distance where no mortal . . . *fleck* is visible.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 184.

Specifically — 2. In *entom.*, an irregular and generally elongate dot of color: applied especially to such dots on the wings of butterflies and moths.

fleck² (flek), *v. t.* [*ME. flecken*, *flekken*, < Icel. *flekka* = Dan. *flekke* = Sw. *fäcka*, *fäka* = D. *flecken*, spot, stain, = G. *flecken*, spot; stain, put on a piece, patch; from the noun.] To spot; streak or stripe; dapple. Also *flecker*.

Our pikes stand to receive you like a wood,
We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian blood.
Heywood, Your Apprentices of London.

And straight the sun was *flecked* with bars —
Heaven's mother send us grace! —
As if through a dungeon-grate he peered
With broad and burning face.
Corderius, Ancient Mariner, III.

The more distant ridges faded into a dull indigo hue,
flecked with patches of ghastly white.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

fleck³ (flek), *n.* [Another form of *flake¹*, influenced in form by *fleck¹*, a spot.] A *flake*; a lock.

And *flecks* of wool stick to their withered lips.
Theo. Martin, tr. of Catullus.

fleck⁴ (flek), *n.* A dialectal form of *flick*.

flecked (flek'ed or flekt), *p. a.* 1. Splashed; spotted; speckled; in *entom.*, marked with flecks or little irregular dots and streaks.

He was of foam at *flecked* as a pyc.
Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I, 12.

Invisible in *flecked* sky,
The lark sent down her revelry.
Scott, L. of the L. III, 2.

2. Drunk.

They swear, and curse, and drinke till they be *flecked*.
M. for Mag., p. 272.

flecker¹ (flek'ér), *v. t.* [Freq. of *fleck¹*, *v. t.*] Same as *fleck¹*.

How she looked forward to that evening walk in the still, *fleckered* shade of the hollows!
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

flecker² (flek'ér), *v. i.* Same as *flicker¹*.

fleckiness (flek'i-ness), *n.* Spottiness; the quality or state of being flecked or speckled.

A singular grain of *fleckiness* always observable on the surface of Damascus blades.
Ure, Dict., II, 5.

fleckless (flek'les), *a.* [*Fleck¹* + *-less*.] 1. Spotless; stainless.

Succory keeping summer long its trust
Of heaven-blue *fleckless* from the cooling dust.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

2. Blameless; innocent.

My conscience will not count me *fleckless*.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

flection (flek'nō-dal), *a.* [*Flection* + *-al*.]

Pertaining to a *flection*. — **Flectional curve**, a curve drawn upon a surface the locus of all the points at each of which the curve of intersection of the surface by its tangent plane at that point has a *flection*. The *flectional curve* of a surface of the *n*th order is of the $(11n^2 - 24n)$ th order. — **Flectional plane**, a tangent plane to a surface, cutting the latter in a section having a *flection* at the point of tangency.

flection (flek'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *flectere* (bend, + *nodus*, node.)] A node of a curve which is a point of inflection of one of the branches of the curve.

flection (flek'tant), *a.* [*OF. flectant*, ppr. of *flectir*, < L. *flectere*, bend; see *flect¹*, *flect²*.] In *her.*, same as *flect¹*.

flected (flek'ted), *a.* [*L. flectere*, bend (see *flect¹*), + *-ed¹*. Cf. *deflect*, *inflect*, *reflect*.] In *her.*, same as *flect¹*. — **Flected and reflected**, bowed or bent in a serpentine form, like the letter S.

flection, *flexion* (flek'shon), *n.* [= F. *flexion* = Sp. *flexion* = Pg. *flexão* = It. *flessione*, < L. *flectere* (bend, + *nodus*, node.)] A node of a curve which is a point of inflection of one of the branches of the curve.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions* total would be made.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. A turn; a cast; a motion or glance.

Pity causeth some tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. In *grass*, the variation of the form of words, as by declension or conjugation. See *inflection*.—5. In *anat.*, that motion of a joint which brings the connected parts continually nearer together; specifically said of the action of any flexor muscle; opposed to *extension*. [In this sense always *flexion*.]

They throw the change and the pressure produced by flexion almost entirely upon the intervening cartilages. *Paley, Nat. Theol.*, viii.

sectional, flexional (flek'shon-al), *a.* [*< section + -al.*] Pertaining to flexion; serving to bend or vary; specifically, pertaining to the terminal variation of words; inflectional.

The French inflections . . . are much less complicated to the ear than to the eye; and if we strip the accidence of the *sectional* syllables or letters which in the spoken tongue are silent, the distinct variations in the forms of words are far fewer than they appear in the written language. *G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, 1st ser., xvi.

Australian languages have been esteemed variations from one original tongue, or a crossing of *flexional* and monosyllabic speech. *J. Bonwick, Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, xvi, 208

sectionless, flexionless (flek'shon-less), *a.* [*< section + -less.*] Without flexion or variation; without terminal change or modification.

sector (flek'tor), *n.* An improper form of *sector*.

fled (fled), *pret.* and *past participle* of *flee*.

fledge (fledj), *a.* [*Also fledge, fash, fitch, flush, fig, fledged, etc.* (see *flush*); *< AS. "flegge" (not found; cf. flege, flight) (> ME. flegge, flegge, flegge = MD. flegge, D. fleg, fledge, able to fly, nimble, volatile = MHG. flegge = OHG. flegge, MHG. fliche, G. flücke, flugge = Icel. fleggr), fledge, able to fly, < fleggan (= D. flegen = G. flegen, etc.), fly; see fly¹.] Able to fly; having the wings developed for flight; fledged.*

Drive their young ones out of the nest when they be once fledged. *Holland.*

We lookt on this side of thee, shooting short;
Where we did finde

The shells of fledge souls left behind.
G. Herbert, The Temple Death.

His locks behind
His glorious on his shoulders fledge with wings
Lay waving round. *Milton, P. L.*, iii, 627.

fledge (fledj), *v.* *pret.* and *pp.* *fledged*, *ppr.* *fledging*. [*Also formerly or dial. fledge; < fledge, a.*] 1. *intrans.* To acquire feathers large enough for flight; in general, to acquire full plumage; often with *out*: as, the young birds have fledged out.

In Westminster, the Strand, Holborn, and the chief places of resort about London, doe they every day build their nests, and every houre fledge, and, in tearme time especially, flutter they abroad in flocks. *Greene (Harl. Misc.)*, viii, 383.

II. *trans.* To feather or provide with plumage; provide with anything resembling plumage. [*Rare.*]

Could took another dart,
Fledged it for another heart.
D. H. Rossetti, Troy Town.

fledged (fledjd), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with feathers; able to fly.

shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was fledged; and then it is the complexion of them, all to leave the dam. *Shak., M. of V.*, iii, 1.

The birds were not as yet fledged enough to shift for themselves. *Sir R. F. Strange*

Hence—2. Covered with anything resembling or serving the purpose of feathers.

The juvenal, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet fledged. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, i, 2.

The beards,
And coarser grass, now shins
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And, fledged with icy feathers, not superb.
Cowper, Task, v, 26.

Enormous elm-tree holes did stoop and lean
Upon the dusky brushwood underneath
Their broad curved branches, fledged with clearest green.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3. Equipped for flight; winged.

Lighther move
The minutes fledged with music.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. Developed; matured.

It boots not to discover
How that young man, who was not fledged nor skill'd
In martial play, was even as ignorant
As childish. *Beau and Fl., Laws of Candy*, l, 2.

fledgling, fledgeling (fledj'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< fledge, a., + -ling¹.*] I. *n.* 1. A young bird just fledged.

The oriole's fledgling fifty times
Have flown from our familiar elms
Lowell, To Holmes.

Hence—2. A raw or inexperienced person.

II. *a.* Newly fledged; untried.

Of course, it gave the book a wide reading, followed by a marked influence upon the style of *fledgling* poets. *Stedman, Viet. Poets*, p. 380.

fledgy (fledji), *a.* [*< fledge, a., + -y¹.*] 1. Newly fledged.

When they [bees] do forth carry their young swarms
Fledgy to gathering. *Shakespeare, Aeneid*, i, 415.

2. Covered with feathers; feathery. [*Poetical.*]

The swan soft leaning on her fledgy breast. *Keats.*

fledwiter, n. See *Actwite*.

flee (flee), *v.* *pret.* and *pp.* *fled*, *ppr.* *fleeing*. [*< ME. flee, fle, fleen, ften, fleon* (prop. a strong verb, *pret.* *fleah, fleh, flegh, fleth, fleyyhe, flogh, flece, fleu, etc.*, pl. *flugen, fluchen, flucen, flouwen, etc.*, pp. *flagen, flouwen*, but with parallel weak *pret.* *fleede, fledde, fled*, pp. *flede, fled* (whence even a rare inf. *fledr*, prob. after the weak Scand. forms); *< AS. flean*, contr. of orig. **flohhan* (*pret.* *fleah*, pl. *flugon*, pp. *flugen*), *intr.* *flee*, tr. *fleo*, avoid, escape, rarely caus. prot. to flight, = OHG. *fluhan* = OFries. *flia* = (OD. *fluan*, D. *fluden* (*pret.* *cloud*, pp. *gerloden*) = MHG. *fluen, flun, flen* = OHG. *fluhan*, MHG. *fluchen*, G. *flugen* (*pret.* *fluh, pp. geflohen*) (all strong verbs) = Icel. *fluga* (*pret.* *flýði*, pp. *flýður*) = Sw. *fly* (*pret.* *flydde*) = Dan. *fly* (*pret.* *flyede*), *flee*, = Goth. *flithan* (*pret.* *flithan*, pp. *flithuhans*), *flee*. The orig. initial consonant *th* has changed to *f* (as in some other cases) in all but the Goth.; the common Teut. root is **flith*, the word being quite different from *fly¹*, AS. *fléagan*, etc., **fly*, with which, however, it has been partly confused from the AS. period; see *fly¹*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To run away; take flight; seek escape or safety by flight.

When the Knight saw hit in that Forne so hidous
and so horrible, he flegge away. *Manderly, Travels*, p. 24.

A lyttle above in the Chapelle of Moyas, and the Roche where Moyas flegge to, for drede, when he saughte our Lord face to face. *Manderly, Travels*, p. 62.

Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. *Jan. iv, 7.*

It soon appeared that a conspiracy had been on foot; several great men fled from court, among these Johannes, who had charge of the king's horses. *Brice, Source of the Nile*, ii, 402.

2. To disappear; disperse; as, all our pleasures have fled: the color fled from her cheeks; the clouds flee before the rising sun.

Sorrow and sighing shall flee away. *Isa. xxxv, 10.*

3. To move swiftly; fly; speed; as a missile. [*Rare.*]

For arrows fled not swifter toward their aim
Than did our soldiers. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, i, 2.

II. *trans.* To avoid by flight; fly from; shun.

All flegg hym in fere for feid of his devytees.

Destruction of Troy (R. E. 1. 8), l. 10000

Thou, O man of God, flee these things. *1 Tim.* vi, 11.

Bold Bavaria fled the Field

Congress, Pindaric Odes, l.

flee (flee), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fly²*.

fleece (flee), *a.* An obsolete form of *fly³*.

fleece (flee), *n.* [*< ME. flece, flees, flece, flets, flus, fleome, < AS. flecc, also in unaltered form flug, flon, flet, fleome, = D. rlix = LG. flus = OHG. flies, G. flecken, flus, MHG. flies, G. oba. flecken, flus, flece. A third form appears in MHG. flus = MHG. LG. flus, flece; cf. OHG. flaus, toga, G. flaus or flausch, a tuft (of wool, etc.), pilot-cloth. Not in Scand. or Goth.; connections unknown.] 1. The coat of wool that covers a sheep, or that is shorn from a sheep at one time. In commerce, words are distinguished as *fleece-wool* and *dead-wool*; the former being obtained from the living animals at the annual shearing, and the latter from animals that have been killed.*

There was a sheep, as it was tolde
The which his flees bare all of golde.
Greene, Conf. Amant, v.

If I have seen any perih for want of clothing, . . . If he were not warmed with the fleeces of my sheep, . . . then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade. *Job xxxi, 19-22.*

2. Something resembling a fleece of wool in quality or appearance.

The heavens between their busy fleeces pale
Row'd all their mystic gulfs with floating stars
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

What wandering cloud shadows sail across this sea of olives and of vines, with here and there a fleecy vapour or a column of olive smoke from charred burners on the mountain flank? *J. A. Sannudo, Italy and Greece*, p. 63.

Specifically (a) A textile fabric with a soft silky pile used for warmth, as for lining certain garments, gloves, etc. (b) The long and soft nap or pile of such a fabric. (c) The loose and thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture.

3. In *her.*, the woolly skin of a sheep, usually so depicted that it resembles the animal itself, suspended by means of a ring passing around its middle. It is the well-known pendant badge of the order of the Golden Fleece, and is also used as a bearing. 4. In a bison, the fat and lean meat which lies along the loin and ribs. *C. Hallock*. [*Western U. S.*]—5. [*< flece, v.*] A snatch; an attempt to fleeces. *Darwin.*

There's scarce a match-maker in the whole town but has had a fleec at his purse. *Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel*, ii, 2.

Golden fleece, in *Gr. myth.*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram on which Phrixus and Helle escaped from being sacrificed. It was hung up in Colchis, and recovered from King Eetes by the Argonautic expedition under Jason, with the help of Medea.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleec,
Which makes her seat of Belmont, Colchos' strand,
And many Jasons come in quest of her.
Shak., M. of V., i, 1.

Order of the Golden Fleece, an order founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1430, on the occasion of his marriage with the Infanta Isabella of Portugal. The office of grand master passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1477 with the acquisition of the Burgundian dominions, which included the Netherlands. After the time of the emperor Charles V. (died 1558) this office was exercised by the Spanish kings, but after the cession of the Spanish Netherlands to Austria the latter power in 1715 again claimed the office. The dispute remains undecided, and the order therefore exists independently in Austria and in Spain. The badge of the order is a golden ram pendant by a ring which passes round its middle. This hangs from a jewel of elaborate design, with enamelling of several colors, various suggestive device; and the motto "Proletum laborum non vili."

fleece (flee), *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* *fleeced*, *ppr.* *fleeceing*. [*< flece, n.*] 1. To deprive of the fleece or natural covering of wool.

They ate fleecing those flocks which they never fed.
Milton, Elkonklastes, xiii.

I am glad to drink sherbet in Damascus, and fleeces my flocks on the plains of Marathon. *G. W. Curtis, True and I*, p. 60.

2. To clip or diminish, as a fleece: said of dishonest taking of goods or property.

Their wealth and substance being eury where so fleeced, . . . they came into Syria, much lessened in numbers, in estate miserable and beggarly. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 510.

3. To strip of money or property unfairly or under false pretences; rob heartlessly; take from without mercy.

Unless it were a bloody murderer,
Or foul felonious thief, that fleec'd poor passengers,
I never gave them condign punishment.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii, 1.

In bad times you are fleeced and starved.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii, 1.

The outer enclosure is practically a bazaar filled with shops, where pilgrims are lodged, and fed, and fleeced. *J. Furquison, Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 348.

4. To spread over as if with a fleece of wool.

Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether. *Thomson, Autumn*, l. 908.

fleeced (flee), *a.* [*< flece + -ed².*] Provided with a fleece; as, well fleeced.

Monarchs . . . whose aim is to make the People wealthy indeed perhaps, and well fleec'd for their own shearing, and the supply of Royal Prodigality. *Milton, Free Commonwealth.*

fleece (flee), *n.* One who fleeces or strips; one who takes by fraud or severe exactions.

Not fleecers, but feeders, not butchers, but shepherds.
Freune (W. Hunting), *Breviate*, p. 202.

fleece-wool (flee'wul), *n.* See *fleece*, *n.* 1.

fleece (flee), *v. t.* [*See, also written fleech, fleitch; < MD. fletsen, flatter; cf. flatter².*] To wherdle; coax.

Duncan fleech'd, an' Duncan pray'd,
Meg was deaf as Alice Crute.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

The Papists threatened us with purgatory, and fleeced us with pardons. *Scott, Abbot*, xvi.

fleeings (flee'ingz), *n. pl.* [*< flece + -ing¹.*] Curds separated from the whey. *W. H. Atkinson, [Prov. Eng.]*

fleece (flee), *a.* and *n.* [*< flece + -y¹.*] I. *a.*

1. Covered with wool; woolly; as, a fleecy flock.

Woolly flocks their bleating cries renew
And from their fleecy sides first shake the silver dew.
Compton, Tears of Amaryllis.

Thyrsis, whose care it was the goats to keep,
And Corydon, who fed the fleecy sheep.
Heatt, Pastoralis, vii.

2. Resembling wool or a fleece: as, fleecy clouds.

Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim.
Cowper, Negro's Complaint.

Flamed she crew while on some sunset's bosom,
Scarlet and piled with fleecy snow?
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 7.

Suburber (F.), to *fleet* the cream potts.

Hollyhead's Treasurer.

2. Next, to skim up fresh water from the surface of (the sea), as practised at the mouth of the Rhone, of the Nile, etc.

fleet⁴ (flet), *a.* [Appar. a particular use of *fleet⁴*, *a.*, moving lightly.] Light; superficially fruitful; thin; not penetrating deep, as soil.

Mari cope ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

fleet⁴ (flet), *adv.* [*fleet⁴*, *a.*] In a manner so as to affect only the surface; superficially.

These lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

fleet⁵ (flet), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *fullet*.

The fiddle and *fleet* play'd ne'er see sweet *Gilbert's Lady* (Child's Ballads, VII. 280).

fleet-dike (flet'dik), *n.* [*fleet⁴* + *dike*.] A dike for preventing inundation, as along the banks of rivers, etc.

fleeten-face, *v.* One whose face is very pale; a whey-face; hence, a coward.

Con. Hold you your prating.

Con. You know where you are, you *fleeten-face*.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 1.

fleet-foot, fleet-footed (flet'fut, -fut'ed), *a.* [*fleet⁴* + *foot*.] Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.

Like a wild bird being tamed with too much handling, Or as the *fleet-foot* rose that's tired with chasing *Shak., Venus and Adonis*, I. 561.

fleetling (flet'ling), *p. a.* [*fleet⁴*, *v.*] Passing rapidly; hastening away; transient; not durable: as, the *fleetling* hours or moments.

I will not buy a false and *fleetling* delight so dear. *R. Jonson, Love Restored.*

Of such a variable and *fleetling* conscience what hold can be tak'n? *Milton, Elkonoklastes*, II.

Some *fleetling* good that mocks me with the view. *Goldsmith, Traveller*, I. 26.

-Syn. *Transient*, etc. See *transient*.

fleetingly (flet'ing-ly), *adv.* In a *fleetling* manner.

fleetlingness (flet'ing-ness), *n.* The character of being *fleetling*; transiency; evanescence.

Morbid, too, with his sense of the *fleetlingness* of life and his concern for death.

R. L. Stevenson, Contemporary Rev., LI. 792.

fleetly (flet'ly), *adv.* [*fleet⁴* + *-ly*.] In a *fleet* manner; rapidly; swiftly.

So *fleetly* did she stir, The flower she touch'd on dipt and rose, And turn'd to look at her. *T. Jonson, Talking Oak*

fleet-milk (flet'milk), *n.* [*fleet⁴* + *milk*.] Skimmed milk. [*Prov. Eng.*]

fleetness (flet'ness), *n.* [*fleet⁴* + *-ness*.] The quality of being *fleet*; swiftness; rapidity in motion; speed.

But fame, unrival'd in the dusty course, In *fleetness* far outstrips the vigorous horse. *W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid*, v.

Tasting the captured *fleetness* Of her [Truth's] divine completeness. *Lowell, Comm. Ode*

-Syn. *Swiftness, Speed*, etc. See *quickness*.

fleecnodal (flet'nek-no-dal), *a.* [*fleecnode* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having a *fleecnode*.

Fleecnodal plane, a tangent plane to a surface, cutting the latter in a section having a *fleecnode* at the point of tangency.

fleecnode (flet'nek-nod), *n.* [*fleecnode* + *node*.] A *fleecnode*; a node of a plane curve where both branches have inflections.

flag¹ (flag), *v.* Same as *flag²*.

flag¹ (flag), *n.* Same as *flag²*.

"In faith," quo Johnie, "I got sic *flags* Wi' their claymores and flabegs, If I face them [again] deil break my legs." *Johnie Cope* (Child's Ballads, VII. 276).

She's gien me mony a jilt an *flag* Sin' I could striddle ower a rig *Burns, 2d Epistle to John Lapraik.*

flag² (flag), *n.* A dialectal variant of *flag¹*.

flagm, flagmatic, etc. See *phlegm*, etc.

flagme¹, *n.* A corrupt obsolete form of *flagm¹*.

flagme², *n.* See *flagm², phlegm*.

flagm, *v. t.* See *fleet*.

flagm, *v. t.* See *fleet*.

flagm, *v. t.* See *fleet*.

flagm, *v. t.* See *fleet*.

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flagm, *v. t.* See *fleet*.

(lit. body: see *like¹*), *minc.*] I. n. 1. A substance forming a large part of an animal body, consisting of the softer solids which constitute muscle and fat, as distinguished from the bones, the skin, the membranes, and the fluids; in the most restricted sense, muscular tissue alone. *Flesh* or muscle is composed of muscle-fibers bound together by connective tissue and made into distinct masses of definite function - the various muscles. Together with these are the requisite blood vessels, lymphatics, and nerves. Chemically, the composition of connective and nervous tissue is here what it is elsewhere. The muscle-fiber itself contains (or readily furnishes) myosin, serum albumin or a closely related body, a globulin called myoglobulin, creatine, and small quantities of carotin, xanthine, hypoxanthine, taurin, etc. The red muscle contains, besides hemoglobin an allied pigment called histohematin. Potassium salts and phosphates form 80 per cent. of the ash.

But *flesh* to *flesh* and *skyn* to *skyn* is doo. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. *Lake xiv. 28.*

My beauty as the spring doth yearly grow, My *flesh* is soft and plump. *Shak., Venus and Adonis*, I. 142.

2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable; in the most restricted sense, the substance of beasts and fowls used as food, as distinguished from fish.

In the Land of Palestine and the Land of Egypt they eat but little or none of *Fleische* of Veal or of Beef, but he is so old that he may no more travayle for elds; for it is forbode. *Manderly, Travels*, p. 72.

Men children and men, and eten non other *fleische* from that tyme that the ben achurned with mannes *fleisch*. Quoted in *History of Palestine* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. xxix.

In the week are five days accomodably served with *flesh*. *Prout, Canard* (Athena's Tag, Garner, I. 304).

3. The body, as distinguished from the soul; the corporeal person.

Almighty god, mercy I crave, Now let me *fleshe* my axioms able! *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

The Apostle knew right well that the weariness of the *flesh* is an heavy clog to the will. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, I. 7.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life, Were brass impregnable. *Shak., Rich. II.*, III. 2.

4. Man, or the human race; mankind; humanity.

Why will hereafter side *flesh* delight In earthly bliss, and joy in pleasures vain? *Spenser, Ruins of Time*, I. 627.

All *flesh* had corrupted his way upon the earth. *Gen. vi. 12.*

She was fattest of all *flesh* on earth, Guinevere. *Tennyson, Coming of Arthur*.

5. Man's animal or physical nature, as distinguished from or opposed to his moral or spiritual nature; the body as the seat of appetite; a Biblical use: as, to mortify the *flesh*.

Ye judge after the *flesh*. *John viii. 15.*

The *flesh* lusteth against the Spirit. *Gal. v. 17.*

Grant that he [this child] may have power and strength to have victory and to triumph, against the devil, the world, and the *flesh*. *Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.*

Satan is their guide, the *flesh* is their instructor. *Barton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 432.

Are there none in whom the spirit has conquered the *flesh*? *Channing, Perfect Life*, p. 115.

6. Kindred; stock; family; near relative or relatives. [Archaic.]

He is our brother and our *flesh*. *Gen. xxvii. 27.*

7. In bot., the soft cellular or pulpy substance of a fruit or vegetable, as distinguished from the kernel or core, skin, shell, etc. An arm of *flesh*, in *Scip.*, human strength or aid.

With him [the king of Assyria] is an arm of *flesh*; but with us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles. *2 Chron. xxxiv. 8.*

Black in the flesh. See *black*. **Flesh and blood.** See *blood*. **Proud flesh**, a protuberance formed by the overgrowth of the granulations of a wound in process of repair. **To be in flesh**, to be fat.

Buy food, and get thyself in *flesh*. *Shak., R. and J.*, v. 1.

To be in the flesh. (a) To be alive. (b) In *Scip.*, to be under the control of the animal nature; opposed to spiritual.

When we were in the *flesh* the motions of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death. *Rom. vii. 5.*

To be neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. See *fish¹*. **To be one flesh**, to be closely united, as in marriage.

Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife; and they shall be one *flesh*. *Gen. ii. 24.*

II. a. Consisting of animal substance not fish: as, a *flesh* diet.

flesh (flesh), *v. t.* [*flesh*, *n.*] In the fig. use corrupted to *flesh* - see *flush¹*. 1. To feed full with *flesh*, and hence with fleshly enjoyments, spoil, etc.

The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us. *Shak., Hen. V.*, II. 4.

Vicious persons, when they're hot, and fleshed
In jupious acts, their constancy abounds.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

He that is most flesh'd in sin, commits it not without
some remorse.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 165.

Hot slow dogs of war,
Fleshed with the chase, come up from Italy,
And howl upon their limits.

Shelley, Hellas.

2. To encourage by giving flesh to; initiate to
the taste of flesh: with reference to the prac-
tice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them
with the first game they take, or other flesh;
hence, to introduce or incite to battle or car-
nuge.

Full bravely hast thou flesh'd

Thy maiden sword

Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 4

To breed a monger up, in his own house,
With his own blood, and if the good gods please,
At his own throat flesh him to take a leap.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Fleshed at these smaller spots, like young wolves, they
grew up to be nimble and strong enough for hunt-
ing down large game

Saunders, Tale of a Tub, iii.

3. In leather-manuf., to remove flesh, fat, and
loose membrane from the flesh side of, as skins
and hides.

One man can, it is claimed, flesh or slate about six hun-
dred goat skins per day of ten hours.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 333.

The hides will be very difficult to flesh, unless previously
plumped by a light linding.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 370.

4. To clothe with flesh; make fleshy.

Never are we without two or three [deer] in the roof,
Very well fleshed, and excellent fat.

King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 37).

Flesh me with gold, fat me with silver.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

This bare skeleton of time, place, and person must be
fleshed with some pleasant passages.

Fuller, Worthies, i.

flesh-ax (flesh'aks), *n.* A butchers' cleaver.

flesh-broth (flesh'brôth), *n.* Broth made by
boiling flesh in water.

flesh-brush (flesh'brush), *n.* A brush designed
for rubbing the surface of the body to excite
action in it by friction.

flesh-clogged (flesh'klogd), *a.* Encumbered
with flesh. [Rare.]

flesh-color (flesh'kul'ôr), *n.* The normal color
of the skin of a white person; pale carnation
or pinkish; the color of the cheek of a healthy
white child.

The term *flesh color* is more properly rendered skin color,
since it is evidently intended to indicate the color of
healthy skin, or the color of muscle as seen through skin.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 227.

flesh-colored (flesh'kul'ôrd), *a.* Of the normal
color of the skin of a white person.

flesh-crow (flesh'krô), *n.* The carrion-crow,
(*Corvus corone*).

flesher (flesh'ôr), *n.* [Also in Sc. formerly
fleshour, *fleschour* (= G. *fleischer*); < *flesh* +
-er.] In ME. repr. by *flesh-hewere*, *q. v.* Cf.
flesher.] 1. A butcher. [Chiefly Scotch.]

No *fleshour* shall stay any beast, or sell flesh, in time of
siege.

Sir J. Balfour, Pract. Leg. Burg., p. 72.

Hard by a *flesher* on a black had laid his whittle down.

Macaulay, Virginia.

2. An executioner. [Scotch.]

The popill had na ill will indignation that this Marchus
suld raise an halibute to be their new *fleschour* and skur
geare, or to have any power of life or death above thame.

Ballenden, tr. of Lays, p. 160.

3. In leather-manuf., one who fleshes hides.—

4. A tool used to flesh hides.

The spring patting *flesher* measure about seventeen
inches between the handles.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 309.

flesh-fly (flesh'flî), *n.* The chigoe, *Sarcophylla*
penetrans. J. O. Westwood.

flesh-fly (flesh'flî), *n.* [< ME. *fleschevlie*, *flesch-
vlie*; < *flesh* + *fly*.] The common name of a
group of exclusively carnivorous dipterous in-

which have hatched in the oviduct, on animal matter
(usually dead), and the larvae or maggots quickly grow to
half size, the round of life being very rapid. They crawl
away to pupate, preferably under ground. *S. sarcophagæ*
(Riley) is a variety of *S. carnaria* (Linnaeus), a cosmopolitan
species and general scavenger. The larva of this variety
feeds on the dead insects caught in the leaves of pitcher-
plants.

I am, in my condition,
A prince, . . . and would to more endure
This wooden slavery, than to suffer
The flesh-fly blow my mouth.

Shak., Tempest, III. 1.

Blue flesh-fly. Same as *bluebottle*.

flesh-fork (flesh'fôrk), *n.* A fork for trying
meat and taking it from a boiler in cooking.

[Rare.]

fleshful (flesh'fûl), *a.* [< *flesh* + *-ful*.] Fat;
plump; abounding in flesh.

flesh-hewer, *n.* [ME. *flesch-hewere* = D. *flesch-
houwer* = Mlt. *fleschhouwer*, L.G. *flesch howere*.
Cf. *flesher*.] A butcher.

fleshhood (flesh'hûd), *n.* [< *flesh* + *-hood*.] The
state of being in the flesh, or of being subject
to the ills of the flesh; incarnation.

Thou, who hadst thyself
Endured this fleshhood.

Mrs. Browning.

flesh-hook (flesh'hûk), *n.* [< ME. *fleshhook*,
fleshok, *fleschhook* (= D. *fleschhook*); < *flesh* +
hook.] 1. A hook used in handling large pieces
of meat, as in pulling them from a pot, caldron,
or barrel.

They plead that God in the Law would have nothing
brought into the temple, neither beams nor *fleshhooks*,
nor trumpets, but those only which were sanctified.

Hooker, Eccl. Polity, v. 20.

When any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant
came, while the flesh was in seething, with a *fleshhook* of
three teeth in his hand; and he struck it into the pan, . . .
all that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took for him-
self.

I Sam. ii. 13, 14.

2. A hook on which to hang meat.—3. In *her.*,
a bearing representing a sharp-pointed hook,
or more usually three hooks emerging from the
same stem.

flesh-hoop (flesh'hôp), *n.* In a drum, the hoop
upon which the skin constituting the head is
stretched.

fleshiness (flesh'i-nes), *n.* [< *fleshy* + *-ness*.]
The state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpu-
lence; grossness.

The body where heat and moisture have sovereignty
is called sanguine, wherein the *avrothath* preeminence,
and it is perceived and known by these signs which do
follow, carnality or *fleshyness*, etc.

Sir T. Knott, Castle of Health, i.

fleshing-knife (flesh'ing-nîf), *n.* Same as *flesh-
knife*.

When [the skins] come to the last dressing they are
rinsed and scraped over with the *fleshing knife*.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 300.

fleshings (flesh'ingz), *n. pl.* [< *flesh* + *-ing*.] 1.
A close-fitting flesh-colored garment or dress
for the whole body or a large part of it, intended
to represent the natural skin and to give the
wearer the appearance of being unclothed; used
on the stage: as, silk *fleshings*, a suit of *flesh-
ings*.

"Now, Mrs. Sleeve, mind and be very particular with
the *fleshings*." And all the ladies who had assisted at the
purification of John Gay went to get themselves measured
for silk flesh-colored leggins and blue satin slips for a
piece of mythology.

D. Jerrold, Jack Runnymede.

2. In leather-manuf., the substance scraped
from hides in the operation of removing the
flesh from them.

The *fleshings* are pressed into cakes and sold for making
glue, as are all such portions of the hide or skin as cannot
be conveniently worked.

Enc. Dict., III. 83.

flesh-juice (flesh'jûs), *n.* An acid liquid which
may be separated by pressing the flesh of ani-
mals of the higher orders. See *flesh*.

flesh-knife (flesh'nîf), *n.* In tanning, a blunt-
edged convex knife with two handles used in
scraping the hair, loose flesh, etc., from the
hides; a flesher. Also *fleshing-knife*.

fleshless (flesh'les), *a.* [< *flesh* + *-less*.] Desti-
tute of flesh; wanting in flesh; lean.

To throw a dart at the *fleshless* figure of death.

O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, I. 119.

fleshliness (flesh'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *fleschlynesse*,
carnality, < AS. *flesclines*, only in sense of in-
carnation, < *flesclie*, fleshy; see *fleshy*.] The
state of being fleshy; carnal passions and ap-
petites.

Since and *fleschines* bring forth scotes and heresies

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

fleshling (flesh'ling), *n.* [< *flesh* + *-ling*.] A
person devoted to carnal things.

Their entente was to set forth the justice of God, which
is to reward the spiritual, his elects, with the blessings

promised: and the *fleshlings*, the reprobate, with the
plagues thereof.

Confutation of N. Shazton (1546), sig. I. 4.

fleshy (flesh'li), *a.* [< ME. *fleschly*, *fleschliche*,
etc., < AS. *flesclie* = OFries. *fleshtik* = D.
fleschelijk = Mlt. *fleschlik*, *fleshtik* = OHG.
fleschlich, Mlt. *fleschlich*, *fleschlich*, G.
fleschlich], < *flesc*, flesh, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] 1.

Pertaining to the flesh or body in its physical
relations; corporeal.

In the body of this *fleshy* land [his own person],
This kingdom, this confine of blood and breath,
Hostility and civil tumult reigns
Between my conscience and my cousin's death.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Ministerial responsibility comes between the monarch
and every public trial and necessity, like armor between
flesh and the spear that would seek to pierce it; only this
is an armor itself also *fleshy*, at once living and impregna-
ble.

Gladsone, Might of Right, p. 160.

2. Pertaining to the flesh or body as the seat
of appetite; carnal; not spiritual or divine; in
an extreme sense, lascivious.

Ne from thenceforth doth any *fleshy* sense,
Or idle thought of earthly things, remaine.

Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

Not with *fleshy* wisdom, but by the grace of God, we
have had our conversation in the world, and more abun-
dantly to you-ward.

2 Cor. i. 12.

Abstain from *fleshy* lusts.

1 Pet. ii. 11.

This *fleshy* lord, he doted on my wife.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshy* morsels must be fed,
And chew with bloody teeth the breathing bread.

Dryden.

fleshy (flesh'li), *adv.* [< ME. *fleschly*; < *flesh*
+ *-ly*.] Carnally; lasciviously. Chaucer.

fleshy-minded (flesh'li-mînd'ed), *a.* Addicted
to worldly or sensual pleasures.

flesh-meat (flesh'mêt), *n.* [ME. not found;
AS. *flescmete*, flesh food, < *flesc*, flesh, + *meta*,
food, meat.] Animal food; the flesh of ani-
mals prepared or used for food; distinguished
from fish.

fleshment (flesh'ment), *n.* [< *flesh*, *v.*, +
-ment.] The act of fleshing; excitement from
a successful attack.

And, in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again.

Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

fleshmonger (flesh'mung'gër), *n.* [< ME. *flesch-
mongere*, < AS. *flesc-mangere* (= Mlt. *flesch-
menger*), < *flesc*, flesh, + *mangere*, monger.] 1.

One who deals in flesh as food.

The usage of *fleshmonger* is as yet, that every *flesh-
monger*, out of franchise, that holdeth stall, shall [pay]
to the kyng of custom five and twenty pence by the year.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

2. A procurer; a pimp. [Slang.]

Was the duke a *flesh-monger*, a fool, and a coward, as
you then reported him?

Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

fleshpot (flesh'pôt), *n.* [= D. *fleschpot*.] 1.
A vessel in which flesh is cooked.

Would to God we had died by the hand of the Lord in
the land of Egypt, when we sat by the *flesh pots*, and when
we did eat bread to the full.

Ex. xvi. 8.

Hence (in allusion to the passage above quoted)
—2. Food; also, the indulgence of animal ap-
petites.

But we, alas, the *Flesh-pots* love
We love the very Leeks, and aordid Roots below.

Corley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 1.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a three-leg-
ged iron pot, usually, though not always, de-
picted sable.

fleshquake (flesh'kwäk), *n.* [< *flesh* + *quake*;
in imitation of *earthquake*.] A trembling of
the flesh.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *flesh-quake* to possess their powers
As they shall cry like ours.

B. Jonson, Ode to Himself.

flesh-red (flesh'red), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The red
color of flesh or muscle.

The *Struthio* camelus has the exposed surfaces of the
head, neck, thighs, and legs of a *flesh-red*.

Smithsonian Report (1883), p. 732.

II. *a.* Resembling more or less closely the
red color of flesh or muscle; as, a *flesh-red*
variety of feldspar.

flesh-spicule (flesh'spik'ül), *n.* In sponges, a
spicule not forming part of the supporting skele-
ton.

flesh-tint (flesh'tînt), *n.* In painting, etc., a
color which represents the natural color of the
human body.

To infuse into the counterfeit countenance of Miss Nick-
leby a bright salmon *flesh-tint* which she [the artist] had
originally hit upon while executing the miniature of a
young officer.

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, x.



Figures of a flesh fly (*Sarcophylla penetrans*).

a, larva, *a. pupa*. b, fly, showing natural size; c, head and
prothoracic joint; d, larva, showing curved hooks, lower lip, more
enlarged at 2, and prothoracic spiracles; e, end of body of larva,
showing stigmata, more enlarged at 2, and prolegs; and f, larva,
showing its legs, prolegs, and antennae of fly, all enlarged.

sects, the blow-flies, such as those of the genus
Sarcophaga. The fly lays her eggs, or living larvae

fish-tooth (fish'tôth), *n.* One of the sectorial or carnassial teeth of the typical carnivorous mammals.

fish-worm (fish'wôrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fishworm*, < ME. *fischworm*, < AS. *fisc-worm*, < *fisc*, flesh, + *worm*, worm.] 1. A worm that burrows in and feeds on flesh; the maggot of the flesh-fly and other dipterous insects: sometimes used figuratively. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

Our wantons, and *fishworms*, for so it liketh you to call them, have benne contented to forsake fathers, mothers, wives, children, goods, and livings, & weekly to submit themselves to the extreme torment of al your cruelty, and to yelde their bodies unto the death; to be starved for hunger, and to be hurte in fiere, onely for the name and Gospel of Jesus Christe.

Sp. Jewell, Def. of Apologie, p. 335.

2. The spiral threadworm or trichina, *Trichina spiralis*.

fish-wound (fish'wônd), *n.* A wound which does not extend beyond the flesh; a slight wound.

fleshy (flesh'i), *a.* [< ME. *fleschy* (= D. *fleischig* for **fleschig*) = MHG. *fleischig*, G. *fleischig* = Sw. *fäskig*]; < *flesh* + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of flesh; composed of muscle, etc., as distinguished from harder substance; hence, pertaining to the physical as opposed to the moral nature.

The sole of his foot is fleshy.

Rau.

The squirrel had got into my coat pocket. As I endeavored to remove him from his burrow, he made his teeth meet through the fleshy part of my fore finger.

Steele, Tatler, No. 206.

Neither could they make to themselves fleshy hearts for stony.

Ecclus. xvii. 16.

He, sovran Priest, stooping his regal head, . . . Poor fleshy tabernacle entered.

Milton, Passion, l. 15.

2. Full of flesh; plump; fat; corpulent: as, a fleshy man.

Galley-slaves are fat and fleshy, because they stirre the limbs more and the inward parts less.

Buscon, Nat. Hist., § 877.

Fleshy, in the sense of stout, may claim Ben Jonson's warrant.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

3. Like flesh. (a) Soft; without hard integument: as, a fleshy process etc. (b) In bot., succulent; composed of juicy, cellular tissue. **Fleshy leaf**, a leaf which is thick and juicy, as that of the houseleek.

flat, *n.* [ME. *flat*, the floor of a house, a house, < AS. *flat*, the ground, the floor of a house, a house, = OFries. *flat*, a house, = OS. *flat*, *fletti*, the floor of a house, a house, hall, = MHG. *flat*, *flet*, *plet*, L.G. *flat*, an upper bedroom, = OHG. *fletzi*, MHG. *fletze*, a floor, a level, G. *fletz*, *fletze*, a set of rooms or benches, a house, orig. a flat or level surface, < OHG. *flat* = leel. *flat* = Sw. *flat*; but the adj. does not appear except in OHG. and Scand. (whence in E.): see *flat*¹, *a.* and *n.*, and cf. *flat*².] 1. Floor; bottom; lower surface.

This berne also be playne, and harde the flatte, And footes two to thicke it thou ne lette.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. A house; home.

I foate red you on mi flat for sothe, as me thinketh, & aside ge were my some seven ger and more.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5399.

flat² (flat), *a.* [E. dial. or obs. pp. of *flat*¹, *q. v.*] Skimmed: as, flat milk.

flat³ (flat), *n.* [Also written *flat*; perhaps another form of *flat*², *flake*², a hurdle.] A mat of plaited straw for protecting a horse's back from injury by a load. *Nimmonds*.

flat⁴ (flat), *v. i.* [ME. *flachen*, < OF. *flacher*, F. *flacher* = Pr. *flacher*, bend, give way, yield, < L. *flaccare*, bend: see *flex*¹. Cf. *flinch*¹.] To give way; yield; flinch.

That he ne flechede for ne fere.

The 11,000 Virgins, l. 123 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 66).

Sour vergerous schal make the deuel a drad,

For he flecketh fro god's spouse.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 137.

flat⁵ (flat), *v. t.* [Formed from *flat*⁴.] To feather, as an arrow.

Thy darts are healthful good, and downwards fall, Soft as the feathers that they're flat⁵ withall.

Carley, Davids, l.

Leave, wanton Muse, thy roving flight:

* To thy loud string the well *flat*⁵ Arrow put.

Curley, Pindaric Odes, l. 10.

flat⁶ (flat), *v. t.* [Var. of *flat*⁵.] To cut, as fish, in strips, clear of bone, in order to prepare it for drying and smoking: chiefly in the past participle: as, flat⁶ halibut.

flat⁷ (flat), *n.* [< ME. *flat*, *flat*, *flat*, < OF. *flat*, < OF. *flat*, an arrow-maker, < OF.

flat, F. *flat*, dial. *flat* (= Pr. *flat* = Sp. *flat*, OSp. *flat* = Pg. *flat* = It. *flat*, obs. *flat*, dial. *flat*), an arrow, < MD. *flat*, D. *flat* = MLG. *flat*, *flat*, an arrow, javelin (whence also G. *flat*, in comp. *flat*-*spieß*, an arrow; G. *flat*-*bogen*, < D. *flat*-*bogen* = Dan. *flat*-*bue*, a bow); cf. MD. *flat*, fly forth, fly away, flee. Hence the surname *Flat*.] One who flat⁷es arrows; an arrow-maker; a maker of bows and arrows.

It is vncseemly for the Painter to feather a shafte, or the Fletcher to handle the pencil.

Lilly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 203.

It is commended by our flat⁷ers for bows, next unto yew.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

flat⁸, *r. and n.* A Middle English form of *flat*. **flat**⁹ (flat), *v. t.* [See *flat*, < leel. *flat*, fawn, flatter: see *flat*².] To flatter.

Expect me, Sir, in this narration, A fleeching, *flat* *rin* dedication Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

flat¹⁰ (flat), *n.* Same as *flat*¹¹. **flat**¹¹ (flat), *n.* [Skinner gives *flat* *vel* *flat*, a fine imposed on outlaws and fugitives on coming to the peace of the king, as if a corrupt form of an AS. **flat-wite*, < *flat*, light, fleeing, + *wite*, a fine; but AS. **flat*, a fleeing, does not occur (see *flat*²).] The form, if correct, would represent an AS. **flatwite*, lit. a 'house-fine,' < *flat*, a house, floor (see *flat*¹, *flat*²), + *wite*, a fine. The precise application is not clear, on account of a lack of early authority. In *Old Eng. law*, a discharge from penalties, where a person, having been a fugitive, came to the peace of the king of his own accord, or with license. See the etymology.

flat¹² (flat), *n.* [< G. *flat*, earlier *flat*, a layer, a stratum, < MHG. *flat*, a floor, a level, OHG. *flat* = OS. *flat*, *flat* = AS. *flat*, *flat*, a floor, etc.; see *flat*¹.] Originally, a bed or stratum; hence, as employed by Werner, a layer or bed inclosed conformably in a stratified series, but differing in character from the rocks in which it occurs. The *flat*¹², or *flat* formation, was distinguished from the primary, in that the latter contained veins and masses of ore, but no interstratified deposits (*flat*), such as coal or iron ore. The word has been much used from the days of Aristotle down to those of Werner and his disciples, and is occasionally in old geological books written in English.

flat¹³, *n.* A Scotch form of *flat*¹².

flat¹⁴ (flat), *n.* [F. *flat*, flower, bloom; de, of; coin, die: see *flower*, *de*², *coin*¹.] In numismatical descriptions, noting a coin in the highest state of preservation, and practically as fresh as when it left the mint.

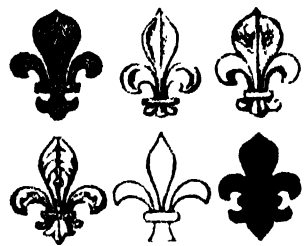
flat¹⁵ (flat), *n.* [Formerly also *flat*-*lys*; F. *flat*, flower, or of the lily: see *flower* and *lily*. In F. half-translated, *flat*-*lys*, flower-de-luce, *q. v.*] 1. In *her.*, a bearing as to the origin of which there is much dispute, some authorities maintain that it represents the lily, others that it represents the head of a lance or some such warlike weapon. The *flat* *de* *lys* has long been the distinctive bearing of the royal family of France. It is borne on some coats one on others three on others five, and on some some, or spread all over the shield in indeterminate number.

2. In bot., the iris: commonly called *flower-de-luce*.

Over her tall blades the crested *flat* *de* *lys*, Like blue-eyed Pallas, tower erect and free.

W. Holmes, Spring

flat¹⁶ (flat), *n.* In *her.* a fleur-de-lys of peculiar form used by some royal families, in which the part below the cross bar represents exactly or nearly the part above. **Flat**¹⁷ *de* *lys* *couped*, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lys from which the parts below the cross bar have been removed. The cross bar itself is sometimes complete and sometimes divided horizontally in the middle. **Flat**¹⁸ *de* *lys* of three lilies, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of three bell-shaped flowers with their stalks arranged so as to form a figure resembling the conventional fleur-de-lys. Also called *flat*¹⁹ *de* *lys* of three lilies. **Flat**²⁰ *de* *lys* *seeded*, in *her.*, the more decorative form of fleur-de-lys, in which two stems ending in bunches of fruits or seeds are interposed between the central and the side leaves.



Variety of the fleur-de-lys

flower (flô'et), *n.* [< F. *flower*, dim. of *fleur*, flower: see *flower*, *flower*, *flower*.] 1. A flower or little flower.

The fruit (as to be) spread on sawdust, and so arranged that the *flowers*, or blossom ends, may look downwards.

Alcott, Tablets, p. 22.

The shape of the *flowers* of the obverse [of a coin] had been borrowed from the lily pattern.

Numeri (Kron.), 3d ser., l. 34.

2. A light foil used in fencing-schools; hence, by extension, the small-sword or modern duelling sword.

flower (F. pron. flô-rôn'), *n.* [F., a flower, jewel, gem, < *fleur*, flower: see *flower*.] In ornamental art, a conventional flower or a small object, as one link or member of a bracelet, necklace, or the like, which has a somewhat floral shape.

These latter [molecular] bones (obverse) a Napoleonic emblem surrounded by eight *flowers* containing the eight sacred Buddhist jewels.

Knecht, Brit., XIV. 428.

flower (F. pron. flô-ro-nâ'), *a.* [F., < *flower*, *q. v.*] In *her.*, ending in buds or rounded leaves: same as *botany*.

flower *de* *garance* (F. pron. flôr dâ ga-rân's'), [F.: *fleur*, pl. of *fleur*, flower; de, of; *garance*, madder,] Madder-roots exposed to the action of water for a day or two, and afterward dried. Also called *flowers* of madder, refined madder, madder-bloom. [Rare.]

flower *de* *lys*, *n.* Plural of *fleur-de-lys*.

flower *volant* (F. pron. flôr-vo-lôn'), *n.* [F.: *fleur*, flower; volant, flying: see *flower* and *volant*.] In lace-making, a part of a pattern in some varieties of lace which is in high relief. The different kinds of *flower* *volants* are known as *coucouilles*, *loops*, *knots*, and *spines*. See these words.

flower (flô'ri), *a.* [< F. *flower*, flowered, < *fleur*, flower: see *flower*.] In *her.*, decorated with a fleur-de-lys, or with the upper part of the flower only—that is, with the cross-bar and the three large leaves that rise above it, with or without the seed-stems. Also *flory*, *flurry*, *florretty*, and *flourished*.

A cross *flower* is a cross with *flower* *de* *lys* issuing from the limbs; but a cross *flower* *de* *lys* may be intended. They are almost identical.

Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 115.

flower *de* *lys*. See *cross*.

flower *counter* *flower* (flô'ri-kôn'tér-flô'ri), *a.* In *her.*, *flower* on both sides. It is generally represented with the upper part of the fleur-de-lys emerging on one side with the lower part opposite, as if the fleur-de-lys had been cut in halves and separated by the width of the bearing. When a bend, bar, or the like is so represented, a number of *flower* *de* *lys* are used, which are generally alternated, the large upper part showing first on one side and then on the other.

flower¹ (flô). Preterit of *fly*¹.

flower², *n.* See *flur*².

flower³, *a.* See *flur*³.

flower⁴ (flô), *a.* [< *flower* + *-ed*.] Having a large chop; deep-mouthed: said of dogs.

When a hound is fleet, false *flower*, and well hanged.

Lilly, Mylas (ed. 1632), sig. X, xl. (Halliwell.)

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind, So *flower*, so sanded; and their heads are hung With ears that sweep away the morning dew.

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

flower (flô't), *n.* [See, also written *flower*, *flut*; origin unknown.] A smart blow, especially on the ear.

I'd rather suffer for my fault

A hearty *flower*.

Burns.

flower, *n.* See *flur*¹.

flower (flô'z), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] The large chop or overhanging lip of the upper jaw of some dogs, as of deep-mouthed hounds.

flower (flô'z), *v. t.* [< L. *flexus*, pp. of *flexere*, bend, bow, curve, turn round. Cf. *flexed*, *flexible*, etc.] To bend; make a flexure of: specifically said in anatomy of the action of any flexor muscle.

The slight power of flexing the ankle joint

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Flutout, p. 270.

When the abdomen is *flower*, the spines of the peculiar teleost are placed in such a position as to give additional protection, being thus directed forwards. *Snyder, Ill. 314.*

flower², *n.* An obsolete variant of *flax*. **flower**³ (flô'z), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] The large chop or overhanging lip of the upper jaw of some dogs, as of deep-mouthed hounds.

flower (flô'z), *v. t.* [< L. *flexus*, pp. of *flexere*, bend, bow, curve, turn round. Cf. *flexed*, *flexible*, etc.] To bend; make a flexure of: specifically said in anatomy of the action of any flexor muscle.

The slight power of flexing the ankle joint

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Flutout, p. 270.

flower (flô'z), *n. pl.* 1. Bent: as, a limb in a *flower* position.—2. Specifically, in *her.*, said

3. To scintillate; sparkle.

4. To act lovingly; bestow caresses.

Thine old dotard's bolours, which woe kine and *flicker*,
and beset himself, though they may not do.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Syn. 2. *Glimmer*, *Gleam*, etc. See *glare*, v. t.
Flicker, a. [ME. *flicker*: see *flicker*, v.] Wa-
vering; unsteady.

For thil asked Crist, quether man him souht
Als he wer man of *flicker* thoht.

Met. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 30.

Flicker (flik'er), n. [*Flicker*, v.] The act of
flickering or fluttering; a wavering or fluctuat-
ing gleam, as of a candle; a flutter.

Flicker (flik'er), n. [imitated from one of the
bird's notes.] The popular name of the golden-
winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*, a very
common and handsome woodpecker of the
United States, and of other species of the same
genus, as the Mexican or red-shafted flicker, *C.
mexicanus*, or the gilded flicker, *C. chrysoides*.



Flicker, or Golden-winged Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*).

The common flicker has the under surfaces of the wings
and tail mostly golden yellow, a profusion of round black
spots on the light ground of the under parts, a black pec-
toral shield, a scarlet nuchal crescent and in the male
black mustaches. It is about 13½ inches long and 20 in
extent of wings. It nests in holes of trees and has numer-
ous crystal white eggs. Also called *wecker*, *highholder*,
yellow-shoulder woodpecker, and *purple woodpecker*.

Flickeringly (flik'er-ing-li), adv. In a flickering
manner.

Flickermouse (flik'er-mous), n.; pl. *flickermice*
(-mice). [Like *flickermouse*, another form of *flic-
termouse*, suggested by *flicker*: see *flicker* and
flickermouse.] The bat; the flittermouse.

Once a bat, and ever a bat! a rare mouse,
And a bit o' twilight . . .
Come, I will see the flickermouse.
B. Johnson, New Inn, III. 1.

Flicked, a. Same as *flicked*.

Fledge (flij, a. and v. An obsolete form of
fledge.

Flier, flyer (fli'er), n. 1. That which flies; as,
the bird was a high *flier*.

Small birds that were powerful *fliers*.
The Century, XXXI, 350.

Specifically — 2. One who or that which moves
swiftly; an animal, a person, or a thing that ex-
hibits or is capable of great speed: as, he drove
a span of *fliers*; the locomotive was a *flier*.
[Colloq.]

A moderate rider, not being an athlete or a *flier* on the
one hand, nor exceptionally weak on the other, can, when
he is in practice, get over in an hour seven or eight miles
of ground on a tricycle. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 6.

The "Wonder" Shrewsbury and London coach, achieved
for itself an enviable reputation as a *flier* of the first
order, and seemed determined not to be outdone by its
formidable adversary of the iron road without a struggle.
Pearl Year of a Silken Reign, p. 120.

3. One who flees; a fugitive; a runaway.

So, now the gates are open — now prove good seconds;
Tis for the followers fortune widens vein,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shak.*, Cor., I. 4.

With courage charge, with comeliness retire,
Make good their ground, and then relieve their guard,
Withstand the entry, then pursue the *flier*.
Now form their battle, shifting every ward.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, II.

4. Some part of a machine or mechanism hav-
ing a rapid motion. (a) A piece in a machine de-
signed to equalize and regulate the motion of the whole
by its own movement: as, the *flier* of a jack. (b) One of
the arms attached to the spindle of a spinning-wheel,
over which the thread passes to the bobbin. (c) The fan-
wheel that rotates the cap of a windmill as the wind veers.
(d) In a power printing-press, the pivoted rack at one end
which swings automatically backward and forward to
receive the printed sheets and lay them in a pile. Now
more commonly called a *fly*.

The sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a
labor-off, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement
called a *flyer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII, 706.

(e) One of the fork-shaped arms attached to a shaft which
revolves in a drum or cylinder turning in the opposite di-
rection, and used for mixing the ingredients of gunpowder.
There is a series of these arms at right angles to each other.
The fliers and the cylinder are all made from an alloy of
copper and tin called *gun-metal*.

5. A single step or a straight flight of steps or
stairs; in the plural, stairs composed of straight
flights: opposed to *winding stairs*. — 6. A finan-
cial venture; a speculative investment: ap-
plied to a purchase of stock by one not a regular
buyer, in hope of immediate profit: as, to take
a *flier* in Wall street. [U. S.]

There are comparatively few "lambshorn" there, and
the temptation to take a *flier* in the market does not as
sail the average citizen. *New Princeton Rev.*, V, 328.

7. A small handbill. Also called *dodger*.
[U. S.]

Flier-lathe (fli'er-läsh), n. In *weaving*, a lay,
lathe, or batten for beating up the woff into
the shed and compacting it; specifically, a sus-
pended lathe, as distinguished from the batten
in a frame journaled below. *E. H. Knight*.

Figger (fig'er), n. [Also *figgur*; < *figge*, an
earlier form of *fledge*, *fledge*, a. + -er.] A
young bird just fledged. [Prov. Eng.]

Flight (flit), n. and a. [*ME. flight, flyght, flit, flucht*,
fly, < AS. *flyht*, flight, the act or power
of flying, = D. *vlucht*, *vlucht*, flight, the extent
between the two extremities of a bird's wings,
escape, a course, an aviary, = M. *Al. vlucht*, L. *Al.*
flugt, flight, flock of birds in flight, = Sw. *flygt*,
flight, = Dan. *flugt*, flight, soaring (cf. equiv.
AS. *flyge* = OHG. *flug*, MHG. *fluec*, G. *flug* =
Icel. *flugr*, mod. *flug*, flight), < AS. *flugan* (pret.
pl. *flugon*), fly: see *fly*.] A different word from
flight, ult. < *feel*; but the two words have
been confused. I. n. 1. The act or power of
flying; a passing through the air by the help
of wings; volitation.

Our soldiers' [weapons] like the night owl's [eyes]
flight.

Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 1.

In birds of vigorous *flight* we find the pectoral muscles
presenting the greatest development. *Am. Orn.*, II, 653.

2. Swift motion in general; rapid movement
or passage caused by any propelling force: as,
the *flight* of a missile; a meteor's *flight*; the
flight of a fish toward its prey; the *flight* of a
rapidly revolving wheel.

The air . . . watered on the wyldc flood went as hit
lyste. . . .
Flote forth with the *flut* of the felle synoder.

Aliterative Poem, ed. Morris, II, 421.

He too is witness, noblest of the *flut*
That waits on man, the *flight* performing horse
Cooper, Task, VI, 420.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where.

For so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its *flight*.

Longfellow, The Arrow and the Song.

3. A number of beings or things flying or pass-
ing through the air together; especially, a flock
of birds flying in company; the birds that fly
or migrate together; the birds produced in the
same season: applied specifically in the old lan-
guage of English sport to doves and swallows,
and in America to pigeons, and also to a swarm
of bees.

At the first *flight* of arrow went
Full four-score Scots this way.

Chapman, The Arrow and the Song, p. 142.

Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!

Shak., Hamlet, V, 2.

sure you must have had *flights* of strange awkward an-
imals, if you can be so taken with him!

Walt Whitman, Letters, II, 20.

High o'er the reastles deep, above the reach
Of gunner's hope, vast *flights* of wild ducks stretch

Cable, Works, II, 12.

Master Simon . . . told me that according to the most
ancient and approved treatise on hunting, "I must say a
muster of peacocks." "In the same way," added he, with
a slight air of pedantry, "we say a *flight* of doves or swal-
lows, a bevy of quails, a *bird* of deer, or crane, or crane,
a skulk of foxes, or a building of rooks."

Lucas, Sketch Book, p. 230.

4. Figuratively, an excursion or saley; a pass-
ing out of or beyond a fixed course; a mount-
ing or soaring; as, a *flight* of imagination or
fancy; a *flight* of ambition or of temper.

These were men of high *flights* and above ordinances, and
spake spiteful things of our Lord's Nativity.

Lucas, Diary, Dec. 25, 1657.

Trust me, dear good humour can prevail
When airs, and *flights*, and scowls, and scolding fall.

Pope, R. of the L., V, 1.

Ever the thing
That Fancy finds in her excessive *flights*

Cooper, Task, IV, 242.

In the *flights* of his imagination, [Emerson] is like the
strong-winged bird of passage.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

5. In archery: (a) The sport of shooting ar-
rows in the manner now called roving — that is,
with roving aim instead of at a butt. See *rover*.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid
at the *flight*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, I, 1.

(b) Shooting with the longbow in general, as
distinguished from the use of the crossbow.
See *flight-arrow*. — 6. A continuous series of
steps or stairs; the part of a stairway extend-
ing directly from one floor or one landing to
another.

Hastily we pass,
And up a *flight* of stairs into the hall.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

Surrounded . . . by stone-faced terraces, and approached
on every side by noble *flights* of stairs.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I, 181.

7. The glume or husk of oats. — 8. The thin
membrane which is detached from the coffee-
berry in the process of roasting. — 9. In the
clapper of a bell, the dependent piece or weight
below the striking part; the tail.

The tail, called the *flight*, is almost always requisite to
make the clapper fly properly.

Sir R. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 350.

10. In mach.: (a) The inclination of the arm of
a crane or of a cat-head. (b) A wing or fin; a
fan.

To it [the trough of a drier] are secured iron or steel
flights and agitators. *See Amer.*, N. S., LV, 148.

A number of inclined boards called *flights*, whose func-
tion was to spread the meal and to gather it toward the
bolting hopper. *See Amer.*, N. S., Supp., p. 811.

Time of *flight*, in gun., the time required for a projec-
tile to move through the air from the muzzle of a piece
until it first touches the mark, ground, or water. — *Syn.* 2.
See *back*, n.

II. a. 1. [*Cl. flit* = *fleet*.] Swift in transit.
Naves.

So *flight* is melancholic to darker disgrace,
And deadly dowse to a bright good morrow?
Copley, Fig for Fortune (1800), p. 11.

2. In sporting, belonging to a flight or flock.

In the autumn migration, the birds [woodcock] that have
recently arrived are called *flight* birds, and are distin-
guished by the feathers on the breast being brighter in color
than those that have been lying in the feeding ground
for some time. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 261.

Flight (flit), n. [*ME. flight, flyght, flit, flucht*,
(AS. *flyht*, in this sense, not found) = OFries.
flucht = D. *vlucht*, escape, = M. *Al. vlucht*, L. *Al.*
flugt, flight, = OHG. *flucht*, MHG. *flucht*, G. *flucht* =
Sw. *flykt* = Dan. *flugt*, flight, escape; < AS.
flon (pret. pl. *flugon*), etc., E. *fleet*.] A differ-
ent word from *flight*, ult. < *fly*; but the two
words have been confused. The act of flee-
ing; the act of running away to escape dan-
ger or expected evil; hasty departure.

Who shall take the *flights* and flee.
Thomas of Rhyndoune (Child's Ballads, I, 96).

They with sword and spear
Put many folk to *flight*.

The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads,
II, 83).

Pray ye that your *flight* be not in the winter.

Stat., xiv, 90.

Munro was forced to abandon his baggage, to fling his
guns into the tanks, and to save himself by a retreat which
might be called a *flight*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Flight (flit), v. t. [*Flight*, n.] To put to
flight; rout; frighten away.

Mount Plonin . . . from whence the wild hore came of
a sudden that *flight* her. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 245.

Philosophy . . . is to be *flight*ed and exploded among
Christians. *Glennville*, Essay, IV.

Flight (flit), v. and n. An obsolete spelling of *flite*.

Flight-arrow (flit'ar'v), n. 1. An arrow having
a conical or pyramidal head without barbs. —

2. A long and light arrow in general; a shaft
or arrow for the longbow, as distinguished from
the bolt.

Flighted (flit'ed), a. [*Flight*, n. + -ed.] 1. Tak-
ing flight; flying.

An unusual step of sudden silence
Gave tongue to the drowsy *flighted* birds
That draw the litter of close curtains sleep.

Milton, Comus, l. 662.

2. In her., same as feathered.

Flighter (flit'er), n. [*Flight*, n. + -er.] In brew-
ing and distilling, a horizontal vane revolving
over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce
a circular current in the liquor.

Flight-feather (flit'fö-vh'er), n. See *feather*.

It is easy to understand that durable as are the *flight*-
feathers they do not last forever, and are besides very
subject to accidental breakage, the consequence of which
would be the crippling of the bird. *Encyc. Brit.*, III, 776.

Flight-head (flit'hed), n. A wild-headed person.
Naves.

Some insurrection hath been in Warwickshire, and be-
gan the very same day that the plot should have been ex-
ecuted; some Popish *flight-heads* thinking to do wonders.
Letter, dated 1606.

flightily (flī'ti-lī), *adv.* In a flighty, wild, capricious, or imaginative manner.

flightiness (flī'ti-nēs), *n.* The state of being flighty; capriciousness; volatility; specifically, slight delirium or mental aberration.

Her innate flightiness made her dangerous.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

- *Syn.* Lightness, Fricolity, etc. (see *levity*); giddiness, caprice.

flightless (flī'tlē), *a.* [*< flight + -less.*] Incapable of flying.

The giant ostrich of Madagascar was a flightless bird.
The Century, XXXI, 359.

flight-shaft (flī't shāft), *n.* Same as *flight-arrow*.

flight-shooting (flī't shō'ting), *n.* The sport or practice of shooting birds as they fly in flocks, or to and from their feeding-grounds.

flight-shot (flī't shōt), *n.* The distance which an arrow flies; bow-shot.

The Temple had privileged of Sanctuaries, which Alexander extended to a furlong, Mithridates to a flight-shot, Antonius added part of the City.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

About a fite shot from the towne is the Cardinal's house.
Keelyn, Diary, Sept. 14, 1694.

Jack was already gone a flight-shot beyond his patience.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vi.

flighty (flī'ti), *a.* [= *D. flüchtig*, volatile, = *i. flüchtig* = *Dan. flygtig* = *Sw. flyktig*, flighty; as *flight* + *-y*.] 1. Indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humor, caprice, etc.; given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct; volatile; giddy; fickle; capricious; slightly delirious; wandering in mind.

The flighty gambols of chance are objects of no science, nor grounds of any dependence whatever.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III, xxvi.

Proofs of my flighty and paradoxical turn of mind.
Coleridge

Mr. Dingwell was a man of a flighty and furious temper.
J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mollory, xxiv.

2. Flooting; swift; transient. [Rare.]

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

flimflam (flīm'flām), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *flam*; cf. *flipflap*, *whimwham*, etc.] A freak; a trick; an imposition or deception.

This is a pretty flimflam.
Beau and Fl.

I will not be troubled, colonel, with his meanings, if he do not marry her this very evening; for I have none of his flimflams and his may be.
Cowley, Culler of Coleman Street (1663).

flimmer-ball (flīm'er-bāl), *n.* A protozoan of Haeckel's group *Catallacta*, *Magosphaera planula* of Norway. See *Magosphaera*.

flimsily (flīm'zī-lī), *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

flimsiness (flīm'zī-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.

There is a certain flimsiness of Poetry, that seems expedient in a song.
Shenstone.

If you like Vandyck or Gainsborough especially, you must be too much attracted by gentlemanly flimsiness.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, App. ii.

flimsy (flīm'zī), *a.* and *n.* [Perhaps *< W. llym-si*, sluggish, spiritless, flimsy. The *W. lly* is a voiceless *l*, which is sometimes thought by English hearers to resemble *th*; *th* before *l* is in other cases represented by *f* (e. g., in *flect*; cf. *flit*, for *thit*). The same change, *W. lly* to *E. fl*, appears in *flummery*, q. v.] 1. *a.* 1. Without material strength or solid substance; of loose and unsubstantial structure.

Reveries, . . .
Those flimsy webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought.
Cowper, Retirement.

2. Without strength or force of any kind; weak; ineffectual: as, a flimsy argument.

Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines!
Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 94.

That style which in the closet might justly be called flimsy seems the true mode of eloquence here.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

In reply came flimsy and unmeaning excuses.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

- *Syn.* 1. Unsubstantial, thin, slight. 2. Feeble, trivial, shallow, superficial, frivolous, foolish, puerile.

II. *a.* 1. A thin sort of paper by means of which several copies of a writing may be made at once; transfer-paper. — 2. A bank-note, from its being made of thin paper. [Slang.]

When a man sends you the flimsy, he spares you the flourish.
Dickens.

flinch (flīnch), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form (perhaps influenced by *bleech*) of *ME. flecken*: see *flerk*.] 1. To give way to fear or to a

sense of pain; shrink back from anything painful or dangerous; manifest a feeling or a fear of suffering or injury of any kind; draw back from any act or undertaking through dread of consequences; shrink; wince: as, the pain was severe, but he did not flinch.

They [Moskito Indians] behave themselves very bold in fight, and never seem to flinch nor hang back; for they think that the white men with whom they are know better than they when it is best to fight.

Dampier, Voyages, I, 8.

He [Stuyvesant] was never a man to flinch when he found himself in a scrape; but to dash forward through thick and thin, trusting, by hook or by crook, to make all things straight in the end.
Levin, Kulkebocker, p. 229.

The mere holiday-politician . . . flinches from his duties as soon as those duties become difficult and disagreeable.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. In croquet, to allow the foot to slip from the ball in the act of croqueting.

flinch (flīnch), *v. t.* Same as *flense*.

fincher (fin'chēr), *n.* One who finches.

Believe 't, sir,
But make this good upon us you have promis'd,
You shall not find us finchers.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, II, 2.

finching (fin'ching), *n.* In ship-building, same as *snape*.

finchingly (fin'ching-lī), *adv.* In a finching manner.

finder (fin'dēr), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *flender*; *< Norw. findra*, dial. *flingra*, a thin slice or splinter, esp. of stone, dial. *flinter*, a crumb, fragment (cf. *fara i flinter*, *fluga i flint*, *Dan. springe i flint*, go, fly, or spring to finders, used fig., burst with rage; verb red. *flindrast*, *flintrast*, splinter, shiver, go to finders). Cf. *D. flenters*, rags, tatters, and see *flint*, *flints*. There is no connection with *G. dial. flinder*, *flinter*, *G. flitter*, spangle, tinsel, *fluttern*, glitter, *Dan. Sw. flitter*, tinsel.] A splinter; a thin slice; a small piece or fragment: usually in the plural.

His bow and his broad arrow
In finders flew about
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V, 191).

They gar'd it a' in finders flee
Jack o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI, 95).

The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand finders flew.
Scott, L. of L. M., III, 6.

finder (fin'dēr), *v. i.* [Sc.; cf. *D. flinder*, a butterfly.] To flirt; run about in a fluttering manner. *Jamieson*.

findermouse (fin'dēr-mōus), *n.*; pl. *findermice* (-mis). [*< late ME. flyndermouse*; *< flinder* (cf. *D. flinder*, a butterfly: see *finder*) + *mouse*; perhaps a var. of *flittermouse*, q. v.] A bat: same as *flittermouse*.

Thienne cam . . . the flyndermouse and the wezel.
Caston, Reynard the Fox (1481) (ed. Arber), p. 112.

One face was attired of the newe fashion of womens attyre, the other face like the olde arraye of women, and had wynges like a batte or flyndermouse.
MS. Harl., 456, l. 77. (*Halliwel*.)

Flinders bar (flīn'dērz bār), [*< So* called from its inventor: see *Flindersia*.] *Naut.*, an appliance for correcting a part of the local deviation of the compass-needle on shipboard, consisting of a soft iron cylinder, generally two or three inches in diameter, placed vertically in front or in the rear of the compass-binnacle at such a distance as may be required. Besides helping to correct the semicircular deviation, it tends to lessen the heeling-error.

Flindersia (flīn'dēr-sī-ā), *n.* [NL., so called after Captain M. Flinders, R. N. (died 1814), who, accompanied by the botanist Robert Brown, explored the coast of Australia in the beginning of the 19th century.] A genus of tall timber-trees of Australia, of the natural order *Meliaceae*, and allied to the mahogany. The wood of *F. Greyi* is very hard and durable, and is used in house-building. *F. australis*, the ash or beech of Queensland, is largely used for staves. *F. Oakleyana* is known as *white oak* or *yellow-wood*, and furnishes a yellow dye. All have a woody capsule covered with sharp-pointed tubercles, which is used by the natives as a rasp in preparing roots, etc., for food.

fling (flīng), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flung*, ppr. *flinging*. [*< ME. flyngen, flengen* (with strong pret. *flang, flong*), tr. fling, usually intr. hasten, fly, rush, also strike (at), *< Icel. flengja*, whip, ride furiously, = *Sw. flänga*, romp, ride furiously, a derived sense of *Dan. flenga*, strike, *Sw. dial. flänga*, strike, hack, strip bark from trees, = *Norw. flengja*, slash, gash, cut, esp. with violence, = *Dan. flänge*, slash, gash; hence the noun, *Sw. fläng*, agitation, violent exercise, = *Norw. fleng* = *Dan. flänge*, a slash, gash; cf. the adverbial phrase, *Sw. i fläng* = *Norw. i fleng* = *Dan. i fläng*, at random, indiscrimi-

nately.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw, cast, or hurl; especially, to throw with force, violence, or swiftness, with ardor, vehemence, disdain, impatience, or indifference: as, the waves flung the ship upon the rocks; his antagonist flung him to the ground; to fling a sarcasm at an opponent; they flung themselves suddenly upon the enemy; to fling a penny to a beggar.

He . . . raft him al his song
And eke his speche, and out at dore him flong [var. *along*, l. e., *slung*].
Chaucer, Maniple's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 17254.

Who loves the king, and will embrace his pardon,
Fling up his cap, and say — God save his majesty!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

Another time my horse (a'launtly flung) me over his head into a neighboring parish, as if I had been a shuttlecock.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

Once more, on gay St. Crispin's day,
Flung out your blazoned banner!
Whittier, The Shoemakers.

The bell
Flung out its sound o'er night or day.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III, 107.

2. To throw aside or off, as a burden.

You likewise will do well,
Ladies, in entering here, to cast and fling
The tricks which make us toys of men.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

To fling off. (a) To haffle in the chase; defeat of prey. (b) To get rid of.

You flung me off, before the court disgrac'd me,
When in the pride I appear'd of all my beauty.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

To fling one's self out or about, to flounce out or about; dash out, as in anger or rage. — To fling out, to utter or speak violently or recklessly: as, to fling out hard words against another. — To fling the head, to throw up the head with a violent, contemptuous, or angry motion.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act by throwing in some particular way; discharge a missile, or something analogous to a missile.

Thou sitt'st upon this ball
Of earth, secure, while death, that flings at all,
Stands arm'd to strike thee down.
Quarles, Emblems, l. 7.

I and my Cloe take a nobler Aim:
At human Hearts we fling, nor ever miss the Game.
Prior, Cloe Hunting.

2. To aim a blow, as with a weapon; let fly.

He . . . flung at him fiercely with a slye awerde,
Destruction of Troy (E. K. T. 8.), l. 5222.

3. To hasten; fly; rush.

Messengers come flung
Into the halle before the kyng.
King Alisaunder, l. 1165.

Then starting up, down yonder path he flung,
Lest thou hadst mis'd thy way.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, III, 1.

This denunciation is eagerly caught up by the public: away they fling to propagate the distress.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cvii.

4. To start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; rush away in anger.

for his son she gan fling,
In rage as a Lyonsse
Legend of St. Alexius, l. 1024.

Alas, kind lord!
He's flung in rage from this ungrateful seat
Of monstrous friends.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 2.

She [Lady Townshend] burst into a flood of tears and rage; told him she now believed all his father and mother had said of him; and with a thousand and other reproaches flung upat him.
Walpole, Letters, II, 51.

Tom flung out of the room, and slammed the door after him.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II, 4.

5. To fly into violent and irregular motions; flounce; throw out the legs violently, as a horse; kick.

Being fastned to proud Coursers collers,
That fight and fling, it (willo-wort) will abate their shollers.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

This is but to fling and struggle under the inevitable net of God, that now begins to inviron you round.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The beasts began to kick and fling.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II, II, 222.

6. To utter harsh or abusive language; upbraid; sneer: as, he began to flout and fling.
fling (flīng), *n.* [*< fling, v.*] 1. A throw; a cast from the hand. — 2. Entire freedom of action; wild dash into pleasure, adventure, or excitement of any kind; enjoyment of pleasure to the full extent of one's opportunities.

Give me my fling, and let me say my say.
Tennyson, Aymer's Field.

He has seen the world and had his fling at Paris.
T. Wentworth, Cecil Broomie, l.

I tell you, don't think of marrying — why should you marry? — but just have your fling and get a little fun while you can.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlv.

3. A lively Scotch country-dance; a reel or hornpipe, especially of the kind called the *Highland fling*, usually danced by one person.

We saw the Highlanders dancing the *fling* to the music of the bagpipe in the open street. *Nell, Tour, p. 1.*

So he stepped right up before my gate,
And danced in a saucy *fling*.

Hood, The Last Man.

4. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

He had a *fling* at your Ladyship too.

Congreve, Way of the World, III. 6.

Shakespeare has very sly *flings* at this unnatural manner of thinking and writing.

Goldsmith, Sequel to A Poetical School.

5. A slight, trifling matter: in the following proverb:

England were but a *fling*,
Save for the crooked stick and the gray goose wing.

Faulter, Worthless, Berkshire.

Full *fling*, at the utmost speed; recklessly.

A man that hath taken his career, and runs full *fling* to a place, cannot recall himself, or recall his strength on the sudden.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 237.

fling-dust (fling'dust), *n.* [*fling*, *v.* + *obj.* *dust*.] One who kicks up the dust; a street-walker: a term of contempt applied to a woman of low character. *Beau. and Fl.*

finger (fling'er), *n.* 1. One who flings; a thrower, jeerer, etc.

And as a Currier that cannot hurt the *finger*,
Flies at the stone and blith that for anger,
Goliath bites the ground.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Trophies.

2. One who dances a fling. [*Scotch.*]

That's as muckle as to say that I sild have minded you was a *finger* and a fiddler yourself. *Scott, Pirate, ix.*

flinging-tree (fling'ing-trē), *n.* [*Sc.* *flinging-tree*; *flinging*, *ppr.* of *fling*, *v.* + *tree*.] 1. A piece of timber hung as a partition between horses in a stall. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]—2. A flail; properly, the lower part of a flail. [*Scotch.*]

The thresher a weary *flinging tree*
The lee-lang day had tired me.

Burns, The Vision, I.

flinking-comb (fling'king-kōm), *n.* A comb for the toilet-table. [*Prov. Eng.*]

flint (flint), *n.* and *a.* [*ME.* *flint*, < *AS.* *flint*, *flint*, and in general a rock, = *Sw.* *flinta* = *Dan.* *flint* = *MLG.* *flins* = *OHG.* *flins*, *MHG.* *flins*, *G.* *flint*, *flint*; perhaps < *Gr.* *φλινθος*, a brick; see *plinth*. Perhaps ult. connected with *flinder*¹ (*Norw.* *flinter*, a fragment, etc.); see *flinder*¹. Hence *OF.* *flin*, a stone used, like emery, in polishing knives; and *prob.* *Dan.* *flint* = *Sw.* *flint* (in comp.), *G.* *flinte* (whence *Bohem.* and *Pol.* *flinta*, *flint*, *plinte*), a gun; see *flint-lock*.] 1. A form of silica, somewhat allied to chalcedony, but more opaque, and with less luster. It is usually of a light gray or brownish color. It has a peculiarly well marked conchoidal fracture, and can easily be broken up into fragments having sharp cutting edges. For this reason, and because of its hardness, which is proverbial, flint was most extensively used in prehistoric times for all kinds of cutting implements. The use of flint as a means of striking fire with a steel, and especially as a part of the one almost universally used musket-lock, is well known. Flint occurs in large quantity in the form of nodules, and even sheets or beds, in the chalk of England and France, and has been formed by the slow replacement of carbonate of lime by silica held in solution in water. It is abundant in the United States, generally in massive forms. The exterior of most flints is of a lighter color than the interior, this difference being caused by a rearrangement of the particles of the silica.

Then he took up the Eldridge sword,
As hard as any flint.

Sir Caudine (Child's Ballads, III. 180).

The old chief slowly shapes, with axe of stone,
The arrow-head from flint and bone.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, II.

2. A piece of flinty stone used for any purpose, as for striking fire in a flint-lock musket or otherwise, or in the form of an implement. See cut under *flint-lock*.

Ac (but) how fyre at a *flint* fowre hundredth wyntre,
Bot thou have towe to take it with tondre or brochae,
Al thi labour is loate and al thi lough tramaille

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 344

Prometheus first struck the *flints*, and marvelled at the spark.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 212.

So stubborn *flint* their inward heat conceal,
Till art and force th' unwilling sparks reveal.

Congreve, To Mr. Dryden.

The place seems to be devoted to the making of *flints*.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Maroon, p. 269.

3. Figuratively, something very hard or obdurate: as, he was *flint* against persuasion.

He hath a tear for pity and a hand
Open as day for melting charity:
Yet notwithstanding, being incens'd, he's *flint*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Dry flint, in leather-making. See the extract.

Dry flint is a thoroughly dry hide that has not been skinned.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 64.

Liquor of flint, a solution of flint or silica in potash.—**To fix one's flint**. See *fix*.—**To skin a flint**, to act with extreme closeness or meanness in regard to money matters.

II. a. 1. Made or composed of flint.—2. **Hard and firm, as if made of flint:** as, *flint corn* or *flint wheat*.—**Flint implements**, *in archaeol.*, implements used by man before the use of metals so called because, although occasionally found of granite, jade, serpentine, jasper, basalt, and other hard stones, these first studied, as well as the most numerous examples, are formed of flint. They consist of arrow-heads, ax-heads or celts, lance-heads, knives, wedges, etc. Flint implements have been found in many regions of the globe; often, as in the Somme valley in France, in apparently upheaved beds of drift, and in connection with the remains of extinct species of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other mammals, whence man's existence on the globe at a geological period anterior to the present has been inferred. Flint implements are still used by some savage tribes.

flintamentosa (flint'ā-men-tō'sā), *n.* A name given in Australia to the tree *Flindersia Greavesii*.

flinted (flint'ed), *a.* [*flint* + *-ed*.] Hardened; cruel. *Darwin.*

Also we the byrthplace detest of flinted Misses.

Stanhurst, Friend, III. 270.

flint-glass (flint'glās), *n.* A variety of glass in which the silica is combined with oxid of lead in greater or less quantity. The larger the amount of lead the higher the specific gravity and the refractive power, and the greater the brilliancy of the product. Flint-glass is often called *crystal glass*, or simply *crystal*, while some limit the name *flint glass* to the variety specially made for optical purposes. Besides the oxid of lead, potash is an essential ingredient of flint-glass or crystal. Analyses of different kinds of crystal show the presence of from 28 to 37 per cent of oxid of lead, 11 to 17 of potash, and 62 to 50 of silica. The flint glass of Oldmund, used for optical purposes and generally admitted to be of unrivalled excellence, contains about 43 per cent of oxid of lead and 12 of potash. The brilliancy of crystal glass fits it for use for ornamental purposes, and especially for the most showy and expensive table ware. The characteristic luster and sparkle due to the high refractive power of the material is brought out by cutting and polishing, exactly as is done in the case of gems. Owing, however, to its softness, crystal glass is easily scratched by careless handling and dulled by wear. The name *flint-glass* originated in the fact that the silica first used in England for the manufacture of this article was derived from flint. An essential requisite for good flint glass is purity of the materials employed, and the form of the furnace and of the melting pots are peculiar. Great technical skill is required for the production of the best kind of glass for optical purposes. See *glass*, *stain*, and *lens*.

flint-hearted (flint'härt), *a.* Same as *flint-hearted*.

Under the conduct of Great Soliman
Have I ben chief commander of an host,
And put the *flint heart* Persians to the sword.

Kipling, Soliman and Perseda.

flint-hearted (flint'härt'ed), *a.* Hard hearted; cruel.

"Oh, pity," gan she cry, "flint hearted boy!"
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 95.

flintiness (flint'ti-nēs), *n.* The quality of being flinty; hardness; cruelty.

The more I admire your flintiness
What cause have I given you, illustrious madam,
To play this strange part with me?

Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, I. 1.

flint-knacker (flint'nak'er), *n.* Same as *flint-knapper*.

flint-knapper (flint'nap'er), *n.* A workman who breaks or chips flints to desired forms.

During a recent journey through Valona I was so fortunate as to observe in a street of Joann an old Albanian flint-knapper practicing his truly elegant art.

A. J. Evans, Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVI. 65.

flint-knapping (flint'napping), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* The act or method of breaking or chipping flints to desired forms. In modern practice the lumps or nodules of flint are broken into pieces of moderate size by means of light blows with a square hammer, and these pieces are then split and shaped by scaling or flaking them off by means of blows of nicely adjusted force and direction with a pointed hammer.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the art of flaking and shaping flints.

At present the chief site of flint-knapping industry in Valona and its neighborhood.

A. J. Evans, Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVI. 66.

flint-lock (flint'lok), *n.* 1. A gun lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking the hammer,



MAISON Flint-lock. Priming gear: a, hammer; b, flint-pan, or pan; c, touch-hole; d, flint; e, e, cocks.

and igniting the priming in a receptacle called the pan. The match-lock was superseded by the flint-lock, which is now superseded by the percussion-lock.—2. A gun, especially a musket, having a flint-lock.

A pair of the best pattern flint-locks, well made and finished, were well worth the £7 paid for their manufacture.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 68.

flint-mill (flint'mil), *n.* 1. In *pottery-manuf.*, a mill in which burned and crushed flints are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain. The mill has a pan with a bottom of quartz or felspar blocks, and runners of silicious stone.—2. In *mining*, an old safety device for producing light, consisting of a wheel of which the periphery was studded with flints, which, when the wheel revolved, struck against a steel and emitted a quick succession of sparks. Such sparks do not ignite fire-damp. *E. H. Knight.*

The clumsy and unsafe "safety" lamp, which will soon be numbered, with the flint-mill, among the relics of the past.

Hospitalier, Electricity (trans.), p. 242.

flint-paring (flint'par'ing), *n.* The practice of a skindint; parsimony.

Much mischief was done by the mercantile spirit which dictated the hard chattering on both sides the Channel at this important juncture; for during this tedious flint-paring, Antwerp, which might have been saved, was falling into the hands of Philip.

Motley, United Netherlands, I. 322.

flint-rope (flint'rōp), *n.* A kind of glass-rope; the stem of a glass-sponge, as *Hyalonema eloboloides*.

flints (flints), *n. pl.* [*Prob.* skin to *flinder*¹ (*Norw.* *flinter*, *flint*, etc.); see *flinder*¹.] Refuse barley in making malt. [*Prov. Eng.*]

flint-sponge (flint'spūnj), *n.* The sponge *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found at Yonoshima, on the coast of Japan. Also called *sponge-glass*.

flintstone (flint'stōn), *n.* A hard silicious stone; flint.

Like wood he sprang the castle about,

On the rock of the black flintstone.

Boomer Hagman (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

It is not sufficient to carry religion in our hearts, as fire is carried in flint-stones, but we are outwardly, visibly, apparently, to revive and honour the living God.

Hooker, Keble, Polity, vii. 22.

flintware (flint'wār), *n.* In *ceram.*: (a) Pottery distinguished by the use of ground flints mixed with the clay. (b) Pottery having a slip into which ground flints enter for a considerable part of its volume.

flintwood (flint'wōd), *n.* The mountain-ash of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus pilularis*.

flinty (flint'ī), *a.* [*< flint* + *-y*.] 1. Of the nature of flint; abounding in flint, or having a flint-like quality: as, a flinty rock; a flinty fracture; flinty ground.

Flinty rocks were cleft. *Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.*

Each purple peak, each flinty spire,

Was bathed in floods of living fire.

Scott, I. of the L., I. 11.

2. Figuratively, hard as flint; obdurate; cruel; unmerciful: as, a flinty heart.

Gratitude

Through flinty Tartar's bosom would peep forth,

And answer thanks. *Shak., All's Well, iv. 4.*

How shall I move

Thy flinty heart my curse has made me love?

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 117.

flip (flip), *v.*; pret. and *pp.* *flipped*, *ppr.* *flipping*. [*An attenuated form of flap, q. v.* Hence *flipp*, *flp*, *q. v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To flip; tap lightly; twitch.

As when your little ones

Doe twist their fingers flip their cherry stones.

W. Brooke, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 2.

Madly flipping the ash from his cigarette.

Hugh Conway, A Family Affair, p. 27.

2. To flick, as with a whip.—3. To toss with a snap of the thumb, or the like: as, to flip up a penny in playing "heads and tails." [*Colloq.*]

II. *intrans.* To flap.

To sing their song "I want to hear the flipping of the angels wings." They [three negroes] not only sang the chorus over and over again, but each time shook their hands . . . to represent their flipping.

London Nonconformist, June 17, 1890.

When the water had disappeared, eight mackerel were found flipping about the deck.

Science, VII. 208.

To flip up, to toss up a coin to determine what shall be done, etc. See *1. 3* [*Colloq.*]

The two great men could flip up to see which should have the second place.

New York Tribune, Oct. 4, 1879.

flip (flip), *n.* [*< flip*, *v.*] A flip; a flick; a snap.

Madame Tovar, with the little pessimistic flip at the end of every paragraph, is the most personal of books.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 248.

flip (flip), *a.* [E. dial.; < *flap*, *v.* Cf. *flippant*.] Nimble; flippant. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]
flip (flip), *n.* [Of dial. origin; prob. < *flap*, *v.*, but the connection is not clear.] A mixture of which ale, beer, or cider is the chief ingredient, sweetened, spiced, made sometimes with eggs (see *egg-flip*), and drunk hot. It is considered essential to heat the compound by means of hot iron plunged into the liquor, which gives a burnt taste. See *flip-dog*.

He caused the *flip* in mugs for town
 And wine in cans for day.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

If you spent the evening in a tavern (says John Adams), you found the house full of people drinking draughts of *flip*, [and] today, and carousing and swearing.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 97.

In those good old days . . . it was thought best to heat the poker red hot before plunging it into the mugs of *flip*.
C. D. Warner, *Blacklog Studies*, p. 18.

flip-dog (flip'dog), *n.* An iron shaped like a poker, used to heat *flip* by plunging it while red-hot into the liquor.

Warm your nose with Porter's *flip-dog*.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 11.

flipe (flip), *n.* [Formerly also *flupe*; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *flap*, a shirt-collar, corner of a handkerchief, etc.; Icel. *flipi*, a horse's lip, = Sw. dial. *flap*, the lip.] 1. A fold; a lap. [Scotch.]—2. The brim of a hat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Good blow bonnet on their head;
 Which on the one side had a *flipe*,
 Adorned with a tobacco pipe.
Cleland, *Poems*, p. 12.

3. A flake of snow. [Prov. Eng.]
flipe (flip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fliped*, ppr. *fliping*. [Formerly also *flupe*; < *flap*, *v.*] 1. To fold back; turn up or down, as a sleeve, or a stocking in pulling it off, by turning it inside out. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I *flipe* up my sleeves as one doth that intendeth to do some thyng, or because his sleeves shoulde not hange over his handes.
Palsgrave.

2. To ruffle back, as the skin. [Scotch.]
 The young man . . . played his pavid, by *fliping* up the lid of his eyes and casting up the white.
McCree, *John Knox*, II. 202.

flipflap (flip'flap), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *flap*. Cf. *flap*.] 1. A continual light flapping; the repeated stroke or noise made by the alternating movements of something broad, flat, and limber.—2. A somersault. [Slang.]—3. A flighty person. *Darius*.

The light airy *flipflap*, she kills him with her motions.
Vanbrugh, *False Friend*, I. 1.

4. A neuropterous grub, the dobson or hellgrammite. [Virginia, U. S.]

flipflap (flip'flap), *adv.* [< *flipflap*, *n.*] With a flapping noise. *Johnson*.

flipjack (flip'jak), *n.* Same as *flapjack*.
flippancy (flap'an-si), *n.* [< *flippant* (flap'ant) + *-cy*.] The state or quality of being flippant; free or inconsiderate volubility; presumptuous or impertinent trifling in speech or conduct; disrespectful smartness in speaking or writing; pertness.

But this *flippancy* of language proves nothing but the passion of the men who have indulged the natives in it.
Flap Hunt, *Works*, V. vi.

flippant (flip'ant), *a.* [With suffix *-ant*, as if of L. origin, but due to the ME. ppr. suffix *-ant*, -*ende* (< AS. *-ende*; see *angry*); appar. resting on *flap*, but prob. < Icel. *flapa*, or *flappa*, babble, prattle, *flipa*, *n.*, babble, tattle, = Sw. dial. *flapa*, talk nonsense.] 1. Lively and fluent in speech; speaking freely; talkative; communicative.

As for your mother, she was wise, a most *flippant* tongue she had.
Chapman, *All Fools*, V. 1.

It becometh good men, in such cases, to be . . . *flippant* and free in their speech.
Barrow, *Sermon on Gunpowder Treason*.

2. Voluble and confident, without due knowledge or consideration; talkative and forward; impertinent; disrespectfully smart in speech or conduct.

She was so *flippant* in her answers to all the honest fellows that came near her, and so very vain of her beauty, that she has valued herself upon her charms till they have ceased.
Stecher, *Spectator*, No. 118.

To be *flippant* about troubles is as intolerable as it is to be trifling about adornings.
P. Robinson, *Under the Sun*, p. 27.

3. Of slight and trifling quality; shallow; pert; disrespectful.

Have no regard to Sybil's dress, have none
 To her pert language, to her *flippant* tone.
Crabbe, *Works*, IV. 142.

Hurried and *flippant* fantasies are substituted for exact and philosophical reasoning.

Story, *Speech at Cambridge*, Aug. 21, 1826.
 I will not echo the rather *flippant* observation of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, in her *Essay on Shakespeare*, . . . to the effect that the primary glory of French dramatists in their own eyes seems to be their triumph over the difficulties of rhyming. A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 110.

flippantly (flip'ant-ly), *adv.* In a flippant manner; glibly; with pert volubility.

With those great sugar-lippers they *flipped* off his flippers, As the Clerk very *flippantly* turned his flats.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 229.

flippantness (flip'ant-ness), *n.* Flippancy.
flipper (flip'er), *n.* [< *flap* + *-er*. Cf. *flapper*.]

1. A limb used to swim with. (a) The fin of a fish. (b) Any limb of a sea-turtle. (c) The leg, especially the fore leg, of a seal or walrus. (d) The fore fin of a cetacean or a sirenia, as a whale, a porpoise, or a manatee. (e) The wing of a penguin.

2. The hand; as, give us your *flipper*. [Slang.]—3. Part of a scene, hinged and painted on both sides, used in trick changes. [Theatrical cant.]—4. A flapjack; a kind of griddle-cake.—**square-flipper**, the bearded soul, *Evomothus barbatus*.

flippitt, *n.* [Var. of *flippit*. Cf. *flap* and *flippant*.] A pert or lively person.

How now, my wanton *flippitt*?
 Where are thy gins of sweetmeats? this is mettle
 To coynce young Cupids in.
A Woman Inconstant Lady

fird (fêrd), *n.* [See, formerly also *flyrd*; perhaps a particular use of ME. *fêrd*, *q. v.*] 1. Anything thin and insufficient; any piece of dress that is unsubstantial. *Jamieson*.—2. *pl.* Worn-out clothes. *Jamieson*.

fird (fêrd), *v. t.* [See: see *flirt*, and cf. *fird*.] 1. To gibe; jeer.

Sun sings, Sun dances, Sun tell stories . . .
 Sun flirts, Sun teases, and sun flatters.
Dunbar, *Maliland Poems*, p. 102. (*Jamieson*).

2. To flutter. *Jamieson*.

firdie, **firdy** (fêr'di), *a.* [< *fird* + *-ie*, *-y*.] Giddy; unsettled; often applied to a skittish horse. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

firdoch (fêr'doch), *n.* [< *fird*.] A little flirt. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

fire (fir), *v. and n.* An obsolete and dialectal variant of *fier*.

firk (fêrk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *fêrk*, a var. of *flirt*.] To throw or toss suddenly; jerk; flirt. [Now only prov. Eng.]

firk (fêrk), *n.* [Formerly also *fêrk*, < *firk*, *v.*] A sudden throw or toss; a jerk; a flirt. [Now only prov. Eng.]

With sudden *firk* the fatal hemp beto-g
 The humming flint

Silvester, *Tr. of Du Bartas* Weeks, II. The Trophies

firt (fêrt), *v.* [Formerly also written *flirt*; of dial. origin, being associated in sense with several other words which have the same initial but different final elements, namely, *firk*, *fisk*, *fick*, *throw*, *clerk*, etc., *fêrt*, *flirt*, *gibe*, *flite*, *scold*, etc. Cf. *fird*, perhaps in part the orig. form of which *firk* and *flirt* are variations; cf. also *perk*, *ferk*, *perk*, etc., throw; all these words being more or less dial., and regarded as vaguely imitative or suggestive of the act they signify, and in so far prob. variations of one or two orig. forms.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw with a quick toss or jerk; fling suddenly or smartly, and carelessly or without aim; toss off or about.

The great event is the catastrophe of Sir John Bland, who has *firted* away his whole fortune at hazard.
Walpole, *Letters*, II. 424.

The highly elastic perfect . . . [but *attention* *Secantum*]; instantly *firts* the heavy disc out of the stigmatic chamber, with such force that the whole pollinium is rejected.
Dureau, *Fertil. of Orchids* by Insects, p. 185.

2. To handle with short, quick movements; make waving motions with.

Permitt some happler man
 To kiss your hand or *firt* your fan
Lord Dorset, *Song*, To all you Ladies now on Land.
 The *firted* fan, the bridle, and the tose.
Cropper, *Hope*, I. 344.

3. To gibe, jeer, or scoff at; flout.

Is this the fellow
 That had the patience to become a fool,
 A *firted* fool, and on a sudden break,
 As if he would show a wonder to the world,
 Both in bravery and fortune too?
Pope, *Rule a Wife*, III. 2.

4. To snap the fingers at derisively.—5. To scold; chide. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To move nimbly; run or dart about; flutter restlessly; act with levity or giddiness.

When we catch them, [catfish] with a hook, we tread on them to take the hook out of their mouths, for otherwise, in *firting* about, as all fish will when first taken,

they might accidentally strike their sharp fins into the hands of those that caught them.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 149.

Pacing the room bare-footed, with the tails of his night-shirt *firting* as he turned.

R. L. Stevenson, *Treasure of Frenchland*.

2. To play at courtship; practise coquetish diversions; engage in amatory pastime; in general, to make insincere advances of any kind.

According to Dame Jocelyn, George Washington *firted* with her just a little bit—in what a stately and highly finished manner can be imagined.

T. B. Aldrich, *Bad Boy*, p. 27.

Harley as we now know had *firted* with the Jacobites.
Leslie Stephen, *Swift*, v.

3. To practise gibing or jeering; scoff.

Derided and *firted* at by divers of the baser people, at night we returned to our bark. *Saunders*, *Traveller*, p. 21.

firt (fêrt), *n.* [Formerly also *firt*; < *firt*, *v.*]

1. A smart toss or cast; a darting or sprightly motion.

Indeed there may be sometimes some small *firts* of a Westerly Wind on these Coasts, but neither constant, certain, nor lasting.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. III. 15.

When, with many a *firt* and flutter,
 In there stepped a stately raven.

Poe, *The Raven*.

This calmness seemed to enrage Mr. Effingham not a little; and he put on his cocked hat with a *firt* of irritation.
J. C. Cooke, *Virginia Comedians*, I. xli.

2. A contemptuous remark; a gibe; a jeer.

One *firt* at him, and then I am for the voyage.
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, III. 1.

Must these smiling roses entertain
 The blows of scorn, and *firts* of base disdain?

Quarles, *Emblems*, IV. 2.

3. One who flirts; one who plays at courtship; one who coquets for pastime or adventure; said of either sex, but most commonly of a woman.

Ye belles, and ye *firts*, and ye pert little things,
 Who trip in this flowerye fount.

W. Whitehead, *Song for Ranelagh*.

Several young *firts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world.
Addison, *Guardian*.

General Tufto is a great *firt* of mine.

It is like a *firt*, mused I; lively, uncertain, bright-colored.
D. G. Mitchell, *Reveries of a Bachelor*, II.

4. A shrewish woman.

A good, honest, painful man many times hath a shrew to his wife, . . . a proud peevish *firt*.
Bacon, *Anat. of Mel.*

firtation (fêr-tā'shon), *n.* [< *firt* + *-ation*.]

1. A flirting; a quick sprightly motion. [Rare.]—2. Playing at courtship; amorous trifling or adventure.

I assailed at the birth of that most significant word *firtation*, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureate in one of his comedies. Some inattentive and unbecoming people have, I know, taken it to be a term synonymous with coquetry; but I lay hold of this opportunity to undeceive them, and eventually to inform Mr. Johnson that *firtation* is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation, which subsequent coquetry may reduce to those preliminary articles that commonly end in a definite treaty.
Chesterfield, quoted in *Brit. Essayists*, cl. 210.

A propensity to *firtation* is not confined to age or country, and . . . its consequences were not less disastrous to the mail clad fitter of the dark ages than to the silken courtier of the seventeenth century.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 23.

Or if, perhaps, it was only a passing folly, a foolish little *firtation*, nothing as serious as all this.
Mrs. Chapman, *Poor Gentleman*, xxviii.

= **Syn. 2.** *Flirtation*, *Coquetry*. *Coquetry* may be general: as, she was full of *coquetry*. *Flirtation* is special. *Coquetry* is the result of the love of admiration; *firtation* is more often for the testing or the exhibition of power, and is generally venturesome or challenging.

firtations (fêr-tā'shun), *a.* [< *firtation* + *-ous*.] Given to flirtation. [Colloq.]

The naughty and *firtations* New York girl, Lillian.
The American, VII. 134.

firtationsness (fêr-tā'shun-ness), *n.* A disposition or tendency to flirtation; the habit of flirting. [Colloq.]

A North Carolina girl of ingenuous *firtationsness*.
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 422.

firter (fêr'têr), *n.* One who flirts; a flirt.
firt-gill, **firt-gilliant** (fêrt'jil, -jil'i-ant), *n.* [< *firt*, *n.*, + *gill*, *gillian*.] A pert, forward girl; a light, wanton woman.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his *firt-gills*.
Shak., *R. and J.*, II. 4.

Thou look'st me up at every word I spoke.

As I had been a mawkin, a *firt-gilliant*.

Fletcher, *The Chances*, III. 1.

firtigig (fêr'ti-gig), *n.* [< *firt* + *gig*; the *-i-* is merely connective.] A wanton or flirting girl.

flirtingly (fler'ting-lī), *adv.* In a flirting manner.

flisk (flisk), *a.* See *fledge*.

flisk (flisk), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc., perhaps a var. of *flisk*. In sense of *flisk*¹, perhaps a var. of *flisk* or *flisk*¹.] *I. intrans.* 1. To fly about nimbly; skip; caper.

Were fannies, and flappers of feathers fond,
To flit away the flisking flies.
Glossary, Pleasant Quippes (1590).

2. To fret at the yoke or the collar.

Thou never bruidst and fetch't, and fliskit.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

II. trans. 1. To flick, as with a whip.—2. To render restless; fret. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fashionous tools are easiest flasket. *Scotch proverb.*

flisk (flisk), *n.* [Sc.; < *flisk*, *v.*] 1. A sudden spring or turn; a caper; a whim.

I never knew much of that sort of fine ladies; . . . but there is something in Miss Ashton's change . . . too sudden, and too serious, for a mere flisk of her own.
Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xxviii.

2. A bundle of white rods to brush away cobwebs and dust; a whisk. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A comb with large teeth.

fliskmahoy (flisk-mahoi), *n.* [Sc., also *fliskmahoy*, a giddy, ostentatious person, as adj. light, trivial, giddy; appar. a capricious extension of *flisk*, taken as equiv. to *flirt*.] A giddy, frisking girl.

That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Kintnerout, has taken the cake.
Scott, *Antiquary*, xxxv.

flisky (flis'ki), *a.* [Sc.; < *flisk* + *-y*.] Unsettled; fidgety; whimsical.

But never one will be so daft
As tent auld Johnie a flisky dame.
Hogg, *Mountain Bard*, p. 196.

fissa (fis'si), *n.* [Native name.] A sword with a straight blade used by the Kabyles of Algeria. The edge is usually curved slightly, as in the yataghan, while the back is straight.

fissat (fis'sat), *n.* Same as *fissa*.

flit (flit), *v.* pret. and pp. *flitted*, ppr. *flitting*. [< ME. *flitten*, *flitten*, *flitten*, tr. remove (a thing) from one place to another, intr. remove, move, migrate, depart, < leel. *flyta*, tr. remove, carry, export or import, refl. *flytask*, remove, migrate, = Sw. *flyta* = Dan. *flytte*, tr. remove, transfer, convey, intr. remove, depart. Prob. not connected with leel. *flyta*, AS. *flytan*, E. *flyt*, float, and therefore not connected with E. *flyt* in its later sense (ME. and mod. E.) of 'hasten'; but *flyt* in this sense and *flyt*⁴, *a.*, and prob. *flyt*² and *flyt*³, have affected the modern use of *flit*, which did not orig. imply swiftness or lightness of motion.] *I. trans.* 1. To remove (a thing) from one place to another; transport; shift. [Now only Scotch.]

Then the clerk flyts the book againe to the south enter noke.
Bay Folke Mase Book, B 578.

Fete times have it founded to flite it fro thought.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 623.

Wt' foute care I'll flit this tother
To some batt d'ysent rig.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

2. To turn; move; set in motion.

Nature myhty enlyeth and flitteth the governments of thinges.
Chaucer, *Reithous*, iii. meter 2.

3. To remove or dispossess. [Now only Scotch.]

So sore it aliked when I was hit
That by no craft I might it flit.
Ross, *of the Rose*.

Scho may not flit nor remove the tenents.
Balfour, *Practicks* (1578), p. 106.

II. intrans. 1. To move along, about, or away; remove from a place or from point to point; go off or about; generally with an implication of suddenness, swiftness, or brevity of movement.

O thatt' other daz;
The Jew Crist to flitten
Innill the land of Galile.
Germulum, I. 12764.

His selfe fled to flee to the mountains, where he had three months unknowne amongst the herdmen, flitting vp and downe with ten or twelue followers.
Purche, *Pilgrimage*, p. 296.

My brither has brought a bonnie young page.
His like I ne'er did see;
But the red fute fact frae his cheek,
And the tear stands in his ee.
Lady Margaret (Child's *Ballads*, III. 302).

2. To remove from one habitation to another. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Upon the last of January he flitted out of old Aberdeen with his hall family and furniture.
Spalding, *Hist. Troubles in Scotland*, I. 104.

The farmer vent packs up his beds and chairs,
And all his household stuff, . . .
Sets out, and meets a friend who hails him, "What!
You're flitting!" *Tennyson*, *Walking to the Mall*.

3. To move lightly and swiftly; fly, dart, skim, or send along; as, a bird flits from tree to tree; a cloud flits across the moon.

The clouds that flit, or slowly float away
Couper, *Retirement*, I. 102.

Underneath the barren bush
Flits by the sea blue bird of March.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xvi.

Many a change o'er the King's face did flit
Of kindly rage and hatred and despair
As on the slayer's face he still did start.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 350.

Now and then a sheeted figure flitted past us and vanished through an lucky archway.
T. B. Aldrich, *Poukajog to Peshu*, p. 220.

4. [cf. *flitter*².] To flitter, as a bird.

He cut the cord
Which fastened by the foot the flitting bird.
Dryden, *Field*, v.

flit (flit), *n.* [< *flit*, *v.*] A flitting; removal. [Scotch.]

Better row ait [a staying] nor row flit [a moving].
Ray, *Scottish Proverbs* (3d ed. 1678), p. 208.

flit (flit), *a.* [A perversion of *flit*, in imitation of *flit*.] Nimble; swift.

And in his hand two darts, exceeding flit
And deadly sharp, he held.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iv. 38.

For the flit backer, obeying to her mind,
Forth launched quickly as she did desire.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 20.

flitch (flitch), *n.* [< ME. *flische*, *flische*, *flische*, also without assimilation *flykke*, *flyk* (> E. dial. *fliek*², *fliek*³) = MLG. *fliecke*, *flie*, *fliecke* (> OF. *flique*, *flaque*, *flieche*, *flische*, *F. flieche*), < AS. *fliecc* = leel. *flikki*, a flitch of bacon; cf. leel. *flik*, a flap, tatter, = Sw. *flik*, a lappet, lobe, = Dan. *flig*, lap, corner, lappet; cf. Dan. *flik*, *flikke*, a patch; perhaps ult. akin to *flak*, a slice, etc.; but some of the meanings touch those of the words mentioned under *fliek*¹.]

1. The side of an animal (now only of a hog) salted and cured; chiefly used in the phrase a flitch of bacon.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eye
On grower bacon, or salt haberdine,
Or dried flitches of some smoked bever.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 20.

Hang'd on a wrythen wythe since Martin aye.
H. Hall, *Satire*, iv. 4.

'Twas thought a sumptuous treat,
On Birth-days Festivals or Feasts of state,
A salt, dry flitch of Bacon to regale.
Comyns, *It. & Juvenal's Satires*, xi.

While he from out the chimney took
A flitch of bacon off the hook.
Swift, *Burlesque and Philomont*.

2. A steak from the side of a halibut, smoked or ready for smoking.—3. In carp., a plank or slab; especially, one of several planks fastened side by side to form a compound beam.

Only the flitches taken from the outside part [of the trunk] are available for use.
Laslett, *Timber*, p. 114.

These [saw] frames are constructed to take two deals or flitches instead of one.
Car, *Int.*, IV. 9, 10.

flitch of Dunmow, a flitch of bacon formerly presented by the lord of the manor of Little Dunmow, in Essex, England, to any married couple who could prove together at the priory that they had lived for a year after marriage in perfect harmony, and had never regretted their union. The giving of the flitch was fixed in 1244 as a condition of the tenure, but the first recorded instance of its award was in 1441. Several other regular presentations are mentioned, the last in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The practice was revived in 1856 at Great Dunmow as a matter of curiosity, and the flitch has since been awarded on several occasions.

And though the don him to Dunmow had if the deed help
To follow after the flitch [var. *flitch*] he who the flitch
neuer.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 160.

flitch-beam (flitch'bēm), *n.* A beam made of two or more flitches or planks fastened together.

flitchin, *n.* [Dim. of *flitch*, *n.*] Same as *flitch*, 1.

Four flitchins of bacon in the chimney.
MS. Inventory of Goods, 1658.

flite (flit), *v.* pret. and pp. *flited*, ppr. *flitting*. [Also *flyte*, in group *flight*, < ME. *fliten* (pret. *flote*, pp. *fliten*), < AS. *flitan* (pret. *flāt*, pl. *flitan*, pp. *fliten*), strive, contend, dispute, = MLG. *fliten* = OHG. *flizan*, MHG. *flizen*, be eager, apply oneself, *G. flissen* = Sw. *flitta* = Dan. *flitte*, apply to, study, endeavor. See the noun.] To scold; quarrel; brawl. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

A nother workman that was ther be able
Gan flite with that f-fine that forrest hadde spoke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 224.

O Bell! why dost thou flite and scorne?
Take thy old Cuck about thee [Perry's *Reliquary*, p. 119].

Diana be fliting on the wee thing.
N. Macdonald, *The Starling*, ii.

flite (flit), *a.* [Also *flyte*; < ME. *flit*, *flit*, strife, contention, < AS. *flit*, strife, = OFries. *flit* = MLG. *flit*, LG. *flit* = D. *flit*, diligence, assiduity (> Sw. *flit*, Dan. *flid*, diligence), = OHG. *flit*, strife, contention, diligence, MHG. *flit*, *i. flizes*, diligence, assiduity; from the verb.] The act of scolding or berating; a noisy quarrel; an angry dispute. [Scotch.]

I think maybe a flite wif the auld housekeeper at Monk-barns, or Miss Grizel, wad do me some guid.
Scott, *Antiquary*, xxxix.

fliter (flit'er), *n.* One who flites or scolds. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The Lord was not a fliter, a chyder, an upbraider, a cryer, etc.
Killocke, *On the Passion*, p. 500.

flitter¹ (flit'er), *v.* i. [< ME. *flitteren*, scatter in pieces.] To scatter in pieces.

It flittered al amunde.
Morte d'Arthur, I. 137. (*Halliwel*.)

flitter¹ (flit'er), *n.* [< *flitter*¹, *v.*] 1. A small piece of anything, especially cloth; a shred; a tatter; a rag; generally in the plural: as, a garment torn all to flitters. [Colloq.]—2. A minute square of thin metal, used in decoration; collectively, a quantity of such squares.

Strong and brilliant colors are freely used, together with gilt flitter, in the representation of flowering plants, fountains, and other devices [for window shades].
Books Jour. Dec. Art. Supp., II. 40.

flitter² (flit'er), *v.* i. [Appar. an attenuated form of *flutter*, *q. v.* < *flit*, *v.* < *flittermouze*, etc.]

I. intrans. 1. To flutter. [Scotch.]

Under such props, false Fortune builds her bowrs,
On sudden change, her flitting frames be set,
Where is no way, for to escape the net.
Mir, *for Mays*, p. 502.

Are the stiff winged living figures, that still flitter and chatter about that area, less Gothic in appearance?
Land, *Old Benchmen*.

2. To hang or droop. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. trans. To flutter; move rapidly backward and forward.

As a skillful juggler flitters the cards before you.
Lowell, *Firelake Travels*, p. 275.

flitter³ (flit'er), *n.* [< *flit* + *-er*.] One who flits.

If we be flitters and not dwellers, as was Lot a flitter from Segor, . . . we shall remove to our loss.
J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1868), II. 100.

flitterchack (flit'er-chak), *n.* The ring-couzel, *Ferdus torquatus*. *J. W. H. Trall*, *Orkney Islands*.

flittermouset (flit'er-mouse), *n.*; pl. *flittermice* (mīs). [< *flitter*³ + *mouse* (cf. equiv. *flindermouse* and *fluckermouse*, after OD. *fliedermuys*, *fliedermuys*, *fliedermuys*, *fliedermuys* = MLG. *fliedermuys* = OHG. *flidarmus*, MHG. *fliedermuys*, *G. flidarmus* = Sw. *flidarmus*, a bat, < OD. *flidderu*, *claderu*, *D. flidderu*, *hoyer*, < OHG. *flidarum*, MHG. *flidderu*, *claderu*, *G. flidderu*, *neccum*, *flattern* = Sw. *fladda*, *flutter*, < OD. *muis*, *D. muis* = OHG. *muis*, *G. muis* = Sw. *muis* = E. *mouse*; see *flit*², *flutter*, *flitter*³, and *mouse*. The older E. name is *verremouse*, < AS. *hærrimus*; but is Scand.; see *verremouse* and *bat*².] A bat; a verremouse; a flindermouse.

My flit flitter mouse.
My bird of the night!
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, v. 1.

flittern (flit'er-n), *a.* [Origin obscure.] In tanning, applied to the bark of young oak-trees, as distinguished from that of old trees, which is called *timber-bark*, and is less valuable than flittern bark as a tanning agent.

fittiness (fit'ti-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being flitty; flightiness; capriciousness; levity. [Archaic.]

Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects, did we but receive the truth in the loss of it, and mingle it with faith in the hearing, there would be that volubleness and fittiness of our memories, and make every truth an indelible mark in necessary. *H. Hopkins*, *The Lord's Prayer*.

fittling (fit'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *flit*, *v.*] 1. A flitting or rapid movement; a flying with lightness and darting motions; a fluttering.

Presently came the faint sound of a door opening, and a flitting of other feet. Light about steps that were set seemed to catch the ground.
Mrs. Oliphant, *Your Gentleman*, xvi.

2. A removal from one habitation to another. [North Eng. and Scotch.]

A roughness had lost his cart for the flitting, and it was now standing loaded at the door, ready to move away.
J. Wilson, *Margaret Lindsay*.

Two flittins are as bad as a fire. *North Eng. proverb.*

3. Household effects in the course of removal from one place to another. [Scotch.]

The ship-men, none in the morning.

Turnt on two hork, there *flitting*.

Wynntun, vii. 24. (Janssion.)

A moonlight *fitting*, a secret removal from a place, as to avoid paying one's debts. (Colloq.)

"Depend upon it," and he winked confidentially, "he will steal a rat, and make a moonlight *fitting* of it, and we shall never hear of him any more."

Mrs. Crack, Mistress and Maid, xvii.

fittingly (fit'ing-ly), *adv.* In a fitting manner. **fitty** (fit'ti), *a.* [*< fit + -y.*] Unstable; flitting. [Archaic.]

Bussing their brains in the mysterious toys
Of *fitte* motion.

In *H. More*, Psychathanasia, I. i. 11.

fix' (fiks), *n.* [Of obscure dial. origin. There is nothing to connect this, as has been suggested, with *fix*, AS. *fix*, which means only the hair of the (human) head (see *fix*), or with *fix*, AS. *fix*, which does not mean either hair or fur.] 1. Down; fur; especially, the fur of a hare.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *fix* up as she flies.

Dryden.

2. Fluffiness; waviness, as of hair or fur. [Rare.]

But she had her great gold hair,
Hair, such a wonder of *fix* and flow,
Freshness and fragrance—floods of it, too!

Brownie, Gold Hair, a Legend of Fomle.

fix' (fiks), *n.* [Early mod. E., *< ME. fix*, var. of *fix*, *q. v.*] A flux.

And loof a woman that suffride the *fix* or reynge of blood twelve year, cam to behynde. *Wyclif*, Mat. ix. 20.

What with the burning fever, and the *fix*,
Of sixte men there scant returned alive.

Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Aristotle, xviii. 13.

fixweed (fiks'wéd), *n.* A species of cress, the *Najasium Sophia*, formerly used in dysentery. See *fixweed*.

fix, *n.* [ME. *fix*, abbr. of *flon*, *flan*, *< AS. flān*, an arrow: see *flone*.] An arrow.

Robyn bent his joly bowe,

Ther he set a *fix*.

Robyn and Gaudelyn (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

He schote him to strange dede with wel kene do.

St. Christopher, l. 207.

float (flôt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *flote*; *< ME. floten*, *< AS. flotan* (rare), float. *< flotan* (pp. *floten*) = *MLA. floten*, *flotten* = *E. fleet*, float. Cf. *OD. flaten*, *flotten*, *D. flotten*, *intr. floten*, *tr. cause to float, transport*; = *OHG. flaz*, *an. MHG. vlozen*, *flotzen*, *G. flossen*, *flotzen*, *tr. float, infuse, instill*, = *Ice. flota*, *tr. float, launch*. The related words are numerous: see the noun. Cf. *F. flotter* = *It. flottare*, float, also fluctuate, waver; = *Sp. flotar*, float; *F. flot*, *m.*, a wave, billow, surge, a crowd, multitude, the tide, a float, = *It. flotto*, a wave, billow, flood, tide, *flutto*, *flutto* and *frotta*, a crowd, multitude, *flotto*; *F. flotte*, *f.*, a fleet, a float, a buoy, *OF. flote*, a fleet, a multitude (*> ME. flote*, a multitude), = *Sp. flota*, a fleet, a multitude (*> E. flotilla*, *q. v.*), = *Pg. frota*, a fleet, etc.; words which owe their origin to *L. fluctare*, rise in waves, be driven hither and thither, waver, hesitate, *< fluctus*, a wave, billow, surge, commotion, etc., but have taken in part the forms and the senses ('float, a float, a buoy, a fleet,' etc.) of the Teut. words, which are not related to the *L. fluctus* etc. see *fluctuate*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To rest on the surface of water or other liquid, with or without movement; more commonly, to be buoyed up by water and moved by its motion alone.

Thys tree arose out of the water and *float*ed above the water.

Holy Host (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Vespasian for a tryall caused divers to be cast in (the Dead Sea), bound hand and foot, who *float*ed afloat supported by some spirit.

Sandys, Traveller, p. 110.

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground.

Milton, P. L. xl. 530.

Curcula does not *float* upon the waters; it soars above them.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 294.

2. To rest or move in or as if in a liquid medium; be or appear to be buoyed up, moved, or carried along by or with the aid of a surrounding element: as, clouds, moths, feathers, etc., *float* in the air; odors *float* on the breeze; strains of music *float* on the wind.

Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind.

Pope.

When night fell, the music of the city band came *float*ing over the water.

Florida Sketches, p. 18.

The dancing-girls of Samarcand

Float in like mists from fairy land.

T. B. Trench, When the Sultan Goes to Ispahan.

All around

Floats a delicate sweet scent.

As though the wind over blossoms went.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 100.

With his gray hair *floating*
Round his rosy ample face.

Whittier, The Sycamores.

3. To drift about fortuitously; be moved or carried along aimlessly or vaguely; go and come passively: as, a rumor has *float*ed hither; confused notions *float*ing in the mind.

Every thing *floats* loose and disjointed on the surface of their mind, like leaves scattered and blown about on the face of the waters.

H. Blair, Works, II. ii.

4. In *weaving*, to pass, as a thread, crosswise under or over several threads without intersecting them. Thus, in twilled or diapered stuff, a thread of the weft will *float*—that is, pass under or over several threads of the warp.

When either of the white or black threads disappear on one side of the cloth, they are not found *float*ing underneath, but are being woven into another cloth.

A. Barber, Weaving, p. 104.

II. trans. 1. To cause to float; buoy; cause to be conveyed on the surface of a liquid: as, the tide *float*ed the ship into the harbor; to *float* timber down a river.—2. To cover with water; flood; irrigate.

In some countries the overflow of rivers engenders mushrooms, and namely, at Mythebe, where (by report) they will not otherwise grow but upon *float*ed grounds.

Hammond, tr. of Pliny, vii. 3.

From Patolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden*, Æneid.

A grass abundant in *float*ed or irrigated meadows. *Profr.*

3. In *oyster-culture*, to place on a float for fattening. See *float*, *n.*, 1 (c).—4. In *plastering*, to pass over and level the surface of, as plaster, with a float frequently dipped in water.

Work which consists of three coats is called *float*ed. It takes its name from an instrument called a float, which is an implement or rule moved in every direction on the plaster while it is soft, for giving a perfectly plane surface to the second coat of work.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 122.

5. In *ceram.*, to wash over or cover with a thin coat, as of varnish, or with enamel.—6. In *white-lead making*, to subject to the process of floating. See *floating*, *n.*, 4.—7. In *tannery*, to file, as the teeth of horses, especially old horses.

The old horse may be made to live . . . years more, if his front teeth are filed . . . so that the grinders can do their natural work. . . . Many an old horse will renew its life if its teeth are *float*ed, as the process is called.

New York Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28, 1880.

8. To set afloat; give course or effect to; procure recognition or support for: used of financial operations: as, to *float* stocks or bonds; to *float* a scheme by raising funds to carry it on.

The *floating* of loans, which has since risen to the dignity of modern financial science, began to be contemplated and undertaken.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 583.

9. In *sporting*, to hunt by approaching with a boat or float at night: as, to *float* deer. To *float* up, to solder the ends of (timbers) inside. The can stands on the floating board, which is heated until the solder runs.

float (flôt), *n.* [*< ME. flote*, a boat, a fleet, *< AS. flota*, a boat, ship, also a shipman, sailor, = *D. vloot*, a fleet, *vloot*, a float, raft, *LG. floute*, a vessel (see *floute*), = *Ice. floti*, a float, raft, a fleet, = *Sw. flotta*, = *Dan. flåde*, a float, raft, a fleet, = *OHG. flaz*, *MHG. rloz*, *G. flasse*, a float, raft (*G. flotte*, a fleet, *< F. flotte*, a fleet, which is of *LG. or Scand. origin*): the related nouns are numerous, and the forms mingle; all from the verb *float*, ult. *< AS. flotan*, *E. floti*, float, etc.; see *float*, *v.*, and *float*, *v.* In def. 2, *< ME. flote*, *< AS. floti*, in prep. phrases, to *flote*, to the water, on *flot* (acc.), on *flote* (dat.), on the water, afloat, *ME. on flote* = *Ice. a floti*, a float, afloat, *Sw. flott*, *Dan. flot*, *D. vloot* (*> G. flott*), *a.* and *adv.*, afloat, floating. The *F. a floti*, lit. on the wave, is an accom. of the Teut. phrase. See *afloat*.] 1. That which floats, rests, or moves on the surface of water or other liquid.

And for the space of fifty leagues before we came hither we always found swimming on the sea *floats* of weeds of a ship's length, and of the breadth of two ships.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 415.

Specifically:—(a) A boat.

There he made a *float* out.

To him and to his wife. *Harriet*, l. 737.

The vessel, galley, or *float* brought it to Rome so many hundred leagues must needs have been of wonderful buoyance and strange fabric.

Kepler, Works, Nov. 20, 1644.

(b) A fleet.

Seven hear ther heo fondon, makeðe muchel se. 7 4 (var. makel *flot*).

Lawman, l. 123.

Hamber king and he his *flote* [float]. *Japannese*, l. 84.

The good ship named the *Primerose* shall be Admiral of this *flote*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

(c) A collection of timber, boards, or planks fastened together and floated down a stream; a raft.

From that city (Nimveh) to Bagdad they carry on the navigation with *floats* of timber tied together on skins of sheep and goats filled with wind.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 151.

(d) A fishing float. (e) A platform of planks or other material, as a galvanized iron netting or something similar, on which oysters are piled in fresh water to fatten for marketing. (f) A floating platform fastened to a wharf or the shore, from which to embark in or land from boats, as a landing-place at a ferry. (g) A cork or other light substance used on an angling-line to support it and show by its movement when a fish takes the hook.

The *float* and quill to warn you of the bit.

John Tennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 156).

1. . . . was creeping cautiously in the freezing water, watching the tiny *float* as it danced its merry course along.

R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 25.

(h) The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer. (i) The hollow metallic sphere of a self-acting faucet, which floats in the boiler of a steam-engine or in a cistern. (j) An instrument used for gauging streams.

2. The act or state of floating; now only in the prepositional phrase or adverb *afloat*.

Now er alle on *flote*, thod gif them grace to spede.

Langtost, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 160.

Now is this gally on *flote*, and out of the safetie of the road.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 124.

3. The act of flowing; flux; flood; flood-tide.

but our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest *flote*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ix.

Of which kind we conceive the main *float* and rebolt of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion.

Baron, Nat. Hist., § 807.

It were more easie to stop the ocean
From *floats* and ebbs than to dissuade my vows.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, l. 1.

4. [*< F. flot*, a wave; see etym.] A wave.

For the rest o' the *flot*,

Which I dispers'd, they all have met again,

And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*.

Bound sadly home for Naples. *Shak.*, Tempest, l. 2.

5. An inflated bag or pillow used to sustain a person in the water; a cork jacket; a life-preserver.—6. A platform on wheels, bearing a group of objects or persons forming a tableau or scenic effect, and designed to be drawn through the streets in a procession.—7. A kind of dray having the body hung below the axle, used for transporting heavy goods.—8. A coal-cart.—9. A name of various mechanical tools and appliances. (a) The float-board of a water wheel, or of the paddle-wheel of a steamer. (b) In prime movers actuated by currents of fluid, that part of the machine on which water or air acts in producing its impulsive effect, a vane. (c) A plasterer's trowel (usually of wood) for spreading plaster. Floats are of several sorts, the hand float, which is a short trowel which a man by himself may use in spreading the plaster on lathing; the angle float, which is used for making angles in walls; the gill float, which is used on moldings in angles; and the long float or dolly, which requires two men to use it. (d) A angles-out file for smoothing. (e) A block used in polishing marble. (f) A tool used by shoemakers to rasp off the ends of pegs, etc. inside the boot or shoe. (g) An apparatus used in tempering steel by means of a stream of water. (h) The wooden cover of the sponge or tar-bucket used with field gun carriages. *Farrar*, Mill. Encyc.

10. *pl. Theat.*, the footlights: in allusion to the wicks, which floated in a trough filled with oil.—11. In *weaving*, especially of fancy fabrics, the passing of a thread crosswise under or over several threads without intersecting them.

A *float* is caused by the shuttle passing either above or below the thread or threads intended, consequently it is not intersected, as it ought to be, but floats loosely upon the surface of the cloth. *A. Barber*, Weaving, p. 414.

12. A timber drag used for dressing off roads, especially race-courses.—13. In *zoöl.*: (a) In *Mollusca*, specifically, the vesicular appendage of the *lanthiride*. See cut under *lanthiride*.

(b) A local name of a discoid medusa of the genus *Velella*.

Velella has borne the name which designates its most striking peculiarity since the middle of the fifteenth century, on account, perhaps, of a somewhat fanciful likeness to a little sail. It is commonly called in Florida, where it is sometimes very abundant, the *float*.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 107.

(c) An air-sac or other light hollow or vesicular part or organ which floats or buoys some animals on the water, as the pneumatophore or pneumatocyst of a hydrozoan. The large inflated part of a physophoran, as the Portuguese man-of-war, is a good example. See *pneumatophore*, and cuts under *Aethyria* and *Physalia*.

14. Same as *float*, 4.

floatage, *floatage* (flôt'aj), *n.* [*< F. flottage*, floatage, raftage, *< floter*, float: see *float*, *v.*, and *-age*.] 1. The floating capacity or power of anything.

I should lighten the brig without imperiling the *float*-age power of the timber in the hold.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiii.

3. Anything that floats on the water; *floatam*. *Humorily*.

floatant, *a.* See *floatant*.

floatation, *n.* See *floatation*.

float-board (fłt' bōrd), *n.* 1. A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills which receives the impulse of the stream by which the wheel is driven.—2. One of the paddles of a steamer.

float-case (fłt' kās), *n.* A contrivance for elevating bodies by the upward pressure of water under an air-tight metallic case, moving in a well or shaft.

float-copper (fłt' kōp' ēr), *n.* Copper in the form of fine particles carried away by running water. See *float-mineral*.

float (fłt'), *n.* 1. One who or that which floats or fluctuates; a person or thing in a floating condition, literally or figuratively.

Let not the suit of Venus thee displease—

Pity the floaters on th' Ionian seas.

Shakespeare, Tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

2. One who floats game.—3. A registering float on a graduated stick, designed to indicate a level attained between periods of observation.

4. In *political slang*, a voter who is not definitely attached to any party; especially, a voter whose vote may be purchased. [U. S.]—5. A dead human body found floating in the water. [U. S.]—6. In Mississippi and Tennessee, a representative in the State legislature who may be elected indifferently from either of two or more counties.

The counties of Franklin and Lincoln each shall have one representative and a float between them.

Miss. Constitution, 1890, sec. 254.

float-file (fłt' fl), *n.* See *file*.

float-gold (fłt' gōld), *n.* Gold in the form of fine particles carried away by running water. See *float-mineral*.

float-grass (fłt' grās), *n.* One of several species of grass frequent in wet meadows, as *Glyceria fluitans*, *Allopecurus geniculatus*, and *Calabrosa aquatica*.

floating (fłt' īng), *n.* 1. The act of supporting one's self, or the state of being supported or borne, on the surface of water or other liquid; flotation.

When the sea was calm, all boats alike

Show'd master-ship in floating. *Shakespeare, Cor., iv. 1.*

2. In *agri.*, the flooding or overflowing of meadow-lands.—3. The spreading of stucco or plaster on the surface of walls, etc.; also, the second coat of three-coat plastering-work.

The float is of fine stuff with a little hair mixed with it.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 177.

4. A method of obtaining pigments and other materials in a very finely divided state. They are first ground as fine as possible in a mill and are then put into long stuf ways of slowly running water. The coarser particles sink first, while the finer are carried a longer distance. The latter are collected and dried, and constitute the floated material. Sometimes, by certain modifications, air is used instead of water.

The preparatory working, in order to remove mechanical impurities is effected by levigation. The washed clay is dried, slightly calcined, and immediately ground to fine powder. The floating is done by hand or power.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 405.

5. In *electrotyping*, the process of filling low-spaced forms of type with liquid plaster up to the shoulders of the type, and brushing off the superfluous plaster after it is dry, preparatory to taking a mold.—6. In *weaving*, a thread of wett which floats, spans, or crosses on the top of several warped threads. See *flashing*, 1.—7. The method or practice of hunting game by approaching it with a boat at night; fire-hunting; shining; jacking. The hunter, equipped with a lantern or torch, paddles noiselessly toward the game, as a deer in shallow water until the reflection of the light from the animal's eyes affords an aim.

floating (fłt' īng), *p. a.* 1. Borne on the surface of the water or other liquid, or on the air; as, a floating leaf; floating islands.

The Atlantic billows board

When such a destined wreck as I

His floating home forever left.

Cooper, The Two Admirals.

The very air about the door

Made misty with the floating meal.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Not fixed or settled in a definite state or place; fluctuating; as, floating population.

He had at this period a floating intention of writing a history.

Burwell, Johnson, I. 203.

3. Free; disconnected; unattached; as, the floating ribs in some fishes.—4. In *finance*:

(a) Composed of sums of varying amount due at different but specified dates; unfunded; as, a large floating debt. (b) Not fixed or definite-

ly invested; not appropriated to any fixed permanent investment, as in lands, buildings, machinery, etc., but ready to be used as occasion demands; in circulation or use; as, floating capital (opposed to fixed capital). See *capital*.

—Floating anchor, battery, breakwater, bridge, clough, dam, debt, derrick, dock, dome, elevator, gap, harbor, island, etc. See the nouns. Floating bricks. See *bricks*.—Floating kidney, liver, meadow, rib, etc. See the nouns.—Floating screen, in plastering, a strip of plaster arranged and nicely adjusted for guiding the float. See *float*, *n.*, 2(c).—The floating vote, voters collectively who are not permanently attached to any political organization, and whose votes therefore cannot be counted upon by party managers. [U. S.]

floating-board (fłt' īng-bōrd), *n.* A plate of cast-iron with a ribbed or corrugated under surface, but planed true on top, employed in floating up tin cans. (See to float up, under *float*, *v. t.*) Also called *floating-plate*.

floating-heart (fłt' īng-hārt), *n.* A name given to species of *Limnanthemum*, from their floating cordate leaves.

floating-island (fłt' īng-i'land), *n.* In *cooking*, a dish made of cream or boiled custard, with white of egg beaten stiff and floating on the top, sometimes colored with jelly.

floating-lever (fłt' īng-lev' ēr), *n.* One of two horizontal brake-levers which are introduced under the center of a railroad-car body. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

floating-plate (fłt' īng-plāt), *n.* 1. Same as *floating-board*.—2. In *stereotyping* (by the plaster process), a plate of iron, about half an inch thick, which fits loosely in the dipping-pan when the pan contains melted type-metal. This floating plate, which floats in the heavier melted type-metal, aids in giving uniformity of the thickness to the stereotype plate.

float-mineral (fłt' mīn' ēr-əl), *n.* Fragments of ore detached and carried to some distance from their native bed by currents of water or in the ordinary process of erosion; also, particles of metal which are liberated in the process of stamping, and are too thin and minute to settle readily in water, as in the case of float-gold or float-copper.

float-ore (fłt' ēr), *n.* Same as *float mineral*.

floatsome, *n.* A dialectal variant of *floatsam*.

floatstone (fłt' stōn), *n.* 1. A spongy quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, of a whitish-gray color, often with a tinge of yellow, so light as to float in water. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint.—2. In *bricklaying*, a stone used to rub curved work smooth and remove the marks, as in the heads and backs of niches. Its form is made the reverse of that of the surface on which it is to be used.

floaty (fłt' ī), *a.* [Formerly also *floatie*; < *float* + *-y*.] 1. Able to float or swim on the surface; buoyant.

The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a sail, especially if she be floaty, and want sharp points of way forward.

Locke, Essays.

Some few bottles of beer being floaty they got, which though it had been six months under water was very good.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 134.

2. Rank and tall, as grass. [Prov. Eng.]

floccl, *n.* Plural of *floculus*.

flocclation (flok' sī-lā'shōn), *n.* [*f* < *floculus*, an assumed dim. of *f. floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, etc.; see *flock*, 2, *n.*] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking of the bedclothes by a patient; *carphologia*.

flocpendi, *v. t.* [*f. flocc pendere*, consider of no value, lit. value at a lock of wool: *floccl*, gen. of *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, etc. (used as a symbol of valuelessness); *pendere*, weigh, have value; see *pendent*. Cf. *clipendi*.] To consider of no value; value not a hair.

By reason whereof he should be floccpendi and had in contempt & disrepute of the Scottish people.

Robertson VII., an. 11.

flocose (flok' ōs), *a.* [*f. floccosus*, full of flocks of wool, < *floccus*, a flock of wool, etc.; see *flock*, 2, *n.*] 1. Woolly; specifically, in bot., composed of or bearing flocci.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *flocculent*.

flocular (flok' yū-lar), *a.* [*f. flocculus* + *-ar*.] Of the nature of or resembling a flocculus; specifically, in *anat.*, of or pertaining to the flocculus of the cerebellum; as, the floccular fossa (that fossa in which the flocculus is lodged).

On its inner surface the floccular fossa is nearly always wide and deep, but it is absent or nearly so, in the capybara, paria, and porcupine.

W. H. Flower, Ontology, p. 16.

Floccular process, the *flocculus*.

floculate (flok' yū-lāt), *a.* [*f. flocculus* + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, bearing a flocculus or small

bunch of curled hairs, as the trochanters of certain bees.

floculation (flok' yū-lā'shōn), *n.* [*f. flocculus* + *-ation*.] The act or process of becoming floccular; specifically, in *chem.* and *physics*, the union of small particles into granular aggregates or compound particles of larger size, under the influence of a moderate agitation in water or other fluid.

If we begin with a strong solution of sulphuric, nitric, and chlorhydric acids mixed, and follow through repeated dilutions as above described, the flocculation and precipitation of the suspended material is almost equally rapid for several successive dilutions.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 4.

flocule (flok' ūl), *n.* [*f. flocculus*, dim. of *f. floccus*, a lock of wool; see *flocculus*.] Something resembling a small tuft of wool; specifically, in *chem.* and *physics*, a small compound particle formed from the union of still smaller particles by agitation in a liquid. See *flocculation*.

flocculence (flok' ū-lens), *n.* [*f. flocculent*.] 1. The state of being woolly or flocculent; adhesion in small flocks or tufts; the condition of containing flocculi.

The reflecting surfaces which give rise to those (aural) echoes are for the most part due to differences of temperature between sea and air. If, through any cause, the air above be chilled, we have descending strata. If the air below be warmed, we have ascending strata as the initial cause of atmospheric flocculence.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 227.

2. In *entom.*, a soft, white, waxy substance exuded from various parts of the body, but primarily from the abdomen. It is found most commonly in the *Homoptera*.

flocculent (flok' ū-lent), *a.* [*f. floccus*, a lock of wool, etc. (see *flock*, 2, & *ulent*).] 1. Like a flock of wool; fleecy; woolly.

The weather had been fine and clear, and in the morning the air was full of patches of the flocculent web of the common spider, as on an autumnal day in England.

Burton, Voyage of Beagle, I. 204.

Specifically—2. Conforming and adhering in locks or flocks.

These red cells, acquiring thick cell walls, float in flocculent aggregations on the surface of the water. This state seems to correspond with the "winter spores" of other Protophytes.

U. S. Geol. Survey, Microg., 924.

3. In *ornith.*, like or pertaining to the floccus. See *floccus*, 2(b). Also *floccose*.—4. In *entom.*, covered, as an insect, or any part of it, with a soft, waxy substance, generally white in color and adhering in irregular flakes or strings, often of considerable length, as in many *Homoptera*. **Flocculent precipitate**, in *chem.*, a woolly-looking precipitate, like that of alumina, from the solution of a salt to which ammonia is added.

floculi, *n.* Plural of *flocculus*.

floculose (flok' ū-lōs), *a.* [*f. flocculus*, as if **floculus*, < *flocculus*, dim. of *f. floccus*, a lock of wool.] Woolly; like wool; flocculent; specifically, in bot., somewhat or finely floccose.

floculus (flok' ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *floculi* (-ī). [*f. flocculus*, dim. of *f. floccus*, a flock of wool; see *flock*, 2, *n.*] 1. A small flock of wool or something resembling it; a small tuft; a shred; a flake. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, a tuft-like lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere on either side behind and below the middle peduncle of the cerebellum. The nodulus connects the two flocculi. Also called *subpeduncular lobe* and *paraventricular lobe*.

3. In *entom.*, a small bunch of fine curved hairs; particularly, a bunch of stiff hairs found on the posterior coxae of certain hymenopterous insects.—4. In *chem.* and *physics*, a small aggregation of particles formed by the agitation of a liquid containing them. **Commixture of the flocculus**. See *commixture*.

flocus (flok' ūs), *n.*; pl. *floci* (-ī). [*f.*, a flock of wool, etc.; see *flock*, 2, *n.*] 1. A flock or tuft of wool or something resembling it. Specifically—2. In *anat.*: (a) The long tuft of hair which terminates the tail in some quadrupeds. (b) In *ornith.*, the peculiar covering of newly hatched or unfledged birds; the generally downy plumage, of simple structure, growing at first from the skin. It is afterwards, for the most part, affixed to the tip of the primary feathers of which it is the precursor, or rather the first formed part, and finally falls off, not to be replaced. In pelagic birds the floccus is associated only with the true plumage, sprouting from the latter; in some, in pelagic birds it sprouts also from the apertures of featherless parts and so far is not connected with the future plumage, in such cases the whole body is densely clothed.

3. In bot.: (a) A small tuft of woolly hairs. (b) pl. In *mycology*, hyphae or thread-like cells which compose the mycelium of a fungus, especially when they resemble fine wool.

flock¹ (flok), *n.* [*< ME. flock, fluk, flok, floe, a company or band (of men), a flock or herd (of deer, swine, sheep, birds), < AS. flocc, floce, a company or band (of persons) — not used of beasts or birds, = MD. flocke (in sense 2) = Sw. flöck, a company or band (of persons), = Dan. flok, a flock (in all the E. uses). Other connections unknown; as the special reference to birds is modern, the supposed relation to *fly*¹, AS. *flēgan*, etc., will not hold.] 1. A company or band (of persons). The word is now seldom used with reference to persons except as in the ecclesiastical or religious sense (cf. 2), which is a figurative use of sense 2.*

Hymen in delays in two flocks.
Richard Coeur de Lion, l. 3816.

We saw, come marching over the knowe,
Five hundred fowls in a flock
Round of the Redware (Child's Ballads, VI. 184).

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Muster'd my soldiers, gather'd flocks of friends.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 1.

2. A company of animals, in modern use especially of sheep, goats, or birds. Among sportsmen it is applied especially to companies of wild ducks, geese, and shore-birds.

A assembly of people without a cheyentyn, or a chief lord, is as a flock of sheep without a shepparde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

Of wilde beastes can get prey,
Afterward a flock of byddis.
King Alaunder, l. 604.

There myghte men see many flocks
Of turtles and laverocks.
Rime of the Rose, l. 601.

Thy hair is as a flock of goats, that appear from mount Gilboa.
Cant. iv. 1.

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a dagger of lath, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1.

Hence—3. In Biblical and ecclesiastical use, a company of persons united in one church, under a leader called, by the same figure, the *shepherd* or *pastor*; a congregation, with regard to its minister.

Nether a being lord over God's heritage, but being examples to the flock.
1 Pet. v. 3.

Syn. *Flock*, *gangle*, *corey*, *pack*, *gang*, *wasp*, *herd*, *swarm*, *brood*. *Flock* is the popular term for birds of many sorts; it is applied by sportsmen especially to wild ducks, geese, and shore-birds. Herbert applies *gangle* to geese; Colquhoun applies it to geese swimming. It is not used in the United States. *Corey* is applied to several kinds of birds, especially partridges and pinnated grouse. *Pack* is applied to the pinnated grouse in the late season when they go in "packs" or large flocks. *Gangle* is applied to wild turkeys, *wasp* to snipe, *beep* to quail, *sedie* to herons. *Brood* applies to the mother and her young till the latter are old enough for game.

flock¹ (flok), *v.* [*< ME. floccen, flogken* = Sw. (coll.) *flocka* = Dan. *flokke*, gather in a flock; from the noun.] *I. intrans.* To gather in a flock, company, or crowd; go in a flock or crowd; as, birds of a feather flock together; the people flocked together in the market place.

The fowls flocked to gather.
Cucur Mundu, l. 178.

The young men of Rome began to flock about him.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 11.

They [sheep] flock together like sheep.
1 Walton, Complete Angler, p. 167.

It was for a matter of twelve years together that persons of all ranks, well affected unto church reformation, kept sometimes shopping and sometimes flocking into New-England, though some that were coming into New-England were not suffered so to do.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., l. 3.

II. trans. 1. To gather into a flock or company.

Armenia . . . flocked his children.
Tayamon, l. 301.

2. To crowd.

Good fellows trooping flock'd me as,
That, make what haste I could, the sunne was set
Ere from the gates of London I could get.
John Taylor, Works (1696).

flock² (flok), *n.* [*< ME. flocke, flöcke, a flock (of wool, etc.), a flake (of snow), = MD. flocke, D. vloek, a flock, flake, tuft, = MLG. flocke, a flock (of wool, etc.), a flake (of snow), LG. flok, flocke, flug, flock, flake, = OHG. flocho, MHG. clocke, G. flacke, flock, flake, = Sw. flocka = Dan. flokke, flök, flock, = Icel. flöki, felt, hair, wool, etc. (the Sw. and Dan. forms are prob. borrowed from Lat.; the Icel. form does not quite agree with the others). Cf. L. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, on clothes, in fruits, etc., anything of slight value (*flocci non facere*, care not a straw for, *flocci pondere*, value at a hair; see *flocculent*), S. O. *floc*, F. *floc*, *flocks*, also *floccum*, a flock of wool, etc., flake, mote, = Pr. *floc* = Pg. *floco*, flock, = It. *flocco*, flock, flake, *fascel*. The relation of the Teut. forms to the*

L. is uncertain. Cf. *flake*¹.] 1. A lock or tuft of wool or hair.

I prithee, Tom, beat Cut's saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1.

2. Finely powdered wool or cloth, used, when colored, for making flock-paper and also formerly as shoddy. See extract under *flock-paper*.—3. The refuse of wool, or the shearings of woolen goods, or old cloth or rags torn or broken up by the machine called the devil, used for stuffing mattresses, upholstering furniture, etc.

They were wont to make . . . beds of flocks, and it was a good bed too.
Latimer, 3d sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1543.

4. Same as *flock-bed*.
Here, on a matted flock, with dust overspread,
The drooping wretch reclines his languid head.
Crabbe, Works, l. 13.

5. *pl.* Dregs; sediment; specks; motes.
Not to leave unto flocks in the bottom of the cup.
Nash, Florio-Bonnicase (1592).

6. In *chem.*, a loose light mass of any substance: usually applied only to such masses as they appear suspended in a solution.

If any iron is present, brown flocks will remain floating in the ammoniacal solution.
Ure, Dict., IV. 233.

flock² (flok), *v. t.* [*< flock*², *n.*] To cover with flock; distribute flock on (a prepared surface of cloth or paper). E. H. Knight. See *flock*², *n.*, 2.

If the goods have been heavily flocked . . . there may be trouble in getting them evenly sheared.
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 223.

flock³ (flok), *n.* [E. dial., another form of *flake*².] A hurdle: same as *flake*². [Prov. Eng.]

flock⁴ (flok), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; possibly associated with *flock*² (cf. *flocculent*).] To flout; jeer.

We do him boue and flock,
And make him among vs our common sporting stocke.
Chad. Rolster Dauter, III. 3.

flock-bed (flok'bed), *n.* [= D. *flakbed* = G. *flockenbett*; cf. *flock*² + *bed*.] A bed filled with flocks, or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine; a bed stuffed with flock, or the refuse of wool. Also called *flock*.

Get you to your dens and your flock beds, you rogues.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, IV. 3.

On once a flock bed, but repaid it with straw,
Great Villains lies.
Pope, Moral Essays, III. 301.

On a flock bed lay the old man he came to visit,
Henry Mackenzie, The Mirror, 1779.

flock-duck (flok'duk), *n.* Same as *flocking-fowl*.
G. Trumbull. [Eastern U. S.]

flocked (flok't), *p. a.* 1. Covered with flock.—2. Having the nap raised. Flocked enamel. See *enamel*.

flockett, *n.* A loose garment with large sleeves worn by women in the sixteenth century. Also *flockaid*.

flocking-fowl (flok'ing-foul), *n.* A gunners' name in the United States of the blackheads or scaup ducks, *Aythya marila* and *A. affinis*, from their flocking. Also called *ratt-duck*, *flock-duck*, and *troupe-fowl*, from the same habit. See *ent* under *scaup*.

flocking-machine (flok'ing-mash'én'), *n.* A machine for spreading flock on prepared paper. See *flock-paper*.

flocking (flok'ling), *n.* [*< flock*¹ + *ling*¹.] A little member of a flock; a lamb; a sheep.

Turpentine and tarre to keep my flockings cleanly in a spring time.
Bacon, Queen and Conscience (1639).

flocklyt, *adv.* [*< flock*¹ + *-lyt*.] In a flock; in ambush.

Flocklyt or in a bushment, Conferme.
Hulst.

flockman (flok'man), *n.*; *pl.* *flockmen* (-men). A shepherd.

flock-master (flok'mas'tér), *n.* An owner or overseer of a flock; a sheep-farmer.

flockmeal (flok'mél), *adv.* [*ME. floccmēl, floccmēl, flökmēl, < AS. floccmēlum, floccmēlum, by flocks, in companies, < flocc, a company, flock, + mēlum, dat. pl. of mēl, a mark, measure, etc.: see mēl*. Cf. *puccmēl, dropmeal*.] In a flock; in flocks or herds; in a body.

Flockness on a day they to him wrote.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 30.

flock-paper (flok'pā'pér), *n.* Wall-paper or paper hangings covered wholly or in part with a rough surface formed of flock. See *flock*², *n.*, 2. The pattern may be in the flock on a smooth surface, or smooth as impressed in gilt upon the surface of the flock. Also called *shoddy paper*.

The dining-room, a room of large proportions, has a gray-green flock-paper, with deep fringe of a gold ground.
Art Age, V. 42.

flock-pated (flok'pā'ted), *a.* Having a head or brains like wool; stupid; silly.

And he that would be a poet
Must in no way be flock-pated:
His ignorance, if he show it,
He shall of all scollers be hated.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 102. (Davies.)

flock-powder (flok'pon'dér), *n.* Same as *flock*², 2. See the extract.

If his cloth be xvij years long, he will set him on a rack, and stretch him out with ropes, and racks him till the sinews shrinke againe, whiles he hath brought him to xvij years. When they have brought him to that perfection, they have a pretie feate to thicke him againe. He makes me a powder for it, and plaies the potioneer, they call it flock powder, they do so incorporate it to the cloth, that it is wonderful to consider, truly a good invention. Oh, that so goodly wits should be so ill applied! They may wel deceive the people, but they cannot deceive God.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1543.

flock-printing (flok'prin'ting), *n.* An impression in varnish subsequently coated with flock, or finely powdered wool or cloth.

flock-raik (flok'rāk), *n.* A range of pasture-ground for sheep.

flocky (flok'i), *a.* [*< flock*² + *-y*.] Like flocks or locks of wool; floccose; flocculent; woolly.

The eye passed to the south and south-western coast peaks and domes of the Barbans, studded with flocky hummocks.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 214.

flood, *n.* A Middle English form of *flood*.

floe (flo), *n.* [*< Dan. fløe* = Sw. *flåga* = Norw. *flak*, a flake, in comp. Dan. *is-flåge* = Sw. *is-flåga* = Norw. *is-flak*, dial. *is-flake*, an ice-floe; see *flaw*¹, *flake*¹, and *flag*¹.] Ice formed by the freezing of the surface-water of the polar oceans, and subsequently broken up by the action of the winds and the waves into tabular masses of greater or less size; also, a piece of such ice.

For some days after this we kept moving slowly to the south, along the lanes that opened between the belt-ice and the floe.
Kane, See. Grinn. Exp., II. 206.

The whole sea was covered with floes varying from a few yards to miles in diameter.
E. L. Moss, Shores of the Polar Sea, p. 28.

The word *floe* is a very indefinite one, being applied to any single piece of salt water ice, whether large or small. It is applied respectively to such pieces, whether of original formation or enlarged by accretion of other floes, which, cemented, form a whole.

A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 43.

floe-berg (flō'berg), *n.* Ice resulting from the freezing of the surface-water of the ocean, or floe-ice, heaped up and more or less compacted into large and thick masses by the action of the winds and waves.

The great stratified masses of salt ice that lie grounded along the shores of the Polar Sea are nothing more than fragments broken from the edges of the perennial floes. We called them *floe-bergs*, in order to distinguish them from and yet express their kinship to icebergs. The latter and their parent glaciers belong to more southern regions.
E. L. Moss, Shores of the Polar Sea, exp. of Pl. III.

floe-ice (flō'is), *n.* Same as *floe*.

Cape Sabine was passed about 2 A. M., and shortly after small amounts of floe-ice were seen, but not in sufficient quantities to form even an open pack.
A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 66.

floe-rat (flō'rat), *n.* A name of the ringed seal, *Pagomys fœtidus*.

flog (flog), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *flogged*, *ppr.* *flogging*. [Appears first in the latter part of the 17th century (e. g., in Cole's Diet., A. D. 1684); prob. a Lat. word of homely use, of which the early traces have disappeared; cf. LG. *flogger*, a flail (cf. LG. *flegel* = E. *flail*); this seems to be = E. *flogger*.] 1. To beat or strike. Specifically—2. To whip; chastise with repeated blows, as of a rod or whip.

What shifts he us'd, detected in a scrape,
How he was flogg'd, or had the luck to escape.
Copeper, Tirocinium, l. 222.

3. To beat, in the sense of surpass; excel. [Colloq.]

If I don't think good cherry-bounce flogs all the foreign trash in the world.
T. Hook.

4. In *fishing*, to lash (the water) with the line. — To flog a dead horse. See *horse*.

flogger (flog'ér), *n.* [*< flog* + *-er*; cf. LG. *flogger*, a flail; see *flog*.] 1. One who flogs.—2. A mallet used to beat the bung-stave of a cask to loosen the bung.

flogging (flog'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *flog*, *v.*] 1. A chastisement; a beating or whipping.

As for their intimation that, because Egypt was a country intersected by canals, there never were any horses or chariots in it, they ought for this to take their page in the next general flogging at Westminster School.

Sp. Harmer, Works, IV., letter xiv.

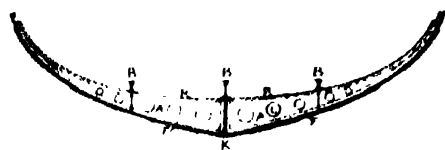
2. A lashing of water with a fish-line.

flxiv. *Knaye. Brit., XVI. 440*

4. One complete section of a building having one continuous or approximately continuous floor; a story: as, an office on the first floor.

It was a large room on the lower floor, wainscoted with pine and unpainted. *Longfellow, Hyperion, III, 3.*

5. Naut., that part of the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson which is most nearly



Ship's Floor. 1-1, floor plates; BB, keelsons; FF, main frame; A, keel; JJ, lightening holes; KK, reverse frame

horizontal. -6. In legislative assemblies, the part of the house assigned to the members, and from which they speak; hence, figuratively, the right of speaking or right to be heard in preference to other members; as, the gentleman from New York has the floor.

Carrington gave the new envoy a cordial welcome, [and] introduced him to members on the floor of Congress. *Bancroft, Hist. Const., II, 110.*

They [chairmen of standing committees] have their rights to the floor and their little perquisites in the shape of clerks and committee rooms, and they are therefore much sought after. *E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 25.*

7. In mining, a flat mass of ore. [Cornwall, Eng.] -8. A plane; a surface.

Both of them [villages and noddies] spread themselves in round, and fill a whole floor or orb into certain limits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 225.*

9. In brewing, same as piece.

Each sleeping is called a floor or piece, and must be laid in succession according to age, the most recent next the couch, and the oldest next the kiln. *Encyc. Brit., IV, 288.*

Dead floor. See dead. **Double floor,** a floor whose primary timbers are binders resting upon the wall plates, and supporting the floor or bridging joists and the ceiling joists, a double framed floor, a double joisted floor.

Drying-floor, in brewing, a floor where the grain is exposed in layers to the air. **First floor,** in the United States, generally the floor or story of a building immediately on or above the ground or above the basement floor, in Great Britain and also in some American cities, especially in large buildings, the floor next higher than this, or the floor above the ground floor. **Folding floor,** a floor having the floor boards so laid that the joints between the ends of the boards are not continuous throughout the width of the floor, the boards being laid in bays or folds of three, four, or more boards each. **Ground floor,** the floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground. **Half-floor,** in ship building, one of a pair of timbers whose adjoining ends abut and are bolted between the keel and the keelson. They extend outward each way from the middle line of the vessel, beneath the futtock planks, and up to the second futtocks, whose ends bear against them. **Single floor,** flooring supported upon a single tier of bridging joists. **Straight-joint floor,** a floor in which the joints between the ends of the boards are not broken. - **To get in on the ground floor,** to be admitted to or receive an interest in some projected enterprise on specially advantageous terms to which others, and especially the general public, are not admitted, as by receiving stock without valuable consideration, or by having an early opportunity of investing below par, or before the stock appreciates. [Commercial slang, U. S.] - **To have or get the floor,** in legislative and other assemblies, to be recognized by the presiding officer as having a right to address the assembly or meeting. [U. S.]

floor (flôr), v. t. [= D. *vloeren* = ODan. *fløre*; from the noun.] 1. To cover or furnish with a floor; as, to floor a house with pine boards. Thick fir forests, *floored* with bright green moss. *B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 30.* 2. To place upon a floor; base. The doctrine of a heaven *floored* upon a firmament. *R. B. Taylor, Prim. Culture, II, 68.* 3. To place near or on the floor, as a picture in an exhibition. [Colloq.] One R. A. is "skied" and another "floored." *The American, VIII, 36.* 4. To strike down or lay level with the floor; beat; conquer; figuratively, to put to silence by some decisive argument, retort, etc.; overcome in any way; overthrow: as, to floor an assailant. The express object of his visit was to know how he could knock religion over and floor the Established Church. *Dickens.* What is *flooring* Win at present . . . is that position of the robin that eats half a pint of grasshoppers and then doesn't weigh a bit more than he did before. *W. D. Howells, Annie Kilburn, v.* 5. To go through; make an end of; finish. [Slang.] I have a few bottles of old wine left, we may as well floor them. *Macmillan's Mag.* To floor an examination-paper, to answer fully every question in it. [Eng.] Our best classic had not time to floor the paper. *C. A. Brewster, English University, p. 135.*

floorage (flôr'aj), n. [*floor* + *-age*.] Space on a floor; floor-space.

The [new Exposition] building, with its three stories, affords seven acres of floorage. *The Congregationalist, Sept. 2, 1886.*

floor-cloth (flôr'klôth), n. A heavy canvas of hemp or flax woven of extra width, printed in oil-colors, and used as carpeting. The term also includes many substitutes for carpets, as felted fabrics, burlaps, matings, crash, and prepared fabrics made of powdered cork, paper, etc. See oil-cloth. - **Paper floor-cloth,** a substitute for oil cloth, consisting generally of one or more thick sheets of paper treated with paint and varnish.

floorer (flôr'ér), n. 1. One who makes or lays floors. - 2. One who or that which strikes to the floor, as a blow; hence, figuratively, anything which leads to one's defeat or which overmasters one; an overwhelming argument or requirement; a poser.

floor-frame (flôr'fram), n. The main frame of the body of a railroad-car underneath the floor, including the sills, body-bolsters, and needle-beams. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

floor-guide (flôr'gid), n. In ship-building, a narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-ribbon and the keel.

floor-hanger (flôr'hang'ér), n. A shaft-bearing secured to the floor, and used for running countershafts and lines when they cannot conveniently be suspended from the ceiling-joists.



Floor-hanger.

floor-head (flôr'hed), n. In ship-building, an outer end of the floor-timbers.

These [molds] extend on each side of the ship as high as the floor head, and are formed of battens. *Theorie, Naval Arch., § 41.*

floor-hollow (flôr'hôl'ô), n. Naut., an elliptical mold for the hollow of the floor-timbers and lower futtocks of a vessel.

flooring (flôr'ing), n. [*floor* + *-ing*]; in AS. with unlangt, *flering*, a floor or story, < *flor*, floor.] 1. A floor; floors collectively.

Mosaic is an ornament, in truth, of much beauty and long life, but of most use in pavements and floorings. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 68.*

An extremely interesting portion of the church is the marble *flooring*, inscribed with the arms of the various knights of the order who are buried below. *E. Sackroff, In the Soudan, p. 4.*

2. Materials used in the construction of floors.

3. In brewing, the operation of spreading the grain thinly on the malt-floor, and turning it over carefully several times a day to keep it at the temperature of about 62° F., and thus to check germination. **Carcass-flooring.** See carcass.

Naked flooring, in carp., the timber or framework on which the floor boarding is laid.

flooring-clamp (flôr'ing klamp), n. A carpenter's tool for closing up the joints between flooring-boards. It consists of a clamp to seize the joint, and a lever which is supplied with a purchase by the clamp, and serves to force a board about to be nailed down into close contact with that adjoining.

floorless (flôr'les), a. [*floor* + *-less*.] Having no floor.

floorth, n. [ME. *florthe*; as *floor* + *-th*.] Flooring; a floor.

Ye sayd floothis, by crafty and false means caused the floorth of the sayd chauncery to falle, by which means ye sayd chauncery was greuously hurte. *Fabyan, Chron., I, cxi.*

floor-timber (flôr'tim'bér), n. One of the timbers on which a floor is laid; specifically, in ship-building, one of the timbers which are placed immediately across the keel, and upon which the bottom of the ship is framed.

floor-walker (flôr'wá'kér), n. A person employed in a large retail shop to walk about the place, give information to customers, watch their conduct and that of employees, etc. Also called *shop-walker*.

flop (flap), v. t. pret. and pp. *flopped*, pp. *flopping*. [Another form of *flap*, q. v.] 1. *trans.* To clap or strike, as the wings; flap. - 2. To cause to fall or hang down.

Fanny . . . during the examination, had *flopped* her hat over her eyes, which were also bathed in tears. *Whitling, Joseph Andrews, IV, 3.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To flap. - 2. To plump down suddenly; turn or come down with a flop; as, to flop on one's knees. [Colloq. or vulgar.] If you must go flopping yourself down, flop in favour of your husband and child. *Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, II, 1.*

3. To collapse; yield or break down suddenly. [Slang.] - **To flop over.** (a) To turn over heavily, of by a sudden or laborious effort; as, to flop over on one's back. (b) To go over suddenly to another side or party; make a sudden change of association or allegiance. [Slang.]

flop (flap), n. [Another form of *flap*, q. v.] 1. The act of flopping or flapping. - 2. A fall like that of a soft outspread body upon the ground.

And with a desperate ponderous flop, full thirteen stone and ten pounds, . . . I dropped on the Rajah's feet, and took my seat at his side. *W. H. Russell.*

3. Something that flops or is capable of flopping or striking, as a fluid, semi-liquid, or gelatinous substance, against the side of a vessel containing it. [Rare.]

Lord and Lady Rosse showed us the foundry [near his great telescope], and Professor Lloyd gave the story of the casting . . . and by [near] the oven where the fiery *flop* was shut up for six weeks to cool. *Caroline Fox, Journal.*

4. A sudden collapse or breakdown, as of resistance. [Slang.]

fopper (flöp'ér), n. 1. One who or that which flops. Specifically - 2. A young duck; a flipper.

foppy (flöp'i), a. [*flap* + *-y*]. Having a tendency to flop or flap; flapping: as, a foppy hat.

In those days even fashionable caps were large and foppy. *George Eliot, Amos Barton, II.*

fopwing (flöp'wing), n. Same as *lapwing*.

Flora (flô'ra), n. [L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, < *flus (flor-)*, a flower; see *flower*.] 1. In classical myth., the goddess of flowers. - 2. [L. c.; pl. *flora*, *floras* (-rê, -râz).] In bot.: (a) The aggregate of the plants indigenous to a particular country or region, or belonging to a particular period: as, the Australasian *flora*; the *flora* of the Carboniferous period. See *fauna*. The origination of the successive *floras*, which have occupied the northern hemisphere in geological time, not, as one might at first sight suppose, in the sunny valleys of the south, but under the arctic skies, is a fact long known or suspected. *Darwin, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 237.* (b) A work systematically describing the plants of a country or region or a geological period. - 3. The eighth planetoid, discovered by Hind, in London, in 1847. *Flora horologica*, a flower which opens at a certain hour of the day. *Flora's clock*. See *horologium*.

floral (flô'ral), a. [= F. *floral*, < L. *floralis*, of or belonging to *Flora*; neut. pl. *floralia*, the festival of *Flora*, also, rarely, a flower-garden; < *flus (flor-)*, flower; see *flower*.] 1. [cap.] Pertaining to the goddess *Flora*; as, the *floral* games of Rome (see below). - 2. Containing or belonging to the flower; pertaining to flowers in general; made of flowers: as, a *floral* bud; a *floral* leaf; *floral* ornaments. **Floral envelop.** See *envelop*. **Floral games.** (a) See *floralia*. (b) An annual literary festival held at Loulouise in France on the 3d of May, under the auspices of a society founded by the troubadours about 1324, originally called the College of the Gay Science, and after about 1500 (when it was permanently endowed by Clemente IX.) the College (now the Academy) of the Floral Games. At first a golden violet was awarded in competition to the author of the best poem, now a number of gold and silver flowers are distributed among the competitors in both prose and verse.

Floralist (flô-ra'lîz), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille, 1800), pl. of L. *floralis*, floral; see *floral*.] A group or section of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidae*, corresponding to Meigen's *Muscaformes*. **Floralia (flô-ra'lî-â), n. pl.** [L.: see *floral*.] A festival celebrated in ancient Rome in honor of *Flora* or *Chloris*. It lasted from April 28th to May 2d, and was an occasion of merriment and excessive drinking, also of comic theatrical representations under the direction of the edile. The *floralia* were of comparatively late introduction in Rome, and had their origin in the simpler and more innocent rejoicings of the country people at the flowering season of vegetation. Also called *Floralia ludii*, or *floral games*. **florally (flô'ral-i), adv.** In a floral manner; in a manner in which flowers or representations of them are concerned; as, *florally* ornamented. **floramour, n.** [Also written *floramor*, *florimer* (= G. *floramor*, *florimer* = ODan. *floramor*); < OF. *flor d'amour*, flower-gentle, velvet-flower, amaranth, lit. flower of love, hence explained as "a flower begetting love" (Aash) (see *flower* and *amour*); said to be a mistaken translation of *amaranthus*, as if < L. *amor*, love, + Gr. *âmbor*, a flower; see *amaranth*.] An old name for various cultivated species of *Amaranthus*, as *A. caudatus* and *A. hypochondriacus*; the flower-gentle. **florascope (flô-ra-skôp), n.** [More prop. *floriscope*; < L. *flor* (*flor-*), a flower, + Gr. *σκοπεω*, view.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers. **foret, n.** An obsolete form of *floor*. **Floral (flô-ra'al), n.** [F., < L. *floralis*, of flowers, < *flus (flor-)*, a flower.] In the calendar of the first French republic; the eighth month of the year. It commenced (in 1794) April 20th and ended May 20th.

floriated, **floriated** (flō'ri-ā-ted), *a.* [*L. florus*, of flowers, + *E. -ate* + *-ed*.] Decorated with floral ornament—that is, with more or less conventionalized flowers, or with wholly artificial designs which resemble flowers in their general outlines and the minuteness of their subdivisions.

The columns at Udine . . . stand row behind row, almost like the columns of a crypt, and they supply a profitable study in their floriated capitals.

R. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 31.

floriet, *n.* [Also written *florie*, *floray*, *florry*, *flory*, *florrey*, and *flurry*; < OF. *florie*, the blue scum of dyewood; the same as *flouree*, froth, or scum; < *flur*, earlier *flor*, flower; see *flower*.] The blue scum of dyewood, used in painting.

The refuse, called scoria, which flows out of the furnace; the *flor* that flows aloft (flor supernat), and the dipyrus, or glass which remains behind.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 13.

florant, **florant**, *n.* [Obsolete spellings of *florin*.] **florance** (flō'rans), *n.* [ME. *florance*, equiv. to *florin*, *florin*, a coin; see *florin*. The other uses (cf. *F. florance*, sarcenet, and *E. florant*, *n.*, 2) are later; all refer ult. to *florance* in Italy.] 1. An English gold coin, usually called *florin*.

* The first gold that King Edward III. coined was in the year 1343, and the pieces were called *florances*, because *florantes* were the coyons.

Camden, Remains.

2. A kind of cloth manufactured in Florence, mentioned in the time of Richard III. *Planché*; *Fairholt*. Also called *florintine*.—3. A thin silk; a variety of taffeta. *Dict. of Needlework*.—4. [cap.] A variety of the red wine of Tuscany; a name not commonly used in Italy.

florance flask, oil, etc. See the nouns.

florant, *a.* [*L. florum* (t-), ppr. of *florere*, bloom, flower, flourish; see *flower*, *v.*, *flourish*.] **flourishing**. *Idioms*.

Idioms . . . was a *florant* citce, and of great power.

Idall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 77.

Florentine (flō'rēn-tin or -tīn), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Florentinus*, pertaining to *Florentia* (> *It. Firenze*, now *Firenze*), Florence, < *florēt* (t-), ppr. of *florere*, bloom, flower; see *florant*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Florence, the chief city of Tuscany, in Italy. **Florentine experiment**, an experiment showing that water will not rise by suction higher than 34 feet nor mercury more than 30 inches. The former experiment was brought by Florentine workmen to the attention of Galileo, who, remarking that Nature appeared to carry her horror of a vacuum to no greater length than 34 feet, committed to his pupil Torricelli the investigation of the phenomenon. The latter physicist then constructed the barometer, or Torricellian tube. **Florentine fresco**, a variety of fresco-painting in which the ground, covered with a preparation of lime is kept moist during the process. It was first practised at Florence, during the flourishing period of Italian art. **Florentine lily**. See *giant*. **Florentine mosaic**, a kind of mosaic made with precious and semi-precious stones inlaid in a surface of white or black marble or similar material, and generally displaying elaborate flower-patterns and the like. It is most commonly of a uniform flat surface, but sometimes parts of the design are in somewhat high relief, as small rounded fruits in a decorative frieze, which project for half of their diameter. This art is usually applied to table-tops and smaller articles, but altars and other church fittings are also ornamented in it, and a few interiors have been wholly or in large part lined in this style. **Florentine problem**, the problem of finding the plane area of a curved dome, making allowance for the windows. This problem was proposed by Vincenzo Viviani in 1602, and was treated by Leibnitz, Jacques Bernoulli, and other eminent mathematicians. **Florentine receiver**, an attachment for a still used in separating oils from water. It resembles in shape a Florentine flask.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Florence.—2. [*i. e.*] (*a*) A silk textile fabric, of solid and durable make, used for wearing-apparel. (*b*) Same as *florance*.—2.—3. [*i. e.*] A kind of pie having no crust beneath the meat.

Stealing custards, tarts, and *florintines*.

Deay and Pl. Woman Hater, v. 1.

Ye may gang down yourself, and look into our kitchen, . . . the guide views lying about—beet, capons and white broth *florintine* and *flams*.

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xi.

When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c., are eaten in a dish, it is called a *florintine*, and when in a salad crust, a pie. *Receipts in Cookery*. (Jamieson)

florin (flō'rēz), *n.* pl. [*L. flus*, pl. *florēs*, flower.] In the commercial classification of indigo, the best quality of dye. *Simmonds*.

flourescence (flō'res-ens), *n.* [*L. flourescent* (t) + *-ce*.] In bot., a bursting into flower; the state of being in bloom; inflorescence; anthesis.

No composite flowers have before been found in the fossil state, and, as these *Compositae* are among the most complex and specialized forms of *flourescence*, it has been supposed that they belonged only to the recent epoch, where they were the result of a long series of formative changes.

Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 226.

flourescent (flō'res-ent), *a.* [*L. flourescent* (t-), ppr. of *flourescere*, begin to bloom or flower, in-

ceptive of *floures*, bloom, blossom, flower; see *floures*, *flourescent*.] Bursting into flower; flowering.

floureschet, *v.* An obsolete form of *flourescent*.

flouret (flō'ret), *n.* [1. < *F. flourette* = *It. flouretto*, < *ML. flouretus*, a floweret, dim. of *L. flus* (flor-), a flower; see *flower*, *flouret*. 2. = 1. *flouret* = *G. Sw. flouret* = *Dan. flouret*, a foil, < OF. *flouret*, *flouret*, *F. flouret* = *Sp. Pg. flourete* = *It. flouretto*, a foil, a particular use of the preceding. 3. < OF. *flouret*, *F. flouret*, *m.*, OF. also *flourette*, *flourette*, *L.* = *It. flourette*, < *ML. flouretus*, flous-silk, dim. of *L. flus* (flor-), flower; of same formation as the preceding. Cf. *ferret*.] 1. A small flower in a cluster or in a compact inflorescence, as in the so-called compound flower of the *Compositae*, or in the spikelet of grasses.—2. A fencing-sword with a button on the point; a foil.

In such fencing jest has proved earnest, and *flourets* have oft turned to swords. *Governments of the Tongue*, p. 126.

3. In *silk-manuf.*, a yarn or flous spun from the first and purest of the waste, and of higher quality than the wool yarn.

flouret-silk (flō'ret-silk), *n.* [Formerly also *flouret-silk*; < *flouret*, 3, + *silk*. Cf. *ferret*.] Same as *flouret*, 3.

flourette (flō'ret), *n.* [See *flouret-silk* and *ferret*.] Flous-silk. *Simmonds*.

flouretty (flō'ret-i), *a.* [*OF. flourette*, *flouretty*, *F. flourette*, < *flourette*, a little flower; see *flouret*, and cf. *flourey*, *flourey*.] In *her.*, same as *flourey*.

flourey (flō're-i), *n.* [*L. flus* (flor-), flower, + *E. -age*, in imitation of *foliage*.] Bloom; blossom. [Rare.]

And where the trees unfold their bloom,

And where the banks their *flourey* bear.

J. Scott, Odes, xx.

floriated, *a.* See *floriated*.

florican, *n.* See *florican*.

floricome (flō'ri-kōm), *n.* [*L. L. floricomus*, crowned with flowers, < *L. flus* (flor-), flower, + *coma*, hair of the head.] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays end in a bunch of curved branches.

floricomous (flō'rik-ō-mus), *a.* [*L. floricome* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a floricome.

floricultural (flō'ri-kul'tūr-āl), *a.* Relating to floriculture.

floriculture (flō'ri-kul'tūr), *n.* [*L. flus* (flor-), flower, + *cultura*, cultivation.] The cultivation of flowers or of flowering plants. *Landon*.

floriculturist (flō'ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [*L. floriculture* + *-ist*.] One who is employed or expert in the cultivation of flowering plants.

florid (flō'rid), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. florido*, < *L. floridus*, abounding with flowers, flowery, blooming, < *flus* (flor-), flower; see *flower*.] 1. Covered or abounding with flowers; flowery; blooming. [Now rare.]

The death of the righteous is like the descending of ripe and wholesome fruits from a pleasant and *florid* tree.

Jer. Tander, Works ed. 1833, i. 264

In *florid* beauty groves and fields appear.

Goldsmith, Traveller, i. 125.

2. Bright in color; specifically, flushed with red; of a lively red color; as, a *florid* countenance; a *florid* cheek.

The spongy and *florid* state which the blood acquires in passing through the lungs. *Arthrozoa*, Aliments, ii.

Her face was enlivened with such a *florid* bloom as did not so properly seem the mark of health as of immortal life. *Johnson*, Vision of Justice.

3. Flowery in appearance or effect; highly embellished or decorated; loaded with ornamentation; as, *florid* architecture; *florid* music.

The duty of a golden coin is to be as *florid* as it can, rich with Corinthian ornaments, and gorgeous as a peacock's tail. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

4. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; highly ornate; overwrought in expression; as, a *florid* style; *florid* eloquence.

Convincing eloquence is infinitely more serviceable to its possessor than the most florid harangue.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6

His style was not always in the purple shade. Several contemporary judges pronounced it too *florid*.

Meredith, William Pitt.

This forms what is called a *florid* style, a term commonly used to signify the excess of ornament.

Il. *flourescent*, xviii.

florid counterpoint. See *counterpoint*. 2. **florid execution**, in music, execution abounding in elaborate embellishment or with ostentatious display. **florid music**, music in which a simple theme is varied ornamented, and embellished in a high degree. Variations are most frequently of this kind. **florid style of medieval architecture**, the highly enriched and decorated developments, collectively, of medieval architecture which prevailed generally in the fifteenth century and later. The most marked English variety is often called the Tudor

style, as it prevailed chiefly during the Tudor era. — *Syn. & Florid*, *Flourescent*. *Flourescent* is perhaps the stronger, and expresses that which is more seriously out of taste, or more intimately connected with the thought itself.

The *florid* and luxurious charms of his [Petrarch's] style enticed the poets and the public from the contemplation of nobler and sterner models. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Merely to beguile,

By flowing numbers and a *flourescent* style.

The tedium that the lazy rich endure.

Cooper, Table-Talk, i. 741.

Florida bark, cooter, crow, etc. See the nouns.

Florida wood (flō'ri-dū wūd), *a.* A hard wood obtained from a species of dogwood, having close grain, and much used for inlaying-work by cabinet-makers.

Floridean (flō'rid-ē-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL. < L. floridus*, flowery; see *florid*.] An order of (chiefly) marine algae of a red or purple color. Their non-sexual propagation is by bodies called *trichopores*, and the fruit or cystocarp is the product of the action of antherozoids upon a slender organ called the *trichogyne*. The latter transmits the fertilizing influence to its basal cell (*trichopore*), from which or from adjacent cells the cystocarp is developed. They are the same as the *Rhodospiræ* of Harvey.

florideous (flō'rid-ē-us), *a.* [*L. florideus* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the order *Florideae*, or having the characters of that group.

floridia-green (flō'rid-ē-grēn), *n.* The chlorophyll of the *Florideae*, which is masked by the red coloring matter, but which may be dissolved out by alcohol.

Floridian (flō'rid-i-ān), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Florida, a peninsula separating the gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic ocean, and forming a State of the United States.

Along the coast from Labrador to the *Floridian* peninsula. *Amer. Anthropologist*, i. 242.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Florida.

So I learn St. Augustine [Florida], . . . did she but admit it, were fain to consider him a *Floridian*.

F. N. Phelps, Sealed Orders, p. 267.

floridia-red (flō'rid-ē-red), *n.* The red coloring matter of the *Florideae*; phycoerythrin. **floridity** (flō'rid-i-ti), *n.* [*L. florid* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being florid, in any sense; floridness.

Poor Dick had a fit of sickness, which robbed him of his fat and his fame at once, and it was full three months before he regained his reputation, which rose in proportion to his *floridity*. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

To-morrow I review my piece,

Same here and there undue *floridity*.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 116.

floridly (flō'rid-lī), *adv.* In a florid manner.

floridness (flō'rid-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being florid, in any sense; floridity.

Another infallible indication is the nature and *floridness* of the plants which it officiously produces.

Keble, Terra.

Some of the ancient Greeks much extol it [standing], deriving it not only from the amity and *floridness* of the warm and spiced blood, but deducing it from heaven itself as being practiced there by the stars.

Feldham, Resolves, i. 70.

A philosopher need not delight readers with his *florid* style.

floriferous (flō'rif-ē-rus), *a.* [= *F. florifera* = *Sp. florifero* = *Pg. It. florifero*, < *L. florifer*, < *flus* (flor-), flower, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing flowers.

florification (flō'ri-fik-ā-shən), *n.* [*L. flus* (flor-), a flower, + *-ficatio* (n-), < *florere*, make; see *-fy*.] The act, process, or state of flowering; expansion of flowers. Also, improperly, *flourification*.

floriform (flō'ri-fōr-m), *a.* [= *F. floriforme*, < *L. flus* (flor-), flower, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a flower.

florikan, **floriken** (flō'ri-kan, -ken), *n.* [Also written *florikan*, *florikan*.] A species of Indian mustard, the *Sisymbrium bengalense*.

florilege (flō'ri-lēj), *n.* [= *F. florilege* = *Sp. Pg. It. florilego*, < *L. flus* (flor-), flower, + *legere*, cull, gather. (Cf. *anthology*.)] 1. The culling of flowers.—2. An anthology. [Rare in both senses.]

florilegium (flō'ri-lēj-i-um), *n.*; pl. *florilegia* (-j-). Same as *florilege*, 2.

His 'Book of Flowers,' . . . which may have been a poetical *florilegium*.

Keble, Brit., XXII. 900

We have made but a small *florilegium* from Mr. Basil's remarkable volumes. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 274

florin (flō'r-in), *n.* [*ME. flouren*, *flouren*, *flouren*, *flouren*, etc. (sometimes *flouren*, *q. v.*), < OF. *flouren*, *F. flouren* = *Fr. Sp. flouren* = *Pg. flouren*, *It. flouren* (ML. *flouren*), a name first applied to a coin of Florence (first struck in the 12th century), because it was stamped with a lily,

florin (L. *florin*, acc. of *flos*), a flower. The allusion to *florin* is secondary; the ult. source is the same: see *florin*.

1. The English name of a gold coin weighing about 55 grains, first issued at Florence in 1252, and having on the obverse a lily and the word "Florentia." The coin enjoyed great commercial popularity and was largely imitated in France, Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, and elsewhere of florin line of gold yeilded round.



Obverse Reverse
Gold Florin of Florence, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

2. An English gold coin issued by Edward III. in 1343-4, and worth at the time 6 shillings. On the obverse it bore a leopard crowned.

In this year also, King Edward made a coin of fine gold, and named it the *florin*, that is to say, the penny of the value of six pence, the half penny of the value of six pence, and the farthing of the value of six pence, which coin was ordered for his wars in France.

3. An English silver coin worth 2 shillings, being the tenth part of a pound, current since 1849.—4. The silver gulden of Austria and formerly of South Germany, and the gulden of the Netherlands, worth a little less than the English florin. See *gulden* and *gulden*.—**Double florin**, an English silver coin of the value of four shillings, authorized in 1887.

Abbreviated fl.
Florinean (flor-in'-e-an), n. [*Florinus* (see def.) + *-an*.] One of a Gnostic sect of the second century, so called from *Florinus*, a pupil of Polycent.

Floriparous (flor-rip'-u-rus), a. [= *F. floriparus* = *Pg. floriparus*, < *L. floriparus*, producing flowers (of spring), < *L. flos* (flor-), a flower, + *parere*, produce.] Producing flowers.

Floripondio (flor-ri-pon'-di-o), n. [*Sp. floripondio*, *floripondio*, magnolia, also smooth-stalked *Brugmannia* (*B. candida*); < *NL. floripondium*, < *L. flos* (flor-), flower, + *pondus*, weight.] A plant, the *Datura sanguinea*, an infusion from whose seeds, prepared by the Peruvians, induces stupefaction, and, if much used, furious delirium. This infusion is said to have been used by the priests of the temple of the Sun in the ancient capital to produce frantic ravings, which were accepted as inspired prophecies.

Florist (flor'-ist), n. [= *F. fleuriste* = *Sp. Pg. florista* = *fl. florista*, a florist, < *L. flos* (flor-), flower, + *-ista*, -ist.] 1. One who cultivates flowers; one skilled in the raising of flowers; especially, one who raises flowers for sale.

2. One who writes a flora or an account of plants.

Florisugent (flor-i-su'-gent), a. [*L. flos* (flor-), flower, + *sugere* (t-s), ppr. of *sugere*, suck; see *suck*.] Sucking flowers: an epithet applied to sundry birds and insects which suck honey from flowers.

Floristry (flor'-i-try), n. [As if for **floritura* (= *fl. floritura*), < *ML. floritura*, flowery ornament, < *floure*, flower, flourish: see *flourish*.] Flowery ornament.

The walls and arches [of the temple] created and enriched with floristry.
Sandes, Traveller, p. 126

Floroon (flor'-oon), n. [*ME. flourom*, flower-work, < *OF. floron*, *F. fluron*, a flower, jewel, gem, = *Sp. floron* = *Pg. florão* = *fl. florum*, aug. of *F. flous*, *Sp. Pg. flous* = *fl. flous*, < *L. flos* (flor-), a flower.] A border worked with flowers.

Florulent (flor'-u-lent), a. [*L. florulentus*, flowery, < *L. flos* (flor-), a flower.] Flowery; blossoming; in decorative art, formed wholly or in part of imitated flowers; floreated.

Florulent scrolls in relief upon a mat ground.
H. S. Conway, Jour. Archaeol. Ass., XV, 1877.

Florulous (flor'-u-lus), a. Florulent.

Flory (flor'-i), a. [See *floury*, *floury*.] In her., same as *floury*. Cross double-parted flory. See *double*. Cross flory. See *coat*.

Floriscampyt, n. [An accom. of the *L. flous campyt*, flower of the field; *flous* (flor-), flower; *campyt*, gen. of *campus*, field: see *camp2*.] A field-flower; a name of the rose of Sharon.

Hail's dewdrops, and flower very small.
The odour of thy goodness rears to vs all.
York Plays, p. 444.

floscular (flos'-ku-lar), a. [*floscule* + *-ar*.] In bot., same as *discoide*, as applied to flower-heads in the *Compositae*; composed of florets.

Also *flosculus*, *flosculos*.

Floscularia (flos'-ku-lar'-i-a), n. [*NL.*, < **floscularis* (see *floscule*) + *-ia*.] 1. The typical genus of wheel-animalcules of the family *Flosculariidae*. *F. proboscidea* and *F. ornata* are examples.—2. A genus of rugose cup-corals: same as **gatho-phyllum*. *Eichwald*, 1829.

Flosculariæ (flos'-ku-lar'-i-æ), n. pl. [*NL.*, < **floscularis* (see *floscule*) + *-æ*.] A group of rotifers, corresponding to the family *Flosculariidae*.

floscularian (flos'-ku-lar'-i-an), n. A rotifer or wheel-animalcule of the family *Flosculariæ*.

We may call attention especially to the *floscularians*. They are commonly found attached to the stems and leaves of aquatic plants. The foot-stalk bearing the bell-shaped body is very long.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I, 294.



Wheel-animalcule, *Floscularia ornata*, magnified 500 times.

Flosculariidae (flos'-ku-lar'-i-i-dæ), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *floscularia* + *-idae*.] A family of permanently fixed rotifers, with a long ringed foot, usually with gelatinous coverings and tubes, and the wheel-organ lobed or deeply cleft.

floscule (flos'-ku-l), n. [= *F. floscule* = *Sp. flosculo* = *Pg. fl. flosculo*, < *L. flosculus*, also *floscula*, f., a floweret, a little flower, dim. of *flos* (flor-), a flower: see *flower*.] A floret.

flosculet, n. [*floscule* + *-et*.] A bud. *Davies*.

But when your own fair print was set
Once in a virgin flosculet
Sweet as yourself, and newly blown,
To give that life resigned your own.
Herack, *Hyperides*, p. 133.

Flosculidae (flos'-ku-l-i-dæ), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *L. flosculus* (lit. a little flower) + *-idae*.] A family of *Discometazoa* with simple unbranched narrow radial canals, a ring-canal, central mouth, and mouth-arm at the end of a mouth-tube.

flosculiferous (flos'-ku-lif'-e-rus), a. [*L. flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In entom., terminating in a distended hollow process or organ, open beneath, and somewhat resembling a labiate flower, as the abdomen of a fulgora or lanternfly.

flosculus, **flosculosæ** (flos'-ku-lus, -læs), a. [*L. flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower: see *floscule*.] Same as *floscular*.

flos ferri (flos fer'-i). A coralloid variety of calcium carbonate or aragonite, often found in connection with iron ores.

floush (floush), v. t. [Also *floush*; a dial. var. of *flush2* and *flush2*, q. v.] To spill; splash. [*Prov. Eng.*]

floush2 (floush), n. [*ME. flosche, flosche*, another form of *floushe, floushe*, a pool: see *flush3*, n.] 1. A pool: same as *flush3*.

1. In a semblé swayed to gader,
Between a floushe in that byth, & a too crage.
See *Gawaine and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I, 1430.

2. A swamp; a body of standing water grown over with weeds, reeds, etc. *Jamison*. [*Scotch.*]

Ducks a paddock hunting about the bog,
And p-wheels spartle in the oozy floush.
Barstow, *Seasons*, p. 12

floush3 (floush), n. [Origin uncertain: either the same as *flush2* (cf. *flush-hole* and *flush3*), or an accom. of *floushe*, a float, a trough in which ore is washed: see *float*, n., and cf. *flous2*.] In metal, a hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter, which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has reached the desired fineness.

floush-hole (floush'-höl), n. A hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. *Hallivell*.

floushin (floush-in), n. [E., also written *floushin*, dim. of *floush2*, q. v.] A paddle larger than a dub, but shallow. *Jamison*.

floush-silk (floush'-silk), n. Same as *floss-silk*. [*Rare*]

The truckle bed of *Valour and Freedom* is not wadded with floush silk.
Lander.

floss1 (flos), n. [*E. dial.*, prob. a weakened form of *flush2*, orig. *floush*: see *flush3*.] The word, being local Eng., can hardly be borrowed from *G. dial. floss*, running water, a stream: see *flous3*.] A small stream of water: used as a name in the extract.

A wide plain, where the broadening *floss* hurries on between its green banks to the sea.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I, 1.

floss2 (flos), n. [*Prob.* < *G. floss*, a raft, a boat, a float, *floss*, a float, buoy: see *float*, n.] 1. A fluid glass floating upon iron in a puddling-furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxides and carths.—2. Same as *floss-hole*.

The floss, or outlet of the slag from the iron-furnace.
Ure, *Diet.*, II, 507.

floss3 (flos), n. [Also written *flossh* (in comp. *flossh-silk*, q. v.) (= *Dan. flos*); < *OF. flosche* (in the phrase *roye flosche*, sleeve silk), < *R. floscia* (*floscia seta*, sleeve silk—*Florio*); cf. *OF. flosche*, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh, < *It. floscio*, dial. *flossio*, weak, soft, feeble, *flossid*, < *L. flossus*, fluid, loose, slack, frail, weak, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *flux*, *fluent*.] 1. A downy or silky substance inclosed by the husks of certain plants, as maize and milkweed.—2. Same as *floss-silk*.—3. The leaves of red canary-grass; also, the common rush. [*Scotch.*]

No person shall cut bent nor pull floss . . . before the first of Lammass yearly.

Quoted in *G. Barry's Hist. Orkney Islands*, App., p. 407.

floss-embroidery (flos'-em-broi'-der-i), n. Any embroidery in which floss-silk or flosselle is used in considerable quantities. On account of its delicacy and tendency to cling to whatever touches it, and so suffer defacement, it is but little used in embroidery applied to wearing apparel, and is employed especially for church embroidery.

floss-hole (flos'-höl), n. The opening in a blast-furnace where the slag is withdrawn. Also *floss*.

Preventing the metal from running out at the floss-hole when it begins to fuse.
Ure, *Diet.*, II, 507.

flossification (flos'-i-fi-kä'-shon), n. [*Improp. form of florification*, resting on *L. flos*, nom., instead of *flor*, the stem, of the first element.] Same as *florification*.

floss-silk (flos'-silk), n. [Sometimes written *flossh-silk* (= *Dan. floss-silk*); < *floss3* + *silk*.] Silk fiber from the finest part of the cocoon, carded and spun but not twisted, so as to be extremely soft and downy in its surface while retaining a high luster. It is used chiefly for embroidery. Flosselle often replaces it.

flossy (flos'-i), a. [*floss3* + *-y*.] Belonging to, composed of, or resembling floss.

The thin flossy wreath of hair . . . invested his temples.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, I, 2

floss-yarn (flos'-yärn), n. [*floss3* + *yarn*.] A soft, slightly twisted yarn made from floss-silk or flosselle.

flot (flot), n. [*ME. flat*, a float, ship, etc.: see *float*, n. In def. 2 a particular use, < *ME. flat*, < *AS. flot*, in comp. **flot-smere* (= *smere*), floating fat, the scum of a pot (Somner; not authenticated) (= *Lecl. flat*, fat, grease, from cooked meat, = *Sw. flott*, grease); lit. that which floats, < *flotan* (pp. *floten*), *E. fleet*, etc., float: see *flot*, v., and cf. *fleet*, v. t.] 1. *See float*, n.—2. Floating fat; the scum of a pot; the scum of broth. [*Scotch.*]

As a fumes [furnace] full of flot that upon fyr boyles,
When brygt breumande brendre are bet her an-uder.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II, 1011.

flota (flot'-ä), n. [*Sp.*, a float; see *float*, v. and n., and *flot*, n.] A commercial fleet; especially, the fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the products of Spanish America.

flotage, n. See *floatage*.

flotant (flot'-ant), a. [Formerly also written (accom.) *flotant*; < *F. flotant*, ppr. of *floter*, float: see *float*, v.] In her., represented as if floating either in the air, as a bird or flag, or in the water. As applied to a bird, it is synonymous with *discoide*.

flotation (flot'-ä-shon), n. [Formerly also written (accom.) *flotation*; < *OF. flotation*, the orig. type of *OF. flotation*, *F. dial. flotation*, the flooding or irrigation of a meadow, *F. flotaison*, the line of flotation, water-line, < *floter*, *floter*, float: see *float*. Cf. *flotam*, ult. a doublet of *flotation*.] 1. The act or state of floating.

Nor is this individual life of the units provable only where free flotation in a liquid allows its signs to be readily seen.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 218.

The fruit consisted of racemes, or clusters of nutlets, which seem to have been provided with broad lateral wings for flotation in the air.
Dawson, *Geol. Hist. of Plants*, p. 123.

2. The science of floating bodies.—**Plane or line of flotation**, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it; the dividing line between the part of a ship or other floating body below the surface of the water and that above it. In ships this line has an intimate relation to their buoyancy and equilibrium.—**Stable flotation**, a phrase applied to that position of a floating body in which it is not capable of

being upset by the exertion of a small force, but, when slightly disturbed, invariably returns to its former position.

Notative (nō'tā-tiv), *n.* [*< Notat(ion) + -ive.*] Of or pertaining to notation; having the quality of floating. *E. H. Knight.*

Notet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *float*. **Notet**, *v. t.* [*< Notten-milk.*] A variant of *float*, 1.

Such cheeses good (Chaucer, *ye float* to ligh
Tusser A Lesson for Dairy Maid (Chaucer)

Notari, **notary**. Obsolete forms of *flutler*, *flutlery*.

Notarnel (nō-ter-nel'), *n.* [OF.] A variety of the gambeson worn toward the close of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century. Also spelled *notarnel*.

Notilla (nō-till'), *n.* [= F. *notille* (> D. *notille*, *notije* = i. Dan. *notille* = Sw. *nottily*) = It. *notiglia*, < Sp. *notilla* (= Pg. *notilha*), a little fleet, dim. of *flota*, a fleet; see *float*, *n.*, *flota*] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

His (Lafayette's) entire *notilla* ammunition of war and even the city of Annapolis were saved from destruction by an improvised gun boat. J. A. Stevens Gallatin p. 299

Before breakfast was over (we) found ourselves surrounded by a perfect *notilla* of boats. Lady Brasen Voyage of Sunbeam I. 11

Notist, *n.* [ML. *notyse*, *notyce*, the same as *flot*, with F. term.: see *flot*, 2.] *Scum.*

Notyse or *notye* of a pott or other like, spuma. Prompt P. p. 168

If thou burnest blood and fat together to please God what other thing dost thou make of God than one that had inst to smelt to burn *notye*. Tyndale, Works II. 25

Flots (flōts), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *flot*, a wave, < It. *fluctus*, a wave; see *float*, *n.*] Loops of ribbon or lace arranged in rows, each row overlapping that below, so as to give to the material the appearance of little ripples or waves. A device often used in dressmaking, etc.

Flotsam (flōt'sam), *n.* [Also formerly *flot am*, *flotsam*, (and dual *flotsams*, *q. v.*), corrupt forms of the more orig. *flotsen*, *flotsen*, contr. of *flotson* (cf. *platan*, < *plisson*); < OF. *flotacion*, *flotsam*, not found in this special sense, but the same as OF. *flotacion*, F. dual *flotaison*, the flooding or irrigation of meadows, F. *flotaison*, the line of flotation, water line, < *floter*, *flutter*, float < It. *fluare*, float see *float*, *v.*, *flotation*. *Flotsam*, which has hitherto been unexplained as to its termination, is thus a corrupt form, a doublet of *flotation* (ult. of *fluctuation*), as the associated *platan*, *plissam*, is of *platan*.] Such part of the wreck of a ship and its cargo as is found floating. See *jetsam*.

The interior of the house bore sufficient witness to the ravages of the ocean and to the excess of those rights which the lawyers term *Flotsam* and *Jetsam*. Scott The Pirate, xii

Flotsam, *jetsam*, and *lawn* are not the lawful spoils of the finders, but must be delivered up to those who can prove their right to them, the owners paying a reasonable reward, which is called *salvage*. Leitch Counting house Dict.

Flotsamt, **flotsamt**, *n.* See *flot am*. **Flottable** (flōt'a-bl), *a.* [F., < *flotter*, float; see *float*, *v.*] In French law, capable of floating boats or rafts; said of a water course.

Flotten (flōt'en), *p. a.* [See *flotten-milk*.] Skimmed.

Flotten-milk (flōt'en-milk), *n.* [= G. *Flote-melk*, skimmed milk, also *urded milk*, = MHG. *flote-melk*, It. *flote-mel*, *flaten* or *afflaten milk*, skimmed milk; cf. Sc. *flottins*, also *flottings*, the same as *flot-why*, floating curds in whey, the first element in *flotten-milk* is another form of *flot*, pp. of *flot* (see *flot*).] Skimmed milk [Prov. Eng.]

Flottari, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *flutlery*.

Flottarnel, *n.* See *flutarnel*.

Flot-why (flōt'hwā), *n.* Floating curds in whey.

Flotsamt, *n.* See *flotsam*.

Flough, *n.* Same as *flue*.

Flough, *a.* See *flue*.

Flounce (flōuns), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *flounced*, pp. *flouncing*. [ML. not found; cf. obs. *fluce* (Nares), *flounce*; < Sw. dial. *flunsa*, dip, plunge, fall into water with a plunge. (Sw. *flunsa*, plunge, = Norw. *flunsa*, hurry, work hurriedly; cf. *flunsa*, fly fast, fly hard.) To make abrupt or agitated movements with the limbs and body; turn or twist as with sudden petulance or impatience; move with flings or turns, as if in displeasure or annoyance: as, to *flounce* out of a room.

You neither trot, nor turne, nor *flounce*. Hurst

May, 'tis in vain to *flounce*—and discompose yourself and your dress. Steele, Oriol & la Mode, II. 1.

After delivering herself of her speech, she *flounced* back again to her seat, mightily proud of the exploit. (Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 25, 1831.

Flounce (flōuns), *n.* [*< Flounce*, *v.*] A sudden fling or turn, as of the body.

At the head of the next pool a *flounce*, and the apparition of a head and tall brings your heart into a mouth. Quarterly Rev. XXXI. 340

Flounce (flōuns), *n.* [A changed form of earlier *flounce*, *q. v.*] A deep ruffle; a strip of any material used to decorate a garment, especially a skirt near the bottom, gathered or plaited at one edge, and loose and floating at the other, the gathered edge being sewed to the garment.

Now, oft in dreams invention we be taught To change a *flounce* or add a little bow. Pope R. of the L. II. 100

Peeps into every chest and box Turns all her furbelows and her bows. Fair The Dove

Flounce (flōuns), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *flounced*, pp. *flouncing*. [*< Flounce*, *n.*] 1. To deck with flounces: as, to *flounce* a petticoat or a gown. She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot. Addison Country Fashions

Women, insolent, and self-creased Cried, accented, furbelowed and *flounced* around. Cooper Expedition I. 11

2. To surround with something arranged like a flounce. [Rare.]

He has . . . stilled ponds, and *flounced* himself with flowering shrubs and Kent fences. Macph Letters II. 10

Flouncing (flōun'sing), *n.* [*< Flounce*, *v.* + *ing*.] Material for making flounces; flounces collectively. as, *flouncing*.

Flounder (flōun'der), *v. t.* [Perhaps a nasalized form, influenced by *flounce* or *flounder*, < D. *fladdern*, (1) splash through the mire (*fladder*, mire, dirt), (2) dangle, flap, wave; in the latter senses another form (= MHG. *cladden*, G. *fladdern*, *flattern* = Sw. *fladdra*) of OD. *claderen* (= MHG. *claderen*, flutter; see *flutter* and *flutter* 2.) 1. To make clumsy efforts with the limbs and body when hampered in some manner; struggle awkwardly or impotently; toss; tumble about, as in mire or snow.

After his horse had *flounded* and *floundered* with his heels. Holland Tr. of Anthonis Marchmont p. 10

Head and heels upon the floor They *flounded* all together. Chapman The Goose

Struck in a quagmire *flounded*—wore and wore Until he managed somehow and back Into the safe sure rutted road on ice. Browning Ring and the Book I. 97

2. Figuratively, to grope uncertainly or confusedly, as for ideas or facts; speak or act with imperfect knowledge or discernment; make awkward or abortive efforts for extraction from errors of speech or conduct.

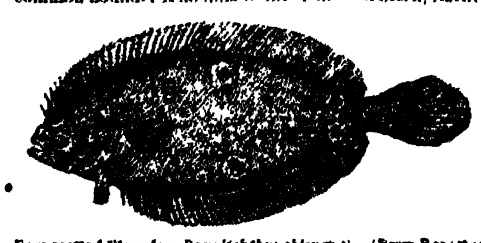
Wearing and suppleless the heavy state I longed for his sense, but found it not from there Yet wrote and *flounded* on in my dream. J. P. Dunne I. 170

Floundering along without clear purpose without any real head how can we begin to turn. Letter of Gen. John A. Slocum (Mass.) Jan. 14, 1864

He plunged into the sea of controversy and *floundered* awhile in waters too deep for him. H. James The Case of John p. 214

Flounder (flōun'der), *n.* [*< Flounder*, *v.*] The act of struggling or splashing about, as in mire or other hampering medium; as, with a desperate *flounder* he freed himself.

Flounder (flōun'der), *n.* [*< ME flounder*, *floundur* = G. *flunder*, *flunder*, < Sw. *flundra* = Dan. *flynder*, < It. *fludra*, a flounder.] 1. A flatfish; a fish of the family *Pleuronectidae*. The name applies to one or any such fish (as in England it is applied to the plaice, *Pleuronectes platessa*, the name of the most common of the European flatfishes) and is found in the sea and near the mouths of rivers. But it abounds most where the bottom is soft, whether of clay sand, or mud. Flounders feed upon aquatic insects, worms and small fishes, and sometimes upon the weight of 4 lb. under. The common flounder is an inhabitant of the Northern, Baltic,



Four-spotted Flounder, *Paralichthys oblongus*. (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

and Mediterranean seas. (b) In the eastern United States, the common flounder is the *Pseudopleuronectes americanus* or the *Paralichthys oblongus*, here figured. (c) In California, and along the western coast generally, the *Pleuronectes stellatus* is known as the flounder. In other parts of the world colonized by the English the name is transferred to some common representative of the family *Pleuronectidae*.

But now men on deynes as hem deylte, To fede hem upon the fischen lyte. An *floundres*, perches, and such pyking ware. Rubens Book (K. L. T. 8), p. 324.

2. A tool whose edge is used to stretch the leather for a boot-front on a blocking-board.

The fronts (of boots) are regularly placed on a block being forced into position by an instrument called the *flounder*. (Iv. Dict., III. 100.

Flounder-lantern (flōun'dér-lan'térn), *n.* A local English (Cornwall) name of the common flounder or plaice.

Flour (flōur), *n.* [An earlier spelling of *flower*, which in the particular sense of 'fine meal' (cf. It. *flor*, a flower, also *flour*, fine meal; F. *flor de farine* = Sp. *flor de la harina* = Pg. *flor de farinha*, flour, lit. flower of meal, i. e., the finest part; cf. *flowers of sulphur*, *flor ferri*, etc.) is now confined to the spelling *flour*: see *flour*.] 1. An obsolete spelling of *flower* (in the botanical and derived senses)—2. The finely ground meal of wheat or of any other grain, especially, the finer part of meal separated by bolting; hence, any vegetable or other substance reduced to a fine and soft powder: as, *flour* of emery; hop-*flour*.

Such difference use that . . . be true brown and flour of wheat. (Cocaine of Turp (K. L. T. 8), p. 210.

White and flour, flesh and hide, Al together they settle on fire. Richard Coeur de Lion, I. 6108.

All From me do backe recouer the *Flowers* of all, And leave me but the Bran. Shak., Cor., I. 1 (folio, 1623).

3. A snow-like mass of finely crystallized salt-peter used in the manufacture of gunpowder. It is formed by cooling a solution of saltpetre from 100° to 20° F. in large shallow copper pans, and continually agitating it by hand or by machinery during the process of crystallization. The fine crystals settle to the bottom, are removed, and allowed to drain on inclined forms when they are ready for washing. *Flour of meat*, a fine flour made of dried meat. *Flour of powder*, gunpowder not granulated but pulverized. *Fossil flour*. See *flour*.

Flour (flōur), *v.* [See *flower*, *v.*] In the later senses, < *flour*, *n.*, 2.] 1. *intr.* 1. An obsolete spelling of *flower*. 2. In mining, in the amalgamation process, the mercury is said to *flour* when it breaks up into fine globules, which, owing to the presence of some impurity, do not unite with the precious metal with which they are brought in contact. This defect is known as *flouring* and also as *flouring*, both in Australia and on the Pacific coast of the United States.

II. *trans.* 1. To grind and bolt; convert into flour: as, to *flour* wheat. -2. To sprinkle with flour.

Flour-beetle (flōur'bē'tl), *n.* A beetle, *Tenebrio molitor*, which lives in all the stages on flour or farinaceous substances. The larva is an inch long, cylindrical, smooth and glossy, and is known as the *meal worm*. See also *cut under meal worm*.

Flour-bolt (flōur'bōlt), *n.* A machine for bolting flour; a bolter. It consists of a cylindrical sieve covered with bolting cloth, in the center and containing weights that beat and press the meal as it comes from the stone against the sides of the cloth and force the fine flour through the gauze, thus separating it from the refuse or off.

Flour-box (flōur'bōks), *n.* A tin box for dredging or scattering flour, a dredging-box.

Flour-dredge (flōur'drēj), *n.* Same as *flour box*.

Flour-dredger (flōur'drēj-er), *n.* Same as *flour box*.

Flour-dresser (flōur'drēs-er), *n.* A cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting cloth.

Flour-emery (flōur'em-er-i), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, ground corundum, which when pure is almost an unimpalpable powder, used to polish gems, glass, etc. It is sometimes adulterated with garnet and topaz.

Flouren (flōur'en), *a.* [*< flour* + *-en*.] Made of flour: as, *flouren* cakes. Mackay. [Prov. Eng.]



Flour beetle, *Tenebrio molitor*. (The above natural size.)

fourtet, n. See *floweret*.

four-gold (flour'gold), n. In *placer-mining*, a name sometimes given to gold occurring in exceedingly fine particles.

flouring-mill (flour'ing-mill), n. A mill for making flour, usually on a large scale: distinguished from *grist-mill* [U. S.]

The way from the meadow store to the *flouring mill* is long
Amer. Anthropologist, I 207.

flourish (flur'ish), v. [*ME. flourishen, flourishen, florishen, florischen, etc.*, bloom, flower, adorn with flowers, adorn, ornament, rarely (in Wyclif) of a spear, tr. brandish, intr. be brandished; < *OF. flourir, florir, flurir, flurir*, stem of certain parts of *flourir, flurir, flurir*, *F. fleurir* (ppr. *flourissant, florissant, blooming, florissant, flourishing, prosperous*), bloom, blossom, flower, flourish, prosper, - *Pr. fleurir* - *fl. fleurir* (< *L. florere*) = *Sp. fl. florir*, < *L. florere*, begin to blossom, begin to prosper, inceptive of *florere*, blossom, flower, prosper, flourish; cf. *flor* (*flor*), a blossom, a flower: see *flower*, *n.* and *v.*] **I. intrans. 1.** To bloom, blossom; flower.

The fig-tree shall not *flourish*.

Wyclif, Hab. III 17 (Oxf.)

Let us see if the vine *flourish*, whether the tender grape appear and the pomegranates bud forth
Can. vii 12

Wither one tree, and let the other *flourish*
Shak. *Ham. VI*, II 6

2. To thrive under natural forces or conditions; be in a state of natural vigor or development; grow or be developed vigorously.

A golden troop of young men on every side
Of *flourishing* youth men and virgin gay,
Which keep fair measure all the flow'ry way
Sp. J. Dances, Dancing

When he [the cunning enemy] had thus covertly sown them [seeds], what wonder was it that they should grow up together with the corn and *flourish*?

Ep. Atterbury Sermons, I 111

By continual meditations in sacred writings a man as naturally improves and advances in holiness as a tree thrives and *flourishes* in a kindly and well watered soil
Ep. Horne On Ps. I

3. To thrive under social or spiritual forces or relations; be vigorous in action or development; be successful or prosperous.

Jews that were zealous for the law, but withal infidels in respect of Christianity, did while they *flourished* no less persecute the Church than heathens
Hook. Perks Polity IV 11

After kingdoms and commonwealths have *flourished* for a time, disturbances, seditions, and wars often arise
Bacon Physical Tabl. III, Expt

But thou shalt *flourish* in immortal youth,
Unhurt amid the war of elements
Edison, Cato v 1

Our farmers round, well pleased with constant gain,
Like other farmers, *flourish* and complain
Crabbe Works I 40

4. To be in a state of active existence or actual exercise; exist in activity or practice.

In our school books we say

Of those that held their heads above the crowd,
They *flourished* then or then
Tennyson The Book
John Wootton, bishop of Exeter who *flourished* soon after the Reformation, was born in the year 1544.
Barnes Hist. Lancashire, II 12

The grammatical sciences on the one hand, the mathematical and physical on the other *flourished* in Alexandria side by side and formed a foundation for all the later science of the world
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.) p. 405

5. To make flourishes; use flowery or fanciful embellishments; as, to *flourish* in writing or speech.

My sad thoughts

Told me some poisonous snake was closely hid
Under your *flourishing* words
Beau and Fl. Faithful Friends, II 5

They dilate sometimes and *flourish* long on little incidents
Watts Logic

True, ma'am, as you say, one should be quick in divulging matters of this nature, for should we be tedious perhaps while we are *flourishing* on the subject (two or three lives may be lost)
Sheridan, The Rivals, v 1

His [name] that scarpas tremble at, is hung
Diagonally on every trifler's tongue,
Or serves as the champion in forensic war
To *flourish* and parade with at the bar
Cropper, Expectation, I 265

6. To move or be moved in fantastic, irregular figures; play with fantastic or wavering motion

Impetuous sprail

The stream, and sinking, *flourish* d over his head
Pope Dunciad, II 140

7. In music: (a) To play an elaborate, ostentatious passage, or to play in an ostentatious or showy manner. (b) To play a trumpet-call or fanfare.

way do we emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus?
Shak., Tit. And., IV 2

8. To boast; vaunt; brag. *Pope.*—**9.** To shake; be brandished.

He shall scorn a *flourishing* spere [vibrantem hastam, Vulgate].
Wyclif, Job xli 26 (Purv.)

II. trans. 1. To cause to bloom; cause to thrive or grow luxuriantly.

How God almighty of his grette grace
Hath *flourished* the crthe on every side!

Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 78.

I must confess you have expresed a lover,
Wanted no art to *flourish* your waim passion
Shakley Love in a Maze, III 9

2. To cause to prosper; preserve.

The fourth [fourth] is a fortune that *flourisheth* the soule
With sobere fram alayne
Piers Plowman (B) xiv 284

3. To embellish with flourishes, as handwriting, diction, etc.; adorn with flowery or showy words, figures, or lines; in general, to ornament profusely in any way; as, to *flourish* a signature.

Flourish thy dyshe with powder thou mygt

Labour Cure (Corum), p. 9

I saw size very precious socks made indele but of timber work, but *flourished* over with a triple gilding
Corpus, Cantiche, I 178

His son a fine taste an opener vista loves,
Foe to the Dryads of his father's groves
One boundless green, or *flourish* d carpet views
Pope Moral Essays, IV 95

The day book and inventory book shall be *flourished*
Tr. of French Com. Code

4. To finish with care, enlarge and embellish; elaborate.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up which with a good needle perhaps may be *flourished* into large works
Bacon Writ with Spain

5. To brandish; hold in the hand and shake or wave about; hence, to display ostentatiously; flaunt; as, to *flourish* a sword or a whip; to *flourish* one's wealth or finery; to *flourish* one's authority.

A horseman appearde, *flourishing* a shaft

Wyclif, 2 Mac. xi 8 (Oxf. and Purv.)

He casteth ful harde,
And *flourisheth* his falenes upon fele wise
And for he casteth to for the folke to destroye
Piers Plowman (C) d. l. f. 9, l. 454

My sword, I say—Old Montague is come
And *flourishes* his blade in spite of me
Shak. R. and J. I 1

6. To gloss over; give a fair appearance to.

To bring you thus together tis no sin
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deed
Shak. M. for M., IV 1

flourish (flur'ish), n. [*flourish, v.*] **1.** A flourishing condition

Present Rome may be said to be but the Monument of Rome past when she was in that *flourish* that St. Austin desired to see her in
Honore Letters I 138

2. Showy adornment; decoration; ornament.

My beauty, though but mean
Needs not the painted *flourish* of your praise
Shak. L. L. II 1

3. Ostentatious embellishment, ambitious copiousness or amplification; especially, parade of words and figures, rhetorical display

How let the folle be brought, the gentleman willing,
and the king hold his purpose, I will win for him, if I can

Oer Shall I re deliver you een so?
Ham. To this effect, sir, after what *flourish* your nature will.
Shak. Hamlet v 2

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue
Dryden

In my prison of England [said] Charles forth was
times, danger, and displeasure in which I then lay I
have many a time wished I had been slain at the battell
where they took me This is a *flourish* if you will but
it is something more
R. I. Stearnes, Charles of Orleans

4. A figure formed by bold or fanciful lines or strokes of the pen or graver; as, the *flourishes* about an initial letter.—**5.** A brandishing; the waving of something held in the hand; as, the *flourish* of a sword, a cane, or a whip.

The next day Miss Rifter saw the deacon drive past with a wagon load of children; he nodded his head at her as he passed and whipped up the old horse with a *flourish*
Harpers Mag.

6. In music. (a) An elaborate but unmeaning passage for display, or as a preparation for real performance.

I was startled with a *flourish* of many musical 'instruments that I never heard before

Addison, Religions in Waxwork

He preluded his address by a sonorous blast of the nose, a preliminary *flourish* much in vogue among public orators
Freng, Knickerbocker p. 213

(b) A trumpet-call; a fanfare. - *Flourish* of trumpets, a trumpet call fanfare, or prelude for one or more trumpets, performed on the approach of any person of distinction; hence, any ostentatious preliminary action or doings, as, his advertisement is accompanied with a *flourish* of trumpets.

A *flourish*, trumpets'—strike alarm, drums!
Shak., Rich. III., IV 4

flourishable (flur'ish-a-bl), a. [*flourish + -able*.] Flaunting. *Davies*.

He [the devil] sets the countenance of continuance on them [the wicked], which indeed are more fallible in their certainty than *flourishable* in their bravery.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I 217.

flourished (flur'isht), p. a. In *her.*, same as *floury*.

flourisher (flur'ish-er), n. One who flourishes.

flourishing (flur'ish-ing), p. a. Vigorous; prosperous; thriving.

The Gardyn is always grene and *flourishing*, alle the seasons of the Year, als wel in Wyntre as in Summe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 54.

Wealth and plenty in a land where Justice reigns not is no argument of a *flourishing* state, but of a nervousness rather to ruin or commotion
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

The old city [Alexandria] was, without doubt, in a *flourishing* condition when the trade of the East Indies was carried on that way by the Venetians
Pococke Description of the East, I 7.

flourishingly (flur'ish-ing-li), adv. In a flourishing manner; with adornment; thrivingly.

She is in lyke case *flourishingly* decked with gude, precious stone, and pearles
Sp. Rule Image of the Two Churches, II

flourishing-thread (flur'ish-ing-thred), n. A variety of linen thread used for darning and otherwise repairing linen fabric, and also in netting and similar fancy work.

flour-mill (flour'mil), n.

A mill for grinding grain into flour; a flouring mill.

flour-mite (flour'mit), n.

One of several mites or acarids which are found in flour, as *Tyroglyphus siro* (*farina*) or *T. longior*. See *cheese-mite*.

flourout, n. [*ME.*, < *OF. flour*, < *flor*, flower: see *flower*.] Flower-work; an ornamental flower.

A fret of golde she hadde next her heer,
And upon that a while coronet she beere,
With *flourous* smale
Chaucer, Gen. & Women, I 217.

flour-packer (flour'pak'er), n. A machine for packing bags or barrels with flour.

floury (flour'i), a. [*flour + -y*.] **1.** An obsolete spelling of *flowery*.—**2.** Consisting of or resembling flour; covered with flour; as, your coat is *floury*.

She shook her own *floury* hands vigorously and offered one at last muffled in her apron.
S. G. Jewett, Country Doctor, p. 103.

floush (floush), v. t. Same as *flush*.

flout¹ (flout), n. [*ME. floute* (also *foyte*: see *flout²*), a flute, < *OF. flaute, flaute*, also *floute*, and (with false silent *s*) *flaute, flakuste, floute*, later *flute* (> mod. *F. flute*, which has displaced the *ME.* form), mod. *F. flûte*: see further under *flute¹*.] **1.** A flute.—**2.** A boy's whistle. *Hallwell* [*Prov. Eng.*].—**3.** [*Yt. fagotto*, a bundle, fagot, also a wind-instrument.] A truss or bundle. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

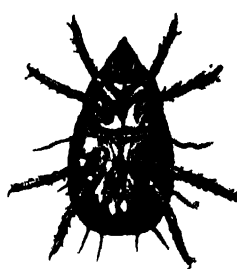
flout² (flout), v. t. [*ME. flouten* (also *foytlen*: see *flout¹*), play on a flute, < *OF. flouter*, also *fluter*, and (with false silent *s*) *flouter*, play on the flute: see *flout¹*, *n.*, and further under *flute¹*.] [*Yt. flout²*.] To play on the flute.

Syngynge he was or *floutynge* [var. *floutynge*] at the day.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 91.

They *flouted* and they tattered, they yelled and they cried,
loyling in the yr manner as scymd by theyr semblance
Lydgate Pilgrimage of the Sowle (ed. 1850), l. 50.

flout³ (flout), v. [*Prob. a particular use of flout¹*, play the flute; cf. *MD. fluyten*, talk smoothly or flatteringly, tr. soothe, as a horse, by blandishments, impose upon, jeer, a particular use of *fluyten*, mod. *D. fluiten* = *E. flout¹*, play the flute: see *flout²*. A similar turn of thought appears in *E. piper*, decoy, catch with a bird-call, take in, cheat, deceive, < *piper*, pipe: see *piper* and *peep²*.] **I. intrans.** To mock; jeer; scoff; behave with disdain or contumely: with at before an object.

Flee and gibe, and laugh and *flout*
Swift.
The Imagination is a faculty that *flouts* at indignation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 251.



Flour mite (*Tyroglyphus siro*), under surface. (Highly magnified.)

He makes peace with nothing, takes refuge in nothing.
He floats at happiness, at repose, at joy.
The Century, XLVI, 540.

II. trans. To mock or scoff at; treat with disdain or contempt.

A college of wit-crackers cannot float me out of my humour.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4.

The gay beams of light come day
Gild but to float the ruins gray.

Scott, L. of L. M., II. 1.

For he had never floated them, neither made overmuch of outery, because they robbed other people.

R. B. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

-Syn. See *launt*.
float² (float), *n.* [*float*², *v.*] A mock; a scoff; a gibe.

The Spaniards now thought them secure, and therefore asked them if they would be pleased to walk to their plantations, with many other such floats; but our Men answered again a word.

Wherefore wait for one
Who put your beauty to this float and scorn
By dressing it in rage?
Tennyson, Geraldine.

The broad float, an ironical representation of a thing as its opposite.

As he that saw a dwarf go in the streets said to his companion that walked with him, See yonder giant, and to a Negro or woman black-moored, in good sooth ye are a faire one: we may call it the broad float.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poole, p. 150.

The antiphrasis, or the broad float, when we deride by flat contradiction, antithetically calling a dwarf a giant.

I. P. Israeli, Aneen, of Lit., II. 52.

floatage (float'aj), *n.* [*float*² + *-age*.] The act of floating; floats.

The floatage of his own family.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Characters.

float¹ (float'ér), *n.* [*ME. floatour, floutour, OF. flouteur, flouteur, mod. F. fluteur, a player on the flute: see float¹ and fluter.*] One who plays on the flute; a fluter.

float² (float'ér), *n.* [*float*² + *-er*.] One who floats; a mocker.

Democritus, that common flouter of folly, was ridiculous himself.
Burton, Aust. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 71.

floatingly (float'ing-li), *adv.* With floating; disdainfully.

floating-stock (float'ing-stok), *n.* [*float*¹ + *-stock*. (*cf. laughing-stock*).] 1. An object of floating or ridicule; a laughing-stock. Shak. [Rare.]—2. A scoffing jest.

You are wise, and full of cibes and floating-stocks, and tis not convenient you should be cozened.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

flow¹ (flô), *v.* [*ME. flowen, AS. flowan* (pret. *flôw, pl. flôwen, pp. flôwen*), *flow*, = *D. florigen* = *MLA. floien, flôgen, LG. flôren, flôgen, flow*, = *OHG. flôren, flôren, flôren, MGG. flôren, flôren, flôren, flôren, etc.*, (*G. dial. flôren, wash, rinse* (in running water), = *Lecl. flô, flôd, also boil milk; cf. (Gr. πλύνω, Ionic form equiv. to (Gr. πλύνω, πλύνω) (πλύνω), sail, go by sea, float, swim*, = *L. pluvio, rain* (*pluit, it rains*), *Skt. plû, float, swim, sail, hover, fly*; a shorter form of the root which appears in *AS. flôtan, E. flêl, float, etc.*, and the derived *AS. flôtan, E. float* see *flêl* and *float*. Hence *flôd, q. v.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To move along, as water or other fluid, in a continuous succession or stream, by the force either of gravity, or of impulse upon individual particles or parts; move in a current; stream; run; as, the river flows northward; venous blood flows from the extremities to the heart; the crowd flowed in a steady stream toward the point of attraction.

The thrille day shal flow a flood
That al this world shal by [cover].
Attenache Dichtungen (ed. Roddeker), p. 270.

Where Constantine the Emperor admitted them into the Country of Scythia, and thence they forced into other parts.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 100.

Hence—2. To proceed; issue; well forth; as, wealth flows from industry and economy.

I'll use that tongue I have; if wit flow from it,
As boldness from my bosom, let it not be doubted
I shall do good.
Shak., W. T., II. 2.

What a brave confidence flows from his spirit!

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, I. 1.

Here tears shall flow from a more generous cause,
Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws.
Addison, Cato, Prolog.

3. To abound; have or be in abundance; be full; as, flowing cups or goblets.

The dry streets flow'd with men.
Chapman.

4. To glide smoothly, without harshness or dissonance; as, a flowing period; flowing numbers.

Cursed be the verse, how well so'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe.
Pope, Prolog. to Satires, I. 233.

The immortal accents which flowed from his (Milton's) lips.

5. To hang loose and waving; as, flowing skirts; flowing locks.

Swell'd with the wanton Wind, they loosely flow,
And every Step and graceful Motion show
Congreve, tr. of Child's Art of Love.

See the proud pipers on the bow,
And mark the gaudy streamers flow
From their loud chanters down.
Scott, L. of the L., II. 16.

6. To rise, as the tide; opposed to *ebb*; as, the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours.

It ebbs and flows, as other seas do.

Manderley, Travels, p. 272.

It flowed twice in six hours, and about Naragansett . . . (the hurricane) raised the tide fourteen or fifteen feet above the ordinary spring tides.

Wishnup, Hist. New England, I. 320.

7. To discharge blood, as in the catamenia or after-childbirth.—8. *Inceram.*, to work or blend freely; said of a glaze.

II. trans. 1. To cover with water; overflow; inundate; as, the low grounds along the river are annually flowed.

And in wynter, and specially in Lent, it is mornaylonally flowen with rage of water yt comyth with grete violence through the vale of Josephat.

Sir R. Gylesford, Pilgrimage, p. 31.

Here I flowed the drie moate, made a new drawbridge.
Keelyn, Diary, May 8, 1600.

2. To carry down in a current; said of water in a river. [Rare.]

While the Tahk-heen-ah noticeably flows less water than the Hudson.
The Century, XXX, 741.

3. To cover with any liquid, as varnish or glaze, by causing it to flow over the surface.

The glass is filed, cleaned, and flowed with collodion, as before directed.

Silver Sticks, p. 144.

4. In *foundry*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mold long enough to carry off all air and foreign matter, in order to insure a casting free from bubbles and similar defects; run through.—To flow a jib or staysail sheet, to slack it off.

flow¹ (flô), *n.* [*flow*¹, *v.*] 1. The act or state of flowing; a continuous passing or transmission, as of water or other fluid; movement in or as if in a current or stream; as, a flow of blood, oil, lava, or magnetism; the volume of flow in a river.

They take the flow of the Nile
By certain scales of the pyramid, they know
By the height, the lowness, or the mean, if dourth
Or founon follow.
Shak., A. and C., II. 7.

Boast the pure blood of an illustrious race,
In quiet flow from Lawrence's face.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 208.

The flow of electricity is parallel and proportional to the flow of force.

Atkinson, tr. of Maupertuis and Lavoisier, I. 188.

2. That which flows, or results from flowing; a mass of matter moving or that has moved in a stream; as, to walk over a lava-flow.

I do not think that these foldites are to be out-toured, whether as an intrusion of a flow.

Geol. Jour., XLIV, 277.

3. The rise of the tide; as, the daily ebb and flow.

His mother was a witch, and one so strong
That could control the moon, make dews and ebbes
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

And know the ebbes
And flows of State.
B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

4. Any strong progressive movement, as of thought, language, trade, etc., comparable to the flow of a river; stream; current; as, a flow of eloquence; the flow of commodities toward a commercial center.

The feast of reason and the flow of soul.

Pope, Unit. of Reason, II. 1. 128.

Thy constant flow of love that knew no foil
Cooper, My Mother's Picture

5. Figuratively, abundant influx or efflux; copiousness in emission, communication, or reception.

And treasures that can never be told
Shall flow this land by my rich flow
Fletcher (and another), False One, III. 2.

By reason of man's civility and propensity to elation of mind, too high a flow of prosperity is dangerous.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

My joy at being so agreeably deceived has given me such a flow of spirits.

Sheridan, The Duenna, II. 2.

6. In *mech.*, the volume of fluid which flows through a passage of any given section in a unit of time.—7. In *ceram.*, the flux used to cause color to run and blend in firing.

What is technically called a flow, i. e., introducing a little volatilizing salt into the sugar in which the ware is fired.
Jewett, Ceramic Art, II. viii.

8. That part of an inclosed space, as a reservoir, along and from which a contained liquid is flowing.—**Flow-and-plunge structure**, in *geol.*, a peculiar form of stratification indicating deposition in the presence of strong and frequently shifting currents. The flow-and-plunge structure is nearly the same as *falling bedding* (which see, under *fall*).—**Flow of induction**, across an element of surface, in *magnetism*, the product of the surface of the element by the perpendicular component of induction. *Atkinson.*—**Line of flow**, in *hydrodynamics*, a curve imagined to be adrawn within a liquid at any instant that at each point of the curve the velocity of the liquid is along the curve. A line of flow is not generally the path of a particle, because it represents only an instantaneous state of things, and as the particle moves onward the line of flow itself becomes distorted. But in the case of steady motion the lines of flow are fixed and are paths of particles, being then designated as *stream-lines*.

Every line of flow cuts every equipotential curve which it meets at right angles, for at each point the resultant velocity is along the tangent to the line of flow and along the normal to the equipotential curve.

Machin, Uniplanar Kinematics, VI. 1. § 101.

flow² (flou), *n.* [*Se.*, *low*, a marshy moor, also a bay or large frith, *flow*, flood; see *flow*¹.] A marshy moor; a morass; a low-lying piece of watery land.

In many of these morasses, or flows, as they are called, when the surface is bored, the water issues out like a torrent.

Statist. Acc. of Scotland, xix. 80.

A flow is a wet tract of ground, generally flat, though such can exist on a gentle slope where there has been no artificial drainage.

Athenaeum, No. 1180, p. 568.

flow³. A form of the obsolete preterit and past participle (*flowen*) of *fly*¹.

flow⁴, **flough**² (flô), *a.* [*cf. Ital.*] Cold; windy; boisterous; bleak; as, flow weather. Brockett.

flowage (flô'aj), *n.* [*flow*¹ + *-age*.] The act of flowing; the state of being flown.

flowand, *a.* [*ME. flowandi, flowenda, ppr. of flowen, flow*; used archaically.] 1. Flowing.

More But wrote he like a gentleman?
Jokip In rhyme, fine thinking rhyme, and flowand verse.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

2. Unstable; fluctuating. Jamieson.

He was flowand in his mind, and uncertain to quibet parts he wold assist.
Bollenden, tr. of Livy, p. 60.

flow-bog (flou'bog), *n.* [*flow*² + *bog*.] A peat-bog of which the surface is liable to rise and fall with every increase or diminution of water, as from rains or springs. Also called *flow-moss*. [Scotland and Ireland.]

flowent. An obsolete preterit plural and past participle of *fly*¹.

flower (flou'ér), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also flower, floure, flour*; *cf. ME. flower, flower, flour, flur, flur* (=*G. Dan. Sw. flur, blossoming*), *cf. OF. flur, flur, flur, flur, flur* (=*Pr. Sp. flur, flur*), *cf. It. flore, L. flôr* (*flôr*), a flower, orig. *flôr, cf. flôrere, orig. flôrere, bloom, blossom, flower, flourish*, *cf. flôr = flôr = flôr = flôr = flôr*, appearing in *AS. flôstan, E. blossom, etc.*, and, in a shorter form, in *AS. flôren, E. flôr, bloom, Goth. blôma*, = *OS. blôma*, = *AS. blôma, E. bloom*; see *blôma, bloom¹, bloom², blossom*. In the sense of 'fine meal' the word is now separated in spelling; see *flour*. Hence also (from *L. flôr* (*flôr*), a flower) *E. flôr, flôr, etc.*, and (from *L. flôrere, flourish*) *flower, v., flourish, flôr, etc.*] 1. In bot.:

(a) A growth comprising the reproductive organs of a phanerogamous plant and their envelope. A complete flower consists of petals, stamens, corolla, and calyx in regular series, any one or more of which may be absent. The female organs or those of fructification are the ovules, which are usually included within a stigma-bearing part or ovary. The male or fertilizing organs are the stamens, the essential part of which is the pollen case or anther. According to the association or separation of these organs in the flower or upon the plant flowers are bisexual (hermaphrodite or perfect), unisexual, monosexual, dioecious, etc. The corolla and calyx form the floral envelop or perianth, which may be wholly wanting, in which case the flower is said to be naked or achlamydeous. If the corolla only is absent, the flower is monochlamydeous. (b) In *biology*, the growth comprising the reproductive organs in monera.—2. In popular language: (a) Any blossom or inflorescence.

And there in were also alle maner vertuous Herbes of gode medde, and alle other Herbes also, that benen faire flowers.
Manderley, Travels, p. 278.

Here's flowers for you.
Hot lavender, mints, savory, marjoram,
The marigold
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

(b) Any plant considered with reference to its blossom, or of which the blossom is the essential feature; a plant cultivated for its floral beauty.—3. The best or finest of a number of persons or things, or the choice part of a thing; as, the flower of the family.

That were three hundred knights that weren full noble
and worthi men, flôr that were the flôr of the hôte.
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), III. 401.

These (the Janissaries) are the *flower* of the Turkish infantry, by whom such wonderful victories have been achieved. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 38.

The Kings Forces were the *flower* of those Counties whence they came. *Milton, Hist. Lang.*, vi.

4. That state or part of anything which may be likened to the flowering state of a plant; especially, the early period of life or of adult age; youthful vigor; prime; as, the *flower* of youth or manhood; the *flower* of beauty.

If he be young and lusty, the devil will put in his heart, and say to him, What! thou art in thy *flowers*, man! take thy pleasure. *Lafontaine, Fables and Romances*, l. 431.

He died upon a scaffold in the *flower* of his Years. *Hansell, Letters*, l. vi. 10.

A simple maiden in her *flower*

Is worth a hundred coats of arms.

Trappan, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Chionomys was an aged man and Acrotatus, his grand-nephew, seems to have been his nearest male relation in the *flower* of life. *Morley, Early Law and Custom*, p. 104.

5. A figure of speech; an ornament of style.

They affect the *flowers* of rhetoric before they understand the parts of speech. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 214.

Main truth, dear Murray, needs no *flowers* of speech. *Pope, Imit. of Horace*, l. vi. 3.

6. In printing, a type of decorative design used in borders, or in constructed typographic headbands or ornaments, or with an initial letter.—

7. *Ecceles*, an ornament of a chasuble, consisting in gold or other embroidery of branching or floriated patterns, extending over the upper part of the back, about the shoulders, and sometimes also in front, so as to cover the chest.—

8. The finest part of grain pulverized. See *flour*.

There were enemies come into that Sea, for which reason he had dispatched these three Ships with *Flower*, that they might not want. *Dampier, Voyages*, l. 109.

9. *pl.* In chem., fine particles of a substance, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or finely deposit; as, the *flowers* of sulphur.—

10. *pl.* The menstrual flow. [Used in the authorized version of Lev. xv. 25, 33, but changed in the revised version to *impurity*. Now only vulgar.] Aggregate flower. See *aggregate*.

Argentine flowers of antimony. See *antimony*. Artificial flower, an imitation of a natural flower, worn as an ornament in the hair, in bouquets, &c. Such flowers are made of feathers, silk, cambric, gauze, paper, wax, shell, etc.

In Italy the cocoons of silkworms are used for this purpose, and sometimes vegetable parchment, or thin sheets of whalebone or of gutta percha dissolved in benzol, are employed. Balsamine flowers, barren flowers. See the adjective.

Christmas flower. See *Christmas*.—Complete, compound, cyclic flowers. See the adjective.

Double flower, a flower whose organs of reproduction are partly or wholly converted into petals, so that the rows of petals exceed the normal number. Equinoctial flowers. See *equinoctial*.

Evening flower. See *evening*. Fertile or female flower, a flower having pistils only. Flamed flowers. See *flame*, *v. l.* Flower of blood. See *blood*.

Flower or flowers of tan, a fungus, *Phoma*, one of the *Marasmiaceae*. Flowers of bismuth, madder, sulphur, etc. See *bismuth*, etc.

Flowers of vinegar, a mold like growth on the surface of a liquid in which acetic fermentation is taking place. It consists of the acetous ferment organism *Myxobolus* (*Myxobolus*) *acet.*

Flowers of wine, a mold like growth on the surface of fermenting wine, consisting of *Saccharomyces Mycoderma*.

Flowers of zinc. See *zinc*. Hermaphrodite or perfect flower, a flower having both stamens and pistils. See *hermaphrodite*.

Male or sterile flower, a flower having stamens only. Nocturnal flowers. See *nocturnal*.

flower (flou'ér), *v.* [*< ME. flourer* (= *MHD. flourieren*, *G. flouren* = *Dan. flourer* = *Sw. floura*) = *bloom*, *flourish*, *< OF. flurn*, *flurn*, *F. fleurir* = *Pr. florir* = *It. fiorire*, *< L. florere*, *bloom*, *flourish*; see *flower*, *n.*, and *flourish*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To blossom; bloom; produce flowers; come into bloom or a blooming condition, literally or figuratively.

The South part thereof (Cotfu) is mountainous, and defective in waters; where they sow little corn, so that subjection to be blasted by the Southern winds, at such times as it *floureth*. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 34.

Whilome thy fresh spring *flowered*, and after hastened Thy summer pride, with buffaloes delight. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*, January.

Nor could thy enemies, though its roots they wet With thy blood, destroy thy glorious tree. That on its stem of greatness *flowers* late. *B. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State*.

Mercy, that herb-of-grace, *Flowers* now but soldom. *Tennyson, Queen Mary*, III. 6.

2. To flourish; be in a flourishing or vigorous condition.

Salomon in his parables sayth that a good spyrite makyth a *flourous* age, that is a fayne age & a longe. *Juliana Berners, Treatise of Fynnyngye wythe an Awle*, (fol. 1).

My honeste That *flour-th* yet. *Chaucer, Troilus*, IV. 1577.

3. To froth; ferment gently; mantle, as new beer.

That beer did *flower* a little. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 284.

4. To come as froth or cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton, Education*.

Flowering almond. See *almond-tree*.—Flowering fern, rush, etc. See the nouns. Flowering plants. (a) Phenogamous plants, or plants which produce flowers, as opposed to cryptogamous or flowerless plants. (b) Plants cultivated especially for their flowers.

II. *trans.* To cover or embellish with flowers, or figures or imitations of flowers, as ribbons, lace, gloves, glass, etc.

When the frost *flowers* the whiten'd window panes. *M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum*.

The draw-boy and slides to the stocking frame for brocading and *flowering* gloves, aprons, &c. *A. Barber, Weaving*, p. 36.

flowerage (flou'ér-áj), *n.* [*< flower* + *-age*. Cf. *forage*, *foliage*, *leafage*.] A flowering; an assemblage of flowers; flowers taken together in mass, as in decorative art.

St. Edmund's shrine glitters now with diamond *flower* ages, with a plating of wrought gold. *Cutcliffe, Past and Present*, II. 3.

They fitted off, Burying thence lives about the *flowerage*, That stood from out a stiff brier ale. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.

flower-amour, *n.* Same as *flouramour*.

flower-animals (flou'ér-an-i-malz), *n. pl.* A book-name of the *Anthozoa*.

flower-bell (flou'ér-bel), *n.* A bell-shaped blossom. [*Rare*.]

Cluster'd *flower-bells* and ambrosial odors Of rich fruit bunches. *Tennyson, Isabel*.

flower-bird (flou'ér-bérd), *n.* 1. Any bird of the genus *Anthornis*, family *Mythophagidae*.—2. Any bird of the family *Carebidae*.

flower-bug (flou'ér-bug), *n.* The popular name of sundry small true bugs or hemipterous insects which frequent the blossoms of flowering plants, as the species of *Anthrenus*.

The insidious flower-bug, *Anthrenus* (*Triphleps*) *insidiosus* (Say), is often mistaken for the common chinch-bug, upon which it preys, it also feeds upon various gall-making plant-life.

flower-clock (flou'ér-klok), *n.* A collection of flowers so arranged that the time of day is indicated by those which open or shut at certain hours.

flower-de-lis (flou'ér-dé-lé), *n.* See *fleur-de-lis*.

flower-de-luce (flou'ér-dé-lus), *n.* [*< F. fleur de lis*, lit. flower of the lily; see *fleur-de-lis*, *flower*, and *lily*.] 1. A name for species of *Iris*—the French *fleur-de-lis*.

O *fleur-de-luce*, bloom on, and let the river finger to kiss thy feet! *Longfellow, Flower-de-luce*.

2. In her., same as *fleur-de-lis*.

There are eight other cannon towards the south. I saw among them two very fine ones, one is twenty five feet long, and adorned with *flower-de-luce*, which they say, was a decoration antiently used by the emperors of the east before the French took those arms. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. 4. 103.

flowered (flou'ér-d), *p. a.* 1. Covered with flowers; flowery; blooming.

Stinging bees in hots stammer'd day, Led by their master to the *flower'd* fields. *Shak., Tit. And.*, v. 1.

2. Embellished with figures of flowers.

Cates long wag *flower'd* gown, and lacquer'd chair. *Pope, Imit. of Horace*, II. 1. 287.

His morning costume was an ample dressing gown of gorgeously *flower'd* silk, and his morning was very apt to last all day. *W. W. Curtis, True and I*, p. 107.

flowerer (flou'ér-ér), *n.* A plant which flowers; a plant considered with reference to its flowers, or to its manner or time of flowering.

Many hybrids are profuse and permanent *flowerers*, while others and more sterile hybrids produce few flowers. *Barnes, Origin of Species*, p. 220.

floweret (flou'ér-et), *n.* [Also written *floweret*. *< ME. flourette*, *< OF. florete*, *flurette*, *F. fleurète*, *l.*, = *Pr. Sp. floreta*, *l.*, = *It. floretto*, *m.*, *< ML. floretus*, a flower; see *flower*, and *cf. floret* and *ferret*, doublets of *floweret*.] A small flower; a floret.

For not icid in silk was he, But al in *flours* and *flourishes* Painted alle with anorettes. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 322.

With gaudy girlonds, or fresh *flowerets* dight About her necke, or rings of rushes plight. *Spenser, F. G.*, II. vi. 7.

And that same dew, which sometime on the buds Was wont to swell like round and orient pearls, Stood now within the pretty *flowerets* eyes. *Shak., M. N. D.*, IV. 1.

flower-fence (flou'ér-fens), *n.* A West Indian name for the *Carsalpinia pulcherrima*, a large-flowered leguminous shrub sometimes used for hedges. Also called *flower-pride* and *Barbadoe-pride*.

flower-fly (flou'ér-flí), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Bombylidae*; also, any other fly which frequents flowers.

flowerful (flou'ér-fúl), *a.* [*< flower* + *-ful*.] Abounding with flowers. [*Rare*.]

flower-gentle (flou'ér-jen'tl), *n.* [That is, gentle or noble flower; a translation of F. "*la noble fleur*, flower-gentle, velvet-flower, flower-amour, flower-volure" (Cotgrave): see *flower* and *gentle*, and *cf. flower*.] A popular name for several cultivated species of *Amarantus*, and more particularly for *A. tricolor*, the foliage of which is brilliantly colored in yellow, green, and red; *floramour*.

flower-head (flou'ér-héd), *n.* In bot., a form of inflorescence consisting of a dense cluster of florets sessile upon the shortened summit of the axis, as in the *Compositae*.

floweriness (flou'ér-i-nés), *n.* 1. The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.—2. Floridness, as of speech; profusion of rhetorical figures.

flowering (flou'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *flower*, *v.*] 1. The act or state denoted by the verb *flower*, in any of its senses; as, the *flowering* of the bean.

But then note that an extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth as they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flower*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 312.

2. The shoals or strata of fish-foed often seen in the water about spawning-time. *Hamerasty*.

flower-leaf (flou'ér-léf), *n.* The leaf of a flower; a petal.

flowerless (flou'ér-less), *a.* [*< ME. flourlesse*; *< flower* + *-less*.] Having no flowers; specifically, in bot., applied to cryptogamous plants, as opposed to phenogamous or flowering plants.

An herbe he broughte *flowerless*; all grece The *Isle of Leda* (ed. Furnivall).

The kingdom of plants is divided into Flowering and *Flourless*. *W. L. Davidson, Mind*, XII. 221.

flowerlessness (flou'ér-less-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being without flowers.

flower-of-an-hour (flou'ér-ov-an-our'), *n.* The bladder-ketmia, *Hibiscus Trionum*, the flower of which is open only in mid-day.

flower-pecker (flou'ér-pék-ér), *n.* 1. An American honey-creeper or gnatcatcher of the family *Corvidae*.—2. Some bird of the family *Icteridae*.

Little flocks of the small green *flower pecker* (*Zosterops*) were the only birds seen or heard at the summit. *H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago*, p. 212.

flower-piece (flou'ér-pés), *n.* A specially designed arrangement or representation of flowers; a picture wholly or mainly of flowers, or a particular shape worked in flowers.

flower-pot (flou'ér-pót), *n.* A pot in which flowering plants or shrubs may be grown, generally made of burned clay, unglazed, and tapering a little toward the bottom, which is perforated with one hole or more for drainage.

flower-pride (flou'ér-príd), *n.* Same as *flower-fence*.

flower-stalk (flou'ér-sták), *n.* In bot., a peduncle or pedicel; the usually leafless part of a stem or branch which bears a flower-cluster or a single flower.

flower-water (flou'ér-wá'tér), *n.* Distilled water containing the essential oils of flowers, as rose-water.

Essences and *flower-waters* are produced by ordinary distillation, in which the flowers are boiled with water in large alembics. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 17111 (1888), p. 222.

flower-work (flou'ér-wérk), *n.* Imitation of flowers, or ornamentation in which the representation of flowers is the principal feature.

flowery (flou'ér-i), *a.* [*< flower* + *-y*.] 1. Full of flowers; consisting of or abounding with blossoms; as, a *flowery* field.

Come, sit thee down upon this *flowery* bed. *Shak., M. N. D.*, IV. 1.

He thought I found me by a morn'ring brook,
Beside'd at ease upon the flow'ry margin.
Howe, Ulysses, III.

All the land in flowery squares,
Beneath a broad and equal-blowing wind,
Smelt of the coming summer.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Adorned with figures or imitations of flowers: as, a *flowery* pattern.—3. Richly embellished with figurative language; overwrought in figurative expression; florid: as, a *flowery* style.

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence
While pure description held the place of sense?
Like gentle Fanny's was my flow'ry theme.
Pope, Pref. to Satires, l. 149.

—*Syn.* 3. See *florid*.
flowery-kirtled (flou'ér-ik'ér'tid), *n.* (Clad in flowers. [*Rare.*])

I have oft heard
My mother thrice with the dews thence
Amidst the flowery-kirtled Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs.
Milton, Comus, l. 264.

flowing (flō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *flow*, *v.*] 1. The act of that which flows; a flux.

At the ordinary flowing of the salt water, it divideth it
self into two gallant branches.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 117.

24. Rising, as of a river: overflowing; flood.

Great sir, your return into this nation in the 12th year
of your reign resembles the flowing of the river Nilus in
the 12th degree
*Parliamentary Hist., Charles II., an. 1661, Speaker's
[speech to the King.]*

flowing (flō'ing), *p. a.* [Pr. of *flow*, *v.*] 1. Moving, as a fluid; running; gliding.

Language, above all teaching,
Was natural as is the flowing stream.
Comper, Table Talk, l. 302.

2. Fluent; smooth, as style; smoothly undulating, as a line; evenly continuous.

But Virgil, who never attempted the lyric verse, is
everywhere elegant, sweet, and flowing in his hexameters.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

She . . . wrote the whole out fairly, without blot or
blemish, upon the smoothest, whitest, finest paper, in a
small, neat, flowing, and legible feminine hand.
Howe, in Bowdler's Shelley, l. 184.

A purely floral style (of design), flowing in its lines and
very fantastic and ingenious in its patterns.
Lucy, Brit., XXIII. 211.

3. Continuous; varying continuously. **Flowing**
quantity, in *math.* a variable, an integral. **Flowing**
sheets (*nauf*), a phrase noting the condition of the fore
and aft sails of a vessel when the sheets are eased off, as,
she is running under *flowing sheets*. **Flowing well**, a pe-
troleum well from which the oil flows or spurts, sometimes
in great volume, by reason of the pressure of the carbonized
hydrogen gas which accompanies it.

flowing-furnace (flō'ing-fér-nas), *n.* A name
for the cupola in which iron is melted in found-
ries. *E. H. Knight.*

flowingly (flō'ing-lī), *adv.* In a flowing man-
ner; smoothly; fluently.

I never wrote any thing so *flowing* as the latter half
[of the article on Horace Walpole].
Macaulay, Life and Letters, l. 234.

flowingness (flō'ing-nēs), *n.* The quality of
being flowing or fluent; fluency. *Nichols.*

flowk (flouk), *n.* Same as *flake*.

flowk-wort (flouk-wért), *n.* See *flukewort*.

flow-moss (flou'mos), *n.* Same as *flow-bog*.

He [Delabatic] being a stranger, and knew not the gate,
ran his horse into a *Flow Moss*, where he could not get
out till his enemies came upon him.
Pitcairne, Chron. of Scotland, p. 130.

flown (flōn). [*ME.* *flugen*, *fluten*, *< AS.* *flō-
gan*, pp. of *flēgan*, fly.] Past participle of *fly*.

flown (flōn), *p. a.* [*ME.* *flōwen*, *< AS.* *flōwen*
(scarcely found in use), pp. of *flōwan*, flow: see
flow.] 14. Flooded; steeped; filled; made
full.

When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belladonna with insulens wine.
Milton, P. L., l. 672.

[Some have supposed that *flown* in this passage is an error
for *blown*. Warton reads *blown*.]

2. Decorated by means of color freely blended
or flowed, as a glaze. See *flow*, *v.*, 8.

floweret (flour'et), *n.* [A less common spelling
(often printed *floweret*, as if a contraction) of
floweret, which, however, was orig. a dissylla-
ble, *< ME.* *flourrette*; see *floweret* and *floret*.]
Same as *floweret*.

floweretry (flour'et-ri), *n.* [*< floweret* + *-ry*.]
Carved work or other decoration representing
flowers.

Nor was all this *floweretry*, and other celature on the
cedar, lost labour.
Pulte, Pisgah Sight, III. v. 4.

flowet, *s.* and *v.* A variant of *flutet*.

foynnet, *foynet*, *n.* [*ME.*; origin unknown.]
A kind of boat or ship.

There were *foynnes* on Bote and farthe many.
MS. Cott. Calc., A. 11, l. 111. (Halliwell.)
In *foynnes* and forestes, and flemesche schyppes.
Morte Arthur (R. E. T. S.), l. 748.

foyt, **foytet**, *s.* and *v.* See *flutet*.

fluato (flō'at), *n.* [*< fluor* + *-ate*.] In chem.,
a name formerly given to salts formed by the
combination of fluorine acid with a metallic oxid,
an earth, or an alkali: as, *fluato* of lime, alu-
mina, or soda. They are properly fluorides.

flucan, **floukan** (flō'kan), *n.* [*Corn. dial.*] In
mining, clayey material within the lode, and
more especially along its walls: nearly synony-
mous with *gouge*. Some flucans are entirely filled with
flucan, and in Cornwall these are known as *flucan courses*.
Also spelled *flukan* and *flouking*.

The most part of the copper lodes are accompanied by
small argillaceous veins, called by the miners *floukan*
of the lode.
Corn. Diet, l. 911.

flucet, *v. t.* [A var., or perhaps an orig. mis-
print, of *floucel*.] To flounce.

They first, they jerk, they backward *flucet* and fling
As if the devil in their heels had been.
Dryden, Abscon, p. 313.

flucerin (flō'sér-fín), *n.* [*< fluoride* + *-cer* (um)
+ *-in*.] Same as *fluocerite*.

fluck (fluk), *n.* A dialectal form of *fluke*.

fluctiflous (fluk-tif'lous), *a.* [*< l. fluctus*, a
wave, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing or tend-
ing to produce waves. *Blount.*

fluctisonant (fluk-tis'ō-nant), *a.* [*< l. fluctus*,
a wave, + *sonant* (t)-s, sounding; cf. *fluctiso-*
nous.] Sounding as waves. *Barley, 1731.*

fluctisonous (fluk-tis'ō-nous), *a.* [*< l. l. fluctus*,
a wave, + *sonare*, sound.] Sounding or roaring with waves or billows.
Barley, 1727.

fluctuability (fluk'tū-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< fluctua-*
ble + *-ity*.] The quality of being fluctua-
ble. [*Rare.*]

fluctuable (fluk'tū-ā-bil), *a.* [*< l. fluctare*,
float, + *-ble*.] Liable to fluctuation. *Imp. Dict.*
[*Rare.*]

fluctuancy (fluk'tū-an-si), *n.* [*< fluctuan* (t) +
-cy.] Tendency to fluctuation.

They may have their storms and tossings sometime,
partly by innate *fluctuancy*, as the rollings and tiddings
of the sea, and partly by outward winds and tempests.
By Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 272.

fluctuant (fluk'tū-ant), *a.* [*= F. fluctuant* =
Sp. Pg. fluctuante = *It. fluttuante*, *< l. fluctu-*
ant (t)-s, pp. of *fluctuare*, flow: see *fluctuate*.]
Moving like a wave; fluctuating; wavering.

History of prophecy . . . depends to the times of the
"militant church," whether it be *fluctuant* as the ark of
Noah, or moveable, as the ark in the wilderness.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 118.

There needs no bending knee, no costly shrine,
No *fluctuant* crowd to hail divinity.
R. T. Cook, Wood Worship.

fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluctu-*
ated, pp. *fluctuating*. [*< l. fluctatus*, pp. of
fluctare (*> It. fluttuare* = *Sp. Pg. fluctuar*
= *OF. floter*, *flouter*, *F. flotter*), wave, rise in
waves, move to and fro, float, fluctuate, *< fluct-*
us, a flowing, a flow, a wave, billow, *< fluere*,
pp. *flurus*, orig. **fluctus*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf.
float, *v.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To have a wave like
motion: rise and fall in level or degree; undu-
late; waver.

So sounds, so *fluctuates* the troubled sea,
As the expiring trumpet blows its way.
Keats, Rime of the Gravelle.

Poor France! though now the traveler sees
Thy three-striped banner *fluctuate* on the breeze
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

2. To move or pass backward and forward as
if on waves; be wavering or unsteady; rise and
fall; change about: as, public opinion often
fluctuates, the funds or the prices of stocks
fluctuate.

The mind may for some time *fluctuate* between [two
feelings], but it can never entertain both at once.
Locke, The Reason, No. 3.

The population is therefore constantly *fluctuating*.
D. Webster, Speech, 1. 1000, l. 22, 1820.

The standard of a tropical *fluctuator*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 171.

—*Syn.* *Fluctuate*, *Fluctate*, *Waver*, *Oscillate*, *Undulate*,
apply to literal or figurative movements to and fro or up
and down; but *undulate* is used only physically, as of the
sea, sound waves, etc. *Fluctuate*, *waver*, and *undulate*
in their figurative use are founded upon the rise and fall
of waves; *undulate* refers to the swelling of a pendulum
Fluctuate, and *waver* to a *waver*, suggests the point of neu-
tral or moral indecision. *Undulate* naturally suggests the
most regular alternations of movement to and fro. *Fluctu-*
ate and *waver* are now rarely used of physical things;
waver is also used of a hesitation that seems likely to end
in yielding.

He had by no means undoubting confidence in the *flue*
resting resolutions of Leicester, whose mind seemed to
him agitated beyond the government of calm reason.
Scott, Kenilworth, XIII.

In the first place, though a perpetually changing, he
[Sir Robert Peel] was never a *fluctuating* statesman.
F. R. Gray, Misc. Essays, 3d ser., p. 324.

Thou almost mak'st me *fluctuate* in my faith.
Shak., M. of V., IV. 1.

As when a sunbeam warms warm
Within the dark and dimpled neck.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

God offers to every mind his choice between truth and
repose . . . between these, as a pendulum, man *oscillates*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 310.

The bold rocks thrust their black and naked heads above
the undulating outline of the mountain ranges.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xiv.

II. *trans.* 1. To put into a state of fluctu-
ating or wave like motion. [*Rare.*]

A breeze began to tremble over
The large leaves of the acorn
And *fluctuate* all the still perfume.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xiv.

2. To cause to waver or be undecided. [*Rare.*]

The younger sisters are bred rebels too, but the thought
of guiding their mother, when such royal distinction was
intended her, flattered and *fluctuated* them.
Mme. D'Arbigny, Diary, IV. 204.

fluctuating (fluk'tū-ā-ting), *p. a.* Wavering;
moving as a wave; rising and falling; moving
to and fro; changeable.

All those who had speculated on the rise and fall of this
fluctuating currency [wampum] found their calling at an
end.
Trimm, Knickerbocker, p. 278.

The sober people of America are weary of the *fluctuat-*
ing policy which has distressed the public councils.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The highest poetry deals with thoughts and emotions
which inhabit, like rarefied sea-mosses, the doubtful limits
of that shore between our adding divine and our *fluctu-*
ating human nature.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 251.

Fluctuating function, a function which constantly
changes its value by a finite quantity for an infinitely
small change in the variable, alternately increasing and
decreasing without ever being infinite. The name was
given by Sir W. R. Hamilton.

fluctuation (fluk'tū-ā-shun), *n.* [*= OF. fluctua-*
tion, *fluctuacion*, *F. fluctuation* = *Sp. fluctuacion*, *< l.*
fluctuatio (n)-s, *< fluctuare*, fluctuate: see *fluctu-*
ate. Cf. *flotation*, *flotsum*.] 1. A motion like
that of waves; a waving; movement in differ-
ent directions: as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.

Each base,
To left and right, of those tall columns drown'd
In alkion *fluctuation* and the swarm
Of female whisperers.
Tennyson, Princess, VI.

2. Alternating action or movement; a waver-
ing or varying course; mutation: as, the *fluctu-*
ations of prices or of the funds; *fluctuations*
of opinion.

The excentricities, it is true, will still vary, but too
slowly, and to so small an extent as to produce no incon-
venience from *fluctuation* of temperature and season.
Foley, Sat. Theat., xxii.

Latin was in the sixteenth century a fixed language,
while the living languages were in a state of *fluctuation*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3. In *med.*, the alternating motion of pus or
other fluids perceptible on palpation.

The experimenter injected three-fourths of a centimetre
of the mixture [culture of curved bacilli] under the skin of
his left fore arm, with the result of much edematous
swelling and some pain, with deep *fluctuation* in the re-
gion of the puncture three days afterwards. *Science, V. 482.*

—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Oscillation*, *vibration*.

fluctuous (fluk'tū-us), *a.* [*= F. fluctueux* = *Sp.*
Pg. fluctuoso = *It. fluttuoso*, *< l. fluctuosus* (very
rare), full of waves, billowy, *< fluctus*, a flowing,
a wave: see *fluctuate*, *fluent*.] Pertaining to
waves; flowing.

Madona Amphitrite a *fluctuosus* demona
Nash, Tenthon Staffe (Hail. Misc., VI. 101).

flue (flō), *n.* [*= Sc. flow*. Origin obscure; per-
haps connected with MD. *D. sloogh*, grooves,
channels, the flutes of a fluted column. There
is no evidence to connect the word with *OF.*
flu, *flue*, a flowing, a stream (*< l. fluviu*, a
stream). Skent considers *flue* to be "a mere
corruption of *flute*," citing in support of this
view the use in Phier's *Virgil* (see extract un-
der def. 2); but such a corruption of an estab-
lished word like *flute* at the period concerned
is scarcely possible; Phier's *flu*, if not a mis-
print for *flute* is prob., like *flu* in organ-build-
ing (def. 3), merely a deflected use of *flue* in
the ordinary sense, with some ref. to the acci-
dentally similar *flute*.] 1. A duct for the con-
veyance of air, smoke, heat, or gases. Specifi-
cally (a) formerly, a small winding chimney of a fer-
ruginous material carried up into the main chimney. (b) Now, the
central passage for smoke in a chimney, or a side passage
leading from a fireplace to this main passage.

9th. To the old and ragged city of Leicester, large and pleasantly situated, but despicably built, y^e chimney *flues* like so many smith's forges.

Keelby, Memoirs, Aug. 9, 1854.

He wrote on a pane of glass how I'd climb, if the way I only knew,
And she writ beneath, if your heart's ached, don't venture up this *flue*.

Good, The Sweep's Complaint.

(c) A pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam boilers. (d) A passage in a wall for the purpose of conducting heated air from one part of a building to another.

2. [See etym.] The winding hollow of a snail-shell. [Rare.]

3. *Alm Tryton* combons bare, that galeon blew with whelkid shell,
Whom wrinkly weathered *flue* [Latin *concha*] did fearful shrill in seas outyell.

Phaer, Aeneid, x.

3. In organ-building, a flute-pipe as distinguished from a mouth-pipe or reed pipe.—4. The coping of a gable or end-wall of a house, etc. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.] Dead *flue*, a flue which has long been used. Flash-flue, a form of flue, without turns or obstructions, for a steam boiler.

*flue*² (flū), v. i.; pret. and pp. *flued*, ppr. *fluing*. [Appar. < *flue*¹, n., the entrance of a flue being usually expanded or splayed.] To expand or splay, as the jambs of a window.

*flue*³ (flū), n. [Also written *flew* (flēw²). Origin uncertain; the nearest form outside of E. is *flē*, anything light that floats in the air, flocks of wool, etc. (see *flē* < *flē*, *flē* = E. *fly*¹); but this mingles with *flō*, in the same sense, = E. *flock*; so E. dial. *flook*, *fluke*, equiv. to *flue*³. The form *fluff*, also spelled *flough* (f), points to an orig. guttural W. *fluch*, dust, powder (f). Cf. Dan. *flug* = Sw. *flugg*, down, motes, flue, Dan. *fluk*, pappus. The incomplete evidence points to two or more different sources for these words.] Down or nap; waste downy matter, abounding in spinners, lint-factories, etc.; downy refuse; fine hair, feathers, flocks of cotton, etc., that cling to clothes. *flue*⁴, *flue*⁵ (flū), n. [Cf. ME. *flue*, shallow; origin obscure.] Shallow. *Hallwell*; *Hulst.* [Prov. Eng.]

Flue, or *scholde* (shool), as vessel or other lyke, basson. *Prompt. Booke*, p. 167.

*flue*⁶ (flū), n. [Corrupted from *fluke*.] In *whaling*, the fluke or barb of a harpoon.

*flue*⁷ (flū), n. [Morocco.] A money of account of Morocco, of the value of one twenty-fifth of an English penny, or one thirtieth of a cent.

*flue*⁸ (flū), n. [Appar. an arbitrary reduction of *influenza*.] Influenza. [Rare.]

I have had a pretty fair share of the *flue*, and believe I am now well rid of it at last.

Southey, Letters, IV, 574, 1839.

flue-boiler (flū'bol'ler), n. A steam-boiler with *flues* or heat-pipes running through the part which contains the water.

flue-bridge (flū'brij), n. In *metal.*, the low wall of fire-brick, at the end opposite the fire-bridge, separating the hearth of the furnace from the flue.

flue-brush (flū'brush), n. A brush made of strips of wire or steel used to cleanse the interior of a flue from scales and soot.

flue-cinder (flū'sin dēr), n. Metal cinder or slag obtained in the reheating or baling furnace in the process of working puddled bar into merchant-iron.

flued (flūd), a. [*flue*¹ + *ed*.] In *whaling*, fluked; barbed; having a fluke or flue, as a harpoon: usually in composition: as, one-flued, two-flued.

flueful (flū'fūl), a. [Appar. < *flue*¹ + *-ful*, as if 'full to the flue or chimney.'] Brimful. [Prov. Eng.]

flue-hammer (flū'hām'er), n. [*flue*² + *hammer*.] A cooper's hammer the peen of which has a working edge whose length is in the plane of the sweep of the hammer. It is used to spread or flare one edge of an iron hoop to make it fit the bulge of a cask.

fluellin, n. [Also written *fluellin*; said to be of W. origin, < *Fluellen* (as in Shakespeare), a form of *Llewelyn*, a proper name. Cf. D. *fluell*, velvet, *fluellbloem*, amaranth (lit. 'velvet-flower'; see *velvet-flower* and *flourmar*).] An old name for the plant *Veronica officinalis*. *Fennels* *fluellen*, the *Lewnia spumosa*.

fluellite (flū'el-it), n. [Irreg. < *fluor* + *lith*, a stone.] Native fluoride of aluminium occurring at Stennan-gwyn, in Cornwall, in octahedral crystals.

fluencer (flū'ens), n. [= F. *fluence* = Pg. *fluencia*, < L. *fluens*, a flowing, fluency, < *fluere* (f), ppr. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. A flowing; a stream. *Darwin*.

That he first did cleanse
With sulphur, then with *fluences* of sweetest water rence.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi, 224.

2. *Fluency*.

He is conceited to have a voluble and smart *fluency* of tongue.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat., Pref.

fluency (flū'en-si), n. [See *fluence*.] 1. The quality of being fluent. (a) The quality of being flowing or changeable; opposed to rigidity.

An arbitrary rule, an institution, must be opposed to the *fluency*, the ever-changing relations, of nature and fact.
Mind, IX, 396.

(b) Readiness and smoothness of utterance; volubility.

Unpremeditated prayers, uttered with great *fluency*, with a devout warmth and earnestness, are apt to make strong and awakening impressions on the minds of the generality of hearers.
Sp. Afterbury, Sermons, II, xx.

A man of weak capacity, with *fluency* of speech, triumphs in outrunning you.
Steele, Tatler, No. 244.

2t. *Asfluence*; abundance.

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease
Seneca, Paraphrase of Job.

3. *Syn.* *fluency*, facility, readiness.

fluent (flū'ent), a. and n. [*L. fluens* (f), ppr. of *fluere*, pp. *fluens*, flow, = *Gr. φέρω*, swell, overflow, *ava-phaino*, spout up. Not related to *E. flow*¹. Hence ult. (< L. *fluere*) E. *fluid*, *flur*, *fluorate*, etc., *flotsam*, *flum*, *affluent*, *effluent*, *influent*, *refluent*, etc.] 1. Flowing or capable of flowing; having a flowing motion; or an appearance as of flowing; changeable; not rigid.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, it doth not follow that because anything moves this moment it must do so the next.
Ray, Works of Creation.

Broad brows and fair, a *fluent* hair and fine,
High nose, a nostril large and fine, and hands
Large, fair, and fine.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

I never had dreamed of such delicate motion, *fluent* and graceful
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, x.

Morality is not a matter of goodness, but of true relation to facts: a relation which must be *fluent*, which cannot be rigid.
Mind, IX, 396.

2. Ready in the use of words; using words with facility; voluble: as, a *fluent* speaker or writer.

Not but the tragic spirit was our own,
And full in Shakespear's fall in Otway alone.
But Otway failed to polish or refine,
And *fluent* Shakespear scarce effused a line.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II, 4, 279.

Once on the theme of her own merits, Mademoiselle was *fluent*.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vi.

3. Proceeding from a facility of ready copious speech; marked by copiousness of speech: as, *fluent* utterance; a *fluent* style.

How *fluent* nonsense trickles from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, III, 201.

II. n. 1t. A stream; a current of water.

Contending in their hands, that sedulous strive
To out the outrageous *fluent*.
J. Phillips, Blenheim.

2. In the doctrine of fluxions, the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing: an integral. See *fluxion*. Contemporary *fluents*, functions of the same independent variable. Correction of a *fluent*. See *correction*. *Fluent* by continuation, an expression for the *fluent* of a fluxion deduced from the expression for the *fluent* of another fluxion. *Fluent* by series, the expression of the *fluent* of a fluxion in the form of an infinite series. *Fluent* of a fluxion, the integral of a function as conceived in the doctrine of fluxions.

fluential (flū'en'shūl), a. Pertaining to or of the nature of a *fluent*.

fluently (flū'ent-ly), adv. In a *fluent* manner.

For when this humour of medicine springeth in the head of the company, it raises *fluently* in to the less noble parts.
W. Montague, Devout Essays, II, 4, 2.

fluency (flū'ent-nes), n. The state of being *fluent*; fluency.

The *fluency* and consistence of time has not this inconvenience, to deny us the taking a dimension of it.
W. Montague, Devout Essays, II, 4, 43.

flue-plate (flū'plāt), n. In steam-boilers, a plate in which the ends of *flues* or tubes are set. Also called *tube-plate* and *tube-sheet*.

flue-stop (flū'stop), n. In organ-building, a stop whose tone is produced by the impact of a stream of air upon a sharp edge: a generic name for all stops not reed-stops. Also *flute-stop*.

flue surface (flū'ser'shū), n. The part of the surface of a steam-boiler heated by *flues*, as distinguished from that part which is heated directly by the furnace.

flue work (flū'wērk), n. In organ-building, all the flue-stops taken together, in distinction from the reed-stops or reed-work. Also *flute-work*.

fluey (flū'i), a. [*flue*¹ + *-y*.] Resembling or containing *flue*, or loose fur or soft down; downy; fluffy.

I had the luggage out within a day or two. . . . It was all very dusty and *fluey*. *Diaries, Somebody's baggage, 1.*

*fluff*¹ (fluf), n. [Also written *flough* (f); connection with *flue*³ uncertain: see *flue*³, and cf. *fluff*².] 1. Light down or nap such as rises from cotton, beds, etc., when agitated; flue.

In Italy there are old crosses so laggard that it is hard not to believe them created just as crooked and foul and full of *fluff* and years as you behold them.
Hosella, Venetian Life, vi.

2. Something downy or fluffy.

Tiny *fluffs* of feathered life [snow-birds].
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

He (Edison) proposed to introduce into the direct a cell containing carbon powder, the pressure on which could be varied by the vibrations of a diaphragm. He sometimes held the carbon powder against the diaphragm in a small shallow cell, . . . and sometimes he used what he describes as a *fluff*—that is, a little brush of silk fibre with plumbago rubbed into it. *Encyc. Brit., XLIII, 132.*

*fluff*² (fluf), v. t. [*fluff*¹, n.] To treat with fluff or powder.

The flesh side of leather blackened and dressed on the grain side is whitened or *fluffed*, and the grain is treated with sweet oil or some similar oil, and finally glazed with a thin solution of gelatin or of shellac.
Encyc. Brit., XIV, 367.

*fluff*³ (fluf), n. [Perhaps imitative, like *puff*, q. v.] 1. A puff. [Scotch.]

I'm sure an ye warrn a fish or something war, ye could never accept a *fluff* of breath in the body o' ye in aneath the lock.
Saint Patrick, III, 31. (Jameson.)

2. A slight explosion of gunpowder. A *fluff* in the pan, an explosion of priming in the lock pan of a flint-lock gun, while the gun itself does not go off, figuratively, any inefficacious, short, spasmodic effort which dies in the attempt; a flash in the pan.

*fluff*⁴ (fluf), v. t. [See the noun.] To cause to puff. To *fluff* powder, to burn gunpowder.

fluff-gib (fluf'jib), n. A squib. [Scotch.]

None o' this unawful wark, wi' fighting, and flashes, and *fluff-gibs* disturbing the king's peace, and disarming his soldiers.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxii.

fluffiness (fluf'i-nes), n. The state or quality of being fluffy; flocculence.

This *fluffiness* and laxity of the plumage.
Courts, Key to N. A. Birds.

fluffy (fluf'i), a. [*fluff*¹ + *-y*.] Composed of, containing, or resembling fluff or loose flocculent matter, as nap or down; giving off loose floating particles when agitated; fluey.

The carpets were *fluffy*.
Thackeray.

It was the solid compressed weight of gold compared with the *fluffy* bulk of feathers.
Cornhill Mag.

flügelhorn (flū'gl'hörn), n. [*Fl.*, < *flügel*, a wing (see *fugleman*), + *horn* = E. *horn*.] 1. A hunting-horn.—2. A kind of bugle.

flugelman (flū'gl-man), n. Same as *fugleman*.

*fluid*¹ (flū'id), a. [*L. fluere*, flow, + *-ible*.] Capable of flowing; fluid.

As the waters also were earthly and the earth *fluid*.
Forchhammer, Filgrimage, p. 8.

*fluid*² (flū'id), a. and n. [= F. *fluide* = Sp. *fluido* = Pg. It. *fluide*, < L. *fluidus*, flowing, fluid, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. a. 1. Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; consisting of a substance incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape.

That powerful force, with which no cold darts mix,
Which still is *fluid*.
Comrey, Imit. of Horace, I, 1, 2.

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their *fluid* bodies half dissolved in light.
Pope, B. of the L., II, 62.

2. Not fixed or rigid; flowing; shifting; *fluent*.

Thought, feeling, sentiment, language, metre: all the elements of their art are *fluid*, copious, untrammelled, poured forth from a richly abundant vein.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL, 326.

Fluid compass, a compass the radii of which revolve in a bowl of alcohol on which it floats. See *compass*, 1.—*Fluid dram*, *fluid ounce*. See the nouns.—*Fluid extract*. See *extract*, 2.—*Fluid inclusion*, a liquid enclosed in a cavity, usually very minute, in a mineral; thus, smoky quartz often contains fluid inclusions of liquid carbon dioxide. *Fluid lens*, a lens made by confining a liquid between two curved pieces of glass.

II. n. 1. A substance which flows or is capable of flowing; a substance which is incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape without altering its size. A *fluid* has absolutely no tendency to spring back to its original shape when distorted, except in virtue of a surface tension. A perfect *fluid* is a fluid in which a bending stress produces an instantaneous strain—that is to say, there is no delay in taking a form of equilibrium, except what is due to the masses of the particles opposed to a *rigid* *fluid*, in which the yielding is not instantaneous, and to a *plastic solid*, which yields instantaneously, but not to a very small stress. *Fluids* are divided into liquids and gases or vapors. Gases or elastic fluids tend to

flake², **flook**² (flake) *n.* [*Fl* + *sk* dial *flouk*, *flout*,
Sc. *flook*, *flook* (*sk*) *flou*, also written *flou*,
flouk (*sk*) glossed 'flood' and 'pelamuso'; *AM* *flake*,
flook, a flat fish, usually glossed *platessa* (prop.
platessa, a plane, on a *passer*, prop. *passer* th,
a turbot), = *leek flou*, a kind of halibut, *passer*
solus.] 1. A name given locally in Great Britain
to species of flatfish, as in Northumberland the
common flouker, *Pleuronectes aegleus* called in Man
Irish *flouk* and in *flouk* in *Irish flouk*. (By *flouk* I
burgh the dal *flouk* in *flouk* *flouk* *flouk* *flouk* *flouk*
and in *flouk* *flouk* *flouk* *flouk* *flouk* *flouk* *flouk*
Along the east coast of Scotland the turbot *Pleuronectes*
maximus also known as the *roddin* or *roan flouk*, *passer* *flouk*,
and *roan flouk*.

J. D. Whitney, *Encyc. Brit.*, IV 701

flume-car (flūm'kār), *n.* A car designed to move on the edges of the sides of a flume, and to use the current of the water in the flume as a motive power. [Western U. S.]

fluming (flū'ming), *n.* See bar-mining.

fluminous (flū'mi-nūs), *a.* [*L. flumen* (flumin-), a river, + *E. -ous*.] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers. [Obs.]

flummer (flūm'ēr), *v. t.* [*L. flum*, *n.*] To humbug; flatter. [Obs.]

Heel-Tap. Hark ye! Master Mine!

Mag. Your pleasure, my very good friend!

Heel-Tap. No flummering out! I tell thee, Matthew, 'twon't do; why, as to this article of ale here, how comes it about that you have raised it a penny a quart?

Paul, Mayor of Garratt, II.

summery¹ (flūm'ēr-i), *n.* [*L. Hyems*, *flum-rud*, flumery, sour oatmeal boiled and jellyed; so called from its sourness; cf. *flum-rud*, crude, raw, harsh, *flum-rud*, of a sharp quality; *flum*, sharp, severe, *flum-rud*, sharpened.] 1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.

To make *flumery* that will thicken sauces excellently, instead of grated bread or flower—take a good handful of beaten oatmeal, put it into a quart of water, and boil it half away, then strain it through a sieve; let it stand by you for use. It is much better than grated bread or flower, or in most cases than eggs.

Lupton, Thousand Notable Things.

There was a farmer in my parish who used to sup upon wild ducks and *flumery*.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, IV.

2. In modern cookery, a name given to various light preparations of milk and flour with white of eggs, sweetened and flavored, and served with cream as a dessert.—3. A refuse product of wheat starch manufacture.

To this are added 4 lbs. of pipe clay, 1 lb. of flour, and 1 lb. of *flumery* (the refuse product from wheat starch manufacture).

Craig Culvert, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 300.

summery² (flūm'ēr-i), *n.* [Of dial. origin, prob. *E. flum*, deceit, flattery, nonsense, + *ery*. Perhaps suggested by *flumery*, but a different word.] Mere nonsense; mere flattery; empty compliment.

flummox (flūm'aks), *v.* [*E. dial.*, also written *flumox*; origin obscure.] 1. *trans.* To perplex; embarrass; hinder; bewilder; defeat. [Slang.]

My platoon is *flummoxed*, that if your governor don't prove a ally, he'll be what the Italians call regularly *flummoxed*.

Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxviii.

II. *intrans.* To fail; give out or give up; die. [Slang, U. S.]

Be ye men of mighty stomachs.

Men that can't be made to *flummox*.

Oyster War of America, New York Tribune, April, 1849.

flump (flūmp), *v.* [An imitative word; cf. *clump*, *slump*, *slump*.] 1. *trans.* To throw down with violence. [Colloq.]

Bellows went skimming across the room, chairs were *flumped* down on the floor.

Thackeray, Paris Sketch Book, v.

II. *intrans.* To throw one's self down heavily; flop; as, she *flumped* down into a chair.

The dog squeaks, whines, jumps, *flumps*.

Cornhill Mag., June, 1861, p. 40.

flung (flūng). Present and past participle of *flung*.

flunk (flūngk), *v.* [Slang; origin obscure; perhaps a variation of *flunk*, *q. v.*] 1. *intrans.* To fail or give up; break down or back down, as from incompetence or fear; often with *out*, as, to *flunk* in a school recitation or examination; to *flunk out* from a contest. [Slang, U. S.]

Why, little one, you must be cracked, if you *flunked out* before we begin.

II. *trans.* To cause to fail, as in a recitation or an examination. [Slang, U. S.]

flunk (flūngk), *n.* [*L. flunk*, *v.*] A failure or back-down; in colleges, a complete failure in a recitation or an examination. [Slang, U. S.]

In moody meditation flunk.

Reflecting on my future flunk.

Sonnet of Fair, 1863.

funky, funkey (flūng'ki), *n.*; pl. *funkeys*, *funkeys* (-kiz). (See *funkey*, *funkey*. Recent in literature, but prob. much older in colloquial speech; it may be connected with *F. flaqueur*, "to flaque, run along by the side of, to support, defend or fence; to be at one's elbow for a help at need" (Cotgrave); see *flunk*, *v.* The oft-quoted "derivation" from AS. *flunc*, proud, is absurd.) 1. A male servant in livery: used in contempt.

He uses when he likes himself.

His *funkey* answers at the bell.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

Much that could not have been ornamental in the temper of a great man's over-fed great man (what the Scotch name *funkey*).

Carlyle, Misc., III. 55.

Hence—2. One who is mean and base-spirited; a cringing flatterer and servile imitator of those above him in rank or position; a toady; a snob.

I don't frequent operas and parties in London like you young *funkeys* of the aristocracy.

Thackeray, Newcomes, XIII.

He [Carlyle] who once popularized the word *funkey* by giving the vehement changes of his scorn upon it is at last forced to conceive an ideal *funkeyism* to squire the best of his Bellindoes of his fancy about the world.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 139.

3. In the United States, among stock-brokers, a person who, from inexperience, makes bad investments or loses his money.

funkeydom, funkeyism (flūng'ki-dūm), *n.* [*L. flunk* + *-dom*.] 1. *Funkeys* collectively.—2. The grade or condition of *funkeys*; toadyism.

Can you deny that you've been off and on lately between *funkeydom* and the Cause, like a *funkey* between two bundles of hay?

Knickerbocker, Alton Locke, XXVI.

funkeyism, funkeyism (flūng'ki-izm), *n.* [*L. flunk* + *-ism*.] The character or conduct of a *funkey* or snob; servility; toadyism.

If the lords had not seats in the upper house, they might depend upon *funkeyism* and money worship of the average Englishman to return them to the lower.

The American, VIII. 277.

fluoborate (flū-ō-bō'rāt), *n.* [*L. fluobor-ic* + *-ate*.] A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

fluoboric (flū-ō-bō'rīk), *a.* [Short for "fluobor-ic," *L. fluobor-ic* + *-ic*.] Derived from fluorine or consisting of fluorine and boron. **Fluoboric acid**, *HBF₄*, a colorless oily liquid, which is easily decomposed by contact with moisture, breaking up into boric and hydrofluoric acid. With alkalis it forms salts called fluoborates.

fluoboride (flū-ō-bō'rīd or -rīd), *n.* [*L. fluobor-ic* + *-ide*.] A salt of fluoboric acid.

fluocarbonate (flū-ō-kar'bō-nāt), *n.* [Short for "fluocarbonate," *L. fluor* + *carbonate*.] In mineralogy, a carbonate containing fluorine as an essential part. See *fluophosphate*.

fluocerin (flū-ō-sēr'īn), *n.* [*L. fluor* + *cerium* + *-in*.] Same as *fluocerite*.

fluocerite (flū-ō-sēr'īt), *n.* [Short for "fluocerite," *L. fluor* + *cerium* + *-ite*.] A fluoride of cerium and the allied metals, occurring massive and in hexagonal crystals in Sweden and Colorado (tysonite). It is often altered to a fluorocarbonate called *bastnaesite* or *lanthanite*.

fluohydric (flū-ō-hī'drīk), *a.* Same as *fluorhydric, hydrofluoric*.

fluophosphate (flū-ō-fos'fāt), *n.* [Short for "fluophosphate," *L. fluor* + *phosphate*.] In mineralogy, a phosphate containing fluorine as an essential part. For example, the mineral wagnerite is a fluophosphate, the formula being $(\text{Fluor } \text{Mg}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O})$. The precise part played by fluorine in the chemical combination may be open to question.

fluor (flū'or), *n.* [*L. flum*, a flow, a flux, *L. fluere*, to flow; see *fluent*.] 1. A liquid state.—2. Menstrual flux.—3. In mineralogy, fluor-spar.

Fluor albus (literally, white flux) in *pathol.* a white or leucorrhœa.

fluorated (flū'ō-rāt), *a.* [*L. fluo* + *-ate*.] In chem., combined with hydrofluoric acid. See *hydrofluoric*.

fluoresce (flū-ō-rēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fluoresced*, ppr. *fluorescing*. [*L. fluo* (fluor-spar) + *inceptive* form, *-esce*. The deriv. *fluorescence* was the first word of this group to be used.] To exhibit the phenomena of fluorescence; to become fluorescent.

Many beautiful effects are produced by blowing tubes in uranium glass, which *fluoresces* with a fine green light.

S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 216.

The ultra-violet rays of the spectrum can be seen without the intervention of any *fluorescing* substance through a glass.

Loomet, Light (trans.), p. 186.

fluorescein (flū-ō-rēs'fīn), *n.* [*L. fluoresce* + *-in*.] The anhydride of resorcin phthalin, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$. It is a coal-tar product, but is little used in dyeing. From it are derived the eosins.

Fluor green, some of the Eosins, Madder-red and Resorcin blue also show a marked fluorescence when in solution.

Benedict, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 25.

fluorescence (flū-ō-rēs'fēns), *n.* [= *F. fluoresce* + *-ence*.] The property possessed by some transparent substances of becoming self-luminous while they are exposed to the direct action of light-rays. See *phosphorescence*. It is especially excited by the violet and ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, and is explained by the change in refrangibility (that is, wavelength) of the incident rays by the substance under experiment. Thus if a beam of sunlight fall upon a solution of caustic or sulphate of quinine, its path through

the liquid is marked by a bluish opalescent light. Again, if a paper moistened with the solution is exposed to the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, it becomes blue, since these rays are diminished in refrangibility so as to become visible; by this means the ultra-violet spectrum (given by prisms of quartz) can be studied. The delicate blue surface color of some fluor-spar and the yellowish-green surface color of glass colored with uranium oxide (canary glass) are phenomena of the same nature. For some years previous to 1852 the phenomenon was termed *crystallo dispersion*.

fluorescent (flū-ō-rēs'ent), *a.* [= *F. fluoresce* + *-ent*.] Possessing the property of fluorescence; exhibiting fluorescence.—**Fluorescent eyepiece**, a form of eyepiece, as that of Soré, used with the spectroscopy in examining the ultra violet spectrum made visible by fluorescence.

fluorhydric (flū-ō-rī'drīk), *a.* Same as *hydrofluoric*.

fluoric (flū-ō-rīk), *a.* [*L. fluo* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from fluor (fluor-spar).—**Fluoric acid**. See *hydrofluoric acid*, under *hydrofluoric*.

fluoride (flū'ō-rīd or -rīd), *n.* [*L. fluo* + *-ide*.] In chem., a compound of fluorine with another element.

fluorine, fluorine (flū'ō-rīn), *n.* [*L. fluo* + *-ine*.] Chemical symbol, F; atomic weight, 19.05. A gaseous element, not known in a free state, since its isolation is a matter of great difficulty and of some doubt. It forms with other elements a group of compounds called *fluorides*. The commonest of these is calcium fluoride, or fluor-spar. Fluorine occurs abundantly in the mineral kingdom, as in fluor-spar, cryolite, and other minerals, and also in minute quantity in the teeth and bones of animals.

fluorite (flū'ō-rīt), *n.* [*L. fluo* + *-ite*.] Same as *fluor-spar*.

fluoroid (flū'ō-rōid), *n.* [*L. fluo* + *-oid*.] In crystallography, a solid contained under twenty-four triangles; a tetrahedron (which see); so called because it is a frequent form in fluor-spar.

fluoroscope (flū'ō-rō-skōp), *n.* An apparatus designed for observing the effect of the Röntgen rays by means of their action on a fluorescent substance. It consists essentially of a tube or box closed at one end by a screen coated with a fluorescent substance, as tungstate of calcium. When an object, as the hand, placed before a vacuum-tube is observed through the fluoroscope, the shadows of its parts that are not transparent to the X rays are seen on the fluorescent screen.

fluorous (flū'ō-rūs), *a.* [*L. fluo* + *-ous*.] Obtained from or containing fluor-spar or fluorine.

fluor-spar (flū'ō-r-spār), *n.* [*L. fluo*, a flow, flux (see def.), + *spar*.] A common mineral, the fluoride of calcium, CaF_2 , found in great beauty in Derbyshire, England, and hence also called *Derbyshire spar*. It occurs both massive and crystallized, in simple forms of the isometric system, namely, the cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, etc., and in combinations of these. Pure fluor-spar contains 48.7 per cent. of fluorine and 51.3 of calcium. It is of frequent occurrence, especially in connection with iron taliferous beds, as of silver, tin, lead, and cobalt ores. It is sometimes colorless and transparent, but more frequently exhibits tints of yellow, green, blue, and red. From the general prevalence of a blue tint in the Derbyshire specimens, it is there known as *blue john*. It is often beautifully banded, especially when in nodules, which are much prized for the manufacture of vases and occasionally used for beads, brooch stones, and other ornamental purposes, although it is of inferior hardness. Some varieties exhibit a bluish fluorescence, and all kinds phosphoresce on gentle heating, especially the variety chlorophane, which emits a beautiful green light. The name *fluor* has reference to its use as a flux to promote the fusion of certain refractory minerals. Also called *fluorite*.

fluosilicate (flū-ō-sīl'ī-kāt), *n.* [*L. fluosilic-ic* + *-ate*.] 1. In chem., a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.—2. In mineralogy, a silicate containing fluorine as an essential part. See *fluophosphate*.

fluosilicic (flū'ō-sīl'īk), *a.* [Short for "fluosilicic," *L. fluo* + *silicic* + *-ic*.] Composed of or derived from silicon and fluorine.—**Fluosilicic acid**, SiF_4 , an acid composed of silicon and fluorine. It may be obtained by applying a gentle heat to a mixture of one part of powdered fluor-spar, one of silica, and two of sulphuric acid, in a retort. It is a colorless, pungent, suffocating gas, which fumes when it escapes into humid air, and is rapidly decomposed by water.

fluotantallic (flū'ō-tan-tal'īk), *a.* [Short for "fluotantallic," *L. fluo* + *tantalum* + *-ic*.] Derived from fluorine and tantalum.—**Fluotantallic acid**, an acid obtained by treating tantalum with hydrofluoric acid.

fluotitanic (flū'ō-tī-tan'īk), *a.* [Short for "fluotitanic," *L. fluo* + *titanium* + *-ic*.] Obtained from titanium and fluorine.

flur, *n.* A Middle English form of *flower*, *flour*. **flur-bird** (flūr'bērd), *n.* [*L. flur* (origin unknown; cf. *E. dial. fluring*, a brood) + *bird*.] A decoy-bird. *Goldsmith*.

fluren, *v.* An obsolete form of *flourish*. **flurichet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *flourish*.

Surry (*Surry*), *v. i.* [Appar. a dial. var. of *surry* (M.E. *surren*, *surren*, *surren*), or of *surry* = *surry*; perhaps assimilated to *spurn*.] To sneer. [Prov. Eng.]

Give me leave to *surry* at them (abortive birth), as the poor exorcism of nature, which rather blench than adorn the structure of a well-composed body.

Pletcher, Poems, Pref.

Surry (*surry*), *v. i.* pl. *surries* (-ies). [Origin uncertain; cf. Norw. dial. *surry*, rough, shaggy, disordered, Sw. dial. *surig*, disordered, disolute, overloaded, *sur*, face, head, disordered hair, whim, caprice. In the sense of a gust of wind, cf. *surry*, which may have affected this sense.] 1. A state of perturbed action or feeling; a violent agitation, physical or mental; a disordered or excited movement; flutter; commotion; as, to be in a continual *surry*; to raise a *surry* in an assembly.

"The paper never did better service than when in the *surries* and spasms of political excitement it kept its head, and its cheerful confidence that the Republic was safe."

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 27

But the *surry* of the dissipation he had been through made him feel so much alive that he felt no sense of loneliness.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 204

During the first week in May there was a slight *surry* in money, and an advance to 7 per cent on call, caused by the rioting at Chicago.

Appleton's Am. Cyc., 1886 p. 345

2. Specifically, of a whale, the death-agony; the spasmodic action of the animal while expiring. The head usually rises and falls and the flukes strike the surface of the water rapidly while the animal swims in a circle, till finally it rolls on its side dead.

Both whales were seen spouting blood, and soon after pyramids of foam showed that they were in their *surry*.

C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 207

3. A sudden brief movement of air; an irregular blast or gust; as, a *surry* of wind.—4. A fluttering assemblage of things, as snow-flakes, carried by or passing through the air.

And, like a *surry* of snow on the whistling wind of December, Swift and sudden and keen came a flight of feathery arrows.

Lowell, First Snow Fall

Like brown leaves whirling by

5. In *calico-printing*, a state of frothiness developed by some colors in the process of printing, due in some to quick printing and in others to slow printing. It is obviated by the use of glycerin, oil, turpentine, or alcohol.

Surry (*surry*), *v. i.* pret and pp. *surried*, ppr. *surrying*. [*Surry*, *n.*] To produce agitation of feeling by; confuse by excitement or alarm.

Oh! now, Mr. Eng, you *surry* one so!

Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 2

It was more instinct that prompted me to do this for I was too much *surried* to think.

Poe, Tales, I. 160

Surry (*surry*), *v. i.* In *her*, same as *surry*. **Surry**, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *surry*. **Surry** (*surry*). The several words spelled *surry* being mostly dialectal, colloquial or technical, and scattered in early literature, have become partly confused with one another, and cannot now be entirely disentangled. Words originally different have a quired some meanings very nearly identical, while on the other hand there are some meanings not obviously related which are nevertheless to be referred to one original. The separation made in the following articles is based on the present differences of sense, and is probably more minute than the etymology if fully known, would require.

Surry (*surry*), *v. i.* [Prob. of Scandinavian origin and ult. connected with *surry*, cf. Sw. dial. *surra*, burn furiously, blaze, Norw. *surra*, passion, vehemence, eagerness, see further under *surry* and *surry*. The meaning touches those of *surry* and *surry*, *q. v.*, and in the phrase 'surry for anger' that of *surry* (see first extract there). The meaning has probably been affected by the different word *surry*.] **I. intrans.** To become suffused with color, as the face or the sky; reddened; bluish; glow.

All this uniform uncoloured scene Shall be dismantled of its fiery loud And *surry* into variety again.

Cooper, Task, vi. 190

Then *surry* d her cheek with rosy light

Tennyson, Talking Oak

The afternoon was lovely, and it was *surrying* to a close.

J. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 22

The sky increased in brightness as we watched. The orange *surry* d into rose.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 131

II. trans. To make suddenly red; suffuse with color; redden; cause to bluish; cause to glow; color.

Now *surry* with shame the passing virgin's cheek.

Gay, Trivia

Now *surry* d with drunkenness now with whoredom pale.

Cooper, Pioneers, I. 523

The red blood rose to *surry* his visage wan.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 212

How faintly *surry* d, how phantom fair, Was Monte Roma, hanging there.

Tennyson, The Daisy

Surry (*surry*), *v. i.* [*Surry*, *v. i.*] 1. A redness caused by a sudden flow of blood to the face; a blush; any warm coloring or glow, as the reddening of the sky before daybreak; as, a crimson *surry*.

See how calm he looks and stately,

Like a warrior on his shield

Waiting till the *surry* of morning

Breaks along the battle field

Alfons, Burial March of Dundee

The sudden *surry* faded from her face as she sat opposite to him, her astonished eyes still fixed upon him.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxix

2. Sudden impulse or excitement; a sudden thrill or shock, as of feeling; as, to feel a *surry* of joy.

It was not properly a passion, which is a subitaneous *surry*. Indeed that of his adultery was from such a *surry* of passion, but this of Irish murder was a more continued distemper, sedately stirred, and retained and considered of.

Goodwin, Works, V. II. 165

When the morning *surry*

Of passion and the first embrace had died

Between them, . . . the master took

Small notice.

Tennyson, Lucrattus

3. Bloom; glow.

No busy steps the grass grown foot way tread,

But all the bloomy *surry* of life is fled.

Goldsmith, Des. VII. 1. 128

After the *surry* of youth is over, a poet must have a wise method if he would move ahead.

Stedman, Met. Poets, p. 30

4. The hot stage of a fever. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Surry (*surry*), *v. i.* [*Surry*, *v. i.*] In the second sense scarcely used except in the poetical examples quoted (first by Shakespeare, in a fig. sense) and imitations of them. The sense is gathered from the context. 1. Hot and heavy; said of the weather or the atmosphere. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In full bloom; in vigorous growth or condition.

He took my father grossly full of I read

With all his crimes broad blown, as *surry* as May

Shak. Hamlet, III. 3

On this *surry* pomegranate bough

Keats

Surry (*surry*), *v. i.* [Another form of *surry* as *surry*, in a similar sense, see *surry*, *surry*. The form and sense may have been affected by *surry*, *surry*, a flowing, running (see *surry* and *surry*), and by *surry* (Dan. dial. *surry*, flow with violence (I perhaps due to M.H. *surry*, G. *surry* = E. *surry*, flow; see *surry*). But the intr. use of *surry*, equiv. to 'flow,' appears to be confined to such expressions as 'the blood *surry* into the face,' where the verb is rather *surry*, the idea of color and not of motion prevailing.] **I. trans.** 1. Same as *surry*. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To drench copiously with water for the purpose of cleansing, wash out, as a sewer, with a copious flow of water.

The drainage system must be so constructed as to be frequently and thoroughly *surry*.

The Century, XXXIX. 61

II. intrans. 1. To flow swiftly, especially, to flow and spread suddenly, as blood in the face; a use scarcely different from that of *surry*, *v. i.*

The swift recourse of *surry* blood

Spenser, F. Q. IV. vi. 29

And it sounded into me such as it had been the *surry* noise of many waters.

By. Rule Image of the Two Churches III

2. To become fluxed or fluid.

The solder *surry* or becomes liquid enough to permeate the joint or crevice.

Larrea, M. Lacy, p. 24

Surry (*surry*), *v. i.* [In the first sense another form of *surry* = *surry*, as *surry* is another form of *surry* = *surry*; see *surry* and *surry*. In the other senses prob. dependent on *surry*, *v. i.*] 1. A piece of moist ground; a place where water frequently lies; a morass. *Jamison*. [Scotch.]—2. A run of water. *Jamison*. [Scotch.]

The plain *surry* and every life way

Full of *surry* bubbles myre and clay

G. S. Merriam, Tr. of Virgil, p. 20

3. An increase of water in a river. *Hallucell* [Prov. Eng.]

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *surry* but by the coats of the arteries themselves.

Ken

4. Snow in a state of dissolution; slush. *Jamison*. [Scotch.]

Surry (*surry*), *v. i.* [Nearly always in the pp. in such expressions as "surry with success,"

"surry with victory" where the word is commonly associated with *surry*, as if it meant 'thrown into a glow'; hence 'heated, excited'; it is, however, a corruption, by a natural confusion with *surry*, of *surry*, *v. i.*, encourage by giving *surry* to, excite, as dogs, by feeding with *surry*; cf. "surry, surry, encouraged, put in heart, elated with good success" (Halley). See *surry*, *v. i.*] To encourage; elate; excite the spirits of; animate with joy; originally the same as *surry*.

The Indian Neighbourhood, who were mortal Enemies to the Spaniards, and had been *surry* by their Success against them, through the assistance of the Privateers, for several years, were our fast Friends, and ready to receive and assist us.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 168

Such things as can only feed his pride and *surry* his ambition

South, Sermons, II. 104

The Opposition, *surry* with victory and strongly supported by the public sympathy, proceeded to bring forward a succession of charges relating chiefly to pecuniary transactions.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings

Surry (*surry*), *v. i.* [*ME. surry* (also *surry*, *surry*, in prot. *surry*, *surry*), fly out suddenly; appar. the same as *surry* (rare) (fly out against?), thrust, strike against (of a spear); cf. E. dial. *surry*, fly out suddenly, quarrel; see *surry*, *surry*, *surry*. *Surry*, being used in reference to birds, seems to have a natural connection with *surry*, able to fly; but *surry* is a modern and corrupt form; the ME forms of the two words are far apart.] **I. intrans.** To fly out suddenly, as a bird when disturbed; start up or fly off.

The blundered boyard (blear eyed rascal)

Made the hawk on floter and *surry* for anger.

Richard the Redeless, II. 103

There *surry* at a butterflie on min lye.

Floris and Blanche, sur (E. E. F. S.), I. 472

I make them to *surry*,

Each owl out of his bush

H. Tasson, Masque of Owl

So *surry* from our spray into another,

Gels to the top, and then embolden d flies

Unto a height past ken of human eyes

H. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, I. 4

II. trans. In *sporting*, to rouse and cause to start up or fly off; spring; as, to *surry* a woodcock; to *surry* a covey; to *surry* the trout.

Spaniels, . . . for the purpose of *surrying* the game.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 82

The full possession of the Tuncsee River by the Union gun boats for the moment happily divided the Confederate commands, and like a *surry* covey of birds the rebel generals started on their several lines of retreat without concert or rallying point.

The Century, XXXVI. 422

Surry (*surry*), *v. i.* [*Surry*, *v. i.*] 1. The act of starting or flushing a bird.—2. A bird, or a flock of birds, suddenly started or sprung.

As when a fawn bath with nimble flight

Flows at a *surry* of Ducks forth by the brook.

Spenser, F. Q. V. II. 64

Surry (*surry*), *v. i.* [E. dial., perhaps an extension of the notion 'a good many,' implied, by an easy exaggeration, in 'a *surry* of cards; see *surry*, *n.* The same notion is derivable, perhaps more easily from 'a *surry*' or flock of birds (see *surry*, *n.*), or from *surry*, *n.*, bloom, *surry*, *a.*, in vigorous growth.] 1. A great number. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Abundance; exuberance.

I thought of the bonny bit thorn that our father rooted out of the yard last May when it had a the *surry* blue blossoms on it.

S. G. Hunt, of Mid. Totten, xx

Surry (*surry*), *a.* [Origin not clear; perhaps, as here assumed, from the noun *surry*, a great number; see *surry*, *n.* It is not easy to connect this word with *surry*.] 1. Full, in any respect; exuberant; plentiful.

His courage was *surry* by d venturo a brush,

And thus they fought it out by force

Robert Hood and the Lion, a Child's Ballad, V. 200

2. Well supplied, as with money, as, to be quite *surry*. *Stimmer*, 1671

Lord Strutt was not *surry* in ready

Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull

Tuffia, who drew this humor off as being always generous when *surry* d in his bill.

Harper's Mag. I. XVI. 508

They are pretty plants *surry* just at present, as trade is brisk on it.

The American, IX. 19

3. *Produce* was useful *Hallucell* [Prov. Eng.] **Surry** (*surry*), *a.* [Hardly other than a particular use of *surry*, full, though the precise connection of thought is not clear. The panel of a door, for example, usually below the plane of the frame, seems to have been regarded as 'fall' or 'surry' when fixed even with that plane, thus filling up the hollow space.] Having the surface or face even or level with the adjacent

surface, or in the same plane or line; being in exact alignment; even.

A room with one dormer window looking out, and somewhat down, upon a building opposite, which still stands, flush with the street. *G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days*, p. 25.

Head and flush work, and head, flush, and square work. See head, 9. Flush panel, a panel having its face even with the face of the stile.

flush⁷ (flush), v. [*flush², a.*] I. trans. 1. To make flush or level.

In driving a heading, particular care should be taken that unnecessary cost in flushing the clear profile does not arise. *Reader, Mod. High Explosives*, p. 28.

2. In weaving, to throw on the surface over several threads without intersecting, as in twilling, or forming tissue figures.

There are, consequently, two methods that can be used for flushing in throwing the thread to form the tissue figure. *A. Barlow, Weaving*, p. 116.

To flush a joint, to fill a joint, as in masonry, until the filling material is in the plane of the surface of the bodies joined. To flush up, in bricklaying, to fill up the vertical joints of brick with mortar.

II. intrans. In weaving, to flow or float over several threads without intersection; said of threads in twilling or tissue-weaving.

So distinct are the threads kept [in tissue-weaving] that only sufficient intersections are made to keep them held together. They float or flush upon the surface of the cloth rather than form a component part of its substance. *A. Barlow, Weaving*, p. 175.

flush⁸ (flush), a. [*E. dial.*, also *flush* (and *fledge*, officious, lively), other forms of *fledge*, unusubstituted *flig*, all dial. forms of *E. fledge*, < ME. *flegge*, *flegge*, *flegge*, able to fly: see *fledge*, a., and *fly³*, a., which are doublets.] Same as *fledge*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

flush⁹ (flush), v. i. [*E. dial.*, < *flush⁸, a.*] Same as *fledge*, v. i. To become able to fly: same as *fledge*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The birds have flushed and fled, *Courtney, West Cornwall Gloss.* (*E. D. S.*)

flush¹⁰ (flush), n. and a. [Altered in form, by confusion with *flush* in other senses, < OF. *flus*, a flowing, running, rushing out, a flux, also a flush at cards, = Sp. *flus* = It. *flusso*, a flux, a flush at cards (i. e., a 'run' of cards); hence also (from OF.) OFlem. *flugs*, three cards of the same suit, *flugs-spiel*, a game of cards, *flugsen*, play cards; < L. *flutus*, a flow: see *flus*.] I. n. 1. In card-playing, a hand in which all the cards, or a certain specified number of them, are of the same suit.

There was nothing silly in it [whist], like the nob in cribbage—nothing superfluous. No flushes, that most irrational of all ploys that a reasonable being can set up. *Lamb, Mrs. Battle on Whist*.

2. A certain game of cards.

Flussats [It.], a play at cards called *Flush*. *Florin*.

flush¹¹ (flush), n. [*flush¹⁰, a.*] A game of cards called *Flush*. *Florin*.

flush¹² (flush), n. [*flush¹⁰, a.*] A game of cards called *Flush*. *Florin*.

flush¹³ (flush), n. [*flush¹⁰, a.*] A game of cards called *Flush*. *Florin*.

flush¹⁴ (flush), n. [*flush¹⁰, a.*] A game of cards called *Flush*. *Florin*.

flush¹⁵ (flush), n. [*flush¹⁰, a.*] A game of cards called *Flush*. *Florin*.

flush¹⁶ (flush), n. [*flush¹⁰, a.*] A game of cards called *Flush*. *Florin*.

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flusher (flush'er), n. [*E. dial.*, also *flusher*, prob. in part for *flusher*, i. e., 'butcher' (cf. *flush⁴* for *flush*): see *flusher* and *flusher²*.] A name of the red-backed shrike or lesser butcher-bird of Europe, *Lanius* or *Enneocenturus collurio*.

flushing¹ (flush'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *flush¹, v.*] A glow of red, as in the face: as, the disease is characterized by frequent flushings of the face.

flushing² (flush'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *flush², v.*] The act of drenching with a copious flow; a washing out.

flushing³ (flush'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *flush³, v.*] 1. In weaving, a thread which, in process of twilling, spans several threads of the warp without intersection; a floating.—2. A kind of stout woolen cloth.

He walked his battlements under fire, as some stout skipper paces his deck in a suit of *flushing*, calmly oblivious of the April drops that fall on his woolen armour. *C. Reade, Clonster and Hearth*, xliii.

flushingly (flush'ing-ly), adv. In a flushing manner.

flushing-rim (flush'ing-rim), n. In house-plumbing, a hollow rim pierced with holes surrounding a basin, through which water can be turned into the basin to flush it out.

When the pull is drawn down, a copious supply of water flows into all parts of the bowl through the *flushing-rim*. *The Century*, XXIX, 263.

flushness (flush'ness), n. [*flush⁸, a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being flush; abundance.

Whose interest it is, like herons, to hide the meagerness of their bodies by the *flushness* of their feathers. *Sp. Goulden, Hooker*, p. 37.

flush-pot (flush'pot), n. In plumbing, any vessel or receptacle fitted to contain a supply of fluid for flushing out a pipe or passage.

There is built beneath the sink, and in connection with it, a *flush-pot* large enough to hold several gallons of water. *The Century*, XXIX, 264.

flush-tank (flush'tank), n. Same as *flush-box¹*.

flush-wheel (flush'hvel), n. Same as *flush-box¹*.

flush (flush), v. i. [*flush⁵* and *flush⁶*.] 1. To fly out suddenly.—2. To quarrel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

flusher (flush'or), v. i. [*flush⁵* and *flush⁶*.] 1. To fly irregularly.—2. To be confused or giddy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

fluster (flus'ter), v. [*Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. flautra, he flustered, flautr, fluster, hurry. Cf. flusker.*] I. trans. 1. To confuse; embarrass, as by a surprise; cause to flush and move or speak hurriedly and confusedly; flurry.

Do they use to play perfect? are they never flustered? *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, v. 3.

Come to winds that blew all four points at the same minute, why, they flustered him. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown*, p. 10.

2. To confuse with drink; make hot and rosy with drinking; fuddle.

Three lads of Cyprus—mild, swelling spirits, That hold their honours in a wary distance, Have to-night fluster'd with R. wine cups. *Shak., Othello*, ii. 3.

A sober man is Persuade, and pure; But once in life was fluster'd with new wine, Then paced for coolness in the chapel yard. *Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien*.

-Syn. 1. To excite, disconcert, disturb, perturb, flurry, worry.

II. intrans. To become confused, as with drink; be fuddled; be flurried.

fluster (flus'ter), n. [*fluster, v.* Cf. var. *flustrum*.] Confusion or embarrassment caused by surprise; mental confusion and excitement or perturbation; flurry.

But when Caska adds to his natural impudence the *fluster* of a bottle, that which looks called for when he is sober all men abhor as outrage when he is drunk. *Tatler*, No. 252.

flusterate, flustrate (flus'ter-át, -trát), v. t.; pret. and pp. *flusterated, flustrated*, ppr. *flusterating, flustrating*. [*Irreg. < fluster + -ate².*] To fluster; fuddle; confuse. [*Colloq.*]

We were coming down Essex street one night a little flustered, and I was giving him the word to alarm the watch. *Shak., Spectator*, No. 493.

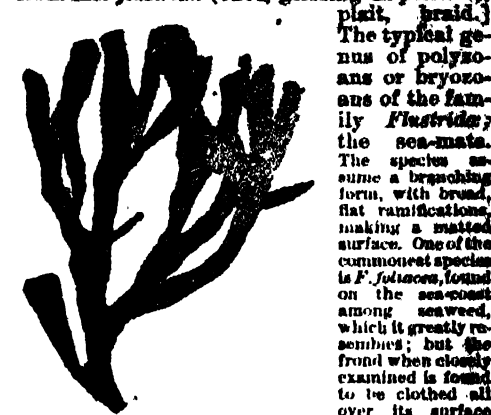
flustration, flustration (flus-tér-á-shon, -trá-shon), n. The act of flustering, or the state of being flustered; confusion; flurry. [*Colloq.*]

With a good coken sapling he dashed his doubt for all his golden cheese-toaster, and flapping me under his wing, carried me home. I have not how, being I was in such a *flustration*. *Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, I, 126.

flusterer (flus'ter-er), n. The common American coot, *Fulica americana*; more fully called *black flusterer*. *Lewis, 1700*. [*North Carolina*.]

In Carolina they are called *flustrers*, from the noise they make in flying over the surface of the water. *A. Wilson, Amer. Ornith.*

Flustra (flus'tra), n. [*NL.*, said to be formed from *AS. flustra* (once, glossing *L. plecter*), plait, braid.]



Sea-mat (*Flustra foliacea*).

minutely toothed at the angles, each inhabited by a little individual polyzoon having a mouth fringed with tentacles.

flustrate, flustration. See *flustrate, flustration*.

Flustridae (flus'tri-dā), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Flustra* + *-idae*.] A family of *Polyzoa*, of the suborder *Chilostomata* and order *Gymnolamata*, typified by the genus *Flustra*; the sea-mats or lemon-weeds. They have a membranous zoarium, either expanded and foliaceous or ligulate, usually erect, sometimes decurrent on its base of support, and unilaminar or bilaminar, with the zoecia quite internally disposed, without a raised border, more or less open and membranous in front, and the avicularia, when present, usually vicarious.

Flustrina (flus-tri-nā), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Flustra* + *-ina*.] 1. A superfamily of *Flustridae* containing flattened forms with even surface and quadrato cells.—2. [Used as a singular.] A genus of mollusks. *IP Orbigny, 1852*.

flustrine (flus'trin), a. Of or pertaining to the *Flustrina* or *Flustridae*.

flustrum (flus'trum), n. A colloquial variant of *fluster*.

We may take the thing quietly, without being in a *flustrum*. *Mrs. Edgeworth, Absentee*, v.

flute¹ (flüt), n. [*Mod. E.* (taking the place of earlier *flout¹*, q. v., and *flout²*, q. v.), < F. *flute*, now written *flüte*, a contr. of earlier *flüte* (two syllables, orig. three), < OF. *flute*, *fluite*, *flakute*, and (with false silent s) *fluste*, *fluste*, *flakuste* = Pr. Sp. *flauta* = Pg. *flauta*, *flauta* = It. *flauto*, m. (ML. refl. *flauta*), a flute; cf. OD. *fluyt*, D. *fluit* = Lat. *flute*, *flute* = MHG. *flöite*, G. *flöte* = Dan. *flöte* = Sw. *flöjt* = Bohem. *flauta* = Pol. *flut*, etc., of F. origin; verbal n. of OF. *fluter*, blow the flute, lit. blow, prob. transposed from **flatur*, < Mll. **flatur*, an assumed verb, < L. *flatus* (*flatus*), a blowing, < *flare*, blow, breathe, = E. *blow*.] 1. In music, an instrument of the pipe kind, in which the tone is produced by the impact of a current of air upon the edge of a hole in the side of a tube. See *pipe*, *flte*. Flutes are either direct or transverse, the former (flute-a-bee) having a mouthpiece or whistle at the upper end of the tube, which is held straight away from the player's mouth, and the latter (transverse flutes) having a mouth hole in the side of the tube, which is held across the player's body. In both species finger-holes in the tube control the pitch of the tones; and in both increased force in blowing raises the pitch an octave. The exact explanation of the production of the tone is somewhat uncertain. It is asserted that the stream of air, being usually flat, acts like a free reed in the opening, playing back and forth like a solid tongue.

What time ye hear the sound of the cornet, *flute*, harp, . . . and all kinds of musick, ye fall down and worship the golden image. *Gen. xli. 5*.

The ears were silver, Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke. *Shak., A. and C.*, ii. 2.

Specifically—(a) In *anc. music*, a direct flute with a conical wooden tube having a varying number of finger-holes. Sometimes two tubes were attached to one mouthpiece. (b) In *medieval music*, one of a family of direct flutes, comprising treble, alto, tenor, and bass varieties, all having conical wooden tubes with several finger-holes. The modern flageolet and the penny whistle are derivatives of the treble kind. (c) In *modern music*, a transverse flute, having a conical or cylindrical wooden or metal tube with holes controlled in part by levers, and having a compass of about three octaves upward from middle C; also called the *German flute*. The change from the medieval direct flutes took place early in the eighteenth century. The best model for orchestral use was invented by Theobald Boehm in 1832. The piccolo-flute or piccolo is a flute giving tones an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

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A light flutery material.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour. I. 241.



fluty (fl'ū-ti), *a.* [*< flutel + -y.*] Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

fluvial (fl'ū-vi-āl), *a.* [= *F. fluvial* = *Pr. Sp. Pg.* = *fluvial* = *It. fluviale*, *< L. fluvialis*, *< fluvius*, *OL. fluvios*, a river, *< fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Relating or pertaining to rivers: as, *fluvial waters*; *fluvial navigation* or *fisheries*.

The United States happily has not yet experienced such serious *fluvial* irregularities as have long wasted southern and central Europe. *The Nation*, Dec. 6, 1893.

Next in interest to the Agnostist types of Sicilian Minis are what may be called the *Fluvial* types, under which that main source of the fertility of Sicily—its springs and rivers—was represented. *T. Newton*, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 422.

fluvialist (fl'ū-vi-āl-ist), *n.* [*< fluvial + -ist.*] One who explains geological phenomena by the action of existing streams.

fluvialtic (fl'ū-vi-āl-ik), *a.* [*< L. fluvialticus*, *< fluvius*, a river; see *fluvial*.] Fluvial; fluvialtic. [*Rare.*]

fluvialtile (fl'ū-vi-āl-tīl), *a.* [= *F. fluvialtile* = *Pg.* = *fluvialtile* = *It. fluvialtile*, *< L. fluvialtilis*, of or belonging to a river, *< fluvius*, a river; see *fluvial*.] Of riverine nature; growing in or near fresh water; produced by river action; fluvial; as, *fluvialtile species* or *deposits*.

A lake is the landscape's most beautiful and expressive feature. It is earth's eye. The *fluvialtile* trees next the shore are the slender eyelashes which fringe it. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 202.

The river is, itself, a powerful agent of direct denudation—*fluvialtile* denudation, as it is sometimes termed. *Huxley*, *Physiography*, p. 136.

Fluviatilis (fl'ū-vi-āl-tīl-i-de), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. fluvialtilis + -idae*.] A family of fresh-water or river sponges, distinguished from the *Lacus-tridae* by the birotulate shape of the skeletal spicules.

Fluvicola (fl'ū-vīk'ō-lī), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. fluvius*, a river, + *colere*, inhabit. 1. The typical genus of watercrops of the subfamily *Fluvicolina*,



Watercress (*Fluvicola climacura*)

established by Swainson in 1827. *F. climacura* and *F. pura* are characteristic examples. The plumage is black and white. The birds inhabit the papyrus and other open places, generally in the vicinity of water.

2. A genus of crustaceans.

Fluvicolina (fl'ū-vīk'ō-lī-ne), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Fluvicola + -ina*.] A subfamily of South American chlamydorhynchid tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*, taking name from the genus *Fluvicola*; the watercrops. Also called *Alcotrinina* and *Ternstroferina*.

fluvicoline (fl'ū-vīk'ō-līn), *a.* [*As Fluvicola + -ine*.] Fluvial or fluvialtic; inhabiting rivers, or frequenting their banks; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fluvicolina*.

fluviomarine (fl'ū-vi-ō-mā-rīn'), *a.* [*< L. fluvius*, a river, + *marinus*, of the sea; see *fluvial* and *marine*.] In *geol.*, an epithet applied to such deposits as have been formed in estuaries, or on the bottom of the sea at a greater or less distance from the embouchure, by rivers bearing with them the detritus of the land.

fluvioterrestrial (fl'ū-vi-ō-tē-rē-strī-āl), *a.* [*< L. fluvius*, a river, + *terrestris*, of the earth; see *fluvial* and *terrestrial*.] Pertaining to the land-surface of the globe and its fresh waters; not marine or maritime.

The marine *fluvial* are entirely independent of the *fluvioterrestrial*. *Phil. Proc. Biol. Soc.*, 1883, II. 30.

flux (fluks), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. flux*, also *flur* (see *flu*), a flow, flood of the tide, and in medical senses), *< OF. flux*, *F. flux* = *Sp. Pg. fluxo* = *It. fusso*, *< L. fluere*, a flow, a flowing, *< fluere*, pp. *fluens*, flow; see *fluent*. Cf. *flush* (in cards), a doublet of *flux*.] 1. The act of

flowing; a flowing, as of a fluid; flow in general, but now most commonly an occasional flow; an outpouring or effusion of anything.

The cause of the extraordinary swiftness of this lake is the continual *flux* of the snow-water descending from those mountains. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 84.

No *flux* and reflux of thought, half meditative, half capricious. *De Quincey*, *Rhetoric*.

Hence—2. Continual change; the mode of being of that which is instantaneous, ceasing to exist as soon as it begins to exist. This is specifically termed *Heraclean flux*, from the doctrine of the ancient Greek philosopher Heraclean that there is no being or permanence, but that all things are transitory and fleeting.

For time considered in itself is but the *flux* of that very instant wherein the motion of the heaven began. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 60.

Certain it is that matter is in a perpetual *flux* and never at a stay. *Bacon*, *Vindication of Things* (ed. 1887).

All things, as the old skeptics said, are in ceaseless *flux*, and yet, to find truth, we must find something permanent. *Leatie Stephen*, *Eng. Thought*, I. 28.

3. In *pathol.*, a morbid or abnormal issue or discharge of matter, as blood, mucus, or pus, from any mucous surface of the internal viscera or viscera: as, the bloody *flux* (dysentery).

It befel, the fadir of Publius for to ligge travellid with feveres and disenterie or *flux*. *Wyclif*, *Deeds* (Acta) xxviii. 8 (Oxf.).

The next year [A. D. 987] was calamitous, bringing strange *fluxes* upon men, and murren upon cattle. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

4. Matter which is discharged in a flux; defluxion; excrement.

Yvet is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shak.*, *As you Like It*, III. 2.

5. A flowing together; concurrence; confluence.

Thus misery doth part the *flux* of company. *Shak.*, *As you Like It*, II. 1.

6. Fusion; conversion to a liquid state by the operation of heat.—7. In *metall.*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalis, borax, tartar, and other saline matter, or, in large operations, limestone or fluor-spar. Alkaline *fluxes* are either the *crude*, the *white*, or the *black flux*. When tartar is deflagrated with half its weight of nitre, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash remains, which is often called *black flux*; when an equal weight of nitre is used, the whole of the charcoal is burned off, and carbonate of potassium remains, which, when thus procured, is called *white flux*.

8. In *math.*, a vector which is referred to a unit of area.—**Bloody flux**, dysentery. **Hepatic flux**, bilious flux.

II. *a.* Flowing; changing; inconstant; variable.

Our argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living languages. *Abp. Newcome*, *Eng. Biblical Trans.*, p. 233.

flux (fluks), *v.* [*< flux*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To flood; overflow.

Surely, that God is mercifull that will admit offences to be expiated by the sigh and *fluxed* eyes. *Fidham*, *Resolves*, I. 89.

2. In *med.*, to cause a flux or evacuation from; salivate; purge.

He might fashionably and gently have been duced or *fluxed* into another world. *South*, *Sermons*, II. 715.

3. To clear or clean out by or as if by an evacuation; relieve by purging, literally or figuratively.

'Twas he that gave our nation purges, And *fluxed* the house of many a burgess. *J. Butler*, *Hudibras*, II. 1. 302.

4. To melt; fuse; make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will *flux* two of siliceous earth with effervescence. *Kerwin*.

II. *intrans.* To flow or change. [*Rare.*]

The invading waters . . . *fluxing* along the wall from below the road-bridge. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, I.

There is a mystery about it which has not yet been penetrated—that monarchy should be so universal and indefensible in the East, while in the West it has been so *flux* and unstable. *J. Hadley*, *Essays*, p. 365.

fluxation (fluk-sā-shon), *n.* [*< flux + -ation*.] A flowing or passing away: *flux*.

They [the Siamese] believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from identity. *C. Leslie*, *Short Method with Deists*.

fluxibility (fluk-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *Sp. fluxibilidad* = *Pg. fluxibilidade* = *It. fluxibilità*, *< ML. fluxibilitas*, *< fluxibilis*, fluxible; see *fluxible*.] The quality of being fluxible, or admitting of flux or change; specifically, the quality of being fusible; fusibility.

For the *fluxibility* of human nature is so great that it is no wonder if errors should have crept in, the ways being so many; but it is a great wonder of God that none should ever creep in. *Hammond*, *Works*, II. 324.

fluxible (fluk-si-bl), *a.* [= *OF. fluxible* = *OFp. fluxibile* = *Pg. fluxível* = *It. fluxibile*, *< ML. fluxibilis*, fluxible, *< L. fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow; see *fluent*, *flux*.] Capable of undergoing flux or change; specifically, fusible. [*Obsolete in figurative uses.*]

But the evening dewes cause them [pearls] to be soft and *fluxible*. *Holland*, tr. of *Amianthus*, p. 224.

Good Education and acquir'd Wisdom ought to correct the *fluxible* fault, if any such be, of our watry situation. *Milton*, *Free Commonwealth*.

fluxibleness (fluk-si-bl-ness), *n.* Same as *fluxibility*. [*Rare.*]

fluxile (fluk-sil), *a.* [*< LL. fluxilis*, fluid, *< L. fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow; see *fluent*, *flux*.] Same as *fluxible*.

fluxility (fluk-sil'i-ti), *n.* [*< fluxile + -ity*.] Same as *fluxibility*.

Our experiments seem to teach that the supposed avulsion of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility*, of the bodies here below. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 74.

fluxing-bed (fluk-sing-bed), *n.* In the manufacture of soda, one of the two parts into which the sole of the furnace is divided. It is lower than the other part, and slightly concave.

fluxion (fluk-shon), *n.* [*< F. fluxion* = *Sp. fluxion* = *Pg. fluxão* = *It. fluxione*, *< L. fluxio(n-)*, var. of *fluxio(n-)*, a flowing, *< fluere*, pp. *fluens*, flow; see *fluent*, *fluxuate*.] 1. The act of flowing; fluxation; change.—2. That which flows; that which changes; a flux.

Some faine that these should be the catarracts of heaven, which were all opened at Noe's flood. But I think them rather to be such *fluxions* and eruptions as Aristotle, in his booke de Mundo, saith to chance in the sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. II. 21.

And this is wrought the rather, by means of those *fluxions* which rest upon waters, looking-glasses, or any such mirrors by way of repercussion. *Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 564.

Specifically—(a) In *met.* (1) An abnormal flow or determination of blood or other humor to any organ, as the brain, active hyperemia. (2) A catarrh. (b) The running or reduction of metals to a fluid state; fusion. *Orig.* (c) Something, as an indication, which constantly varies. [*Rare.*]

Less to be counted than the *fluxions* of spiders. *De Quincey*.

3. In *math.*, the rate of change of a continuously varying quantity; the differential coefficient relatively to the time. A fluxion is denoted by a dot placed over the symbol of the fluent or variable. This form and the method of *fluxions* (which see, below) were invented by Sir Isaac Newton.

Fluxions themselves should be regarded as generally finite, according to what seems to have been the ultimate view of Newton. *Sir W. R. Hamilton*.

When a quantity changes from time to time, its rate of change is called the *fluxion* of the quantity. *W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, II. 14.

Corresponding *fluxions*, rates at which two connected quantities may change together, simultaneous differentials. **Fluent of a fluxion**.—*Inverse method of fluxions*, the method of treating problems of integration by means of fluxions.—**Method of fluxions**, Newton's form of the calculus, hardly distinguishable from the differential calculus of Leibnitz. It makes use of the conceptions of the doctrine of limits in place of fictitious infinitesimals of different orders. See *calculus*, 3. *differential*, and *limit*.—**Second fluxion**, the rate of change of the rate of change of a variable quantity; the second differential coefficient relatively to the time; denoted by two dots over the symbol of the fluent.

fluxional (fluk-shon-āl), *a.* [*< fluxion + -al*.] 1. Subject to flux or change; variable; inconstant. [*Rare.*]

The merely human, the temporary and *fluxional*. *Coleridge*.

2. In *math.*, pertaining to or solved by the method of fluxions.—**Fluxional or fluxionary calculus or analysis**, the method of fluxions (which see, under *fluxion*).—**Fluxional equation**. See *equation*.

fluxionary (fluk-shon-ā-rī), *a.* [= *F. fluxionaire*; as *fluxion + -ary*.] Same as *fluxional*.

The skill with which detention or conscious arrest is given to the evanescent, external projection to what is internal, outline to what is *fluxionary*, and body to what is vague—all this depends entirely on the command over language, as the one sole means of embodying ideas. *De Quincey*, *Style*, iv.

fluxionist (fluk-shon-ist), *n.* [*< fluxion + -ist*.] One skilled in fluxions.

Whether an algebraist, *fluxionist*, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasoning. *By. Berkeley*, *Analyst*, Query 43.

fluxion-structure (fluk-shon-struk-tūr), *n.* Same as *fluidal structure*. See *fluidal*.

fluxive (fluk-siv), *a.* [*< L. fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow, + *-iv*.] Flowing; wanting substance or solidity.

These [letters] often bathed in her *flaxen* eyes.
Shak., *Love's Complaint*, l. 50.
These arguments are as *flaxen* as liquor split upon a
table.
R. Jonson, *Discoveries*.
Flux- Spoon (fluks' spoon), *n.* A small ladle for
dipping up a sample of molten metal for test-
ing.
Fluxure (fluks' jūr), *n.* [*L. fluxura*, a flowing.
See *flux*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *flux*.] 1. The
quality of being fluid. R. Jonson.—2. A flowing
or fluid matter; as, a *fluxure* from a wound.
Fluxweed (fluks' wēd), *n.* A name given to va-
rious plants used as remedies for dysentery.
fly (flī), *v.*; pret. *flew*, pp. *flown*, ppr. *flying*.
[Early mod. E. also *flee*, *flye*; < ME. *flyen*, *fluen*,
flyen, *flyen*, *flyen*, *flyen*, *flyen*, *flyen*, etc.
(pret. *flog*, *fleh*, *fleh*, *fleh*, *fleh*, *fleh*, *fleh*, *fleh*,
fleh, *fleh*, *fleh*, etc., pl. *flugen*, *flugen*, *flugen*,
flugen, *flugen*, etc.), fly, < AS. *flygan*, *flygan*,
(pret. *flēg*, *flēh*, pl. *flugen*, pp. *flōgan*, fly,
rarely (by confusion with *flēon*) *flee*, = OE. *fles*,
flaga, N. Fr. *flaga* = D. *chegan* = M. G. *chegan*,
L. G. *chegan* = OHG. *chegan*, MHG. *chegan*, G.
chegan = Icel. *flyga* = Norw. *flyga* = Sw. *flyga*
= Dan. *flyge*, fly, = Goth. **flugan*, inferred from
derived factitive *flaugjan* in comp. as *flaugjan*,
drive about, lit. cause to fly about, as the wind
does light substances. The common Teut. root
is **flug*, the word being quite different from *flee*,
AS. *flēon*, etc., Goth. **flisan*, Teut. **flisan*,
with which, however, it has been partly con-
fused from the AS. period: see *flee*. Hence
fly, *n.*, *fly*, *fly*, *fly*, *fly*, *fly*, *fly*, *fly*, *fly*,
fly, and *fly* = *fly*, *fly*, *fly*, *fly*, *fly*, *fly*,
fly, and *fly* = *fly*, *fly*, *fly*, *fly*, *fly*, *fly*,
I. *trans.* 1. To move through the air by the aid of wings,
as birds.
And feebest fowl of flight is that *feageth* or *swymeth*;
And that is the pekok and the pokenne; provide riches men
thei *fluketh*.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 249.
Ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not so
dangerously *flown* abroad before the feathers of the cause
had been grown.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., vii.
From that which highest *flew* to that which lowest crept.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, ll. 154.
Ravens, crows, and kites
Fly o'er our heads, and downward look on us.
Shak., *J. C.*, v. 1.
2. To pass or move in air by the force of wind
or any other impulse; as, clouds *fly* before the
wind; a ball *flew* from a cannon, an arrow from
a bow; the explosion made the gravel *fly*.
As, forced from wind-guns, lead its if can *fly*,
And ponderous slugs at swiftly through the sky.
Pope, *Immacul.*, l. 181.
Quick *flew* the shuttle from her arm of snow.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 161.
Then the blue
Bullets *flew*.
And the trooper-jackets ridden at the touch of the leaden
Rifle by ath.
G. H. McManis, *Carmen Bellisimum*.
3. To rise, spring, shoot, or be cast in air, as
smoke, sparks, or other light objects.
His falcon on a flint he softly smiteth,
That from the cold stone sparks of fire do *fly*.
Shak., *Lavence*, l. 177.
Their [martyrs] ashes *flew*.
— No marble tells us whither. *Chapin*, *Task*, v. 728.
4. To move or pass with swiftness or alacrity;
go rapidly or at full speed; rush; dart; as, to
fly to the relief of a distressed friend; the ship
flew before the wind; recriminations *flew* about.
The Nazarin, sore daunted with the buffe,
Snatcheth his sword, and fiercely to him *flew*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, l. II. 17.
Madam, if you bid me go, I will run; if you bid me run,
I'll *fly* (if I can) upon your errand. *Howell*, *Letters*, ll. 66.
Only this I know, that Calma are very frequent there
[near the line], as also Tornadoes and sudden Gusts, in
which the Winds *fly* in a moment quite round the Com-
pass.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. 31. 25.
Fool! kneave! and dunce!
Flew back and forth, like strokes of penell
In a child's fingers.
Lowell, *Oriental Apologue*.
5. To depart suddenly or swiftly; take flight;
escape; flee; as, the rogue has *flown*; his for-
tune will soon *fly*.
Mark Antony is in your tents, my lord!
Fly therefore, noble Cassius, fly far off.
Shak., *J. C.*, v. 2.
Wouldst thou then be free from envy and scorn, from
anger and strife, fly from the occasions of them.
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. 2.
Where, my deluded sense, was reason flown?
Where the high majesty of David's throne?
Prior, *Solomon*, II.
Heaven's light forever shines, earth's shadows fly.
Shelley, *Adonais*, III.
6. To part suddenly or with violence; burst or
be rent into fragments or shreds; as, the bottle
flew into a thousand pieces; the sail *flew* in tat-
tlers.

The splinter's spear-shaft crack and fly.
Tennyson, *Sir Galahad*.
"O bubble world,
Whose colours in a moment break and fly!"
Why, who said that? I know not—true enough!
Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, v. 2.
Overheated steel is apt to fly or crack in hardening.
Norman, *Mining Encyclopedia*, p. 55.
7. To flutter; wave or play, as a flag in the
wind.
High in the air Britannia's standard flies.
Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 110.
Soon as soft vernal breezes warm the sky,
Britannia's colours in the zephyrs fly.
Addison, *The Campaign*.
White sails flying on the yellow sea.
Tennyson, *Detain*.
8. To be evanescent; fade; disappear; said
of colors; as, that color is sure to fly when the
fabric is washed. [Colloq.]—9. To hunt with
a falcon; hawk.
We'll then to like French falconers, fly at anything we
see.
Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2.
A flying moor (moor). See moor. As the crow flies.
See *crow*.—Flying adder. Same as *adder*. Flying
blister, bridge, buttress, dustman, Dutchman, etc.
See the nouns. Flying column, in her, a bearing repre-
senting a short column or pillar with wings. Flying lib,
sap, etc. See the nouns. To come off with flying col-
ors, to succeed or triumph. In addition to the carrying of
unfurled flags by troops. To fly about (about), to change
direction frequently; said of the wind. To fly around.
See to fly round. To fly at, to spring or rush at with
hostile intention; as, a hen *flew* at a dog or a cat. A dog
flew at a man. To fly at the brook, to hunt water fowl
with hawks.
Believe me, lords, for *flown* at the brook.
I saw not better sport these seven years' day.
Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 1.
To fly in the face of. (a) To insult. (b) To resist, act
in defiance, oppose with violence, act in direct opposition to.
Fly in nature's face.
But how if nature fly in my face first?
Then nature's the aggressor.
Shak., *Spanish Friar*.
Their [men's] Conscience still *flies* in their face, and re-
buke them sharply for their sin.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. ii.
To fly light, to sail, as a ship, with but little cargo or ball-
ast. To fly off. (a) To depart suddenly; run away.
This point outrages
Flies off for one to pursue.
Fletcher, *Wild Goose Chase*, IV. 1.
(b) To revolt. (c) To evaporate or volatilize.
The metallic oxide (as combined with a volatile acid, like
the acetic, which *flew* off and leaves it insoluble in the
flue.
O'Neill, *Hygiene and Health*, p. 261.
To fly off the handle, to go beyond bounds in speech or
action, be carried away by excitement or passion, break
out or away from constraint of the mind, from the flying
of the handle of a horse, to break out when a blow is
struck with it. [Colloq.] V. 8.
When I used to tell minister this, as he was *flying* off
the handle, he'd say, Sam, you're as wild as a cat, but
as cold and dry.
Halderton (Sam Slick), *Human Nature*, p. 149.
To fly on (thead), to move on, as a ship, quickly in
a given scene in right of the audience. To fly open,
to open suddenly or freely; as, the door *flew* open.
No door but *flew* open to her, her presence was above a
charm.
B. Jonson, *Christmas Revels*, II. 1.
To fly out. (a) To rush or dart out. (b) To break out in
anger, uproar, or license.
They [the apostles] never *flew* out into any extravagant
position, never betray any weakness or fear.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. ii.
So you will fly out? Can you be so bold, me? What
the devil good can passion do? *Shak.*, *The Rivals*, II. 1.
To fly round or around, to be active or bustling, move
briskly. [Colloq.] V. 8.
Come, gals, fly round, and let's get it. Mrs. Clavers some
supper.
Lawyer Dean he *flew* round like a patched pen on a
shovel.
H. H. Stone, *Oldtown*, p. 44.
To fly upon. (a) To pounce upon, seize.
And the people *flew* upon the spoil. I Sam. xiv. 37.
(b) To assail; abuse.
David sent messengers out of the wilderness to salute
our master; and he railed on them [Joshua, *flew* upon
them].
I Sam. xiv. 34.
To let fly. (a) Absolutely, to make an attack or assault
with an object to discharge, throw, drive, or utter with
violence, as, to let fly a stone, to let fly a torrent of abuse.
Whom arrows made *fly* round, woundly speak, or by Dian,
Without distinction let fly at ye all!
Fletcher, *Sea Voyage*, II. 2.
They, therefore, in a general way, let fly at them again,
counting them as bad as the men in the cage.
Johnson, *Pilgrims Progress*, p. 146.
(b) Naut., to let go suddenly, as, let fly the sheets. To
make the feathers or fur fly, to make an effective at-
tack or assault, produce great confusion, disturbance or
damage by a vigorous onslaught, as with tongue or pen
or by physical force. In allusion to the flying of a bird's
feathers or of an animal's fur when struck by shot.
II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move through or
float in the air; as, to fly carrier-pigeons; to
fly a flag or a kite.

He make a match with you; meet me to-morrow
At Chevy-Chase; He *fly* my Hawke with yours.
T. Heywood, *Woman Killed with Kindness*.
2. To attack by the flight of a falcon or hawk; to
fly at.
If a man can tame this monster, and bring her to feed
at the hand, and govern her, and with her fly other re-
vening fowl and kill them, it is somewhat worth.
Bacon, *Fragment of an Essay on Fame* (ed. 1667).
Fly everything you see to the mark, and censure it
freely.
R. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, Ind.
The Parliament flying upon several Men, and then let-
ting them alone, does as a hawk that flies a Covey of
partridges.
Shelden, *Table-Talk*, p. 80.
3. To flee from; shun; avoid as by flight; get
away from; as, to fly the sight of one we hate.
This is not well, rash and unbridled boy,
To fly the favours of so good a King.
Shak., *All's Well*, III. 2.
Costly Apparel let the Fair One fly.
Congreve, *Tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*.
To fly out of the hood, in falconry, to unhood and slip
when the quarry is in sight.
Falconer or long winged hawks are either flown out of the
hood, . . . or they are made to wait on till game is flushed.
Keyes, *Brit.*, IX. 9.
To fly the kite, to obtain money on notes of accommoda-
tion bills. In allusion to keeping such paper flying about as
children do a kite. [Common retail slang.] To fly the red
flag, to spout blood, as a whale.
fly (flī), *v.*; pl. *flies* (fliz). (In def. l. < ME.
flye, < AS. *flyge*, flight, < *flagan* (pp. *flōgan*),
fly; in other senses from the modern verb;
see *fly*, v.) 1. The act of flying, or passing
through the air; flight. [Obsolete or rare.]
The eagle is fittest fowl in *fly*,
Over all fowles to waite by a wing. *
Holly Roed (ed. Morris), p. 231.
Twas an easy fly; the chariot (a car borne by owls) soon
descended upon the crest of a hill.
Dickens, *Imperial Marriage*, III. 3.
2. A state of flying; in the phrase on the fly
(which see, below).—3. Something having a
rapid or flying motion, or some relation to such
motion. (a) In much. (b) An arrangement of values on
a revolving axis to regulate the motion of clockwork by
the impact of the values against the air; a faner; now
chiefly used in musical boxes and the striking parts of
clock mechanisms. (c) Some contrivance for regulating
the motion of machinery, as a fly wheel or steam-arms
loaded at the ends with heavy weights, and placed at right
angles to the axle of a windlass, jack, or the like. See
fly wheel. Also called *flywheel*. (d) In printing, a con-
trivance for receiving and delivering separately printed
pieces, as they are printed on a press. The common form
is an open framework of rods of wood, swinging in a
square circle on a rocking shaft, at the tail of a print-
ing press. Also called *fly*. (e) In weaving, a shuttle with
which driven through the shed by a blow or jerk. (f) In
knitting machines, a piece for holding the needle in posi-
tion while passing through a new loop. Also called a *latch*.
g) In a spinning frame, one of the arms that revolve round
the bobbin and twist the yarn as it is wound upon it. See
flyer, 4 (b). (h) That part of a vase which is painted and shows
which way the bowl blows. (i) In base ball and cricket, a
ball knocked or thrown high in the air. (j) (1) The extent
of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the waving
end or, in a banner hanging from a cross yard, the length
vertically from the yard downward. (2) The outer or loose
flying end in general, as distinguished from the part near
the mast or yard.
The part of a flag furthest from the point of suspension
is called the fly.
Keyes, *Brit.*, IX. 278.
4. pl. In a theater, the large space above the pro-
scenium, extending over the whole of the stage,
and including the borders, border-lights, many
ropes, cleats, and pulleys, the beams to which
these are attached, and the fly galleries on either
side from which the borders and drop-scenes
are hauled.—5. A piece of canvas drawn over
the ridge-pole of a tent, doubling the thickness
of the roof, but not in contact with it except
at the ridge-pole.—6. The flap or door of a
tent.
Two or three Indians approached, passed through the
fly, and then came in.
The Century, XXV. 195.
7. A strip of material sewed to a garment, but
differing from a flounce in being drawn straight
without gathering, and usually serving some
purpose other than mere ornament. Thus, in
some coats the buttonholes are inserted in a fly, so that
the buttons do not show when the coat is buttoned; some-
times the fly is sewed on beneath the buttonholes.
8. In cotton-spinning, waste cotton.—9. The
hinged board which covers the keys of a piano
or an organ when not in use. Fly of the mariners'
compass, the compass card. On the fly, during flight;
while still in the air, before reaching the ground; as, to
shoot a bird on the fly, to catch a ball on the fly.
fly² (flī, n.; pl. except in names, 8, flies (fliz)).
[Early mod. E. also *fly*, *fly*; < ME. *flye*, *flye*, *flye*,
flye, *flye*, *flye*, *flye*, *flye*, etc., < AS. *flyge*, a fly
(*fly*, *musca*) = D. *flye* = M. G. *flige*, L. *flye*, *flye* =
OHG. *fluga*, MHG. *flage*, G. *flage*, also (with
umlaut) OHG. *fluga*, MHG. *fluge*, G. *fluge*, also (with
umlaut) Icel. *fluga* = Sw. *fluga* =
Dan. *flue*, a fly; < *flagan*, E. *fly*; see *fly*, v.]

This scientific illustration depicts a fly, likely a species of housefly. The central figure is a full-body view of the insect, showing its long, segmented body, six legs, and two large, transparent wings with distinct venation. To the left of the main figure is a detailed view of the fly's head and thorax, showing the compound eyes, antennae, and the base of the wings. To the right of the main figure are two separate views of a wing, labeled 'a' and 'b', showing the intricate network of veins. The illustration is rendered in a classic scientific style with fine lines and shading.

Houshian Fly (C. ad. male, dorsal view)
 a, larva; b, pupa; c, mated state of wheat

got. There are two broods annually, the first laying eggs in April or May, the second in September. The remedies are late sowing, or sometimes sowing a small patch early to serve as a trap, pasturing with sheep in November, and sowing hardy varieties, such as the tenderbill Mediterranean wheat, especially the Lancaster variety. **Onion-fly**, *Anthomyia esparum*, the larva of which is known as the onion maggot. See *Anthomyia*. **Orange-belted fly**, *Eubania cinctus*. **Snelled fly**, in England, a fly fitted on a spall. **Spanish fly**, the blistering fly. See *Cantharis*. **Tail-fly**, in America, the fly at the end of the leader. See *Salix*. **To cast the fly**. See *cast*. **To rise to the fly**, to be attracted by an artificial fly when it is offered as a lure, said of some fishes, in contradistinction to others which take unken bait only. **Trotle a fly**, to dress a hook so that it shall resemble a fly. **White fly**, (a) The common name of *Trialeurodes* about the great lakes of the United States. (b) In ephemerids, a shed fly. May-fly, or day fly. (Local L. S.) (See also cabbage fly, carrot fly, hand fly, milk fly, soldier fly, saw fly, stretch fly, etc.) **fly** (fl), n. c.; pret. and pp. *fled*, ppr. *flying*. [*fly*, n., G.] **I. trans.** To convey in a fly.

3. A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat used for the transportation in canals and rivers of goods

Fly-book

flycatcher (flī'kach'ər), *n.* 1. One who or that which catches or entraps flies or other winged insects.—2. Specifically, a bird which habitually pursues and captures insects on the wing. (a) Any species of the old world family *Muscicapidae*, a large group of oscine passerine birds having a flattened



Hed Fleischer (Musician & Scientist)

fly-drill (fl' drill), *n.* A drill to which a steady momentum is imparted by means of a fly-wheel having a reciprocating motion like that of the balance-wheel of a watch.

fly-dung (flī'dung), *v. t.* In *dyeing*, to pass through a bath of strong sow-dung, or, as is now usual, of a solution of silicate of soda, of the double phosphate of soda and lime, or of arsenite or arseniate of soda, in order to get rid of the flies or spots due to irregular dyeing: said of goods dyed with madder.

fly-dunging (flī'dung-ing), *n.* In *dyeing*, the first of the two passages of a fabric through the dunging solution, the second passage being known as the *second dunging*. See *fly-dung*.

The dunging process is always performed twice: the first time in a cistern with rollers, and the second, in a beck similar to a dye-beck, washing well between. The first is called *fly-dunging*; the other, *second dunging*.
Ure, Dict., I. 427.

flyer, *n.* See *flier*.

fly-finisher (flī'fin'ish-ēr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, one who fits up and places in position the movable parts of a piano.

fly-fishing (flī'fin'ish-ing), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the act of fitting and placing in position the movable parts of a piano.

fly-fish (flī'fish), *n.* A scorpenoid fish, *Sebastes rhodochlorus*, with moderate scales, smooth cranial ridges, and pale blotches on the sides, surrounded by green shades. It is about a foot long, and is found in deep water off the coast of California.

fly-fisher (flī'fish-ēr), *n.* One who angles with flies as lures.

A fly allusion to the colossal catches reported by imaginative fly-fishers.
The Critic, April 3, 1886.

fly-fishing (flī'fish-ing), *n.* The art or practice of angling for fish with a rod and natural or artificial flies as lures.

Fly fishing, or fishing at the top, is, as I said before, of two sorts, with a natural and living fly, or with an artificial and made fly.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 241.

fly-flap (flī'flap), *n.* 1. Something with which to drive away flies; a fly-flapper.

A fly-flap, wherewith to chase them away from blowing of meats, balneum.
Whitake, Dict. (ed. 1808), p. 207.

2. A kind of somersault. See the extract.

There was also the feat of turning round with great rapidity, alternately bearing upon the hands and feet, denominated the *fly flap*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

fly-flapper (flī'flap-ēr), *n.* 1. One who drives away flies by means of a fly-flap.—2. A fly-flap.—3. One who turns fly-flaps.

fly-frame (flī'frām), *n.* 1. In *printing*, the longer rods on three sides of the fly of a printing-press, which give the smaller rods proper strength and stiffness.—2. In *plate-glass making*, a machine for grinding smooth any roughness upon the surface of the plates. It consists of two beds of stone or cast-iron placed a short distance apart, with a pivoted frame with two arms secured between them, and oscillating on its pivot. The arms carry heavy rubbing plates, each being secured to its arm by a pin traveling in a slot in the arm. When the machine is set in motion, sand and water are applied between the rubbing plates and the plates of glass, which are secured upon the beds by plaster of Paris, and a vigorous grinding action is induced upon the surface of the glass.—Robbin and fly-frame. See *bobbin*.

fly-fringe (flī'frīng), *n.* A trimming for women's dresses worn toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was made of floss-silk, the spreading and projecting tassels of which were supposed to resemble flies.

fly-gallery (flī'gal'e-ri), *n.* One of several galleries on either side of the flies of a theater, varying in number according to the size of the house. The drop-scenes and borders are worked from the fly-galleries.

The "fly-men" who work the drops and borders are at the ropes in the first fly-gallery.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 444.

fly-governor (flī'guv'ēr-nor), *n.* Same as *fly*, 3 (a).

fly-honeysuckle (flī'hun'i-suk-l), *n.* In bot.: (a) A plant, *Lonicera Nylotum*. (b) A name given to a species of *Halleria*.

fly-hook (flī'hūk), *n.* A fish-hook to which is attached an artificial fly as a lure.

flying (flī'ing), *n.* [*< ME. flyinge, flyhyng, etc.; verbal n. of fly, v.*] 1. The act of moving through the air on wings; flight.

Some (fowls) are of flī flyhyng for heynyes of body and for thaire nestes es wighle ferre fra the erthe.
Hauyde, Fowle Treatises (E. E. T. 8), p. 2.

2. *pl.* Loose or floating waste of any kind.

If the dynamo-machine should not be exposed to dust or flyings.
Green, Dict. of Elect., p. 97.

fly-ing (flī'ing), *p. a.* Swift; equipped for swift motion: as, a *fly-ing party*.—*Flying army*, a strong body of cavalry and infantry, which is always in motion to cover its own garrisons or to keep the enemy in continual alarm. *Farrow*.—*Flying artillery*, camp, column, etc. See the nouns.

fly-ing-cat (flī'ing-kat), *n.* 1. Same as *fly-ing-lemur*.—2. The taguan or flying-squirrel, a species of the rodent genus *Pteromys*. [*Rare*.]

fly-ing-dragon (flī'ing-drag'on), *n.* See *dragon*, 2.

fly-ing-feather (flī'ing-fern'ēr), *n.* Same as *flight-feather* (which see, under *feather*).

fly-ing-fish (flī'ing-fish), *n.* Any fish which can sustain itself or make a flight through the air by means of enlarged and wing-like pectoral fins. Specifically—(a) A sphenodontous fish of the family *Exocoetidae* and subfamily *Exocoetinae*, especially of the genus *Exocoetus*. (See these words.) Nine species of this



California Flying-fish (*Exocoetus californicus*).

genus, and of the related genera *Haliargyreus* and *Parargyreus*, have been taken off the Atlantic coast of North America. There is also a large Californian species, *E. californicus*, some 16 or 17 inches long, which has been observed to take very long flights. See the extract.

The *fly-ing-fishes* proper, forming the subfamily of *Exocoetinae*, are distinguished (from other *exocoetids*) by the development of the pectorals, which are elongated and capable of considerable horizontal extension, so that the fish is buoyed up in the air, which it reaches by vigorous movements of its stout tail and caudal fin. . . . The species of the family are pelagic, and representatives are found in almost all the tropical and warm seas. They associate together in schools of considerable size. The aerial flight is not strictly entitled to the name, for the pectoral fins are not used in active progression, but are simply employed as para-hutes. . . . The fins are . . . more or less vibrated, but it is rather by an opposition to the air than by the volition of the animal.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 175.

(b) The flying-gurnard, flying-robin, or bat fish, an acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Cephalanthus* or *Dactylopterus*, having enlarged pectoral fins divided into two parts, and also able to take short flights in the air. They are pelagic like the others, and go in schools in warm seas, though the best-known species, *C. or D. volitans*, reaches a high latitude. Some are from 12 to 18 inches in length, and in general they resemble the gurnards (*Trigloides*), but differ in many anatomical details. See cut under *Dactylopterus*.

fly-ing-fox (flī'ing-foks), *n.* A large frugivorous bat; any bat of the family *Pteropidae*, and especially of the genus *Pteropus*, as the well-



Flying fox (*Pteropus medius*).

known *P. rubricollis*; so called from the fox-like shape of the head. There are many species, constituting collectively one of the prime divisions of the order *Chiroptera*.

The terms are all gone, but in their place the *fly-ing-foxes* flap heavily along the water.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 83.

fly-ing-frog (flī'ing-frog), *n.* A batrachian of Borneo, of the genus *Rhophophorus* and family



Flying-frog (*Rhophophorus marmoratus*).

Ranidae, having enormously long webbed toes, enabling it to sustain a kind of flight.

fly-ing-gecko (flī'ing-gek'ō), *n.* A kind of gecko-lizard, *Phyllorhina homaloccephala*, which has large wing-like expansions of skin on the head, trunk, tail, and limbs, acting as a parachute to sustain the animal during flying leaps.

fly-ing-gurnard (flī'ing-gūr'nard), *n.* A flying-fish of the family *Cephalanthidae* or *Dactylopteroide*. Also called *flying-robin*. See *flying-fish* (b), and cut under *Dactylopterus*.

fly-ing-hook (flī'ing-hūk), *n.* The upper or third hook on the line used by fishermen in catching whiting and other small fish. [South Carolina, U. S.]

fly-ing-lemur (flī'ing-lō'mōr), *n.* A mammal of the order *Insectivora* and family *Galopithecidae*. It is provided with an extension of the skin like a parachute, by means of which it makes flying leaps from tree to tree. Its resemblance to a lemur is such that it was formerly referred to the order *Primates*. It has, however, no special affinity with the lemurs. *Galopithecus* is a common species of Borneo, Sumatra, Malacca, etc. Also called *fly-ing-cat*. See cut under *Galopithecus*.

fly-ing-lizard (flī'ing-līz'ard), *n.* Any lizard of the genus *Draco*, as *D. volans*.

fly-ing-machine (flī'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A mechanism designed to enable its user to fly or float through the air, or to carry one or more persons through the air by the use of steam, electricity, or other motive power. Recent experiments with flying machines have thrown much light on the theory of aeronautics, but have not attained satisfactory practical results.

2. A machine designed to float in and propel itself through the air.

fly-ing-marmot (flī'ing-mār'mōt), *n.* A taguan or large flying-squirrel of the genus *Pteromys*. [*Goodrich*.]

fly-ing-phalanger (flī'ing-fa-lan'jēr), *n.* A general popular name of the petaurists or flying marsupial animals of the family *Phalangistidae*. They have a parachute-like fold of skin along the sides by which they are enabled to take flying leaps through the air. There are several species and genera, differing much in size and general appearance, some being no larger than a mouse. Also called *acrobat* and *flying-squirrel*. See cut under *Acrobates*.

fly-ing-robin (flī'ing-rob'in), *n.* The flying-gurnard.

fly-ing-shot (flī'ing-shot), *n.* 1. A shot fired at an object in motion, as a horseman, or a ship under sail, etc.—2. A marksman who fires at an object in motion. *Farrow*.

fly-ing-squid (flī'ing-skwid), *n.* A sagittated calamary or sea-arrow; a cephalopod or squid of the genus *Ommastrephes*; so called from having two large lateral fins, which enable it to leap so high out of water that it sometimes falls on the deck of a ship.

fly-ing-squirrel (flī'ing-skur'el), *n.* A squirrel or squirrel-like animal having a fold of skin like a parachute along each side of the body, by means of which it is enabled to make long flying leaps through the air. Specifically—(a) A squirrel proper, a rodent mammal of the family *Sciuridae*, of the above character. The smaller species, of which several inhabit North America and Europe, be-



American Flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus volutella*).

long to the genus *Sciuropterus*. Such are *S. volutella*, the common flying-squirrel of North America, 4 or 5 inches long without the tail with large black eyes and extremely soft fur, and the similar old world *S. volans*. The taguan or large flying-squirrels are all of the old world, and belong to the genus *Pteromys*; they are sometimes called *honey-marmots* and *fly-ing-cats*. (b) *Rare as fly-ing-phalanger*.

fly-ing-torch (flī'ing-tōch), *n.* *Milit.* a torch attached to a long staff for use in night signaling. *Farrow*.

fly-ing-watchman (flī'ing-woch'man), *n.* The dor-bottle or dumdledor, *Gentrypen stercoraria*. [*Local, Eng.*]

fly-leaf (flī'let), *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book; the blank leaf of a folded circular, program, or the like.

fly-line (flī'lin), *n.* [*< fly + line*.] The route habitually taken by a bird in its regular migration.

*That Psyche, want to bind my throbbing brow,
To smooth my pillow, mix the foaming draught
Of fever.*
Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

2. To become filled or covered with foam, as a steam-boiler when the water is frothy.

Herf dymos that delt the doughty betwene,
With thaire fawchous fell, fowd of blode.*

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 10219.

II. trans. 1. To cause to foam; fill with something that foams; make frothy; as, to foam a tankard. [Rare.]—2. To throw out with rage or violence; usually with out. [Rare.]

Raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame.
Jude 13.

Slowly . . . went Leolin; then . . .

*Down thro' the bright lawns to his brother's ran,
And foam'd away his heart at Averil's ear.*

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

foam-bow (fōm'bō), *n.* The iris formed by sunlight upon foam or spray, as of a cataract.

*His cheek brighten'd as the foam-bow brightens
When the wind blows the foam.* Tennyson, *Chinoe*.

foam-cock (fōm'kōk), *n.* In steam-boilers, a cock at the water-level by which steam is drawn off.

foam-collector (fōm'kōl-ek'tor), *n.* A vessel placed at the water-level in a steam-boiler to collect and discharge the foam or scum.

foamingly (fō'ming-li), *adv.* With foam; frothily.

foamless (fōm'les), *a.* [*foam* + *-less*.] Free from foam.

*He who would question him
Must sail alone at sunset where the stream
Of ocean sleeps around those foamless isles.*
Shelley, *Hellas*.

foam-spar (fōm'spār), *n.* Same as *aphrite*.

foam-wreath (fōm'rēth), *n.* The foam that crowns or edges a breaker, or that lies on a pool.

*The long wash of waves, with red and green
Tangles of white, tinged with the white foam wreaths
seen.* Whittier, *Tent on the Beach*.

foamy (fō'mi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fomy*, < ME. *fomy*, < AS. *famig*, *famig*, foamy, < *fam*, foam; see *foam*.] Covered with or consisting of foam; frothy; of a foam-like character.

*That most fragrant foam that flows by your side,
From the rude sea's mad and furious mouth
Did I dream.* Shakspeare, *T. S.*, v. 1.

*As the peace-making tide gradually drifted their boats
asunder, then, the boatmen's anger rose, and they danced
back and forth and back, dappled with a foamy volu-
bility that quite left my power of comprehension behind.*
Hemans, *Venetian Life*, viii.

fob¹ (fob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fob-
bing*. [In another form *fub*, *q. v.*; the same,
with change of the final consonant, as *fup¹*,
q. v.] 1. To cheat; trick; impose upon.

*You've borne me in hand this three months, and now
fobbed me.* Middleton (and others), *The Widow*, II. 1.

*His Excellence had each Man fobbed,
For he had sunk their Pay.*

Prior, The Viceroy, st. 27.

2. To beat; maltreat. *Beau. and Fl.* To fob off.
(a) To put off slightly or deceitfully, get rid of by a
trick; wave aside. See *to put off*, under *off*.

You must not think to fob off your disgrace with a tale.
Shakspeare, *Cor.*, I. 1.

The rascal fobbed me off with only wine. Addison.

The local interest of the English in the Britons has led
their scholars to complain that Mommson ("Roman Em-
pire," v. 4) has fobbed off Britain with too brief a notice.
Amer. Jour. Philol. VI. 486.

(b) To pass off by a false representation; dispose of by de-
ception; as, to fob off a worthless article on a customer.

fob¹+(fob), *n.* [*ME. fobbe*, < *fob¹*, *v.*] 1. A tap
on the shoulder, as from a bailiff.

*The man, sir, that, when gentlemen are tired, gives them
a fob, and resists them.* Shakspeare, *C. of E.*, IV. 2.

2. A cheat.

*To lye alle these others,
As fobbes and fautors that on hure set rennen.*
Piers Plowman (C), III. 102.

fob² (fob), *n.* [*Cf. G. dial. (Prussian) fuppe*, a
pocket (Brem. Diet.); Skinner also quotes *G.
fupack*.] 1. A little pocket made in the waist-
band of men's breeches or trousers as a recep-
tacle for a watch.

*He who had so lately sark'd
The enemy, had done the fact.
Had rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of guncracks, whisks, and jizzumbots*
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. l. 107.

2. A watch-chain, or ribbon with buckle and
seals or the like, such as is worn appended to
the watch and hanging from the fob. [U. S.]

*pointing menacingly at the tempting fob that hang
from his pocket, repeated the demand.*
Mellation-Ripley, *From Flag to Flag*, xiv.

fob³ (fob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fob-
bing*. [*fob²*, *n.*] To put into a fob; pocket;
get possession of.

*Very pretty some he has fobbed now and then, . . . 2000.
in his middle-age at once.*
W. Howitt, *Visits to Remarkable Places*, p. 170.

fob³ (fob), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fob-
bing*. [Origin obscure.] To breathe hard or
with heaving sides; gasp from violent running.
[Scotch.]

*The halls is won, they warle hame,
The best they can for fobbin.*

Tarras, Poems, p. 63.

fob⁴ (fob), *n.* [E. dial., origin obscure; hardly
an altered form of *foam*.] Froth or foam.
Halliwell, [*Prov. Eng.*]

F. O. B. An abbreviation of *free on board*, used
in executing contracts of sale, and indicating
that delivery on the vessel or other conveyance
of a carrier is to be without expense to the
buyer.

fob-chain (fob'chān), *n.* A watch-chain hang-
ing free from the fob, and usually carrying a
seal, key, or other trinket.

fob-watch (fob'woch), *n.* A watch carried in
the fob.

*Fob watches were not indeed unknown, for a fob watch
is in existence that belonged to Oliver Cromwell.*
S. Dowell, *Tales in England*, III. 207.

focager (fō'kāj), *n.* [*< ML. focagium*, a partly
restored form of *focgium*, a reflex of *OF. fouage*,
fouage (see *fouage*); *ML. prop. focationem*, < *L.
focus*, a hearth; see *focus*.] Housebote or fire-
bote.

focal (fō'kal), *a.* [= *F. focalis*, < *L. focus*, focus;
see *focus*.] Of or pertaining to a focus; as, a
focal point.

*To live,
Live, as the snake does in his noxious fen!
Live, as the wolf does in his bone-strewn den!
Live, clothed with cunning like a robe of flame,
The focal point of million fingered shame!*
Whittier, *The Panorama*.

Focal axis, that axis of a conic which passes through the
foci. — **Focal conic**, ellipse, hyperbola, a locus of foci
of a quadric surface. — **Focal curve**. See *curve*. — **Focal**
depth. See *depth*. — **Focal distance**. (a) In *some sec-*
tions, the distance of the focus from some fixed point,
namely, from the vertex in the parabola, and from the
center in the ellipse and hyperbola. (b) In *optics*, of a
mirror or lens, the distance (also called the *focal length*)
from its center to the principal focus (see *focus*) of a tele-
scope, the distance between the focal plane and the ob-
ject glass. — **Focal lesion**, in *pathol.*, lesion of the brain
of limited size. — **Focal line**, the locus of foci of a quad-
ric cone. — **Focal plane**, in *optics*, the locus of the foci
of infinitely distant objects, with reference to a lens.

Focal property, any property of a geometrical locus de-
pending on lines or planes common to the locus and to
the absolute, and especially on the intersections of such
lines and planes. — **Umbilical focal conic**, a focal conic
passing through the umbilics of a quadric surface.

focalization (fō'kal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< focalize*
+ *-ation*.] The art or process of bringing to a
focus, or of placing in focus.

Focalization in the eye [eye camera].

See *Image*, N. S., I. VI. 281.

focalize (fō'kal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *focalized*,
ppr. *focalizing*. [*< focal* + *-ize*.] To bring to a
focus; focus.

Light is focalized in the eye, sound in the ear.

De Quincey.

focaloid (fō'kal-oid), *n.* [*< focal* + *-oid*.] In
math., an infinitely thin shell bounded by two
confocal ellipsoidal surfaces.

The attraction of a homogeneous solid ellipsoid is the
same through all external space as the attraction of a
homogeneous focaloid of equal mass coinciding with its
surface. Thompson and Tait, *Nat. Phil.*, § 404.

Thick focaloid, a thick shell so bounded.

foci, *n.* Plural of *focus*.

focile (fō'sil), *n.* [= *OF. focalis*, *F. facile* = *Pr.
focul* = *Pg. focile* = *It. focile*, < *ML. focile* (*fo-
cile majus* and *focile minus*), prob. (by confu-
sion with *foetile*, *E. foet*!) for *funillus*, lit. a
spindle; see *foet*.] One of the bones of the
forearm or of the leg, distinguished as the
greater foci (ulna or tibia) and the *lesser foci*
(radius or fibula).

*I was hastily fetched to assist one Mr. Powell, a barber-
surgeon, in the setting of a fracture of both the foci
of the leg in a man about 60 years of age, of a tough dry
body.* Wieman, *Surgery*, vii. 1.

focillate (fōk'il-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. focillatus*, pp. of
focillare, *focillare*, also deponent, *focillari*, re-
ceive by warmth, reanimate, cherish, < *focus*, a
fireplace, hearth; see *focus*.] To warm; cher-
ish. *Blount*.

focillation (fōk'il-lā'shon), *n.* [*< focillate* +
-ion.] A warming, as at a hearth; a cherish-
ing; comfort; support.

focimeter (fō-sim'i-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. focus* + *L.
metrum*, a measure.] An optical instrument for
finding the focus of a lens.

focus (fō'kus), *n.*; pl. *foci* (fō-si). [A mod.
(NL.) use (introduced by Kepler in 1604) of

1. focus, a fireplace, a hearth (ML. also the
seat or central point of a disease). Hence *ult.*
[< *L. focus*] *focill* = *fuscol* = *fues*, *fucose*,
fouage, *fuger*, *fuk*, etc.] 1. In *optics*, a point
at which rays of light that originally diverged
from one point meet again, at a point from
which they appear to proceed. The former is called
a *real*, the latter a *virtual focus*. The *principal focus* of a
lens is the focus of rays striking the lens parallel to its
axis. The *conjugate foci* of a mirror or lens are two points
so situated that the rays emitted from a luminous body at
either point are reflected (by the mirror) or refracted (by
the lens) to the other. See *conjugate mirror* (under *con-*
jugate), *lens*, and *mirror*.

A focus . . . may be defined as the point to which a
spherical wave converges, or from which it diverges. It
may also be defined as the point at which little waves
from all parts of a group wave arrive at the same time.
Airy, Optics, § 44.

Every lens which becomes thicker towards its periphery
has virtual foci; and vice versa, for the focus of a lens is to
be real, the lens must be thicker in the middle than at
the edge. *Loomes, Light* (trans.), p. 80.

2. In *geom.*, a point from which the distances
to any point of a given curve are in a *syzygetic*
relation. Thus, the sum of the distances of any point
of an ellipse from its foci is constant, and the difference
of the distances of any point of a hyperbola from its foci
is constant. A modern definition is that the foci are the
intersections of common tangents of the curve and the
absolute. In like manner, a focus of a surface is a point
on the curve of intersection of common tangent planes of
the surface and the absolute. See *cuts* under *Cartesian*
and *elliptic*.

3. In the theory of perspective, with reference
to two planes in perspective, one of four points
— two, *F₁* and *F₂*, on one plane, and two, *f₁* and
f₂, on the other — such that the angles between
two points on the first plane measured at *F₁*
are equal to the angles between the correspond-
ing points on the other plane measured at *f₁*,
and so with the pair of foci *F₂* and *f₂*. One
pair of foci are called *similar*, because the angles are mea-
sured in the same direction on the two planes; the other
pair are called *dissimilar*, because the angles are measured
in opposite directions.

4. Figuratively (with a consciousness of the
classical Latin meaning), a central or gather-
ing point, like the fire or hearth of a house-
hold; the point at or about which anything is
concentrated; a center of interest or attrac-
tion.

*The virtue and wisdom of a whole people collected into
one focus.* Burke, *Rev. in France*.

*Tell not as new what every body knows,
And, new or old, still listen to a chose;
There, centering in a focus round and neat,
Let all your rays of information meet.*
Cooper, *Conversation*, I. 220.

A public house is generally the focus from which gossip
radiates. Mrs. Gaskell, *My Servant*, xiii.

Acoustic focus, a point to which sound-waves are con-
verged, as by reflection in the case of a room having an
ellipsoidal ceiling. — **Focus of mean motion**, the empty
focus of the orbit of a planetary body, so called because
when the orbit is nearly circular the planet describes in
equal times nearly equal angles about this focus as a ver-
tex. — **Focus of true motion**, that focus of the orbit of a
planetary body which is occupied by the central body. —
Heat-focus, the point to which the invisible heat-rays
are converged, as those from the sun by a convex lens.

In *focus*, situated or fixed at a focal point, or so as to
secure or exhibit a focal effect. said (1) of the condition
of an image projected by a lens, or seen through a lens,
when this image appears sharp and clearly defined; (2)
of the position of the lens with reference to a screen or
ground glass upon which such image is projected, or of
the position of the screen or ground glass with reference
to the lens; (3) of a photographic, positive or negative pic-
ture accurately produced by the agency of a lens.

While your head is still under the focusing-cloth, pass
your hand round to the lens, and move the rack backward
and forward till you find the point at which it is most
distinct. It is then said to be "in focus," or "sharp."
Silver Stubbins, *Int.*

focus (fō'kus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *focused* or *fo-
cussed*, ppr. *focusing* or *focussing*. [*< focus*, *n.*]
To bring or adjust to a focus, cause to be in
focus; focalize; collect in one point; concen-
trate.

Abstraction in focusing, whether by sense or by Intel-
lect. G. H. Lewis, *Principles of Life and Mind*, Int., I. § 43.

This chapter leaves on the reader's mind the impression
that its author has not thought out Federalism or been at
much pains to focus his thoughts.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 249.

focusing-cloth (fō'kōng-ing-kloth), *n.* In *pho-
tog.*, a piece of opaque fabric, preferably of a
dark color, large enough to envelop the cam-
era and the head and shoulders of the oper-
ator, used in bringing a picture to focus to
render the image projected by the lens on the
ground glass distinctly visible by the exclusion
of other light than that passing through the lens.

If the camera needs to be placed in the sunshine, throw
the focusing cloth over it before the shutter is drawn out
to make the exposure. Led, *Photography*, p. 44.

A fowle for monster, great swad deprived of eyesight.
Stanhurst, Wincet; M. 672.

2. A metallic substance formed into very thin sheets by rolling and hammering; as, gold, tin, or lead foil. Gold foil is beaten out to the utmost tenuity. Tin foil has a slight alloy of copper, lead, etc. Dutch foil is made by rolling a plate of copper coated with silver into thin sheets, polishing the silver surface, varnishing it, and then laying on a coat of transparent color mixed with linings. A variegated Japanese foil is made by combining thin sheets of different metals in a single plate, which is so treated that the different metals or alloys show in the completed sheet like the lines or figures on a Damascus blade. These sheets are extremely flexible, and can be stamped, engraved, etc., for decorative use.

Whom walls were high, but nothing stronger nor thick,
And golden foils all over them displayed.

Spenser, F. Q. I. iii. 4.

Gold in the form of foil, or in that condition known as sponge gold, tin in the form of foil, and amalgams are the principal material in use as stoppings for the teeth.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 98.

3. In jewelry, a thin leaf of metal placed under a precious stone to change its color, or to give it more color in case of its being inferior in that respect, or to give it additional luster by the reflection of light from the surface of the metal. Much old jewelry is made with thin and poor stones, to which effect is given by this means.

The stone had need to be rich that is set without foil.
Bacon, Ceremonies and Aspects (ed. 1855).

So diamonds owe a lustre to their foil. Pope.

4. Leaf-metal placed behind translucent enamel for the same purpose as that used for precious stones. (See def. 3.) In this sense often called *paillon* (which see). Hence—5. Anything of a different color or of different qualities which serves to adorn or set off another thing to advantage; that which, by comparison or contrast, sets off or shows more conspicuously the superiority of something else.

This brilliant is so spotless and so bright,
He needs no foil, but shines by his own proper light.
Dryden, Character of a Good Patriot, l. 140.

The general good sense and worthiness of his character make his friends observe these little singularities as foils that rather set off than blench his good qualities.

Adrian, Sir Roger at Church.

6. An amalgam of tin with quicksilver laid on one side of a sheet of glass to produce a reflecting surface in making a mirror.

Feuille [F], . . . the foil of precious stones, or looking-glasses; and hence, a green, beauteous, or gloomy given unto.

I now begin to see my vanity

Shine in this glass, reflected by the foil.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

7. In medieval arch., a small are in the tracery of a window, panel, etc., which is said to be troffed, quaterfoiled, cinquefoiled, multi-foiled, etc., according to the number of arcs which it contains. Foil arch. See arch.

foill¹ (foil), v. t. [Early mod. E. also *foyle*; < ME. *foilen*, *foylen*, more commonly in comp. *de-foilen*, *defoyllen* (with irreg. *oi*, *oy*, for reg. *ou*), generally *de-foulen*, trample upon, tread under foot, fig. subdue, oppress (whence in part the mod. sense 'baffle, frustrate,' but see to run the foil, under foil², n.), < OF. *fouler*, *folar*, *foiller*, trample upon, subdue, defeat, etc., in another form *fouller*, full (cloth) (mod. F. *fouler*, trample upon, etc., sprain, full (cloth), etc.), in comp. *defouler*, *defouler*, *defouler* (= Pr. *defouler*), also *afouler*, trample upon, tread down, etc., < ML. *fullare* (also spelled *folare*, after the OF. form), full cloth, namely by trampling or beating, < L. *fullō* (n.), a fuller: see fuller¹ and full².]

1. To trample upon; tread under foot.
Whom he did all to peeces breake, and *foyle*
In filthy dirt, and lett so in the loathly wayes.

Spenser, F. Q. V. vi. 35.

King Richard, commonly called Richard Cœur de Lion, not brooking so proud an indignity, caused the ensigne of Leopold to be pulled down and *foiled* under foot.

Knolles, Hist. Turks.

2. To blunt; dull; deaden: as, to foil the scent in a chase.

When light winged toys

Of feathered Cupid foil, with wanton dullness.

My speculative and off-hand instruments.

Shak., Othello, I. 3 (ed. Collier).

3. To frustrate; baffle; mislead; render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; thwart; balk: as, the enemy was foiled in his attempt to pass the river.

This your courtesy

Foild me a second. Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

And by a mortal man at length my foil'd

Dryden, Knell, 1.

His superior craft enabled him to foil every attempt of his enemies.

Frederick, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

The plot was a good plot, but the admiral of France was destined to be foiled by an old woman.

Molloy, Dutch Republic, I. 168.

Syn. 3. Thwart, Baffle, etc. See frustrate.
foill² (foil), n. [Early mod. E. also *foyle*; < ME. *foyle*; < OF. *foille*, v.] 1. The track or trail of game when pursued.

Sometimes, all day, we hunt the tedious foil

Compre, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Defeat; frustration; failure when on the point of achievement.

Never had the Turkish Emperor

So great a foil by any foreign foe.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I. iii. 3.

Death never won a stake with greater foil,

Nor ever was fate so near a foil.

Dryden.

3. In wrestling, a partial fall; a fall not complete according to the rules.

If he be only indangered, and makes a narrow escape, it is called a foil.

R. Carew, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 150.

Look, how many foils go to a full fall, so many excuses to a full lie. Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

And three indirect insinuations will go as far in law towards giving a downright lie as three foils will go towards a fall in wrestling.

Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

To put to (the) foil, to mar; to blench.

For several virtues

Have I lik'd several women, never any

With so full soul, but some defect in her

Did quarrel with the noblest grace she ow'd.

And put it to the foil. Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

For moue make, and make (say they) and coine it keeps the coyle, it binds the beare, it rubs the coat, it puts all things to foil.

Dryden, tr. of Horace's Satires, I.

To run the foil, in hunting, to run over the same track a second time in order to put the hounds at fault, and of game.

No lure when hardly put to it by the hounds, and running foil, makes more doublings and resoundings than the fetch compass, circuits, turns, and returns in this their intricate peregrination.

Fowler, Pigeon-Sight, IV. iii. 6.

To take the foil, to accept the condition of defeat. Davies.

Sundrie of thyme then of the common counsell of the title, standinge upon their reputation, and myndinge not to take the foil, stande to memorie and defende theyre cause.

English Tracts (E. F. 8.), p. 304.

Bestir thee, Jacques, take not now the foil,
Least thou didst lose what fortune thou didst gain.

Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 108.

foill³ (foil), n. [Prob. < foill², v. 2, in the lit. sense 'blunt'; but examples of this sense are wanting.] A bated or blunted sword used in fencing-practice and friendly contests; now, usually, an implement used in fencing-schools, for small-sword practice only. It has a blade of small quadrangular section, a button on the point, and for the guard two open lunettes or loops which it is common to reinforce by 'shells' of thick leather. The French fencing masters and amateurs distinguish between the *decent* or light foil and the *épée de combat*, which is like the dueling-sword or *épée de combat*, except in having a buttoned point, and is therefore much heavier than the *decent*. See *fleur-de-lis*.

Beke. Thy wit is as quick as the greyhound's mouth, it catches

Mary and yours as blunt as the fencer's foil, which hit, but hurt not.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 2.

Against Friends at first with Foile we fence.

Comyns, Pyrrhus, Prolog.

foill⁴ (foil), v. t. [ME. *foilen*, *foylen*, a rare and improper form (by confusion with *foilen*, *foylen*, foill², q. v.) of *foulen*, *foylen*, defile (cf. ME. *de-foilen* for *de-foulen*, *de-foylen*, defile): see foil², foil³, v., and defile, defoul.] To defile: same as foil², foil³.

foillable (foi-la-bl), a. [*foill²* + *-able*.] Capable of being foiled.

foil-carrier (foi-kar-i-er), n. A kind of dental pliers for holding gold foil or other filling for teeth.

foiled (foild), a. [*foill²* + *-ed*.] In medieval arch., having foils: as, a foiled arch.

foiler (foi-ler), n. One who foils or frustrates; one who thwarts or baffles.

foiling (foi-ling), n. [*foill²* + *-ing*.] In arch., a foil.

foiling² (foi-ling), n. [Verbal n. of foil², tread.] In hunting, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

foist-stone (foi'stōn), n. An imitation jewel. *Simmonds*.

foin¹ (foin), v. [Early mod. E. also *foyne*; < ME. *foynen* (once var. *foynen*), thrust at (with a weapon), rarely tr., pierce, prob. < OF. *foine*, *foyne*, *foene*, *foynne*, *foine*, F. *foine*, a pitchfork, a fish-spear (> F. dial. *foinier*, catch fish with a spear), prob. < L. *fusina*, a three-pronged spear, a trident (Littre); hardly < L. *foina*, lit. 'digger' (> *foina* occurs only in sense of a pit, mine, 'digging'), < *fodere*, dig (Scheler). The particular use of *foin* in fencing may be due in part to F. dial. *foindre*, for F. *foindre*, feign: see feign, feint.] E. intrans. To thrust with a weapon; push, as in fencing; let drive.

He hewd and laeht, and *foynd*, and thondred blowes.

Spenser, F. Q. II. vii.

Than they assembled togyder in al parties, and began to *foyne* with speares and stryke with axes and swordes.

Berners, tr. of Froissart.

Rogero never *foynd*, and seldom strake

But flailing.

Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto, xl. 78.

II. trans. To thrust through with a weapon; pierce; stab.

He egerlyche to Charlis ran

And hente hym by the nekke than,

And *foynde* hym with that knyfe.

Sir Perceval, l. 6640.

foin² (foin), n. [Early mod. E. also *foyne*; < foin¹, v.] A thrust; a push.

At hand strokes they used not swordes, but pollaxes; which be mortal as well in sharpness as in weight, both for *foynes* and down strokes.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 184.

It shall not be lawfull to the challengers, nor to the answerers, with the bastard sword to give or offer any *foyne* to his match.

Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 161.

foin³ (foin), n. [*foin²*, v. 1. < ME. *foyn*, *foyne*, < OF. *foine*, *foyn*, *foine*, *foyne*, F. *foine* = Pr. *foina*, mod. Pr. *foquina*, *fohino* = Cat. *foquina* = It. *foina* (cf. Sp. *foina* = Pg. *foina* = It. dial. *foina*, *foina*, *foin*, < F.), a polecat. < ML. *foina*, a marten, orig. applied to the beech-marten (*Mustela foina*). < L. *fagus*, fem. *fagina*, of the beech, < *fagus*, the beech, = E. *beech*: see *Fagus* and *beech*.] 1. A name of the beech-marten, *Mustela foina*.—2. The dressed fur of the same animal.

A cote hath he furred

With *foina* or with fitchewe.

Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. 8.), l. 206.

Ermine, *foine*, subles, martin, badger, bear

Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

foina (foi-nā), n. [NL.: see *foin²*.] 1. The technical specific name of the beech-marten, *Mustela foina*.—2. [cap.] A generic name of the same.

foinery (foi-nēr-i), n. [*foin¹* + *-ery*.] In fencing, the act of making foins or thrusts with the foil; fencing; sword-play. Marston.

foining (foi-nīng), n. [ME. *foynyn*; verbal n. of foin¹, v.] A thrusting, as with spear or sword; foinery.

Well was the fight with *foynyn* of speires,

Mallyng thurgh metall maynly with hundes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8.), l. 2381.

York . . . was . . . famous . . . as the first to introduce the custom of *foining* or thrusting with the rapier in single combats. Before his day it had been customary among the English to fight with sword and shield.

Motley, United Netherlands, II. 184.

foiningly (foi-nīng-lī), adv. In a pushing or thrusting manner. Johnson.

foining-sword (foi-nīng-sōrd), n. A sword used for thrusting. See *estoc*, *tuck²*, *foin¹*, *fencing*.

foison (foi-zōn), n. [Early mod. E. also *foysen*, *foizon*: See also *fissen*, *fissen*; < ME. *foison*, *foison*, *fusen*, < OF. *foison*, *foysen*, *fusen*, F. *foison* = Pr. *foysa*, abundance, profusion, < L. *fusus* (n.), an outpouring, effusion, < *fusus*, pp. of *fundere*, pour: see *fusion*, which is a doublet of *foison*.] 1. Plenty; abundance. [Archaic.]

It saff so gret *foison* of water that the brooke ran down the faunde, that was right feire and delitable.

Morris (E. E. T. 8.), II. 150.

For he has a perennial *foison* of sapplines.

Lowell, Fable for Critics.

2. Strength; ability.

The paleas (heathen) were so feid, thei myght had no *foison*.

Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Laughton's Chron. (ed. Hearn), p. 17.

foisonless (foi-zōn-less), a. [See *fissionless*; < *foison* + *-less*.] Weak; feeble; pitiless. Scott.

foist¹ (foist, formerly also *fiat*), n. [A var. of *fiat²*.] 1. A breaking wind without noise: same as *fiat²*, 7.—2. A puffball. [Prov. Eng.]

foist (foist), *n.* [A particular use of *foist*.] 1. A sly trick; a juggle; an imposition. Put not your foists upon me; I shall scent them. *R. Jouson, Volpone, III. 2.* 2. A cheat; a sharper.—3. A outpurse; a pick-pocket. Also *foister*. He that picks the pocket is called a foist. *Decker, Belman of London.* *Mal. Foist* what's that? *Well.* A diver with two fingers, a pickpocket. *Middleton and Decker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.* **foist** (foist), *v. t.* [*foist* *2*, *n.*] 1. To work in by a trick; thrust in wrongfully, surreptitiously, or without warrant; insert or obtrude fraudulently or by imposition; pass or palm off as genuine or worthy; followed by *in* or *into* before the thing affected, and by *upon* before the person: as, to foist a spurious document upon one. This gentleman, being a follower of . . . the chancellor, was by him (as it seemed) foisted into that service of purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 459.* Our dates are brief, and therefore we admire What thou [Time] dost foist upon us that is old. *Shak., Sonnets, cxviii.* The misgrowth of infectious mistletoe Foisted into his stock for honest graft. *Browning, King and Book, I. 226.* The provisional authorities partly self elected, partly voted in by acclamation, partly foisted in by low and impudent intrigue had proclaimed a republic. *W. K. Grey, Mac. Essays, 2d ser., p. 11.* 2. To falsify or make fraudulent by some insertion; cog, as a die. Thou juggling. *Base, foisting lawyer.* *Druden, Mac, III. 339.* **foist** (foist), *v. t.* [E. dial., another form (by confusion with *foist*) of *fust* *2*, *q. v.*; so *foisty* for *fusty*.] To smell musty; same as *fust* *2*. **foist** (foist), *a.* Same as *foisty*. [*Prov. Eng.*] **foist** (foist), *n.* [Altered (like *foist* *3* for *fust* *2*) < OF. *fuste*, "a fust, a light galley that hath about 16 or 18 oars on a side, and two rowers to an oar" (Cotgrave), a particular use of *fuste*, a cask: see *fust* *1*.] A light and fast-sailing ship. *Fogot*, a boat like a gally. *Palsgrave.* A *Foist* is as it were a Brigandine, being somewhat larger than half a gally. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 128.* 20 gallies, with five oars on a side, and twenty foists were set afloat. *Holland tr. of Livy, p. 402.* **foister** (fois'tér), *n.* [*foist* *2* + *-er* *1*.] 1. One who foists, or inserts without authority.—2. Same as *foist* *2*. These able are at needs to stand and keepe stake, When facing foisters fit for floure fraies. *Are food vith faint, or hart shak run their wates.* *Mrs. for Mays, p. 483.* **foistied** (fois'tid), *a.* [*foisty*, *a.* + *-ed* *2*.] Made fusty or musty. **foistiness** (fois'ti-ness), *n.* Fustiness; mustiness. Such wheat as ye keep for the baker to buy, Unthreshed till March, in the sheat let it lie; Least *foistiness* take it, it sooner ye thresh it. *Although by oft turning ye seem to refresh it.* *Tusser, Husbandry, November.* **foisting** (fois'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *foist* *2*, *v.*] 1. The act of using foists or tricking.—2. Pocket-picking. A pickpocket; all his train study the figging law: that is to say, cutting of purses and foisting. *Middleton and Decker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.* **foisting-hound**, *n.* Same as *foisting-hound*. **foisty** (fois'ti), *a.* [Another form of *fusty*, as *foist* for *fust* *2*: see *fusty*.] Fusty; musty; moldy. Look well to thy horses in stable thou must, That hay be not foisty, nor chaff full of dust. *Tusser, Husbandry, December.* **fol**, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *fool*. **fol**, *n.* An abbreviation of *folio*. **folc** (AS. pron. folk 'lar-ð), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *folk*. **fold** (fold), *v.* [*ME. folden, falden*, < AS. *fealdan* (pret. *feold*, pl. *feolhon*, pp. *fealdra*), fold, wrap up, = OHG. *foude*, *f. fouzen* = OHG. *faldan*, *faldan*, MHG. *falten*, *f. falten* = Icel. *falda* = Sw. *fälla* = Dan. *folde* = Goth. *fallhan*, fold. Akim to *-fold*, *q. v.* Not akin to *L. pharetra*, fold, plectere, Gr. *phuknō*, weave, plait: see *plait*.] *I. trans.* 1. To double over upon itself; lay or bring one part of over or toward another by bending; bend over; used of things thin and flexible, or relatively so, as a piece of cloth, a sheet of paper, a stratum of rock, etc.: often with *up*. An or then we rose from the horse the warden rose from ye horse, and took a basin full of folded yappes with selyques in sche of them. *Sir R. Glyn, Order Pykrymme, p. 39.*

Anone our kryge, with that word, He folds up his sleeve. *Legat Geste of Asgh Rode (Child's Ballads, V. 116).* While they (the Lord's apostles) be folded together as thorns, . . . they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry. *Nahum I. 10.* Now folds the lily all her sweetness up And slips into the bosom of the lake. *Tennyson, Princess, vii.* 2. To bring together or place over each other, as two correlated parts: as, to fold together the ends of a piece of cloth; to fold one's arms or one's hands. Conscious of its own impotence, it folds its arms in despair. *Collier.* Viola sat aloof, with her beautiful arms folded and her head averted. *H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 343.* 3. To inclose in a fold or in folds; wrap up; cover up or hide away. "Corayne quen," thenne slayde that gaye, Kneelde to grounde, folde vp hyr face, "Makeleg mader & myryst maye," Blamed bygnner of vgh a grace!" *Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 434.* Lay open to my earthy gross conceit . . . The folded meaning of your words deceit. *Shak., C. of E., III. 2.* These businesses were not ended till many years after, nor well understood of a longer time, but folded up in obscurity. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 278.* Her [Britannia's] armed fleet she sends To climates folded yet from human eye. *Pope, Solomon, l.* She, with slim hand, folded in her gown, Went over the dewy grass to where he stood. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 110.* 4. To inclose in or as in the arms; embrace. We will deacend and fold him in our arms. *Shak., Rich. II. 4. 3.* 5. To throw down; overthrow; cause to yield. That no mon scholde hym lette, The leudeste stronghe to folde. *Kyng of Turke, l. 1117 (Ritson's Metr. Rom. II.)* **Folded** or **plicate wings**, in *entom.*, wings which, in repose, are longitudinally doubled one or more times. *II. intrans.* 1. To become doubled upon itself; become bent so that one part lies over upon another. Faults are known to be in a large proportion of cases the result of a tendency to fold carried beyond the limit of elasticity of the rock. *Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 208.* 2. To infold; embrace. Sleep, weary soul! the folding arms of night For thee are spread. *R. T. Cooke, Nocturn.* 3. To yield; give way; fail. Vr felthe is trede to fleche he . . . folde. *Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.* Yf he were never no holdre a knyghte, Of that worthe when he had a myghte, His herte began to folde. *MS. Cantab., M. B. 38. l. 67. (Halliwell.)* **Folding boat**, a boat with a hinged frame covered with water-tight fabric, and so arranged that when not in use it can be folded and stowed away in a small space. **Folding chair, door, floor, etc.** See the nouns. **Folding fan**, a fan which opens and closes as distinguished from fans of fixed form. **Folding stool**, a stool of small chair which shuts up on hinges or pivots. Compare *camp chair, foldstool, and curule chair* under *curule*. **fold** (fold), *n.* [*ME. fold, folde* (not in AS.) = OHG. *foude*, *f. fouzen* = OHG. *fald, fald, m.*, MHG. *falte, falte, f.*, *falt, m.*, *f. fult, f.* = Icel. *falda, f.*, *fald, m.* = Sw. *fäll, m.* = Dan. *fold, fold* (cf. OF. *fauze* = Fr. *falda, faldre* = Sp. *falda, haldre* = It. *falda*, of G. origin, a fold, etc.; from the verb.) 1. A double or bend in a more or less flexible substance, as cloth; a flexure, especially one so extensive as to bring the parts on either side of the line of bending near together. The habit of a man or of a woman, which appeared to us in one uniform colour, variously folded and shaded, would present to his eye that of a man newly made to see) neither fold nor shade, but variety of colour. *H. D. 10. 1. 1. (Boswell's Mind, vi. 43.)* 2. The parts which are brought together by bending or folding, or one of them, specifically, a plait in a garment or in drapery: as, a broad fold of cloth. H. D. 10. 1. 1. Must be a winding sheet, a fold of lead, And some untrod on corner of the earth. *Good, Broken Heart, III. 5.* Let the draperies be . . . (ly spread upon the body, and let the folds be large. *Druden, tr. of Intromet's Art of Painting.* Down dropped, in one, a floating fold, Engarlanded and clasped. *With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.* *Tennyson, Arabian Nights.* 3. In *entom.*, a plica or ridge, generally inclined to one side, appearing as if the surface had been folded.—4. *pl.* Involved parts of a complex whole; windings: a complex arrangement or constitution; intricacy.

This is most strange! That she, who even now was your best object, The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle So many folds of favour! *Shak., Lear, I. 1.* Our author . . . understood the folds and doubles of Sylla's disposition. *Dryden, Plutarch.* 5. A clasp; an embrace. [Rare.] The weak wanton Cupid Shall from your neck unloose his amorous fold. *Shak., T. and C., III. 3.* 6. A sheaf or bundle, as of straw. [North. Eng.] Anniotic folds. See *annio*. Arterio-epiglottic, bronchial, cervical, duodenal, clytral, epiglottic, esophageal, Mavianian, hypopharyngeal, etc., fold. See the adjectives. **fold** (fold), *n.* [*ME. fold, earlier fald*, < AS. *fald, fald*, < AS. *fald, fald*, a fold, stall (for sheep, deer, horses, etc.), = MLG. *veld, velt*, an inclosed space, a yard. The AS. form *fald*, which occurs only in a gloss, suggests a connection with the gloss "fala, tabula" *1. e.*, a board; cf. Icel. *fjal* (pl. *fjalar*, later *fjalir*) = Dan. *fjal* = Sw. *fjal*, a board, plank; *fald* (orig. a neut. pp.?) would thus mean lit. an inclosure of boards or palings. Dan. *fald* is appar. from the E.; Sw. *falla*, a hurdle, a fold, is not related, but goes with *fold* *1*.] 1. A place of protection or inclosure for domestic animals, usually for sheep. The fold stands empty in the downed field, And crows are fatted with the murrain flock. *Shak., M. N. D., II. 2.* St. Agnes' Eve—Ah, bitter chill it was! And silent was the flock in woolly fold. *Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, l.* Hence—2. A flock of sheep. The hope and promise of my falling fold. *Dryden, tr. of Virgil.* 3. A limit; a boundary. Secure from meeting, they're distinctly rolled; Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful fold. *Cresset.* 4. A farm-yard. [*Prov. Eng.*].—5. The inclosure of a farm-house. [*Prov. Eng.*] The room, furnished for himself in an old Yorkshire fold. *Contemporary Rev., I. 200.* **fold** (fold), *v.* [*ME. fold, n.*] *I. trans.* To confine, as sheep, in a fold. These happy pair of lovers meet straightway, Soon as they fold their flocks up with the day. *Pletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, II. 2.* While to my ear from uplands far away The bleating of the folded flocks is borne. *M. Arnold, Scholar-Ship.* *II. intrans.* To confine sheep in a fold. [Rare.] The star that bids the shepherd fold, Now the top of heaven doth hold. *Milton, Comus, l. 98.* **fold** (fold), *n.* [*ME. also folde*; < AS. *folde*, the earth.] The earth; earth. He gat to the kowhinde a kasted ful nabul, The latest upon fold that ever froke selu. *William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8), l. 5382.* He that hyge is in heuen his angels that weldes; If he ligit formed the folds & folk ther ypon, I had bigger Babiloyne, burg alther rycheat. *Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1000.* **-fold**. [*ME. -fold, -fald*, < AS. *-feald* = OHG. *-fald* = OFr. *-fald* = D. *-vond* = OHG. *-falt*; MHG. *-falt*, *G. -falt* = Icel. *-fald* = Sw. *-fald* = Dan. *-fold* = Goth. *-faltha*, a multiplicative suffix (connected with AS. *fealdan*, E. *fold*, etc.; cf. *L. duplex* (*duplex*), etc., with *phicare*, fold), = Gr. *-πλάτος* (in *διπλάτος* = AS. *twyfeald*, E. *twofold*, *triplatus* = AS. *thryfeald*, E. *threefold*, etc.), commonly in secondary form *-πλάτος* (in *διπλάτος*, whence E. *duplex*, etc.) = *L. -plus*, as in Gr. *διπλός*, *διπλός* (whence E. *duplex*, etc.) = *L. -plus* (whence ult. E. *duplex*, *double*).] A multiplicative suffix, attached to numerals, as in *twofold*, *threefold*, *fourfold*, etc., in algebra *n-fold*, etc., signifying 'two, three, four, etc., *n*, etc., times as much'; so in *manyfold*, of which the older form, with modified meaning, remains in *manifold*. **foldage** (fôl'daj), *n.* [*fold* + *-age*.] In her., the doubling or turning over of a mantle or mantle, or of the ribbon on which the motto is written. In the former sense also called *doubling*. **foldage** (fôl'daj), *n.* [*fold* + *-age*.] Same as *foldage*. **fold-courset**, *n.* 1. Land used as a sheep-walk.—2. Land to which is appurtenant the sole right of folding the cattle of others.—3. This right of folding. **foldet, foldent**. Obsolete strong past participles of *fold*. *Chaucer.* **folded** (fôl'ded), *p. a.* In *zool.*, same as *compresnal* (*a*) (2).

foldedly (fôl'ded-lî), *adv.* In folds.

The habit of her Priest was . . . a pentacle of allured stuffs about her shoulders, hanging *foldedly* down.

Chapman, *Mosaic of Middle Temple*.

folder (fôl'dâr), *n.* [*< fold + -er*]. 1. One who or that which folds; specifically, a flat knife-like instrument, frequently of bone or ivory, used in folding paper. — 2. A circular, time-table, map, or other printed paper folded in such a way that it may be spread out in one effort. [U. S.]

The Hitching Railroad has just issued a local *folder* corrected to July 5. It is one of the best, containing well arranged time tables, a good map, and much local information.

The *Compendium*, July 14, 1887.

3. In *entom.*, one of many insects which fold leaves; as, the grape-leaf *folder*. See *Desm.* and *leaf folder*.

folderol (fôl'de-rol), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *falderrall*; appar. from similar syllables, without meaning, forming the refrain of various old songs; cf. *faldal*.] 1. Mere nonsense; an idle fancy or conceit; a silly trifle.

The *folderols* which I think they call accomplishments.

Spurgeon, *John Ploughman's Talk*.

2. *pl.* Trivial ornaments; fallals.

They can get their dresses and *fol-de-rols* fresh from the loom of fashion in a few hours. The *New Mirror*, II, 353.

fold-garth (fôl'd-gärth), *n.* A farm-yard. [North. Eng.]

folding (fôl'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fold*, *v.*] A fold; a double.

The lower *foldings* of the vest. Addison.

That darkness of character where we can see no heart, those *foldings* of art through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate, present an object unamiable in every season of life, but particularly odious in youth.

H. Blair, *Works*, I, xi.

folding-boards (fôl'ding bôrdz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, a form of cage-shuts used in Scotland.

folding-machine (fôl'ding-mash-én'), *n.* 1. A mechanism that automatically folds printed sheets. Such machines have sometimes attachments for cutting, inserting, covering, and pasting. — 2. A pressing and shaping machine for forming hollow ware from sheet-metal.

foldless (fôl'd'los), *a.* [*< fold*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no folds.

fold-net (fôl'd'net), *n.* A sort of net with which small birds are taken.

foldure (fôl'djûr), *n.* [*< fold*, *v.*, + *-ure*.] The act of folding. Lamb.

foldy (fôl'di), *a.* [*< fold*, *n.*, + *y*.] Full of folds; plaited into folds; hanging in folds. [Rare.]

Those limbs beneath their *foldy* vestments moving.

J. Baillie.

fold-yard (fôl'd'yärd), *n.* A yard for folding or feeding cattle or sheep.

fole, *n.* A Middle English form of *foal*.

fole, *n.* A Middle English form of *foal*.

folehardiness, **folehardyt**. Middle English forms of *foolhardiness*, *foolhardy*.

folelarget, *a.* A Middle English form of *fool-large*.

folewe, *v.* See *follow*.

folewe, *v.* See *follow*.

foleyet, *v.* An absolute variant of *fool*.

folia (fô-lî-ä), *n.* [*Sp. folia* (= *Pg. folia*), a sort of dance, lit. folly, extravagance; see *folly*.] 1. A Spanish dance for one person. — 2. Music for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm, which is triple and slow.

folia, *n.* Plural of *folium*.

foliaceus (fô-lî-ä-shûs), *a.* [= *Sp. folia* = *Pg. foliaceo* = *It. fogliaceo*, *foliaceo*, *< L. foliaceus*, leafy, of leaves, *< folium*, a leaf; see *foil*.] 1. Being or resembling a leaf.

One of these creatures (*Ceroglyphus in scutis*) was covered over with *foliaceous* excrescences of a clear, olive green colour, so as exactly to resemble a stick grown over by a creeping moss.

A. R. Wallace, *Nat. Select.*, p. 64.

(a) *lobed*, having the texture or form of a leaf; bearing leaves; leafy. (b) In *zool.*, having parts or processes like leaves, ramifying like a leafy branch; foliate; expanded and thin, but not flat. Also *frondose*.

The first and second maxillæ are *foliaceous*.

Hugues, *Crayfish*, p. 255.

2. Consisting of thin laminae; having the form of a leaf or plate; as, *foliaceous* spur. *Foliaceous* lichen, one that is foliate and attached only by the center, as *Umbilicaria*, or expanded, variously lobed, attached by rhizoids, and separable from the substratum, as *Parmentaria* and others. Compare *crustaceous* and *reticulate*.

Foliaceous tibia, in *entom.*, tibia which are entirely or partly expanded into a thin, horny plate, which often resembles a leaf or flower petal—a form found in certain *Heteroptera*.

foliaceous (fô-lî-ä-j), *n.* [Altered (to suit *foliaceous*, *foliation*, etc., directly from *L.*) *< OF.*

fuellage, *F. feuillage*, leaves, foliage, *< OF. feuille, folle*, *F. feuille*, a leaf, *< L. folium*, a leaf; see *foil* and *folio*.] 1. Leaves in general; especially, growing leaves, collectively, in their natural form and condition.

There is not an herbe throughout the garden that taketh vp greater compass with *fuellage* than doth the best.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix, 8.

Green as the bay tree, ever green,

With its new foliage on,

The gay, the thoughtless, have I seen.

Camper, *Stanzas for 1787*.

Thou, with all thy breadth and height

Of foliage, towering asymptote.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxix.

2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; particularly, in *arch.*, the more or less conventionalized representation of leaves, flowers, and branches used to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, etc.

A Myrtle *Foliage* round the chimney case.

Pope, *The Dunciad*, lxxxix.

The arch of triumph looks very much as if it had been preserved from the earlier church;

and such is clearly the case with two columns and one capital, whose classical Corinthian foliage stands in marked contrast with the Venetian imitations on each side of it.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 120.

foliated (fô-lî-ä-jd), *a.* [*< foliage* + *-ed*.] Having foliage; covered or decorated with foliage.

Lifting tow of the sky

The *foliated* head in cloudlike majesty.

The shadow-casting race of trees survive.

Wordsworth, *Vernal Ode*, lli.

foliage-plant (fô-lî-ä-j-plant), *n.* A plant conspicuous for its fine foliage rather than for its flowers, as the various kinds of coleus and crotons, etc. Beautiful and striking effects are produced by the cultivation of foliage-plants in artistically disposed masses, forming beds, borders, fantastic patterns, etc.

foliage-tree (fô-lî-ä-j-tree), *n.* A tree with broad leaves, such as the oak, elm, and ash, as distinguished from a needle-leaved tree.

folial (fô-lî-ä-l), *a.* [*< L. folium*, leaf (see *foil*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling foliage; belonging to leaves. [Rare.]

Wolf in 1750, Linnaeus between 1760 and 1770, Goethe in 1780, De Candoille in 1827, and Schimper in 1830, alike ascribed the community of structure in the *folial* and the floral leaves.

G. D. Boardman, *Creative Work*, p. 311.

foliar (fô-lî-ä-r), *a.* [= *F. foliare* = *Pg. folhear*, *< L. folium*, a leaf; see *foil*.] Consisting of or pertaining to leaves; inserted in, proceeding from, or resembling a leaf; as, *foliar* appendages.

Not only colour, but even form may be thus affected (by the *foliar*), and the strange leaf insects crawl about, each in limb and body a perfect *foliar* fragment.

Mirart, *Nature and Thought*, p. 3.

The ripened capsule, with bursting sides, afforded evidence of the *foliar* nature of the capsule. Science, V, 478.

Foliar gap, in vascular cryptogams, a mesh or break in the fibrovascular bundle cylinder of the stem, from the margin of which a bundle diverges into a leaf and through which the pith communicates with the outer tissue.

foliate (fô-lî-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foliated*, ppr. *foliating*. [*< ML. foliatus*, pp. of *foliare* (*> It. fogliare* = *Pg. folhear* = *Sp. hojar* = *Pr. folhar*, *foliar*, *fuellar*, *folhar* = *F. feuiller*), put forth leaves, *< L. folium*, a leaf; see *foil*.]

1. To beat into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina; shape or dispose like a leaf; divide into foils or leaves.

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue.

Newton, *Opticks*.

2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, etc.; as, to *foliate* a looking-glass.

foliate (fô-lî-ät), *a.* [= *Pg. folheado* = *It. fogliato*, *< L. foliatus*, *a.*, leafy, leafed, *< folium*, a leaf; see *foliate*, *v.*] 1. Beaten into the form of a leaf or thin plate; foliated.

And therefore gold *foliate*, or any metal *foliate*, cleav-

Baron, *Nat. Hist.*, § 284.

2. In *bot.*, leafy; furnished with leaves; as, a *foliate* stalk. — 3. In *zool.*, expanded in a leaf-like form; foliaceous. — *Foliate curva*. See *curva*.

foliated (fô-lî-ä-ted), *p. a.* 1. Spread or beaten out into a thin plate or leaf. — 2. Covered with a thin plate or foil. — 3. Consisting of plates or laminae; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar; as, a *foliated* structure. — 4. (a) In *art.*: (1) Decorated with leaf-shaped ornaments, or with ornaments whose disposition and form are suggestive of foliage. (2) Cut into leaf-shaped divisions or irregularities of outline.

A very curious bas-relief of a lion, with *foliated* body, curling hair, and staring eyes.

C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. xxxvii.

(b) In *arch.*, containing foils; as, a *foliated* arch. — 5. In *her.*, decorated with foliations or lobes; growing into or decorated with natural leaves. — 6. In *music*, having notes added above or below; said of a plain-song melody. — *Foliated tellurium*. See *napagite*.

foliation (fô-lî-ä-shon), *n.* [= *F. feuillaison* = *Sp. foliacion* = *Pg. folheação*, *< ML.* as if **foliatio(n)*, *< foliare*, put forth leaves; see *foliate*, *v.*] 1. The leafing of plants; vernalion; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud; also, leafage; foliage.

Nor will that sov'reign arbitress admit
Where'er her nod decrees a mass of shade,
Plants of unequal size, discordant kind,
Or ruled by *foliation's* discordant laws.

Mason, *English Garden*.

2. A leaf or scale.

Thus are also disposed the triangular *foliations*, in the conical fruit of the fir tree, orderly shadowing and protecting the winged seeds below them.

Sir T. Brown, *Garden of Cyrus*, iii.

3. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil. — 4. The act or operation of spreading foil over the surface of a piece of glass to form a mirror. — 5. The state of being foliaceous or foliated. — 6. In *geol.*, an arrangement of the constituent minerals of a rock in thinly lamellar or often scale-like forms, the result of which is that the mass splits easily in a certain definite direction. Foliation may be congenital with the formation of the rock itself, or posterior to it; in the latter case the epithet *foliated* indicates a structure not essentially different from that more generally designated as *schistose*. The relations of foliation to cleavage are somewhat obscure. The essential difference between them appears to be that cleavage is rarely well developed except in the grained, argillaceous rock, which by its effects is usually rendered capable of almost indefinite subdivision in one direction, while foliation separates the rock into bands sometimes quite distinct from each other in mineral character, these bands being also not infrequently more or less irregular in thickness and rather lenticular in form.

By some geologists it is thought that in foliation a more advanced stage of metamorphism has been reached than that indicated by cleavage; but it is also highly probable that the original lithological and structural character of the mass had much to do with bringing about the observed differences. See *schist* and *schistose*.

7. In *arch.*, enrichment with ornamental cusps or groups of cusps, as in the tracery of mediaeval windows; foils collectively; feathering. — 8. Arrangement by leaves; specifically, a numbering of the leaves of a book instead of the pages.

Pagination or rather *foliation* was first used by Arist. Ther. Boemen, at Cologne in 1471, in Adrianus's *Libro de Remedia Fortitudinis Cæsum*, having each leaf (not page) numbered by figures placed in the end of the line on the middle of each right-hand page.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 487.

Obvolute foliation. See *obvolute*.

foliature (fô-lî-ä-tür), *n.* [= *Sp. foliatura*, numbering the pages of a book, *hojeadura*, the act of turning over the leaves of a book, = *Pg. folheatura*, foliation, = *It. fogliatura*, work made to represent leaves, *< L. foliatura*, leaf-work, foliage, *< foliatus*, leafy; see *foliate*.] Same as *foliation*.

They wreathed together a *foliature* of the fir-tree.

Shackford, *The Creation*, p. 228.

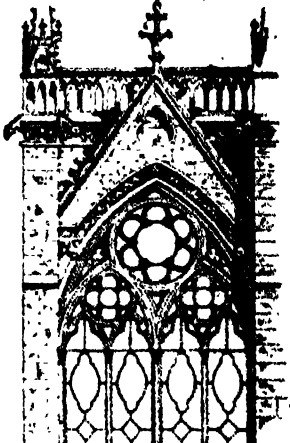
follet, *n.* A Middle English form of *foal*.

follier (fô-lî-er), *n.* 1. Goldsmiths' folk. [Rare.]

— 2. A leaf (of an herb or a tree); a sheet of



Medieval Conventionalized Foliage, Notre Dame, Paris, end of 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*.)



Foliations in Tracery, Sainte Chapelle, Paris, A. D. 1248. (From Viollet-le-Duc's *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*.)

paper; alas, foil of precious stones. *Richardson*.

Concerning the preparing these folios, it is to be observed how and out of what substance they are prepared. *Hist. Royal Society*, II. 439.

foliicolous (fō-lī-kō-lus), *a.* [*L. folium*, a leaf, + *colere*, dwell.] Growing upon leaves; parasitic on leaves, as many fungi, or merely attached, as some *Hepaticæ* and lichens.

Some foliicolous species (e. g., *Platygramma phyllo-soma*). *Ence. Brit.*, XIV. 656.

foliferous (fō-lī-fēr-us), *a.* [*L. folium*, a leaf, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages or expansions. — **Foliferous staff**, a baton or pastoral staff decorated with buds or leaves at regular intervals, generally on opposite sides alternately; appearing in decorative work of the middle ages as an attribute of certain saints.

foliiform (fō-lī-i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. folium*, a leaf, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a leaf.

foliiparous (fō-lī-pā-rus), *a.* [*L. folium*, a leaf, + *parere*, produce.] In bot., producing leaves only, as leaf-buds. *Maudslayi*.

folioly, *adv.* [*ME.*, also *folit*, *folitche*; < *fol*, *folliche*, foolish; see *folly*, *a.*] Foolishly.

Faire fader, bi mi feth folde ge wroughten.
To witte after weelok that wold nought a sente.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4500.

Yet ye do as folly as your syster dede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 7.

Folly we have doom.
Woolf, *Num.* xii. 11 (Oxf.).

I have my body folly disposed.
Blessed be God that it schal ben amended.
Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 139.

folio (fō-lī-ō), *n.* and *a.* [*L. folio*, in the phrase (*NL.*) *in folio*, i. e., in (one) sheet, a book being in *folio* when the two opposite leaves form or are equal to one sheet (so *quarto*, *octavo*, etc., for in *quarto*, etc.); *folia*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf, a sheet of paper; see *fol*.] *f.* *n.* 1. A sheet of paper folded once, usually through the shorter diameter, so as to consist of two equal leaves. — 2. A book or other publication, or a blank book, etc., consisting of sheets or of a single sheet folded once.

This folio of four pages, happy work!
Courier, *Task*, iv. 30.

3. The size of such a book, etc.; as, an edition of a work in *folio*. Abbreviated *fol.*; as, 3 vols. *fol.* — 4. One of several sizes of paper adapted for folding once into well-proportioned leaves, whether intended for such use or not, distinguished by specific names. The untrimmed leaf of a *pad folio* is about $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. *foldcap folio*, about $8 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$; *flatcap folio*, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$; *cross folio* or *post folio*, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 15$; *demoy folio*, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$; *medium folio*, 12×19 ; *royal folio*, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 20$; *super royal folio*, 14×22 ; *imperial folio*, 16×24 ; *elephant folio*, 18×26 ; *double elephant folio*, 20×27 ; *anti quarian folio*, $26\frac{1}{2} \times 31$.

5. In bookkeeping, a page of an account-book, or both the right- and left-hand pages numbered with the same figure. — 6. In printing, the number of a page, inserted at top or bottom. — 7. In law, a certain number of words taken as a basis for computing the length of a document. In the United States, generally, a folio is one hundred words, each figure being counted as a word. In England, in conveyancing, etc., seventy-two words, or in parliamentary and probate proceedings ninety.

8. A wrapper or case for loose papers, sheet music, engravings, etc.; as, a music folio. — **Broad folio**, see *broad*. In *folio* (a) In (one) sheet, in sheets folded but once, in the form of a folio.

The World's a Book in Folio, printed all with God's great Works in letters Capital.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

Devise, wit; write, pen; for I am for whole volumes in folio.
Shak., I. I. 1. 2.

(b) In abundance; in great style (*Nares*); but, perhaps, in separate leaves; in flakes or fragments.

The flint, the stake, the stone in folio flew.
Anger makes all things weapons when the heat.
Fanshawe, tr. of Camoens's Lusad, l. 91.

In full folio, in full dress. [*Colloq.*]

II. a. Pertaining to or having the form of a folio; folded or adapted for folding once; consisting of leaves formed by one folding: as, a sheet or book of folio size; a folio sheet, page, newspaper, or book.

The usual price of the brothers Wierlex for engraving a plate of folio size was thirty florins.
The Century, XXXVI. 241.

Folio post, a size of writing paper, generally 17×22 inches.

folio (fō-lī-ō), *s. t.* [*folio*, *n.*] 1. In printing, to number the pages of, as a book or periodical; page; paginate. — 2. In law-copying, to mark with its proper figure the end of every folio in; in law-printing, to mark with its proper figure the space that should be occupied by a folio in. See *folio*, *n.*, 7.

foliolate (fō-lī-ō-lāt), *a.* [*NL. foliolatus*, < *foliolum*, a leaflet; see *foliole*.] In bot., of or pertaining to, or consisting of, leaflets: used in composition: as, *bifoliolate*, having two leaflets; *trifoliolate*, having three leaflets.

foliole (fō-lī-ōl), *n.* [= *F. foliol*, < *NL. foliolum*, dim. of *L. folium*, a leaf; see *folio*, *fol*.] 1. In bot., a leaflet; a separate part of a compound or divided leaf, or a division of a thallus; a squamule. — 2. In *zool.*, some foliate part or organ of small size.

The margins of the body and the limbs are furnished with a series of flat transparent leaflets. . . . Similar folioles also arise from the basal joint of the antennæ.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 231.

folioliferous (fō-lī-ō-līf-ēr-us), *a.* [*NL. foliolifera*, *foliol*, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *entom.*, bearing leaf-like processes or organs: applied especially to the abdomen when it is terminated by two thin leaf-like appendages, as in certain dragon-flies.

foliomort (fō-lī-ō-mōrt), *a.* [An accom. form of *feuillemorte*, *q. v.*] Same as *feuillemorte*.

foliose (fō-lī-ōs), *a.* [*L. foliosus*, leafy, full of leaves, < *folium*, leaf; see *fol*.] Bearing or covered with leaflets or with small leaf-like appendages.

foliosity (fō-lī-ōs-i-ti), *n.* [*foliose* (in sense 2 with humorous allusion to *folio*) + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being foliose. — 2. The ponderousness or bulk of a folio; voluminousness; copiousness; diffuseness.

It is exactly because he is not tedious, because he does not shoot into German *foliosity*, that Schloesser finds him "intolerable."
De Quincey, *Schloesser's Lit. Hist.* of 18th Cent.

foliot (fō-lī-ōt), *n.* [*OF. follet*, *follet*, or, in full, *esprit follet* or *follet*, a hobgoblin, Robin Goodfellow, bugbear (*Cotgrave*); prop. an adj. (> *ME. follett*), foolish, stupid, dim. of *fol*, adj. foolish, *n.* a fool, a madcap; see *fol*.] A goblin; associated in popular mythology with Puck or Robin Goodfellow.

Territorial devils are . . . wood nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, robin goodfellows, &c.
Barton, *Anal. of Mol.*, p. 47.

folious (fō-lī-ūs), *a.* [= *OF. foliosus*, *follios*, < *L. foliosus*, leafy; see *foliose*.] 1. Leafy; thin; unsubstantial. — 2. In bot., foliose.

folium (fō-lī-um), *n.*; pl. *folia* (-ā). [*L.*, a leaf; see *fol*.] 1. A leaf; a lamina; a lamella; a layer.

The minerals retain their position. In *folia* ranging in the usual direction. *Darwin*, *Geol. Observations*, II. 427.

2. In *geom.*, a loop, being a part of a curve terminated at both ends by the same node.

Folium cucumina, in *anat.*, a lamella of the cerebellum, superior of the cerebellum, connecting the folia semilunata superiora.

Folium of Descartes, in *geom.*, a plane cubic curve having a cusp, and one real inflection, which lies at infinity.

folk (fok), *n.* [*ME. folk*, *folc*, < *AS. folc* = *OFries. OH. folk* = *D. ME. folk*, < *OHG. folc*, < *MHG. volc*, < *G. volk* = *Leah. volc* = *Dan. Sw. folk*, people, people collectively, the people, a people or nation, = *Lith. pulkas*, a crowd, = *OBulg. plukā* = *Russ. plukā*, an army. The *OF. folc*, *folde*, *fule*, *four*, *fouk*, etc., people, multitude, crowd, troop, is of *G. origin*. Connection with *foel* (by transposition) is improbable; with *L. vulgus*, out of the question. The *AS. pl.* was the same in form as the *sing. folc*, and meant only 'peoples, nations'; so *ME.*, where also pl. *folkes*, peoples, occurs; but the pl. *folks*, meaning persons, appears in late *ME.* People, considered either distributively or collectively. Specially: (a) People in general, persons regarded individually: used in a plural sense, either as *folk* or *folks*. Few marked *folk* occur in *ME.* (b) *pl.* Persons mentally classed together as forming a special group: with a qualifying adjective or clause: in this use chiefly colloquial and generally in the form *folks* as, *old folks*; *young folks*; *poor folks*.

How marked *folk* occur in *ME.* (b) *pl.* Persons mentally classed together as forming a special group: with a qualifying adjective or clause: in this use chiefly colloquial and generally in the form *folks* as, *old folks*; *young folks*; *poor folks*.

He laid his hands upon a few rich folk and heeded them
Mark vi. 5

So when they came to the door they went in not knocking; for folks use not to knock at the door of an inn.
Langens, *Palgrave's Progress*, p. 202.

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Langens, *Palgrave's Progress*, p. 202.

Some folks roll against other folks, because other folks have what some folks would be glad of.

Fiddling, Joseph Andrews.

Our ancestors are very good kind of folks; but they are the last people I should choose to have a visiting acquaintance with.

Shedden, *The Mirrors*, IV. 1.

(c) The people as an aggregate; the common people: in this use without a plural form.

Thou shalt judge the folk righteously.
Ps. lxxvii. 4 (Book of Common Prayer).

(d) An aggregate or corporate body of persons; a people; a nation: as singular *folk*, as plural *folks* (but rare in the plural).

The folk of Denmark. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 2.

The confes are but a foolish folk. *Prov. xxx. 26.*

Some of the words the wren spoken between two folks, that on was of Jerusalem, and that other of Babylon.

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 51.

But, if we [English-speaking people] do not belong to the same nation, I do hold that we belong to the same people; or rather, to use a word of our own tongue, to the same folk. By that I mean that we come of the same stock, that we speak the same tongue, that we have a long common history and a crowd of common memories.

R. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 14.

(e) *pl.* Friends: as, we are not folks now. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **Good folk**. See *good*. One's folks, or the folks, one's people; one's family or relatives; as, he has gone to see his folks, how are the folks at home? [*Colloq.*]

Folkething (fōk-ke-ting), *n.* [*Dan.*, < *folk*, folk (= *L. volk*), + *thing*, a meeting (of lawmakers); see *Landthing*.] The lower house of the Danish parliament or Rigsdag. It consists of 112 members elected for three years by all male citizens 20 years of age and over. All matters regarding the budget and taxation must first be introduced into the Folkething and discussed by it before being taken up by the Landthing or upper house. The Folkething may be dissolved by the king as often as he pleases.

folk-free (fōk-frē), *a.* Free. Folk-free and actions, a term applied to one who is a lawful freeman.

Wharton.

folk-frith (fōk-frith), *n.* In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the rightful power of the whole people. Men having a controversy with each other were not allowed to settle it by violence without first obtaining leave of the people on showing sufficient cause. To fight without leave was a breach of the folk frith.

The conquerors came as "folks"; and the very existence of a folk implied a "folk frith" of the community as a whole.

J. R. Green, *Comp. of Eng.*, p. 51.

folkland (fōk-land), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. *AS. folcland*, < *folc*, the people, + *land*, land.] In *old Eng. law*, the land of the folk or people, as distinguished from *bookland*, which was held by charter or deed. It comprised the whole area that was not assigned to individuals or communities at the original allotment, and that was not subsequently divided into estates of bookland. (*Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 26.) It corresponded to the *ager publicus* of the Romans.

The folkland, the common land of the community or of the nation, out of which the ancient allodial possessions were carved.

E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, I. 42.

Portions of the folkland might be, and frequently were, turned into private property by grant from the sovereign power; or, without altering the ultimate public property in the land, the possession and enjoyment of it might be, and constantly were, let out to individuals.

E. Pollack, *Land Laws*, p. 80.

folk-lore (fōk-lōr), *n.* [*folk* + *lore*; first suggested by Mr. Thoms in 1846 ("Athenæum," 1846, p. 802), in imitation of *G.* compounds like *collected*, *folk-song*, *folk-keeping*, popular, epis., etc.] The lore of the common people; the traditional beliefs and customs of the people, especially such as are obsolete or archaic; traditional knowledge; popular superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.

Among the proofs of his [William John Thoms's] happiness of hitting on names may be cited his . . . invention of the word *folk-lore*. *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., XII. 141.

Mr. Gomme offers as a definition of the science of folk-lore the following: It is "the comparison and identification of the survivals, archaic beliefs, customs, and traditions in modern ages."

Science, IX. 479.

folkloric (fōk-lōr-ik), *a.* [*folk-lore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to folk-lore. [*Recent*.]

Folklorist and folkloric are not pleasant forms, but students have been driven to use both.

Nature, XXXIV. 20.

folklorist (fōk-lōr-ist), *n.* [*folk-lore* + *-ist*.] One skilled in or engaged in the study of folk-lore. [*Recent*.]

The question whether the personality of the giant Gargantua is an emanation of the fertile genius of Rabelais, or whether that writer grafted his own immortal ideas on to an ancient Celtic stock has for some time past been a matter of friendly dispute amongst French folklorists.

N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 404.

folkloristic (fōk-lōr-ist-ik), *a.* [*folk-lore* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to the field of the folklorist; of the nature of folk-lore. [*Recent*.]

A recent visit to the Mithrasgrube of Neugers Island (a remnant of a once powerful branch of the great Offawa confederacy) has enabled us to collect some interesting philological and folkloristic information.

Science, XII. 132.

folk-moot (fok'mōt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. ME. **folk-mote*, AS. *folc-gemōt* (= Dan. *folkmøde* = Sw. *folk-mote*), < *folc*, the people, + *gemōt*, a meeting; see *folk* and *moot*. The form *folk-mote* is also used archaically in mod. law writings; histories, etc.; it scarcely occurs in ME. literature.] 1. Formerly, in England, an assembly of the shire, containing representatives from townships and hundreds; also, a local court.

2. To which *folke mote* they all with one consent . . . Agreed to travel and the in fortunes try.

Spenser, F. Q., IV, iv, 6.

Four representative burghers attend like the four men and the reeve in the ancient *folk-moots*, and on behalf of their neighbours transact the business of the day.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

2. A place where assemblies of the people were held. [Rare.]

These round hills and square bawnes, which ye see now strongly trenched and thrown up, were (they say) at first ordaind for the same purpose, that people might assemble thereon, and therefore anciently they were called *Folk-motes*; that is, a place for people to meet or talk of any thing that concerned any difference between parishes and townships.

Spenser, Statute of Ireland.

folk-mooter (fok'mō-tōr), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. ME. **folk-moter*, AS. *folc-mōter*, < *folc*, the people, + *mōter*, right, law.] A frequenter of folk-moots or popular meetings; a democrat.

Keep your problems of ten groats; these matters are not for pragmatists and folk-mooters to babble in.

Milton, Colasterion.

folk-mote, *n.* See *folk-moot*.

folk-psychology (fok'sī-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [Tr. G. *volkerpsychologie*.] Same as *ethnopsychology*.

folk-right (fok'rit), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folc-riht*, < *folc*, the people, + *riht*, right, law.] The common law or right of the people; the law or right of the people as opposed to that of the privileged classes.

When one of Beowulf's "comrades" saw his lord hard beset, "he minded him of the homestead he had given him, of the folk-right he gave him as his father had it; nor might he hold back then."

J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 168.

folk-song (fok'sōng), *n.* [Tr. G. *volkslied*.] 1. A song of the people; a song based on a legendary or historical event, or on some incident of common life, the words and generally the music of which have originated among the common people and are extensively used by them.

The idyllic bond between a shepherd and sheep has formed the subject of many quaintly graceful Rumanian folk songs.

Contemporary Rev., LI, 328.

2. A song written in imitation of the simple and artless style of such a popular song.

folk-speech (fok'spēch), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folc-spræc*, < *folc*, the people, + *spræc*, speech; after G. *volksprache*.] Popular language; the dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district, as distinguished from the speech of the educated people or from the literary language.

There must have been very great diversity in the folk-speech.

F. J. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 11.

folk-story (fok'stō'ri), *n.* A popular legend.

Quaint folk stories handed down by tradition from generation to generation.

Scribner's Mag., III, p. 4 of Book Notices, etc.

follet, *v. t.* Same as *folli*.

follet (fo-lā'), *n.* [F.] Same as *foliot*.

folia (fo-lā'), *n.* [L., folly, madness, extravagance; see *folly*.] In music, a series of variations on a theme, the only merit of which is their ingenuity.

follicle (fol'ikl), *n.* [= F. *follicule* = Sp. Pg. *folículo*, < It. *follicolo*, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag or sack, dim. of *folia*, a pair of bellows, a wind-bag, a money-bag, etc.] 1. In bot.: (a) A dry one-celled seed-vessel consisting of a single carpel, and dehiscent only by the ventral suture, as in the milkweed and larkspur.

(b) Any bladder-shaped appendage; a utricle.—2. In anat. and zool., a minute secretory or excretory cavity, sac, or tube; one of the ultimate blind ramifications of a secretory surface; a glandular out-let; a mucous crypt or lacuna; a minute nodule of lymphoid tissue. A sebaceous follicle is a gland of the skin secreting a greasy substance; a sweat follicle is one of the glandular tubes of the mucous membrane of the stomach secreting gastric juice; an intestinal follicle is one of the secretory mucous crypts of the intestine; a Graafian follicle is a little sac in an ovary in which an ovum matures. The salivary and acinar glands, glands of Brunner, Peyer's patches, crypts of Lieberkühn, etc., are all follicles or aggregations of follicles. The term



Follicle, bot. and anat.

follicle is one of the glandular tubes of the mucous membrane of the stomach secreting gastric juice; an intestinal follicle is one of the secretory mucous crypts of the intestine; a Graafian follicle is a little sac in an ovary in which an ovum matures. The salivary and acinar glands, glands of Brunner, Peyer's patches, crypts of Lieberkühn, etc., are all follicles or aggregations of follicles. The term

is sometimes extended to a cluster of follicles, thus being made synonymous with gland.

3. In entom., a cocoon; the covering made by a larva for its protection during the pupa state. **follicular** (fo-lik'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *follicularis*, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag; see *follicle*.] 1. Pertaining to, contained in, or having the character of a follicle; as, a follicular secretion or parasite; follicular pores.—2. Composed or consisting of follicles.

The four tentacles of the posterior division have undergone much modification, and are converted into a peculiar organ termed the spadix, which bears a diacoidal follicular gland.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 457.

3. Provided with follicles.

folliculate, folliculated (fo-lik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* 1. Same as *follicular*. 3.—2. In entom., having a case or cocoon; applied to many pupae and some larvae which are so protected.

follicle (fol'ikl), *n.* [L. *folliculus*, a small bag; see *follicle*.] 1. A follicle. Hence—2. A wind-bag; a puffed-up, conceited person. [Rare.]

The reporters and other literary and social follicles who have contributed to her ridiculous reputation.

The American, I, 261.

Folliculina (fo-lik'ū-lī'nī), *n.* [NL., < L. *folliculus*, a small bag.]

A genus of heterotrichous ciliate infusorians, established by Lamarck in 1816; called *Frea* by Cuvier and Lachmann in 1856. They are trumpet-animalcules of the family *Stentoridae*, with the peristome divided into two lappet-like parts. *F. ampulla* is an example.

folliculitis (fo-lik'ū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *follicle* + *-itis*.] In pathol., inflammation of one or more follicles.

folliculose, folliculous (fo-lik'ū-lōs, -lūs), *a.* [L. *folliculosus*, full of husks, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag, husk, etc.; see *follicle*.] Having the appearance or nature of a follicle.

Anthrax in folliculose bodies on the surface of septate thallus.

Hall, Ill. State Laboratory Nat. Hist., II, 30.

folli-fol (fol'fāl), *a.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folc-fol*.] Full of folly. [Rare.]

follow (fol'ō), *v.* [ME. *folowen*, *foluwen*, *folcen*, *folzen*, *folgen*, *fulgen*, etc. (also with unlaute *fulghen*, *fulihen*, *fulien*), < AS. *folgan* (also with reg. unlaute *fulgan*, *fulgan*, with syncope *fulgan*, with intrusive *i* *fuligan*, *fuligan*, *fulgan*) = OS. *folgōn* = OE. *folga*, *folga*, *folga*, *folga* = D. *folgēn*, *volgen* = OHG. *folgan*, MHG. *volgen*, G. *folgen* = Lecl. *fulgū* = Dan. *følge* = Sw. *följa*, follow; not in Goth.; connections unknown.] 1. *trans.* 1. To go or come after; move behind in the same direction; as, the dog followed his master home; follow me.

He [Edward the Confessor] took the greatest delight, says William of Malmesbury, "to follow a pack of swift hounds in pursuit of game, and to cheer them with his voice."

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 60.

(Of him who walked in glory and in joy, Following his plough, along the mountain side Wordworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

Fain had he followed their receding steps.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. To come after in natural sequence, or in order of time; succeed.

The next hour of Mars folloynge this, Arcite unto the temple walked in Of these Mars.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I, 1500.

They were free from that childish love of titles which characterized the . . . generation which preceded them, and . . . that which followed them.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

See it thou how tears still follow earthly bliss?

William Morris, Earthly Paradise I, 380.

3. To engage in the pursuit of; seek to overtake or come up with; pursue; chase; as, to follow game or an enemy.

Whilst her neglected child holds her in chase, cries to catch her whose busy care is bent to follow that which flies before her face.

Shak., Sonnets, cxlii.

4. To pursue as an object or purpose; strive after; endeavor to obtain or attain to.

Follow peace with all men.

Hob. xii, 14.

5. To keep up with, or with the course or progress of; observe or comprehend the sequence or connecting links of; as, to follow an argument, or the plot of a play.—6. To watch or regard the movements, progress, or course of; as, to follow a person with the eye.

He followed with his eyes the fleeting shade.

Dryden.

Is there not one face you study? One figure whose movements you follow with, at least, curiosity?

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xix.

7. To accept as a leader or guide; be led or guided by; accompany; hence, to adhere to, as disciples to a master or his teachings; accept as authority; adopt the opinions, cause, or side of.

The house of Judah followed David.

2 Sam. 2, 10.

A young man of unblemished character (Gladstone), the rising hope of those stern and unbending Tories who follow . . . a leader whose experience and eloquence are indispensable to them.

Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

8. To conform to; comply with; take as a guide, example, or model; as, to follow the fashion; to follow advice or admonition.

The commodiousness of this invention caused all parts of Christendom to follow it.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v, 60.

It has often been alleged as an excuse for the misgovernment of her [Elizabeth's] successors that they only followed her example.

Macaulay, Burleigh.

9. To engage in or be concerned with as a pursuit; pursue the duties or requirements of; carry on the business of; prosecute; as, to follow trade, a calling, or a profession; to follow the stage.

I would I had bestowed that time in the tongue that I have in fencing, dancing, and bear-bating; O, had I but followed the arts!

Shak., T. N., I, 2.

In peace every man followed his building and planting.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II, 27.

Women, girls, and boys often follow this occupation.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II, 110.

10. To result from, as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; come after as a result or consequence; as, poverty often follows extravagance or idleness; intemperance is often followed by disease.

A duty well discharge'd is never follow'd By sad repentance.

Beau and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, I, 2.

It is written in the eternal law of the universe of God, that sin shall be followed by suffering.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 278.

Follow my leader, a game played by children, in which each in turn does whatever another, called the leader, does, or suffers some specified penalty.—To follow home, to follow up closely.

The Prophet, having this fair opportunity, followed the blow he had given him so home that Ahah was not able to stand before him.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II, iv.

To follow suit. (a) In card-playing, to play a card of the same suit as that first played. Hence—(b) To follow the line of speech, argument, or conduct adopted by a predecessor.—To follow up, to pursue closely; prosecute with vigor or promptness, as something already begun; act upon with energy; as, to follow up an advantage.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come or go behind; come in the wake or rear; come next, or in natural sequence or order.

Joseph ferde bi foren and the fote folowed.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. N.), p. 2.

When all these things are thus disposed and prepared, then follows the action of the war.

Bacon, Fable of Persius.

The famine . . . shall follow close after you.

Jer. xlii, 16.

2. To result as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; be a consequent; as, from such conduct great scandal is sure to follow: the facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not follow.

This above all—to thine own self be true; And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Shak., Hamlet, I, 2.

In a short time it followed, that could not be had for a pound of Copper which before was sold for an ounce.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I, 108.

If he suspects me without cause, I follow that the best way of curing his jealousy is to give him reason for 't.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv, 2.

=Syn. Follow, Succeed, Enue. Follow and succeed, or succeed to, are applied to persons or things; enue, in modern literature, to things only. Follow may denote the mere going in order in a track or line, and it commonly suggests that the things mentioned are near together. Succeed (transitive or intransitive), implying a regular series, denotes the being in the same place which another has held immediately before; a crowd may follow a man, but only one person or event can succeed to another; upon the death of a sovereign his oldest son succeeds him and succeeds to the throne; day follows night. To ensue is to follow close upon, to follow as the effect of some settled principle of order, to follow by a necessary connection; as, nothing but suffering can ensue from such a course.

I yield, I follow where heaven shows the way.

Dryden.

(One sorrow never comes, but brings an heir, That may succeed as his inheritor.

Shak., Pericles, I, 4.

Then grave (Clarissa graceful) waid her fan; Silence caus'd, and thus the nymph began.

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follow (fol'ō), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folgan*, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag; see *follicle*.] A stroke which causes the cue-ball to follow the object-ball after impact.

follow-board (fol'ō-bōrd), *n.* In fowling, the board on which the pattern for a mold is laid; a molding-board.

follower (fol'ô-er), *n.* [*ME. folowere, folwer, < AS. folger (= OFries. folgers = D. MLO. folger = OHG. fulgari, MHG. folgare, G. folger = Ital. folgari = Dan. (after-)følger = Sw. (after-)följare*], a follower, attendant, < *folgian*, follow: see *follow*.] 1. One who follows another, in any sense of the verb *follow*. In particular—(a) One who follows or accompanies a master or leader as servant, attendant, dependent, associate, or supporter. I have ben his *folower* al this fifty wyntre; Bothe yowen his aede and aued his bestes. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 549. Else the lady's mad: yet, if I were so, she could not sway her house, command her *followers*, . . . With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3. My lord, cheer up your spirits: our foes are nigh, And this soft courage makes your *followers* faint. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. (b) One who follows a master or teacher as a disciple or adherent; one who takes another as his guide in doctrine, opinion, or example, or an adherent of a particular doctrine or system. So that they all three do plead God's omnipotency, . . . the *followers* of consubstantiation to the kneading up of both substances as it were into one lump. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 67. (c) One who follows in practice the conduct, course, or example of another, one who conforms his conduct or course to that of some person or thing regarded as a model or pattern; an imitator; as, Terence was a *follower* of Menander. *Followers* of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises. *Heb.* vi. 12. (d) A man who "keeps company" with a young woman; especially, one who is in the habit of calling upon a maid-servant to pay his addresses, a beau. (Colloq.) Mrs. Marker . . . offers eighteen guineas . . . Five servants kept. No man. *No followers* *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

2. In *mach.*, any part of a machine moving in a limited range, as in guides, and following the motion of another part.—3. In a steam-engine, the cover of a piston or of a stuffing-box. **follower-plate** (fol'ô-er-plât), *n.* In *mach.*, a plate serving as a follower. **following** (fol'ô-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *follow*, *v.*] 1. A body of followers, retainers, attendants, or supporters; the adherents, disciples, or imitators of a particular leader or system, considered collectively; the persons composing a sect or party that follows the lead of a chief, or is devoted to the same cause, body of principles, or system of teaching or action. While burghers, with important face, Described each new come lord, Discussed his lineage, told his name, His *following*, and his feudal fame. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 6. The Queen . . . took her hand, call'd her sweet sister, and kiss'd not her alone, but all the ladies of her *following*. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, l. 1. With a small *following* of servants, he reached Naples. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, vi.

2. What one follows as an occupation or trade; vocation; calling; occupation. [Rare.] In every age men in general attend more to their own immediate pursuits and *followings* than to the . . . claims of discontented factions. *N. Turner*, Hist. Eng. during Middle Ages, vii. 5.

following (fol'ô-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *follow*, *v.*] 1. Immediately succeeding; coming next in order; ensuing: as, during the *following* week. And every fire sower shall paye, every yere vij. yere red wyng, to the Hyndyng of a prest, lxxij. d. *English Gude* (E. E. T. S.), p. 224. The Mondaye *folowynge*, that was the daye of VIII and Modest, and the .xv. day of June. *Sir R. Gylforde*, Pilgrimage, p. 7.

2. That is now to follow; now to be related, set forth, described, or explained: as, the *following* story I can vouch for; in the *following* order. My friend answered what I said in the *following* manner. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

followingly (fol'ô-ing-ly), *adv.* In what follows; immediately; next. So that we come to him the way that he hath appointed; which way is Jesus Christ only, we shall see *followingly*. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 274.

following-time (fol'ô-ing-tim), *n.* A wet season, when showers follow one another in rapid succession. [Prov. Eng.]

folly (fol'i), *n.*; pl. *folles* (-iz). [*ME. folye, folie, < OF. folie, folly, foolishness, indiscretion, wantonness, F. folie, folly, also madness, lunacy (= Pr. folia, follez, folhia, folhia = Sp. (obs.) folia = It. follia*], < *OF. fol, fool, foolish: see fool*.] 1. The character or conduct of a fool; the state of being foolish; weakness of judgment or character, or actions which spring

from it; want of understanding; weak or light-minded conduct. He . . . that reproveh or chydeth a fool for his *folie*. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibee.

Patriarchs and prophetes reproued her science, And solden, her wordes no her wisdomes was but a *folpe*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 139. What *folly* 'tis to hazard life for ill! *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5.

What *Folly* must in such Expence appear! *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love. 2. Something regard for or attention to which is foolish. The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable let not us presume to condemn as *folles* and toys, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 1.

Specifically—3. Conduct morally bad; wickedness; wantonness. Sche hadde meche Tressoure abouten hire: and he trowed, that sche hadde ben a comoun Woman, that dwelled there to receyve Men to *Folye*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 24. 4. A costly structure or other undertaking left unfinished for want of means, too expensive to be properly maintained, built in a very ill-chosen place, or the like; an enterprise that exhausts or ruins the projector. They saw an object amidst the woods on the edge of the hill, which upon enquiry they were told was called *Rhenastons's folly*. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, ix. 7.

We know indeed how this scorn will embody itself in a name given to the unfinished structure. It is called this or that man's *folly*; and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive for long after years. *Abp. Trench*, Westminster Abbey Sermons, p. 130. = *Syn.* 1. Nonsense, foolishness, senselessness, ridiculousness, extravagance, indiscretion, imbecility. See list under *absurdity*.

folly (fol'i), *v. t.*; prot. and ppp. *follied*, ppr. *follying*. [*Colly*, *n.*] To act with folly; act foolishly. [Rare.] Let me shun Such *follying* before thee. *Keats*, Endymion, l. **folly**, *a.* [*ME.*, also *folliche, folly* (mod. as if "*foolly*"), < *fol, fool*, + *-ly, -liche, E. -ly*.] Foolish. Thou bring they to her remembrance The *folly* dedes of her outlance. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2008. Joh saynede not with his lippe, none any *folly* thing agen God spide. *Wyclif*, Job i. 22 (Oxf.).

folmardet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *foolmard*. **folm**, *n.* [*ME. folte*, contr. of *folet*, < *OF. folet*, dim. of *fol, a fool*: see *folet*.] A fool. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169. **folte**, *v. t.* [*ME.*, < *folte*, *n.* < *OF. enfoletir*, act foolishly.] To act like a fool. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169. **folted**, *p. a.* [*ME.*, < *folte* + *-ed*.] Foolish; silly. Fendes cropte the ymagis with hime, And last *folte* men to syme. *Cursor Mund*, l. 2504. Shrewes mynede hym ful ofte, And helde hym *folte* or wote. *MS. Harl.*, 1701, l. 80. (Halliwell.)

folthead, *n.* [*ME. folthead*; < *folte* + *-head*.] Folly. That non at goure nede goure name woude nempne In *folthead*, but flate the away-ward. *Richard the Redeless*, ll. 7. **folthead**, *a.* [*ME.*, also *folthead*; < *folte*, *n.*, + *-ish*.] Foolish. When God hath not maad the wysdom of this worlde *folthead*. *A. Foltyashe* face, rude of eloquence, Bonys with bonus, and jett a browne wul fleo. *Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 81.

foltrye, *n.* [*ME.*, < *folte* + *-ry*.] Foolishness. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169. **folwe**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *follow*. **folwe**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *follow*. **folyt**, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *folly*.

foment, *n.* [*L. fomentum*, a warm lotion or poultice, a mitigation, alleviation, nourishment, contr. of **fomentum*, < *fuere*, warm, keep warm, foment.] A warm lotion; fomentation. That [ointment] was not vnecessary to our Lorde: but those superfluous saunders, *fomentes* of the body, which the more it is cherished, the more it riseth & rebellet against the soul. *Vine*, Instruction of a Christian Woman, ll. 9. **foment** (fô-men't), *v. t.* [*F. foment* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. fomentar* = *It. fomentare*, < *L. fomentare*, foment, < *fomentum*, a warm lotion or poultice: see *foment*, *n.*] 1. To apply warm lotions to; bathe with warm medicated liquids or warm water. 'creeps Chills on him? She *foments* and heats His flesh, but more profoundly burns her own. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, l. 155.

For, whether he cauterize or *foment*, whether he draw blood or apply cordials, he is the same physician, and seeks but one end (our spiritual health) by his diuers ways. *Donne*, Sermons, xlv.

2. To cherish with heat; encourage or promote the growth of by or as if by heat. [Rare.] Every kind that lives, Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton*, P. L., xl. 388.

3. To encourage; abet; instigate or promote by incitement; commonly used in a bad sense: as, to *foment* discord. The Swedes bear up still, being *fomented* and supported by the French. Proud Egypt would dissembled friendship bring; Foment the war, but not support the king. *Dryden*, Abs. and Achil., l. 304.

The spirit of maritime enterprise was *fomented*, and greatly facilitated in its operation, by the invention of the astrolabe. *Howell*, Letters, l. vi. 2. The spirit of maritime enterprise was *fomented*, and greatly facilitated in its operation, by the invention of the astrolabe. *Howell*, Letters, l. vi. 2. The spirit of maritime enterprise was *fomented*, and greatly facilitated in its operation, by the invention of the astrolabe. *Howell*, Letters, l. vi. 2.

fomentation (fô-men-tâ'shon), *n.* [*F. fomentation* = *Pr. fomentaco* = *Sp. fomentacion* = *It. fomentazione*, < *L. fomentatio(n)-*, < *fomentare*, foment: see *foment*.] 1. The act of heating, warming, or cherishing; warmth. The temper'd heat, Friendly to vital motion, may afford Soft *fomentation*, and invite the seed. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 510. 2. In *med.*: (a) The act of applying warm liquids to a part of the body, by means of flannels or other cloths dipped in them. (b) The liquid thus applied. *Fomentations* properly be devised for to be applied unto any affected part, either to comfort and to cherish it, or to allay the paine, or else to open the pores to make way for ointments and plasters. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of Words of Art.

3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement. And dive in science for distinguished names, Dishonest *fomentation* of your pride! *Young*, Night Thoughts, v.

Dry fomentation, in *med.*, an application to a part of the body of something warm and dry, as hot flannel, etc. **fomenter** (fô-men'ter), *n.* 1. One who foments; one who encourages or instigates; commonly in a bad sense: as, a *fomenter* of sedition. A perpetual *fomenter* and nourisher of sin. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 25. They [vicars] would not then have become the authors and *fomenters* of all that discord and confusion. *Hp. Atterbury*, Sermons, l. ix.

The small English community was little amenable to the authority of the king's Government, and appears to have been the main *fomenters*, for purposes of gain, of disorder among the native Irish. *Contemporary Rec.*, xlix. 287. 2. A device for applying heat to any part of the body, consisting usually of a tin vessel made to contain hot water, and shaped as its purpose requires.

fomes (fô'mez), *n.*; pl. *fomites* (fô'mi-têz). [*L.*, kindling wood, touchwood, tinder, < *fuere*, warm, keep warm: see *foment*.] 1. In *med.*, any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagion. The most important *fomites* are bed-clothes, bedding, woollen garments, carpets, curtains, letters, etc. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

2. [*cap.*] [*NI.*] In *mycology*, a subgenus of *Polyporus*, or, according to some authors, a genus of *Polypore*, composed of perennial indurated species. **font**, *n.* and *a.* [*ME. fon, founne, fool* (also as adj.), < *Sw. fâne, a fool* (*fânig*, foolish), = *Leal. fân*, "a buoyant, high-flying person" (Clemens and Vigfusson), a metaphorical use (according to the same authority) of *fân*, a standard, = *AS. fana*, *E. fane*, vane: see *fane*, *vane*. Hence *font*, *q. v.*] 1. *n.* A fool; a simpleton; an idiot. By God, thou is a *fon*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 108. Thou longe where have ye lent? Certes, walkyd aboute lyk a *fon*, I wist never what I ment. *Turneley Mysteries*, p. 83. Thou art a *fon* of thy lye to boke, All that is lent to lye wyl be bat. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

II. *a.* Foolish; simple; silly. This knight waddid a woman of the kynde of Levi, but she was *fon* and bitter. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 242.

font, *v. t.* [*ME. founnen*, < *fon*, a fool; most common in the pp. *fanned*, *font*, as adj.: see *font*, *n.* and *a.*] To be foolish or simple; act like a fool; dote. When age approachith on, . . . Than thou shalt begyne to *font*. *Court of Love*, l. 458. Heik, syre, ye *fon*, I shalle you teche. *Turneley Mysteries*, p. 94. What, thu *fontest* as a best? *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 23.

fond¹. An obsolete preterit of *find*.
fond², *v. t.* A Middle English form of *fond*.
fond³ (fond), *a.* [*ME. fond*, contr. of usual *founded*, sometimes *fonnet*, foolish, pp. of *fonnen*, set like a fool, be foolish: see *fon*, *v.*] 1. Foolish; simple; silly.

The riche man fulle *founded* is, ywys,
 That weneth that he loved is.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6367.

Whether God hath not made the wisdom of this world
founded.

I do wonder,
 Thou naughty quaker, that thou art so *fond*
 To come abroad with him at his request.

Shak., *M. of V.*, III. 3.

An old man, that by reason of his age was a little *fond*.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 32.

2. Exhibiting or expressing foolishness or folly.

Thus shall we hym refer alle his *fonde* talys

Towneley Mysteries, p. 201.

Let men be assured that a *fond* opinion they have already acquired enough is a principal reason why they have acquired so little.

Bacon, *Physical Fables*, II, Expl.

3. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; also (without implication of weakness or foolishness), tender; loving; very affectionate.

Coach. But does she draw kindly with the captain?

Fig. As *fond* as pigeons. *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, I. 1.

A passion *fond* even to idolatry.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VII.

4. Foolishly or extravagantly prized; hence, trifling; trivial.

Poynt not thy tale with thy tynger, vae thou no such *fond* toys.

Babes Book (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 76.

Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold,
 Or stones whose rates are either rich or poor

As fancy values them. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, II. 2.

5. Disposed to prize highly or to like very much; feeling affection or pleasure: usually followed by *of*, rarely by an infinitive: as, to be *fond* of children; to be *fond* of oysters.

As for their Recreations and Walks, there are no People more *fond* of coming together to see and be seen.

Liter., *Journey to Paris*, p. 14.

They seem also to be credulous, and *fond* of believing strange things. *Poovee*, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 200.

Ah! jolly mercer, they who have good wares are *fond* to show them.

Scott, *Kentworth*, II.

6. Cloysingly sweet in taste or smell; fulsome; luscious. [*Prov. Eng.*]

fond⁴ (fond), *v.* [*fond*³, *a.*; in part prob. an altered form of the older verb *fon*. Cf. *fondle*.] 1. *intrans.* To be fond; be in love; dote.

My master loves her dearly:

And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him

Shak., *T. N.*, II. 2.

II. *trans.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; caress; fondle.

The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast.

Dryden, *Amold*, I.

fond⁴ (fond), *n.* [*F. fond*, *cl.* *fundus*, bottom: see *fund*.] 1. *Bottom*.—2. *Fund*; stock.

Some new *fonds* of wit should if possible be provided.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, VII.

3 (*F. pron. fôn*). A background or groundwork, especially of lace. **Fond clair**, in lace-making, a background of the more simple sort, such as a net pattern or mesh like ground. **Fond de cuve**, a cloak of round form like a cope or Spanish cloak, worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

fontant (fôn-dôn'), *a.* [*F.*, ppr. of *fondre*, found, ground: see *found*.] In *her.*, stooping, as for prey: said of an eagle, a falcon, etc.

fondle (fôn-dl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fondled*, ppr. *fondling*. [*Freq.* of *fond*³, *v.*; *fond*³, *a.*] 1. *trans.* To treat with tender caresses; bestow tokens of love upon; caress: as, to *fondle* a child.

The rabbit *fondles* his own harmless face.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*

He knew it was not in their mother's nature to bear to see any living thing caressed but herself: she would have felt annoyed had he *fondled* a kitten in her presence.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxxv

II. *intrans.* To show fondness, as by manners, words, or caresses.

Fondling together, as I'm alive. . . . Ah! have I caught you, my pretty doves?

Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, II

Persuasion *fondled* in his look and tone.

Lowell, *Agassiz*, II

fondler (fôn-dl'ér), *n.* One who fondles or caresses. *Johnson*.

fondling (fôn-dl'ing), *n.* [*fond*³ + *-ling*.] 1. A person who is fond or foolish; one of weak mind or character; a fool.

Yet were her words and looks but false and sayned,
 To some had end to make more sure way,
 Or to allure such *fondlings* whom she trayned
 Into her trap unto their own decay.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 42.

We have many such *fondlings* that are their wives' pack-horses and slaves.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 608.

2. A person or thing fondled or caressed.

The badges of a *fondling*, as
 Brause napkins, bracelets, rynges,
 He layde away, and went to schoole
 To learn more sober thinges.

Drant, tr. of *Horace's Satires*, I. 2.

He was his parents' darling, not their *fondling*. *Fuller*.

fondly (fôn-dl'), *adv.* In a fond manner. (*a*) Foolishly, simply; sillily.

Sometimes her head she *fondly* would aguize

With gaudy girlonds *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 7.

Narrow and grief of heart

Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantic man.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, III. 3.

Fondly we think we merit honour then,

When we but praise ourselves in other men.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 464.

(*b*) With indiscreet or excessive affection; also (without implication of indiscretion), affectionately, tenderly.

He to lips that *fondly* falter

Presses his without reproof.

Tennyson, *Lord of Burleigh*.

It was natural in the early days of Wordsworth's career to dwell most *fondly* on those profounder qualities to appreciate which settled in some sort the measure of a man's right to judge of poetry at all.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 202.

fondness (fôn-dn's), *n.* [*ME. fonnednesse*, foolishness, *cl.* *founded*, fond, foolish, + *-ness*, -ness.] 1. The state or character of being fond. (*a*) Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment.

In the prophets of Samaria Y six *foundedness* (*Latin fatuitatem*).

Wyclif, *Jer. xxiii. 13* (*Purv.*).

Fondness it were for any, being free,

To covet letters, though they golden bee!

Spenser, *Sonnets*, xxxvii.

He is in mourning for his wife's grandmother, which is thought a great piece of *fondness*.

Pepys, *Diary*, I. 223.

(*b*) Foolish tenderness; tender passion, strong or demonstrative affection.

Some said he died of melancholy, some of love,

And of that *fondness* perished.

Platner (and *Massey*), *Lovers' Progress*, IV. 3.

Her *fondness* for a certain earl

Began when I was but a girl.

Swift, *Cadenus and Vanessa*.

And still, that deep and hidden love,

With its first *fondness*, wept above

The victim of its own revenge!

Whittier, *Mogg Megone*, II.

2. Strong inclination, propensity, or appetite.

Being all poor as rats, they dwell with peculiar *fondness* upon the popular theme of the enchanted riches.

Irving, *Alhambra*, p. 302.

Every one has noticed Milton's *fondness* for sonorous proper names. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 201.

= *Syn.* Attachment, Affection, etc. (see *love*); partiality, inclination, propensity.

fondon (Sp. pron. fôn-dôn'), *n.* [*Sp.*, bottom, *cl.* *fondo*, bottom: see *fund*.] A tub or kettle with a copper bottom and sides of wood or stone, larger than the *cazo*, in which silver ores are ground and amalgamated. This is effected by the action of rotating pulverizers (*voladoras*), as in the arrastre, except that in the case of the fondon the pulverizers are made not of stone but of copper. The fondon is used in the Catrice mining district in Mexico. See *cazo*.

fondue (fôn-dü'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *fondre*, melt, cast, found, dissolve, soften, blend: see *found*.] Blended; softened. [*In decorative art*, noting anything in which colors are so applied as to pass insensibly into each other through delicate gradations, especially said of color-printing, as in wall-paper and calicoes.

The *fondue* or rainbow style of paper hangings

Int. Dict., III. 479.

fondue (fôn-dü'), *n.* [*F. fondue*, a cheese-pudding, lit. melted, fem. of *fondue*, pp. of *fondre*, melt, see *found*.] A cheese-pudding, made of grated cheese, eggs, butter, and seasoning.

font¹ (fôn), *n.* A Middle English form of the plural of *foe*¹.

font², *n.* An obsolete plural of *foe*.

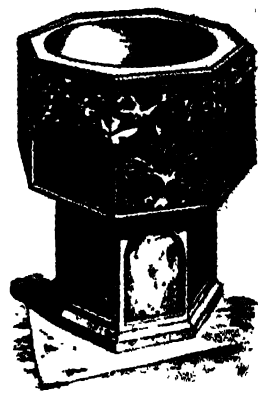
font³, *v.* A Middle English form of *fang*.

font⁴ (fôn'), *adv.* [*font*³, *a.*, + *-ly*.] Fondly.

font⁵ (fôn'), *n.* [*ME. font*, rarely *font* (often *font*, see below) (often in equiv. comp. *font-stone*: see *fontstone*), *cl.* *font* (once in comp. *font*, a font, = *OFries. font*, *font* = *D. font* = *MLat. font*, *fonte* = *Lecl. font* = *Sw. font*, in comp. *dop-font* = *Dan. font*, in comp. *dob-font*, a font, *cl.* *font* (a baptismal font, a particular use of *font* (a), a fountain, spring. From the *ME. font*, a font, parallel to *font*, comes *E. font*, now used chiefly in the orig. l. sense 'a spring,' which is in both cases later in *E.* use than the baptismal sense, and in *font* is to be referred directly to the *L.*: see *font*¹.]

1. A repository for the water used in baptism;

now, specifically, a basin, usually of marble or other fine stone, permanently fixed within a church, to contain the water for baptism by sprinkling or immersion; distinctively called a *baptismal font*. Ritually, its proper position is near the entrance of the church, but it is very commonly placed near the chancel. In the early ages of the church the font was placed in a separate building or chapel called the baptistery; and this usage has maintained itself in some regions, notably in Italy. By the eleventh century it had become customary to locate the font within the main church edifice. The earliest medieval fonts were of considerable size, as it was then the practice to administer the rite by immersion. They were usually of massive stone or marble, and even the oldest surviving examples are, as a rule, richly sculptured. See *baptistery*.



Font, Cathedral of Langres, France; end of 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire d'Architecture.")

In the font we were oft iboren. . . . In the font ther we iclensed weren. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 20.

= A Font of baptism, made of porphyry stone.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 46.

I have no name, no title;

No, not that name was given me at the font!

Shak., *Rich. II.*, IV. 1.

2. A font; fountain; source. [*Archaic.*]

In this garden there are two fonts wherein are two ancient images of great antiquity made of stone.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 35.

Wherefore Moylvemall wyll'd hys (Cluyd [river] herself to show:

Who from her native font, as proudly she doth flow,
 Her handmaids Marian hath, and Heslin, her to bring
 To Ruthin. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, x. 110.

Holy-water font, a basin or receptacle for holy water in Roman Catholic churches, a bénitier or stoup. Formerly also called *holy-water stock*, *stone*, *stoup*, *vat*, etc. See *cut* under *bénitier*.

font² (font), *n.* [*In sense 2 also font*; *cl.* *font*, a casting, a founding, a cast, a cast of type, a font, *cl.* *fontre*, melt, cast, found: see *found*.] 1. A casting; the act or process of casting; founding.

When the figure was ready to be cast in bronze, Michelangelo seems suddenly to have remembered that, as he knew nothing of the processes of the font, he could not go on without the assistance of a skilled workman.

C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 278.

2. A complete assortment and just apportionment of all the characters of a particular face and size of printing-type, as required for ordinary printed work. The ordinary font of 600 pounds of Roman and Italic type for book or newspaper work in the English language is divided in about the following proportions: small or lower case letters, 285 pounds; capital letters, 87 pounds; small capital letters, 17 pounds; figures, 14 pounds; points and references, 20 pounds; braces, dashes, fractions, etc., 12 pounds; spaces and quadrats, 90 pounds. Italic letters, 36 pounds. For other languages than English different apportionments are necessary.

fontal (fôn'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. fontal*, *cl.* *fontalis*, *cl.* *font* (a), a font, source: see *font*¹, *font*¹.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to a font, fountain, source, or origin.

This day among the faithful placed,

And fed with *fontal* manna,

O with maternal title graced -

Dear Anna's dearest Anna.

Coleridge, *Christening of a Friend's Child*.

From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power.

Coleridge.

II. *n.* In *her.*, a vase or water-pot depicted with a fountain or stream running from it.

fontanelle, **fontanel** (fôn-ta-nel'), *n.* [*cl.* *fontanella*, a fontanelle: see *fontanel*.] 1. In *pathol.*, an opening for the discharge of pus.—

2. A vacancy between bones of the skull of a young animal, due to incompleteness of the process of ossification. The principal fontanelles of the human infant's skull are at the corners of the parietal bones between these and the frontal, occipital, and squamosal, respectively. The frontoparietal fontanelle is the largest and lasts the longest, causing the "soft spot" which may be felt just above the forehead.

The fontanelles remain patent (in rickets) much longer than in a healthy infant.

Quain, *Med. Dict.*

3. Some similar opening between other bones, as in the scapular arch of some batrachians.

Also *fonticel*.

Coracoid fontanelle, in *Batrachia*. See *coracoid*, and *cut* under *osteosternum*.

fontange (fôn-tonzh'), *n.* [*F.*, after the Duchesse de Fontanges, one of the mistresses of Louis XIV. See *def.*] A head-dress fashion-

able in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It arose from the use of a ribbon by the Duchesse (then Mademoiselle) de Fontanges (about 1680) to fasten her coiffure when her hat had blown off, with bows falling gracefully over the brow. The name was applied to many modifications of the original simple ribbon or band of lace. A cap with trimmings of lace, and later a high head-dress similar to the commode, were successively called by this name.

The Duchesse of Burgundy immediately undressed, and appeared in a *fontange* of the new standard.

Gentlemen Instructed, p. 105.

fontanieri, *n.* See *fountainier*.

Fontarabian (fon-ta-rá-bi-an), *a.* [*< Fontarabia*, Sp. *Fuenterabia*, in Spain, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Fontarabia or Fuenterabia, a town in northern Spain near the French frontier, near which occurred the defeat of the rear-guard of Charlemagne's army by the Saracens and the death of Roland; hence, relating to this battle in the legends of Roland.

O for a blast of that dread horn
On Fontarabian echoes borne.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 33.

fonticulus (fon-tik'ú-lus), *n.*; pl. *fonticuli* (-li). [*L.*, a little fountain, dim. of *font* (*-t*), a fountain: see *font*, *fount*.] 1. In *surg.*, a small ulcer produced artificially either by caustics or by incisions.—2. In *anat.*, the depression (fonticulus gutturis) at the root of the neck in front, just over the top of the breast-bone, formed by the slanting backward of the wind-pipe. It is well marked in emaciated persons.

Fontinales (fon-ti-ná'le-é), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Fontinalis* + *-es*.] The tribe of mosses which constitute the group *Cladocarpes*; the water-mosses. They are aquatic plants with dioecious flowers. The genera are *Fontinalis* and *Dicellaagma*.

Fontinalis (fon-ti-ná'lis), *n.* [*NL.*, named in allusion to the place of growth, *< L. fontinalis*, pertaining to a fountain: see *fonticulus*.] A genus of cladocarpous aquatic mosses, representative of the tribe *Fontinales*. The cilia of the inner peristomes are united into a cone by transverse bars.

fontinel (fon-ti-nel), *n.* [*< OF. fontenele*, *fontainele*, *fontanele*, *fontenelle*, etc., *f.*, a little fountain (*F. fontanele*, in a special sense, *fontanelle*: see *fontanelle*), dim. of *fontaine*, a fountain: see *fountain*.] 1. A little fount or fountain.

Let some of those precious distilling tears, which nature, and thy compassion, and thy sufferings did cause to distill and drop from those sacred *fontaines*, water my stony heart.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

2. Same as *fontanelle*.

font-namet (font'nam), *n.* A baptismal or Christian name.

Some presume Boston to be his Christian, of Bury (de Bury) his surname. But Boston is no *Font-namet*.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 20.

fontstones, *n.* [*ME. fontston*, *fontstan*, *fontston*, *fontston* (also *fontston*, *fontston*). *< font*, *font*, etc., *font*, + *ston*, *stone*; cf. equiv. *ME. fontfat* = *AS. fontfat*, *< font*, *font*, + *fat*, *fat*, *vat*, a vessel.] A baptismal font of stone.

The same year Edmund receiv'd at the *Fontstone* this or another *Anlas*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

foo, *n.* See *fu*.

food (fôd), *n.* [*< ME. fode*, *fode*, *< AS. fôda*, *food*; cf. *I.G. fôde* = *IceL. fôði*, *n.*, *fôðin*, *f.*, = *Sw. fôda* = *Dan. fôde* = *Goth. fôðins*, *food*; to the same root belong *feed* (*AS. fôðan*, *< fôda*, *food*), *fodder*, *foster*, cf. *OHG. fatunga*, *food*, *nourishment*; cf. *Teut. *fod*, **fad* = *Gr. πατρεσθαι*, eat; cf. *L. pascere*, feed: see *pasture*, *pastor*.] 1. What is eaten for nourishment; what-ever supplies nourishment to organic bodies; nutriment; aliment; victuals; provisions: as, the food of animals consists mainly of organic substances; a great scarcity of food; the food of plants.

Feed me with food convenient for me. Prov. xxi. 9.
But mice, and rats, and such small deer,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.
Shak., Lear, III. 4.

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables pined and wanted food.
Wordsworth, Gull and Heron.

Hence—2. Anything that sustains, nourishes, and augments.

It must be the food of love, play on.
Give me excess of it. *Shak., T. M.*, I. 1.

The food of hope
Is meditated action. *Tennyson*.

3. Anything serving as material for consumption or use.

P. Hen. I did never see such pitiful rascals.

Pal. Tut. tut; good enough to toss: food for powder, food for powder; they'll fill a pit as well as better.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I am tempted to believe that plots, conspiracies, wars, victories, and massacres are ordained by Providence only as food for the historian. *Trump, Knickerbocker*, p. 308.

4. A person fed or brought up; a person, as a child, under nurture; in an extended sense, any person; a creature.

Among them athulf the gode,
Min agene child my leue fode.

King Horn (E. K. T. S.), I. 1340.

My foods that I have fed. *Townley Mysteries*, p. 223.

God rue on thee, poor luckless fode!

What has thou to do here?

Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

Animal food. See *animal*, *n.* **Nitrogenized and non-nitrogenized foods.** See *nitrogenized*, *n.* **Syn.** 1. *Proteinder*, etc. (*see food*, *n.*); sustenance, fare, cheer, viands *food* (fôd), *n.* [*< ME. foden*, a parallel form of *fed*, *feed*; see *food*, *feed*.] To feed; supply; figuratively, to soothe; flatter; entertain with promises.

(He) accoyed it [the child] to come to him & cleped [called] hit oft,
& foded it with soures & wite fairs by host.

William of Palerne (E. K. T. S.), I. 56.

He was foded forth in vain with long talk.
Burck, Alveric.

food², *n.* An improper form of *fool*.
Hurled forth his thundering dart with deadly food.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 9.

food-fish (fôd'fsh), *n.* A kind of fish or fishes suitable for and used as food.
In order for Congress to be able to legislate intelligently for the protection of food fishes, it is necessary that their habits should be understood. *Science*, XI. 280.

foodful (fôd'fûl), *a.* [*< food* + *-ful*.] Supplying food; full of food. [*Poetical*.]
There Thyrs was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the foodful earth.
Dryden.

The falling waters led me,
The foodful waters fed me.

Emerson, Woodnotes, I.

fooding, *n.* [*Verbal n. of food*, *v.*] A provision of food.
Thou might'st have thought and provid'd a wiser lad,
(As Joan her fooding bought) some good, some bad.
Wals. Rehearsal (1664).

foodless (fôd'less), *a.* [*< food* + *-less*.] Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.
The foodless wilds
Pour forth their brown chaldrons.
Thomson, Winter, I. 250.

food-plant (fôd'plant), *n.* Any plant that is used for food.

food-rent (fôd'rent), *n.* Rent in kind.
The rent in kind, or food rent, which was thus proportioned to the stock received, unquestionably developed in time into a rent payable in respect of the tenants' land.
Munn, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 100.

food-stuff (fôd'stuf), *n.* A substance or material suitable for food; anything used for the sustenance of man.

food-vacuole (fôd'vak'ü-ol), *n.* A temporary vacuole or clear space in the endow of a protozoan, due to the presence of a particle of food, usually with a little water. It forms a kind of digestive cavity which travels about in the substance of the animal, and often has a kind of rhythmic systole and diastole.

foody (fôd'i), *a.* [*< food* + *-y*.] 1. Entable; fit for food.—2. Food-bearing; fertile; fruitful.
Who brought them to the table first from Ida's *foody* leaves.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 104.

food-yolk (fôd'yok), *n.* That part of the yolk of a meroblastic egg which serves to nourish the embryo, as distinguished from the formative or germinative substance; deutoplasm. Thus, in a hen's egg all of the ball of yellow except the little tread or *centruella* is food yolk.

foo-foo (fô'fô), *n.* 1. A negro name for dough made from plantains, the fruit being boiled and then pounded in a mortar.—2. A person not worth notice; a term of contempt. *Hartlett, Colloq.*

fool (fôl), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. fool*, *fole*, *fol*, a fool, sometimes of a court fool, rarely a wanton, = *IceL. fôl* = *OHG. fôl*, *fol*, a fool, a madman, *< OF. fol*, a fool, ninny, idiot, *F. fol*, *fol*, a madman, lunatic, madcap, fool, buffoon, jester, = *Pr. fol*, *fol* = *OS. fol* = *It. folle*, a fool (also as *adj.*), *< ML. follus*, *follus*, *adj.*, foolish, fatuous; perhaps orig. in allusion to the puffed cheeks of a buffoon (*see buffoon*), *< L. follis*, a bellows, a wind-bag, pl. *follis*, puffed cheeks (*Juvenal*); see *follicle*.] 1. *n.* 1. One who is deficient in intellect; a weak-minded or idiotic person.

By the Statute De Prærogativa Regis, 17 Edw. II., c. 9, the king shall have the custody of the lands of natural fools, taking the profits of them without waste or destruction, and shall find them their necessities.

Amplius and Lavence, Law Dict., p. 615.

2. One who is deficient in judgment or sense; a silly or stupid person; one who manifests either habitual or occasional lack of discernment or common sense—chiefly used as a term of disparagement, contempt, or self-depreciation.

She . . . says that he was a fool, to desire that he might not have.

Manderly, Travels, p. 168.

The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God.

Ps. xiv. 1.

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Franklin, Poor Richard's Almanac, 1786.

(Used formerly, like *scrub*, as a term of endearment and tenderness (with a spice of pity).

Rescue your highness,

My women may be with me. . . . Do not weep, good fools; There is no cause.

Shak., W. T., II. 1.

3. One who counterfeits mental weakness or folly; a professional jester or buffoon; a retainer dressed in motley, with a pointed cap and bells on his head, and a mock scepter or baul in his hand, formerly kept by persons of rank for the purpose of making sport. See *brabble*.

We say also, Give the fools his bable; or what's a fool without a bable?

Colgrave.

I protest I take these wise men, that grow so at these set kind of fools, no better . . . than the fools' raisins.

Shak., T. N., I. A.

There was a Whitnuttide fool, disguised like a friar, wearing a long coat.

Corpus, Crutches, I. 11.

Can they think me so broken, so debased, . . . Although their drudge, to be their fool or jester?

Milton, S. A., I. 1388.

4. Figuratively, a fool, toy, sport, butt, or victim: as, to be the fool of circumstances.

Thought's the slave of life, and life time's fool.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

With morning wakes the will, and cries,
"Thou shalt not be the fool of loss."

Tennyson, In Memoriam, iv.

5. A wanton, bad, or wicked person. All Fools' day, the first day of April, on which it has long been customary to "fool" or mock the unwary by sending them on some foolish errand, or by making them the subjects of some deceptive pleasantry or good humored practical joke. The origin of the custom is unknown. April fool, one who has been fooled or mocked on All Fools' day. Feast of fools. See *fool*. Fool sage (fôl' sâj), lit. a sage or witty fool; a professional jester.

ge borders and ladies and legates of holcherche,
That fode-th fode capes, flatterers and lyeres,
And han llyenge to lythen hem to do go to lawghe.

Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 422.

Fool's cap. (a) A head-dress formerly worn by licensed jesters. It consisted usually of a hood called a *coxcomb*, the top rising into the form of a cock's head and neck, the whole surmounted by a bell or bells. *Asses' ears* were added at the sides. "Natural Idiots and Fool's hane, and still doe acoustome themselves to weare in their capes cocke feathers, or a hat with a necke and head of a cocke on the top and a bell thereon." *Minsheu*, 1617.

Who builds his house on sands,
Pricks his blind horse across the fallow lands,
Or lets his wife abroad with pilgrims roam,
Deserves a fool's cap and long ears at home.

Pope, Wife of Bath, I. 260.

(b) A conical paper cap which dunces at school are sometimes compelled to wear by way of punishment. *Fool's errand*. See *errand*. *Fools' paradise*, a state of deceptive happiness, enjoyment based on false hopes or anticipations.

If ye should lead her into a fool's paradise, . . . it were a gross . . . behaviour.

Shak., R. and J., II. 4.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,
The air-built castle, and the golden dream.

Pope, Dunciad, III. 9.

To beg a person for a fool! See *beg*. To make a fool of, to cause to appear ridiculous, lead into useless or ridiculous acts by deception, raise false expectations, disappoint. To play bob fool, to mock. *Davies*.

What, do they think to play bob fool with me?

Greene, Alphonsus, iv.

To play the fool. (a) To act as a buffoon; jest; make sport.

Let me play the fool:

With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.

Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

(b) To act like one void of understanding.

I have played the fool, and have erred exceedingly.

1 Sam. xxvi. 21.

They all played the fool at first, and would by no means be persuaded by either the tears or entreaties of Christian.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 230.

To put the fool on or upon, to charge with folly; account as a fool.

To be thought knowing, you must first put the fool upon all an unkind.

Dryden.

Syn. 1 and 2. *Simpleton*, *ninny*, *dolt*, *witling*, *blockhead*, *driver*.—3. *Harlequin*, *clown*, *jester*. See *zany*.

II. a. Foolish; silly. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Sibrith, . . . that was a fool kyng.

Langlois, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 14.

A fol woman tho ert. Legend of St. Katherine, p. 58.

fool¹ (fōl), n. [*< ME. folen, folun, < OE. folor, foliar, foliater = Pr. foliar = OIt. follare, be foolish; from the noun.*] **1.** To play the fool; act like a weak-minded or foolish person; pother aimlessly or mischievously; toy; trifle.

Someth thanne that folk folgen and erren.

Chaucer, Boethius, III. proke 2.

No faste they weged to hym a syn, lit. warmed his hert, And bryethed up in to his brayn and blemysht his mynde, And at wayked his wyt, and wel nege (nigh) to folia.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1429.

Prithur, leave fooling;

I am in no humour now to fool and prattle.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, III. 5.

I went to London, where I stayed till 5th March, studying a little, but dancing and fooling more.

Kedyn, Diary, Jan. 19, 1642.

2. To play the buffoon; act as a fool or jester. *Hadst nothing but three suits of apparel, and some few benevolences that the lords gave thee to fool to them.*

In Jonson, Epilogue, IV. 2.

To fool with, to play, tamper, or meddle with foolishly.

II. trans. 1. To make a fool of; expose to contempt; disappoint; deceive; impose on.

They fool me to the top of my bent.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.

My conscience fools my wit!

In Jonson, Volpone, II. 3.

No man should fool himself by disputing about the philosophy of justification.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 21.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat.

Yet, fooled with hope, men favour the deceit.

Dryden, Aurengzebe, IV. 1.

2. To make foolish; infatuate.

If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts

Against their father, fool me not so much

To burst family. *Shak., Lear, II. 4.*

3. To beguile; cheat; as, to fool one out of his money.

And such as come to be thus happily frightened into their wits, are not so easily fool'd out of them again.

South, Works, IV. vi.

To fool away, to spend to no advantage, or on objects of little or no value; as, to fool away time or opportunity; to fool away money.

Without much delight and close this fast.

I fool away my little life.

Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

fool² (fōl), n. [*< ME. foler, prob. < OE. fouler, folle, a pressing, treading, press, fulling-mill, < fouler, foler, F. fouler, press, tread, crush; see fool¹, fool².*] **1.** A light paste of flour and water, like pie-crust.

Make a fole of douhe and close this fast.

Liber Cate Cocorum (ed. Morris), p. 41.

2. A sort of custard; a dish made of fruit crushed and scalded or stewed and mixed with whipped cream and sugar; as, gooseberry fool.

Let anything come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuff, it is welcome, whether it be Sawseage, or Custard, . . . or Flawne, or Fole.

John Taylor, Great Easter (1610).

Apple-tarts, fools, and strong cheese to keep down The steaming vapours from the parson's crown.

Satur against Hypocrites (1680).

Then came sweets, . . . some hot, some cool, Blauemange and quince custards, and gooseberry fool.

Bartham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 303.

fool-begged† (fōl'begd), a. [In ref. to *to beg for a fool*; see *beg¹*.] Foolish.

But if thou live to see like right bereft,

This fool-begged patience in thee will be left.

Shak., C. of E. II. 1.

fool-bold† (fōl'bōld), a. Foolishly bold; fool-hardy.

Some in corners have been fool-bold

Leland, Journey (enlarged by Bale), i. g. l. 3 b.

fool-born (fōl'bōrn), a. Begotten by or born of a fool.

Reply not to me with a fool-born jest.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV. v. 5.

[The old editions read *fool-borne*, probably intended for *fool-born*, but taken by some to mean 'tolerated by a fool or by ducks']

fool-duck (fōl'duk), n. See *duck²*.

foolery (fōl'ler-i), n. [*< ME. foolerie (-iz).*] [*< fool¹ + -ery.*] **1.** The habit of acting foolishly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.

Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where.

Shak., T. N., II. 1.

How little giddiness, rant, and foolery do you see there!

R. Chedde, Addresses, p. 67.

2. An act of folly; a trifling or senseless action.

"To what request for what strange boon," he said,

"Are these your pretty tricks and fooleries?"

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. A foolish performance; a farcical exhibition; a mummery; a farce.

I went to London, invited to the solemn foolerie of the Prince de la Grange at Lincoln's Inn, where came the King, Duke, &c.

Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 1, 1662.

4. A foolish belief or practice; anything based on fatuity.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these fooleries, it cannot be shape-ful.

Halegh, Hist. World.

They have it at Court, as well as we here, that a fatal day is to be expected shortly, of some great mischief; whether by the Papists, or what, they are not certain. But the day is disputed; some say next Friday, other say day sooner, others later; and I hope all will prove a foolery.

Pepys, Diary, III. 5.

fool-fangio (fōl'fang'gi), n. A foolish fancy; a silly trifle.

These Ape-headed pullets, which invent Antique fool-fangioes, merely for fashion and novelty sake.

N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 30.

fool-fish (fōl'fish), n. **1.** A kind of plaice, *Pleuronectes glaber*; so called from the readiness with which it takes any bait. The mouth is very small; the teeth are chiefly confined to the blind or white side; the scales are small; and the color is grayish-brown mottled with darker and with blackish spots on the flus. [*Muscah huetta, U. S.*]

2. A ballistoid fish, *Monacanthus hispidus*; the long-finned file-fish; so called from its method of swimming with a wriggling motion with its mouth upward, by means of undulations of its dorsal fin. It has a short compressed body, rough skin, and a single dorsal spine, and is of a dull greenish or brownish color mottled with a darker shade. [*Eastern coast of the United States.*]

fool-happy† (fōl'hap'i), a. Lucky without judgment or contrivance.

The Mariner yet hallo amazed stares

At perill past, and yet in doubt he dars

To joy at his foolhappy oversight.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 1.

foolhardily (fōl'här'di-li), adv. [*< ME. foolhardili; < foolhardy + -ly.*] With foolhardiness.

If I hadde doon agens my soul foolhardili,

Wyclif, 2 Kl. (2 Sam.) xviii. 18 (Oxf.).

Who, when they would not lend their helping hand to any man in engine works, nor making of bulwarks and fortifications, used fool-hardily to sail forth and fight most courageously.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 127.

foolhardiness (fōl'här'di-ness), n. [*< ME. foolhardiness, foolhardynesse; < foolhardy + -ness.*] The quality of being foolhardy; courage without prudence or judgment; senseless rashness.

Have I not striven with ful great strite, in olde tyme be fore the age of my Plato, ayns the foolhardiness of foly?

Chaucer, Boethius, I.

Had rebel man's fool-hardiness extended

No farther than himself, and there had ended,

It had been just.

Quarles, Emblems, III. 2.

He delighted in out of door life; he was venturesome almost to foolhardiness, when he went to worship Nature in her most savage moods.

Edinburgh Rev.

foolhardiset (fōl'här'dis), n. [*< foolhardy + -set; formed by Spenser; cf. cowardice.*] Foolhardiness.

More huge in strength then wise in workes he was,

And reason with fole hardise over ran.

Spenser, F. Q., II. II. 17.

foolhardy (fōl'här'di), a. [*< ME. folhardy, folhardi, folherdi, < OE. fol hardi, foolishly bold; see fool¹ and hardy.*] Cf. *fool-bold, fool-large.* Bold without judgment or moderation; foolishly rash and venturesome.

Folhardy he ys anon, so al withoute rede [judgment].

Robert of Gloucestre, p. 457.

I find my tongue is too fool hardy, but my heart hath the fear of Mars before it.

Shak., All's Well, IV. 1.

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash

And over-daring?—their now's my disease—

Fool-hardy, as they say?

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, II. 2.

fool-hasty† (fōl'häs'ti), a. [*< fool¹ + hasty; after foolhardy.*] Foolishly hasty.

Amind . . . rather made full reckning that he had caught (as it were) with a bait and fleeted the audaciousness of the fole-haste counsel and of the sounders especially.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 68.

fool-hen (fōl'hon), n. A grouse, especially the young bird. See the extract. [*Western U. S.*]

In the early part of the season the young [grouse], and half of their parents' are tame and unobservant to the very verge of stupidity, and at this time are often known by the name of fool-hens among the frontiers-men.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 94.

foolity† (fōl'i-ti), n. f. [*< fool¹ + -ity, make; see -ity.*] To make a fool of; befool.

They, being thoroughly taught how with excessive flatterie to bear him up, fooltied and gulled the man.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 43.

fooling (fōl'ing), n. [*Verbal n. of fool¹, v.*] **1.**

The speech or actions of one who fools or ban- ters another; jesting; banter; levity; frivol- ity; nonsense.

In sooth, thou wast in very gracious fooling last night, when thou spokest of Picrogramitus.

Shak., T. N., II. 2.

Ah, there's no fooling with the Devil!

Cowley, The Mistress, Dissembler.

Such fooling, if not properly unadverted upon, and reasonably suppressed, may arrive to a greater height, and be attended with very mischievous effects.

Waterland, Works, IV. 28.

2. Ridiculous or absurd behavior; foolery; idle, aimless, or meddlesome action.

Cree, You shall not go:—One cannot speak a word But it straight starts you.

Dio, I do not like this fooling.

Shak., T. and C. v. 2.

Will anyone dare to tell me that business is more enter- taining than fooling among boats?

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 27.

3. Playful actions; play; sport.

Ant. 'Twas you we laugh'd at.

Gen. Who in this kind of merry fooling am nothing to you: so you may continue, and laugh at nothing still.

Shak., Tempest, II. 1.

Tol-de-rol—'gad, I should like to have a little fooling myself—Tol-de-rol! de-rol!

Sheridan, The Rivals, IV. 2.

foolish (fōl'ish), a. [*< fool¹ + -ish.*] **1.** The older or adjectives were *fool and folly.* **1.** Like a fool; manifesting folly; deficient in under- standing, sense, or discretion; weak in intel- lect or judgment; unwise.

Now hand your tongues, ye foolish boys, For small will be their part.

Rose the Red, and White Lily (Child's Ballads, V. 178).

A foolish man, which built his house upon the sand.

Mat. vii. 28.

Pray you now, forget and forgive: I am old and foolish.

Shak., Lear, IV. 7.

2. Proceeding from or prompted by folly; ex- hibiting a want of discretion or discrimination; silly; vain; trifling.

Foolish delights and fond abusions, Which doe that sense besedge with light illusions.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 11.

But foolish and unlearned questions avoid.

2 Tim. II. 23.

Here lies our sovereign lord the king, Whose word no man relies on; He never says a foolish thing, Nor ever does a wise one.

Earl of Rochester, Written on the Bedchamber Door of Charles II.

Whatever foolish notions the novelists may have instilled into our minds, woman is not all emotion.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 408.

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

A foolish figure he must make.

Prior, Alma, I.

4. Denoting or indicative of folly.

A foolish hanging of thy nether lip.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4.

While wits and Tempers every sentence raise, And wonder with a foolish face of praise.

Pope, Prolog. to Satires, I. 212.

5†. Slight; insignificant.

Nay, gentlemen, prepare not to be gone;

We have a trifling foolish banquet towards.

Shak., R. and J., I. 3.

=Syn. Silly, Foolish (see *absurd*); shallow, brainless, hare- brained, simple.

foolishly (fōl'ish-li), adv. In a foolish manner; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit Both very foolishly, although he smart, Not to seem senseless of the bob.

Shak., As you Like It, II. 7.

As foolishly . . . as I Deal with the chess when I am drunk?

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 23.

foolishness (fōl'ish-ness), n. **1.** The quality or condition of being foolish; want of understand- ing; folly.

Is virtue then, unless of Christian growth, Mere fallacy, or foolishness, or both?

Cowper, Truth, I. 516.

"Ugh!" cried the Sun, and vizzing up a red And cipher face of rounded foolishness.

Push'd horse across the foamings of the ford.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A foolish practice; an absurdity.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish fool- ishness.

1 Cor. I. 18.

=Syn. 1. Stupidity, stupidity, imbecility, dullness, dot- tiness, nonsense, absurdity.

foolish-witty, a. Foolish in wisdom.

And [she] sings extemporally a woful ditty;

How love makes young men thrall, and old men dote;

How love is wise in folly, foolish-witty.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 328.

fool-killer (fōl'kil'er), n. An imaginary per- sonage invested with authority to put to death

anybody notoriously guilty of great folly. [Humorous, U. S.]

Now and then Niagara has ably assisted the foot-biller by knocking out gentlemen who bid for fame by going over the Falls in a barrel.

New York Tribune, Dec. 23, 1883.

fool-larger, *a.* [*ME. follelarge*, < *OF. fol large*, foolishly liberal; see *fool* and *large*.] Foolishly liberal; improvident. *Chaucer*.

fool-largesse (fôl'lar'jes), *n.* Foolish expenditure; waste.

Eachue fool-largesse, the which men clepen waste.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

foolocracy (fôl-ok'ry-si), *n.*; pl. *foolocracies* (-sies). [*fool* + *-cracy*, government, as *democracy*, *aristocracy*, etc.] The rule of fools; government by fools or incompetent persons. [Humorous.]

What oceans of absurdity and nonsense will the new liberties of Scotland disclose! Yet this is better than the old infamous jollibing and the foolocracy under which it has so long laboured. *Sydney Smith, To John Murray.*

fool-plough (fôl'plow), *n.* A rustic sport or pageant in which a number of sword-dancers dragged a plow, attended with music and persons grotesquely attired.

The *fool plough* was, perhaps, the yule-plough; it is also called the white plough, because the gallant young men that compose the pageant appear to be dressed in their shirts, without coats or waistcoats; upon which great numbers of ribbands folded into roses are loosely attached. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 430.*

foolscap (fôlz'kap), *n.* and *a.* 1. See *fool's cap*, under *fool*.—2. A writing-paper, usually folded, varying in size from 12 x 15 to 12 x 16 inches; so called from its former watermark, the outline of a fool's head and cap, for which other devices are now substituted.

[The Rump Parliament ordered that the royal arms in the watermark of the paper should be removed and a fool's cap and bells substituted. See *N. & Q.*, 2d ser., I, 251, and *Archæologia*, XII, 117. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V, 420.]

The precious lines were written out on foolscap—all too short for the purpose. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 57.*

3. A bivalve mollusk, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart shell*.

II. *a.* Of the size known as foolscap.

fool's-coat (fôlz'kot), *n.* The European gold-finch, *Carduelis elegans*.

fool's-parsley (fôlz'pârs'li), *n.* See *parsley*.

foolstones (fôl'stonz), *n.* An old name for the British orchids *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula*. Also called *dogstones*.

fool-trap (fôl'trap), *n.* A trap or snare to catch fools.

Bats, at first, were fooltraps, where the wise like spiders lay in ambush for the flies. *Drayton.*

foorl (fôr). [*ME. for*, < *AS. for*, pl. *fôron*, pret. of *faran*, fare; see *farel*, *c.*] A dialectal (Scotch) pretérito of *farel*.

As for the mair they lightly foor.

Burton, There was a Lass, they call her Meg.

foor² (fôr), *n.* [A var. of *foorl*, or perhaps ult. < *AS. fôr*, a journey, *faran*, go; see *farel*, *c.*, *foorl*, *ford*.] A ford over a river. [*Prov. Eng.*]

foor³ (fôr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *furrow*. [*North. Eng.*]

foor⁴ (fôr), *n.* [*E. dial.*] A strong scent or odor. [*Prov. Eng.*]

foorsday (fôrz'da), *n.* [*Sc. dial.*, = *E. Thursday*; cf. *filz* = *thill*, etc.] Thursday. [*Scotch.*]

foot (fût), *n.*; pl. *feet* (fê). [*ME. fot, fot, pl. feet, fet*, < *AS. fot*, pl. *fet* = *OS. OFries. fot* = *D. voet* = *MLat. vôt, lât, foot, fot, fût* = *OHG. fuoz, MiHG. vuoz, G. fuss* = *Icel. fœtr* = *Dan. fod* = *Sw. fot* = *Goth. fôtus*, foot; Teut. stem *fôt*, in ablaut relation with a stem *fat*, *fet*, appearing in *AS. fat* (in comp.), a step, going, *Icel. fet* (= *Dan. fied* = *Sw. fat*), a pace, step, foot (of length), *fit*, the webbed foot of a water-bird, *Se. fit*, foot (see *fit*); *AS. feter*, *E. fitter*, etc.; *ME. fetlak*, *E. fetlock*, etc.; *AS. fetian*, *E. fet*, bring, *Icel. feta*, find one's way, etc. (see *fet*); = *L. pes* (*pêd*) (> *It. piede* = *Sp. pie* = *Port. pé* = *F. pied*), foot, stem *pêd* appearing also in *pêda*, a footstep, *pêda*, a fetter, etc., *oppidum*, town, etc., related to stem *pod-* in *tripudium*, a dance, etc., = (*Gr. ποίη* (*poia*), *Æolic pōē*, foot, related to stem *πιδ* in *πίδα*, a fetter, *πίδω*, the ground, *πίδιον*, a sandal, *πίδα*, instep, bottom, end, dial. foot, *πίδα*, on foot, etc.; = *Lith. padas* = *Let. pēda* = *Zend padha* (*Pers. pād*, *pā*, Hind. *pā*), foot, = *Skt. pad*, foot, *pada*, step, foot, < *Skt. √ pad*, go, step, tread. Hence ult., from the *AS.*, *fetter*, *fetlock*, *fet¹*, *fet²*, *fet³*, etc.; from the *L.*, *pedal*, *pedestal*, *pedestrian*, *pedicel*, *pediment*, etc., *bi-*

pod, quadruped, centiped, etc., *expede*, impede, *expedite*, etc., *poen*, pawn, etc.; from the *Gr.*, *podagros*, *podocarp*, etc., *podium*, *pro*, etc., *dipody*, *tripod*, etc., *octopus*, *polypus*, *polyp*, etc.]

1. In man and other vertebrate animals, the terminal part of the leg, upon which the body rests in standing; one of the pedal extremities.

Thou makes the for to kyss His mouthe by deuocione and knately prayers, but thou treadis apoun his *foet* and defoules thame. *Hampole, Prose Treatises* (J. E. T. S.), p. 28.

If the foot shall say, Because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body? *1 Cor. xii 15.*

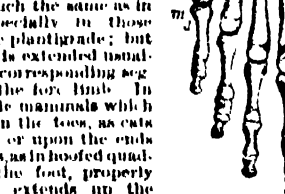
Many a light foot alone like a jewel set In the dark crag. *Tennyson, Princess, III.*

In man the foot are the terminal segments of the posterior limbs, corresponding to the hands of the anterior extremities, and extending from the ankle-joint or tibio-tarsal articulation to the end of the toes. The foot is divided into three parts, the tarsus or ankle, the metatarsals or instep, and the phalanges, digits, or toes. It contains 26 bones: namely, 7 tarsals, the astragalus, calcaneum, scaphoid, cuboid, and 3 cuneiform bones; 5 metatarsals; and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the digits except the great toe, which has 2. The axis of the foot is at right angles with that of the leg, and the whole sole rests upon the ground. The principal muscles acting upon the foot are the anterior and posterior tibial, the three peroneal, the gastrocnemius and soleus, and the flexors and extensors of the toes. In many mammals the structure of the foot is much the same as in man, especially in those which are plantigrade; but the term is extended usually to the corresponding segment of the fore limb. In digitigrade mammals which walk upon the toes, as cats and dogs, or upon the ends of the toes, as in hoofed quadrupeds, the foot, properly speaking, extends up the limb; thus, in the horse, for example, the feet reach up to the hock of the hind limb and the so-called knee of the fore limb (see cut under *peroneus*), but in popular language *foot* is restricted to the phalangeal part of the foot, which rests on the ground in walking. In birds the foot is properly the whole of the hind limb up to the tibio-tarsal joint, commonly but wrongly called the knee, and includes the osseous tarsus and toes; it is popularly restricted to the toes alone. In reptiles and batrachians which have limbs the foot is the terminal segment of either fore or hind limb as in other vertebrates. The hind foot is technically called the *pes*.

2. In invertebrate animals, some part serving the purpose of a foot. (a) In mollusks any surface or part of the body upon which the animal rests or moves. It is often extensive or protuberant as in gastropods, and is technically called the *ped* and *pedicel* under *Helicidae* and *Lamellibranchiata*. (b) In insects, especially the tarsus. (c) In arthropods, the leg. The modifications of the limbs have different names as seen under *phalange*, *ambulatory leg*, etc. (d) In worms, one of the bristly appendages called *parapodia*. See cut under *parapodium*. (e) In echinoderms, a tubular prolongation of the body through an ambulacrum. See *tube foot*. (f) In protozoa, a temporary prolongation of the body, called a *false foot*. See *pseudopodium*.

3. *Milit.*, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry as distinguished from cavalry; used collectively for *foot-soldiers*, as, a regiment of *foot*; the Tenth (regiment of) *foot*.

Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed, Single or in array of battle ranged. Both horse and foot, not idly mustering stood. *Milton, P. L.*, xi, 646.



nouncing a syllable is almost entirely disregarded. In the poetry of the Greeks, Romans, Hindus, and other nations in whose languages the syllable accent was chiefly a matter of tone or pitch, quantity—that is, the length of time taken in pronouncing each syllable—determined the rhythm. In Greek and Roman rhythms and metrics a unit of time is assumed, called a *primary* or *fundamental time* or *mora*, or specifically a *time*, and this is regarded as the ordinary or normal short (marked \cup), and expressed in verbal composition by a short syllable. The ordinary or normal long (marked —) is equal to two times or more, and is expressed by a long syllable. Metrical classification of such feet is based either on metrical *magnitude*—that is, on the length of the foot as measured in *mora* or times, each long being reckoned as two shorts—or on the *pedal ratio*—that is, the proportion of the number of times in the thesis to that in the arsis.

From long to long in solemn sort
Slow Spondee stalks, strong foot yet ill able
Ever to come up with Dactyl triavliable.
Coleridge, *Metrical Foot*.

12. In music: (a) A drone-bass. (b) A chorus or refrain; a burden. (c) In organ-building: (1) The part of a pipe below its mouth. (2) A measure or name used in denoting the pitch of stops. The standard of reference is the length of an open pipe belonging to the second C below middle C. A unison stop is called an 8 foot stop, because in this case the pipe is about 8 feet long. Similarly, an octave stop is called a 4 foot stop; a double or suboctave stop, a 16 foot stop, etc. (See *stop*.) The usage has been extended to the designation of the pitch of particular tones and of instruments. Thus, the second C below middle C is called 8-foot C, and all the tones in the octave above it 8-foot tones, or tones in the 8 foot octave, while the first C below middle C is called 4 foot C, etc. Thus, also, the piccolo is called a 4-foot instrument, because its tones are an octave above the notes written.

13. The commercial name for one of the small plates of tortoise-shell which line the carapace: commonly used in the plural.—14. One of the small marginal plates of the upper shell of the hawkbill turtle. Also called *nose*.—15 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sediment: same as *foots*.

Much of this Wave had a great *foote* and is not so fair
wax as in times past we have had—You must cause the
foote to be taken off before you do weigh it.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I, 306.

Accentual foot. See *accentual*. **Ball of the foot.** See *ball*. **By foot,** by walking. **Cubic foot,** a cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1,728 cubic inches. **Dactylic foot.** See *dactylic*. **Druid's foot.** See *Druid*. **Drunian foot.** See *Drunian*. **False foot.** (a) In *Polio*, pseudopods. (b) In *Crustacea*, the swimming feet or abdominal appendages. **Foot-and-mouth disease,** apthous epizootic, a contagious affection which attacks cattle and other animals, manifesting itself by humors, indigestion to eat, and general febrile symptoms, with eruptions of small vesicles on the feet, in the mouth, and elsewhere. It may be communicated to persons who drink the unboiled milk of cows affected with the disease. **Foot of a line.** See *line*. **Fungus foot of India, Madura foot.** Same as *mycetozoa*. **Geometrical or philosophical foot,** a foot in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by writers of all countries, equal, according to the researches of De Morgan, to about 0.8 English inches.

Foot (fūt) one-tenth of a philosophical foot.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV, x, 10, note.
On foot. (a) Standing or moving on the feet; afoot.
And With light down on *foote* to speake with this man,
and hym axed what he was. *Milton* (E. E. F. S.), I, 72.

To come on *foote* to hunt and shote
To get us mete in store
The Nut-Brown Maid (Percy's *Reliques*, p. 182).
Though I got very close up to my game, they were on
foot before I saw them, and I did not get a standing shot.
F. Ross (P.), *Hunting Trips*, p. 301.

(b) In health or activity; able to go about. [*Colloq.*] (c)
In progress; going on.
It was a glorious July morning and there was nothing
particular on *foot*. In the afternoon, there would be
drives and walks, perhaps.
Mrs. Whitman, *Leslie Goldthwaite*, viii.

Square foot, a square whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 144 square inches. **To bind or tie hand and foot.** See *hand*. **To brace the feet,** to understand (something), be or become posted (on any subject); learn or know the ropes; a sailor's phrase, apparently from the literal bracing of the feet in the rigging of a ship. **To cover the feet,** in *Scrap*, to ease nature.

And he came to the shoepeotes by the way, where was a
cave; and Saul went in to *cover* his feet. *1 Sam.* xv, 3.
To fall on one's feet, to find one's feet. See the verb.
To keep one's foot, to maintain proper conduct.
Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God.
Psalm v, 1.

To know the length of one's foot, to understand a person thoroughly; take his measure.
Nose to nose, take the length of your own foot.
W. A. R.

To put one's best foot forward or foremost. (a) To use all possible advantage.
But put your *best* foot forward, or I fear
That we shall miss the mail.
Emerson, *Walking to the Mail*.

(b) To appear to the best advantage; make as good an appearance or impression as possible; use one's most effective resources; do one's very best. **To put one's foot in it,** to spoil a thing completely; ruin it; make a mess of it; get one's self into a scrape. **To put one's foot into,** to enter into; join in.

The Dutch Captain here put his foot into the conversation.
O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 62.

To set on foot, to originate; begin; put in motion; as, to set on foot a subscription.

Such designs are generally set on foot by the secret motion and instigation of the peers and nobles.
Bacon, *Political Fables*, viii., Expl.

He, then, who sets a colony on foot, designs a great work.
R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 90.

To take foot, to take to one's heels.
Come on to me now, Livingston,
Or then take foot and flee.
Lord Livingston (Child's *Ballads*, III, 346).

Washing of feet, a ceremony in the Roman Catholic, Greek, Russian, and some other churches, as those of the Dunkers, Wheelwrightians, etc., in commemoration of Christ's washing of the feet of his disciples after the last supper (John xiii. 4-17), both as a symbol of spiritual cleansing and as a lesson to them of humility and good will. The washing of others' feet, for their relief from the effects of exposure in a hot climate with but slight or no covering, has always been a common practice in Oriental countries, generally performed by menials; and religious ideas have often been associated with the practice. In the Roman Catholic Church the ceremony is observed on Thursday of Holy Week. The pope washes the feet of thirteen poor priests, and the principal priests or prelates of the Roman Catholic churches wash the feet of twelve poor persons. The ceremony is also called *mandatum* or *maundy*. See *Maundy Thursday*.

foot (fūt), v. [*< foot, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To go on foot; walk.

The little girls were thin and grave. As they *footed* slowly up the aisle, each one took a moment's glance at the Englishman. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Inland Voyage*, p. 193.

2. To tread to measure or music; dance; skip.
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *footily* *footing* seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 216.

My feet, which only nature taught to go,
Did never yet the art of *footing* know.
Sir J. Davies, *Dancing*.

3. In *falconry*, to seize the game with the talons and kill it.

A hawk is said to *foot* well, or to be a good footer, when she is successful in killing. Many hawks are very fine flyers without being good footers.
Knaye Brit., IX, 7.

4. To amount to; sum up; as, their purchases *footed* up pretty high. [*Colloq.*]

II. *trans.* 1. To tread with the feet, as in walking; traverse on foot; pass over by walking; as, to *foot* the ground; to *foot* the whole distance.

Swiftohd *footed* thrice the old world.
Shak., *Learn*, III, 4.

Then ay he harped, and ay he carped,
Till a he lordling *footed* the floor
Lochmaben Harper (Child's *Ballads*, VI, 8).

2. To strike with the foot; kick; spurn.
You, that did vild your them upon my beard,
And *foot* me, as you spurn a stranger cur,
Over your threshold.
Shak., *M. of V.*, I, 2.

For there the pride of all her heart will bow,
When you shall *foot* her from you, not she you.
Beau. and Fl., *Wit at Several Weapons*, v. 1.

3. To fix firmly on the feet; set up; settle; establish.

Despatch us with all speed, lest that our king
Come here himself to question our delay,
For he is *footed* in this land already.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, II, 4.

What confederacy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom?
Shak., *Learn*, III, 7.

4. To seize with the foot or feet, or paws or talons.

The holy eagle
Stoop'd, as to *foot* us.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

5. To add or make a foot to; as, to *foot* a stocking or boot.

So women were carried in chairs *footed* with gold, and
so in others *footed* with silver, very sumptuously attired.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 85.

6. To add, as the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; generally with up; as, to *foot up* an account.—7. To pay; liquidate; as, to *foot* the bill. [*Colloq.*] [*U. S.*].—To *foot* her up, in *acrobatics*, to keep the bottom of the net from lifting from the ground during the process of hauling, by putting first one foot and then the other on its lower edge.—To *foot* it. (a) To walk.

Who that has seen it can *foots* . . . the strange, almost
rhythm of the whole regiment *footing* it in time?
R. L. Stevenson, *Inland Voyage*, p. 205.

(b) To dance.
To how finely the Graces can it *foot*
To the instrument. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, April.

Ed. it with a captain in the county:—but these
outlandish heathen allemandes and cotillions are quite beyond me.
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, III, 4.

foot-artillery (fūt'ar-tīl'g-ri), n. See phrase under *artillery*.

footback (fūt'bak), n. [*< foot + back*]. Foot: a humorous imitation of *horseback*.

To whom hath forgot that it was sometime sackt, and beg-
gare that euer they carried their families on *footback*.
Nash, *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon*.

foot-balister (fūt'bal'is-tér), n. An unmounted archer.

foot-ball (fūt'bál), n. 1. A ball consisting originally of an inflated bladder, now of a hollow globe of india-rubber or of heavy canvas saturated with rubber, cased in leather, round or oval in shape, and designed to be driven by the foot in the game called by the same name. See def. 2.

The sturdy plowman, lustie, strong, and bold,
Overcometh the winter with driving the *foots-ball*,
Forgetting labour and many a grievous fall.
Alex. Barclay, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*,
p. 100.

2. A game played with such a ball by two parties of players on a level plot of ground, at each end of which is a goal through or beyond which the players strive to drive the ball. There are various ways of playing the game, the two most commonly recognized being the "Association" and the "Rugby" game, the latter either in its original form or as played in America in a modified form. The field is 330 feet long by 160 wide, and in the middle of each end is a goal formed of two upright posts, in the Rugby game 18 feet apart with a cross-bar 10 feet above the ground, and in the Association game 24 feet apart with a cross-bar 8 feet from the ground. There are 11 players on each side (in the Rugby game sometimes 15), divided into *runners* and *backs*; the special object of the former being to check their opponents and to rush or push forward the ball in a body, and of the latter to kick or run with the ball. The two sides cast lots, the winner having the privilege of beginning the game with possession of the ball, or of selecting the goal. In the Rugby game the players can kick, run with, or throw the ball (but not throw it forward toward their opponents' goal); in the Association game they can only kick it. The playing is begun by *kickings off* the ball from midway between the goals, and the players strive to force the ball through or beyond their opponents' goal. In the Association game, to win a goal the ball must be kicked through the goal below the cross-bar, and the side securing the largest number of goals wins the game. In the Rugby game scoring is by goals, touch downs, and safety touch downs or safeties. A goal is won by kicking the ball through or above the goal posts over the cross-bar; a touch down, by carrying the ball behind the goal and there touching it to the ground, which gives the player a try—that is, the right to carry the ball out in front of the goal and try to kick a goal; a safety touch down or safety, by forcing one's opponents to touch the ball to the ground behind one's own goal. The play continues for a certain length of time (in 1890 one hour and ten minutes) divided into two parts by a short intermission, at which time the players change sides. Foot-ball is an ancient game, probably introduced into Great Britain by the Romans, though the first distinct mention of it is in Fitzstephen's History of London, about 1175.

Shew, I'll not be stricken, my lord
Kent. Nor tripped neither, you base *foot-ball* player.
[Tripping up his heels.] *Shak.*, *Learn*, I, 4.

The danger attending this pastime occasioned king
James I. to say, "From this court I debarre all rough and
violent exercises, as the *foot-ball*, meet for lancing than
making able the users thereof."
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 100.

3. Figuratively, an object or a person subjected to hard usage or to many vicissitudes or changes of condition; as, he was the *foot-ball* of fortune.

foot-band (fūt'band), n. [*< foot + band*]. A band of infantry.

foot-bank (fūt'bank), n. In *fort*, a raised way along the inside of a parapet; a banquet.

foot-barracks (fūt'bar'aks), n. pl. Barracks for infantry.

foot-base (fūt'bās), n. In *arch*, a molding above a plinth.

foot-bath (fūt'bāth), n. 1. The act of bathing the feet.—2. A vessel for bathing or washing the feet.

foot-bench (fūt'bench), n. A low bench for several persons sitting in a row to rest their feet upon, as in a church pew or the like.

foot-blower (fūt'blō'er), n. A bellows worked by the foot.

A *foot-blower*, from which the blast is created by air-pressure, caused by repeated strokes of a pair of bellows filling an elastic air-reservoir. *W. A. Ross*, *Blowpipe*, p. 1.

foot-board (fūt'bōrd), n. 1. A support for the foot, as in a boat or carriage, or at a workman's bench.—2. An upright piece across the foot of a bedstead.—3. The platform on which the driver and fireman of a locomotive engine stand; a foot-plate.—4. A small platform at the back of a carriage on which the footman stands.

footboy (fūt'boy), n. [*< foot + boy*. Cf. the older term *foothwaer*]. A boy in waiting; an attendant in livery; a lackey; a link-boy.

The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door, amongst *parsons*,
Pages, and *footboys*. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, 2.

O, sir, his lackey, . . . a monster, a very monstrous ap-
pearance, and not like a Christian *footboy*, or a gentleman's
lackey. *Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, II, 2.

footknave, *n.* [*ME. foteknave*; *< foot + knave*]
A footboy; a lackey.

Of my lion no help I crave,
I have none other footknave.
Yvain and Gawain (ed. Litton), I, 2676.

foot-lathe (füt'lärn), *n.* A lathe in which motion is imparted to the spindle by a treadle; a lathe moved by foot-power.

footless (füt'les), *a.* [*< foot + -less.*] Having no feet; without footing or basis.

Dreamful waxes where footless fancies dwell
Among the fragments of the golden day.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii

foot-level (füt'lev el), *n.* A hinged one-foot rule, with a spirit level in the upper edge of one arm, and a pivoted steel blade, graduated up to 45°, in the other arm. Also called *combination-level*.

footlights (füt'hts), *n. pl.* In theaters, a row of lights placed on the front of the stage, nearly on a level with the feet of the performers. Formerly called *floats*.

As long as Claron exercised the power, when she advanced to the footlights, to make the (then standing) pit recoil several feet, by the mere magic of her eyes, the pit . . . flung crowns to her, and wept at the thought of losing her.
Dorren, Annals of Eng. Stage, I, xix

While the floor of the stage runs from the footlights to the rear wall of the building, the entire depth is rarely utilized.
Scribner's May, IV, 438.

To appear before the footlights, to appear on the stage. To smell of the footlights, to show an inclination for or connection with theatrical concerns; to stage in department or language; as, her manners smell of the footlights. - To smell the footlights, to acquire a taste for acting.

foot-line (füt'lin), *n.* 1. In fishing, the lead-line or lower line of a net or seine, to which sinkers are attached opposite the cork-line.—2. In printing, the last line of a page of type, usually blank, or containing only the signature of the sheet at regular intervals, but sometimes having in it the folio or number of the page.

footling (füt'ling), *n.* [*< foot + -ling.*] 1. A small foot. *Wright*.—2. Anything no bigger than one's foot. *Wright*.

footling (füt'ling), *a.* [*< foot + -ling.*] Having the foot foremost: applied in obstetrics to cases in which a foot presents.

foot-loose (füt'lös), *a.* Free; untrammelled; disengaged.

footman (füt'man), *n.*; *pl.* footmen (-men). [*< ME. footman, foleman, folman, a foot-soldier, a running footman; < foot + man.*] 1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot.

They assembled . . .
Sixty thousand footmen
Richard Coeur de Lion, I, 264 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II).

Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-milk'd footmen. *Shak.*, A. and C., III, 7.

The other princes put on harness light,
As footmen use. *Fairfax*.

2. A walker; a pedestrian. [*Rare.*]

Though practice will soon make a man of tolerable vigour or an able footman, yet, as a help to beat fatigue, I used to chew a root of ginseng as I walked along.
William Bird, quoted in *Tyler's Amer. Lit.*, II, 277.

3. Formerly, a runner in attendance upon a person of rank; later, a servant who ran before his master's carriage for the purpose of rendering assistance on bad roads or in crossing streams, but mainly as a mark of the consequence of the traveler; distinctively called a *running footman*. He was usually dressed in a light black cap, a jockey-coat, and white linen trousers, and carried a pole six or seven feet long.

Many of them footmen then ben,
That ran by the brydels of lady's schene [sheen, bright, fair].
Rubens Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

I will dismount, and by the waggon wheel
Trot like a servile footman all day long.
Shak., III, And, v, 2

4. In later and present use, a male servant whose duty it is to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc.; a man in waiting.

Would Chloë know if you're alive or dead?
She bids her footman put it in her head.
Pope, Moral Essays, II, II, 178

The desert was not carried out till after nine; and as ten footmen were still running to and fro with trays and coffee-cups.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvi.

5. A stand of brass or other metal placed in front of a fire to hold anything which is to be kept hot.

They were to me like a dumb waiter, or the instrument constructed by the smith and by courtesy called a footman; they did what I requested, and I was no further concerned with them.
Deakin, Mandeville, III, 67.

6. In entom., one of certain bombycid moths; a lithosid. Cuckoo's footman, the wryneck.
footman-moth (füt'man-möth), *n.* A bombycid moth of the family *Lithosiidae*.

footmanship (füt'man-ship), *n.* [*< footman + -ship.*] The art or business of a footman.

Come, Tony, the footmanship I taught you.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, IV, 2.

footman's-inn, *n.* A poor lodging. *Nares*.

Which at the heels he hants his frightened ghost,
That he at last in footman's inn must host,
Some castle dolorous composed of stone,
Like (let me see) — No gate is such a one.
Forster, Knave of Hearts (1618).

foot-mantlet (füt'man (l)), *n.* [*< ME. folemantel; < foot + mantel.*] In the fourteenth century and later, an outer garment used to protect the dress when riding. Apparently it was used by women only, and was the original of the modern riding-habit.

A foot-mantlet about hire hips large.
Chaucer, Gyn. Protr. to C. T., I, 472.

footmark (füt'mürk), *n.* A mark of a foot; a footprint; track.

foot-muff (füt'muf), *n.* A receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, etc., to keep them warm in winter, especially in a carriage or sleigh.

foot-note (füt'nót), *n.* In printing, a note at the bottom of a page as an appendage to something in the text, usually explaining a passage in the text, or specifying authority for a statement.

footpace (füt'päs), *n.* 1. A slow step, as in walking.—2. A mat; something on which to place the feet.

Stores, a mat, a footpace of sedges. *Nomenclator*.
Unlorn I knew
It were a truth I stood for, any coward
Might make my breast his footpace.
Middleton and Touchy, Fair Quarrel, II, 1.

3. A landing or resting-place at the end of a short flight of steps, being a stair or tread broader than the others. Also called *half-space*. When it occurs at the angle where the stair turns it is called *quarter-space*.—4. Formerly, the dais in a hall. See the extract.

The term *footpace*, Fr. *haut pas*, was given to the raised floor at the upper end of an ancient hall. *Vide Parker's Glossary of Architecture*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI, 438.

5. *Ecceles*, the platform or raised dais upon which an altar immediately stands. It extends a short distance beyond each end of the altar, and two steps lead up to it from the floor of the sanctuary or chancel. Throughout the greater part of the mass or communion office the celebrant stands on the footpace, the deacon one step and the subdeacon two steps lower; but after the first words of the Gloria in Excelsis and the Creed, and at the Sanctus, the deacon and subdeacon ascend to the priest's side; and the deacon also does so at certain other times, as at the beginning of the canon or prayer of consecration, in order to assist the priest.

6. A hearthstone. *Hallwell*.

footpad (füt'pad), *n.* [*< foot + pad.*] A highwayman who robs on foot; specifically, one of a large class, existing in Europe when police authority was still in an ineffective condition, who made a business of robbing people passing on horseback or in carriages.

footpad (füt'pad), *n.* [*< foot + pad.*] 1. A pad fitted over the sole of a horse's foot to prevent balling in snow.—2. An anklet of leather strapped on a horse's foot to prevent interfering; a boot.—3. In entom., a cushion-like expansion on the lower surface of the tarsal joints; applied especially to the onychium, or membranous cushion between the tarsal claws. Also called *foot-cushion* and *pulvillus*. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

foot-page (füt'pāj), *n.* A footboy; an attendant or lackey; an errand-boy.

He has called his little foot-page
An errand for to gang
Jellon Grime (Child's Ballads, II, 286).

foot-passenger (füt'pas'en-jör), *n.* One who travels on foot; especially, one who pays toll for passing on foot, as over a bridge.

The arches (of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge) are to carry a double railway track, and above the track a roadway 54 feet wide for carriages and foot passengers.
Engng. Brit., IV, 240.

foot-path (füt'pāth), *n.* A narrow path or way for foot passengers only.

Go know'st thou the way to Dover?
Ely. Both stile and gate, horse-way and foot-path.
Shak. Lear, IV, 1.
Yielding, along their rugged base,
A flinty footpath's rugged space.
Scott, Rokeby, II, 7.

foot-picker (füt'pik'er), *n.* An iron instrument for removing stones or dirt from between the shoe and the foot of a horse. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV, 406.

foot-plate (füt'plāt), *n.* 1. A carriage-step.—2. The platform on which the engineer and fireman of a locomotive engine stand.

foot-plow (füt'plou), *n.* A kind of swing-plow.
foot-post (füt'pō'et), *n.* A servile or inferior post. *Dryden*. [*Rare.*]

foot-post (füt'pōst), *n.* A post or messenger who travels on foot.

Carriers and footposts will be arrant rebels.
Pletcher, Double Marriage, II, 2.

Ann. Mr. Tridewell! well met. Why so fast, sir? I took you for a foot-post.
Tri. A foot-post! Indeed, your fine wit will post you into another world one of these days, if it take not the whipping post I th' way. And why foot-post, in your little witty apprehension?
Brome, Northern Lass.

foot-pound (füt'pound), *n.* A compound unit formed of a foot paired with the weight of a pound, used in measuring energy or work; the energy required to raise a weight of one pound against gravity to the height of one foot. One foot pound at the equator and the level of the sea represents an amount of energy equal to 13.56 megacrgs.

foot-poundal (füt'poun-dal), *n.* [*< foot-pound + -al.*] An absolute unit of energy, being the energy of an avoirdupois pound moving with a velocity of one English foot per mean solar second. It is equal to a foot-pound divided by the acceleration of gravity expressed in feet per second, or about 32.2, and is equivalent to 421.402 ergs.

foot-press (füt'pres), *n.* A form of standing press in which the upper die or follower is depressed by a treadle. *E. H. Knight*.

footprint (füt'print), *n.* 1. The mark of a foot; an impression left by the foot in walking.

We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

That we might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy footprint harden into stone
Tennyson, Princess, III.

2. In geol., an impression of the foot of an animal on the surface of a rock, such impression having been made at a time when the stone was in the state of loose sand or moist clay; an ichnite.

foot-race (füt'-ras), *n.* A race run by persons on foot.

The clown, the child of nature, without guile,
Blest with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures, now and then
A wrestling match, a foot-race, or a fair.
Cowper, Task, IV, 692.

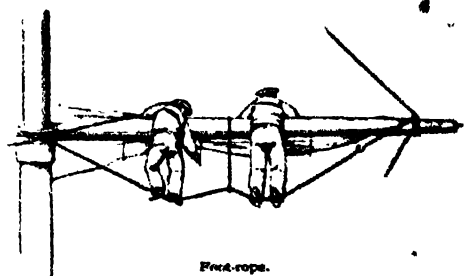
foot-rail (füt'rāl), *n.* 1. In a railroad, a rail which has the foot-flanges wide-spreading, the web vertical, and the head bulb-shaped. *E. H. Knight*.—2. A horizontal wooden bar underneath a car-seat for the passengers who occupy the next seat behind to rest their feet on. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—3. In cabinet-making, a crosspiece, brace, or tie near the floor, as in some chairs, tables, etc.

foot-rest (füt'rest), *n.* 1. A short bench or stool used to support a person's feet.—2. A support for the foot of a horse while it is being shod.

foot-rope (füt'röp), *n.* [*< ME. *fotrope, < AS. fōtrāp, a foot-rope (LL. propes), < fōt, foot, + rāp, rope.*] *Naut.*: (a) The bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. (b) A rope extended under a yard from the middle to



Fossil Footprint, from the Triassic rocks near Princeton, New Jersey.



the yardarm, and under the jib- and spanker-booms, for the men to stand on while reefing or furling.

foot-rot (füt'rot), *n.* A name applied to certain inflammatory affections about the hoof to

settle and sheep. *Simple, contagious, and infectious foot-rot* are distinguished.

foot-rule (füt'ról'), *n.* A rule or measure 12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches.

If a bundle of faggots were made of foot-rules, one from every nation ancient and modern, there would not be any very unreasonable difference in the length of the sticks.

De Morgan, Arith. Books, p. 6.

foots (fúts), *n. pl.* [A conformed pl. of *foot*, in the deflected sense of sediment; see *foot*, *n.*, 15.] Refuse or sediment, as at the bottom of a sugar- or oil-tank, etc.

Foot, bottoms, or such like names, have been borrowed from the tar-distiller to signify the refuse products of the still.

Cro. Dict., III. 771.

The darkest *foots* [in sugar], so called from its receiving the drainage or moisture from the other portion of sugar in the hogut ad while in a horizontal position during the voyage from the West Indies. *H. Weatherby, Sugar, p. 18.*

footsam (füt'sam), *n.* [For *'footsam*, < *foot* + *seam*, grease.] Neat's-foot oil. [Prov. Eng.]

foot-scent (füt'sent), *n.* In *hunting*, the scent of a trail.

Pointers find their game by the scent being blown to them from the body, constituting what is called a "body-scent," and not from that left by the foot on the ground, which is called a "foot-scent."

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 230.

foot-screw (füt'skró), *n.* An adjusting-screw fitted to the leg of a table or bench, to bring the surface of the table to a perfectly horizontal position.

foot-secretion (füt'sé-kre shon), *n.* In *zool.*, the extrinsic sclerobase or sclerobasic corallum of the black corals or *Antipathidae*, secreted by the epimure, not by the polypa themselves, and of horny consistency: opposed to *tissue-secretion*.

footset (füt'set), *n.* Same as *foot-lidger*.

footsheet, *n.* [ME. *footsheete*; < *foot* + *sheet*.]

1. A cloth spread over the chair and floor for a person to sit upon while his toilet was made.

So ye have a *footsheet* made in this manner. First set a chair by the fire with a convener, an other vnder his feet, than spread a sheete over the chaire.

Barbarous Book (E. T. S.), p. 282.

2. A sheet used at the bottom of a bed. *Ward-rothe Acc. Edw. IV.*

foot-soldier (füt'sól-jér), *n.* A soldier who serves on foot; an infantryman.

foot-sore (füt'sór), *n.* Having the feet sore or tender, as from much walking.

The heat of the ground made me *foot-sore*.

De la, Robinson Crusoe.

A *foot-sore* ox in crowded ways,
Stumbling across the market to his death
Unpitied. *T. Thompson, Aylmer's Field.*

foot-space-rail (füt'spás-rál), *n.* In *ship-building*, that rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

footstake, *n.* [ME. *footstake*, < *foot* + *stake*.] The foot or base of a thing.

Three pillars, and so felle *footstake*.

Wyclif, Ex. xxvii. 14 (text).

footstalk (füt'stāk), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, the stalk or petiole of a leaf, or peduncle of a flower.

In making black teas the *foot stalks* are often collected with the leaves unless for the very finest sorts, such as *Pekoe*, which are made from leaf buds not expanded.

A. G. F. Reid Jones, Indian Industries, p. 346.

2. In *zool.*, a peduncle, pedicel, or crus; a process or part of the body likened to the petiole of a plant, as supporting some other part of the body, or the rest of the body, as the muscular process by which some brachiopods are attached, the peduncle of a carapace, the stem of a crinoid, the ophthalmite of a stalk-eyed crustacean, etc.—3. In *mach.*, the lower part of a mill-spindle.

footstall (füt'stāl), *n.* 1. The stirrup of a woman's saddle.—2. [Cf. *G. fustgestell*, Sw. *fotsällning*.] In *arch.*, the flinth or base of a pillar; probably a sort of translation of French *piédestal*, pedestal.

footstep (füt'step), *n.* [Cf. ME. *footsteppe*, *footsteppe*, *footschappe*, *foetsteppe* (= MHG. *fuozstapfe*, *G. fuozstapfe*); < *foot* + *step*.] 1. A tread of the foot; a footfall; a stepping: as, I hear his *footstep* on the stair.

Hold up my gongs in thy path, that my *footsteps* slip not.

Ps. xvii. 6.

But hark! the chiming clocks to dinner call;

A hundred *footsteps* scrape the marble hall.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 162.

2. The mark or impression of a foot; a footprint; a track.

Alle hise *footsteppes*

After him be [the lion] sleeth. *Bestiary, l. 7.*

Go thy way forth by the *footsteps* of the flock, and feed thy kids beside the shepherds' tents.

Cant. l. 8.

Hence—3. *pl.* The steps taken or methods pursued in any series of actions; a course of proceedings or measures, or the track or path marked out by such a course: as, the conqueror's *footsteps* were everywhere marked by blood; to follow the *footsteps* or in the *footsteps* of one's predecessor.

Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy *footsteps* are not known.

Ps. lxxviii. 19.

Which [flattery] though I will not practise to deceive, Yet to avoid deceit I mean to learn.

For it shall strew the *footsteps* of my rising.

Shak. & John, l. 1.

Johnson proposed to follow in Lincoln's *footsteps*, but for a cautious experiment he substituted a dogmatic theory.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowler, II. 18.

4. An evidence or token of anything done; a manifest mark or indication.

I am an utter stranger to these things, and know not the least *footsteps* for them so to charge me.

Quoted in *Winthrop's Hist. New England, I. 373.*

Religious heretics accounted fabulous have him after found to contain in them many *footsteps* and reliques of something true.

Milton, Hist. Eng., l.

No *Footsteps* of the Victor's Rage

Left in the Camp where William did engage

Prior, Catmen Scudellor, at 12.

5. In *mech.*: (a) The pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works. (b) An inclined plane under a hand printing-press.

foot-stick (füt'stik), *n.* In *printing*, a tapering strip of wood or metal placed between the foot of a page or pages and the chase, to receive the impact of the quoins used in locking up the form.

footstool (füt'stöl), *n.* [Cf. *foot* + *stool*; cf. ME. *footsceamel*, < AS. *footsceamel*, *seamol*, *-seamul*, *-seamel* (= OS. *footskamel* = OHG. *fuozscamal*, MHG. *fuozschamel*, G. *fuozschamel* = Dan. *footskammel*), a footstool; see *foot* and *shamble*.] 1. A stool, usually small and low, to rest the feet upon while sitting; by extension, anything serving for the same use.

Adieu . . . sat down, without a word, on the *footstool* I pointed out to her.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Sir Aylmer . . . with a sudden exclamation drove

The *footstool* from before him and arose.

Thompson, Aylmer's Field.

Fredericus Barbarossa the Emperor lay downe his necke as a *foote stool* to Pope Alexander the third to tread upon it.

Co. of Creditors, l. 209.

2. Figuratively, a person or thing that is trodden upon or oppressed; hence, one who is an abject thrall, dependent, or tool.

The people of the land are the *foot stools* of the Phari-sees.

Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 147.

Hold, mightiest of kings! I am the vessel,

Thy *footstool*, that durst not presume to look

On thy offended face.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, l. 2.

God's *footstool*, or the *footstool*, the earth, in allusion to the following passage of the Bible:

Thus saith the Lord, the heaven is my throne, and the earth is my *footstool*.

Isa. lxvi. 1.

foot-stove (füt'stöv), *n.* A contrivance for warming the feet; a foot warmer; specifically, a perforated tin or sheet iron box with a wooden frame, provided with a pan for live coals in a bed of ashes, formerly carried by women to church in cold weather.

foot-stump (füt'stump), *n.* One of the parapodia of a chelate worm. See *parapodium*. Also called *foot tubercle*.

foot-tempered, *a.* [ME. *foote tempered*.] Tempered or worked with the foot.

And wel *foote tempered* mortar theron tiste.

Palladius, Husb. with (l. 1. 1. 2), p. 155.

foot-ton (füt'tun), *n.* A foot coupled with a ton; the energy expended in raising a long ton of 2,240 pounds one foot against gravity. Its value varies with the latitude and elevation, but is about 80,000 *megajoules*. The power of modern guns is estimated in "foot-tons per inch of the shell's circumference." The formula generally used is

$$E = \frac{W}{32.2} \times \frac{V^2}{2 \times 2.240}$$

in which E is the energy in foot-tons per inch of the circumference of the shot, W the weight of the shot in pounds, V the velocity in feet per second, and d the diameter of the shot in inches and g the acceleration due to the force of gravity (32.2 approximately).

English ordnance officers have adopted a larger unit (than foot-pound) for work, namely *foot-ton*, which is used for expressing work of heavy ordnance.

Nuttall, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 69.

* A blow of 641 foot-tons per ton of plate.

The Engineer, LVII, No. 1432.

foot-trap, *n.* [Cf. ME. *foot-trappe*; < *foot* + *trap*.] 1. A trap or snare for the feet.

The *foottrappe* [var. *footgreave*, Oxf.] of hym is hid in the earth.

Wyclif, Job xviii. 10 (Purv.).

2. The stocks. *Nomenclator, 1586.*

foot-tubercle (füt'tü'ber-kl), *n.* Same as *foot-stump*.

foot-valve (füt'valv), *n.* The valve between the condenser and the air-pump in a steam-engine.

foot-vise (füt'vis), *n.* A bench-vise so arranged that its jaws may be opened or closed by means of a treadle beneath the bench.

foot-waling (füt'wä'ling), *n.* The whole inside planking or lining of a ship below the lower deck.

Formerly, the several assemblies of inside plank of a ship of the line were known as clamps, quickwork, abutment pieces, spraketting, thick strakes, side keelsons, and timber strakes, all the plank below the orlop deck clamps being collectively termed *footwaling*.

Theorie, Naval Arch., § 418.

footwalk (füt'wāk), *n.* A sidewalk.

foot-wall (füt'wāl), *n.* In *mining*, that wall of a vein or lode which is under the miner's foot when he is at work; opposed to *hanging wall*. Where the vein has no decided dip, the walls are designated by reference to the points of the compass.

foot-warmer (füt'war'mér), *n.* [Dan. *foed-warmer* = Sw. *foedvarmare*.] A foot-stove, hot-water pipe, or other contrivance for warming the feet or keeping them warm.

foot-washing (füt'wosh'ing), *n.* See *washing of feet*, under *foot*.

footway (füt'wā), *n.* [D. *voetsweg* = G. *Fussweg*.] 1. A path for pedestrians; a walk; a sidewalk.

And, whilst our horses are walk'd down the hill,

Let thou and I walk here over this clough.

The *footway* is more pleasant.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, III. 2.

2. In *mining*, the ladder by which the miners descend into and ascend from the mine.

foot-worn (füt'wörn), *a.* 1. Worn by the feet; as, a *foot-worn* pavement. 2. Worn or wearied in the feet; foot-sore; as, a *foot-worn* traveler.

footy (füt'i), *a.* [Cf. *foot* + *-y*.] Having *foots* or *settlings*; as, *footy* old molasses, etc.

footy (füt'i), *a.* and *n.* [D. dial. and U. S.; var. of *footy*, *q. v.*] 1. *a.* Poor; mean; worthless; trashy.

I think it would be a very pretty bit of practice to the ship's company to take her out from under that *footy* battery.

Murphy, Peter Simple, xxviii.

Nobody wants you to shoot crooked; take good from to it, and not *footy* paying stones.

Knapton, Westward Ho, ix.

II. *n.*; *pl.* *footies* (-iz). Any one or anything slightly valued. [Local, New Eng.]

foozle (fú'zəl), *n.* 1. A tedious person; a foggy. [slang]

So is Lady Lancaster; entertaining kindred trumps and fozzles in Katon Square.

H. Throughton, Cometh up as a Flower, xxi.

2. In *golf*, a badly played stroke. [Scotch.]

fop (fop), *v. t.* [Also *fob*; see *fob* and *fub*.] < D. *foppen*, cheat, mock, prate; < G. *foppen*, (dial. Prussian: *fuppen* (Brem. Diet.), mock, jeer, etc. = G. *foppen*, mock, jeer, hunter (regarded as slang). Hence *fop* 2.] To mock; to fool; to cheat.

Very well! go too! I cannot go too (narr); nor 'tis not very well! Nay, I think it is sorry; and begin to fiddle my selfe *fop* in it.

Shak. Othello, iv. 2 (folio, 1623).

Most modern editions read *fobbed*, *fob* being a later form of *fop*.

fop (fop), *n.* [Cf. ME. *fop*, *foppe*, a fool; cf. D. *fopper*, a wag, G. *fopper*, a jeerer, woffler, mocker; < *fop* 1, *v.*] 1. A fool; a shallow pretender; an ostentatious dandy.

Foppe, *v. q.* [same as] *folet* in foot. See *folet* *folet*.

May such malicious *Fops* that Fortune find,
To think themselves alone the Fools designed.

Conquest, Way of the World, Epil.

There is no *fop* so very near a madman in indifferent company as a political one.

Steele, Tatler, No. 244.

The solemn *fop*, significant and budge.

A fool with judicious amongst fools a judge.

Campbell, Conversations, l. 200.

2. A man who is ostentatiously nice in manner and appearance; one who invites admiration by conspicuous dress and affectations; a coxcomb; a dandy.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the *fops* envy and the ladies stare?

Pope, Ep. to the L., iv. 104.

Fops at all corners, lady like to men,
Civeted fellows, small ere they are seen.

Campbell, Conversations, l. 422.

Now a French *Fop*, like a Poet, is born so, and would be known without clothes: it is his Eyes, his Nose, his Fingers, his Elbows, his Heels, they dance when they walk and sing when they speak.

C. Burnaby, The Reform'd Wife, p. 32.

—*Syn.* 2. Dandy, Riquet, etc. See *coxcomb*.

fopdoodle (fop'dū'dl), *n.* [Formerly also *fobdoodle* (so cited in *Bram. Diet.*, I. 437), and *fopdoudell*; < fop² + doodle¹.] An insignificant or contemptible fellow.

See blith, *fopdoudella*.

M.S. Ashmole, Cat., vol. 48. (Halliwell.)

Where sturdy butlers broke your noodle,

And handled you like a *fopdoodle*.

Butler, Hudibras.

fopling (fop'ling), *n.* [*fop*² + *-ling*².] A petty fop.

This mean for empty praise of wit to write,

As *foppings* grin to show their teeth are white.

Brown, Essay on Satire, II.

Let *foppings* stare, let fools dandle.

Whittier, The Shoemakers.

foppery (fop'pē-ri), *n.* and *a.* [*fop*² + *-ery*, after *D. foppery* = *G. foppereri, voppereri*, cheating, hoax, mystification.] *I. n.*; pl. *fopperies* (-iz). 1. Foolishness; foolery; foolish vanity; vain show.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter

My sober house. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, II. 5.

But I shall die over to ye, readers, that this his praising of them is as full of nonsense and scholastic *foppery* as his meaning to himself discovers to be full of close malignity. *Milton, Apology for Smeectymunnus.*

The design spreads, till at last true piety and goodness be swallowed up by superstitious *fopperies*.

Stillington, Sermons, II. 1.

2*f.* A foolish or mocking exhibition.

And I am sorry to hear how other nations do much tax the English of their inability to public ministers of state, and what bellads and paepples, and *fopperies* and plays, were made against Gondamar for doing his master's business. *Howell, Letters* (1650).

3. Vain ornaments; gewgaws.

To adorn them [pipes] with beautiful wings and feathers of birds, as likewise with peak, beads, or other such *foppery*. *Beccrey, Virginia*, III. 4. 20.

4. Affectation of precision in trifles, or fastidious observance of the prevailing fashion; dandyism; as, the *foppery* of dress or of manners.

I wish I could say quite *foppish* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift*

I have known a woman that never was out of the parish of the St. James to have as many foreign *fopperies* in her carriage as she could have gleaned up in half the countries of Europe. *Addison, Fashions from France*

II*f.* *foppish*; foolish. *Darus.*

Let any Persian oppose this, and in spite of his haire cut, or love-lock, . . . I'll set my foot to his, and fight it out with him, that their *foppish* goal is not so good as a Red-herring. *Nashe, Lenten stuffe* (Hall Mss., VI. 167).

foppish (fop'ish), *a.* [*fop*² + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a fop; affecting or manifesting ostentatious nicety in dress and manner; dandyish.

I appeal, whether it is not better and much more pleasing to see the old Fashion of a dead Friend, or Relation, or Man of Distinction, Painted as he was, than a *foppish* Night down, and odd Quiffure which he've belonged to the Person Painted. *Lester, Journey to Paris*, p. 40.

He was a handsome fellow in a manly way, which even the faultless precision of his attire could not make *foppish*. *Harpers' Mag.*, LXXXI. 611.

= *Syn.* See *finesse*.

foppishly (fop'ish-ly), *adv.* In a foppish manner; in a vain, trifling, or affected manner as to dress or deportment.

foppishness (fop'ish-nēs), *n.* The condition or quality of being foppish.

But this *foppishness*

Is wearisome, I could at our saint Antlins,

Sleeping and all at twenty times as long

Randolph, Muses Looking glass, II. 4.

foppitry (fop'it-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < *fop*² + *-itry* (here *dim.*).] A simper; a foolish trifle.

Why does this little *foppitry* laugh always? 'tis such a mimic that she betrays her mistress, and thinks she does not hurt at all, no, not she.

Conley, Cutter of Columbia Street

for (fōr), *prep.* and *conj.* [*I. prep.* < ME. *for*, 'for,' in most of the mod. uses, also, rarely, in the orig. sense 'before' (in place or time), < AS. *for*, before (in place, *i. e.* *coram*), *for*, on account of, because of, with, by, through, according to, instead of, etc., in all uses alternating with its fuller form, AS. and ME. *for*, before, *for*, etc.; = OS. *for*, *for*, and *fora*, *fori* = OFries. *for* and *fore*, *fori* = D. *voor* = MLG. *lōr*, *vor*, *vor*, *for* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vor*, *vor*, *for*, *vor*, before, also OHG. *fori*, before, *for*, MHG. *vür*, G. *für*, *for*, = Icel. *fyrir*, before, *for*, = Sw. *för*, before, *for*, = Dan. *for*, *for*, *för*, before, = Goth. *faur* and *faura*, before, *for*. Closely connected with *for*¹ and *for*², and remotely with *forth*¹, *from*, and *far*¹. The various *for* and *for* uses mingle, and cannot be entirely separated; so with the cognate L. *pro*, before, in front (see *pre*); L. *pro* = Gr. *πρό*, before, *for*,

instead of, etc., = Skt. *pra*, forward, forth, fore (see *pro*); Gr. *πρός*, before, for, etc., *πρός*, before, beside, etc., *πέρα*, beyond; Skt. *para*, before, forward, in front, *para*, away, forth, *para*, far, beyond, etc. (see *para*). See *fore*¹, *afore*, *before*, etc., *for*¹, *forth*, *from*, *far*¹, *farther*, *further*, etc. II. *conj.* < ME. *for* (= Dan. *for*, *fordi*), *conj.*, abbr. of the various conjunctive phrases *for that*, *for thou that*, *for thou the*, *for thi that*, *for thi the*, < AS. *for than*, *for thou*, *for thi*, *for than the*, *for thou the*, *for thy the*, *i. e.*, 'for this [reason, namely,] that' . . . *for*, *prep.*; *than*, *thi*, *dat.* and *instr.*, respectively, of *that*, *that*, *neut. demonstr. pron.*; *the*, *conj.*, *that*. Similarly *ere*¹, *before*, *after*, etc., *conj.*, from the *prep.*] *I. prep.* 1*f.* Before.

(a) In place: Before the face of, in presence of. Most men is . . . *erm* [poor] for worldly and unisell [unblessed, *i. e.*, wicked] for God. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), I. 113.

(b) In time. Gift hit been holdit vor the feste *Ancren Riwle*, p. 22.

(c) In order or degree. The statutz of Charendone ech bishop holde schole And nameliche thes for alle othe

Life of Becket (ed. Black), I. 720.

[In these uses rare and only in early Middle English.] 2*f.* In the direction of; toward; with the view of reaching. (a) Expressing the objective point or end in view: as, he set out for London, bound for Hong Kong.

What are you for this great solemnity This morn int'ended?

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, I. 1.

Seeing many Isles in the midst of the Bay, we bore up for them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 174.

I intend, God willing, to go for sandalins this Spring. *Howell, Letters*, I. III. 13.

(b) Expressing inclination, tendency, or bent: as, an itch for scribbling; a taste for art, a love for drink.

A passion for dress and ornament pervaded all ranks. *Young, Tragedy*, p. 5.

3. In quest of; with a view to the coming or attainment of; in order to obtain or attain to; as expecting or seeking; as, waiting for the morning; to send for persons and papers; to write for money or for fame.

I kneed for justice shall I have it, an' Fletcher and Bowles, *Maid in the Mill*, III. 2.

4. In place of; instead of; in consideration of; as, to pay a dollar for a thing; two for five cents.

To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, . . . to comfort all that mourn, . . . to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. *Isa. LXI. 2, 3.*

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads, My gorgeous palace for a hermitage, *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, III. 3.

And for loud hymns, Chanted by kneeling multitudes the wind Shrieks in the solitary aisles. *Beauant, Hymn to Death.*

5. As an offset to; as offsetting; corresponding to; as, to give blow for blow.

Another Nightingale repeats her layes, Just Note for Note, and adds some strain at last, That she hath conned all the Winter past. *Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 5.

For one virtue you shall find ten vices in the same party. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, to the Reader, p. 60.

Weight for weight is not much in more than one half of the strength in all of the crystals. *O'Sell, Dyeing and Calico Printing*, p. 435.

6. In the place and behalf of; as, he acted as attorney for another.

In due time Christ died for the ungodly. *Rom. v. 8.*

He with his whole posterity must die: the he or justice must, unless for him Some other able, and as willing, pay The right satisfaction death for death. *Milton, P. L.*, III. 210.

7. In the interest of; with a view to the use, benefit, comfort, convenience, etc., of: expressing purpose or object: as, the earth was made for man; to provide for a family.

Shall I think the world was made for one, And men are born for kings, as beasts for men. Not for protection, but to be devoured? *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

8. On account of; because of; with regard to; as, to fear for one's life.

Than he commanded to the Lyons Gossolles to go take vengeance for his newson, and to avenge he would. *Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, III. 303.

The criminals would answer nothing for themselves. *Addison, Trial of False Affidavits.*

9. In favor of; on the side of; as, to vote for a person or a measure; I am for peace.

The Danes and Londoners, grown now in a manner Danish, were all for Hardecoute. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, VI.

If you are for pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health, marry. *Jer. Taylor*

A body of men, numerous, respectable, and not without influence, who leaned toward monarchy and were for setting up a King.

J. B. McMaster, People of the United States, I. 308.

10. With reference to the needs, purposes, or uses of: as, salt is good for cattle; skins are used for rugs.

The Birch for shafts; the Sallow for the mill; The Mirrie sweete-bleeding in the bitter wound; The warlike Beech; the Ash for nothing ill. *Spenser, F. Q.*, I. I. 9.

I made a garden upon the top of a Rocky Ile . . . in May, that grew so well as it served us for Sallets in June and July. *Capt. John Smith, Works*, II. 102.

11. In the character of; as; as being; as, to be taken for a thief; he was left for dead on the field.

Thei clayme Bretaine for theiers, and I clayme Rome for myn. *Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, III. 602.

Whilom he served in his panterie, & was outlawed for a felon. *Robert of Brunne*, p. 22.

A man may be allowed to keep poisons in his closet, but not to vend them about for cordials. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, II. 4.

12. Because or by reason of; as affected or influenced by: as, he cried out for anguish; but for me he would have gone.

Edward and Richard, With fiery eyes, sparkling for very wrath, Are at our backs. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., II. 5.

We could not get two miles up it [the river] with our boat for rocks. *Capt. John Smith, Works*, I. 118.

There is scarce any one bad, but some others are the worse for him. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor.*, III. 9.

Princess Caroline is going to the Bath for a rheumatism. *Halpode, Letters*, II. 14.

13. By the want of; in the absence or insufficiency of: as, to be cramped for space; to be straitened for means.

With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd for room, She now presaged approaching doom. *Cooper, The Retired Cat.*

The inhabitants suffered severely both for provisions and fuel. *Marshall.*

14. To the extent, number, quantity, or amount of: as, he is liable for the whole sum.

The Lord's men (that is, the team from Lord's cricket-ground in London) were out by half past twelve o'clock, for ninety-eight times. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby*, II. 2.

Then, no matter how rough the ground nor how pitchy black the night, the cowboys must ride for all there is in them and spare neither their own nor their horses' necks. *T. Roosevelt, The Century*, XXXV. 602.

15. Through; throughout; during the continuance of; as, we traveled for three days; to be appointed for life.

He came to town last week with his family for the win- *Steele, Tatler*, No. 26.

It is not reasonable that the king of Spain should quit the sovereignty of the Netherlands for always. *De-cauter* (trans.), quoted in *Motley's United Netherlands*, IV. 400.

16. In relation to; with respect or regard to; as affects or concerns; as regards; as, sorrow is past for him; as for me, I am content; for the present everything is right.

Never was there such a state for magnanimity as Rome. *Bacon, Athelstan.*

Thus much for the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Burnet.*

17. In proportion or with reference to; considering the state or character of; as, he is tall for his age; it is very well done for him.

18. Appropriate or adapted to; suitable to the purpose, requirement, character, or state of: as, a subject for speculation; a remedy for the toothache; stores for the winter; this is no place for a sick man.

First when the fre [man] was in the forest founde in his denner. *In comely clothes was he clad for any kinges sone.*

Let me alone: I am not for your purpose. *Fletcher (and another), Fair One*, iv. 2.

The Sultana Ayta, apprised of the imminent danger of her son, concerted a plan for his escape. *Tristram, Granada*, p. 35.

19. In the direction of, or conducive or necessary to.

It is for the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is for men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

20. In assignment or attribution to: the share, lot, possession, right, duty, or privilege of; as, freedom is for the brave; it is for you to decide.

A heavy reckoning for you, sir; but the comfort is, you shall be called to no more payments. *Shak., Cymbeline*, v. 4.

Colonel Mawhood completed his foray unmolested.
Northall.

forage (for'aj), c.; pret. and pp. **foraged**, ppr. **foraging**. [= F. *sourcager* = Fr. *sourcager*,

fourregiar = *Sp. forrajear* = *l'g. forrajear* =
[*lt. foraggiare*: from the noun. Cf. *forag. e.*]

I. intrins. 1. To procure food for horses or cattle by a (milf.) search from place to place; specifically (milf.), to collect supplies for horses, and also for men or stock, from an enemy by force, or from friends by impressment; in general, to procure provisions or goods of any kind in a predatory manner.

Forage through
The country, spare no prey of life or goods.
Ford, Berkin Warbeck. III. 4.

The rooks, with busy saw,

24. To ravage; feed on spoil.

Shak. Venus and Adonis. l. 554.

3†. To wander far; rove; range.
Forage, and run

To meet displeasure further from the doors ;
And grapple with him, ere he comes so high.

Shad., R. John, v. 1.
Foraging ants. See Antennae. Foraging party (milit.)

II. *trains* 1 The train of provisions, as for

They will . . . also be as continual holds for her ma-

easy to forage and over run the whole land.
Spencer, State of Ireland.

Which victorie letted them, that they went not to pillage and *foutrage* all your townes and cyties of Polop-

2. 'To supply with forage or fodder: as, to *forage* horses. — 3. 'To ransack; overrun, as when searching for forage.

Though Asaur's Prince had with his Legion fell
Forward *Satanstoe*
Splendor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., *The Idony*.

The brain
That forged all chains to bind the body

4. To procure by forage.

With stolen beaver and forged corn.
Whittier, Yorktown.

forage-cap (for'aj-kap), *n.* A small low cap worn by soldiers when not in full dress. Also called *foraging-cap*.
forage-guard (for'aj-gard), *n.* 1. A body of

soldiers detailed to guard and protect a foraging party, or a foraging-train on the march or

when packed.—2. A party of foragers. [Rare.]
forage-master, (*for'aj*) *substantive*, *n.*—A person

forage-master (for-ij-mas for), *n.* A person who has charge of the forage and forage-trains.

of an army or a military post, receiving and issuing the forage, and having the care of it during transportation. In some cases he is empowered to collect or purchase the forage.

forager (for'ə-jēr), n. [*MF. forager* (cf. *F. forageur*) — *Fr. forageur* — *It. foraggiare* —

It. *foraggiere*); < *forage*, i., + *-er*]. One who

forage; one who goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

Their forgers a torn garb to send
 For their hostes to make ordinance,
 Of whom the instrumentes sounded at end.
Ram. of Partenay (F. E. T. N.), I, 1616.

But about midday, when Caesar had sent forth a lieutenant of his called Cato Trebonius with three legions, and

all his men of armes for forage, suddenly they came flying
upon the *farragers* on all sides

foraging (for'-ijng), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *forage*.

foraging-can (for'ā-jing-kan) *n.* Same as *for-*

foralite (for'ə-līt) *n.* **Uranium** / **U** (atomic no. 92)

barrel, + Gr. *lithos*, a stone } In geol., a tube-like

marking in sandstone and other strata, which resemble the burrow of a worm.

foramen (fō-rā'men), *n.*; pl. *foramina* (fō-rum'-i-nā). [L., *a hole.*'] *foramens*, *fora*, *fori*; *see*

bores.) 1. In anat. and zool., a hole or an opening; an orifice: a fissure: a short passage, as

usually — *as* A hole *in* or *through* a bone or other structure, or between such structures, *in* a certain manner, *to* a certain end.

of the same organ. It is frequently a spindle-shaped, non-st-

applies below. (b) An aperture in the back of a brachiopod shell, giving exit to a pedicle by means of which the

of a foraminifer (d) In the arthropods, an aperture is

the integument of a part or joint where another part is articulated to it, giving passage to tendons, vessels or nerves, etc., as the osseous foramen in the back of a

insect's head. Such foramina are connected with the cut

responding cavities by membranes, and are often externally visible, as those at the ends of the femora of most insects; their form is then useful in classification. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

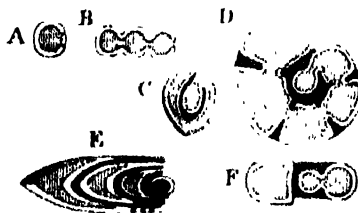
2. In bot., an opening of any kind; specifically, the orifice of the coats of the ovule. — **Anteorbital, atlantal, auricular, etc., foramen.** See the adjective. — **Carotid foramen.** (a) The lower aperture of the carotid canal. (b) The carotid canal itself. — **Condylar foramen.** (a) Anterior, a hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the hypoglossal nerve. See cut under *craniofacial*. (b) Posterior, for the passage of a vein. — **Coracoscaphular foramen.** In some animals, a hole formed by the articulation of the coracoid bone with the scapula. — **Cordiform foramen.** See *condylar*. — **Cotyloid foramen.** A notch in the acetabulum or socket of the thigh bone, converted into a hole by a ligament, for the passage of vessels and nerves. See cut under *innominate*. — **Dental foramen.** the termination of the dental canal of the lower jaw, through which vessels and nerves emerge from the interior of the bone upon the face. — **Diaphragmatic foramina.** several holes through the diaphragm, for the passage of the esophagus, the aorta, the pneumogastric nerves, the vena cava inferior, and other structures. — **Epitrochlear foramen.** foramen epitrochleare, the supraprocoracoid foramen upon the inner condyle of the humerus of many animals, sometimes present, or represented by a groove, in man. — **Ethmoidal foramina, anterior and posterior, openings in the orbit.** In the articulation between the ethmoid and the frontal bone, for the passage of vessels and nerves. — **External carotid foramen.** the external orifice of the carotid canal. — **Foramen cecum.** (a) Of the frontal bone, a depression looking a process of the dura mater, and either impervious or transmitting a vein. (b) Of the medulla oblongata, a cul-de-sac forming the termination of the anterior median fissure behind the pons. Also called *foramen cecum of Vagel* and *Azpy*. (c) Of the tongue, a depression about the large middle circumvallate papilla. — **Foramen commune anterius.** Same as *foramen of Monro*. — **Foramen intercarpi.** the foramen of the intercarpi, an opening between or among certain bones of the carpus of batrachians. — **Foramen lacrum anterius.** the sphenoidal foramen between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone, transmitting the third, fourth, first division of the fifth, and the sixth cranial nerves, and the ophthalmic vein. See cut under *sphenoid*. — **Foramen lacrum medium.** the interval between the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid and occipital bones, in relation with the inner opening of the carotid canal. See cut under *skull*. — **Foramen lacrum posterius.** the jugular foramen, a fissure between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone, giving passage to the internal jugular vein, and to the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves. See cut under *skull*. — **Foramen magnum.** the great hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the medulla oblongata and its membranes, the spinal accessory nerve, and the vertebral arteries; the passage from the cranial cavity to the spinal canal. — **Foramen of Monro.** the communication between the lateral ventricles of the brain and the third ventricle, transmitting the choroid plexus. See cut under *encephalon*. — **Foramen of Soemmering.** a deceptive appearance, as of an opening presented by the retina of the eye at the yellow spot. See *retina*. — **Foramen of Stenson.** Same as *canaliculus meatus*. See *canaliculus*. — **Foramen of Winslow.** the communication between the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum. — **Foramen ovale.** (a) Of the heart, the communication, in the fetus, between the right and the left auricle, closed soon after birth; when persistent it gives rise to cyanosis. (b) Of the sphenoid bone, a hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, or between this and the temporal bone, for the passage of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve. See cut under *sphenoid*. — **Foramen Panizza.** the foramen of Panizza, the communication between the right and the left nostrils of reptiles. — **Foramen rotundum.** a round hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, for the passage of the second division of the fifth cranial nerve. See cut under *sphenoid*. — **Foramen spinosum.** a hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, transmitting the principal meningeal artery. — **Foramen transversarium.** a hole in the transverse process of a cervical vertebra, as in birds and mammals, formed by ankylosis of a cervical rib with the transverse process proper. — **Vertebral foramen.** *Foramina.* — **Foramen Vesalii.** a minute inconstant hole in the sphenoid bone, transmitting a vein. — **Foramina Thebesii.** orifices of small veins which empty into the right auricle of the heart. — **Inferior dental foramen.** the tub of the inferior dental canal in the lower jaw-bone. — **Intraorbital foramen.** a hole in the superior maxillary bone, near the lower border of the orbit, for the exit of so much of the second division of the fifth nerve as appears upon the face. See cut under *orbit*. — **Internal auditory foramen.** the meatus auditorius internus, for the passage from the cranial cavity into the temporal bone of the auditory and facial nerves. See cuts under *craniofacial* and *ear*. — **Internal carotid foramen.** the internal orifice of the carotid canal. — **Interorbital foramen.** a vacancy in the bony plate separating the orbits in birds, etc. — **Intervertebral foramina.** holes formed between any two contiguous vertebrae for the exit of spinal nerves. — **Jugular foramen.** See *foramen lacrum posterius*. — **Malar foramina.** holes in the malar bone for the passage of nerves and vessels. — **Mastoid foramen.** a hole in or near the mastoid portion of the temporal bone for the passage of a vein. — **Medullary foramen.** the hole in any bone giving entrance to the proper nutrient artery of the bone. Also called *nutrient foramen*. — **Mental foramen.** the outlet upon the chin of the inferior dental canal of the lower jaw bone, giving exit to so much of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve as appears upon the chin. — **Nutrient foramen.** See *medullary foramen*. — **Obturator foramen.** the thyrid foramen, a large opening or fenestra in the innominate bone, representing an interval between the pubis and ischium, mostly closed by the obturator membrane, and transmitting the obstructing vessels and nerves; sometimes in lower animals a notch. See cut under *innominate*. — **Occipital foramen, in botany.** the opening by which the cavity of the head communicates with that of the neck. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. — **Olfactory foramina.** the

numerous holes in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, transmitting the olfactory nerves. — **Optic foramen.** the round hole in the sphenoid bone transmitting the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. See cuts under *orbit* and *sphenoid*. — **Palatine foramina, anterior and posterior.** holes in the bony palate for the passage of vessels and nerves; small in man, in some mammals constituting great vacuities. Also called *palatine foramen*. — **Pterygopalatine foramen.** an opening between the pterygoid and the palatine bones. — **Sacral foramina.** intervertebral foramina in the sacral region. — **Sacrosciotic foramen.** a notch in the posterior border of the lumbar bone, converted by ligament into a hole, through which passes the pyriformis muscle, the sciatic nerve, and other structures. — **Sphenopalatine foramen.** a notch or hole in the palatine bone, by which the sphenomaxillary fossa communicates with the nasal cavity. — **Stylomastoid foramen.** a hole in the temporal bone, near the root of the styloid process, giving exit to the facial nerve, and entrance to the stylomastoid artery. See cut under *skull*. — **Thyroid foramen.** See *oblique foramen*. — **Vertebral or vertebral foramen.** a hole in the transverse processes of cervical vertebrae, transmitting the vertebral artery. See cut under *vertebra*. — **Vidian foramen.** the Vidian canal. See *canal*.

foraminate, foraminated (fo-ram'i-nat, -nā-ted), a. [*LL. foraminatus*, having holes, *< L. foramen*, a hole; see *foramen*.] Furnished with foramina; erubrate; ethmoid.

foraminifer (fo-ram-i-nif'ēr), n. [*NL. foraminifer*; see *foraminiferous*.] One of the *Foraminifera*.

Foraminifera (fo-ram-i-nif'ērā), n. pl. [*NL. neut. pl. of foraminifer*; see *foraminiferous*.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, belonging to the subkingdom *Protozoa*, furnished with a shell or test, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (foramina), whence the name. The shell may be composed of horny matter, or of carbonate of lime secreted from the water in which they live, or may be fabricated by sticking together various matters, such as particles of sand. Owing to the resemblance of their convoluted chambered shells to those of the nautilus, they were at first reckoned among the most highly organized mollusks. In reality they are among the simplest of the *Protozoa*. The body of a foraminifer is composed of granular, gelatinous, highly elastic sarcodae,



Diagrams of *F. ramulosa*.

A, monothalamous; B, C, polythalamous; D, horizontal, and E, F, vertical sections of a helical form.

which not only fills the shell, but passes through the perforations to the exterior, thus giving off long thread-like processes, called pseudopodia, interlacing one another so as to form a net like a spider's web. Internally the sarcodae body exhibits no structure or definite organs of any kind. A nucleus, which at one time was believed to be absent, has been discovered in the sarcodae. A remarkable formation known as *monothalamous* receives its name from the presence of large, coin-shaped foraminifers, generally about as large as an English shilling. The name is based on the French *foraminifères* of A. D'Orbigny, who regarded these organisms as cephalopodan mollusks, and named them from the foramina by means of which the cells communicate. He divided them into *Helicostoma* (with the subdivisions *H. nautiloides*, *ammonoides*, and *foraminoides*), *Stichostoma*, *Endothecium*, *Apothecium*, and *Entonodopora*, terms corresponding to *Helicostoma*, *Stichostoma*, *Endothecium*, *Apothecium*, and *Entonodopora*. The most approved recent classification of the *Foraminifera* is by H. R. Brady, who divides the order into the families *Groenlandiæ*, *Melchioræ*, *Atterhouschiæ*, *L'indolæ*, *Tortulidæ*, *Chilostomidæ*, *Lopandæ*, *Globulidæ*, *Rotalidæ*, and *Nummulidæ*. The problematic fossil of the Laurentian rocks of Canada, named *Rensselaeria*, has been referred to the order, but its foraminiferal nature has been denied by most recent naturalists. By some authors the *Foraminifera* under the name *Reticularia*, are regarded as a class of protozoans, and divided into 10 orders corresponding with the above-named families. *Thalamophora* is a third name of these organisms.

foraminiferal (fo-ram-i-nif'ēr-al), a. 1. Consisting of or containing *Foraminifera*: as, *foraminiferal mud*; *foraminiferal deposits*.

There can be no doubt that the *foraminiferal* shower fell over the area occupied by the grey zone and the red clay just as persistently as elsewhere.

Huxley, *Physiography*, p. 300.

2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Foraminifera*: as, *foraminiferal life*. — **Huxley, foraminiferous** (fo-ram-i-nif'ēr-us), a. [*NL. neut. plur.*, *< L. foramen* (foramin-), a hole, + *ferre* = *F. bear*.] 1. Having perforations or pores (foramina). — 2. Consisting of or containing *Foraminifera*: same as *foraminiferal*, 1.

The bottom composed of *foraminiferous* sand and coarse sand.

foraminous (fo-ram'i-nus), a. [*LL. foramen*, a hole; see

foramen.] Full of holes or foramina; perforated in many places; porous. [Rare.]

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will dead it.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 218.

foraminule (fo-ram'i-nūl), n. [*< NL. foraminulum*, dim. of *L. foramen*, a hole; see *foramen*.]

1. A small foramen. — 2. In certain fungi, the ostiolum or orifice through which the spores are discharged. *Imp. Dict.* [Not in use.]

foraminulose (fo-ram-i-nū-lōs), a. [*< foraminule* + *-ose*.] Pierced with small holes.

foraminulous (fo-ram-i-nū-lus), a. Same as *foraminulose*.

forane (fo-rān'), a. [*< F. forain* = *Sp. foraneo* = *It. foraneo*, *< ML. foraneus*, *< L. foras*, out of doors, abroad. It is thus a doublet to *foreign*, q. v.] Pertaining to places or things remote; specifically used in the Roman Catholic Church, in the title *vicar forane*. See *vicar*.

foranent, prep. See *foreanent*.

forasmuch (fōr'az-much'), conj. [*< ME. forasmuch*, *forasmuche*, etc., also, separately, *for as much*; see *for*, *as*, *much*.] In view of the fact that; in consideration that; seeing that; since; with *as*: as, *forasmuch as the time is short*.

Forasmuch as the knowings of these things is a manner of poison or medicine to thee, al be it so that I have little time to do it, yet nevertheless I would enforce me to shewen somewhat of it.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv.

Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone.

Acts xvii, 29.

foray (fōr'ā), n. [Formerly also *furray*, *ferray*; *< ME. forray*, *forrey*, *forray*; a northern form of *forage*, q. v.] The act of foraging; a predatory excursion.

Faire once, yet ye will suffice me to go on *forray* in to a hole that I knowe, I shall bringe you vitale plenty, for the contrie is full of all goodes.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), ii, 235.

When time hangs heavy in the hall,
And snow comes thick at Christmas-tide,
And we can neither hunt, nor ride,
A *foray* on the Scottish side.

Scott, *Marmion*, l. 22.

foray (fōr'ā), v. [Formerly also *furray*; *< ME. forrayen*, *forrayen*; from the noun. Cf. *forage*, q. v.] 1. *trans.* To ravage; pillage.

The Abbot and his community having retreated beyond the forth, their lands were severely *forayed*.

Scott, *Monastery*, ii.

II. *intrans.* To engage in a foray; pillage.

After tymes he fought with the saxes [Saxons] when that he herde telle that they come to *foray*.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), ii, 179.

The people of Granada resumed all at once their ancient activity, *foraying* into the Christian territories.

Frederick, Ferd. and Isa., l. 16.

forayer (fōr'ā-ēr), n. [*< ME. foreyours*; *< foray* + *-er*. Cf. *forager*.] One who takes part in a foray; a marauder. Formerly also *furrayer*.

Kynde [Nature] buyde the Consience and cam out of the planetes.

And sente forth his *foreyours* fenes and fluxes,
Coultes, and carduokes, crampes, and colic aches.

Piers Plowman (O.), xliii, 51.

They might not choose the lowland road,
For the Merse *forayers* were abroad.

Scott, *Marmion*, iii, 1.

forbadt. An obsolete preterit of *forbid*.

forbade (fōr-bad' or -bād'), Preterit of *forbid*.

forbari, v. t. [*< ME. forbarren* (= MHG. *erbarren*); *< for* + *bar*, q. v.] 1. To bar in; shut up.

Wilt lete ze foullt your son for-barre you her-henne,
& do you alle the duresse that that deuile koune.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l, 133.

2. To bar; fend off; ward off.

Thet with ten force for-barred his strokes,
& wounded him wikkedly & wounne him of his steds.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l, 137.

3. To exclude; deny.

As well he domes as by statutes many tymes they [cittizens] haue been lettyd, and of some of her franchises *for-barred*.

Charter of London (Rich. II.) in Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. 23.

forbathet (fōr-bāth'), v. t. [*< for* + *bathet*.] To bathe abundantly.

And Priam eke with iron murdred thus,
And Troye town consumed all with flame,
Whose shores hath ben so oft *forbathet* in blood.

Survey, *Æneid*, ii.

forbear (fōr-hār'), v. *prot. forbore*, pp. *forborne*, ppr. *forbearing*. [*< ME. forberen*, tr. *re-frain* from, intr. (by omission of *ref.*) *re-frain*, abstain, tr. spare, excuse, *< AS. forberan* (prot. *forber* (whence the obs. E. pres. *forbore*), pp. *forboren*, tr. *restrain*, *abstain* from, *bear* with, suffer, endure (= OHG. *farberan*, *forberan*, MHG. *rerbern* = Goth. *frabairan*, *endure*), *< for*

forbad (for-bid'), *v.*; *pret.* **forbade**, *pp.* **forbiden**, **forbid**, *ppr.* **forbidding**. (< ME. **forbiden**, **forbieden** (*pret.* **forbad**, **forbade**, **forbed**, **forbead**, *pl.* **forbode**, *pp.* **forboden**, **forbeden**; rarely with weak *pret.* **forbedde**, *pp.* **forbedden**), < AS **forbedden** (*pret.* **forbedd**, *pl.* **forbedum**,

These suggested such strange and hideous thoughts, and such distracting doubts of some of the fundamentals of

2. To break through; interrupt.

I than . . . *forbreak* the entencion of hir that entendede yit to seyn other thinges.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 1.

forbruiset, *v. t.* [ME. *forbrusen*, *forbrösen*, *forbrisen*; < *for-* + *bruske*, *v.*] To bruise badly or exceedingly.

In a chayer men aboute him bare

Al *forbrused*, bothe bak and syde.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 624.

forbuyt, *v. t.* [ME. *forbigen*, *forbiggen*, *forbuggen*; < *for-* + *buy*, *v.*] To buy off; ransom; redeem.

But he, whiche hyndreth every kinde,

And for no gold shall be forbought.

Spenser, Conf. Amant, ll.

forby, **foreby** (*fōr bi*, *fōr-bi*), *adv.* and *prep.* [The form *foreby*, which is less common, shows more clearly the origin of the first element; < ME. *forby*, *forbi*, *forbe*, *adv.* and *prep.*, by, past, near (of *for* or *seand*, origin: D. *voorbi* = M.G. *vorbi*, I.A. *vorbi*, *vorbi* = (i. *vorbi* = Dan. *forbi* = Sw. *förbi*, past, by, over, at an end); < *for* (equiv. to *for*), before, + *by*.] I. *adv.* 1. By; past; near.

The child gan *forby* for to pace.

Chaucer, Prologue's Tale, l. 117.

When he cam to his lady's hour door

He stude a litte *forby*.

Brown Adams (Child's Ballads, IV. 61).

2. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Scotch.]

Lang mayst thou teach . . .

What plough the auld soil, and whilk the dry;

And many a thousand useful things *forby*.

Ramsay, Poems, ll. 893.

II. *prep.* 1. By; past; near; hard by.

Alle that gane *forbi* the wal. Ps. lxxix. 30 (ME. version).

A little beyond . . . the river wayeth sweet, and runneth *forby* by the city fresh and pleasant.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ll. 2.

As when a Faulcon bath, with nimble flight,

Floune at a flush of Ducks *forby* the brooke.

Spenser, F. Q., V. ll. 54.

2. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Now only Scotch.]

I helded mi hort to do, *forbi* al thinge, thi rightwisenness.

Ps. cxviii. 112 (ME. version).

Forby the ghast, the Green Room diene vent weel in a high wind.

Scott, Antiquary, xl.

forcarvet, *v. t.* [ME. *forkarven* (pret. *forkarf*, *forcarf*, pp. *forcoren*), < AS. *forcorefan* (pret. *forcoref*, pl. *forcorefan*, pp. *forcorefen*), cut through, cut off or away, cut down, < *for-* + *eorfan*, cut, carve; see *for-* and *carvel*.] To cut through; cut completely; cut off.

Seven chains with his awerde

Our king *forcarf* amidward

Richard Cœur de Lion, l. 1825.

forcat (*for-sā*), *n.* [F., < Pr. *forçat* (= Sp. *forzado* = Pg. *forçado* = It. *forzato*), prop. pp. (= F. *forcé*) of *forçar* = Sp. *forzar* = Pg. *forçar* = It. *forzare* = F. *forcer*, *v.* force; see *forcel*, *v.*] In France, a convict condemned to forced labor in a prison or in a penal colony; a substitute for the older term *galérien* (galley-slave), under changed conditions.

forcat, *n.* [< It. *forçat*, fork, crotch (cf. *forçato*, forked), < *forca*, a fork; see *for-*] A rest for a musket.

forcauser, *conj.* [Adv. phr. *for cause* run together as one word, as *by cause*, now *because*.] Because; for the reason that.

And *forcause* it is so necessary for him, I do not onelle cause him to rede it over, but also to practise the preceptes of the same.

Babees Book (E. E. F. S.), xxi.

force (*fōrs*), *n.* [< ME. *force*, *fors*, < OE. *force*, F. *force* = Pr. *força*, *força* = OSp. *força*, Sp. *fuerza* = Pg. *força* = It. *força*, < ML. *fortis*, strength, force, < L. *fortis*, O.L. *fortis*, strong; see *fort*.] 1. In general, strength, physical or mental, material or spiritual; active power; vigor; might.

O myghty lord, of power myghtiest,

Without whom all *force* is febleness.

Ludgate, Minor Poems, p. 247.

Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural *force* abated.

Deut. xxxiv. 7.

Beauty loses its *force*, if not accompanied with modesty.

Steele, Tatler, No. 34.

It is as if only from the *force* of habit.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 288.

What he [Dryden] valued above all things was *force*, though in his haste he is willing to make a shift with its counterfeit, Effect.

Levell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 74.

2. Power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power; coercion; violence; especially, violence to person or property. In law it implies either the exertion of physical power upon persons or things, or the exercise of constraint of the will by display

of physical menace. Words do not constitute *force* in this sense, but gestures may. *Force* is implied in every case of trespass, dissension, or rescue.

To syng also, bi *force* he was constreyned.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 54.

Who overcomes

By *force*, hath overcome but half his foe.

Milton, P. L., l. 649.

Right I have none, nor hast thou much to plead:

'Tis *force*, when done, must justify the deed.

Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 521.

It seems I broke a close with *force* and arms.

Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. Moral power to convince the mind; power to act as a motive or a reason; convincing power: as, the *force* of an argument.

The examples of others calamity and misfortunes, though ever so manifest and apparent have yet but little *force* to deter the corrupt nature of man from pleasures.

Bacon, Moral Fables, vi, Expi.

4. Power to bind or hold, as of a law, agreement, or contract.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his edict the *force* of a law, whether they approve or dislike it?

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 10.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead.

Hob. lx. 17.

The high duties which came into *force* had the effect of diminishing the supply of brandy.

N. Dorell, Taxes in England, II. 55.

This act had been in *force* a quarter of a century.

Mansfield, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. Value; significance; meaning; import: as, I do not see the *force* of your remark.

Several who make use of that word [proportion] do not always seem to understand very clearly the *force* of the term.

Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, III. § 2.

6. Weight; matter; importance; consequence. Compare *no force*, below.

What *force* were it though at the town bideh?

Chaucer, Troilus, ll. 378.

And those occasions, uncle, were of *force*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 1.

7. A union of individuals and means for a common purpose; a body of persons prepared for joint action of any kind; especially, a military organization; an army or navy, or any distinct military aggregation: as, a *force* of workmen; a police *force*; the military and naval *forces* of a country; the party rallied its *forces* for the election.

He placed *forces* in all the fenced cities of Judah.

2 Chron. xvii. 2.

Mach. What soldiers? . . .

Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

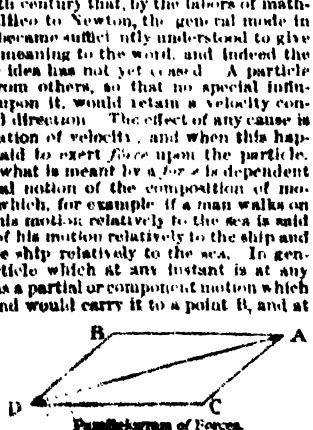
Sere. The English *force*.

Shak., Letters, l. vi. 6.

His body was not only rescued, but his *forces* had the better of the Day.

Howell, Letters, l. vi. 6.

8. In *physics*: (a) Strictly, the immediate cause of a change in the velocity or direction of motion of a body; a component acceleration, due to a special cause, paired with the mass of the moving body; a directed or vector quantity of the dimensions of a mass multiplied by an acceleration or rate of change of a velocity, this quantity representing the instantaneous effect of any definite cause affecting the motion of a body. The distinct mechanical apprehension of *force* is modern. Archimedes discovered the elements of the theory of the pressures upon bodies at rest, but it was not until the seventeenth century that, by the labors of mathematicians from Galileo to Newton, the general mode in which bodies move became sufficiently understood to give a perfectly definite meaning to the word, and indeed the development of the idea has not yet ceased. A particle infinitely remote from others, so that no special influences would work upon it, would retain a velocity constant in amount and direction. The effect of any cause is to produce an alteration of velocity, and when this happens the cause is said to exert *force* upon the particle. The explanation of what is meant by a *force* is dependent upon the mechanical notion of the composition of motions, according to which, for example, if a man walks on the deck of a ship, his motion relatively to the sea is said to be compounded of his motion relatively to the ship and of the motion of the ship relatively to the sea. In general terms, if a particle which at any instant is at any point of space, A, has a partial or component motion which at the end of a second would carry it to a point B, and at the same time has another component motion which would carry it in the same time to a point C, the result of the two motions will be that it is carried to a point D such that ABCD is a parallelogram, as in the figure. It necessarily follows that accelerations of velocity are compounded in a similar manner; namely, if a particle is at any instant under such circumstances that according to a law of nature its velocity undergoes a the acceleration represented by the line AB while at the same time, owing to other circumstances, it undergoes another alteration represented by the line AC, these two alterations are compounded by the same principle; and if the point D completes the parallelogram ABCD, the alteration represented by the diagonal AD is the result of compounding the two other alterations. This is called the principle of the parallelogram of *forces*. The polygon of



of forces is merely a complicated application of the same principle, according to which, if the velocity of a particle experiences several simultaneous alterations, represented by all the successive sides but one of a polygon taken in one continuous order, the result is an alteration represented by the last side in the direction of the last point from the first. The operation of thus compounding several simultaneous changes of velocity is termed the composition of *forces*, the partial changes are termed components, and the result of the operation the resultant. When a body is under the influence of a *force*, it has what is called a tendency to motion, which consists in its actually receiving, under all circumstances, in each unit of time, as long as the *force* acts, a motion in a definite direction and of a fixed amount, which motion is compounded with the motion already impressed upon the body, together with the effects of other *forces* to which it may be simultaneously subject. Thus, every body at the surface of the earth, in consequence of the *force* of gravity, actually receives an increase of downward velocity at the rate of 32 feet per second; and if it does not fall on the whole, it is because it is at the same time, in consequence of the elastic compression of the support upon which it rests, projected upward with the same increase of velocity per second. The component *forces* when due to definite causes are also called impressed *forces*; the resultant of all of them is called the effective *force*. By the same principle, any alteration of velocity may be separated into several, and this is called the resolution of *forces*, although no one of the components may represent the total effect of any definite cause. When a velocity or alteration of velocity is thus resolved into three components at right angles to one another, each is termed the resultant resolved in that direction. By the law of action and reaction, whenever a body has its velocity altered owing to any cause, some other body has its velocity altered in precisely the opposite direction. The alterations are not of equal magnitude, but when each is multiplied by a quantity which is constant for each portion of matter undergoing an alteration of velocity—this constant being termed the mass or amount of matter—the two products are equal. All alterations of velocity take place gradually and continuously. The rate of change of velocity, together with its direction, coupled with or multiplied by the mass of the body undergoing the change of motion, is a *force*, properly so called, or accelerating *force*. According to this, the accepted view of the matter, *force* is nothing occult, but is simply the product of a mass by a component acceleration due to a definite position relatively to another body or to some other circumstance. Nevertheless, many writers regard *force* as an occult something which causes or explains the alterations of the velocities of bodies, and no writers who employ the word at all altogether avoid the use of phrases which seem to bear such a meaning. An *impulsive force* is the amount of a sudden finite change of motion multiplied by the mass of the moving body; it is not supposed there really are any such *forces*, but it is occasionally convenient to regard *forces* as impulsive. A *force* is defined by its intensity or amount, its direction, its point of application, and the time at which it exists. The point of application of a *force* is the particle which is immediately and directly affected by it.

Force, then, is of two kinds, the stress of a strained adjoining body, and the attraction or repulsion of a distant body.

H. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 22.

Loosely—(b) Any mechanical cause or element. This use of the word, which dates from before the development of clear conceptions of dynamics, is now obsolete with physicists except in special connections. Older writers speak of momentum and even of inertia as a *force*. Such expressions and even the reference to pressures as *forces* (except in the phrase *centrifugal force*), are now obsolete. On the other hand, accelerations are still frequently called *forces*. Energy is now rarely termed *force*, except in the phrase *living force* (*vis viva*); thus, in technical language, it is no longer correct to speak of the *force* of the waves of a cannon-ball, but of their power or energy. Special affections of matter giving rise to *forces*, such as electricity and electrification, are frequently called *forces*, although they are properly powers. Other phenomena, such as electricity, light, etc., are still loosely called *forces* by some technical writers.

If we accept *force* as the dynamic aspect of existence, the correlate of matter, we have a firm, speculative foundation for the first law of motion, which expresses in an intelligible formula both the constancy of existence and the varieties of its distribution.

G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 12.

9. Some influence or agency conceived of as analogous to physical forces: as, vital *forces*; social *forces*; economic *forces*; developmental *forces*.

The belief that the living hand is a natural collector and conveyor of *force* has been current in all ages and in by no means extinct.

Amer. Anthropologist, l. 52.

We witness with our own eyes the action of *these forces* which govern the great migration of the peoples now historical in Europe.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 16.

10. In *billiards*, a stroke on the cue-ball somewhat below the center, causing it to recoil after striking the object-ball.—11. The upper die in a stamping-press.

E. H. Knight.

The upper die was the cameo, technically the male die, punch, or *force* [in stamping sheet-metal].

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 227.

Ablatitious force. See *ablatitious*.—**Active force.** See *active*.—**Animal force.** That *force* which results from the muscular power of men, horses, and other animals.—**Arm of a force.** See *moment of a force*, under *moment*.—**Catalytic force.** See *catalytic*.—**Center of force.** See *center*.—**Central force.** See *central*.—**Centrifugal force.** See *centrifugal*.—**Centrifugal force.** A term introduced by Huygens in 1672. The principle had been vaguely employed by the ancient astronomer Aristarchus to explain why the moon does not fall to the earth. (a) Properly, a quantity of the dimensions of a *force*, the product of the mass of a particle

moving along a curved path into a component accelerative elongation of the radius of curvature of the path (mdv/dt), due to the inertia of the particle; inertia considered as the cause of such acceleration. If, while a wheel is revolving uniformly, a particle is suddenly released from its periphery, this particle will (in the absence of forces) fly off on a tangent without change of velocity. The path of the particle, considered as relative to the revolving wheel, is an involute of the circle. Hence, at the instant of release the direction of the relative motion of the particle is radial to the wheel, and it can be shown that, while the velocity of this motion would be null at that instant, its acceleration would be equal to the square of the velocity of the particle divided by the radius of the wheel. It is simplest to say that this accelerative elongation of the radius vector always takes place, and that if, notwithstanding, the particle does not leave the wheel, it is because the centrifugal acceleration due to inertia is precisely balanced by a centripetal acceleration due to the forces which hold the particle in place. But the centrifugal force does not at all depend upon the principle of action and reaction. If a particle moves upon any curved path whatever, any infinitesimal part of this path is occupied by a circle, and inertia will produce the same accelerative elongation of the radius vector from the center of this circle as before; and this radius vector is the radius of curvature of the path. As thus defined, the centrifugal force is not a true force, since it results from the resolution of the motion into a radial and a circular part, while the principle of the parallelogram of forces (see def. 8 (a)) forbids such a resolution of forces proper. Thus, if a particle moves in a circular orbit about an attracting center, since the radius of curvature is constant, the centrifugal force must be balanced by a precisely equal and opposite attracting force. But a body which was really subjected to two equal and opposite forces would move as if subjected to none—that is, not in a circle, but in a straight line. The fact is that the only influence to which the body is subjected are *I*, its inertia, and *A*, the attraction—that is, $I + A$. The centrifugal force is equal to $-A$, and balances the attraction, but it is a part of the inertia, the remainder of which is $I + A$. (b) In erroneous use, a repulsive force causing a revolving body to fly away from the center of revolution. Writers on attractions sometimes so use the word. (c) A fictitious force repelling every particle of the earth from the axis by an amount equal to the centrifugal force in sense (a). With this hypothesis, and supposing the earth not to rotate, the static effects are the same as in the actual case; but the dynamical effects are different. (d) As used by many high authorities, the reaction of a moving body against the force which makes it move in a curved path. In this sense it is a real force. It does not, however, act upon the moving body, but upon the deflecting body; and, far from giving the former a tendency to fly away from the center, it is but an aspect of that stress which holds it to the curved trajectory. The centrifugal force in sense (a) may be regarded as that in sense (d) transferred from the deflecting to the deflected bodies. (These differences of meaning explain the apparently conflicting views of writers.)

When I was about nine years old I was taken to hear a course of lectures, given by an itinerant lecturer in a country town, to get as much as I could of the second half of a good, sound, philosophical omniscience. . . . "You have heard what I have said of the wonderful centripetal force, by which Divine Wisdom has retained the planets in their orbits round the Sun. But, ladies and gentlemen, it must be clear to you that if there were no other force in action, this centripetal force would draw our earth and the other planets into the Sun, and universal ruin would ensue. To prevent such a catastrophe, the same wisdom has implanted a centrifugal force of the same amount, and directly opposite." . . . I had never heard of Alfonso X of Castile, but I ventured to think that if Divine Wisdom had put the planets alone it would come to the same thing, with equal and opposite troubles saved. *De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 481.*

Deflecting force and centrifugal force are but two different names for the same force, applied to it according as its action on the revolving body or on the guiding body is under consideration. *Randall, Applied Mechanics, § 436.*

The student cannot be too early warned of the dangerous error into which so many have fallen, who have supposed that a mass has a tendency to fly outward from a centre about which it is revolving, and therefore exerts a centrifugal force which requires to be balanced by a centripetal force. *Tait, Energy, Brit., X V, 662.*

Although the earth is really revolving about its axis, so that all problems relating to the relative equilibrium of the earth itself and the bodies on its surface are really dynamical problems, we know that they may be treated statically by introducing, in addition to the attraction, that fictitious force which we call the centrifugal force. *Stokes, On Attraction, § 1.*

Centripetal force, a force which draws a body toward a center. — **Chemical force**. See *chemical*. — **Coercive or coercitive force**. See *coercive*. — **Complex of forces**, component of a force, congruency of forces, etc. See *complex, component, etc.* — **Composition of forces**. See *composition*, and def. 8 (a), above. — **Compound force**, (in law, unlawful violence attended by another crime; distinguished from simple force. — **Conservation of force**. See *the law of the conservation of energy or of force, under energy*. — **Conservative force**, an attraction or repulsion depending upon the relative position of the pair of bodies concerned. All fundamental forces are believed to be conservative or fixed. Whatever motion takes place under the influence of conservative forces alone might take place under the same forces in precisely the reverse order, the velocities being the same, but opposite in direction. A determinate order among phenomena is therefore never due to the action of forces, but is a result of probabilities. — **Corpuscular force**, a force which, like cohesion and adhesion, acts between the molecules of a body or of different bodies; molecular force. — **Correlation of energies or of forces**. See *energy*. — **Decomposition of forces**. Same as resolution of forces. — **Deflective force**. See *deflective*. — **Deflecting force or tangential force**, a force acting in a direction at right angles to that of the motion of the body, and producing a curvature of

its path. — **Dissipation of force**. See *dissipation*. — **Distributed force**, in mechanics, a force which is not applied at a point, but is spread over a surface or disseminated through a solid. All real forces are distributed. — **Electromotive force**. See *electromotive*. — **Equilibrium of forces**. See *equilibrium*. — **Equivalence of force**. See *equivalence*. — **External forces**, those forces which act upon masses of matter at sensible distances, as gravitation. — **Fixed force**. See *fixed*. — **Force Bill**, in U. S. Hist.: (a) A bill to enforce the tariff, introduced into Congress at the time of the nullification excitement in 1833. It became a law March 2d, 1833. (b) A bill for the protection of political and civil rights in the South. It became a law May 31st, 1870. (c) A bill similar to (b), but of still more stringent character, enacted April 20th, 1871. — **Force of destruction**. See *destruction*. — **Force of inertia**. See *momentum*. In great force, ravenously voracious or energetic; in effective condition generally applied to powers of conversation or oratory, as, he was a great force at the dinner or the meeting last night. [Colloq.] — **Internal forces**, forces which act only on the constituent particles of matter, and at insensible distances, as cohesion. — **Line of force**. See *equipotential surface, under equipotential*. — **Living force**. See *vitality*. — **Magne-crystalline force**. See *magne-crystalline*. — **Molar force**, a force producing motions in large masses of matter. — **Molecular force**, a force acting between molecules, but insensible at sensible distances. — **Moment of a force**. See *moment*. — **Moral force**, the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining. — **Motive power or force**. See *motive*, a. — **Moving force**. See *momentum*. — **No force**, no matter, no consequence. See def. 6, above, and to make no force, below.

No force, quod he, tellth me at yowre greet
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 490.

"No force," quod Merlin, "he shall do right well; but take a spere, and followe after, ye and your brother and Yllm."
Merlin (F. E. T. S.), ll. 221.

Non-conservative forces, forces which depend upon the velocities of the bodies between which they act. Such forces are alone capable of setting up rotations. Friction and viscosity are examples of such forces, and these are explained by physicists as the result of chance encounters, etc., among almost innumerable molecules. Other effects of this sort are the conduction of heat, the dissipation of energy, the development of living forces, etc. — **Odic force**, odylic force. See *od-*. — **Of force**, of necessity, necessarily; unavoidably; perforce.

Good reasons must, of force, give place to better.
Shak., J. C., IV, 3.

This prince, of force, must be belov'd of Heaven,
Whom Heaven hath thus proov'd
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, III, 1.

Parallelogram of forces. See def. 8 (a). — **Physical force men**. See *Charlton*. — **Reciprocating force**, a force which acts alternately with and against the motion of the body, as gravity does upon an oscillating pendulum. — **Resolution of forces**. See def. 8 (a). — **Simple force**, in law, unlawful violence attended by no other crime; distinguished from compound force. — **Tangential force**. See *deflecting force*. — **Thermo-electric or thermo-electromotive force**. See *thermo-electric*. — **To be in force** (*midit*), to be prepared for action with a large or full force.

The enemy was in force at Cortijo, the junction of the two most important railroads in the Mississippi valley.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I, 380.

To hunt at forest. See *hunt*. To make, do, or give no force, to care not; consider of no importance. See *no force*, above.

When the here spoke of the grete light and blisse of hevyn, that make no force.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 14.

To my better did no reverence.
Of my sovereignty gaf no force at al
Quoted in Babes Book (F. E. T. S.), p. 2111.

Triangle of force. See *triangle*. — **Tube of force**. See *tube*. — **Unit of force**. See *unit*. — **Syn strength, etc.** (see *power*); efficacy, efficiency, potency, cogency, virtue. — **Force, Compulsion, Coercion, Constraint, Restraint**. Among these force is the most general. Compulsion and coercion are generally more active, pushing one onward; constraint and restraint less active, the last being simply a holding back. The first three could be applied to a person a treatment of himself only by a lively figure, constraint and restraint express equally self-control and control of others. Constraint upon one's self is much harder than restraint.

By force they could not introduce these gods;
For ten to one in former days was odds.
Dryden, Abs. and Achil., l. 122.

Give you a reason on compulsion? If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion.
Shak., I Hen. IV., II, 4.

Congress had neglected to provide measures and means for coercion (in dealing with the seceding States). The conservative sentiment of the country protested loudly against everything but coercion.
The Century, XXXV, 614.

Bitter constraint, and sad or caution dear,
Compels me to disturb your season due.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 6.

Certain complex *restraints* on extremes of altruism exist, which, in another way, force back the individual upon a normal egoism.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 90.

force¹ (fôrâs, f.; pret. and pp. forced, ppr. forcing. [*< ME. forecen, forecen (= D. forecaren = G. foreciren = Dan. forcere = Sw. forcera), < OF. forcer, former, F. forcer = Pr. forçar = Sp. forzar = Pg. furcar = It. forzare, < ML. fortiare, force, fortify, < fortia, force, strength, etc.; see fortel, a.] I. trans. 1. To set effectively upon by force, physical, mental, or moral, in any manner; impel by force; compel; constrain.*

A meale aparte kyndles a great fyre if it be force to burne.
Babees Book (F. E. T. S.), p. 94.

I'll undertake to land them on our coast,
And force the tyrant from his seat by war.
And force the tyrant from Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III, 2.

I have been told that one hundred and sixty minnows have been found in a Trout's belly; either the Trout had devoured so many, or the miller that gave it a friend of mine had forced them down his throat after he had taken him.
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 95.

Like a bow long forc'd into a curve,
The mind, releas'd from too constrain'd a nerve,
Flew to its first position with a spring.
Cooper, Table-Talk, l. 622.

2. To overcome or overthrow by force; accomplish one's purpose upon or in regard to by force or compulsion; compel to succumb, give way, or yield.

Will he force the queen also before me in the house?
Rather vii. 8.

Then they flatter'd him and made him do ill things; now they would force him against his Conscience.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 63.

I should have forced thee soon with other arms.
Milton, S. A., l. 1099.

When wine has given indecent language birth,
And forced the floodgates of licentious mirth.
Cooper, Conversation, l. 304.

Some forced the breach, others scaled the ramparts.
Prescott, Ford, and Isa., II, 10.

3. To effect by effort or a special or unusual application of force; bring about or promote by some artificial means; as, to force the passage of a river against an enemy; to force a jest.

If you bow low, may he'll touch the bunnet,
Or fling a forc'd smile at you for a favour.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, II, 4.

Some twenty times a day, nay, not so little,
Do I force errands, frame ways and excuses,
To come into her sight.
Middleton, Changeling, II, 1.

A successful speculator or a "merchant prince" may force his way into good society in England, he may be presented at court, and flourish at court balls.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II, 162.

4. To cause to grow, develop, or mature under unnaturally stimulating or favorable conditions. Specifically: (a) To hasten or enlarge the growth of, as flowers, fruits, etc., by means of artificial heat and shelter, as in hothouses or hotheds. (b) To flourish, as wine, by a short process or in a short time. (c) In general, to subject to unnatural stimulation or pressure, in order to accomplish a desired result before the usual or natural time, as in training the young.

5. To impose or impress by force; compel the acceptance or endurance of: with *on* or *upon*; as, to force one's company or views on another; to force conviction on the mind. — 6. To furnish with a force; man; garrison.

Were they not forc'd with those that should be ours,
We might have met them darest, bend to heard,
And beat them backward home. Shak., Macbeth, v. 6.

7. To put in force; make binding; enforce. — 8. In card-playing: (a) In what, to compel (a player) to trump a trick by leading a card of a suit of which he has none, which trick otherwise would be taken by an opponent; as, to force one's partner. (b) To compel (a person) to play so as to make known the strength of his hand. — 9. To attach force or importance to; have regard to; care for.

I force not Philautus his fury, so I may have Euphros his friendship.
Lily, Euphros, Act. of Wit, p. 81.

For me, I force not argument a straw,
Since that my case is past the help of law.
Shak., Lucres, I, 1021.

Forced heir, in law: (a) An heir in whose favor the law provides that a part at least of the inheritance shall not be devised away from him. (b) In Roman law, one obliged to accept a succession however involved the estate might be. — **Forced march, sale, etc.** See the nouns. — **To force one's hand**. (a) In card playing, same as 8 (b). — (b) To compel one to disclose his intentions, plans, or resources.

The potato famine in Ireland precipitated a crisis, forced Peel's hand, and compelled him to open the ports, which, once open, could not, it was clear, again be closed.
S. Dowell, Travels in England, IV, 12.

— **Syn.** 1 and 2. To oblige, necessitate, coerce.

II. 4. **Intrans.** 1. To use force or violence; make violent effort; strive; endeavor.

Pinning with gifts to winne his wanton heart.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Howbeit, in the end, perceiving these men did more forcibly force to get up the hill.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 327.

2. To be of force or importance; be of significance or consequence.

It little forceth how long a man live, but how well and virtuously.
J. Udall, On Mark v.

3. To care; hesitate; scruple.

Your oath once broke, you force not to forswear.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

I force not of such fooleries (omens), but if I have any skill in North saying (as in south I have none), it doth prognosticate that I shall change copie from a Duke to a King.
Camden, *Remains*. *Wise speeches*.

force² (fôrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [*< ME. forcen, forcen; a corruption of forcel¹, v. t., by confusion with force¹, v. t.*] To stuff; *furco*.

Fora hit with powder of camd or good gynger
Libert's Curious Characters, p. 31.

To what form, but that he is should wilt larded with malice, and make forced with all, turn him?
Jack, T. and C., v. 3.

force³ (fôrs), *n.* [*< F. ducl*], also written *forse*, *fors*, *foss*; *< F. for*, mod. *foss*, a waterfall, also a brook, stream. Sw. *fors*, a torrent, = Dan. *foss*, a waterfall; hence *for*, stream in torrents. Sw. *fors*, gush, rush. = Dan. *fors*, stream in torrents, foam, boil. A waterfall. [North Eng.]

After dinner I went along the Millthorpe turnpike four miles to see the falls of force of the river Kent.
Gray, to Dr. Wharton, Oct. 9, 1789.

force⁴ (fôrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [*< ME. forcen, foreyn, < AF. forcer, clip, shear, < OF. forcer, F. forcer, shears, = F. force, forsa = F. force, forbera, forber, forber, < L. forpes, pl. of forper, tongs, a confused form, mixing forper, scissors, and forper, tongs: see forper and forper.*] 1. To clip or shear, as the beard or wool. In particular—2. To clip off the upper and more hairy part of (wool), for export: a practice forbidden by stat. 8 Henry VI., c. 20.

forceable (fôr'sa-bl), *a*. [*< force¹ + -able*. Cf. *forcible*.] That may be forced; amenable to force.

Since in humane laws there be more things arbitrable than forcible, he [Trajan] should advise his Judges to approach more unto reason than opinion.
Letters of Sir Antonio de Gueraza (trans. 1575), p. 20.

forced (fôrst), *p. a.* [*Pp. of force¹, v.*] 1. Effected by an unusual application of force or effort.

He travelled by forced journeys, frequently changing his jaded horses.
Levy, Granada, p. 53.

If there were no other phenomena of will than those of forced attention, it would be necessary to admit the probability that all the mental activities are purely mechanical and absolutely dependent upon the action of the nervous system under the existing influence of stimuli.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 33.

2. Overtrained; unnatural; affected; artificial.

Whether or no the city of Chazomine might extend across any part of the high ground, so as that an island or two in that bay might be said to lie opposite to it, is very uncertain, and rather too forced an interpretation of Strabo.
Packer, Description of the East, II. 11.

The joy assumed, while sorrow dimmed the eyes,
The forced and smiles that follow'd sudden sighs.
Crabbe, Works, I. 49.

force-diagram (fôr's-di-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

forcedly (fôr'sed-li), *adv.* In a forced manner; violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. *T. Burnett*. [Rare.]

forcedness (fôr'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being forced. *Worthington*.

forceful (fôr's-fûl), *a*. [*< force + -ful*.] 1. Possessing force; forcible; expressing or representing with force.

There is a sea-piece of Bayard's in the Louvre, which, though nothing very remarkable in any quality of art, is at least forceful, agreeable, and, as far as it goes, natural.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, II. v. 87.

The more forceful the current, the more sharp the ripple from any alien substance it encountered.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 123.

2. Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power; violent; impetuous.

Against the steel he threw
His forceful spear.
Dryden, Encl. I. II. 65

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? but rather follow
Our forceful instigation?
Shak., W. T. II. 1

forcefully (fôr's-fûl-i), *adv.* In a forceful or violent manner; violently; impetuously.

Not so forcefully as half a generation ago, perhaps, but still forcefully. *S. I. Clemens, Life on Mississippi*, p. 407.

forcefulness (fôr's-fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being forceful.

It is in the force and wildness stand in antithesis to the spirit of art at beauty and culture.
The Academy, May 3, 1888, p. 153.

force-function (fôr's-funk-shon), *n.* In *math.*, a function expressing work in terms of position. It is commonly written $\sum (X dx + Y dy + Z dz)$, where X , Y , and Z are the rectangular components of the impressed force, and x , y , and z those of the position; and where the sign of summation refers to the different particles (translation and all the primordial forces of nature have force-

functions, but viscosity and other forces which are merely phenomena derived from the action of chance upon innumerable molecules have none.

forceless (fôr's-less), *a*. [*< force¹ + -less*.] Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

The tyrannous bishops are ejected, their courts dissolved, their cannons forceless, their regiments cashiered, their ceremonies useless and despised.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 7.

forcelett (fôr's-let), *n.* [*< ME. forcelette, < ML. forcelletum, forcelletum, accom. dim. forms, after OF. of ML. fortis, OF. force, a stronghold, a fort, fortification, a particular use of ML. fortis, force, strength: see force¹, and cf. the equiv. fort, fortress, fortalice, etc.*] A small fort; a blockhouse.

In Egypt there ben but few forcelettes or Castelles, because that the Contree is so strong of him self.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 47.

forcely (fôr's-li), *a*. [*< ME. forselly; < force¹ + -ly*.] Strong; powerful.

The fife was a sure mane thane fife of this othere,
A forselly mane and a fife with fowand lippe.
Morris Arthur, MS. Lincoln, I. 1. (Haltwell)

forcemeat (fôr's-mēt), *n.* [*For force meat or forced meat: see force² for force¹, and meat.*] In cookery, meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone or used as stuffing; forced meat.

forcement (fôr's-mēt), *n.* [*< force¹ + -ment*.] The act of forcing; violence.

We sought no kingdom, we desired no crown.
It was imposed upon us by constraint,
Like golden fruit hung on a barren tree;
And will you count such forment tree-bery?
Webster and Decker, St. Thomas Wyat.

forcené (fôr-se-nâ'), *a*. [*Heraldic F.*] In her-, rearing on its hind legs: said of a horse. Also *frighted*.

force-piece (fôr's-pēs), *n.* In mining, a piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

forceps (fôr'seps), *n.* [*< L. forceps, a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps, appar. lit. something by which to grasp hot things, < for- (f) in formus, warm, formus, a furnace, etc., + capere, take: see capere, etc.*] 1. An instrument, such as pincers or tongs, used for seizing, holding, or moving objects which it would be impracticable to manipulate with the fingers. Such instruments are used by watchmakers and jewelers in delicate manipulations, by dentists for the forcible extraction of teeth; by accoucheurs for grasping and steadying the head of the fetus in delivery, or for extracting the fetus; by surgeons for grasping and holding parts in dissection, for taking up an artery, etc., and in blowpipe analysis (and then platinum pointed to hold the fragment of the mineral whose fusibility, etc., is being tested).

2. In zool. and anat., some part or process of the body like a forceps; any forcipate organ. Specifically—(a) In anat., the fibers passing backward on each side from the apiculus of the corpus callosum to the posterior and upper part of the occipital lobes. (b) In anat., a pair of movable horny appendages, curved or bent inward like forceps, found on the exterior of the abdomen of many insects. In the earwigs they are often very long, and are used in tucking the delicate folding wings under the short tegmina, and also as weapons of defense. (See cut under *earwig*.) In most other groups they are found only in the males, and serve for seizing and retaining the females. **Alveolar, anal, bicuspid, bulldog, etc., forceps.** See the qualifying words. **Cataract forceps**, an instrument resembling the dissecting forceps, but much finer, used in operating for cataract. **Dilating forceps**, a surgical forceps used to dilate a passage or meatus. **Dissecting or ligature forceps**, a forceps used in dissecting, to lay hold of delicate parts. **Fulcrum forceps**, an instrument used by dentists, consisting of a forceps in which one beak is furnished with a hinged metal plate, padded with India rubber, which rests against the gum, while the other beak has the usual tooth or gouge shape.

Polypus forceps. See *polypus*.

forceps-candlestick (fôr'seps-kan'dl-stik), *n.* Same as *clip-candlestick*.

forceps-tail (fôr'seps-tail), *n.* A book-name of an earwig; any insect of the family *Forficulidae*: so called from the anal forceps.

force-pump (fôr's-pump), *n.* A pump, of widely varying types, which delivers a liquid under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly; distinguished from a *lift-pump*, in which the liquid is simply lifted and runs out of the spout. Also called *forcing-pump*. See *pump*.

forcer¹ (fôr'ser), *n.* One who or that which forces, drives, compels, or constrains.

How much bloodshed have the forcers of conscience to answer for?
Wilson, Civil Power
Specifically—(a) In mech., a solid piston applied to a pump for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or of raising water to a greater height than it can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere. See *pump*. (b) In *for-mach* men, a small pump worked by hand, used in sinking small ditches or pits.

forcer², *n.* [*Early mod. E. also corruptly forcer, forser; < ME. forcer, forser, forser, < OF. forcer, forchier, forger, forger, forger, = F. for-*

siere, forsiere (ML. reflex *forserius*), a cheat, casket; perhaps lit. 'a strong box,' ult. < L. *fortis*, strong (see *force¹, n.*); or otherwise ult. (like *forger*) < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, *fabricari*, frame, build, make: see *forger¹*. Cf. *forset*.] A cheat; a rascal.

And in hur forcer ache can hym kaste,
That same God that Judas sold.
MS. Cantab. VI. II. 38, f. 46. (Haltwell)

I have a girl in my forcer.
MS. Douce 175, p. 67. (Haltwell)

forcett, *n.* [*Early mod. E. also forset, forsette; var. (with dim. -et) of forcer², q. v.*] Same as *forcer²*. *Florio*.

forchet, *n.* [*ME.: see fourch.*] Same as *fourch*.

And after the rage boom kyteth eyn also,
The forche and the syde eyn bytwene,
And loke that your knyves ay whettid bene;
Thenne turne up the forche, and rote theyn wyth blood,
For to saue grece, so doo men of good.
Boke of St. Albans, 1486.

forcible (fôr'si-bl), *a*. [*< force¹ + -ible*. Cf. *forceable*.] 1. Characterized by the exertion or use of force; energetic; vigorous; violent; as, a forcible current; forcible means or measures.

Common forcible ways make not an end of evil, but leave hatred and malice behind them.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 12.

2. Done or effected by force; procured or brought about by the use of force: as, a forcible abduction.

The abdication of king James the advocates on that side look upon to have been forcible and unjust, and consequently void.
Saunders.

3. Having force or cogency; strong; potent; efficacious: as, a forcible argument.

How forcible are right words!
But I have reasons strong and forcible.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 2.

All the most weighty arguments and most forcible persuasions are to such [hardened sinners] but like showers falling upon a rock.
Stillinger, Sermons, II. III.

Forcible detainer, in law, a violent withholding from a person of lands or goods belonging to him. **Forcible entry**, in law, an actual entry, by means of violence or threats, into houses or lands without authority of law. It implies intent to take possession, as distinguished from a mere trespass. *Syn.* 1 and 3. Potent, weighty, impressive, cogent, energetic, vigorous.

forcible-feeble (fôr'si-bl-fe-bl), *a. and n.* [*< forcible + feeble*, in allusion to one of Shakspeare's characters, named *Feeble*, whom Falstaff describes as "a valiant and a wrathful dove or most magnanimous mouse," . . . most forcible *Feeble*.] *2 Hen. IV.*, III. 12.] **1. a.** Striving to be or appear strong or vigorous while being in reality feeble: as, a forcible-feeble style.

Epithets which are in the bad taste of the forcible-feeble school.
North British Rev.

II. n. A feeble person striving to appear strong or vigorous: usually said of a writer.

When the writer was of opinion he had made a point, you may be sure the hit was in italics, that last resource of the forcible-feeble.
Dumas.

forcibleness (fôr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being forcible.

forcibly (fôr'si-bl-i), *adv.* In a forcible manner; by force; strongly; energetically; impressively.

The proud control of fierce and bloody war,
To enforce these rights so forcibly withheld.
Shak., K. John, I. 1.

But, of the objects which I have endeavored to describe, none arrested my attention so forcibly as two others.
Barnum, Ingoldby Legends, I. 180.

No man can express his convictions more forcibly than by acting upon them in a great and solemn matter of national importance.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 232.

forcing (fôr'sing), *n.* [*< ME. forsyng, verbal n. of force¹, v.*] 1. In hort., the art or practice of raising plants by artificial heat, at a season earlier than the natural one.

Portuguese gardeners are about the very worst and most ignorant in the civilized world, . . . knowing almost nothing of potting, and soils, and cuttings, and grafts, and forcing, and the management of glass.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 311.

2. In gun., the act of making a bullet take the groove of a rifle.

forcing-house (fôr'sing-hous), *n.* In hort., a hothouse for forcing plants.

forcing-pit (fôr'sing-pit), *n.* A pit of wood or masonry, sunk in the earth, for containing fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat in forcing plants.

forcing-pump (fôr'sing-pump), *n.* Same as *force-pump*.

forçipalt (fôr'si-pal), *a*. [*< L. forceps (forçip-), forceps, + -al*.] Of the nature of forceps.

Mechanics made use hereof in forçipalt organs, and instruments of incision. *Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus*, II.

Fore and aft. new affl.

II. n. 1. A fore-and-aft rigged vessel.—2. A small cap with vizors before and behind. Also called *stomper-cap*.

On the platform were crowds of men in conventional tweed knickerbockers and Norfolk jackets, and women in jockey caps and *fore-and-afts*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 494.

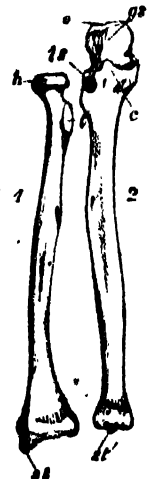
fore-annet (fôr-a-nent'), *prep.* [Also *fore-nent*, *forment* (and with addition *fore-nent*, etc.; see *fore-nent*); < *for* + *anent*, *q. v.*] Over against; opposite to.

Utheris inhabiting the barbarous *fore-annet* England.
Acts James VI., c. 227 (1594).

fore-appoint (fôr-a-point'), *v. t.* To set, order, or appoint beforehand. *Bayley*, 1727.

fore-appointment (fôr-a-point'ment'), *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.

forearm (fôr'arm), *n.* [= D. *voorarm* (cf. G. *vorderarm*) = Dan. *forarm* = Sw. *forarm*; as *fore* + *arm*, *n.*] In anat., that part of the arm which is between the elbow-joint and the wrist; the ante-brachium, represented by the length of the radius and ulna, or the radius alone.



forearm (fôr'arm'), *v. t.* [*for* + *arm*, *v.*] To arm or prepare beforehand for attack or resistance.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion, that during his passion whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive.
South, Sermons.

fore-backwardly, *adv.* In an inverted order; preposterously.

Exercise indeed we do, but that very *fore-backwardly*; for where we should exercise to know, we exercise as having known. *Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetry*.

forebay (fôr'bâ), *n.* [*for* + *bay*, *v.*] That part of a mill-race where the water flows upon the wheel.

forebeak (fôr'bök), *n.* *Naut.*, the beak; the head of a vessel; the prow.

The fight continued very hot between them for a good space; in the end the Swan had her *forebeak* struck off. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 909.

forebeam (fôr'hem), *n.* The breast-beam of a loom. *E. H. Knight*.

forebear (fôr'bôr'), *n.* [See, also *forbear*, *prop.* *forebear*, < *for* + *bear*, < *be* + *-er*.] One who has existed before another; an ancestor; a forefather. [Scotch.]

I and my *forebears* here did haunt

Three hundred years and more

King Malcolm and Sir Colman (Child's Ballads, III. 381).
My name is Graeme, so please you—Roland Graeme, whose *forebears* were designated of Heathergill in the Dobitable Land. *Scott, Abbot xviii*.

We pick up the round bowed spectacles of our *forebears* and see things as they saw them.

The Century, XXIX. 503.

forebelief (fôr'bê-lêf), *n.* Previous belief.

forebemoaned (fôr'bê-mônd'), *a.* Bemoaned in former times.

Heavily from woe to woe tell o'er

The sad account of *forebemoaned* men

Shelley, Sonnets, xvi.

forebode (fôr-bôd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreboded*, ppr. *foreboding*. [*ME.* *forboden*, < *AS.* *forbodian* (= *lecl. fyrirbodian*), announce, declare, < *for*, before, + *bodian*, announce, bode; see *fore* + *bode*.] *I. trans.* 1. To bode or announce beforehand; prognosticate; presage, especially something unfortunate or undesirable: as, the public temper *forebodes* war; the clouds *forebode* rain.

What shall we *forebode* of so many modern poems, full of splendid passages, beginning everywhere and leading nowhere? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 179.

2. To foresee; be present of; feel a secret premonition of, especially of something evil.

We all but apprehend, we dimly *forebode* the truth.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 301.

Yet my heart *forebodes*

Danger or death awaits thee on this field

M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

= Syn. 1. Predict, Presage, etc. (see *foretell*): to augur, portend, betoken, foreshadow, be ominous of.

II. intrans. To prophesy; presage.

A North Wind never comes without a *foreboding* Cloud.
Dampier's Voyages, II. 16. 41.

I came because your horse would come;

Apl, if I well *forebode*.

My hat and wig will soon be here

They are upon the road. *Comers, John Gilpin*.

As when, beneath the street's familiar jar,
An earthquake's alien omen rumbles far,
Men listen and *forebode*; I hung my head,
And strove the present to recall.

Lowell, Agassiz, I. 2.

forebode (fôr-bôd'), *n.* [*for* + *bode*, *v.*] Presage; prognostication.

There is upon many *forebodes*, and seeming more than probabilities, out of the Revelation, one great tale to come upon the Churches of Christ. *Goodwin, Works*, II. iv. 72.

forebodemant (fôr-bôd'ment'), *n.* [*for* + *bode* + *-ment*.] The act of foreboding.

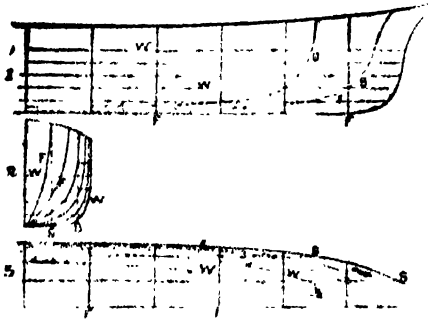
foreboder (fôr-bôd'ér), *n.* One who forebodes or presages.

foreboding (fôr-bôd'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *forebode*, *v.*] Presage; foreshadowing; ominous suggestion.

For the Atheists can never wholly extinguish those horrible *fore-bodings* of consequence. *Bentley, Sermons*, I. **= Syn.** Portent, Prognostic, etc. See *omen*.

forebodingly (fôr-bôd'ing-li), *adv.* In a foreboding or threatening manner.

forebody (fôr'bôd'i), *n.*; pl. *forebodies* (-iz). [*for* + *body*; cf. *AS.* *foran-bodig*, the chest, thorax.] That part of a ship which lies for-



Forebody
1. Profile or sheer plan 2. Body plan 3. Half breadth plan 4. F.F. frames or transverse sections 5. Section lines or vertical sections 6. W.W. water lines or horizontal sections

ward of the midship section. See also cut under *body-plan*.

fore-boom (fôr'bôm), *n.* See *boom* 2.

forebrace (fôr'brâs), *n.* *Naut.*, a brace attached to a foreyard. See *brace* 9.

fore-brain (fôr'brân), *n.* The foremost cerebral segment; the prosencephalon; hence, loosely, some anterior division of the brain. See cut under *encephalon*.

These primitive cerebral vesicles give rise to new segments, so that we can soon distinguish five. The first is known as the *Fore-brain* or *Prosencephalon*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 503.

fore-brunt (fôr'brunt'), *n.* The foremost stress or strain.

Blessed be God in the rest—Hooper, Saunders and Taylor, whom it hath pleased the Lord likewise to set in the *fore-brunt* now of battle against his adversaries.
Dr. Riddle, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1849), II. 192.

foreby (fôr-bî'), *adv.* and *prep.* See *forby*.

fore-caddie (fôr'kad-i), *n.* In golf, a person employed to go in advance of the players to watch where their balls alight. [Scotch.]

fore-carriage (fôr'kar'î), *n.* The front part of the running-gear of a four-wheeled carriage, including the fore axle and wheels.

When the boat is in her place on the trail, the carriage is so nearly balanced that it is easily lifted to replace the *fore-carriage*.
See Amer. Supp., p. 877b.

forecast (fôr-kâst'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forecast*, ppr. *forecasting*. *I. trans.* 1. To cast or contrive beforehand; plan before execution.

A rapid Torrent,

Bounding from Rock to Rock with roaring Current,
Deafens the Shepherds: so that it should seem
Nature *forecast* it for some Stratagem.

Silverwater, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks II. The Captaincy

Man is an intelligent creature, and apt to *forecast* and contrive things for his future advantage.

Spillingfoot, Sermons, III. vii.

2. To consider or calculate beforehand; discern beforehand.

In *forecasting* the result of a motion in the House of Commons much depends on the person who brings it forward.
McCarthy, Black Own Times, xxxvii.

II. intrans. 1. To make a plan or scheme in advance; contrive something beforehand.

For a satirist and of Malice and of *forecasting*, they pass in all men under Heaven.

Manigault, Travels, p. 219.

2. To foresee; surmise.

If it happen as I did *forecast*.

Johnson, Vocab. Ex., I. 43.

forecast (fôr'kâst'), *n.* [*for* + *cast*, *v.*] 1. Previous contrivance or provision; predetermination.

Forecast

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods themselves.

Addison, Ancient Metaph.

The busy days of Spring drew near,
That call'd for all the *forecast* of the year.
Grubb, Works, I. 100.

2. Foresight; prescience; prevision.

The heart's *forecast* and prophecy
Took form and life before my eye.

Whittier, Moss Megason, II.

The ultimate prosperity of the just, asserted and foretold by prophets and poets, is but a *forecast* of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 237.

= Syn. 2. Prudence, Providence, etc. (see *wisdom*); forethought, anticipation.

forecaster (fôr-kâs'tér), *n.* One who forecasts. **forecasting** (fôr-kâs'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *forecast*, *v.*] The act of one who forecasts, or provides for consequences; premeditation.

forecasting (fôr-kâs'ting), *a.* Having forethought; characterized by premeditation.

They who wish fortune to be lasting

Must be both prudent and *forecasting*.

Lowell, Higlow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

forecastle (fôr'kâs-l; in sailors' pron., fôr'al), *n.* [In accordance with sailors' pron. often written *fô'c'sle* or *fok'sel*; < *ME.* *forecastel*, *for-castel*; < *for* + *castel*.] *Naut.*: (a) That part

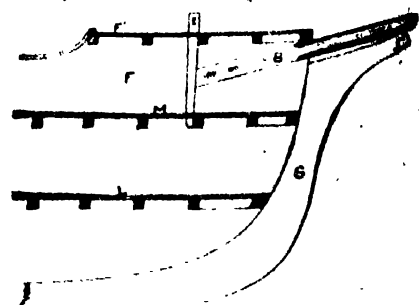


Diagram of Ship's Bow.
A, bowsprit; B, forecastle; C, fore-castle-deck; D, lower deck; E, main deck or spar deck; F, stem

of the spar-deck which lies forward of the fore rigging.

The *forecassle* full of fierce men of arms,

With shot & with shield shukes to noy.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 5557.

(b) A section of a merchant vessel where the seamen live, either a house on deck or a place below the spar-deck in the eyes of the ship.

I felt a seaman's curiosity to have a good look at a ship of which there were a thousand stories afloat in every *forecassle* throughout the world.

W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xviii.

Break of the forecastle. See *break*. **Capitain of the forecastle.** See *captain*. **Topgallant-forecassle,** a short deck above the spar-deck, extending aft from the stem nearly to the foremast.

forecastleman (fôr'kâs-l-man or fôr'al-man), *n.*; pl. *forecastlemen* (-men). One of a number of the crew who are stationed on the forecastle of a man-of-war.

forechaser, *n.* 1. The front of the hunt.—2. The first assailant.

But when th' Ajaxes turn'd on them, and made their stand,
their hearts
Drunk from their faces all their bloods, and not a man

sustain'd
The *forechase* nor the after-fight.

Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 487.

fore-choir (fôr'kwîr'), *n.* Same as *antechoir*.

forechoose (fôr'chôz'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *forcheosen*; < *for* + *choose*.] To make choice of beforehand.

The lady Philoclea, whose tender youth had obediently lived under her parents' behests, without framing out of her own will the *forechoosing* of anything.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

fore-cited (fôr'si'ted), *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

foreclose (fôr'klôz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreclosed*, ppr. *foreclosing*. [More correctly *foreclose*, which, however, is scarcely used; < *OF.* *forclous*, pp. of *forelorre*, *forclorre*, exclude, shut out, < *for*, fors- (< *L.* *foris*, outside), + *clorre*, *clorre*, pp. of *claudere*, close, shut: see *for* 3 and *claw*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To shut out; exclude; prevent.

The ways whereby temporal men provide for themselves and their families are *foreclosed* unto us.

Hauker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 12.

Nor hope discovery to *foreclose*.

By giving me to feed the crow.

Scott, Rob Roy, vi. 12.

Southey had afflicted Shelley by *foreclosing* discussion with the words, "When you are as old as I am you will think with me."

E. Dowson, Shelley, I. 232.

2. In law: (a) To shut out by a judicial decree from further opportunity to assert a right or claim: said of the process by which all persons previously having right to redeem property from a forfeiture for non-payment of a debt are finally cut off from that right: as, to *foreclose* a mortgager of his equity of redemption. Hence (b) To enforce, as a mortgage, by shutting out in due process of law a mortgager and those claiming under him from the right to redeem the property mortgaged.

II. Intrans. To enforce a mortgage.
foreclosure (fôr-kîô'gûr), *n.* [*< foreclose + -ure*.] The act of foreclosing; the act of depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming his mortgaged estate. *Foreclosure*, as commonly used in the United States, or, more fully, *foreclosure and sale*, is effected by causing a public sale of the mortgaged property, after notice to all parties (either (a) by action of *foreclosure*, or (b), under the power in the mortgage, in a manner usually regulated by statute, called *foreclosure by advertisement* or *statutory foreclosure*), and applying the proceeds to the payment of the mortgage and other liens, returning the surplus, if any, to the mortgager.

The property was finally sold under *foreclosure* on the 12th of July, 1793. *The Century*, XXXV, 743.

Strict foreclosure, *foreclosure* by obtaining a judgment or decree which gives the mortgager a short time to redeem, and, in default thereof, declares the property to belong absolutely to the mortgagee. — To open a *foreclosure*. See *open*.

foreconceive (fôr-kôn-sêv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreconceived*, ppr. *foreconceiving*. To conceive beforehand; preconceive.

A certain anticipation of the gods, which he calls a prophesy, a certain preventive, or *foreconceived* information of a thing in the mind. *J. Howe, Works*, I, 22.

foreconclude (fôr-kôn-kîô'l'), *v. t.* To arrange or settle beforehand.

They held the same confederation *foreconcluded* by Alfred. *Daniel, Hist. Eng.*, p. 12.

forecondemn (fôr-kôn-dem'), *v. t.* To condemn beforehand.

What can equally savour of injustice and plain arrogance as to prejudice and *forecondemning* his adversary in the title for slanderous and scurrilous? *Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*.

forecourt (fôr-kôrt'), *n.* The front or first court in a series of courts or courtyards; the court or inclosed space in front of a building.

His May was pleased to grant me a lease of a ship of ground out of Brick Close, to enlarge my *forecourt*. *Keelin, Diary*, Aug. 14, 1668.

There is first the ethnic *forecourt*, then the purgatorial middle-space, and at last the holiest of holies dedicated to the eternal presence of the immortal God. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 101.

fore-covert (fôr-kuv'ért'), *n.* Same as *fore-fence*.

And verily of undermining and the fabricer *fore-covert* and defence Nevita and Dazalaphus had the charge. *Holland, tr. of Ammianus* (1800).

foredate (fôr-lât'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foredated*, ppr. *foredating*. To date before the true time; antedate.

foreday (fôr-da'), *n.* That part of a day which comes between breakfast-time and noon; forenoon. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch*.]

The setting moon shone even in their faces, and he saw them as well as it had been *foreday*. *Horn, Browdie*, l, 13.

foredays (fôr-dâz), *adv.* 1. Toward noon. — 2. Toward evening. [*Prov. Eng. in both uses*.]

foredeal, *n.* [*Early mod. E. foredele*; *< ME. foredele, foredele* (= *D. voordeel* = *Lat. Vorteil* = *G. Vortheil* = *Sw. fördel* = *Dan. fordel*), advantage, benefit; *< fore-1 + deal*.] Advantage; benefit.

To one demanding what advantage he had by his philanthropy, "Though nothing else," said he, "yet at leastwise this *foredele* I have: that I am ready prepared to alms for fortune, good or badde." *J. Gdali, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 157.

fore-deck (fôr-dêk'), *n.* Naut., the forward part of the spar-deck.

foredeclare (fôr-dê-klâr'), *v. t.* To declare beforehand.

That which, if all the gods had *fore-declared*, Would not have been believed. *B. Jonson, Sejanus*, v, 10.

foredeem (fôr-dê-m'), *v. t.* **I. Intrans.** To judge or declare beforehand; foretell.

Which [maid] could guess and *foredeem* of things past, present, and to come. *Genevan Testament*.

II. Trans. To deem; consider; take for granted; expect.

Of a friend it was more standing with humanity and gentleness to hope the best than to *foredeem* the worst. *J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 220.

Laugh at your misery, as *foredeeming* you An idle moan. *Webster*.

foredesign (fôr-dê-zîn' or -sîn'), *v. t.* To design or plan beforehand; forecast. *Johnson*.

foredetermine (fôr-dê-têr'mîn'), *v. t.* To determine beforehand; predetermine. *Bp. Hopkins*.
foredispose (fôr-dis-pôz'), *v. t.* To dispose or bestow beforehand; predispose.

King James had by promise *foredisposed* the place on the Bishop of Meath. *Fuller*.

foredo (fôr-dê'), *v. t.*; pret. *foredid*, pp. *foredone*, ppr. *foredoing*. [*< fore-1 + do*.] To do beforehand; perform or perpetrate previously.

And then behoveth us to take upon us sharp penance, continuing therein, for to obtain of the Lord forgiveness of our *foredone* sins, and grace to abstain us hereafter from sin. *Bp. Bale, Exam. of W. Thorpe*.

foredo, *v. t.* An incorrect form of *forda*.

fore-documentary (fôr-dok-û-men'tî-ri), *a.* Preceding all written descriptions or accounts. [*Rare*.]

In the nature of things we cannot know anything of the prehistoric, or rather *fore-documentary* condition of what appears in history as Israel. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXIV, 483.

foredoom (fôr-dûm'), *v. t.* To doom beforehand; predestinate. [*Rare*.]

The clerk, *foredoomed* his father's soul to cross, Who puns a stanza when he should exhort. *Pope, Poet. to Satire*, l, 17.

Faintly flickering suns Foredoomed like him to waste away. *R. Buchanan, N. A. Rev.*, CXL, 463.

foredoom (fôr-dûm'), *n.* [*< foredoom, v.*] Previous doom or sentence.

fore-door (fôr-dôr'), *n.* The front door. [*Obsolete or provincial*.]

I set him to wear the *fore-door* wth the spear, while I kept the back-door wth the lance. *Pray of Support* (Child's Ballads, VI, 117).

The tiger-hearted man . . . by force carried me through a long entry to the *fore-door*. *Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison*, l, 248.

fore-elder (fôr-el'dêr'), *n.* [= *Dan. forældre* = *Sw. föräldrar*, parents; *< fore-1 + elder*], *n.* An ancestor. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

Mr. Thomas Graham, of Beaulands, in Hingham, now in his sixty-ninth year, . . . whose *fore-elders*, alternating all the way down as Thomas and David, have owned Beaulands since 1603. *N. and Q.*, (3d ser.), IV, 184.

When we read in history of a brave deed done by an Englishman seven centuries since or more, we may say with confidence it was done by one of our *fore-elders*. *Pap. Soc. M.*, XXVIII, 378.

fore-end (fôr-end'), *n.* The early or fore part of anything. [*Properly written as two words*.]

This rock and these demences have been my world; Where I have lived at honest freedom, paid More pious debts to heaven, than in all The *fore-end* of my time. *Shak., Cymbeline*, III, 3.

Guide day to ye, summer, and many ane o' them. I will be back about the *fore-end* o' hae, and I trust to find ye bath hall and fere. *Scott, Antiquary*, xxvii.

forefaint, *a.* See *forfaint*.

forefairn (fôr-fârn'), *p. a.* See *forfurn*.

forefather (fôr-fâ-thêr'), *n.* [*< ME. forefader, f. fader* (= *D. voorvader* = *G. vater* = *Lat. pater*) = *Dan. forfader* = *Sw. förfader*, only in pl., ancestors; *< fore-1 + father*.] Cf. *AS. forth-fader*, *< forth, forth + fader, father*.] An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, but usually in a remote degree.

Right under the mortices of the cross was founde yo hies of our *forefather* Adam. *Sir E. Gifford, Pylerymage*, p. 25.

No, if I digg'd up the *forefather's* graves, . . . It could not shake mine ire. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI.*, l, 2.

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid The rude *forefather's* of the hamlet sleep. *Gray, Elegy*.

Forefathers' day, the anniversary of the day (December 21st, 1620) on which the Pilgrims or first settlers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and annually celebrated in New England, and by New Englanders elsewhere. Owing to an error in changing the date from the old style to the new, the anniversary was formerly celebrated on December 22d.

forefeel (fôr-fêl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forefelt*, ppr. *forefeeling*. To feel beforehand; feel as if by presentiment.

Full loth was Erna to let us depart from her - as it were, *forefeeling* the harms which after fell to her. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, II.

The keenest pleasure is where against the crueling pain of want, the satisfaction is felt of *forefeeling* as a trial. *P. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies*, p. 299, note.

fore-fence (fôr-fêns'), *n.* Defence in front. Also called *fore-covert*.

Whiles part of the soldiers maketh the *fore-fences* abroad in the fields. *Holland, tr. of Ammianus* (1600).

forefend (fôr-fênd'), *v. t.* See *forfend*.

forefinger (fôr-fîng'gêr'), *n.* [*< ME. forsyngger; < fore-1 + finger*.] The finger next to the thumb; the index or second digit of the hand (counting the thumb as first). See *finger*.

Jewels nye-worsh-long.
That on the stretch'd *forefinger* of all Time Sparkle forever. *Tennyson, Princess*, II.

fore-flank (fôr-flangk'), *n.* A projection of fat upon the ribs of sheep. [*Prov. Eng.*]

foreflow (fôr-flô'), *v. t.* To flow before.

forefoot (fôr-fût'), *n.*; pl. *forefeet* (-fêt'). [*< ME. forefot; < fore-1 + foot*.] 1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or other animal having more than two feet. [*Properly written as two words*.]

Give me thy fist; thy *fore-foot* to me give. *Shak., Hen. V.*, II, 1.

As the dog With inward yelp and restless *forefeet* pines His function of the woodland. *Tennyson, Laurethia*.

2. In *Mollusca*, the anterior division of the foot or pedium; the propodium. — 3. The forward end of the keel of a vessel. — *Athwart the fore-foot*. See *athwart*.

forefront (fôr-frunt'), *n.* 1. The foremost part or place; as, the *forefront* of a building, or of a battle.

And made the vii Paulys for the slaying of Vrye, whom he put in the *fore-front* of the battle purposely to have him slayne. *Tuckington, Diary of King Travell*, p. 83.

I have not bene vniudefull . . . to place in the *fore-front* of this booke those foreen conquests, exploits, and trauels of our English nation which haue bene atchieued of old. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

2. The forehead.

forefront (fôr-frunt'), *v. t.* [*< forefront, n.*] To build or add a *forefront* to. [*Rare*.]

He would new *fore-front* his house, and add a new wing to make it even. *Steele, Triumphant Shandy*, IV, 21.

forefront (fôr-frunt'), *adv.* [*By ellipsis from in the forefront*.] In front.

To the entry *forefront* of this court, at the other back front a plot walled in. *Keelin, To Hon. Robert Boyle*.

fore-gaff (fôr-gaf'), *n.* Naut., the gaff of the fore-trysail, or of the foresail in a schooner.

foregame (fôr-gâm'), *n.* A first game; first plan. [*Whitlock*.]

foreganger (fôr-gang'gêr'), *n.* [*< ME. forganger, a foregoer, forerunner* (= *D. voor ganger* = *G. vorganger* = *Dan. forgangere* = *Sw. föregångare*, predecessor), *< forganzen*, *< AS. foregangan*, equiv. to *forgan, foregan, forego*; see *fore-gate* and *gang*.] 1. One who goes before; a forerunner. *Hampden*. — 2. In *whaling*, a piece of rope, of the same kind as the tow-line, made fast to the shank of a toggle-iron or harpoon, with an eye-splice in one end, so called by English and Scotch whalers, more frequently by Americans the *strap* or *iron-strap*. The process of attaching this rope to the iron is known to the latter as *strapping*, to the former as *spinning*.

foregate, *n.* An entrance gate.

The nether towne . . . fenced with a wall, with a castle also thereto, and a *foregate* at the entrance into it. *Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain*, II, 81.

foregather (fôr-gêv'gêr'), *v. t.* See *forgather*.

fore-gift (fôr-gift'), *n.* In law, a payment in advance; specifically, a premium paid by a lessee on taking his lease, in distinction from the rent.

foregirth (fôr-gêrth'), *n.* A girth or strap for the fore part, as of a horse; a martingale.

foregleam (fôr-glê-m'), *n.* A gleam or glimpse of the future.

So many thrilling *foregleams* of his future. *Bucknell, Sermons on Living Subjects*, 4th ser., p. 20.

An indication that the moral is in the mind and purpose of God even so far back as in the *fore-gleam* of the approaching hour. *The Century*, XXII, 112.

foreglimpse (fôr-glîmp's'), *n.* A glimpse or revelation of the future.

Had I had a *foreglimpse* of what was to be. *Christian Union*, April 7, 1887.

fore-glow (fôr-glo'), *n.* A glow seen in the east before sunrise, corresponding to the after-glow seen in the western sky after sunset.

forego (fôr-gô'), *v.*; pret. *forewent*, pp. *foregone*, ppr. *foregoing*. [*< ME. forgan (rare), go before*, *< AS. forgan, more commonly foregan* (= *D. voor gaan* = *G. vorgehen* = *Dan. forga* = *Sw. förgå*), with equiv. *for-ganjan, foregan-gan, go before, precede*, *< fore, before, + gan-ganjan, go; see fore-1 and go, and gang*.] **I. Trans.** To go before; precede.

Millie [sings] and sothens ad *for-gan* this [sings]. *Pa. 1st xviii. 15* (MS. version) (Harris, 14).

Morning shadows huger than the shapes That cast them not those gloomier which *forego* The darkness of that battle in the West, Where all of high and holy dex away. *Tennyson, To the Queen*.

II. *intrans.* To go forward; go on.

Her wife, well as I might, I reeked tho,
But could not stray, so fast she did foregoe.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III, v. 8.

forego² (fôr-gô'), *v. t.*; *pref. forewent*, *pp. foregone*, *ppr. foregoing*. See *forgo*¹.

foregoer¹ (fôr-gô'er), *n.* [*< ME. forgoere, < for-gan, forego, go before: see forgo*¹.] 1. One who goes before another; hence, a predecessor; an ancestor; a progenitor.

Thou shouldst understand that thou must not entro
In holy scriptures without a foregoer and shewyng the
wete therof.

Wyclif, *Prof. to Epistles vi.* 65.

Yesterday was but as to-day, and to-morrow will tread
the same footsteps of his foregoers.

Str. P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, III.

We have no right to condemn our foregoers.

J. Morley, *On Compromise*, p. 79.

2†. A harbinger; a forerunner.

Bato Gyle was foregoer and gyde him alle.

Piers Plowman (A), II, 102.

foregoer² (fôr-gô'er), *n.* See *forgoer*.

foregoing (fôr-gô'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of forego*¹, *v.*] The act of proceeding, going before, or leading the way.

After whom, encouraged and delighted with their ex-
cellent foregoing, others have followed, to beautify our
mother tongue.

Str. P. Sidney, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

foregoing (fôr-gô'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of forego*¹, *v.*] Proceeding; going before, in time or place or in a series; antecedent: as, a *foregoing* clause in a writing.

He casts his eye over the foregoing list

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 75.

-*Syn.* See *precious*.

foregone (fôr-gôn'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of forego*¹, *v.*] 1. That has gone before; previous; past; former.

When to the seasons of sweet silent thought

I ammon up remembrance of things past, . . .

Then can I grieve at grievance foregone.

Shak., *Sonnets*, xxx.

To keep thee clear

Of all reproach against the sin foregone.

Mrs. Browning

2. Predetermined; made up or settled beforehand.

But this denoted a foregone conclusion;

'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream.

Shak., *Othello*, III, 3.

I plunge into foregone visions and conclusions

Lamb, *Elia*, p. 33.

foreground (fôr'ground), *n.* [= *D. voorgebond* = *G. vorgebund* = *Dan. forgrund* = *Sw. forgrund*; as *fore-1* + *ground*.] That part of a landscape or other scene, as actually perceived or as represented in a picture, which is nearest the eye of the observer; opposed to *background* or *distance*.

On the foreground lies the river, broad as a bay

D. G. Mitchell, *Wet Days*

foregrown, *a.* See *forgrown*.

foreguess (fôr-ges'), *v. t.* To guess beforehand; conjecture.

foregut (fôr'gut), *n.* See *gut*.

forehammer (fôr'ham'er), *n.* [See, also written *forhammer* (= *OD. vourhamer*, *D. vourhamer* = *Dan. forhammer*, a sledge-hammer); *< fore-1* + *hammer*.] A sledge or sledge-hammer; the large hammer which strikes first, or before the smaller one.

Wf counters, and wf forehammers,

We gart of the bars hang menyble.

Kingmont Wille (Child's Ballads, VI, 65)

The brawne, baulie, ploughman whiel

Brings hard owerthie wi' sturdy wheel,

The strong forehammer.

Till black an' studdie ring an' reel

Wf dingsome clamour. Burns, *Scotch Drink*

forehand (fôr'hand), *n.* [*< fore-1* + *hand*.] 1. The part of a horse which is in front of the rider.—2†. The chief part; main dependence.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns

The snow and the forehand of our host.

Shak., *T. and C.*, I, 3

3†. Advantage; the better.

Such a wretch,

Winding up days with toil and nights with sleep,

Hath the forehand and vantage of a king.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, IV, 1.

forehand (fôr'hand), *a.* 1†. Done beforehand; anticipative; done or paid in advance.

If I have known her,

You'll say, she did embrace me as a husband,

And so extenuate the forehand sin.

Shak., *Much Ado*, IV, 1.

2. Being ahead or in advance; front. [*Scotch*.]

I'm as honest as our auld forehand ox, pair fallow.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, III

forehanded (fôr'han'ded), *a.* 1. Early; timely; seasonable: as, *forehanded* provision.

If, by thus doing, you have not secured your time by an
early and forehanded care, yet be sure by a timely dili-
gence to redeem the time. Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, I, 1.

2. Forried in the forehead or fore parts.

A substantial true-bred beast, bravely forehanded.

Dryden.

3. Well circumstanced as regards property and financial condition generally: as, a *forehanded* farmer. [*U. S.*]

Mr. Palmer was in popular phrase a *forehanded* man; his house and barns were large, and his grounds indicated thrift.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, I, 9.

The Raines were forehanded, and probably as well sat-
tled as it is possible for Pennsylvania farmers to be.

B. Taylor.

forehard (fôr'hârd), *n.* In rope-making, the proper twist of the separate strands of which a rope is made up.

The forehard, or proper twist in the strands for all sizes
of ropes, is at once attained.

Proc. Inst., III, 718.

forehead (fôr'ed or fôr'hed), *n.* [*< ME. forhed, forhed, forhed, forhed, earlier forheved, forheved, < AS. forheafod, also foranheafod* ("fore-head" not found), *forehead* (= *D. voorhoofd* = *G. vorhaupt* = *Dan. forhoved*, the front part of the head), *< for, foran*, before, fore-, + *heafod*, head; see *fore-1* and *head*.] 1. The fore or front upper part of the head; the part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow.

With the forhed plain gain him went, & smote

Emmydles of the breast

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 4210.

And I put a jewel on thy forehead, and ear-rings in thine ears.

Ezek. xvi, 12.

2. Confidence; assurance; audacity; front: same as *face*¹, 5.

It is certain, nor can it with any forehead be opposed,
that the too much licence of poetsasters in this time hath
much deformed their mistresses. B. Jonson, *Vulpone*, I, 1.

With what forehead

Do you speak this to me, who (as I know't)

Must and will say the false?

Fletcher, *Beggars Bush*, I, 2.

Not any College of Mountebanks but would think scorn
to discover in themselves with such a brazen forehead the
outrageous desire of filthy lucre.

Milton, *Church Government*, II.

3. In *entom.*, the upper part of an insect's epinotum, including the front and vertex. [*Rare*.]

forehead-cloth (fôr'ed-kloth'), *n.* A band surrounding the forehead, worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, either alone or in combination with a cap or the like; said to have been used to prevent wrinkles.

Even like the forehead cloth that in the night,

Or when they sorrow, ladies used to wear.

Marlowe and Chapman, *Hero and Leander*, VI

foreheart (fôr'hêr'), *v. t.* To hear or be informed of before.

forehearth (fôr'hârth), *n.* In *metal.*, the front part of the hearth of a blast-furnace, or that part which is directly under the tympanum.

forehent, *v. t.* See *forhent*.

forehew (fôr'hû'), *v. t.* To hew or cut in front.

forehold (fôr'hôld), *n.* [*< fore-1* + *hold*.] The front or forward part of the hold of a ship.

foreholding (fôr'hôld'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of forehold* (not used), *predict*, *< fore-1* + *hold*.] Prediction; ominous foreboding; superstitious prognostication.

How an superstitious men nagg'd out of their wits with
the faery of omens, foreholdings, and out wises take!

Str. R. L. Excerpt.

forehood (fôr'hud), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the most forward of the outside and inside planks.

forehook (fôr'hûk), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the fore part of the ship; a breast hook. See *cut under stem*.

forehorse, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.

I shall stay here the forehorse to a snook [that is, walk-
ing before a woman as usher or equerry].

Shak., *All's Well*, II, 1.

It is not your poet darish, and your forehorse of the parish
that shall redeem you from her fingers.

Nash, *Strange News* (1592), sig. F.

foreign (fôr'an), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *for-ign* (as in *sovereign*), the *y* is a mod. insertion, prob. due to a confused association with *reg-*; the reg. mod. form would be **forain* or **forein*]; *< ME. forein, forene, forein, foreyn, f-eyn*, *< OF. forain, forein, f. forain* = *Pr. foraneu* = *Sp. foraneo* = *It. foraneo*, foreign, strange, alien, *< ML. foraneus*, outside, exterior (as a noun, applied to a canon not in residence, a peddler, etc.), *< L. foras*, out of doors,

< foris, commonly in pl. *foras*, a door, gate, = *E. door*, *q. v.*; connected with *forum*, *q. v.*] 1. a. 1. Not native; alien; belonging to, characteristic of, or derived from another country or nation; exotic; not indigenous: as, *foreign* animals or plants; the large *foreign* population in the United States; *foreign* manner.

His often concurrence with ancient and foreign authors.
Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1878, p. 488.

A wide commerce . . . imported enough foreign refuse-
ment to humanize, not enough foreign luxury to corrupt.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 66.

2. Having an alien situation or relation; external to or away from one's native country: as, a *foreign* country or jurisdiction; to enter a *foreign* army or school.

When men gon begotde the lounyees, toward Ynde
and to the foreyn Yles, alle is envyrnyng the roundness
of the Erthe and of the See, undre oure Conques on this
half.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 158.

There is no foreign land; it is the traveller only that is
foreign.

R. L. Stevenson, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 114.

[In law, for certain purposes, chiefly in the determination of private rights in a case of conflict of laws, the legislation and the judicial decisions of any one of the United States are commonly spoken of as *foreign* with respect to the other States, especially as regards matters not within the jurisdiction of the national government. Thus, in each State corporations formed under the law of any other State are termed *foreign corporations*. On the other hand, as commerce is subject to regulation by Congress, the term *foreign port*, when used in reference to such commerce, implies a port outside of the United States; when used, however, in reference to a State law giving a lien upon shipping, it may also mean a port of any other State.]

3. Relating to or connected with another country or other countries; pertaining to external relations or jurisdiction: as, *foreign* diplomacy; a *foreign* minister; the department of *foreign* affairs in a government.—4. Being in a place other than its own; not naturally connected with its surroundings, specifically said of an object, as a bullet or any material, present in a part of the body or in any other situation which is normally free from such intrusion. Thus, sand in the eye, or a splinter or dead bone in the flesh, is *foreign* matter or a *foreign* body.

When a bullet, or other foreign substance, is lodged in the flesh, the vital powers go to work and build up a little wall around it.

J. F. Clarke, *Ten Great Religions*, IV, 1.

5. Not belonging (to); not connected (with); extraneous; irrelevant; not to the purpose: with *to*, or sometimes *from*: as, the sentiments you express are *foreign* to your heart; this design is *foreign* from my thoughts.

He never quits his Simile till it rises to some very great
idea, which is often foreign to the occasion which gave
birth to it.

Addams, *Spectator*, No. 308.

This innovation by means of the Episode . . . was *for-*
ign to the intention of the Chorus.

Goldsmith, *Origin of Poetry*.

6. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. [*Rare*.]

They will not stick to any you envied him;

And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,

Kept him a foreign man still.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, II, 2.

Foreign administration, *in law*. See *administration*, 9.

Foreign attachment, *in law*. See *attachment*, 1.

Foreign bill of exchange. See *bill of exchange*, under *bill*.

Foreign canon. See *canon*, 2.

Foreign Office, the department of state through which the sovereign or sovereign power communicates with foreign powers; called in the United States the *Department of State*.

In nearly every *Foreign Office* in the world a thorough knowledge of French is required of every clerk as a preliminary to his appointment.

E. Schuyler, *Amer. Diplomacy*, p. 18.

Foreign Process Acts, English statutes of 1832, 1834, and 1835, providing for the service of process of certain courts in places beyond their territorial jurisdiction.—*Syn.* 5. Unconnected (with), disconnected (with), uncongenial (to), adventitious.

II.† *n.* A stranger; a foreigner; specifically, one who is not a citizen of the place referred to: opposed to *freeman*.

The towns, the counties, the *forreyns* alle aboute

To the kyng fell on knees, his powere than loute,

Unto his pes them zaid, feaute dld him suere.

Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron.

(Ed. Hearne), p. 322.

Also, that *forreyn* as well as other may make attourneys
in hustingis as well as the playntif as the defendante as it
is done in other court.

Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 28.

foreigner (fôr'an-er), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forreigner*; *< ME. foreynier*; *< foreign* + *-er*. The earlier noun was *foreign*.] 1. A person born or domiciled in a foreign country, or outside of the country or jurisdiction referred to; an alien.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in
a greater lustre, either to *forreyners* or subjects.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, III

2†. One who does not belong to a certain class, association, society, etc.: an outsider.

Shak., J. C., IV, 2

His [Warren Hastings's] first design was on Benares, a city which in wealth, population, dignity, and sanctity was among the *foremost* in Asia. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

Head foremost. See *head*. To put one's best foot foremost. See *foot*.

foremostly (fôr'môst-lî), *adv.* In the foremost place or order; among the foremost.

But when he saw his daughter dear
Coming on most *foremostly*,
He wrung his hands and tore his hair,
And cried out most piteously.

Josephus, *Judge of Israel* (Perry & Bellique, p. 116).

foremother (fôr'mûth'êr), *n.* A female ancestor. [Rare.]

It was the modesty and humility of some of your *foremothers* not so at themselves in the church before they had performed a reverent respect to the minister then officiating. *Prudence*.

foren¹. Preterit plural and past participle of *fare*.

foren², *a.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *foreign*.

forename (fôr'nâm), *n.* [= D. *voornaam* = G. *Vorname* = Dan. *fornavn* = Sw. *förnamn*; as *fore-1* + *name*. Cf. *prenomén*.] A name that precedes the family name or surname; a *prenomén*.

His *sonne*, carrying the same *fore-name*, not degenerating from his father, lived in high honour.

Holland, tr. of Camden's *Britannia*, p. 320.

forenamed (fôr'nâmd), *a.* Named or nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

forenêst (fôr'nêst'), *prep.* [Also written *forenêst*, formerly *forenêst*, *forenêstis*, etc., the same with orig. *adv.* gov. suffix *-es*, *-as*, *-et*, etc., as *forenêst*, < *forenêst*; see *forenêst*.] Over against; opposite to. [Scotch and Eng. dial.]

The land *forenêst* the Greekish shore he held,
From Sagar's mouth to creek d Meander's fall.

Purcell, tr. of Tasso, ix. 4.

fore-ness, *n.* [*fore-1* + *ness*.] A headland.

With us in our language, *Fore-ness* and *Foreland* is all one with the Latin *promontorium* anterior (that is, a *Fore-promontory*).

Holladay, tr. of Camden's *Britannia*, p. 754.

forenight (fôr'nî), *n.* The early part of the night, from dark until bedtime; evening. [Scotch.]

Much rustic merriment at the farmers' ingle cheek, during the long *fore-nights* of winter.

Dumfries Courier, Sept. 1, 1823.

forenoon (fôr'nôn'), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The period of daylight before noon; the day from sunrise to noon; the morning; in a restricted sense, the latter part of the morning, especially that part of it which is ordinarily employed in transacting business.

And spent that *fore-noon* there in prayers and devotion,
And returned to the Hospital at our dinner.

Sir R. Gifford, *Pilgrimage*, p. 35.

II. *a.* (fôr'nôn). Pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with that part of the day before noon: as, a *forenoon* visit.

Then out and spak the *forenoon* bride, -
"My lord, your love it changeth soon."

Young Beichan and *Susan* (Child's Ballads, IV. 9).

How lovely robed in *forenoon* light and shade,
Each ministering to each didst thou appear,
Nayon, Queen of Territory (Lut).

Woodhouse, Near Aquapendente.

forenotice (fôr'no-tis), *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens.

forensal (fôr-ren'sal), *a.* [*forensic* + *-al*.] Same as *forensic*.

forensic (fôr-ren'sik), *a.* and *n.* [*forensic*, of or belonging to the market-place or forum, public, < *forum*, the market-place, *forum*; see *forum*.] I. *a.* 1. Belonging to courts of law or to public discussion and debate; pertaining to or used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions; appropriate to argument: as, a *forensic* term, *forensic* eloquence or disputes.

His (name), that seraph tremble at, he hung
Discreetly on every trifling tongue,
Or serves the champion in *forensic* war
To flourish and parade with at the bar.

Cooper, *Expostulation*, l. 664.

His eloquence had not the character and fashion of *forensic* efforts. *Sumner*, *Speech*, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1876.

2. Adapted or fitted for legal argumentation: as, his mind was *forensic* rather than judicial. — *Forensic* day, in some colleges, a day on which public debates between students selected for the exercise, are held.

— *Forensic medicine*, the science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice, medical jurisprudence, medicolegal science.

II. *n.* In certain colleges, as Harvard, a written argument; also, in others, a spoken argument.

For every unexcused omission of a *forensic*, or of reading a *forensic*, a deduction shall be made of the highest number of marks to which that exercise is entitled.

Laws of Harvard University, 1848.

forensical (fôr-ren'si-kal), *a.* [*forensic* + *-al*.] Same as *forensic*.

forensic, *a.* [*forensic* + *-ive*.] *Forensic*.

One thing remains that is purely of episcopal discharge, which I will salute and go by, before I look upon his *forensic* or political transactions.

Sp. Hackett, *Ahp. Williams*, i. 97.

foreordain (fôr-ôr-dân'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; preordain; predestinate; predetermine.

Christ, . . . who verily was *foreordained* before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you.

1 Pet. i. 19, 20.

— *Syn.* See *predetermine*.

foreorder (fôr-ôr-dêr'), *v. t.* To order or ordain beforehand; foreordain.

That unspeakable Providence therefore *foreordered* two ends to be pursued by man: to wit, beatitude in this life . . . and the beatitude of life eternal.

Lonell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 57.

foreordinate (fôr-ôr-di-nâ'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreordinated*, ppr. *foreordinating*. [*fore-1* + *ordinate*, *v. t.*] To foreordain. [Rare.]

foreordination (fôr-ôr-di-nâ'shon), *n.* [*foreordinate*.] Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

forepart (fôr'pâr'), *n.* [*fore-1* + *part*. Cf. *foreparty*.] The fore, front, or forward part. [More properly written as two words.]

Two other rings of gold thou shalt make, and shalt put them on the two sides of the ephod underneath, toward the *forepart* thereof.

Ex. xxvii. 27.

And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground, and the *forepart* stuck fast, and remained unmovable.

Acts xviii. 41.

The house . . . adorned with a new fashion *forepart*.

Middleton, *Michaelmas Term*, l. 1.

forepart-iron (fôr'pâr-i-êrn'), *n.* A rubber or burnisher for finishing the edges of soles of boots and shoes.

foreparty, *n.* [ME.; < *fore-1* + *party*, part: see *part*.] The fore part.

Foreparty of the hede, shincut.

Old Eng. Vocab. (ed. Wright, Wulcher), l. 183.

fore-passage (fôr'pâs-ij), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A passage leading to the forepeak. (b) A passage leading from the hatchway to the forward magazine.

forepast (fôr'pâst'), *a.* [Also written *forepassed*; < *fore-1* + *past*, *passed*, pp. of *pass*.] Past or having existed before a certain time; former: as, *forepast* sins.

He did greatly repent him of his *forepast* folly.

Greene, *Pandosto*, or the Triumph of Time.

We must trust God, who can and will provide as wise and righteous judgment for his people in time to come, as in the present or *forepast* times.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 68.

forepayment (fôr'pâ'ment'), *n.* Payment beforehand; prepayment.

I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of *Espritella*.

Southey.

forepeak (fôr'pêk'), *n.* *Naut.*, the extreme forward part of the forehold, in the angle formed by the bow.

Many plans for stopping the leak (in the *Polaris*) were tried without success; Chertsey and the carpenter went down into the *forepeak*, and worked in vain at it several hours.

F. Hall, *Polar Exp. in Polaris* (1876), p. 419.

fore-piece (fôr'pêk'), *n.* The flap or dress-guard at the front of a side-saddle.

foreplan (fôr'plan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreplanned*, ppr. *foreplanning*. To devise beforehand.

She had learnt very little more than what had been already foreseen and *foreplanned* in her own mind.

Jane Austen, *Sense and Sensibility*, xxxviii.

fore-plane (fôr'plân'), *n.* In carp., a plane intermediate in length and use between the jack-plane and the long plane. See *cuts* under *plane*.

fore-plate (fôr'plât'), *n.* In puddling iron, a shell or rest in front of the roughing-rolls for receiving the bloom as it comes from the squeezer or hammer. See *puddle* and *shingle*.

forepoint (fôr'pôint'), *v. t.* and *i.* To point forward (to); foreshadow.

This (as *forepoint* to a storm) that was gathering on that coast began the first difference with the French nation.

Daniel, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 16.

Heaven's great hand, that on record

Fore-points the equal union of all hearts.

Long since decreed what this day hath been perfected.

Middleton, *Spanish Gypsy*, v. 1.

forepossession (fôr'pô-sesh'), *a.* 1. Formerly held in possession. — 2. Preoccupied; prepos-

essed; preengaged.

The testimony, either of the ancient fathers or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly shown to the satisfaction of any rational man not extremely fore-possessed with prejudice.

Sp. Sanderson.

forepost (fôr'pôst'), *n.* An advanced post; an outpost.

I had been reconnoitring about the Plevna *forepost* line, trying to form some beforehand estimate for the changes for that renewed assault which was expected to be made before the end of the month.

Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 124.

fore-predicament (fôr'prê-dik'â-ment'), *n.* Same as *antepredicament*.

Fore-predicaments be certayne definitions, divisions, and rules, taught by Aristotle before the predicaments, for the better understanding of the same.

Blunderbelle, *Arte of Logique* (1600), l. 7.

foreprize (fôr'prîz'), *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand. [Rare.]

God hath *foreprized* things of the greatest weight, and hath therein precisely defined as well that which every man must perform as that which no man may attempt.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 71.

forequoted, *v. t.* To quote previously or beforehand.

As publick and autentik Rowles *fore-quoting* Confusedly th' *Quanta* must worthy noting In His dear Church (His Darling and Delight)

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II, The Columbae.

foreran. Preterit of *forerun*.

forerach (fôr-rêch'), *v. i.* *intrans.* *Naut.*, to glide ahead, especially when going in stays; gain ground in tacking; used with *on*: as, *we forerached on her*.

II. *trans.* *Naut.*, to gain upon; sail beyond; overhaul and pass.

foreradt (fôr-rêd'), *v. t.* 1. To betoken beforehand. — 2. To predestine.

Had fate *foreradt* me in a crowd to die,
To be made adder-dead with pipkin-cry.

Fitz-Guifrey.

fore-rent (fôr'rênt'), *n.* In Scotland, rent payable by a tenant six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop; rent paid in advance. See *back-rent*.

fore-resemble (fôr-rê-zem'bl'), *v. t.* To prefigure.

He stiffly argues that Christ, being as well King as Priest, was as well *fore-resembled* by the Kings then as by the high Priest.

Milton, *Church-Government*, l. 8.

foreright (fôr'rit'), *a.* [*fore-1*, *adv.*, + *right*, *a.* Cf. *forthright*.] 1. Straightforward; favorable; fair, as a wind.

Thou shalt repair all;

For to thy fleet I'll give a *fore-right* wind
To pass the Persian Gulf.

Fletcher (and another), *Prophets*, iv. 1.

Their sails spread forth, and with a *fore-right* gale
Leaving our coast.

Manning, *Renegade*, v. 2.

2. Straightforward; abrupt; blunt; bold.

foreright (fôr'rit'), *adv.* [*fore-1* + *right*, *adv.*] Straight forward; right on; onward.

Walk on in the middle way, *fore right*, turn neither to the right hand nor to the left.

R. Johnson, *Bartholomew Fair*, III. 1.

Can you go back? Is there a safety left yet?
But *fore-right* is not ruin round about you?

Deau, and *Fl.*, *Knight of Malta*, II. 2.

foreright (fôr'rit'), *n.* [*fore-1* + *right*, *n.*] In early feudal law, the preference (of an elder son or brother) in inheritance; the right of primogeniture.

The introduction of Tanistry, the date of which is not known, like the *foreright* of the eldest son under feudal law, seems to have led, at least in appearance, to the same fiction as in feudal law, that all lands were held either mediately or immediately of the king.

H. K. Sullivan, *Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. cxxxv.

fore-room (fôr'rôm'), *n.* A front room in a house, used for the reception of visitors; a parlor. [Provincial.]

Into this hall opened the parlor, or, as it was usually called, the *fore-room* - a severe and awful chamber, dedicated principally to funerals and calls from "the pastor."

The Diamond Hundred, l.

forerun (fôr-run'), *v. t.*; pret. *foreran*, pp. *forerun*, ppr. *forerunning*. [*fore-1* + *run*.] 1. To run before; have the start of.

Forerun thy peers, thy time, and let
Thy feet, millennium house, be set
In midst of knowledge dream'd not yet.

Tranyon, *Two Volumes*.

2. To come before; precede as an earnest of something to follow; announce or betoken in advance; usher in.

If I should write to you of all things which promised only *forerun* our ruin, I should over charge my weak head.

Cushman, quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 72.

A quickening hope, a flaming fire,
Fore-run the expected Power.

Wordsworth, *Ude Composed on May Morning*.

forerunner (fôr-run'ér), *n.* [*< forerun + -er*. Cf. *agony*, *AS. forerunel, forerunel*, *< for*, *for*, *for*, *ryel*, a runner.] 1. One who or that which foreruns; an annunciator; a harbinger: as, John the Baptist was the forerunner of Christ.

Within the veil; whither the forerunner is for us entered, even Jesus. Heb. vi. 19, 20.

The forerunner of the great restoration of our literature was Cowper. Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

No one can take a glimpse of any of her [Dalmatia's] cities without the desire that the glimpse may be only the forerunner of more perfect knowledge.

R. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 199.

2. An ancestor or predecessor.

Arthur, that great fore-runner of thy blood. Shak., K. John, II. 1.

3. A prophetic; a premonitory token; a sign foreshowing something to follow: as, popular tumults are the forerunners of revolution.

Being grown rich with Trade, they fell to all manner of looseness and debauchery: the usual concomitant of Wealth, and as commonly the forerunner of Ruin. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 161.

4. *Naut.*, a piece of bunting or other material inserted in a log-line to mark the point at which the glass must be turned.

foresaid (fôr'sed), *p. a.* [*< ME. foresaide, forsaide, forseide*; *< fore-1 + said*, *pp. of say*. Cf. *aforsaid, beforesaid*.] Spoken or mentioned before; aforesaid.

That Watre, thei seyn, is of here Teres: for so moche Watre thei wepten that made the forseide Lake. Manderills, Travels, p. 199.

There shal no man be chosen into noone of these forseide offices vn-to the tyme he be clone oute of the dette of the forseide gyde. English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 276.

The lady Ermengare, the foresaid duke of Lorraine. Shak., Hen. V., I. 2.

foresail (fôr'sail or fôr'sl), *n.* [= *G. vorsegel* = *Dan. forsel* = *Sw. försegel*; *as fore-1 + sail*.] *Naut.*, in a square-rigged vessel, the sail bent to the foreyard; in a schooner, the fore-and-aft sail set on the foremast; in a sloop or cutter, the sail set on the forestay.

foresee (fôr-sê'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. foresaid*, *ppr. foreseeing*. [*< ME. foresēen* (not found, except as in *pp. foresaid*, *q. v.*), *< AS. forsecgan* (= *D. voorzeggen* = *ODan. forsege* = *Sw. försega*), *say before, foretell, < fore, before, + secgan, say*: see *fore-1* and *say-1*.] To decree; ordain.

Lot ordinance Come as the gods foresee it. Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

forescript (fôr'skript), *n.* A prescription.

It is a miserable life, to live after the physician's forescript. Quoted in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 822.

foresee (fôr-sê'), *v. t.*; *pret.* *foresaw*, *pp. foreseen*, *ppr. foreseeing*. [*< ME. forsen, forseuen, < AS. forseon* (*pret. forsedh*, *pp. forsewen*) (= *D. voorzien* = *G. versehen* = *ODan. forse*, *forese* = *Sw. förse*), *foresee*, *provide, < fore, before, + see*, *see*: see *fore-1* and *see-1*.] *I. trans.* To see beforehand; discern before it exists or happens; have prescience of; foreknow.

The first of them could things to come foresee; The next could of things present best advise; The third things past could keep in memory. Spencer, F. Q., V. iii. 49.

A prudent man fore- at the evil, and hideth himself. Prov. xiii. 3.

The doom foreseen upon me fell. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 282.

Foreseen that, provided that; on condition that; granted that.

One manner of meat is most sure to every complexion, foreseen that it be always most commonly in conformity of qualities with the person that eateth. Sir T. Eliot.

II. *intrans.* To exercise foresight.

foresighting (fôr-sê'ing), *p. a.* Possessing the quality of, or characterized by, foresight; prescient.

foresightingly (fôr-sê'ing-li), *adv.* With foresight; with forethought.

Whether you have one, or ten or twenty processes to go through—you must go straight through them, knowingly and foresightingly, all the way. Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 149.

foreracer (fôr-sê'ér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foreracer*; *< forerace + -er-1*.] One who foresees or foreknows.

I must needs in hart thinke and with mouth confesse and swe, that you be a sure friend, and trusty counsellour, a right foreracer. Hall, Rich. III., an. 2.

Among the Romans a Poet was called Vates, which is as much as a Diviner, Foreracer, or Prophet.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

foresend (fôr-send'), *v. t.* To send beforehand.

foresend (fôr-send'), *v. t.* To send beforehand.

Chastice . . . foresend Publick Ostentatious Scapula, a great warlike, propentor into Britaine. Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

foresentences (fôr-sen'tens'), *n.* Sentence or condemnation in advance.

When wine had wrought, this good old man awok, Agniz'd his crime, ashamed, wonder-struck At strength of wine, and toucht with true repentance, With Prophet mouth gan thus his Sons fore-sentences. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas Weeks, II., The Ark.

foreshadow (fôr-shad'ô), *v. t.* To shadow, indicate, or typify beforehand.

Our huge federal union was long ago foreshadowed in the little leagues of Greek cities and Swiss cantons. J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 6.

foreshadow (fôr-shad'ô), *n.* An antetype; an indication or prefiguration of something to come.

The humble birth of Jesus was an introduction to the hardships and sufferings of his career. His manger was the foreshadow of his cross. Chambers, Perfect Life, p. 29.

It is only in local glimpses and by significant fragments that we can hope to impart some outline or foreshadow of this doctrine. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, I. 8.

foreshadower (fôr-shad'ô-ér), *n.* One who or that which foreshadows; as, "the foreshadowers of evil," Chambers's Journal.

foreshadowing (fôr-shad'ô-ing), *n.* A typifying; representation by image.

Only foreshadowing of outward things. Great, and yet not the greatest, dream here brings. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

foreshaft (fôr'shaft), *n.* A piece of hard wood, bone, ivory, or the like, at the front end of an arrow, to give weight and to serve for the attachment of the head. Amer. Nat., July, 1886, p. 674.

foreshamet, *v.* A less correct form of *forshame*.

foreshape (fôr-shap'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. foreshaped*, *ppr. foreshaping*. [*< fore-1 + shape*.] To shape or mold beforehand; prepare in advance.

But let it be propounded on his part, Or by the seculars before the Synod, And we shall so foreshape the minds of men That by the acclam of most, if not of all, It shall be hailed acceptable. Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fat, III. 3.

fore-sheet (fôr'shêt), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, the rope or tackle which keeps the clue of the foresail in place when the sail is set, or which keeps in place the after end of the jib-boom.—2. *pl.* The space in a boat forward of the foremost thwart.

foreshew (fôr-shô'), *v. t.*; *pret. foreshewed*, *pp. foreshewn*, sometimes *foreshewd*, *ppr. foreshewing*. See *foreshow*.

foreshower (fôr-shô'-ér), *n.* See *foreshower*.

foreship (fôr'ship), *n.* [*< ME. forschipp, < AS. forscip* (= *D. voorschip* = *G. voorschiff* = *Dan. forskib* = *Sw. förskipp*), *< for, fore, before, + ship*: see *fore-1* and *ship*.] The fore part of a ship; the bow.

Their fore-ships al to landward then to turne, and inward bend He bids his mates, and to the deepe flood glad he doth descend. Phaul, Auld, vii.

They had let down the boat into the sea, under colour as though they would have cast anchors out of the fore ship. Acts xvii. 30.

foreshore (fôr'shôr), *n.* The sloping part of a shore, uncovered at low tide; the beach; strand; an advanced or projecting line of shore.

There is a widely spread popular notion that the public have the right of going not merely along the foreshore, but along the edge of the cliff, where by reason of the steepness of the coast there is no foreshore. F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 13.

Castle Baynard . . . which was probably built . . . on open ground which may have been only recently won from the foreshore of the river. J. R. Green, Comp. of Eng., p. 420.

foreshorten (fôr-shôr'ten), *v. t.* In *persp.*, to represent (a figure) in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of the entire length of the object, though only a part of this length is actually shown, as when the object is viewed in an oblique direction: represent (any object, as an arm, a weapon, the branch of a tree) as pointing more or less directly toward the spectator standing in front of the picture, or as in a plane more or less nearly parallel to the spectator's line of sight. The projecting object is shortened in proportion to its approach to the perpendicular to the plane of the picture and in consequence appears of a just length. Often used figuratively.

As 'tis a greater mystery in the art Of painting to foreshorten any part Than draw it out, as 'tis in books the chief Of all perfections to be plain and brief. S. Butler, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

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Figural shortenings are when we look back on them across so many ages, . . . a whole century seems like a mere wild chase. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 8.

foreshortened, *in Adv.* See *displayed*.

foreshortening (fôr-shôr'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *foreshorten*, *v.*] In *persp.*, the representation of figures pointing more or less directly toward the spectator standing in front of the picture, or away from a plane perpendicular to the spectator's line of sight, but shown in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of their just length.

They adopted his forced attitudes and violent foreshortening without a touch of his joyous grace. The Portofino, March, 1898, p. 68.

The shadows were a company in themselves; the extent of the room exaggerated them to a gigantic size, and from the low position of the candle the light struck upwards and produced deformed foreshortening. R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

foreshot (fôr'shot), *n.* The first portion of liquid that comes over in the distillation of low wines. It is a milky liquid abounding in fuel-oil.

foreshow (fôr-shô'), *v. t.*; *pret. foreshowed*, *pp. foreshown*, sometimes *foreshewd*, *ppr. foreshowing*. [Also written *foreshew*; *< fore-1 + show*. Cf. *AS. forsecgian*, *foresee*, *provide*, = *G. vorsechen*, *look forward or forth*.] To show, represent, or exhibit beforehand; fore-taken.

What else is the law but the gospel foreshowed? Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

His house of life being Libra; which foreshewd He should be a merchant, and should trade with balance. B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

foreshowt (fôr'shō), *n.* [*< foreshow, v.*] A sign given beforehand; a foretoken.

foreshower (fôr-shô'-ér), *n.* One who foreshows or predicts. Also spelled *foreshawer*.

Now is Daniel called to be the fore-shower of the judgment (of God), neither saluting the king nor praying his gifts. Jope, Kipos, of Daniel, v.

foreshown, Past participle of *foreshow*.

foreside (fôr'sid), *n.* [= *D. voorzijde* = *G. vorseite* = *Dan. forside*; *as fore-1 + side-1*.] 1. The front side.

Now when these counterfoits were thus uncased out of the fore side of their forgerie. Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 29.

2. Same as *foreshore*. [New Eng.]

foresight (fôr'sait), *n.* [*< ME. forsyghte, forseygt* (not in AS.; = *OHG. forsmiht*, *MHG. G. vorseht*); *< fore-1 + sight*. In defn. 3, 4, a modern compound of the same elements.] 1. The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge.

Some clerks maintain that Heaven at first foresaw, And in the virtue of foresight decrees. Dryden, Cuck and Fox, I. 610.

Dogs and foxes exhibit a well-marked anticipation of future events, in hiding food to be eaten hereafter. But it is first in the human race that such foresight becomes highly conspicuous, and the difference between civilized and savage men in this respect is probably even more marked than the difference between savage men and the higher allied mammals. J. Fiske, Commo Philos., II. 92.

2. Provident care; prudence in guarding against evil; precaution.

Nor aw'd by Foresight, nor mis-led by Chance, Imperious Death directs his Rhon Lance. Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

In anticipation of the heavy equatorial rains, . . . we had had the windows put up: a fortunate piece of foresight, for before midnight the rain came down in torrents. Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. III.

3. In *surv.*, a forward sight or reading of a leveling staff; any bearing taken by a compass forward.—4. The sight on the muzzle of a gun.—*Syn.* *Provision*, *foremost*, *precaution*.

foresighted (fôr'sâ'ted), *a.* Foreseeing; prescient; provident. [Rare.]

foresightful (fôr'sâ't-ful), *a.* [*< foresight + -ful*.] Prescient; provident; foreseeing. [Rare.]

Death gave him not such pangs as the foresightful care he had of his silly successor. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

foresight (fôr'sin), *n.* An omen; divination. Plauto.

foresignify (fôr-sig'n-i-fi), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. foresignified*, *ppr. foresignifying*. To signify beforehand; foretoken; typify; foreshow.

Why do these [pains] so much offend and displease their taste? . . . being prophetic discoveries of Christ already present whose future coming the other pains did but foreshignify. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 40.

Prophets . . . have no certainty, because they have no natural causality nor proportion to those effects which many times they are said to foreshignify. Sir Taylor, Works (ed. 1685), I. 602.

foresite (fôr-sâ'zit), *n.* [After G. R. Forest of Porto Ferrajo in Elba.] A zeolitic mineral

occurring with the tourmalin of the island of Elba. It resembles stilbite, and may perhaps be identical with it.

foresketch (fôr'sketch), *n.* In art, a first or tentative sketch; a study.

foresketchy (fôr'sketch-i), *a.* [*foresketch* + *-y*.] Having the quality or appearance of a sketch. *W. W. Story.*

foreskin (fôr'skin), *n.* The hood or fold of skin which covers the head of the penis; the prepuce.

foreslack, *v. t.* See *for slack*.

foresleeve (fôr'sleev), *n.* [*ME. foreslevo, foreslevo*; *< fore- + sleeve*.] 1. The part of a sleeve between the elbow and the wrist.

In kirtle and kouture by a knyft bi his syde,
Of a foresew sleeve wite the foresewes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 80.

2. A sleeve or a partial sleeve of a different material or color from the body of the garment. In the reign of Henry VII, and later the foresleeves were separate and ornamental articles of dress, and were put on or thrown off at pleasure.

A doublet of yellow satin, and the foresleeves of it of cloth of gold.
Quoted in Archaeologia, XXVIII, 372.

A pair of silken foresleeves to a satin breastplate is garment good enough.
Machin, Dumb Knight (1808).

foreslow, *v.* See *for slow*.

foresnaffet, *v. t.* To restrain or prohibit.

Had not I foresnaffed my mynde by votarys promise,
Not too yoke in wedlock?
Stanchurst, Aneid, iv. 17.

forespeak (fôr-spēk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forespoke* (obs. *forespake*), pp. *forespoken*, ppr. *forespeaking*. [*< fore- + speak*.] In earlier use in the pp. *forespoken*, *q. v.* 1. To forewarn; foretell or predict. [Obsolete or provincial.]

My mother was half a witch, never any thing that she
forespake but came to pass.
Hein. and Pl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2. To engage beforehand; buy a thing before it is in the market; bespeak: as, that calf is *forespoken*. [Scotch.]

forespeak², *v. t.* See *for speak*.

forespeaker (fôr-spē'kər), *n.* An introducer; one who or that which bespeaks entertainment for another.

Wee must get him . . . gloves, scarves, and fannos to
bee sent for presents, which might be as it were *fore-*
speakers for his entertainment.
Bretton, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 10.

forespeaking (fôr-spē'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *forespeak*, *v.*] A foretelling; a prediction; also, a preface.

And yet were there some in that assembly of people
which did confecto (because of the *forespeaking* of death)
yt he had spoken of the torments of the cross.
J. Udall, On John xli.

forespeech (fôr-spēch), *n.* [*< ME. forespeche, < AS. forespēce, foresprece*, a preface, *< fore- + spece, speech*; see *fore-1* and *speech*.] A preface.

forespeed (fôr-spēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fore-spaid, forespeded*, ppr. *forespeeding*. [*< fore- + speed*.] To outrun; outspeed. [Rare.]

Eager at the sound, Columbia
In the way *foresped* the rest. *Prof. Blackie.*

forespend, *v. t.* See *for spend*.

forespoken (fôr-spō'kən), *p. a.* [*< ME. *forespoken, < AS. forespēcen, foresprecen, foresprecan, foresaid, fore, for, before, + spreccan*, pp. of **sprecan*, speak. Cf. *forespeak*.] Foretold; predicted.

forespurrer (fôr-spēr'ər), *n.* One who spurs or rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly summer was at hand,
As this *fore spurrer* comes before his lord.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 0.

forest (fôr'est), *n.* and *a.* [Early med. E. also *forrest*; *< ME. forest*, *< OF. forest*, *F. forêt* = *Fr. forest*, *foresta* = *Sp. Pg. foresta* (simulating *Sp. Pg. flor*, flower) = *It. foresta* = *MHG. forest*, *forest*, and prob. *OHG. forst*, *MHG. forst*, *U. forst* = *Dan. forst* (in comp.), although some German writers patriotically attempt to connect this form with *OHG. foraha, forha*, *MHG. forhe*, *U. fähre* = *E. fir*), *< ML. foresta, foresta*, *L. forestum, forastum*, *n.* *forests* and *forastus*, *m.* a forest, prop. a forest or space of ground over which the rights of the chase were reserved; sometimes distinguished as an open wood, as opposed to *parcs*, an inclosed wood, a park (cf. *frith* in both senses). *ML. foresta* also means a private fish-pond or fishing-place; in both senses it appears to involve the notion of interdiction (as regards cultivation or common use); cf. *ML. forstare*, proscribe, put under ban, lit. put outside or

apart; *ML. L.L. forasticus*, out of doors, public, *ML. forastrius*, strange, foreign, outside; all *< L. foris, foras*, outside, out of doors: see *foreign*.] 1. *n.* 1. A tract of land covered with trees; a wood, usually one of considerable extent; a tract of woodland with or without inclosed intervals of open and uncultivated ground.

Ettrick Forest is a fair *forest*,
In it grows made a semelle tree.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI, 22).
This is the *forest* primeval. The murmuring pines and
the hemlocks . . .
Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their
bosoms.
Longfellow, Evangeline, Prol.

2. In Great Britain, a designation still retained for some large tracts of land or districts formerly but not now covered with trees or constituting royal forests (see below), especially such as have some of the distinctive characteristics or uses of wild or broken woodland, as the Forest of Dean in England or some of the deer-forests of Scotland.

We have many forests in England without a stick of
timber upon them. *Wetwood, Dict. Eng. Etymology.*

3. In *Eng. law*, and formerly also in *Scots law*, a territory of woody grounds and pastures privileged for wild beasts and fowls of chase and warren to rest and abide in, generally belonging to the sovereign, and set apart for his recreation, or granted by him to others, under special laws, and having officers specially appointed to look after it; a hunting-preserve maintained at public expense for royal or aristocratic use; specifically called a *royal forest*. Such forests were once very numerous, and often of great extent; but most of them have been disafforested, and those still kept up are now chiefly used as public pleasure-grounds.

Forests are waste grounds belonging to the king, replenished with all manner of chase or venery, which are under the king's protection, for the sake of his recreation and delight.
Blackstone, Com., i. viii.

It may happen that the wastes of two or more manors adjoin, and sometimes the common, or moor, or what ever it may be called, is a *royal forest*—that is, a hunting preserve created since the Conquest. The presence of trees, I need hardly say, is not required to make a forest in this sense. The great mark of it is the absence of enclosures.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 40.

Charter of the Forest. See *charter*. **Drift of the forest.** See *drift*. **Forest-bed group.** In *Eng. geol.*, a division of the so-called *cray* (which see). It is but a few feet in thickness, but is exposed for many miles along the coast of Norfolk. It contains a great variety of organic remains, among which are cones of trees, leaves of various plants, land-shells, and bones of mammals, birds, and reptiles. **Ordinance of the forest.** See *ordinance*.

Pure forest. A forest consisting wholly of one kind of trees: in contradistinction to a *mixed forest*, in which the trees are of several kinds. **Right of forest.** the right or franchise of keeping, for the purpose of venery and warren, all animals pursued in field sports in a certain territory or product of woody ground and pasture. **Submarine forest.** a geological phrase applied to beds of impure peat, consisting of roots, stems, and branches of trees, etc., occupying the sites on which they grew, but which by change of level are now submerged by the sea. Such submarine forests do not contain any trees that are not found growing at the present time. They belong to the recent or Quaternary period, and occur above the boulder-clay. They have been traced for several miles along the margins of the estuaries on the north and south shores of the county of Fife in Scotland. **Syn. Forest, Wood, Woods, Woodland, Grove, Chase, Park.** Of some of these words the earlier and the later use differ very much. *Forest* implies a large body of trees growing naturally, or the tract considered as covered with trees. It formerly always implied the presence of animals of the chase. *Wood* or *woods* is like *forest*, except in being smaller. *Woodland* differs from *woods* in emphasizing the land or tract upon which the trees stand. A *grove* is a cluster of trees not sufficiently extensive to be called a *wood*. A *chase* is, in strictness, open *woods* of indefinite extent, especially set apart for hunting, but the word survives as applied to places from which the animals have disappeared. A *park* is primarily an inclosure of considerable size; the word is now often applied to a piece of land set apart for public recreation and more or less elaborately adapted by art to that end, as *Regent's Park* in London and *Central Park* in New York.

He [William the Conqueror] ordered whole villages and towns to be swept away to make *forests* for the deer. Not satisfied with sixty-eight royal *forests*, he laid waste an immense district to form another in Hampshire, called the *New Forest*.
Jacobs, Child's Hist. Eng., viii.

Like the leaves of the *forest*, when summer is green,
That host, with their banners, at sunset were seen.
Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

A terrace walk, and half a rood
Of land, set out to plant a wood.
Swift, tr. of Horace's Satires, vi.
There is a pleasure in the pathless woods;
Byron, Child's Harold, iv. 178.

Over the *woodlands* brown and bare, . . .
Silent, and soft, and slow
Descends the snow. *Longfellow, Snowflakes*.

A copse in which the Wood-nymphs shrove;
(No wood) it rather seems a grove.
Shak., Cephalus and Procris (Poems, ed. 1640).

Then cross the common into Darnley about
To show Sir Arthur's deer. *Tennyson, The Brook*.
You have fed upon my sagacious,
Disparke'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to forests; *syn.*: as, *forest law*.

It will be found that all *forest* and game laws were introduced into Europe at the same time and by the same policy as gave birth to the feudal system.
Blackstone, Com., ii. xxvii.

Forest court, devil oak, etc. See the nouns. **Forest law**, the old English system of law (now obsolete in its most characteristic features) under which royal forests were preserved and extended.

In the new forests were exercised the most horrid tyrannies and oppressions under colour of *forest law*.
Blackstone.

It was with the utmost reluctance that the clergy admitted the declaration of the legate Hugo Pierleoni, that the king might arrest and punish clerical offenders against the *forest law*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., i. 202.

Forest liberties, a phrase sometimes used to designate grants by the crown to subjects, conferring a right to the enjoyment of privileges in a royal forest or to afford waste lands; also the privilege so granted.

forest (fôr'est), *v. t.* [= *ML. forestare*, convert into a forest; from the noun. Cf. *afforest, disforest*.] To cover with trees or wood; *afforest*.

The Appalachian ranges . . . originally were densely forested from extreme north-east to extreme south-west.
J. D. Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 307.

fore-staff (fôr'stáf), *n.* Same as *cross-staff*, 1. **forestage** (fôr'es-tāj), *n.* [*< forest + age*.] In *Eng. law*: (a) A duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters. (b) An old service paid by foresters to the king.

forestal (fôr'es-tál), *a.* [*< ML. *forestalis*, in noun, *forestale*, forest right; as *forest + al*.] Pertaining or relating to or derived from forests: as, *forestal rights*.

What remains of the hereditary land and *forestal* revenue of the crown is now intrusted to certain officers called commissioners of woods, forests, and land revenue.
Chambers, Cyc. Univ. Knowledge, XII, 589.

forestall (fôr'stál'), *v. t.* [*< ME. forstallen, forstall*, *< for-, fore-, + stall*, a fixed place, a stall (in the market).] 1. To buy up, as merchandise, before it has reached the market or before market-hours, and hence by taking advantage of others in any way, with the intention of selling again at an unduly increased price.

That they *forstalle* no fish by the way, nor none other
vittelle conuynge to the market of the cite.
English Glöbe (E. E. T. 3.), p. 206.

Suffer not these rich men to buy up all, to ingross, and
forestall, and with their monopoly to keep the market alone
as please them. *Sir F. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), l.

2. In *law*, to obstruct or stop up, as a way; intercept on the road.

An ugly serpent, which *forestall'd* their way.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xv. 47.

3. To diminish; deprive by something preceding.

This Council of the Lord Howard his Father followed;
and King James, perceiving what their Meaning was
thought it stood not with his Honour to be *fore-stalled*
out of his own Realm.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 220.

May
This night *forestall* him of the coming day.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5.

4. To take or bring forth in advance of something or somebody else; hinder by preoccupation or prevention; anticipate; prevent or counteract beforehand.

The reason that the Latin Tongue found not such Entertainment in the Oriental Parts was that the Greek had
fore-stalled her.
Howell, Letters, ii. 62.

Whenever governments have undertaken to educate, it has been with the view of *forestalling* that spontaneous education which threatened their own supremacy.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 373.

To some extent they [certain historians] are attempts to
forestall the opinion of posterity.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 56.

In the eastern part of the north aisle, the imagination of Jonathan or Pantaleon has *forestalled* somewhat of the Dantesque conception of the Inferno.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 331.

To *forestall* the market, to take an undue advantage in trade, to the injury of a free market, by buying up the whole stock or a controlling share of some kind of merchandise, with the intention of selling it again for more than the just price; or to dissuade persons from bringing their goods to that market, or to persuade them to enhance the price when there.

O, sir, have I *forestalled* your honest market?
R. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 2.

=*Syn.* To monopolize, engross, preoccupy.

forestall², *n.* [*< fore- + stall*, a place.] A footboard.

A fellow stood . . . upon the *forestall* of the carts driving forth the oxen.
Hallam's Peasants, l. 20.

fore-stall (fôr'stâl), *n.* [*< fore- + stall.*] The lookout man who waits before the operator and his victim when a garrote-robbery is to be committed. See *garrote*, *v.* [Great Britain.] **forestaller** (fôr'stâl'ler), *n.* One who forestalls; one who purchases merchandise before it comes to market in order to raise the price.

We ought rather to call him the *forestaller*, . . . like as he that stands in the market way, and takes all up before it comes to the market in g. use and sells it by retail. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 140.

The before-named Statute of Bakera, &c. (31 Hen. III.) gives a good specimen of the mode of dealing with a *fore-staller*, who is pointed out in indignant words to be "an open oppressor of poor people and of all the commonalty, and an enemy of the whole shire and country."

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 368.

Three hundred years ago, these speculators would have been sent to prison as *forestallers* of the market. *The American*, VI. 164.

forestalling (fôr'stâl'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *forestall*, *v.*] The act of engrossing the possession or control of goods for sale; specifically, in *old Eng. law*, the buying or contracting for any merchandise or provisions coming in the way to market, or before market-hours, or dissuading persons from bringing their goods or provisions to that market, or persuading them to enhance the price there: it was formerly a punishable offense.

fore-startling (fôr'stâr'ling), *n.* An ice-breaker placed before the starting of a bridge. *J. H. Knight*.

forestay (fôr'stâ), *n.* [*< fore- + stay.*] Naut., a strong rope (now generally of wire, and double) extending forward from the head of the foremast to the knight-heads to support the mast.

forestaynet, *n.* [ME., also *forestanyng*, appar. corrupt form for *forestennet*. See *forestennet*, *f. 6*, *forestennet*.] The forward part of a ship. Broken one the *forestaynet*, taken there colder (ables). *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 742.

forest-bug (fôr'st-bug), *n.* A bug of the genus *Pentatomia*; a wood-bug.

forest-court (fôr'st-kôrt), *n.* See *forest court*, under *court*.

forester (fôr'es-tër), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forrester*, *< ME. forester, forster, foster, < OF. forestier*. Pr. *forrester* = Sp. *forester* = OHG. *forestar*, *forstâr*, MHG. *forestâr*, G. *forster*, *< ML. forstarius*, a *forester, < foresta*, a *forest*; see *forest*. Hence the proper names *Forester, Forrester, Forster, Foster*.] 1. An officer appointed to watch or keep a forest; one who has the charge of a forest; also, one whose occupation is the management of the timber on an estate or in a forest belonging to a government.

No that ballif, ne forester, ne soffrede hem nower come, To sowe, ne to other thing, that for bestes here inome. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 390.

Before him came a forester of Doun, Wet from the woods, with notice of a hart Taller than all his fellows, milky white, First seen that day. *Tennyson, Gerald*.

2. An inhabitant of a forest or wild country.

Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable as might be wished. *Keats*.

Without discipline, the favorite child, Like a neglected forester, runs wild. *Cowper, Progress of Error*, I. 362.

3. One who is versed in forestry. — 4. A forest-tree. [Rare.]

This tree is more conspicuous in flowers and the herbaceous offspring than in *foresters*. *Keats*.

5. The giant kangaroo, *Macropus major*. Mrs. E. Meredith, *My Home in Tasmania*, p. 172. — 6. The popular name of sundry moths of the fam-

grapevine, being of a pale-bluish color with light-orange bands across the middle of each joint. There are two annual generations, and the larva transforms in pupa in a slight cocoon on or just beneath the surface of the ground. **forest-fly** (fôr'est-flî), *n.* A popular name in England for various blood-sucking flies of the genus *Hippobosca*, originally *H. equina*; a hippoboscid. They are found in woodlands, and are very troublesome to horses and other animals lighting about the eyes and mouth, or creeping under the tail, and piercing the skin with their sharp beaks.

forest-folk (fôr'est-fôk), *n.* Dwellers in the forest: with reference to men, or sometimes to beasts and birds, or to imagined creatures of the woods, such as elves, gnomes, satyrs, dryads, etc.

There are in the woods occasional meanings, premonitions of change, which are inaudible to the dull ears of men, but which, I have no doubt, the *forest-folk* hear and understand. *C. D. Warner, In the Wilderness*, iv.

forestick (fôr'stik), *n.* The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

The oaken log, green, huge, and thick, And on its top the stout back stick; The knotty *forestick* laid apart. *Whittier, Snow Bound*.

You want first a large backlog, which does not rest on the andirons. . . . Then you want a *forestick* on the andirons, and on these build a fire of lighter stuff. *C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies*, p. 6.

forestine (fôr'es-tin), *a.* [*< forest + -ine.*] Pertaining to or living or growing in the woods: as, *forestine fruit-eaters*.

In the tropics, where *forestine* animals are most developed, the nuts often reach a very high stage of evolution. The coconut is a familiar example. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 438.

It is a woodland plant, native to your forests, and far more *forestine* in aspect and habit than our English vine. *G. Allen, Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 108.

forestless (fôr'est-less), *a.* [*< forest + -less.*] Without forest.

Should speak of our land as a *forestless* area of grass. *The American*, IX. 168.

forest-lizard (fôr'est-lîz'ard), *n.* A fossil saurian, *Hylonomus armatus*, discovered in 1832 by Mantell in the forest of Tilgate, England, whence the name. It was about 25 feet long.

forest-marble (fôr'est-mâr'bl), *n.* In *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Great Oolite group, lying between the cornbrash and the Great or Bath Oolite. This formation is extraordinarily variable, both in lithological character and in thickness. It has been used to some extent, after publishing, for ornamental purposes. It was named by W. Smith from the Forest of Wyckwood in Wiltshire.

forestone (fôr'stôn), *n.* A piece of cast-iron which lies across the hearth with its ends resting between the keystones, and which can be moved toward the front or back of the hearth as required. It is a part of the small rectangular furnace called the "fore-hearth," used in the smelting of lead, and chiefly in Scotland and the north of England.

forest-ox (fôr'est-ok), *n.* A book-name of the small wild ox of Celebes, *Anoa depressicornis*, translating the native name, *kapi-mutan*.

forest-peat (fôr'est-pêt), *n.* Wood peat.

forestral (fôr'es-trâl), *a.* An erroneous form of *forestal*.

Most of the New England States are now engaged in the serious investigation of their *forestal* condition. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 601.

forestry (fôr'es-trî), *n.* [*< forest + -ry*, after *ML. forestaria, forestarius, forestarius*.] 1. The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber. — 2. Forestage; the privileges of a royal forest.

forest-steading (fôr'est-sîd'ing), *n.* A farmhouse and offices in a royal forest.

The "forest steading of Oakesley" is first mentioned in history shortly after the beginning of the 16th century. *Large Brit.* X. 18.

forest-tree (fôr'est-trî), *n.* A tree of the forest; specifically, any tree not a cultivated fruit-tree. **forestry**, *a.* [*< forest + -ry.*] Wooded; covered with forest. [Rare.]

For then their sylvan kind most highly honour'd were, When the whole country to us was *forestry*, and we Laid loosely in the woods, which now thus people'd be. *Drayton, Polydoron*, xlii. 47.

foresummer (fôr'es-ûm'mër), *n.* Early summer.

The terrible winter and *foresummer* of 1854-55. *The American*, XIV. 254.

foreswath, *p. a.* See *forswath*. Sir P. Sidney. **foret** (fôr'â), *n.* [F. a drill, borer, gimlet, *< furor*, drill, bore, *< L. furare = E. bore*.] In gun-making, a gimlet or drill used for boring the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

fore-tackle (fôr'tak'l), *n.* Same as *pendant-tackle*.

foretaken (fôr'tâ'ku), *a.* Received or adopted beforehand.

I am to require . . . that you will lay your hearts void of *foretaken* opinions. Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, v.

foretaste (fôr'tâst'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foretasted*, ppr. *foretasting*. 1. To taste before possession; have previous experience of; enjoy by anticipation. — 2. To taste before another. [Rare.]

Foretasted fruit, Profaned first by the serpent. Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 339.

foretaste (fôr'tâst'), *n.* [*< foretaste, v.*] A taste beforehand; anticipation; enjoyment in advance.

It [holy music] is the sweetest companion and improvement of it here upon earth, and the very earnest and foretaste of heaven. *Sp. Atterbury, Sermons*, II. xxi.

Because of accomplished bliss which you can see, Though but in distant prospect, and not feel His soul refresh'd with foretaste of the joy? *Cowper, Task*, vi. 769.

Foretaste of the coming days of mirth. William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 171.

foretaster (fôr'tas'tër), *n.* One who tastes beforehand or before another; one who enjoys something by anticipation.

foreteach (fôr'tîch'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foretaught*, ppr. *foreteaching*. To teach or instruct beforehand.

And underneath his filthy feet did tread The sacred things, and holy hearers *foretaught*. Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vii. 12.

foreteam (fôr'tîm), *n.* [*< fore- + team*, appar. here repr. *L. team*, beam, pole, tongue (of a vehicle).] The front shaft or pole of a wheeled vehicle.

Their chariots in their *foreteams* broke. Chapman, *Iliad*, xvi. 383.

foretell (fôr'tel'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foretold*, ppr. *foretelling*. I. *trans.* To tell beforehand, or in advance of the event; predict; prophesy.

Cato of Utica . . . discovered afar off, and long *foretold*, the approaching ruin of his country. Bacon, *Moral Fables*, v. Expi.

Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*. Pope.

Many men that stumble at the threshold Are well *foretold* that danger lurks within. Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 7.

— *Syn.* To vaticinate; *Foretell, Prophecy, Predict, Presage, Forebode, Prognosticate*, may represent the act of a person, correctly or incorrectly, ascertaining what will happen. *Foretell* is the general word for telling beforehand, and generally correctly. *Prophecy* and *predict* are often used lightly for *foretell*, but in strictness they are more forcible words, *prophecy*, through its use in the Scripture, often implying supernatural help, and *predict* precision of calculation or knowledge. *Presage* implies superior wisdom or perception; to *forebode* is to anticipate or prophesy evil, especially indefinite evil. To *prognosticate* is to *foretell* by studying signs or symptoms: as, to *prognosticate* bad weather or the course of a disease. See *omen*.

The southern wind Doth play the trumpet to his purposes, And, by his hollow whistling in the leaves, Foretells a tempest and a blustering day. Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, v. 1.

For, by the warning of the Holy Ghost, I *prophecy* that I shall die to night. Tennyson, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

A cunning mathematician, penetrating the subtle weight of stars, *predicts* the planet which eyes had never seen. Emerson, *Courage*.

Drusus advises, Which he hath sent propitious, some great good *Presaging*. Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 612.

Oh ye fountains, meadows, hills, and groves, Forebode not any severing of our loves! Wordsworth, *Immortality*, xl.

Of thee this I *prognosticate*, Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date. Shak., *Sonnets*, xlv.

II. *intrans.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel . . . have likewise *foretold* these days. Acts III. 24.

foreteller (fôr'tel'ëry), *n.* One who foretells, predicts, or prophesies.

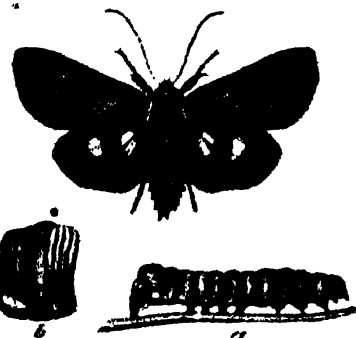
A minstrel of the natural year, Foreteller of the seasons' tale, With harbingers of spheres and tides. Emerson, *Woodnotes*, I.

forethink (fôr'tîngk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forethought*, ppr. *forethinking*. [*< ME. forthynken; < fore- + think.*] I. *intrans.* To think or contrive beforehand. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To think, consider, contrive, or contemplate beforehand. [Rare.]

For thou goest with thyself *forethinking* That thou take with thee pen, paper, and yoke. *Balcan Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

Now the need inflames me, When I *forethink* the hard conditions Our states must undergo, except in time We do redeem ourselves to liberty. B. Jonson, *Caesar*, I. 1



Eight-spotted Forester, *Alypia octomaculata*, natural size. a, larva; b, side view of one joint, enlarged.

Ry Zeyheria. The eight-spotted forester, *Alypia octomaculata*, is a pretty black species with large yellow spots, the larva of which is one of the blue caterpillars of the

The motion, lady
To me, I can assure you, is not sudden,
But welcom'd and forethought.

Lord, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

forethink², *v.* See *forthink*.
forethought (fôr'thî't), *n.* [*< ME. forethouht, forthought; < fore- + thought.*] 1. A thinking beforehand; previous consideration; premeditation.

This materia more gitt will I mende, so for to fulfill my
for thought. *York Plays, p. 13.*

Devises by heat will and testament are always more
favoured in construction than formal deeds, which are
presumed to be made with great caution, forethought, and
advice. *Blankettime, Conn.*

His good was mainly an intent,
His evil not of forethought done.

Whittier, My Namesake.

2. Provident care; prudence.

The native race would still have had to learn from the
colonists industry and forethought, the arts of life, and the
language of England. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

forethoughtful (fôr'thât-fûl), *a.* [*< fore-
thought, n., + -ful.*] Having forethought.
[Rare.]

foretime (fôr'tîm), *n.* A time previous to the
present, or to a time alluded to or implied.

His people, to whom all foreign matters in foretime were
odious, began to wish in their beloved prince experience
by travel. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.*

The outward, visible Athens seemed unchanged. There
she sat, as in the foretime, on her citadel rock.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 180.

foretoken (fôr'to-ku), *n.* [*< ME. foretôken, for-
tôken, fortaken, < AS. foretâcan, fortâcan, < fore-
for, before, + tâcan, a sign, token: see fore- and
taken, n.*] A prognostic; a premonitory sign.

It may prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune.

Sir P. Sidney.

foretoken (fôr'tô-ku), *v. t.* [*< ME. foretôkenen
(not found), < AS. foretâcanian, foreshow, < fore-
tâcan, a foretoken: see foretôken, n.*] To be-
token beforehand; prognosticate; foreshadow.

Whilst strange prodigious signs foretoken blood.

Daniel.

The boat is said to turn, sometimes, when there is no
wind to move it, and according to the position which it
takes, to foretoken various events, good and evil.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II, 320.

foretokening (fôr-tô-ku'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of
foretoken, v.] Indication in advance.

The dictator himself, for his part, hath given a good
foretokening and promise of a comit commoner, in elect-
ing his general of horsemen from out of the commons.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 218.

fore-tooth (fôr'tôth), *n.* A tooth in the fore
part of the mouth; any tooth socketed in the
premaxillary bone; an incisor. [Properly
written as two words.]

foretop (fôr'top), *n.* [*< ME. foretop, fortop,
foretop (def. 1); < fore- + top.*] 1. The fore-
head.

His fax [hair] and his foretoppe was flitterede togeders.

Morte Arthur, l. 64. (Halliwell.)

Blessynge of hym that apertely in the busche come upon
the head of Joseph, and upon the foretop of Nazarey.

Wyclif, Deut. xxxiii. 10 (Oxf.).

2. A lock of hair, either natural or in a wig,
long enough to lie on the forehead, but some-
times erect or brushed up, worn by both ladies
and gentlemen at various periods until the lat-
ter part of the eighteenth century. The word
is still applied in Suffolk, England, to an erect
tuft of hair.

Her Majesty in the same habit, her fore-top long and
turned aside very strangely. *Evelyn, Diary, May 20, 1667.*

You must first have an especial care so to wear your hat
that it oppress not confusedly this your predominant, or
foretop. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.*

I have been often put out of countenance by the short-
ness of my face, and was formerly at great pains in con-
cealing it by wearing a periwig with a high fore-top, and
letting my beard grow.

Steele, Spectator, No. 17.

3. Naut., the platform erected at the head of
the foremast.

foretopman (fôr'top-mân), *n.*; pl. *foretopmen*
(-men). In a man-of-war, one of a number of
men stationed for duty in the foretop.

foretopmast (fôr'top-mâst or -mast), *n.* The
mast erected at the head of the foremast, above
the foretop.

The ship was under royals and foretopmast studdail.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxix.

forever (fôr-ev'er), *adv.* [Prop. as two words:
for, prep.; ever, adv.] A common mode of
writing *for ever* (which see, under *ever*).

The homologue of Eternity

Sayeth this incessantly.

For ever, never!

Never, forever!

Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

forevermore (fôr-ev'er-môr), *adv.* [Prop. as
two words: *for, prep.; evermore, adv.*] *For
ever hereafter.*

I am he that liveth, and was dead; and behold, I am
alive for evermore, Amen. *Rev. I. 18.*

forevouch (fôr-vouch'), *v. t.* To vouch, avow,
or declare beforehand.

Must be of such unnatural degree
That monsters it, or your forevouch'd affection
Fall into taint. *Shak., Lear, i. 1.*

forewall, *n.* [*ME. forewal, forwal, < AS. fore-
weall, < fore-, fore-, + weall, wall.*] An outer
wall. *Wyclif, Isa. xxvi. 1 (Purv.).*

foreward¹ (fôr'wârd), *a.* A rare and obsolete
(but more original) form of *forward*¹.

foreward² (fôr'wârd), *n.* [*< ME. foreward, for-
ward; < foreward, a.*] The van; the front;
the advance.

After the foreward com the cartage and the prayes that
was grete, and hem conditid Adax with xxi men, and after
in the foreward com Orleans. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 276.*

My foreward shall be drawn out all in length,

Consisting equally of horse and foot.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

foreward³, *n.* See *forward*².

forewarn (fôr-wâr'n'), *v. t.* To warn, admonish,
or advise beforehand; give previous notice to.

Young Cherebus . . .

(Had) lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;

Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetic maid.

Dryden, Æneid, II, 464.

This day I forewarn thee of death and disgrace.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II, 154.

forewarning (fôr-wâr'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of
forewarn, v.] A premonition.

Sometimes God orders things so as a sin is made a great
sin by such forewarnings; so he contrived circumstances
in Judas his sinning. *Goodman, Works, III, 523.*

forewastet, *v. t.* See *forwaste*.

foreway (fôr-wâ), *n.* A highroad. *Halliwell.*
[North. Eng.]

foreweary, *v. t.* See *forweary*.

foreweep (fôr-wép'), *v. t.* To weep before;
usher in with weeping. *Darwin.*

The sky in sullen drops of rain

Forewept the morn.

Churchill, The Duellist, l. 155.

foreweigh (fôr-wâ'), *v. t.* To estimate in ad-
vance; count the cost of beforehand.

Where each indulgence was foreweighed with care,

And the grand maxims were to save and spare.

Crabbe, Works, IV, 98.

foreweting, *n.* Same as *forewetting*.

forewind (fôr-wînd), *n.* 1. A wind that blows
a vessel forward on her course; a fair wind.

Give us your forewinds fairly, fill our wings,

And steer us right.

Fletcher, Mad Lover, Prol.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by forewinds borne.

Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 25.

2. The leader of a gang of reapers. [Prov.
Eng.]

fore-wing (fôr-wîng), *n.* In entom., one of the
anterior wings of an insect: often used for the
termina of *Orthoptera*, the homelytra of *He-
miptera*, and even for the elytra of *Coleoptera*,
all of these being modified anterior wings.
[Properly written as two words.]

forewish (fôr-wîsh'), *v. t.* To wish beforehand.

The wisest sort ceased not to do what in them lay to pro-
cure that the good commonly forewish'd might in time
come to effect. *Kneller, Hist. Turks.*

forewit, *v. t.* [*ME. forewiten (pret. forewit, for-
wout), < AS. forewitan (pret. forewâd), foreknow,
< for-, before, + witan, know, wit: see fore-
and wit, v.*] To foreknow.

Though God forewit it, or that it was wrought.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 420.

forewit (fôr-wî't), *n.* [*< ME. forewit; < fore-
+ wit, knowledge. Cf. forewit, v.*] 1. Timely
knowledge; precaution; foresight.

Seynt Gregorie was a gode pope, and hadde a gode forewit.

Pierce Plowman (B), v. 166.

After wits are dearly bought;

Let thy forewit guide thy thought.

Southwell.

2. [*< for- + wit, a clever man.*] One who puts
himself forward as a leader in matters of taste
or criticism.

Not that the fore-wits, that would draw the rest

Unto their liking, always like the best.

R. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, prol.

forewiteret, *n.* One who foreknows. *Chaucer.*

forewitting, *n.* [*ME. forewitting, < AS. fore-
writung, foreknowledge, verbal n. of forewitan,
fore- + wit, see forewit, v.*] The act of foreknow-
ing; foreknowledge. *Chaucer.*

forewoman (fôr-wûm'an), *n.*; pl. *forewomen*
(-wîm'en). The head woman in a workshop

or of a department in a shop, etc. Compare
foreman.

foreword (fôr'wôrd), *n.* [*< fore- + word, after
G. vorwort (= D. vorderwort = Dan. forord;
Sw. förord), preface, < vor, = E. fore- + wert
= E. word.*] A preface or introduction to a lit-
erary work: a word seldom used.

foreworld (fôr'wêrld), *n.* [*= G. vorwelt = Dan.
forverden = Sw. förverld; as fore- + world.*] A
previous world or state of the world; specifi-
cally, the world before the flood. [Poetical.]

It were as wise to bring from Ararat
The fore-world's wood to build the magic pile.

Southey, Thalaba, ix.

foreyard¹ (fôr'yârd), *n.* [*< fore- + yard.*] Naut.,
the lower yard on the foremast of a
square-rigged vessel.

foreyard² (fôr'yârd), *n.* [*< ME. forgerd; <
fore- + yard.*] The yard or court in front
of a house; a front yard.

Cast thou out the forgerd [porche, Oxf.] that is without
the temple. *Wyclif, Apoc. xi. 3 (Purv.).*

forfaint, *a.* [Improp. *forefaint; < for- + faint.*] Very
faint; languishing; pitiful.

And with that word of sorrow, all forefaint

She looked up.

Sackville, Ind. to Mr. for Maga, st. 15.

forfairn (fôr-fârn'), *p. a.* [See, also *forfairn*
(*< ME. forfaren*); pp. of *forfare, q. v.*] For-
lorn; destitute; worn out; jaded.

And tho' wî crazy elid I'm sair forfairn,

I'll be a Brig when ye're a shapeless cairn.

Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

forfang¹, **forfengt**, *n.* [AS. *forfang*, also *for-
feng* and *forfong*, *forfeng*, a seizing, particu-
larly in a legal sense, as in def. (cf. *MLG. vor-
rank = ODan. forfang = Sw. forfång, damage,
detriment*), *< forfan* (pret. *forfeng*, pp. *forfang-
en, forfongen*), seize, take (= *OS. forfahan*
(pret. *forfeng*, pp. *forfangan*) = *MLG. vorfah-
en = OHG. firfahan, MHG. verrâhen, G. ver-
fangen*, refl., be caught, = *ODan. forfange, for-
fau, injure, dupe*), *< for- + fan, seize, take,
fang*; see *for- + fan, r.*] In Anglo-Saxon
law: (a) The seizure and rescue of stolen or
lost property, particularly cattle, from the
thief or from persons having illegal posses-
sion. (b) The reward fixed for such seizure or
rescue.

forfang², *n.* [The sense defined rests on an
entry in *Spelman*: *Fleta* has *forfang* in sense
of 'forestalling'; but the word does not occur
in the AS. laws in this sense, which appears
to be due to a misunderstanding of *forfang*¹,
taken, as it is in a Latin version of the AS.
laws, in the sense 'preventive vel anticipatio',
a taking before, *< AS. forfan* (pret. *forfeng*,
pp. *forfangen*), anticipate, *< fore, before, +
fan, take.*] In *old Eng. law*, the taking of provi-
sions from any person in fairs or markets be-
fore the royal purveyors were served with neces-
saries for the sovereign. [A doubtful sense:
see etymology.]

forfare, *v.* [*ME. forfaren, < AS. forfaran, pass
away, perish, tr. destroy (= G. verfahren =
ODan. forfare, perish), < for-, away, + faran,
go, fare: see for- + fare.*] Cf. *forfairn*.
1. *intrans.* To go to ruin; be destroyed; perish.

Whanne they seen pore folk forfare.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6779.

II. *trans.* To destroy; ruin.

Non synful manne he wille forfare.

Paraphrase of the Seven Psalms (ed. Black), p. 2.

Three enemys in this worlde there are,

That coueyte alle men to forfare -

The deuyl, the flesche, the worlde also,

That wykyng mankynde ful myght wo.

Bible's Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 308.

forfault, *v. t.* [Also *forfull*; *< for- + fault*;
appar. suggested by *forfeit*. Cf. *default*.] To
subject to forfeiture; attain; forfeit.

If you be not traitour to the King,

Forfaulted sall thou never be.

Some of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI, 39).

forfaulteret, *n.* [Also *forfaulter*; *< forfault +
-are*. Cf. *forfeiture*.] Forfeiture; attainer.

In the same Parliament Sir William Creighton was also
forfaulted for diverse causes. . . . This forfaulter was con-
cluded, etc. *Holinshed, Chron.*

forfeit (fôr'fî't), *v.* [The *i* has been inserted in
imitation of the F. -fait, as in *counterfeit* (*ME.
rarely -feit, surfeit* (*ME. rarely -fait*); reg. *for-
fet*, *< ME. forfeiten, trespass, transgress, tr. lose
the right to by some transgression, etc.*] *AF.
forfeit*, OF. *forfait*, pp. of *forfaire*, *< ML. foris-
facere, transgress, tr. forfeit, < L. foris, out of*

forge¹ (fôrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forged*, ppr. *forging*. [*ME.* *forgen*, *forge* (metals), form, devise, make falsely, *< OF.* *forgier*, *forgier*, *F. forger* = *Fr. forger* = *Sp. forjar*, *< L. fabricari*, *fabricare*, make (out of wood, stone, metal, etc.), frame, construct, *< fabrica*, a workshop, also a fabric, structure, etc.; see *forge*², *n.*, and *fabricate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To form by heating in a forge and hammering; beat into some particular shape, as a mass of metal.

Ful brighter was the shynnyng of hir hewe
Than in the four the noble forged newe.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 70.

But the same set of tools, perhaps, suffice to the plough-
maker for forging a hundred ploughs, which serve during
the twelve years of their existence to prepare the soil of so
many different farms. *J. S. Mill*.

2. To form or shape out in any way; make by any means; invent.

But not the wyle of this tale upon me,
That I forged it upon my bed.

Lyly, Minor Poems, p. 32.

A thousand pound of wax forged and made she,
As for the morn to don the obsequie,
At sodayn warning had they such huge light.

Rom. of Pasternak (E. E. F. S.), l. 2335.

Fear forged sounds in my deluded ears.

H. Johnson, Postmaster, iv. 6.

He forged . . . toyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, dungeon, wreck.

Templeton, Aylmer's Field.

3. To fabricate by false imitation; specifically, in law, to make a false instrument (including every alteration of or addition to a true instrument) in similitude of an instrument by which one person could be obligated to another, with criminal intent, for the purpose of fraud and deceit; as, to forge coin; to forge a writing. See *forgery*, and compare *counterfeit*, *n.*, 2.

We are contented with the miracles which the Apostles wrought without forging or believing new ones.

Stillington, Sermons, l. 14.

A letter forged! Saint Jude to speed!
Did ever knight so foul a deed?

Scott, Marmion, vi. 16.

-Syn. 1. To hammer out. 2. To fabricate, frame, manufacture, coin.

II. intrans. To commit forgery.

forge² (fôrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forged*, ppr. *forging*. [Origin not clear; perhaps a naut. corruption of *force* (first as *v.*, *t.*); cf. *E. dial. carage* for *carass*, *dispage*, *dispage*, for *dispose*.] **I. intrans.** To move ahead slowly, with difficulty, or by mere momentum; said properly of a vessel, but also of other things; commonly with *ahead*. See *ahead*.

And off she (the ship) forged without a shock

De Quincey.

New communities which forge ahead and prosper

Westminster Rec., CXXVIII. 607.

II. trans. Naut., to force or impel forward; usually with *off*, *on*, *over*, etc.; as, to forge a ship over a shoal.

forgeability (fôr-jâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< forgeable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being forged.

The greater the proportion the free iron bears to the sum of these compounds, the greater the forgeability and weldability of the metal. *Eng. Dict.*, [V. 502.]

forgeable (fôr'jâ-bl), *a.* [*< forge*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being forged, in any sense of the word.

Forgers tread forgeable things

Wych, Pref. to Epistles (ed. Forshall and Madden), vi.

Steel is very malleable and forgeable when heated.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 37.

forgedly, *adv.* With artifice; deceitfully.

Her adversaries might easily get the ciphers which she had made use of to others, and with the same write many things forgedly and falsely. *Camden Elizabeth*, an. 1560

Both falsely and forgedly to deceive me.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of W. B., p. 91.

forger (fôr'jêr), *n.* The owner or superintendent of a forge or iron-works.

The first forgermaster was Giovanni Lewis Morris

The Hammer, LXVI. 181

forger (fôr'jêr), *n.* [*< ME.* *forgere*, *< OF.* *forgier* (also *forgier*, *F. forger*), *< forge*, *forge*; see *forge*¹, *v.*] 1. One who forges, forges, or makes; specifically, a smith; a wright.

God, that is forger of alle thinges

Wych, Ecl. at 5 (Oxf.)

We are forgers of lies.

Job viii. 4.

We have found, in agreement with Transcendentalism, that the experiencing subject must be the sentient agent, for, y thinker, and therewith itself the veritable forger of writing

momentarily lapsing particulars of thought

Wend. IX. 339

One who makes something by false imita-

tion; specifically, one who makes

issues a counterfeit document; a person

of forgery.

Mark them with characters and brands
Like other forgers of men's hands.
R. Butler, Satire upon Plagiaries.

forge-roll (fôrj' rôl), *n.* One of the train of rolls by which a slab or bloom of metal is converted into puddled bars.

forgery (fôr'jêr-i), *n.*; pl. *forges* (-iz). [*< F. forgerie*; as *forge*¹ + *-ry*.] 1. The act of forging or working metal into shape.

Under the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear. *Milton, S. A.*, l. 181.

2. Invention; devising.

They ran well on horseback, but this gallant

Had witchcraft in it.

I, in forgery of shapes and tricks,

Come short of what he did. *Shak., Hamlet*, iv. 7.

3. The act of fabricating or producing falsely; the making of a thing in imitation of another thing, as a legal document, commercial paper or coin, a literary production, a work of art, a natural object, etc., with a view to deceive, mislead, or defraud; specifically, the act of fraudulently making, counterfeiting, or altering any record, instrument, register, note, or the like, to the prejudice of the right of another; as, the forgery of a check or a bond. In criminal law it denotes (at common law) a false making of any instrument by which one person can become obligated to another (including every alteration of or addition to a true instrument), with criminal intent, for purposes of fraud and deceit, the making or altering a writing so as to make the alteration or the writing purport to be the act of some person whose act it is not; the false making of an instrument which purports to be that which it is not, as distinguished from an instrument which purports to be what it really is, but contains false statements. The definition is much enlarged by various statutes in different jurisdictions, under which many acts not originally forgery are punishable as such. See *counterfeit*, *n.*, 2.

In war he practised the same art that he had seen so successful to Marius, of raising a kind of enthusiasm and contempt of danger in his army by the forgery of auspices and divine admonitions. *C. Middleton, Cicero*, l. 141.

Forgery may with us be defined (at common law) to be "the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right."

Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

4. That which is forged, fabricated, falsely or fraudulently devised, or counterfeited; any instrument which fraudulently purports to be that which it is not.

These are but forgeries.

But toys, but tales, but dreams, deceits, and lies

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. Eden.

The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a forgery of the second century.

Butlerland, Works, VIII. 6.

forge-scale (fôr'jâ-skål), *n.* The coating of oxid which forms on iron heated to redness, or to a still higher temperature, as in forging bar-iron, and which may be detached from the metal by bending or hammering. Also called *iron-scale* and *hammer-scale*.

forget (fôr-get'), *v. t.*; pret. *forgot* (*forgat*, obs.), pp. *forgotten*, *forgot*, ppr. *forgetting*. [*< ME.* *forgeten*, *forgiten*, *forgitan*, *forgiten* (pret. *forgat*, *forgat*, *forgat*, pp. *forgeten*, *forgeten*, *forgeten*, *forgeten*), *< AS.* *forgitan*, *forgitan*, *forgitan* (pret. *forgat*, pl. *forgedon*, *forgedon*, *forgedon*, pp. *forgitan*, *forgitan*), *< OS.* *fargatan* = *D.* *vergaten* = *MLG.* *vergeten* = *OHG.* *fargetan*, *MLG.* *vergeten*, *G.* *vergessen* = *ODan.* *forgate*, *forgate* = *Sw.* *forgata*; cf. equiv. *OFries.* *urgeta*, *forgata* = *OHG.* *urgetzen*, *MLG.* *ergetzen*), *forgat*, *< for-* priv. + *gitan*, *gelan*, *get*: see *for-* and *get*.] 1. To lose, temporarily or permanently, the power of recalling to consciousness (something once known or thought of); permit to pass, for a time or for ever, from the mind; cease or fail to remember.

Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgot him.

Gen. xl. 23.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.

Ps. ciii. 2.

Here the matter is treated lightly, as exciting no attention, or passed, as never to be known, or, if known, only to be forgot.

Sir W. Hamilton

The genius of Sallust is still with us. But the Numidians whom he plundered . . . are forgotten.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon

The after-world forgets my name.

Nor do I wish it known.

M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

2. Figuratively, to overlook or neglect in any way; fail to take thought of; lose care for.

Can a woman forget her sucking child? . . . Yes, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee.

Isa. xlv. 15.

The terror of such new and resolute opposition made them forget their wonted valour.

Milton, Hist. Eng. III.

The greater part of the walls, towers, and gates of Salina, not forgetting a gate which has been made out in the long walls themselves, all belong to one general style of masonry.

R. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 160.

To forget one's self, to lose one's dignity or self-control, and say or do something unbecoming in or unworthy of one.

Urge me no more, I shall forget myself.

Shak., J. C., iv. 2.

But I am heated,

And do forget this presence and sagacity:

Your pardon, lady.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.

forgettable, forgettable (fôr-get'â-bl), *a.* [*< forget* + *-able*.] That may be forgotten; easily escaping the memory.

Into the limbo of forgettable and forgotten things.

The Century, XLV. 272.

forgetableness, forgettleness (fôr-get'â-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being forgettable.

Mr. — is a priori argument as to the forgetableness of the non-coincidental experience of the same kind comes to nothing.

Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 177.

forgetful, *a.* [*ME.* also *forgetil*, *forgetel*, *forgetel*; *< AS.* *forgitel*, *forgitel*, *forgytol*, *forgytol*, *< forgitan*, *forgytan*, *forget*: see *forget*.] Disposed to forget; forgetful.

forgetful (fôr-get'fûl), *a.* [*< ME.* *forgetful*, *forgetful*, an irreg. formation (with *-ful* for earlier *-el*), substituted for earlier *forgetel*, *q. v.*] 1. Disposed or apt to forget; easily losing the power of recalling past experience or knowledge to mind.

Not man a forgetful herer, but a doer of work.

Wych, Jan. 1. 22.

Look, Lucius, here's the book I sought for so:

I put it in the pocket of my gown.

Bear with me, good boy, I am much forgetful.

Shak., J. C., iv. 2.

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

In plenty and fulness it may be we are of God more forgetful than were requisite.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Be not forgetful to entertain strangers.

Heb. xiii. 2.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench

Of that forgetful lake benumm not still.

Milton, P. L., II. 74.

And Love would answer with a sigh,

"The sound of that forgetful shore [death]

Will change my sweetness more and more,

Half dead to know that I shall die."

Templeton, In Memoriam, xxxv.

forgetfully (fôr-get'fûl-i), *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

But since it is our duty not to violate the memory of our oppressors, but silently, thankfully, and forgetfully to accept the oppression, we will commemorate only the King's restitution.

South, Works, VIII. xiv.

forgetfulness (fôr-get'fûl-nes), *n.* [*< ME.* *forgetfulness*, *forgetfulness*, etc.; *< forgetful* + *-ness*.] 1. The character or state of being forgetful; proneness to let past experience and knowledge slip from the mind.

Not in entire forgetfulness,

And not in utter nakedness,

But trailing clouds of glory, do we come

From God, who is our home

Wordsworth, Immortality, v.

2. The state of having passed from remembrance or recollection; the fact of having ceased to be remembered; oblivion.

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,

This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,

Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,

Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?

Gray, Elegy, st. 22.

If the noble is often crushed suddenly by the ignoble, one forgetfulness travels after both.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.

3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention.

Truth also love hath put in forgetfulness whence that we sore begone to slight acquaintance

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

The Church of England is grievously charged with forgetfulness of her duty

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

-Syn. 1. Oblivion, etc. See *oblivion*.

forgetivet (fôr-jê-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. *< forget* + *-ive*.] Capable of forging or producing; inventive.

A good sherris sack . . . makes it (the brain) apprehensive, quick, forgetive, full of nimble fiery, and delectable shapes.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

forget-me-not (fôr-get'mê-not), *n.* 1. The ground-pine, *Ajuga Reptans*: the earliest use of the word, in the old English herbalists.

—2. *Myosotis palustris*, a boraginaceous plant of Europe, growing in damp or wet places, and naturalized in some parts of the United States.

It has circinate racemes of sky blue flowers with a yellow center. (See cut under *circinate*.) As the emblem of friendship, it bears a name corresponding in sense to the English name in nearly every language in Europe; but it was not so called in England and France till the early part of the nineteenth century.

Some other similar species of *Myosotis* are frequently cultivated under this name, especially *M. dissitiflora* and the dwarf *M. alpestris*.

8. In Scotland and some parts of England, *Veronica Chamadrys*. See *Veronica*.—Creeping forget-me-not, *Omphalodes verna*, a pretty species of southern Europe, with creeping branches.

forge-train (fôr-'trân'), *n.* In iron-puddling, the series of two pairs of rolls by means of which the slab or bloom is converted into bars. The first pair through which the bloom is passed is called the *roughing-rolls*; the other pair, the *finishing-rolls*. The forge-train is also called the *puddling-rolls*. See *puddle*, *n.*, and *mill-rolls*.

forgettable, forgettability. See *forgettable, forgettability*.

forgette (fôr-zhôt'), *n.* In glove-making, same as *fourette*, 2.

forgetter (fôr-'get-er'), *n.* One who forgets; a heedless person.

forgettingly (fôr-'get-'ing-li), *adv.* By forgetting or for. atfulness.

I had I have forgettably transgressed
Against the dignity of the court.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

forge-water (fôr-'wâ-têr'), *n.* Water in which a blacksmith has dipped his hot irons, used as a popular remedy, as a lotion, for aphthæ, etc., and also drunk as a chalybeate.

forget, n. An obsolete variant of *furrow*.

forgie (fôr-gê'), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *forgive*.

The Lord forgie me for living!

Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

forgift, *n.* [ME., also *forquift*, < *forgiven*, *forgive*; see *forgive*. Cf. *gift*.] Forgiveness.

I wol not have no forquift for nothing.

Chaucer, Good Women 1. 1831.

forgilt, *v.* [ME. *forquiltten*, *forquiltten*, *forquiltten*, < AS. *forquiltan*, forfeit by guilt, make guilty, < *for-* + *quiltan*, be guilty; see *quilt*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make guilty.

All folk was forquiltit,

Thurth thatt thatt Adam was forquiltit.

Geoffrey, Hist., i. 26.

2. To forfeit by guilt.

Thou hast lost out to paradyse (paradise),

We hit for nuffen sen vnywey.

Allegheische Dichtungen (ed. Boddiker), p. 250.

II. *intrans.* To be guilty.

forging (fôr-'jing'), *n.* [< ME. *forjng*; verbal *n.* of *forge*, *v.*] A piece of forged work in metal; a general name for pieces of hammered iron or steel.

There are very few yards in the world at which such forgings could be turned out.

Lives (London).

forging-hammer (fôr-'jing-ham-'er'), *n.* A gold-beaters' heavy hammer, the first of the four hammers used.

forging-machine (fôr-'jing-ma-shen'), *n.* A machine in which heated bars of metal are forged.

forging-press (fôr-'jing-pres'), *n.* A form of hydraulic press for forging iron. The forging is laid on an anvil, which is raised, except a hammer or stop adjusted to give it its required shape and thickness.

forgivable (fôr-'giv-a-bil'), *a.* [< *forgive* + *-abil*.] That may be forgiven; pardonable.

An inconsiderable sum in the variable sum, yet to him that will truly repeat it is a great one.

Chaucer, 10. Sermon (ed. Edw. VI., 1534).

Much is for given to the intense love of the mendicant disciple.

Contemporary Rev., i. 400.

forgive (fôr-'giv'), *v.* [pret. *forquæ*, pp. *forquæ*, ppr. *forquæ*.] [< ME. *forghen*, *forghen*, *forghen*, *forghen*, *forghen*, etc., < AS. *forghian* (pret. *forquæ*, pl. *forghian*, ppr. *forghian*), give up, give up, forgive, remit (a thing, acc., unto a person, dat.) (= OS. *forghian* = D. *vergeven* = MLG. *vergeven*, LG. *vergeben*, *vergeben* = OHG. *forgeben*, MHG. *vergeben*, G. *vergeben* = Icel. *forgefa* = ODan. *forque* (cf. Dan. *tilgive*) = Sw. *förgifva*, forgive, = Goth. *forghian*, give, grant), < *for-*, away, + *ghian*, give.] I. *trans.* 1. To give up; resign.

So kente the king & the knyghtes alle

That he goddill had g. Charles over for out at the last.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8.), i. 441b.

To them that list the world's way shows I leave,

And to great ones such fully do forgive.

Spenser

It shall if you will; I forgive my right.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. To give; grant.

As ther was no flye so blide Godes body to touche,

For he was knyght and knyghtes were knynde for-as that

type

That no boye hadde hardnesse hym to touche in doynges.

P. R. Plowman (C.), xli. 73.

3. To grant free pardon for or remission of, as a wrongful act or an obligation; give up all claims for or on account of; sometimes with the thing forgiven as direct objective (accusative), preceded by the person as indirect objective (dative); as, to forgive an injury; to forgive a person his debts.

It may appear by my accounts I have not charged ye business with any interest, but doe forgive it unto ye partners, above 200^l.

Andrews, quoted in Cradford's Plymouth Plantation, (p. 405).

Thou forgo'st . . . of me sinne the wickednesse

Pa. xxii. 5 (ME. version).

If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

Mat. vi. 15.

In fact, the only sin which we never forgive in each other is difference of opinion.

Emerson, Clubs.

4. To grant free pardon to; cease to blame or feel resentment against; restore to good will.

Lor. I do beseech your grace, for charity,

If ever any malice in your heart

Were hid against me, now to forgive me frankly.

Ruck, Sir Thomas Lovell, I am free for a ye you

As I would be forgiven. I forgive all.

Shak., Hen. VIII, ii. 1.

To forgive our enemies, yet hope that God will punish them, is not to forgive enough.

Sir T. Browne, Christ Mon., i. 15.

Is it Charity to clothe them with curses in his Prayer, whom he hath forgiven in his Discourse?

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

5. To pass over, overlook. 4. Pardon, forgive (see *pardon*); to excuse, let off.

II. *intrans.* To exercise forgiveness; be lenient or forgiving.

To err is human, to forgive divine.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 625.

He thought I could not properly forgive

Unless I ceased forgetting—which is true

Brownlow, Ring and Book II. 90.

forgiveness (fôr-'giv-ness'), *n.* [< ME. *forghenisse*, *forghenisse*, *forghenisse*, *forghenisse*, etc., < AS. *forghnes*, *forghnes*, *forghnes*, < *forghen*, forgive, ppr. of *forghian*, forgive, + *-ness*, *ness*.] Thus forgiveness is a contr. of *forgiveness*, and means lit. the state of being forgiven; and from this, in the active use, the act of forgiving. D. *vergeffenis* is an imitation of the E. word.] 1. The act of forgiving; the act of granting pardon, as for a wrong, offense, or sin; remission of an obligation, debt, or penalty; pardon.

To the Lord our God belong mercy and forgiveness.

Dan. ix. 9.

In whom we have redemption through his blood even the forgiveness of sins.

Col. i. 14.

Not soon provoked, however stung and vexed

And if perhaps made angry, soon appeased.

She rather waves than will dispute her right,

And injured makes forgiveness her delight.

Caesar, Clodius, i. 431.

2. Disposition or willingness to forgive or pardon.

And mild forgiveness interceded

To stop the coming blow.

Dan. ix. 9.

And indeed, what a shame full reproach has this to the in

finite mercy of the forger. What a wrong to his per

ty. *Sp. Hall, No Peace with Rome*, a 10.

for-giv-ing (fôr-'giv-'ing'), *p. a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offense; mild; merciful; compassionate; see *for-giving* temper.

Pleasant and forgiving he was to the poor and meek-minded.

Waverley, Waverley, i. 10.

forgivingly (fôr-'giv-'ing-li), *adv.* In a forgiving manner.

It was only two years ago, after the first of the for

giveness. *E. S. Phelps, The Forgiven*, p. 10.

forgivingness (fôr-'giv-'ing-ness'), *n.* A forgiving disposition or act.

Tendency of purpose to show a special virtue of the mark than forgiveness.

Long, Rhetoric II. 47.

for-go (fôr-'gô'), *v. t.* [pret. *forwent*, ppr. *forgoing*, ppr. *forgoing*.] [Also written, more often but less prop., *forego*, < ME. *forquæn*, *forquæn*, *forquæn*, < AS. *forquæn*, pass over, neglect, abstain from (= D. *verquæn*, intr., pass away, perish, = OHG. *forquæn*, *forquæn*, MHG. *verquæn*, *verquæn*, G. *vergehen* = Dan. *forquæn* = Sw. *förgå*, intr., pass away, red. *förgå*), < *for-* + *quæn*, go; see *for-* and *quæn*.] 1. To go or pass by without claiming; to bear to possess, use, or do voluntarily avoid or give up; renounce; resign.

His father the king had the custody of

That he wild for us, though the state of them forgo.

Rob. of Brunne, ii. of E. E. T. 8. 1. 100.

Now shall thou take the of the wing forgo

Chaucer, Sermon, i. 100.

She . . . forwent the obligation of pleasing her eyes

in order to preserve her self from being sold into slavery.

Fielding

Hold her a wealthy trade within three years,

Or all but her and then she sat her noble,

Forgoing all her sweetest like a wren.

Templeton, Holy Grail

In puffs of balm the night-air blows
The perfume which the day forgoes.

M. Arnold, Bacchante.

2. To quit; leave.

I wish I might this wearie life forgoe,
And shortly turne unto my haply rest.

Spenser, Visions of Petrarch, vii.

Stay at the third cup, or forgo the place.

O. Herbert.

3. Syn. 1. To yield, relinquish, let go.

for-go, *v.* A Middle English form of *forego*.

forgoer (fôr-'gô-er'), *n.* One who forgoes. Also *for-gower*.

forgone (fôr-'gôn'), *past participle of forgo*.

forgot (fôr-'got'), *preterite of forget*.

forgotten, forgot (fôr-'got-'n, fôr-'got'). *past participle of forget*.

forgrown, *v. t.* [ME. *forgrownen*, *forgrownen*, < AS. *forgrownen*, < *for-* + *grōwan*, grown, ppr. of *grōwan*, grow.] To be grown over; grow in excess or unduly.

A path . . . forgrownen was with grass and weeds.

Flower and Leaf, i. 42.

forgrown, *p. a.* Overgrown. *Davies*.

To be quiet from the inward, violent, injurious oppressions, the fat and forgrown man within our own fold, is a special blessing.

Sp. Andrews, Sermons, v. 127.

forhalet, *v. t.* [A pseudo-archaism form, spelled *forhalet* in Spenser; < *for-* + *halan*, Cf. Dan. *forhale* = Sw. *forhala*, protract, prolong, retard.] To overhaunt; overtake.

All this long tale

Nought smooth the care that doth me forhalet.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

for-holet, *v. t.* [< ME. *forhelen*, < AS. *forhelen*, < OS. *forhelen* = OHG. *forhelen*, MHG. *forhelen*, G. *verhehlen*, hide, < *for-* + *helen*, hide; see *for-* and *helen*.] To conceal; hide.

if I any thing have mys wrought

Sett th me now for hole ye thought.

King Horn (E. E. T. 8.), p. 80.

forhenti, *v. t.* [Prob. formed by Spenser; spelled *forhenti*, *forhenti*, *forhenti*, < *for-* + *hent*, q. v.] To overtake.

Doubtless her haste for fear to see forhent.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

forhowt, *v. t.* [ME. *forhowen*, < AS. *forhowen*, cut down, slay (= OS. *forhawan* = OHG. *forhawan*, *forhawan*, MHG. *verhauen*, G. *verhauen*), < *for-* + *hawan*, cut, how; see *for-* and *hew*.] To cut down; cut to pieces; slay.

His face forhowed with wounds.

Sackville, Ind. to Mr. for Mags.

forhow, **forhooy** (fôr-'hou', -hō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *forhowen*, *forhowen*, *forhowen*, < AS. *forhowen*, *forhowen*, despise, neglect (= OS. *forhaggan* = OHG. *forhaggan*), < *for-* + *haggan*, *hagan*, have in mind, care, be anxious.] To forsake; abandon; as, a bird forhowes its nest. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The hawk and the hen atfour them hung,

And the next and the next forhowed their young.

Spenser, Queen's Wake, Bonny Killybeg.

for-hungred, *a.* [ME. < D. *verhungert* = G. *verhungert* = Dan. *forhungert* = Sw. *forhungert*], < *for-* + *hungred*.] Extremely hungry.

That made him than myre with more that that hadde,

A clean at here one, for that was for hungred.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8.), i. 251b.

forissecal, *a.* [< L. *forissecus* (cf. Sp. *forissecus*), from without, on the outside, ML. *forissecus*, < *foris*, outside, out of doors, + *secus*, as in *extrinsecus*; see *extrinsecus*, *extrinsecus*.] Foreign; alien. *Barnet*.

forirkt, *v.* [ME. *forirken*, *forirken*; < *for-* + *irkt*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To irk; weary.

Of maner he ben forirkt to ten

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. 8.), i. 325a.

II. *intrans.* To become weary.

For his wife forirking of his ryghte

Sleeping in bed this cruel wretch hath slayne.

Mr. for Mags, p. 442.

forisfamiliar (fôr-'ris-fa-'mil-i-er'), *v.* [pret. and ppr. *forisfamiliat*, ppr. *forisfamiliating*.] [< ML. *forisfamiliatus*, ppr. of *forisfamiliare*, eman-

cipate, < *foris*, outside, + *familia*, family; see *family*.] I. *trans.* To put out of the family; in law, to emancipate or free from parental authority; used of putting a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime, as his share of the inheritance, either at his own request or with his consent, and thus discharging him from the family.

A son was said to be forisfamiliat if his father assigned him part of his land, and gave him abate thereof

and did this at the request or with the consent of the son himself, who expressed himself satisfied with such portion.

W. E. Hearn, Arden Household, p. 122.

II. intrans. In law, to renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.
forisfamiliarization (fō'ris-fa-mil-i-a'shən), *n.* [*< forisfamiliar + -ation*]. The act of forisfamiliarizing, or the state of being forisfamiliarized.

My father could not be so mean in the sentence of forisfamiliarization which he had so understandingly pronounced.
Scott, Rob Roy

forjeskit (fōr-jes'kit), *v.* [*Se*, *pp*, *< Dan. for-jaski, forjaski*, *soil, tumble, tangle, < for- + jaski, tr. soil, tumble, drizzle, intr. dabble, paddle*]. Worned out, jaded with fatigue.

Forjeskit in with weary legs,
 katilin the sun out o'wer the ridge
Burns, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik

forjude (fōr-jū'), *v. t.* [*ME. forjugen, < OF. forjuger, forjuger, forjuger, forjuger, take away by judicial sentence, confiscate, alienate, nonsuit, judgment unjustly, etc.*]. *ME. forjugere, take away by judicial sentence, confiscate, deprive, < L. foris, outside, + judicare, judge; see for-3 and judge, v.* 1. To judge wrongfully.

Faibly accused, and of his loom forjudget
 Without answer, while he was absent
 He damned was
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 274

2. To deprive by judicial sentence.

Thet a corded in the end that he should be dishonored
 When he delays such he was for jute and that he
 ne might noon othwise do, he returned with out mo
 words
Morley (l. 1-3) in l. 40

Forjudget of life and lands for cowardice in battle
P. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 1

Hence—3. In law, to expel from a court for malpractice or non-appearance.

forjude (fōr-jū'), *n.* [*< OF. forjuger, inf. as n. see forjude*]. In law, a judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of the thing in question; a judgment of expulsion or banishment.

fork (fork), *n.* [*< ME. forke, < AS. forc = OFries. forle, forke = D. fork = Gt. fork = OHG. forka, MHG. forke, Gt. dml. forke, forle = Icel. forkr = Dan. forl = OF. forche, fourche (whence ME. also forche, fourche), OF. also fourque, forke, P. forche = Pr. OSP. forca = Sp. forca = Pg. forca = W. forch, forch, a fork, < L. furca, a fork*]. 1. An instrument or tool consisting of a handle with a shank, usually of metal, terminating in two or more prongs or tines. Specifically (a) Such an instrument of small size used at table to hold food while it is being cut with the knife and to lift food to the mouth.

The Italian strangers did always at their meales use a little forke when they cut their meate.
Comar, Travels, l. 100

This ceremony [of washing] which in former times was constantly practised as well before as after meat seems to have fallen into disuse on the introduction of the fork in the year 1600, as before that period our ancestors supplied the place of this necessary utensil with the fingers.
Tatton quoted in Child's Ballads, V. 2, note

(b) One of various agricultural tools with the prongs of which loose substance is gathered and lifted as a hay fork or dung fork. See *pitchfork*.

The peasants urge their harvest, ply the fork
 With double toil and shove at their work
Cooper, Table Talk, l. 214

2. Something resembling a fork in form. (a) A tuning fork. (b) A forked stick. (c) A forked stick. (d) A weapon for thrusting with a long handle and two points or prongs. Also called *war fork*. (e) A test for a heavy metal used in the sixteenth century. See *iron*. (f) In clock making, a bifurcated disk at right angles to the end of the crutch which descends from the pallet arbor. The fork embraces the pendulum rod and transmits the motion of its vibrations to the crutch and the pallet.

3. One of the parts into which anything is divided by bifurcation; a forking branch or division; a prong or shoot; as, the forks of a road or stream; Clark's fork of Columbia river; a fork of lightning.

The ancients . . . represented a thunder-bolt with three forks.
Johnson, Ancient Metals

4. The point or barb of an arrow.

Loar The bow is bent and drawn, make from the shaft
 Kent Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
 The region of my heart.
Shakespeare, Lear, l. 1

5. The bifurcated part of the human frame; the legs. [Humorous]

Lord Cardigan had so good a stature that, although somewhat long, his fork he yet sat rather tall in the saddle.
Quoted in Chambers's Dictionary

6. A gibbet; in the plural, the gallows. See *gallows*.

I would starve now
 Hang down despair, deserve the forks,
 Ere I would live with this fellow.
Macbeth, Bondmen, l. 2

They had run through all punishments and just escape the fork.
Butler, Remains, II 195

7. In mining, the bottom of the sump. *Pryce.*
Fork-and-grid stop-motion, in weaving. See *stop-motion*. In fork, in mining. See *fork, v. t.*

fork (fōrk), *v.* [*< fork, n.*]. 1. *trans.* 1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay.—2. To dig and break with a fork, as ground.—3. In mining, to pump or otherwise clear out (water) from a shaft or mine. *Forking* the water is drawing it all out, and when it is done the mine or the water is said to be forked and the engine to be in fork. *Pryce*—To fork out or over, to hand or pay over, pay down [slang].

What must I fork out to plant my trumpet
 for the whole first floor of the Mapple and Stump?
Burham, English Legends, l. 256

If I am willing to fork out a sum of money, he may be willing to give up his chance of Dislaw.
Scott, The Band of Bonanza, xxviii

II. intrans. 1. To become bifurcated or forked, and out diverging parts like the tines of a fork.—2. In mining, to draw out water from a shaft.

fork-beam (fōrk'beim), *n.* *Naut.*, a short beam introduced to support the deck of a vessel where there is no framing.

forkbeard (fōrk'berd), *n.* An English gadoid fish, *Phryna blennoides*. The actual line are jugular in position, and appear to be forked bifurcate, from the fact that two rays are connected and enveloped at the base in a common skin, when the name. Also called *forked beard* and *hak's dam*.

fork-chuck (fōrk'chuk), *n.* An appendage to a turning-lathe, so called from the fact that the part which is screwed on the mandrel has on the outer side a square hole in which forked pieces of iron of different sizes, according to the strength required, are placed when in use.

forked (fōr'kid or fōrk'), *a.* [*< ME. forket, forket; < fork + -ed*]. 1. Having a fork or bifurcation; separating into diverging parts like the tines of a fork.

I was commodated (much both) in my mind no more but such a poor, bare forked animal as thou art.
Shakespeare, Lear, III. 4.

Proud as Apollo on his chariot hill
 I saw thee, I saw thee, I saw thee, I saw thee
 He saw
 No pale sheet lightnings from above, but forked
 Of the air above, and alighting at his head
Johnson, Aylmer's Field

2. Ambiguous, equivocal.

Give forked counsel, take give king gold
 On either hand and put it up
Shakespeare, Volpone, l. 1

3. Pointed, or prolonged to a point; as, forked shoes. Forked chickweed, drill, etc. See the nouns.

Forked dagger, a dagger with a curved point or prongs in two points or horns, one on each side of the blade. Such a weapon was formerly used in the 17th century for parrying the thrusts of an adversary's rapier and by seizing the blade to break it off or throw it out of him.

forked-beard (fōrk'berd), *n.* Same as *fork-beard*.

forkedly (fōr'ked-li), *adv.* In a forked form.

forkedness (fōr'ked-nis), *n.* The quality of being forked or opening into two or more parts.

forkerret, *v. t.* See *forkerret*.

fork-head (fōrk'hed), *n.* An arrow head having two points directed forward as distinguished from barbs.

forkiness (fōr'ki-nis), *n.* The quality or state of being forkly or forked. *Johnson*

forkless (fōrk'les), *a.* [*< for + -less*]. Having no forks; not bifurcated.

fork-moss (fōrk'mos), *n.* See *fork-moss*.

fork-rest (fōrk'rest), *n.* A bifurcated instrument carried by a soldier to serve as a rest in aiming the heavy firearms formerly in use; a fork.

forks-and-knives (fōrkz'and-nivz'), *n.* A club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, so called from a fancied resemblance of the fruiting spikes to forks and knives. [*Prov. Eng.*]

forktail (fōrk'tail), *n.* [*< fork + tail*]. 1. A fish with a forked tail, as the salmon and swordfish—a fisherman's term.—2. The kite from its forked tail.—3. A bird of the family *Hirundinidae*.

fork-tailed (fōrk'taid), *a.* Having a forked tail, as sword-tailed; swallow-tailed. Fork-tailed flycatcher, an American flycatcher of the genus *Melanerpes*, as *M. formicivorus*. Also called *fork-tailed shrike*, a drooping, and shrike of the family *Corvidae*.

fork-wrench (fōrk'rench), *n.* A spanner with two jaws which embrace a nut or a square on a coupling. [*Prov. Eng.*]

forky (fōr'ki), *a.* [*< fork + -y*]. Forked, fork-like.

At each approach they lash their forked stings.
Comyns, Scenics, II. 1.

The last and truest of the four,
 On high his forked pennon bore
Scott, Marmion, l. 8.

forlana (fōr-lā'nā), *n.* [*It. dial.*]. 1. A Venetian dance.—2. Music written for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is sextuple and quick. Also *forlano*.

forlay (fōr-lā'), *v. t.* [*Also forlay; irreg., after the supposed analogy of verbs prop. in for-*, from 'lie in wait for'; *lay, tr., for lay; cf. way-lay*. Cf. *forlie*, differently formed.] To lie in wait for; ambush.

He, being many times forelaid by the trains of traitors.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1590)

And lastly, how cunningly doth he forelay their confidence
 in the Almighty, protesting not to be caught
 up thither without the Lord
Spenser, Faerie Queene, I. viii.

An ambush d thief forelays a traveller
Drayton, Polyolbion, l. 100.

forleaver, *v. t.* [*ME. forleten, forleaven (pp. forleft, forlitten); < for-1 + leav*]. To leave behind; abandon; give up.

A thief of venison that hath forlaid
 His licentiousness, and all his thieves craft,
 Can keep a forest best of any man.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 83.

forlend, *v. t.* [*Improp. forlend, < for-1 + lend*]. To give up. *Nares*.

As if that life to loose they had forlent,
 And cared not to spare that should be shortly spent.
Spenser, Faerie Queene, IV. iii.

forleset, *v. t.* [*ME. forlesen, forlesen (pret. forles, forles, pl. forleten, pp. forloren, forlorn, rarely forlost; see forlorn); < AS. forlæsan (= OS. farlusan = OFries. forlusan = D. verlossen = OHG. farlusan, MHG. verlossen, Gt. verliessen, lose = Dan. forluse = Sw. forlusa, tr. lose, intr. be lost, = Goth. farlusan), lose, < for- + læsan, lose; see for-1 and lose*]. 1. To lose entirely or completely, abandon.

Auculus that his coat hath at forlorn
 Curseth the time that ever he was born
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 829.

She held herself a forlorn creature
Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 756.

The order of priest hode he has forlorn.
Political Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

2. To bereave; deprive.

When as night hath us of light forlorn
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxvi.

forlett, *v. t.* [*ME. forleten, forleten (pret. forlet, pp. forleten); < AS. forlætan (= OS. farlætan = D. verlaten = OHG. farlutan, MHG. verlaten, Gt. verlaten = Icel. forlata = Sw. forlata = Dan. forlade), let go, relinquish, forsake, < for- + lætan, let; see for-1 and let*]. To let go; relinquish; leave; abandon; depart from; forsake; lose.

To forlete myne
 So that thulke stude was forlete myne day
 That no cristen man ne paynyn muste war the rode lay.
Holby Wood (E. F. T. 8), p. 24.

forleygnet, *v. t.* See *forleigne*. *Chaucer*.

forlie (fōr-lī'), *v. t.* [*< ME. forliquen, < AS. forliogan, to lie, with, fornicate, < for- + liegan, lie; see for-1 and lie*]. 1. To lie with.—2. To play (a child). [*Prov. Eng.*]

forlignent, *v. t.* To decrease, lighten.

We have as loads litted many longe daye
 With delittes in this land with lordship many,
 And forlignent the lites that we are litted.
Morte Arthur (l. 1-3), l. 224.

forlivet, *v. t.* [*ME. forliken, < for-1 + live*]. To live perversely; degenerate in race or nature.

They ne sholden natow trayn forlyven fro the vertues
 of hyr noble kynrede
Chaucer, Boethius III. prose 6.

Forlived wreche
King Horn (E. F. T. 8), p. 104.

forloret (fōr-lōr'), *v. t.* An erroneous form for *forlose*, *forlose*, after *forlorn*.

Thus all the trees with noise the deserts roar;
 The beasts their caves the birds their nests forlose.
Faerie Queene, I. viii.

forloret, *a.* See *forlorn*.

forlorn (fōr-lōrn'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. forlorn, forlorn, forlorn, < AS. forlorn (= D. verlorn = Gt. verlorn = Dan. forlorn), pp. of forlorn, lose; see forlose*]. 1. Lost; deserted; forsaken; abandoned.

Is all his force forlorn, and all his glory done?
Spenser, Faerie Queene, IV. viii.

Relating then how long this soil had lain forlorn.
Drayton, Polyolbion, l. 100.

Some say that ravens foster forlorn children.
Shakespeare, Tit And., II. 2.

Hence—2. Without help or succor; helpless; wretched; miserable.

The Saxons taking advantage of his [Charlemagne's] absence came over in swarms and disposing of the forlorn Britains of all they had, and divided the land amongst themselves.
Baker, Chronicle, p. 6.

*I'd rather be
A Pagan secked to a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lee,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn.*
Wordsworth, *Romance*, xxxiii.

The condition of the besieged in the mean time was forlorn in the extreme.
Pascucci.

3. Small; despicable; in a ludicrous sense.

He was so forlorn, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

4. Deprived; bereft; destitute.

Art thou of thy loved lass forlorn?
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, April.

There ne'er was man in Scotland born,
Ortain'd to be so much forlorn.
Leaves from Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 346).

He went like one that hath been stunned,
And is of sense forlorn.
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, vii.

Forlorn boys. [Fr. of *F. enfans perdus*; D. *verloren kinderen*.] Same as *forlorn hope*. — **Forlorn hope.** [D. *verloren hoop*, lit. a lost troop (D. *hoop*, a troop, = E. *hoop*), but associated in E. with *hope*, expectation.] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

A confused rabble and medley of all sorts of nations, who at the *forlorn hope* . . . might, if they did no other good, yet with receiving many a wound in their bodies, dull and turn the edge of the enemy's sword.
Halliday, tr. of Livy, p. 766.

—Syn. Friendless, miserable, comfortless, disconsolate, woebegone, abject, pitiable.

II. n. 1. A lost, forsaken, or solitary person.

That Henry, sole possessor of my love,
Is, of a king, become a banished man,
And forced to live in Scotland a forlorn.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. A forlorn hope; an advanced body of troops; a vanguard.

The squadron nearest to your eye
Is his *forlorn* of infantry.
Bowmen of unrelenting minds
Cotton (Arber's *King Lear*, I. 219).

Our *forlorn* of horse marched within a mile of where the enemy was drawn up.
Cromwell.

forlornly (fôr-lôr'n-lî), *adv.* In a forlorn, forsaken, or wretched manner.

And poor, proud Byron, sad as grave,
And self as life, *forlornly* brave,
And quivering with the start he drave
Mrs. Browning, *Vision of Poets*.

forlornness (fôr-lôr'n-ness), *n.* [*< ME. forlornesse, forlornnesse, < AS. forlornnes, for "forlornness" (= OHG. forlornness, MHG. verlorrenesse), < forlorn, lost; see forlorn.*] The state of being forlorn; destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.

forlornet, *v. t.* [*ME. forloynen, delay, divert, abandon, < OF. forloigner, forloigner, forloigner, etc., eloin, leave far behind, delay, etc., < L. foris, out, outside, + longus, longe, see long, and cf. clann, purlinn, etc.*] To delay; divert; abandon.

forlornet, *n.* [*ME. forloigne, forloigne, < OF. "forloigne, very far off (a term of hunting)" (Cotgrave), cf. forloigne, c.*] In hunting. See the extract.

Forlornet. In hunting a chase in which some of the hounds have fallen and the huntsman is ahead of some and following others. It may also be explained, when a bound, going before the rest of the cry, meets chase, and goes away with it. See Twiss, p. 16, *Cent. Lex.*, II. 79.

Therewith the hunte wonder faste,
Hlew a *forlornet* at the laste.
Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 386.

forlyet, *v. t.* See *forlyet*.

form (fôr'm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fourm, fourme*; *< ME. formus, fourme, fourme, furme, shape, figure, manner, bench, frame, seat, condition, agreement, etc., < OF. forme, fourme, furme, F. forme = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. forma = D. vorm = MHG. forme, G. form = Icel. formr = Dan. Sw. form, < L. forma, shape, figure, image, outline, plan, mold, frame, case, etc., manner, sort, kind, etc., ML. also a bench, choir-stall, grade in a school, etc. (with many other meanings). There is no ground for the attempted distinction, in pronunciation and spelling, between *form*, *shape*, etc., and *form* (spelled *fourm* in Bailey), a bench, etc.] 1. The external shape or configuration of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and surfaces; external appearance considered independently of color or material; in an absolute use, the human figure; as, it was in the *form* of a circle; a triangular *form*; the *form* of the head or of the body; a beautiful or an ugly *form*.*

And the earth was without *form*, and void. Gen. i. 2.
After that he appeared in another *form* unto two of them as they walked. Mark xvi. 12.

*Each form in the moonlight dim,
Of rock or of tree, is seen of him.*
Waltier, *Mosses*, Megone, l.

At Basil Hassan, during the time of the 18th dynasty, curvilinear forms reappear in the roofs.
J. Perquasson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 204.

The apparent permanence in the case of the rock or tree is a temporarily abiding form or temporarily abiding special relations.
J. Perquasson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 204.

2. Specifically, in crystal, the complex of planes included under the same general symbol. Thus in the isometric system the most general form is the hexoctahedron, embracing forty-eight similar planes. In the triclinic system a form, even in the most general case, includes only two similar planes, and is called an *open form*, since it does not represent an enclosed solid or closed form; similarly, the two basal planes in the orthorhombic system constitute a form.

3. Attractive appearance; shapeliness; beauty. [Archaic.]

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. Isa. lvi. 2.

4. A costume; a special dress; as, a blue silk *form*.

There comes out of the chaire room Mrs. Stewart in a most lovely *form*, with her hair all about her ears, having her picture taking there.
Pope, *Diary*, II. 145.

5. A mold, pattern, or model; something to give shape, or on or after which things are fashioned; as, a hatters' or a milliners' *form*; a *form* for jelly. — 6. In printing, an assemblage of types secured in a chase for stereotyping, or of either types or plates for printing. A form may consist of one page or of many pages. For stereotyping, no particular order of arrangement is necessary, for printing, the pages are arranged in such order that in folding the printed sheet they will fall in regular sequence. In book-printing, before the general use of steam-presses, two forms (*see inner and outer form*, below) were usually required for a sheet, one being separately printed on each side, now a single form frequently comprises a whole sheet, the paper being turned end for end in printing the second side. Large newspapers, however, still require two forms. In this sense often spelled *forme* in Great Britain.

7. In milit. engin., same as *gabion-form*. See *gabion*. — 8. In general arrangement of or relationship between the parts of anything, as distinguished from the parts themselves; opposed to *matter*, but not properly to *substance* (unless it be the intention of the writer to identify substance with matter). Thus, to say that the soul was immaterial was formerly considered the same as to say that it was a *form*. With the older writers *form* is often synonymous with *essence*, and has generally lofty associations (thus, the shape of a living being considered as its perfection, was called its *form*, while that of a lifeless thing was called its *figure*, but not its *form*); and these ideas cling to the word in the minds of later writers, as Kant. But with many modern writers the notion of *form* is something imposed upon the thing itself, without, and distinct from its life and essence. In fact, *form* denotes a determination, a specializing element, that is constitutive of a thing by virtue of which it is the kind of thing that it is. In the Platonic philosophy the *form* is the exemplar according to which a thing is made or the mold, as it were, in which the thing is cast. In the Aristotelian philosophy *form* is the developed actuality, *matter* the undeveloped potentiality; *matter* is that element by virtue of which the thing is, *form* is that by which it is as it is, that is, the nature or essence of the thing. In Bacon's philosophy the *true form* is the physical structure or constitution of anything. In Kant's philosophy *form* is that element of an object which is imported into it by the mind, opposed to the *matter*, which is given in sense. For various other metaphysical applications of the term, see phrases below.

The figure comprehends in the shape of things that have no life, as the fashion of the elements of trees, of flowers, of an house, a ship, a coat, and so on like. The *fourme* comprehendeth the portraiture of all living things, as the very lively image of man, of an house, of a lion, as we call a man well favoured or hard favoured.
Sir T. Wilson, *Rule of Reason* (1611).

Though I shall for brevity sake, when the word *form*, yet I would be understood to mean by it not a real substance distinct from matter, but only the matter itself of a natural body, considered with its peculiar manner of existence, which I think may not inconveniently be called either its special or denominating state, or its essential modification, or, if you would have me express it in one word, its stamp.
Boyle, *Origin of Forms*.

Of a beautiful landscape, not only as poem, the blending of unity with variety appears not only in the grouping of some elements, *form* in the narrow meaning; but also in that of the representative content of signification of these.
J. Sully, *Outline of Psychology*, p. 236.

In a phenomenon, I call that which corresponds to the sensation it makes, but that which appears the manifold matter of the phenomenon to be perceived as arranged in a certain order I call its *form*.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason* (tr. by Max Müller), p. 1.
The distinction between *form* and *matter* is employed by Aristotle in his exposition of the *metaphysics*. The soul belongs to the category of substance or *essence*, and that of quantity, quality, etc., but of the two points of view under which essence may be presented the soul ranks with *form*, not with *matter* — with the actual, not with the potential.
Grege, *Aristotle*, p. 467.

Time and space are not given in sensation. They are not the sensational matter of perception, but something that makes it possible for us to represent all parts of that matter as arranged in certain relations to one another; and this we may fairly call the *form* of perception.
E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 224.

9. A specific formation or arrangement; characteristic structure, constitution, or appearance; disposition of parts or conditions.

When the Duke heard that in the same *forme* he must come a-gayn, he vnderstode welle he shoulde bringe with hym ygerme.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 69.

To laugh at all things thou shalt heare is neither good nor fit.

It shewes the property and *forme* of one with little wit.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 294.

Who, being in the *forme* of God, . . . took upon him the *form* of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men.
Phil. ii. 6, 7.

In the Egyptian females the *forme* of womanhood began to develop themselves about the ninth or tenth year.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 40.

The third or "long" *form* contains the seven [Epistles] already enumerated in a more expanded state.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 474.

10. Mode or manner of being, action, or manifestation; specific state, condition, determination, variation, or kind; as, water in the *form* of steam or of ice; electricity is a *form* of energy; English is a *form* of German speech; varioloid is a mild *form* of smallpox; life in all its *forms*.

The notion of "ought," when once it has been developed, is a necessary *form* of our moral apprehension, just as space is now a necessary *form* of our sense perceptions.
H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 66.

To many the battle of the giants, over the "long," the "middle," and the "short" *form* or revision of the Epistola Epistolae, will be an intellectual treat, as he watches the fence and scholarship of the various disputants.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 474.

11. Fixed order or method; systematic or orderly arrangement or proceeding, as to either, generals or particulars; system or formula; as, the *forms* of civilized society; a *form* of words or of prayer; a rough draft to be reduced to *form*; a document in due *form*.

And Expounde them after myn owne weodone
After the *forme* of Experience
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Burnvall), p. 1.

Though well we may not pass upon his life
Without the *form* of justice. Shak., Lear, iii. 7.
Yea, form and order they their power supply,
Nothing to build, and all things to destroy.
Dryden, *Alb. and Achil.*, I. 681.

For who would keep an ancient *form*
Thro' which the spirit breathes no more?
Tranyson, in *Memorial*, iv.
I am not so foolish as to delude against *form*.
Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 28.

12. Specifically, mere manner as opposed to intrinsic qualities; style.

Perhaps we owe the masterpiece of humorous literature to the fact that Cervantes had been trained to authorship in a school where *form* predominated over substance.
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 186.

13. Formality, or a formality; ceremony.

O place! O form!
How often dost thou with thy ease, thy haill,
Wrench awe from look, and to the wiser souls
To thy false seeming! Shak., M. for M., II. 4.
Should *form*, my lord,
Prevail above affection? no, it cannot.
Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, I. 1.

14. Conformity to the conventionalities and usages of society; propriety; chiefly in the phrases *good form*, *bad form*.

We'll eat the dinner and have a dance together, or we shall transgress all *form*. Steele, *Tender Husband*, v. 1.
I would see the harem bride decked in the robe of culture, jewelled with the gems of refinement, and adorned with the lace entwined veil of *good form*.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 636.

15. Mere appearance; semblance.

Why keep up a *form* of separation when the life of it is fled?
Lamb, *Imperfect Symphonies*.

16. High condition or fitness for any undertaking, as a competition, especially a physical competition; powers of competing.

In the language of the turf, when we say that a horse is in *form*, we intend to convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit to run. So, again, the word is used in still another sense, for we speak of a horse's *form* when we wish to allude to his powers on the turf, as compared with other well-known animals. Thus if it be supposed that two three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, would run a mile and a half, and come in abreast, it is said the *form* of one is equal to that of the other.
J. H. Walsh, *The Horse*, v.

17. In *alg.*, a quantity in which the variable are considered abstractly with reference only to their mathematical relations in the quadratic, and apart from any signification. — 18. *Gram.*, a word bearing the sign of a distinct grammatical character, or denoted by its structure as having a particular office. — 19. In *music*: (a) The general theory or science of arranging themes, tonalities, phrases, and sections in a piece that order, symmetry, and

relation of parts may be secured: one of the most important branches of the art of composition. (b) The particular rhythmical, melodic, or harmonic disposition or arrangement of tones in a phrase, section, or movement, especially when distinct and regular enough to be known by a special name, as the *sonata-form*, the *rondo-form*, etc.—20. A blank or schedule to be filled out by the insertion of details; a sample or specimen document calculated to serve as a guide in framing others in like cases: as, a *form* for a deed, lease, or contract.

You'll memorialize that Department (according to regular forms that you'll find out) for leave to memorialize this Department. You had better take a lot of forms away with you. Give him a lot of forms!

Dickens, Little Dorrit, x.

21. A long sent; a bunch.

The Duke, upon hearing it, leaps from the Table so hastily that he hurt both his shins on the Form.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 130.

I was seen . . . sitting with her upon the form.

Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

22. (a) A number of pupils sitting together on a bench at school. (b) A class or rank of students in a school (especially in England).

Preaching the same Sermon to all sorts of People is as if a School Master should read the same Lesson to his several Formes.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 93.

The lower fourth form in which Tom found himself at the beginning of the next half-year was the largest form in the lower school, and numbered upwards of forty boys.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

Hence—(c) A class or rank in society.—23. The seat or bed of a hare.

Now for a bed like hare in form they peer.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The hares (*Lepus Americanus*) were very familiar. One had her form under my house all winter, separated from me only by the flooring.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 301.

24. A particular species or kind; a species of a genus, etc.; any assemblage of similar things constituting a component of a group, especially of a zoological group.

Practically, when a naturalist can make two forms together by others having intermediate characters, he treats the one as a variety of the other, ranking the most common, but sometimes the one first described, as the species, and the other as the variety.

Huxley, Origin of Species, p. 50.

We must also remember that many slight characters may be the atrophied or rudimentary remains of more important characters which were useful in some ancestral form.

A. R. Wallace, in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI, 395.

Absolute form, in *metaph.*, form considered, or being, without matter. **Accidental form**, in *metaph.*, a form which constitutes not the substance of a thing, but a mere accident of it. **Adjoint linear form**, in *math.*, a linear function having the same factors as the quantity to which it belongs, and its coefficients both terminate.

Algebraic form. See def. 17. **Assistant form**, in *metaph.*, a form which makes no part of the subject, but serves only to impart motion to it. **Bad, binary, canonical, conditional, etc. form**. See the adjectives.

Blank form. (a) A printed paper in which spaces are left blank to be filled up according to particular requirements. Such forms are very extensively used in legal and business transactions. (b) In *printing*, a form of types in which a page or several pages have been left blank.

Calculus of forms. See *calculus*. **Continuity of forms**. See *continuity*. **Contract forms**. See *contract*. **Corporal form**, a form which not only inheres in bodies but has in itself a bodily character. **Degenerate form**. See *degenerate*. **Disponent of disposing form**. See *disponent*. **Divisor of a form**. See *divisor*. **External form of reasoning**. See *external*. **Form of action**, in *law*, the distinguishing method of procedure, and hence the class to which an action belongs, considered with reference to the mode of procedure or the kind of relief sought. **Form of a proposition**, the mode of relationship which it asserts between its terms; also, the logical type or class to which the proposition belongs; also, with older writers, the copula as distinguished from the subject and the predicate. **Form of cognition**, the mode in which anything is cognized, especially, in the *Kantian* philosophy, that by which any kind of synthesis of representations is effected, being either a form of intuition (space and time), of the understanding; (a *Kantian* category), or of the reason (a *Kantian* idea). **Form of Concord**. See *concord*. **Form of corporeity**, in *metaph.*, that in which the bodily character of a thing is determined. **Form of forms**, in *metaph.*, the idea which determines the ideas themselves; the one, also, the nous of Plotinus.

Arise, climb, ascend, and mount up (with speculative wines) in spirit, to behold in the glass of creation the form of forms, the exemplar number of all things numerable, both visible and invisible, mortal and immortal, corporal and spiritual.

Dee, Pref. to Euclid (1620)

The soul may be called the form of forms.

Bacon, Physical Tables, II., Expt.

Form value. See *value*. **Good form**. See def. 14. **Ground form**. See *ground*. **Immaterial form**, in *metaph.*, a form the efficient cause of which does not lie in matter; opposed to *material form*. **Informing form**, in *metaph.*, a form which is a part of its subject. **Inherent form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can exist only in matter. **Inner form**, in *printing*, when two forms are used for one sheet, the form which contains the pages that are hidden or concealed by the folds or bolts in an uncut

sheet. This form is usually printed first.—**Intelligible form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can be perceived only by the intellect.—**Outer form**, in *printing*, when two forms are required, the form which contains the first and last pages of a signature, as 1 and 8 in a sheet of octavo, or 1 and 16 in a sheet of folio, and the pages which therefore appear on the outside of the folded sheet. Usually this side of the sheet is printed last.—**Principal form**, in *metaph.*, a form which itself constitutes a species; opposed to a *disponent* or *disposing form*, which merely prepares the matter for the reception of the principal form.—**Ribbed form**, in *hand paper-making*, a square or oblong wooden frame with parallel brass wires stretched by cross-wires, used for making flood paper.—**Sensible form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can be perceived by the senses.—**Separate form**, in *metaph.*, a form which, while it may be capable of existing only in matter, yet has a being apart from the matter.—**Simple form**, in *metaph.*, mere form, without matter; thus, God is held to be *simple form*. **Substantial or essential form**, in *metaph.*, that in which the essence of a thing consists. The substantial form has four marks: it does not directly affect the senses; it has no variations of degree (though this was disputed); it is good and perfect; it is the principle or origin of the properties and operations of that to which it pertains. Much use was made by the medieval logicians of the doctrine of *substantial forms*, and thus the absurdity of trying to explain the properties and operations of things by means of more abstract statements was put in a strong light, which the conflict with the real explanations of science soon heightened. Thus, if the Newtonian law of gravitation were merely a transformation of Kepler's laws, and implied nothing further, it would be of the nature of a substantial form; but in point of fact it predicts the various lunar equations, the planetary perturbations, the procession of the equinoxes, the tides, and the figure of the earth.—**Theory of forms**, the theory of the changes of algebraic forms due to linear transformations of their variables; especially, the theory of invariants, reciprocants, etc.—**To take form**, to assume a definite shape, appearance, or order; become definite and clear, as, the conception gradually took form in his mind.—**Syn. 1. Shape, Fashion, etc.** See *figure*, n. 13. **Rite, Observance, etc.** See *ceremony*.

Form (fôr'm), v. [Early mod. E. also *fourm*, *fourme*; < ME. *formen*, *fourmen*; < OF. *former*, *fourmer*; F. *former* = Pr. Sp. *formar* = It. *formare* = D. *vormen* = MHG. G. *formen* = Icel. Sw. *forma* = Dan. *forme*, < L. *formari*, shape, fashion, form, etc., < *forma*, a shape, form; see *form*, n.] 1. To give form to; shape; mold. (a) To give a figure to, make a figure of, constitute as a figure—as, to form a statue, to form a triangle.

That glorious picture of the air
Which summer's light robed angel forms
On the dark ground of fading storms.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, II.

(b) In general, to model, make, or produce by any combination of parts or materials.

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.

Gen. ii. 7.

I'll trust you with the stuff you have to work on.
You'll form it!

L. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

Prometheus, forming Mr. Day,
Cares something like a Man in Clay.

Pope, The Parallel.

We can put together sentence after sentence of clear and strong English without a single Roman word, we cannot form the shortest really complete grammatical sentence without Teutonic words.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 160.

Specifically: (c) To arrange, combine in any particular manner; as, to form his troops into a hollow square. (d) To model by instruction and discipline; mold; train.

Endless men, living and dead, whom we will not stop to enumerate, carried to the Upper House an eloquence formed and matured in the lower.

Macaulay, Lord Holland

I resolved to form Doris's mind. I talked to her on the subjects which occupied my thoughts.

Dickens, David Copperfield, xlviii.

(e) To devise; conceive; frame; invent; create; as, to form opinions from sound premises; to form an image in the mind.

He said that he was unable to form an idea of what would be international bimetalism.

Contemporary Rev., L. 287.

We have now no means of forming an opinion of the great national temple of the Capitoline Jove, no trace of it, nor any intelligible description, having been preserved to the present time.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 305.

(f) In *gram.*, to make, as a word, by derivation or by affixes.

The one class or conjugation regularly forms its preterit and participle . . . by the addition of "ed" or "d" to the root of the verb.

Whitney, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, p. 107.

2. To go to make up; be an element or constituent of; constitute; take the shape of; as, duplicity forms no part of his character; these facts form a safe foundation for our conclusions.

The diplomatic politicians, . . . who formed by far the majority.

Harle, A Regicide Peace, II.

He took his measures with that combination of dexterity and daring which formed his character.

Irving, Granada, p. 61.

3. To display so as to communicate the real meaning.

No violent heat whatever can form a new language to a man which he never knew before.

Stratford, Sermons, I. ix.

4. To persuade; bring to do.

The first that you formed to that false deed,
He should have hadde honeye on his on the fork.
Richard the Redeless, I. 103.

5. To provide with a form, as a hare. [Rare.]

The melancholy hare is form'd in brakes and briars.
Drayton, Polyolbion, II. 304.

—**Syn. 1.** To fashion, carve, produce, dispose.—**2.** To constitute, compose, make up.

II. intrans. 1. To take or come into form; assume the characteristic or implied figure, appearance, or arrangement: as, the troops formed in columns; ice forms at a temperature of 32° F.

Form: Form I. Elfenstein, form I.

Ready, be ready to meet the storm!

Tennyson, The War.

At the time of the English settlement in Britain, the consciousness of distinct national life could hardly have begun among the Nether-Dutch people; their language, their institutions, were still only forming, not yet formed.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 77.

2. To run for a form, as a hare; squat in a form.

Scath. First, think which way she fourmeth, on what wind;

Or north, or south.

George.

For, as the shepherd said,
A witch is a kind of hare. B. Jonson, Mad Shepherd, II. 2.

-form. [= F. *forme* = Sp. *fig.* It. *forma*, < L. *-formis*, -like, -shaped, the form, with adj. termination, in compound adjectives, of *forma*, shape, form; see *form*, n. The vowel preceding this termination (representing in Latin the stem-vowel of the preceding element) is properly *i*; but in some scientific words recently formed the vowel is erroneously made *a*, as if the ending of the Latin feminine genitive.] A termination in words of Latin origin, or in words formed like them, meaning 'like, -shaped, in the form of': as, *ensiform*, sword-like, sword-shaped; *falciform*, sickle-shaped; *verruiform*, worm-like; *oviform*, in the form of an egg.

formable (fôr'ma-bl), a. [= F. *formable* = Sp. *formable* = It. *formabile*, capable of being formed, < L. *formabilis*, that may be formed, < *formare*, form; see *form*, v.] 1. (Capable of being formed.

A good many of his nervous connections are not yet formed, they are only formable.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 312.

2. Shapely; well formed. Davies.

Thy profit is lost by travelling, that whatsoever he wisteth he may so express and order it, that his narrative may be formable.

W. W. Webb, Eng. Poetry, p. 90.

3. Formal. Dekker.

formal (fôr'mal), a. [*ME. formel, fourmel*, G. *formell* = Dan. Sw. *formel*, < OF. *formel*, F. *formel* = Pr. Sp. *fig.* *formal* = It. *formale*, < L. *formalis*, < *forma*, form; see *form*, n.] 1. According to form, rule, or established order; according to the rules of law or custom; systematic; regular; legal.

The tide of blood in me
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity, till now
Now doth it turn and ebb back to the sea;
Where it shall mingle with the state of floods,
And flow henceforth in formal majesty.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

It was agreed that there should be a formal disputation between these doctors and some Protestant clergymen.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Clive . . . applied to the Court of Delhi for a formal grant of the powers of which he already possessed the reality.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

In northern Gaul, above all, where the Franks accepted, not only Christianity but Catholic Christianity, in the very act of their coming, the Teutonic conquest can hardly be said to have made any change at all in the formal position of the Christian Church.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 111.

2. Characterized by or made or done in strict or undue conformity to legal or conventional rules; notably conventional.

And then, the justice;
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances.

Shak., As you Like It, II. 2.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in formal or in real chains.

Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 42.

A cold-looking, formal garden, cut into angles and rhomboids.

Irving.

Formal habits long since out of date.

Brownings, Ring and Book, I. 65.

3. Observing or requiring strict observance of the rules of law, custom, or etiquette; strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; punctilious.

Especially [ceremonies] be not to be omitted to strangers and formal nature.

Bacon, Essays, III.

Form. What is he, Blaudello?
 Bion. Master, a mercantile, or a pedant,
 I know not what; but formal in apparel,
 In gait and countenance surely like a father.

Shak., T. of the 8., iv. 2.

The Moors' lives are extremely formal and regular in their social manners. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptiana*, i. 250.

Formal as she was, still, in her life's experience, she had gnashed her teeth against human law.

Hartshorne, Seven Gables, v.

4. Regular or methodical in action. [Rare.]

The formal stars do travel so

As we their names and courses know. *Waller.*

5. Having conformity with the rules of art; scholastic; theoretical; also, rhetorical; academical; expressed in artificial language.

Here is taxed the vanity of formal speakers, that study more about prefaces and inducements than upon the conclusions and issues of speech.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 314.

I began to look to the rudiments of music, in which I afterwards arrived to some formal knowledge, though to small perfection of hand. *Ervelyn, Diary*, 1639.

He fayed such a formal excuse that for want of language Captain Winne understood him not rightly.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, i. 223.

6. Relating to form merely, not to the substance or matter; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; outward; as, a formal defect; formal duty; formal worship.

Let not our looks put on our purposes,
 But bear it as our Roman actors do,
 With untired spirits and formal constancy.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Of formal duty make no more thy boast,
 Thou dost obey at where it concerns me most.

Dryden, Amengrebe.

7. Embodied in a form; personified. The allusion in the extract is to the character of the Vice who, under many aliases, was an attendant on the Devil in the old morality.

Thus, like the formal Vice, Iniquity,
 I moralise two meanings in one word.

Shak., Rich. III. iii. 1.

8. Pertaining to or regarding the shape and appearance of a living being; characteristic; proper; sane.

The consequence is then, thy jealous fits
 Have scared thy husband from the use of wits,
 He patient, for I will not let him stir
 Till I have used the approved means I have,
 With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
 To make of him a formal man again.

Shak., C. of F., v. 1.

This is evident to any formal capacity.

Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

9. Pertaining to form, in sense 8, especially in the Aristotelian use, opposed to material; essential; express. See phrases below.—10. Pertaining to those elements of cognition which according to Kant have their origin in the nature of the mind itself; universal and necessary.—Formal abstraction. See *abstraction*.—Formal acceptance, the acceptance of a word as representing what it signifies. Thus, if we say "Man has three letters," man is taken in its material acceptance; but if we say "Man is an animal," the acceptance is formal.—Formal appellation, the mode in which an adjective is understood when it forms the predicate of a proposition.—Formal beatitude. See *beatitude*.—Formal cause, in metaph., that element of a thing which determines what sort of a thing it is.—Formal correctness, evidence, heresy, etc. See the nouns.—Formal criterion of truth. See *criterion*.—Formal inclusion, in logic, express inclusion, such that the including term could not be defined without giving a definition of part of the definition of the term included.—Formal induction, an inference having the form of an induction, but differing essentially therefrom in being demonstrative; complete induction.—Formal law, in logic, an explicit law, also, one which has no exceptions.—Formal logic, the theory of the relations of different forms of propositions and syllogisms; also (by loose writers) applied to the opinion of those who hold that such logic is adequate to representing human thought.

The doctrine which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, in so far as these lie in the forms of thought, or in the conditions of the mind itself, which is the subject in which knowledge inheres, this science may be called formal or subjective, or abstract, or pure, logic. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, App. i.

Pure or formal logic is devoted to thought in general and those universal forms and principles of thought which hold good everywhere, both in judging of reality and weighing possibility, irrespective of any difference in the objects. *Loge, Logic* (trans. ed. Bouanquet) Int. xi.

Formal mode, a mode which affects the copula of a proposition, as possibility, necessity, etc., contrasted with a *material mode*, which is any kind of limitation or modification of the subject or predicate.—**Formal nature**, the essence of a thing, the universal in it.—**Formal object of a faculty**, the adequate object, the object expressed with sufficient generality to include every special object and nothing else.—**Formal object of sight**, but blue or red a *material object*.—**Formal object of a science**, the adequate object, as considered by the science; that which includes all that the science treats and nothing else.—**Formal opposition**, an opposition between two propositions which appear to directly conflict, apart from any explanation of

the meanings of the terms: as, No A is B; All A is B.—**Formal part**, in logic, the genus or specific difference considered as part of the species.—**Formal repugnancy**, the repugnancy of two characters which cannot be true of the same subject, as black and white.—**Formal sign**, in logic, a sign which denotes its object by virtue of resembling it; a likeness; an icon; an analogue; a diagram.

The formal sign is that which represents the thing. So, a picture is a sign of the thing painted, the footstep, of the foot; conceptions, of things, etc.

Burgesdicus, Moutin Logica (tr. by a gentleman), ii. 16, 20.

Formal significance, the quality connected by an adjective. **Formal signification**, the regular signification of a word.—**Formal truth**, logical consistency; agreement with logical possibility.

The knowledge of the form of thought is a formal knowledge, and the harmony of thought with the form of thought is, consequently, formal truth.

Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvi.

Formal unity, in metaph., the unity which belongs to an individual apart from his individuality. Thus, the humanity of Peter, apart from his individuality as Peter (Petrity), is one humanity, and in so far as possible formal unity.—**Formal whole**, in logic, a species considered as composed of its genus and specific difference.—**Syn. 3.** Ceremonial, etc. (see *ceremonious*), punctilious, stiff, prim.

formaldehyde (fôr-mal'dê-hîd), *n.* [*fôr-mal* (acc.) + *aldehyde*.] A gas, CH₂O. It can be obtained in several ways, as, for example, by leading a mixture of vapor of methyl-alcohol, CH₃O, and air over a heated platinum spiral. When dissolved in water it is a powerful disinfectant.

formalism (fôr-mal-izm), *n.* [*fôr-mal* + *-ism*.]

1. The character of being formal; strict adherence to or observance of prescribed or recognized form, rule, style, etiquette, or the like; excessive attachment to conventional usage, or (especially in religion) to external forms and observances; hence, artificiality or cold stiffness of manner or behavior; as, judicial *formalism*; *formalism* in art; the *formalism* of pedantry or of court life; cold *formalism* in public worship.

This practice of asserting simply on authority, with the pretence and without the reality of assent, is what is meant by *formalism*. *J. H. Newman, Grammar of Assent*, p. 41.

One good result had followed the constitutional formalism of the three reigns. *Stables, Const. Hist.*, i. 378.

2. In *philos.*: (a) The system which denies the existence of matter and recognizes form only; phenomenal idealism. (b) A belief in the sufficiency of formal logic, especially of the traditional syllogistic, for the purposes of human thought.

formalist (fôr-mal-ist), *n.* [*fôr-mal*, Sw. *formalist*, < F. *formaliste* = Pg. *formalista*; as *formal* + *-ist*.] 1. One who adheres strictly to established custom, form, or usage, as in style, conduct, or procedure; one who is attached to the observance of recognized modes or methods; also, one who has undue regard to forms and rules.

There are in point of wisdom and sufficiency, that do nothing or little worth solemnly. It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satire to persons of judgement, to see what shifts these formalists have, and what perspectives to make superfluous to seeme body, that both depth and bulke. *Bacon, Of Seeming Wise* (1612).

The cramping influence of a hard formalist on a young child in repressing his spirits and courage, paralyzing his understanding, . . . is a familiar fact explained to the child when he becomes a man. *Emerson, History*.

2. In *philos.*, one who denies the existence of matter and recognizes the existence of form only; an idealist.

formalistic (fôr-mal-ist'ik), *a.* [*fôr-mal-ist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by formalism.

To make forms essential is the essence of formalistic ritualism. *C. Hodges, quoted in Church Polity*, p. 267.

formality (fôr-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *formalities* (-tiz). [*fôr-mal-ist* = Sp. *formalidad* = Pg. *formalidade* = It. *formalità*, as *formal* + *-ity*.] 1. The condition or quality of being formal; specifically, rigid or undue observance of form or established rules, as in style, conduct, or procedure; especially, the sacrifice of substance or spirit to form; conventionalism.

Not was his attention on dress, or on a matter of formality and custom, but of substance. *Ep. Atterbury*.

His heart was a better school. . . . His manners, decorations even to formality. *Macaulay, William Pitt*.

2. The result of exclusive attention to the rules of art, without life or spontaneity.

such thoughts as are not produced on *material*, so that if you look on them you look through them. *Coleridge*.

3. An established order; a rule of proceeding; a formal mode or method; as, the *formalities* of judicial process; *formalities* of law.

The only part of the *formalities* which he seemed to distrust him was the plucking of the Bible out of his hand.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Land once affected became subject to a peculiar system of laws, which, as well as the formalities required to constitute a valid affectment, have been carefully ascertained by the Anglo-Norman lawyers. *Encyc. Brit.*, ix. 408.

4. Validity; binding force.

The formality of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet*.

5. Customary behavior or dress, or customary ceremony; ceremonial.

Civilians . . . attired in black gowms, with certain tippets and formalities that they wear upon pleading days. *Coryat, Crudities*, i. 31.

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all set down in their formalities, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift*.

6. In *philos.*, external appearance; formal part.

To fix on God the formality of faculties or affections is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Chambrille, Socy Sci.*

7. In the philosophy of Duns Scotus, a formal element of being; a quidditative ens, or anything belonging thereto except an intrinsic mode. Examples of formalities are: humanity, actuality, animality, quantity, quality, entity, unity, truth, goodness. Examples of intrinsic modes are: infinity, potentiality, necessity, existence, reality, essence.

Its parts are said to be formal, as if one should say, which by reason only, which they call *formality*, are distinguished.

Burgesdicus, Moutin Logica (tr. by a gentleman), ii. 14, 16.

8. The character of the formal in the Kantian sense; universality and necessity.

formalize (fôr-mal-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *formalized*, ppr. *formalizing*. [*fôr-mal-iz* = Sp. *formalizar* = Pg. *formalizar* = It. *formalizzare*, as *formal* + *-ize*.] 1. trans. 1. To reduce to form; give a certain form to; model.

The same spirit which animated the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs computed into one body. *Hooker*.

2. To render formal.

It is curious to see the agency of this [importance attached to] gentility in *formalizing* even love and hatred. *Whipple, Lit. and Life*, p. 187.

II. intrans. 1. To affect formality; become formal. [Rare.]

They turned their poor cottages into stately palaces, then true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence. *Hales, St. Peter's Fall*.

2. To use forms, as of statement.

Many times indeed our gallants can *formalize* in other words, but evermore the substance, and usually the very words are no other but those of Calix's, Let us go out into the field. *Hales, Duels*.

formalizer (fôr-mal-iz-er), *n.* A formalist.

The ministers turned *formalizers*. *Roger North, Lord Guilford*, ii. 144.

formally (fôr-mal-ly), *adv.* [*fôr-mal-ist*, < ME. *formeliche*, *formeliche*; < *fôr-mal* + *-ly*.] 1. In a formal manner; as regards form; in form.

O where hast thou been so long hyde in mouns,
 That canst so wel and *formeliche* argue?

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 497.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church and the rest of the people. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*.

A judgment is *formally* right when its predicate is contained in the conception of the subject; *formally* wrong when it is not. *E. Caird, Philos. of Kant*, p. 206.

The true principle *formally* stated by Butler that "probability is the guide of life." *Belshazzar's Feast*, xlv. 711.

The very devil assumed their *formality*,
 That face, that voice, that gesture, that attire.

Middleton, A Mad World

[In the Scottish philosophy this adverb was introduced into a proposition to show that it was true by virtue of a definition, or 'identically']

The effect is said to be contained in the cause either *formally* or *causally*. When *formally*, the effect is of the same nature with the cause, the cause is said to be universal, and is equal to its effect.

Burgesdicus, Moutin Logica (tr. by a gentleman), ii. 14, 21.

That which *formally* makes this [charity] a Christian grace is the spring from which it flows. *Snodgrass*.

formate (fôr-mat), *n.* [*fôr-mat* + *-ate*.] A salt formed by the union of formic acid with a base. Also called *formate*.

formation (fôr-ma'shon), *n.* [*fôr-mat*, Sw. *formation*, < F. *formation* = Sp. *formacion* = Pg. *formação* = It. *formazione*, < L. *formatio* (-n-), < *formare*, form; see *form*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of forming or making; the operation of composing by the union of materials or elements, or of shaping and giving form; as, putting or coming into form; as, the *formation* of a state or constitution; the *formation* of ideas or of character.

The sixth day concludes with the *Formation of Man*. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 359.

2. Disposition of parts or elements; formal structure or arrangement; conformation; configuration: as, the peculiar *formation* of the heart; a *formation* of troops in columns, squares, etc.

The doomed men marched on, without any *formation*.
E. Sackville, in the *Soudan*, p. 63.

The well disciplined picket had gone right about-face like a single person. They maintained this *formation* all the while we were in sight.
R. L. Stevenson, *Island Voyage*, p. 148.

3. That which is formed; anything considered as to its form, structure, or arrangement: as, the *formation* consisted of a mass of incongruous materials. Specifically—4. In *geol.*, properly, a group or assemblage of rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, having a similar origin or some common physical character. Some geologists use the word *formation* as the equivalent of *system*, or as designating a group of strata having the same geological age. See *system*.

Thus we speak of stratified and unstratified, fresh-water and marine, aqueous and volcanic, ancient and modern, metalliferous and non-metalliferous *formations*.
Sir C. Lyell, *Manual of Geology*, p. 3.

Formerly it was considered sufficient to collect the more typical specimens of a species, and to be satisfied with a general collection to represent the *formation*. "In this is added in a note: 'The term *formation* is in some respects objectionable, but it is convenient, and no satisfactory substitute has as yet been proposed.'"
Prestwich, *Geology*, p. 6.

Alluvial formations. See *alluvial*. **Free-cell formation.** See *free*. **Polar formation.** In *nath*, the application of the operation x^2 , x^3 , x^4 , etc.

formational (fôr'mâ-shon-ål), *a.* [*< formation + -al*.] Pertaining to formation or formations.

Formational and historical geology.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII, 214.

formative (fôr'mâ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. formativus = Pr. formativus = Sp. Pg. H. formativus, < NL. formativus, < L. formare, pp. formatus, form: see form, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Giving form or shape; having the power of giving form; plastic; shaping; molding; determining: as, the *formative* yolk of an egg, which changes into an embryo; a *formative* process.

The meaneft plant cannot be raised without seeds by any *formative* power residing in the soil.
Bentley, *Sermons*.

Cumberland substitutes a throughout for the idea of right as *formative* in ethics that of natural good.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII, 512.

2. Pertaining to formation or development; related to the fixation of or growth into form or order: as, the *formative* period of youth or of a nation; *formative* experiments.

The man who has learned it (history) as he learns French or German from a travelling conversation book does not gain either the *formative* effect on the judgment, or the great inheritance of scientific study.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 73.

To them who did not consider the *formative* nature of the book . . . it seemed as if the young author (Swainburne) was lusting after strange gods.
Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 300.

3. In *gram.*, serving to form; determining grammatical form or character as a part of speech or derivative; inflectional: as, a *formative* termination.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a formative element of a word; that which serves to give grammatical form; an addition to or modification of a root or crude form, giving it special character.

formator (fôr'mâ-tor), *n.* [*< L. formator, a former, shaper, < formare, form, shape: see form, v.* Cf. *former* 2.] Same as *conformator*.

formature (fôr'mâ-tur), *n.* [= *Ug. formatura*; *< L. as if *formatura, < formare, form: see form, v.*] The act of shaping or forming. [*Rare.*]

These infant communities were easily susceptible of *formature* by leading men.
The *Chauvinist*, (11), 480.

form-board (fôr'm'bôrd), *n.* An inferior kind of pasteboard used for packing, bookbinding, etc. It is made from waste paper, refuse rags, and coarser portions of the pulp.

forme¹, *a.* [*ME. < AS. forma, first: see former* 1.] Former; first.

Adam our *forme* father.
Chaucer, *Tale of Melibon*.

forme² (fôr'm), *n.* A Middle English spelling of *form*, still retained in English and Scotch usage among printers. See *form*, *n.*, 6.

formé (fôr'mâ'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *former*, *form: see form, v.*] In *her.*, same as *patte*.

formed (fôr'med), *a.* 1. Arranged, as stars into a constellation.—2. In *her.*, seated or crouched as in its form: said of a hare.—3. Trained; developed; mature: as, a *formed* character.—**Formed bachelor.** See *bachelor*, 2.

formedon (fôr'mê-don), *n.* [*L. forma doni.*] In *old Eng. law*, a writ of right for the recovery of lands by one claiming according to the form of a gift or grant thereof.—**Formedon in the descender**, such a writ brought by the heir in tail against an alienor of a preceding tenant in tail.—**Formedon in the reverter**, such a writ brought by the one entitled to the reversion.

formel, *n.* [*ME. formel, formele, formaylle, appar. an altered form, in simulation of ME. femel, female, female, of OF. forme, a female of the falcon or hawk kind.*] The female of the falcon family of birds.

Nature held on his hand
A *formel* eagle
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 373.

form-element (fôr'm'el-ment), *n.* Anything that enters into the structure or composition of something else, giving it a recognizable form or constitution. Thus the corpuscles of the blood are *form-elements* of that fluid; a cell is a *form-element* of any tissue; an ultimate fibril of muscle is a *form-element* of flesh.

formen (fôr'mên), *n.* [*< form-ic + -en.*] Methane, or marsh-gas.

former¹ (fôr'mér), *a.* and *n.* [*Mod. E., with compar. suffix -er, < ME. forme, first, < AS. forma, first (= OS. forma = OFries. forma), < for, fore, fore, before, + -ma, superl. suffix. See for, fore, and cf. foremost.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Being before in place; fore; first; foremost.

He was ever in the *former* front, and hidde Calbourne in his right honde, and smote on the right side and on the left.
M. T. (E. T. 8), iii, 531.

Coming from Sardis, on our *former* enighn
Two mighty eagles fell, and there they perched
Shak., *J. C.*, v. 1.

2. Being or happening before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; prior.

He shall come unto us as the rain, as the latter and *former* rain unto the earth.
Hos. vi, 3.

'Tis but the funeral of the former year.
Pope, To Mrs. M. B.

At what *former* period, under what *former* administration, did public officers of the United States thus interfere in elections?
D. Webster, *Speech*, Oct. 12, 1832.

3. Past; especially, long past; ancient.

Enquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age.
Job viii, 8.

After Ages can know nothing of *former* times but what is recorded by writing.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 1.

4. Preceding or going before in a series; antecedent in order of thought, of action, etc.; specifically applied to the antecedent one of two things, or of two parts or divisions of anything.

Then speak again, not all thy *former* tale,
But this one word.
Shak., *K. John*, iii, 1.

My two *former* [letters] were of Judaism and Christianity.
Howell, *Letters*, ii, 10.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of want of judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper.
Pope.

Former adjudication. See *adjudication*.—**Syn. 2.** Prior, anterior, antecedent. See *previous*. 3. Bygone.

II. *n.* A predecessor. *Darius.*

former² (fôr'mér), *n.* [*< ME. former, formour, formour, formyour, < OF. former, *formour, formeur, < L. formator, a former, < formare, form: see form, v.* Cf. *formator*.] 1. One who forms, fashions, creates, or makes; a creator.

We belevon God, *formour* of he venge and of erthe.
Manderell, *Travels*, p. 2.
Fader and *formour* of al that were was makod.
Piers Plowman (B), ix, 27.

2. Specifically, a pattern in or upon which anything is shaped, as a piece of wood used for shaping cartridges and gun-wads; any mechanism contributing to give shape to an article in process of manufacture.

To roll up the cases for rockets you must have a smooth round ruler, or, as it is called, a *former*, exactly the size of the cavity of the rocket, and 10 or 12 times as long.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 124.

The cutting pressure of the tool tends to hold the *former* and the plate together.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV, 250.

formeret (fôr'mê-ret), *n.* [*< OF. formeret, formeret, < forme, form: see form, v.*] In *arch.*, the arched rib which in ribbed vaulting lies next the wall and in a plane parallel to it. It fixes the form of the vault longitudinally, and is less than the other main ribs which divide and support the vaulting. See *ribbed vault*, *arc*, *groin*, *under arch*.

formerly (fôr'mê-ri), *adv.* 1. First; first of all; beforehand.

But Calidore, that was more quicke of sight,
Prevented him before his stroke could light,
And on the helmet smote him *formerly*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, vi, l. 38.

If I had not *formerly* read the Barons Wars in England, I had more admired that of the League in France.
Howell, *Letters*, iv, 11.

2. In time past; at a certain point or through an indefinite period in the past; of old; heretofore.

Marry, 'tis a withered pear; it was *formerly* better.
Shak., *All's Well*, i, 1.

At this time the King forgot not a deliverance he had *formerly* had.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 404.

3. In time just past; just now; as aforesaid.

Thou hast incur'd
The danger *formerly* by me rehear'd.
Shak., *M. of V.*, iv, 1.

=**Syn. 2.** Once, anciently; *Formerly, Previously.* *Formerly* means before the present time, and perhaps a considerable time before; *previously*, before some particular event or time, and generally up to that point: as, the rates of postage were *formerly* much higher than now; they were reduced in 1846, having *previously* been at an average of about 12 cents.

formest, *a. superl.* A Middle English form of *foremost*.

formful (fôr'm'fûl), *a.* [*< form + -ful*.] Ready to form; creative; imaginative. [*Rare.*]

As fleets the vision o'er the *formful* brain,
This moment hurrying wild the impassion'd soul,
The next in nothing lost.
Thomson, *Summer*, l. 1022.

form-genus (fôr'm'jê-nus), *n.* In *biol.*, a genus composed of similar form-species.

When vigorously growing and dividing, the Schizomycetes as a rule present certain definite forms, which are at any rate so constant under constant conditions that they can be figured and described with such accuracy and certainty that good observers have regarded them as fixed species, or at least as form-species or *forma genera*.
Eucy. Brit., XXI, 401.

formiate (fôr'mi-ât), *n.* Same as *formate*.

formic (fôr'mik), *a.* [= *F. formique*; short for *formique*, *q. v.*] Pertaining to, produced by, derived from, or characteristic of ants. Also *formicæ*.

When we are told to go to the ant and the bee, and consider their ways, it is not that we should borrow from them *formic* laws or apian policy.
Southey, *The Doctor*, xvi.

Formic acid, HCOOH, an acid obtained from a fluid emitted by ants when irritated. This fluid contains both malic and formic acids, and by infusing ants in boiling water an acid as strong as vinegar is obtained, which has been used in place of vinegar. Formic acid exists also in certain other insects in the common stinging nettle, and in various animal liquids. It is prepared commercially by heating oxalic acid and glycerin, the oxalic acid separating into carbon dioxide and formic acid. It is a colorless fluid of strongly acid smell, and produces a blister and great pain when dropped on the skin. **Formic ethers**, ethers obtained by the substitution of alcoholic radicals for the replaceable hydrogen of formic acid: thus, ethyl *formic ether*, (C₂H₅)COH.

Formica (fôr'mi-kâ), *n.* [*L. (> It. formica = Sp. hormiga = Ug. formiga = Pr. formiga = F. fourmi)*, an ant, emmet.] 1. The typical genus of ants of the family *Formicidae*, formerly, as used by Linnaeus, coextensive with the whole group of formicarians, but now greatly restricted. It still contains many species, having the abdominal pedicel one-jointed, the mandibles triangular and denticulate, and the female stinging. *F. rufa* is a common red ant, found both in Europe and in North America.

2. [*L. c.*] [*ML.*, a kind of abscess (*apostema*), lit. an ant; also called *porrum*, lit. leek; cf. *F. ougeon*, a bunion, lit. an onion.] An abscess; in *falconry*, a distemper in a hawk's bill which eats it away.

formican (fôr'mi-kan), *a.* [*< L. formica, an ant, + -an.*] Of or pertaining to the ant; resembling an ant.

The driver ants . . . are vagabonds and wanderers upon the face of the earth, *formican* tramps.

Eschsch. Mag., XII, 480.

formicant (fôr'mi-kant), *a.* [*< L. formican(t)-e*, pp. of *formicare*, crawl like ants, feel (as the skin) as if crawled over by ants. *< formica, an ant.*] Crawling like an ant; applied in medicine to the pulse when it is extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicates a sensation like that of the motion of an ant perceived through a thin texture. *Dunghson*.

formicaria, *n.* Plural of *formicarius*.
Formicariæ (fôr'mi-kâ-ri-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL., fem. pl. of ML. *formicarius, adj.: see formicarius.*] A superfamily name of the ants, conterminous with the family *Formicidae* in a large sense; synonymous with *Heterogyna*.

formicarian (fôr'mi-kâ-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. *formicarius (> OF. formicarius)*, pertaining to ants. *< L. formica, an ant: see Formica.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to ants: *formicæ*.—2. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to ant-birds; *formicarioid*.

II. *n.* 1. In *entom.*, one of the *Formicariæ*; an ant.—2. In *ornith.*, an ant-bird; a *formicarioid* passerine bird.

Formicariidæ (fôr'mi-kâ-ri-i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Formicarius + -idæ.*] A family of formica-

field passerine birds, having long slender feet, the outer toe united at the base to the middle toe, full plumage on the rump, and a characteristic coloration; the South American ant-birds. The family is divisible into *Thamnopodidae* (ant-shrikes), *Formicariidae* (ant-wrens), and *Formicariidae* (ant-thrushes). Under various names, the *Formicariidae* have been included with several different groups of birds with which they have little affinity, as the *Laniidae*, *Turdidae*, etc.; and the terms *Formicariidae* and *Formicariidae* have usually included a number of heterogeneous forms now eliminated. The family as here limited is confined to the warmer parts of America, and is highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna. Also *Formicariidae*.

Formicariinae (fôr-mi-kä-ri-i-nä), n. pl. [NL., < *Formicarius* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Formicariidae*, the ant-thrushes proper, resembling in form but not in coloration the old-world pittas (with which they were formerly confounded). They have a thrush-like bill, large stout feet, a very short square tail, sexes usually alike in color, and terrestrial habits. These ant birds are confined to the warmer parts of America; the genera and species are numerous. Also *formicarioid*.

Formicarioid (fôr-mi-kä-ri-oid), a. and n. I. a. Having the characters of the *Formicariidae*, as an ant-shrike, ant-wren, or ant-thrush proper. Also *formicarioid*.

II. n. One of the *Formicariidae*; a formicarioid or tracheophonous passerine bird.

Formicarioides (fôr-mi-kä-ri-oid-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Formicarius* + -oides.] A superfamily of birds, the ant-thrushes or formicarioid passerines, a group of non-oscine *Passeres*, with tracheal syrinx and schizopodous feet; the *Tracheophona* of authors. It is a large series of some 500 species, confined to the Neotropical region. Leading families are the *Formicariidae*, *Furnariidae*, *Dendrocapitidae*, *Pteropodidae*, etc.

formicarium (fôr-mi-kä-ri-um), n.; pl. *formicaria* (-ia). [ML.] Same as *formicary*.

Formicarius (fôr-mi-kä-ri-us), n. [NL., < **formicarius*, pertaining to ants, < *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] The typical genus of ant-thrushes



Mexican Ant-thrush (*Formicarius montiger*).

of the family *Formicariidae* and subfamily *Formicariinae*, containing such as *F. montiger* and many others.

formicarioid (fôr-mi-kä-ri-oid), a. Same as *formicarioid*.

Formicariidae a group of passerine birds embracing ten families not normally acrotyoid, as the tingulid, from turrid, tanagrid, and sturnoid passerines respectively. A. R. Wallace, *Ibis* (1871), p. 406.

formicary (fôr-mi-kä-ri), n.; pl. *formicaries* (-ries). [ML. *formicarium*, an ant-hill (prop. neut. of **formicarius*, adj.). < L. *formica*, ant: see *formicarian*, *Formica*.] An ant's nest or ant-hill; the nest or burrow inhabited by a colony of ants. See *ant-hill*.

In a *formicary* we can detect no trace of private property; the territory, the buildings, the stores, the booty, exist equally for the benefit of all.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XII, 196

This work they [the ants] carry on until enough workers are reared to attend to the active duties of the *formicary*. Science, III, 54

formicate (fôr-mi-kät), a. [(< L. *formica*, an ant, + -ate.)] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an ant or ants. Also *formicene*.

formication (fôr-mi-kä-shon), n. [= F. *formication*, < L. *formicatus*, < *formicare*, crawl like ants, feel (as the skin) as if crawled over by ants: see *formicant*.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal subjective sensation, referred to the skin, resembling the feeling of ants creeping over the body.

formicid (fôr-mi-ik), a. [(< L. *formica*, an ant, + -icid.)] Same as *formicid*.

formicid (fôr-mi-sid), n. and a. I. n. An ant of the family *Formicidae*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the *Formicidae*. Also *formicidae*.

While the superiority of the ants as a group to the remaining Hymenoptera, to all other insects, and to the rest of the annelose "sub-kingdom," is undisputed, we are unable to decide which species of ant is elevated above the rest of the *Formicidae* family. Pop. Sci. Mo., XII, 197.

Formicidae (fôr-mis-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Formica* + -idae.] A family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, of the series *Heterogyna* or *Formicariae*; the ants. It is specially characterized by the form of the abdomen, the first joint of which (and in one subfamily the second also) forms a lenticular scale or knot of variable shape, serving as a peduncle to the rest. All the species are social, and live in colonies, consisting of males, females, and neuters. See *ant*, and *cut under Atta*.

formicide (fôr-mi-sid), a. See *formicid*.

Formicina (fôr-mi-si-nä), n. [NL., < *Formica* + -inae.] A genus of ants, of the family *Formicidae*. *F. rufa*, known as the horse-ant, is an example.

formicine (fôr-mi-sin), a. [(< L. *formicus*, < *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] Same as *formicene*.

Every trading vessel in the tropics has its *formicaria* fauna, and cannot help acting as a transporter of all sorts of ants. H. O. Forbes, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 31

Formicivora (fôr-mi-siv-o-rä), n. [NL., < L. *formica*, an ant, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] The type-



Ferruginous Ant-wren (*Formicivora ferruginea*).

cal genus of ant-wrens of the subfamily *Formicivorinae*, containing such as *F. ferruginea* and others.

Formicivorinae (fôr-mi-siv-o-ri-nä), n. pl. [NL., < *Formicivora* + -inae.] A subfamily of the family *Formicariidae*; the ant-wrens. It comprises small weak species with comparatively slender and pointed bills, black the sexes unlike in color, the males being varied with black and white, and the females with brown.

formidability (fôr-mi-da-bil-i-ti), n. [(< *formidabile*: see *ability*.)] The quality of being formidable; formidableness. [Rare.]

A Mackintosh has been taken who produces their *formidability* by being sent to lose two claws. Walpole, *To Maun*, II, 98 (1743)

formidable (fôr-mi-da-bl), a. [(< F. *formidabile* = Sp. *formidable* = Pg. *formidável* = It. *formidabile*, < L. *formidabilis*, causing fear, < *formidare*, fear, dread; cf. *formido* (formidin), n., fear, dread.)] Exciting or fitted to excite fear or apprehension; hard to deal with; difficult to overcome, perform, or the like: applied to persons or things possessing such strength, power, or capability, or presenting such obstacles to action or progress, as to discourage effort or inspire dread of failure.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. Dryden, *End of Euclid*

One or two of the present ministers are pleased to represent me as a *formidable* man. Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, II

The master of such a force [sixty thousand troops] could not but be regarded by all his neighbors as a *formidable* enemy and a valuable ally. Macaulay, *Prichard the Great*

= Syn. Deterrent, discouraging, fearful, appalling, redoubtable.

formidableness (fôr-mi-da-bl-nēs), n. The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

formidably (fôr-mi-da-bl-ly), adv. In a formidable manner.

formidolose (fôr-mi-dō-lōs), a. [= Sp. Pg. It. *formidoloso*, < L. *formidolosus*, *formidulosus*, full of fear, < *formido*, fear, dread: see *formidabile*.] Dreading greatly; very much afraid. Bailey.

forming-cylinder (fôr-ming-sil'in-dēr), n. See *cylinder*.

forming-machine (fôr-ming-mā-shēn'), n. 1. A machine used for bending tin-plate, and in making hollow ware.—2. An apparatus for shaping articles made from fabrics of various

kinds, as hats from plaited straw.—3. A machine for twisting strands of fiber into rope.

formless (fôr-m'les), a. [= D. *formloos* = G. *formlos* = Dan. Sw. *formlös*: as *form* + -less.] Wanting form or shape; without a determinate form; shapeless; amorphous.

What's past, and what's to come, is strewn with husks And *formless* ruin of oblivion. Shak., T. and C., I, 3. A

formlessly (fôr-m'les-ly), adv. In a formless manner.

His long coat hung *formlessly* from his shoulders. Howells, *Anna Kilburn*, vi.

formlessness (fôr-m'les-nēs), n. The state of being without form.

Formosan (fôr-mō'sān), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to Formosa, a large island lying southeast of China, to which country it belongs.—Formosan deer. See *deer*.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Formosa. **formosity** (fôr-mōs'i-ti), n. [(< OF. *formosité* = It. *formosità*, < L. *formosus* (t-), beauty, < *formosus*, beautiful: see *formous*.] Beauty; gracefulness.

The thunder-thumping Jove transfused his dotes into your excellent *formosities*. Sir P. Sidney, *Wentworth Play*, p. 619.

formous, a. [= Pg. It. *formoso*, < L. *formosus*, beautiful, < *forma*, form, beauty: see *form*, n.] Beautiful; fair. Halliwell.

O pulchritude sole in beaute full incident, Of all feminine most *formous* flour. The Nurse, *Lovers Worthie*, I, 23.

form-species (fôr-m'spē'shēz), n. In *biol.*, a species constituted by a single stage in the course of development of a species which undergoes transformations, and in many cases originally supposed to be the only form of the species.

formula (fôr-mū-lä), n.; pl. *formulas*, *formulas* (-le, -lāz). [= G. Dan. Sw. *formel* = F. *formule* = Sp. Pg. *formula* = It. *formula*, *formula*, < L. *formula*, a small pattern or mold, a form, rule, principle, method, formula, dim. of *forma*, a form: see *form*, n.] 1. In general, a prescribed form or rule; a fixed or conventional method in which anything is to be done, arranged, or said; particularly, a form of words in which something is required by rule or custom to be stated.

Formulas are but decent and apt passages or conveyances of speech, which may serve indifferently for differing subjects. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 255.

The memory disburdens itself of its cumbersome catalogues of particulars, and carries centuries of observation in a single *formula*. Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 51.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, a written confession of faith; a formal enunciation or statement of doctrines. See *creed*, and *confession of faith*, under *confession*, 3.—3. In *math.*, any general equation; a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols.—4. In *chem.*, an expression by means of symbols and figures of the constituents of a compound. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—5. Abel's, Cauchy's, Frullani's, Kummer's, Poisson's *formulas*, in *math.*, certain formulas relating to definite integrals. Approximate, associative, characteristic, chemical, dental, diminution, distributive, duplication, empirical, etc. *formulas*. See the qualifying words. Cotes's, Gauss's, Simpson's *formulas*, formulas for approximate quadratures. Euler's *formula*, the formula expressing the sine and cosine of an angle as the sum of two exponentials.—*Formula of Christison*, a rule for estimating the amount of solids in urine, namely: Multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine expressed in four figures by 2.33 to obtain the total solids in grains in 100 cubic centimeters. Also called *Hare's formula*. **Formula of coincidence**. See *coincidence*. **Formula of Concord**. See *concord*.—**Fourier's formula**, the equation

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

where $x \leq 4\pi$.—**Graphic, myological, etc., formula**. See the adjectives. Incidence, coincidence *formulas*, formulas of geometry for determining the numbers of incidences and coincidences of different kinds under given conditions.—**Lambert's formula**, a formula for obtaining the mean wind direction from a table of observed directions viz.

$$\tan \phi = \frac{E - W + (NE + SE - SW - NW) \cos 45^\circ}{N - S + (NE + SE - SW - NW) \cos 45^\circ}$$

where ϕ is the angle between the north and the mean wind direction measured round by east. **Plucker's formula, equation showing the number of singularities of plane curves.—**Stirling's formula, the approximate expression****

$$128. \dots x = \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^x \sqrt{2\pi x}$$

formular (fôr-mū-lär), a. and n. [(< *formula* + -ar.)] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a formula; formulary.—2. Formual; of the regular or correct form.

A speech on the stage, let it flatter ever so extravagantly, is *formular*. It has always been *formular* to flatter kings and queens; so much so that even in our church-service, we have "our most religious king," used indiscriminately, whoever is king. *Boasell, Johnson, I. 152.*

II. *a. A model; an exemplar.*

He [Sidney] was the very *formular* that all well-disposed gentlemen do form their manners and life by. *Quoted in Mollay's United Netherlands, I. 358.*

formularistic (fôr'mu-lar-is'tik), *a.* [*< formula + -istic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization. *Emerson.*

formularization (fôr'mu-lar-i-zâ'shon), *n.* [*< formula + -ation.*] The act, process, or result of formularizing or formulating.

The great majority of those so-called enactments were probably nothing more than *formularizations* of customary law, for the use of private judges in civil causes whom the king liked to have instituted. *Engle Brit., XX. 671.*

F. Lange, however, has attempted to show at some length that, after excluding modality, a special *formularization* in thought is always necessary when we would assign a general validity to any particular logical form. *G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 164.*

formularize (fôr'mu-lar-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formularized*, ppr. *formularizing*. [*< formula + -ize.*] To reduce to a formula; formulate; express in precise or systematic form.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that the commissioners as a body have not *formularized* an opinion on a subject that was within their jurisdiction, and which was examined by them at great length and with evident care. *Saturday Rev., Feb. 10, 1900.*

formulary (fôr'mu-lar-i), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. formularia* = *Sp. Pg. It. formulario*, *n.* (*< ML. as if *formularius*, *neut.*); cf. *La. formularius*, *as a noun*, a lawyer skilled in composing writs or forms; prop. *adj.*, *< formula*, a form, formula; see *formula*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of a formula or formal statement; stated precisely, or according to certain forms; also, explicitly prescribed; ritual.

Why, Sir, in the *formulary* and statutory part of law a plodding blockhead may excel. *Johnson, quoted in Boswell, I. 13.*

2. Closely adhering to formulas or rules; formal. [*Rare.*]

There is . . . in the incorruptible Sea green himself, though other wise so lean and *formulary* a heart felt knowledge of this latter fact. *Carlyle, French Rev., III. 111.*

II. *n.*; pl. *formularies* (riz). 1. A prescribed form or model; a formula.

The *formularies* for exorcism still continued, as they continue to the present day, in Roman Catholic rituals, and they were frequently employed all through the eighteenth century. *Locke, Rationalism, I. 118.*

2. A collection or system of set forms; especially, a book containing prescribed forms used in the services of a church; as, the *formulary* of the Church of England is the Book of Common Prayer.

formulate (fôr'mu-lat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formulated*, ppr. *formulating*. [*< formula + -ate.*] To reduce to or express in a formula; state in a precise and comprehensive or systematic form.

Along with social development, the *formulation* in law of the rights pre-established by custom becomes more definite and elaborate. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 102.*

There is nothing so pitilessly and unconsciously cruel as sincerely *formulated* into dogma.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 1-5.

Some talkers excel in the precision with which they *formulate* their thoughts, so that you get from them some what to remember, other talkers effuse as they go. *Emerson, Chab.*

formulation (fôr'mu-lâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. formularia* = *Sp. Pg. It. formulario*; as *formulate + -ion*.] The act, process, or result of formulating.

Only fifty years separate Galileo's "Discorsi" from Newton's "Principia," and the *formulation* by Leibnitz, in the same year 1686, of the doctrine of the conservation of energy. *Pop. Sci. M., XIII. 356.*

formulatory (fôr'mu-lâ-to-ri), *a.* [*< formula + -ory.*] Pertaining to formulation; formulated.

He presents the unfamiliar in the guise of the familiar. Put in this bald *formulatory* fashion, the difference between the two may seem unimportant. *Westminster Rev., CXXXVIII. 341.*

formule (fôr'mul), *n.* [*< F. formule*, *< La. formula*; see *formula*.] A formula.

formule (fôr'mul), *n.* In chem., same as *formula*.

formulisation, formulise. See *formularization, formularize*.

formulism (fôr'mu-liz-m), *n.* [*< formula + -ism.*] Adherence to or systematic use of formulas.

The whole of this complex theory is ruled by a mathematical *formulism* of the most bald and unadorned. *Times, Oct. 11, 1900.*

formulisation (fôr'mu-lizâ'shon), *n.* [*< formulize + -ation.*] The act or result of formulizing or reducing to fixed form. Also spelled *formulization*.

The reader is probably well aware of the curious tendency to *formulization* and system which under the name of philosophy encumbered the minds of the Renaissance schoolmen. *Ruskin.*

Religious belief and rites are considered as aesthetic *formulizations* of pious feeling. *G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 92.*

formulize (fôr'mu-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formulized*, ppr. *formulizing*. [*< formula + -ize.*] To fix in a determinate form; construct formulas of or for; make formal. Also spelled *formulise*.

Largely, moreover, as invocation of the Blessed Virgin is used in the Greek Church. It has nowhere adopted that vast *formulized* theory as to her place as the channel of all grace to the Church, and to each single soul, which is to us the especial 'crux' in the Roman system. *Pasey, Eireneon, p. 94.*

Intelligent congregations who have taken steps to *formulize* their worship. *The Century, XXXI. 81.*

form-word (fôr'm-wôrd), *n.* A word showing relation only or chiefly; an independent word performing an office such as in other languages, or in other cases in the same language, is performed by the formative parts of words: *e. g.*, auxiliaries, prepositions, etc.

formy (fôr'mi), *a.* [*< F. formé*, pp. of *former*, form; see *form*, *v.*] In her, same as *patte*.

formyl (fôr'mil), *n.* [Also written *formile* and *formule*; *< form(yl) + yl*.] A hypothetical univalent radical (CHO), of which formic acid may be regarded as the hydrate.

formy, *adv.* [*ME., < AS. foran*, before; see *fore*.] Same as *fore*.

Fornax (fôr'naks), *n.* [*La.*, a furnace; see *furnace*.] 1. A southern constellation, invented and named by Lacaille in 1763. It lies south of the western part of Eridanus, and as its boundaries are at present drawn, contains no star of greater magnitude than the fifth.

2. [*NL. (Castellan, 1835).*] A genus of elaterid beetles of wide distribution, found in North and South America, the West and East Indies, Africa, and Australia, of large size and a uniform brownish-black or reddish color, with a fine appressed pubescence. Seven species inhabit North America, among them *F. calceatus*.

formcast, *v. t.* [*ME., < for + cast*.] To arrange beforehand; forecast.

For he, with great deliberation, Hadde every thinge that he to myght availle *Formcast*, and put in execution. *Chaucer, Troilus, III. 521.*

By helgh ymaginacioun *formcast* *Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 397.*

fornet, *a.* [*ME., var. of forne*; see *fern*.] *Former*.

The Camel's house; whence it is said that a certain king in *forne* years, when he had on a domed camel escaped the hands of his enemies, builded the re.

J. Gault, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 210.

forneat (fôr-nest), *prep.* Same as *foreneat*.

forneat (fôr-nest), *prep.* Same as *foreneat*.

formical (fôr-ni-kal), *a.* [*< fornicus*, an arch, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the fornix.

fornicate (fôr-ni-kât), *a.* [*< La. fornicatus*, arch, *< fornicus* (fornice), an arch, vault; see *fornix*.] 1. Arched; vaulted or arched over like an oven or furnace, concave within and convex without; hollowed out underneath. 2. In bot.: (a) Overarched with fornicæ, as the throat of the corolla of the forget-me-not. (b) Overarching; as, a *fornicate* appendage.

Also *forniceform*.

Fornicate oedypus or nasus, in entom., a type of oedypus that is much elevated and over-arched the parts beneath, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

fornicate (fôr-ni-kât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fornicated*, ppr. *fornicating*. [*< La. fornicatus*, pp. of *fornicari* (*< It. fornicare* = *Sp. Pg. fornicar* = *Pr. fornicar*, *fornigar* = *F. fornicar*), *fornicate*, *< La. fornicus* (fornice), a brothel, so called because generally situated in underground vaults. In an arch, a vault; see *fornicate*, *a.*] To have illicit sexual intercourse; said of an unmarried person.

They permitted stranger virgins and eunuchs to *fornicate* only they believed it sinful. *The Hebrew maidens. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835) I. 71.*

formication (fôr-ni-kâ'shon), *n.* [*< L. formicatus*, *a. n.*, a vaulting or arching over. *< fornicatus*, arch; see *fornicate*, *a.*] 1. An arching; the forming of a vault or convexity; a hollowing; vaulting, or arching over; a cavernation. 2. The state of being fornicated or vaulted.

formication (fôr-ni-kâ'shon), *n.* [*< ME. fornication, < OF. fornication, F. fornication*

= *Pr. fornicatio* = *Sp. fornicacion* = *Pg. fornicacio* = *It. fornicazione*, *< LL. fornicatio* (*n.*), *< fornicari*, *fornicate*; see *fornicate*.] The act of illicit sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person with a person of the opposite sex, whether married or unmarried. *May, J.* It is a criminal offense in some jurisdictions. In Scriptural use the word is also applied to adultery, and figuratively to idolatry.

A fayre Mayden was blamed with wrong, and schandred, that she hadde don *Fornycacioun*. *Manderly, Travels, p. 68.*

Adultery, in Scripture, is sometimes used to signify *fornication*, and *fornication* for adultery. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835) I. 215.*

fornicator (fôr-ni-kâ-tor), *n.* [*< ME. fornicator*, *< OF. fornicateur*, *F. fornicateur* = *Pr. fornicatre*, *fornicador* = *Sp. Pg. fornicador* = *It. fornicatore*, *< L. fornicator*, *< fornicari*; see *fornicate*.] One guilty of fornication.

Neither *fornicators*, nor idolaters, nor adulterers . . . shall inherit the kingdom of God. *I Cor. vi. 9.*

fornicatress (fôr-ni-kâ-tres), *n.* [= *F. fornicatrice* = *Pr. fornicatrice* = *It. fornicatrice*; as *fornice* + *-ess*.] A woman guilty of fornication.

See you, the *fornicatress* be remov'd. *Shak., M. for M., II. 2.*

fornices, *n.* Plural of *fornix*.

forniciform (fôr-nis'i-fôr-m), *a.* [*< L. fornix* (fornice), an arch, a vault, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *fornicate*.

fornicolumn (fôr-ni-kol'um), *n.* [*Irreg. < fornix* + *columna*.] A column or pillar of the fornix. [*Rare.*]

fornicommissure (fôr-ni-kom'i-gur), *n.* [*Irreg. < fornix* + *commissure*.] The commissure of the fornix. *B. G. Wilder.*

fornim, *v. t.* [*ME. fornimen, fornomen*, *< AS. forniman*, take away, *< for + niman*, take; see *for* and *nim*.] To take away; appropriate to one's own use.

Everych tannere that halt bord in the heyestret of Wyndestre, shal [pay] for the stret that he *for-nemeth*, twy shyllinges by the gote. *English Gilds (E. T. S.), p. 308.*

fornix (fôr-niks), *n.*; pl. *fornices* (ni-sêz). [*La.*, an arch, a vault.] 1. In anat.: (a) A median symmetrical arched formation in the brain, beneath the corpus callosum and septum inelidum, vaulting over the optic thalami and the third ventricle, and running into the floor of each lateral ventricle. In the human brain it consists of two longitudinal bundles of fibers, one on each side, which rise from the corpora albicantia, pass up, as the anterior pillars of the fornix, in front of the fornix of Mounro and behind the anterior commissure, then, somewhat flattened and in apposition to each other, arch backward beneath the corpus callosum and above the velum interpositum, forming the body of the fornix, and then diverge toward the back part of the corpus callosum, to turn down, as the posterior pillars of the fornix (crura fornica), into the floor of the descending cornua of the lateral ventricles, where their free edges form the sinubria. See cut under *corpus*. (b) Some other arched, vaulted, or fornicated formation: as, the *fornix conjunctiva*, the vault of the conjunctiva. 2. In conch.: (a) The vaulted or excavated part of a shell under the umbo. (b) The more concavo-convex one of the shells of an inequivalve bivalve, as an oyster. 3. In bot., a small arching crest or appendage in the throat or tube of a corolla.—*Body of the fornix*. See def. 1 (a).—*Bulbs of the fornix*. See *bulb*.—*Columns of the fornix*. See *columna*.—*Delta fornica*. See *delta*.—*Fornix cerebri*, the fornix. See def. 1 (a).—*Fornix cranii*, the arch or arched roof of the cranium; the skull-cap or calvarium.—*Fornix of Gottsche*, in *teeth*. See the extract.

There is a peculiarity about the structure of the optic lobes, which has given rise to much diversity of interpretation of the parts of the brain in osseous fishes. The posterior wall of these lobes, where it passes into the optic bulb, or in the region which nearly answers to the valve of Venus in mammals, is thrown forward into a deep fold which lies above the crura cerebri and divides the latter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum from the ventricles of the optic lobes throughout almost the whole extent of the latter. This is the *fornix* of Gottsche. *Huxley, Anat. Part, p. 142.*

Fornix of the conjunctiva, the line of reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyelids to the eyeball.

forold, *a.* [*ME., < for + old*.] Very old.

A heris skyn, col-blak, *for old*. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1294.*

for-outt, *prep.* [*ME., < for + outt*.] With-out.

She prefed par charite in pos to late htro lungthe Fille a fourteenit *for-outt* alle greues of saugles to the fite or any worse elles. *William of Palerne (E. T. S.) I. 3681.*

forpampert, *v. t.* [*ME. forpampren*; *< for + pampert*.] To pamper exceedingly; overfeed.

They ne were nat *forpampert* with outrage. *Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, I. 2.*

forpass (fôr-pâs'), *v.* [*< for + pass*.] I. *intrans.* To go by; pass unnoticed.

A painful march,
Through twenty hours of night and day prolong'd,
Forspent the British troops. *Southey.*

forspoke, forspoken (fôr-spok', -spo'kn). Pret-
erit and past participle of *forspeak*.

forstallt, v. t. Same as *forstall*.

forsteri, n. An obsolete form of *forster*.

forsterite (fôr'stêr-î-tî), *n.* [Named by Levy
for Jacob Forster (1732-1806), a professor of
mineralogy at St. Petersburg.] A crystallized
mineral which occurs at Vesuvius accompa-
nied by plagioclase and pyroxene. It is a silicate
of magnesium and belongs to the chalcidite group. Fol-
tomite, from Feltan in Massachusetts, is a variety oc-
curring in embedded masses or imperfect crystals in a
whitish crystalline limestone.

forstrought, a. [ME.; as *distrought*, *q. v.*, with
for instead of dis-] Distracted. *Chaucer.*

forswallowt, v. t. [ME. *forswalwen*, *forswal-*
uuen, *forswolgen*, *forswolgen*, *forswelgen*, *fors-*
welgen, *forswelgen* (= D. *verswelgen* = M.G.
verswelgen = O.H.G. *farswellan*, M.H.G. *verswel-*
gen), swallow up, < *for-* + *swelgan*, swallow;
see *for-* and *swallow*, *v.*] To swallow up.

forswat, p. a. [ME. *forswat*, pp. of unused **for-*
swetan, < *for-* + *sweten*, sweat; see *for-* and
sweat, *v.*] Overheated; covered with sweat.

Shes is my goddesse plume,
And I her shepherds awayne,
Albowe forswok and forswok I am.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Miso and Mopna (like a couple of *forsworn* mellers) were
getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the unbecom-
ing of their garments. *See P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.*

forswear (fôr-swâr'), *v.*; pret. *forsoore*, pp. *for-*
sworn, pp. *forsoaring*. [ME. *forswæren*, *fors-*
swæren, < AS. *forswæren* (pret. *forswor*, pp. *fors-*
sworen), swear falsely, reth. perjure oneself (= OS. *forsweran* = O.Fries. *forswera*, *urswera* = D. *versworen* = M.G. *versworen*, I.G. *versworen* = O.H.G. *farswerjan*, *forsweren*, M.H.G. *versweren*, G. *verschwören* = Icel. *fyrirswerja* = Sw. *förswära* = Dan. *forswærge*, < *for-* + *swerian*, swear; see *for-* and *swear*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To reject
or renounce upon oath; renounce earnestly,
determinedly, or with protestations; abjure.

I do forswear her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flattered her withal.

Shak., T. of the 8, IV, 2.

Like innocence, and as severely bold
As truth, how loudly he forswears thy gold.

Dequien, II, of Juvénal.

Now, I'll die, but you are so scandalous, I'll *forbear* to your
society. *Shakespeare, School for Scandal, II, 2.*

2. To deny upon oath or with strong assevera-
tion.

At a peer, or peeress, shall I fret,
Who swates a side, or forswears a debt?

Pope, Epit. to Satires, I, 112.

To forswear one's self, to swear falsely; perjure one's
self.

Thou shalt not forswear thyself. *Mat. V, 33.*

Byn. Renounce, Recant, Abjure, etc. See *renounce*.
For *forswear one's self*, see *perjure*.

II. intrans. To swear falsely; commit perjury.
forswearer (fôr-swâr'êr), *n.* [ME. *forswærer*,
< *forswear* + *-er*.] One who forswears; one
who swears a false oath; a perjurer.

forswelt, v. [ME. *forswelten*, < AS. *forswellan*,
die, < *for-* + *swellan*, die; see *swell*, *v.*] *I. intrans.*
To die.

II. trans. To cause to die; slay. *Halliwel.*

forswing, v. t. [ME. *forswengen*, < *for* + *swingen*,
swing, beat; see *for-* and *swing*, *swing*, *v.*] To beat; whip.

When thou wast so forswinging,
Among the lues they did the hong
Holy Roed (ed. Morris), p. 101

forswink (fôr-swingk'), *v. t.* [ME. *forswinken*
(pp. *forswinken*, *forswoken*); < *for-* + *swink*;
see *for-* and *swink*.] To exhaust by labor.

forswollen, a. [ME.; < *for* + *swollen*, pp. of
swell, *q. v.*] Puffed up with pride; boastful.

"Ha, boys," quod the kynge, "thow art fell and for-
swollen." *Merlin (E. E. T. S.) IV, 315.*

forswonkt. Past participle of *forswink*.

forswore, forsworn (fôr-swôr', -swôr'n). Pret-
erit and past participle of *forswear*.

forswornness (fôr-swôr'n-ness), *n.* [ME. *fors-*
swornness, < *forsworn* + *-ness*.] The state of
being forsworn.

forswunk. Past participle of *forswink*.

Forsythia (fôr-sî-thî-â), *n.* [NL., named after
William Forsyth, a British botanist (1737-1804).] 1.
A genus of oleaceous shrubs, bearing nume-
rous showy yellow flowers in early spring, before
the leaves. The two species, *F. viridissima* and *F. ass-*

sona, natives of China and Japan, are now very frequent
in cultivation.

2. [I. c.] A plant of this genus.

fort (fôr't), *a.* and *n.* [I. a. < ME. **fort*, < OF. *fort*,
F. *fort* = Pr. *fort* = Sp. *fuerte* = Pg. It. *forte*, <
L. *fortis*, O.L. *fortis*, *fortius*, strong, powerful;
whence perhaps *hortari*, encourage, exhort;
see *hortation*, *exhort*, etc. II. *n.* Not in ME.;
= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fort*, < F. *fort*, OF. *fort* =
Pr. *fort* = Sp. *fuerte* = Pg. It. *forte*, < ML. *for-*
tis, a fort, fortified structure, stronghold; prop.
adj., strong (see *domus*, *locus*, etc.); see I., and
cf. *fortalice*, *fortress*, *force*, etc. Hence (from
L. *fortis*) *force*, *afforce*, *enforce*, etc.] *I. a.*
1. Strong.

O goodly man at arms,
In fight a Paris, why should fame make thee fort 'gainst
our arms.

Being such a fugitive? *Chapman, Iliad, xvii, 112.*

2. Tippy. Halliwel.

But if he come home *fort* to bed,
I will not strive to turn his head.

Forburgh Ballads, II, 422.

II. n. 1. A strong place of defense; a forti-
fied building or inclosure; especially, an ar-
mied place for a garrison, provided with defensive
works, for the protection of a town, harbor,
frontier, or other point against the approach or
passage of hostile forces.

Hardly
Hath slain their governor, surprised our forts,
And sent the ragged soldiers wounded home.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI, IV, 1.

Thy words to my remembrance bring
How Succoth and the fort of Bethel
Their great deliverer contained.

Milton, S. A., I, 278.

2. A trading-post among the North American
Indians, whether fortified or not. Such posts were
originally armed forts, and the name continued to be used
after defenses became unnecessary, and they were accord-
ingly built without them. [U. S.]

3. Same as fortlet, I. Bastioned fort. See *bas-*
tioned, *v.* *Syn. 1.* See *fortification*.

fort (fôr't), *v. t.* [< *fort*, *n.*] 1. To occupy a fort.
[U. S.] **To fort in**, to intrude one's self in a fort
[U. S.]

A few inhabitants *forted in* on the Potomac.
Marshall, Washington.

fort. An abbreviation of *fortification*.

fort-adjutant (fôr'aj-ô-tant'), *n.* In the Brit-
ish army, an officer in a garrison doing duties
analogous to those of the adjutant of a regiment;
equivalent to *post-adjutant* in the United States
army.

fortalice (fôr'ta-lîs), *n.* [Formerly also *fortelace*,
fortlage; < OF. *fortelace*, *fortelace* = Pr. *fortale-*
ssa, *fortaleza* = Sp. Pg. *fortaleza* = It. *fortale-*
zza, *fortileza*, < ML. *fortilitas*, *fortilitum*, a
small fort, < L. *fortis*, strong, ML. *fortis*, a
fort; see *fort*. Cf. *fortress*, a doublet of *forti-*
lice.] A small fort, or a small outwork of a
fortification.

Away on the eastern horizon are frequent mounds, the
remains of former fortalices, and just visible are the tow-
ers and cupolas of the ruined capital of these plains.

De la Motte, Méry, xvii.

There is no church more interesting than the old *forti-*
lice like church of Magnelone, which looks more like
a baronial castle than a peaceful church.

J. Evans, Hist. Arch., I, 460.

fortatter, v. t. [ME. *fortatren*; < *for-* + *tut-*
ter.] To tear to tatters; tatter.

I am leaved a lap is like to no led,
Fortattered and torn.

Forreby, Masteres, p. 239.

fortax, v. t. [ME. *fortaxen*; < *for-* + *tax*] To
tax heavily; burden.

We are fortaxed and taxed
We are made hand taxed,
With these gentilly men.

Forreby, Masteres, p. 26.

forte (fôr't), *n.* [< F. *fort*, strong part, hold,
strength, skill, forte, < *fort*, *a.*, strong; see *fort*.] 1.
The strong part of a sword-blade or rapier,
as opposed to the *foible*. Also spelled *fort*.

All three are made either inside or outside, over or un-
der the arm, and are parried with the *forte* of the sword.
La Roche, Modern Art of Fencing, ed. Forsyth, p. 2.

2. That in which one excels; a peculiar talent
or faculty; a strong point or side; chief excel-
lence.

It was in description and meditation that Byron ex-
celled. "It is a description," as he said in Don Juan, "was his forte."
Macaulay, Moore's Life of Byron.

forte (fôr'te), *a.* and *n.* [It., strong, loud, < L.
fortis, strong; see *fort*.] *I. a.* In music, loud;
with force; opposed to *piano*; used also as if
an adverb. Abbreviated *f.* **Forse possible**, as
loud as possible.

II. n. 1. In music, a passage that is loud and
forceful or is intended to be so.—2. In harmo-

nium-making, a slide or cover in the chest con-
taining one or more sets of reeds, so arranged
as to be opened by a stop-knob or a knee-lever
and thus to produce a forte effect. Frequently
separate fortes are introduced for the treble
and the bass ends of the keyboard.

forted, a. [< *fort* + *-ed*.] Fortified; strong.

It deserves with characters of brass
A fortified residence, 'gainst the tooth of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shak., M. for M., v. 1.*

fortelacet, n. An obsolete form of *fortalice*.

forte-piano (fôr'te-pê-â-nô), *a.* and *n.* [It.] 1.
a. In music, characterized by sudden but tran-
sient emphasis; loud, then immediately soft;
sforzato. Abbreviated *fp*.

II. n. The original name of the pianoforte
(which see).

Portepiano—afterward changed to *pianoforte*—was
the natural Italian name for the new instrument which
could give both loud and soft sounds, instead of loud
only, as was the case with the harpsichord.

Grove, Dict. Music, I, 566.

forth (fôrth), *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E.
also *fourth*; < ME. *forth*, < AS. *forth* (= OS. *forth*
= O.Fries. *forth*, *ford* = D. *voort* = OHG. **ford*
(not found), M.H.G. *vort*, G. *fort*, > Sw. *fort* (in
comp.) = Dan. *fort*), forth, forward, onward,
hence, thence, < *fore*, for, fore, with term. *-th*,
appar. demonstrative. Hence *afford*. Cf. *further*,
furthest.] *I. adv.* 1. Forward; onward or
outward into space; out from concealment or
inaction.

So far I have gone more *forth* in the Contrees, that I have
founde that Storie more high.

Manderley, Travels, p. 181.

Observe in Curtside to take a rule of decent kinde,
Bend not thy body too far *forth*, nor backe thy leg behind.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 236.

Hold *forth* thy golden sceptre, and afford
The gentle audience of a gracious Lord.

Charles, Emblems, IV, 6.

Ledbury bells
Broke *forth* in concert sung adown the dells.

Wordsworth, Sonnets, II, 28.

As King Ferdinand approached Cordova, the principal
inhabitants came *forth* to receive him.

Levy, Granada, p. 61.

2. Onward in time or order, in progression or
series; as, from that day forth; one, two, four,
eight, and so forth (see below).

Blessed be the name of the Lord from this time *forth*
and for evermore. *Ps. cxlvi, 2.*

3. Forward or out, as by development or un-
folding; into view or consideration; as, plants
put forth leaves and send forth shoots in spring;
to bring forth sound arguments.

The fig tree putteth *forth* her green figs. *Cant. II, 13.*
Good Thoughts bring *forth* good Works.

Hurdell, Loteria, II, 54.

Of many changes, aptly join'd,
Is bodied *forth* the second whole.

T. Noyson, Love thou thy Land.

4. Away, as from a place or country; out;
abroad; now always followed by from, but for-
merly sometimes used absolutely or followed by
of; as, to go forth from one's home; to send
a traitor forth from his country.

For him he helpyd, when I was *forth*,
To cher my kyng and make her myrrh.

The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I, 26).

I am Prospero, and that very duke
Which was thrust *forth* of Milan.

Shak., Tempest, v, 1.

Sir John Wallop marching *forth* of Calais with his Army,
joined with the Emperor's Forces, who together went and
besieged Landrecy.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 292.

They look as if they had newly come *forth* of Trophœus
den.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 226.

5. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.

You, my noble and well warranted counsellor,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best.

Shak., M. for M., v, 1.

[*Forth* was formerly used intensively to strengthen some
adverbs and prepositions, without real addition of mean-
ing; as, *far forth*, *beneath forth*, *within forth*, *with forth*.]
And so *forth*, and so on or onward; and others, in pro-
gression or in addition; and more besides; a summary
phrase including such unmentioned terms or items of a
series as may be inferred from those mentioned. The ab-
breviation for the Latin *et cetera*, etc. or *&c.* (especially
the latter) is commonly understood as representing *and*
so forth, and so read. See *et cetera*.

They to stand and be in full attorney and powre for the
vill men, and they to make ordynances and good rallyes
to be kept, and so *forth*. *English Chits (E. E. T. S.), p. 226.*
Far forth. See *far forth*.—From *forth*, *forth* from;
away from.

Here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the streets of Pomfret.

Shak., K. John, IV, 2.

Going forth. See *going*.—To break, bring, same, give,
go, hold, lay, etc., *forth*. See the verbs.

II. prep. Out of; forth from.

Each came but forth his Tent, and at his door
Placed his bread ready.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Laws.

If thou lovest me then,
Steal forth thy father's house to-morrow night.
Shak., M. N. D., I. 1.

To this I subscribe;
And, forth a world of more particulars,
Instance in only one *B. Jonson, Sejanus, III. 1.*

forth¹, v. t. [*ME. forthen, < AS. forthian, forward, advance, promote, < forth, forth, forward: see forth¹, adv. Cf. forth, now further, &c., and afford, orig. aforth.*] To forward; further; accomplish.

Of more make ye aught than ye now forthen.
Alexander and Dindane, I. 570.

forth², n. A common Middle English form of *ford*.

forthbear¹, v. t. [*ME. forthberan, < AS. forthberan, < forth, forth, + beran, bear: see forth¹ and bear¹.*] To bear or carry forth. *St. Edmund, I. 83.*

forthbring¹, v. t. [*ME. forthbringen, < AS. forthbringan, < forth, forth, + bringan, bring: see forth¹ and bring.*] To bring forth; bring out; produce.

I selg a clerke a boke *forthe brings.*
Early Eng. Poems, p. 124.

Out of the erth herbyn shal spryng.
Trees to flourish and frute *forthbring.*
Towneley Mysteres, p. 2.

forthclepe¹, v. t. [*ME. forthclepen, < AS. forthclipan, < forth, forth, + clipan, call: see forth¹ and clep¹.*] To call forth.

As an eghe *fortheclenne* his bryddis to fleo, . . . he
sprade out his weengis. *Wyclif, Deut. xxviii. 11 (Oxf.).*

forthcome¹ (forth'kum), n. [*ME. forthcome, < AS. forthcyme, a coming forth, < forth, forth, + cyme, a coming: see forth¹ and come, n.*] A coming forth.

Fained is Egypt in *forthcome* of thaim.
Psa. civ. 38 (Old Psalter).

forthcoming (forth'kum-ing), n. [*< forth¹ + coming, n.*] 1. A coming forth.

Would this pother advise the ordinarie thus, or elles
to keepe hym in prison where he should doo no hurte, and
lette the wallee and the lokkes be his surtyes for his
forthcoming. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 388.*

2. In *Scots law*, the action by which an arrestment is made effectual. In this action the arrestee and common debtor are called before the judge to hear judgment given; the debt is ordered to be paid, or the effects are ordered to be delivered up to the arresting creditor or the matter is otherwise disposed of.

forthcoming² (forth'kum-ing), a. [*< forth¹ + coming, ppr.*] About to come forth or out; about to appear; in such a position or condition, as a person or a thing, that his or its presence when needed can be counted on.

It was ordered, that he (Walgrave) should be moved out of the Tower, . . . remaining still as a prisoner, and to be
forthcoming whenever he should be called for.
Stowe, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1551.

He was *forthcoming* to answer the call, to satisfy the scrutiny, and to sustain the brow beating of Christ's angry and powerful enemies. *Palm, Evidence, I. 1.*

Forthcoming bond. See *bond*.

forthcomingness (forth'kum-ing-ness), n. Readiness to be brought forward or produced.

The subject of *forthcomingness* belongs to the general subject of procedure. *J. S. Mill.*

forthcut¹, v. t. [*ME. forthkullen (tr. l. prosciendere); < forth¹ + cut.*] To cut; in the extract, to plow.

Whether al day shal we the crete, that he sowe and
forthkullen and purgen his erthe?
Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24 (Oxf.).

forthdealt, n. An erroneous form of *foredeal*.

As good a *forthdealt* and advantage towards the end of the work as if a good portion of the same were already finished.

J. Hall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus p. 41, note.

forthdraw¹, v. t. [*ME. forthdragen; < forth¹ + drase.*] To draw or bring forth.

The fisher than the child *forthdrawyng*
With salt and with the crummechall
Grenouille and Schultze, I. 347.

forthent, adv. [*ME. < AS. forthon, forthun, < forth, forth: see forth¹.*] Also; even.

forthent¹, adv., a., and c. See *forthent*.

forth-fare¹, v. t. [*ME. forthfaren; < forth¹ + fare¹.*] To go forth; depart. *Castle of Love.*

Nathaniel Meliores & he made meche worse
For themperour was *forth-fare* faire to crist.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1228.

forth-fare², n. [*ME. < AS. forthfaru, < forth-faran, go forth: see forth-fare, v.*] 1. Departure.—2. Same as *passing-bell*.

Item, that from henceforth there be no knells or *forth-fare* rung for the death of any man.

Sp. Hooper, Injunctions (1561).

forthfather¹, n. [*ME. forthfader, forthfeder, < AS. forthfader, < forth, forth, + fader, father: see forth¹ and father, and cf. forefather.*] A forefather.

forthfett¹, v. t. [*ME. forthfetten; < forth¹ + fet¹.*] To fettle forth.

Anon his soun was *forthfett*
And laddie ther he schulde dee.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), I. 2440.

forthgang¹, n. [*ME. forthgang, forthgong, < AS. forthgang (= OFries. forthgang = D. voortgang = G. forgang = ODan. forgang = Sw. forgang), a going forth, < forthan, forthgangan, go forth: see forthgo.*] A going forth.

forthglide¹, v. t. [*ME. forthgliden; < forth¹ + glide.*] To glide on; pass by.

Forthglid this other dale right
Genius and Kados (E. E. T. S.), I. 113.

forthgo¹ (forth'gō'), v. t. [*ME. forthgon, forthgan, < AS. forthgan, forthgangan (= OS. forthgangan = OFries. forgdā = D. voortgan = G. forgehen = Sw. forgd), go forth, proceed, < forth + gān, gangan, go: see forth¹ and go, gang.*] To go forth; proceed.

forthgoing (forth'gō-ing), n. [*< ME. forthgonn, verbal n. of forthgo.*] A going forth or utterance; a proceeding from or out. *Chalmers.*

forthgoing (forth'gō-ing), a. Going out or forth; departing.

forthink¹, v. t. [*Also forthenke; < ME. forthinken, forthynken, forthanken, forthenchen, tr. displeasure, cause to regret, refl. regret, repent (= MIG. verdanken, displeasure, = Icel. forþykki), < for-, mis-, + thinken, thynken, < AS. thyncan, seem: see for- and think², methinks.*] I. trans. 1. To cause to regret or repent; vex; reflexively, to regret; repent.

A thynge that myghte the *forthinke*
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1414.

We say in English, "I *forthinketh* me, or I *forthink*" and "I repent, or it repenteth me," and "I am sorry that I did it."

Lyndale, Ann. to Sir T. More, etc (Parker Soc., 1880), p. 23.

2. To regret: with object noun or clause.

Full was *for-thynking* was he
That euen he made mankynde
Lock Page, p. 64.

That all this land unto his lord shall fall
That now the same he greatly doth *forthynke*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 32.

II. intrans. To repent.

If I should the soothe to me
Thou shalt *forthynke*, and more to me
Rom. of the Rose.

And he answerde and seide I tyle (will not) but after
ward he *forthynke* and went forth. *Wyclif, Mat. xxi. 20.*

forthirst¹, v. t. [*ME. forthirsten (= I.G. verdorsten, verdorsten = G. verdorsten = Dan. for-torste); < for- + thirst.*] To be very thirsty.

He . . . seide that he was *forthirst*
& that he wolde drynken. *Græmham, I. 803.*

forth-issuing (forth-ish'ing), a. Issuing; coming out; coming forth, as from a covert.

forthlead¹, v. t. [*ME. forthleden, < forth¹ + lead¹.*] To lead forth.

Ther was many a wepyng heye (eye)
As the childre was *forthled*.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), I. 2442.

forthleapt, v. t. [*ME. forthlepen; < forth¹ + leapt.*] To leap forth or out.

forthlook¹, v. t. [*ME. forthloken, < AS. forthlocean, < forth, forth, + locean, look: see forth¹ and look.*] To look forth; look out.

Layest, from heven thou, be wone,
Forthlook on euen's expanse
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 32.

forthmilt, v. [*ME. forthmiken; < forth¹ + milt.*] I. trans. To take away; destroy.

II. intrans. To go away.

forthpass¹, v. t. [*ME. forthpassen; < forth¹ + pass.*] To pass on.

Go and *forthpass* into Mesopotamy
Wyclif, Gen. xxviii. 2 (Oxf.).

forthpushing (forth'push-ing), a. Pushing or pressing forward; aggressive; impulsive; eager.

Any amount of *forthpushing* is well
Congregationalist, March 11, 1890.

forthputting (forth'put-ing), n. 1. The act of putting or bringing forth; output; production.

They [the Fichtelbergers] are not the *forthputters* of a system like Calvin's. *Christian Union, Dec. 20, 1886.*

2. Forwardness; undug assumption; boldness.

[Colloq.]

forthputting (forth'put-ing), a. Forward; bold; presumptuous; meddling. [Colloq.]

At this minute one rash young swester made a manful attempt to crow. "Do tell!" said his mistress, who rose in great wrath; "you needn't be so *forth-putting*, as I know on!" *S. O. Jewett, Mrs. Bonny.*

forthret¹, v. See *forthret*.

forthright (forth'rit), a. and n. [*< ME. forthriht (not found as adj.), < AS. forthriht (Somner), < forth, forth, + riht, adj., right: see forth¹ and right, a.*] I. a. Straightforward; honest; direct; immediate: as, a *forthright* man; a *forthright* speech.

There is nothing so true, so sincere, so downright and
forthright, as gout. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 250.*

There is a headlong *forthright* tide, that bears away
man with his fancies like straw, and runs fast in time
and space. *E. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 164.*

II. n. A straight or direct course.

Here's a more trod, indeed,
Through *forth-rights* and meanders!
Shak., Tempest, III. 2.

forthright (forth'rit), adv. [*ME. forthriht, forthrihtus, < AS. forthrihte, straight, < forth + rihte, right, straight: see forth¹ and right, adv.*] Straight forward; in a direct manner; straight-way.

But thithward *forthright* his ready way did make.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 10.

It ran upon so fine and delicate a ground as one could not easily judge whether the river did more wash the gravel, or the gravel did purify the river, the river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself.

See P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

Impatient in embarrassment
He *forthright* passed, and lightly treading went
To that same leather'd lyart. *Keats, Endymion, II.*

A man should not be able to look other than directly
and *forthright*. *Emerson, Experience.*

forthrightness (forth'rit-ness), n. The quality or state of being forthright. [Recent.]

Dante's concise *forthrightness* of phrase, which to that of most other poets is as a stab to a blow with a cudgel.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 192.

forthshow¹, v. t. [*ME. forthshewen; < forth¹ + show.*] To show forth; make known.

Strende [generation] and attende this workes loof [prais]ual,
And this might *forthe shew* within.
Psa. cxlv. 4 (ME. version) (Oxf.).

forthward¹ (forth'wārd), adv. [*< ME. forthward, forthwardes, AS. forthward, forward, tending toward, continual (= OS. forthward, -wārdes, -warden), < forth, forth, + -ward, E.-ward. Cf. forward.*] Forward.

The com the southerne wynd, that drof hem *forthward* faste.
St. Brendan (ed. Wright), p. 224.

We made saille *forthward*. *Bakluyt's Voyages, II. 184.*

forthwax¹, v. t. [*ME. forthwaxen, < AS. forthwaxan, < forth, forth, + waxan, grow: see forth¹ and wax.*] To wax; increase.

Wintres *forthwaxen* on Yngre
Genius and Kados (E. E. T. S.), I. 1211.

forthwend¹, v. t. [*ME. forthwenden; < forth¹ + wend.*] To wend forth; go away.

Hiderwardes he becom senden the bischopen *forthwenden*.
Lyngdon, I. 638.

forthwith (forth-wit'), adv. [*< ME. forthwith (rare), short for forthwithal, q. v.*] 1. At once; without delay; directly.

For why the queen *forthwith* her laus
Toke at them all that were present.
The Isle of Ladies.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales, and he received sight *forthwith*. *Acts ix. 18.*

Forthwith the bruit and fame
Through all the greatest Libyan towne is gone.
B. Jonson, Forwaster, v. 1.

2. In law, without delay; as soon as the thing required may be done by reasonable exertion confined to that object, in rules of legal practice, sometimes deemed equivalent to within twenty-four hours.

forthwithal, adv. [*ME. forthwithall; < forth¹ + withal: see forthwith and withal.*] Forthwith; immediately.

The preat . . . city the goot] cornetis [run] *forthwithal* all priede *forthwithal* all.

Emmeline, I. 1286.

Stand A syllie not *forthwithal* alle
Tyle he syde the that twyn the halle
Habers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

forth¹, adv. [*ME. for thy, for thi (= Dan. forde, < AS. for thy; for, for; thy, instr. of that, that: see for and that, the².*] Therefore; therefore; on this or that account; for this reason.

Yet not for *thy* he hadde trow knowlege
Of his daughter, and gave hyr his blyssing.
His land, is good, withoute eny stryfe.
Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), I. 228.

For thy appose your griefs and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived pains.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. i. 14.

forthly (*fôr'thli*), *a.* [*< forth + -ly*.] Forward;
frank. [*E. dial.*]

Wherever is no awe or fear of a king or prince, they
that are most *forthly* in ingyring and furthering them-
selves, live without incumber or obediency after their own
pleasure. *Palsgrave*, *Chron.*, of Scotland, p. 1.

fortieth (*fôr'ti-eth*), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. four-
tethe, fuertithe, fourth, etc.*, *< AS. fowerth-
gatha* (= *D. vierzigste* - *OHG. forzagosto*, MHG.
vierzigste, *G. vierzigste* = *Leol. fertugandi* =
Sw. fyrtonde = *Dan. fyrtyende*), *fortieth*, *<
fawertig, E. forty, etc.*, + *-th*, term, of
ordinals.] *I. a.* Next after the thirty-ninth:
an ordinal numeral.

What doth it avail
To be the fortieth man in an entail?
Donne, *Love's Diet.*

II. n. 1. The quotient of unity divided by
forty; one of forty equal parts into which
something is divided.—**2.** In *early Eng. law*,
one fortieth part of the rents of the year, or of
movables, or both, granted or levied by way
of tax.

fortifiable (*fôr'ti-fi-ah-ble*), *a.* [= *F. fortifiable*;
as *fortify + -able*.] Capable of being fortified.

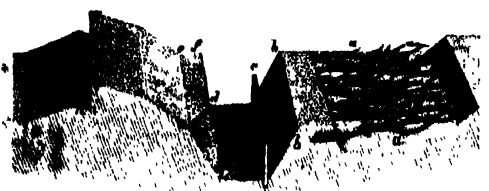
fortification (*fôr'ti-fi-ka'shon*), *n.* [= *D. for-
tifikatie* = *G. fortifikation* = *Dan. Sw. fortifikation*,
< F. fortification = *Sp. fortificación* = *Port.
fortificação* = *It. fortificazione*, *< L. fortifica-
tio(n)*, a strengthening, fortifying, *< fortificare*,
fortify: see *fortify*.] **1.** The act of fortifying
or strengthening.—**2.** The art or science of
strengthening military positions in such a way
that they may be defended by a body of men
much inferior in number to those by whom
they are attacked.

Fortification is, in short, the art of enabling the weak
to resist the strong.
Engle, *Brit.*, IX. 421.

3. That which fortifies, strengthens, or pro-
tects.

The gloves of an officer are the best fortification for your
hands that can be thought of against wet weather.
L. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 30.

Specifically.—**4.** A military work, consisting
of a wall, ditch, palisades, etc., constructed for
the purpose of strengthening a position; a fort-
tified place; a fort; a castle. Fortifications are
divided into permanent and temporary or field fortifica-
tions. Permanent fortifications are works required to
remain effective for any length of time, for the purpose



Section of Fortified Wall. (Interior on the left, exterior on the right.)

of defending important positions, as cities, harbors, ar-
senals, etc. Temporary or field fortifications are designed
to strengthen a post that is to be occupied only for a
limited period. The figure represents a section of a fort-
tified wall. *a, a*, is the abutment, *b, b*, the counter-scarp;
c, c, the palisade, *d, d*, the sally port, *e, e*, the ditch;
f, f, f, the parapet, *g, g*, the banquet, and *h, h*, the breast height.
For definitions of these, see the words.

That done, I will be walking on the works,
Repair there to me.
This fortification, gentlemen, shall we see? *Shak.*, *Othello*, III. 2.

Systems of fortification, special methods of arranging
and constructing the works in and around a fortified place,
so that the different parts shall be co-operative. These
methods have been designated by engineers, according
to the plan of the enceinte, as (a) the circular or cir-
cullinear system, (b) the polygonal or caponiere system,
(c) the tenailed system, and (d) the bastioned system. To
these in modern times may be added the armored or tur-
reted system. *Wahner*, *Syn. Fortification, Bunker*,
*Castle, Citadel, Fort, Fortress, Munition, Ramp, et. Reduc-
tion, etc.* Fortification is the only one of these words
that is used for the art or science, or for all classes of de-
fensive works, the others represent kinds of fortifica-
tions. Thus, *fortress* represents a large, and *fort* generally, but
not always, a smaller stronghold, defensible on all sides,
as *Fortress Monroe*, *Fort Sumter*. See the definitions of
the words.

fortification-agate (*fôr'ti-fi-ka'shon-ag* 'y'), *n.*
A variety of agate which when polished exhibits
lines suggestive of the form or of the plan of a
fortified place.

fortifier (*fôr'ti-fi-er*), *n.* **1.** One who strength-
ens or upholds.—**2.** One who fortifies, or con-
structs fortifications.

M. Goumont-Marnand, a *fortifier*, had devised a certain
kind of iron-laced words, the which being carried off the soul
diers, defended them from the shot.
Havisham's *Voyages*, II. 123.

fortify (*fôr'ti-fi*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fortified*,
ppr. *fortifying*. [*< F. fortifier* = *Pr. Sp. Pg.*
fortificar = *It. fortificare*, *< L. fortificare*,
strengthen, fortify, *< L. fortis*, strong, + *fingere*,
make: see *fort* and *-fy*.] **I. trans.** **1.** To make
strong; strengthen; increase the force of in
any way; especially, to furnish with means of
resistance.

And he made to a-mende and *fortify* the wallis of the
town ther as, as thei were most feble.
Morton (E. E. T. S.), II. 187.

With scriptures autentike
My werke woll I ground, underset, & *fortify*.
Remedie of Love, I. 130.

It will not be amiss to *fortify* the argument with an
observation of Chrysostom. *Goldsmit*, *The Bee*, No. 7.
Fortified by the sip of . . . why, tis wine.
Browning, *King and Book*, I. 202.

Timidity was *fortified* by pride, and even the success of
my pen discouraged the trial of my voice. *Gibson*, *Life*.

2. Specifically, to surround with defensive
works, with a view to resist the assaults of an
enemy; strengthen and secure by walls, bat-
teries, or other means of defense; render de-
fensible against attack: as, to *fortify* a city,
town, or harbor.

Go you and enter Haider, there remain,
And *fortify* it strongly against the French.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, III. 3.

Bachin . . . is a walled towne, and strongly *fortified*.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 47.

The necessities of the land were wondrously *fortified*
with strong works or molea.
Wilson, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

To *fortify* wine, to add brandy to it.

II. intrans. To raise strongholds or defensive
works.

Master Samuel Jordan gathered together but a few of
the stragglers about him at Beggetsbush, where he *forti-
fied* and lived in despite of the enemy.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 76.

I at once put all the troops at Savannah in motion for
Pittsburg Landing, knowing that the enemy was *fortify-
ing* at Corinth and collecting an army there under John-
ston.
F. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 341.

fortilaget, *n.* [Another form of *fortalice*, q. v.]
A little fort; a blockhouse; a fortalice.

Sought leard theyr force that *fortilaget* to win.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 43.

for-time, *n.* An obsolete form of *fortime*.

fortin (*fôr'tin*), *n.* [*F. dim. of fort*, a fort.]
A little fort; a field-fort; a sconce.

fortinet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *fortune*.

fortissimo (*fôr-tis'si-mo*), *a.* [*It.*, superl. of
forte, loud, strong: see *forte*.] In music, very
loud; noting a passage that is intended to be
so rendered. Abbreviated *ff*.

fortition (*fôr-tish'on*), *n.* [*< L. for(t)-is*, chance
(see *fortune*), + *-tion*.] The principle of trust-
ing to chance; fortuitous selection.

No mode of election operating in the spirit of fortition
or rotation can be generally good.
Burk.

fortitude (*fôr'ti-tüd*), *n.* [= *F. fortitude* = *Sp.*
fortitud = *It. fortitudo*, *< L. fortitudo*, strength,
< fortis, strong; see *fort*.] **1.** Strength; force;
power to attack or to resist attack.

The fortitude of the place is best known to you.
Shak., *Othello*, I. 3.

He [Otho] conquered him [the Saracen] with no less
fortitude than happiness. *Scott*, *Rudolf*, I. 120.

2. Mental power of endurance; patient cou-
rage under affliction, privation, or temptation;
firmness in confronting danger, hardship, or
suffering.

Fortitude is a considerate hazzarding upon danger, and
a willing harte to take paines, in behalfe of the right.
Sir T. Wilson, *Art of Rhetoric*, p. 35.

You bear calamity with a fortitude
Would become a man. I like a weak girl suffer.
Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, II. 1.

The imminent and constant risk of assassination a risk
which has shaken very strong nerves, a risk which has verily
tried even the adamantine fortitude of Cromwell.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

3. In *astrology*, any circumstance which strength-
ens the effect of a planet, or of the part of for-
tune; a dignity; especially, an accidental dig-
nity, such as being in the ascendant, in the
seventh, fourth, eleventh, second, fifth, ninth,
or third house, being in *haz*, having direct
motion, having swift motion, being free from
combustion, being in *exaltation*, etc.

Let the twelve houses of the horoscope
be filled with fortitudes and fortunes,
To make you blest in your designs, Pandolfo.
T. Tondio (?), *Alimazzar*.

Syn. 2. Endurance, etc. (see *patience*), resolution, reso-
lution, nerve.

fortitudin (*fôr'ti-tü-di-nus*), *a.* [*< L. fortitudo*
(*fortitudin*), fortitude, + *-ous*.] Having
fortitude; capable of endurance. [Rare.]

As brave and as fortitudinous a man as any in the king's
dominions. *Fielding*, *Amelia*, v. 2.

fortlet (*fôr'tlet*), *n.* [*< fort + -let*; cf. *forelet*,
fortalice, etc.] A little fort.

fortnight (*fôr'tnit* or *-nit*), *n.* [*< ME. fourte-
night, fourteen night*, *< AS. fowerterne nigt*, i. e.,
fourteen nights; cf. *sennight*, for *seven night*,
a week.] The space of fourteen days; two
weeks.

Here in the temple of the goddess Clemence
We have ben waytyng at this fortnight.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 71.

From the haven of Linne in Norfolk . . . to Island, it
is not above a fortnight's sailing with an ordinary wind.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 132.

Nurse. How long is it now
To Laumas-tide?
La. Cap. A fortnight, and odd days.
Shak., *R. and J.*, I. 3.

fortnightly (*fôr'tnit-li* or *-nit-li*), *a.* [*< fortnight*
+ *-ly*.] Occurring or appearing once a fort-
night: as, a fortnightly mail.

fortnightly (*fôr'tnit-li* or *-nit-li*), *adv.* [*< fort-
night + -ly*.] Once a fortnight; every fort-
night; at intervals of a fortnight: as, a paper
published fortnightly.

fortot. See *for*, prep.

fortravel, *v. t.* [*ME. fortravallen*; *< for + travel*,
travel, travail.] To tire by travel.

Fortravelled by were sore, that they muste sleepe schon.
Life of St. Kenelm (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall),
II. 513.

fortread, *v. t.* [*ME. fortreden* (pp. *fortroden*),
< AS. fortredan (pret. *fortred*, pp. *fortreden*),
tread down, *< for + tredan*, tread: see *for + tread*.]
To tread down; trample upon; crush.

It [virtue] is cast undyr and fortreden undyr the feet of
famous folk.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, IV. prose 1.

fortress (*fôr'tres*), *n.* [*< ME. fortresse*, *< OF.*
forteresce, *F. fortresse* (= *Pr. fortaleza*), an-
other form of *OF. fortaleza*, *fortaleza* (= *Pr.*
fortaleza), *< E. fortalice*, q. v.] A fortified
town or position; a fort; a castle; a stronghold;
hence, any place of defense or security.

To lyve the more in sikernes
Do make usom a fortress.
Rome of the Rose, I. 2042.

God is our fortress, in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, II. 1.

This arm that hath reclaimed
To your obedience fifty fortresses,
Twelve cities, and seven walled towns of strength—
Let's fall his sword before your highness' feet.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, III. 4.

Maiden fortress. See *maiden* = *Syn.* See *fortification*.
fortress (*fôr'tres*), *v. t.* [*< fortresse*, *n.*] To
furnish with a fortress; defend by or as by a
fortress; guard; fortify.

Their temple and cite Jerusalem were builded pleas-
antly upon that holy high mount of Sion, well fortified
and turretted.
Joye, *Expos. of Daniel*, xii.

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly fortressed from a world of harm.
Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 23.

fortret (*fôr'tret*), *n.* [*CF. fortress* and *fortlet*.]
A little fort; a fortlet; a sconce.

fortuit, *a.* [*< ME. fortuit*, *< OF. fortuit*, *F. fortuit*,
< L. fortuitus, casual: see *fortuitous*.] For-
tuitous; accidental.

These ben thanne the causes of the abryggynge of fortuit
hap, the which abryggynge of fortuit hap cometh of causes
counwrynge and flowynge togidre to hemself, and nat
by the entencion of the doere.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, v. prose 1.

fortuitiam (*fôr-tü-i-tizm*), *n.* The doctrine of
a fortuity in the action of natural causes, as
opposed to design. [Rare.]

Professor Stuart a teleology now so nearly approaches
Mr. Darwin's fortuitism that the difference between them
is reduced to a matter of abstract hypothesis.
St. James's *Gazette*, April 14, 1881.

fortuitist (*fôr-tü-i-tist*), *n.* One who holds the
doctrine of fortuitism. [Rare.]

There will always be teleologists, no doubt, and there
will always be fortuitists, if we may coin a needful cor-
relative term.
St. James's *Gazette*, April 14, 1881.

fortuitous (*fôr-tü-i-tus*), *a.* [= *F. fortuit* =
Sp. Pg. It. fortuito, *< L. fortuitus*, casual, acci-
dental, *< fortis*, chance (cf. *abl. forte*, by
chance): see *fortune*.] Accidental; casual;
happening by chance; coming or occurring
without any cause, or without any general
cause; random.

How can the Epicurean's opinion be true that the uni-
verse was formed by a fortuitous concurrence of atoms?
Swift.

To what a fortuitous concurrence do we not owe every
pleasure and convenience of our lives?
Goldsmit, *Vicar*, xxi.

forty (fôr'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fourty*; < ME. *forti*, *fourty*, *fourth*, *fourti*, *fourer*, etc., < AS. *fourtig* (= OS. *fiuortig*, *flortig*, *flortig* = O'Fris. *fiuortich* = D. *veertig* = OHG. *forzig*, MHG. *vierzig*, G. *vierzig* = Icel. *fiortíu*, *fortug* = Sw. *fyrtio*, *fyrtio* = Dan. *fyrti*, *forti* = Goth. *fidur tigis* = L. *quadraginta* (> It. *quaranta* = Sp. *cuarenta* = P. *quarenta*) = Gr. *τεσσακοντα* = Skt. *chaturvīṇṣatī*], *forty*, < *for*, *four*, etc., + *-tig*, E. *-ty*, etc., of the same ult. origin as *ten*: see *four* and *-ty*, and cf. *twenty*, *thirty*, etc.] I. *a.* Four times ten; ten more than thirty, or one more than thirty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.*; pl. *forties* (-tiz). 1. The sum of four tens, or of thirty-nine and one.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 40, XL, or xl.—**The Forty.** (*a.*) A body of magistrates in ancient Athens for the trial of small cases in the rural demes. (*b.*) The name (with qualifying terms) of two appellate civil tribunals and a criminal court in the Venetian republic. (*c.*) A collective designation of the members of the French Academy, *forty* in number. Also called the *Forty Immortals*.—**The roaring forties**, the notably rough part of the North Atlantic crossed on the passage from Europe to the ports of North America between the 40th and 50th degrees of north latitude. The term is also applied to the region between 40° and 50° south latitude in the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

The region of the "brave west winds," the roaring forties of sailors
Lucy, Her., XVI, 140.

forty-five (fôr'ti-fiv'), *n.* A game of cards, played with a full pack, in which each trick counts five and the game is forty-five. Five cards (two and three or three and two) are dealt to each player, and the top card after dealing is turned up as the trump. The ace of hearts is always a trump, ranking next below the knave of the trump suit, which is itself second in rank, the five spot being highest. The other cards have their normal value, except that in the black suits the lowest spot card takes the trick when no face-card is played. Suit must be followed when a trump is led, but in other cases a player may trump if he chooses. A player taking all five tricks in one hand wins the game.

forty-knot (fôr'ti-not), *n.* The *Alternanthera Aohyrantha*, a prostrate amarantaceous weed of warm countries. It is said to have diuretic properties.

fortyneter, *n.* An obsolete form of *fortune*.

forty-niner (fôr'ti-nî-er), *n.* One of the adventurers, chiefly from the United States, who went to California in search of fortune soon after the discovery of gold there in 1848. The greater number of them arrived in 1849; hence the name. [Colloq., U. S.]

forula (fôr'u-lî), *n.*; pl. *forula* (-le). [ML.: see *forrel*.] A case of leather or similar material in which old manuscripts have been preserved.

The remarkable *forula*, or case of thick stamped leather, in which the "Book of Armagh," an Irish MS., supposed to be of the early part of the 10th century, has been preserved.
Archæol. Inst. Jour., XIII, 178.

forum (fôr'm), *n.*; pl. *forums* or *fora* (-rumz, -rî). [< L. *forum*, a market-place, forum, akin to *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, *foras*, pl. *fores*, a door: see *foreign* and *door*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, the market-place of a city. It was the official center of the public and corporate life of the city, and

assembly for the people. The word was originally applied to an open space or area left before any edifice, and particularly before a tomb. In ancient Rome the space left vacant at the first agglomeration of the city for the transaction of judicial and other public business was specifically called the *Forum*, or *Forum Romanum*. Two other judicial forums were constructed by Julius Cæsar and Augustus, and all three were richly adorned with columns, statues, etc., divided by the *rostra* into a comitium or court and a place of public assembly, and surrounded by temples, porticos in which financial business was transacted, and other buildings. There were many forums exclusively for market purposes. Compare *agora*.

In you held below,
A thousand years of aliened factions sleep—
The *Forum*, where the immortal accents glow,
And still the eloquent air breathes—burns with Cicero!
Byron, Child's Harold, iv, 112.

Hence—2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes.

He [Lord Camden] was, however, fully more eminent in the senate than the *forum*.
Brougham, Earl Camden.

Law of the forum, the rules of law prevailing within the jurisdiction of a particular court, as distinguished from the law in other jurisdictions.

forwaker, *v. t.* [ME. **forwaken* (in pp.); < *for-1* + *wake*.] To exhaust with waking; tire out with long watching.

He was forweped, he was forwaked.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II, 15.

Wery, forwaked in her orisons,
Sleepeth Custance.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I, 496.

forwalk, *v. t.* [ME. *forwalken*; < *for-1* + *walk*.] To weary with walking.

Whanne thei theder comen
Al wery for walked, & wolde take here reste.
William of Palerne (C. E. T. S.), I, 2735.

forwarder, *v.* [ME. *forwandrien*; < *for-1* + *wander*.] I. *intrans.* To wander till wearied.

Thanne dismayed, I left alle sool [soul, alone]
Forwery, forwarded as a fool.
Rom. of the Rose, I, 3335.

Thy far asple
A weary wight forwarder by the way
Spenser, F. Q., I, vi, 34.

II. *trans.* To weary with wandering; cause to wander until weary.

I was very forwarded, and went me to reste.
Piers Plowman (B), Proh., l. 7.

His armes, which he had vowed to dispossesse,
She gathered up, and did about him dresse,
And his forwarded steed unto him gott.
Spenser, F. Q., III, vi, 20.

forward¹ (fôr'wârd), *a.* [< ME. *forward*, rarely *forward* (in adv. *forwardes*), < AS. *foreward*, rarely *forward*, *forward*, *fore*, *early*, in front, < *for*, *fore*, *before*, + *ward*: see *for-1* and *ward*. Cf. *forward²*, *adv.*, and *forward³*, *n.*] 1. Situated in the front or fore part; anterior; fore; directed toward some point or position in advance from the starting-point: as, a *forward* cabin in a ship; the *forward* movement of an army.

Four legs and two voices. . . . He *forward* since now
Is to speak well of his friend; his back-ward voice is to
utter foul speeches and to detract. *Shak. Tempest, II, 2.*

2. Being in a condition of advancement; well advanced with respect to progress, attainment, development (as the season), growth (as vegetation), or (rarely) position or rank: as, the building is in a *forward* state; he is *forward* in his studies; a *forward* crop.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding as
She is of the rear of our birth. *Shak. W. T., iv, 3.*

[He] was well pleased to hear that our catalogue of English Manuscripts was so *forward* in the Press at Oxford.
Liter. Journey to Paris, p. 119.

Come tell me in plain Terms how *forward* he is with
Araulita.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, III, 6.

The Athenians, deserted by the other states, met his invading army, in which the exiled chief of that faction, Hippias, had a *forward* appointment.
Hærodotus.

3. Ready in action or disposition; prompt; earnest; also, in a derogatory sense, overconfident; assuming; presumptuous; pert: as, to be *forward* in good works; a *forward* chit.

God grants in us the true knowledge of his works, with
a *forward* will to follow it.
Ascham, The Schoolmaster, p. 56.

Many about the King were *forward* for this Match, but
the Lord Cromwell specially
Shak. Chronicle, p. 287.

It were unbecomely
That we be found less *forward* for our prince
Than they are for their lady.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, II, 5.

You need not call me to any House of yours, for I am *forward*
enough to come without calling.
Hoodell, Letters, I, v, 17.

Your cousin Sophy is a *forward*, impudent gipsy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, III, 1.

Clara is of a cold temper, and would think this step of
mine highly *forward*.
Sarriana, The Duenna, I, 5.

44. Foremost.

First and *forward* she began to weep.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I, 944.
—Syn. 3. Willing, zealous; presuming, presumptuous, impudent.

forward¹, *forwards* (fôr'wârd, -wârlz), *adv.* [< ME. *forwarde*, *forwardes*, < AS. *foreward*, *adv.*, *forward* (= D. *voorwaarts* = G. *vorwärts*), < *for*, *fore*, *before*: see *forward¹*, *a.*] 1. Toward a part, place, or point of time before or in advance; onward: with reference either to motion or to position: opposed to *backward*.

And fro this *forwardes* never entred such the filthe in
that Place amonges hem, no nevere schalle entere here
afire.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 61.

A great coyle there was to set him *forward*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I, 103.*

From this time *forward* I will be your Master.
L. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

If a man will walk straight *forward* without turning to
the right or the left, he must walk in a desert, and not in
Cheapside.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

2. With advancing steps; with good progress.

It is the nature of God's most bountiful disposition to
build *forward* where his foundation is once laid.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v, App. 1.

3. Toward the terminal point.

It [*Sequoia Reichenbachii*] has indeed stiff, pointed
leaves, lying *forward*, but they are arcuate, and the cones
are smaller.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 128.

Drawn forward. See *draw*.—To bring *forward*, go
forward, set *forward*, etc. See the verbs.—To put
one's best foot *forward*. See *foot*.—Syn. *Forward*, *Onward*. *Forward* is toward what is or is imagined to be the
front or the goal; *onward* is in the direction of advance.
Generally they come to the same thing, but *onward* in-
dicates a less definite aim: the traveler lost in the woods
feels it to be necessary to go *onward*, when he finds his
way, he presses *forward*.

The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring *forward* with impetuous speed.
Byron, Child's Harold, III, 25.

There is no death with Thee: each plant and tree
In living haste their stems push *onward* still.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 53.

forward¹ (fôr'wârd), *v. t.* [< *forward¹*, *a.* and
adv.] 1. To send *forward*; send toward the
place of destination; transmit: as, to *forward*
a letter or despatches.

All the dragées [sugar plums] were *forwarded* by the
ambassador's bag.
Mrs. Gore, Mothers and Daughters, p. 259.

2. To advance; help onward; promote; fur-
ther; encourage: as, to *forward* the growth of
a plant.

The occasional propensity to this superstition [symbolic
figures] was, without question, *forwarded* and encouraged
by the priesthood. *Warburton, Divine Legation, iv, § 4.*

3. In *bookbinding*, to fit (a book) with back and
covers, and prepare it for the finisher.—Syn. 1.
To expedite, accelerate, despatch—2. To further, pro-
mote, foster, favor.

forward², *n.* [ME. *forward*, *forward*, *forward*,
forward, < AS. *foreward*, *forward*, also *fore-
ward*, agreement, contract (= D. *voorwaarde*,
conditions, precontract). < *for*, *before*, +
ward, *ward*, keeping: see *for-1* and *ward*, *n.*] Agreement; covenant.

To break *forward* is not myn entente.
Chaucer, Proh. to Man of Law's Tale, I, 60.

This *forward* to fulfill faithfully that swore,
Upon solemnest sacrifice, soche as that vœt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 11447.

forwarder (fôr'wârd-er), *n.* 1. One who *for-
wards* or sends *forward*; specifically, in the
United States, one who ships or sends *forward*
goods for others to their destination by the
instrumentality of third persons; a forwarding
merchant. Neither a consignor shipping goods nor a
carrier while engaged in transporting them is called a *for-
warder*. The name is applied, strictly, to one who under-
takes to see the goods of another put in the way of trans-
portation, without himself incurring the liability of a car-
rier to deliver. A carrier who undertakes to transport the
goods only part of the way often becomes a *forwarder* in
respect to the duty of delivering them to some proper car-
rier to complete the transportation.

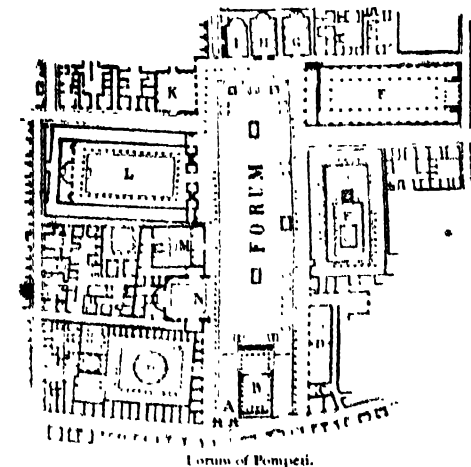
2. One who *forwards*, promotes, advances, or
furthers.

Nor am I accessory,
Part or party confederate, . . . *forwarder*,
Principal or maintainer of this late theft.
L. Barry, Ram Alley, v, 1.

3. In *bookbinding*, a workman who, after re-
ceiving the sewed book, puts on its back and
covers, trims its edges, and fits it for the fin-
isher.

The ends of the cords are then drawn by the *forwarder*
through holes pierced in the boards. *Cr. Dict., I, 424.*

forwarding (fôr'wârd-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of
forward¹, *c.*] 1. The act or business of send-
ing *forward* merchandise, etc.; the business of
a forwarder. See *forwarder*, *1.* [U. S.]—2. The



Forum of Pompeii.

A, principal entrance; B, C, Corinthian temple; D, the public prison
[see *prison*]; E, the temple of Venus, the patron goddess of the city; F,
the temple of Mars, the patron god of the city. The forum was a
large open space, with a large temple on the left and several smaller
buildings on the right. The forum was the center of the city's public
life, and it was here that the people gathered for the markets and
the public games.

was usually surrounded by the chief public buildings,
and often ornamented with statues and other works of
art. Justice was administered in the forum or in build-
ings opening upon it, and it was a normal place of as-

II. intrans. To become wearied.
I weary. [*W.*] *to late.* *Palsgrave.*

fossa¹ (fō'sā, n., pl. *fossae* (ā. [1, a ditch or trench: see *foss*²] 1. In *anat.*, a *fossa*, pit, depression, or hollow of some kind in the structure, specified by a qualifying term.—2. In *zool.*, a deep pit or depression in the integument of an animal, often opening into the interior cavity of the body and serving for

Fossa rhomboidalis, the fourth ventricle of the brain. **Fossa sigmoidalis**, the groove on the internal surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone lodging the lateral sinus. **Fossa triangularis**, the fossa of the antihelix of the ear. See second cut under ear. — **Glenoid fossa**, one of two shallow fossae: (a) The surface by which the scapula articulates with the humerus. (b) The surface by which the temporal bone articulates with the lower jaw. Improperly extended in human anatomy to include the whole of the smooth surface of the vaginal process behind the Glacian fissure, in relation with the parotid gland, and not concerned in the temporomaxillary articulation. See cut under skull. — **Orbital fossa**, that part of the base of the skull lying between the posterior border of the horizontal plate of the palata bone and the anterior border of the foramen magnum. **Iliac fossa**, the general inner surface of the iliac bone, occupied by the iliacus muscle. See cut under *cinematograph*. **Incisive fossa**, a little depression on the surface of the upper jaw bone just above the sockets of the incisor teeth. **Inframaxillary fossa**, the surface of the dorsum of the scapula below the spine, occupied by the inframaxillary muscle. See cut under *scapula*. **Isthioforectal fossa**, a deep pit in the perineum, on each side of the lower end of the rectum, between that and the tuberosity of the ischium, of triangular pyramidal form, its base directed to the integument of the parts, its apex corresponding to the divergence of the ischioanal and from the obturator muscle. It is bounded internally by the sphincter and levator ani and *occygeus* muscles, and externally by the ischium and obturator muscle, behind by the edge of the glutens maximus and great sacrotuberile ligament, and is filled with a mass of adipose connective tissue, the frequent site of abscesses. — **Jugular fossa**, a pit on the temporal bone, entering into the formation of the posterior incisive foramen of the skull, in special relation with the beginning of the jugular vein, at the confluence of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses. **Lacrimal fossa**, a small depression in the orbital part of the frontal bone, lodging the lacrimal gland. — **Myrtiform fossa**. Same as *incisive fossa*. **Nasal fossae**, the two cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose. They are the seat of smell, and they aid also in respiration and phonation. See cut under *nose*. — **Occipital fossae**, two pairs, upper and lower, of depressions on the inner surface of the occipital bone, the upper lodging the occipital lobes of the cerebrum, the lower lodging the cerebellum, the latter being the same as the posterior vertical or cerebellar fossae. The two pairs are separated horizontally at the plane of the tentorium by the ridges and groove for the lateral sinus, the right and left fossae being separated vertically by the line of the falx cerebri and falx cerebelli; at the junction of the four fossae is the internal occipital protuberance. — **Olecranon fossa**, a deep pit at the back of the lower end of the humerus, receiving the olecranon when the forearm is extended. **Palatine fossae**. Same as *palatine foramina* (which see, under *foramen*). **Pituitary fossa**, a pit on the top of the body of the sphenoid bone, receiving the pituitary body. Called in human anatomy the *sella turcica* or *Turkish saddle*, and bounded by four prominent ethmoid processes. It is the most important landmark of the skull, indicating the site of the transverse fissure of the cerebrum, the forward third of the notochord, and thus the boundary between the vertebral and the cranial divisions of the cranium, in the early embryo it is a perforation. See cut under skull. **Pterygoid fossa**, the depressed interval between the diverging internal and external pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, filled in by the internal pterygoid muscle. See cut under skull. **Scaphoid fossa**. (a) A slight apical depression of the general pterygoid fossa, whence arises the tensor palati muscle. (b) The tuberculate fossa of the outer ear, the groove between the helix and the antihelix; the fossa of the helix. See second cut under ear. — **Sigmoid fossa**, a curved groove on the inner surface of the mastoid bone for the lateral venous sinus. **Sphenomaxillary fossa**, a small triangular recess on the outer surface of the cranium, below the apex of the orbit, where the sphenoid, sphenomaxillary, and pterygomaxillary fissures converge, bounded by parts of the sphenoid, sphenomaxillary and palata bones, lodging the sphenopalatine or Meckelian ganglion, communicating with the cranial, nasal, zygomatic, and cerebral cavities, and having opening into it the foramen rotundum, the vidian, pterygopalatine, sphenopalatine, posterior palatine, and other foramina. — **Submaxillary fossa**, a pit on the inner surface of the lower jaw-bone, where runs the

submaxillary gland — **Subcapular fossa**, the concave anterior surface of the scapula occupied by the subcapular muscle. — **Supraspinous fossa**, the surface of the dorsum of the scapula above the spinous process, occupied by the supraspinatus muscle. — See cut under *scapula*. — **Temporal fossa**, the general depression on the outer surface of the side of the skull, in the temporal region, above the level of the zygoma, filled in by the temporal muscle, and continuous below the zygoma with the zygomatic fossa. — **Trochanteric fossa**, same as *digital fossa*. See *digital*. — **Zygomatic fossa**, the general recess on the side of the skull below and within the zygomatic arch, being the downward extension of the temporal fossa, from which it is distinguished by a ridge on the great wing of the sphenoid bone separating the temporal from the external pterygoid muscle. It is bounded by the surrounding surfaces of the sphenoid, superior maxillary, malar, and inferior maxillary bones.

Fossa (fos'sä), *n.* [NL., < *fossa*, a native name.] 1. In *zool.*, a genus of Madagascan viverrine quadrupeds, allied to the genet. *F. daubentonii* is the lambanling or fossa, a grayish black animal, whitish below, striped and spotted above, and with the tail half ringed. 2. [*l. c.*] The species of this genus, formerly called *tanetta fossa*.

fossage (fos'sä), *n.* [*< fossa + -age*.] In old law, a duty levied on the inhabitants of a fortified town for the purpose of cleaning the foss surrounding it; or a composition paid to be free from the duty of cleaning the foss.

fossak (fos'ak), *n.* An estuarine form of the common European trout, *Salmo fario*.

The tidal trout, or so-called fossak of the Inver and other rivers. *Athenaeum*, April 11, 1888, p. 503.

Fossar (fos'sär), *n.* [NL. (Adanson); etymology unknown.] The typical genus of *Fossaridae*. J. E. Gray, 1840.

Fossarian (fo-sä'ri-an), *n.* [*< M.L. Fossarii*, pl., < *L. fossa*, a ditch; see *foss2*.] 1. In *eccl. hist.*, about the fourth century, one of a body of minor clergy who were employed as grave-diggers, and more commonly known as *Capatari*. — 2. One of a body of sectaries, about the fifteenth century, who rejected the sacraments, and celebrated their peculiar rites in ditches and caves.

fossarid (fos'sä-rid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fossaridae*.

Fossaridae (fo-sä'ri-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fossar* + *-idae*.] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Fossar*. The head is probosciform, the radula provided with seven rows of teeth, of which the central is cuspidate, the lateral transverse, and the marginal elongate and simple. The shell is turbinate, spirally costate or grooved, with an entire aperture and an almost straight columella. The operculum is corneous and subapical or subconcentric. The species are sparingly distributed in most warm seas.

fosse, *n.* See *foss2*.

fossel (fos'et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fauces*.

fossel-seller (fos'et-säl'er), *n.* One who sells *fauces*.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a *fossel-seller* between an orange-wife and a *fossel-seller*. *Shaks.*, Cor., II, 1.

fosselle (fo-sot'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *fosse*, a ditch; see *foss2*.] 1. A little hollow; a dimple. — 2. In *pathol.*, a small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the center of which is deep.

fosseway, *n.* See *fossway*.

fossick (fos'ik), *v. i.* [*Of obscure dial. origin.*] 1. To be troublesome. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 2. In *gold-digging*, to undermine another's digging; search for waste gold in relinquished workings, washing-places, etc.; hence, to search for any object by which to make gain; as, to *fossick* for clients. [*Australia*.]

The latest linguistic importation comes from Australia in the shape of the verb "to *fossick*". *Daily Telegraph* (London).

I discoursed with the eldest boy, Allick, . . . who kept the whole family in bread, besides supplying his mother with quare, by what is called *fossicking* in the creek for waste gold. *H. Kinsley*.

fossick (fos'ik), *n.* [See *fossick*, *v.*] A troublesome person. *Halicell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

fossicker (fos'ik-ör), *n.* A miner who tries his luck in abandoned mines, or works over old waste-heaps, in the hope of finding something of value. [*Australia*.]

A *fossicker* is to the miner as the gleaner to the reaper, he picks the crevices and pockets of the rocks. *R. Brown Smith*.

fossil (fos'sil), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *fossile*; < *F. fossile* = Sp. *fósil* = Pg. *fósil* = It. *fossile*, < *L. fossilis*, dug out, dug up, < *fodere*, pp. *fossus*, dug.] I. *a.* 1. Dug out of the earth; as, fossil coal; fossil salt.

151 from the depth of many a yawning mine Thy fossil treasures rise. *Dodgley*, Agriculture, III.

2. Pertaining to or resembling fossils; preserved by natural inhumation, as an organic

body, in form and sometimes in texture; as, fossil shells, bones, or wood. See II., 2.

Language is fossil poetry. *Emerson*, The Poet.

Fossil remains of Men or implements of human manufacture have hitherto been found only in late Tertiary deposits, and in caves, mingled with the remains of animals which lived during the glacial epoch.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 422. Spiders are not creatures which belong solely to the present geologic era of the earth, for fossil spiders . . . as well as spiders in amber have been found; the oldest in the coal formation. *Engce. Brit.*, II, 220.

3. Figuratively, antiquated; superannuated; outgrown; belonging to a past epoch or discarded system; as, a fossil statesman; fossil manners or literature. — **Fossil beaver**, button-mold, copal, etc. See the nouns. — **Fossil charcoal**, same as *mother-of-pearl* (which see, under *coal*). — **Fossil cork**, **foss paper**, and **wood**, popular names for asbestos respectively of cork-like, flax-like, or paper-like texture, or resembling fossilized wood. — **Fossil farina**. See *farina*. — **Fossil flour**, infusorial earth, as that often found beneath peat-beds: a white impalpable, flour-like powder, consisting for the most part of the silicious shells of diatoms. — **Fossil ivory**, ivory furnished by the tusks of mammoths preserved from prehistoric times in the ice of northern Siberia. It is of good quality, and sufficient in quantity to be an important article of trade. — **Fossil screw**, a popular name for a cast in rock left by a spiral shell. *R. D.*

II. *n.* 1. Any rock or mineral, or any mineral substance, whether of an organic or of an inorganic nature, dug out of the ground. — 2. Specifically, in later geological and mineralogical use, anything which has been buried beneath the surface of the earth by natural causes or geological agencies, and which bears in its form or chemical composition the evidence that it is of organic origin.

Thus, the shell of a mollusk may be preserved unchanged, in both form and chemical composition, or, while retaining its original form, it may have been converted into silica; or it may have disappeared entirely, leaving only a cast as evidence of its former existence, or there may remain only a mold of its interior, formed after the soft parts had entirely decayed. In any of these cases, the specimen or fragment of rock which thus shows by its form that it, either wholly or in part, belonged to an organic body, or that its configuration resulted from the presence of something having had an organized existence, would be properly called a fossil. Even the rocks showing traces of trails, footprints, bored cavities, or other evidences of contact with organic life, are usually designated as fossils. The bones or other remains of species now living on the earth, if buried by any recent catastrophe, such as a flood or land slide, would not, as a general rule, be designated as fossils, but would be called *recent*. If, however, such an entombment took place in prehistoric times, the term *fossil* would be by most geologists be used in describing the occurrence in preference to *recent*.

3. Hence, figuratively, one who or something which is antiquated, or has fallen behind the progress of ideas; a person or thing of superannuated or discarded character or quality; as, a curious literary fossil. — **Dyestone fossil**. Same as *dyestone ore*. See *dyestone*.

fossilized (fos'sild), *a.* [*< fossil + -ized*.] Fossil; fossilized.

fossiliferous (fos-i-lif'ë-rus), *a.* [= *F. fossilifer*, < *L. fossilis*, fossil, + *ferre* = *F. bear*.] Bearing or containing fossils; as, fossiliferous rocks.

Neither Hutton nor his friends had any conception of the existence of the great series of fossiliferous formations which has since been unfolded by the labors of later observers. *Deiker*, Geol. Sketches, II, 23.

fossilification (fo-sil'i-fik-ä'shon), *n.* [*< fossilify*; see *fossilize*.] The act of fossilizing or of becoming fossil; petrification.

fossilify (fo-sil'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fossilified*, pp. *fossilifying*. [*< fossil + -ify*.] I. *trans.* To convert into a fossil; fossilize; petrify.

II. *intrans.* To become a fossil; petrify.

fossilisation, fossiline. See *fossilization, fossilize*.

fossilism (fos'il-izm), *n.* [*< fossil + -ism*.] 1. The state of being fossil; the character of a fossil, in any sense of that word. Also *fossility*. — 2. The scientific study of fossils; paleontology. Also called *fossilology, fossilology*.

fossilist (fos'il-ist), *n.* [*< fossil + -ist*.] One who studies fossils; one versed in the scientific study of fossils; a paleontologist.

It is well shewed by tall ash trees of a species, as Mr. Jones, the fossilist, informed me, uncommonly valuable. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

fossilite (fo-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. fossilite*; as fossil + *-ity*.] Same as *fossilism*, 1.

fossilization (fos'il-i-zä'shon), *n.* [= *F. fossilization*; as *fossilize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of fossilizing, or converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils or petrifications; the state of being fossilized. Also spelled *fossilisation*.

A large proportion of aquatic creatures have structures that do not admit of fossilization. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 242.

fossilize (fos'il-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fossilized*, pp. *fossilizing*. [= *F. fossilize*; < *fossil + -ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To reduce to a fossil condition; convert into a fossil; as, to fossilize bones or wood. — 2. To render like a fossil; cause to become antiquated or out of harmony with present time and circumstances and the progress of ideas; as, age has a tendency to fossilize men's minds and ideas.

There, indeed, you are among the French, the fossilized remains of the old regime. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xlii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become or be changed into a fossil. — 2. To become antiquated or obsolete; become out of harmony with the present time and circumstances by falling behind the progress of ideas.

Also spelled *fossilise*.

fossilologist (fo-sil'ë-jist), *n.* Same as *fossilologist*. *Jodrell*.

fossilogy (fo-sil'ë-ji), *n.* Same as *fossilism*, 2. **fossilologist** (fos-i-lol'ë-jist), *n.* [*< fossilology + -ist*.] One versed in fossilology; a fossilist.

fossilology (fos-i-lol'ë-ji), *n.* [*< fossil + -ology*; see *-ology*.] Same as *fossilism*, 2.

fossor (fos'ör), *n.*; pl. *fossores* (fo-sö'rëz). [*L.*, < *fodere*, pp. *fossus*, dig; see *foss2*.] A grave-digger.

The *fossores*, or grave-diggers, who appear to have established a kind of property in the Catacombs. *Encyc. Brit.*, V, 214.

Fossores (fo-sö'rëz), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *fossor*, a digger; see *fossor*.] 1. In *entom.*: (a) In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of aculeate hymenopterous insects. It was divided into *Scutellera*, *Sappiptes*, *Sphagites*, *Bembexes*, *Larrates*, *Synmura*, and *Crabronites*, and was nearly equivalent to the modern *Fossoria*, not including the family *Mutillidae*. (b) The digger-wasps; the *Fossoria*.

It is a group of burrowing hymenopterous insects having the posterior abdominal segments not retractile and the basal joint of the hind tarsi not dilated. The females are armed with a sting, and the neuters, when there are any, are winged. The group includes such families as the *Vepridae*, *Sphagidae*, *Pompilidae*, etc., together with the *Mutillidae*. (c) A Latreillean group of fossorial caraboid beetles, the *Bipartiti* or *Scari-tides*. — 2. In *mammal.*, a group of burrowing or fossorial quadrupeds.

Fossoria (fo-sö'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; see *Fossores*.] A division of hymenopterous insects, including the burrowers, as burrowing-wasps, sand-wasps, mud-wasps, daubers, etc.; practically the same as *Fossoria*, 1 (b).

fossorial (fo-sö'ri-äl), *a. and n.* [*< L.L. fossorius*, < *L. fossor*, a digger; see *fossor*.] I. *a.* 1. Digging, burrowing, or excavating, especially in the ground; fodient; as, a fossorial animal.

— 2. Fit or used for digging or burrowing; as, a fossorial limb. — 3. Able to dig or burrow; being a burrower; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fossores*, *Fossoria*, or *Fodientia*; as, fossorial nature or habits; a fossorial insect or quadruped. — **Fossorial Hymenoptera**, *Hymenoptera* belonging to Latreille's group of the *Fossoria*. They generally have all the tibiae strongly spined, but not expanded as in the typical fossorial limb. — **Fossorial legs**, in *entom.*, legs in which the tibiae are very broad, flat, or concave beneath, and generally with several processes or teeth on the outer edge, serving like claws for digging. The tarsus also may be expanded, but generally it is small and sometimes entirely absent; the whole leg is stout and has great muscular force. The fossorial form is most commonly seen in the anterior legs; it is well exemplified in the mole-cricket and in many *Coleoptera*.

II. *n.* An animal which digs into the earth for a retreat or residence, and whose feet are adapted for that purpose; a burrowing animal.

fossorious (fo-sö'ri-us), *a.* [*< L.L. fossorius*; see *fossorial*.] In *entom.*, same as *fossorial*.

fossula (fos'ül-ä), *n.*; pl. *fossulae* (-lë). [*L.*, dim. of *fossa*, a ditch; see *foss2*.] A small fossa; specifically, a vacant space representing one of the primitive septa of certain corals, as the *Rugosa*, more fully called a *septal fossula*. Also *fossule*.

The *septal fossula* usually presents itself as a more or less conspicuous depression or groove in the chalice. . . . In general it is a simple space or deficiency caused by the absence or abortion of one of the four primary septa. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI, 322.

fossulate (fos'ül-jät), *a.* [*< fossula + -ate*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, grooved; slightly excavated or hollowed out; having a small or shallow fossa.

fossule (fos'ül), *n.* [*< fossula*.] Same as *fossula*.

fossulet (fos'ül-let), *n.* [*< fossule + -et*.] In *entom.*, a somewhat long and narrow depression; a fossula: said of the sculpture of insects.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial seed; O, patron of Jove!
Druid. Alcibiades

fostress (fos'tres), *n.* [(*sister*¹, *v.*, + *-ess*.] A woman who nourishes or rears; a nurse.
Come forth; your *fostress* bids; who from your birth Hath bred you to this hour.

fo't^l, fo'ter, n. Middle English forms of *foot*.
fo't^l, r. t. A dialectal variation of *fo't^l*.

fother¹ (foth'ər), *n.* [Also written *jodder*, dial. *judder*; < ME. *fother*, *futhur*, rarely *fuder*, < AS. *futhur*, *futhur*, a load (of wood, fagots, gravel, etc.), a wagon-load, cart-load, = OS. *fūthar* = D. *voeder*, *voer*, a wagon-load, cart load, *voeder*, a wine-cask, = Ld. *fuder*, *for* = OHG. *fudhar*, MHG. *vuoder*, G. *fuder*, a wagon-load, a certain measure for wine. The F. *fouder*, a tun, Sw. *foder*, a tun, *fora*, a wagon-load, are of Ld. origin.] 1t. A wagon-load; a cart-load.

With him ther was a ploughman, was his brother,
That hadde had of dong ful many a fother.
Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 830.

2†. A load ; weight ; burden ; mass.

Many man weeneth to grieve other,
And on his head falleth the *gother*.
Richard Cœur de Lion, l. 1781.

Heere neither Hippo is a foul *further*,
king *Alexander*, l. 6467.

3. An old unit of weight for lead, lime, and some other substances; a two-horse cart-load. A tother of lead varies from 194 to 224 hundredweight, each hundredweight being a really 120 pounds avoirdupois. At Newcastle in England a tother is a third of a chaldron; and in American lead-mines the word is sometimes used for a short ton.

fother² (foth'ers, v. t. [*Prob.* *< Icel. fódhra*, line or fur (a garment), = *Dan. foder, furs* = *Sw. fodra*, line or fur (cf. *Dan. foring*, lining, naut. ceiling, foot-waling), = *G. füttern*, line, ensue, *< Icel. fódhr* = *Dan. Sw. foder*, a lining, ensue, *Dan. foor*, lining, = *AS. *foder, fódder* (rare), a canoe (*boga-fódder*, a quiver), = *OHG. fuotar*, *MHG. enoter*, *G. futter*, a sheath, a case, = *Goth. fōdr*, a sheath: see further under *forel* and *far*¹.] To place a sail or tarpaulin over, as a leak in a ship's hull, for the purpose of keeping the water out. In fothering a leak, rope yarns, oakum, etc., are thickly attached on the sail or tarpaulin.

If you can't stop a leak by *fatherring*, you can ease the measure of water upon the hole.

fotiver (fò'tiv), *a*: [*C* *l.* *fotus*, pp. of *fovere*, warm; see *foment*.] Nourishing.

If I not cherish them
With my distilling dew, and *solare* heat,
They know no vegetation.

Carew, Colonn Britannicum, iv.

foetal (foetal), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.]
A commercial term for 70 pounds of lead. It
was legalized by a statute of Edward I.
fon (fō), *a.* [See, also written *four* and *fu*, =
E. *ful*?, *u.*] Full of food or drink; drunk.

They had been foul for weeks together.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

fou (fó), *n.* [A particular use of *few*, *a.*, full.]
A bushel. [Scotch.]

For my last son,
A hearty (heart) (ill) of corn, I'll reserve one

Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

fouaget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *fouage*.
fouat (fō'at), *n.* See *fouet*.

Foucault currents (fō-kōl' kur'ents). Currents of electricity which are induced in a mass

of metal when in motion relatively to a non-uniform magnetic field, or when stationed in a

magnetic field of varying intensity. When the intensity of the magnetic field surrounding a mass of metal or other conductor is by any means increased or diminished, Eddy currents are generated in the conductor. A uniform motion of translation in a uniform magnetic field does not produce such currents. Eddy currents in the conductor to a uniform magnetic field do not produce them. Eddy currents are produced in heating the mass of metal by the magnetic field which they are due.

foucht, n. [A contr. of *fouche*.] In hunting, a quarter of a buck

foucht, *v. t.* [*fouch*, *n.*] To divide (a buck) into quarters.

foudrét, n. See *foulder*.
foudroyant (the great ant), *a.* [F., pp. of *fou-*

clanger, strike with lightning, (*foudre*, lightning; see *foulter*.) 1. Sudden and overwhelming in effect; like a lightning-stroke. [Rare.]

U. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, II. xxi

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, beginning in a very sudden and severe form: said of disease.

fouet (fō'et), *n.* [See, also written *fouat*, *fouets*, *fouon*, *fouee*, *fews*; origin obscure.] The house-leek.

The king's leaving Scotland has taken all custom from Edinburgh; and there is hay made at the Cross, and a dainty crop of *fouets* in the Grassmarket.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, II.

fougade (fō-gād'), *n.* [F., < *fougue*, < It. *foga*, impetuosity, passion, fury, prob. a var. of *fuga*, flight, < L. *fuga*, flight; see *fugue*. Cf. *fouganse*.] *Milit.*, a little mine in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide and 10 or 12 deep, charged with sacks of powder, or powder and shells, and covered with stones or earth. Sometimes a fougade is dug outside the works of a fortification or post as a defense, and sometimes beneath to destroy them by explosion.

fouganse (fō-gans'), *n.* [F., < *fougue*; see *fougade*.] Same as *fougade*.

fought (fō), *interj.* [Var. of *faugh*, *foh*.] Bah! an exclamation expressing disgust or contempt.

Fought! he smells all lamp-oil with studying by candle-light.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 2.

fought (fōt). Preterit and past participle of *fight*. **foughten** (fō'tn), *p. a.* [Another form of *fought*, pp. of *fight*; for the second meaning, cf. *for-foughten*.] 1. That has been fought. [Archaic.]

And not a *foughten* Field,

Where Kingdoms' rights have lain upon the spear and shield,

But Plains have been the place.

Drayton, Polyolbion, III. 137.

Hence—2 (fōt'n). Overworked; outworn; troubled. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Are we not *foughten* and harassed

For gear to gang that gate at last?

Burns, The Two Dogs.

foul (foul), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *foul*, *ful*, < AS. *fūl* = D. *cuil* = OHG. *fūl*, MFG. *ful*, G. *faul*, foul, rotten, lazy, idle, etc., = Icel. *full* = Sw. *Dan. ful* = Goth. *fuls*, foul; with deriv. suffix -l, from a verb repr. by Icel. pp. *fuunn*, rotten, Teut. √ **fu* = Indo-Eur. √ **pu*, in L. *pus* (Gr. *πῦρ*), *pus*, *putres*, stink, *putres*, be rotten, (Gr. *πῦρ*, make rotten (> ult. E. *putrid*), Lith. *puti*, rot, Skt. √ *pū*, stink; see *putrid*, *pus*, etc. Hence *fith*, *falsom* (in part), *foulmart*, etc.]

I. a. 1. Grossly offensive to the senses; of a filthy or noxious character or quality; noisome; disgusting; as, *foul* matter or excretions; a *foul* smell; *foul* breath.—2. Of a harmful or mischievous character; causing trouble or annoyance; obnoxious; obstructive; clogging; as, *foul* weeds; *foul* weather; a *foul* wind.

In the morning [ye say], It will be *foul* weather to day: for the sky is red and lowering

Mat. xvi. 3.

What a brave day again!

And what fair weather, after so *foul* a storm!

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, I. 3.

Till our arrival here we have had only one day's *foul* wind.

The Century, XXXVII. 24.

3. Affected by noisome or debilitating matter; in a filthy state or condition; unclean; dirty; turbid; defiled; as, *foul* clothing; a *foul* den; a *foul* stream.

My face is *foul* with weeping, and on my eyelids is the shadow of death.

Joh. xvi. 10.

The way was long and wondrous *foul*.

Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballad, VII. 302).

Throw *foul* linen upon him, as if it were going to buck-
lag.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3.

Let Austria clear thy way with hands

Foul from Ancona's cruel sack

Whitney, To Plus IV.

4. Affected by harmful matter or things; obstructed by anything fixed or attached; clogged; choked; as, a *foul* garden (one full of weeds); a *foul* chimney (one choked with soot); the ship's bottom is *foul* (clogged with seaweeds or barnacles); the channel has a *foul* bottom (one cumbered by rocks, wrecks, or the like).

He acquainted his lordship that his ship had grown *foul* to a degree that must necessarily hinder her fast sailing.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 27.

The voyage to Suez is very dangerous, more especially south of Tor, where there is much *foul* ground.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 135.

5. Clogged or impeded as by collision or entanglement; in a state of obstructing contact or involvement; with of before the obstructive object; as, the ship is *foul* of a rock or of another ship; a rope or an anchor is *foul* from being jammed, entangled, or clogged in any way.

The wind blew so high, they durst not send out a Boat, though they much doubted she would be *foul* of their Rocks.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 161.

6. Contrary to or violating rule or established usage; done, acting, or acted upon improperly; irregular; disorderly; unfair; as, a *foul* blow or stroke; a *foul* player or fighter; a *foul* attack. See *foul play*, below.—7. Grossly offensive or loathsome in a moral sense; manifesting, or prompted or actuated by, base or vicious feeling; vile; odious; shameful; revolting; as, *foul* thoughts or actions; *foul* language; a *foul* slander, murder, conspiracy, etc.; a *foul* slanderer or conspirator.

Foul whisperings are abroad: unnatural deeds

Do breed unnatural troubles. *Shak., Macbeth*, v. 1.

Foul deeds will rise,

Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

This was extremely *foul*, to vex a child thus.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, III. 3.

Nature's crost

Was mother of the *foul* solitudes

That saturate soul with body

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. Extremely bad as to effect or result; unfavorable; unlucky; pernicious; distressing; as, a *foul* accident; a *foul* prospect or omen. [Not now in common use.]

Some *foul* mischance

Torment me for my love's forgetfulness.

Shak., E. G. of V., II. 2.

If I cannot recover your niece, I am a *foul* way out.

Shak., T. N., II. 3.

A *foul* trouble there was to make him kneel to receive his Crown.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 106.

Endbold, vexed with an evil spirit, fell off into *foul* fits of distraction.

Milton, Hist. Eng., IV.

9t. Coarse; common; of little value.

Let us like merchants show our *foul* wares,

And think, perchance, they'll sell

Shak., T. and C., I. 3.

10t. Ill-favored; ugly; homely.

Well, I am not fair; . . . I thank the gods I am *foul*.

Shak., As you like it, III. 3.

My pretty maid,

I dare not bring thee home, my wife is *foul*,

And therefore curious

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, III. 3.

They that are *foul* shall have a greater portion; if fair, none at all, or very little

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 67.

Foul anchor, an anchor with the slack of its cable twisted round the stock or one of the flukes—the badge of the British Admiralty.

On one of his broad arms he had a cruelly (stamped with India ink), and on the other the sign of the *foul anchor*.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 95.

Foul ball, in *base ball*, a ball struck so that it falls out side of the lines connecting the "home" with the first and third bases respectively, or their continuation—**Foul berth**, a berth or position in a harbor of such a nature that the vessel occupying it cannot swing at her anchor without becoming foul of another ship. **Foul bill of health**. See *bill of health*, under *bill*. **Foul chieve** him! See *chieve*, under *bill*.

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ing—Y. *Vile*, *scurvy*, *base*, *scandalous*, *infamous*, *shabby*, *dark*, *disgraceful*.

II. n. 1. The act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or progress; specifically, in a contest of any kind, a violation of the governing rules.—2. In *base-ball*, a hit which makes the ball land outside the lines from home to first or to third base continued indefinitely; a foul ball or a foul hit. See *base-ball*.—3. An ulcer in a cow's foot; a disease that produces ulcers. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]—To claim a foul, to claim that an opponent has made a foul, in order to prevent adverse award of victory.

foul (foul), *adv.* [< ME. *foule*; < *foul*, *a.*] In a foul manner.

Thet haue take the Duke and ledde hym a-wey, magre hem alle betinge hym *foule*. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 561.

You offer *foul*, signior, to close; keep your distance.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

An antagonist who neither flinches nor hits *foul*.

N. A. Rev., CXLII. 449.

foul (foul), *v.* [< ME. *foulen*, *fulen*, tr. and intr., < AS. *fūlan*, *ā-fūlan*, intr., become foul, parallel with E. *file*, < ME. *fylen*, *fylen*, tr. and intr., < AS. *fylan* (in comp.), make foul (= Lf. *fulen* = OHG. *fūlan*, *fulen*, tr. MHG. *vūlen*, G. *faulen*, intr.), < *fūl*, foul; see *foul*, *a.*, and cf. *file*, *defile*, *defoul*, and *foul*.] **I. trans.** To make foul, in any sense; befoul. (a) To defile; dirty; soil.

He cut his own throats at length with a razor, *fouling* his infamous life with a low and dishonest departing.

Savile, tr. of Tacitus, p. 41.

But if you be nice to *foul* your fingers (which good anglers seldom are), then take this bait.

I. Walton, Complete Angler (1653), xii.

Where'er I turn, some scandal *fouls* the way.

Lovell, To G. W. Curtis.

(b) *Naut.*, to entangle.

'Twas all along of Poll, as I may say,

That *foul'd* my cable when I ought to slip.

Wood, Sailor's Apology.

II. intrans. 1. To become foul or dirty; as, a gun *fouls* from long use.

Metford's Military Grooving does not *foul* so rapidly, and is more easy to clean than the Match Rifle Grooving.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 109.

2. Naut., to come into collision, as two boats; become entangled or clogged; as, the rope *fouled*; the block *fouled*.—3. In *base-ball*, to strike a foul ball. To foul out, in *base ball*, to be retired from the bat through the catching of a foul ball by one of the opposite nine.

foul (foul), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *foul*.

foulard (fō-lārd'), *n.* [F., of unknown origin.] 1. A soft, thin, and flexible washable silk, without twill. It was originally made in India, but is now successfully produced in the south of France.

Foulard is simply the name for plain woven silk not dyed in the yarn, of which ponce is the Asiatic kind.

Harper's Mag., LXXI. 256.

Hence—2. A silk handkerchief, especially one used as a cravat or to tie around the neck.

Their mother's beautiful brown hair is usually covered with a violet *foulard*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 738.

foulardine (fō-lārd-dēn'), *n.* [< *foulard* + *-ine*.] A cotton material made soft and flexible in imitation of foulard.

foul-brood (foul-brōd), *n.* A germ-disease of bees, the seeds of which lurk in the honey, whence bees contract it.

That terrible fungoid malady, *foul brood*, which bee-disease is indicated by a nauseating stench.

Science, V. 72.

fouldt, *adv.* [An irreg. var. of *foul*. Cf. *old* for *rule*.] An obsolete variant of *foul*.

foulders, *n.* [< ME. **fouldre*, *foudre*, < OF. *foudre*, later *fouldre*, F. *foudre* = Pr. *foudre* = It. *folgore*, < L. *fulgur*, lightning, < *fulgore*, lighten; see *fulgent*.] Lightning.

That thynge that men calle *fouldre*,

That smite sometime a toure to poudre.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 533.

This tr'd my heart as *fouldre* doth the heath.

Baldwin, in Mir. for Mag., p. 329.

fouldert, *v. i.* [< *foulder*, *n.*] To emit great heat; flame, as lightning; burn.

Seem'd that lowde thunder, with amazement greet,
Did rend the rattling skies with flames of *fouldert* heat.

Spranger, F. Q., II.

foully (foul'li), *adv.* [*< ME. foullike, foullike, < AS. fūllce, foully, < fūll, a. foul, < fū, Youl, + -ly, -ly².*] In a foul manner; filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; unfairly; dishonestly.

Her swollen eyes were much disfigured,
And her faire face with tears was *foully* blubbered.

Spenser, *F. Q.* II. l. 13.

Thou play'st most *foully* for't.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 1.

foulmart, foumart (foul'märt), *n.* [Formerly also *fulmart, fulmar, foumart, fumart, foumart*; *< ME. ful-mart, fulmard, fulmerd, fulmard, fulmere, a polecat, < foul, ful, foul, + marte, a marten, partly < AS. mearth, a marten, and partly < OE. martre, marte, a marten; see marten.*] An old name of the fitchew or polecat, *Putorius vulgaris*; literally, foul or stinking marten; so called from its offensive odor. See *polecat*.

It is ordanit . . . that he pay . . . for a *Foumartis* skinnis callit Fitchowis, *id.*

In the night time . . . foxes and *foumartes*, with all other vermine, and noysome beastes, use most styringe.

Acham, *Toxophilus*.

In the second class of beasts of the chase are placed the *foumart*, the fitchew or fitch, &c., and these are said to be beasts of stinking flight.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 14.

foul-mouthed (foul'moutht), *a.* Using scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane language; given to abusive or filthy speech.

Wilt thou ever be a *foul-mouth'd* and calumnious knave?

Shak., All a Well, I. 3.

Have never been *foul-mouth'd* against thy law.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 1.

foulness (foul'nes), *n.* [*< ME. foulnesse, < AS. fūlnes (= OFries. fūlnisse = D. vultus = Mlat. vultus = OHG. fūlnissi, G. fūlnisse), < fūl, foul, + -ness, -ness.*] 1. The quality or state of being foul or filthy; impurity; filthiness; defilement; pollution; corruption; as, the *foulness* of a cellar or of a well; the *foulness* of a mask; the *foulness* of a ship's bottom.

This *foulness* must be purged,
Or thy disease will rankle to a pestilence.

Ford, *Fancies*, iv. 1.

2. Ugliness; deformity.

He's fallen in love with your *foulness*, and he'll fall in love with my anger.

Shak., As you Like it, III. 5.

The *foulness* of the final form to hide.

Dryden, *Amelid*.

3. Unfairness; dishonesty; atrociousness; villainy; treachery; abusiveness; scurrility; as, the *foulness* of a blow or a scheme; the *foulness* of a slander or crime.

The duke nor the constable wolde nat departe thens tyll they had se' each at their wyll, outhur with fayr-ness or *foulness*.

Berners, *tr. of Froissart's Chron.*, I. cccxii.

Those aspersions were raised from the *foulness* of his own actions.

Milton, *Ilionomachies*, xv.

Through the pageantry of a patriot's name

They pierce the *foulness* of thy secret aim.

Akenside, *Epistle to Curio*.

Bag of foulness. See *bag*.

foul-spoken (foul'spō'ku), *a.* Using scurrilous, slanderous, profane, or obscene language; foul-mouthed.

Foul-spoken toward, that thund'rst with thy tongue,
And with thy weapon nothing dar'st perform.

Shak., Tit. And., II. 1.

foul-tongued (foul'tungd), *a.* Foul-spoken; foul-mouthed.

They curse him. They are very *foul-tongued*.

Livingstone, *Missionary Travels and Researches*, p. 270.

foumart, *n.* See *foulmart*.

found¹ (found), *v.* Preterit and past participle of *find*.

found² (found), *v.* [*< ME. funderen, < OF. funder, F. fonder = Sp. Pg. fundar = It. fondare = Mlat. funderen = Mlat. funderen = MHG. funden, fundieren, G. fundieren = Dan. fundere = Sw. fundera* (Tent. forms partly after *F.*), *< L. fundare*, lay the bottom, keel, foundation of a thing, found, establish, *< fundus*, bottom, base, foundation, akin to *E. bottom*; see *fund*¹ and *bottom*.] 1. To lay the basis of; fix, set, or place, as on something solid; ground; base; establish on a basis, physical or moral.

And thou Lord in the beginning *foundidst* the earth, and beseness ben workis of this world.

Wyclif, *Heb.* I. (Oct.).

Thou, Israel's King, serne the great King of All,

And only on his Conducts pedestal

Found thine Affairs.

Sylvestor, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks* II. The Magnificence.

The man who first saw that it was possible to *found* an

European empire on the ruins of the Mongol monarchy was

Dupleix.

Mascary, *Lord Clive*.

Nothing is more shameful for a man than to *found* his title to esteem not on his own merits, but on the fame of his ancestors.

Sumner, *Orations*, I. 8.

2. To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; begin to raise; make a beginning of; originate by active means; as, to *found* a city or an empire.

And it was one of the first Cycles of the world *found*ed by Japheth, Noes sone, and beryth yet his name.

Sir R. Guyford, *Pylerymage*, p. 16.

Most of the buildings are *found*ed like to these of the Venetian houses.

Cervat, *Cruditel*, I. 283.

3. To make provision for the establishment of; originate by gift, grant, or endowment; as, to *found* an institution or a professorship by bequest.

He (King Edward the Confessor) *found*ed also the College of St. Mary Ottery in Devonshire, and gave unto it the Village of Ottery.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 19.

A prince should *found* hospitals, the noble and rich may diffuse their ample charities.

Steele, *Guardian*, No. 174.

II. *intrans.* To base one's opinion; rely; followed by *on* or *upon*: as, I *found* upon the evidence of my senses.

It (theology) *found*s thus necessarily on faith equally with religion.

Princeton Rev., Sept., 1870, p. 318.

found³ (found), *v. t.* [*< OF. foudre, F. foudre = Pr. foudre = Sp. Pg. fundar = It. fondere*, melt or cast, as metals, *< L. fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, cast metals (see *fusel*), *< fūl = Goth. gutan = AS. golan*, *< gulan*, pour (see *gush*, *gut*), akin to *Gr. γαν*, pour (see *chyle*, *chymel*, etc.). Hence ult. (from *L. fundere*) *F. font*² = *font*², *fusel*, *fusion*, etc., *affuse*, *effuse*, *infuse*, *perfuse*, *profuse*, etc.] To cast; form into shape by casting in a mold, as metal or a metallic article.

A fellow *found*-out of charity.

And moulded to the height, contain his maker,
Curb the free hand that fram'd him! this must not be.

Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, iv. 2.

A second multitude

With wondrous art *found*ed the many ore,
Severing each kind, and scum'd the bathion dro.

Milton, *P. L.*, II. 603.

found⁴ (found), *n.* [*< found*³, *v.*] The operation of casting metal, etc.; the melting of metal or of the materials for glass, etc.

The first operation is to heat up the pots thoroughly, before filling them. This occupies from two to four hours, and on it depends in a great measure the success of the subsequent melting or *found*ing.

Glass making, p. 120.

found⁵ (found), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A three-sided, single-cut file, used in making combs.

found⁶, *v. t.* [*< ME. funderen, funderen, < AS. fundan, haetan, < fundan, pp. funden, find; see fund*.] To hasten; go (to get or seek something); strive.

found⁷ (found), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *found*², *fund*².

foundation (foun-da'shon), *n.* [*< ME. foudacion, fundacion, < OF. fondation, F. fondation = Pr. fundacio, fundacion = Sp. fundacion = Pg. fundação = It. fondazione, < L. fundare*, found; see *found*².] 1. The act of founding, originating, or beginning to raise or build; the act of establishing.

Thou lovedst me before the *foundation* of the world.

John xvii. 24.

That authority which had belonged to the baronage of England ever since the *foundation* of the monarchy.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*

2. The solid ground or substructure on which the walls of a building rest; also, the lowest division of the building or wall, which is generally below the surface of the ground.

Behold, I lay in Zion for a *foundation* a stone, . . . a precious corner stone, a sure *foundation*.

Isa. xxviii. 16.

Hence—3. The basis or groundwork of anything; that on which anything stands and by which it is supported or confirmed.

So shook the whole *foundation* of his mind,
As they did all his resolution move.

Barclay, *Civil Wars*, vi.

He (Giles IFancy) returned with the same good fortune to Portugal, after having *found*ed . . . that there was no *foundation* for those monstrous appearances of difficulties mariners till now had expected to find there.

Levy, *Source of the Nile*, II. 36.

I cannot but think that the *foundations* of all natural knowledge were laid when the reason of man first came face to face with the facts of Nature.

Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 11.

4. A fund invested for a benevolent or charitable purpose; a donation or legacy for the support of an institution, as a school or hospital, or of some specific object, as a college professorship, a ward in a hospital, etc.; an endowment.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a *founda-*

tion.

As Trinity the Scholars and Siers have a right to remain in residence just as much as the Fellows themselves, being equally "on the *foundation*."

C. A. Bristol, *English University*, p. 100.

5. That which is founded or established by endowment; an endowed institution or charity.

No see there be many orders and *foundations* which . . . take themselves to have a kind of contract, fraternity, and correspondence one with the other.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 116.

I went to see the Weese-house, a *foundation* like our Charter-house, for the education of decay'd persons, orphans, and poor children.

Swegen, *Diary*, Aug. 10, 1641.

In Germany, since the first *foundation* at Prague in 1348, only forty-two universities have been established.

Science, VI. 246.

6. In *crochet*, *knitting*, etc., the first stitches put upon the needles, to which all that follows is secured.—7. Same as *foundation-muslin* and *-net*.—8. In *apiculture*, a sheet of wax, artificially shaped to resemble the foundation of a comb, attached to the slats or bars of a hive, or placed in a honey-frame, to induce the bees to build combs where desired; a guide-comb.—Old *foundation*, new *foundation*, terms used with reference to the organization of the cathedral chapters of England. At the establishment of the reformation under Henry VIII. the collegiate chapters were left unchanged in constitution, and their cathedrals are said to be of the old *foundation*. But the monastic chapters were suppressed, and new ones were organized for their cathedrals, and for the abbey churches converted into cathedrals; and these are said to be of the new *foundation*. The terms have no relation to the age of the cathedrals themselves.

foundational (foun-da'shon-al), *a.* [*< foundation + -al.*] Of the nature of a foundation; fundamental.

foundation-chain (foun-da'shon-chān), *n.* Same as *foundation*, *q.*

foundationer (foun-da'shon-er), *n.* In Great Britain, one who is supported on the foundation or endowment of a college or an endowed school.

foundationless (foun-da'shon-less), *a.* [*< foundation + -less.*] Having no foundation.

foundation-muslin (foun-da'shon-muz'lin), *n.* A coarse cotton cloth woven very loosely, like a canvas, and stiffened with gum, used for giving stiffness to parts of garments.

foundation-net (foun-da'shon-net), *n.* A material used for the same purpose as *foundation-muslin*, but still coarser, with large meshes.

foundation-school (foun-da'shon-skūl), *n.* An endowed school. See *foundation*, 4.

foundation-square (foun-da'shon-skwā), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, one of eight squares formed in bevel planes round the edges of a brilliant, and of which all the angles are subsequently cut away so as to make triangular facets.

foundation-stone (foun-da'shon-stōn), *n.* One of the stones of which the foundation of a building is composed; specifically, a corner-stone.

My castle are my king a stone,

From turret to *foundation* stone.

Scott, *Marion*, vi. 13.

founder¹ (foun'dér), *n.* [*< ME. founder, foundour, foundeur, < OF. fondeur, foundeur, foundour, fondeur* (mod. *F. fondeur* = *Pr. fundador*, *< Sp. Pg. fundador* = *It. fondatore*), *< L. fundator*, a founder, *< fundare*, found; see *found*².] One who founds or establishes.

(a) One who lays a foundation or begins to build; as, the *founder* of a temple or a city.

Julius Caesar was the first *founder* of this tower, which he erected to the end to fortify that place.

Cervat, *Cruditel*, I. 10.

(b) An originator, one from whom anything derives its beginning; an author, as, the *founder* of a sect of philosophers; the *founder* of a family.

At Saynt Stevens kirke thei laid him with honoure,
Blunsold dit (did) it wike, he was the *founder*.

Rob. of Brunne, *tr. of Langtoft's Chron.* (ed. Hearne), p. 84.

Each person is the *founder*

Of his own fortune, good or bad.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, I. 1.

Bishop Robinson . . . has been looked upon as the *founder* of the eighteenth century school of English diplomacy.

Shamba, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 5.

(c) One who establishes by endowment; one who provides a permanent fund for any purpose, as, the *founder* of a college or hospital.

Here stands my father's *founder*.

And you professors, you shall all profess

Something, and live there, with his grace and me

Your *founders*.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iv. 1.

Huge cathol'd fronts of every age, . . .

The statue, king, or saint, or *founder*, fell,

Tennyson, *Sea Dreams*.

(d) A creator; a maker.

He that is mi *founder* may hit fullille,
That was did on the cross & brought us so deere.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. 8.), p. 2.

founder² (foun'dér), *n.* [*< OF. fondeur, F. fondeur = Sp. Pg. fundador = It. fondatore, < Mlat. fundator, funditor* (L. *fundor*), *< L. fundere*,

pp. *usus*, pour, found: see *found³*.] One who founds metals, or articles of metal or glass (the material of which is called *metal*); a caster: as, a founder of cannon, bells, printing-types, etc.

Item, The Court doth order and declare that there shall be four Founders of letters for printing allowed, and no more. *Decree of Star Chamber concerning Printing*, xvii.

The "founder," as he is called, with his staff of assistants or "crew," now takes charge of the furnace. *Glass-making*, p. 120.

Founders' dust, charcoal powder, and coal and coke dust, ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes. Founders' sand, fine sand used for making foundry-molds.

founder³ (foun'dér), *n.* [*< ME. foundren, founder (as a horse), tr. cast down, destroy, < OF. fonder, in comp. afonder, affonder, sink, founder, go to the bottom, and effonder, sink, founder, etc., F. effonder, give way, fall in, tr. dig deep (cf. *fondrière, F. fondrière, a pit, gully, mire, bog*), var. of *fonder, fall, < OF. fond, < L. fundus, bottom: see found² and fund.*]*

1. Naut., to fill or become filled and sink, as a ship. Vain efforts! still the battering waves rush in, Implacable, ill, deluged by the foam, The ship sinks foundering in the vast abyss. *J. Phillips, Splendid Shilling*.

The ship, no longer foundering by the lee, Boars on her side the invasions of the sea. *Falconer, Shipwreck*, III.

The house or hut is half sunk in the general accumulation of snow, as if it had foundered and was going to the bottom. *S. Judd, Margaret*, I, 17.

House—2. To fail; miscarry.

The king . . . perceives him, how he constra, And hedges his own way . . . But in this point All his tricks founder. *Shak., Hen VIII.*, III, 2.

Do I halt still? the world, and trouble Nature, When her main pieces founder and fall daily? *Fletcher, Double Marriage*, v, 2.

3. To trip; stumble; go lame, as a horse.

His horse for fear can to turne, And leap aside, and foundered as he leep. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, I, 1829.

II. trans. 1. Naut., to cause to fill and sink, as a ship.

We found a strong tide setting out of the Straights to the Northward, and like to founder our ship. *Dampier, Voyages*, I, 82.

2. To cause internal inflammation in the feet of, as a horse, so as to disable or lame him.

In Decent & Sublimity, by such Colour and Device to take Horses, and the said Horses hardly to ride & evil entreat, having no Manner of Conscience or Compassion in this behalf, so that the said Horses become all spoiled and foundered. *Babes Book (E. L. T. S.)*, p. 362.

I have speeded hither with the very extremest inch of possibility; I have foundered nine score and odd posts (post-horses). *Shak., 2 Hen IV.*, IV, 3.

As they foundered, had his mules have the staggard hollers have they? *B. Jonson, Poetaster*, I, 1.

founder³ (foun'dér), *n.* [*< found³, v.*] In farriery, lameness caused by inflammation within the hoof of a horse; laminitis. Also called *clash*.

founderous (foun'dér-us), *a.* [*< founder³ + -ous.*] Causing to founder, go lame, or be disabled. [Rare.]

I have travelled through the negotiation, and a sad founderous road it is. *Burke, A Regicide Peace*, III.

foundery (foun'dér-i), *n.*; pl. *founderies* (-iz). Same as *foundry*.

foundling (foun'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *found³, v.*] The act or process of casting metals.

Now long before this time [A. D. 408], those great masters and imageurs, so famous for metall founden and casting of images, were dead and gone. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xxv.

foundling (foun'ding), *n.* [*< ME. foundling, foundeling, fundeling, fundling, etc. (= D. vundeling = MLG. vundeling = MHG. vundeling, v. findling), < funden, found, pp. of finden, find, + dim.-ling.* (Cf. equiv. *ME. fundling, with term.-ing³*)] An infant found abandoned or exposed; a child without a parent or claimant.

I am an Israelite, not by engrafting, but by kindred not a strange foundling, but a Jew, being borne of the Jewes. *J. Udall, On Philipians III*.

She is None of our child, but a mere foundling. *Fletcher and Kierley, Maid in the Mill*, II, 1.

It is remarkable that a law of King Ina orders the care and education of *foundlings* to be regulated by their beauty. *Burke, Abridge. of Eng. Hist.*, II, 1.

foundment (foun'dment), *n.* [*< ME. foundment, < OF. fondment, < L. fundamentum, foundation: see fundament.*] A foundation.

Foundment of our clergy is Rome but is of holy vice. *Holm Rood (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 119.

foundress (foun'dres), *n.* [*< founder¹ + -ess.*] A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, as a charitable institution, or who endows with a fund, as a school or a hospital.

In the midst on the South-side is the Emperour Constantine [picture], opposite to his mothers, the memorable *Foundress*. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 129.

Saint Bede's is one of the most ancient of the minor colleges of Avonbridge. Its *foundress's* . . . face, clad in the close cowl of the time of the wars of the Roses, still smiles over the fellows' table in hall. *Mrs. Crack, Christian's Mistake*, II.

foundry (foun'dri), *n.*; pl. *foundries* (-driz). [*Also uncontr. foundery; < F. fonderie (= Sp. funderia (rare) = It. fonderia), a foundry, < fonder, found: see found³.*] 1. The casting of metals.

The art of *founderie* or casting metals. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xxiv, 7.

2. An establishment for the founding of metallic articles: as, a foundry of bells or of cannon; a type-foundry. Foundry iron, iron containing carbon in sufficient quantity to admit of casting.

foundryman (foun'dri-man), *n.*; pl. *foundrymen* (-men). A founder; one engaged in the work of a foundry.

The first man he would send home for would be his old pattern maker and the next the boss foundryman. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV, 297.

fount¹ (fount), *n.* [*< ME. fount, font, also font, only in the sense of a baptismal font (see font¹); < OF. font, font = Sp. fuente = Pg. It. fonte, < L. font(-)s, a spring, font, fountain, prob. orig. "fount(-)s" (= tr. *ῥῶν*, orig. "ῥῶν(-)ς", ppr. of *ῥίω*, orig. "ῥέω", pour), ppr. of a shorter form of the root which appears in *funder*, pour, whence ult. *E. found³ and found²: see found³, found², fuse¹, etc.*]*

1. A spring of water; a fountain. The soft green grass is growing Over meadow and over dale; The silvery founts are flowing Upon the verdant vale. *T. J. Church, Seasons of Life*, Spring.

2. A source; a fountainhead. What a goblet! It is set round with diamonds from the mines of Eden; it is carved by angelic hands, and filled at the eternal fount of goodness. *D. Jerrold, Cup of Patience*.

Aonian fount. See *Aonian*.

fount² (fount), *n.* [Another form of *font², < F. fonte: see font². Remotely connected with font¹.*] Same as *font², 2*.

fountain (foun'tân), *n.* [*< ME. fontayne, fontayn, < OF. fontaine, fontaine, F. fontaine = Pr. fontana, fontayna = Sp. It. fontana, < ML. fontana, a fountain, < L. font(-)s, a fount: see font¹. Cf. mount and mountain.*] 1. A natural spring or source of water; the source or head of a stream. After that we came to a fountain where our blessed lady was wont many times to wash her clothes. *Turkington, Diary of Eng. Travels*, p. 53.

The Fountain of these Waters is as unknown as the Contriver of them. *Mandrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 52.

Where a green grassy turf is all I crave, With here and there a violet strewn, Fast by a brook, or fountain's murmuring wave. *Beattie, The Minstrel*, II.

2. An artificial basin or tank for receiving a flow of living water, from which it may be drawn for any use, or from which by the force of its own pressure it may rise or spout through orifices in jets or showers. For the latter purpose it is necessary that the water should flow through a pipe or closed conduit from a source considerably higher than the level of the fountain. Ornamental fountains thus supplied are often very elaborately constructed.

And in the midst of all a fountain's stream, Of richest substance that on earth might be. *Spenser, F. Q.*, II, xii, 60.

Fountains, playing through the trees, Give coolness to the passing breeze. *Addison, Rosamond*, II, 3.

3. Origin; first source; cause. Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness. *Book of Common Prayer*.

And how many Nations were founded after that by Abraham's posterity (not to mention so many other Foundations of Peoples), by the saviour of Israel, and Keturah, and Esau the son of Isaac. *Parsons, Pilgrimage*, p. 47.

4. In her.: (a) A roundel, daisy, or any of six greater number of barbellets. (b) The representation of an ordinary architectural fountain with basin, etc.—5. A tinned copper boiler used in transporting aerated waters, or the combination of ornamental faucets and syrup-hold-

ers from which such waters are drawn; a soda-fountain.—6. The ink-holder of a printing-press.—7. The supply-chamber of a fountain-pen or of a fountain-inkstand, or the reservoir for oil in certain kinds of lamps, etc.—8. Hero's fountain, a pneumatic apparatus in which the elastic force of a confined body of air, increased by hydraulic pressure and reacting upon the surface of water in a closed reservoir, produces a jet which may rise above that surface to a height equal to the effective height of the pressing column: named from Hero of Alexandria, to whom the invention of the instrument is ascribed. It consists essentially of an open basin, and two closed reservoirs at different levels below the basin. A tube connects the upper parts of both the reservoirs. Another tube connects the bottom of the basin with the lower part of the lower reservoir. A detachable tube with a jet-nozzle at its upper end passes through the center of the basin and down into and very nearly to the bottom of the higher reservoir. The detachable tube being removed, the higher reservoir is partly filled with water through the opening; then the tube is replaced, and water poured into the basin. This water, running down into the lower reservoir, forces the air from the latter up into and increases the pressure in the higher reservoir, displacing the water therein and forcing it through the detachable tube in the form of a jet. This ejected water falls into the basin and thence passes to the lower reservoir, and thus the action continues till nearly all the water in the higher reservoir has been discharged through the jet.—9. Steam-fountain, a fountain in which the liquid is raised by the pressure of steam upon the surface in a reservoir.—Syn. 1 and 2. *Spring*, etc. See *well*.

fountained (foun'tând), *a.* [*< fountain + -ed.*] Provided or embellished with artificial fountains. The preacher said good-day, and started down the steps that used to lead from the levee down across a pretty fountained court and into the town. *G. W. Cable, An Large*, xiii.

fountaineer (foun-tâ-nér'), *n.* [Also *fontainer*; < OF. *fontener*, a maker or manager of fountains or conduits, < *fontaine*, a fountain: see *fountain*.] A manager or engineer of a fountain. *Davies*.

The hedge of water, in form of lattice works, which the fountainer caused to ascend out of the earth by degrees, exceedingly pleased and surprised me. *Evelyn, Diary*, Oct. 8, 1641.

fountain-fish (foun'tân-fish), *n.* A stenophoran; one of the coelenterates of the class *Ctenophora*: so called from the currents of water caused by their cilia. *Hero's* is an example.

fountainhead (foun'tân-hed), *n.* A fountain or spring from which a stream of water flows; the head or source of a stream; hence, primary source in general; original.

We have this detail from the fountain-head, from the persons themselves. *Foley, Evidences*, II, viii.

fountainless (foun'tân-less), *a.* [*< fountain + -less.*] Having no fountain; without springs or wells.

For barren desert, fountainless and dry. *Milton, P. R.*, III, 264.

fountainlet (foun'tân-let), *n.* [*< fountain + -let.*] A little fountain.

In the aforesaid Village there be two Fountainlets, which are not farre asunder. *Fuller, Worthies, Huntingdon*.

fountain-pen (foun'tân-pen), *n.* A writing-pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

fountain-shell (foun'tân-shel), *n.* Same as *conch*, 2.

fountful (fount'fûl), *a.* [*< fount¹ + -ful.*] Full of springs.

Go wait the Thunderer's will, Saturnia cry'd, On yon tall summit of the fountful Ida. *Pope, Iliad*, xv.

fountstonet, *n.* See *fontstone*.

Stee (alays) them alle . . . But yiff they graunte, with mylde mood, To be baptysed in fountain. *Richard Coeur de Lion*, I, 1000.

Fouquiera (fô-ki-â-râ), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Pierre Elol Fouquier, a professor of medicine at Paris (1776-1850).] An anomalous genus of Mexican shrubs or small trees, which has been placed in the order *Tamaricaceae* by recent authorities. The wood is brittle and resinous, the spiny stems and branches are usually leafless; and the flowers, which are of a brilliant crimson, are in terminal spikes or panicles. There are four species, one of which, *F. splendens*, is found within the southern borders of the United States.

four (fôr), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. four, four, fourer, fourer, AS. feower (in some compounds fyther, fyther-) = OS. fower, fur, for = OFries. fower, fower, for, NFries. fowerer = D. vier = MLG. vier, Lät. vier = OHG. for, fer, MHG. vier, G. vier = Icel. fjör, for = OSw. fjör, Sw. fyra = Dan. fire = Goth. fihvor = W. pedwar = Gael. ceithir = Ir. ceithir = L. quattuor, quatuor (whence It. quattro = Sp. cuatro = Pg. quatro = F. quatre) = Ocean poter = Gr. tétrages, tétrages,*



Fountain, def. 4 (a).

four score (fôr'skôr), *a.* [*< ME. four score; < four + score*] Four times twenty, eighty

The days of our years are threescore years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow Ps xc 10

foursome (fôr'sum), *a* and *n* [*Also foursum; also used as a noun four in company, < four + some*] *I. a* By fours with four said of anything in which four not together as, a foursome reel. *Comp. foursome, foursome, foursome.*

II. n A golf match in which four persons engage, two playing against the other two

foursquare (fôr'kwâr), *a* [*< ME. foursquare, < four + square*] Having four sides and four angles equal, quadrangular as a foursquare altar

So he measured the court an hundred cubits long and a hundred cubits broad, foursquare Ezek xl 47

fourteen (fôr'ten'), *a* and *n* [*< ME. fourteen, from Old Norse fjórtíu, < AS fjórtíu (= OS fortein = Old Norse fjórtíu = D vierzehn = MLG vierzin, verctien, vercten, etc. = OHG forgerhan, MHG vierchen, G vierchen = Icel fjórtán = Sw fjorton = Dan fjorten = Goth fjortunshun = L quattuordecim) It quattuordecim = Pg quatorze = Sp catorce = Pr F quatorze = Gr τεσσαράκωντα = Skt chatvāridaśa, fourteen, < four + ten, etc. + ten, pl. -tya, -tya, etc.] *I. a* Four more than ten, or one more than thirteen a cardinal numeral*

II. n 1. The sum of ten and four, or thirteen and one — 2. A symbol representing four teen units, as 14, XIV, or xiv

fourteenth (fôr'tenth'), *a* and *n* [*< ME. fourteenth, from Old Norse fjórtíu, < AS fjórtíu, from Old Norse fjórtíu, < OS fortein = Old Norse fjórtíu = D vierzehn = MLG vierzin, verctien, vercten, etc. = OHG forgerhan, MHG vierchen, G vierchen = Icel fjórtán = Sw fjorton = Dan fjorten = Goth fjortunshun = L quattuordecim) It quattuordecim = Pg quatorze = Sp catorce = Pr F quatorze = Gr τεσσαράκωντα = Skt chatvāridaśa, fourteen, < four + ten, etc. + ten, pl. -tya, -tya, etc.] *I. a* Next after the thirteenth an ordinal numeral **Fourteenth night**, a twilight*

The queen was highly offended that he had agreed upon such a count as might every fourteenth night be broken

II. n 1. The quotient of unity divided by fourteen; one of fourteen equal parts of anything; as, nine fourteenths ($\frac{9}{14}$) of an acre — 2. In music, the octave or replicate of the seventh, an interval one diatonic degree less than two octaves

fourth (fôrth), *a* and *n* [*< ME. fourthe, forthe, furthe, forthe, forthe, < AS fōrtha, from Old Norse fjórtíu = OS fōrtha = Old Norse fjórtíu = D vierde = MLG vierde = OHG fordo, MHG vierde, G vierde = Icel fjórði = Sw Dan fjerde = Goth fīdurti = not recorded, fourth, < fōrde, fōrde, etc. + th, th, th, ordinal suffix]* *I. a* Next after the third an ordinal numeral

The thirde was from Abraham to Moyses com the fôrth fro Moyses to Dauid kyn tom

Fourth-day, Wednesday so called by members of the Society of Friends

I have an invitation to visit the Du Ross of Clou eat next Fourth day

Fourth estate, *nerve, position, shift*, etc. See the noun. **Fourth figure of syllogism**, that type of syllogism in which each of the three terms is once subject and once predicate

II. n 1. The quotient of unity divided by four; one of four equal parts of anything, a quarter, as, three fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an acre — 2. In early Eng law, a fourth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both granted or levied by way of tax — 3. In music (a) A tone four diatonic degrees above or below any given tone. (b) The interval between any tone and a tone four degrees distant from it (c) The harmonic combination of two such tones (d) In a scale, the fourth tone from the bottom the subdominant; submediant, as, F in the scale of C, or D in that of A. The typical interval of the fourth is that between the first and fourth tones of a scale acoustically represents the ratio 4:3 that is, a number of vibrations and equal to two that of the first and a half. Such a fourth is called perfect fourth. A fourth one half step shorter is called diminished fourth or a fourth one half step longer is called augmented fourth or tritone. The perfect fourth is the second most perfect consonance after the octave and the next to the fifth

When two musical tones form a fourth the higher makes four vibrations while the lower makes three

The Fourth in the United States the fourth of July the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence which was proclaimed July 4th 1776

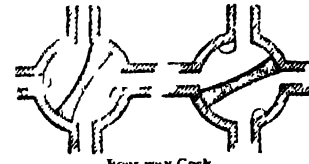
fourth class (fôrth'klas), *a* Belonging to the class next after the third **Fourth-class matter** in the postal system of the United States (1909, mail mag

ter consisting of merchandise—that is, not consisting of written or printed matter

fourthly (fôrth'li), *adv.* [*< fourth + -ly*] In the fourth place

fourth-rate (fôrth'rât), *a.* Of the fourth rate or class: specifically, formerly, the rating of a vessel carrying from 50 to 70 guns. At present the ratings of ships both in the British service and in that of the United States are changeable and indefinite. Formerly the rating was determined by the number of guns; now in the United States service the classification is by displacement

four-way (fôr'wâ), *a* Of or pertaining to four ways or passages **Four-way cock**, a cock having two passages in the plug and four passage ways for delivery or one which admits four pipes so as to deliver from either one at will according to the position of the valve. Such a cock is used in the continuous air brake



four-wheeled (fôr'hwêld), *a* Having or running on four wheels

four-wheeler (fôr'hwêl'ér), *n* A carriage with four wheels; especially, a four-wheeled cab

[Colloq]

He having sent on all their luggage by a respectable old four-wheeler got into the house in a coach

four-wings (fôr'wînz), *n* [*Said to be translated from the Arabic name*] A name of the goatsuckers or night jays of the genera *Macrodactylus* and *Cosmopterix* in which some of the flight feathers are so much elongated that the birds seem to have four wings. The streamer carrying night jay or four wings (*Cosmopterix*). Also called for the same reason *four-winged*. See *under Macrodactylus*

fouset, *a.* [*ME. fous, earlier fus, < AS fus, ready, prompt, quick, eager (= OS fus = OHG fusa, ready, willing, = Icel fusa = Norw ferdial fus, willing, eager) (cf Sw fram fus fram-fus, Dan frimfusende, pert, saucy) orig "fusa, perhaps allied to AS furdan, Ml founden, strive after, go, hasten see founden. Hence ult ferdial, ferdial, and prob fusa, q v]* Ready; willing, eager, prompt; quick.

He was fus to learn Grammar 1 1000

Of his and Martha was fus

Abote the n lica of thare hus

To die h man rappe

Ever he was fus to d and duc nus 1 100

foussa (fô'ssâ), *n* The galeet, *Cryptoproceta feroz*

See *Cryptoproceta*

fouter (fô'tér), *n* To hangle [Old Eng and Scotch]

fouter (fô'tér), *n* [*< fouter, fouter*] A bungler a "handless" or shiftless person [Old Eng and Scotch]

fouter (fô'tér), *n* [*Also fouter, fouter < fouter, fouter, have sexual commerce with*] A gross term of contempt used interjectionally

If I escape Monday to the any shops

Fouter for thine a shand l

(Chapman) Buy 1 Andrus 1 1

A fouter for the world and vord (ling) law

Shak Hen IV 1 1

fouth (fôth), *n* and *a* [*See also written fouth < ME. fultre, fullness; see fultre*] *I. n* Abundance, plenty

So said ge cheis your Pastoris guide

That has the fouth of hemilis fude

To satisfy the homage s help

Quibll in thare cure they hane to keep

Fouter Dewtie (F T 8) 1 1

II. a Abundant; copious; plenteous

When the whil is in the South rain will be fouth

Scot hys

fovea (fô've-â), *n.*; pl. **foveae** (-â). [*L., a small pit*] 1. In anat. and zool., a depression or shallow pit in a surface, generally more or less rounded. — 2. In bot., a depression or pit; especially, a depression on the upper surface of the leaf-sheath in *Isotria*, in which the sporangium is formed. — **Fovea anterior or superior**, a depression on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain in front of the stris acusticæ. — **Fovea articularis**, the armpit. — **Fovea cardiaca**, the space occupied by the heart in the early embryo. — **Fovea centralis retinae**, a little pit in the middle of the macula lutea or yellow spot of the retina. See *retina*. — **Fovea hemisphaerica**, an oval transverse depression on the roof of the vestibule of the inner ear separated from the fovea hemisphaerica by the crista vestibuli. — **Fovea hemisphaerica**, a small rounded depression on the inner wall of the vestibule of the inner ear, perforated by minute orifices for the passage of filaments of the auditory nerve. — **Fovea ovalis**, same as *fovea ovalis* (which see, under *fovea*). — **Fovea posterior or inferior**, a depression in the floor of the fourth ventricle on either side below the stris acusticæ. — **Fovea supraclavicularis**, the depression above the clavicle between the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles. — **Fovea trochlearis**, a depression (sometimes replaced by a prominence) of the apical trochlearis on the inner anterior region of the orbital plate of the frontal bone in which the pulley of the superior oblique muscle is fastened.

foveal (fô've-âl), *a.* [*< fovea + -al*] Of or pertaining to or situated in a fovea: as, a **foveal image** (an image formed upon the fovea centralis of the retina)

foveate (fô've-ât), *a.* [*< NL. foveatus < L. fovea, a small pit, pitfall*] 1. In anat. and zool., having foveae; foveolate, alveolate; pitted. — 2. In bot., covered with small excavations or pits; pitted

foveated (fô've-â-ted), *a.* [*< foveate + -ed*] Same as *foveate*.

A small irregular foveated scale was present.

Medical News, LII 555.

foveola (fô've-ô-lâ), *n.* pl. **foveolae** (lô). [*NL., dim. of fovea, a small pit*] 1. In anat. and zool., a slight pit or depression found at the summits of the papillae of the kidney, at the bottom of which are the mouths of the uriniferous tubules. — 2. In bot., in the leaves of *Isotria*, above the fovea, a small depression out of which the ligule springs. — 3. In entom., a small fovea, or rounded impressed space. — **Lateral foveolae**, in orthopterous insects, two small depressions on the margins of the vertex near the compound eyes. — **Median or central foveola**, in orthopterous insects, a deep part of the vertex marked by raised margins.

foveolarious (fô've-ô-lâr-i-ûs), *a.* [*< NL. foveola + -arius*] Foveolate

foveolate (fô've-ô-lat), *a.* [*< NL. foveolatus, < foveola, q v*] In anat., zool., and bot., having foveolae, marked by little depressions or pits.

foveole (fô've-ô-lê), *n.* [*< NL. foveola, dim. of L. fovea, a pit see fovea*] A foveola.

foveolet (fô've-ô-lê-t), *n.* [*< foveole + -et*] In entom., a small foveole, a small, roundish, rather deep depression of a surface, larger than a varicose

fovilla (fô-vil-â), *n.* [*NL., dim., irreg. < L. fovea, warm cherish see foment*] In bot., the contents of a pollen grain, consisting of coarse-granular protoplasm and other matters.

fowager, *n.* [*< OF. fowage, fowage see fowage*] Hearth money; feuage

Iethink ye Sir

What wer the fowage and the subsidies

When I read was but four mites that a now a groat

Shak Hen IV 1 1

fowert, *a* and *n.* See *four*.

fowl, *n.* A dialectal form of *folk*.

fowl (fôul), *n.* [*Early mod E also fowl, fowl; < ME. foul, foul, fowl, fowl, fowl, fowl, fowl, < AS fugal, fugal = OS fugal, fugal = Old Norse fugal = D conil = MLG. vogel, vogel, vogel = OHG vogal, MHG vogel, G vogel = Icel fugl, fowl = Sw fågel = Dan fugl = Goth. fugga, a fowl, a bird* It is possible that the orig. form was *fugl, AS *fugol, etc. < √ *fug, AS. fuggan (pret pl fuggon), fly; cf G. fughel, fowl collectively < flegen = E fly, with equiv. MHG. quagel. Cf. fuggleman, G. fuggelmann.] 1. A bird generally unchanged in the plural when used in a collective or generic sense.

It is laudable that I of apeke was no feire and pleasant to be holde for the wote saucours that thei hadde no will to move theus and for the wote songe of the fowles

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II 274.

In Huntlee bankes as mery to beo,

Where fowles synge as bothe nyght and daye,

Thomas of Eresbrounne (Child a Ballade, I 100)

This river also as the two former, is replenished with fish and fowls

Capt John Smith, Works, I 117.

Specifically — 2. A barn-yard cock or hen; also, a domestic duck or turkey, in the plural, poultry. (This is now the usual meaning of the word when used without qualification, and being the general term for a feathered biped.)

Then water-leaves rose,
To take off a cover
From fowls, which all beg
A wing or a leg of. *Blood, A Public Dinner.*

My mother went about inside the house, or among the
bushes and fowls. . . But the fowls would take no notice
of it, except to chuck for barley.

R. D. Macdonald, Lorna Doone, vi

foxtail (fowl), *n.* [*ME fowlen, fowlen, < AS fugel-*
gellen (= MHG vogelen, fowl, < fugel, a fowl
see fowl, n.) **I. intrans.** To catch or kill wild
fowl as game or for food, as by means of de-
coys, nets, or snares, or pursuing them with fal-
cons or hawks, or by shooting.

In these ewes, man may hunt, and fowl, and fish.

See Taptur Works (ed 1850), I 304.

You sit at their tables you sleep under their roof tree
—you fish, hunt, and fowl with them.

R. Choate, Addresses, p 9

II. trans. To hunt wild fowl over or in; catch
or kill wild fowl in.

They hunt all grounds, and draw all seas,
Feed every brook and lough to please
Their wanton taste. *H. Johnson, Catiline, I 1*

foxtail, *n.* An obsolete variant of *fowl*
foxtail-cholera (fowl cholera), *n.* Same as *chick-*
cholera. See *cholera, 3*

fowler (fou'ler), *n.* [Early mod E, also *fowler*,
< ME fowler, fowler, fowler, < AS fugel-
gelle, faglere (= MLG vogeler = OHG vogalari,
MHG vogeler, vogeler, < fagler, a fowler, <
fugelian, fowl see fowl, v.] **I.** One who pur-
sues or snares wild fowls, one who takes or
kills birds for food.

The bird that knows not the false fowlers call
Into his hidden net full easily doth fall.

Spenser F. Q., III 1 54

The foolish bird hiding his head in the fowls thinks him
Self secure from the view of the fowler because the fowler
is not in his view.

South, Works VII xiii

Valiantly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong
Loyant, To a Waterfowl

24. A small piece of ordnance carrying stone-
shot. Many such cannon were distinguished by
the names of birds as *talcon, saker*, etc. Also
called *couglaure*.

fowlerite (fou'ler-ite), *n.* [After Dr Samuel
Fowler (1779-1844)] A variety of the manga-
nese silicate rhodonite, from Franklin Furnace,
New Jersey, containing 5 or 6 per cent.
of zinc oxide.

Fowler's solution. See *solution*

fowling (fou'ling), *n.* [*< fowl + -ing*] **1.**
Fowling.—**2.** A place where fowls are kept or
reared; a poultry yard, a henry.

fowling (fou'ling), *n.* [*< ME fowlunge, verbal*
n. of fowl, v.] The practice or sport of shoot-
ing or snaring birds.

fowling-net (fou'ling-net), *n.* A net for catch-
ing feathered game.

Entangled in a fowling net,
Which he for action (as he had set
That in our fowling net haunted.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., March

fowling-piece (fou'ling-pes), *n.* **1.** A light gun
for shooting fowls or birds of any kind.

We had sport that will be a memory through life and
until the age weakens I am no longer wild the fowl
fowling. *R. B. Roosevelt Game Water Birds (1904) p. 129*

2. A picture of game.

The fowling piece which is something like the fine pic-
ture of the Prado. *Athenaeum Jan. 7, 1894 p. 21*

South, n. and a. See *four*

fox (foks), *n.* [*< ME four, Southern fox (cf. fix-*
on, saxon), < AS fox = OS fohs, rus (Schmeller)
= D. foks = MLG fohs = OHG fohs, MHG
fuchs, G. fuchs (ODan fox, a fox, < foh, foh,
*only in the fig. sense of fraud) = Goth *fauhs*
(not recorded), with suffix -s (masc), cf. Goth.
fauhs = OHG fohs, MHG fohs, f., a she-fox
(sometimes used as masc), = foh, f., a fox
(fem). foh, f., prob. an alteration of foh, due
to a superstitious notion of not calling a fox
by its right name); ult. origin unknown. Hence
AS fohs, fhen, E fhen, fhen = G. fuchs, f.
a she-fox.] **1.** A carnivorous quadruped of
the family *Canidae* and of the vulpine or alopecu-
rid series of canines, especially of the restricted
genus *Vulpes*, as *V. vulpes* of Europe. This
animal is much smaller than the wolf with a pointed
snout, erect ears, elongated pupils of the eyes long,
slender, bushy tail tipped with white and mostly reddish
brown or fulvous pelage. It is proverbially cunning, but
lives in the ground, preys on lambs, poultry, and other
small animals, and is the principal object of the chase in

some countries, as Great Britain. It is more fully known
as the red fox, and runs into several varieties, as the vespe-
rine fox, silver or silver-gray fox, black fox, etc. The common



Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) of Europe

fox of North America is very similar to the red fox of Eu-
rope being probably not specifically distinct. There are
many other true foxes, or species of *Vulpes* proper. In dif-
ferent parts of the world one of the most notable of which
is the Arctic fox or leucis. *V. lagopus*, which is of a dark
color and turns white in winter. (See cut under *fox* for
under *arctic*.) The corsak or arctic (*V. corsak*) of Tataria
and India is one of a group of small foxes represented in
North America by the kit or swift fox, *V. velox*. (See cut
under *corsak*.) The gray fox of the United States is suf-
ficiently different to have been placed in another genus,
Cynomys (as *V. cinereus-argenteus*) to which the coast fox
of California (*V. latrans*) also belongs. (The related and
males of South America are those in the cut and are
known as *foxes* of the general *V. latrans* group.) The
foxes are small foxes of the genus *Vulpes* and are allied
to *Vulpes* proper, but commonly placed in a different
genus *Penicillia* (see cut under *fox*). The tail of the fox
externally, but structurally different is the African *V.*
Maculosa (*Otocorydon*) a generalized form presenting
a different subfamily *Megastomina*. The tail of the fox
is called the brush. In the English Bible the word *fox* is
used in some places to the jackal, in others to the fox. See
regard.

And when they seen the Fox that shulde have great man-
nyeile of him be cause that thei saugh never such a
Best. *Manderley Travels p. 207*

The fox barks not when he would steal the lamb.

Shak. Rom VI, III 1

But a month ago
The whole hill side was redder than a fox.

Tennyson, Walking to the Mall

Hence—**2.** A sly, cunning fellow.

Go ye and tell that fox (Herod Agrippa) Behold I cast
out devils. *Luke xiii 32*

We call a crafty and cruel man a fox.

Beattie, Moral Sen. IV 1 61

3. The geminuous dragonet chiefly applied to
the females and young males. Also called *fox-*
fish. [Local, Eng.]—**4.** Aunt, a seizing, made
by twisting several rope yarns together and
rubbing them down. Arctic fox, burnt fox, fresh-
water fox, etc. See the adjective *fox*. Fox and goose
a game played on a cross shaped board on a line board
with pins or checkers one of which is the fox the other
the goose. The goose moves forward one square at a time
and if they can surround the fox or drive him into a
corner the fox can move forward or backward captures
the goose as men are taken in checkers and wins if he
captures all the geese.

Can you play at no kind of game Master Harry?
A little at fox and goose indeed.

H. Brooke, Fox and Goose Quality I 367

Fox in the hole, a game played by boys who hopped
on one leg, and beat one another with a stick or a piece of
leather. *Hallwell, Spanish fox* a single yarn
twisted contrary to its original lay. To bolt a fox,
to cheat a fox, etc. See the verbs.

fox (foks), *v.* [*< fox, n.*] **I. intrans.** **1.** To
hunt the fox.

With us of the North foxes are very scarce. It was during
the late fall and winter for the skins of the animal which
bring a fair price to market. *Spenser, Works VI 17*

2. To employ crafty means, act with dissimu-
lation.

The Venetians will join with France. It is routine
and other petty princes are to be seen as they do.

Brutus, Letter II 17

II. trans. To toast. *Coll. Ten (Hallwell)*

fox (foks), *v.* [*Prob. as foxed, tortured, fory,*
etc. in related senses in *fox, fox, fox* with
ref. to the red or rusty color of the common fox.]

I. intrans. **1.** To become discolored, said
of timber or of paper. See *foxed* to fox.

Foxing in paint and books is caused by the red lamp
but often by rust. *Art. Q. ed. 17*

2. To turn sour; said of beer when it sours in
fermenting.

II. trans. To make sour, as beer in fermenting.

fox (foks), *v.* [*Prob. in allusion to fox, or*
fox, n.] **I. trans.** To intoxicate, fuddle, stupify.

Ab blind as one that has been foxed a seven night.
Middleton (and another) Mayor of Queenborough v 1

Item, such a day I was got foxed with foolish methu-
gins. *Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, I 1*

The sole sensation (to) who can drink most, and the his
follow the meadow. *Burton, Anatomy of Mel., p. 100*

II. intrans. To become drunk.

The humble tenant that does bring
A chick or eggs for offering
Is tane into the buttry, and does fox
Equal with him that gave a stalled ox
Erasmus prefaced to Lucasta, 1640

fox (foks), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To repair, as
a shoe, by renewing the front upper-leather;
also to cover the upper of (a shoe) with a piece
of ornamental leather.

fox (foks), *n.* [Origin obscure; hardly an
accom. of *OF faux, faulx*, a scythe, *< L. fals*, a
sickle; see *fals*, and *of falschun*, from the same
source.] According to some, so called from the
figure of a wolf (taken for a fox) on the Passau
blades see *wolf-blade*.] A sword. [Old slang.]

Put up your sword,
I have seen it often, tis a fox.

Don Quixote, Captain, III. 6

O, what blade is 't?

A Toledo, or an English fox.

Whater, White Devil, v. 2

A cowardly slave that dars as well eat his fox as draw
it in earnest. *Adelphi, Parson's Wedding*

foxbane (foks'ban), *n.* A species of monk's-
hood, *Aconitum napellus*.

fox-bat (foks'bat), *n.* A flying-fox; a fruit-bat;
one of the large frugivorous bats of the family
Pteropodidae, such as the kalong or edible fruit-
bat, *Pteropus edulis*, of the East Indies, measur-
ing 4 or 5 feet in alar expanse, so called from
the fox like face. See cut under *flying-fox*.

foxberry (foks'ber-ri), *n.*; pl *foxberries* (-ies).
A name of the plant *Archostaphylos uva-ursi*.
See *barberry*.

fox-bolt (foks'bolt), *n.* A bolt which has one
end split to receive a wedge. The wedge, when
the bolt is driven in, secures it. See *fox-wedge*.

fox-brush (foks'brush), *n.* The tail of a fox.

fox case (foks'kas), *n.* The skin of a fox.

fox-chase (foks'chase), *n.* The pursuit of a fox
with hounds.

See the same man in vigour in the gout, . . .
Mad at a fox chase, wise at a debate.

Pope, Moral Essays, I. 74

fox-earth (foks'earth), *n.* A hole in the earth
to which a fox resorts to hide itself.

Shall the vile fox-earth awe the tree that stormed the
Macanlay, Virginia

foxed (foks), *p. a.* [*< fox, n.*] **1.** Discolored by incipient decay; said
of timber.—**2.** Discolored, stained, or spotted;
said of books or prints, with reference to the
paper. The discoloration in books is usually caused by
imperfect cleansing from the chemicals used in the manu-
facture of the paper.

3. Covered by a foxing, as a shoe.

foxery (foks'eri), *n.* [*< ME foxerie (= G.*
fucheria); < fox, n. + -ery] Behavior like that
of a fox; fox like character, williness; cun-
ning.

I have well lever
Bilke the pugle (people) patre and preye,
And wile (over) me in my foxerie
Under a cope of papalrde (hypocrite).

Rom of the Rose, I. 678

fox-evil (foks'evl), *n.* Same as *alopecia*.

fox-finch (foks'finch), *n.* Same as *fox-sparrow*.

foxfire (foks'fir), *n.* [*< fox, n. + fire*] The
phosphorescent light given forth by decayed
or foxed timber.

fox-fish (foks'fish), *n.* Same as *fox, 3*.

foxglove (foks'glove), *n.* [*< ME foxes glove, <*
AS fohs glosa, f., fox's glove foxes gen. of
fox, fox; glosa, glove < Norw rei-gilde, lit.
fox ball See other names under *Digitalis*.]
1. A common ornamental flowering plant of
garden, *Digitalis purpurea* a native of Europe,
where it is found in hilly and especially rocky
subalpine localities. It has large tubular campanu-
late flowers in long terminal racemes and is one of the
most stately and beautiful of European plants. The
flowers are purple or sometimes white or rose-colored.
The plant has valuable medicinal properties as a sedative
and diuretic. See *Digitalis*.

For through the picture often times hath runne
To pluck the eye like a glove from their stems.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 4

Bring in this herb the foxglove spite
Leysen, In Memoriam, 1844

2. The name in Jamaica of species of *Phytolacca*—**3.** One of several plants of other gen-
era. False foxglove of the United States, *Gerardia*
flava and *G. quinquefolia* species allied to *Digitalis*, with
large yellow flowers. Foxglove-pag, *Pupillaria pul-*
chellata a small geometrid moth of England.—**4.** *Wulfen*
foxglove, the *Seymeria macrophylla*, a species similar to
false foxglove, a plant with yellow flowers, densely woolly
within.

in which glass vessels which require annealing are exposed to heat in the tank.

fractid (frak'id), *a.* [*L. fractus*, soft, mellow, *frangere*, inceptive *frangere*, become soft or mellow, rot, spoil.] Rotten from being too ripe; overripe.

frack (frak), *a.* Same as *frackl*.

frackl (frak), *v.* [Perhaps *< frackl = frackl*.] *trans.* To abound, swarm, or throng. *Hall.* [Prov. Eng.]

trans. To fill to excess. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

frack (frak), *n.* A hole in a garment. *Hall.* [Prov. Eng.]

fractable (frak'ta-bl), *n.* [*L. fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break, + *-able*.] In arch., a gable-coping, when the coping follows the outline of the gable, and is broken into steps, crenelles, etc.

fracted (frak'ted), *a.* [*L. fractus*, pp. of *frangere* (*frag*), break, = *E. break*.] 1. Broken; violated.

His days and times are past
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Hath smit my credit. *Shak.*, T. of A. B. 1.
His heart is *fracted*, and corroborate.
Shak., Hen. V., II. 1.

2. Specifically, in her., broken asunder. This condition is depicted in different ways. Thus, a *fractid* may be represented as two semi-bars touching at one angle, or as a bar with a piece broken out of the middle and moved away. The latter must therefore give more than the name epithet *fracted*.



Chevron Fracted

Fracticornes (frak-ti-kôr'néz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A group of coleopterous insects, representing a division of the family *Curculionidae*.

fraction (frak'shon), *n.* [*ME. fraction*, *fraction*, *< OF. fraction = Pr. fractio = Sp. fractio = Pg. fracção = It. frazione*, *< L. fractio(a)*, a breaking, a breaking in pieces, *ML. a fragment, portion, < frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break, = *E. break*, *q. v.*] 1. The act of breaking, or the state of being broken, especially by violence; a breaking or fracture. [Rare.]

Such public judgment in matters of opinion must be seldom... for in matters speculative, as all determinations are fallible, so every act of them is to purpose, nor ever able to make compensation of either side, either for the public *fraction*, or the particular injustice.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 393.

2. Specifically (*eccl.*), the liturgical act of breaking or dividing the eucharistic bread, or host. For such fractions are found in different liturgies at different points in the office, but all do not occur in any one liturgy, namely: (1) A preparatory cutting or separation of portions at the beginning of the office or in the office of prayer; (2) a breaking at the word "break" (*fragil*) in the institution; (3) the solemn fraction after consecration and before communion; (4) a division for distribution among the communicants.

The bread, when it is consecrated and made sacramental, is the body of our Lord, and the *fraction* and distribution of it is the communion of that body, which died for us upon the cross.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 396.

The *Fraction*... in some liturgies precedes the Lord's Prayer.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 518.

3. A fragment; a separated portion; a discontinued part.

The *fractions* of her faith, out of her love,
The *fractions* a rays, the bits, and grains, & liquors
Of her over-eaten faith, are bound to liques.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

An elect *fraction*... did not turn their backs on the Messiah.

G. P. Fisher, Begin of Christianity, p. 38.

4. In math.: (a) In arith., a part, or a number of aliquot parts, of unity. Unity is regarded as divided into equal parts, and one or more of these parts are taken to constitute the fraction. The number of parts into which the unit is divided is termed the *denominator*, and the number of these parts taken the *numerator*. The denominator is commonly written in low, and the numerator above, a horizontal or diagonal line; thus, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$. Fractions written in this form are called *common* or *vulgar fractions*. (See *denominator*.) A *proper fraction* is one whose numerator is less than its denominator; an *improper fraction*, one whose numerator is greater than its denominator; as, $\frac{3}{2}$. A *mixed fraction* expresses the ratio between two whole numbers; as $1\frac{1}{2}$, a *compound* or *complex fraction* expresses the ratio between fractions (or mixed numbers), or between a fraction (or mixed number) and a whole number; as,

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{1} = \frac{8}{3}$$

Compound or complex fractions can always be reduced to simple fractions. A *compound fraction* is also defined as a fraction of a fraction. A fraction is said to be reduced to its lowest terms when the numerator and denominator contain no common factor.

The fraction which denotes the ratio of the map to the true area is sometimes termed the *representative fraction*.

Hwyer, Physiography, p. 11

(b) In alg., a ratio of algebraic quantities analogous to the arithmetical vulgar fraction, and similarly expressed.—*Astronomical* or *physical fraction*, a fraction whose denominator is 60 or a power thereof: so called because angular degrees are so divided by astronomers, and lengths formerly were so also.—*Continued fraction*. See *continued*.—*Convergent fraction*. See *convergent*.—*Decimal fraction*. See *decimal*.—*Rational fraction*, a fraction whose numerator and denominator are rational; especially, one which can be resolved into a sum of two fractions of lower denominators.—*Vanishing fraction*, a fraction whose numerator and denominator are infinitesimal or vanishing together.—*Vulgar fraction*. See *def. 4* (a).

fractional (frak'shon-al), *a.* [*< fraction + -al*.] Pertaining to fractions; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; constituting a fraction: as, *fractional numbers*.

So soon as the (colored) child is able to wield a hoe, he is regarded a *fractional* field hand, and during the cotton picking season quite a large fraction.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 42.

Fractional cultivation, currency, distillation, precipitation, etc. See the nouns.

fractionally (frak'shon-ally), *adv.* In a fractional manner; by a fraction.

The new discoveries in California and Australia rendered gold *fractionally* cheaper than silver.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 458.

The chloride was next *fractionally* distilled, and a portion eventually obtained boiling constantly at 120°C.

Nature, XXIX. 30.

fractionary (frak'shon-ary), *a.* [= *F. fractionnaire* = *Sp. Pg. fractionario*, as *fraction + -ary*.] 1. Fractional.—2. Of a fractional nature; constituting a small part; hence, subordinate; unimportant.

Our sun... describing the sweep of such an orbit in space, and completing the mighty revolution in such a period of time as to reduce our planetary seasons and our planetary movements to a very humble and *fractionary* rank in the scale of a higher astronomy.

Chalmers.

Those who were contemporary to these great agencies (by which Christianity moved, saw only in part, the *fractionary* mode of their perceptions interpreted this common notion from them.

De Quincey, *Essays*, I.

Fractionary function. Same as *meromorphic function* (which see, under *meromorphic*).

fractionate (frak'shon-at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fractionated*, pp. *fractionating*. [*< fraction + -ate*.] To subject to or obtain by the process of fractionation.

The liquid in the receiver was *fractionated* into portions.

Amer. Chem. Jour., VIII. 6.

These heavy oils were obtained by passing the gas over carefully *fractionated* pure light coal oil.

W. R. Bond, *Coal Gas*, p. 3.

fractionation (frak'shon-ay-shun), *n.* [*< fractionate + -ation*.] Chemical separation by successive operations, each removing from a liquid some proportion of one of the substances. The operation may be one of precipitation, or more familiarly of distillation.

The benzene... was obtained by *fractionation* from gasol.

Amer. Chem. Jour., VIII. 6.

fractionlet (frak'shon-let), *n.* [*< fraction + -let*.] A small fraction. [Rare.]

Wrote a *fractionlet* of verse entitled "The Beech."

Carlyle, *In French*, II. 16.

fractions (frak'shon), *a.* [Appar. an alteration (simulating *fraction*, *fracture*, etc.) of *fractious* (of *fratched*, restive, vicious, applied to horse). *< fratch*, reold, quarrel, squabble + *-ous*.] Apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; peevish; fretful; rebellious; as, a *fractions* child; a *fractions* temper.

The leading animals became *fractions*, and we were obliged to stop every few minutes, until their paroxysms subsided.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 141.

Men struggling doubtfully with *fractions* cows and frightened sheep.

L. Wallace, *San Bur*, p. 46.

fractionally (frak'shon-ally), *adv.* In a fractions manner.

fractionness (frak'shon-ness), *n.* The quality of being fractions; a fractions or snappish temper.

fractionosity (frak-ti-on-si-ti), *n.* [*< L. fractus*, broken (see *fractid*), + *-osity*, appar. after *unfractumity*.] The state of being fractured; superficial fracture.

This defect is remedied by replacing, which, relieves rates and reunites the various, correcting all *fractionness* and making the ware bright and new.

See Amer. S., LVIII. 17.

fractural (frak'thur-al), *a.* [*< fracture + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fracture.

Worcester, Supp. (1881).

fracture (frak'tjur), *n.* [*< OF. fracture*, *F. fracture* = *Pr. fractura*, *fractura* = *Sp. Pg. fractura* = *It. frattura*, *< L. fractura*, a break, fracture, cleft. *< frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break; see *fraction*.] 1. A breaking or a break; especially, a partial or total separation of parts of a con-

solidity, in *arg.*, the breaking of a bone. The fracture of a bone is simple when the bone only is divided; compound when the breaking of the bone is accompanied by a laceration of the integuments; and comminuted or comminuted when the bone is broken in more than one place. Fractures are also termed *transverse*, *longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to their direction in regard to the axis of the bone.

Likewise if any bones or limbs be broken, cerot mixed with the seed of rue and wax together is able to suture the fracture.

Holland, *U. of Wey*, ix. 13.

2. A broken surface, with reference to texture or configuration, or to manner of breaking; specifically, in *mineral*, the characteristic breakage of a substance, or appearance presented on a surface other than that of cleavage; as, a *compure fracture*; a *fibrous fracture*; foliated, striated, or conchoidal fracture, etc.

Fracture, taste, color, polarization, electrical properties, and transparency are among the least decisive popularities of minerals.

Amer. Geo., XI. 101.

3. Foreible separation or disunion; quarreling. [Rare.]

Let the sick man set his house in order before he die, reconcile the *fractures* of his family, reunite brethren, cause right understandings.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, iv. 8.

Colles's fracture, fracture of the lower end of the radius of the forearm.—**Greenstick fracture**, a partial fracture of a young bone.—**Pott's fracture**, fracture of the lower end of the fibula with dislocation at the astragaloid articulation.—**Syn. Fracture**, *Rupture*, *Break*. Fracture of something hard, as a bone, glass, rock; rupture of something soft, as a blood vessel, the skin; break, a bad break of any kind, as, the cannon made a break in the wall. Fracture is rarely used figuratively, the others often are.

A bone may be broken at the part where it is struck, or it may break in consequence of a strain applied to it. In the former case the *fracture* is generally transverse, and in the latter more or less oblique in direction.

Rupee, *Rev.*, XXII. 601.

The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclosed
Their yellow young
Milton, P. L., vi. 418.
Disordered heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd
Her mural breach
Milton, P. L., vi. 479.

fracture (frak'tjur), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fractured*, pp. *fracturing*. [*< fracture, n.*] 1. *trans.* To break; cause a fracture in; crack; as, to *fracture* a bone or the skull.

Load the northern main
Howls through the *fractured* Caladonian Isles.
Thomson, *Britannica*.

Syn. Chance, *Split*, etc. See *rand*, and *fracture, n.*

II. *intrans.* To break; undergo fracture.

The implements of the London gravels are of sandstone chiefly, those of the upper Mississippi are of quartzite, neither of which *fractures* properly when subjected to heat.

Science, IV., No. 96, p. 8.

fracture-box (frak'tjur bok), *n.* A box used to incase a fractured leg, securing immobility and facilitating the application of dressings.

frac (frak), *prep.* A Scotch form of *fro*, *from*.

frænula, **frænulum**, etc. See *formula*, etc.

Frarila (frak-ga'ri-lä), *n.* [NL. *< L. fragga*, pl., strawberries, *> F. fraise*, strawberry; see *fraise*.] A genus of perennial herbs with creeping stolons, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, the fruit of which is known as the *strawberry*. There are four species widely distributed through the temperate and alpine regions of the northern hemisphere, besides a



Strawberry, *Frarila vera*

single species in the Andes of South America. Several are cultivated very extensively for the delicious fruit, which consists of a large fleshy receptacle bearing numerous small hard achenes upon its surface, and of which there are many varieties. *F. indica* which is the only species with yellow flowers has handsome but tasteless fruit and is cultivated for ornament. See *strawberry*.

fraggle (frag'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fragged*, pp. *fragging*. [Origin obscure.] To rob. [Local, U. S.]

fragile (frä'jil), *a.* [= *F. fragile* = *Pr. fragilis*, *fragil* = *Sp. fragil* = *Pg. fragil* = *It. fragila*, *< L. fragilis*, easily broken, brittle, frail, *< frangere* (*frag*), break, = *see fraction*.] Doublet, *frail*, *q. v.* Easily broken; brittle; hence, offering weak resistance to any destroying force; weak; easily destroyed; liable to fail.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Roemer*.

Other incident thron
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shak., T. of A., v. 2.*

When subtle wits have spun their thread too fine,
'Tis weak and fragile, like Arachne's line.
Ric J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Much ostentation vain of fleshly art
And fragile arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought.
Milton, P. R., III. 388.

Yet seem'd the pressure twice as sweet
As woodbine's fragile hold.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

-Syn. *Fragile, frail*, weak, infirm, slight, delicate. *Fragile* is nearly always restricted to the physical; *frail* applies to the physical, but has also been extended to the moral.

On a sudden a low breath
Of tender air made tremble in the hedge
The fragile blindfold bells and briony rings.
Tennyson, The Brook.

How short is life! how frail is human trust.
Gay, Trivia, III. 235.

'The Kanawits have a custom of sending much of their
deceased chief's goods afloat in a frail canoe on the river.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 112.

fragilely (frāj'il-lī), *adv.* In a fragile manner.
fragileness (frāj'il-nos), *n.* Fragility.
fragility (frāj'il-tī), *n.* [*< ME. fragilitate, fragilitas, < OE. fragilit, F. fragilité = Pr. fragilitat = Sp. fragilidad = Pg. fragilidade = It. fragilità, < L. fragilitas (-is), brittleness, < fragilis, brittle: see fragile. Doublet of frailty.*] The condition or quality of being fragile or easily broken; hence, weakness in general; liability to be destroyed or to fail; frailness.

Wife ye fro whom this cometh of the grotte fragility that
is in him. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 433.*

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended:
and therefore stone is more fragile than metal.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 841.

Honor seem'd in me
To have forgot her own fragility.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 67.

The controversy as to the relative fragility, or the relative
difficulty, of popular government and other forms of
government, appears to be a controversy of this kind.
Portmouthe Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 171.

fragment (frag'ment), *n.* [*= D. G. Dan. Sw. fragment, < F. fragment = Pr. fragment = Sp. Pg. It. fragmento, < L. fragmentum, a fragment, remnant (cf. fragmen, a fracture, pl. fragmina, fragments), < frangere (√ *frag), break: see fraction.*] A part broken off or otherwise separated from a whole; a small detached portion; hence, a part of an unfinished whole, or of an uncompleted design; as, the fragments of a broken vase, of Aeschylus's poems; this building is but a fragment of the original plan.

I saw . . . a block of marble four feet diameter, which
seem'd to have been the head of a colossal statue, and
nearly whole about it appear'd to be fragments of the
same statue. *Pocock, Description of the East, I. 12.*

Claudius, in his fragment upon the Giants War, has
given full scope to that wildness of imagination which
was natural to him. *Addison, Spectator, No. 333.*

As when rich China vessels, fall'n from high,
In glittering dust and painted fragments lie.
Pope, R. of the L., III. 100.

Wolfenbützel fragments. (a) Portions of a New Testament
codex, supposed to be of the fifth or sixth century,
recovered about 1750 at Wolfenbützel in Germany from a
palimpsest of Isidore of Seville. (b) A rationalistic work
on the Bible, by Reimarus, a German critic of the eighteenth century. **-Syn.** *Mit. scrap, chips, remnant.*

fragmental (frag'men-tal), *a.* [*< fragment + -al.*] Consisting of fragments; fragmentarily combined.

Trap, granite, gneiss, and metamorphic and eruptive
rocks generally, were giving way to the sedimentary and
fragmental. *Science, III. 26.*

fragmentarily (frag'men-tā-ri-lī), *adv.* In a
fragmentary manner; piecemeal.

Even the facts here fragmentarily collated point clearly
to some common mode of genesis for both planets and
satellites. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 388.*

fragmentariness (frag'men-tā-ri-ness), *n.* [*< fragmentary + -ness.*] The state or quality of being fragmentary; want of continuity; brokenness.

This stupendous fragmentariness heightened the dream-
like strangeness of her bridal life.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xx.

fragmentary (frag'men-tā-ri), *a.* [*< fragment + -ary.*] 1. Composed of fragments or broken pieces; broken up; hence, not complete or entire; disconnected; disjointed.

What fragmentary rubbish this world is
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought
Donne, Progress of the Soul, Second Anniversary.

It is only from little fragmentary portions of village
churches that we learn that the round Gothic style was
really at one time prevalent in the province.
Pearson, Hist. Arch., I. 623.

He murmured forth in fragmentary sentences his hap-
piness. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, VI. 13.*

There is no complete man, but only a collection of frag-
mentary men. *O. W. Holmes, Emerson, VI.*

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, made up of fragments
of other rocks: said of rocks such as tufas, ag-
glomerates, conglomerates, and breccias.

fragmentation (frag'men-tā'shon), *n.* [*< frag-
ment + -ation.*] A breaking up into parts or
fragments; specifically, in *geol.*, a breaking up
into parts or joints which become new indi-
viduals, as in some *Schizomyces*: a form of
fission.

It not unfrequently happens, however, that groups of
cells break away from their former connexion as longer
or shorter straight or curved filaments, or as solid masses.
In some filamentous forms this fragmentation into multi-
cellular pieces of equal length or nearly so is a normal
phenomenon, each partial filament repeating the growth,
division, and fragmentation as before.
Engel, Brit., XXI. 402.

fragor (frā'gor), *n.* [*= Pg. fragor = It. fragore, < L. fragor, a breaking, a breaking to pieces, a crash, noise, < frangere (√ *frag), break: see fraction.*] A loud harsh sound; the report of something bursting; a crash. [*Rare.*]

Searc e sounds so far
The direful fragor, when some southern blast
Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks
Deep fang'd, and ancient tenants of the rock.
Watts, Victory of the Poles.

fragor (frā'gor), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. fra-
grare, emit a scent: see fragrant.*] A strong
sweet scent.

Gardens here for grandeur and fragor are such as no
city in Asia outdoes.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 165.

fragrance (frā'grāns), *n.* [*= Sp. Pg. fragran-
cia = It. fragranza, fragranzia, < ML. *fragran-
tia, < L. fragran(-s), fragrant: see fragrant.*] The quality of being fragrant; that quality of
bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with
an agreeable sensation; sweetness of smell;
pleasing scent; grateful odor.

Ever separate he spices,
Vell'd in a cloud of fragrance. *Milton, P. L., ix. 425.*
The train prepare a cruise of curious mold,
A cruise of fragrance, formed of burnt-h'd gold.
Pope, Odyssey, vi.

Cool Zephyrs through the clear blue sky
Their gather'd fragrance fling.
Gray, Spring.

The south wind searches for the flowers whose fragrance
late he bore. *Bryant, Death of the Flowers.*

-Syn. *Perfume, Aroma, etc. (see smell, s.); redolence, incense, balminess.*

fragrancy (frā'grān-sī), *n.*; pl. *fragrancies* (-sīz).
Same as fragrance.

The golden crown'd,
Breathed aromatic fragrances around. *Pope.*

fragrant (frā'grānt), *a.* [*= F. fragrant = Sp. Pg. It. fragrante, < L. fragrant(-s), sweet-scented, prp. of frangere, emit an odor (usually an agreeable odor). Affecting the sense of smell in a pleasing manner; having a noticeable per-
fume, especially an agreeable one; often used
figuratively.*

How sweet and lovely dost thou make the shame
Which, like a canker in the fragrant rose,
Doth spot the beauty of thy budding name.
Shak., Sonnets, xiv.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton, P. L., iv. 645.*

Their fragrant memory will outlast their tomb,
Enhalmd forever in its own perfume.
Campbell, Conversation, I. 631.

Dark maples where the wood thrush sings,
And bowers of fragrant anasaras.
Bryant, Earth's Children.

-Syn. *Sweet-smelling, sweet-scented, balmy, odorous, odoriferous, perfumed, redolent; spicy, aromatic.*

fragrantly (frā'grānt-lī), *adv.* With fragrance.

As the hops begin to change colour and smell fragrant-
ly, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

fragrantness (frā'grānt-ness), *n.* The quality
of being fragrant; fragrance.

frail, fraile, n. and v. Obsolete forms of *fray*.

fraught, *a.* Same as *fraught*.

frail (frā'l), *a.* [*< ME. freyl, freel, frele, < OE. frele, F. frele (also uncompr. fragile), frail, = It. facile, frale (also uncompr. fragile), < L. fragilis, brittle, fragile: see fragile, which is a doublet of frail.*] 1. Easily broken or destroyed; fragile; hence, weak in any way; likely to fail and decay; perishable; infirm in constitution or condition.

I am fond, by my faith, of this frele youth.
Deconstruction of Tris (E. E. T. S.), I. 829.

'Tis make me to know mine end, and the measure of
my days: what it is, that I may know how frail I am.
Ps. xxxix. 1.

These houses are composed of the frail materials of the
country, wood and clay, thatched with straw, though, in
the inside, they are all magnificently lined, or furnished.
Brown, Source of the Nile, II. 623.

More frail than the shadow on glass.
A. C. Swinburne, Poems and Ballads, I. 104.

2. Specifically, weak in moral principle or resolu-
tion; not strong to resist temptation or evil;
so weak as to be in danger of falling, or to have
fallen, from virtue; of infirm virtue.

All flesh is frail, and full of sickness.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 10.

I know I am frail, and may be cozen'd too
By such a siren. *Beau. and FL., Captain, II. 1.*

Prodigious, this! the frail one of our play
From her own sex should mercy find to-day!
Pope, Jane Shore, Act 1.

3. Weak-minded. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]*

4. Tender in sentiment.

Deep indignation, and compassion frail. *Spenser.*

-Syn. 1. *Fragile, frail* (see *fragile*); brittle, slight; frailty, v. t. [*ME. frailen; < frail, a.*] To make
frail.

Thou bringest my body in bitter bale,
And fraill my soul with thy frailty.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 214.

frail (frā'l), *n.* [*< ME. fraiel, frayle, frayl, fra-
el, < OE. fraiel, fraiaus (ML. fraellum), a basket; origin obscure.*] 1. A flexible basket made
of rushes, and used, especially in commerce,
for containing fruits, particularly dried fruits,
as dates, figs, or raisins.

Great guns fourteen, three hundred pipes of wine,
Two hundred frailes of figs and raisins fine.
Mir. for Mage, p. 102.

As in Grape-Harvest, with vineyard pains,
A willing Troop of merry-singing Swains
With crooked hooks the sprouting Clusters cut,
In Frailes and Baskets them as quickly put.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Magnificence.

Three fraile of aprats, carried from mart to mart,
Are as much meat as those, to more use travel'd.
Flaucher (and another), Queen of Corinth, I.

[Here is] a frail of figs, which I send to yourself (in the
barrel of raisins). *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 43.*

2. A rush used for weaving baskets. — 3. A cer-
tain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds, con-
tained in a frail.

frailly (frā'lī), *adv.* [*< frail + -ly.*] In a
frail manner; weakly; infirmly. *Imp. Dict.*

frailness (frā'l-ness), *n.* The condition or qual-
ity of being frail; weakness; infirmity; frailty.

frailty (frā'l-tī), *n.*; pl. *frailties* (-tiz). [*< ME. freytle, freythe, frelethe, frelethe, frele, freale, < OE. *fraitle, Norm. *frealte (Mann), F. fragilité, < L. fragilitas (-is), brittleness: see fragility, which is a doublet of frailty.*] 1. The condition or quality of being frail; weakness of condition or of resolution; infirmity; liability to be deceived or seduced.

Other for ye have kept your holiestee,
Or elles ye han falle in frelethe.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), I. 1001.

To forget, may proceed from the Frailty of Memory.
Howell, Letters, I. 14. 14.

God knows our frailty [and] pluck out weakness. *Leah.*

2. A fault proceeding from human weakness;
a foible; a sin of infirmity.

Finally for love, there is no frailty in flesh and blood
so excitable as it, no comfort or discomfort greater than
the good and bad success thereof.
Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poets, p. 35.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode.
Gray, Elegy.

-Syn. *Imperfection, falling.*

frailment, *n.* See *fragment*.

frain (frā'n), *v. t.* [*Formerly also fraine, fraine; < ME. frainen, fraynen, frainen, fraynen, < AF. frignan, also syncopated frinan (pret. frignan), pl. frignon, frunon, frunnon, pp. frugnas) = OS. fregnā = Icel. fregna = Goth. fraihan (pret. frah, pl. frēhum, < pres. *fraihan), with verb-formative -n (prop. of pres. tense), parallel with AS. frigan = Goth. as if *frigan, with verb-formative -j (-i), ask; from the same root as OS. fragin = D. eragen = OHG. frāhen, frāhen, MHG. eragen. G. fragen, ask; Lat. *freh = L. √ prec in precari, ask, pray (whence ult. E. pray, precarious, etc.), preces, prayers, procs, a wooer, etc., = Oulg. prawi, demand = Skt. √ prachh, ask. See pray.] To ask. [*Now only prov. Eng.*]*

His brethren and his austren gonne hym fragen,
Whi he so sorowful was in all his cheere.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1027.

This folke fragen hym first fro whence he came,
Piers Plowman (B), v. 1027.

And she toke the younger in counsell and fragen hym
of many dyners thynges. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 829.*

frain (frā'n), *n.* [*ME., also fraigne, fraim, < OE. fraime, fraime, fraigne, fraime, F. frain, fraine, fraime = Sp. framo = Pg. framo, < L. fraxinus, ash: see Fraxinus.*] The ash; the ash-tree.

2. [A readoption of the Oriental form of the European name *Frank*, originating at the time of the crusades, when the Franks (that is, the French, and by extension the other nations of western Europe) became familiar to the Turks, Arabs, etc. See *Feringee*.] A European of the western nations: a common designation among the Turks, Arabs, and other Oriental peoples for any western foreigner.

Trust not for freedom to the Franks.
They have a king who buys and sells.

Byron, *Don Juan*, III. 86.

"Franks" quoth the Arab. . . "Franks are the fathers of hats, and do not wear gins or swords, or red caps upon their heads, as you do."

R. Curzon, *Monast. in the Levant*, p. 172.

frank² (frangk), *a.* [*< ME. frank = D. G. Dan. Sw. frank, free, < OF. franc, frank, free, at liberty, exempt from subsidies, etc., liberal, valiant, etc., honest, etc., = F. franc = Pr. franc = Sp. Pg. It. franco, < ML. francus, free, at liberty, exempt from service, etc.; as a noun, a free man, a nobleman; prob., and according to the usual statement, a generalization of the tribal name Frank, OHG. Franko, ML. Francus, a Frank, pl. Franci, the Franks, the 'free' people, in distinction from the tribes in subjection to them: see Frank¹. Cf. slave², a serf, ult. < Slave¹, Slav, a Slavonian. Thus frank² has nothing to do, etymologically, with free or with free¹.] 1. Free; open; unrestrained; unconditioned. [Now rare.]*

Thou hast it worse, for it is of frank's gift

Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*, l. 531.

At that time there is a faire, free and frank of al customs,
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 210.

Thy frank election make;
and they none to forsake,
Shak., *All's Well*, II. 3.

In such frank style the people lived, hating three things with all their hearts: idleness, want, and cowardice.
Fraude, *Sketches*, p. 165.

2. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. [Rare.]
The frank and bountiful Charter granted by king Edward the first.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, To the Reader.

Let them be ever so intelligent, and ever so frank of their advice.
Bacon, *Moral Fables*, v. Expl.
Being frank, she [Nature] lends to those who are free.
Shak., *Sonnets*, iv.

3. Free from disguise or concealment; candid in utterance; sincere and unreserved in manner: as, a frank disposition; a frank avowal.

This frank nature of his is not for secrets

H. Jonson, *Epicure*, l. 1.

4. Freely disclosed; clearly manifest; undisguised; indubitable: as, frank ignorance or poverty.

The gastric appearances somewhat resembled those seen in a case of death after operation for removal of the uterine appendage, although there frank peritonitis coexisted.
Med. News, L. 303.

I find in the performances of these puppets. . . a frank admission of unreality that makes every shadow of verisimilitude delightful.
Hemans, *Venetian Isle*, v.

5. Unrestrained; using free license.

Might not be found a franker framon,
Of her leawd parts to make companion.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. II. 87.

Over the fields, in his frank lustreless

And all the champion o'er he [a butterfly] soared light
Spenser, *Myopotmos*, l. 148.

Chaute to her husband, frank to all beside.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, II. 71.

—Syn. 3. Open, ingenuous, etc. (see candid), plain, unreserved, undisguised.

frank² (frangk), *v. t.* [= *OF. frankir, franquir* (var. of *franchir*: see *franchise*, *v.*), free, = *It. francare*, free, exempt (and cf. *franchise*, *v.*); from the adj.: see *frank², a.*] 1. To send or cause to be sent by public conveyance free of expense: as, to frank a letter. The privilege of franking their own letters through the post, by indorsing their names on them, and also of giving franks to their friends, belonged to the members of the British Parliament from about 1600 till 1840, when it was abolished on the establishment of penny postage. The practically unlimited franking privilege formerly enjoyed by members of the United States Congress and many officers of government was abolished in 1873; but provision was afterward made for the free transmission of mail matter relating to official business, by the use of special envelopes, etc.

The representatives of the people. . . begin to make distinctions, by making exceptions of themselves in the laws. They may frank letters, they are exempt from arrests, etc.
J. Adams, *the Government*.

Hence—2. To facilitate the passage or movements of; give the right of way to, as a traveler. [Rare.]

*English itself, which will now frank the traveller through the most of North America, through the greater South Sea Islands, in India along much of the coast of Africa, and in the ports of China and Japan.

R. L. Stevenson, *The Foreigner at Home*.

3. In carp., to form the joint of, as that of a window-sash where the crosspieces of the frame intersect each other, by cutting away no more wood than is sufficient to show a miter.

frank² (frangk), *n.* [*< Frank², v.*] 1. The signature or indorsement of a person holding the privilege of franking mail-matter, written or impressed on the wrapper in token of the right of the inclosure to pass free.

Among some franks which were lately given to me were the undermentioned. I should feel much obliged if you could inform me. . . what in the succession was the writer, judging by the date of my frank.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 10.

2. A letter thus indorsed, sent by mail free of postage.

frank³ (frangk), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. frank, an inclosure for fattening swine, poultry, etc., < OF. franc, a sty for swine, < franc, free, privileged, reserved: see frank².*] 1. *n.* A pigsty; a pen for fattening boars.

P. Hen. Where sups he? Both the old boar feed in the old frank!

Burd. At the old place, my lord; in Eastcheap.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 2.

II. *a.* Sty-fed. See I.

When they were once franked and fat, they stood up together proudly against the Lord and his words.
Bp. Hall, *On Revelation*, l. sig. I, III.

frank³ (frangk), *v. t.* [*< ME. franken; < frank³, n.*] 1. To shut up in a frank or sty: usually with up.

Marry, as for Clarence, he is well repaid;

He is frank'd up to fattening for his pains.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 3.

In the sty of this most bloody boar

My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 5.

2. To feed; cram; fatten.

The frank'd hen, fatten'd with milk and corn.

Middleton, *Game at Chess*, v. 3.

frank⁴, *n.* A former spelling of *franc*.

frank⁵ (frangk), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] A name of the heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Local, Great Britain.]

frankalmoin, **frankalmoine** (frangk'al-moin), *n.* [*< OF. franc almoigne, etc.: see frank² and almoine.*] Free almon; in *Eng. law*, a tenure of land free from all temporal service; a tenure by which a religious corporation might hold lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. This is the tenure by which almost all the old monasteries and religious houses held their lands, and by which the parochial clergy and very many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary foundations hold them to this day, the nature of the service being in the Reformation altered and made conformable to the usage of the Church of England.

The lands of ecclesiastical corporations are to this day said to be held by the tenure of *frank almoigne* or *free alms*, though the explanation which originally supported the fiction of a tenure has disappeared since the Reformation.
F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 54.

The essence of the donation in *Frankalmoine* was that it was a gift to God in free and perpetual alms, and therefore it could never be held or enjoyed by any but a "religious corporation." In other words, no gift in *Frankalmoine* could be bestowed upon a parish or a layman.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 519.

frank-bank (frangk'bank), *n.* Same as *free-bench*.

frank-chase (frangk'chase), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a right of liberty of free chase, whereby persons having lands within its limits are prohibited from cutting down any wood, etc., even in their own demesnes, to the prejudice of the right. Also called *free-chase*.

The forest is the most noble of all, for it is a franchise of so princely a tenure that, according to our laws, none but the King can have a forest; if he chance to pass one over to a subject, it is no more forest, but *frank chase*.
Houell, *Letters*, iv. 16.

Frankenia (frangk'kē-ni-ā), *n.* [After Johann *Frankie* (John *Frankenius*) (1590-1661), professor of medicine at Upsala.] A genus of low and heath-like perennial herbs or undershrubs, also constituting the natural order *Frankeniaceae*, and nearly allied to the *Caryophyllaceae*. There are about 30 species, widely distributed, but mostly found near the sea or in saline localities. The sea-beach *F. linearis* is common in Europe, and 3 species are found in western North America.

Frankeniaceae (frangk'kē-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of shrubs, represented by the genus *Frankenia*.

franker (frangk'ker), *n.* One exercising the privilege of franking mail-matter. See *frank², v.*

frank-fee (frangk'fē), *n.* [*< frank² + fee².*] In *Eng. law*: (a) A holding of lands in fee simple; freehold. (b) Freehold lands exempted from all services, but not from homage.

frank-farm (frangk'farm), *n.* [*< frank² + farm.*] In *Eng. law*, lands or tenements

changed in the nature or the tenure by feoffment, etc., from knight-service to certain yearly service.

frank-fold (frangk'fōld), *n.* [*< frank² + fold.*] In *Eng. law*, a liberty to fold sheep, as the right of a landlord to fold sheep on the land of his tenant; faldage.

Frankfort black. See *black*.

frank-hearted (frangk'hār'ted), *a.* Having a frank, candid disposition.

The frank-hearted monarch full little did rot

That she smiled, in his absence, on brave Lancaster.

Scott, *Bridal of Trillem*, l. II.

frank-heartedness (frangk'hār'ted-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of having a frank or candid disposition. *Craig*.

Frankify (frangk'ki-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Frankified*, ppr. *Frankifying*. [*< Frank², 1, + -fy.*] To give a Frankish or French appearance or seeming to; Frenchify. [Rare.]

As for Frankifying their own names, the Greeks do it worse than we do.
Lord Strangford, *Letters*, p. 125.

frankincense (frangk'in-sens), *n.* [Formerly also *frankincense*; *< ME. frankincens, frankincense, franc encens, < OF. franc encens, < ML. francum incensum*, lit. pure incense, 'pure' being one of the senses of *ML. francus* and *OF. franc*: see *frank² and incense*.] 1. An aromatic gum resin yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia*, much used from ancient times, especially for burning as incense in religious observances. See *olibanum*. Also called *gum thus*.

When thou wilt schryven hem, thou taken fyre, and sette it beynde hem and casten therin poudre of *franc encens*.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 122.

The priest shall burn . . . all the frankincenses thereof: it is an offering made by fire unto the Lord. Lev. II. 15.

The tree which beareth frankincense hath a trunk or body written about, and putteth forth boughs and branches, like for all the world to the maple of Pontus.
Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xii. 14.

Hence—2. Some other resin resembling *olibanum* in any way. The common frankincense of druggists is the concrete turpentine which collects upon the trunks of the pines in the turpentine-lands of the southern United States. It is a semi-opaque pale-yellow resin, and is used in the composition of plasters. A similar resin from the *Pinus Teda* was formerly used in the churches of Europe as a substitute for *olibanum*.

Frankish (frangk'kish), *a.* [*< ME. Frankish, Frankisch; < et. AS. Fræncisc > E. French: see French*] = *OHG. Fränkisch*, *MHG. Fränkisch*, *G. Fränkisch* (*ML. Franciscus*); as *Frank¹ + -ish*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the Franks.

Their [the Karlings] dominion marked the predominance of the eastern part of the Frankish realm.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 5.

2. Of or pertaining to European: said with reference to the Oriental use of *Frank¹*.

franklandite (frangk'lan-dīt), *n.* [After the English chemist *Frankland*.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, allied to *ulexite*, found in Peru.

frank-law (frangk'lā), *n.* [*< frank² + law.*] Free or common law, or the rights a person enjoys under it.

franklin (frangk'lin), *n.* [*< ME. franklen, frankleyn, francleyn, < OF. *frankeleyn, francleyn, ML. franchilanus, accom. of a theoretical G. *frankling (cf. franking). < ML. francus, frank, free (see frank², a.), + -ling.* The same termination, similarly changed, appears in *chamberlain*, *chamberlain*, *q. v.* Hence the proper name *Franklin*.] 1. A freeman.

First he [Joseph] was here als our thain,

Bot now es he for al frankelins.

Cursor Mundi, l. 577.

2. Formerly, in England, a freeholder; a yeoman; originally, a person distinguished from the common freeholder by the extent of his possessions, and by his eligibility to the dignities of sheriff, knight of the shire, etc.; in later times, a small landholder.

Put wel beloved and famuller was he [a friar]

With *frankleyns* over al in his cuntre.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 518.

Provide me presently

A riding suit, no costlier than would fit

A franklin's housewife. Shak., *Cymbeline*, III. 2.

In everything that relates to science, I am a whole encyclopaedia behind the rest of the world. I should have accurately cut a figure among the *franklins*, or country gentlemen, in King John's days.
Lamb, *Essays*, p. 47.

frankling, *n.* See *franklin*.

Frankling, libertus, municeps. *Levins*, *Manu. Vocab.*

Franklinian (frangk'lin'i-an), *a.* [*< Franklin (see def.) + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to Benjamin Franklin (1706-90): as, the Franklinian experiments in electricity.

The whole science of electricity, as far as it is known, according to the Franklinian theory.

Delany, *Am. Mag. Eng. (trans.)*, p. 300.

Franklinic (frangk'lin-ik), *a.* [*< Franklin (see Franklinism) + -ic.*] In *elect.*, frictional: an epithet applied to electricity excited by friction.

Lectures on Electricity (Dynamic and Franklinic).

Fall, Med. Cal., p. 12.

Franklinism (frangk'lin-izm), *n.* [*< Franklin (see Franklinic) + -ism.*] Same as *frictional electricity*. See *electricity*.

It has also been called "frictional" electricity, from the mode of its production; and also "Franklinic" electricity, *see Franklinism*. E. C. Mann, *Psychol. Med.*, p. 388.

Franklinite (frangk'lin-it), *n.* [*< Franklin (see def.) + -ite.*] An oxid. of iron, zinc, and manganese, belonging to the spinel group. It occurs in octahedral crystals and rounded grains, of a black color and metallic luster; it resembles magnetite, but is feebly if at all magnetic. It is found in New Jersey near the village of Franklin or Franklin Furnace (whence the name), associated with the same oxid. zincite, the zinc silicate willamite, the manganese silicates rhodochite and tephroite, and other species.

Franklinization (frangk'lin-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< Franklinize (< Franklin (see Franklinic) + -ize) + -ation.*] The therapeutic application of frictional electricity.

Another method that may be applied during the day is general franklinization. Med. News, 1. 609.

Frankly (frangk'h), *adv.* 1. In a frank or unreserved manner; without reserve or disguise; candidly: as, to confess one's faults frankly.

He owned me frankly he had been much imposed upon by those false accounts of things he had heard in the country. Addison, *Conversation of the Foxhunter*.

2. Freely; without hindrance or restraint; willingly. [Now rare.]

When they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. Luke vii. 42.

O, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance
As frankly as a pin. Shak., *M. for M.*, III. 1.

Her father and myself (lawful exclaim)
Will so bestow ourselves that, seeing, unknown,
We may of their encounter frankly judge. Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 1.

=Syn. See *frank*, 2.

Frank-marriage (frangk'mar'sh), *n.* [ME. *franke marriage*. *< OF. franc mariage*: see *frank* and *marriage*.] In *old Eng. law*, an estate of inheritance given to a man together with his wife (being a daughter or near relative of the donor), and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten, to be held free of service other than fealty, to the fourth generation.

But you will gift gently, sire, of myne, . . .
With my fair daughter in *franke marriage*
For other have non descended of my lyne. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1306.

Frankness (frangk'nes), *n.* 1. Plainness of speech; candor; openness; ingenuousness: as, he told me his opinion with *frankness*.

With this candour does the gentleman speak of himself and others. The same frankness runs through all his conversation. Steele, *Spectator*, No. 9.

The ease of his manner freed me from painful restraint in the frankness, as correct as cordial, with which he treated me drew me to him. Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xv.

Frederick of Prussia said with a commendable frankness that he always found the God of battles on the side of the strongest regiment. Sumner, *Orations*, I. 55.

2. Liberality; bounteousness.

He [Verrius] was expensive, and kept a great table, and often presented the king for money with a freedom which his majesty's own frankness indulged. Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, III. 1.

Frank-pledge (frangk'plej), *n.* [*< OF. franc plege*: see *frank* and *pledge*.] In *old Eng. law*: (a) A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen; specifically, an early English system by which the members of each decennary or tithing, composed of ten households, were made responsible for one another, so that if one of them committed an offense the other nine were bound to make reparation.

The Articles of the View of Frank-pledge were part of the Common Law, but were also enacted in Acts of Parliament, and were added to from time to time, as fresh circumstances arose. Quoted in *English Glde* (E. E. T. S.) Int., p. xxi.

The association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the tithing or frankpledge. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 41.

Why that has observed the common responsibility of the dwellers in a Chinese street for the preservation of order in that street, has not been reminded of the old Saxon frank-pledge? Science, VI. 479, Supp.

(b) A member of a decennary thus bound in pledge for his neighbors. (c) The decennary or tithing itself.

Frank-service (frangk'ser'vis), *n.* Service performed by freemen.

Frank-tenant (frangk'ten'ant), *n.* A freeholder. Stimson.

Frank-tenement (frangk'ten'ē-ment), *n.* In *Eng. law*: (a) The possession of the soil by a freeman. Hence—(b) An estate of freehold.

fransicalt, *a.* [*< fransy (= frenzy) + -ic-al.* Cf. *frantic*.] Frantic. Davies.

A certain fransicalt maladic they call Love.

Sir P. Sidney, *Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

fransyt, *n.* See *frenzy*.

frantic (fran'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *frantick*, *frantick*, *frantik*, also *phrantick*, *phrentick*; *< ME. frentik*, *frentik*, *< OF. frenetique*, *F. frenetique* = *Pr. frenetic* = *Sp. frenético* = *Pg. It. frenetico*, *< ML. freneticus*, *L. phreneticus* or *phreniticus* (whence *E. also phrenetic*), *< Gr. φρενιτικός*, correctly *φρενιτικός*, mad, suffering from inflammation of the brain (phrenitis), *< φρενις*, inflammation of the brain, *< φρεν* (φρεν-), the brain: see *phrenitis*. Cf. *franz* = *frenzy*, and *frenetic* = *phrenetic*.] I. *a.* 1. Mad; raving; wild; distracted: as, *frantic* with fear or grief. "We artow wyse," quod she to Witte, "any wydomes to telle To sisterwes or to fells that frantik ben of wittes!" *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 6.

Shall she wild words of this distemper d man,
Frantic with age and sorrow, make a breach
Betwixt your majesty and me?

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, IV. 2.

Some few hours more
Spent here would turn me apish, if not *frantic*.

Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, IV. 2.

2. Characterized by violence and mental disorder; springing from madness or distraction. Blood to blood, self against self: O, preposterous And *frantic* outrage! Shak., *Rich. III.*, II. 4.

About this time a *frantick* Opinion was held by one Peter Bourchet, a Gentleman of the Middle Temple, That it was lawful to kill them that opposed the Truth of the Gospel. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 349.

To violate even prejudices which have taken deep root in the minds of a people is scarcely expedient, to think of extirpating natural appetites and passions is *frantic*. Macaulay, *Mitford's Hist. Greece*.

=Syn. 1. Distracted, infatuate, frenzied, raging. II. *n.* A frenzied person; a madman.

Fantastic *frantike*, that would innovate,
And every moment change the form of state
Sulcester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Week*, II. The Captives.

Have I put on this habit of a *frantic*,
With love as full of fury, to beguile
The nimble eye of watchful jealousy?

Middleton and Rowley, *Changeling*, IV. 3.

frantict (fran'tik), *v. t.* [*< frantick, a.*] To run about frantically.

Fast [the needle] frantict up and down from side to side, And: stress beats his crystal d lyre case. Quarles, *Emblems*, v. 4.

frantically (fran'tik-ul-i), *adv.* In a frantic or furious manner; madly; wildly.

frantically (fran'tik-li), *adv.* Same as *frantically*. Fie, fie, how *frantically* I squall my talk! Shak., *III. And*, III. 2.

frantic-mad (fran'tik-mad), *a.* Quite mad; raving mad. Fast came I, now reason is past care,
And *frantic-mad* with exultant mood. Shak., *Sonnets*, cxlv.

franticness (fran'tik-nēs), *n.* The state of being frantic; distraction; frenzy.

franz (fran'zi), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *frenzy*.

franz (fran'zi), *a.* [*< franz, n.*, with modified sense of *frantic, a.*] Cross; fretful. [Prov. Eng.]

Her hair won't curl all I can do with it, and she's so *franz* about having it put up! *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I. 2.

frap (frap), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *frapped*, pp. *frapping*. [In def. I., 1, a var. of earlier *frappe*, *q. v.*; in def. I., 2, directly *< F. trapper*, strike, knock, naut. six, fast: see *frap*.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; smite. [Prov. Eng.]

Whose heart was *frapped* with an surpassing awe, as neither tear nor word could issue forth. *Palmer of Plaisance*, II. sig. B. 6.

2. Naut., to secure by many turns of a lashing. At length, John succeeded, after a hard struggle, in smothering it the snail, and *frapping* it with long pieces of sheet. R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 255.

II. *intrans.* To fly into a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

frap (frap), *n.* [*< frap, v.*] A violent fit of rage. [Prov. Eng.]

frapet, *v. t.* [ME. *frapen*, *< OF. fraper*, *frapper* *F. frapper*, *Fr. fraper*, strike; prob. of Teut. origin, ult. *< Jap. q. v.*] Same as *frap*, 1.

With myn an I schal hem *frapen*,
Ther schal no Sarayn escape.

Richard Over de Lion, l. 212.

frapet, *n.* [ME. *frape*, *frappa*, a crowd; of *E. dial. fraps*, noise, perhaps *< OF. fraper*, *frapper*, *F. frapper*, strike; see *frape, v.*] A company; a crowd; a multitude; a rabble; a mob.

My faire suster Polyxene.

Cassandro, *Romeo*, or any of the *frapet*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 410.

He . . . flyghtes with alle the *frappe* a furlange of ways,
felled tole appene felde with his faire wapene.

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 2001.

fraplet, *v. t.* [Freq. of *frap*, *fraps*.] To bluster. The lamentable plight of the east provinces under Valens deceived by his courtiers, and making much of these *frapping* lawyers and pettioggers.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1606).

Controwle you once, then you begin to *fraple*.

Ashmole's *Theatrum Chemicum Brit.* (1652), p. 284.

fraplet (frap'lör), *n.* [*< fraple, v.*, + *-let*.] A blusterer; a rowdy.

I say to thee thou art rude, debauched, impudent, coarse, unpublish, a *fraplet*, and base. B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, IV. 1.

frapling (frap'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fraple, v.*] Quarrelling; strife.

Idiomous in *frapping* prompt,

What mean'st thou thus to prate?

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 28.

frappé (fra-pä'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *frapper*, strike, smite; see *frap, v.*] Made very cold by the application of ice; said of wine, and, in French restaurants, of water: as, a carafe *frappée*, a water-bottle filled and artificially frozen.

frappet, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A term of endearment.

Why, my little *frappet* you, I heard thy uncles talk of thy riches, that thou hadst hundreds a year.

Wildeau, *Miscell. of Enforced Marriage*, v.

frapping (frap'ing), *p. a.* [Pr. of *frap, v.*, *q. v.*] Fretful; peevish. [Prov. Eng.]

frappish, *a.* [Var. *frappish*, *q. v.*; equiv. to *frapping*; *< frap* + *-ish*.] Fretful; peevish. Kennett, MS. *Landdowne*, 1633. (*Halswell*.)

frary, *n.* [ME., also *frery*; *< OF. fratrie*, *F. fratrie*, *< MJ. fratria*, a brotherhood, fraternity, *< L. frater*, brother; see *frater*.] A brotherhood; a fraternity.

The order of toles . . .

Nombre of this *frary*, is iv. and iij.

Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 164.

We be all of a *frary*.

I am your awine brother.

The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 26).

Fraseria (frä'zēr-ä), *n.* [NL., named after John Fraser, an English botanist (1750-1817).] A North American genus of gentianaceous plants, having a single erect stem from a mostly biennial thick bitter root, and numerous usually dull-white flowers. There are 8 species, of which *F. carolinensis* is the only one that is found in the Atlantic States. Its root, known as *American columbo*, resembles gentian in its properties, and is used as a tonic.

frasier (frä'ziör), *n.* [*< OF. frasier*, *frasier*, *F. frasier*, a strawberry plant, *< fraser*, a strawberry; see *frasier*.] In *her.*: (a) A strawberry-plant, perhaps used only in the arms of the family of Fraser as a rebus. (b) A cinquefoil, a supposed representation of a strawberry-leaf.

fratch (frach), *v. t.* [*< ME. frachen*, creak.] 1. To creak, as a cart. Prompt, *Parr.*, pp. 76, 175.—2. To quarrel; brawl. [Prov. Eng.]

O, Donald, ye are just the man

Who when he gets a wife

Begin to *fratch*.

Miss Blamire, *Cumberland Songs*.

3. To sport; frolic. [Prov. Eng.]

fratch (frach), *n.* [*< fratch, v.*] 1. A quarrel or brawl.

I ha' never had no *fratch* done sin ever I were born wif any o' my like, thinows I ha' none now that's o' my makin'.

Dickens, *Hard Times*, x.

2. A rude, quarrelsome fellow.—3. A frolicsome child. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

fratcher (frach'er), *n.* A scold. Brockett, [Prov. Eng.]

fratchy (frach'i), *a.* [*< fratch* + *-y*.] Quarrelsome. [Prov. Eng.]

frater (frä'ter), *n.* [*< L. frater* = *E. brother*; see *fraternal*, *frat*, etc., and *brother*.] 1. A brother; a friar; a monk.—2. One who assumes the garb and character of a begging friar. See the extracts.

A *Frater* is a brother of as damned a broode as the rest; his office is to travell with a long wallet at his back, and

a black box at his girdle, wherein is a patent to beg for some Hospital or Spittle house.

Decker, Belman of London, sig. C, 3.

A *frater* goeth with a like licence to beg for some Spittlehouse or Hospital. Their pray is commonly upon poore women as they go and come to the Markets. Quoted in *Ibbotson Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 502.

Fratercula (frā-tēr'ku-lū), *n.* [*NL.*, appar. in allusion to the puffed-out beak or the swelling breast of the puffin (see *puffin*), < *L.* *fratercula*, used by Plautus in comic imitation, and with the sense, of *sororare*, swell up like (of the breasts), < *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater* = *E.* brother, as *sororare* < *soror* = *E.* sister.] A genus of marine diving-birds of the family *Alcidae*; the puffins or musked ducks. They have three-toed webbed feet, very short wings and tail, the bill exceedingly compressed and vertically ridged, with its gayly colored horny covering deciduous, a rosette at the angle of the mouth, and fleshy appendages at the throat. The common puffin is *F. arctica*, the horned puffin, *F. corniculata*. The tufted puffin, *F. eretia*, is sometimes placed in this genus, but now often called *Lunda eretia*. The genus gives name with some to a subfamily *Fraterculinae*. See *puffin*.

fratercule (frā-tēr'ku-lū), *n.* [*L.* *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater* = *E.* brother.] In ornith., a species or variety which differs from another only or chiefly in being of smaller size. [Rare.]

Most of the species of *Columbidae* or *Pteroclididae* are, as it were, duplicated. That is, there is another species differing except in size, one being the *fratercule*, or "little brother," of the other.

Coues, Birds of the Northwest, p. 723, 1874.

Fraterculinae (frā-tēr'ku-lī'ne), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Fratercula* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Alcidae*. See *Fratercula*.

frater-house (frā-tēr'houz), *n.* [*L.* *frater* + *house*; the first element, as also in the equiv. *fratry*, *fratry*, being assimilated to *L.* *frater*, brother (*ML.* *friar*), as if "domus in qua fratres una comedunt in signum mutui amoris" (the house in which the brethren eat together in token of mutual love). See *fratry*.] Same as *fratry*.

fraternal (frā-tēr'nāl), *a.* [= *F.* *fraternal* = *Fr. Sp.* *fraternal* = *It.* *fraternale*, < *ML.* *fraternitas*, < *L.* *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater* = *E.* brother; see *frater*.] Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; proceeding from or becoming to brothers; as, *fraternal interest*; a *fraternal embrace*.

Also, in my capacity and proportion, may do some of the manner offices of spiritual building, by prayers, and by holy discourses, and fraternal correction.

Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1850), I, 144.

Fraternal tenderness arose in all its warmth, and totally effaced from his (Joseph's) generous breast the impression of their ancient enmities. *H. Blair*, Works, I, 311.

—*Syn.* Brotherly, Fraternal. See *brotherly*.

fraternally (frā-tēr'nāl-i), *adv.* In a fraternal manner.

fraternate (frā-tēr'nāt), *v. t.* [*L.* *fraternus*, brotherly, + *E.* *-ate*.] To fraternize. *Jefferson*. [Rare.]

fraternation (frā-tēr'nā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *fraternatus* + *-ion*. Cf. *ML.* *fraternacōn*], equiv. to *L.* *fraternitas* (a society). Fraternization. *Jefferson*. [Rare.]

fraternisation, fraternise, etc. See *fraternization, etc.*

fraternism (frā-tēr'nizm), *n.* [*L.* *fraternus*, brotherly (see *fraternize*), + *E.* *-ism*.] Fraternization. *Jefferson*. [Rare.]

fraternity (frā-tēr'ni-ti), *n.*; *pl.* *fraternities* (-tiz). [*L.* *fraternitas*, < *OF.* *fraternité*, *F.* *fraternité* = *Sp.* *fraternidad* = *Pg.* *fraternidade* = *It.* *fraternità*, < *L.* *fraternitas*, a brotherhood, a fraternity, < *L.* *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater* = *E.* brother; see *fraternal, frater, brother*.] 1. The relationship of a brother; the condition of being a brother or of being brothers; brotherhood. *F. Phillips*, 1766. Hence — 2. That mutual interest and affection which is characteristic of the fraternal relation; brotherly regard and sympathy for others, regardless of relationship by blood; brotherhood in general.

For you I have only a comrade's constancy. A fellow soldier's frankness, fidelity, *fraternity*. If you like, a neophyte's respectful submission to his hierophant, nothing more.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xviii.

The first aspect in which Christianity presented itself to the world was as a declaration of the *fraternity* of men in Christ.

Lecky, *Europ. Moral*, II, 19.

3. A body of men associated by some natural tie, as of common interest or character, of common business or profession, or by some formal tie, as of organization for religious or social purposes; a company; a brotherhood; a society; as, a *fraternity* of monks; a college *fraternity*.

In ye begynnyng it is ordeyned yaf yis *fraternite* shal be holden, at ye Chirche of seint Botolph forseyde, on ye sonday next folowande ye Epiphany of oure lorde.

English Glode (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

With what terms of respect knaves and wots will speak of their own *fraternity*?

South, *Bermans*.

Their first charter, in which they are styled *Peyntours*, was granted in the 6th of Edward IV., but they had existed as a *fraternity* long before.

Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, I, iv.

The constitutions of many college *fraternities* are now open to the inspection of *fraternities*, the most vigorous publish detailed accounts of their conventions and social gatherings.

The Century, XXXVI, 759.

4. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an organization of laymen for pious or charitable purposes, as the special worship of Christ, the honor of the Virgin Mary or of particular saints, the care of the distressed, sick, or dead, etc. Also called *confraternity*, *guild*, or *volatility*. = *Syn.* 3 and 4. Association, circle, sodality, league, clan.

fraternization (frā-tēr'nī-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *fraternization* = *Pg.* *fraternização*; as *fraternize* + *-ation*.] The act of fraternizing, or of associating and holding fellowship as brethren. Also spelled *fraternisation*.

This was the beginning of a series of *fraternizations* among the churches of New Albin.

The Century, XXV, 53.

fraternize (frā-tēr'nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fraternized*, ppr. *fraternizing*. [*F.* *fraterniser* = *Sp.* *fraternizar* = *It.* *fraternizzare*, < *ML.* *fraternizare*, < *L.* *fraternus*, brotherly; see *fraternal*.] 1. *intrans.* To associate, sympathize, or hold fellowship as brothers; hold brotherly intercourse; have sympathetic relations.

I am jealous of your *fraternizing* with Bowles, when I think you relish him more than Burns or my old favourite Cowper.

Keble, *To Coleridge*.

II. *trans.* To bring into fraternal association or into sympathy. [Rare.]

A regular correspondence for *fraternizing* the two nations had also been carried on by *Scots* in London with a great number of Jacobin *Scots* in France.

Burke, *Conduct of the Minority*.

It might have been reconciled and *fraternized* my soul with the new order.

Mrs. Browning.

Also spelled *fraternise*.

fraternizer (frā-tēr'nī-zēr), *n.* One who fraternizes, or desires to promote fraternization. Also spelled *fraterniser*.

Here again I join issue with the *fraternizers* and positively deny the fact.

Burke, *A Regicide Peace*, iv.

fratery, *n.* Same as *fratry*.

Fraticelli (frā-tī-sel'i), *n. pl.* [*It.*, little brothers, *pl.* dim. of *frate*, a monk, < *L.* *frater*, brother, *ML.* a friar, monk; see *frater*.] Same as *Fraticelli*.

fratraget, fratrage (frā-trā-jē, -trāj), *n.* [*ML.* *fratragetum*, < *frater*, a fraternity (cf. *fratry*), < *L.* *frater* = *E.* brother.] In law: (a) A young or brother's inheritance. (b) A partition of an estate among coheirs.

Fraticelli (frā-tī-sel'i), *n. pl.* [*ML.*, lit. little brothers, dim. of *L.* *frater*, *pl.* *fratres*, brother.] The common designation of a body of reformed Franciscans authorized by Pope Celestine V. in 1294, under the name of Poor Hermits, who afterward defied the authority of the popes, rejected the sacraments, and held that Christian perfection consists in absolute poverty. They were severely persecuted, but continued as a distinct sect until the fifteenth century. Also *Fraticelli*.

fratricidal (frā-trī-sī-dāl), *a.* [*L.* *fratricida* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or involving fratricide; as, a *fratricidal war*.

Wherefore should we leap,

On one hand, into *fratricidal* fight,

Or, on the other, into eternal night?

Whittier, *A Word for the Hour*.

fratricide (frā-trī-sīd), *n.* [*OF.* (also *F.*) *fratricide* = *Sp.* *fratricida*, < *L.* *fratricida*, one who murders a brother, < *frater* = *E.* brother, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cadere*, kill.] One who murders or kills a brother.

The infamous *fratricide* was presently thrown from his usurped throne.

W. L. Gifford, *Western Barbary*, p. 16.

Now, while the *fratricides* of France

Are trading on the neck of Rome.

Whittier, *To Plus IX*.

fratricide (frā-trī-sīd), *s.* [*OF.* (also *F.*) *fratricide* = *Sp.* *fratricida*, < *L.* *fratricida*, the murder of a brother, < *frater*, brother, + *-cida*, a killing, < *cadere*, kill.] The act of murdering or killing a brother.

The murderer the assizes after was condemned, and the law could but only hang him, though he had committed *fratricide* and *fratricide*.

Howell, *Letters*, iv, 43.

fratry, *s.* Same as *fratry*.

The true kitchen being a building with great square fireplaces, communicating through hatchways with both the *fratry* of the choir monks and the hall of the convent.

Athenaeum, Sept. 22, 1884, p. 301.

fraud (frād), *n.* [*ME.* *fraud*, *fraude*, < *OF.* *fraude*, *F.* *fraude* = *Pr.* *frau* = *Sp.* *fraude*, < *L.* *fraus* (*fraud*), *OL.* *frūs*, a cheating, deceit, guile, fraud, delusion, error, etc. Perhaps connected with *Skt.* *dhūrta*, shrewd, knavish, < *√ dhrar*, bend or make crooked, harm by deceit; with this root are connected *E.* *deceive*, *deceit*, *deceitful*, etc.] 1. An act or course of deception deliberately practised with the view of gaining a wrong or unfair advantage; deceit; trick; an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured.

Scho kayres to Karelone, and kaweite hir a valle, Askes thate the habite in the honoure of Criste, And alle for falsede, and fraude, and fere of hir loverde!

North, *Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), I, 3012.

The *fraud* of men was ever so, Since summer first was heavy.

Shak., *Much Ado*, II, 3 (song).

Where *fraud* is permitted and countenanced, or has no law to punish it, the honest dealer is always undone.

Seyt, *Gulliver's Travels*, I, 4.

For when success: lover's tolls attends, Few ask if force or *fraud* attained his ends.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, II, 34.

2. Specifically, in law, an artifice employed by one person for the purpose of deceiving another, to the prejudice of his right; the causing or making use of the error of another for the attainment of an illegal object. *Puchta*, ii., fol. 6. It includes the securing or disposing of property with dishonest intent to impair the rights or remedies of its owner or of a creditor of its owner, and the unjust and unconscionable use of a technical legal advantage which equity forbids.

3. A position artfully contrived to work damage or prejudice; a snare.

Cesar was informed of all their plots; he knew their designments, their places, their open and secret devices, and turned the enemies *fraud* to his own destruction.

Guicciardini, tr. of *Annals of Tacitus*, p. 22.

To all his angels he proposed To draw the proud King Ahab into *fraud*, That he might fall in Ramoth.

Milton, *P. R.*, I, 371.

4. A deceiver; a cheat; a pretender; also, a fraudulent production; something intended to deceive. [*Collog.*, U. S.] Actual fraud, or fraud in fact, a fraud in which there is an actual wrongful intent to deceive or take advantage of deception; a false representation of fact, made with a knowledge of its falsehood, or in reckless disregard of its truth or falsity, with the intent and effect of inducing another to act thereon. — Constructive fraud, legal fraud, an act or course of conduct which, if sanctioned by law, would either in the particular case or in common experience secure an unconscionable advantage, irrespective of the existence or evidence of actual intent to defraud. Thus, if a trustee takes a conveyance to himself of the trust property, though on paying what he deems its full value into the trust fund, the transaction is constructively fraudulent as to any beneficiaries not having full knowledge, and intelligently and freely assenting, even though his estimate of the value was fair and just; because to sanction such a use of the power of a trustee would in general produce results in legal effect equivalent to actual fraud. — Pious fraud. (a) A fraud or deception practised with the intention of promoting some good object or of sparing pain to the person deceived; a kindly deception.

May is a pious fraud of the almanac.

Louvill, *Under the Willows*.

(b) A person who talks piously, but is not pious at heart; a religious humbug. [*Collog.*] — Statute of Frauds, an English statute of 1677, reenacted in varying forms nearly all of the United States, requiring written memoranda to make valid many classes of contracts: the statute being named from its intent to put an end to frauds and perjuries in claiming contracts to have been actually made in cases where there had been only negotiations. — *Utmost Frauds Act*. See act = *Syn.* 1. Deceit, Deception, Fraud (see *deceit*); circumvention, imposition, cheat, cheating.

fraudt (frād), *v. t.* [*ME.* *frauden*, < *OF.* *frauder*, *F.* *frauder* = *Pr.* *OSp.* *fraudar* = *It.* *fraudare*, < *L.* *fraudare*, cheat, defraud, < *frus* (*fraud*), fraud; see *fraud*, *n.* Cf. *defraud*.] To cheat; defraud.

The hire of your workmen . . . that is *fraudt* of you.

Wyclif, *Jas. v.*, 4.

fraudful (frād'fūl), *a.* [*ME.* *fraudful*; < *fraud* + *-ful*.] Full of fraud; characterized by fraud in act or intent; trickish.

The welfare of us all Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man.

Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, II, 1.

No man can Proteus cheat, but Proteus leave Thy *fraudful* arts, and do not thou deceive.

Dryden, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, 6.

From this cursed Hour the *Fraudful* Dame Of sacred Truth usurps the Name.

Prior, *Truth and Falshood*.

fraudfully (frād'fūl-i), *adv.* In a *fraudful* manner; dishonestly; treacherously. *Johnson*.

fraudless (frād'les), *a.* [*(Fraud* + *-less*).] Free from fraud. *Craig*.

fraudlessly (frá'd-lee-si), *adv.* In a fraudless manner.

fraudlessness (frá'd-lee-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being fraudless.

fraudsmen (frá'dz-men), *n.*; pl. **fraudsmen** (-men). [Apparently a mere nonce-word framed as a parallel to *tradesman*.] A trickster; a fraudulent person.

You shall not easily discern between a tradesman and a fraudsmen. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, II, 240.*

fraudulence (frá'du-lens), *n.* [*< OF. fraudulencia = Sp. Pg. fraudulencia = It. fraudolencia, < L. fraudulencia, fraudulencia, < fraudulentus, fraudulent; see fraudulent.*] The quality of being fraudulent; dishonesty; trickery.

Though the Egyptians lost what they had lent them, yet it was without any fraudulence or injustice on their part who were the borrowers. *South, Works, V, vii.*

Euryalus in Virgil wins the race by downright fraudulence. *W. Harte, tr. of Sixth Thebaid of Statius, note.*

fraudulency (frá'du-len-si), *n.* Same as *fraudulencia*.

fraudulent (frá'du-lent), *a.* [*< ME. fraudulent, < OF. fraudulent = Sp. Pg. fraudulent = It. fraudolente, fraudolento, < L. fraudulentus, cheating, fraudulent, < frau (fraud-), fraud.*] 1. Involving or characterized by fraud; proceeding from or founded on fraud; deceitful; as, a fraudulent bargain.

Philosophy we are warned to take heed of; . . . that philosophy which to bolster heresy or error casteth a fraudulent show of reason upon things which are indeed unreasonable. *Hosker, Eccles. Polity, III, 8.*

One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his fraudulent policy from it; Machiavelli's *Prince*. *Mauvelay, Machiavelli.*

2. Planning or using fraud; given to the practice of fraud.

Sin is fraudulent, and beguileth us with evil under the show of good. *Hosker, Eccles. Polity, V, App. I.*

Many, who are very just in their dealings between man and man, will yet be very fraudulent or rapacious with regard to the public. *Clarke, Works, II, cxlviii.*

Fraudulent bankruptcy, the wilful cheating of creditors by means of fraudulent practices on the part of an insolvent; a bankruptcy in which the insolvent is accessory to the diminution, by alienation, abstraction, or concealment, of the funds divisible among his creditors, with fraudulent intent. **Fraudulent conveyance**. See *conveyance*. **Statute of Fraudulent Conveyances**. See *statute*. *Syn. Deceitful, etc. (see deceptions), dishonest, designing, unfair, knavish, guileful.*

fraudulently (frá'du-lent-ly), *adv.* In a fraudulent manner; by fraud.

He [a holy man] dares no more deal unjustly or fraudulently with his neighbour than he dares to neglect his daily prayers and press us into God. *Sp. Beatus, Works, II, xcv.*

Upon any insolvent, they ought to suffer who were weak enough to lend upon bad security, or they who fraudulently held out a security that was not valid. *Booke, Rev. in France.*

fraudentness (frá'du-lent-ness), *n.* The quality of being fraudulent. *Bailey, 1727.*

fraught (frá't), *n.* [*< ME. fraught, fraugt, fragt, a load, cargo, freight, freight-money (in this sense with a var. freight, freyt, freythe; see quot. under def. 2), < D. vracht = MLG. vracht, vracht, vracht, LG. vracht (> G. vracht = Dan. vracht = Sw. frakt), a load, cargo, freight, appar. orig. the freight-money, = OHG. freht, gain, profit, reward (> G. fricht, earn, gain), prob. = Goth. as if *fra-ahits, < fra- = OHG. far-, fir- = AS. for-, E. for-1, + Goth. ahits = OHG. iht = AS. iht, property, possessions, lit. what is owned, < Goth. aigan = AS. aigan, have, own; see one, own1. From the LG. come OF. frant, fret, F. fret = Pg. fret = Sp. fret = ML. fretta, fretta, freight, freightage, to which is due the change of vowel, from *fraught* to late ME. and mod. E. *freight*; see *freight*.] 1. A load; cargo; freight (of a ship).*

Ful of synne is my seek; sack!

To the preest y wote shewe that *fraughte*,

My schip is chargid al with to wreke. *Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. 8), p. 70.*

But *fraughte* more worthe then all the warre of Inde. *Puttenham, Parthenades, x.*

As the bark that hath discharged her *fraught*.

Shak., Tit. And., I, 2.

2. The sum paid for the transportation of a load or cargo. Compare *freight-money*.

My fader had not to pay to the master of the ship for the *fraught*. *Gesta Romanorum, p. 80.*

Freight of carriage [var. *freyt* or *freithe* K., *freight* or *carriage*, P., *veclura*.] *Prompt Parv., p. 177.*

fraught (frá't), *v.* [*< ME. fraughten, fraughten, rare except in the pp. fraught, which remains the most common form (in the fig. sense) in mod. E.; = D. be-vaechten = MLG. vrachten = G.*

vaechten, < Dan. *fragte* = Sw. *frakta*, *lode*, *load*, *fraught*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To load; load; freight; freight (a ship).

These merchants have don *fraught* here schippes newe. *Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I, 73.*

Something will come along to *fraught* your bark. *Manniner, Renegado, v, 4.*

Here did the shepheard seeke
Where he his little boate might safely hide.
Till it was *fraught* with what the world beside
Could not outvalew.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II, 5.
Godwin gave counsel to send him [swane] 50 ships
fraught with soldiers. *Milton, Hist. Eng., VI.*

2. Figuratively, to fill; store; charge.

Saint Anthony,
A man with valour *fraught*,
The champion of fair Italy.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I, 30).

Such comfort to us here your letter gives
Fraught with brisk Racy Verses
Convey, And to Verona sent me to Jersey

The breeze
Came *fraught* with kindly sympathies
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

[Now used only in the past participle.]
II. *intrans.* To form or make up the freight of a vessel; constitute a vessel's freight or cargo.

It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
The *fraughting* souls within her.

Shak., Tempest, I, 2.

(In some editions the reading is *fraughting*.)
fraught (frá't), *p. a.* Freightened; laden; loaded; charged; replete; chiefly in figurative use; as, a vessel richly *fraught* with goods from India; a scheme *fraught* with mischief.

fraughtage (frá'táj), *n.* [*< fraught + -age, cf. freightage.*] Freight; cargo.

Our *fraughtage* is
I have convey'd aboard. *Shak., C. of E., IV, 1.*

fraught-money, *n.* Money paid for freight or for transportation of goods.

Ye *fraught money*, maulen
Lernin, Manly Vocab. (L. E. T. 8), p. 10.

fraunchiser, *n.* and *v.* See *franchise*.

Fraunhofer's lines. See *line*.

fraxetin (frák-sé-tin), *n.* [*< Frax (fraxinus) + -et + -in2.*] A substance (C₁₀H₈O₄) obtained by the action of dilute acids on fraxin.

fraxin (frák-sin), *n.* [*< L. fraxinus*], ash, + -in2.] A glucoside (C₂₁H₃₂O₁₃) found in the bark of the common ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and of the horse-chestnut.

Fraxinæ (frák-sin-é), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fraxinus*, of ash-wood, < *fraxinus*, ash.] A small tribe of the order *Oleaceæ*.

fraxinella (frák-si-nel-á), *n.* [NL., < F. *fraxinella* = Sp. *fraxinella*, *fraxinella* = Pg. *fraxinella* = It. *frasinella*, < L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree; see *Fraxinus*.] A common name for the cultivated species of *Dictamnus*, particularly *D. Fraxinella*.

Fraxinus (frák-si-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree, ash; see *fraxin2.*] A genus of deciduous trees, containing the common ash, and belonging to the natural order *Oleaceæ*. There are about 30 known species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, of which a dozen are found in the United States. The common ash of Europe, *F. excelsior*, is a handsome tree with a heavy, tough and compact wood of great value and employed for many purposes. Several varieties are cultivated for ornament. The flowering ash, *F. ornus*, is a small tree of the Mediterranean region, which yields a sweet excretion known as manna. Several of the American species are valuable for their timber and as shade trees. See *ash*.

fray (frá), *n.* [*< ME. fray, contention, dispute, assault, fear; an abstr. by apheresis, of affray, n., q. v.*] 1. An affray; a battle; an assault; a quarrel with violence.

Thou woldst bleed for manly mde,
And suffer many a cruel *fray*

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. 8), p. 11.

I come to tell you things which then is fallen,
After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought.

The fame that I cruse cherd,
The glory and deadly *fray*,
Shall fade away, and perish
Bryant, Ode for an Agricultural Celebration

Propp'd on their bulks, as on the apert survey
The growing combat, or assist the *fray*

Pope, R. of the L., v, 161.

2. A brawl; a riot; a mêlée.

But frequently after a *fray*, there began a great *fray* between men of the grooms and pages of the strangers, and of the archers of England.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I, 131.
4. Prin. Where are the vile beginners of this *fray*?
Ben. O noble prince, I can discover all
The unlucky manage of this fatal brawl.

Shak., R. and J., III, 1.

3. A chase; a hunt.

Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
Though many dearer, in this bloody *fray*.

Shak., I Hen. IV., v, 4.

All, on this cry being raised, were obliged to follow the *fray*, or chase, under pain of death.

Quoted in Child's Ballads, VI, 116.

-*Syn. Nicks, Brawl, etc.* See *quarrel*, *n.*

fray¹ (frá), *v.* [*< ME. fragen, fraien, contend, dispute, fight, put in fear; an abstr. by apheresis, of affray, n., q. v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put in fear; terrify; frighten; deter by fear.

If ye be so addicted to the letter, why *fray* ye the common people from the literal sense with this bug, telling them the letter sayeth?

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1880), (p. 244).

Their service he applies,
To aide his friendes, or *fray* his enimies.

Spenser, F. Q., I, I, 39.

It [the basilisk] *frayeth* away other serpents with the hissing. It goeth upright from the belly upward.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 266.

Sweet Phosphor, bring the day;
Thy light will *fray*
These horrid mists. *Quarles, Emblems, I, 14.*

2. To maltreat; misuse.

Made he thee nought? might he not blynde?
For our myche thou *frayed* that free;
Thou out his bodi no place was lene,
Bothe flesh & blood thou pullidst with thee.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 211.

II. *intrans.* To contend; combat; fight.

Dayly, with Diane ok a light and *fray*
And holden were. *Court of Love, I, 622.*

fray² (frá), *v.* [*< OF. frayer, frayer, frater, grate upon, rub, F. frayer = Pr. Sp. frapar = Pg. esfregar = It. fregare, < L. fricare, rub; see friction.*] I. *trans.* 1. To rub; grate. — 2. To rub away the surface of; fret, as cloth by wearing, or the skin by friction; especially, to ravel out the edge of, as a piece of stuff, by drawing out threads of the warp so that the threads of the weft make a kind of fringe: in this sense usually with *out*.

We know that a sensitive skin, *frayed* by much friction, becomes thickened and callous (if the friction is often repeated).

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 610.

I . . . looked upward, and saw a narrow belt or scarf of silver fire stretching directly across the zenith, with its loose, *frayed* ends slowly swinging to and fro down the slopes of the sky. *H. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 62.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To rub against something.

Ther myght a man haue schyn many a helme hurled on an hope, and many a shafte and sheldre *frayen* together.

Mechin (E. E. T. 8), II, 604.

2. To yield to rubbing or fretting; ravel out, as cloth.

"And pray, sir, what do you think of Miss Marland's gown?" "It is very pretty, madam," said he, gravely examining it, "but I do not think it will wash well; I am afraid it will *fray*." *Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, III.*

fray² (frá), *n.* [*< fray2, v. t.*] A fret or chafe in cloth, a cord, etc.; a place injured or weakened by rubbing; as, a *fray* in an angler's line.

Your pured lawns have *frays*, and cambrics bracks. *Middleton, Chaste Maid, I, 1.*

"Thy like a lowly fragment, as yet
Quite disposed of either *fray* or fret."

Herriot, Hamperides, p. 36.

fraying¹ (frá'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fray*¹, *v.*] 1. An alarm; a panic. — 2. Contention; struggle.

For Arthur was also fallen to ground with the *fraying* that had hurried to gether. *Merton (E. E. T. 8), II, 220.*

They do their endeavours to maintain their tyranny with deceipt, *frayings*, wiles, trawms, thrawings, and wicked conspiracies. *J. Walf, On John x.*

fraying² (frá'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fray*², *v.*] The velvet frayed or rubbed from a deer's antler.

A hart of ten,
I trow he be madam, or blame your men
For by his shot his carthes and his port,
His *frayings*, fewmet, in doth promise sport.

E. Tinson, and Shepherd, I, 2.

fray-maker (frá'mák-er), *n.* One who causes a *fray* or fight. [Rare.]

Constantine may by the law disarme and imprison peace-breakers, *fray-makers*, rioters and others, to prevent bloodshed, quarrels and preserve the public peace.

Francis, Treachery and Disloyalty, IV, 24.

frayment, *n.* [*< fray*¹ + -ment.] A fight. *Nares*. Also spelled *frayment*.

On Pan, who with his solenne *frayments* and tumults bringeth us over all things.

Chaloner, tr. of Martin Eusebius, sig. C.

fraynet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *frail*.

frail (frá-zil), *n.* [A Canadian-F. term, of obscure origin; perhaps a particular use of *F. frail*, cinders, calm, slack; or < *F. fraies*, a collar, ruff, in allusion to the way in which the

anchor-ice clings around the boulders at the bottom of a stream.] Anchor-ice. [Canada.]

It has been suggested that it may be due to the accumulation of *frail* or anchor-ice.

The *Gazette* (Montreal), March 17, 1888.

fret, *a.* A Middle English form of *free*.
freak¹ (frék), *n.* [Early mod. E. *freake* = Sc. *freak*, *froke*, *frik*; < ME. *frike*, *frike*, a bold man, a warrior, a man; < AS. *frea*, a bold man, a warrior, < *frec*, greedy, eager, bold (cf. *guth-frec*, eager for battle); see *freck*¹, *freak*¹. Cf. *freak*².] 1. A man, particularly a bold, strong, vigorous man.
Godus fremd may the *freake* frely be called
Alex. and Dindaneck (E. E. S., extra ser.), l. 1004.
As a *fepke* that he were, forth gan I walke.
Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 2.
A *Freake*, giganatulus
Lecius, Mump. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

2. A fellow; more commonly, a petulant young man. *Jameson*. [Scotch.]
Quod I, Loune, thou lels,
Ila, wald thou techt, quod the *freake*, we haue bot few
swordis.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 239.

freak² (frók), *n.* [First recorded in Spenser's time; origin uncertain; perhaps < ME. *frike*, *frike*, bold, vigorous, quick, eager, hasty, etc.; see *freck*¹, and cf. *freak*¹, esp. in def. 2.] 1. A sudden and apparently causeless change or turn of the mind; a wilful whim or vagary; a capricious notion or prank.
"Oh! but I fear the fickle *freaks*" (quoth shee)
"Of fortune false."
Spenser, F. Q., l. 19. 50.
She is so exquisitely restless and peevish that she quarrels with all about her, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.
If a man's action did not represent his character, but an arbitrary *freak* of some unaccountable power of unmotivated willing, why should he be ashamed of it or reproach himself with it? *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 110.

2. An abnormal object or production; a strange or curious result of real or apparent vagary; as, a *freak* of art or of nature.
Thy most magnificent and mighty *freak* [Catharine II.'s ice palace].
The wonder of the North. *Cowper*, Task, v. 190.
He gave his name as Ellis Rhinehart, a circus *freak*. . .
He is 33 inches in height.
Philadelphia Times, March 31, 1886.

Freak of nature, a monstrosity, a malformation; an abnormal organism; in the variety-show business, a person or an animal on exhibition as showing some strange deviation from nature, as a bearded woman or an albino. = *Syn.* Whimsy, humor, crotchety, quirk, vagary, antic, caper; *Freak, Whim, Prank*. The last three agree in representing causeless or unexpected personal peculiarities of conduct, and may be applied figuratively; as, a *freak* of nature. A *freak* is childish and perhaps sudden; a *whim* is eccentric; a *prank* is ludicrous or of the nature of a practical joke; as, the mad *pranks* of a Falstaff.

If a man was bestowed on the wretched adventurer, such as properly husbanded, might have supplied him for six months, it was instantly spent in strange *freaks* of sensuality.
Marquand, Boswell's Johnson.
I care not how men trace their ancestry,
To ape or Adam; let them please their whim.
Lousell, Under the Willows
Two children in two neighbour villages
Playing mad *pranks* along the heathy leas.
Tennyson, Circumstance.

freak² (frók), *v. i.* [*< freak*², *n.*] To gambol; frolic.
Then glad they left their covert lair,
And *freaked* about in the midnight air
J. R. Drake, Culpeper Fay at '93
freak³ (frók), *v. i.* [Var. of *freak*², simple form of *freckle*, *v.*; see *freck*², *freckle*.] To variegate; streak or fleck.
The white pink, and the pansy *freak'd* with jet.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 144.
Sables, of glossy black; and dark embrowned,
Or, beauteous, *freaked* with many a mingled hue
Thomson, Winter, l. 814.
The path was strewn with old elvish box-berries, gray mosses, brown leaves, *freaked* with fresh green shoots
S. Judd, Margaret, l. 1.

freak³ (frók), *n.* [*< freak*³, *v.*] A splash, fleck, or streak of color.
These quat *freaks* of russet (in an old book) tell of Montaigne.
Lousell, Study Windows, p. 262
freakful (frók'fúl), *a.* [*< freak*² + *-ful*.] Freakish; capricious.
Joye heard his vows and better'd his desire,
For by some *freakful* chance he made retire
From his companion, and set forth to walk
Keats, Lamia, l. 230

freakiness (frók'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being freaky; capriciousness.
No other species seems to show such peculiar *freak-ness* of character, both individually and locally.
P. Russell, Hunting Trips, p. 347.
freaking (frók'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freak*², *v.*] Freakish; eccentric. [Rare.]

Visited Sir J. Minnes, who continues ill, but he told me what a mad *freaking* fellow Sir Ellis Layton hath been, and is, and once at Antwerp was really mad.

Pepys, Diary, Jan. 25, 1664.

freakish (frók'ish), *a.* [*< freak*² + *-ish*.] Addicted to freaks; resulting from or caused by a freak; capricious; whimsical; fantastic.

Bless me! What *freakish* gambols have I play'd!
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Epil.

Thou wouldst have thought a fairy's hand
Twist poplars straight the cedar wand
In many a *freakish* knot had twined.
Scott, L. of L. M., ll. 1.

The *freakish* wind among the mists
Moulds them as sculptors mould the yielding clay.
Bryant, Tale of Clondland.

freakishly (frók'ish-li), *adv.* In a freakish manner; capriciously. *Bailey*, 1727.

freakishness (frók'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being freakish; capriciousness.

All *freakishness* of mind is checked;
He tamed, who foolishly aspires
Wordsworth, Rob Roy's Grave.

freaky (frók'i), *a.* [*< freak*² + *-y*.] Given to freaks; capricious; whimsical.

fream, *v. i.* [= F. *fremir*, rustle, shake, tremble, < L. *fremere*, rustle, murmur, roar; see *brim*.] To roar; make a din.
Huge floods lowly *freaming* from mountains lofty be
trowling.
Stanhurst, Enchid, iv. 160.

freesadower, *n.* See *friskadower*.

freater, *n.* An obsolete form of *fret*¹. *Ascham*.

freck¹ (frék), *a.* [Now only Sc., also written *freak*; < ME. *frik*, *frik*, *frik*, *frike*, *frieche*, bold, vigorous, lively, quick, < AS. *frec*, *frec*, greedy, eager, audacious, bold, = OD. *freck*, greedy, avaricious, miserly, D. *fiek*, *n.*, a miser, = MHG. *vrak* = OHG. *freh*, *freh*, greedy, avaricious, MHG. *vrach*, G. *freh*, audacious, bold, insolent, = Icel. *frokr*, greedy, voracious, = Sw. *freak* = Dan. *freak*, audacious, impudent, = Goth. *friks*, greedy, only in comp. *faihu-friks*, greedy for money, avaricious (*faihu* = AS. *feoh*, E. *fee*, money). Cf. *freak*¹, a man, and *freak*², a caprice.] 1. Eager; lively; quick; ready.
With lordes and with knyghtes kene
And other doghty men bynde (besides)
That war ful *freak* to fight *Minot*, Poems, p. 15.
freak as fyre in the flint
He in armes had hye hnt
Sir Degrevant, l. 1305.
Lone is better than the cole
To hem that of it is layn & *frike*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

2. Bold; audacious.
As Satanas the *frecche* the saule wule drecche [But
Satan the audacious will vex the soul].
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 75
Faughte with the *freckste* that to France longe.
Morle Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.
The Eagle is *frecked* fowle in fyve,
Ouer all fowles to wawe his wenge.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 221.

3. Active; vigorous; stout.
My floures ben fallen, and my *frike* age
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2204.
Fortune's cudgell, let me tell,
Is no a wille-waun, Sir.
The *freckest* whiles has own't her dought.
Picken, Poems (1783), p. 159

freck² (frék), *v. t.* [A later form of *freckle*, taken as the simple form; also *freak*³, *q. v.*] Same as *freckle*.

frecken (frék'n), *n.* [Also *fregon*; < ME. *frecken*, *fraken*, *frakyn*, pl. *friknes*, *fraknes*, < Icel. *friknur*, pl. = Sw. *fräkna* (pl. *fräkner*) = Dan. *fregne* (pl. *fregner*) = Norw. *frokna* (pl. *frenkor*, *fraknor*, *fruknaar*), also *frokle*, *freckle*. Cf. Gr. *τεπεκς*, sprinkled with dark spots. Cf. *freckle*.] A freckle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]
A few *fraknes* in his face yappreyn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1311.
Wrinkles, pimples, redde strokes, *frecknes*, haire, warts, nevus, luequitties. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 658.

freckened (frék'nd), *a.* [*< ME. fraknod*; < *frecken* + *-ed*.] Freckled.

freckle (frék'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *freckel*, *freckle*, *freckle*, a later form (with equiv. *-el* for *-en*) of *frecken*; see *frecken*.] 1. A brownish-yellow spot in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, or hands, either hereditary or produced by exposure to the sun. These spots usually occur in large number, and are due to increase in the pigment of the lower layers of the epidermis.
If there appeare in theyr fleche a gylsterunge whyte
as a blackishe, then it is but *freckles* growen vp in
the skynne; and he is cleane. *Bible* of 1561, Lev. xii.
The clear shade of tan, and the half a dozen *freckles*,
friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. Any small spot or discoloration; a fleck.

So far was he from the giving of any diligence to earthly things, that he seemed somewhat bespurred with the *freckles* of negligence.

Sir T. More, Life of Pious, in Utopia, Int., p. lxix.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see;
In those *freckles* live their savours.
Shak., M. N. D., l. 1.

freckle (frék'l), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *freckled*, *pp.* *freckling*. [*< freckle*, *n.*] 1. trans. To mark with freckles or spots: as, his face was *freckled* by the sun.
Striped like a zebra, *freckled* like a pard.
Keats, Lamia, l.

II. intrans. To become covered with freckles; as, the face *freckles* by exposure.

freckled (frék'ld), *p. a.* 1. Marked with freckles or spots: as, a *freckled* face. + 2. Marked with small, irregular, and not very distinct spots, resembling freckles on a face.
The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip, burnet, and green clover.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.
He's set his two sons on coal-black steeds,
Himself upon a *freckled* gray.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 309).

The crisp boughs of the pomegranate loaded with
freckled apples, and with here and there a lingering
let blossom
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 65.

Freckled sandpiper. See *sandpiper*.

freckledness (frék'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being freckled.

freckle-faced (frék'l-fäst), *a.* Having a face marked with freckles.

freckling (frék'ling), *n.* A spot; a fleck.
A deep volcanic yellow took the place
Of all her milder-mooned body's grace;
Made gloom of all her *frecklings*, streaks, and bars,
Eclipsed her crescents, and lick'd up her stars.
Keats, Lamia, l.

freckly¹ (frék'li), *a.* [*< freckle* + *-y*.] Marked or covered with freckles.
Thus on tobacco does he hourly feed,
And plumps his *freckly* cheeks with stinking weed.
Tom Brown, Works, l. 117.

freckly² (frék'li), *adv.* [*< freck*¹ + *-ly*.] 1. Hurriedly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]
Thane folous *freckly* one tote *freckles* ynewe,
And of the Romayns arrayed appone ryche steden.
Morle Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 1300.

2. Boldly; eagerly.
When thies batels full bold were to bent comyn,
Thay hurlit furth thro to the hegh land,
freckly there los found for to greue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3004.

freckness, *n.* [ME. **frecknes*, *freykenesse*; < *freck*¹ + *-ness*.] Eagerness; boldness; zeal.

freckny, *a.* [*< ME. frakny*; < *frecken* + *-y*.] Freckled.

fredon (fréd'ón), *n.* [F., a trill, < *fredonner*, trill.] In music, melodic embellishment; especially, a trill or a tremolo.

fredricite (fréd'ri-sit), *n.* [*< Sw. Fredrik* (M. L. *Fredericus*) + *-ite*; named by Sjögren from the particular shaft (called *Frederick's*) in which the mineral was found.] A variety of arsenical tetrahedrite, or tennantite, peculiar in containing some lead, silver, and tin, found at the Falun mine in Sweden.

fredstole, *n.* Same as *frithstool*.

free (fré), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. free*, *fre*, *freo*, also *fri*, *fry*, < AS. *fréo*, *frío*, *fri*, *fry* = OS. *fri* (in *frilic*, free-born) = OFries. *fri* = D. *erij* = M. G. *erri*, *erig*, *erig*, Lat. *fri* (> Icel. *fró*, *fri* = Sw. *Dan. fri*) = OHG. *fri*, MHG. *fri*, G. *fri* = Goth. *freis* (acc. m. *frijana*; stem *frija-*), free; orig. meaning appar. 'loved, spared, favored,' hence 'left at liberty'; in active sense, 'loving, sparing, generous': cf. Skt. *priya*, dear, < *< pri*, please. See the related words *friend*, *friday*, *Frigga*, etc.] I. a. 1. Not subjected to physical or moral restriction or control, either absolutely or in one or more particulars; able to act without external controlling interference; being at liberty: said of persons and of their acts or functions: as, *free* thought; a *free* conscience; *free* will or choice; the prisoner was set *free*; he was *free* to go or to stay.
Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ
hath made us *free* *Gal. v. 1.*
Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thought more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate;
Fix'd fate, *free* will, foreknowledge absolute.
Milton, P. L., l. 509.
So far as a man has a power to think or not to think, to
move or not to move, according to the preference or
determination of his own mind, so far is a man *free*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xii. 9.

2. Boldly; eagerly.

When thies batels full bold were to bent comyn,
Thay hurlit furth thro to the hegh land,
freckly there los found for to greue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3004.

freckness, *n.* [ME. **frecknes*, *freykenesse*; < *freck*¹ + *-ness*.] Eagerness; boldness; zeal.

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Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thought more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate;
Fix'd fate, *free* will, foreknowledge absolute.
Milton, P. L., l. 509.
So far as a man has a power to think or not to think, to
move or not to move, according to the preference or
determination of his own mind, so far is a man *free*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xii. 9.

2. Boldly; eagerly.

When thies batels full bold were to bent comyn,
Thay hurlit furth thro to the hegh land,
freckly there los found for to greue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3004.

Free Man! art thou only free to suffer and destroy thyself?
To a will free in the sense of unselfish we can attach no meaning whatever.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 97.

2. Unrestrained in movement; not constrained, as by fastenings, to remain in a certain position or to move in a certain direction: as, to get one's arm free; the free motion of a particle in space. See def. 17.—3. Specifically, not subject to arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic governmental control, but existing under a government and laws based on the consent, expressed or implied, of the majority of the governed; having civil liberty: as, a free state or people; a free church.

We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shak' pers' spake, the faith and morals hold
Which Bluff n held Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, xvi.

For a thousand years after Christ the Church of Ireland
was free. *By Chr Wordsworth, Church of Ireland*, p. 114.

By definition, a nation calling itself free should have no
jealousy of the executive, for freedom means that the nation,
the political part of the nation, wields the executive.
Boothell Eng Const., p. 346.

A free press might have been a great gain under the
despotism of the Roman Empire; it could not have made
political life under the Athenian democracy freer or more
open than it was. *R A Freeman, Amer Lects.*, p. 230.

4. Based on the principles of civil liberty; not
arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic: as, a free constitution
or government.

There can be no free government without a democratic
local branch in the constitution. *J. Adams.*

5. Characterized by liberty of action or expression;
unreserved, open, frank, ingenuous, etc.; often with the implication of undue liberty.

He was very free to talk with me, and first asked me
my business thither. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. i. 94.

Great with love to be free with the highest objects.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

The critics have been very free in their censures
Pelton.

He sees with pride her richer thought,
Her fancy's freer ranges. *Whittier, Among the Hills.*

6. Loose; at liberty; wild; often used in old
English poetry, mainly for alliteration, without
special significance.

The colour of this claunder cruturere ys to mene,
That ben carpenters vander Criste holy kirke to make
For lowede folke, godes foules and his free beates
Piers Plowman (C), xli. 249

He's parted her and her sweet life,
For pu in the rose and the fair lile,
For pu in them see fair and free
Duke of Werth's Three Daughters (Child's Ballads),
(II. 282)

And weel he kent that lady fair
Among her maidens free
The Gay Goshawk (Child's Ballads), III. 279

7. Unrestrained by decency; bold; indecent.

The free as Thais, still affect a fright
Congress, tr of Ovid's Art of Love.

Drank till he fested with all ease, and told
Free tales *Tennyson, Geraldine.*

Many of these poems are full of a solemn and deep devotion;
others are strangely coarse and free.
Tuckman, Span. Lit., II. 178.

8. Clear of obstruction or impediment; not
hindered or restricted; unobstructed: as, free
motion; the water has a free passage or channel;
a free field of action.

Free for us, that the word of the Lord may have free
course, and be glorified *2 Thes. III. 1.*

Free vent of words love a fire doth assuage
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 334.

They bore her . . . free-faced to the free air of heaven,
And laid her in the vault of her own kin.
Tennyson, Laver's Tale, iv.

In the treatment of typhus and typhoid fevers, the freest
ventilation, even to the extent of placing the patient in the
open air, reduces the mortality more than half, and greatly
shortens the time of recovery.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 393

9. Clear or exempt (from something); having
immunity: with from, or sometimes of: as,
free from disease, or from faults; a grove free
from underbrush.

These, my lord,
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never free of. *Shak., W. T. I. 2.*

The Countries that are freest from Excess of drinking
are Spain and Italy. *Hovell, Letters*, II. 64.

Keep free yourselves from envy, care, and strife,
You view the various turns of human life
Dryden, Pref. to the Univ. of Oxford, 1674, l. 7

The side corridors are generally free from figure-sculpture.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 356.

10. Open for use or enjoyment; generally accessible
or available; not appropriated; unre-

stricted: as, air and water are free; the ocean
is a free highway for all nations; a free library.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as free
For me as for you? *Shak., T. of the X. I. 2.*

Where wert thou when thy father play'd
In his free field, and pasture made,
A merry boy in sun and shade?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

11. Specifically, not encumbered with taxes
or customs-duties.

We are living under a system in which our imports
alone are free, our exports for some of the principal
markets not being free.

Quoted in *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 384

12. Gratuitous; without compensation or reward;
clear of equivalent or reciprocity: as,
free schools or education; a free table; a free
gift or service.

"I take it as free gift, then," said the boy,
"Not guerdon." *Tennyson, Geraldine.*

13. Liberal; not parsimonious or sparing; giving
or using, or disposed to give or use, generously
or abundantly: as, he is very free with
his money; a free patron of art.

As many as were of a free heart burnt offerings
2 Chron. XXIX. 31.

It is a very pretty place, the house commodious, the
gardens handsome, and our entertainment very free.
Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1670.

14. Invested with the rights or immunities (of);
having a right to the freedom, enjoyment, or
use (of): with of: as, a man free of the city of
London.

I was free of haunts umbrageous. *Keats.*

15. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without
compulsion.

Rauning the forest wide on counter free
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 12

Courageously, and with a free desire,
Attending but the signal to begin
Shak., Rich. II., I. 3

A spur to a free horse will make him run himself blind,
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 336.

16. Not holding strictly to rule or form or to
an original: as, a free drawing; a free translation;
a free fugue.

There is a winning freshness in the originals . . . that
escapes in translation, however free or however strict
Tuckman, Span. Lit., I. 130

17. Not attached or fixed; moving freely, or
able to do so; detached from some support:
as, the free larval form of an animal afterward
becoming fixed.

Within the arch is a framework or centering of wood
standing free. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 119

Specifically (a) In chem, not chemically combined with
any other body; at liberty to escape, as, free carbonic
acid gas.

The anaerobia, those (plants) . . . which thrive best in
the absence of free oxygen, and to which, in certain cases,
the use of free oxygen is fatal. *Engel, Bot.*, XIX. 51.

(b) In bot., not adnate to other organs, as, a free ovary
(that is, one not united with the calyx), a free placenta
(one detached from the walls of the ovary). It is some-
times used in the sense of distinct, or not adnate to ad-
jacent organs of the same kind. (c) In entom., unrestrained
in articulate movement, movable at the point of con-
tact.

The head is formed nearly as in *Prophanus*, but it is
less free, owing to the prominent angles of the thorax.
Waterhouse.

(d) Said of those parts of a limb which are beyond the
common integument of the body.

18. Noble.

When william that wiste, wight up he sterte,
As glad as any gome that our god wrought,
That he might his fille get for that free queene
William of Palerne (L. I. S. A.), l. 3277.

Almighty god, my lady free,
In erthe thi bidding have I done,
And clarified the name of the,
To thy selfe darthe the same
York Plays, p. 467.

Brethren of the Free Spirit. See brother. Free
agency, the power of acting without constraint of the
will. See will.

Only through that (the) queen's mind, only by inform-
ing that supreme free agent, could his (the) prince can
sort of influence legitimately act.
Goldstone, Greenings, I. 74

Free agent. See *agent* under *agent*. Free
and easy, untroubled, unconventional.

Also in another Historical Tableau on the side of the
same Room, he (Rubens) has Painted his own Picture, in
a very free and easy posture.
Letter, Journey to Paris, p. 41

Free Baptists. See *Free will Baptists*, under *Baptist*.

Free bench. See *free bench*. Free burgh. See *burgh*.

Free cause. See *cause*, l. Free call, in cryptography
bot., a single call that is not attached to any other cell
nor to any object.—Free-cell formation, in histology,
the formation of several cells (rarely of one cell) from and

in the protoplasm of the mother-cell. It is recognized
as one of four types of cytogenesis or cell-formation, the
others being rejuvenescence, conjugation, and division.

Free-cell formation may be typically observed in the
formation of the ascospores of the Ascomycetes.

Microsc. Annot., XII. 13.

Free chant, chapel, charge, etc. See the nouns.

Free charge of electricity, electricity on an insulated
conductor not in the immediate vicinity of a correspond-
ing or complementary charge of the opposite sign.

Free Church, more fully Free Church of Scotland, a
large and important body of Presbyterians, organized at
Edinburgh, Scotland, at the disruption in 1843, when over
200 ministers, members of the General Assembly of the
Established Church of Scotland, after the reading of a
protest, formally withdrew with a large following of ad-
herents to another meeting-place, and constituted the
first general assembly of a church that should be free
from state connection, the interference of the civil courts
in spiritual matters, and the evils of patronage, while still
maintaining the Confession of Faith and the standards
of the Church of Scotland. The Act of Separation and
Deed of Demission by which the new organization cut
loose from the Established Church was signed by 474 min-
isters and professors, who renounced all claim to the bene-
fices they held. The Free Church ranks as second to the
Established Church in the number of its congregations and
membership. Abbreviated F. C. See *disruption*.

In one sense the Free Church dates its existence from
the Disruption of 1843, in another it claims to be the right-
ful representative of the National Church of Scotland as
it was reformed in 1640. *Engel, Hist.*, IX. 742.

Free church, a church in which the pews or sittings are
not rented, but are open to all.—Free city, see *city*.—
Free coinage, a phrase denoting that the mint is open to
any one who may bring bullion to be coined. The United
States mint is now (1890) closed to the free coinage of
silver.—Free companion, same as *free-lance*, l.

My gallant troop of Free Companions.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxx.

Free Congregations. See *congregation*.—Free copu-

See *copu*.—Free Democracy party, in U. S. politics, a
name assumed by the Free soldiers in 1862.

Free drainage, the capability, in consequence of position, of being
drained by an art level. A mine which can be thus
drained is said, although rarely, to have free drainage.

In Warren, England, to have free drainage is called
being "level free." Free electricity. See *electricity*

and *induction*. Free fantasia. See *fantasia*.—Free
fisher, or free fisherman, in England, one who holds
the right to take fish in certain waters. Free fishery.

See *fishery*. Free gills. See *gill*. Free labor, labor
performed by free persons, in contradistinction to that of
slaves. Free love, the doctrine, maintained by some per-
sons and associations, of the rightfulness of free choice
in sexual relations, without the restraint of legal marriage
or of any continuing obligation independent of individual
will. This doctrine, under different names, but generally
as part of a religious creed, has been more or less ad-
vocated and practiced in many periods and countries; but
the above name was probably first applied to it in the
United States. Free Methodist. See *Methodist*.—Free
on board. See *F. O. B.* Free ovary. See *ovary*, l. 17 (b).

and *ovary*. Free Parliament. See *Parliament*, l. 8 (c).

Free part, in music, a part added to a canon or fugue
to complete the harmony; in a canon, any part which is
not an antecedent or a consequent. Free path of the
molecules of a gas. See *path*. Free Quaker. See
Quaker.—Free reed. See *reed*. Free Religious Association,
a society founded at Boston in 1867 for the pur-
pose of religious inquiry. Its members are drawn from
various religious bodies, and great toleration prevails
in its meetings. Free services, in the feudal system, such
services as were not unbecomingly the character of a soldier
or freeman to perform, as to serve under his lord in the
wars, to contribute money, and the like. Free ship. See
ship. Free States, in the United States, before the civil
war of 1861-5, those States in which the institution of slav-
ery did not exist; in contradistinction to slave States.—
Free stuff, clear timber; timber free from knots; a build-
ers' term.—Free thought, thought untrammelled by re-
gard for authority; rationalism. See *free-thinker*.

The word free thought is now commonly used, at least
in foreign literature, to express the result of the revolt of
the mind against the pressure of external authority in
any department of life or speculation. *Farrar.*

Free town. See *free city*, under *city*. Free trade, un-
restricted trade; especially, trade or commerce between
different countries free from restrictions or customs-duties,
in a narrower and more common use, international trade
free from protective or discriminative duties, trade sub-
ject only to such tariffs and regulations as are necessary
for revenue and police. Complete freedom of trade be-
tween the several States is prescribed by the Constitu-
tion of the United States. See *protection*. Free trade
and sailors' rights, a popular cry throughout the United
States in the years immediately preceding and during the
war of 1812. It was a protest against first, the restric-
tions which were laid upon neutral commerce, and the con-
fiscations which followed any violation of these restrictions,
by the warring nations, France and Great Britain; and,
secondly, the right of search for British seamen on Ameri-
can vessels, which Great Britain claimed as her prerogative
and repeatedly carried into execution.—Free veins,
in entom., such veins as do not anastomose; those veins
which are unconnected with other veins except at their
origin. Tenure by free alms. See *alm*.—To have a
free wind. See *wind*, under *free*, *alm*.—To make
free with (a) To misbehave. (b) To use liberties with;
use, or make use of, with undue freedom.

II. 4 n. A person of free or noble birth; of-
ten, in early poetry, a lady.

The night was so bright that noyet hymn song,
Met not the mountains & mores about.
Iche broke to his free hold & so the light endia.
Quatrains of Troy (L. E. T. A.), l. 1810.

She followed her sons down to the strand,
That chaste and noble free.
Rosamund Haufmann (Child's Ballads), l. 266.

free (frē), *adv.* [*< free, a.*] In a free manner, in any sense of the adjective; freely; with freedom or liberty.

Sh. Thomas Lovell, I as free forgave you
As I would be forgiven. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII, II, 1.

To sail free, or to go free (*outd.*), to sail somewhat further from the wind than when close-hauled. — To work free, to be easily cut with a tool, as a piece of wood.

free (frē), *v.* [*< ME. freon, freogan, < AS. frēan, frēgan, free (< frēa, frēan) = OFries. friawa, friau, fria = MLG. frien, frien = OHG. frijan, MHG. frien, frien, frien, G. (be-)freien = feel, friu = Sw. friu = Dan. fri, make free from), mixed with the more orig. verb frēan, frēgan, love, = OS. *frihan, *frihan = D. frien = MLG. frien, frien, G. frien = MLG. frien, frien = Sw. friu = Dan. fri, court, woo, make love to, = Goth. frijan, frien, love. See friend, orig. ppr. of the verb frēan, frēgan, love.] I. *trans.* 1. To make free; release from restraint or constraint; specifically, to release from bondage or from imprisonment: as, to free prisoners or slaves.*

Spirit, one spirit! I'll free thee
Within two days for this. *Shak.*, Tempest, I, 2.

Till the freed Indians in their native groves
Keep their own fruits. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 100.

2. To rid, as from something obstructive or restrictive; clear; disentangle; disengage; with from or of: as, to free a man from debt, or the feet from fetters; to free the lungs of morbid matter; to free a ship from water by pumping it out.

He that is dead is freed from sin.
The devil spend him! no man's plea is freed
From his ambitious finger. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII, I, 1.

3*t.* To remove.

That . . . we may again
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives
Shak., Macbeth, III, 4.

With great labour we kept her from sinking by freeing
out the water.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I, 175.

4*t.* To clear from blame or stain; absolve from some charge; gain pardon for.

My ending is despair,
Unless I be relieved by prayer;
Which pierces so, that it assaults
Mercy itself, and frees all faults.
Shak., Tempest, Epil.

For mine honour
(Which I would free), if I shall be condoned
Upon surmises. *Shak.*, W. T., III, 2.

5*t.* To indorse and send free by mail; frank.

Please to free this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield.
Johnson, to Mrs. Thrale, June, 1755.

To free one's conscience, to do that which conscience requires; relieve the conscience by an act of duty. To free one's mind, to speak according to one's feelings, without one's thoughts without restraint or reserve, talk plainly: as, I have freed my mind to him, and now he may do as he pleases. [*Colloq.*]

II. *intrans.* To make free; take liberties; followed by *with*. [*Colloq.*]

free-and-easy (frē'and-ē'zē), *n.* [*< free and easy, phrase under free, a.*] A sort of club held in public houses, in which the members meet to drink, smoke, sing, etc.

free-bench (frē'bēnch), *n.* In *Eng. law*, the right of a widow in her husband's copyhold lands, corresponding to dower in a freehold. Also called *frank-bank*.

free-board (frē'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of the side of a vessel or boat which lies between the line of flotation and the upper side of the deck (or a point corresponding to it), or, when there are several decks, of the uppermost water-tight deck.

To allow a sufficient margin for heeling and for rough water, the free board in sailing canoes is set in less than six inches, and will often be found to be eight inches.

When I say monitors I refer to vessels with high free boards. . . . The reason I say high free boards is that such vessels might be able to go to sea at any moment, regardless of the weather. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII, 68.

freeboot (frē'bōt), *v.* [*= D. vrijbuiten, rob; from the earlier noun: see freebooter.*] To act as a freebooter; plunder. [*Rare.*]

An ambition to shed blood and to freeboot it furiously over the placid waters took possession of their bosoms. *New York Tribune*, Nov. 20, 1870.

free-booter (frē'bōt), *n.* [*< freeboot, v., or a reversion to free (adj.) boot (booty)*] Robbery.

Julius Futor, who robbed his fellow thieves, for he pillaged the Chibans, that lived themselves upon freeboot. *Sir R. Stapledon*, tr. of *Jivnals de Sautres*, VII, 124, note.

freebooter (frē'bōt-er), *n.* [*Not of purely E. formation, but made, it seems, like the similarly accom. forms, Sw. fribytare, Dan. fribytter, G. friboteur, in imitation of MD. vrijbuerter,*

a freebooter, pirate ("Přeminator, pardo cui quicquid ab hoste capitur, in præmium cedit; Pirates"—Kilian), D. vrijbuerter (> mod. D. vrijbuiten, plunder, rob); < MD. D. vrij (= E. free, etc.) + MD. bueter, a plunderer, D. buiter, freebooter, < MD. bueten, buyten, D. buiten, plunder, catch, take, < MD. buet, buyt, D. buit, plunder, booty: see booty. See remarks under *filibuster*.] One who wanders about in search of plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

Richard of England came to Cyprus not as a freebooter, but as a deliverer from utter misery. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 161.

Syn. Murander, etc. See robber.
freebootery (frē'bōt-er-ē), *n.* [= Sw. Dan. fribytteri = G. freebutterei; as freebooter + -y: see -ery.] The act, practice, or gains of a freebooter. [*Rare.*]

freebooting (frē'bōt-ing), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of *freeboot, v.*] Robbery; plunder; pillage.

Lastly for a theft it (a mantle) is so handsome as it may seem. It was first invented for him, for under it he can cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh handsomely in his way, and when he goeth abroad in the night on freebooting, it is his best and surest tool.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

freebooting (frē'bōt-ing), *p. a.* Acting as a freebooter; engaged in or occupied with plunder.

He hastened from his sick-bed into the service of a Catalan freebooting gentleman. *Tuckey*, Spain, I, 302.

The freebooting lives which the soldiery led while fighting in France during the numerous wars must have tended materially to unfit them for retaining peaceful pursuits when they returned home.

Ribton Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 53.

freebooty (frē'bōt-ē), *n.* [*Irreg. < free + booty; suggested by freebooter.*] Pillage or plunder by freebooters. [*Imp. Dict.*]

free-born (frē'bōrn), *n.* [*< ME. free-boren, free-bore = Sw. fribornen = Dan. friboren; as free + born, pp. of bear.*] Born free; born to the conditions and privileges of citizenship; not in hereditary vassalage; inheriting liberty.

Libbe and lysten, gentylmen,
That be of freebor blood.
Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V, 41).

Tell me, art thou a Roman? He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered: With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was free born.

Acts xxi, 27, 28.

Bar. The soldier's gown too canny,
You must let him straiter up.
Archae. I do my best so.
But men of free-born minds sometimes will fly out.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II, 1.

Let them remember themselves to be, not only freeborn Englishmen, but freeborn Christians. Let them be jealous of their spiritual liberty, as well as of their temporal.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II, iv.

free-borough (frē'bū'ō), *n.* An epithet formerly applied in England, in the phrase *free-borough man*, to such men as had not engaged, like the frank-pledge men, to become sureties for the good behavior of themselves and others.

free-chase (frē'chās), *n.* Same as *frank-chase*.
freecost (frē'kōst), *n.* Freedom from charges or expenses. [*South.*]

free-denizen (frē'den-ē-zēn), *v. t.* To make a free denizen or citizen of.

No worldly respects can free denizen a Christian here, and of "peregrinus" make him "civilis".

Bp. Hill, Remains, p. 202.

freedman (frē'dmān), *n.*; pl. *freedmen* (-men). [*< freed, pp. of free, + man.*] A man who has been a slave and is manumitted or otherwise set free: as, the freedmen of ancient Rome; the class of freedmen created by the abolition of slavery.

Appius Claudius brought in a custom of admitting to the senate the sons of freedmen.

Shak., Nobles and Commons, III.

The slave is atoned for with thirty solidi the freedman with eighty the freeman with two hundred, and the adulating with six hundred.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., I, 23.

The president [in the proclamation of freedom Jan. 1, 1863,] solemnly upon the *freedmen* to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and recommended to them in all cases, who are allowed to do so, to have faith fully for reasonable wages; but gave notice also that suitable persons would be received into the armed ranks of the United States.

Ames, Cyc., XV, 101.

Freedmen's Bureau. See *bureau*.
freedom (frē'dūm), *n.* [*< ME. freedom, freedom, AS. frōdom (= OFries. frīdom, Nīries. frīdom = D. vrijdom = MLG. frīdom, LG. frīdom = MHG. frīdom, freedom, < frēa, free, + -dom, -dōm.)*]

1. The state or character of being free. (a) Exempt from the constraint or restraint of physical or moral forces, the state of being able to act without external controlling interference: liberty. In a special sense, exemption from bondage or imprisonment.

I also must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decrees,
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their freedom; they themselves ordain'd their fall.
Milton, P. L., III, 125.

In this then consists freedom: viz., in our being able to act or not to act, according as we shall choose or will. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II, xxi, 47.

The doctrine of Freedom was first elaborated into a metaphysical scheme, implying its opposite Necessity, by St. Augustin against Pelagius; and in a later age was disputed between Arminians and Calvinists, being for centuries a capital controversy both in Theology and in Metaphysics. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 482.

(b) Exemption from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic control, especially in civil matters; independence; civil liberty.

A! freedom is a nobill thing!
Freedom maye man to haiff liking! . . .
He levys at ease that frely livys.

Barbour, Bruce.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's freedom.

Shak., M. of V., IV, 1.

Grant him this, and the Parliament hath no more freedom then if it were in his Noose.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

By a declaration of rights, I mean one which shall stipulate freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of commerce against monopolies, trial by juries in all cases, no suspensions of the habeas corpus, no standing armies. These are fetters against doing evil which no honest government should decline.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II, 231.

For what avail the plough or sallow,
Or land or life, if freedom fail?

Keats, Centennial Poem.

(c) Frankness; openness; outspokenness; unrestrictedness.

You shall
This morning come before us: where, I know,
You cannot with such freedom purge yourself
But that . . . you must take
Your patience to you.

Shak., Hen. VIII, v, 1.

This thought of Monsieur Merri's has made a great breach betwixt Monsieur Verney and himself; for which reason I had not that freedom of conversation as I could have wish'd with both of them.

Lester, Journey to Paris, p. 67.

(d) License, improper familiarity; in a concrete sense (with a plural), a violation of the rules of decorum; an act of bold presumption.

Pence! I perceive your eye, sir,
Is fix'd upon this captain for his freedom:
And happily you find his tongue too forward.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II, 1.

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.
I were well might with a still this freedom take.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 584.

Elizabeth . . . assured him that Mr. Carey would consider his addressing him without introduction as an impertinent freedom.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 84.

(e) The state of being clear or exempt (from something); as, freedom from sickness, freedom from care. (f) Ease, or facility (of doing anything) as, he speaks or acts with freedom.

I always loved you for the Freedom of your Genius.

Howell, Letters, I, vi, 50.

A poet's just pretence—
Fervency, freedom, fluency of thought—
Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought.

Campbell, Table-Talk, l. 700.

(g) Generosity, liberality, open-handedness. *Chaucer*.
Blithe was eche a barn he best myght him please,
And folwe him for his freedom & for his faire thewes.
For what thing William was a day with his bowe . . .
So wold this William neuer on withhold to him selve.

William of Palerne (L. E. T. S.), I, 189.

2. The possession of particular privileges; franchise; immunity: as, the freedom of a city or of a corporation.

It was lately proposed in the city to present him [the Duke of Hamilton] with the freedom of some company.

Walpole, Letters, II, 45.

3. A free, unconditional grant; a free privilege or franchise. [*Rare.*]—4. In *math.*, capability of displacement in space. — *Kind of freedom.* See *body*. — *Degree of freedom, in math.*, an independent mode in which a body may be displaced. Thus, a wheel the axis of which is fixed, or a roller which is compelled to roll on the ground without sliding or turning, has but one degree of freedom—that is, it can move only forward or back. If it can turn without sliding or sliding without turning, either in the direction of its rolling or in that of its axis, it has two degrees of freedom: if it is capable of all these motions, it has four degrees of freedom. If one end of it can rise above the surface of the ground, it has five; if both ends can leave the ground, it has six degrees of freedom and is perfectly free.—*Freedom of repeat*, a free, unconditional recall.

I kiss thy hand, but not in flattery, Caesar;
Dwelling thee that Publius Cimber may
Have an immediate freedom of repeat.

Shak., J. C., III, 1.

Freedom of the will. See *will*. — *Syn.* 1. *Freedom, Liberty, Independence*: scope, range, play, swing, latitude. The first three words are sometimes used as synonyms, but they are clearly distinguishable. *Freedom* is the most general in its application. *Liberty* is commonly used where reference is made to past or possible physical confinement or restriction: as, the prisoners were set at liberty. *Freedom* is used where emphasis is laid upon

freemasonry (fré'má'sn-ri), *n.* [*< freemason + -ry.*] 1. The principles, practices, and institutions of freemasons. Hence 2. Secret or tacit brotherhood.

There is a *freemasonry* extending through all branches of society in the quick comprehensive union of significant words.
A. Rhodes, Monsieur at Home, p. 66.

freemason's-cup (fré'má'sn-z-kup), *n.* A drink made of ale, especially Scotch ale, and sherry in equal parts, with the addition of some brandy, sugar, and nutmeg.

free-milling (fré'mil-ing), *a.* Easily reduced; said of auriferous and argentiferous ores which are reducible without previous roasting.

free-minded (fré'mun-ded), *a.* Having the mind free from care, trouble, or perplexity.

To be *free minded* and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat and sleep, and of exercise, is one of the best precepts of long living.
Bacon, Regimen of Health (ed. 1887).

freeness (fré'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, or unobstructed; openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; liberality; gratuitousness.

Freeness of speech is when we speak boldly and with out fear, even to the proudest of them, whatsoever we please or have list to speak.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 263.

He was a clear master of the novel *freedom* and infallible efficacy of divine grace in the conversion of souls.
Bates, Funeral Sermon of Baxter.

freer (fré'ér), *n.* One who frees or gives freedom. *R. Jonson.*

freeret, *n.* A Middle English form of *frear*.

Freesia (fré'si-á), *n.* [NL.] A genus of iridescent bulbous plants of the Cape of Good Hope, allied to *Gladiolus*. There are two species, frequently cultivated.

free-soil (fré'soi'), *a.* In favor of free soil or territory—that is, opposed to slavery. An epithet applied to a party of the principles of a party in the United States who opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories, or those parts of the country which had not yet been erected into States. The Free soil party arose out of a coalition of the Liberty party with the Barnburners in 1848, and, with the addition of Whigs, Know nothings, and some Democrats, became in 1854 the Republican party. It nominated candidates for the presidency in 1848 and 1852.

The Liberty party was merged in the *Free soil*, whose creed was the exclusion of slavery from the Territories.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 3.

Free-soiler (fré'soi-lér), *n.* [*< free-soil + -er.*] In U. S. hist., a member of the Free soil party; one who advocated the non-extension of slavery.

The shibboleth of this party (nominating Van Buren) was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men." It was, of course, anti-slavery, but its adherents took the name of "Free soilers." *A. Sargent, Public Men, II. 334.*

free-soilism (fré'soi-lizm), *n.* [*< free-soil + -ism.*] The principles of the Free-soilers.

During the anti-slavery agitation in Kansas, Senator Atchison, formerly the presiding officer of the United States Senate, openly advised the people of Missouri to go and vote in Kansas. General Sumner told them to take their bowie knives and exterminate every scoundrel who was tainted with *Free-soilism* or Abolitionism.
J. F. Clarke, N. A. Rev., CXX. 1.

free-spoken (fré'spo-kn), *a.* Given to freedom of speech; accustomed to speak without hesitancy or reserve.

The emperor [Nerva] fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and said, What should we do with them if we had them now? One of them that were at supper, and was a *free-spoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

"Am I but false as Guinevere is pure?
Or art thou mazed with dreams? or being one
Of our *free-spoken* Table hast not heard
That Lancelot?" there he checked himself, and paused.
Emerson, Fables and Fables.

free-spokenness (fré'spó-kn-nes), *n.* The quality of being free-spoken. *Thackeray.*

free-standing (fré'stan-ding), *a.* Detached; isolated; as, *free-standing* statues.

The absence of the wooden ornaments of the external porch, as well as our ignorance of the mode in which the temple was finished laterally, and the porch joined to the main temple, prevents us from judging what the effect of the front would have been if belonging to a *free standing* building.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 121.

freestone (fré'ston), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, as the brownstone or brown sandstone of the eastern United States, much used in building; so called because it is easily quarried.

I saw her hand, she has a leathern hand,
A *freestone* colour'd hand, I verily did think
That her old gloves were on, but 'twas her hands.
Shak., As you like it, IV. 3.

One [building] is very spacious and broad, and of a great height, adorned with many goodly pillars of white *freestone*.
Corjay, Traditions, I. 30.

The walls of the city are of large square *freestone*, the most neat and best in repair I ever saw.
 Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

2. A *freestone* peach: distinguished from *cling-stone*. See II.

II. *a.* Having, as a fruit, a stone from which the flesh of the fruit separates readily and cleanly, as distinguished from the quality of having a stone to which the flesh clings or adheres firmly: as, a *freestone* peach.

free-swimmer (fré'swim-er), *n.* A fish that swims high, or near the surface of the water, as the herring and other clupeids.

All *free-swimmers* are especially heedful to avoid contact with the bottom.
Goode, Menhaden, p. 67.

free-swimming (fré'swim-ing), *a.* Swimming freely: said of any aquatic animal that is not fixed, and particularly of those which are attached at some period of their lives and free at another: as, the *free-swimming* embryo of a cirriped; the *free-swimming* adult of a crinoid.

freit, freit (fré't), *n.* [Also *fré't*; *< leel, frétt*, news, intelligence, inquiry, inquiry about the future; cf. *leel, frétt* = Dan. *frétt*, question, interrogate; ODan. *fréttir*, an interrogator; prob. ult. akin to E. *frail*, q. v.] 1. A superstitious notion or belief with respect to any action or event as a good or a bad omen.

Freits follow them 'at *freits* follow. *Scotch proverb.*
Syne that herd, that Maklaith ay
In fantown *freits* had gret fay.
Winton, VI. 18, 362. (Jamieson.)

2. A superstitious observance or practice.

All kinds of practices, *freits*, or other extraordinary actions, which cannot abide the true touch of natural reason.
Kant, Janus, Demonology, p. 169.

[Scotch in both senses.]

free-tailed (fré'táld), *a.* Having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane to a considerable extent or entirely, as a bat; emballomurine.

free-thinker (fré'thing'kér), *n.* One who is not guided in the formation of his beliefs by obedience to authority, but submits the claims of authority to reason as the ultimate arbiter. The early application of the term was to those who occupied a rationalistic position in regard to current religious beliefs and dogmas, hence it acquired the still current sense of skeptic, infidel, and even atheist. The word, though employed earlier, is generally supposed to have been brought into common use in 1773 by the publication of Anthony Collins's "A Discourse of Free-thinking, occasioned by the Rise and Growth of a Sect called *Freethinkers*." Although this work defines *free-thinker* as the endeavor to judge a proposition according to the weight of evidence, and does not explicitly maintain any proposition which can offend a Protestant, it was rightly judged to be a covert attack upon fundamental tenets of the Christian religion. The free thinkers specifically so called formed a class of deistical writers in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the chief of whom were Toland (died 1722), Anthony Collins (1676-1729), Woolston (1693-1733), Tindal (died 1733), and Bolingbroke (1688-1751). See *deist*.

The idiot is supposed to say in his heart what David a fool did some thousands of years ago and was therefore designed as a proper representative of those among us who are called atheists and infidels by others, and *free thinkers* by themselves. *Adison, Religions in Waxwork.*

Is he a hur-human? then he's fond of power.
A quaker? sly, a Presbyterian? soon
A smart *free thinker*? all things in an hour.
Pope, Moral Essays, I. 157.

The *free-thinker* perhaps too has imbibed his principles from the persons among whom he was bred up.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, V. xvi.

Who born within the last forty years has read a word of Collins and Toland and Tindal and that whole race who called themselves *freethinkers*?
Burke, Rev. in France.

If Collins included as *freethinkers* all who differed from the prevalent creed of the time, Bentley would not deny that *freethinkers* had done good service. If on the other hand, Collins meant, as Bentley assumed him to innuendate, that all these *freethinkers* were atheists, then he was palpably wrong.
Leadbetter, Stephen, Emancipation, IV. 14.

Syn. *Free-thinker, Skeptic, etc.* See *infidel*.

free-thinking (fré'thing'king), *n.* The act or the habit of inquiring freely into the truth of a fact or point of faith in which authority requires implicit belief; especially applied to skeptical inquiry into the supernatural elements of Christianity.

Collins's Discourse on *Free-thinking* discusses the relation of reason to the acceptance and the interpretation of revelation, with great acuteness and ability, in a spirit not too liable to much of the current theology of the time.
N. Porter, App. to Ueberweg's Hist. Philos., p. 376.

free-thinking (fré'thing'king), *a.* Holding the principles of a free-thinker; untrammelled or bold in speculation; hence, deistical; skeptical.

free-tongued (fré'tungd), *a.* Given to speaking freely and without reserve.

The *free-tongued* preacher must either live by air or be forced to change his pasture.
Sp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, III. 7.

free-trader (fré'trá'dér), *n.* One who advocates or believes in free trade. See *free trade*, under *free*, *a.*

freety, freity (fré'ti), *a.* [Also written *fretty*; *< fret, fréit, + -y.*] Superstitious; of or belonging to superstitions. [Scotch.]

I knew the man whose mind was deeply imbued with the superstitious and *freety* observances of his native land.
Edinburgh Mag., Sept., 1816, p. 154.

freewarren (fré'wó'ren), *n.* In Eng. law, a royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

freewill (fré'wil), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* See *free will*, under *will*.

II. *a.* 1. Made, performed, or done freely or of one's own motion or accord; voluntary.

Churchmen in those Ages liv'd merely upon *free-will* offerings.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

The basket of fruit of the juvenile Talfourd [did] not displease me: not that I have any thoughts of bartering or reciprocating these things. To send him anything in return would be to reflect suspicion of mercenariness upon what I know he meant a *freewill* offering.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

2. Of or pertaining to the metaphysical doctrine of the freedom of the will: as, the *free-will* controversy. See *will*.

I persist in saying, with Sir W. Hamilton, that on the *free-will* doctrine volitions are emancipated from causation altogether. *J. S. Mill, Exam. of Hamilton, xvi.*

Freewill Baptist. See *Baptist*.

free-willed (fré'wíld), *a.* Endowed with freedom of the will.

In vain we think that *free-willed* Man has Power
To hasten or protract the appointed Hour.
Pratt, Ode to George Villiers.

free-willer (fré'wíll-er), *n.* In Maryland, during the colonial period, an immigrant who had voluntarily sold his labor under contract for a certain number of years.

freewoman (fré'wum'-an), *n.*; pl. *freewomen* (-wim'-en). A woman not a slave.

Abraham had two sons, the one by a bondmaid, the other by a *freewoman*.
Gal. IV. 22.

free-writer (fré'ri-tér), *n.* A free-thinking writer. See *free-thinker*. *Shaffersbury. [Rare.]*

freezable (fré'z-á-bl), *a.* [*< freeze + -able.*] Capable of being frozen.

freeze (fréz), *v.*; pret. *froze*, pp. *frozen* or *froze*, ppr. *freezing*. [Early mod. E. also *frise*, *frisee*; *< ME. fressen*, *fressen*, *fressen* (pret. *fress*, *fresse*, and weak *fressede*, pl. not found, pp. *fressen*), *< AS. fressan* (pret. *fress*, pl. *fressan*, pp. *fressen*) = D. *fressen* = MLG. *fressen*, LG. *fressen* = OHG. *fressan*, *fressan*, *fressan*, *fressan*, *fressan*, *fressan*, *fressan* = leel. *fressa* = Sw. *frysa* = Dan. *fryse* = Goth. *fressan* (evidenced by deriv. *fress*, frost, cold), *freeze* = L. *prurire* (orig. *prurire*, itch (orig. sting, as with cold), cf. *pruna* (orig. *prunus*), hoar frost, *pruna* (orig. *prunus*), a burning coal, cf. Skt. *prush*, burn, *prush*, sprinkle, *prushra*, a drop, frozen drop, hoar frost. Hence *frost*, and *frore*, pp.] I. *trans.* 1. To congeal; harden into ice; change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat.

Whenicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. To affect with frost; stiffen, harden, injure, kill, etc., by congealing the fluid portions of; hence, to produce some analogous effect in.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 5.

Elfin, . . . ascending by Simony to the Chair of Canterbury, and going to Rome the same year for his Pall, was *frozen* to Death in the Alps.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

As a knight of old, at the very moment when he would have unhorsed his opponent, was often *frozen* into unjust inactivity by the king's arbitrary signal for parting the tilers.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.

Her loveliness with shame and with surprise,
Froze my swift speech. *Tennyson, Fair Women.*

3. To chill with cold; produce the sensation of intense cold in. — To *freeze in*, to entangle or envelop in ice, as, the vessels were *frozen in* earlier than usual.

Six vessels lay *frozen in* at a considerable distance from the town.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 193.

To *freeze out*, to drive out or off; compel to withdraw or retire, as a person from society by cold or contemptuous treatment, a man from business by severe competition or opposition, or a body of stockholders by depressing the stock. [Colloq., U. S.]

Jealousy on the part of Western stockholders, and an insane fear that Colt would freeze them all out, delayed the erection of this [mining] machinery.

Quoted in *Howry's Arizona and Sonora*, p. 38.
The Baltimore and Ohio, only a short time ago, froze out the Inter-State Telegraph Company.

Electrical Rev. (Amer.), XII. 11.

II. Intrans. 1. To be congealed by cold; be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; be hardened into ice or into a solid body by cold: as, water *freezes* at the temperature of 32° F.

There is a nother Ryvere, that upon the nygt *freezeth* wonder faste.
Manderiville, Travels, p. 125.

The sculptured dead, on each side, seem to freeze,
Imprison'd in black, purgatorial rails.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, II.

2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals: often used impersonally to describe the state of the weather: as, it is *freezing* to-night.

Freeze, freeze, thou lither sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot.
Shak., As you Like It, II. 7 (song)

3. To suffer the effects of intense cold; be stiffened, hardened, or impaired by cold.

Such rage as winters reigneth in my heart,
My life-bloud *freezes* with unkindly cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

4. Figuratively, to be or become chilled; suffer greatly from the sensation of cold.—5. To cause a sensation of great cold. [Rare.]

The wand ring rivis gaze with cars oppress'd,
And chilling horrors *freeze* in every breast.
Pope, Odyssey, II.

To freeze to (a person or a thing), to attach one's self closely or devotedly to, take possession of. [Colloq. U. S.]

freeze (frēz), *v.* [*freeze*, *v.*] Frost or its results; chilling or freezing conditions: as, there was a strong *freeze* last night. [Colloq.]

The effects of the late freeze have been severely felt.
Charleston (S.) Newspaper, (Bartlett)

freeze (frēz), *n.* See *freeze*.

freezer (frē'zēr), *n.* One who or that which freezes or chills; a refrigerator; especially, a contrivance, as a vessel containing a freezing-mixture, for producing a freezing temperature in substances exposed to its influence, as cream.

The books . . . looked, in their cold, hard, slippery uniforms, as if they had but one life among them, and that was a *freezer*.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, V.

freezing (frē'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *freeze*, *v.*] The act of hardening, congealing, or solidifying with cold; freezing or chilling treatment.

And winter increasing with many great snows and *freezing* of the earth, there fell on him another malady.
Golden Book, xxxviii.

What *freezings* have I felt, what dark days seen!
What old December's harshness everywhere!
Shak., Sonnets, xcvi

freezing (frē'zing), *p. a.* [Prp. of *freeze*, *v.*]

1. Such as to freeze; specifically, at or below the temperature of 32° F. (0° C.), which is called the freezing-point, because water freezes at that temperature; in general, very cold: as, *freezing* weather.—2. Figuratively, haughty; stern; chilling: as, *freezing* politeness.

freezing-box (frē'zing-bōks), *n.* A box in which fish are frozen.

freezingly (frē'zing-li), *adv.* In a freezing or chilling manner.

A crowded and attentive House, which, whilst *freezingly* deprecatory, remained politely attentive.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 35

freezing-mixture (frē'zing-mik's'tūr), *n.* A mixture that has the property of producing a sufficient degree of cold—that is, a sufficiently rapid absorption of heat—to freeze liquids. In general, such a mixture consists of a solid and a liquid in which the solid rapidly dissolves—for example, hydrochloric acid and sodium sulphate. Its effect is due to the fact that the change of a solid to a liquid requires a certain amount of heat (see *latent heat*, under *heat*), and if this change goes on rapidly a considerable lowering of temperature results. In the common case of pounded ice and salt, which gives a temperature of about 0° F. (-15° C.), there is a double change, both resulting in the absorption of heat—the melting of the ice and the solution of the salt. See *ice-machine*.

freezing-point (frē'zing-point), *n.* The temperature at which a liquid freezes; loosely, the temperature at which ice melts. The freezing-point, in the strict sense, depends on many circumstances difficult to control, and many liquids, including water, can with care be cooled several degrees below their melting points without freezing. The melting-point of ice (water), however, is relatively fixed and readily observed. Consequently, the melting-point is always substituted for the freezing-point in making thermometers, although it is generally called by the latter name.

The *freezing-point* of water and the melting-point of ice, as Professor Tyndall remarks, touch each other as it were.
J. Croft, Climate and Time, p. 567.

Fregata, Fregatta (frē-gat'ā, gat'ā), *n.* [NL., < F. *frégate*, a frigate: see *frigate*.] A genus of birds, the frigate-pelicans, forming the type and only representative of the family *Fregatidae*: same as *Tachypterus*. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

Fregatidæ (frē-gat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fregata* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate birds, of the group *Steganopodes*, having very long pointed wings, very long forked tail, and extremely short tarsi; the frigate-pelicans. Also called *Tachypodæ*.

Fregatta, n. See *Fregata*.

fregiatura (frā-jā-tō'rā), *n.*; *pl. fregiature* (-rē). [It., trimming, ornament, < *frigare*, trim, adorn, < *ML. frigare, phrygare*, embroider with gold, < *frigum, phrygum*, gold embroidery, Phrygian work: see *auriphygia*.] In music, an ornament; an embellishment.

Fregilus (frē'jī-lus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of corvine passerine birds with black plumage and red bill and feet; the choughs. *F. graeculus* is the common chough. Also called *Pyrrhocorax* and *Coracia*. See cut under *chough*.

Freia (frē'yā), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of arachnids. *C. D. Koch*, 1850.—2. In Protozoa, same as *Folliculina*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1856.

Freibergite (frī'bērg-it), *n.* [*Freiberg* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A variety of tetrahedrite containing several per cent. of silver; named from Freiberg in Saxony.

freieslebenite (fri-es-la'bn-it), *n.* [Named after Johann Karl Freiesleben (1774-1846), a distinguished Saxon geologist.] A native sulphid of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring in prismatic crystals of a light steel-gray color and metallic luster, and easily cut by a knife.

freight (frāt), *n.* [*late ME. freight, freyt*, an altered form of *fraught*, prob. due to the influence of *F. fret*: see *fraught, n.*] 1. The cargo, or any part of the cargo, of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water: in the United States and Canada, in general, anything carried for pay either by water or by land; the lading of a ship, canal-boat, railroad-car, wagon, etc.

You sail, that, from the sky mixt wave,
Down on the sigh, and waite the royal youth,
Freight of future glory to my shore.
Thomson, Britannia.

The bark, that ploughs the deep, serene,
Clad with a freight transcending its worth
The gems of India, Nature's rarest birth,
A herald of God's love to pay a tribute.

2. The price paid for the transportation of goods or merchandise by sea; by extension, in the United States and Canada, in general, the price paid for the transportation of goods or merchandise by land or by sea.

Each is cheap, *freights* are extremely low, and there, with many other advantages, offer unusual opportunities to merchants and manufacturers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 118

3. In a more general sense, the price paid for the use of a ship, including the transportation of passengers. By *freight*, by the usual public conveyance or means of transport, as a *freight* of goods, opposed to *express*, as, shall it be sent by *freight* or *express*? [U. S.] Dead freight, fast freight, etc. See the adjectives.

freight (frāt), *v. t.* [*freight, v.*] 1. To load or lade with goods or merchandise for transportation; often used figuratively.

I had from you lately two letters, the last was well freighted with very good stuff, but the other too plain, ly with you, was not so.
Howell, Letters, II. 21.

Each vessel freighted with a several load
Each squadron waiting for a several whod
Drake, Anne Marabilla, act 206

Every page is brightened with wit, ennobled by sentiment, freighted with knowledge, or decorated with imagery.
Whipple, Lib. and Rev., I. 13

2. To hire for the transportation of goods or merchandise.—3. To carry or transport as freight.

Each of these Rooms compactly stores a ship's cargo, to one of two Merchants or more, and every Man freight his Goods in his own Room.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 412

A water that looked so quiet perhaps three thousand miles, and kept in stock for months, undergoing unknown changes all the time.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 121

freight (frāt), *p. a.* [Also *freight*; var. of *fraught*.] Same as *fraught*.

freightage (frāt'āj), *n.* [*freight* + *-age*.] 1. Freight; lading; cargo; also used figuratively.

English ships laden with full *freightage* of a gallant and glib.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 11

Coal as an up *freightage* is fully as important as the down cargo of grain.
Harper's Mag., LXXI. 190.

2. The carrying or transportation of merchandise, etc.

All travel and *freightage* are still, as of old, conducted by means of horses, asses, camels, and mules.
Harper's Mag., LXXII. 216.

3. Money paid for the carriage of goods or merchandise; charge for the transportation of goods. See *freight, n.*, 2.

No more than one-half of the duty of *freightage* shall be expended toward the payment of their debts.

Milton, Letters of State, To the K. of Portugal.

freight-car (frāt'kār), *n.* A railroad-car for carrying freight, commonly a box-car. Called in Great Britain a *goods-wagon* or *goods-van*.

freight-engine (frāt'en'jin), *n.* A locomotive used for drawing freight-trains. [U. S.]

freighter (frāt'tēr), *n.* 1. One who freights or chartered a ship for the transportation of goods or merchandise; a shipper.

He represented in behalf of himself and other owners and *freighters* of the London gally, that the said gally sailed from Jamaica the latter end of February last.

Parliamentary Hist., 6 Anne, 1706. The Lord's Address.

2. One who sends goods by land or by sea, either for himself or for others. See *freight, n.*, 2.

The local trader or the agricultural *freighter*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 81

Men employed by the *freighters* to look after the mules during the night to prevent their straying off.
The American, IX. 110

3. A ship or vessel engaged in the carrying-trade.

The ship "Maria" . . . been at that period employed as a *freighter*. *C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals*, p. 244.

Heavily loaded *freighters* were lurching in, every mile standing in his collar, every trace taut and quivering.
The Century, XXXI. 68.

freight-house (frāt'hous), *n.* A house or depot for freight. [U. S.] Syn. *Station*, etc. See *depot*.

freighting (frāt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *freight, v.*] The carriage or transportation of freight; freightage.

In the rainy season, the water flowing down from the various ravines and from the Salto (the corner of the San Miguel) fills the arroyo, and renders *freighting* in wagons difficult, but does not impede transit by mules and pack-trains.
L. Hamilton, Mexican Handbook, p. 67.

freighting (frāt'ing), *p. a.* [Prp. of *freight, v.*] Concerned with the carrying of freight or merchandise.

At the beginning of that war (as in the commencement of every war) traders were struck with a sort of panic. Many went out of the *freighting* business.
Bruce, Late State of the Nation.

freightless (frāt'les), *a.* Destitute of freight.

freight-train (frāt'train), *n.* A train of freight-cars. Called in Great Britain a *goods-train*.

freinet, v. t. See *frein*.

freit, freity. See *freit, freity*.

freket, n. See *freket*.

freket, n. A Middle English form of *frailty*.
fremd (fremd), *a. and n.* [North. E. and Sc., also *frem*, *fremt*, *fremot*, *fremot*, etc.; < ME. *fremd*, *fremd*, *fremde*, *fremde*, < AS. *fremde*, *fremde*, *fremthe* = OE. *fremtha* = OFries. *fremd*, *fremd* = D. *fremd* = MLG. *fremde*, *fremde* = OHG. *fremidi*, *fremidi*, MHG. *fremede*, *fremde*, G. *fremd* (Ael). *fremandi* = Sw. *fremmande* = Dan. *fremmand*, appar. < LG. or G. = Goth. *fremath*, strange, foreign, < Goth. AS., etc., *frem*, E. *from*: see *from*.] 1. a. 1. Strange; foreign.

A faucon peregrin that seemed she
Of *fremde* lands. *Chaucer, Squire's Tale*, l. 421.

What *freme* can this (thou) *freme* be, swine,
Wt' us this night to guest?
Romney Haymond (Child's Ballads), I. 264.

2. Not akin; unrelated.

Many are that never have held the order of knighthood, but their tendency is to *freme*, but neither they like them nor will of they hate them nor will of them.
Hampele, Prime Treasures (C. D. 1. 8), p. 8.

I saw not how the *freme* could dwell among them, seeing that they were *freme* in heart if they were kin in blood.
Mrs. Alphant.

3. Strange; singular; queer.

Never was there a *freme* so formed a man.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1046.

Better my friend think me *freme*
Than fashion.
Hampele's Scotch Proverbs.

4. Wild; unfriendly; unfriendly.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 529.

The *fremd*, strangers, the strange world: as, to go into the *fremd* to go among strangers, and of any one leaving the family in which he was brought up and going into the service of strangers. [Dialect.]

II. f n. A stranger; a foreigner or an alien.

So now his trend is changed for a *freme*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

As perjured towards in adversity,
With sight of fear, from friends to *fremd* do fly.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

fremedly, *adv.* [ME.; < *fremed*, *fremd*, + *-ly*.] As a stranger.

Many kist be over-clambe in contrayez strange,
For floutis fro his frenedz *fremedly* he rydez
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 714.

fremescence (frē-mēs'ens), *n.* [< *fremescent*.] Noise suggestive of tumult. [Rare.]

Itumut, therefore, shall arise; in the Palata Royal, and in broad France. Palenox sits on every face, confused tremor and *fremescence*, waxing into thunder peals, of fury stirred on by fear. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, l. v. 4.

fremescent (frē-mēs'ent), *a.* [< *fr.* *fremere*, make a low noise, roar, growl, + inceptive ppr. term. -*escent*.] Very noisy and tumultuous; riotous; raging. [Rare.]

Thurlof shows himself from some pinnacle, to comfort the multitude becoming stuporous, *fremescent*. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, l. v. 6.

fremitus (frēm'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *fremitus*. [< *fr.* *fremitus*, a dull, roaring, humming, murmuring sound, < *fremere*, roar, hum, murmur, growl.] In *med.*, palpable vibration, as of the walls of the chest.

The so-called hydratic *fremitus* . . . scarcely differs from the ordinary impulse communicated by fluid within any other kind of tumor. *Cobbett*, *Tapeworms* (1806), p. 63.

Palpation of the chest probably reveals a *fremitus* over the central portion of the chest. *Med. News*, LII, 230.

Bronchial fremitus, that fremitus produced by the air passing through obstructed bronchial tubes. **Friction fremitus**, fremitus which is produced by the rubbing of roughened surfaces over each other, as of the pleural membranes in pleurisy. **Vocal fremitus**, that fremitus which is produced by utterance of sounds.

Fremontia (frēm-on'ti-ā), *n.* [NL, named after John C. Fremont, an American explorer.] A genus of plants, of a single species, *F. Californica*, a common shrub upon the dry hills of California, known as *California slippery-elm*. It has lobed leaves, and conspicuous flowers with a bright-yellow petaloid calyx, and is now introduced into cultivation. It is closely related to the hand-flower tree (*Chironia thodendron*) of Mexico, and the two genera have been placed sometimes in the *Malvaceae*, sometimes in the *Sterculiaceae*; but they have recently been separated to form the order *Choranthodendraceae*.

frent, frennet, *n.* Apparently a poetical perversion of *fremil*.

frena, *n.* Plural of *frenum*.

frenate (frē'nāt), *a.* [< *frenum* + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, provided with a frenulum: applied to the posterior wings of a lepidopterous insect when they are provided with a bristle by which they can be attached to the anterior wings.

French (fren'ch), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Frēnche*, *Frēnsch*, *Frēnse*, *Frankisch*, rarely *Frānche*, < AS. *Frēncisc*, *Frēnch*, i. e., *Frankish*, < *Frānca*, *Frank*, + *-isc*, *-ish*. The term *-ish* is similarly contracted in *Dutch*, *Scotch*, and *Welsh*, now usually *Welsh*. Cf. *F. Français*, OF. *Frānçois*, *Frānchous*, earlier *Frāncus* (fem. *F. Frānçoise*, *GF. Frānçoise*, *Frānchoise*, earlier *Frāncische*) > *ML. frāncus*, *frāncos*, *n.*, *frāncosier*, *frāncosier*, *n.*, = *MLG. frāncos*, *frāncos*, *n.*, *frāncosier*, *frāncosier*, *n.*, *frāncos-isch*, *n.*, *frāncos*, *frāncos*, *n.*, = *Sw. frāncysk*; cf. *D. frānch*, *Dan. frānsk*, equiv. in form to *E. Frankish*) = *Sp. Francés* = *Pg. Francez* = *It. Francese*, < *ML. Frāncus*, *Frāncus*, *Frēnch*, < *Frāncus*, a *Frank*, + *-ensis*, whence the common *E. patril* term. -*esc*. Thus *E. French* is etymologically *Frankish*, and *F. Français* is **Frank-esc*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to France, a country of western Europe, or to its inhabitants. Often abbreviated *Fr.*

Thank love for my blindness, who cannot see many a fair *French* city, for one fair *French* maid that stands in my way. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, c. 2.

2. Foreign; from a distant or foreign land; hence, strange; uncommon; rare. [Prov. Eng.]

In the Sheffield dialect *frēnch* means "for fun." A new kind of American knives would be called "frēnch." Compare with this the different meanings of *Welsh*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV, 231.

French asparagus. See *asparagus*. **French berry**. Same as *Arbuton berry*. See *berry*. **French blue**. Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).

French bole. See *bole*, 2. **French brace**, an angle brace. **French cambric**, a very fine variety of cambric used for handkerchiefs and similar things. **French canvas**, a variety of grenadine used for ladies' dresses and very durable. *Dict. of Needlework*. **French chalk**, cotton, cowslip. See the nouns. **French crown**. (a) A piece of French money.

It is no English treason to cut *French* -*rous*; and, to-morrow, the King himself will be a clipper. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, IV, 1.

(b) Baldness produced by what was called the *French disease* (*morbus Gallicus*). Hence used with equivocation. *S. Arnold*.

Some of your *French crowns* have no hair at all, and then you will play bare faced. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, I, 2.

French daisy. See *daisy*. **French diseases**, syphilis. **French duck**, *Encyclopædia*, *enchre*, *fals*, etc. See

the nouns. — **French fall**. Same as *falling-band*. — **French grass**, green, honeysuckle, hood, horn, jasmine, etc. See the nouns. — **French measles**. Same as *rubella*. — **French merino**, a very fine twilled woolen cloth, made from the wool of the merino sheep, and used for ladies' dresses. It was originally made only in France, but is now produced elsewhere. — **French mixture**, a carbonized solution of cod-liver oil. — **French morocco**, mustard, nut, ocher, pie, pitch, plum, polish, etc. See the nouns. — **French porcelain**, French pottery, porcelain and pottery made within the limits of France. See *porcelain* and *pottery*. — **French pox**, syphilis. — **French purple**. See *purple*. — **French quilting**. See *puque*. — **French red**, rouge. — **French roof**. See *roof*. — **French sixth**. See *sixth*. — **French spoliation claims**. See *spoliation*. — **French tuning**. See *flat tuning*, under *tuning*. — **French twill**, a variety of French merino of inferior fineness but great durability. — **French varnish**, white, willow, etc. See the nouns. — **French weed**, in Jamaica, the *Commelina Canariensis*, a species of day-flower. To take *French leave*, to depart without ceremony or notice; hence, to disappear under suspicious circumstances; elope; as, a defaulting cashier takes *French leave*.

I felt myself extremely awkward about going away, not knowing, as it was my first visit, to take *French leave*, and hardly knowing how to lead the way alone among so many strangers. *Mme. D'Arbigny*, *Diary*, II, 159.

You are going to quit me without warning — *French leave*. Is that British conduct? *Bulwer*, *What will he do with it?*, 10.

II. *n.* 1. The language spoken by the people of France. French is parallel with Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Wallachian, and minor dialects, called together the *Romanic languages*, being descended from the Latin as spoken by the Romans and the peoples of the various provinces whom they brought under their dominion, mingled with the Celtic and Teutonic tongues with which Latin was thus brought in contact. (See *Romance*.) *Frenchmen* the language of the Franks, a Teutonic people merged with the mixed races of Gaul, who received the Frankish name (the country being then called *France*), but retained their Romanic speech, the Franks and other Teutonic tribes, and later the Normans, accepting the speech of the people they conquered. It is divided chronologically into *Old French* and *modern French*, the former extending from the ninth century to the fourteenth, or, with the convenient inclusion (as usual) in this dictionary of what is specifically called *Middle French*, to the sixteenth century. Old French existed in many dialects, the phrase, indeed, when unqualified or unabbreviated, including the aggregate of such dialects. The most important were the dialect of the Île de France, which, as the "French of Paris," has become the modern literary French; and that of Normandy, the *Norman* or *Norman French*, which, transferred to England at the Conquest and there developed (as Anglo-French), gave much to and took much from the English, and was finally displaced by the mixed English speech thus formed. (See *English*.) By later borrowing from French, or from the Latin on the French model, the Romanic part of the English vocabulary is now to a great extent nearly identical with that of French. As the most central and highly developed of the Romance dialects, French began, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to take the place of Latin as the general language of diplomacy, polite society, and commerce. Its importance in this respect has much diminished in the present century. It now draws upon by other languages chiefly for terms of the art, dress, and cookery. The use of accents as a customary part of French orthography began in the seventeenth century; they now form a rigid artificial system, often a guide to pronunciation, and reflecting generally, but with numerous exceptions, previous etymologic conditions of the words concerned. Regarded as a Romance language, French is remarkable for its departure from the Latin type. In its vowel and consonant system (notably in its nasal vowels), its sweeping contractions, and its general destruction of final sounds or syllables, with the retention in many cases of these lost sounds in spelling, it differs markedly from other Romance tongues.

And *French* ache spak ful faire and fetysly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For *French* of Parys was to hire unknowe. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 124.

2. Collectively, the people of France.

Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause
And what the Swede intends, what *the French*. *Milton*, *Sonnets*, xvi.

Frenchify (fren'chi-fi), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *Frenchified*, ppr. *Frenchifying*. [< *French* + *-ify*.] To make French; infect with French tastes, manners, or turns of expression.

Before the Conquest they mistaked nothing more in King Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified*, and accounted the desire of forgoing language then to be a foretoken of the bringing in of foraine powers, which indeed happened. *Canalen*, *Remains*, *Language*.

Has he familiarly
Dit lik'd your yellow starch, or said your dublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified*? *Pether* (and *another*), *Queen of Corinth*, I, 1.

Frenchiness (fren'chi-nēs), *n.* The quality of being Frenchy in aspect, manner, expression, etc.

There is, I must say, a *Frenchiness* about Ledru that I do not make me tremble. *Quoted in Wilcox's Reminiscences* of an Idler, p. 531.

Frenchman (fren'ch-man), *n.*; pl. *Frenchmen* (-men). [< ME. *Frēnche man* (= *D. frāncman* = *G. frāncmann* = *Dan. frānckmand* = *Sw. frāncman*): see *French* and *man*.] 1. A man of the French nation; a native inhabitant of France, or one belonging to the French race.

The Frenchmen, first in literary fame — The same. (Mention him, if you please. *Voltaire*?) — The same. *Cowper*, *Truth*, l. 302.

2. A French ship.

French-tub (fren'ch'tub), *n.* A mixture of the protochlorid of tin and logwood, used in dyeing.

Frenchwoman (fren'ch-wim'an), *n.*; pl. *Frenchwomen* (-wim'en). A woman of the French nation.

Q. Mar. I cry you mercy, madam; was it you?
Inch. Was't I? you, I it was, proud *Frenchwoman*. *Shak.*, *2 Hen. VI.*, l. 2.

Frenchy (fren'chi), *a.* and *n.* [< *French* + *-y*.] 1. *a.* Having a characteristic or exaggerated French manner, appearance, or sound; generally used in a depreciatory sense: as, a *Frenchy* gesture; a *Frenchy* tune. [Colloq.]

A theatrical and *Frenchy* tone. *The Congregationalist*, Jan. 6, 1887.

II. *n.* A Frenchman. [Colloq. and familiar.] The squire had begun by calling him *Frenchy*. *Miss Yonge*, *Stray Pearls*, p. 62.

frendt, *n.* See *friend*.

frenesy, *n.* An obsolete form of *frenzy*. **frenetic**, *frenetical* (frē-net'ik, formerly fren'-et-ik, fren-et'ik-al), *a.* [< OF. *frenétique*, *F. frénétique* = *Pr. frenetic* = *Sp. frenético* = *Pg. lt. frenético*; see *frantic*.] 1. Relating to or accompanied by mental disorder.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frenetic* or infectious diseases. *Milton*, *Church Government*, II.

Thether came Isabell, the Frēnche Quene, because the King her husband was fallen into hye old *frenetical* disease. *Hall*, *Hen. V.*, an. 7.

2. Frenzied; frantic.

In his throwes *frenetic* and maddie *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v. 206.

Also spelled *phrenetic*, *phrenetical*. **frenetically** (frē-net'ik-al-i), *adv.* [< *frenetic*, *q. v.*] In a frenetic or frenzied manner; frantically. Also spelled *phrenetically*.

All mobs are properly frenzied, work *frenetically*, with mad fits of hot and cold. *Carlyle*.

frennet, *n.* See *fren*.

frenctic, *a.* An obsolete form of *frantic*.

frenvivet, *a.* [ME.; see *frenetic* = *frantic*.] Having the mind disordered; frantic.

Item, in ye same charge [St. Peter's at Rome] on the right side is a pilon that was somtyme of Salomons temple, at which pilon our Lord was wont too rest him whan he preached to ye peple, at which pilon, if ther any be *frenvif* or made or troubled with syrrites, they be deduced and made hool. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 145.

frenula¹ (fren'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *frenula* (-lā). [NL, dim. of *L. frenum*, *q. v.*] 1. In *anat.*, a small frenum. Also *frannula*. **Frenula lingula**, a small process extending from the posterior lamellæ of the lingula toward the middle peduncle of the cerebellum.

frenula², *n.* Plural of *frenulum*.

frenular (fren'ū-lār), *a.* [< *frenula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the frenulum: as, a *frenular* bristle.

frenulum (fren'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *frenula* (-lā). [NL, dim. of *L. frenum*, *q. v.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as *frenum* or *frenula*. — 2. In lepidopterous insects, a strong, elastic, sometimes double bristle on the upper edge of the secondary wing, near its base. It can be drawn through a hook on the under side of the primary, and serves to lock the wings together. The frenulum is wanting in nearly all butterflies which do not fold the secondaries when at rest. *Morris*.

Also spelled *frenulium*.

Frenulum cerebri, a median ridge running down from the corpora quadrigemina on to the valve of *Vieussens*. — **Frenulum pudendi**, a transverse fold within the posterior commissure of the vulva; the fourchette, commonly ruptured in the first parturition.

frenum (frē'nūm), *n.*; pl. *frena* (-nā). [L., also written *frænum*, a bridle, curb, bit.] 1. In *anat.*, a ligament or fold of membrane which checks or restrains the motion of a part: as, the *frenum lingula*, or bridle of the tongue. See below. — 2. In *entom.*, a strong membrane or chitinous ridge extending from the scutellum to the base of each anterior wing. It is prominent in the cicadas and some other insects. — **Frenum clitoridis**, a fold connecting the glans clitoridis with the labium minus on either side. — **Frenum epiglottidis**. See *epiglottis*. — **Frenum labii inferioris**, *frenum labii superioris*, a fold of mucous membrane which ties the under and upper lip, respectively, to the gums in the median line. — **Frenum lingua**, a fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which binds down the under side of the tongue, and sometimes requires to be cut from too great restriction, or from extension too far forward, causing the subject to be tongue-tied. — **Frenum preputii**, a fold of skin connecting the foreskin with the meatus urinarius.

frenical (fren'zi-kal), *a.* [< *fren-* + *-ic*. Cf. *fransical*.] Partaking of frensy.

The *frenical* disposition of her [Venus's] mind. *Orvery*, *On Swift*, ix.

Ther shold ye haue seen many *fresh* lusty men of armes
vpon stronge start-fingles stedis.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 385.

* A race of real children, not too wise,
Too learned, or too good, but wanton, *fresh*,
And bawled up and down by love and hate.

Wordsworth, *Prelude*, v.

3. In a refreshed condition; freshened; reinvig-
orated; strengthened or purified; as, the troops
were now *fresh* for action; to put on *fresh* linen.

I remember, when the fight was done,
Came there a certain lord, neat and trimly dressed,
Fresh as a bridegroom.

Shak., I Hen. IV., I, 3.

Nay, [H] let him choose
Out of my flock his project to accomplish,
My best and *fresh*est men.

Shak., Cor., v, 5.

Brewer says to his driver, "Now is your horse pretty
fresh?" Driver says he is as *fresh* as butter.

Dickens, *Mutual Friend*, II, 3.

4. New; recent; novel; newly produced, ob-
tained, occurring, arriving, etc.; as, coins *fresh*
from the mint; a *fresh* coat of paint; *fresh* tid-
ings; a *fresh* misfortune; to take a *fresh* sheet
of paper.

My glory was *fresh* in me, and my bow was renewed in
my hand.

Job XXIX, 20.

But the Norwegian lord, surveying vantage,
With furish'd arms and new supplies of men,
Began a *fresh* assault.

Shak., Macbeth, I, 2.

To-morrow to *fresh* woods and pastures new.

Milton, *Lycidas*, I, 139.

In every liquid all the molecules are running about and
continually changing and mixing themselves up in *fresh*
forms.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I, 195.

Hence—5. Unpractised; untried; inexperi-
enced; unsophisticated; as, a *fresh* hand on a
ship; a *fresh* youth.

How green you are, and *fresh* in this old world!

Shak., K. John, III, 4.

We that have skill must pronounce, and not such *fresh*
men as you are.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v, 2.

It is not unusual to see girls in their third year attend-
ing the same lectures with Freshmen. I say "Freshmen"
because, although there is no chess feeling, yet there is an
undefined idea that new students must naturally be *fresh*.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV, 121.

6. Cool; refreshing; invigorating; imparting
strength or refreshment; in nautical language,
moderately strong or brisk; as, a draught of
fresh water; a breath of *fresh* air; a *fresh*
breeze.

Sir, we are all so happy as to have a fine *fresh*, cool
morning; and I hope we shall each be the happier in the
others' company.

L. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 20.

I'll call the farthest mound for thy repose,
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freest* spring.

Pope, *Henry and Emma*.

And the shade of the beech lies cool on the rock,
And *fresh* from the west is the free wind's breath.

Keats, *Two Graves*.

During the first part of this day the wind was light, but
after noon it came on *fresh*, and we fueled the sails.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*.

7. Not salt, salted, or pickled; not brackish;
as, *fresh* meat or codfish; *fresh* water.

So can no fountain both yield salt water and *fresh*.

Jer., III, 12.

I found help for my health, and my sickness asswaged,
By the means of *fresh* diet, especially Oranges and Limons.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II, 9.

8. Bright; brilliant.

Ther helms garnysheed that they had vpon,
With perlys and dymameter of price,
Ther controuersie trapped in the *fresh* wise.

Geometria (E. E. T. S.), I, 207.

9. Tipsey. [Slang.]

Drinking was not among my views. I could get *fresh*,
as we call it, when in good company and excited by wit
and mirth, but I never went to the length of being drunk.

Marrant, *Frank Mudday*, xiv.

10. Sober; not tipsy. [Scotch.]

There is our great Uddler is weel enough when he is
fresh, but he makes over many voyages in his ship and
his yawl to be lang aw.

Scott, *Platte*, xxiv.

It is held one of the greatest rivers in America, and as
most men think, in the world: and cometh downe with
such a *fresh*, it maketh the sea *fresh* more than thirte
miles from the shore.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II, 208.

It is called a *fresh*, when, after very great rains, or (as
we suppose) after a great thaw of the snow and ice lying
upon the mountains to the westward, the water descends
in such abundance into the rivers that they overflow the
banks which bound their streams at other times.

Beverley, *Virginia*, III, § 34.

21. Figuratively, a flood or rush of persons.

The *fresh* was so felle of the furse grekes,
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 4730.

3. A spring or brook of fresh water; a small
tributary stream. [Now only local.]

He shall drink nought but *fresh*, for I'll not show him
Where the quick *freshes* are.

Shak., *Tempest*, III, 2.

In Virginia it means also "a small tributary of a larger
river," and Beverley (History of Virginia) already men-
tions "the *freshes* of Pamunkey river."

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV, 49.

4. A stream or current of fresh water running
into tide-water. [Local.]

Running up into the *freshes* with the ship or vessel
during the five or six weeks that the water is thus above
water; for they never enter, nor do any damage in *fresh*
water, or where it is not very salt.

Beverley, *Virginia*, II, 4.

Fresh, used locally in Maryland for a stream distinct
from the tide water; as, "Allen's *Fresh*."

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV, 48.

5. The mingling of fresh water with salt in
rivers or bays, or the increased current of an
ebb tide caused by a great volume of fresh water
flowing into the sea.

The *freshes*, when they take their ordinary course of
ebb, do grow strong and swift, setting directly off to
sea against the wind.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III, 673.

6. Open weather; a day of open weather; a
thaw. [Scotch.]—7. A freshman. [College
slang.]

fresh (*fresh*), *adv.* [*< fresh, a.*] *Freshly.*

Who finds the heifer dead and bleeding *fresh*,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?

Shak., *Ham.*, VI, III, 2.

Mrs. Can. She has a charming *fresh* colour.

Lady T. Yes, when it is *fresh* put on.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, II, 2.

fresh (*fresh*), *v.* [*< fresh, a.*] I, *trans.* To re-
fresh.

When he was to that wily woman
That shadowed was with braunches greene,
He thought of thicke water shew
To drinke, and *fresh* him wel with alle.

Rom., of the *Rose*, I, 1513.

I walkt abroad to breathe the *fresh* ayre
In open fields, whose flowing pible, appeare
With early frosts, had lost their beauty faire.

Spenser, *Daphnida*, I, 26.

You have *freshed* my memory well in t, neighbour Pan.

B. Jonson, *Isle of a Tub*, I, 2.

II, *intrans.* To grow fresh; freshen.

About three in the afternoon the eale began to *fresh*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 480.

fresh-blown (*fresh'blōn*), *a.* Newly blown, as
a flower.

Beds of violets blue,
And *fresh-blown* roses washed in dew.

Milton, *L. Allegro*, I, 22.

fresh-colored (*fresh'kul'ord*), *a.* Having a
lively, healthy color; ruddy, as, a *fresh-colored*
complexion.

freshen (*fresh'n*), *v.* [*< fresh + -en (v.)*] I,
intrans. 1. To grow brisk; grow stronger or
brighter; as, the wind *freshens*; the verdure
freshens.

The breeze will *freshen* when the day is done.

Byron, *Corinth*, I, 7.

Sometimes on a sunny day it began even to be pleasant
and genial, and a greenness grew over those brown beds,
which, *freshening* daily, suggested the thought that Hope
traversed them at night, and left each morning brighter
traces of her steps.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, ix.

Heard
The *freshening* wind about the corlidge beat
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II, 240.

2. To grow fresh; lose salt or saltiness.

II, *trans.* 1. To refresh; revive; renew.

freshened from the wave the rephyr flew

Goldsmith, *Traveller*, I, 216.

Clearer skies and softer air,
Fresh and his lax spirits as he ran,
Unfolded gently and spread the man

Cooper, *Progress of Error*, I, 411.

2. Then the priming of your pistols the mist of the
face is apt to dampen the bristling

Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, vii.

A strong and healthy soil of common sense, *freshened*
by the springs of feeling

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, I, 3.

3. To make fresh; remove saltiness from; as,
to *freshen* fish or flesh.

Freshen (salt codfish) by leaving it in water an hour.

Goodholme's Domestic Cyc., p. 112.

8. *Naut.*, to relieve, as a rope, by altering the
position of a part exposed to friction.—To *fresh-*
en the hawse. See *hawse*.

freshet (*fresh'et*), *n.* [*Prob. < OF. freshet, fre-*
chet, *adj.*, *fresh* (applied, among other things,
to a spring), *dim. of free*, *fem. fresche*, *fresh*; see
fresh, a., and *cf. fresh, n.*] 1. A small stream
of fresh water; a brook.

Beyond the said mountains towards the North, there
is a most beautifull wood growing on a plaine full of foun-
taines & *freshets*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 74.

All fish, from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin.

Milton, *P. R.*, II, 245.

2. A flood or overflowing of a river, by reason
of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation,
especially one of a comparatively moderate ex-
tent: same as *fresh, n.*, 1.

Between Salem and Charlestown is situated the town
of Lynn, near to a river, whose strong *freshet* at the end
of winter filleth all her banks, and with a violent torrent
vents itself into the sea.

F. Gorges, *Description of New England* (1658), p. 22.

freshly (*fresh'li*), *adv.* [*< ME. freshly, fresh-*
ly; *< fresh + -ly*.] In a fresh manner; so as
to be fresh; anew; newly; recently.

And swore, and hertely ran her hete (promise)
Ever to be steadfast and true,
And loue her alway *freshly* new.

Iale of Ladies.

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrattled?

Shak., *As you Like It*, III, 2.

Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years:
Yet *freshly* ran he on ten winters more.

Shak., *Edipus*, IV, 2.

freshman (*fresh'man*), *n.* and *a.* I, *n.*; pl.
freshmen (-men). 1. A novice; one in the ru-
diments of knowledge.

"Las, you are *freshmen*!
I'm an old weather beaten soldier, that, whilst drum
And trumpets terrified towards, had the world
At will.

Beau and Fl. (3), *Faithful Friends*, I, 2.

What if I left my token and my letter
With this strange fellow
Not so, I'll trust no *freshman* with such secrets.

Middleton, *More Dissemblers besides Women*, II, 3.

I am but a *fresh man*, yet in France, therefore I can send
you no news.

Howell, *Letters*, I, I, 12.

2. A student of the first year in a college or
university.

No *Freshman* shall wear his hat in the College yard, un-
less it rains, hails, or snows, provided he be on foot, and
have not both hands full.

Notes of Harv. Coll., quoted in Quincy's *Hist. Harv.*

He (Pendennis) drove thither in a well appointed coach,
filled inside and out with dons, gowmen, young *fresh-*
men about to enter, and their guardians, who were con-
ducting them to the University.

Thackeray, *Pendennis*, xvii.

I remember'd Everard's college name
When we were *Freshmen*.

Tennyson, *The Epic*.

Abbot of freshmen. See *abbot of yellow beaks*, under
abbot.—*Freshman's Bible*, the body of laws, the cata-
logue, or the calendar of a collegiate institution. [Col-
lege slang.]

Every year there issues from the warehouse of Messrs.
Deighton, the publishers to the University of Cambridge,
an octavo volume. Among the Undergraduates it is
commonly known by the name of the *Freshman's Bible*—
the public usually ask for the University Calendar.

Westminster Rev., XXXV, 220.

President's freshman, formerly, a member of the *fresh-*
man class who performed the official errands of the pre-
sident of the college. [U. S.]

II, *a.* Pertaining to a freshman, or to the
class composed of freshmen, in a college.

Lord! how the Seniors knocked about
The *freshman* class of one!

O. W. Holmes, *Centennial of Harvard College*, 1336.

freshmanhood (*fresh'man-hūd*), *n.* [*< fresh-*
man + -hood.] The state of a freshman; the
period of being a freshman.

But yearneth not thy laboring heart, O Tom,
For those dear hours of simple *Freshmanhood*!

Harvardiana, III, 405.

freshmanic (*fresh-man'ik*), *a.* [*< freshman +*
-ic.] Pertaining to or resembling a freshman,
or the state of freshmanhood.

I do not pine for those *freshman* days.

Harvardiana, III, 405.

freshmanship (*fresh'man-ship*), *n.* [*< fresh-*
man + -ship.] The state of being a freshman.

A man who had been my fellow-pupil with him from the
beginning of our *Freshmanship* would meet him there.

C. A. Briard, *English University*, p. 150.

freshment (*fresh'ment*), *n.* [*< fresh + -ment*.]
Refreshment.

To enjoy the *freshment* of the air and river.

J. Cartwright, *Twencher's Travels*, p. 19.

freshness (*fresh'nes*), *n.* [*< ME. freshness*;
< fresh + -ness.] The condition or quality of
being fresh, in any sense.

Our garments, being, as they were, drenched in the sea,
hold, notwithstanding, their *freshness* and gloss.

Shak., *Tempest*, II, 1.

Let but some new desire give play to a quite different set of organs, and the mind runs after it with as much freshness and eagerness as if it had never done anything.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, I. l. 8.

We . . . ran
By rippling shallows of the lipping lake,
Delighted with the freshness and the sound.

Tennyson, *Edwin Morris*.

fresh-newt, *a.* Unwonted; unpractised.

For the love
Of this poor infant, this *fresh-new* seafarer,
I would it would be quiet.

Shak., *Pericles*, III. 1.

fresh-run (*fresh-run*), *a.* 1. Just from the sea; having recently run up a river, as a salmon.
—2. Anadromous in general, as a fish.

fresh-shot (*fresh-shot*), *n.* [Appar. a perversion of *freshet*, as if it meant, in this instance, *fresh water shot out into the sea*.] The discharge of fresh water from any great river into the sea, often extending to a considerable distance from the mouth of a river. *Imp. Dict.*

fresh-sophomore (*fresh-soph'-o-môr*), *n.* One who enters college in the sophomore year, having made the studies of the freshman year elsewhere. Also, abbreviated, *fresh-soph.* [U. S.]

I was a *Fresh-Sophomore* then, and a waiter in the Commons' hall.
Yale Lit. Mag., XII. 114.

fresh-water (*fresh-wá'tér*), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, yielding, produced by, living in, or situated on water that is fresh or not salt: as, *fresh-water deposits*; *fresh-water fish*.

As I have heard that, somewhere in the main,
Fresh-water springs come up through bitter brine.
Tennyson (ed. 1833), *Sonnets*, II.

2. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, as on lakes and rivers: as, a *fresh-water sailor*.
3. Raw; untrained: as, "*fresh-water soldiers*."

Koilles.—*Fresh-water cod*. See *cod*. **Fresh-water fox**, an English name of the common carp, alluding to its supposed cunning. —**Fresh-water herring**, a local English name of the whitefish, *Coregonus clupeaformis*. —**Fresh-water marsh-hen**, a name of *Rallus elegans*, the king-rail of the United States. —**Fresh-water mussels**, the *Unionidae*, as distinguished from the *Mytilidae* or marine mussels. —**Fresh-water shrimp**, a name of the *Gammarus pulex*, not a true shrimp. —**Fresh-water soldier**, the *Stratiotes aloides*, a European aquatic plant with sword-shaped leaves.

freshwoman (*fresh-wûm'ân*), *n.*; pl. *fresh-women* (-wûm'en). An assumed feminine correlative of *freshman* in the academical sense.

Mother, you do intreat like a *fresh woman*;
Tis against the laws of the university.
Mordicton, *Chaste Maid*, III. 2.

fresison (*fres-i'son*), *n.* The mnemonic name now usually given to that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which, when it is considered as belonging to the first figure, is called *fresismorum* (which see). It is also called *fresison*. The *f* signifies that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*, the two *s*s, that the premises are both to be converted simply in the reduction; while the three vowels show the quantity and quality of the three propositions, namely: *e*, universal negative; *i*, particular affirmative; *a*, particular negative.

freak (*freak*), *n.* A dialectal variant of *freak*.

Fresnel lantern, lens. See the nouns.

Fresnel's surface of elasticity. See *wave-surface* and *elasticity*.

fret¹ (*fret*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, pp. *fretting*. [Early mod. E. also *frette*, and with orig. long vowel *freet*, *freat*; < ME. *freten* (pret. *fret*, *freet*, *frate*, pl. *freten*, *freeten*, pp. *freten*, *fret*), < AS. *fretan* (pret. *fret*, pl. *fretan*, pp. *fretan*), eat up, devour (hence *frettan*, pret. pl. *fretton*, eat up), = D. *ereten* = M.G. *ereten*, I.G. *freten* = OHG. *fretzan*, MHG. *fretzen*, G. *fressen* (Sw. *frita*, corrode, is borrowed) = Goth. *fraitan* (pret. *frét*, pl. *frétan*), eat up, devour, < Goth. *fra-*, = AS. *for-*, E. *for-*, etc., + Goth. *stan* = AS. *etan*, E. *eat*, etc.: see *for-* and *eat*. *Fret*¹ is thus equiv. to a synecopated form of **for-eat*, and the reg. mod. form would be *freat*; the short vowel is perhaps due to the preterit *fret* (like *eat*, pret. of *eat*) and the influence of the other words spelled *fret*. With *fret* of AS. origin is now thoroughly confused in form and sense another verb of diff. origin, namely, < OF. *fretter*, another form of *frotter*, F. *frotter* = Pr. *frotar* = It. *frottare*, rub, chafe, fray, *fret*, < L. as if **frietare*, freq. of *fricare*, pp. *friatus*, rub: see *friction*, and cf. *frot*, *frote*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To eat up; devour.

Elde, which that al can *fret* and bite,
As it hath *fretten* (var. *fretten*) many a noble storie
Chaucer, *Anelida and Arcite*, l. 12.

They sawe lygge in theyr looke legges & armes,
Payre handes & fete *fretten* to the bone.
Alexander of Macedonne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1130.

2. To eat into; gnaw; corrode.

Vermyn Greste
That the ayrful men all gnaw and *frete*.
Hampole, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 6500.

It costeth greet to use a synne
That is chep to soule Enuye,
For it *freteth* man with lene;
Bodil & soule it dooth distroie.
Hymns to Virgyn, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Like as it were a moth *fretting* a garment.
Book of Common Prayer, Ps. xxxiv. 12.

Rich robes are *fretted* by the moth.
Wordsworth, *The Egyptian Maid*.

3. To wear away; fray; rub; chafe: as, to *fret* cloth by friction; to *fret* the skin.

By starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear.
Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 10.

They would, by rolling up and down grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.
Newton, *Opticks*.

Aided by its burden of detrital matter, the river *frets* away the rocks along its banks, and thus tends to widen its channel.
Haskin, *Physiography*, p. 124.

4. To make rough; cause to ripple; disturb; agitate: as, to *fret* the surface of water.

Mountain plues . . . *fretted* with the gusts of heaven.
Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1.

5. To chafe painfully or vexatiously; irritate; worry; gull.

When man hath that complexion,
Full . . . of dreads and of wrathfull thought,
He *fret* himselven to naught.
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, III. 108.

Fret not thyself because of evil-doers.
Because thou hast . . . *fretted* me in all these things,
I also will recompense thy way upon thine head.
Ezek. xvi. 43.

This Wretch has *fretted* me that I am absolutely decay'd
Congress, *Way of the World*, II. a.

As a man who had once slined, but who kept his conscience all alive and painfully sensitive by the *fretting* of an unhealed wound, he might have been supposed safer within the line of virtue than if he had never slined at all.
Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, xviii.

To *fret* one's gizzard. See *gizzard*. — *Syn.* 5. To vex, provoke, nettles.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be worn away, as by friction; become frayed or chafed; be wearing out or wasting.

No Wool is less subject to mothes, or to *fretting* in press, than this.
Bakings' *Woolen*, II. 161.

Twice a commodity lay *fretting* by you
I will bring you gain, or perish on the seas.
Shak., *T. of the 8.*, II. 1.

Your satin sleeve begins to *fret* at the ring that is underneath it.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II. 1.

Of a new Rainbow, e'er it fall,
The choicest Piece took out a S. of it is made.
Cotter, *Davidson*, II.

2. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

By this salve, the sore rather *fretted* and rankled than healed up, and the scdillon then by *fretted* more and more.
Holland, *U. of Lays*, p. 27.

Had the Leprosy of your duns so *fretted* in my Walls that there was no cleansing them but by the flames which consume them?
Stillmarch, *Sermons*, I. 1.

My wheels arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation.
Bosman.

3. To be worried; give way to chafed or irritated feelings; speak peevishly and complainingly.

He *frets* like a chaf'd lion.
Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, v. 5.
Ah, monarch! could ye taste the north y' want,
Not in the toils of glory would ye *fret*.
The hoarse dull drum would sleep, and man be happy yet.
Bacon, *Cato's Harod*, I. 47.

He knows his mother earth, he *frets* but to find a cradle,
but lies tranquilly and composed at her feet.
Lauder.

4. To be in commotion or agitation, as water; boil, bubble, or work as in fermentation; hence, to work as angry feelings; rattle.

That diabolical rancour that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts.
South, *Bernardine*.

In vain our pent wills *fret*,
And would the world subside.
M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

Also intended to be stored some months should have a porous vent peg placed in the sh. v. to keep the air from *fretting*, and save the head of the cork from being blown out.
Brew, *Brit.*, IV. 27.

To *fret* in, in *vine making* to combine one wine with another. — *Syn.* 3 and 4. To chafe, to fret.

fret² (*fret*), *n.* [*< fret*, *v.*] 1. A wearing away, abrasion, or corrosion.—2. A place worn or abraded, as by friction.

Frettes be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, eropping and ete readings in these places in a bowe which be much weaker than other.
Ascham, *Excephillus*, p. 156.

3. In *med.*: (a) Chafing, as in the folds of the skin of fat children. (b) Herpes; tetter.—4. In *mining*, the worn side of a river bank, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down the hills, and thus indicate to the miner the locality of the veins. Webster.

—5. A state of chafing or irritation, as of the

mind, temper, etc.; vexation; anger: as, he keeps himself in a continual *fret*.

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*.
Pope, *Irol. 30* *Satire*, l. 163.

The weariness, the fever, and the *fret*
Here, where men sit and hear each other groan.
Keats, *Ode to a Nightingale*.

6. The agitation of the surface of a fluid, as when fermenting or boiling; a rippling on the surface, as of water; a state of ebullition or of fervescence, as of wine.

And if it ferment not at all, it will want that little *fret* which makes it grateful to most palates.
Aphorism concerning Elder.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage.
Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

Those humours, tart as wines upon the *fret*,
Which idleness and weariness beget.
Couper, *Retirement*, l. 701.

7. A flurry.

About ten in the morning, in a very great *fret* of wind, it chapt suddenly into the W.
Wentworth, *Hist. New England*, l. 22.

8. A glass composition, composed of silica, lime, soda, borax, and lead, used as a glaze by potters.

fret³ (*fret*), *v. t.* [*< ME. fretten*, < AS. *fret-wian*, usually with *an*, *fretwian*, *fretwian*, *fretwian* = OS. *fratahan*, adorn, ornament; cf. Goth. *us-fratarjan*, make wise (Gr. *anphrōnō*). Somewhat confused in meaning with *fret*², *v. t.*] To adorn; ornament; set off.

No jewel *frets* ful of rich stones.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1118.

All his true lymmes were *fretted* with ruyges,
Of the precious stone that prince wored sture.
Piers Plowman (A), II. 11.

In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold
Was *fretted* all about, she was arrayed.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 37.

fret⁴ (*fret*), *n.* [*< ME. fret*; < *fret*², *v.*] A caul of silver or gold wire, sometimes ornamented with precious stones, worn by ladies in the middle ages. Fairholt.

A *fret* of gold she hadde next her heer.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 216.

fret⁵ (*fret*), *n.* [*< OF. frette*, *f.*, an iron band, a ferrule, *frette*, *frette*, *f.*, a lozenge, pl. *frettes*, a grating (> Sp. *fretes*, frets, in heraldry) (cf. *fret*, *n.*, a hoop, collectively cross-bars, twigs for making baskets, cages, etc.), appar. synecopated from **ferrette*, *n.*, *ferrata*, *ferrata*, the iron grating of a window, an iron railing, < M.L. *ferrata*, an iron grating, < *ferrare* (F. *ferrer* = It. *ferrare*), band with iron, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferrous*, *ferric*. Cf. *fret*².] 1. A piece of interlaced or perforated ornamental work.

About the sides shall run a *fret*.
Of primrose. — *Diagram*, Musc. Elysium, II.

The look she bears
Of thine own carving, where your names are set,
Wrought modern with many a curious *fret*.
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 1.

2. A kind of ornament much employed in Grecian art and in sundry modifications common in various other styles. It is formed of bands or fillets variously combined, frequently consisting of continuous lines arranged in rectangular forms.

Beautiful works and orders, like the *frets* in the roofs of houses.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 224.

3. In *her.*, a charge consisting of two bendlets placed in saltier and interlaced with a mascle. Also called *true-lover's knot* and *Hars*.

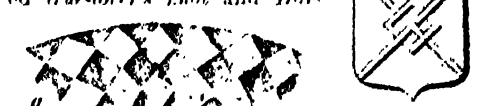


a, from the Parthenon, above which is shown a detail of the same.
b, from a vase.

Some times a called key ornament

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mond-shaped figures. It is usual in the earlier medieval architecture. **Fret coupled**, in *her.*, a bearing similar to a fret, having the ends of the bendlets cut off so as not to reach the edges of the escutcheon. — **Fret fretted**, in *her.*, a fret of which the middle has each of its corners extended to form a loop or lozenge. **Labyrinth fret**, in *arch.*, a fret with many involved turnings. **Lozenge fret**, an ornament used in Romanesque architecture, presenting an appearance of diagonal lines including lozenge- or diamond-shaped panels. See *diamond fret*. **Per fret**, in *her.*, divided by diagonal lines in the direction of the lines of the fret, that is, both saltierwise and lozenge-wise: said of the field. **Triangular fret**, a dovetail molding. **fret³** (fret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [= *OF. fretter, friter, cross, interlace*; from the noun.] 1. To ornament with or as if with frets.

We went through the long gallery, paved with white & black marble, richly fretted and painted of a fresco.
Edgyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1844.

They were of gold and silver, and were fretted like the west window of the Chantry Kirk.
Illustrations of Northern Antiquities, quoted in Child's Ballads, 1:240.

White clouds sail aloft, and vapors fret the blue sky with silver threads.
Longfellow, Hyperion, III. 1.

2. To make a fret of. [*Rare.*]

Ye hills, whose foliage, fretted on the skies,
Prints shadowy arches on the evening dyes.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

fret⁴, *v. t.* [*ME. fretten*, < *OF. fretter, friter, fater*, strengthen, fasten, provide.] 1. To fasten; bind.

Take thouns & frette hym [a staffe of hawyl], wylowe on aspe faste wyth a cockshuteorde; and bynde hym to a fourme or an eyn square grete tree. . . . Unfrette hym there, and let hym drye in an house roof in the smoke.
Juliana Berners, Treatise of Kyngysgys with an Angle, [fol. 3.]

2. To strengthen; fill.

With alle the fode that may be founde frette thy cofer,
For sustynance to yow self & also thome other.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 530.

fret⁵ (fret), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps, as Skeat suggests, a particular use of *OF. frette*, a ferrule (a bar): see *fret³*, *n.*] In musical instruments of the lute and viol class, a small ridge of wood, ivory, metal, or other material, set across the finger board, and serving as a fixed point for stopping or shortening the strings in playing, the fingers being applied just above it so as to press the string against it. Frets were originally used on all varieties of the lute and the viol, but they are now employed only in the guitar and zither and sometimes in the banjo.

The Towne Musicians
Finger their frets within.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

These means, as frets upon an instrument,

Shall tune our heart-strings to true languishment.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 1140.

fret⁶ (fret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [*< fret⁵, n.*] 1. To provide with frets.

Instruments may be well made and well strung, but if they be not well fretted, the Musike is marred.
N. Ward, Simple Corder, p. 40.

2. Punningly, in Shakspeare, to worry as if by acting upon the frets of.

Call me what instrument you will, though you can fret me, you cannot play upon me.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.

fret⁷ (fret), *n.* [*< L. fretum*, a strait, a sound; not connected with *fret² = firth²*.] A frith. [*Rare.*]

It [Eurlpus] generally signifieth any strait, fret, or channel of the sea, running between two shores.
So F. Brown, Vulg. Lat. II. vii. 13.

An island parted from the firme land with a little fret of the sea.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

fret⁸, *p. a.* [A form of *fretful*, found in 18th-century editions of Chaucer, but not in *ME. manuscripts*.] Same as *fretful*.

fretter, *v.* A Middle English form of *fret¹*.

fretful (fret'fūl), *a.* [*< fret¹, n.*, + *-ful*.] 1. Gnawing; wearing; abrading; corroding.

Though parting be a fretful corvine,

It is applied to a 'beathful wound'.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

2. In a state of commotion; moved or agitated, as water; seething.

Two goodly streames in one small channel meet,
Whose fretfull waves, bending against the hill
Did all the bottom with soft mutings fill.
B. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 4.

3. Disposed to fret; ill-tempered; ill-humored, peevish; as, a fretful temper.

Each particular hair to stand on end,

Like quills upon the fretful porpentine.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 5.

A fretful poor soul, that has a new distress for every hour in the four and twenty.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I.

4. Characterized by, indicating, or causing fret, worry, or ill temper.

The kindred souls of every land
(However divided in the fretful days
Of prejudice and error) mingled now
In one selected never-jarring state.

Thomson, Memory of Lord Talbot.

The new-born infant's fretful wall.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 306.

= *Syn. 3. Peevish, Pettish, etc. (see petulant)*; irritable, complaining, querulous.

fretfully (fret'fūl-i), *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly; complainingly.

fretfulness (fret'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being fretful; peevishness; ill humor; disposition to fret and complain; irritability.

Fretfulness of temper, too, will generally characterize those who are negligent of order. *H. Blair, Works, II. 1.*

fretiset, *v. t.* [*< fret³ + -ise*.] Same as *fret³*.

Again, if it be in a great hall, then (beholding) of the fair embowed or vaulted roofs, or of the fretted ceilings curiously wrought and sumptuously set forth.

North, II. of Plutarch, p. 38.

fret-saw (fret'sā), *n.* 1. A compass- or key-hole-saw with a long and slender blade and fine teeth. — 2. A reciprocating scroll-saw mounted on a table and operated by a treadle. See *scroll-saw*.

frettag (fret'āj), *n.* [*< F. frettag, < fretter, hoop, < frette, a hoop: see frette*.] 1. The process of reinforcing the breech-section of a heavy gun by shrinking on coiled rings of wrought-iron or steel. — 2. The series of solid hoops or bands of steel thus used. See *frette*.

The gun . . . ordinarily receives an exterior frettag.
Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1882, p. 244.

frettation (fret-tā'shon), *n.* [*Irreg. < fret¹ + -ation*.] Annoyance; discomposure. [*Rare.*]

I never knew how much in earnest and in sincerity she was my friend till she heard of my infinite frettation upon occasion of being pamphleted.

Mme. D'Aubray, Diary, I. 144.

frette (fret), *n.* [*F., a hoop: see fret³*.] In *gun.*: (a) A coiled ring of wrought-iron or steel designed for strengthening the exterior of cannon. The term is applied to hoops of steel rolled from the solid ingot, as well as to those made by coiling a bar around a mandrel, heating, and then welding the coils together under a hammer. (b) Any hoop or band for a built-up cannon. The interior diameter of the frette is less than the diameter of the body of the gun or tube on which it is to be placed. It is expanded by heat, placed in position, and allowed to cool until it grips the metal beneath, after which the cooling is hastened by the careful application of water upon the exterior.

fret⁹ (fret-tā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fretty*, 2.

fretted (fret'ed), *p. a.* [*Pp. of fret³, v.*] 1. Adorned with frets or fretwork; exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular forms; having many intersecting groins or ribs.

Yet then no proud aspiring piles were raised,
No fretted roofs with polished metals blaz'd.

Popo, tr. of Statius Thebaid, I.

Adown the Tigris I was borne,

By Bagdat's shrines of fretted gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. In *her.*, interlaced one with another: said of any charges which can be so combined: as, a chevron fretted with a bar. **Fret fretted**. See *fret¹*.

fretten¹ (fret'n), *a.* [*< ME. fretten, < AS. fretan, pp. of fretan, eat, eat into: see fret¹*.] Marked: as, poek-fretten (marked with the smallpox).

fretten² (fret'n), *a.* [*Var. of fretted*.] In *her.*, same as *fretted*. [*Rare.*]

fretter (fret'er), *n.* One who or that which frets.

A hot day, a hot day, vengeance, a hot day, boys,
Give me some drink, this fire's a plaguy fretter.

Pletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, II. 2.

fretty (fret'ti), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) fretti, pp. of friter, fret: see fret³, v.*] 1. Adorned with fretwork.

But, Oxford, O I praise thy situation,
Thy bough-dock'd dainty walks, with brooks beset,
Fretty like Christall knots, in mould of jet.

Davies, Sonnet to Oxford Univ.

2. In *her.*, covered with a grating composed of narrow pieces, as bendlets, fillets, etc., crossing one another and interlacing. Also *fretth*.

fretwork (fret'wörk), *n.* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets; ornamental work with interlacing parts; especially, work in which the design is formed by perforation.

The glimmering fretwork of sunshine and leaf-shadow,

Longfellow, Hyperion, IV. 5.

The leader of the herd

That holds a stately fretwork to the Sun,

And follow'd up by a hundred airy dees.

Tennyson, Princess, VI.

french (frush), *a.* [*Sc., also written french, frooch, frough; = E. dial. frough, froe: see frow²*.] Easily broken; brittle; frail as with rottenness, as wood.

The swingle-trees flew in splinters, as gin they had been
as frough as kailcastacks (kail-stems).

A Journal from London to Portsmouth, p. 5.

Frey (fri), *n.* [*Ice. Freyr*.] In *Norse myth.*, the god of the earth's fruitfulness, presiding over rain, sunshine, and all the fruits of the earth, and dispensing wealth among men; the son of Njord. He was especially worshiped in the temple at Upsala in Sweden.

Freya (fri'ä), *n.* [*Ice. Freyja*.] In *Norse myth.*, the daughter of Njord and sister of Frey. She is the goddess of sexual love, the Scandinavian Venus.

freyalite (fri'a-lit), *n.* [*< Freya, q. v., + -lite*.] A hydrous silicate of thorium and the cerium metals, from Norway: perhaps derived from the alteration of thorite.

Freycinetia (frä-si-nē'shi-ä), *n.* [*NL., named after Louis Claude de Saulx de Freycinet, a French naval officer and explorer (1779-1842)*.] A genus of frutescent or climbing plants, of the natural order Pandanaceae, of which there are about 30 species in southeastern Asia, Australia, and the adjacent islands. Some species are occasionally found in greenhouses.

friability (fri-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. friabilité* = *Sp. friabilidad* = *Pg. friabilidade* = *It. friabilità*; as *friable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being friable, or easily broken, crumbled, or reduced to powder.

friable (fri'a-bl), *a.* [= *F. friable* = *Sp. friable* = *Pg. friavel* = *It. friabile*, < *L. friabilis*, easily crumbled or broken, < *frare*, rub, crumble.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder, as pumice.

A light friable ground, or moist gravel.

Edgyn, Sylvia, Of the Chess-nut.

For the liver, of all the viscera, is the most friable and easily crumbled or dissolved.

Arbuthnot, On Diet, III.

The pollen-masses are extremely friable, so that large portions can easily be broken off.

Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 96.

friableness (fri'a-bl-nes), *n.* Friability.

friar (fri'är), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frier*: < *ME. frier*, < *OF. friere, frere, F. friere* = *Pr. fraire, frar, frai* = *Sp. fraile, fray* = *Pg. frei* = *It. frate, fra*, brother, monk, friar, < *L. frater*, brother, *ML. a monk, friar, etc.*, = *E. brother*: see *brother, frater, fraternal, etc.* For the form, cf. *brur, briar*, < *ME. brere*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of one of the mendicant monastic orders. The four orders whose members are chiefly known as friars are the Franciscans (Friars Minor or Gray Friars), Dominicans (Friars Major, Friars Preachers, or Black Friars), Carmelites (White Friars), and Augustinians (Austin Friars). The members of some minor orders are also so called, as the Minims and Servites.

Holy writ bit men be war and wisliche hem kepe,
That no false frere thorw flatteryng hem by-gyle.

Piers Plowman (C) xvi. 77.

It was the friar of orders gray.

As he forth walked on his way
Shak., T. of the S., IV. 1 (song).

2. [In allusion to *Gray* or *White Friar*.] In printing, a gray or indistinct spot or patch in print, usually made by imperfect inking; distinguished from *monk*.

The print will be too pale or gray in places, such imperfections being called *friars*.
Engc. Int., XXIII. 706.

3. An Irish name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. — 4. A fish of the family *Atherinidae*. — 5. The friar-bird or leatherhead. See *friar-bird*.

Begging friars. See *mendicant orders*, under *mendicant*. — **Crutched, crouched, or crossed friars** (*ML. Cruciatii*), a minor order of friars, the canons regular of the Holy Cross, so named on account of an embroidered cross which they wore on their garments. — **Friars' balsam**, an alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, (oleo balsam, and aloes, used as a stimulating application for wounds and ulcers. It is equivalent to the tincture of benzoin compound of the United States and British pharmacopoeias. — **Friar's chicken**, chicken-broth with eggs dropped in it, or eggs beaten and mixed with it. Also called *fried-chicken*. [*Scotch*.]

My lady-in-waiting . . . shall make some friar's chicken, or something very light. I would not advise wine.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxi.

Gray friar. See *Franciscan*. — **Preaching friar**. See *Black-friar* and *Dominican*. — **White friar**. (a) A Carmelite. (b) A small flake of light-colored sediment floating in wine.

If the cork be musty, or *whites friars* in your liquor, your master will save the more.

Serv. Directions to Servants, I.

friar-bird (fri'är-bërd), *n.* The leatherhead or four-o'clock, *Tropidorkhynchus coriaceous*.

an Australian bird commonly referred to the family *Meliphagidae*: so called from the bare-



Fricard (*Trochiloides nuchus corniculatus*).

ness of the head and neck. Also called *monk*, *monk-bird*, *pimlico*, and *poor soldier*.

fricard (fri'kard), *n.* [*< friar + -ling*]. A diminutive of friar.

I have laboured with mine own hands, and will labour, and will that all my *fricards* shall labour, and live of their labour, whereby they may support themselves in an honest means. *Pease, Martyrs*, p. 381.

fricard (fri'kard), *a.* [Formerly also *fricard*: *< friar + -ly*]. Like a friar; pertaining to friars; monkish.

This is a *fricard* fashion. *Latimer, 5th Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1540.*

Have no abstract or *fricard* contempt of (riches), . . . but distinguish, as Cicero saith well of Rabirius Posthumus. *Bacon, Riches* (ed. 1857).

The Stoics . . . founded their satisfaction upon a scornful and *fricard* contempt of everything. *Sp. Parker, Platonick Philoa* (ed. 1667), p. 16.

fricard-rusht, *n.* A kind of Christmas game. *Declaration of Popish Impostures* (1603). (*Nares*.)

fricard's-cap (fri'kard-kap), *n.* The wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Napellus*, so called from its hooded sepals. See *Aconitum*.

fricard's-cowl (fri'kard-koul), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*; so called from its cowl-like spathe. See *Arum*.

fricard's-crown, **fricard's-thistle** (fri'kard-krown, -this'l), *n.* The woolly-headed thistle, *Cnicus criphorus*.

fricard-skate (fri'kard-skāt), *n.* The *Raja alba*, a kind of skate or ray. [Local, Eng.]

fricard's-lantern (fri'kard-lan'tern), *n.* The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp.

She was plinched and pulled, she sed; And he, by *fricard's lantern* led. *Milton, L'Allegro*, l. 104.

fricard's-thistle, *n.* See *fricard's-crown*.

fricard (fri'kard), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *fricard*, *fricard*; mod. form, *fricard*, of *fricard*, *< OF. fricard*, *F. fricard* = *It. fratria*, *< ML. fratria*, a fraternity: see *frary*.] *I. n.*: pl. *fricards* (-iz). 1. A convent of friars; a monastery.

There are but 2 Friars in this *Frery*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 103.

It was late in the reign of Edward before the parish church and hospital of St. Bartholomew and the new erection of Christ's Hospital, made out of the old *fricard*, were ready for the reception of distressed poverty and fatherless infancy. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xi.

2. The system of forming into brotherhoods of friars; the practices of friars; monkery. *Fuller*.

II. a. Pertaining to friars, or to a friary: as, "a *fricard* cowl," Camden.

It was fashionable for persons of the highest rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the *fricard* churches, which were consequently filled with sumptuous shrines and superb monuments. *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry*, l. 288.

fricard (fri'kard), *n.* [*< L. friatus*, pp. of *fricare*, rub, crumble: see *fricard*.] The act of crumbling or pulverizing. *Colea*, 1717.

fricard (fri'kard), *a.* and *n.* [Origin unknown; the verb seems to be earlier than the adj., but this may be due to a defect in the records. If the adj. is the original, it may be a more English-looking form for *fricard*, *< OF. fricard*, *fricard*, *< L. fricardus*, silly, trifling, frivolous: see *fricard*.] *I. a.* Frivolous; trifling; silly; contemptible.

The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner in which that fricard minister treated this important branch of administration. *British Critic*, Jan., 1794.

II. n. 1. A frivolous, trifling person.

That *fricard* the leader of such men as Fox and Burke! *Thackeray, The Four Georges*, George IV.

The theory of idlers and dilettanti, of *fricards* in morals and declaimers in verse, . . . which when accepted by a mature man, and carried along with him through life, is a sure mark of feebleness and of insincerity dealing with himself. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 189.

2. Frivolity; nonsense.

That orator, erst so eloquent, seems now but froth and *fricard*. *Loose, Bismarck*, II. 562.

fricard (fri'kard), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fricarded*, ppr. *fricarding*. [See *fricard*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To trifle; act in a trifling or frivolous manner.

Those who with the stars do *fricard*. *S. Butler, Hudibras*, II. III. 58.

The fools that are *fricarding* round about you. *Thackeray*.

2. To totter.

How the poor creature *fricards* in his gait. *Tatler*, No. 40.

II. trans. To deal with or dispose of in a trifling or frivolous way.

They only take the name of country comedians to abuse simple people with a printed play or two, . . . and what is worse: they speak but what they list of it, and *fricard* out the rest.

Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

Here is twenty pieces; you shall *fricard* them away at the Exchange presently. *Shirley, Witty Faint One*, iv. 2.

While Lord Melbourne and his whig colleagues . . . were *fricarding* away their popularity. *J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times*, 1 x.

fricardism (fri'kard-izm), *n.* [*< fricard + -ism*]. Frivolity. [Rare.]

He distained the *fricardism* of the French, in adopting the blunders with equal passion as the beauties of the ancients. *Goldsmith, Plinian*.

fricard (fri'kard), *n.* A trifle; a coxcomb; a fricard.

They whom my correspondent calls male coxcombs should hereafter be called *fricards*. A *fricard* is one who professes rapture and admiration for the woman to whom he addresses, and dreads nothing so much as her consent. *Spectator*, No. 288.

fricard (fri'kard), *p. a.* Frivolous; trifling; foolishly captious.

fricard, **fricard**, *n.* Same as *frithborg*.

fricard, **fricard**, *n.* [Appr. irreg. *< OF. fricard*, *< L. fricard* (n.), a rubbing; see *fricard*.] Friction.

I will not here speak of ointment used in old time among the Romans and Greeks, in *fricard* or rubbings. *Sir T. Ryot, Castle of Health*, II. 32.

You make them smooth and sound, With a bare *fricard* of your medicine. *H. Jonson, Alchemist*, III. 2.

fricard, *n.* [See *fricard*.] Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce.

fricard (fri'kard), *n.*; pl. *fricards* (-dōz). [Formerly also *fricard*, *< F. fricard*, larded veal, etc.; appar. *< fricard*, *fricard*, *fricard* (for *fricard*), dainty, nice; cf. *OF. fricard*, appetizing, dainty, *F. fricard*, a person fond of dainties, *fricard*, dainties, goodies; perhaps ult. connected with *fricard* (?).] A thick slice of veal or other meat larded, stewed, and served with a made sauce.

fricard (fri'kard), *n.* [*< F. fricard*, fem. of *fricard*, *q. v.*] A ball of chopped veal or other meat richly seasoned and fried; a dish prepared of veal, eggs, spices, etc.

fricard, *v. t.* Same as *fricard*.

Common sense and truth will not do with them unless they be hashed and *fricard*. *J. Richard, Observations on Ans. to Cont. of Clergy*, p. 63.

fricard (fri'kard), *n.* [*< F. fricard*, a fricard, any meat fried in a pan, also a charge for a mortar, consisting of stones, bullets, nails, and pieces of old iron mixed with grease and gunpowder; prop. pp. fem. of *fricard*, *fricard*, also squander. Usually referred to *F. fricard*, *fricard*, *fricard*, fry, *< L. fricare*, fry, but this is phonetically improbable. The sense points rather to *L. fricare*, rub, or to *F. fricard*, break in pieces; but a connection with either of these verbs has not been made out. Cf. *fricard*.] A dish made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them with a gravy in a frying-pan or a like utensil. Formerly also *fricard*.

No cook with art, nor cook with physic's force, Nor acts a death in shape of *fricard*. *Garth, Chaucer*.

fricard (fri'kard), *v. t.* [Formerly also *fricard*, *< and fricard*; from the noun.] To prepare or dress as a fricard.

fricard (fri'kard), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fricard*; *< OF. fricard*, *fricard* = *Sp. fricard* = *It. fricard*, *< L. fricard* (n.), *< fricare*, pp. *fricard*, rub: see *fricard*.] The act of rubbing; friction.

Friction is one of the essential, yea, or necessities of mankind, as all the learned affirm: . . . a coarse warm cloth, to chafe or rub the heels, neck, breast, armpits, thighs, &c., . . . is good to open the pores. *Bacon's Book* (E. K. T. S.), p. 246, note.

Frictions used in the morning serve especially to this intention; but this must evermore accompany them, that after the *fricard*, the part be lightly anointed with oil. *Bacon, Hist. Life and Death*.

The like, saith Jordan, we observe in canes and woods that are unctuous and full of oyle, which will yield fire by *fricard* or collision. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, III. 21.

fricard (fri'kard), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. fricard*, *< L. fricard*, pp. of *fricare*, rub: see *fricard*.] *I. a.* 1. Characterized by friction: said of those alphabetic sounds in which the conspicuous element is a rustling of the breath through a partly opened position of the organs, as *s* and *sh*, *z* and *zh*, *f* and *th*, and so on. They are sometimes divided into subclases, as sibilants, like *s* and *sh*, and spirants, like *f* and *v*. — 2. Sounded by friction, as certain musical instruments. See *instrument*, 3 (d).

II. n. A fricard consonant. See *I.*, 1.

It has been common of late to describe the sound *fricard*, *v. th* in *thy*, *z*, etc., as made by means of breath added to tone. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 40, App.

fricard (fri'kard), *n.* [*< L. fricard*, *< F. fricard* (after *fricard*, *ML. fricard*, *< fricare* (pp. *fricard* and *fricard*), rub: see *fricard*.] A harlot. *B. Jonson*.

fricard (fri'kard), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A bushel basket. [Prov. Eng.]

Fricle, a basket for fruit that holds about a bushel. *Dean Milles, MS. (Halliwell)*.

fricard (fri'kard), *n.* [*< F. fricard* = *Sp. fricard* = *Pg. fricard*, *< L. fricard* (n.), a rubbing, rubbing down (of parts of the body), *< L. fricare*, pp. *fricard*, also *fricard*, rub, rub down.] 1. The rubbing of the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; friction.

Frictions make the parts more flexible and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses, &c. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 877.

The sheep here smooths the knotted thorn With *frictions* of her fleece. *Compter, Miscellaneous Ball.*

2. In *mech.*, the resistance to the relative motion, sliding or rolling, of surfaces of bodies in contact: called in the former case *sliding*, in the latter *rolling friction*. It is partly due to the adhesion of bodies, but the greater part of it is the result of their roughness. The friction proper is independent of the velocity and of the area of contact; it depends solely upon the nature of the two surfaces and upon the pressure upon them, to which it is directly proportional. What is sometimes called the *internal friction* of fluids is *viscosity* (which see). The friction of a fluid upon a solid is considerable; it is now recognized as an important factor in the designing of ships.

3. Figuratively, lack of harmony; mutual irritation; worrying; difficulty.

Many causes, and among them that personal friction which is the despair of all who would make history a science, had produced among the peasantry such intensity of hatred to their lord that they were ready to find allies against him anywhere. *Maine, Early Law and Custom*, p. 527.

The whole number of horses for the field armies, some 300,000 would, by the system which prevails, be furnished immediately and without friction. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S. XLIII. 35.

Angle of friction. See *angle of repose*, under *angle*.

Center of friction. See *center*. — **Friction fremitus.** See *fremitus*. — **Friction of rest**, the friction and resistance of bodies in contact and at rest with respect to each other when they are compelled to move on one another.

That excess, however, of the friction of rest over the friction of motion, is instantly destroyed by a slight vibration. *Booke, 20 and Engage*, § 12.

Friction of rolling, or **rolling friction**, the resistance to the rolling of one surface on another.

Rolling friction is the resistance of uneven surfaces rolling on one another, like that of a wheel rolling on a road. *Newton, Elem. of Mechanics*, p. 88.

Index or coefficient of friction. See *coefficient*.

frictional (fri'kard-shun-āl), *a.* [*< friction + -al*.] Relating to or of the nature of friction; moved or affected by friction; produced by friction: as, *frictional electricity*.

If a rigid body rest on a *frictional* fixed surface, there will in general be only three points of contact. *Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil.*, § 508.

Frictional gearing, wheels which catch or bite, and produce motion not by teeth, but by means of friction. With the view of increasing or diminishing the friction, the faces are made more or less V-shaped. See out under *friction-gearing*.

frictionally (frik' shon-ah-lē), *adv.* As regards friction.

friction-balls (frik' shon-bālz), *n. pl.* Balls placed under a heavy object to reduce the friction while that object is moving horizontally. Some forms of swing-bridges have such balls placed under them.

friction-brake (frik' shon-brak), *n.* 1. A brake acting by friction on some part, as of a moving vehicle.—2. A form of dynamometer invented by Prony.—3. An apparatus for testing the lubricating properties of oils.

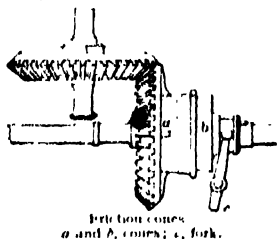
friction-breccia (frik' shon-brech' iā), *n.* In *geol.*, angular or sometimes imperfectly rounded fragments of rock filling more or less completely the cavity left between the sides or walls of a fault or fissure. This material may have been torn from the walls as one of the results of the violent motion to which the rock was subjected at the time the fissure originated, or it may have fallen in from above after the cavity had been formed. Mineral veins are not infrequently made up in considerable part of brecciated material derived from the rubbing together and crushing of the adjacent rock. Large masses of rock thus occurring in a vein are called *breccia*. Friction breccia is also sometimes called *fault rock*. See *vein* and *horst*.

friction-card (frik' shon-kārd), *n.* The diagram produced by the indicator of a steam-engine when it is applied to exhibit graphically the power of an engine working without load.

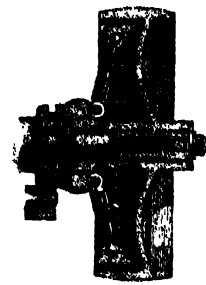
friction-clutch (frik' shon-kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of friction-coupling.

friction-cones (frik' shon-konz), *n. pl.* In *mach.*, a form of friction-coupling consisting of two cones, one of which is fitted into the other and communicates its motion to it by means of the friction between the two surfaces. See *friction-coupling*.

friction-coupling (frik' shon-kup-ling), *n.* In *mach.*, a device for conveying motion from one line of shafting to another by the frictional contact of cones, expanding toggles, and clutches of various forms. In all these appliances a sleeve sliding on one of the shafts and turning with it may be advanced or drawn back at will to bring the parts into motion. In the friction-cone coupling a conical disk is pushed at will into a hollow cone, the two surfaces fitting closely together, and either, when in motion, imparting its motion to the other by friction. In other friction couplings the sliding sleeve causes a pair of toggles to expand against the inner rim of an idle pulley, and by their contact to impart to it their motion, or the movement of sliding levers over a cone causes two pulleys to be drawn together into frictional contact, or causes two disks to press one against the other. In all these couplings the object sought is



Friction cones and fork.

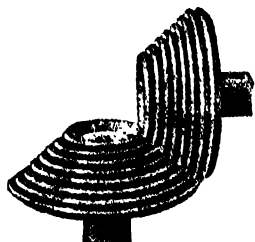


Friction-coupling.

to connect parts of a line of shafting by frictional contact instead of direct contact as in a gear wheel, and to obtain the same advantages by a coupling that are found in friction gearing.

friction-gear (frik' shon-gēr), *n.* Same as *friction-gearing*.

friction-gearing (frik' shon-gōr' ing), *n.* A method or system of imparting the motion of one wheel or pulley to another by simple contact. The advantages of this kind of gearing are threefold: it enables the parts of a machine to be thrown quickly into or out of play; it gives a variable speed or power, and it prevents the injury caused by a breakage or stoppage from extending from one part of the mechanism to another or from the machine to the motor. The most simple form of friction-gearing is a pair of wheels with thin faces, which may be covered with leather, a fabric, or other elastic material, to move or less close contact. In some such wheels the faces are grooved, or the wheels are cone-shaped and placed at a right angle, and with grooves, one on the face. In others a collar on a shaft may carry pivoted arms which if turned one way press against the inner face of a wheel, and if turned the other way fall back out of contact and cease to impart their motion. In other forms one wheel revolves within another, contact being assured by means of springs. If the resistance ever opposes the springs the contact is destroyed and motion is no longer imparted. Variable speed and reversal of direction are also secured by causing a friction-wheel placed at right angles with a disk and against



Friction-gearing, grooved.

it to move from the rim toward the center or past the center of the disk, as in the feed-motion of some forms of gang-saws.

frictionless (frik' shon-less), *a.* [*< friction + -less.*] Without friction.

Were water absolutely *frictionless*, an incline, however small, would be sufficient to produce a surface-flow from the equator to the poles.

J. Coll, Climate and Time, p. 220.

The joints and bearings of all the levers are made *frictionless* by using flexible steel connecting plates instead of knife-edges.

Encyc. Brit., XXII, 557.

friction-match (frik' shon-mach), *n.* A match tipped with a compound which ignites by friction: the usual form of match in domestic use. The first chemical matches were invented in Paris in 1805; and soon after 1827, when the composition of friction-matches was much improved by an English chemist, they came into general use, superseding the various applications of the flint and steel which had until then been relied on.

friction-plate (frik' shon-plat), *n.* 1. A metal plate attached to any surface to prevent abrasion or resist friction.—2. A plate used in connection with a clamp to check the recoil of a gun-carriage.

friction-powder (frik' shon-pou' dēr), *n.* A composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction.

friction-primer (frik' shon-pri' mēr), *n.* A friction-tube. [U. S.]

friction-sound (frik' shon-sound), *n.* In *pathol.*, the sound perceived on auscultation of serous surfaces which rub together when through disease they are roughened or not well lubricated.

friction-tight (frik' shon-tit), *a.* In *mach.*, fitting so tightly or closely that a desired effect of friction is produced. Noting: (a) A mechanical fit, joint, or union between the surfaces of two assembled parts so close that any motion given to one part will be transmitted to the other without slipping, as a contact between two curved surfaces so perfect that their reciprocal pressure is sufficient to transmit any motion of rotation applied to one to the other without the interposition of any locking device, as a key, gib, spline, screw thread, set-screw, or polygonal surface. (b) A close fit produced by a pressure sufficient to retain a part in its position when acted upon by its weight alone.

friction-tube (frik' shon-tub), *n.* *Milit.*, a tube used in firing cannon, sufficient heat being generated in it by friction to ignite friction-powder. [Eng.] Called *friction-primer* in the United States service.

friction-wheel (frik' shon-hwel), *n.* In *mach.*: (a) A form of slip-coupling applied in cases where the variations of load are sudden and great, as in dredging-machinery, etc. In the form illustrated a strong pulley, B, is keyed on the driving shaft, and on the circumference of this wheel A is fitted, with a series of friction-plates, a, a, a, interposed, and retained in recesses formed in the eye of the wheel. Behind each of these plates a set screw, b, is inserted, which bears against the back of the plate, and can be tightened at pleasure to regulate the degree of friction required for the ordinary work; but should the pressure on the circumference of the wheel A exceed this, the plates slide upon the circumference of the pulley B, which continues to revolve with the shaft, and the wheel itself remains stationary. (b) One of two simple wheels or cylinders intended to assist in diminishing the friction of a horizontal axis. The wheels are simply plain cylinders carried on parallel and independent axes. They are disposed so as to overlap pair and pair at each end of the main axis, which rests in the angles thus formed by the circumferences. The axis, instead of sliding on a fixed surface, as in ordinary cases, carries around the circumferences of the wheels on which it is supported with the same velocity as it possesses itself, and in consequence the friction of the system is proportionally lessened.



Friction-wheel.

A late improvement in what are called *friction wheels* consists of a mechanism so ordered as to be ready dropping out into a box which encloses the axis, the nave and certain balls upon which the nave revolves.

Paten, Nat. Theat. vol.

Friday (fri' dā), *n.* [*< ME. Friday, Fryday, Friday, Frīdie, etc., < AS. Frīge dag, also centr. Frīghæg (= OFries. Frīghader, Frīchede = MD. Frīdach, D. Frīgha = MLG. Frīdach = OHG. Frītag, Frīghag, MHG. Frītag, G. Freitag, Frītag; < AS. Frīge, gen. of 'Frīga' (found otherwise only as a common noun, in gen. pl. Frīga, dat. pl. Frīgum, love) = OHG. Frīa = Icel. Frīga (gen. Frīggjar, Frīga, Latinized Frīgga, a Teutonic goddess, in part identified with the Roman Venus), AS. Frīge dag, etc., being a translation of the Roman name of this*

day, *dies Veneris* or *Veneris dies* (> *It. Venerdì* = *Cat. Divendres* = *Sp. Viérnes* = *F. Vendredi*, Friday; the Pg. term is *sexta-feira*, lit. sixth fair, i. e., day). The name *Frīga* appears in Icel. only as the name of a goddess, the wife of Odin, different from *Freya*; in AS. from the same root as *free*, *friend*, *frith*, etc.; cf. Skt. *prīyā*, f., one beloved; see *free*, *friend*, *frith*.] The sixth day of the week. Friday is the Mohammedan sabbath or "day of assembly." It is said in the Mohammedan traditions to have been established by divine command as a day of worship for Jew and Christian alike, as being the day on which Adam was created and received into Paradise, the day on which he was expelled from it, the day on which he repented, and the day on which he died. It will, according to the same traditions, be the day of the resurrection. In the Roman and Eastern and Anglican churches, all Fridays except Christmas day (when it occurs on Friday) are generally observed as fasts of obligation or days of abstinence, in memory of the crucifixion of Christ, an event which is more especially commemorated annually on Good Friday (see below). In most Christian nations Friday is popularly regarded with superstition, and is considered an unlucky day for beginning any enterprise; to spill more or less salt on Friday is considered an especially bad omen. Until recently it was common for criminals under sentence of capital punishment to be executed on Friday; hence Friday is sometimes called *hangman's day*.

After hym we honourh Venus meest, that Frie ycleped ys in oure tonge, & in the wyke Friday for hym wyrs.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 112.

Schle is the Fryday at the wyke like.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 681.

The duke, I say to thee again, would eat mutton on Friday.

Shak., M. for M., III, 2.

Columbus sailed from Spain on Friday, discovered land on Friday, and reentered the port of Palos on Friday.

Prescott, Ferd., and Isa., l. 19.

Black Friday. (a) Good Friday: so called because on that day, in the Western Church, the vestments of the clergy and altar are black. (b) Any Friday marked by a great calamity. With special reference in England to Friday, December 6th, 1715, the day on which news reached London that the young pretender Charles Edward had reached Derby; or to the commercial panic caused by the failure of the house of Overend and Gurney, May 11th, 1866; and in the United States to the sudden financial panic and ruin caused by reckless speculation in gold on the exchange in the city of New York on Friday, September 24th, 1869, or to another similar panic there, which began September 18th, 1873. **Golden Friday**. (a) The Friday in each of the ember weeks. [*E. G. Lor. Eccles. Terms*.] (b) Among the Nestorians, the Friday after Whit Sunday.

The Friday after Pentecost is called *Golden Friday*, and is a high festival. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, l. 750.

Good Friday, the Friday before Easter, a holy day of the Christian church, in memory of Christ's crucifixion, of which this day is taken as the anniversary. The early church observed it as a strict fast, in the church services doxologies were omitted, no music except the most plaintive was allowed, and the altars were stripped and draped in black. At present, in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, Good Friday is a solemn fast, and it is also observed with special services and prayers by the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and by the Lutheran German Reformed Church, Moravian, and many Methodists.

The tetter shall be Godfraye, that gode schalle revenge One the God Frydaye with galyarde knyghtes.

Morte Artoure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3432.

Cheer up, my son, call home thy sprits, and bear One bad Good Friday, full mouth'd Easter's near.

Quarles, Emblems, v. Epig. 7.

Good-Friday bun, a cross bun. **Holy Friday**, Friday in an ember-week.

Friday-faced (fri' dā-fāst), *a.* Melancholy-looking; dejected.

Marry, out upon him! what a *friday-faced* slave it is! I think in my conscience his face never keeps holiday.

Wily Bequith (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III, 356).

fridge (frij), *v. i.* [Assimilated form of *equiv. frig* (cf. *fridge*, assimilated form of *frig*); cf. *E. dial. friche*, brisk, nimble, active, < ME. *frīke*, *frēk*, active; see *frick* and *frig*.] To move rapidly; frisk or dance about.

The little notes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun. Hallywell, Melanprose (1681), p. 3.

fridge (frij), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*; origin uncertain; perhaps another form, assimilated to *fridge*¹, of *frag*, ult. < *L. fricare*, rub; see *frag*².] To rub; friny.

You might have rumped and crumpled, and doubled and creased, and fretted and *fringed* the outside of them (jerkins) all to pieces.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II, 116.

fridstole (frid'stōl), *n.* See *frithstool*.

frī, *v.* See *frī*¹.

frī², *n.* See *frī*².

fried-chicken (frīd'chik'en), *n.* Same as *frier's chicken* (which see, under *frier*).

friedelite (frīd'el-īt), *n.* [Named after a French chemist, Ch. Friedel.] A silicate of manganese containing a little chlorine, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and in cleavable masses of a rose-red color at Aderville in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France.

friend (frend), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frend*, *freind*; < ME. *frend*, *freond*, < AS. *frēond* (pl.

freund, frind, frind, freindas = OS. *friend* = OFries. *frind*, *frind* = D. *frind* = MLG. *frunt, frunt, frunt*, LG. *frund* = OHG. *frunt*, MHG. *frunt*, G. *freund*, a friend, = Icel. *frandi* = Sw. *frände* = ODan. *frunt*, friend, kinsman, Dan. *frände*, a kinsman, = Goth. *frjōnds*; orig. ppr. of AS. *freon*, *freogan*, love, = D. *erjen*, court, woo (> MHG. *erren*, G. *freuen*, court, woo), = Icel. *frýja*, love, = Goth. *frjōn*, love; a verb merged in some instances with the later verb meaning 'free, liberate.' < *free*, a., from the same root: cf. AS. *freon*, *freogan*, free, = OFries. *fria*, *friaia*, *friaia* = Icel. *fria* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri* = G. *freuen*, *befreuen*, free, liberate: see *free*, a. and v. Cf. *fiend*, which is similarly formed.] 1. One who is attached to another by feelings of personal regard and preference; one who entertains for another sentiments which lead him to seek his company and to study to promote his welfare.

A faithful *freunde* is a strong defence: whose *fyndeth* suche one, *fyndeth* a notable treasure.

Indie of 1551, Keelua vi. 14

I spake to you then, I courted you, and wooed you, Call'd you 'dear Caesar,' hung about you tenderly, Was proud to appear your friend.

Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

If we from wealth to poverty descend, Want gives to know the flatterer from the friend.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 480.

Since we deserved the name of friends,

And thine effect so lives in me,

A part of mine may live in thee,

And move thee on to noble ends

Tennyson, In Memoriam, l. v.

2. One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; one at amity with another; an ally: opposed to *foe* or *enemy*.

If she have made of Robyn Hode, A friend she shall have founde

Lyfyll teste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 88).

Fr. Stand! who's there?

Hor. Friends to this ground.

Mar. And hegemen to the Dane.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 1.

This was the peace we had, and the peace we gave, whether to friends or to foes abroad.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, iv.

3. One who is favorable, as to a cause, institution, or class; a favorer or promoter: as, a friend of or to commerce; a friend of or to public schools.

Statesman, yet friend to Truth! of soul sincere

Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 67

He was no friend of ill ceremonies

Prescott, Ferd and Isa, ii. 35

He is the friend of the poor — the friend of the blind — the friend of the prisoner — the friend of the slave

Sumner, Against the Mexican War, Nov. 4, 1846

4. Used as a term of salutation, or in familiar address.

Friend, how camest thou in hither?

Mat. xvii. 12

(Good dawning to thee, friend — art of this house?)

Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

5. [cap.] A member of the Society of Friends; a Quaker.

He had been a member of our Society upwards of sixty years, and he well remembered that, in those early times, Friends were a plain, lowly minded people

John W. Colman, Journal (ed. Whittier), p. 230

6. A lover, of either sex. [Now only colloq.]

If you know yourself clear, why, I am glad of it: but if you have a friend here, convey, convey him out

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

A friend at or in court, one who has sufficient interest or influence with those in power to serve another.

A friend of the court is better than a penny in purse.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Alien friend, a foreigner whose country is at peace with one's own. — **Friends of God**, a name assumed by an unorganized brotherhood of German mystics existing in the fourteenth century, who, in opposition to the formalism and ecclesiasticalism of their age, emphasized the possibility and duty of complete self-renunciation and intimate spiritual union with God. Prominent among the leaders were Nicholas of Basel and John Tauler. As they were not bound together by either an ecclesiastical organization or a common creed, the views of religious truth differed, and some of their utterances gave rise to charges of pantheism and anthropism. — **Friends of Light, Protestant Friends**. See *Free Congregations*, under *congregation*. — **Next friend** (Law F. *prochein amicus*), in law: (a) In some jurisdictions, a person by whom an infant or a married woman sues, and who is responsible for costs. (b) In *Soc. law*, a tutor or curator. — **Progressive Friends**, a religious society first formed in 1853 in Pennsylvania, rationalistic in its theological tendencies, but disclaiming the binding obligation of creeds and the exercise of disciplinary authority. — **Society of Friends**, the proper designation of a Christian sect commonly called Quakers, which took its rise in England about the middle of the seventeenth century through the preaching of George Fox. A division occurred in portions of the society in America in 1827, through the preaching of Elias Hicks, whose followers, commonly called *Hicksites*, held doctrinal views closely approximating those of the Unitarians, while in church government and other respects they retain the

usages of the orthodox Friends. The latter agree doctrinally with other evangelical Christians, but lay greater stress on the doctrine of the personal presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit. They have no paid ministry, and accept the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper in a spiritual sense only, rejecting their outward observance as church rites. They condemn all oath-taking and all war. The organization of the Society involves four periodical gatherings called "meetings": namely, preparative meeting, monthly meeting, quarterly meeting and yearly meeting. The body called the Yearly Meeting has supreme legislative power. There are two Yearly Meetings in Great Britain, one in Canada, and thirteen in the United States. — **To be friends with**, to be in a relation of mutual or reciprocal friendship with.

I am friends with all the world, but thy base malice
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

He that was friends with earth, and all her sweet
Took with both hands unparting
Lowell, Agassiz, v. 1.

I shall never be friends again with roses

Nesbourn, Triumph of Time

Syn. 1. Companion, comrade, etc. See *associate*. 2. Patron, advocate, partizan, well wisher.

friend (frend'), *n.* [*frend*, *n.*] To befriend.

The courteous Amphialus would not let his lance descend, but with a gallant grace ran over the head of his thorn friended enemy

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Not friended by his wish, to your high person

His will is most malignant. Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

Oh, where have I been all this time? how friended, That I should lose myself thus desperately?

Beau. and Fl., Mobs Tragedy, iv. 1.

Both Heaven and earth

Friend thee for ever!

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, l. 4.

friend-back (frend'bak), *n.* A hangnail. *Hal-*

lowell, [North, Eng.]

friendfull, *a.* [ME. *freutfull*; < *friend* + *-ful*.]

Friendly.

Me thynkth myn herte is boune for to breke of his pittefull paynes when we here speke, So friendfull we londe hym in frasyng.

York Plays, p. 428

friending (fren'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *friend*, *v.*] The state of being a friend; friendly disposition.

What so poor a man as Hamlet is
May do, to express his love and tenderness to you,
And willing, shall not lack.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 5

friendless (frend'les), *a.* [ME. *freutless*, < AS. *freutless* (= D. *freundlos* = OHG. *frunt-*

los, ti. *freundlos* = Dan. *frændløs*), < *friend*, friend, + *-less*.] Without friends; wanting support or sympathy; forlorn.

Thou he was fyeue and freutless, mo than thirty yer

Robert, Lecheester, p. 343

In this sad plight friendless, unfortunate,

Now miserable I, Fido, dwelt

Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 96

As friendless and unloved as any king

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, ii. 123

Friendless man (AS. *freutless man*), an outlaw.

Friendless men was wont to be the Saxon word for him we call an outlaw. The reason thereof I take to be, because — was upon his exclusion from the king's peace and protection denied all helpe of friends after certain daies

Machon, 1617

friendlessness (frend'los-nes), *n.* The state of being friendless.

friendlike, *n.* [ME. *freutlike* (= D. *freund-*

like = ODan. *frjundlike*); < *friendly*, *a.*, + *-head*.] Friendliness; friendship.

By good friendlike of thy dole

Here in humbly we pray thy excellence

Off than to haue mercy, grace, and pity,

Without them shewing any violence.

Ben. of Paroisy (E. E. T. S.), l. 648

friendlike (frend'lik), *a.* [*frend* + *like*.] Like a friend; friendly.

That true faith, wherever it is, works that and transmits the heart to friendlike disposition, and so, and brings forth friendlike carriage in the life to come

London Works, V. ii. 48

Friendlike, and side by side, two brethren fought,
Whom at a birth their fruitful mother brought

Howe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ii.

friendlily (frend'li-ly), *adv.* [*friendly*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] In a friendly manner. [Rare.]

He lived, if not familiarly yet friendly with the dramatic writers of his day, and in that private way felt personal enmities

Quoted in The Plays, p. 1.

friendliness (frend'li-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favor or befriend; good will.

Were you ignorant of this?

Or, seeing it, of one's ill-fated friendliness

To yield your voice? Shak., Cor. ii. 2.

'Tis a disposition quite consistent with the dramatic writers, being wholly contrary to that international amity and friendliness that should be in the world

Feltam, Revolves, ii. 12

Your extreme friendliness hath even tempted you to act a part which your true sense and the very decorum of your profession . . . has rendered painful to you.

Bp. Hurd, On Retirement.

2. Exercise of benevolence or kindness.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, friendliness, and neighbourhood.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

friendly (frend'li), *a.* [ME. *freutly*, *freutly*, < AS. *freutlik* (= OFries. *frundlik* = D. *freund-*

lik = MLG. *fruntlik*, *fruntlik* = OHG. *fruntlik*, MHG. *fruntlich*, G. *freundlich* = ODan. *frjundlik*), < *frond*, friend, + *-lic*, *-ly*.] 1. Like a friend; disposed to confer benefits; kind.

There is no londe in this londe as I lere,
In faith that hath a friendly fete,
Than yhe my lorde,

My selfe yet [though] I saye it.

York Plays, p. 372.

He seemed friendly to him that knew him nought,
But he was friendly, both in werke and thought.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 201.

A man that hath friends must show himself friendly.

Prov. xviii. 24.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a friend or friends; amicable; amiable: as, to be on friendly terms.

Long they thus travelled in friendly wise,
Through country waste, and eke well edified.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 14

According to your friendly Request I have sent you this Decretal

Honell, Letters, l. vi. 27.

The approach of a long separation, like the approach of death, brings out all friendly feelings with unusual strength

Macaulay, Life and Letters, l. 200.

3. Not hostile; disposed to peace: as, a friendly power or state.

Why answer not the double majesty
This friendly treaty of our threatened town?

Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Four friendly merchants, or hawkeas, who were returning to the town, were shot by our pickets.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, l. 337.

4. Favorable; propitious; salutary; conferring benefit: as, a friendly breeze or gale; rains friendly to ripening fruits.

Timely he flies the yet unstarved food,
And gains the friendly shelter of the wood.

Pope, Iliad, xvi.

Friendly the sun, the bright flowers, and the grass

Scemed after the dark wood

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, ii. 231.

5. [cap.] Pertaining or belonging to the Society of Friends.

Whose family are Friendly people

The American, XII. 150.

Friendly societies, associations, chiefly among tradesmen and mechanics, for the purpose of forming a fund for the assistance of members in sickness, or of their families in case of death. The name is used principally in Great Britain; in the United States such associations are more commonly called *benevolent societies*. **Friendly Societies Act**, English statute of 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 12), regulating the organization and conduct of such societies. **Syn.** Amicable, Friendly. See *amicable*.

friendly (frend'li), *adv.* [*frend*, *n.*, < AS. *freutlic*, *adv.*, < *frundlik*, *adv.*, friendly: see *friendly*, *a.*] In the manner of friends; in the way of friendship; with friendship.

Sir Hereward, that any no fault in me fand,
He text me to his friendship, so friendly to fared.

York Plays, p. 321.

How found him a very gentle person who entertained him friendly, and showed him many things

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 7.

Thou dost chide me friendly

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

friendship (frend'ship), *n.* [ME. *freutship*, *freutship*, *freutship*, etc., < AS. *freutscipe* (= OS. *frundskapi* = OFries. *frundskapi* = D. *vriendschap* = MLG. *fruntschap*, *fruntschap*, *schop*, *schop*, *schop*, *schop* = OHG. *fruntscap*, MHG. *fruntschap*, G. *freundschaft*, friendship, = Sw. *frändskap* = Dan. *frændskab*, kinship), < *frond*, friend; see *friend* and *-ship*.] 1. Mutual liking and regard between persons, irrespective of sex; mutual interest based on intimate acquaintance and esteem; the feeling that moves persons to seek each other's society or to promote each other's welfare.

Fethfullere friendship saw our trink in erthe,
William of Palen (G. E. T. S.), l. 5454.

Then those two knights fast friendship for to bynd,
And love establish each to other true

Give goodly proof the agues of gratefull mynd,
And eke, as plights true, right hands together joynd.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 12.

True and perfect friendship requires these three things especially: virtue, as being honest and commendable; society, which is pleasant and delectable; and profit, which is needful and necessary

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 146.

For 'tis the bliss of friendship's holy state
To mix their minds, and to communicate;
Though bodies cannot, souls can penetrate.

Dryden, Eleonora.

2. Desire for intercourse with or the welfare of another or others; personal favor or good will; amicable feeling or regard.

Welcome, brave duke! thy friendship makes us fresh.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 3.
Why, having kept good faith, and often shown
Friendship and truth to others, find'st thou none?
Cypar., Expostulation, I. 277.

3. Congenial union of one with another or others; an individual relation of friendliness: as, to contract a friendship with a person: often in the plural.

His friendships, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the meddling kind.
Death of Dr. Swift.

And softly, thro' a viscous mist,
My college friendships glimmer.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

4. An act of kindness or friendliness; friendly aid; help; relief. [Archaic.]

I know I am flesh and blood,
And you have done me friendships infinite and often,
That must require me honest and a true man.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, II. 1.

A friend that delyeth in love, doth a man more friendship,
and stayeth faster unto him than a brother.
Bible of 1551, Prov. xviii. 24.

Gracious my lord, hard by here is a hovel;
Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest.
Shak., Lear, III. 2.

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence.

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other.
Dryden, tr. of Desportes's Art of Painting.

6. Syn. 1. Amity, fellowship, companionship, alliance.
frieze¹ (frī'z), n. One who or that which fries.
Imp. Diet.

frieze², n. An obsolete spelling of friar.

friezy, n. An obsolete spelling of friary.

Friese (frēz), n. and a. [*ME.* **Friese*, < *AS.* *Friisa*, *Frysia*, *Friesa* (usually in pl. *Frisian*, etc.) = *OFries.* *Frisa*, *Frese* = *MD.* *Friese*, *D.* *Fries* = *MLG.* *Frese* = *OHG.* *Frisio*, *Frisio*, *Friso*, *MLG.* *Friese*, *G.* *Friese* = *Dan.* *Friese* = *ML.* *Friso* (n-), *Friso* (n-), a Friese, a native of Friesland, a Friesian; first mentioned by Tacitus and Pliny, in the plural form *Frisii* (Gr. *Φρισιαι*, *Φρισιων*), as a people of northern Germany. Hence *Friesian*, *Friesic*, *Friesish*, etc. Cf. *friz*, *z*.] I. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Friesland; one of the Friesian race; a Friesian. — 2. The language spoken in Friesland or by Friesians. See *Friesic*.
Butter, bread, cheese.
Are good English and good Friese. Old time.

II. a. Pertaining to the Friesians or to their language.

friesite (frī'zit), n. [After F. M. von Friese.] A sulphid of silver and iron from Joachimsthal, Bohemia. It is allied to stembergite.

Friesian, Friesian (frī'zian, frī'zian), n. and a. [*ME.* **Friese* + *-ian*.] I. a. Pertaining to the people of Friesland, or to their language.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Friesland; a Friese; one of the Low German people who were the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Friesland. — 2. The language spoken in Friesland or by Friesians. See *Friesic*.

Friesic (frī'zik), n. and a. [*Formerly also Friesic*, *Frisick*; < *Friese* + *-ic*; a var., with term. -ic, of the earlier type *Friesish*, q. v.] I. a. Same as *Friesian*.

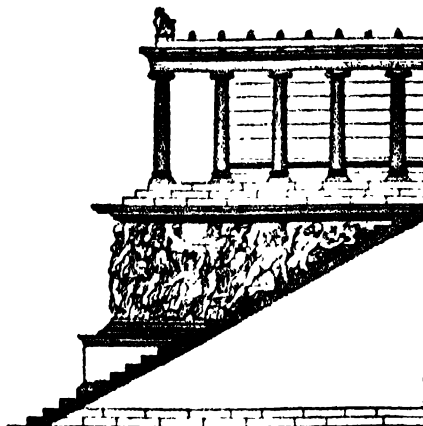
II. n. The language of the Friesians. *Friesic*, in its oldest form specifically called *Old Friesic*, is a Low German dialect formerly spoken in the northern part of Germany in the district which includes the present Friesland. Old Friesic, with Old Saxon and Anglo-Saxon, constituted the main part of what is collectively called Old Low German, of which the present modern Friesic in its local variations, South, East, and West Friesic, and Dutch, Flemish, and Low German in its restricted sense (Platt Deutsch) are the modern continental remains.

Friesish (frī'zish), n. and a. [*ME.* **Frisish*, < *AS.* **Frisisc*, *Frysisc*, *Fresisc* (= *OFries.* **Frisisc* = *D.* *Frisch* = *MLG.* *Frisch*, *LG.* *Frisch* = *G.* *Friesisch* = *Dan.* *Sw.* *Frisisk*), *Friesish*; as *Friesic* (*AS.* *Frisa*) + *-ish*.] I. a. Pertaining to a Friese, or to the Friesians, or to Friesland; Friesian; same as *Friesic*.

II. n. Same as *Friesic*. [Little used.]

frieze¹ (frīz), n. [*Formerly also freeze*, *frize*, *frise* (= *D.* *fries* = *G.* *fries* = *Dan.* *fries* = *Sw.* *fries*); < *OF.* *friese*, *frise*, *F.* *frieze* = *Sp.* *frieze* = *It.* *frieze*, *frieze*; a particular use of *OF.* *frieze*, *frieze*, *F.* *frieze*, a ruff, = *OSP.* *frieso*, a fringe, = *OHG.* *fripio*, *fripio*, *fripio*, *mod.* *fripio*, a fringe, lace, border, ornament, prob. < *ML.* *phrygum*, *phrygum*, *phrygum*, *frismum*, *frismum*, an embroidered border, lit. Phrygian work, neut. of *Phrygius*, Phrygian; see *Phrygian*, and cf. *auriphragma*, *frigatura*. Otherwise supposed to be connected with *frieze*², *friz*, *frizzle*, etc., or with *Friese*, *Friesic*, etc.] In arch., that part of an entablature which is between the architrave and the cornice; also, any longitudinal decorative feature or band of extended length, occupying

a position, in architecture or decoration, more or less similar to that of the frieze in an entablature. The frieze in its simplest form is flat and plain; but in the Doric style it is divided into triglyphs



Frieze.
Left-hand side of stairway of the great altar at Pergamon.

and metopes, and in other styles, and even in the Doric when not over columns, it frequently bears a continuous series of figures sculptured in relief, as the Panathenaic frieze around the cella of the Parthenon. Such a frieze is sometimes called a *zophorus*. See *entablature*, and cuts under *column* and *gigantomachia*.

Hère he learns to mount
His curious stairs, there finds he Friese and Cornish,
And other places other Peccos furnish
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

No jatty, frieze,
Buttreas, nor cologne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed, and procreant cradle.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 6.

Cornice or frieze with bossy sculptures graven.
Milton, P. L., I. 716.

The enclenching friezes [on a silver-gilt bowl] are full of groups and symbols which have evidently been adapted by a Phœnician artist from Egyptian prototypes.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 316

frieze¹ (frīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *friezed*, ppr. *friezing*. [*Early mod. E.* *frieze*; = *F.* *frieze*, border, = *It.* *friegare*, trim, border, < *ML.* *phrygiare*, border, embroider; from the noun; see *frieze*², n.] 1. To border; embroider; ornament the edge of.

On the top of the whole mountain was a tree of gold,
the branches and bowes *frieze*d with gold, spreading on every side.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

2. To furnish with a frieze.

Gerard and Stephen stopped before a tall, thin, stuccoed house, balustraded and *frieze*d.
Dante, Sibyl, p. 94.

frieze² (frīz), n. and a. [*Formerly also freeze*, *frieze*, *frize*, *frise*; < *ME.* *frieze* (= *G.* *fries* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *fries*) = *OF.* *frieze*, *frise*, *frieze*, *F.* *frieze* = *Pg.* *frise*, *frise*, < *ML.* *frieze*, in full *pannus friezus* (mod. *F.* *drap de Frieze*), as if cloth made in Friesland, but there appears to be no evidence for an immediate connection except the similarity of spelling. Some etymologists derive the word from *frieze*, which others, on the contrary, derive from *frieze*¹, n. Hence *frieze*, q. v.] I. n. 1. A thick and warm woolen cloth used for rough outer garments since the fourteenth century. The modern material of this name is covered with a nap forming little tufts, and is especially used in Ireland, whence it is exported for overcoating.

Cloth of gold do not despise;
Though thou'rt matched with cloth of frieze.
Old proverb.

I will ascend to the groom porter's next,
Fly higher games, and make my mimic knight
Walk musing in their knotty frieze abroad.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, II. 3.

Each put on a coarse straw bonnet, with strings of colored calico, and a cloak of gray frieze.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

2. In leather-working, an imperfection in leather, sometimes appearing in the preparatory processes of tanning. It consists in excessive tenderness of the grain of the hide, which appears as if it had been scraped off.

Frieze is principally caused in the subsequent step of sweating when the grain of the hide is inclined to be tender and has the appearance of being scraped off.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 239.

II. a. Made of the napped or shaggy cloth called frieze.

A gentleman of the Country among the bushes and briars, [to] go in a pounced dublet and a pair of embroidered hose, in the title to wear a frieze leek and a pair of [red] breeches.
Purcell, Art of Eng. Poet, p. 236.

Woven after the manner of deep, frieze rug.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, VIII. 48.

He wore a frieze coat, and breakfasted upon toast and ale.
Steele, Guardian, No. 24.

frieze² (frīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *friezed*, ppr. *friezing*. [*CF.* *frieze*¹, n. Cf. *frieze*, q. v.] To form a nap on, as cloth, like the nap of frieze; furnish with a nap; frizzle; curl; used especially in the past participle: as, a friezed stuff or garment.

frieze-panel (frīz'pan'el), n. In carp., one of the upper panels of a door having at least three tiers of panels.

friezer (frīz'zér), n. One who or that which friezes.

frieze-rail (frīz'rāl), n. In carp., the rail next the top rail of a door of six panels.

friezing-machine (frīz'zing-má-shēn'), n. A machine for friezing cloth.

frig (frig), v. i.; pret. and pp. *frigged*, ppr. *frigging*. [*Early mod. E.* *frige*, perhaps (with sonant *g* for sord *k*) < *ME.* *frikien*, keep in constant motion (of the arms and hands), < *AS.* *frian* (once), dance. Hence the assimilated form *fridge*¹, q. v.] To keep in constant motion; wriggle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

frigate (frig'at), n. [*Formerly also frigate, frigit*; = *D.* *fregat* = *G.* *fregatte* = *Dan.* *fregat* = *Sw.* *fregatt*, < *OF.* *fregate*, *F.* *fregate*, < *It.* *fregata*, dial. *fragata* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *fragata*, a frigate; perhaps, as Diez supposes, for **fargata*, an assumed contr. form of *L.* *fabricata*, fem. pp. of *fabricare*, build, construct, whence *fabricate*: cf. *E.* *forge*¹ (*F.* *forja*, *Sp.* *Pg.* *forja*, etc.), from the same source. So *F.* *bâtiment*, a building, also a vessel.] 1. Any small sailing vessel.

Behold the water works and play
About her little frigate, therein making way.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

Under those vertie bridges he left certain spaces between, from whence the light pinnaces and frigates might make out to charge and recharge the enemy, and retire themselves thither again in safety.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 745.

We took a frigate of tenne tunne, coming from Gwa-thanelo laden with hides and ginger.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 289.

2. Among ships of war of the old style, a vessel larger than a sloop or a brig, and smaller than a ship of the line, usually carrying her guns (which varied in number from about thirty to fifty or sixty) on the main-deck and on a raised quarter-deck and fore-castle, or having two decks. Such ships were often fast sailers, and were much used as cruisers in the great wars of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Since the introduction of iron-clad vessels the term *frigate* has been applied to war ships of this kind having high speed and great fighting power.

He [Commissioner Pett] . . . invented that excellent and new ornament of the navy which we call frigates, formidable to our enemies, to us most useful and safe.
Evelyn, Memoirs, I. 671.

On the third day of May the admiral (Russell) sailed from St. Helena with the combined squadrons of England and Holland, amounting to twenty ships of the line, besides frigates, fire-ships, and tenders.
Smollett, Hist. Eng., an. 1693.

3. Same as *frigate-bird*. Double-banked frigate, or double banker, a frigate which carried guns on two decks, and had a flush upper deck.

frigate-bird (frig'at-bérd), n. A large marine bird, the *Fregata aquila* or *Tachypetris aquilus* and other species of the same genus, belonging to the family *Fregatidae* or *Tachypetridae* and order *Steganopodes* or *Totipalmata*, noted for



Frigate-bird (*Fregata aquila*).

powers of flight and raptorial disposition, found near land on most of the warmer seas of the globe. It has long pointed wings with a great sweep, a long, forked tail, extremely small totipalmate feet, a long, strong, hooked bill, a gular pouch, and dark coloration. Also called *frigate*, *frigate-petrel*, and *man-of-war bird*.

frigate-bull (frig'at-bilt), n. Naut., having a quarter-deck and fore-castle raised above the main-deck.

frigate-mackerel (frig'at-mak'e-rel), n. A scombroid fish, *Scomber thazard*, of stout fusiform shape, with the spinous dorsal fin remote from the second one, and having a toothless vomer

And indeed, it is much better to be such a henpecked frigot (sic errata) than always to be racked and tortured with the grating surmises of suspicion and jealousy.

Renet, tr. of Erasmus a Fraile of Folly, p. 28.

frijole (Sp. pron. frê-hô'la), *n.* [Sp. *frijol*, *frâ-jol*, also *frijol*, *frijuelo* = Cat. *fajol*, French bean, kidney-bean, < *L. fasciatus, phaseolus*, kidney bean: see *fasciatus* and *phaseolus*.] The common name in Mexico for the cultivated bean of that country, which forms an important staple of food.

The Mexicans were also skilful makers of earthen pots, in which were cooked the native beans called by the Spanish *frijoles*, and the various savory stews still in vogue.

E. B. Tylor, Enycy. Brit., XVI, 213.

frijolillo (Sp. pron. frê-hô-lô'lyô), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of Sp. *frijol*: see *frijole*.] The *Lonchocarpus latifolius*, a leguminous tree of Mexico and the West Indies.

friker, *a.* See *freckle*.

frillalt, *n.* [Cf. *frill*.] A border of ornamental ribbon, mentioned as in use in 1690. *Fairholt*.

frill (fril), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *friller*, shiver with cold, < *frilleux*, chill, cold of nature, *F. frileux*, chill, < *ML. frigidulus*, < *L. frigidulus*, somewhat cold, dim. of *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*.] To shiver with cold, as a hawk or other bird.

frill (fril), *n.* [Cf. *frill*, *v.*] A shivering with cold, as a bird; the ruffling of a bird's feathers when shivering with cold.

frill (fril), *n.* [A particular use of *frill*, *n.*, a border of this kind being likened to the ruffling of a bird's feathers when it shivers with cold: see *frill*, *n.*] 1. A narrow ornamental bordering made of a strip of textile material, of which one edge is gathered and the other left loose, as in a narrow flounce; a ruffle.

His frill and neckcloth hung limp under his bagging waistcoat. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, I, 284.*

Did he stand at the diamond door
Of his house in a rainbow frill?

Tennyson, Maud, xxiv.

Hence — 2. Anything resembling such a border.

How delicate thy gauzy frill!

How rich thy branching at an!

E. Elliott, To the Bramble Flower.

Specifically (a) The projecting fringe of hair on the chest of some dogs, as the collie.

The Pomeranian dog is employed as a sheep dog, for which he is fitted by his peculiarly woolly coat and ample frill, rendering him to a great degree proof against wet and cold. *Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 132.*

(b) Some fringing part or process of an animal, like a ruffle; as, the genital frills of a hydrotan. *Encycy. Brit., XII, 363.* (c) In hymenopterous fungi, a superior annulus or ring; an annulus formed of tissue suspended from the apex of the stipe and free at other points, at first forming a membranous covering for the apothecium, but detached as the plicae expand; an ar. *ML. frill*, (d) In photog., the swelling and loosening of a gelatin film around the edges of a plate. See *frill*, *v.*

3. An affectation of dress or of manner; an air; usually in the plural: as, he puts on too many frills. [Colloq., U. S.] **Frill pattern**, *n.* *in seam.* A pattern made of separate small threads of slip laid side by side on the surface. See *slip decoration*.

frill (fril), *v.* [Cf. *frill*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To form into a frill; flute or plait: as, to frill a border in a dress.

His long mustaches on his upper lip, like bristles, frilled back to his neck. *Knutler, Hist. Turke, p. 310.*

2. To ornament with frills: as, to frill a child's garment. **Frilled lizard**. Same as *frilled lizard*.

II. intrans. To become frilled or ruffled. Specifically, in photography, said of the gelatin film of a dry plate when in course of the development, from too high temperature of the water or other cause, it rises from the glass in ruffles, which may be sufficiently extended to destroy the picture, or even to cause the entire film to slip from the plate.

frillback (fril'bak), *n.* One of a particular breed of domestic pigeons.

frilling (fril'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *frill*, *v.*] 1. Frills; ruffles; gathered strips in general. — 2. In photog., a ruffling up or loosening of the film of a gelatin-emulsion plate. It appears during the development or fixing of the negative, and may be guarded against by the use of alum in the fixing-bath, or of ice in the water used for washing.

frill-lizard (fril'liz'ard), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of a lizard of the genus *Chlamydosaurus* (which see). *C. kingi* has a crocodile membrane like that of its neck, which it elevates when irritated or frightened. It is said sometimes to walk on its hind legs alone, a very unusual mode of progression among existing reptiles. Also called *frilled lizard*. See *cut* in next column.

frim (frim), *a.* [Cf. ME. *frum*, < AS. *fræme*, a secondary form of *fram*, *from*, bold, forward, strenuous, strong, etc.: see *from*, *adv.*, and cf. *frame*, *v.*] Flourishing. [Prov. Eng.]



Frill-lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingi*).

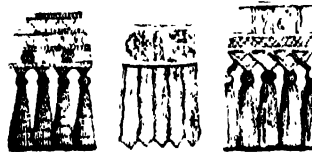
My plenteous bosom strow'd
With all abundant sweets, my froe and lusty flank
Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank
Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii, 397.

Frime (frê-mâr'), *n.* [F. < *frimas*, hoar frost, rime, < OF. *frimer*, freeze: referred, doubtfully, to *feel*, *hrim* = AS. *hrim*, rime: see *rime*.] The third month of the French revolutionary calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in the year 1793, on November 21st, and ending December 20th.

frindt, *n.* An obsolete form of *friend*.

frine (frin), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frined*, ppr. *frining*. [Cf. Sw. dial. *frina* = Norw. *fröyna*, make a wry face; cf. Sw. dial. *frina* = Odan. *frine*, make a wry face. See *frown*, *v.*] To whine or whimper; fret. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

fringe (frinj), *n.* [Cf. ME. *frange*, *frenge*, < OF. **fringe* (not found, but inferred from F. dial. *frinche*, lt. dial. *frinza*, *ML. fringia*), another form of OF. *frange*, F. *frange* = It. *frangia* = Sp. Pg. *franja* (cf. D. *frange*, *frange* = *MLG. frēne* = *MLG. franze*, G. *franse* = Sw. *frans* = Dan. *fryndse*, a fringe, < F.; appar. the same, with unexplained deviation of form, as Pr. *frenna* = Wallachian *frimbe*, < *LL. fimbria*, a border, fringe, *L. pl. fimbria*, fibers, threads, shreds, fibrous part, fringe: see *fimbria*.] 1. An ornamental bordering formed of short lengths of thread, whether loose or twisted, or of twisted cord more or less fine, variously arranged or combined, projecting from the edge of the material ornamented. Fringe may consist of the frayed or raveled edge of the piece of stuff ornamented, but it is generally of other material, often made very solid and ponderous, the cords being of tightly twisted silk or of gold or silver thread of considerable thickness and length.



Assyrian Fringes from ancient bas reliefs.

She shaw'd me a mantle of red scarlet,
With golden flowers on a fringed rim.

Alison Greig's Child's Ballads, I, 168.

Oh! Where dwell you, pretty youth?
Ros! With this shepherdess, my sister, here, in the skirts
of the forest, like fringe upon a petticoat.

Shink, As You Like It, III, 2.

The objection was not to the dress-tanning which has been known as *frime* for above five hundred years, but to a mode of dressing the hair which concealed the forehead, by the front hair being cut short and falling over it after the fashion of *frim*. *N. and Q., 7th ser., III, 285.*

2. Something resembling a fringe; a broken border; any border or edging: as, a fringe of trees around a field, or of shrubs around a garden; a fringe of troops along a line of defense.

And as she sleeps
See how light creeps
Through the chinque and beauties
The rayed fringe of her faire eyes.

Cotton, Song.

That charity which bears the dying and lanchishing
soul from the fringes of hell to the seat of the brightest
stars. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 732.*

The great mainland is barbarian: the islands and a
few of sea coast are Greek.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 334.

Specifically — 3. In bot., a border of slender processes or teeth; a fimbria. — 4. In optics, one of the alternate light and dark bands produced by diffraction. See *diffraction*. — 5. In zool., a row of closely set, even hairs on a margin; specifically, in entom., the edging of fine even hairs on the wing of a butterfly or moth.

In some of the lower moths, as the *Pieris*, the fringe of the secondary is frequently wider than the wing itself. 6. In photog., a thickened edge of inferior sensitiveness on the pouring-off margin of a sensitized plate. — Marginal fringes, in ornith., the membranous borders or fringe-like processes along the toes of sundry birds.

fringe (frinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fringed*, ppr. *fringing*. [Cf. *fringe*, *n.*] To decorate with a fringe or fringes, whether by raveling the edge, as of cloth, or by sewing on; border.

They have pretty peeces of pretty coloured cloth . . . hanging from the middle of their forehead down to their noses, fringed with long faire fringe.

Corvat, Crudities, I, 69.

The tumbling billows fringe with light
The crescent shore of Lyonn.

O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold.

Lowell, To the Dandelion.

Fringed bog-bean. See *bog-bean*. — **Fringed gentian.** See *gentian*. — **Fringing reef.** See *reef*.

fringe-backed (frinj'bak), *a.* Having the back fringed, as a lizard.

fringeless (frinj'les), *a.* [Cf. *fringe* + *-less*.] Having no fringe.

fringelet (frinj'let), *n.* [Cf. *fringe* + *-let*.] A small fringe.

Each fringelet is a tube made of firm elastic membrane. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI, 747.*

fringent (frinj'ent), *a.* [Cf. *fringe* + *-ent*.] Fringing; encircling like a fringe.

A shower of meteors
Cross the orbit of the earth,
And lit by fringent air,
Blaze near and far.

Emerson, Dæmonie and Celestial Love.

fringepod (frinj'pod), *n.* A name given in California to *Thysanocarpus laciniatus*, a cruciferous plant with flattened, orbicular, winged pods, the margin of which is frequently lobed or fringed.

fringe-tree (frinj'tré), *n.* The *Chionanthus Virginica*, a small tree allied to the ash, found on river-banks in the United States, from Pennsylvania to Texas, and frequently planted for ornament. It bears loose drooping panicles of white flowers, the long narrow petals of which suggest the name. It is sometimes used in medicine, especially in jaundice and fevers. — **Purple fringe-tree**, the smoke-tree, *Rhus Cotinus*.

Fringilla (frin-jil'la), *n.* [NL., < *L. fringilla*, also *fringilla* and *fringilla*, some small bird, supposed to be the chaffinch; origin unknown; possibly, like *finch*, *q. v.*, ult. imitative of the bird's note.] A Linnean genus of birds, the finches, once nearly continuous with the modern family *Fringillidae*, and of no determinate limits: now usually restricted to such species as the chaffinch or common finch of Europe, *F. caelebs*, and considered typical of the family *Fringillidae*. See *cut* under *chaffinch*.

fringillaceous (frin-jil'la'shius), *a.* [Cf. *Fringilla* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to the finches or *Fringillidae*; fringilliform; fringilline.

Fringillidae (frin-jil'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fringilla* + *-idae*.] A large and nearly cosmopolitan family of small seed-eating conirostral laminiplumbeous passerine birds with nine primaries; the finches. It is not susceptible of exact definition, and is of fluctuating limits. The group has been made to include the larks (*Alaudidae*), which are scutellipalmar; the weaver-birds (*Ploceidae*), which are 10-primered; and to exclude the buntings (*Emberizidae*), which cannot be distinguished from the finches. The tanager (*Tanagra*) have been both included and excluded. According to the present composition of the group, the buntings are included, the other birds above mentioned being excluded; and the *Fringillidae* contain all the finches, buntings, grosbeaks, crossbills, sparrows, linnets, siskins, etc., which conform to the characters above given. There are some 500 nominal species, distributed in upward of 100 so-called genera. No tenable subdivision of the family exists, though several have been proposed. The latest authority makes 3 subfamilies: *Coccothraustinae*, *Fringillinae*, and *Emberizinae*, or the grosbeaks, finches proper, and buntings.

fringilliform (frin-jil'i-fôr'm), *a.* [Cf. NL. *fringilliformis*, < *Fringilla* + *L. forma*, form.] Finch-like; fringilline or fringillaceous.

Fringilliformes (frin-jil'i-fôr'més), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fringilliform*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds, the same as his *Conirostres*.

Fringillinae (frin-jil'i-né), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fringilla* + *-inae*.] A conventional subfamily of *Fringillidae*, having no definition, taking name from and including the genus *Fringilla*; the true finches. The most typical representatives of the subfamily have the nasal bones not produced beyond the line of the orbits, the mandibular angle slight, and the cutting edges of the bill apposed throughout or nearly so. See *cut* under *chaffinch*.

fringilline (frin-jil'in), *a.* [*< Fringilla + -ine*.] Fish-like; fringillaceous or fringilliform; in a restricted sense, of or pertaining to the *fringillinae*. *Coues*.

fringy (frin'ji), *a.* [*< fringe + -y*.] Of the nature of a fringe; adorned with fringes.

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend
Through fringy woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn.
Shenstone, Elegies, xiv.

frislert (frisp'ler), *n.* Same as *frisper*. *Nares*.

Though they smell of the frislert's lavender half a year
after.
Greene, Arcadia.

fripper (frisp'er), *n.* [Also written *fripper* (and lengthened *fripperer*); *< OF. fripier*, one who mends or trims up old garments and sells them, *< fripper*, rub up and down, wear out rags, *F. friper*, rumple, crumple, wear out (clothes), spoil.] One who deals in frippery or old clothes.

Farewell, fripper, farewell, petty broker.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive.

A fripper's or broker's shop, that hath ends of every
thing, but nothing of worth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 247.

fripperer (frisp'er-er), *n.* Same as *fripper*.

frippery (frisp'er-i), *n.* and *a.* [*< OF. friperie*, *F. friperie*, an old-clothes shop, fripper's trade, old clothes, frippery, *< fripper*, fripper: see *fripper*.] *I. n.* 1. Trade or traffic in old clothes.

D'O. Now your profession, I pray?
Fr. Frippery, my lord, or, as some term it, Petty Bro-
kery.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, III. 1

2. A place where old clothes are sold.

Trin. Look, what a wardrobe here is for thee!
Cal. Let it alone, thou fool; it is but trash.
Trin. O, ho, monster, we know what belongs to a frip-
pery.
Shak., Tempest, IV. 1.

He shows like a walking frippery.
Musgrave, City Madam, I. 1

3. Old clothes; cast-off garments; clothing dis-
carded after wearing.

A world of desperate undertakings, possibly,
Procures some hungry meals, some tavern suppers,
Some frippery to hide nakedness.
Fort, Fancies, I. 1

Rag fair is a place near the Tower of London where old
clothes and frippery are sold. *Pope, Dunciad, I. 23, note.*

It is a saturnal of complacent big-knurdism and vul-
gar villany, tricked out in the cast-off frippery of Thad-
deus of Warsaw and Sir Charles Grandison.
Wagner, Las and Rev., II. 106

Hence — 4. Worthless or useless trifles; trum-
pery; gewgaws.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are even the frippery of wit. *R. Jonson*
By living a year or two in town, she is as fond of gauze
and French frippery as the best of them.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, I. 1

The gauzy frippery of a French translation. *Scott*
There seems (in Ravana) to be no interval between the
marbles and mosaics of Justinian or Theodoric and the
insignificant frippery of the last century.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 263.

II. a. Trifling; frivolous; contemptible;
trumpy.

With his flye popping in and out again,
Argued a cause a frippery cause.
Pletcher, The Chances, II. 2

That city, though the capital of a duchy, made so frip-
pery an appearance, that instead of spending some days
there, as had been intended, we only dined, and went on
to Parma. *Gray, To his Mother*

The King gave her a gold watch and chain the next day.
She says, "the manner was all" — and indeed so it was,
for I never saw a more frippery present.
Walsley, Letters, II. 191.

frizadot, frizadot (fri-zä'dōt), *n.* [Also *frieza-
dow* and *friezadown*; *< Sp. frizado*, silk plush
or shag; see *frieze*, *frizz*.] A fine kind of
frieze.

In winter your vpper garment must be of cotton or
friezadot. *Roberts Book (E. T. S.), p. 249.*

A patent was granted (in 1547) to Charles Hastings, Esq.,
that in consideration that he brought in the skill of mak-
ing friezadons as they were made at Harlem and Amster-
dam, being not used in England, that therefore he should
have the sole trade thereof for divers years, etc.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 23

friscoli, *n.* See *friskle*.

frise¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *frieze*¹.

frise², *n.* An obsolete form of *frieze*².

frise³ (fréz), *n.* Same as *chereau-de-frise*.

frisesomorum (fris'e-sō-mō-rum), *n.* The
mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first
figure of syllogism. The following is an example:
Some prophecies come true; but no scientific prediction
is prophecy; hence, some things that come true are not
scientific predictions. Three of the vowels and four of
the consonants of this name, which is one of those given
by Petrus Hispanus (see *barbara*), are significant. *I* in-
dicates that the major premise is a particular affirmative;
a, that the minor premise is a universal negative; *e*, that
the conclusion is a particular negative; *f*, that the mood is
to be reduced to *ferio*; the two *s*s, that the premises are
both to be simply converted in the reduction; and the
first *m*, that the premises are to be transposed. *Primo-*

morum is one of the moods not given by Aristotle, but
added by his pupil Theophrastus, and it is the most inter-
esting of these. It is sometimes called *frisesomum*, and, by
English writers who place it in the fourth figure, *frisesomum*.
See mood².

frisette (fri-zet'ē), *n.* [Dim. of *F. frise*, *frieze*.]
A finer variety of *frieze*.

frisette, *n.* See *frisette*.

friseur (frē-zēr'), *n.* [*< F. friser*, curl, frizz;
see *frizz*.] A hair-dresser.

That barbers' boys who would to trade advance
Wish us to call them smart friseurs from France.
Crabbe.

His (Hogg's) very hair has a coarse stringiness about it
which proves beyond dispute its utter ignorance of all the
arts of the friseur.
Lockhart, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors.

Frisian, *a.* and *n.* See *Friesian*.

Frisket, *a.* and *n.* See *Frisket*.

frisk (frisk), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. frisque*, *F. frisque*]

lively, jolly, blithe, brisk, fine, spruce, gay, var.
of *frisk*, *frische*, *frische*, *f.*), fresh; cf. *leel*.
(only mod.) *frisk*, frisky, brisk, vigorous, =
Sw. Dan. *frisk*, lively, hearty, fresh, etc.; both
F. and *Scand.* forms are of *G.* origin, *< OHG.*
frisc, MHG. *frisch*, *G.* *frisch*, fresh, the proper
Scand. form for 'fresh' being *leel*, *fersk*,
Sw. *färsk*, Dan. *fersk*, fresh (in a more limited
sense): see *fresh*.] *I. a.* Lively; brisk;
frisky.

II. n. A frolic; a gambol; a dance; a merry-
making.

Then does the salvage beasts begin to play
Their pleasant frisks, and both their wonted food.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 40.

Is not this fine, I trow, to see the gambols,
To hear the jigs, observe the frisks, be enchanted
With the rare discord of bells, pipes, and tabors,
Hot h patch of Scotch and Irish twinkle twangles.
Ford, Broken Wreath, III. 2.

The joyful surprise that lighted up their faces and dis-
played itself over their whole bodies, in a variety of
persons and frisks. *Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 242.*

frisk (frisk), *v.* [= Sw. *friska* (app), refresh,
freshen, exhilarate, = *ODan. friske*, freshen,
Dan. *friske* app, refresh, revive; from the adj.]

I. intrans. 1. To leap, skip, prance, or gambol,
as in frolic.

One frisks and sings, and cries, A dragon more
To drench dry carps. *Queller, Emblems, I. 8.*

Nor frisking hinders bound about the place,
To spurn the dew drops off.
Addison, Tr. of Virgil's Georgics, IV.

The truant turned a deaf ear, and kept tramping on the
top of the rising ground like a golden-yellow moonlight.
At. Kendworth, IX.

2. To freshen, as the wind.

II. trans. To squander idly; dissipate in
sport; with away.

If not advised, thou art drawn in beyond a retreat, or at
least to frisk away much of thy time and estate.
A. Cap. de. (quoted in Nares)

friskalt (fris'kal), *n.* Same as *friskle*.

frisker (fris'kōr), *n.* One who frisks or gam-
bols, an incontinent or frivolous person.

Now I am a frisker, all men on me take
What I should do but act cock on the loose.
Dr. Baard, in Camden's Remains, Inhabitants

frisket (fris'ket), *n.* [*< F. frisque*; see *frisk*.]
In printing, a thin framework of iron linged
to the top of the tympan of a hand-press. For
use, a sheet of paper is stretched and pushed over the
frisket, and from this paper spaces are cut out to permit
contact between the type and the sheet to be printed,
which it serves to hold in place when the frisket is fold-
ed down upon the tympan, and to keep clean in the parts
not printed.

friskful (fris'fōl), *a.* [*< frisk + ful*.] Brisk;
lively; frolicsome.

His sportive limbs
This way and that convolve in friskful glee.
Their frolic play *Thomson, Spring, I. 87.*

friskily (fris'ki-li), *adv.* [= *ODan. friskelig*.]
In a frisky manner; briskly.

friskint, *n.* [*< frisk + -int*.] A gay, frisky
person. *Darwin.*

Sir Q. I gave thee this chain, newly Tied
Tie. Ay, say at thou be friskin'. *Dicker, Bathurst*

friskiness (fris'ki-nēs), *n.* The state or quality
of being frisky; briskness; liveliness; frolic.

I am in the spring of my life, and the friskiness of one
is a cause of friskiness in those near it. If one leaps,
others leap. *H. Spencer, Principles of Psychology, § 464.*

frisking (fris'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *frisk*, *v.*]
Capering; frolicsome mirth.

One delighteth in mirth, and the frisking of an airy
soul.
For then he lost his feat.

His frisking was at evening hours.
Corper, Epitaph on a Hare

friskingly (fris'king-li), *adv.* In a frisking or
frisky manner.

frisklet (fris'kl), *n.* [Also *friskal*, *friskol*; *<*
frisk, *v.*] A frisk or curvet, as of a horse.

But he is rare for frisklets; nay, what's worse,
He treats a measure like a miller's horse.
Bald, Poems (1664), p. 126.

And saying so, he gave two or three frisklets in the air
with very great signs of contentment, and presently went
to bed.
Hist. Don Quixote (1675), vol. 74.

frisky (fris'ki), *a.* [*< frisk*, *n.*, + *-y*.] Daily
active; lively; frolicsome; engaging or done
in sport.

He was too frisky for an old man *Jeffrey*
[The horses] by no means intending to put their heels
through the dasher, or to address the driver rudely, but
feeling, to use a familiar word, frisky.

O. W. Holmes, The Professor, I.

frislet (friz'let), *n.* [*< Frizzle*, *frizz* (*F. friser*)
+ *-t*.] Anything frizzled, curled, or puffed; a
small ruffle or the like.

frist (frist), *n.* [*< ME. *frist*, *frist*, *frist*, *frist*,
frist, *< AS. first*, *frist*, *frist*, a space of time, =
OS. first = *OFries. first*, *frist*, *frist* = *OD. verst*,
D. verste, *vorste* = *MLG. verst* = *OHG. frist*,
MHG. frist, *G. frist* = *leel*, *frist*, *n. pl.*, mod.
usually *frist*, *n.*, delay, = *Sw. Dan. frist*, res-
pite, delay.] A certain space of time; respite.

He cries him more to the author
That he give him first of time.
King Horn (E. T. S.), p. 68.

frist (frist), *v. t.* [*< ME. *fristen*, *fristen*, *fristen*,
fristen, *fristen* (*AS. *fyrstan*, not authen-
ticated) = *OFries. frista* = *MLG. I. fristen*,
= *OHG. fristan*, *MHG. fristen*, *G. fristen* =
leel, *frist*, defer, delay, put off, = *Dan. friste*,
sustain, support (life, nature), experience, etc.;
< frist, *n.*, a certain space of time. The par-
ticular use of *frist* is prob. *Scand.*; cf. *leel*,
seja a frist, sell on credit.] To sell upon cred-
it, as goods. [Rare.]

Keep and save and thou shalt have;
First and last (rad *leel*, *v. t.*, lend) and thou shalt have.
Reliquiae Antiquae, I. 316.

frisure (fri-zhūr'), *n.* [Also *frizure*; *< F. frisure*,
< friser, curl; see *frizz*.] Hair-dressing.

His hair was of a dark brown; . . . It had not received
the fashionable frisure. *Graves, Spiritual Quixote, v. 6.*

frit (frit), *n.* [Also spelled *fritt*, *fritte*; *< F.*
fritte, *< It. fritta*, *frit*, *frit*, *frit* (= *F. frite*) of *fritto*
(= *F. frit*) (*< L. frictus*, pp. of *friggere* = *F.*
frige, *< L. frigere*, roast, parch, fry; see *fry*.)]

1. The material of which glass is made as pre-
pared for complete fusion by a previous calcina-
tion carried to a point where the silica begins
to act on the bases, forming an imperfectly
melted or fritted mass. 2. The composition
from which artificial soft or tender porcelain
and other partly vitrifiable mixtures are made.
See *soft porcelain*, under *porcelain*.

This French pale tondre or artificial porcelain, as it is
sometimes called, is composed of alkaline *frittes* and car-
bonate of lime, covered with a lead glaze analogous in
nature to flint glass. *Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 667.*

Frit body, in *ceram*, a body the materials of which are
first mixed, then fired, and lastly ground up with clay.
The result is a vitrified appearance throughout. - **Frit
porcelain**, a name given to the artificial soft paste Eng-
lish porcelain, from its vitreous nature, the paste pre-
pared for it being a frit not unlike that of the glass-
makers. This name was given to it by the first makers of
hard paste or true porcelain in England. See *faux porce-
lain*, under *porcelain*.

frit (frit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fritted*, ppr. *frit-
ting*. [*< frit*, *n.*] To decompose and fuse par-
tially, as the ingredients mixed for making glass,
before completely fusing at a much higher tem-
perature.

frith (frith), *n.* [*< ME. frith*, also spelled
fryth, *freth*, and transposed *frith*, peace, secu-
rity, protection; more common in concrete
sense, protected or inclosed land, a park or
forest for game, a forest in general; *< AH.*
frith, *m.* and *n.*, in poetry *fritho*, *fritho*, *fretho*,
fretho, *fritho*, *f.*, peace, security, protection,
in concrete sense in comp. *thō-frith*, a deer-
park (cf. *frith-gard*, an inclosed space, = *OSw.*
frithgardi, a cattle-yard, = *OS.* *frithu* =
OFries. fretho, *frede*, *ferd* = *D. vrede* = *MLG.*
vrde, *I. vrede*, free, = *OHG. fridu*, *MHG.*
vrde, *G. fride*, *m.*, = *leel*, *fridh* = *Sw. Dan.*
fred, peace, = *Goth. *frithus* (inferred from *der-
iv. Frithariks* = *G. Friedrich*, *E. Frederick*, lit.
prince of peace, gracious prince; *gafrithon*, re-
conciliation, conciliate, *gafrithon*, reconciliation),
with suffix *-th*, *Goth. -thus* (as in *death*, *Goth.*
dauthus), *< Thot. √ fri*, show favor to, love.
The same root appears in *free* and *friend*, *q. v.*
The word *frith* appears disguised in *belfry*, and
ult. in *affray*, *frag*, *q. v.* The Celtic forms *W.*
fridd, a park, a forest, = *Ir. frith*, a park, a

forest, = Gael. *frith*, a forest, prop. of deer, are taken from ME. *frith*.] 1. Peace; security; freedom from molestation. In modern use only with reference to Anglo-Saxon law, in which the essential idea indicated by the word were: (a) The right to be in peace as secured by penal sanctions. To be within the frith or peace was to be within the domain of law, within the protection of the established authorities.

Þax vobis, *frith*, for that he ben thanne fried [fried] of the devesles thurlope [thurlow].

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II, 103.

Older than "the peace of the folk," far older than "the King's peace," which was to succeed it, was the *frith* or peace of the freeman himself. The right that each man had to secure for himself safe life and sound limb.

J. R. Green, *Comp. of Eng.*, p. 21.

(b) A treaty or agreement of peace made between two contending kingdoms or districts.

21. A piece of land inclosed for the preservation of game; a park or forest for game; hence, a forest or woody place in general; a hedge; a coppice.

Ye hunteth I the kluges *frith* [var. *pace*].

Layamon, I, 61.

Great joye is in *frith* and lake.

Richard Coeur de Lion, I, 3737.

Thanne shal *frith* be forester here and in this *frith* walke.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii, 112.

The sylvens that about the neighbouring woods did dwell, both in the tuffty *frith* and in the mossy fell.

Forsook their gloomy bow'rs and wand'ring far abroad.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii, 385.

31. A small field taken out of a common.—

4. Ground overgrown with bushes or underwood; a field which has been taken from woods.

Wright. [Prov. Eng.]

*frith*¹, *v. t.* [ME. *frithen*, < AS. *frithian*, *freothian*, keep peace, make peace, protect, defend, = OS. *frithon* = OFries. *frethian*, *ferdia* = MLG. *eriden* = OHG. *ge fridon* = Teut. *fridha*, make peace, = Sw. *freda*, cover, protect, quiet, in close, fence in, = Dan. *fredre*, protect, inclose, fence in, = Goth. *ga-frithan*, reconcile; from the noun.] 1. To protect; guard.

He . . . gaf him . . . leme . . .

To wome Egipte tole mung.

And *frithen* him wif fro curile wrong.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I, 786.

2. To inclose; fence in, as a forest or park.

ffamule [found², see thit] my forestez be *frithede* a freu chepe [in friendship for ever].

That name wereye my wyldo [wild, i. e., game].

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I, 650.

*frith*², *frith*² (frith, firth), *n.* [The form *frith* is transposed from the earlier *firth*; < ME. *firth*, < Teut. *fjorth*, pl. *firthur* = Sw. *fjord* = Norw. *Dan. fjord* (whence in E. often *fjord*, *fjord*, q. v.), a frith, bay, ult. connected with E. *ford*, and with L. *portus*, a harbor; see *ford* and *port*.] 1. A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea: used specifically in Scotland only, where *firth* is the commoner form: as, the *Firth* of Forth; the *Firth* of Clyde.

He makes his bontes with flat bottoms, fitted to the shallows which he expected in that narrow *frith*.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

What desperate madman then would venture o'er

The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore?

Douglas, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, I.

The *friths* that branch and spread

Their sleeping silver throats the hills

Penngion, In Memoriam Conclusion

2. A kind of weir for entangling fish; a kind of net.

frithborg (frith'borg), *n.* [AS. **frith-borch*,

**frith-borg*, found only as used or quoted in the so-called Laws of Edward the Confessor (in Latin), namely, *frithborg*, *frith borch*, acc. pl. *frithborgas*, and Latinized (nom.) *frithborgus*, where the editions of Lambard and Wilkins give (acc. pl.) *freoborges*, Latinized (nom.) *friborgus*; hence the form *friborg* in Fleta, and *friborg*, *friburgh*, *fricborg* in later writers. The proper AS. form is **frithborg*, < *frith*, peace, + *borg*, a pledge (> E. borrow, *n.*). Cf. *frithsoken* and *frith-pledge*.] In Anglo-Saxon law, one of the tithings or groups of ten men into which the hundred was divided, the members of each one being held liable for the misdeeds of a fellow-member.

As touching the King's peace, every hundred was divided into many *friths* or tithings consisting of ten men, which stood all bound one for the other, and did amongst themselves punish small matters in their court for that purpose called the tithing.

Spelman, Anc. Government of England.

But the name of tithing has been very commonly applied both by historical writers and in legal custom to denote the association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the *frithborg* or *frith-pledge*.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., 43.

frithgild (frith'gild), *n.* [AS. *frithgild*, < *frith*, peace, + *gild*, a guild.] In Anglo-Saxon law,

a union of neighbors pledged to one another by oath for the preservation of order and for self-defense, all being liable for the misdeeds of any member of the guild. On the decline of the kinfolk organization in the tenth century, this became a common element in social order in England.

Strong as the crown might be, its strength lay in the king's personal action, and it was far from possessing any adequate police or judicial machinery for carrying its will into effect. To supply such a machinery was the aim of the *frith-gilda*.

J. R. Green, *Comp. of Eng.*, p. 219.

frithsoken (frith'so'ken), *n.* [Also *frithsoken*, *frithsoken*, *frithsoca*; ME. *frithsoken*, "franchise de franc plege" (Rel. Antiq., I, 33), < AS. *frithsoken*, lit. a peace-seeking, < *frith*, peace, + *soca*, a refuge, searching, a seeking; see *frith* and *soca*, *n.*, *savage*.] 1. In Anglo-Saxon law, the franchise or governmental power of requiring the people to keep the peace; the jurisdiction to punish for breaches of the peace. This power was profitable by reason of the fines and forfeitures resulting from its exercise; consequently it was often conferred in the charters and royal grants of early English history, beginning in the later part of the Anglo-Saxon period, about the time of Edward the Confessor (see *see*). The Normans, it is supposed, by confusing the Anglo-Saxon *frith* with *fre*, *free*, modern *free*, adopted the term *frithsoken* to designate the binding of persons to be peculiarly responsible for one another's peaceable conduct.

Hence, in later times—2. The liberty of having a view of frank-pledge. See *frank-pledge*.

frithsplot (frith'splot), *n.* [AS. occurring only once, < *frith*, peace, + *splot*, a spot (not the same as *spot*).] A plot of land encircling some stone, tree, or well, considered sacred, and therefore affording sanctuary to criminals.

Wharton.

frithstool (frith'stol), *n.* [A mod. form, corruptly *fredestole*, *fredestool*, repr. AS. *frith-stol*, an asylum, sanctuary, lit. stool of peace or protection, < *frith*, peace, protection, + *stol*, a seat, chair, stool.] In Anglo-Saxon times, a seat or chair in a church, near the altar, to which persons fled who sought the privilege of sanctuary.

Athelstan his son succeeded King Edward, being much devoted to St. John of Beverley, on whose church he bestowed a *freed-stool* with large privileges belonging thereto.

Fulter, Church Hist., II, v. 3.

Such a privilege (the right of sanctuary or refuge for criminals) was given by allowing what was called the *frithstool* to be set up in some part of the hallowed building. This "stool of peace," for such is the meaning of the word, was a low backed arm chair, made of stone. Its standing place was either near the high altar, or by the side of the patron saint's shrine. From this spot, as from a center, the *frithstool* spread its privilege of sanctuary over land and water all about the minister which held it, to the distance of at least a mile.

Rack, Church of our Fathers, III, 1, 365.

frithy (frith'i), *a.* [(< *frith*), 2. + *-y*.] Woody.

Thus stode I in the *frithy* forest of Galtres.

Skelton, Garland of Laurell, l. 22.

Fritillaria (frit-i-la'ri-a), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the shape of its perianth, < L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.] 1. A genus

of liliaceous bulbous plants, nearly allied to the lily. There are about 40 species, chiefly of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, with a species on the Pacific side of North America. They have leafy stems and large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers. The largest species, and the one best known in cultivation is the crown imperial. *F. imperialis*. The guinea hen flower or snake's head, *F. Meibomia*, and some others are occasionally seen in gardens.

2. In zoöl., a genus of copulate ascidi-ans, of the family *Ascidariidae*. They have a tail half as long again as the body, a curved endostyle, and a head like that of the lancelet. *F. furcata* and *F. furcata* are examples.

fritillary (frit-i-la'ri-a), *n.* pl. *fritillaries* (-rizi). [(< NL. *Fritillaria*).] 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Fritillaria*.

Plucked no less hearted flowers, but were content cool *fritillaries* and flax flowers to twine.

The American, VIII, 30.

2. The popular name of several species of British butterflies. *Argynnis papia* is the silver washed fritillary of collectors. *A. agestis* is the dark-green fritillary. *A. atropis* is the high-brown fritillary. *A. cottonia* is the rare and much-prized queen of Spain fritillary. and *A. euphonia* is the pearl-bordered fritillary. The greasy fritillary of collectors is *Melitaea artemis*.

Silver-washed *fritillaries* sit round every bramble-bed. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiii.

fritinany (frit-i-nan-si), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *fritinire*, twitter, chirp, as a small bird, clouds, etc.] A chirping or croaking, as of a cricket.

Sir T. Browne.

fritt, *fritte*, *n.* See *frit*.

fritter (frit'er), *n.* [ME. *fritoure*, *frytoure*, also *fryuter*, *fryter* (simulating fruit), < OF. *friture*, a frying, a dish of fried fish; cf. *friteau*, a fritter (Cotgrave), ML. *fritellum*, a fritter, < L. *fructus*, fried, pp. of *frigere*, fry: see *fry*.] 1.

A small cake of batter, sometimes containing a slice of some fruit, clams or oysters either chopped or whole, or the like, sweetened or seasoned, fried in boiling lard, and served hot; as, apple *fritters*; peach *fritters*; oyster *fritters*.

Fryuter vaunte, *fryuter* say, be good; better is *fryuter* pouche; apple *fryuters* ben good hote; and all colde *fryuters* touche not.

Hubert Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 573.

The sacred and ceremonious feast which we observe in memorial of our birth-days, and nativite, standeth much upon furmentie, gruell, *fritters*, and pancakes.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii, 8.

2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

Seese and putter? have I lived to stand at the taunts of one that makes *fritters* of English?

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

And cut whole giants into *fritters*. S. Butler, Hudibras.

3. pl. Specifically, in whale-fishery, tendinous fibers of the whale's blubber, running in various directions, and connecting the cellular substance which contains the oil. They are what remains after the oil has been tried out and are used as fuel to try out the next whale. Hamerly.

fritter (frit'er), *v. t.* [(< *fritter*, *n.*)] 1. To cut, as meat, into small pieces; also used figuratively.

What pretty things imagination

Will *fritter* out in adulation?

Lloyd, Poetry Professors.

2. To break into small pieces or fragments; wear away, as by friction; lose in small pieces or parts.

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.

Pope, Dunciad, iv, 56.

A gaudy sliken robe, striped and intersected with unfriendly tufts, that *fritter* the masses of light, and distract the vision.

Goldsmith, Taste.

Nothing is suffered to prevail upon its own principle; the whole is so *frittered* down and disjoined that scarcely a trace of the original remains.

Burke, Economical Reform.

Undistinguish'd trifles swell the scene,

The last new play and *frittered* magazine.

Crabbe, Works, I, 144.

To *fritter* away, to waste or expend by little and little; waste by a little at a time, spend frivolously or in trifles.

We shall probably, in another century, be *frittered* away into beaux or monkeys.

Goldsmith, Reverie at Bow's Head Tavern.

The time and energy of both Houses have been *frittered* away by wearisome and prolonged enquiries for the conduct of which the ordinary member of Parliament is un-fitted.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXV, 267.

fritting-furnace (frit'ing-fur'nās), *n.* In glass-manuf., a form of reverberatory furnace in which the materials are fritted, or partially decomposed and fused, as a preliminary to fusing in the melting-pots. This process was essential when kelp was used in glass-making, but is now seldom practised.

frivall, *a.* See *frivol*.

frivol, *a.* [Also *frivoll*; < ME. **frivol*, *frivol*, *frivol* (= G. Dan. Sw. *frivol*), < OF. *frivole*, *frivol*, P. *frivole* = Pr. *frivol*, *frivol* = Sp. *frivolo* = Pg. It. *frivolo*, < L. *frivulus*, silly, empty, trifling, worthless.] Frivolous.

Stopping of the sewing of the said breuz nor nain vther *frivell* exceptions, etc.

Act. Dom. Conc. (1492), p. 246. (E. D.)

I did (to shift him with some contentment)

Make such a *frivall* promise.

Chapman, All Fools, II, 1.

frivol (friv'ol), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frivolled*, *frivolled*, ppr. *frivoling*, *frivololling*. [(< *frivol*, *a.* In the colloq. use recent, assumed from *frivolous*.] I. trans. To make void; annul; set aside. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

Git thir jugls *frivole* his appellatoun, and convict him.

Bolton, tr. of Livy, p. 45.

II. intrans. To behave frivolously; indulge in gaiety or levity. [Colloq. and humorous.]

frivolism (friv'ol-izm), *n.* [(< *frivol* + *-ism*.) Frivolity. Priestley. [Rare.]

frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *frivolities* (-tiz). (= G. *frivolität* = Dan. Sw. *frivolitet*, < F. *frivolité* = Pr. *frivolitat*, *frivolitat* = Sp. *frivolidad* = Pg. *frivolidade*; as *frivol* + *-ity*.) 1. The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling; insignificance.

The galleries of ancient sculpture in Naples and Rome strike no deeper conviction into the mind than the contrast of the puerility, the severity, expressed in those fine



Crown imperial
Fritillaria imperialis

old heads, with the frivolity and grossness of the mob that exhibits and the mob that gaze at them. Emerson, Art.

2. The act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity of mind or disposition.

Upon his eye stole something of reproof,
That kept at least *frivolity* aloof.

Byron, Lara, l. 7.

The late Duke of Wellington, in early life, said Mangles was much celebrated for his skill with the then fashionable toy called a handelorum, and is said to have played with it in places where such *frivolities* were scarcely expected. Shirley Brooks, Souther or Later, III 80.

=Syn. *Lightness*, *Volatility*, etc. (see *levity*). *triviality*, *puerility*, *trifling*, *Frivolity*, *Frivolousness*. *Frivolity* of character or conduct; *frivolousness* of an excuse, a pretext, an argument.

frivolous (friv'ô-lus), *a.* [*L. frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling, frivolous, worthless: see *frivol*, *a.*] 1. Of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; slight; trifling; trivial: as, a *frivolous* argument; a *frivolous* objection or pretext.

I come about a *frivolous* matter, caused by as idle a report. Beau, and Fl., King and No King, III. 2.

Wit was his vain *frivolous* pretence
Of pleasing others at his own expense.

Rochester, Satire against Mankind.

What is incurable but a *frivolous* habit? A fly is as untamable as a hyena. Emerson, Conduct of Life, VII.

2. Given to trifling; characterized by unbecoming levity; silly; weak.

Loose in morals, and in manner vain,
In conversation *frivolous*, in dress
Extreme.

Cooper, Task, II. 370.

Men first insist that women shall not pursue serious studies, but only external accomplishments, and then they condemn them for being so *frivolous* and empty. J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 147.

3. Specifically, in law, so clearly insufficient as to need no argument to show its weakness: as, a *frivolous* answer or plea. =Syn. Unimportant, petty, worthless, flimsy, idle, childish, puerile, foolish, trashy.

frivolously (friv'ô-lus-ly), *adv.* In a frivolous or trifling manner.

frivolousness (friv'ô-lus-ness), *n.* The quality of being frivolous or trifling; want of importance.

Only before I leave it, I shall first mind him of one fallacy . . . in accusing the *frivolousness* of my digression. Hammond, Works, II. 132.

By following this practice often he will become acquainted with the degrees of evidence, so as to measure them almost upon inspection, and judge of the weight or *frivolousness* of objections.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. 1.

=Syn. See *frivolity*.
frivol, *a.* [A transposition of *frisk*.] Same as *frisk*, *frisky*.

Fain would she seem all *frivol* and frolic still.
By Hall, Satires, VI. l. 204.

friz, *v.* and *n.* See *frizz*.

frizado, *n.* See *frisado*.

frizet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *frizzle*.

frizette (friz-et'), *n.* [Also *frizette*, formerly *frizet*; dim. of *frizz*.] A little frizz or curl of hair; a band of frizzled hair, either natural or false, worn above the forehead; a bang.

The Barber held up a looking glass and Margaret saw her hair not essentially affected by the professional endeavor, still as before parted on the top, and hanging in thick *frizettes*. S. Judd, Margaret, II. 1.

frizzling, *n.* See *frizzling*.

frizz, *friz* (friz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frizzed*, ppr. *frizzing*. [*ME. fryzen* = *D. friezen* = *G. friezen* = *Dan. frieze* = *Sw. frisa*, dress the hair, *OF. frizer*, *frizer*, *frizzle*, *crisp*, *curl*, *ruffle*, *braid*, *touch lightly*, *graze*, *scratch*, *F. friser*, *curl*, = *Sp. Pg. frisar*, *frizzle*, also to raise the nap on frieze; usually associated with, and regarded as derived from, the noun *frisee*, formerly *frice*, *ME. fryse*; but the meaning 'curl hair' appears to go back to *OFries: friale*, *friele*, the hair of the head, a look of hair, North Fries. *frieale*, *frieale*, the hair, a horse's tail, mod. Fries. *frieale*, braid the hair, braid; an AS. **frise*, curly, is cited, but is not authenticated except as it may exist in the name *Frisa*, *Frysa*, *Fresa*, a Frisian, conjectured to mean 'curly-haired.' See *frieze* and *Frisee*.] 1. To curl; crisp; form into a mass of small, loose, crisp curls, as the hair, with a crimping-pin; specifically, to crisp and then loosen out so as to form a light, fluffy mass of little curls.

Is't not enough you read Voltaire,
While sneering valets *frizz* your hair?

W. Whitehead, The Goat's Beard.

A fair, low brow, touched and crowned lightly with the soft haze of gold-brown locks *frizzed* into a delicate mistiness after the ruling fashion of the hour.

Mrs. Whitney, Lettie Goldthwaite, vi.

2. To form into little burs, prominences, or knots, as the nap of cloth; raise a nap or bur on.—3. In *leather-dressing*, to remove the bur, prominences, or roughnesses from, as chamois and wash-leather, by rubbing with pumice-stone, a blunt knife, or the like, in order to soften the surface and give a uniform thickness.

They [deer skins and sheep-skins] have their "grain" surface removed, to give them greater softness and pliability. This removal of the grain is called *frizzing*, and is done either with the round edge of a blunt knife or with pumice-stone. P. J. Met, III. 92.

The treatment with the scraping-knife being generally not sufficient for complete *frizzing*, the remaining portions of the grain are removed with another sharp knife. C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 681.

frizz, *friz* (friz), *n.* [*Frizz*, *v.*] That which is frizzed or curled; a wig, as covered with frizzes; as, a *frizz* of hair.

Before the curls are well confin'd,
The tails fall gracefully behind,
While a full wilderness of *friz*
Became the lawyers cunning pliz.

W. Conger, D. Syntax, II. 2.

He [Dr. Johnson], who saw in his glass how his wig became his face and his head, might easily infer that a similar full-bottomed, well curled *friz* of words would be no less becoming to his thoughts. Hare.

frizzed (frizd), *p. a.* Having the hair curled or crisped into a mass of frizzes or frizzles.

Mrs. Rochford, a pretty but much curled and *frizzed* girl of the period, seized upon Ally.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxi.

frizzett, *n.* See *frizette*.

frizzing-machine (friz'ing-mashin'), *n.* 1. A machine for dressing fabrics to give them a frizzed, nappy, or tufted surface.—2. A wood-working power-tool for dressing lumber. It is a revolving cutter-head projecting above the top of a bench.

frizzle (friz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frizzled*, ppr. *frizzling*. [Formerly *frizle*, *frish*, *frizel*, *frizal*, *freq. of frizz*, *q. v.* Cf. *frizzle*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To curl or crisp, as hair; *frizz*.

Her tresses trout were to behold,
Frizzled and fine as fringe of gold.

Patterson, Parthenides, VII.

Trembling as when Apollo's golden hairs
Are fanned and frizzled in the wanton air
Of his own breath.

Crashaw, Mistle a Dime.

Her red brown hair had been tortured and *frizzled* to look as much like an aureole as possible.

Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elton, I. 1.

2. To curl or crisp in cooking; as, *frizzled* beef (dried or jerked beef sliced thin and crisped over the fire).

I *frizzled* my pork and toasted my beautiful chips.

T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, XII.

Frizzled fowl, a variety of the domestic hen in which each feather curls outward away from the body. *Encyc. Brit.* XIX. 646. Also called *frizzly*.

II. *intrans.* To curl; crisp.

M. all periwigs, bobwigs, keratewigs . . . *frizzle* in pure . . . to the end of time.

Thackeray, Catherine, p. 491.

frizzle (friz'l), *n.* [Formerly *frizle*, *frizle*, *frizel*, *frizal*, *freq. of frizz*, *q. v.* Cf. *OFries: friale*, *friele*, the hair of the head, a look of hair: see *frizz*, *v.*] 1. A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

Bunbust, bolster, *frizle*, and perfume
Gaseigne, Steele (Glas. ed. Abern), Epil., p. 82.

They [modest women] curl and fold the hairs of their head, making a hill in the midst like a hat, with *frizzles* round about.

Peregrine, Pilgrimage, p. 650.

To rumple her locks, her *frizzles* and her bobkins.

Milton, On Det. of Humb. Remount.

2. A ribbed steel plate forming part of a gun-lock, to receive the blow of the hammer. It occurs in the form of flint-lock which took the place of the wheel-lock.

frizzler (friz'ler), *n.* One who frizzles. *Imp. Dict.*

frizzling (friz'ling), *n.* [Formerly *frizzling*, *frizzling*, verbal *n.* of *frizzle*, *v.*] The act or process of curling or frizzing the hair.

Upon meretricious paintings *frizzles* poulthens at-
tending, and the like many squander away their very
choicest morning hours. Froude, History of the Marquis, I. vi. 1.

frizzling-iron (friz'ling-iron), *n.* [Formerly *frizzling*, *frizzling-iron*.] A curling-iron or crimping-pin.

A *frizzling* iron that women and town use about the curling of their hairs or which in old time was used to part the hairs, and draw them out in length.

Walsley, D. C. (ed. 1666), p. 16.

frizzly (friz'li), *a.* [*Frizzle* + *-y*.] Loosely crisp; curly: as, "light, *frizzly* hair." *Warren*.

frizzy (friz'i), *a.* [*Frizz* + *-y*.] Same as *frizzly*.

Strong black grey-beapinked hair of *frizzy* thick knees.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, XI.

fro (frô), *prep.* and *adv.* [= *Sc. fra*, *fræ*, *< ME. fro*, *fra*, late AS. *fra* (rare), *< Icel. frá*, *prep.*, from (as *adv.* in phrase *frá ok frá*, 'to and from'), = *Dan. fra*, *prep.*, from, *adv.*, off, = *Sw. från*, *prep.*, from, *fram*, *adv.*, forward, = AS. *fram*, *from*, *E. from*: thus *fro* is a doublet of *from*.] 1. *prep.* From.

Fro the by gynnung of the world to the tyme that now is,
Sene ages ther habbeth y be, as sene tyme y wys.

Robert of Gloucester, p. 9.

Wel ny is she fallen fro the tre
(Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 422.

Far be it from your thought, and *fro* my will,
To think that knighthood I so much should shame.

Spenser, F. Q., I. III. 28.

II. *adv.* From; away; back or backward: as in the phrase *to and fro* (that is, to and from, forward or toward and backward).

How that the hopur wagges *tô and fra*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 119.

Thus was it spoken to and *fro*
Of them that were with him, tho'
All privily behinde his backe.

Gower, Conf. Amant, l.

By which [bridge] the spirits perforce
With easy intercourse pass to and *fro*
Milton, P. L., II. 1081.

When tost to and *fro*, by the huge swelling wave,
They rise up to heav'n, or sink down to the grave.

Byron, Thanksgiving Hymn.

frock (frok), *n.* [*ME. frok*, *frokke*, *froc*, also *frog*, *frogge* (see *frog*), a frock, esp. of a monk's cowl or habit, *< OF. froc*, *F. froc*, a monk's cowl or habit, = *Pr. froc*, a woollen stuff, a monk's cowl, *< ML. flocus* (also *frocus*, *frocus*, after the *F.*), a monk's cowl or habit, appar. *< L. flocus*, a flock (of wool), etc.; see *flock*.] The sense is like that of OHG. *hroch*, *roch*, *roc*, MHG. *roc*, G. *rock* (ML. *hrocus*, *rocus*, *rocus*), a coat; but a derivation of *OF. froc* from OHG. *hroch* is not probable. The mod. *F. frace*, a dress-coat (*> G. Sw. frack*, a dress-coat, = *Dan. frakke*, coat), appears to have a *F.* reflex of the *E.* word.] 1. A garment with large sleeves worn by monks.

In cotyuge of his cope is more cloth y folded
Than was in Fraunce's *froc* when he hem first made.

Piers Plowman's Cude (E. E. T. 8.), l. 202.

Some one of the Plimouthall sort, clad in a blacke *frocks* or cope.

J. Uddell, On Lake six.

All the confraternities resort thither in solemn procession habited in linen *frocks*, girl with a cord, and their heads covered with a cowl all over, that has only two holes before to see through.

Gray, Letters, I. 71.

2. A garment covering the body and worn by either sex. (a) A loose outer garment worn by workmen, as agricultural laborers, etc., over their other clothes. Compare *smock frock*.

Beneath a cumbersome *frock*, that to the knees
Invents the thriving churl, his legs appear.

Wordsworth, Excursion, VIII.

(b) The principal outer garment of women: a term partly abandoned in recent times for the indicative word *dress* and the word *gown*, but still retained, particularly in the British Islands, for the outer garment, consisting of a bodice or waist and a skirt, worn by children.

Whether

The habit, hat, and feather,

On the *frock* and gypsy bonnet

Be the leader and completer.

Tennyson, Maud, xx.

And how could you tell it was I? Everybody wears the same sort of thing, tweed *frock* and jacket.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

(c) Same as *frock-coat*. (d) In the British service, the undress regimental coat of the guards, artillery, and royal marines. *Walsley*, III. Dict.

3. A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt. Also called a *Guernsey frock*. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

frock (frok), *v. t.* [*Frack*, *n.*] To supply or cover with a frock; hence, to invest with the privileges of those whose distinctive dress is a frock, as of a monk. See *frock*, *n.*, 1.

Professed so much of priesthood as might sin
For Priest exemption where the layman stinn—
Got his arm *frocked* which, bare, the law would bridle.

Benbow, Ring and Buck, II. 181.

frock2, *n.* [*E. dial.*, *< ME. froke*, equiv. to *frogge* = *see frog*.] A frog.

frock-coat (frok'kot), *n.* A body-coat, usually double-breasted and with a full skirt, worn by men: opposed to *sack-coat*, which has no skirt, and to *cutaway*, with short and tapering skirt. See *conf*, 2.

The men wore *hanches* and *long boots*, and *frock-coats* with large metal buttons. Longfellow, Hyperion, IV. 6.

frocking (frok'ing), *n.* [*Frack* + *ing*.] A fabric suitable for making frocks; specifically, coarse jean or other material used for smock-frocks.

My question was answered by a queer-looking old man, chiefly remarkable for a pair of enormous cowhide boots.

over which large blue trousers of froeking grove in vain to crowd themselves. *Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 112.

frockless (frok'les), *a.* [*<frock* + *-less*.] Without a frock.

froet, *n.* See *frowl*.

Froebelian (fré-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<Froebel* (see def.) + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Of, pertaining to, or originated by Friedrich Froebel (1782-1852), a German philosopher and educational reformer, and the founder of the kindergarten system; as, the Froebelian method of instruction. See *kindergarten*.

II. n. An advocate or follower of the kindergarten system.

The uncle and nephew differed so widely that the "new Froebeliens" were to the old ones of "the old."

Encyc. Brit., IX 704

Froebelism (fré-bel-izm), *n.* [*<Froebel* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The system or method of instruction, usually called the kindergarten system, originated by Froebel. See *kindergarten*.

The great propagandist of Froebelism, the Baroness von Marenholtz-Bowlow, drew the attention of the French to the kindergarten from the year 1850. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 80.

frog¹ (frog), *n.* [*<ME. frogge*, *<AS. frogga* ("frog" not authenticated, "frogga" erroneous), a frog, akin to *AS. frox* (for "froge"), *ME. frok*, *frosch*, *frosch*, etc. (cf. var. *frock²*, *<ME. froke*), = *D. Mlat. vrosch* = *OHG. vrosch*, *MHG. vrosch*, *G. vrosch* = *Leol. vrosch*, a frog; cf. *Dan. frø*, a frog; *Leol. frankr*, a frog; the origin is unknown.] A batrachian of the family *Ranidae* (which see), as the common British *Rana temporaria*, or its North American representative, *R. sylvatica*. Of the true frogs there are about 250 species, belonging to 18 genera, common in most parts of the world except the Neotropical and Austrogean regions, including for the most part aquatic or arboreal batrachians, distinguished by their agility and symmetry, as well as by their webbed toes, from the related toad-like animals which are popularly named toads, but the distinction is not always preserved. Of the genus *Rana* alone there are upward of 110 species, most of which are aquatic, are expert swimmers, and capable of making very long leaps; some are terrestrial, and some arboreal. Several different kinds of frogs are edible, as the common European *R. esculenta*. The largest species is the bullfrog of the United States, *R. catesbeiana*. (See *bullfrog*, and also under *Amura* and *Rana*.) *Others of the same country are *R. palustris*, *R. fulvipes*, and *R. adusta*. The toes of some arboreal frogs are enormously lengthened and fully webbed, enabling the creature to make long flying leaps. (See *flying frog*, *Rhacophorus*.) Some have the ends of the toes dilated, like many of the toads. The tongue of most true frogs is emarginate behind, with a process on each side. Most frogs deposit their spawn in masses in the water, and the young hatch from the egg as tadpoles, provided with a tail and external gills, which disappear with the growth of the permanent limbs. The arboreal batrachians known indifferently as *tree-frogs* or *tree-toads* are not frogs in any proper sense, but belong to a different suborder (*Archeopoda*) of salient amphibians. (See *Hydrol*.) The name *frog* is loosely applied, with or without a qualifying term, to some other batrachians equally remote from the *Ranidae*, and locally in the United States to certain lizards. See phrases below.

Poor Tom; that eats the swimming frog, the toad, the tadpole. *Shak.*, *Learn*, III 1

I did eat fried *Fropper* in this cille, which is a dish much used in many cities of Italy.

Coryat, *Cruetles*, I. 138.

Yet gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long since,
Their eulogy; those sang the Mantuan bard,
And these the Grecian, in emboling strains.

Cooper, *Tank*, III 452

Bladder frog, a South American frog of the family *Craugastoridae*, and genus *Leptodactylus*. **Egyptian frog**. See *Egyptian*. **Horned frog**, a lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*. Also called *horned toad*. [*Local*, U. S.]

The horned frog is not a frog at all, but a lizard: a queer, stumpy little fellow with spikes all over the top of its head and back. *T. Roosevelt*, *Hunting Trips*, p. 203.

Marsupial frog, a batrachian which possesses a brood-pouch, as of the genera *Rhinoderma*, *Ngabotema* and *Amphignathodon*. See *Amphignathodon* and *Rhinoderma*.

frog¹ (frog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frogged*, ppr. *frogging*. [*<frog¹*, *n.*] To hunt for frogs; catch frogs.

frog² (frog), *n.* [*<frog¹*, but with reference to *frush*], cf. *frush*, a frog; see *frush¹*, *frush²*, and *frush*.] 1. In *farriery*, an elastic horny substance that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork.

His hoofs black, solid, and shining, his vester's high, his quarters round, the heel broad, the frog thin and small, the sole thin and concave. *Southey*, *The Doctor*, xli.

2. A section of a rail, or of several rails combined, at a point where two railway lines cross,

or at the point of a switch from a line to a siding or to another line. When used at a crossing to unite the rails, it is called a *cross-frog*.

frog³ (frog), *n.* [Appar. another use of *frog²* or *frog¹*.] Hardly connected with *frog⁴*, var. of *frock¹*.] 1. A fastening for the front of a coat or any similar garment, often made ornamental by the use of embroidery or braiding, and consisting generally of a spindle-shaped button, attached by a cord, and corresponding with a loop on the opposite side of the garment. A pair of frogs fixed on opposite sides of a coat may allow of buttoning it either way, or of securing both sides at once.

Gentlemen in military frogs: there are no longer any military frogs—swaggered in taverns, clubs, and in the streets. *W. Dean*, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 112.

2. The loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.

frog⁴, *n.* [ME., also *frogge*; var. of *frok*, *frokke*, *frock*; see *frock¹*.] Same as *frock¹*.

frogbit (frog'bit), *n.* 1. The *Hydrocharis Moris-rana*, a floating aquatic plant of Europe, with round-reniform leaves and white flowers. —2. The *Limnium Spontaneum*, a very similar plant of the United States. Also *frog's-bit*.

frog-clock (frog'klok), *n.* A frog-hopper. *Darwin*.

The flood washing down worms, then, frog clocks, etc. *W. Latham* (*Archer's Eng. Garner*, I 190).

frog-crab (frog'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Ranina* or family *Raninidae*.

frog-eater (frog'e'ter), *n.* One who eats frogs: a British term of contempt for a Frenchman.

frog-eating (frog'e'ting), *a.* Eating frogs: an epithet applied contemptuously to Frenchmen.

frogfish (frog'fish), *n.* 1. An English name of the angler, *Lopholaimus piscatorius*: same as *fishng-frog*. See *angler*. —2. A fish of the family *Antennariidae*.

frog-fishing (frog'fish'ing), *n.* The act or practice of fishing for frogs with hook, line, and rod; frogging. The lure or bait, if any is used, is generally a bit of red flannel. A common method of catching frogs is to drop the hook in front of the animal in such a way that when pulled suddenly backward it will catch him in the throat.

frog-fly (frog'fi), *n.* Same as *frog-hopper*.

frogfoot (frog'fut), *n.* 1. A name given by the early herbalists to the vervain. —2. The plant duckmeat, a species of *Lemna*.

frogged (frogd), *a.* [*<frog³* + *-ed*.] Ornamented or fastened with frogs, as a coat.

City clerks in frogged coats. *Bulwer*, *Pelham*, vii.

The bronze statue of Lamarine . . . is the principal monument of the place. . . representing the poet in a frogged overcoat and top-boots, improvising in a high wind. *H. James, Jr.*, *Little Tour*, p. 240.

froggery (frog'er-i), *n.*; pl. *froggeries* (-iz). [*<frog¹* + *-ery*.] A place where frogs are reared or kept for bait or for the market; a place abounding in frogs.

frogginess (frog'i-ness), *n.* Froggish character or nature.

Those same orthodox critics would have eagerly contended for their essential frogginess.

Entomology, *See*, N. S., XIII, 242.

frogging¹ (frog'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *frog¹*, *v.*] Fishing for frogs. See *frog-fishing*.

And, when you are in a permanent camp, and fishing is very poor, try frogging. *G. W. Sears*, *Woodcraft*.

frogging² (frog'ing), *n.* [*<frog³* + *-ing*.] The ornamental frogs or braiding on a garment, especially across the breast of military uniforms. See *frog³*.

froggish (frog'ish), *a.* [*<frog¹* + *-ish*.] Frog-like.

The froggish aspect. *R. C. G. Wood*.

frog-grass (frog'gras), *n.* A species of glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*, a succulent plant growing in miry places near the sea.

froggy¹ (frog'i), *a.* [*<frog¹* + *-y*.] 1. Having or abounding in frogs. —2. Frog-like; froggish.

froggy² (frog'i), *a.*; pl. *froggyes* (-iz). [*<frog¹* + *-y*.] A diminutive of *frog¹*: often applied, as slang, familiarly to Frenchmen, from their reputed habit of eating frogs.

froghood (frog'hud), *n.* [*<frog¹* + *-hood*.] Quality or standing as a frog. [Humorous.]

The mouse, adverse to be overpowered
Gave him the lie, and call'd him coward;
Too hard for any frog a digestion,
To have his froghood called in question!

C. Smart, *The Duellist*.

frog-hopper (frog'hop'er), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cercopidae*, so called from

the general shape of the body and the power of leaping. A common frog-hopper is the *Aphrophora spumaria*, whose larvae are found on leaves, enclosed in a frothy liquid, commonly called cuckoo-spit, cuckoo-spittle, frog-spit, or frog-spittle. Also called *frog-fly*, *frog-cloak*, *frog-fly*, *frog-insect*, *frog-worm*.

frogling (frog'ling), *n.* [*<frog¹* + *-ling*.] A little frog.

He does not fall the gnats of the air . . . nor the froglings of the water. *Jarvis*, *Tr. of Don Quixote*, I. III 4.

frogmouth (frog'-mouth), *n.* Any bird of the family *Podargidae*, especially of the genus *Batrachostomus*.

frog-mouthed (frog'moutht), *a.* Having a large wide mouth, like a frog's. Specifically applied in ornithology to the great goat-necked of the genus *Batrachostomus*, translating the adjective *batrachostomus* derived from the generic name.

frog-plate (frog'plat), *n.* An accessory to the compound microscope by which the web of a frog's foot can be exposed on the stage in order to show the circulation of the blood.

frog's-bit (frogz'bit), *n.* Same as *frogbit*, 2.

frog-shell (frog'shell), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ranella*.

frog's-march (frogz'march), *n.* A manner of carrying a refractory prisoner, in use in Great Britain. The prisoner is held face downward by four men, each of whom grasps one of his limbs.

frog-spawn (frog'span), *n.* 1. Same as *frog-spit*. —2. A fungus, *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, allied to the bacterium, which causes serious loss to sugar-manufacturers on the European continent by converting saccharine solutions into a mass of slime.

Leuconostoc mesenteroides, the frog spawn of sugar-factories, consists in the vegetative state of coiled rosary-like chains of small round cells enclosed in firm sheaths of mucilage, and accumulated in great numbers into large compact gelatinous masses (*roogloze*).

De Barv, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 460.

frog-spit, frog-spittle (frog'spit, -spit'), *n.* 1. A popular name for various filamentous freshwater algae, especially species of *Spirogyra*, which form floating masses. —2. The frothy substance secreted and exuded by a frog-hopper.

frogstool (frog'stol), *n.* Same as *toadstool*.

froise, *n.* [*<F. froise*, *froise*; see *fraise²*.] Same as *fraise²*.

With a few slices of bacon, a froise was presently made, and served in with great pomp and magnificence.

Comical Hist. of France (1655).

Some are so tender nosed as to smell out a knave as far as another man shall do broil'd herrings, or a bacon froise. *Poor Robin* (1715).

frolie (frol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *froliek* (and, after G., *frolieck*); *<MD. vrolick*, *D. vrolijk* (= G. *fröhlich*), *frolie*, merry, joyful, gay, *<MD. vro*, *vroo* = *OS. frā* = *OFries. frō* = *MLG. vrō* = *OHG. frao*, *frō* (*frac-*), *MHG. vrō* (*vrōs-*, *vrours-*), *G. froh* (*> Dan. frø*), glad, joyous, gay, cheerful (*= Leol. frar*, swift), + *-lick*, *-lyk*, = *E. -lyl*. Cf. *frow²*.] *I. a.* Gay; merry; sportive; full of mirth or pranks.

And let us (nobler Nymphs) upon the midday side
Be frolic with the best. *Dryden*, *Polyolbion*, I. 173.

Jan. Tell me how thou dost sweet single.
Val. Faith, Juniper, the better to see thee thus frolicke.

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, I. I.

Some Spirit of the Air has waked thy string!
Tis now a seraph hold, with touch of fire,
'Tis now the brush of Fairy's frolic wing.

Scott, *L. of the L. Epil.*

My mariners,
That ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine.

Tennyson, *Ulysses*.

The world is always opulent, the oracles are never silent; but the receiver must by a happy temperance be brought to that top of condition, that frolic health, that he can easily take and give these fine communications.

Amerson, *Success*.

II. n. 1. A flight of levity or gaiety and mirth; a prank.

But to see him behave it,
And lay the law, and carve and drink unto them,
And then . . . send frolics?

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, II. 3.

He would be at his frolic once again, *Roscommon*.

See how the world its veterans rewards;
A youth of frolics, an old age of cards.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, I. 502.



Frog-hopper (*Aphrophora spumaria*) (Line shows natural size.)



Railway Frog.

(c) As regards a principal receptacle or place of deposit: as, to draw money from the bank, coal is dug from mines.

A thousand favours from a maund she drew
Of amber, crystal, and of beaded jet
Sant. Lover's Complaint, l. 38.

The blades were of Damascus, bearing texts from the Koran, or martial and amorous mottoes.

(d) As regards a whole or mass of which a part is taken or considered (e) As regards state or condition as, to start from sleep to go from bad to worse

The whole region, from a naked and desolate prospect, began now to look like a second Paradise.

Starting from sleep, the soldiers were intercepted and cut down as they rushed from their quarters.

3 Out of the charge, custody, or possession of:

If you will needs take it, I cannot with modesty give it
from you. *E. Jensen, Professor, v. 1*

There were also a great number of such as were locked up from their estates and others who concealed their titles. *State, latter No 127*

4. In consequence of, on account or by reason of; on the strength or by aid of; as a re-

sult of; through us to act *from* a sense of duty, or *from* necessity; the conclusion *from* these facts is evident, to argue *from* false

premises, from what I hear, I think he is guilty.

As he pretends but from the use of conscience
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, til 8

the convictions of reason, not from the impulses of passion.
St. Alb. Spectator No. 340.

of artillery were left upon the spot, from the want of horses and mules to carry them off. *Ibid.*, Canada, p. 72

This very rare British plant which is remarkable
from producing seeds without the aid of insects
Barren, Fertil of Orchids by Insects, p. 27

We inserted the vowel *u* not from ignorance or from carelessness but advisedly and in conformity with the practice of several respectable writers.

[From is much used before local adverbs or prepositions used elliptically as nouns as from above from below, from hence, from behind, from beyond, from far off,

from behind, from within from beyond from far off, etc. such phrases being used as unitary adverbs or prepositions, as in 'from beyond Jordan' 'from out of the bowels of the earth' 'from forth from off from out etc.' are

and, transpositions as, from forth (forth from) his
brilliant power (Pope, Othello) warned from off (off from)
the land

Byron Childs Harold, III 24

In this country is the City of Agram, where Ab-

Wanderlust Travels, p. 48

And he went up from thence unto Bethel 2 Ki 11, 28.
Within the gentle closure of my breast
From whence at pleasure thou mayest come and part

Shak Sonnets, cxviii.
From hence your memory death cannot take
Shak Sonnets, lxxxv.

From this out, henceforth, from this time forward as, he has decided to give up smoking *from this out*, (Col loq) **To break from, to break off from.** See *break*

fromward† (from'wārd) *a* { < ME. *fromward*,
fromward, *frumward*, *adl.*, *adv.*, and *prep.*, but

found as adj. only in the form *fromward* (Ancr. Riwle), *averse*, *AS fromward*, a 'about to depart' (contrasted to *forward* 'about to come

to depart (supposed to concern about to come, future, toward), *from, fram, from, + -ward, ward* (cf. *forward*, a doublet) 'turned away;

fromward (from'wərd, *adv* and *prep* [I *adv*,
 < ME *fromward*, *forth* < AN *fromwardes*, *away*

from, in a direction from, adv. gen. of *from*
ward, & : see *fromward*, a II prep. < MF.
fromward, *fromward*, *fromward*, prep. ME.

from; from the adv.) **I. adv.** North, forward
from the adv.) **I. adv.** North, forward

II *prep* 1 from, away from 2 opposed to 3 toward

The war then is forth right framed and then strande into
 Jaynam, 1401
 And so forth, going to war is an Pyrotea went forwardly

The Turk, who has for his *frankard* her nest, when she

The horizontal needle is continually varying towards
east as a rule, and as the dipping or inclining needle is

varying up and down towards or fromwards the zenith.
Chayne.

frond (frond), *n.* [= *Sp. fronde* = *It. fronde*, *fronda*, < *L. frons* (*frond-*), *Ol. pl. frundes*, a leafy branch, a green bough, foliage, a garland of leaves.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) As used by Linnaeus, a leaf, especially the leaf of a palm or fern. (b) Now, specifically, a leaf of a fern or other cryptogam, the thallus of a lichen, or any other leaf-like expansion which includes both stem and foliage, as the disk of *Lemna*. — 2. In *zool.*, the foliaceous or leaf-like expansion of certain animal organisms, as of various polyzoons and metazoans, which resemble plants in the mode of growth of the polyp-stock.

frondage (fron'daj), *n.* [*< frond + -age*.] Fronds collectively.

The vastness of the mile-broad and mile high masses of frondage, their impenetrability, . . . combine to produce the conception of a creative force that appals. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII, 326.

frondation (fron-dá'shon), *n.* [*< L. frondatio(n-)*, a stripping off of leaves, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch: see *frond*.] The act of stripping trees of leaves or branches. [*Italo.*]

Frondation, or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprays of . . . trees, . . . is a kind of pruning. *Freely, Sylva*, xxi.

Fronde (frond), *n.* [*F.*, *lit.* a sling; with irreg. inserted *r*, < *OF. fonde* = *Pr. fonda*, *funda* = *Sp. funda* = *Pg. funda* = *It. funda*, < *L. funda*, a sling; cf. *Gr. ἀσπιδίον*, a sling.] In *French hist.*, the name of a party which during the minority of Louis XIV. waged civil war against the court party, on account of the humiliations inflicted on the high nobility and the heavy fiscal impositions laid on the people. The movement began with the resistance of the Parliament of Paris to the measures of the minister Mazarin, and was sarcastically called by one of his supporters there "the war of the fronde," in allusion to the use of the sling then common among the street boys of Paris. The contest continued from 1648 to 1652, during which Mazarin was driven from power, but soon restored. The opposition to him had degenerated into a course of selfish intrigue and party strife, whence the name *frondeur* became a term of political reproach.

fronded (fron'ded), *a.* [*< frond + -ed*.] Having fronds.

I know not where Histiola liff
Their fronded palms lie hid.
Whittier, The Eternal Goodness.

frondent (fron'dent), *a.* [= *Pg. frondente*, < *L. frondent(-s)*, *ppr.* of *frondere*, have or put forth leaves, be leafy, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch: see *frond*.] Leafy.

Now before us lie Versailles, New and Old; with that broad, frondent Avenue de Versailles between, stately, frondent, broad, three hundred feet as men reckon, with its four rows of elms. *Carlyle, French Rev.*, I, vii, d.

frondesce (fron-des'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frondescent*, *ppr.* *frondescent*, [*< L. frondesce*, become leafy, put forth leaves, inceptive of *frondere*, have or put forth leaves: see *frondent*.] To unfold or develop leaves, as plants.

frondescence (fron-des'ens), *n.* [*< frondescent(-i) + -ce*.] In *bot.*: (a) The period or state of coming into leaf. (b) The substitution of leaves for other organs; phylloidy. (c) Leafage; foliage.

The cane fields are broad sheets of beautiful gold green; and nearly as bright are the masses of pomegranate *frondescence*, the groves of lemon and orange. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII, 316.

frondescent (fron-des'ent), *a.* [= *F. frondescent* = *Sp. frondescente*, < *L. frondescent(-s)*, *ppr.* of *frondesce*, put forth leaves: see *frondescere*.] Bursting or having the appearance of bursting into leaf.

frondeur (fron-dér'), *n.* [*F.*, *lit.* a slinger, < *fronder*, sling, throw, fling, fig. carp at, rail at, find fault with, < *fronde*, a sling: see *fronde*.] 1. In *French hist.*, a member of the Fronde. Hence—2. An opponent of a party in power; a member of the opposition.

frondiferous (fron-dif'e-rus), *a.* [= *F. frondifère* = *Sp. frondifera* = *Pg. It. frondifera*, < *L. frondifer*, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch, foliage (see *frond*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing fronds.

frondiform (fron'di-fórm), *a.* [*< L. frons* (*frond*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling a frond, as of a fern; having stem and leaves fused in one.

frondiparous (fron-dip'a-rus), *a.* [*< L. frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, noting a plant affected by the monstrosity of producing leaves instead of fruit. *Imp. Dict.*

Frondipora (fron-dip'ó-rá), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), +

porus, a pore.] The typical genus of the family Frondiporidae. *Oken.*

Frondiporidae (fron-di-por'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Frondipora* + *-idae*.] A family of cyclostomatous gymnomematous polyzoons.

Frondist (fron'dist), *n.* A member or supporter of the Fronde.

frondlet (fron'dlet), *n.* [*< frond + -let*.] A small frond.

frondose (fron'dós), *a.* [*< L. frondosus*, *Ol. frondosus*, leafy, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch, foliage: see *frond*.] 1. In *cryptogamic bot.*: (a) Having the form or appearance of a leaf or frond; foliaceous. (b) In *Hepaticae*, not having a leafy stem; thalloid. (c) Bearing fronds; frondiferous. — 2. In *zool.*, same as *foliaceous*.

frondosely (fron'dos-ly), *adv.* In a frond-like manner.

Thallus frondosely dilated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 561.

frondous (fron'dus), *a.* [*< L. frondosus*: see *frondose*.] Same as *frondose*.

frons (fronz), *n.*; *pl. frons* (fron'téz). [*L.*, the forehead, brow, front: see *front*.] The forehead. Technically: (a) In *mammal*, that part of the skull which lies between the orbits of the eyes and the forehead of the vertex. (b) In *orath*, that part of the head which slopes upward from the bill to the vertex. (c) In *conch*, that part of a univalve shell presenting when the aperture is toward the observer. (d) In *entom.*, generally, the anterior part of the epinotum, or upper part of the head, immediately back of the epistoma or clypeus when this is present. The term is somewhat loosely used, and varies in its application with different orders. In *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Neuroptera* the frons lies in front of the antennae and partly between the eyes; but in *Coleoptera* and *Hemiptera* the antennae are often inserted at the sides of the frons, which is then divided by a more or less imaginary line from the vertex or crown. In the *Diptera* the frons is the part above the antennae, the part below them being called the *face*. — **Frons alta**, a high forehead: a phrase used to signify that the forehead is more than one third of the total length of the face. — **Frons brevis**, a low forehead: a phrase used to signify that the forehead is less than one third of the total length of the face. — **Frons proportionata**, a proportionate forehead: a phrase signifying that the forehead is one third of the total length of the face.

front (frunt), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. front*, *frunt*, *front*, < *OF. front*, *frunt*, *F. front* = *Pr. front* = *OSp. fronte*, *frunte*, *Sp. frente* = *Pg. It. fronte*, < *L. frons* (*front-*), the forehead, brow, front, the fore part, the outside, appearance, etc.; supposed to represent an orig. **bhrunt-*, < **bhru* = *Skt. bhrú* = *E. brow*.] 1. The forehead; in technical use, the frons.

The giants ben hideous for to loke upon; and thei hun but on eye, and that is in the myddyllle of the Front. *Manderly, Travels*, p. 203.

See what a grace was seated on his brow:
Hyperion's curls, the front of Jove himself.
Shak., Hamlet, III, 4.

They found the stately horse, . . . and she
Kiss'd the white star upon his noble front.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. The forehead or face as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; characteristic facial appearance.

Norton, from Daniel and Octavia sprung,
Bleed with his father's front and mother's tongue,
Hung silent down his never blushing head.
Pope, Dunciad, II, 416.

I placed thee as a guard to the rich blossoms of my daughter's beauty. I thought that dragon's front of thine would cry aloof to the sons of gallantry—steel traps and spring guns seemed wilt in every wrinkle of it.
Sheridan, The Duenna, I, 3.

Hence—3. Manner of facing or opposing; attitude or bearing when confronted with anything, as in meeting a foe, a threatened danger, or an accuser; as, to put on a bold front; to await the enemy with a calm front. Sometimes used in the sense of cool assurance or impudence.

Do what I enjoin you. No disputing
Of my prerogative with a front or frown.
B. Jonson, New Inn, II, 2.

And he, their leader, wore in sheath his sword,
And offered peaceful front and open hand.
Scott, Don Roderick, st. 37.

In my long-suffering and strength to meet
With equal front the direst shafts of fate.
Lowell, Prometheus.

4. The part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the most forward part or surface; as, the front of a house; the front of an army.

Front or front of a chirehe, or other howsya, frontispicium. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 181.

Our custom is both to place it [the Lord's prayer] in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts as a complement.

My mate in empire,
Friend and companion in the front of war.
Shak., A. and C., v, 1.

Cornhill and Gracechurch Street had dressed their fronts in scarlet and crimson, in arras and tapestry, and the rich carpet-work from Persia and the East.

Fronds, *Sketches*, p. 174.

5. Position or place directly ahead, or before the face or that part of anything which is regarded as the face; position in or toward that part to which one's view or course is directed: used chiefly in the phrases *in front* and *in front of*: as, right in front of them stood a lion.

Cannon in front of them
Volley'd and thunder'd.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

Specifically, in a theater and the like—(a) The part nearest the stage or platform: as, to occupy seats in front.

The seats in front were reserved for the friends of the girl who was about to leave them.

C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 44.

(b) The part before the actors or speakers: the auditorium; as, the stage manager was in front (that is, not on the stage, but in the auditorium).

Charles Mathews, who was in front, went behind and said, "Buckstone, you push this piece."
East Wallack, Memories.

6. A sort of half-wig worn by women with a cap or bonnet, to cover only the front part of the head: distinctively called a *false front*.

"Have I lived to this day to be called a fright!" cried Miss Knag, suddenly becoming convulsive, and making an effort to tear her front off.

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xviii.

To look out on the week-day world from under a crisp and glossy front would be to introduce a most dream-like and unpleasant confusion between the sacred and the secular. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, I, 7.

The Graces wear fronts, the Muse thins to a splinter.
Lowell, In the Half-Way House.

7. Same as *shirt-front* and *dicky* 2, 3.—8. One of the surfaces of a diatom frustule marked by the line of juncture of the two valves, as distinguished from the *side*, which is the surface formed of a single valve.—9. *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (a).

A front for the altar of red and green eaten of Bruges. *Quoted in Archaeologia*, XXXVIII, 362.

Bastioned front (*milit.*), two half bastions and a curtain. — **False front**, a front, in sense 6. — **Front-out mower**. See *mower*. — **Front of a wave**. See *wave-front*. — **In front of**. See *def. 5*. — **Open front**, the arrangement of a blast furnace having a fore hearth.—**The front** (*milit.*), the most advanced position; the place where active operations are carried on; hence, figuratively, the most advanced position in any enterprise, pursuit, system of thought, etc.

They were going to the front, the one to find his regiment, the other to look for those who needed his assistance. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life*, p. 43.

The height of my ambition was to go to the front after a battle. *L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches*, p. 90.

To come to the front, to come to the foremost or most conspicuous place; attain distinction.

Writers in France who have really the stuff of the romancer in them come to the front and to fame more quickly than in England. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL, 34.

The theologians were a body of men whose functions had been to some extent usurped by the canonists, and who now for some years, under Tudor and Puritan and Laudian influences, were to come to the front.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 320.

II. *a.* 1. Relating to the front or face; frontal.—2. Having a position in the front; foremost: as, the front steps.

She glares in balls, front boxes, and the Ring,
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing!
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount.

The rear ranks of the English kept the front ranks supplied with a constant succession of loaded muskets.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Front bench. See *bench*. — **Front center**. See *center*, 5. — **Front door**, the main entrance-door of a house.

The front door is on the street. Some keep it always open; some keep it latched; some, locked; some, bolted with a chain that will let you peep in, but not get in; and some nail it up, so that nothing can pass its threshold. This front-door leads into a passage, which opens into an ante-room, and this into the interior apartments. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.*

Front face (*milit.*), that side of a hollow square of troops, or of a camp, which lies toward the enemy.

They rushed on to the camp, breaking through the front-face, and killing a number of men as they passed over them. *E. Sartorius, In the Soudan*, p. 55.

front (frunt), *v.* [*< front*, *n.* Cf. *affront*, *confront*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To meet-face to face; come into the presence of; confront.

And Eud, but to please her husband's eye,
Who first had found and loved her in a state
Of broken fortunes, daily fronted him
In some fresh splendour. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

When we front its mass of homilies and scriptural versions and saints' lives and grammar and lesson-books, they tell us of a clergy quickened to a new desire for knowledge, and of a like quickening of educational zeal among the people at large. *J. R. Green, Conf. of Eng.*, p. 265.

2. To oppose face to face; oppose directly; encounter.

front

What force can front, or who encounter can
An armed Falcon, or a flying Man?
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Barre's Weeks, II., The Decoy.
Thy virtue met and fronted every peril.
S. Johnson, Sejanus, III. 1.
We are amazed,
Not at your eloquence, but impudence,
That dare thus front us.
Plutarch (and another), Queen of Corinth, IV. 3.
I shall front thee, like some starting ghost,
With all my wrongs about me.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

3. To stand in front of, or opposed or opposite to, or over against; face.

A gate of steel
Fronting the sun. *Shak., T. and C., III. 3.*

Hence doth stretch into the Sea the faire head land
Tragabiganda, now called Cape An, fronted with
the three lies we called the three Turkes head.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 193.

A very elegant monument . . . immediately fronted the
family pew. *Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 133.*

4. To supply with a front; furnish or adorn in
front; as, to front a house with granite.

On high hills top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high by just assay,
With hundred pillars fronting faire the same.
Spenser, Visions of Belmay, st. 2.

The casements lind with creeping herbs,
The prouder bushes fronted with a range
Of orange, myrtle. *Cooper, Task, IV. 763.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To have the face or front to-
ward some point of the compass or some ob-
ject; be in a confronting or opposed position.

O, with what wings shall his affections fly
Towards fronting peril and opposed decay?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 4.

And eastward fronts the statue
Tennyson, Holy Grail

Philip's dwelling fronted on the street.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

24. To stand foremost.

I know but of a single part, in aught
Pertains to the state, and front but in that file
Where others tell steps with me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 2.

34. To stand or go in opposition; go counter.

He knew him full lynce by colors of his army,
And front eyn to the frocks with a fell spere,
Hurled him to hard with the vnder horse fete
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6610.

frontadiform (fron-tad'i-form), *a.* [*L. frons* (front-), front, + *ad-*, to (see *ad-*), + *forma*, form.] In *whith*, having that form, as a fish, in which the body is extended in the direction of the forehead, as is exemplified in the genus *Patecus*; a term correlated with *nuchadiform* and *dorsadiform*. *Gill.*

frontage (frun-taj), *n.* [*L. front* + *-age*.] 1. Ex-
tent of front; the fronting part, as of a build-
ing, an inclosure, or a tract of land.

The pile of dingy buildings rearing its frontage high
into the night. *R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 93.*

Each farm extends its narrow frontage generally
about 200 yards wide - down across these meadows to
low-water mark. *Harpers Mag., LXXVII. 820.*

24. That which constitutes a front; a front
piece, as in a former style of female head-dress.
See the extract.

Monsieur Paradin says, "That these old fashioned *front-
tapes* rose an ell above the head, that they were pointed
like steeples, and had long loose pieces of tape fastened
to the tops of them, which are curiously fringed and hang
down their backs like streamers."
Adison, The Head-dress.

frontager (frun-tä-jér), *n.* 1. One who lives
on the frontier or border; a borderer; as, the
northern frontagers of China - 2. In law, one
who owns land fronting on a road, shore, or
stream; an abutting owner.

frontal (fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*L. a. = F. Sp. Pg.*
frontal = *It. frontale*, *L. "frontalis* (only in
derived noun), *< frons* (front-), front; see front.
II. *a.* ME. *fronte*, *frontel*, *frontel*, *frontel*, *frontel*,
frontlet, *< ML. frontale*, also *frontalis* (and *front-
ellum*, prop. dim.), an ornament for the fore-
head, a frontlet, *L. only in pl. frontalia*, a front-
let (of horses); prop. adj.; see I.] I. *a.* 1. Being
in front. *Loudon* - 2. Of or pertaining to the
forehead or frons, or to the bone of the fore-
head: as, the frontal crest of a bird; frontal
plates of a reptile. - Frontal angle. See *craniometry*.
- Frontal artery, one of the terminal branches of the
ophthalmic artery, ramifying upon the forehead. - Frontal
bone. See *frontal*, *n.* - Frontal crest. See *crest*.
- Frontal eminence, the most protuberant part of the
frontal bone, on each side, above the supraciliary ridges.
- Frontal lobe of the brain. See *gyrus, sulcus*.
- Frontal lobe of the carapace of a brachyurous crusta-
cean, the anterior median division. - Frontal nerve,
one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic or first
division of the fifth nerve. - Frontal orbit, *in catom*,
that part of the border of the orbit of the eye that forms
the lateral margin of the front. - Frontal plane, frontal

frontispiece

To maintain the frontiers of the Rhine and the Danube
was, from the first century to the fifth, the great object of
Rome's European policy and warfare.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 107.

The line of Guthrum's Frith was now, therefore, aban-
doned, and Edward's frontier led from the sea along the
valley of the Chelme, straight westward to Hartford, and
thence along the brink of the Thames valley.
J. R. Green, Comp. of Eng., p. 100.

2. That part of a country which forms the bor-
der of its settled or inhabited regions; as (be-
fore the settlement of the Pacific coast), the
western frontier of the United States.

His nephew, after a night of sleepless thinking, had an-
nounced to his uncle his intention of mounting his horse
and riding out in search of a field of labor farther out
upon the frontier. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 127.*

34. A fort; a fortification.

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisades, frontiers, parapets.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 2.

44. The front or bordering part of anything, as
the forehead.

Then on the edges of their bolsters d hair, which stand-
eth round their frontiers, and haugeth over their
faces.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuse.

54. Antagonistic or insolent bearing or aspect.
(The sense of the word in the following passage is dis-
puted.)

Worcester, get thee gone, for I do see
Danger and disobedience in thine eye;
O, sir, your presence is too bold and peremptory,
And majesty might never yet endure
The moody frontier of a servant brow.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 2.)

-Syn. 1. Border, Confine, etc. See *boundary*.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a frontier; ly-
ing on the border or exterior part; bordering:
as, a frontier town.

Then he wrote to Sir Bertram of Clemy, desiring him
and his brethren to keep frontier war with the King of
Nauct.
Brutus, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cxxix.

Although he (Louis XIV.) recognized the right of the
Dutch to garrison the frontier towns, he prescribed limits
for their barrier wholly different from those which had
been guaranteed by England in the treaty of 1709.
Lachy, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

24. Fronting; opposite.

With ready minds and active bodies they broke through
the frontier banks over against them, while the enemies
were amused on the fire that our men made.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 100.

frontier (fron'ter or fron-tér'), *n.* [*< frontier*,
n] I. *intrans.* To form or constitute a fron-
tier; possess territories bordering on or con-
stituting a frontier; with *on* or *upon*.

II. *trans.* To place on the frontier; border.
It is no more a border, not frontiered with enemies.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

frontierman (fron'ter- or fron-tér-man), *n.*
pl. *frontiermen* (-men). Same as *frontiersman*.

Moody frontiermen slouch alongside, rifle on shoulder.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 500.

frontiersman (fron'tor- or fron-tér-man), *n.*
pl. *frontiersmen* (-men). One who settles on
the frontier or borders of a country, or beyond
the limits of a settled or civilized region.

We will give them a blow that I pledge the good name
of an old frontiersman shall make their blue head like an
ashen bow.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxi.

A large majority of men . . . never come to the rough
experiences that make the Indian, the soldier, or the fron-
tiersman self-subsistent and fearless. *Emerson, Courage.*

Frontignan (F. pron. frôn-té-nyon'), *n.* [Also
written *Frontinac*, altered, appar. in imita-
tion of *Cognac*, from the proper form, *F. Fron-
tignan*.] A sweet muscat wine made at Fron-
tignan in the department of Hérault, France.

frontingly (fron'ting-lí), *adv.* In a manner so
as to front; in a facing position; opposingly.
Imp. Dict.

Frontinlac (fron-té-nyak'), *n.* Same as *Fronti-
quan*.

Frontirostria (fron-ti-ros'tri-á), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<*
L. frons (front-), forehead, front, + *rostrium*, a
beak.] A name given by Zetterstedt and some
other European entomologists to the *Heterop-
tera*.

frontispiece (fron'tre-péss), *n.* [A perverted
form, simulating *piece*, of *frontispice*, *< OF.*
frontispice, the frontispiece, or front of a house,
F. frontispice - *Sp. Pg. frontispicio* = *It. frontis-
picio*, *< ML. frontispicium*, a beginning, the front
of a church, lit. 'front view,' *< L. frons* (front-),
the front, + *specere*, view, look at: see *species*,
spectacle, *spec.*] That which is seen in front, or
which directly presents itself to the eye. (a) In
arch. the principal face of a building particularly when it
constitutes as it were an ornamental mask or screen, with-
out architectural connection with the building behind it.

The greatest difficulty in this kind of work was about
the very frontispiece and main little tree which lay over
the jambs or cheeks of the great door of the said temple.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxvii. 14.

section, in anat., a plane or section at right angles to a
sagittal plane, and parallel to the axis of the trunk. -
Frontal points, in ornith., same as *anterior*. - **Frontal
proboscis, in Terrestrialia**. See *extract* and cut under
Rhynchocera, and cuts under *Rhynchocera* and *Proctos*.
- **Frontal ridges**, projecting parts of the sides of the
front, below the eyes, under which the antennae are in-
serted in certain *Isopoda*. - **Frontal shield, in ornith.**,
an extension and expansion of the bill upon the forehead,
forming a horny protuberance, a casque, a galea.
Frontal sinus, an excavation in the frontal bone, usually
communicating with the nasal cavity. See cut under *crani-
um*. - **Frontal suture**, (a) In *anat.*, the temporary
suture between the right and left frontal bones or op-
posite halves of the frontal bone. (b) In *catom*. See *clayey
suture*, under *clayey*. **Minimum frontal line**. See
craniometry.

II. *n.* 1. Something worn on the forehead or
face; a frontlet. (a) An ornamental band for the hair.
(b) Any defensive contrivance, as a nasal or vizor. (c) That
part of the harness or caparison of a horse which covers
the forehead. [In all these senses used loosely without pre-
cise meaning.]

They arme their horses too; about his hedges they tie
bootes, and cover his head with frontals of steel.
Underdown, tr. of Heliodorus, sig. Q 6.

24. Something that comes or is situated in front;
a front piece or part, as (formerly) the valance
of a bed.

A nether frontals of the Sanyne bed
Incentives, an. 1642, p. 92.

Specifically - 3. In *her.*: (a) The front of any-
thing, as of a helmet or a cap. (b) The fore-
head, as of a human head, used as a bearing. -

4. In *arch.*, a little pediment or frontispiece
over a small door or window. - 5. *Eccles.*: (a)
A movable cover or hanging for the front of an
altar. Frontals are of silk, satin, damask, or other ma-
terial, and are made of different colors for the different
festivals and seasons of the church year. Sometimes they
cover not only the front but the ends of the altar. This was
usual in the middle ages. Over the upper part of the frontal
falls another shorter hanging, also reaching the whole width
of the altar, and along the ends. This is now commonly
called the *superfrontal* (formerly the *frontlet* or *frontel*),
and is attached to one of the three linen cloths on the
mensa or to the frontal, concealing the edge of the altar.
Also called *front*, and by the Latin names *antependium*,
palla, and *pallium*.

An altar cloth, with a frontlet, for the great feast days.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

(b) In England, in the middle ages, also a move-
able cover of wood or precious metal for the
front of the altar. Such a frontal was some-
times called a *table* (also *tabula*, *tablamentum*).

At the more solemn festivals, the high altar in the
richer churches, was sheathed in a cloth of silver frontal
studied with precious stones, with a lace of costly
ones. It was gracefully shrouded in folds of a costly
silk or gold. *Lock, Church and our Fathers, I. 231.*

64. In *med.*, a medicament or preparation to be
applied to the forehead.

But if it be an old and insistent pain of the head, then
would there a *frontage* be made of the said juice, tempered
with barley flour and vinegar.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

7. *anat.* and *zool.*, the frontal bone; the bone
of the forehead. In its primitive state it consists of
a pair of bones, being developed from later paired cen-
ters of ossification in the membranous cranium. It at-
tains great comparative size in birds, etc. under
Anura, *Balanoides*, *Crocodilus*, *Culex*, *Gadus*, *para-
phrenoid*, and *chall*.

frontate, frontated (fron'tat, in test), *a.* [*< L.*
frontatus, only in pl. *frontate*, banding-stones,
that show on both sides of the wall, *< frons*
(front-), front; see front.] 1. In *bot.*, grow-
ing broader and broader, as a leaf. - 2. In *zool.*,
having a large or prominent frons or forehead.
fronted (frun'ted), *a.* [*< front* + *-ed*.] Having
a front; formed with a front.

Part curb their fiery steeds, to shun the goal
With rapid wheels, in fronted barges turn.
Milton, P. L., II. 532.

frontlet, *n.* See *frontal*, 5 (a).

frontier, *n.* [ME.: see *frontier*.] Front; fore-
side; border: an earlier form of *frontier*.

frontier, *v. t.* [*< frontier, n.*] To border.

The country . . . called Sier very rich in gold and
silver, most abundant in cattle, fronting upon the coun-
try of the Danubians. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.*

frontes, *n.* Plural of *frons*.

frontier (fron'ter or fron-tér'), *n.* and *a.* [*OF.*
frontier, front, fore side; *< OF. frontiere*,
the frontier, border of a country, *F. frontiere*
= *Sp. frontera* = *Pg. fronteira* = *It. frontiera*,
frontier, cf. *Fr. frontiera*, the forehead, *< ML.*
fronteria, prop. *frontaria*, frontier, *< L. frons*
(front-), front; see front.] I. *n.* 1. That part
of a country which fronts or faces another coun-
try; the confines or extreme part of a country
bordering on another country; the marches;
the border.

Goest it against the main of Poland, sir,
Or for some frontier? *Shak., Hamlet, IV. 4.*

Nature, thou wert chosen to put so mean
A frontispiece to such a building.

W. Cartwright, Lady Errant (1661).

The facade [of the Cathedral of Orvieto] is a triumph of decorative art. It is strictly what Ferguson has styled a *frontispiece*, for it bears no relation whatever to the construction of the building.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

(b) A print or engraving placed in front of the title of a book.

frontless (frunt'les), *a.* [*< front + -less.*] Without a face or front; figuratively, without shame or modesty; not diffident; shameless. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The most prodigious and most frontless piece
Of solid impudence. B. Jonson, Volpone, iv, 2.

Oh, frontless man,

To dare do ill, and hope to bear it thus!

Etcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii, 2.

For vice, though frontless and of harden'd face,

Is daunted at the sight of awful grace.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii, 1040.

The rancorous and ribald obloquy of thankless and frontless pretenders. S. Burne, Study of Shakespeare, p. 128.

frontlessly (frunt'les-li), *adv.* In a frontless manner; with shameless effrontery; shamelessly.

Frontlessly to dictate to the world in such theories as are infinitely remote from human knowledge and discovery. H. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 82.

frontlet (frunt'let), *n.* [*< front + -let.*] 1. Something worn on the forehead; specifically, among the Hebrews, a phylactery bound upon the forehead.

Thou shalt bind them [the commandments of God] for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes. Deut. vi, 8.

2. A band for the forehead; specifically, one forming part of the head-dress worn in the fifteenth century and later. It was sometimes of silk or velvet, and frontlets of gold are mentioned, which were probably of cloth of gold. Frontlets, or bandages, were also worn at night to prevent or cure wrinkles. Formerly called *fronting cloth*.

Forsooth, women have many nettes,

And they be marked in many nettes

As frontlets, tybets, parlettes, etc.

J. Heywood, Four Ps.

In vain, poor Symp, to please our youthful sight,
You sleep in dream and frontlets all the night.

Parrell, To an Old Beauty.

3. Figuratively, the look or appearance of the forehead. [Rare.]

How now, daughter? what makes that frontlet on? Me thinks, you are too much of late! the frown. Shaks., Lear, i, 4.

4. The forehead or face.

But hills of milder air, that gently rise
O'er dewy dales, a fairer species boast,
Of shorter limb, and frontlet more ornate,
Such the Sibirian. Dyer, Fleeces, i.

5. Specifically, in ornith., the frons or forehead of a bird in any way marked by the color or texture of the plumage: as, the glittering metallic frontlet of a humming-bird. See *frontal*, *n.*, 7.

fronto-ethmoidal (fron'to-eth-moi'dal), *a.* [*< front(al) + ethmoidal.*] Same as *ethmofrontal*.

frontomalar (fron-to-ma-lar'), *a.* [*< front(al) + malar.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the malar bone: as, the *frontomalar* suture.

frontomaxillary (fron-to-mak'sa-lar-i), *a.* [*< front(al) + maxillary.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the superior maxillary bone: as, the *frontomaxillary* suture.

fronton (fron'ton), *n.* [*F. fronton (= Sp. franton = It. frontone), a pediment, breast-work, aug. of front, a front: see front, *n.*]* In arch., a pediment.

Close to it is a small cave, the whole fronton of which over the doorway is occupied by a great three-headed Naga, and may be as old as the Hathl cave. J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., (p. 139).

frontonasal (fron-tō-nā'sal), *a.* [*< front(al) + nasal.*] Pertaining to the frontal and nasal region of the head. Also *naso-frontal*.

Frontonasal process, in embryol., a median projection which bounds the mouth of the embryo anteriorly, between the lateral maxillary processes, from which it is separated at first by a notch. It is formed by the free anterior ends of the trabeculae cranii when these have come together in front of the pituitary space.

The maxillary process is at first separated by a notch corresponding with each nasal sac from the boundary of the (inferior) median part of the mouth, which is formed by the free posterior edge of a *fronto-nasal process*. The

notch is eventually obliterated by the union of the *fronto-nasal* and maxillary processes, externally.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 23.

fronto-occipital (fron'tō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [*< front(al) + occipital.*] Pertaining to the forehead or frontal bone and the occiput: as, the *fronto-occipital* or anteroposterior axis.

frontoparietal (fron'tō-pā-ri'e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [*< front(al) + parietal.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the frontal and to the parietal bone: as, the *frontoparietal* suture. 2. Consisting of or representing both a frontal and a parietal bone.

The parietal may be one with the frontal, forming a *fronto-parietal* bone, as in the frog and Lepidodendron. Meurt, Elem. Anat., p. 100.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull of *Batrachia* and some other low vertebrates, consisting of or representing both the frontal and the parietal bones of other animals. See cut under *Anura*.

frontosphenoidal (fron'tō-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [*< front(al) + sphenoidal.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the sphenoid bone: as, the *fronto-sphenoidal* suture.

frontosquamosal (fron'tō-squa-mō'sal), *a.* [*< front(al) + squamosal.*] Of or pertaining to the frontal and to the squamosal: as, the *fronto-squamosal* arch of some reptiles.

frontwards (frunt'wardz), *adv.* [*< front + -wards.*] Toward the front; forward.

Such as stood in yonder parts of the battail were ordered to turn their faces from the *frontwards*. J. Brecht, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 30.

frontwise (frunt'wiz), *adv.* [*< front + -wise.*] Toward the front; in the direction of the front.

Though the faces are nearly always represented in profile, the eyes are shown *frontwise*, a method of treatment which continued in use even on the earlier vases of the next period, those with red figures on a black ground. Encyc. Brit., XIX, 612.

frooft, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *frough*, a supposed var. of *frow*, *q. v.*] The handle of an auger. Nares.

As you have seen

A shipwright bore a naval beam, he oft

Thrusts at the auger's *frooft*, works still aloft.

And at the muck help oft is. Chapman, Odyssey, iv.

fropplish (frop'ish), *a.* [Another form of *frappish*, *q. v.*] Peevish; forward.

His enemies . . . had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *fropplish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of any thing that pleased him, and manifestly pleased itself in vexing him. Chaucer, Life, III, 908.

frore, froren (frōr, frō'ren), *a.* [*< ME. frore, froren, < AS. froren, pp. of frosan, freeze: see freeze.*] The pp. *froren*, rare ME. *froren*, is accom. to the pret. *froze*.] Frozen. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We *froze* so flour (as a flower) when hit is *frore*.

Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 28.

My hart-blood is wel nigh *froren*, I feele.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

The parching air

Burns *frore*, and cold performs the effect of fire.

Milton, P. L., II, 503.

O rock embosomed lawns and snow-fed streams,

Now seen athwart frost vapours.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, I, 1.

frozy (frō'zi), *a.* [Irreg. *< frore + -y*.] Cf. AS. *frozy*, freezing, frozen, chilled; *< frosan*, freeze: see *freeze*.] 1. Frozen; frosty.

Her up betwixt his rugged hands he reard,

And with his *frozy* lips full of dry kist.

Spenser, F. Q. III, viii, 33.

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost.

She used with tender hand

The foaming steed with *frozy* bit to scare.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, II, 40.

frosk (frosk), *n.* [*F. dial. (north). < ME. frosh, frosh, assimilated form of frosk, *q. v.*]* A frog.

Nay, lord, there is another gitt.

That suddenly awakes us full sore,

For tadys and *frosks* we may not flitte,

There venym loses lesse and more.

York Plays, p. 84.

frosk (frosk), *n.* [*E. dial. (also assimilated form frosh, *q. v.*) < ME. frosh (with term. -sk, in such words due to Scand. influence); < Icel. froskr = AS. fros (for frosce), a frog: see frog.*] A frog. [Phonetic (polithead, tadpoles) and *frosks* and *podes* (publecks) spelt. Bond hardy Egypte folc. Genesis and Exodus (E. F. T. S.), I, 297.

For todes and *frosks* may no man flyt.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 62.

frost (frōst), *n.* [*< ME. frost, furst, < AS. forst (transposed from the rare frosst) = OS. frost = OFries. forst = D. vorst = MLG. vrost = OHG. frost, MHG. frost, G. frost = Icel. Sw. Dan.*

frost, frost, cold, with formative -i, (*< AS. frosan* (pp. *frosen* for **frosen*), E. freeze, etc.; cf. Goth. *frius*, frost, cold: see *freeze*.] 1. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids; formation of ice.

No flower is so freshe, but frost can it deface.

Gascogne, Flowers.

2. That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water; severe cold or freezing weather.

As colde as any fronte now waxeth she.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2084.

When the huddle souped thei clodde hem warme as thei myght, for the *froste* was grete, and the mone shone clere. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 149.

The third day comes a frost, a killing frost.

Shaks., Hen. VIII, III, 2.

The river was dumb and could not speak.

For the *frost's* swift shuttles its shroud had spun.

Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, II, 202.

3. A covering of minute ice-needles formed from the atmosphere at night upon the ground and on exposed objects when they have cooled by radiation below the dew-point and the dew-point is below the freezing-point. Also called *hoar frost*, *white frost*, and *rime*.

Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,

Shall hold their course. Milton, P. L., xi, 809.

There's not a flower on all the hills, the *frost* is on the pane. Tennyson, May Queen (New Year's Eve).

4. The state or condition of being frozen: said of the surface of the ground: as, the *frost* extends to a depth of ten inches.

In the shade there is still *frost* in the ground.

C. D. Warner, Spring in New England.

5. Figuratively, coldness or severity of manner or feeling.

One of those moments of intense feeling when the *frost* of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. Scott.

Black frost, an intense frost by which vegetation is blackened, without the appearance of rime or hoar frost.

I opened the glass door in the breakfast-room: the shrubbery was quite still: the *black frost* reigned, unbroken by sun or breeze, through the grounds.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

Farewell, frost! an old proverbial phrase intimating indifference.

Moore, Nay, and you feede this vyene, sir, fare you well.

Full Why, farewell, frost!

Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 62.

Farewell, frost, nothing got, nothing lost.

Ray's English Proverbs.

Hoar frost. See def. 3. **White frost.** See def. 3.

frost (frōst), *v.* [= OFries. *frosta* = OHG. *frosten* = Icel. *frysta* = ODan. *froste* = Sw. dial. *frosta*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To injure by frost. [Rare.] 2. To cover with hoar frost; hence, to cover with something resembling hoar frost, as cake with a crust of white sugar; give the appearance or color of hoar frost to; lay on like hoar frost.

And helpless Age with hoary, frosted head.

Parrell, Gift of Poetry.

When hoary Thames, with *frosted* oxen's crown'd,

Was three long moons in icy fetters bound.

Gay, Trivia, II, 250.

Gold alloys to be effectually coloured by the German process should contain rather more silver than has been recommended for the others. . . . The work would otherwise be *frosted* or sweated.

G. E. Gee, Goldsmiths Handbook, p. 176.

3. To sharpen the front and hind parts of (a horse's shoes); also applied elliptically to the horse itself. It is done to enable the horse to travel on ice or frozen roads.

Borrowed two horses of Mr. Howell and his friend, and with much ado set out, after my horses being *frosted*, which I know not what it means to this day.

Pepys, Diary, II, 272.

II. *intrans.* To freeze; hence, to become like frost through alteration of structure, as glass.

If the metal be too hot when it drops into the water, the glass-drop certainly *frosts* and cracks all over.

Birch, Hist. Royal Society, I, 20.

frost-bearer (frōst'bār'er), *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the freezing of water in a vacuum; *< cryophorus*.

frost-bird (frōst'bērd), *n.* 1. The American golden plover. [New England.] 2. Bartram's sandpiper (somisnamed). Herbert, Field Sports. See *Bartramia*.

frost-bite (frōst'bit), *n.* A condition or the effect of being partly or slightly frozen, as a part of the body.

Extremes of heat or cold, as seen in burns and scalds or in *frost-bite*, also lead to gangrene. Quain, Med. Dict.

frost-bite (frōst'bit), *v. t.*; pret. *frost-bit*, pp. *frost-bitten*, *frost-bit*, *ppr.* *frost-biting*. 1. To affect with or as with frost-bite; nip or wither, as with frost.



I return
But barren crops of early protestations,
Frost-bitten in the Spring of fruitless hopes.
Ford, *Parkin Warlock*, iv. 5.

You could not in a day measure the tints on so much as
one side of a frost-bitten apple. *Ruskin*, *Elem. of Drawing*.
2. To expose to the effect of frost or of a frosty
atmosphere. [Rare.]

My wife up, and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields to
frost-bite themselves. *Pepys*, *Diary*.

frost-bite (frôst'blit), *n.* A name given to
plants of the genus *Atriplex*.

frost-bound (frôst'bound), *a.* Bound or con-
fined by frost.

So stood the brittle prodigy (an ice palace), though smooth
And slippery the materials, yet frost-bound
Firm as a rock. *Cooper*, *Task*, v. 155.

frost-butterflies (frôst'but'er-fliz), *n. pl.* Ge-
ometrid moths which lay their eggs late in the
fall, as species of the family *Phyometridae*.

frosted (frôst'ed), *p. a.* 1. Covered with frost
or with something resembling it: as, *frosted*
cake. See *freezing*.—2. Having the surface
roughened or unpolished; in decorated metal-
work, ornamented by means of a roughened
surface, whether engraved or produced by
acid or by the application of a punch or die:
said especially of any material which is white
or nearly so when so treated: as, *frosted glass*,
frosted silver, etc.

When the dead or frosted parts are quite dry, the pol-
ished parts are carefully cleaned with powder.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 130.

3. In *entom.*, covered with glistening or white
specks, scales, or hairs, giving an appearance
like hoar frost: as, the wings of a moth *frosted*
at the tip.—4. In *ornith.*, having the plumage
hoary or silvery, as if covered with frost: as,
the *frosted* poorwill (a variety of *Phalaenoptilus*
nuttalli found in southwestern parts of the
United States). **Frosted work**, in *arch.*, a kind of
ornamental rusticated work, having an appearance like
that of hoar frost upon plants.

frost-fish (frôst'fish), *n.* 1. The tomcod, *Microgadus tomcodus*: so called from its appear-
ance in the fall, as frost sets in. See cut under
Microgadus.—2. The scabbard-fish, *Lepidopus*
argenteus.

frostily (frôst'i-li), *adv.* 1. In a frosty man-
ner; with frost or excessive cold.—2. With-
out warmth of affection; coldly.

Courtship, I rather than shouldst utterly
Dispraise my work than praise it frostily.
B. Jonson, *To a Courteous Courtship*.

frostiness (frôst'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality
of being frosty; freezing cold.

frosting (frôst'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *frost*, *v.*] 1. A composition generally made of confec-
tioners' sugar mixed with whites of eggs, used
to cover cake, etc.: so called from its white,
frosty appearance.—2. A dead or lusterless
surface on metal, or a similar surface on any
material, produced by etching or engraving, or
by a punch or die. It is sometimes produced on parts
of the surface for the purpose of throwing in greater relief
the bright or polished parts.

3. A material used for decorative work, as
signs, etc., made from coarsely powdered thin
flakes of glass: commonly in the plural.

frostless (frôst'les), *a.* [*< frost + less*.] Free
from frost or severe cold.

Did you ever see such a frostless winter?
Noyl, *Journal to Stella*.

frost-line (frôst'lin), *n.* The limit of frost or
freezing cold (modeled after *snow-line*).

Content to let the north-wind roar . . .
While the red logs before us beat
The frost line back with tropic heat.
Whittier, *Snow-Bound*.

frost-mist (frôst'mist), *n.* A mist of ice-need-
les precipitated from the vapor in the atmo-
sphere in frosty weather.

frost-nail (frôst'nâl), *n.* A nail driven into a
horseshoe to prevent the horse from slipping
on ice.

frost-nailed (frôst'nâld), *a.* Protected against
slipping by frost-nails, as a horse.

In such slippery ice-pavements, men had need
To be frost-nailed well, they may break their necks else.
Weber, *Duchess of Malt*, v. 2.

frost-nipped (frôst'nîpt), *a.* Nipped or bitten
by frost; blighted by extreme cold.

frostroot (frôst'rôt), *n.* The common fleabane
of the United States, *Erigeron Philadelphicus*.
See *Erigeron*.

frost-smoke (frôst'amôk), *n.* A fog of minute
ice-needles, resembling smoke, observed over
bodies of water in a time of severe cold. At

times the fog is observed lying close on the
water in eddying wreaths.

The brig and the ice round her are covered by a strange
black obscurity; it is the frost-smoke of arctic winters.
Kane.

frost-valve (frôst'valv), *n.* A device for clear-
ing a hydrant or other exposed water-pipe to
prevent freezing. The closing of the main valve
opens a supplementary valve (the frost-valve),
which allows the surplus water to escape.

frostweed (frôst'wêd), *n.* A common name in
the United States for the *Helianthemum Cana-*
dense, or rock-rose: so called from the crystals
of ice which shoot from the bursting bark
toward the base of the stem during freezing
weather in autumn. It has been used in medi-
cine as a bitter and an astringent. Also called
frostwort.

frostwork (frôst'wêrk), *n.* The beautiful cov-
ering of hoar frost deposited on shrubs or other
objects, and with the finest effects on windows.

frostwort (frôst'wêrt), *n.* Same as *frostweed*.

frosty (frôst'i), *a.* [*< ME. frosty* (= *D. vorstig*
= *MLd. crostich* = *OHG. frostag*, *MLG. crostec*,
crostic, *G. frostig* = *ODan. Sw. frostig*), *< AS.*
fyrstig ("frosty" in Sommer, not authenticated)
(cf. *forstlic*, *frosty*), *< forst*, *frost*, *frost*: see
frost.] 1. Attended with or producing frost;
so cold as to congeal water: as, *frosty weather*.

His eyghen twynkeled in his heed aught,
As don the stores in the frosty night
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., l. 208.

And now the frosty Night
Her mantle black through heaven gan exhale
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, January.

Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly. *Shak.*, *As you like it*, II. 3.

2. Affected or injured by frost; containing or
penetrated by frost; frozen; cold; dull.

The noise of frosty woodlands, when they shiver in Janu-
ary. *Templeton*, *Boadicea*.

3. Figuratively, chill; chilling; without warmth,
as of spirits, affection, or courage; tending to
repel; discouraging; depressing.

She red and hot as coals of glowing fire,
He red for shame, but frosty in desire
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 30.

What a frosty spirited rogue is this!
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, II. 2.

4. Resembling hoar frost; white; gray.

O, where is faith? O, where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the brain and head,
Where shall it find a harbor on the earth?
Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, v. 1.

5. Specifically, in *entom.*, glistening like hoar
frost: an appearance generally due to minute
white hairs.

When seen laterally the surface appears frosty white.
Packard.

frot (frot), *v.* A variant of *frote*.

I fotted a jerkin for a new revenue gent, than yielded
me to measure crowns but this morning, and the same
utilization. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

frotet, *v.* [*< ME. froten*, *< OF. froter*, *frotter*,
rub, chafe, fret, or grate together, *f' froter*,
prob. for *OF. froter*, **froter* = *F. dual froter*,
comb. hackle, = *Pr. frotar* = *It. frottare*, rub
(*Sp. frotar*, *fotar*, appar. *< F.*), *< L.* as if **frotare*,
< frictus, pp. of *fricare*, rub; see *fric-*
tion. Cf. *fret*.] I. *trans.* 1. To rub; wipe.

Who rubbith now, who froteth now his hips
With dust, with sand, with straw, with bath, with chippen,
But Absolon? *Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, l. 550.

Thou shalt breke caris of corn, and frote togidre with
the bond. *W. G. D. Dent*, *xxix* 25 (Purv.).

2. To stroke; caress.

The lord him to the little bound make thynge chere,
and him froteth. *Agenda of Inghel* (E. T. 8) p. 157.

Hee taught forthe his right hand, & his rigge [his (the
sleed's) back] frotus
And coles hym as he can with his cleue handes.
Alisaunder of Mucedon (E. E. 1. 8), l. 1174.

She tuffe her hair, she froteth her face,
She lile loves to be
Kennell, *Flowers of Epigrams* (1577).

II. *intrans.* To grate; sound harsh or rough,
used of speech.

At the language of the N. Athumbræ, and especially he
at York, is so sharp eliding and froting, and perhaps,
that we southerne men may that language vnder the [hard
ly] understande.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's *Polychronicon*, II. 163.

froteret (fro'ter-et), *n.* One who frotes or rubs
another.

I could his perrily paint his cheeks; . . . I am his fro-
teret, or rubber in a lock house.
Marston, *What you Will*, III. 1.

froth (frôth), *n.* [*< ME. frothe*, *< AS. *froth* (not
recorded; = *Ice. frodha*, *f.*, also *fraudh*, *n.*, =
Sw. fradga = *Dan. fraude*), *frôth*, *< *frothian*,

pp. **frothen*, only in comp. *& frothian*, *frôth*.]

1. The collection of bubbles caused in a liquid
by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam.

Now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast; and
anon swallowed with yeast and froth. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, III. 2.

Burgling waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, the assault renew
(Vain battery!), and in froth or bubbles end.
Milton, *P. R.*, IV. 20.

2. Any foamy matter, as the foam at the mouth
or on the sides of an over-driven horse.—3. Something comparable to froth, as being light,
unsubstantial, or evanescent.

Drunk with froth of pleasure. *Stirling*, *Darius* (cho.).
What win I, if I gain the thing I seek?
A dream, a breath, a froth of fleeting joy.
Shak., *Lucres*, l. 212.

Froth of blood. See *flower of blood*, under *blood*.
froth (frôth), *v.* [*< ME. frothen*; = *Sw. frad-*
ga = *Dan. fraude*, *v.*; from the noun. Cf. *AS.*
& frothian, *v.*, under *froth*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To
foam; give out spume, foam, or foam-like mat-
ter.

As wilde beeres gunne they to smyte,
That frothen whit as foam for ire wood (furious rage).
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*.

He frotheth, or vometh, and belth together with teeth.
Wyclf, *Mark* ix. 17 (Oct.).

The wretch . . .
In fumes of burning chocolate shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that froths below!
Pope, *R. of the L.*, II. 186.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to foam, as beer; cause
froth to rise on the top of.

Fill me a thousand pots, and froth 'em, froth 'em.
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, III. 7.

The Wine was froth'd out by the Hand of mine Host.
Pratt, *Down Hall*, st. 20.

He froth'd his bumpers to the brim.
Templeton, *Death of the Old Year*.

2. To emit or discharge as froth; hence, to vent
or give expression to, as what is unsubstantial
or worthless: sometimes with *out*.

Is your spleen froth'd out, or have ye more?
Templeton, *Merlin and Vivien*.

3. To cover with froth: as, "the horse frothes
his bit," *Southey*.

frothery (frôth'eri), *n.* [*< froth + -ery*.] Mere
froth or triviality; display of useless or trifling
things. [Rare.]

"All nations" crowding to us with their so-called in-
dustry or ostentatious frothery.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 841.

froth-fly (frôth'fli), *n.* Same as *frog-hopper*.

frothily (frôth'i-li), *adv.* 1. In a frothy man-
ner; with foam or spume.—2. Empty; word-
ily. *Bailey*, 1727.

frothiness (frôth'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or
quality of being frothy.—2. Wordiness; ver-
bosity without sense or serious import.

Should I testify to such a one's face of the vanity of his
conversation, and the profane and frothiness of his
discourse, I should dishonour him forever.
South, *Works*, VIII. 12.

frothing (frôth'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *froth*, *v.*]

1. The act of rising in froth; the act of emit-
ting froth, in any sense of that word.

When alcohol is mixed with a superficially viscous li-
quid it neutralises its relative superficial viscosity, and
frothing is rendered impossible.
Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 247.

2. Frothiness; verbosity.

All our disputings and hard speeches are the frothing of
our ignorance, maddened by our pride.
Bushnell, *Sermons for New Life*, p. 161.

froth-insect (frôth'in'sekt), *n.* Same as *frog-*
hopper.

frothless (frôth'les), *a.* [*< froth + less*.] Free
from froth.

froth-spit (frôth'spit), *n.* Same as *cuckoo-*
spit, 1.

froth-worm (frôth'wêrm), *n.* Same as *frog-*
hopper.

frothy (frôth'i), *a.* [*< froth + -y*.] 1. Full
of or accompanied with foam or froth; con-
sisting of froth or light bubbles; spumous;
foamy.

He is light, he is airy, he bears his head on high;
Before his simple chest the frothy waters fly
Tryden, *Kneld*, xl.

We ought to suspect our judgment until . . . we see
something deeper than the agitation of a troubled and
frothy surface.
Burke, *Rev. in France*.

2. Vain; light; unsubstantial, given to empty
declamation; wordy: as, a *frothy harangue*; a
frothy speaker.

Petronius . . . after receiving sentence of death, still
continued his gay frothy humour.
Bacon, *Moral Fables*, vi., Expl.

If we survey the stile or subject matter of all our popu-
lar enterludes, we shall discover them to be either

frouncing (froun'sing), *n.* The art or act of **plating**, frilling, or curling [Archaic.]

frowardly (frō' wārd-li), *adv.* In a froward manner; perversely; wilfully; disobediently.

frowning (frou'ning), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of *frown*, *v.*] Expression of displeasure; angry or sullen aspect.



* *Thanks to vote, entire love instead of hatred; for bitter frowning, godly joys & lightness of heart; for discourse, peace.*
J. Udall, On Lake III.

Frowning is not the expression of simple reflection, however close, but of something difficult or displeasing encountered in a train of thought or in action.
Barnes, Express of Emotions, p. 234.

frowning-cloth, *n.* Same as *frontlet*, 2. *Nares.*

The next day I coming to the gallery, where shee was solitarily walking with her *frowning cloth*, as shee lately on the sullen.
Lyly, Euphues and his England.

frowningly (frou'ning-li), *adv.* In a frowning manner; sternly; with an aspect of displeasure.

Ham. What, look'd he *frowningly*?

Hor. A countenance more in sorrow than in anger.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

frowny (frou'ni), *a.* [*frown* + *-y*.] Given to frowning; scowling.

Her *frowny* mother's ragged shoulder. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

frowzy, *a.* See *frouzy*.

frowy (frou'i), *a.* [Also *froucy*, *frouer*; appar. *frow* + *-y*.] Cf. *froucy* in a similar sense (def. 2.). 1. In *corp.*, brittle and soft, as timber. *Bailey, 1727.*—2. Musty; rancid; rank; as, *frowy butter*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

But if they [sheep] with thy Gates should yeke,
 They sooner might be corrupted,
 Or like not of the *frowse* fole.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

frowzily (frou'zi-li), *adv.* In a frowzy or shabby manner.

A hat or tile, also of civilization, wrinkled with years and battered by world wanderings crowned him *frowzily*.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, I.

frowzy (frou'zi), *a.* [Also written *frousy*, *frouzy*. Cf. *E. dial. frouse*, rumple; *froust*, a musty smell; cf. also *frouy*.] 1. In a state of disorder; offensive to the eye; slovenly; soiled; dingy; unkempt; dirty; said especially of the dress or the hair.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
 Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
 A *frouzy* dirty count'nd red
 Sits on her cheek, wrinkled face.
Swift, Progress of Beauty.

See! on the floor what *frouzy* patches rest!
 What nauseous fragments on your fractured chest!
Cubbe, Works, I. 43.

Hair very *frouzy* and flushed back from the forehead.
Journal of Education, XVIII. 39.

The lazy, *frouzy* woman, the worthless men, and idle, leading boys of the neighborhood gathered round to witness the encounter.
Hawells, Venetian Tale, 31.

2. Musty; rank; frowy.—3. Froward; peevish; surly. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

froyeri, *n.* [A var. of *frater*.] Same as *frater*.
 Concerning the fate of their *froyeri*.
 I did tell the afore partly.
Roy and Barlow, Rele me and be not Wroth, p. 83.

frose (fröz), *Preterit of freeze.*

frozen (fro'zu), *p. a.* [*ME. frozen* (= Dan. *frosen* = Sw. *frosen*), a later form (accor. to the pret. and inf. with *s*) of *frozen*, *AS. froren*, pp. of *froren*, *freeze*; see *freeze*, and *frore*, *froren*.] 1. Congealed by cold; converted into or covered with ice.

That kiss is comfortless
 As *frozen* water to a starved snake.
Shak., Tit. And., III. 1.

Clothed with his breath, and looking, as he walk'd
 Larger than human on the *frozen* hills.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2. Cold; frosty; frigid; subject to severe frost; as, the *frozen* climates of the north.

So violent was the wind (that extreme frozen time) that the boat smacked.
 Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 217.*

From the world's glides to the frozen pole
Copier, Expectation, I. 20.

3. Chill or cold in manner; void of sympathy; wanting in feeling or interest; chilling.

They were solitars of men to fasts . . . and as it were [to] conferences in secret with God by prayers, not framed according to the frozen manner of the world, but expressing each fervent desires as might even force God to hearken unto them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

And thou, a lunatic lean wilted fool, . . .
 Dar at with thy *frozen* admonition
 Make pale our cheek.
Shak., Rich. II., II. 1.

She touch'd her girl, who hid
 Across and begg'd and came back satisfied.
 The rich she had let pass with *frozen* stare.
M. Arnold, West London.

4. Void of natural heat or vigor; numbed; hence, void of passion or emotion.

Even here, where *frozen* chastity fires,
 Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.
Pope, Eliza to Abelard, I. 181.

These three made unity so sweet,
 My frozen heart began to heat,
 Remembering its ancient heat.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

frosenness (fro'zu-ness), *n.* The state of being frozen.

Soon return to that *frosenness* which is hardly dissolved.
Rp. Gauden, Hieraspatis, p. 480.

F. R. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Society*. See *royal*.

Her children first of more distinguished sort,
 Who study Shakespeare at the Inns of Court
 Impale a glow worm, or vermin profess,
 Shine in the dignity of *F. R. S.*
Pope, Dunciad, IV. 670.

frub, *v. t.* [Short form of *frubish*, suggested perhaps by *rub*.] To rub or furbish. *Hallucell.*

frubbert, *n.* A rubber. *Darwin.*

Well said *frubber*, was there no soldier here lately?
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v. 2.

frubisht, **frubbisht**, *v. t.* Transposed forms of *furbish*. *Beau, and Fl.*

fructed (fruk'ted), *a.* [*L. fructus*, fruit, + *-ed*.] In *her.*, bearing fruit; shown as covered with fruit; said of a tree or other plant, and used only when the fruit is of a different tincture from the rest; as, an oak tree proper *fructed* or (that is, having the foliage green and the acorns gold).

Whether the statement as to Worcestershire bowmen bearing as their badge at Agincourt a pear tree *fructed* rests upon good authority. *N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 105.*

fructescence (fruk'tes-ens), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. frutescencia*, *L. fructus*, fruit, + *-escence*, inceptive noun termination.] The fruiting of a plant; also, the time when the fruit of a plant attains maturity; the fruiting season.

fructicist (fruk'ti-sist), *n.* [*L. fructus*, fruit, + *-icist*.] A botanist who founds classification upon points of resemblance and difference in fruits. Also called *fructist*.

But in the second edition of his *Methodus* (1703) he [Ray] followed Rivinus and Tournefort in taking the flower instead of the fruit as his basis of classification; he was no longer a *fructicist* but a corollist. *Engelm. Bot., XX. 301.*

fructiculose (fruk-tik'u-lös), *a.* [*NL.* as if **fructiculosus*, *L. fructulus*, dim. of *L. fructus*, fruit; see *frut*.] In *bot.*, producing much fruit; loaded with fruit. *Hooker.*

Fructidor (F. pron. fruk'te-dor'), *n.* [*F.*, *L. fructus*, fruit, + *Gr. dapor*, a gift.] The twelfth month of the French republican calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in 1794, on August 18th, and ending September 16th.

fructiferous (fruk-tif'ə-rus), *a.* [= *F. fructifera* = *Sp. fructifero* = *Pg. frutifero* = *It. fruttifero*, *L. fructus*, fruit, + *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.

Some experiments may be fitly enough called *fructiferous*, and others *fructiferous*.
Bowd., Works, III. 475.

fructifiable (fruk'ti-fə-bil), *a.* [*fructify* + *-able*.] Capable of bearing fruit. *Darwin.*

So the fig tree does not bear so soon as it is planted, but now it is grown *fructifiable*.
Roy F. Adams, Works, II. 178.

fructification (fruk'ti-fə-kə-shən), *n.* [= *F. fructification* = *Sp. fructificación* = *Pg. fructificação* = *It. fruttificazione*, *L. fructus*, fruit, + *fructificare* (to), *fructifera*, bear fruit; see *fructify*.] 1. The act of forming or producing fruit; the act of fructifying; fecundation.

Rain water, appearing pure and empty, is full of seminal principles, and carries vital atoms of plants and animals in it. . . . as may be discovered by several new experiments in rain water found from the prevalent *fructification* of plants thereby. *See T. Brown, Vulg. Err. III. 21.*

As soon as the flower (*Cephalanthus grandiflorus*) is fully fertilized, the small distal portion of the labellum rises up, shuts the triangular door, and again perfectly encloses the organs of *fructification*.
Barnes, Fertil. of the Silks by Insects, p. 87.

2. Specifically, in *bot.*—(a) The production of fruit by a plant; fruiting. (b) The result of fruiting; the fruit of a plant. (c) The organs concerned in the process of fruiting; the pistils or female organs which develop into the fruit.

That part of the cane which shoots up into the *fructification* is called by planters its *arrow*, having been probably used for that purpose by the Indians.
Tennyson, Sugar Cane, I. 104.

fructificative (fruk'ti-fə-kə-tiv), *a.* [= *Pg. fructificativo*; as *fructification* + *-ive*.] Capable of fructifying.

Where *fructificative* and partly propagative generations of being proceed alternately from one another, it is also quite natural to speak of alternating generations.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 175.

fructify (fruk'ti-fə), *v.* pret. and pp. *fructified*, ppr. *fructifying*. [*ME. fructificen*, *fructifen*, also *fructefien*, *OF. fructifier*, *fructeher*, *F. fructifier* = *Sp. Pg. fructificar* = *It. fruttificare*,

L. fructificare, bear fruit, *L. fructus*, fruit, + *facere*, make.] *I. intrans.* To bear or produce fruit.

Applynge our bookes, not loynging our tymo,
 May *fructifye* and go forwarde here in good doyngs.
Hubbes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

In respect of that their wickedness, which surmised them, and hath *fructified* into vs.

Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

Not forgetting to regret that any gentleman's cultivation of logic should *fructify* in the shape of irrepressible tendencies to suicide. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 344.*

II. trans. To make fruitful; render productive; fertilize; as, to *fructify* the earth.

Let a man, out of the nightiness of his spirit, *fructify* foreign countries with his blood, for the good of his own, and thus he shall be answered.
Isa. and Eccl., King and No King, II. 1.

fructiparous (fruk-tip'a-rus), *a.* [*L. fructus*, fruit, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing an abnormal number of pistils or fruits from a single flower. [Rare.]

fructist (fruk'tist), *n.* [*L. fructus*, fruit, + *-ist*.] Same as *fructicist*.

fructose (fruk'tos), *n.* [*L. fructus*, fruit, + *-ose*.] In *chem.*, sugar of fruit, or levulose (*C₆H₁₂O₆*). It is found in honey and sweet fruits, and is one of the products of the inversion of cane-sugar. It usually exists as a colorless syrup, but can be crystallized. It is easily soluble in water and alcohol, and polarizes to the left. Also called *fruit-sugar* and *dulciferous*.

fructual (fruk'tu-əl), *a.* [*L. fructus*, fruit, + *-ual*.] Fruitful. *Darwin.* [Rare.]

It is *fructual*, let it be so in operation. It gives us the fruit of life, let us return to the fruits of obedience.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 302.

fructuary (fruk'tu-ə-ri), *n.* [*pl. fructuaries* (-riz). *L. fructuarius*, of or belonging to fruit, *LL. and ML.* of or belonging to the use or profits, usufructuary, *L. fructus* (fruit), fruit; see *frut*.] One who enjoys the produce or profits of anything.

fructuation (fruk'tu-ə-shən), *n.* [*L. fructus*, fruit, + *-ation*.] Produce; fruit.

Knowing with what superabundant population the *fruct* fructuation of an advancing society is loaded.
Poore, Study of Antiquities (1782), p. 60.

fructuous (fruk'tu-us), *a.* [*ME. fructuous* (also *frutuous*), *OF. fructueux*, *F. fruttuoso* = *Pr. fructuos* = *Sp. Pg. fructuoso* = *It. fruttuoso*, *L. fructuosus*, abounding in fruit, fruitful, *L. fructus* (fruit), fruit; see *frut*.] 1. Fruitful; fertile; productive.

Both *fructuous*, and that in itself agree.
Chaucer, Prolog to Parson's Tale, l. 78.

Well may that Land be called *fructuous* and a *fructuous* Land, that was beheaded and moysted with the precious blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Manderly, Travels, p. 8.*

2. Causing fertility.

If water were of the our native *fructuous*, it must needs follow that it self alone, and at all times, should be able to produce a fruit.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 612.

So rich the soil,
 So much does *fructuous* moisture offer abound.
J. Philips, Cider, I.

fructuously (fruk'tu-us-li), *adv.* [*ME. fructuoussely*; *fructuosus* + *-ly*.] In a fructuous or fruitful manner; fruitfully; fertilily.

Who so ever prechith the *fructuous* the words of God, he winthe the fadir, and bryth Crist.
Dein Romanorum, p. 233.

fructuousness (fruk'tu-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being fructuous or fruitful; fruitfulness; fertility. *Imp. Dict.*

fracture (frak'tūr), *n.* [*L. fractus*, fruit, + *-ure*.] Use; fruition; enjoyment.

frugal (frō'gal), *a.* [*OF. frugal*, *F. frugal* = *Sp. Pg. frugal* = *It. frugale*, *L. frugalis*, economical, frugal, also pertaining to fruits, *L. frux* (frug-), usually in *pl. fruges*, the fruits of the earth, produce of the fields; used in dat. sing. *frugi* (lit. 'for fruit' or 'for food') as adj., useful, fit, frugal; from the same source as *fructus*, fruit; see *frut*.] 1. Economical in use or expenditure; avoiding unnecessary expenditure either of money or of anything else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not prodigal or lavish.

No man than he more *frugal* of two precious things in man's life, his time and his money. *Wilson, Hist. Eng., v.*

Though on pleasure she was bent,
 She had a *frugal* mind. *Copier, John Glyn.*

2. Characterized by or indicating economy.

Fencing and paring he might furnish forth
 A *frugal* board, bare sustenance, no more.
Browning, King and Book, I. 65.

Syn. Choice, careful, chary, thrifty.
frugality (frō'gal'i-ti), *n.* [*F. frugalité* = *Sp. frugalidad* = *Pg. frugalidade* = *It. frugalità*, *L. frugalitas* (to), economy, thriftiness, temper-

ance, frugality, < *frugalis*, *frugal*: see *frugal*.]

1. The quality of being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery.

He that cleaveth by degrees indueth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate.
Bacon, *Expense* (ed. 1887).

The wise frugality, that does not give
A life to saving, but that saves to live.
Cradock, *Works*, l. 69.

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of anything.

In this frugality of your praises some things I cannot omit.
Dryden, *Fables*, Ded.

= Syn. Thrift, etc. See economy.

frugally (frŭ'gal-i), *adv.* In a frugal or saving manner; with economy; sparingly.

Plato seemed too frugally politic, who allowed no larger monument than would contain four heroic verses, and designed the most barren ground for sepulture.
Sir T. Browne, *Life*, Burial, III.

That part of the Shows yearly Panegyric being frugally abolished, the employment of City Port ceased.
Pope, *Dunciad*, l. 90, note.

frugality (frŭ'gal-i), *n.* The quality of being frugal; frugality.

fruggan, fruggin (frug'an, -in), *n.* [E. dial. *fruggan*, < ME. *fragon*, *furgon*, *furgon*, *furgon*, < OF. *fourgon*, an oven-fork: see *fourgon*.] An oven-fork; a pole with which the ashes in an oven are stirred.

frugiferous (frŭ jif'ə-rus), *a.* [= F. *frugifera* = Pg. It. *frugifero*, < L. *frugifer*, < *frux* (*frug*), fruits of the earth (see *frugal*), & *ferre* = F. *beur*.] Producing fruit or grain; fruitful; fructiferous. [Rare.]

And God said, behold I give you every frugiferous herb which is upon the face of the earth.
De. II. *Mace*, Confectura Catholastica, l. 23.

Frugivora (frŭ-jiv'ŏ-rŭ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *frux* (*frug*), fruits, & *vorare*, devour.] A division of the order *Chiroptera*, including the fruit-eating bats of the warmer parts of the old world, such as the so-called "flying-foxes." The head resembles that of a dog in shape, there is no peculiar formation of the ears of nose; the pyloric division of the stomach is enormously lengthened; and there are dental characters corresponding to the frugivorous regimen of the species. There is in nearly all the species a claw upon the second digit of the hand, never present in the insectivorous bats. See also under *frug* for *fruit bat*, and *Pteropus*. The *Frugivora* are also called *Megachiroptera*. The term is contrasted with *Insectivora* or *Animalivora*.

frugivorous (frŭ-jiv'ŏ-rus) *a.* [= F. *frugivore* = Pg. It. *frugivoro*, < L. *frux* (*frug*), fruits, & *vorare*, devour.] 1. Feeding on fruits, especially soft fruits, as many mammals, birds, etc., those which feed on small hard fruits, as seeds and grain, being distinguished usually as *granivorous*.

The anatomy of the human stomach . . . and the formation of the teeth clearly place man in the class of frugivorous animals.
Preston, *Headlong Hall*, II.

2. Specifically, in mammal, pertaining to the *Frugivora*.

fruit (frŭt), *n.* [< ME. *fruit*, *frute*, *frut*, sometimes *fruit*, *trogt*, *frut*, < OF. *fruit*, *F. fruit* = Pr. *fruit*, *frug* = Sp. *fruta* = It. *frutto* = OS. *frucht* = OFries. *frucht* = D. *vrucht* (and *fruit*, < F.) = M.G. *vrucht* = OHG. *frucht*, MHG. *erucht*, G. *frucht* = Icel. *frukt* = Sw. *frukt* = Dan. *frugt*, < L. *fructus* (*fructu*), an enjoying, enjoyment, usually in concrete sense, proceeds, product, produce, fruit, income, etc., < *fru* (orig. **frugri*) (cf. *frux* (*frug*), fruit), pp. *fructus* (*fructu*), also *fructus*, enjoy, use, = AS. *brucan*, use, E. *brook*, endure: see *brook*.] Hence also, from L. *fruit*, E. *fructify*, *fructuous*, *frugal*, *frument*, *frumenty*, etc.] 1. In a general sense, any product of vegetable growth useful to men or animals, as grapes, figs, corn, cotton, flax, and all cultivated plants. [In this comprehensive sense the word is generally used in the plural.]

Fruit and corn ther faylede. . . .
Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and shalt gather in the fruits thereof.
Ex. xxiii. 10.

That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly [natural] fruits of the earth so that in due time we may enjoy them.
Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

2. In a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds, as wheat, rye, oats, apples, pears, nuts, etc.

Who shall be the first he fore Christe that has nought the floure? . . .
Hamper, *Flowe Treatises* (F. L. T. S.), p. 4.

Fruit of all kinds. In coat
Rough or smooth rind, or bearded husk, or shell.
She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Reas with unsparing hand.
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 341.

Wearing his wisdom lightly, like the fruit
Which in our winter woodland looks a flower.
Tennyson, *A Dedication*.

3. In a still more limited sense, an edible succulent product of a plant, normally covering and including the seeds, as the apple, orange, lemon, peach, pear, plum, a berry, a melon, etc.; in a collective sense, such products in the aggregate.

But of all manner of meats, the most dangerous is that which is of fruites (fruitz crudz), as cherres, small cherries (guingues), great cherries (guacognes).
Du Guiz's *Introduction*, p. 1073, quoted in Babcock Book (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 85.

Or little pitted speck in garnished fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.
Tennyson, *Melvin and Vivien* (song).

4. In bot., the matured ovary of a plant, consisting of the seeds and their pericarp, and including whatever may be incorporated with it; also, the spores of cryptogams and the organs necessary to them. The kinds of fruit are very numerous, and differ greatly in character and degree of complexity. They have also received many names, but they may for the most part be grouped under the following classes: *simple fruits*, which consist of a single matured pistil; *aggregate fruits*, composed of a cluster of carpels belonging to the same flower, and crowded together upon the common receptacle; *multiple or collective fruits*, formed by the aggregation of the pistils of several flowers into one mass; and *accessory or anthocarpous fruits*, in which the true pericarp (belonging essentially to one of the preceding groups) is incorporated with or enclosed by an enlargement of some adjacent organ or organs, which becomes the most conspicuous portion of the fruit.

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young: as, the fruit of the womb, of the loins, of the body.

When a shepe is with frute, heing the thunder she
custeth her frute and bringeth it ded to the worlde.
Habses Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 221.

The Lord hath sworn in truth unto David, . . . Of the fruit of thy body will I set upon thy throne. Ps. cxlxi. 11.

King Edward a fruit, true hel to the English crown.
Shak. 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

6. A product in general; anything produced by or resulting from effort of any kind, or by or from any cause; outcome, effect, result, or consequence: as, the fruits of victory; the fruit of folly.

They shall eat the fruit of their doings. Isa. lli. 10.

Mr. Vane declared the occasion of this meeting . . . and the fruit aimed at, viz. a more firm and friendly understanding of minds.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 211.

The final and permanent fruits of liberty are wisdom, moderation, and mercy.
Macaulay, *Milton*.

Brandied fruit. See *brandied*. **Compound fruits,** such fruits as consist of several ovaries. **Forbidden fruit.** See *forbidden*. **Small fruits,** fruits raised in market gardens, such as strawberries, raspberries, and currants.

fruit (frŭt), *v. i.* [*< fruit*, *n.*] To produce fruit; come into bearing.

Curiously enough, at a little distance from the sandy levels or alluvial flats of the sea shore, the sea-loving cocoa nut will not bring its nuts to perfection. It will grow, indeed, but it will not thrive or fruit in due season.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 50.

In the latitude of Southern Pennsylvania and Virginia, it is rather common for this exot. [the ginkgo tree] to fruit.
Science, VI. 103.

fruitage (frŭ'tŭj), *n.* [Formerly also *frutage*; < OF. *fruitage*, < *fruit*, fruit, & *-age*.] 1. Fruits collectively; *frutery*.

A sumptuous covered table, decked with all sort of exquisite delicacies and dainties, of patisserie *frutages*, and confections.

Quoted by *Brydges*, British Bibliographer, IV. 315.

Above, beneath, around his hapless head
Trees of all kinds delicious *fruitage* spread.
Pop. Odyssey, xli.

Now loaded trees resign their annual store,
And on the ground the mellow *fruitage* pour.
Beattie, *Tr. of Virgil's Pastorals*, vii.

2. The bearing or production of fruit or result.

Follow such a ministry to its fruitage in one character ripened under its influence. A. Phelps, *Eng. Style*, p. 150.

3. A painted or sculptured representation of fruit; a fruit-piece.

There are sundry other ornaments likewise belonging to the freeze, such as encaenia, festoons, and *frutages*.
Kew, *Ar. Hibernica* and Architecture.

The cornices above consist of *frutages* and festoons.
Ensign, *Diary*, Nov. 17, 1843.

fruit-alcohol (frŭ'al'kŏ hol), *n.* Alcohol derived from the juice of fruit, as distinguished from wood-alcohol, etc.

fruit-bat (frŭt'bat), *n.* A fruit-eating or fructiferous bat of the family *Pteropodidae*, or suborder *Frugivora*, a fox-bat or flying-fox. See *ent* in next column.

fruit-bearer (frŭt'ber), *n.* That which produces fruit.

fruit-bearing

(frŭt'ber'ing), *a.* Producing fruit.

fruit-bud (frŭt'-bud), *n.* A bud that contains the germ of fruit; a bud that will, under favorable circumstances, produce fruit.

fruit-cake (frŭt'-kŭk), *n.* 1. A rich sweet cake containing fruit, as raisins, citron, currants, etc.—2. In *biol.*, an *athalium*.

The cysts [of the *Endosporae*] may be united side by side in larger or smaller groups . . . These composite bodies are termed *fruit-cakes* or *athalia*, in view of the fact that the spore-cysts of *Fuligo*, also called *Athallium*—the well known "flowers of tan"—form a cake of this description.
E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 841.

fruit-car (frŭt'kär), *n.* A railroad-car of special design for the carriage of fruit and other perishable products requiring ventilation and provision against the effects of undue heat or cold. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

fruit-crow (frŭt'krŏ), *n.* 1. A name of sundry South American birds, as species of the genera *Chasmorhynchus* and *Cephalopterus*. See *cut* under *arapunga*.—2. *pl.* Specifically, the birds of the subfamily *Gymnoderina*.

fruit-culture (frŭt'kul'chŭr), *n.* The systematic cultivation, propagation, or rearing of fruit or fruit-trees.

fruit-dot (frŭt'dot), *n.* In *bot.*, the sorus of ferns.

fruit-drier (frŭt'drŭ'er), *n.* An apparatus for evaporating and curing fruit, berries, and vegetables. The simplest form is a sheet iron stove having a number of shelves arranged as battle plates or deflectors to cause the hot air to traverse all the spaces between the shelves. The larger driers are buildings furnished with towers sometimes 40 feet high within which are arranged endless chains supporting at intervals trays of wire netting on which the fruit is placed. A fire is maintained at the base of the tower, and the heated air rises through it, the products of combustion passing away through a chimney. The fresh cut fruit is laid on the lower tray next the furnace. When full it is raised by means of the chains, and another tray of fruit is put in. By this arrangement the steam from the fresh fruit rises to the trays above, keeping the fruit bathed in ascending vapor. By the time the fruit reaches the top of the tower it has parted with nearly all its moisture and is ready to be packed in dry boxes. Fruit-driers of the latter kind are extensively used in various parts of the United States. Also called *evaporator*.

fruited (frŭ'ted), *a.* [*< fruit* + *-ed*.] Bearing fruit.

The painted farmhouse shining through the leaves
Of fruited orchards bending at its eaves.
Whittier, *The Panorama*.

fruitful, *v. t.* [*< fruit* + *-en* (3).] To make fruitful. [Rare.]

He . . . may as well ask . . . why thou usest the influences of heaven to *fructify* the earth.
Bp. Hall, *The Resurrection*.

fruiter (frŭ'ter), *n.* A vessel employed in the transportation of fruit.

The arrival of a fruiter from New Orleans was celebrated with bacchanalian orgies.
U. S. Cons. Rep. No. lxviii (1886), p. 671.

fruiterer (frŭ'ter-er), *n.* [*< fruit* + *-er*, *-er*, the term, reduplicated as in *poulturer*, etc. Cf. F. *fruitier*, a fruit-producer, = Pr. *fruchier*, *fruitier* = Sp. *frutero* = Pg. *frutero*, fruiterer.] One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruit.

The very same day did I fight with one Sampson Stock-bish, a fruiterer, behind Gray's Inn.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2.

frutery (frŭ'ter-i), *n.*; *pl.* *fruterias* (-ŭz). [Formerly also **frutry*, *frutry*; < F. *fruterie*, < *fruit*, fruit: see *fruit* and *-ery*.] 1. Fruit collectively.

He sowde and planted in his proper grange
(Upon some savage stock) some *frutry* strange.
Du Bartas, (trans.).

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.—3. A fruit-house, or hothouse for raising fruit; a fruit-garden or orchard. [Rare in all uses.]

off, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants when the small *frutery* seems
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies.
J. Philips, *Cider*, II.

They assented to Mr. Beckendorff's proposition of visiting his *frutery*.
Dorset, Vivian Grey, vi. 7.

frutesteret, *n.* [ME.; mod. as if **frutster*, < *fruit* + *-ster*.] A female seller of fruit.

And right anon thanne comen tobederres,
Petys and smale, and yonge *frutesteres*.
Chaucer, *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 18.



Fruit-bat (*Cephalotes pruriens*).

fruit-fly (frô't'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Muscidae* and genus *Drosophila*, the larvae of which are found in decaying fruit, preserves, etc. The adult flies are small yellowish species with transparent wings.

fruitful (frô't'fûl), *a.* [*< ME. fruitfull; < fruit + -ful.*] 1. Productive of, abounding in, or favorable to the growth of fruit, or useful vegetation in general: as, a *fruitful* country or soil; a *fruitful* season; *fruitful* showers.

Hilles, knolles, . . . tries [trees] *fruitfull*, and cedrus Pa calvill, 9 (ME. version).

This country beinge *fruitfull* and abundante of all thinges was taken by the Seltians.

Thy promises are like Adoma's gardens That one day bloom'd, and *fruitfull* were the next. *Shak.* 1 Hen. VI., l. 6.

2. Bearing offspring; prolific; not barren. God said unto them (Adam and Eve), Be *fruitfull*, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it. *Gen.* 1. 28.

3. Productive of results; yielding, bringing, or favoring production or acquisition in any respect: as, a *fruitful* enterprise or journey; *fruitful* investigations or thoughts; *fruitful* in expedients or in crimes.

4. Plenteous; copious; bountiful. One *fruitful* meal would set me to it. *Shak.* M. for M., iv. 3.

5. Fruitful mark or principle, in logic, a mark or principle from which many consequences can be deduced. *Fruitful signs*, in *astrology*, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces: so called because supposed to be favorable to marriage. — *Syn.* Rich, fertile, fruitful, prolific, productive. That which is rich or fertile is capable of producing abundantly by proper husbandry, that which is *fruitful*, *prolific*, or *productive* does produce abundantly. Rich and fertile seem to have a primary reference to soil; *fruitful* to trees and plants; *prolific* to animals, including man; *productive* has a general application to whatever may be said to produce; but all have widely extended figurative uses, as, a rich field of investigation; a fertile brain; a *fruitful* idea; a *prolific* source of mischief.

I have had a large, fair, and a pleasant field so fertile that without my cultivating it has given me two harvests in a summer, and in both oppressed the reaper. *Dryden*, Account of Antua Mirabilia.

A large and fruitful mind should not so much labour what to speak as to find what to leave unspeak. Rich soils are often to be weeded. *Bacon*, To Coke.

It [Ireland] has been prolific in statesmen, warriors, and poets. S. S. Prentiss, Speech on Sending Kellie to Ireland. Productive as the sun. *Pope*, Chorus in Brutus, l. 21.

fruitfully (frô't'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fruitful manner; plentifully; abundantly.

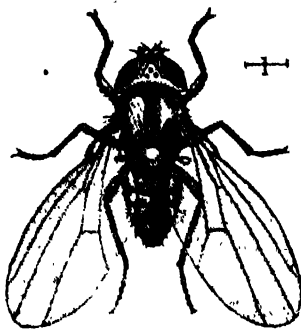
You have many opportunities to cut him off; if you will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shak.* Lear, iv. 6.

fruitfulness (frô't'fûl-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitful; productiveness; fertility; fecundity; exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrivance. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

The water is more productive than the earth. Nay, the earth hath no *fruitfulness* without showers or dews; for all the herbs, and flowers, and fruit are produced and thrive by the water. *L. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 32.

fruit-gatherer (frô't'gath'ér-ér), *n.* One who or that which gathers fruit; specifically, a device for gathering fruit from trees, as a pair of shears attached to the end of a pole, and operated by means of a cord. In this device a bag or basket is commonly fastened to the pole below the shears, to catch the fruit as it falls. Also called *fruit-picker*.



Fruit-fly (*Drosophila ampelophila*). (Cross shows natural size.)

fruit-house (frô't'hôus), *n.* A house specially devised for storing fruit.

fruitiness (frô'ti-nēs), *n.* The essential or characteristic quality of fruit; in the case of wine, the quality of retaining a marked taste of the grape.

fruiting (frô'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fruit*, *v.*] The production of fruit.

The year 1866 was highly favourable for the *fruiting* of all the bushes.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 280.

fruition (frô-ish'on), *n.* [*< OF. fruition* = *Fr. fruitio* = *Sp. fruicion* = *Pg. fruição* = *It. fruizione*, *< L.* as if **fruitio(n)*, *< fru*, pp. *frutus*, commonly *fructus*, enjoy; see *fruit*.] A coming into fruit or fulfillment; attainment of anything desired; realization of results: as, the *fruition* of one's labors or hopes.

The delights here Are least what they appear: Though sweet in hopes, yet in *fruition* sour. *Quarles*, Emblems, l. 3.

The *fruition* of Liberty is not so pleasing as a concert of the want of it is irksome. *Hassell*, Letters, l. vi. 18.

Let the *fruition* of things bless the possession of them, and think it more satisfaction to live richly than die rich. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ Mor., l. 7.

fruitive (frô'i-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. fruitif* = *Sp. Pg. It. fruitivo*, *< L. fru*, pp. *frutus*, commonly *fructus*, enjoy; see *fruit*.] Pertaining to or arising from fruition. [Rare.]

To what our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven to know how happy we shall be when there. *Boyle*.

Contemplation is a *fruitive* possession of virtues, which flowers the mind doth no longer gather or collect but rather hold in her hand ready made up in nosegays that she is smelling to. *W. Montague*, Devout Exercises, l. xxi. 84.

fruit-jar (frô't'jâr), *n.* A large mouthed bottle or jar, usually fitted with a glass or metal cap for excluding air, used for preserving fruit: a preserve-jar.

fruit-knife (frô't'nf), *n.* A knife having a blade of some material not affected by the acid juice of fruit, generally silver, used for paring and cutting fruit.

fruitless (frô't'les), *a.* [*ME. fruitles; < fruit + -less.*] 1. Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit or offspring: as, a *fruitless* plant; a *fruitless* marriage.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown, And put a barren sceptre in my gripe. No son of mine succeeding. *Shak.* Macbeth, iii. 1.

Therefore, despite of *fruitless* beauty, That on the earth would breed a scarcity And barren dearth of daughters and of sons Be prodigal. *Shak.* Venus and Adonis, l. 761.

Revolving seasons, *fruitless* as they pass See it (Etna) an uninformed and idle mass. *Cooper*, Herosm, l. 25.

2. Productive of or attended by no advantage or good result; ineffective; useless; idle: as, a *fruitless* attempt; a *fruitless* controversy.

Of the idle word, spoken in vanity. That is to say, that war *fruitless*. *Hamlet*, Preck of Conscience, l. 605.

They in mutual accusation spend The *fruitless* hours. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1168.

There is never a Town that both open to the Sea but Acapulco; and therefore our search was commonly *fruitless*, as now. *Dampier*, Voyages, l. 261.

It would be *fruitless* to deny my exultation when I saw my little ones about me. *Goldsmith*, Vihar, l. 1.

fruitlessly (frô't'les-li), *adv.* In a fruitless manner; without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

Since therefore after this fruit *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determine th, we shall cease our inquisition. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divid'd What friend the Priests as by those words, design'd. *Keats*, l. 41.

fruitlessness (frô't'les-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitless or unprofitable.

It is no marvel if those that are sick at goodness be plagued with continual *fruitlessness*. *B. Hall*, Myrrour for the Sinner and Zebra.

fruitlet (frô't'let), *n.* [*< fruit + -let.*] A small fruit.

The pappus, or ring of down, though it still exists as a sort of drying rudiment on each *fruitlet* of the burr, is reduced greatly in size. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 105.

fruit-loft (frô't'loft), *n.* An upper floor used for the preservation or storage of fruit.

fruit-picker (frô't'pik'ér), *n.* Same as *fruit-gatherer*.

fruit-piece (frô't'pēs), *n.* A pictured or sculptured representation of fruit.

fruit-pigeon (frô't'pī'gū), *n.* A general name of the very numerous old-world pigeons of the genera *Carpophaga* and *Trocor*. Green is the prevailing color of these birds, and fruit their principal food, whence the name.

fruit-press (frô't'pres), *n.* A domestic apparatus for extracting juices from fruit.

fruit-sugar (frô't'shū'gār), *n.* Same as *levulose*.

fruit-tree (frô't'trē), *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, or pear-tree.

And they took strong cities, and a fat land, and possessed vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruit trees* in abundance. *Neh.* ix. 25.

By yonder blessed moon I swear, That tips with silver all the *fruit-tree* tops. *Shak.* R. and J., ii. 2.

fruit-trencher¹ (frô't'tren'chér), *n.* A small wooden tray, answering the purpose of a dessert-plate, formerly used for fruit and the like. It was often richly painted with ornamental designs and inscriptions, mottoes, etc.

fruit-trencher², *n.* One who makes trenches or digs in an orchard.

This is a piece of sapience not worth the brain of a *fruit-trencher*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymachus.

fruit-worm (frô't'wôrm), *n.* The larva or grub of some insect that injures fruit. *Gooseberry fruit worm*, the larva of *Dakrussa concolorata*, a small phylod moth which lays its eggs on young gooseberry-bushes. The pale green and very active larva feeds upon the fruit, often fastening several berries together; it transforms to a pupa within a silk cocoon on the ground, and hibernates in this condition. There being but one annual generation, the best remedies are hand picking, and burning the leaves and rubbish under the bushes in which it is found. See cut under *Dakrussa*.

Orange fruit-worm, *Trapa lutea*, the grub of a dipterous fly of Mexico, or *Ceratita citreipeda*, another insect of the same family, which attacks oranges in Madeira.

fruity (frô'ti), *a.* [*< fruit + -y.*] 1. Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavor of fruit: as, *fruity* port. — 2. Fruitful. [Rare.]

Frullani's formula. See *formula*.

frument, *n.* [*= Pg. It. frumento*, *< L. frumentum*, grain, corn (cf. *L. frumen*, a grain or porridge made of grain, allied to *frus* (*frag*), and *fructus*, fruit, *< fru*, enjoy; see *fruit*.] 1. Grain; corn; wheat.

In France and Spain the reapers steep their wheat or *frument* in water, and wash it for their drink of divers sorts. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

2. Same as *frumenty*.

An honourable feast in the great hall of Westminster was kept, where the kyng, sitting in his estate, was served with all courses, as hereunder enyth, *Frument* with venyson, etc. *Fabyan*, Chron., ii. an. 1550.

frumentaceous (frô-men-tâ'shi-us), *a.* [*= Sp. frumenticeo*, *frumentoso* = *Pg. frumentaceo* (cf. *F. frumentaceo*), *< L. frumentaceus*, of grain, *< frumentum*, grain, corn; see *frument*.] Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal.

Wheat, barley, rye, millet, &c., are *frumentaceous* plants. *Rees's Cyc.*

frumentarius (frô-men-tâ'ri-us), *a.* [*= F. frumentaire* = *It. frumentario*, *< L. frumentarius*, of or belonging to grain or corn, *< frumentum*, grain, corn; see *frument*.] Pertaining to wheat or other grain; frumentaceous.

frumentation (frô-men-tâ'shon), *n.* [*= It. frumentazione*, *< L. frumentatio(n)*, a providing or distributing of grain, *< frumentari*, fetch or provide grain, forage, *< frumentum*, grain; see *frument*.] Among the ancient Romans, a public distribution of corn to the needy or discontented populace.

frumentum (frô-men'tum), *n.* [*L.*: see *frument*, *frumenty*.] Wheat or other grain. — *Spiritus frumenti*, in *phar.*, whisky.

frumenty (frô-men-ti), *n.* [Also written *frumety*, and, more commonly, *furmenty*, *furmety*; early mod. E. *furmentie*, *furmentie*, etc. (see *furmenty*); *< ME. frumenty*, *frumenteo*, *furmento*, *< OF. frumetee*, late *frumentee* (in form repr.



Bronze fruit-pigeon (*Carpophaga ceyana*).

L. frumentatus, pp. of *frumentari*, provide grain or corn; < *L. frumentum*, grain, corn; see *frument*.] 1. A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned, especially used in England and in some of the southern United States at Christmas.

Her grace would have you eat no more Woolack pie,
Nor Daguer frumenty. *R. Tomson, Alchemist*, v. 2.

After we had thus dried our skins, she brought us into
an inner room, where she sat on the hard stooling a
long the house some what like *frument*, with a venton,
and rosted fish. *Capt. John Smith, Works*, I, 84.

And we are going to have real frumenty and yule cakes.
J. H. Enow, The Peace Egg.

2. Wheat mashed for brewing.

The wheat is crushed and mixed with water. This *frumenty* is allowed to ferment.

Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 197.

frumetary, *n.* A corrupt form of *frumenty*.

The fifth book is of peace porridge, under which we included *frumentary*, water gruel, &c.

W. King, Art of Cookery, ix.

frumgildt, frumgyldt, *n.* [*AS. frumgyldt*, < *fruma* (in comp. *frum-*), the first (= *feel*, *fram* = *Goth. fruma*, the first, ult. the same as *AS. forma*, the first; see *former*), + *gildt, gyldt*, payment; see *gildt, geld*.] In Anglo-Saxon law, the first payment made to the kindred of a person slain, toward the recompense of his murder.

frump (*frump*), *v.* [*E. dial.* in all senses; origin obscure. Cf. *frumple*.] 1. To be rude to; insult; snub; rebuke.

I pray you, read there; I am afraid and *frump'd*, sir,
By a great man, that may do ill by authority.

Pletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, III, 2.

2. To fabricate or patch up (a tale).

II. intrans. 1. To be rude.—2. To go about gossiping.—3. To complain without cause.

Hallwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

frump (*frump*), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A taunt; a jeer; a flout; a snub.

The Greeks call it *Mietierismus*, we may terme it a *frump*, as he that said to one whose words he belied not, no doubt sir of that.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 169.

If [a man] be cleanly, they [women] term him proud, if mean in apparel, a sloven; if tall, a lunge, if short, a dwarf; if bold, blunt, if shamefaced, a coward, inasmuch that they have neither mean in their *frumps* nor measure in their folly.

Lofly, Epithemes and his England.

2. A lie.

To tell one a lye, to give a *frump*.

Hallwell's Treasure, 1603. (*Hallwell*.)

3. A dowdy woman or girl, particularly when also cross or ill-tempered; a hag.

The Kings, and the Aces, and all the best trumps
Get into the hands of the other old *frumps*.

Barham, Ingolstadt Legends, I, 157.

The old-fashioned *frump*, a very hard winter, had laid
in great stores of snow with great raving winds.

Elizabeth S. Sheppard, Charles Auchester.

4. A gossip. [*Prov. Eng.*]

frumpert, *n.* [*frump*, *v. t.*, + *-er*.] A mocker; *Colgrave*.

frumpery, *n.* [*frump*, *n.*, + *-ery*.] Reproach; abuse. *Davies*.

Tyndarus attempting too kiss a fayre lase with a long nose
Would needs bee finish, with bitter *frumperie* taunting.

Stanhurst, Conceits, p. 145.

He hath of men mocks, *frumperies*, and bastonadoes.

Cinquant, tr. of Rabelais, I, 40.

frumpish (*frum'pish*), *a.* [*frump*, *n.*, 3, + *-ish*.] 1. Cross-tempered; cross-grained; scornful.

Our Bell . . . looked very *frumpish* and jealous.

Foot, The Author, II, 1.

She sits down so, quite *frumpish*, and won't read her lye
son to sue. *J. Collier*.

2. Old-fashioned, as applied to dress; dowdy.

Also *frumpy*.

frumpishness (*frum'pish-ness*), *n.* The state or quality of being frumpish.

frumplet, *v. t.* [*ME. frumplen*, wrinkle (cf. *D. frommelen*, wrinkle), appar. freq. of *frump*, *v.* (cf. *crumple, rumple*).] To wrinkle; crumple; ruffle; disorder.

Frumplet, rugatus, rugulatus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

frumplet (*frum'pil*), *n.* [*ME. frumpylle*: see the verb.] A wrinkle.

Frumpyle, ruga, rugula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

frumpy (*frum'pi*), *a.* [*frump* + *-y*.] 1. Same as *frumpish*.

I have been a *frumpy* *frumpy*, wayward set of a woman,
a good many years. *Dickens, David Copperfield*, xlv.

2. Same as *frumpish*.

I'll take my chance with the well-dressed ones always,
I don't believe the *frumpy* (women) are the most sensible.

C. D. Warren, Their Pilgrimage, p. 94.

frundlet, *n.* A measure equal to two pecks.

Davies.

A *frundle* of lyme.
Leccerton Ch'warden's Accts., 1557 (*Archæologia*, XII, 362).

frush (*frush*), *v.* [*ME. frushen, fruschen, fruschen*, crush, bruise, strike, intr. (also spelled *frouschen, frochen*) rush together, dash forward, < *OF. frusser, froisser*, crush, bruise; origin uncertain.] 1. *trans.* To crush; bruise; break in pieces.

There was many a grete growen spere *frushed* a-bonder,
and many a goune to the grounde glode in a stounde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 594.

I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shak.*, *T.* and *C.*, v. 6.

To *frush* a chicken, to carve or break up a chicken.

II. intrans. To rush; dash forward.

Thou' ronnen to gidge a gret roudoun, and thei *fruschen*
to giders fullye ferely. *Manderley, Travels*, p. 238.

When this fearful freke *frusht* into battell.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 7731.

frush (*frush*), *n.* [*ME. frushe, frusht*, < *frushen*, *v. t.*, *frush*: see the verb.] 1. An onset, attack, assault, or collision.

To the Troiens that turnyt & mekill tens wrought!
The *frushe* was so felle, the fuerse men betwene,
Crakkyng of cristie, crushyng of apieris.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 5851.

2. The noise of collision.

Horrible uproar and *frush*
Of rocks that meet in battle. *Southey*.

3. Fragments; debris.

At the *frushe* and leavings of Greece, of wrathful Achilles.
Stanhurst, Knell, I, 39.

frush (*frush*), *a.* [*frush*, *v. t.*] Brittle; apt to break and splinter; said of wood. [Obsolete or provincial.]

O was betide the *frush* saugh wand I . . .
It brake into my true love's hand.

Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, II, 163.

Supposing they were bath dead and gone, which, when
we think of the *frush* green kail stock nature of bairns, is
no an impossibility. *Galt, The Entail*, I, 69.

frush (*frush*), *n.* [Appar. another form of *frush*, a frog, in imitation of *frush* in other senses; so the equiv. *frog*, < *frog*.] But perhaps a corruption of *OF. fourche, fourchette*, as suggested in the extract from *Toppsell*, below. Cf. also the extract from *Florio*, under *def. 2*.] 1. In *fur-*, same as *frog*, 1.

The *Frush* is the tenderest part of the boone towards
the heels, called of the Italians *Fettone*, and because it is
fashioned like a forked head, the French men call it *four-*
chette, which word our *Ferrers*, either for not knowing
rightly how to pronounce it, or else perhaps for easiness
sake of pronunciation, do make it a nonsensical, & pro-
nounce it the *Frush*.

Toppsell, Hist. Four footed Beasts (ed. 1608), p. 416.

2. A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; thrush.

Fourchette (It.), a disease in a horse called the running
Frush. *Florio*.

frust (*frust*), *n.* [*L. frustum*: see *frustum*.] A section or part; a frustum. [Rare.]

There is a soft sera in every gentle mortal's life when
such a story affords more pabulum than all the *frusts* and
crusts, and crusts of antiquity, which travellers can cook
up for it. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, v, 150.

frusta, *n.* Latin plural of *frustum*.

frustrable (*frus'trā-bl*), *a.* [*L. frustrabilis*, that will be disappointed, vain, < *L. frustrare*, frustrate: see *frustrate*.] Capable of being frustrated or defeated. [Rare.]

frustraneous (*frus'trā-ne-us*), *a.* [= *Sp. frustrano* = *Pg. It. frustraneo*, < *L. frus* if *frustraneus*, < *frustra*, in vain: see *frustrate*.] Vain; useless; unprofitable.

Where the Kings judgement may dissent to the destruc-
tion, as it may happ'n, both of himself and the Kingdom,
there advice, and no fuder, is a most insufficient and
frustraneous means to be provided by Law, in cases of
so high concernment. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, v.

frustrate (*frus'trāt*), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *frustrated*, pp. *frustratus*. [*L. frustratus*, pp. of *frustrare*, *frustrari* (> *It. frustrare* = *Sp. Pg. frustrar* = *Pr. frustar*, *frustrar* = *F. frustrer*), deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate, < *frustra*, in vain, without effect, earlier in error, in a state of deception, prop. fem. abl. of *frustrus* for *frudrus*, < *Ol. frus* (*frud-*), *L. frus* (*frud-*), deception, error: see *fraud*.] 1. To make of no avail; bring to nothing; prevent from taking effect or attaining fulfillment; defeat; disappoint; balk; as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will or

Such was the Faithfulness of the Archbishop of Roan,
and other the Princes of the Realm to K. Richard, that
they opposed Duke John, and *frustrated* all his Practices.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 65.

Thou hast discover'd the plots and *frustrated* the hopes
of all the wicked in the Land.

Milton, On Def. of Humh. Remonst.

2. To make null; nullify; render of no effect; as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.

Now thou hast avenged
Supplanted Adam, . . .
And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent.

Hilton, P. M., iv, 609.

3. To defeat the desire or purpose of; cause to be balked or disappointed; thwart.

There were divers that put in for it, . . . but I found
means to *frustrate* them all. *Howell, Letters*, I, v, 23.

The English returned without doing any thing to the
purpose, being *frustrated* of their opportunity by their
deceit. *N. Morton, New England's Memorial*, p. 186.

I endeavoured to take the advantage of every disap-
pointment, to improve their good sense in proportion as
they were *frustrated* in ambition. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, xlii.

Syn. Frustrate, *Foil*, *Thwart*, *Baffle*, *Balk*, are strong
words, expressing the complete defeat of any plan or en-
deavor. *Frustrate*, to make vain, cause to be in vain, bring
to naught. *Foil*, to stop, render useless. (*Foil* is not
thought to be derived from the use of a foil in fencing,
but is associated with it in many minds, and in meaning
corresponds with the turning aside of a sword by the ad-
dress of a fencer.) *Thwart*, literally, to stop by a bar or
barrier, cross effectively, defeat. *Baffle*, to check at all
points or completely and promptly, so that one is at a loss
what to do. *Balk*, to stop in a course, make unable to pro-
ceed in a given direction. Perhaps *baffle* expresses most
of confusion of mind or bewilderment, and *balk* most of an-
noyance or vexation.

Every mode which the government invented seems to
have been easily *frustrated*, either by the stupidity of
the parties themselves, or by that general understand-
ing which enabled the people to play into one another's
hands. *I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit.*, IV, 237.

O! be not proud, nor brag not of thy might,
For mastering her that fold'd the god of fight!

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I, 114.

He hath . . . *thwarted* my bargains.

Shak., M. of V., III, 1.

For Freedom's battle once begun, . . .
Though baffled off, is ever won.

Byron, Ode on Liberty, I, 122.

I would not brook my fear
Of the other; with a woin I balked his fame.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

frustrate (*frus'trat*), *a.* [*L. frustratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect.

Their baptism was in all respects as *frustrate* as their
crim [confirmation]. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v, 66.

The sea mocks
Our *frustrate* search on land.

Shak., Tempest, III, 3.

The swain in vain his *frustrate* labour yields,
And famish'd dies amidst his ripen'd fields.

Pope, Windsor Forest, I, 55.

2. Defeated.

And now that my lord be not defeated and *frustrate* of
his purpose. *Judith* xi, 11.

These men fall as often as the rest in their projects, and
are as usually *frustrate* of their hopes.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 102.

frustrately (*frus'trat-ly*), *adv.* In vain.

Great bus and dames, as she their towns past by,
Wist her their daughter-in-law, but *frustrately*.

Virgil, tr. of Virgil (1632).

frustration (*frus'trā-shon*), *n.* [*L. frustratio* (n-), < *frustrare*, *frustrari*, frustrate: see *frustrate*.] 1. The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

At length they received some letters from y^e adventur-
ers, . . . by which they heard of their further crosses and
frustrations. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 123.

He breaks off the whole session, and dismisses them and
their grievances with scorn and *frustration*.

Milton, Eikonoklastes.

2. Specifically, in *astrol.*, the cutting off or pre-
venting, by one aspect, of anything shown by
another.

frustrative (*frus'trā-tiv*), *a.* [*frustrate* + *-ive*.] Tending to frustrate or defeat; disap-
pointing; thwarting.

frustratory (*frus'trā-tō-ri*), *a.* [= *F. frustrator* = *Pr. frustratori* = *Sp. Pg. It. frustratorio*, < *L. frustratorius*, deceptive, deceitful, < *frustrator*, a deceiver, delayer, < *L. frustrare*, *frustrari*, deceive, frustrate: see *frustrate*.] Mak-
ing void or of no effect; that renders null.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal.

Aylife, Parergon.

frustret, *v. t.* [*OF. frustrer*, *F. frustrer*, < *L. frustrare*, frustrate: see *frustrate*.] To frus-
trate.

Have these that yet doo crawl
Upon all four, and cannot stand at all,
Withstood your fury, and repulst your powers,
Frustret your rana, fered your flying towers!

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Decey.

frustule (*frus'tül*), *n.* [*L. frustulum*, a small
piece, little bit, dim. of *L. frustum*: see *frus-*

frust. 1. A small fragment. [Rare.]—2. The silicious shell of a diatom; a testule. It consists of two valves, one somewhat larger than the other, and closing over like the lid of a box. The back of each valve is called the side of the frustule; the surface marked by the line of juncture, the front. See cut under *Diatomea*.

frustulent (frus'tū-lent), *a.* [*L. frustulentus*, full of small pieces, *< frustum*, a small piece; see *frustum*.] Abounding in fragments. [Rare.]

frustulose (frus'tū-lōs), *a.* [*L. frustulum*, a small piece; see *frustule*.] In bot., consisting of small fragments or frustules.

frustum (frus'tum), *n.*; pl. *frusta*, *frustula* (-tā, -tūlā). [*L. frustum*, a piece, bit, a part. (*Gr. θραύω*, broken, brittle, *θραύμα*, a fragment, *< θραύω*, break in pieces.)] 1. A piece; particularly, a remaining piece of something of which a part is lacking, as the drum of a column.

She minced the sanguine flesh in *frustulae* due
Crabbe, Works, IV, 154.

Athena had a great temple on the Acropolis, contemporary with these, and the *frustula* of its columns still remain.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I, 242.

2. In geom., the part of a solid next the base, left after cutting off the top part by a plane parallel to the base; or the part of

any solid between two planes, which may be either parallel or inclined to each other; as, the *frustum* of a cone, of a pyramid, of a conoid, of a spheroid, or of a sphere. The *frustum* of a sphere is any part comprised between two parallel sections, and the middle *frustum* of a sphere is that whose ends are equal circles. In the figure the dotted line, *c*, indicates the part of the cone cut off to form the *frustum*, *f*.



Frustum of a cone.

frutiger (frō'tāj), *n.* See *fruitage*.

frutescence (frō'tes'ens), *n.* [*< frutescen(t) + -ce*.] Shrubbiness. [Rare.]

frutescent (frō'tes'ent), *a.* [Short for **frutescent*, *< L. frutescent(-is)*, ppr. of *frutescere*, put forth shoots, sprout, become bushy. (*< frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, bush.)] In bot., having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby, or becoming shrubby; as, a *frutescent* stem.

frutex (frō'teks), *n.*; pl. *frutices* (-tī-sēs). [*L. n* shrub, a bush.] In bot., a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but smaller than a tree.

fruticall (frō'tī-kāl), *a.* [*< L. frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub.] Of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.

This shrubby or *fruticall* plant (shrubby trefoil) hath many singular and excellent virtues contained in it.
Gerard, Herbal, p. 1120. (Latham)

fruticant (frō'tī-kant), *a.* [*< L. frutican(t)-s*, ppr. of *fruticare*, also *fruticari*, put forth shoots, sprout, become bushy. (*< frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, bush.)] Full of shoots.

These we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous, *fruticant*, and shrubby.
Keelyn, Sylva, Int., § 3.

frutices, *n.* Plural of *frutex*.

Fruticicola (frō'tī-sīk'ō-lā), *n.* [NL., *< L. frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, + *colere*, inhabit.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, a genus of saxicoline birds, differing little from *Saxicola*, and including such species as the whinchat and stonechat, called by him *bush-chats*.

fruticose (frō'tī-kōs), *a.* [*< L. fruticosus*, shrubby, bushy. (*< frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, a bush.)] 1. Pertaining to shrubs; shrubby; as, a *fruticose* stem.—2. In lichenology, having the thallus attached only by a narrow base, from which it ascends in a branching, shrub-like form.

They [green bodies] may consist of isolated cells, or groups of cells, as in most *fruticose* or foliaceous lichens.
Benny, Botany, p. 301.

fruticous (frō'tī-kūs), *a.* Same as *fruticose*.

fruticulose (frō'tī-kū-lōs), *a.* [*< NL. fruticulosus*, dim. of *L. frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub.] Growing like or resembling a small shrub.

frutify, *v. t.* [In form suggesting *fructify*, ME. *fructifien*, *frutifyen*.] In the following passage used for *notify*: a humorous blunder.

The Jew having done me wrong, doth cause me, as my father, being I hope an old man, shall *frutify* unto you.
Shak., M. of V., II, 2.

frutry, *n.* See *fruitery*.

fry (fri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fried*, ppr. *frying*. [*< ME. fryen*, *frien*, *< OP. frire*, *F. frire* = *Fr. frire*, *fragir* = *Sp. fruir* = *Pg. fruir* = *It. friggere*, *< L. frigere*, roast, parch, fry, = *Gr. φριγναι*, parch, = *Skt. √ bhraj*, roast.] I. *trans.* 1. To dress by heating or roasting with fat in a pan over a fire; cook and prepare for eating in a *frying-pan*; as, to *fry* meat or vegetables.

Off *fryed* mutton be ware, for they are fumes in dede.

Rebeck, Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.
One of these cooks of the mountain shall be *fried*, since gridiron is not.
T. Wintthrop, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

2. Figuratively, to vex; agitate.

Whether she walks, or sits, or stands, or lies,
Her wretched self still in her self she *fries*.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, I, 218.
J. B. Bontemps, Psyche, I, 218.

3. To heat; parch; render torrid. [Rare.]

For Africa, had not the industrious Portugals ranged her unknown parts, who would have sought for wealth amongst those *fried* Regions of blacke brutish negars?
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II, 181.

To have other fish to fry. See *fish*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be subjected to heat in a pan containing fat over a fire; hence, to suffer a *frying* effect from great heat; simmer as if in bubbling fat.

In his owne grece I made him *frye*

For anger, and for verrey jelousie
Chaucer, Proh. to Wife of Bath's Tale, I, 487.

My blandishments were few to that fire
Wherein he *fry'd* Drachon, Pierce Giveston

Earth and seas in fire and flame shall *frye*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, I, 1

As well might Men who in a Fever *frye*
Mathematick Doubts debate.

Convey, The Mistress, The Incurable

2. To ferment, as in the stomach, or, figuratively, in the mind; undergo a seething process.

To keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach. Bacon.

That [the Kettell] indeed he allowed equally to be distributed, and that was halfe a pint of wheat, and as much barley boyled with water for a man a day, and this having *fried* some 20 weeks in the ships hold, contained as many worms as grains.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I, 164.

What kindling notions in their breasts do *frye*
Faust.

3. To be agitated; boil.

Ye might have seen the frothy billows *frye*

Under the ship, as thorough them she went.
Spenser, E. Q., II, xli, 46.

fry (fri), *n.*; pl. *fries* (friz). [*< fry*, *v.*] 1. That which is fried; a dish of anything fried.

This came from

The Indies, and eats five crowns a day in *fry*,
Ox-livers, and brown paste.

Jasper Maime, City Match, III, 1

2. A state of mental ferment or agitation; as, he keeps himself in a constant *fry*.

fry (fri), *n.* [*< ME. fry*, seed, offspring, *< Icel. frjó*, *fræ* = *Sw. Dan. fró*, seed, = *Goth. fraiwe*, seed. The *F. frui*, formerly *ray*, *fraye*, spawning, spawn, young fish, means also wear, being the verbal *n.* of *frayer*, *ru*, wear; of fishes, milt (see *fray*); it is thus quite unrelated to the *E. word*.] 1. Seed; offspring; especially with reference to human beings.

Now, to the, and to al thit *fry*

My blyssing ground!
Toungate Mysteries, p. 24.

That seventy Exiles with vn-bellowed *Frye*
Cover the face of all the World with night
Sylvester, tr. of Du Barthe's Works II, The Lawe

2. A swarm, as of children or any small animals, now specifically of little fishes; a number of small or insignificant objects, often used in contempt.

And them before the *fry* of children yong

Their wanton sportes and childish mirth did play
Spenser, E. Q., I, xli, 7.

Whose potentia spawn

Ingenders such a *fry* of speckled villaines
Massinger, Virgin Martyr, II, 2

What a *fry* of fools are here!

Heus and El, Coxcomb, I, 2.

A great *fry* of young children

Kennett, M. Lansdown, 1033. (Halliwell.)

To sever . . . the good fish from the other *fry* Milton.

In particular—3. The young of the salmon or of trout at a certain stage of their development.

Salmon ova are obtained from the rivers Doon, Stinchat, and Minnock, and the *fry* turned again into these rivers when about six weeks old.
Fishes, Brit., XXI, 226.

Small *fry*, small or young creatures collectively, as young babies or children, persons or things of no importance.

We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty small *fry*.
H. Walpole

fry (fri), *n.*; pl. *fries* (friz). [*E. dial.*; origin obscure.] 1. A kind of keve. Mortimer.—2. A drain. Halliwell

fryer (fri'er), *n.* [*< fry* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which *fries*.

Hardly had the *aboying* of the *cookers* ceased, when the *frying* of the *frices* began.

T. Wintthrop, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

2. A bird, a fish, or the like, intended or suitable for *frying*. Compare *roaster*.

Keen and quiet *fire* told upon the *fryer*, the first course of the feast.
T. Wintthrop, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

fryery (fri'er-i), *n.*; pl. *fryeries* (-iz). [*< fry* + *-ery*.] A place where articles of food are fried and sold. [Rare.]

Opposite the old bread woman was a greasy fritter bakery, or *fryery*, which was a centre of attraction.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 103.

frying (fri'ing), *n.* [*< ME. fryngre*, *fryngre*, verbal *n.* of *fryen*, *frien*, *fry*.] The act of dressing with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire.

This *zenne* [ain] is the dyeneles paine of helle, huerinne he maketh his *fryngre*.

Agende of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

frying-pan (fri'ing-pan), *n.* [*< ME. fryngpan*, *fryngpan*, *fryngpanne*; *< fryng* + *pan*.] A shallow pan, commonly of iron, with a long handle, used for *frying* meat and vegetables.

The cooks were no base scullions; they were brethren whom conscious ability, sustained by universal suffrage, had endowed with the *frying pan*.

T. Wintthrop, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

Out of the *frying-pan* into the fire, a proverbial expression employed with reference to one who, in trying to extricate himself from one evil, falls into a greater.

Lovers used to fry with love, whereas now they have got out of the *frying pan* into the fire.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 244.

F. S. A. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries* (London).

ft. A common abbreviation of *foot* or *feet*: as, 12 *ft.*

fu, **foo** (fū), *n.* [Chinese *fu*.] In China, a prefecture or department. It comprises several hien, and is in charge of an officer styled a *chih fu* (which see). As a terminal syllable in Chinese place names, the word may denote either a department or the chief city of a department: as, Chang-sha-fu, Fu-chow-fu.

fu (fū), *a.* A Scotch form of *fu*!

fuaget, *n.* See *Seavage*.

fuat (fu'at), *n.* Same as *seuar*.

ful (fub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subbed*, ppr. *subbing*. [Another form of *sub*, *q. v.*] 1. To cheat; impose upon; snub.

I do profess

I won't be *subb'd*, ensure yourself.

W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, IV, 4.

2. To steal; pocket; get possession of.

My letter *subb'd* too,

And no access without I mend my manners!

All my designs in limbo?
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, II, 2.

To *sub off*, to evade by a trick; put off by a pretence.
I . . . have been *subbed off*, and *subbed off*, from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II, 1.

subst, **subst** (fub, fubz), *n.* [*E. dial.*; origin obscure.] A plump, chubby young person.

The same foute deformed *sub*

Rub and a Great Cast (1614), Ep. 44.

subbery (fub'er-i), *n.* [*< sub* + *-ery*.] The act of cheating; deception.

O Heaven! O *subbery*, *subbery*!

Murton and Webster, Malcontent, I, 2.

subby, **subsy** (fub'i, -zi), *a.* [*< subst*, *subz*, + *-y*.] Plump; chubby.

They [the boys of Flammengo] are *subby*.

Nichols, L.L. Anecdotes, IX, 220.

Beated upon the widow's little *subsy* sofa.

Maryat, Harlequin, I, viii.

subst, *n.* See *subst*.

Fucaceae (fū-kā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Fucus* + *-aceae*.] A group of coarse olive-green seaweeds belonging to the *Oosporeae*. The plants are attached by a disk-like base from which the fronds arise, usually branching dichotomously, and often provided with air-bladders. The group is characterized by the production of numerous antherozoids in sacs and oogones; 1 to a 16 mother-cell, both organs being contained in conceptacles immersed in the frond, and produced hermaphroditically or disclosely. (See cuts under *conceptacle* and *antheridium*.) The group is widely diffused (its principal representatives in northern latitudes are the species of *Fucus* or rock-weed. See cut under *Fucus*). In the southern hemisphere, especially on the Australian coast, the forms are varied and curious. *Sargassum* is the genus whose floating forms characterize the Sargasso sea.

fucaceous (fū-kā'shūs), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fucaceae*.

fucate (fū'kāt), *a.* [*< L. fucatus*, painted, colored, disguised, pp. of *fucare*, paint, color, dye, rouge, *< fucus*; see *fucus*.] Painted; disguised with paint; hence, disguised in any way; dissimulating.

For in virtue may be nothing *fucate* or counterfeit.

St. T. Elgot, The Governor, III, 4.

fucated (fū'kāt-ed), *a.* Same as *fucate*.

fuchsia (fō'kū), *n.* [*G. = E. for*.] In German universities, a student of the first year; a freshman. Compare *burnt fox*, under *burnt*.

Fuchsia (fū'shī-ā or fō'kū-sī-ā), *n.* [NL., named by Plumier (1703) in honor of the German botanist Leonhard Fuchs (1501-66). The name

Fuchs = *E. Fox*, from the animal so called: see *fox*.¹ 1. A genus of highly ornamental shrubs and small trees, of the order *Onagraceae*. There are about 50 species, natives of the mountains of Mexico and of the Andes, with 2 species in New Zealand. They have opposite leaves, a colored tubular calyx with 4-parted limb, 4 petals on the throat of the tube, and a pulpy lacinate fruit. The numerous varieties which are common in cultivation, with drooping flowers and a short calyx tube, are believed to have originated from the most part from the Chilean species, *F. macrocarpa*. Some other species are occasionally met with in greenhouses.

2. [*L. c.*] A plant of the genus *Fuchsia*.

Fuchsi (*fuk'si-an*), *a.* Pertaining to the Prussian mathematician Lazarus Fuchs (born 1833). — **Fuchsi** function [name given by Poincaré in 1881]. See *function*. — **Fuchsi** group. See *group*.

fuchsin, **fuchsine** (*fok'sin*), *n.* [*< fuchs-ia + -in, -ine*.] An aniline dye prepared by the action of weak oxidizing agents, such as arsenic acid, nitrobenzene, etc., on commercial aniline oil, and subsequent treatment of the rosaniline so formed with common salt. It is a hydrochloride of rosaniline, crystallizing in tablets of a brilliant green color which are soluble in water, forming in solution a deep red liquid used for dyeing silk and wool, and sometimes for printing cotton. Whens are sometimes colored red with it. It appears in commerce under various names, as *magenta*, *rosine*, *rubine*, *new red*, etc.

fuchsite (*fuk'sit*), *n.* [Named after Johann N. Fuchs, a distinguished chemist and mineralogist.] A variety of muscovite, or common mica, containing a small amount of chromium. It has a green color. Also called *chrome-mica*.

fucl, *n.* Plural of *fucus*, 3.

fuclphagous (*fu-sif'ag-us*), *a.* Same as *facivorous*.

fuclivorous (*fu-siv'o-rus*), *a.* [*< L. fucus*, seaweed, + *vorare*, devour.] Devouring alga; feeding on seaweeds: applied to sirenians, as the manatee and the dugong, which have this habit.

fuclid (*fuk'oid*), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. fucus*, seaweed, + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling seaweeds, especially those belonging to the *Fucales*; also applied to species of *Phaeosporae*, which are sometimes classed as *Fuclidae*. — 2. Containing or characterized by impressions of fuclids or by markings resembling those made by fuclids. Thus, the "fucloidal sandstone" of Sweden is characterized by various markings of this kind. The Canada gall-grit of New York exhibits forms curving like the feathers of a cock's tail, to which the name of *Fuclodes cauda galli* was originally given, but which are now referred to the genus *Tamurus*. Also *fuclantal*, *fuclans*.

II. *n.* An alga belonging to the *Fuclidae* — that is, to the *Fucales* or to the *Phaeosporae*.

fucloidal (*fu-koi'dal*), *a.* [*< fuclid + -al*.] Same as *fuclid*.

Fuclides (*fuk'oid-es*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< fuclid + -es*.] In Agardh's botanical classification, the same as *Melanosperma* of Harvey, now referred to *Phaeosporae* and *Fucales*; used by some authors as synonymous with *Fucales*.

Fuclides (*fu-koi'dez*), *n.* [*NL.*, *< fucus + Gr. -ides*, form.] A generic name given by Brongniart, and vaguely and indefinitely applied to fossil marine plants of different characters, but which were supposed to resemble seaweeds belonging to the *Fucales*. Many of the plants originally described under the name *Fuclides* have received other generic names, as their characters have been more or less satisfactorily made out. See *Palaophycus* and *Tamurus*.

fuclous (*fu'kus*), *a.* Same as *fuclid*.

fucus (*fu'kus*), *n.* [*L.*, rock-lichen, orchil, used as a red dye for woolen goods, hence red or purple in color, rouge, pretense, disguise, *< Gr. φαις*, seaweed, sea-wrack, tangle, rouge.] 1. A paint; a dye; especially, a paint for the face; rouge; hence, a disguise; a pretense; a sham.

Amo. Can you help my complexion, here?
Per. O yes, sir, I have an excellent mineral fucus for the purpose. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Here is the burned powder of a hog's jaw bone, to be laid with the oil of white poppy, an excellent fucus to kill morpew. Baker and Webster, Westward Ho, l. 1.

She must have no fucus but blushings.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 716.

No fucus, nor vain supplement of art,
Shall falsify the language of my heart.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 82.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Fucales*, characterized by dichotomously branching fronds in which there is no distinction of stem and leaves, and which are provided with a midrib and often with air-bladders. The plants are either hermaphrodite or dioecious. The conceptacles containing the fruit are in a terminal part of the frond. Formerly all marine algae were included in this genus, but it is now limited as above. The species of *Fucus* are known as rockweeds,

and form the principal vegetation of the rocks exposed at low tide in northern regions.

3. *Pl. fucl* (*fu'-si*). Any fucaecous seaweed.

fucus (*fu'kus*), *v. t.* [*< fucus*, *n.*] To paint; dye.

The albyl... uttering sentences altogether thoughtful and serious, neither fucus'd nor perturbed.
Matur's Morals (trans.) (La-tham.)

fucosol (*fu'kus-ol*), *n.* [*< L. fucus*, seaweed, + *-ol*.] An oil, similar to the furfural of bran, produced from seaweeds.

fucl (*fucl*), *n.* [*Sc.*; prob. of Scand. origin.] The

scut or tail of the hare, cony, etc.
Ye maulkins, cock your fucl fu' braw,
Withouten dread.
Your mortal fae is now awa'
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

fucl² (*fucl*), *n.* [*Appar. < fucl¹, n.*] Woolen waste; the refuse of new wool taken out in the scribbling process, which is mixed with mungo for use. See *mungo*, shoddy.

fudder (*fud'er*), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fother*.
fuddle (*fud'l*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fuddled*, ppr. *fuddling*. [*Origin obscure; hardly another form of fuzzle, q. v.*] 1. *trans.* To make foolish or stupid with drink; make intoxicated.

And also comes Mr. Hollier a little fuddled, and so did talk nothing but Latin, and laugh, that it was very good sport to see a sober man in such a humour, though he was not drunk to scandal.
Pepys, Diary, III. 414.
They were half fuddled, but not I; for I mixed water with my wine.
Scott, Journal to Stella, vii.

II. *intrans.* To drink to excess.
Every thing fuddles; then that I,
Is't any reason should be dry?
Poems by Various Writers, 1711.

fuddle (*fud'l*), *n.* [*< fuddle, v.*] Strong drink.

And no, said I, we sup'd our fuddle,
As women in the straw do cuddle,
Till every man had drown'd his noddle.
Hudobas Redivivus, 1705.

Don't go away; they have had their dose of fuddle (Jam perpetrant).
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 125.

fuddle-cap (*fud'l-kap*), *n.* A hard drinker. [*Eng.*]

Having overnight carry'd my Indian friend to the Tavern, . . . I introduced his pagan worship into a Christian society of true protestant fuddle caps.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 93.

fuddler (*fud'ler*), *n.* A drunkard.

fudge (*fuj*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fudged*, ppr. *fudging*. [*A dial. word, of obscure origin.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To poke with a stick. Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

— 2. To foist.
Now let in see your supposes . . . That last suppos is fudged in — why, would you cram these upon me for a couple?
Foote, The Bankrupt, li. 2.

3. To make or fix awkwardly or clumsily; arrange confusedly; botch; bungle.

Fudged up into such a smirky liveliness
Fairfax, Bulk and Salvage of the World,
[1861] (Halliwell.)

A stout, resolute matron, in heavy boots, a sensible stuff gown, with a lot of cotton lace fudged about her neck.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 207.

To fudge a day's work (*naut.*) to compute a ship's change of position from one noon to the next by dead-reckoning, determining by means of tables the nothing something easting, and westing made by the different courses and distances sailed, and applying the result to the latitude and longitude of the previous noon.

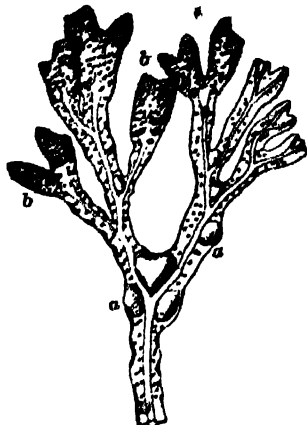
By the time they had arrived at Malta, Ja. k could fudge a day's work.
Murray.

II. *intrans.* To work clumsily; labor in a clumsy fashion.

fudge (*fuj*), *n.* [*< fudge, v.*] Nonsense; stuff; rubbish: most commonly used as a contemptuous interjection.

I should have mentioned the very unpolite behaviour of Mr. Barchell who during this discourse ate with his face turned to the fire, and at the conclusion of every sentence would cry out fudge, an expression which disabused us all.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xj.

Quoth Raymond, "Enough!
Nonsense! — humbug! — fudge! — stuff!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 255.
Three fifths of him genius and two fifths sheer fudge.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.



Fructifying Tip of a Branch of Rockweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*). a, a, air bladders; b, b, conceptacles. From Farlow's "Marine Algae."

fudge (*fuj*), *a.* [*E. dial.*: see *fudge, n.*] Fabulous. Halliwell.

fudge-wheel (*fuj'hwél*), *n.* A tool used in ornamenting the edges of the soles of shoes.

Fuegian (*fu-8'ji-an*), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sp. fuego*, fire, = *Pg. fogo* = *It. fuoco* = *F. feu*, *< L. focus*, fireplace: see *focus*, *fuel*.] 1. *a.* Belonging to Fuegia, or Tierra del Fuego ("Land of Fire," so named from the numerous fires seen there on its discovery by Magellan in 1520), a group of islands off the southern extremity of South America, including Cape Horn, inhabited by a low race of savages.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Fuegia, or Tierra del Fuego.

fuel (*fu'el*), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also fewel, fwell; < ME. fuel, fuelle, fwell, also fowayle, < OF. fouailles (cf. deriv. fouailler, a wood-yard, and the ML. reflex fouilla, fuel, also OF. fâilles, brushwood), < ML. focale, the right of cutting fuel, also fuel, focalium, pl. focalia, brushwood for fuel, < L. focus, fireplace, ML. focus, F. feu, etc., fire: see focus. Cf. foyer, feuage, etc.*] 1. Any matter which serves by combustion for the production of fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, oil, etc.

The grime for fuelle that schalle brenne
In hulle, chanubur, to kechyn.
Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

The signification now attached to the word coal is different from that which formerly obtained when wood was the only fuel in general use. Encyc. Brit., VI. 45.

2. Figuratively, anything that serves to feed or increase something conceived as analogous to flame, as passion or emotional excitement.

All great men have their factors with him to procure new titles of honor, the only fuel of his greatness.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 525.

He's gone, and who knows how he may report
Thy words, by adding fuel to the flame?
Milton, S. A., l. 1351.

Pressed fuel, an artificial fuel prepared from coal-dust, waste coal, etc., incorporated with other ingredients, as tar, and compressed in molds into blocks of a size and shape convenient for use.

fuel (*fu'el*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fuelled*, *fuelled*, ppr. *fueling*, *fueling*. [*< fuel, n.*] To feed or furnish with fuel or combustible matter. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Never (alas) that dreadful Name,
Which fuels the infernal flame.
Cowley, The Mistress, Despair.

But first the fuel d chimney blazes wide;
The tankards foam, and the strong table groans
Beneath the smoking sirloin, stretch'd immense
From side to side
Thomson, Autumn, l. 502.

I would not put a trunk of wood on the fire in the kitchen, but let Annie scold me well . . . and with her own plump hands lift up a little log and fuel it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xvi.

fuel-economizer (*fu'el-é-kon'ô-mi-zér*), *n.* In an engine, an apparatus for saving fuel by using the waste heat of a furnace-flue to heat the feed-water. It commonly consists of a series of pipes placed in the chimney-flue.

fuelert, **fuellert** (*fu'el-ér*), *n.* [*Formerly also fueler; < fuel + -er*.] One who or that which supplies fuel.

Men of France, changeable chameleons, . . .
Love's fuelers, and the rightest company
Of players which upon the world's stage be.
Donne, On his Mistress.

Vain fuellers: they think (who doth not know it)
Their light is above 't because their walk's below it.
Wilson, Life of James I. (Nares.)

fuel-feeder (*fu'el-fé-dér*), *n.* A contrivance for supplying a furnace with fuel in graduated quantities.

fuel-gas (*fu'el-gas*), *n.* Gas made or intended for use as fuel, as distinguished from illuminating gas.

In case the wells should fail, of which there is no present prospect, it is already settled that some form of fuel-gas will be manufactured to take its place.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 311.

fuelled, **fuellert**, etc. See *fuel*, *v.*, etc.

fuero (*fuwa'ró*), *n.* [*Sp.*, *< L. forum*: see *forum*.] In Spain and Spanish countries, a code of law; a charter of privileges; a custom having the force of law; a declaration by a magistrate; also, the seat or jurisdiction of a tribunal. Historically, the word *fuero* is chiefly used to signify the separate judicial and municipal systems of the originally independent divisions of Spain: those of Castile, etc., were early superseded; those of Aragon were suppressed with military force by Philip II. in 1502. The Basque provinces and Navarre maintained their fueros, democratic in character, from the earliest times till the nineteenth century, in the first half of which they were twice suppressed and restored; but in 1876 they were finally replaced by the new liberal constitution and general laws of the kingdom. — **Fuero Juzgo**, a Spanish code of law, translated from the Visigothic *Forum Judicium*, said to be the most ancient in Europe.

fuf (fuf), v. [imitative; cf. *puff*.] **I. Intrans.**
To puff. [Scotch.]

When strangers landed, woe was thrang.
Fufin and pefing he was gang.

Ramsey, *Pattie Birnie*.

II. trans. To puff; whiff. [Scotch.]

She fuf't her pipe w' aic a lunt. Burns, *Halloween*.

fuff (fuf), n. [*fuff*, v.] 1. A puff; a whiff.

[Scotch.]—2. The spitting of a cat. [Scotch.]

There cam' a clap o' wund, like a cat's fuff.

R. L. Stevenson, *Thrawn Janet*.

3. A burst of passion; a fume. [Rare.]

What a miserable fuff thou gettest into, poor old ex-

parated politician. Carlyle, in *Froude*, II.

fuffit (fuf'it), n. [cf. *fuff*, v.] A local

name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula cau-*

fuffie (fuf'ie), v. t.; pret. and pp. *fuffed*, ppr.

fuffing. Same as *curfuffle*.

fuffy (fuf'i), a. [*fuff* + *-y*.] Light; fluffy.

She was equipped with a warm hood, marten-skin tip-

pet, and a pair of snow-shoes. She mounted the high

fuffy plain and went on with a soft, yielding, yet light step,

almost as noiseless as if she were walking the clouds.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 17.

fuge (fū'gū), n. [It., < L. *fuga*, a flight.] In

music, same as *fugue*.

fugacious (fū-gā'shūs), a. [*fugare* (fuga-)

ci-, fleeing, swift, fleeing, < *fugere*, flee; see

fugitive.] 1. Fleeing, or disposed to flee; fleet-

ing; transitory.

Much of its passionate is so hid, so fugacious, and of

so uncertain purchase. Jer. Taylor.

The volatile salt being loosened or disentangled from

the rest, and being of a very fugacious nature, flies easily

away. Boyle, *Works*, IV. 300.

Lifting the ceremonious three-cornered hat, and offer-

ing the fugacious hospitalities of the snuff-box.

Lowell, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 81.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, falling or fall-

ing early; speedily shed or cast; fugitive, as

an external organ or a natural covering.

fugaciousness (fū-gā'shūs-nēs), n. Fugacity.

Well therefore did the experienced Columella put his

guard in the mind of the *fugaciousness* of the seasons,

disposition to flee or escape; volatility; transi-

toriness.

It is very likely that the heat produced by a medicine

which by reason of its *fugacity* would stay but a very

short time in the body will not be so lasting as that of

ordinary sudorifics. Boyle, *Works*, II. 237.

Parties keep the old names, but exhibit a surprising *fuga-*

city in creeping out of one snake-skin into another of

equal ignominy and lubricity. Emerson, *Future of the Republic*.

fuga contrarii (fū-gā kon-trā'ri-i). [NL.: L. *fuga*,

flight, avoidance; *contrarius*, gen. of *contra-*

rius, neut. of *contrarius*, contrary.] A gen-

eral tendency of things to repel qualities the op-

posite of their own, and to behave in a manner

conformable to habit. Some physicists of the

seventeenth century held an ill-defined theory

to this effect.

To ascribe a *fuga contrarii* to hot and cold spirits is,

in my apprehension, to turn inanimate bodies into intel-

ligent and designing beings. Boyle, *The Heat of Cellars in Winter*.

fugacy (fū-gā-si), n. [*fugare* (L. *fuga*) + *-acy*.]

In music, of or pertaining to a fugue, or com-

posed in the style of a fugue.

The resource of polyphonic or *fugal* writing comes in.

Library Mag., III. No. 23.

fugara (fū-gā-rā), n. [It.] In organ-building,

a stop having metal pipes of small scale, giving

inclusive, string-like tones, usually an octave

above the keys struck.

fugati, n. Plural of *fugato*.

fugation, n. [*fugare* (L. *fuga*) + *-ation*.]

1. *fugare*, cause to flee, put to flight, drive or

chase, < *fugere*, flee; see *fugacious*. Cf. *fugacious*.]

A chase; privilege of hunting.

That they have their *fugations* and huntings like as

they had the time of King Harry the Second.

Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. 2.

fugato (fū-gā-tō), n.; pl. *fugati* (-tē). [It., < *fuga-*

to, pp. of *fugare*, < L. *fugare*, put to flight; see

fugation.] In music, a piece composed in fugue

style, but not according to strict rules.

fugendi, a. Same as *agent*.

Being among 'em,

Be mickel in their eye, frequent and *fugendi*.

B. Johnson, *Sad Shepherd*, II. 1.

fugh (fu), interj. [Another form of *phew*, *foh*,

faugh, *fie*: see these words.] An exclamation

expressing dislike, disgust, or abhorrence.

fughetto (fū-gēt'ō), n.; pl. *fughetti* (-tē). [It.,

dim. of *fuga*, a fugue; see *fugue*.] In music, a

short or miniature fugue.

fugie (fū'ji), n. [See, also written *fuge*; < F. as if

**fugé* = It. *fugato*, < L. *fugatus*, pp. of *fugare*, put

to flight; or, a short form of *fugitive*. Cf. *fuge-*

warrant.] A fugitive; a coward. Jamieson.

fugie-warrant (fū'ji-wor'ant), n. [See, < *fugie*

(perhaps in allusion to the phrase in *meditationes*

fugæ, 'in contemplation of flight,' in the war-

rant) + *warrant*.] In Scots law, a warrant

granted to apprehend a debtor against whom it

is sworn that he intends to flee in order to avoid

payment.

The sheriff sent for his clerk. I found it was for

drawing a warrant to apprehend you. I thought it had

been in a *fugie-warrant* for debt. Scott, *Antiquary*.

fugile (fū'jil), n. [Origin not ascertained. OF.

fugil, ML. *fugillus*, It. *fucile*, means a steel to

strike a light with: see *fusil*, *fucel*.] In med.:

(a) The curamen. (b) A nebulous suspension

in the urine. (c) An abscess; specifically, an

abscess near the ear.

fugitation (fū'ji-tā'shon), n. [*fugatus*,

pp. of *fugare*, freq. of *fugere*, flee; see *fugitive*.]

In Scots law, the act of a criminal absconding

from justice.

fugitive (fū'ji-tiv), a. and n. [*fugere*, flee; see

fugitive.] 1. Fleeing, or disposed to flee; fleet-

ing; transitory.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, falling or fall-

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to, pp. of *fugare*, < L. *fugare*, put to flight; see

Forgive me in thine own particular.
But let the world rank me in register
A master-leaver, and a fugitive.

Shak., *A. and C.*, IV. 2.

Some French men . . . were then fugitives in Flanders.

Carlyle, *Crutches*, I. 20.

2. Anything hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy fugitive called wit. Bret Harte.

Fugitive from justice, a person who, having committed

a crime, withdraws himself from the jurisdiction in which

it was committed, without waiting to abide the legal con-

sequences of the offense.

fugitively (fū'ji-tiv-ly), adv. In a fugitive man-

ner.

fugitiveness (fū'ji-tiv-nēs), n. The state or

quality of being fugitive; disposition to run

away or escape; volatility; fugacity.

Most of these volatile salts having so great a resem-

blance in smell, in taste and *fugitiveness*, differ but little,

if at all, in their medicinal properties. Boule, *Works*, I. 234.

The fickleness and *fugitiveness* of servants justly addeth

a valuation to their constancy who are standard in a

family. Fuller, *General Worthies*, xi.

fugitivism (fū'ji-tiv-izm), n. [*fugitive* +

-ism.] The state or condition of a fugitive.

There were those who chose *fugitivism* as a permanent

mode of life. D. G. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 231.

fugle (fū'gl), v. t.; pret. and pp. *fugled*, ppr.

fugling. [*fugleman*.] To act like or have

the motions of a fugleman. Davies, [Rare.]

He has scaffolding set up, has posts driven in, wooden

arms with elbow joints are jerking and *fugling* in the air,

in the most rapid, mysterious manner. Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. v. 7.

fugleman (fū'gl-man), n.; pl. *fuglemen* (-men).

[Also written *fugelman* (but perhaps only in

explanations of the common form); < (f. *fugel-*

mann, a file-leader, < *fugel*, a wing, file (< *fiegen*,

fly, *fug*, flight; cf. *few*), + *mann* = E. *man*.]

1. A soldier specially expert and well drilled,

who takes his place in front of a military com-

pany as an example or model to the others in

their exercises; a file-leader. Hence—2. One

who takes the initiative in any movement, and

sets an example for others to follow; particu-

larly, one who acts as the mouthpiece or in the

interest of another or others; a ringleader.

"One cheer more," screamed the little *fugleman* in the

balcony, and out shouted the mob again. Dickens, *Pickwick Papers*.

The glasses and mugs are filled, and then the *fugleman*

strikes up the old sea song. T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 2.

fugue (fūg), n. [F., < It. *fuga*, also *fugga*, a

flight, a fugue, < L. *fuga*, a flight, < *fugere*, flee;

see *fugitive*.] In music, a polyphonic composi-

tion based upon one, two, or even more themes,

which are enunciated by the several voices or

parts in turn, subjected to various kinds of con-

trapuntal treatment, and gradually built up into

a complex form having somewhat distinct di-

visions or stages of development and a marked

climax at the end. The most general divisions of a

fugue are the exposition, the development, and the con-

clusion. A *strict fugue* is one in which each division is

developed symmetrically and in a purely contrapuntal

manner, while a *free fugue* is one that is irregular or

incomplete in plan or detail. (a) In the *exposition*, the

usually presented by all the voices in turn, as in the exaltation, but frequently so rapidly that the entries overlap. Such an overlapping section is called the *stretto*. In connection with this, and usually as the final section, a pedal point is often introduced. The fugue is the consummate form of the polyphonic style of composition, requiring for its successful production a mastery of all the devices of counterpoint, as well as a very high grade of inventive and constructive genius. The greatest writers of fugues are J. S. Bach (1685-1750) and G. F. Handel (1685-1759).

His vibrant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Flod and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
Milton, P. L., xl. 503.

fuged (fū'jēd), *v.* In music, constructed wholly or in part in the style of a fugue.

fuguing (fū'ging), *v.* [*< fugue + -ing*.] Same as *fuged*.

fugulist (fū'glst), *n.* [*< fugue + -ist*.] A composer or performer of fugues.

fuke (fūk), *n.* [*< L. fucus: see fucus*.] Same as *fucus*, 1.

They make fukes to paint and embellish the eye-brow.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xlii. 4.

-ful. (1) [*< ME. -ful, -full, < AS. -ful, -full (= OS. -ful = OHG. -fol, -foll, MHG. -vol, -voll, G. -voll = Icel. -fullr = Sw. -full = Dan. -fuld)*, a common suffix, formative of adjectives, being the adj. *ful, full*, *E. full*, attached to nouns, as *AS. synful, synfull, ME. synful, synfull, sinful, E. sinful, etc.* (2) [*< ME. -ful, -full, < AS. -full (= Dan. -rol = G. -roll = Icel. -fullr = Sw. -full = Dan. -fuld)*, a suffix (rare in AS. and ME.) formative of nouns, being the adj. *ful, full*, *E. full*, conjoined with the preceding (orig. separate) noun, as *AS. handful* (not found in nom.), *ME. handful, hounful, E. handful (= D. handrol = G. handroll = Icel. handfullr = Dan. handfuld)*; see *full*, 1. A suffix attached to nouns to form adjectives denoting 'full of . . .', 'having . . .', as *artful, awful, graceful, harmful, hopeful, powerful, sinful, etc.* It is also sometimes attached to verbs, as *in bashful, beautiful, etc.*, but in some such cases, as *rueful, forgetful, etc.*, and in some other irregular instances, as *grateful*, a special explanation is to be sought in the history of the word.

2. A quasi-suffix attached to nouns denoting a containing thing, to form nouns expressing the amount or volume contained, as *handful, armful, cupful, glassful, spoonful, bucketful, tubful, etc.*, meaning 'as much as the hand, arm, spoon, etc., can contain or hold.' In these compounds the second element has usually a fuller pronunciation than in the derivatives explained above.

fulcible (ful'si-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if *fulcibilis, < fulcire, prop up, support*.] Capable of being propped or supported. *Cockeram*.

fulciment (ful'si-ment), *n.* [= OE. *fulciment*, *< L. fulcimentum, a prop, stay, support, < L. fulcrum, prop up. Cf. fulcrum*.] A fulcrum or prop. *Sir T. Browne*.

fulcra, *n.* Latin plural of *fulcrum*.

fulcraceous (ful-kra'shi-us), *a.* [*< fulcrum + -aceous*.] In bot., of or pertaining to the fulcrums of plants. See *fulcrum*.

fulcrant (ful'krant), *a.* [*< NL. *fulcrant(-s), ppr. of *fulcrare, support: see fulcrare*.] In entom., a term applied by Kirby to the trochanter or second joint of an insect's leg when it does not completely separate the coxa and femur.

fulcrate (ful'krāt), *a.* [*< NL. *fulcratus, ppr. of *fulcrare, support, < L. fulcrum, a prop, fulcrum: see fulcrum*.] In zool. and bot., supported, subtended by, or provided with fulcrums.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.*; pl. *fulcrums, fulera, (-krumz, -krā)*. [*< L. fulcrum, the post or foot of a couch, a bed-post, lit. a prop or support, < fulcire, prop up, support, stay*.] 1. A prop or support. [*Rare*.]

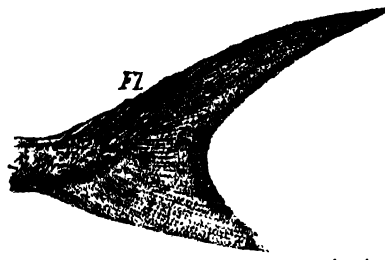
The same spine was . . . to afford a fulcrum, stay, or basis for, more properly speaking, a series of these, for the insertion of the muscles which are spread over the trunk of the body.
Paley, Nat. Theol., vii.

2. In mech., the point of rest about which a lever turns in lifting a body; also, a prop or support for a lever at this point. See *lever*.

The power and tippled by its distance from the fulcrum is equal to the product of the load and its distance from the fulcrum.
K. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 124.

3. In bot., an accessory organ, such as a bract, stipule, spine, etc., or one of the aerial roots of

climbing plants, as of ivy.—4. In mycology, one of the radiating appendages of the perithecia of *Erysiphe*.—5. In entom., the inferior horny surface of the ligula, found in many *Hymenoptera*, etc. Also called the *os hyoideum*.—6. In ichth., a special scale or spine on the fore edge



Heterocercal Caudal Fin of a Sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostris*), showing the series of fulcra, FL, along the dorsal border.

of the anterior fin-rays of the dorsal or caudal fins of certain ganoid fishes, as *Lepidosteus, Acipenser*, and many fossil genera.

The spine-like spines known as *fulcra*, which are arranged in a single or double row on the upper edge and the first ray of the fins, . . . are peculiar to ganoids.
Claus, Zoology (trans.), II. 164.

Fulcrum forceps. See *forceps*.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *v. t.* [*< fulcrum, n.*] To furnish with a fulcrum; establish as a fulcrum.

A lever . . . fulcrumed on the axis which secures the cap action.
The Engineer, LXV. 332.

It is partially remedied by increasing the distance of the fulcrumed point from the two others sufficient to allow of a larger radius. *Jour. Franklin Inst.* CXXVI. 306.

fulful, fulfall (ful'fāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fulfilled, ppr. fulfilling*. [*< ME. fulfulen, fulfyllen, fulfullen, fulfellen, < AS. fullfyllan (only once, in a gloss), < full, full, < fyltan, fill: see full and fill*.] 1. To fill full; fill to the utmost capacity, as a vessel, a room, etc. [*Obsolete or archaic*.]

He fulfilled an holwg vessel with dew.
Wyclif, Judges vi. 28 (Oxf.).

At that huge halle was hantill fulfilled . . .
With baronies and kolytes
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4319.

Is not the brain's rich hive
Fulfilled with honey, which thou dost derive
From the arts' spirits and their quinquessence?
Donne, To B. B.

Oh, hark, I hear it now, that tender strain,
Fulfilled with all of sorrow save its pain.
R. W. Glaser, Music and Words.

2. To make full or complete; fill the measure of; bring out or manifest fully. [*Rare*.]

Fulfil ye my joy, that ye be likened
Phil. II. 2.
If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream,
I would but ask you to fulfil yourself.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

3. To fill the requirements or purport of; carry out or into effect; bring to consummation; satisfy by performance; as, to fulfil a prayer or petition; to fulfil one's promises or the terms of a contract; the prophecy was fulfilled.

But that the Scripture be fulfilled, he that with my bread
achal raise his heels against me. *Wyclif, John viii. 18* (Oxf.).
Among whom also we all had our conversation in times
past, . . . fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the
mind.
Eph. II. 3.

Soon see your wish fulfilled in either child.
Coeper, Tirocinium, I. 344.

4. To carry on or out fully or completely; perform; execute; as, to fulfil the requirements of citizenship.

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford, late deceased,
But see his exequies fulfilled in Rouen.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 2.

Let us carry on our preparation for heaven, not by abstracting ourselves from the concerns of this world, but by fulfilling the duties and offices of every station in life.
H. Blair, Works, I. iv.

5. To fill out; carry on to the end; continue to the close; finish the course of; as, to fulfil an apprenticeship, a term of office, or (archaically) a period of time.

But for to fulfille here Pilgrimages more easily and
more sykerly, men gon first the longer weye.
Manderlille, Travels, p. 28.

The furth day his fulfilled
This werke well lykys me.
York Plays, p. 12.

Give me my wife for my days are fulfilled
Gen. xxi. 24.

Jerubabab and Saul returned from Jerusalem when they
had fulfilled their ministry.
Acts vii. 22.

fulfiller (ful'fīl'ēr), *n.* One who fulfils or accomplishes.

The Spirit dictates all such petitions, and God himself is first the author, and then the fulfiller of them.

South, Works, II. 111.

The stern legionaries [of Rome] . . . were, though they knew it not, fulfillers of Hebrew prophecy.
J. C. Shairp, Culture and Religion, p. 42.

fulfilling (fūl'fīl'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fulfil, v.*] Fulfilment; completion.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.
Rom. xiii. 10.

Nature . . . was almost won
To think her part was done,
And that her reign had here its last fulfilling.
Milton, Nativity, st. 10.

fulfilment (fūl'fīl'mēt), *n.* [*< fulfil + -ment*.] A filling or carrying out; performance; accomplishment; completion; as, the fulfilment of prophecy; the fulfilment of one's expectations or duties.

With what entire confidence ought we to wait for the fulfilment of all his other promises in their due time!
H. Blair, Works, I. v.

fulness, *n.* [Irreg. *< fulfil + -ness*.] That which fills all things.

That we, which are a little earth, should rather move towards God than that he, which is fulness and can come no whither, should move towards us.
Donne, Letters, iv.

fulgency (ful'jen-si), *n.* [*< fulgēre (t) + -cy*.] The quality of being fulgent; brightness; splendor; glitter. [Poetical.]

fulgent (ful'jent), *a.* [= Sp. *fulgente*, *< L. fulgens*, ppr. of *fulgere*, flash, lighten, gleam, glitter (cf. *fulgor*, lightning: see *fulgor*, *fouder*); allied to *flagrare*, burn, *flamma* (for *flagma*), flame, *Gr. φηγναι*, burn, shine, *Skt. √ bhṛāj*, shine, *AS. blāc*, shining, pale, *E. bleak*, etc.: see *flame*, *flagrant*, *bleak*, *phlox*, *phlegm*, etc.] 1. Shining; very bright; dazzling. [Poetical.]

At last, as from a cloud, his fulgent head
And shape star-bright appeared, or brighter.
Milton, P. L., I. 449.

But other Thracians, who their former name
Retained in Asia, fulgent motions wore.
Glover, Leonidas, iv.

2. In her., having rays, as a star or sun.
fulgently (ful'jent-li), *adv.* In a fulgent manner; dazzlingly.

fulgid (ful'jid), *a.* [= Sp. *fulgido* = Pg. *fulgido*, *< L. fulgidus*, flashing, glittering, shining, *< fulgere*, flash, etc.: see *fulgent*.] 1. Flashing; glittering; shining; gleaming; dazzling; as, 'fulgid weapons,' Pope. Specifically—2. In entom.: (a) Of a bright, fiery red. (b) Of a reddish-brown diaphanous color with red reflections, as displayed on the wings of certain *Hymenoptera*.

fulgidity (ful'jid'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *fulgidità*; as *fulgid + -ity*.] The state or quality of being fulgid; splendor.

fulgor (ful'gor), *n.* [= OE. *fulgor*, *fulgour*, *fulgweor* = Sp. *fulgor* = It. *fulgore*, *< L. fulgor*, lightning, a flash of lightning, a flash, *< fulgere*, flash: see *fulgent*. Cf. *fouder*.] Splendor; dazzling brightness.

By the bright honour of a Milanese, and the resplendent fulgor of this stele.

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 4.

If thou canst not endure the sunbeams, how canst thou endure that fulgor and brightness of him that made the sun?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 566.

Fulgura (ful'gō-rā), *n.* [NL., *< L. Fulgura*, a goddess of lightning, *< fulgor*, lightning: see *fulgor*.] A genus of homopterous insects, giving name to the family *Fulguridae*; the lantern-flies. They are remarkable for the prolongation of the forehead into an empty vesicular expansion, and are so named because it has been asserted that the lantern-fly proper (*F. lanternaria*), a native of Guiana, emits a strong light from this inflated projection. The evidence of this luminosity, however, is more than doubtful. A Chinese species has, on equally equivocal testimony, been called *F. candalaria*. See *lantern-fly*.

Fulgurida (ful'gor'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Fulgura + -ida*.] The lantern-flies proper; the *Fulgurida* in a restricted sense, or a subfamily of *Fulgurida* in a broad sense.

Fulguridæ (ful'gor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Fulgura + -idæ*.] A family of hemipterous insects, variously constructed, sometimes including most of the homopterous forms of the order, sometimes greatly restricted to forms related to the lantern-flies, and then equivalent to the subfamily *Fulgurida* or *Fulgurinae*. See the extract, in which the family is characterized in a large sense.

The family *Fulguridæ* is distinguished by the presence of the great lantern-flies, and includes also a host of other species of very diverse forms and of many varieties of structure. It contains forms which might have been mistaken for butterflies and moths, and others which closely



F, fulcrum; L, lever.

Fulgorida . . . genera of Neuroptera. . . They may be recognized by the compressed, vertical, often carinated face, and by the trisect-shaped antennae being set into a button-shaped base on the sides of the cheeks beneath the round eyes, and below which later a small ocellus appears. The wing-covers are generally opaque, and narrower than the wings. . . The family is now divided into thirteen sub-families. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, 11, 229.

Fulgorinae (ful-gō-rī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Fulgura* + -inae.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects, the lantern-flies: same as *Fulgorida*.

Fulgur (ful-gēr), n. [NL., < *L. fulgur*, flashing, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*.] A genus of buccinids, the typical species of which (*F. carica*) has reddish or brownish streaks suggesting lightning. It is typical of the subfamily *Fulgorinae*.

fulgurant (ful-gū-rant), a. [*L. fulgurans* (t)-s, ppr. of *fulgurare*, lighten: see *fulgurate*.] Flashing, as lightning.

Though pithy blasts from Hell upborn
Stop the outgoings of the morn,
And Nature play her fiery games,
In this fore'd night, with fulgurant flames.
Dr. H. More, Resolution.

That erect form, flashing brow, fulgurant eye.
Browning, Ring and Book, l. 314.

fulgurata (ful-gū-rā-tā), n. [*L. fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare*, flash: see *fulgurate*.] A tube used in observing the spectrum of a substance liberated from a solution by electric discharge.

fulgurate (ful-gū-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *fulgurated*, ppr. *fulgurating*. [*L. fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare* (> *lt. fulgurare*, *fulgurare* = *Sp. Pg. fulgurar*, lighten, flash, < *fulgur*, flashing, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*.) To flash as lightning: as, *fulgurating* clouds.

If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopped, it sometimes would *fulgurate*, or throw out little flashes of light, and sometimes fill the whole vial with waves of flames.
Philosophical Transactions, No. 184.

fulguration (ful-gū-rā-shon), n. [*L. fulguratio* (n-), lightning, < *fulgurare*, lighten: see *fulgurate*.] 1. The act of lightening, or flashing with light.

The shine gave such a lightning from one to another, so as you should be forced to turn them (the eyes) elsewhere, or not too steadfastly to behold their *fulguration*.
Bacon, Hist. Septuagint (1623), p. 37.

2. In *assaying*, the sudden brightening of a melted globule of gold or silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves its surface.

Fulgorinae (ful-gū-rī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Fulgura* + -inae.] A subfamily of buccinoid gastropoda, typified by the genus *Fulgor*. The species are mostly of large size, and are characteristic of the eastern and southern coasts of the United States. They have a pear-shaped shell with a long anterior canal and a single fold around the base of the columella. The most common species are *Fulgor carica* and *Sycolypus canaliculatus*.

fulgurite (ful-gū-rīt), n. [*L. fulgur*, lightning, + -ite².] A tube formed, usually in loose sand, but sometimes in the solid rock, by lightning; a lightning-tube. Fulgurites are the result of the passage of the electric current through the soil, sand, or rock, producing more or less complete fusion in the vicinity of the path traversed. They usually descend vertically, but sometimes obliquely, and they occasionally branch toward the bottom. They are rarely more than one or two inches in diameter. The effect of lightning is sometimes seen, and occasionally on a large scale, where no proper fulgurites have been formed, but rather a sort of honeycombed condition of the rock, resembling that produced in wood by the boring of the teredo as observed on Little Ararat, and described by Abich. For the rock (andesite) thus vitrified and altered this geologist proposes the name *fulgurite andante*.

fulgurous (ful-gū-rus), a. [*L. fulgur*, lightning, + -ous.] Lightning-like; appearing or acting like lightning.

A fulgurous impetuosity almost beyond human.
Carlyle, Misc., III, 194.

fulgury (ful-gū-rī), n. [*L. fulgur*, lightning, + -y³.] Lightning. *Cockram*.

fulham, n. See *fulam*.

Fuligina (fū-lī-kā), n. [*L.*, also *fulix* (*fulie*-), a coot.] The typical genus of coots of the subfamily *Fulicinae* and family *Rallidae*. The body is depressed and shaped like a duck's, with thick underplumage; the feet are lobate; the toes are furnished with large flaps; the bill is stout, with the culmen running up on the forehead as a frontal shield; the head is not caruncled; the tail is short, cocked up, and is 12-feathered; the wings are short and rounded; the tibiae are bare below; and the plumage is scaly. There are about 10 species, of most parts of the world. The common European coot is *Fuligula atra*; that of the United States is *F. americana*. (See *coot*.) The common American or cinereous coot, *F. americana*, is also called *marsh hen*, *marsh hen*, *moor hen*, *pond hen*, *platterer*, *stutterer*, *quillow*, *pellet*, *one-eyed*, *crumbly*, *crum-duck*, *whitell*, *henbill*, *blue-pole*, *lumpy-billed coot*, *wood-coot*, *shugler*, etc.

Fulicaria (fū-lī-kā-rī-s), n. pl. [NL., < *Fulica* + -ariae.] In Nitzsch's classification of birds (1829), a superfamily group comprising the coots and their allies.

fulicarian (fū-lī-kā-rī-an), a. Coot-like; of or pertaining to the *Fulicinae* or *Fulicariae*.

Fulicinae (fū-lī-sī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Fulica* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Rallidae*, embracing the completely natatorial forms of the family, or those which have the body depressed and the feet pinnated; the coots. The characters are nearly the same as those of the genus *Fulica*. The *Fulicinae* are most nearly related to the *Gallinulines* or water hens, gallinules or sultans. See *coot* under *coot*.

fulicine (fū-lī-sīn), a. Of or pertaining to the *Fulicinae*.

fuliginose (fū-lī-jī-nōs), a. Same as *fuliginous*. [Rare.]

fuliginosity (fū-lī-jī-nōs-i-tē), n. [= *F. fuliginositas* = *Pg. fuliginositate*; as *fuliginose* + -ity.] The condition or quality of being fuliginous; sootiness; matter deposited by smoke; smoldering stuff.

In the old Marquis there dwells withal a crabbedness,
atill cross-grained humour, a latent fury and fuliginosity
very perverting.
Carlyle, Misc., IV, 70.

fuliginous (fū-lī-jī-nus), a. [Also *fuliginose*; = *F. fuliginosus* = *Sp. Pg. fuliginoso* = *It. fuliginoso*, < *L. fuliginosus*, full of soot, sooty, < *L. fuligo* (*fuligin*-), soot: see *fuligo*.] 1. Pertaining to or having the color of soot; sooty.

These few particulars I have but mentioned to animate improvements and ingenious attempts of detecting more cheap and useful processes for ways of charking coals, peat, and the like *fuliginous* materials.
Evelyn, Sylva, xxx.

Sometimes, when the hour of trial came, it was found that the colors had become strangely transmuted in the firing, and had faded into ashen pallor, or had darkened into the fuliginous hue of forest mould.
L. Hearn, Tale of the Porcelain God.

2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky.

London, by reason of the excessive coldness of the air, hindering the ascent of the smoke, was so filled with the fuliginous steams of the sea coals, that hardly could one see across the streets.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 24, 1694.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.* very dark, opaque brown; of the color of soot.

fuliginously (fū-lī-jī-nus-lī), adv. In a smoky or sooty manner; duskiely.

Her impulse nothing may restrain
To rear some breathless vap' of flowers,
Or shrubs fuliginously green.
Shelton, in Rural Elegance

fuligo (fū-lī-gō), n. [*L. fuligo* (> *lt. fuligine*, *fuligine* = *Pg. fuligine*), soot; perhaps allied to *fumus*, smoke.] 1. Soot.

Camphire, of a white substance by its fumes affordeth a deep black.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., VI, 12.

2. *cap.* [NL.] A genus of *Myxomycetes*, containing a single species, called *flower of tan*. It is allied to *Phycomyces*, but has an aethidium produced by the union of several plasmodia and composed of interwoven vein-like sporangia. The central stadium of the aethidium is filled with the capillitium and spores, the outer contains no spores, but has plentiful deposits of lime. The plant may attain a breadth of 12 inches and a thickness of 1 inch, or may remain quite small.

fuligokali (fū-lī-gō-kā-lī), n. [*L. fuligo* + *kali*, see *alkali*.] 2. A preparation containing carbonate of potash and soot, used in cutaneous diseases. *Dunlopian*.

Fuligula (fū-lī-gū-lā), n. [NL., appar. for *Fulicula*, dim. of *L. fulica*, a coot: see *Fulica*.] The typical genus of sea-ducks of the subfamily *Fuligininae*. The name was originally based by Stephens (1824) upon the red-headed pochard, *F. fuligula*. It has been given to all the sea-ducks excepting the eiders, but is now usually restricted to such species as the pochards and scaups, or redheads and blackheads. The common pochard is *F. ferula*. The scaup is often called *F. marila*. Many generic names of sea-ducks, as *Fulcr*, *Aythya*, etc., are partial synonyms of *Fuligula*. See *coot* under *scaup*.

Fuligininae (fū-lī-gū-lī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Fuligula* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Anatidae*, having the hind toe lobate; the sea-ducks. The characters otherwise are much as in *Anatidae*, but the feet are usually larger in proportion, with relatively shorter tarsal longer toes, and broader web; they are also placed further back, impeding locomotion on land, but increasing swimming powers. The species are usually good divers, and they feed upon animal food to a greater extent than river-ducks. They are by no means exclusively marine or maritime. The pochards, scaups, canvasbacks, golden eyes, long-tailed and horn-quinn ducks, scoters, eiders, etc., all belong to this subfamily.

fuliginous (fū-lī-gū-lī-nus), a. Of or pertaining to the *Fuligininae*. *Cowen*.

fulimart, n. An original misprint, in the passage quoted, for *fulmart*, *fulmart*, the same as *fulmart*: erroneously cited since as an actual variant of *fulmart*.

With glia to betray the very vermin of the earth. As, namely, the stoat, the fulmart, the ferret, the polecat, etc.
T. Walton, Complete Angler, l. 1.

Fulix (fū-līks), n. [*L.*, a coot: see *Fulica*.] A genus of sea-ducks: a partial synonym of *Fuligula*. *C. J. Sundvall*, 1836.

fulker, n. [Cf. *focker*, *fogger*.] A pawnbroker. *Durrie*.

Ce. I lay thee my faith and honesty in pawn.
Im. A pretty pawn; the fulkers will not lend you a farthing upon it.
Gateshead, Supposes, II, 8.

full (fūl), a. [Early mod. E. also *fulle*; < ME. *ful*, *full*, *fulle*, also *fol*, < AS. *ful*, *full* (= OS. *ful*, *full* = OHG. *ful*, *fol* = D. *vol* = M. *ful*, *ful*, *ful* = OHG. *ful*, *fol*, *fol*, *fol*, *fol* = G. *voll* = Icel. *fullr* = Sw. *full* = Dan. *fuld* = Goth. *fulla* (R being an assimilation of orig. *ln*) = Lith. *pilnas* = Oulg. *plāns* = Ir. *lān* (with reg. apocope of *p*) = *L. plenus*, *full* = Zend *parva* = Skt. *pūrva*, *full*; with orig. pp. suffix -na (E. -nē (3)), from the root seen in *L. plere* (in comp.), *fill*, also in *plus* (*plur-*), more, etc., Gr. *πληρύνω*, I fill, *ful*, *πληρύνω*; cf. *πληρύνω*, *full*, Skt. *√par*, *par*, *fill*. From the *L.* root are (from *plenus*) ult. E. plenty, plenary, plenitude, plenish, replenish, etc., (from *plere*) complete, deplete, replete, etc., complement, implement, supplement, etc., empty, supply, accomplish, etc., (from *plus*) plural, surplus, etc. To the same ult. (Indo-Eur.) root are referred AS. *fele*, ME. *fele* = Gr. *πολύς*, many, much; see *fecund* and *poly-*. Hence (from *full*) the verb *fill*, v. v.] 1. Containing or provided with all that can be contained or received; admitting of or entitled to no more or no other, either as to contents or supply; filled; replete; as, *full* measure; a *full* stomach; a *full* list of names; a regiment marching with *full* ranks.

He shall take a census full of burning coals of fire, . . . and his hands full of sweet incense beaten small.
Lev. xvi. 12.

March. The table's full.
Len. Here is a place reserv'd, sir.
Shak., *Macbeth*, III, 4.

And now when his (Tyndale's) argument is all made up, ye shall find it as full of reason as an egg full of yolk.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 482.

Emulate the care of Heaven,
Whose measure, full, overflows on human race.
Pope, Moral Essays, III, 221.

2. Filled or carried to completion or entirety; not defective, partial, or insufficient; complete according to a standard; whole; entire; as, *full* compensation; *full* age (an age complete or sufficient for some purpose); a *full* ballot; the *full* stature of a grenadier; a *full* term of office or course of study.

Desirous to serve
His *full* friend. *Chaucer, Troilus*, l. 1059.

He was now come to full age to do all himself, which was indeed to be of full age to undo himself.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 142.

Divers jealousies, that had been between the magistrates and deputies, were now cleared with full satisfaction to all parties.
Wentworth, Hist., New England, l. 190.

Him whose life stands rounded and approved
In the full growth and stature of a man.
Whittier, Starr King.

The full control or command of the active organs implies the ability to bring them into activity when the actual circumstances of the moment deter from action.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 661.

I quickened my pace again, and before I knew it, was in a full run.
C. D. Warner, In the Wilderness, II.

3. Filled or rounded out; complete in volume; ample in extent; copious; comprehensive; as, a *full* body or voice; a *full* statement or argument; a *full* confession.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart.
Shak., *Ham. V.*, l. 4.

No luxury, blythe, and full of love.
As Heaven had lent her all his grace.
Shak., *Pericles*, I, Prolog.

However, to please her, I allowed Sophie to apparel her in one of her short, full multi-tracks.
Charlotte Yonge, Jane Eyre, xvii.

An underlip, you may call it a little too ripe, too full.
Tennyson, Maud, II.

It is not the longest lives that have been the most full. *Rabach* died when he was thirty-seven, while *Michael Angelo* lived to be ninety. *J. P. Clarke, Self Culture*, p. 87.

4. Filled by or engrossed with the quantity, number, volume, importance, contemplation, or the like of: as, a house full of people; life is full of perplexities; she is full of her own conceits; also, abounding in.

We are naturally presumptuous and vain; full of ourselves, and regardless of everything besides.
Sp. Alferbury, Hermans, l. 1.

In desiring a pleasure strongly the mind is, as we commonly say, "full of the idea."
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 879.

full-bottomed

whence also the A.S. *fullere*: see *fuller*¹. * The native E. word for 'full' is *walk*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To thicken or make compact in a mill, as cloth. See *fulling-mill*.

Cloth that cometh fro the weuyng is nougt comly to were
Tyl it is fulled vnder foto, or in fullyng-stokes.

II. intrans. To become compacted or felted:
as, a cloth which *fulls* well.

full³⁴, v. t. [ME. *fullen*, *follen*, *fulcen*, *folren*, *folwen*, < AS. *fulhan*, *fulwian*, baptize; origin obscure. See *full*².] To baptize.

In the name of the father Joseph him fulwede,
And calles him Naciens and his nome tornde.
Joseph of Arinnathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.
At that marche he turned

To Cryst and to Crystendome and crease to honoure,
And felled folke faste and the faith taughte.

fullage (fŭl'āj), *n.* [*< full² + -age; cf. OF. foullage, fullage.*] Money paid for the fulling

fullam; fulham; (fŭl'ain), n. [Also *fullom*:

said to be "named from Fulham, a suburb of London, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was the most notorious place for black magic."

both was the most notorious place for blacklegs in all England" (Imp. Diet.); *Fulham*, *AS. Fulanham*, *Fullanhom.*] 1. A false die. [Cant.]

Those made to throw the high numbers, from five to twelve, were called "high," and those to throw the low numbers, from ace to four, "low."

And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shak., M. W. of W., 1. 3.
Sic. Give me some holes of dice. What are these?

Nobody and *Somebody*, sig. G 2.

Fulham's of poetic fiction
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. l. 642.

But [Pellean] rose
With morning every day, and, moist or dry,
Kull-arn'd upon his charger all day long.

full-back (fŭl'bak), *n.* In foot-ball. See *back*¹.

full-bagged, *a.* Having full money-bags; rich.
No full bagged man would ever durst have entered.

full-binding (fŭl'bin'ding), *n.* 1. The process of hooping up and tightening a barrel of fish:

a term used by packers.—2. In *bookbinding*, a style of binding in which the whole of the exterior of the covers and back is formed of leather.

terior of the covers and back is formed of leather, parchment, or morocco: distinguished from *half-binding*, etc.

full-blood (ful' blud), *n.* An individual of pure blood; a pure-bred animal, etc.
The *full blood* {Cherokee} is always present in the na-

full-blooded (fŭl'blud'ed), *a.* 1. Having a full

supply of blood: *aa*, a *full-blooded* person;—2. Of pure blood or extraction; thoroughbred: *aa*, a *full-blooded* horse.

full-bloomed (fŭl'blōmd), *a.* In perfect bloom; like a blossom.

Lo, a mouth! whose full-bloom'd lips
 At too dear a rate are roses
 Crashed, On the Wounds of our Crucified Lord.

full-blown¹ (ful'blon), *a.* [**full**¹ + **blown**¹, pp. of **blow**¹.] Fully distended with wind.
And steers against it with a **full-blown** sail. *

full-blown² (fŭl'blŏn), *a.* [*<* full¹ + blown², pp. of blow² *>*]. Fully expanded as a blossom.

There might ye see the peony spread wide,
The full-blown rose. Corrper, Tash, i. 38.

2. Figuratively, perfected; developed; matured; finished: as, a *full-blown* beauty; a *full-blown* doctor.

Then stept a buxom hostess forth, and said
Ful-blown before us. *Tennyson, Princess, l.*
full-horn (ful'hörn) *a.* Well or nobly born.

The free-born man was far from attaining to all the rights and privileges of perfect birth. He was free born, but not full born. A full-born man must have an independent

family association; and for such an organisation the presence of two living generations of free born men was essential. Thus a *full born* man must have at least two pure

full-bottom (fai'bot'um), *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

full-bottomed (ful'bot'umd), *a.* 1. Having a large bottom, as a wig of the kind formerly in common fashionable use. See wig.

Let a young lady imagine to herself . . . the beau who now addresses himself to her 'in a full-bottomed wig distinguished by a little bald pate covered with a black lac-

other skull cap. **Addison, Women and Liberty.**

The incongruous costume of their hero, who usually wore a Greek helmet over a full-bottomed wig.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI, 32.

2. Of great capacity below the water-line, as a ship.

full-bound (fŭl'bound), *a.* In bookbinding, bound entirely in leather.

full-brilliant (fŭl'bril'yant), *a.* In diamond-cutting, cut as a brilliant with 58 facets. See *brilliant*.

full-centered (fŭl'sen'terd), *a.* In arch., an epithet applied to a feature the outline of which follows an arc of a circle: as, a full-centered arch; a full-centered vault.

full-charged (fŭl'chärjd), *a.* Charged or loaded to the full; ready to be exploded or discharged.

I stood in the level
Of a full-charged confederacy.
Shak., Hen. VIII., 1. 2.

full-dress (fŭl'dres), *a.* 1. Appropriate to occasions of form or ceremony; as, a full-dress costume. See *full dress*, under *dress*.—2. Formal; elaborate; requiring full dress: as, a full-dress reception.

As the climate is warm, the ladies are décolletées, . . . and the row of bright shoulders, as they all kneel in church, is worthy of a full-dress occasion.
T. Winthrop, Isthmiana.

full-driven, *a.* [ME. *ful driven*, *ful dryve*.] Fully driven or clenched; completed; made up.

This bargeyn is ful dryve, for we ben knyght.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 404.

fuller¹ (fŭl'ér), *n.* [*ME. fuller, fullere, fullare*, etc. (cf. *OD. roller, D. roller*, a fuller, appar. after the *E.*), *AS. fullere* (Mark ix. 3, and once in a gloss), a fuller, an accom. form, with suffix *-ero* denoting the agent, *L. fullo(n)-*, a fuller; origin unknown: see *full²*. The sense of 'bleacher' appears to be merely incidental; it is made more prominent by the passage in Mark ix. 3. The native *E.* word for 'fuller' is *walker*, *q. v.*] 1. One who fuls; one whose occupation is the fulling of cloth.

His clothis ben maid whynnyge and white ful moche as snow, and which manner clothis a fullere, or walkere of cloth, may not make white on erthe.
Wyclif, Mark ix. 3.

To come then to the mystere of fullers craft: first they wash and scour a piece of cloth with the earth of Sardina, then they perfume it with the smoke of brimstone, which done, they fall anon to boiling it with cinolla.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 17.

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' sope.
Mal. iii. 2.

2. The stamp of a stamping-mill or fulling-machine. **Fullers' earth**, a material used in the operation of fulling. It consists of clay mixed with just enough fine silicious material to take away its plasticity, so that it falls to a fine powder when mixed with water. Some silicious rocks on decomposing become converted into a material which can be used as fullers' earth. It occurs in various geological positions. In England the so-called fullers' earth group is a thick deposit of gray clay and marl with occasional nodules of earthy limestone. It rests conformably on the inferior Gault, and has a maximum thickness of 400 feet. Only parts of the group are of commercial value.

It is to be noted that four miles to the northward of Doganose there grows no tree on the bank by the water side: and the banks consist of fullers' earth.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 291.

* Money, wife, is the true fullers' earth for reputations, there is not a spot or stain but what it can take out.
Gau, Beggar's Opera, l. 1.

Our fair countrywomen . . . are surely . . . much more valuable commodities than wool or fullers' earth, the exportation of which is so strictly prohibited by our laws, lest foreigners should learn the manufacturing of them.
Chatterfield, Misc. Works, II. xix.

fuller² (fŭl'ér), *n.* [Appar. *cf. full¹, r., + -er¹*.] In blacksmithing, a die; a half-round set-hammer.

fuller² (fŭl'ér), *v. t.* [*cf. fuller², n.*] To form a groove or channel in, by the action of a fuller or set-hammer: as, to fuller a bayonet.

fuller's herb (fŭl'érz-érb), *n.* The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*: so called from its use in removing stains from cloth.

fuller's-teazel, **fuller's-thistle**, **fuller's-weed** (fŭl'érz-té'z'l, -thiz'l, -wéd), *n.* The teazel, *Dipsacus fullonum*.

fullery (fŭl'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *fulleries* (-iz). [*CF. OD. D. colleria, F. foulerie*, a fulling-mill, formerly a treading, a treading-trough, *cf. foulter*, tread: see *full²*.] A place or works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

full-eyed (fŭl'id), *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.

full-face (fŭl'fäs), *n.* In printing, full-faced type. See *full-faced*.

full-faced (fŭl'fäst), *a.* 1. Having a plump or round face: as, a chubby, full-faced child.

Full-faced above the valley stood the moon.
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters.

2. Having the face turned toward any person or thing; facing.

This was cast upon the board,
When all the full-faced presence of the Gods
Ranged in the halls of Palæus.
Tennyson, Æneid.

3. In printing, having a full face. **Full-faced type**, type of the ordinary plain face, but with thick lines that print black or bold. Also called *bold face* or *full-face*, and sometimes in the United States *title-type*.

This is full-faced type.

full-fed (fŭl'fed), *a.* Fed to fullness; plump.

What dare the full-fed Hars say of me?
They ate with knife in meat and wine in horn.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

full-fleshed (fŭl'flesht), *a.* Having full flesh; corpulent. *Imp. Dict.*

full-flowing (fŭl'flōing), *a.* 1. Flowing with fullness, as a stream, or as robes.—2. Having free vent.

Lady, I am not well; else I should answer
From a full-flowing stomach.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

full-fortuned (fŭl'fōr'tünd), *a.* At the height of prosperity.

Not the impetuous show
Of the full-fortuned Caesar ever shall
Be broach'd with me.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 13.

full-fraught (fŭl'frät), *a.* Laden or stored to fullness. [*Rare.*]

His tables are full fraught with most nourishing food,
and his cupboards heavy laden with rich wine.
Beau. and Fl., Woman Hater, 1. 2.

full-gorged (fŭl'gōrjd), *a.* Sated; over-fed.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing empty,
And till she stoop, she must not be full-gorged.
Shak., T. of the 8., iv. 1.

The full-gorged savage at his numerous feast
Spent half the darkness, and snored out the rest.
Comper, Hope, 1. 369.

full-grown (fŭl'grōn), *a.* Grown to full size or maturity.

The earth . . . teemed at a birth
Innumerable living creatures, perfect forms,
Limbed and full-grown.
Milton, P. L., vii. 436.

A life that bears immortal fruit
In such great offices as suit
The full-grown energies of heaven.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

full-handed (fŭl'han'ded), *a.* Bearing something valuable, especially a gift; provided with whatever is needed: the opposite of *empty-handed*.

full-hearted (fŭl'här'ted), *a.* 1. Full of courage or confidence; elated.

The enemy full-hearted
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. Full of emotion; too much moved for full self-control.

full hot (fŭl'hot), *a.* Heated; fiery.

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allowed his way,
Self-mettle tires him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., 1. 1.

fullichef, *adv.* An obsolete form of *fully*.

fulling¹ (fŭl'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *full¹*, *v.*] The act of becoming full: as, the fulling of the moon.

fulling² (fŭl'ing), *n.* [*cf. ME. fullunge*, verbal *n.* of *full²*, *v.*] The process of cleansing, scouring, and pressing woolen goods to felt the fibers together and make the cloth stronger and firmer. It is also termed *matting*, because the cloth is scoured in a water-mill.

fulling³, *n.* [*ME. fullunge*, verbal *n.* of *full³*, *v.*] Baptism.

And thu jeyde hem what fullness and faith was to mene
Piers Plouman (B), xv. 443.

fulling-mill (fŭl'ing-mil), *n.* A power machine for fulling and felting felts and woven fabrics, to improve their texture by making them thicker, closer, and heavier. Such mills operate by means of rollers, stamper, and beaters of various forms and usually of wood, which beat, roll, and press the fabric in hot suds and fullers' earth, felting it together till the required texture is obtained. An unavoidable result of the process is a reduction in length, in width, and in the case of hats, of size.

fulling-soap, *n.* See *soap*.

fulling-stock, *n.* [*ME. fullung stoke*.] A stick used as a beater in fulling cloth. See *extract* under *full²*, *v. t.*

full-length (fŭl'length), *a.* Embracing the whole; extending the whole length: as, a full-length portrait.

fullmart, *n.* Same as *foulmart*.

full-mouth (fŭl'mouth), *n.* A person having a mouth full of words; a chatterer. *Davies*.

Some propheticall full mouth that, as he were a Collier a eldest sonne, would by the laste tell where another's shoe wrings.
Greene, Menaphon, p. 64.

full-mouthed (fŭl'moutht), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or issuing from a full mouth; produced by a mouth blowing to its utmost power.

Had Boreas blown
His full-mouthed blast, and chafed thy houses down?
Quarles, Jonah, sig. K, l. 6.

A full-mouth'd Language she (German) is, and pronounced with that strength as if one had Boreas in his Tongue instead of Nerves.
Howell, Letters, II. 56.

2. Having the mouth full of food. [*Rare.*]

Cheer up, my soul, call home thy spirits, and bear
One bad Good Friday, a full-mouth'd Easter's near.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7 (Epigram).

3. Having a full or strong voice or sound; uttering loud tones.

Whom both the fulmouth'd Elders hastened
To catch the Adulterers.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 161.

A full-mouthed diapason awallows all.
Cynthia, Poems, p. 66.

fullness, fulness (fŭl'nēs), *n.* [*cf. ME. fulnesse, fulnesse, AS. fulness, fulnes, fulness* (= *OHG. fulness*), *cf. ful, full*, full: see *full¹*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being full or filled, in any sense of those words.

Many dyed there for thirst, and many with fulness,
drinking too much when once they came at water.
Peregrine, Pilgrimage, p. 220.

In thy presence is fulness of joy.
Ps. xvi. 11.

When God hath made us smart for our fulness and wantonness, then we grow sullen and murmured and disputed against providence.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. 1.

The tendency of institutions like those of England is to encourage readiness in public men at the expense both of fulness and exactness.
Macaulay.

The fullness of time, the proper or destined time.

When the fulness of the time was come.
Gal. iv. 4.

full-orbed (fŭl'ōrbd), *a.* Having its orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.

Now reigns
Full-orb'd the moon.
Milton, P. L., v. 42.

full-roed (fŭl'rōd), *a.* Full of roe, as a fish.

full-sailed (fŭl'säld), *a.* Moving under full sail, literally or figuratively.

Full-sailed confidence.
Manning.

How may full sail'd verse express
The full flowing harmony
Of thy away like stateliness?
Tennyson, Eleanor.

full-souled (fŭl'söld), *a.* Magnanimous; of noble disposition. *Imp. Dict.*

full-summed (fŭl'sumd), *a.* Complete; summed up.

And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time,
Sit side by side, full-sum'd in all their powers.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

full-tide (fŭl'tid), *a.* Being at full tide, as the sea; hence, abundant; copious; outpoured.

First then to Heaven my full-tide thanks I pay.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 91.

full-toned (fŭl'tōnd), *a.* Having or emitting a full tone.

The nightingale, full-toned in middle May.
Tennyson, Ballad and Ballad.

full-tuned (fŭl'tünd), *a.* Harmonious; in accord; unbroken; not discordant.

When thy low voice
Faltering, would break its syllables, to keep
My own full-tuned
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

full-voiced (fŭl'voit), *a.* Having a full, strong, powerful voice.

There let the pealing organ blow,
To the full-voiced quire below
Milton, H. Penseroso, l. 162.

full-winged (fŭl'wingd), *a.* 1. Having complete wings, or large, strong wings.

often, to our comfort shall we find
The sharded battle in a safer hold
Than is the full-winged eagle
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 3.

2. Ready for flight; eager. *Beau. and Fl.* [*Rare.*]

fully (fŭl'i), *adv.* [*cf. ME. fully, fulliche, AS. fullice* (= *OHG. fullica* = *D. vollik* = *MLA. vollich*, *vollik* = *OHG. fullicho*, *fulliche*, *fulliche*, *i. vollik* = *Dan. fuldehig*), *cf. ful, full*, + *-ly*.] In a full manner; to the full; without lack or defect; completely; entirely: as, to be fully persuaded of something.

For y can fynde no man that fully byleneth,
To tochen in the byge [high] were.
Piers Plouman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 446.

I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his hatred fully.
Shak., Cor., III. 1.

He was a Person tall and strong, broad breasted, his Limbs well knit, and fully furnished with Flesh.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 44.

Fully committed. See *commit*. = *Syn.* Plentifully, abundantly, plentifully, copiously, largely, clearly, distinctly, perfectly, amply.

fulmar (ful'mār), *n.* [*< ME. fulmar, fulmare, fulmer, shorter forms of fulmart, fulmart, the polecat: see foulmart.*] Same as *foulmart*.

fulmar² (ful'mār), *n.* [A transferred use of *fulmar*, the bird being so called from its extremely strong and persistent odor, and from its habit of ejecting oil from its stomach, through the mouth, when seized or assailed; in allusion to analogous characteristics of the polecat: see *fulmart*.] The Gael. name *fulmar* and the NL. generic name *Fulmarus* are taken from the E. A natorial oceanic bird of the family *Procellariidae* and genus *Fulmarus* or some closely related genus; the fulmar petrel. The common fulmar is *Fulmarus glacialis*, a bird as large as a medium sized gull, and greatly resembling a herring gull in coloration, being white with a pearl-blue mantle and black tips on the primaries, but distinguished by the long tubular nostrils, which lie high upon the ridge of the



Fulmar Petrel (*Fulmarus glacialis*).

upper mandible. It inhabits the northern seas in prodigious numbers, breeding in Iceland, Greenland, Spitzbergen, the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, etc. It feeds on fish, the blubber of whales, and any fat, putrid, floating substance that comes in its way. It makes its nest on sea cliffs, and lays only one egg. The natives of the island of St. Kilda, in the Hebrides, value the eggs above those of any other bird, and search for them by the most perilous descent of precipices by means of ropes. The fulmar is also valued for its feathers, its down, and the oil found in its stomach, which is one of the principal products of St. Kilda. When caught or assailed, it lightens itself by discharging the oil from its stomach. There are several closely related species or varieties in the North Pacific. The slender billed fulmar is *Fulmarus tenuirostris* or *Thalasidroma glacialis*, widely dispersed over the seas. The giant fulmar, *Oceanodroma gigantea*, also called bone-breaker, is a sooty-brown or fuliginous species, as large as a small albatross.

fulmart, *n.* Same as *foulmart*.

Fulmarus (ful'mā-rus), *n.* [NL., *< E. fulmar*².] The typical genus of fulmars of the family *Procellariidae*. The nasal case is long, protuberant, and sedately truncate, with a thin septum; the bill is extremely stout, with hooked upper mandible; and the plumage of the adults is white with a pearl blue mantle, and black tipped primaries. There are several species, of which the common fulmar is the type. See *fulmar*².

fulmen (ful'men), *n.* [L., lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt, orig. **fulgmen*, **fulgmen*, *< fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*.] Lightning; a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

Reasoning cannot find such a mine of thought, nor eloquence such a *fulmen* of expression. Sir W. Hamilton

fulminant (ful'mi-nant), *a.* [*< L. fulminant(-is)*, ppr. of *fulminare*: see *fulminate*.] 1. Lightning and thundering; making a great stir.

The dour clergy, *fulminant* in ire,
Flash'd through his bigot Midnight, threat'ning fire.
Colman the Younger, *Vagaries* (indicat. l. p. 104)

2. In *pathol.*, developing suddenly; as, *fulminant* plague.

The glandular alterations were especially pronounced in *fulminant* cases. Med. Veins, l. 41.

fulminate (ful'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fulminated*, ppr. *fulminating*. [*< L. fulminatus*, ppr. of *fulminare* (*> It. fulminare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fulminar* = F. *fulminer*), lighten, hurl lightnings, tr. strike or blast with lightning, *< fulmen* (ful'min-), lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt: see *fulmen*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To lighten; flash with detonation.

With a fiery wreath blind thou may'st know,
That mark'd my nose in flames to *fulminate*.
Sir J. Davies, *Wittes Plurimae*, sig. J. 4, b

Hence—2. To explode with a loud noise; detonate.

Water and wind guns afford no *fulminating* report, and depend on single principles.

See T. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 3.
3. Figuratively, to issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like, with or as with authority.

Who shall be depository of the oaths and leagues of princes, or *fulminate* against the perfidious infractors of them? Lord Herbert, *Hist. Hen. VIII.*, p. 263.

A beated pulpitier
Announced the coming doom, and *fulminated*
Against the scarlet woman and her creed.
Tennyson, *Sea Dreams*.

4. In *refining*, to become suddenly bright and uniform in color: said of melted gold mixed with antimony.

Antimony is used as the last test of gold; to try the purity whereof, a grain or two being tested with twenty times the quantity of regulus of antimony, till the antimony is either evaporated or turned to a scoria to be blown away by the bellows, and the gold have *fulminated*, as the refiners call it: that is, till its surface appears every where similar and equable. P. Shaw, *Chemistry of Gold*.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to explode.—2. Figuratively, to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; especially, to send out, as a menace or censure, by ecclesiastical authority.

Judgments . . . *fulminated* with the air of one who had the divine vengeance at his disposal. Warburton.

In vain did the papal legate . . . *fulminate* sentence of excommunication against the confederates. Prescott, *Perd. and Isa.*, l. 3.

fulminate (ful'mi-nāt), *n.* [*< fulminate, v.*] 1. A compound formed by the union of a base with fulminic acid. The fulminates are very unstable bodies, exploding with great violence by percussion or heating. Fulminate of mercury, or fulminating mercury, is used in percussion-caps and detonators for nitroglycerin preparations.

The flash from the cap was sufficient to penetrate the cartridge case and fire the *fulminate* or cotton, thus obviating the tearing of the cartridge cases. W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 233.

2. An explosion; a sudden and explosive action. [Rare.]

Even a small and local physiological *fulminate*, if sudden and rapid enough, may set up discharges in healthy nervous tissue associated collaterally downward, and end in severe (epileptic) convulsion. Amer. Jour. Psychol., l. 330.

fulminating (ful'mi-nā-ting), *p. a.* 1. Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.

The hammer [of the gun] was at once dispensed with, and the cock struck upon *fulminating* powder placed in the flash-pan. W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 96.

2. Figuratively, hurling denunciations, menaces, or censures. Fulminating cap, a percussion-cap; a detonator charged with a fulminating explosive. Fulminating compound, a fulminate. See *detonating powder*, under *detonating*.

fulmination (ful'mi-nā-shon), *n.* [= F. *fulmination* = Pr. *fulmination* = Sp. *fulminacion* = Pg. *fulminação* = It. *fulminazione*, *< L. fulminatio* (n-), *< fulminare*, lighten, strike or blast with lightning: see *fulminate*.] 1. The act of fulminating, exploding, or detonating; the act of thundering forth denunciations, threats, censures, and the like, with authority and violence.

The prelates of the realm, the ministers and curates, were desired to execute all sacraments, sacramentals, and divine services, in spite of any *fulminations* of interdicts, inhibitions, or excommunications, on pain of a year's imprisonment. R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, III.

2. That which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure.

The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. Aylife, *Parergon*.

The *fulminations* of Demosthenes and the splendors ofully.

fulminatory (ful'mi-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *fulminatoire* = It. *fulminatorio*; as *fulminate* + -ory.] Sending forth thunders or fulminations; thundering; striking terror.

Still less is a *côte gauche* wanting: extreme left; sitting on the topmost benches, as if aloft on its speculative height or mountain, which will become a practical *fulminatory* height, and make the name of Mountain famous infamous to all times and lands. Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II, v. 2.

fulmine (ful'min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fulminated*, ppr. *fulminating*. [*< F. fulminer*, *< L. fulminare*, lighten: see *fulminate*.] 1. *Intrans.* To flash with detonation; sound like thunder; fulminate; hence, to speak out fiercely or authoritatively.

Hence to the famous oratory repair,
Those ancient, who so resolute eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratic.
Shook the arsenal, and *fulminated* over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes throne.
Milton, P. R., IV. 270.

II. *trans.* 1. To fulminate: give utterance to in an authoritative or vehement manner.

Warming with her theme,
She *fulminated* out her scorn of laws Salique.
Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

2. To shoot or dart, as lightning.

And ever and anon the way red
Flash'd through her face, as if it had been a flake
Of lightning through bright heaven *fulminated*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. II. 3.

fulmineous (ful-min'us), *a.* [= Sp. *fulminoso* = Pg. It. *fulmineo*, *< L. fulmineus*, of or pertaining to lightning or a thunderbolt, *< fulmen*: see *fulmen*.] Pertaining to thunder or lightning.

fulminic (ful-min'ik), *a.* [= F. *fulminique*, *< L. fulmen* (fulmin-), lightning, thunderbolt: see *fulmen*.] In chem., of or pertaining to or capable of detonation. Fulminic acid, nitro-aceto-nitrile, $\text{CH}_3\text{NO}_2\text{XCN}$, a compound having acid properties and forming salts which are extremely explosive.

fulness, *n.* See *fullness*.

fulsamick, *a.* A perverted form intended for *fulsome*.

O filthy Mr. Sner; he's a nauseous figure, a most *fulsamick* Pop, loh. Congreze, Double-Dealer, III. 10.

fulsent, *v. t.* See *fulsten*.

fulsome (ful'sum), *a.* [*< ME. fulsum, fulsom, full, abundant, fat, plump, < ful, full, + -som, -som, E. -some*; that is, *fulsome* is composed of *full* + *-some*, and means 'rather full,' 'pretty full,' 'too full' (cf. E. obs. *longsome*, AS. *langsum*, similarly formed). The bad senses, though derivable from the sense 'full,' may originate in another word of the same form, namely, ME. *fulsum* (with orig. long vowel, *fulsum*), *< ful, foul, + -som, mod. E. as if *foulsome, < foul + -some*.] 1. Full; full and plump; fat.

With a necke . . .
Nawther *fulsom* ne fat, but fetis & round,
ful metely made of a meane lenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3098.

His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse grew *fulsome*,
fair, and fresh. Golding, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, VII.

2. Causing surfeit; cloying.

Our Entertainment there was brave, tho' a little *fulsome*.
Hocell, *Letters*, I. vi. 2.

The next is Doctrine, in whose lips there dwells . . .
Honey, which never *fulsome* is, yet fills
The wisest souls. J. Braumont, *Psyche*, xix. 210.

The long-spun allegories *fulsome* grow,
While the dull moral lies too plain below.
Addison, *The Greatest English Poets*

3. Offensive from excess, as of praise or demonstrative affection; gross.

If it be ought to the old time, my lord,
It is as fat and *fulsome* to mine ear
As howling after music. Shak., T. N., v. 1.

Concealed disgust under the appearance of *fulsome* adoration.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xviii.
Letters full of affection, humility, and *fulsome* flattery
were interchanged between the friends. But the first ardour of affection could not last.

Mucanlay, *Comic Dramatists of the Restoration*.

4. Nauseous; offensive; disgusting.

Sothe, there thouw lygges,
for the *fulsome* treke that fourmeke was evre!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

Seest thou this *fulsome* idiot, in what measure
He seems transported with the antic pleasure
Of childish baubles? Quarles, *Emblems*, III. 2.

5. Lustful; wanton.

In the doing of the deed of kind,
He stuck them up before the *fulsome* eyes.
Shak., M. of V., I. 2.

Could you but see the *fulsome* hero led
By loathing vassals to his noble bed.
Dryden, *Sam. Orlano*.

6. Tending to obscenity; coarse; as, a *fulsome* epigram. Dryden.

fulsomely (ful'sum-li), *adv.* [*< ME. fulsomli*, abundantly, *< fulsum*, abundant, etc.: see *fulsome*.] 1. Fully; abundantly.

Thann were spall spices spended al a-boute,
Fulsumli at the ful to eche stroke ther-inne,
& the wines ther-with hem best liked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 433.

2. In a fulsome manner; rankly; grossly; nauseously; obscenely.

Thirdly, God was sorely displeased with his people, because they builded, decked, and trimmed up their own houses, and suffered God's house to be in ruins and decay, to be uncleanly and *fulsomely*.
Old Eng. Homilies, On Repairing and Keeping Clean Churches.

And the act of consummation *fulsomely* described in the very words of the most modest among all poets.
Dryden, *Ded. of Juvenal*.

fulsomeness (ful'sum-ness), *n.* [*< ME. fulsomnes, fulsomnesse*, abundance, *< fulsum*, abundant, + -ness, -ness.] The state or quality of being fulsome, in any sense.

The savour passeth ever longer the more
For *fulsomnes* of his prolixities.
Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 307.

fulth, *n.* [ME., *< AS. *fylleth* (in comp.) = OHG. *fullida*, MHG. *füllede*, *fullness*; *< ful, E. full*, + formative -th.] Fullness; abundance.

And of the carlage of corne comyn by ship,
That no wech could want while the wyrry laste,
Ne no fode for to falle, but the *fulthe* hawe,
Sent fro the same land by the selve Thelphane.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3414.

fulvescent (ful-ve's-cent), *a.* [*< L. fulvus, tawny, + -escent.*] Somewhat tawny or fulvous in color; approaching or becoming tawny.

fulvid (ful'vid), *a.* [= *Pg. It. fulvido*; an improper extension of *fulvous*, in imitation of *fulgid*, *< L. fulgidus*.] Same as *fulvous*.

And in right colours to the life depict
The fulvid eagle with her sun-bright eye.

Dr. H. More, Psychomelia, l. 3.

fulvo-aneous (ful'vô-ô-nê-us), *a.* [*< L. fulvus, tawny, + -aneus, brassy.*] In entom., metallic-brassy in color, with a tinge of brownish yellow.

fulvous (ful'vus), *a.* [= *Pg. It. fulvo*, *< L. fulvus, deep-yellow, reddish-yellow, tawny, prob. orig. 'flame-colored,' < fulgere, flash, lighten: see fulgent.* Cf. *flavous*, of similar origin.] Reddish-yellow in color; tawny.

Gathering her fulvous fleece together, Janet ties it in a hasty knot at the back of her comely head.

C. W. Mason, Rape of the Camp, l.

The Samaybe is the bastard hartebeest of the Colonists, and is considerably smaller than the animal last described (the hartebeest); the general colour is deep blackish, purple-brown above, fulvous below.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 615.

fulwa (ful'wâ), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The native Indian name for the *Bassia butyracea*, a tree whose fruit yields the solid oil known as *fulwa-butter*.

fum (fum), *v. t.* [Perhaps intended to be imitative.] To play upon a fiddle; thrum.

Follow me, and *fum* as you go.

B. Jonson.

fumaceous (fû-mâ'shi-us), *a.* [Also *fumaceous*; *< L. fumus, smoke (see fume), + -aceus.*] Smoky; hence, pertaining to smoke or smoking; addicted to smoking tobacco.

fumado (fu-mâ'dô), *n.* [*< Sp. fumado, pp. of fumar, smoke, < L. fumare, smoke: see fume.*] A smoked fish, especially a smoked pilchard.

Cornish pilchards, otherwise called *fumados*.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

Those [fish] that serve for the hotter countries they . . . used at first to fume by hanging them up on long sticks one by one . . . A drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumados*.

R. Camer, Survey of Cornwall, p. 33.

fumage, *n.* [*< OF. fumage, ML. fumagium, fuel (also used as an equiv. of focagium, fuagium, a hearth-tax, also the right of cutting fuel) (see fenage, fucage), < L. fumus, smoke: see fume.*] A tax on chimneys; hearth-money. Also *fuage*.

Fumage, or fuage, vulgarly called smoke farthings.

Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

A *fumage*, or tax of smoke farthings, or hearth tax, . . . ranges among those of the Anglo-Saxon period. Such a tax is mentioned subsequently in Domesday Book. It seems to have been a customary payment to the king for every hearth in all houses except those of the poor.

Dowdell, Taxes in England, I. 12.

fumant (fû'mant), *a.* [*< F. fumant, ppr. of fumer, smoke: see fume.*] In her., emitting vapor or smoke.

fumarate (fu'mâ-rât), *n.* [*< fumar-ic + -ate.*] In chem., a salt of fumaric acid.

Fumaria (fu-mâ'ri-â), *n.* [NL. (also Sp. *Pg.*), *< L. fumus, smoke: see fume, n.* (*fumitory*).] A genus of delicate herbaceous plants, the type of the order *Fumariaceae*, distinguished by the single spur of the corolla and a globular one-seeded fruit. The species are all natives of the old world, and several are weeds in cultivated fields in Europe. The common fumitory *F. officinalis*, now naturalized in most civilized countries, has a bitter, acid taste, and was in repute from early times as a remedy for a variety of diseases.

fumaria, *n.* Plural of *fumarium*.

Fumariaceae (fu-mâ'ri-â'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Fumaria + -aceae.*] A natural order of plants, nearly allied to the *Papaveraceae*, and sometimes united with that order, from which it is distinguished by the irregular corolla, with its 4 petals in dissimilar pairs, and by the 6 diadelphous stamens. The foliage is much dissected, and the juice is colorless and inert. There are 7 genera, including about 100 species. The principal genera are *Corydalis*, *Fumaria*, and *Dicentra*. See also under *Corydalis* and *Dicentra*.

fumariaceous (fu-mâ'ri-â'shi-us), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Fumariaceae*.

fumaric (fû-mâr'ik), *a.* [*< Fumar-ia + -ic.*] In chem., pertaining to or obtained from fumitory, a plant of the genus *Fumaria*. **Fumaric acid**, $C_4H_4O_4$, a monobasic acid, a product of the action of heat on malic acid. It exists ready formed in several plants, as in common fumitory and *Cetraria Islandica*. It forms fine, soft, micaceous scales, soluble in water and alcohol. Formerly called *glauic acid*.

fumarium (fû-mâ'ri-ni), *n.* [*pl. fumaria (-â).*] [LL., a smoke-chamber, ML. also a chimney, *< L. fumus, smoke: see fume, n.*] A garret in some ancient Roman houses, used as a drying-place for wood and for seasoning wine, smoke

from the fumes being allowed to escape into it; a smoke-room.

fumarole (fû-mâ-rôl), *n.* [*< It. fumaruolo, fumaruolo, a fumarole, < ML. fumarolus, the vent of a chimney, dim. of ML. fumarium, a chimney, LL. a smoke-chamber: see fumarium.*] A hole from which vapor issues in a sulphur-mine or a volcano.

fumatory (fû'mâ-tô-ri), *n.* Same as *fumitory*.
fumble (fum'bl), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *fumbled*, ppr. *fumbling*. [The *b* is excrecent, as in *grumble, humblol, humbled*, etc.; *< D. fommelen = Lat. fummeln, fummeln, fumble, grope, = Sw. fuma, also fama = Dan. fume = Lecl. fama, fumble, grope; other forms are fumble¹, q. v. (of Scand. origin), and fumble¹ (appar. like G. dial. fummeln, an attenuated form of fumble, Lat. fummula); prob. a derivative of the word preserved in OHG. folma = AS. folm = OS. pl. folmos, the hand, = L. palma, the palm of the hand: see fumble², palm¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To feel or grope about blindly or clumsily; hence, to make awkward attempts; seek or search for something awkwardly.*

I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers.

Shak. Hen. VI., II. 3.

They asked him for his certificate . . . he fumbled in his bosom for one, and found none.

Rungius, Pilgrims Progress, p. 216.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been fumbling half an hour for this excuse.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

My hand trembles to that degree that I can hardly hold my pen, my understanding flutters, and my memory fumbles.

Chatterfield, Misc. Works IV. 133.

The author fumbles after a thought, and the critic fumbles after the author.

N. A. Rev. CXIII. 64.

He was never at rest for an instant, but changed his support from one leg to the other, and fumbled, as it were, with his foot.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 124.

2. To stutter; stammer; hesitate in speech; mumble.

He fumbles up into a loose adieu.

Shak. I. and C., iv. 4.

His speech doth fall . . . fumbled in the mouth.

Tragedy of King John (1611).

He heard his wife Calpurnia, being fast asleep, weep and sigh, and put forth many fumbling lamentable speeches.

North, tr. of Plautus, p. 613.

II. *trans.* 1. To find by groping; secure or ascertain by feeling about blindly or clumsily.

Late that night a small square man, in a wet overcoat, fumbled his way into the damp entrance of the house.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

Specifically—2. In base-ball, foot-ball, and other games, to stop or catch (the ball) in such a clumsy way that an opportunity in the game is lost.—3. To manage awkwardly; crowd or tumble together; jumble.

fumble (fum'bl), *n.* [*< fumble, v.*] 1. The act of groping; awkward attempt; aimless search. [to re.]—2. In base-ball, foot-ball, and other games, an act of fumbling.

The world's a well strung fiddle, man's tongue the quill. That fills the world with fumble for want of skill.

N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 87.

fumbler (fum'bler), *n.* One who fumbles or gropes.

fumbly (fum'bling-li), *adv.* In a fumbling, awkward, hesitating, or stammering manner.

Many good scholars speak but fumbly, like a rich man that for want of particular note and difference can bring you no certain ware readily out of his shop.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

fume (fûm), *n.* [*< ME. fume, < OF. fum (F. dial. fum), m., also fume, f., and fume, F. fumée = Pr. fum = OSp. fumo, Sp. humo = Pg. It. fumo, < L. fumus, smoke, steam, fume, = Skt. dhuma, smoke, perhaps < √ dhu, smoke.*] 1. Smoke.

As from the Tyre depositeth fume,

So badly and so vilely smothered goodly.

MS. Cantab. F. 11. 35. 1. 20. (Halliwell.)

Great pity too

That, having welded the elements and built

A thousand systems, each in his own way,

They should go out in fume and be forgot.

Carper, Task III.

2. Incense.

Send a fume, and keep the air

Pure and wholesome, sweet and blent

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherds, v. 2.

3. Any smoky or invisible vaporous exhalation, especially if possessing narcotic, stifling, or other marked properties; volatile matter arising from anything; an exhalation; generally in the plural: as, the fumes of tobacco; the fumes of burning sulphur; the fumes of wine.

When he came to the place, upon the earth moored, and a fume of grete sweetness was felt in anhe wyse that Iudas smote his bosom to gyder for love.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. 8), p. 167.

Whereas, in passing over some mines, he found himself molested by offensive fumes, he felt no such effect when he was upon that scope of ground under which there lay veins of clunahar, or, if you please, a mine of quick-silver ore.

Boyle, Works (ed. 1744), IV. 278.

4. Any mental agitation regarded as clouding or affecting the understanding; excitement; especially, an irritable or angry mood; passion; generally in the singular.

Her fume needs no spur,

She'll gallop far enough to her destruction.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 3.

She, out of love, desires me not to go to my father, because something hath put him in a fume against me.

Shakley, Merchant's Wife, iv. 6.

But least of all Philosophy presumes

Of truth in dreams, from melancholy fumes.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, III. 611.

The fumes of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty.

South, Sermons.

5. Anything comparable to fume or vapor, from being unsubstantial or fleeting, as an idle conceit, a vain imagination, and the like.

Such natural philosophy as shall not vanish in the fumes of subtle, sublime, or delectable speculation.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 125.

Memory, the warder of the brain,

Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason

A humbug only.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 7.

To know

That which before us lies in daily life

Is the prime wisdom: what is more is fume,

Or emptiness, or fond incoherence.

Milton, P. L., VIII. 194.

6. The incense of praise; hence, inordinate flattery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Pardon, great prelate, with I thus presume

To seek perfection with imperfect fume.

Davies, To Worthy Parsons.

To smother him with fumes and eulogies . . . because he is rich.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., Democritus to the Reader, p. 84.

7. One apt to get into a fume; a passionate person. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The notary's wife was a little fume of a woman, and the notary thought it well to avoid a hurricane by a mild reply.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey.

fume (fûm), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *fumed*, ppr. *fuming*. [*< F. fumer = Pr. Sp. Pg. fumar = It. fumare, < L. fumare, smoke, steam, cook, fume, < fumus, smoke, steam: see fume, n.* In comp. *effume, infume, perfume.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To smoke; throw off smoke in combustion.

Clad

With incense, where the golden altar fumed.

Milton, P. L., xl. 19.

The rain increases. The fire sputters and fumes.

C. D. Warner, In the Wilderness, vi.

2. To emit any smoky or invisible vaporous exhalation; throw off narcotic, stifling, pungent, fragrant, or otherwise noxious volatile matter.

The Work houses where the Licker is laid on are accounted very unwholesome, by reason of a poisonous quality, said to be in the Lick, which fumes into the Breasts through the Nostrils of those that work at it, making them break out in blotches and biles.

Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 62.

Some, as she stipp'd, the fuming liquor fann'd.

Pope, R. of the L., III. 114.

3. To be confused by emotion, excitement, or excess, as if by stupefying or poisonous fumes.

Ay me the days that I in dale consume!

Alas the nights which witness well mine woe!

O wrongful world which maketh my fume fume!

Pattenham, Arts of Eng. Locals, p. 177.

Tie up the Libertine in a field of fens;

Keep his brain fuming . . .

Shak., A. and C., II. 1.

4. To pass off in vapor.

Their parts are kept from turning away by their fixity.

G. Cheyne

The shows

That for oblivion take their daily birth

From all the fuming vanities of Earth.

Wardworth, Sky Prospect.

They crushed the whole mass of ore into powder, and then did something to it, applied heat, I believe, to drive away the sulphur. That fumed off, and left the rest as pronounced as before.

Mrs. Whitton, Little Goldthwaite, xl.

5. To be angered or irritated; be in a passion.

Their vineyards be destroyed round,

Which made them fret and fume.

Samson's Child's Ballads, VIII. 204.

What have you done? she chafes and fumes outrageously, And still they persecute her.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

Fuming liquor, in chem., one of various preparations which emit fumes on exposure to the air. = *Syn.* 1 and 2.

To rock.—5. To fret, chafe, storm.

II. *trans.* 1. To smoke; dry in smoke; fumigate.

Those [fish] that serve for the hotter countries . . . they used at first to *fume* by hanging them up on long sticks one by one . . . & drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire. *R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall*, p. 33.

2. To treat with fumes, as of a chemical substance.

Flavour'd Chian wines with incense *fum'd*
To stoke patrician thirats. *Dyer, Ruins of Rome*.

3. To perfume.

Now are the lawne sheets *fum'd* with violets.
Marston, What you Will, III. 1.

Fume all the ground,
And sprinkle holy water, for unsound
And foul infection gins to fill the air.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

4. To disperse or drive away in vapors; send up as vapor.

Our hate is spent and *fumed* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work.
B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 3

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer*
How vicious hearts *fume* frenzy to the brain. *Young*.

5. To offer incense to; hence, to flatter excessively.

They demi-dolify and *fume* him so.
Cowper, Task, v. 296

fumer (fū'môr), *n.* One who fumes or perfumes; a perfumer.

Embroiderers, feather makers, *fumers*. *Beau. and Fl*

fumerelli (fū'mô-rel), *n.* Same as *femerel*.

fumet, **fowmet** (fū'met), *n.* [Usually in pl., *fumets*, *fowmets*, with accom. dim. term., < OF. *fumées*, the dung or excrements of deer, < *fumer*, dung, manure, an alteration, in simulation of *fumer*, smoke, reek, of OF. *fimer*, < ML. *fimare*, dung, void excrement, < L. *fimus*, dung; see *fime*, *fante*.] The dung of the deer, here, etc.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fowmets*, he doth promise sport,
And standing fore the dogs.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

fumeteri, **fumeteret**, *n.* Middle English forms of *fumitory*¹.

fumette (fū'met'), *n.* [< F. *fumet*, flavor (of wine, of a partridge, etc.), < OF. *fum*, smoke, vapor; see *fume*, *n.*] The scent of meat when kept too long; the characteristic savor or flavor of venison or other game; the game-flavor; the scent from meats cooking.

A haunch of venison made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Sieff.*

There are such steams from savoury pies, such a *fumette* from plump partridges and roasting pike, that I think I can distinguish them as easily as I know a rose from a pink.
R. M. Jephson

fumewort (fū'n-wôrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Fumariaceæ*.

fumid (fū'mid), *a.* [< L. *fumidus*, full of smoke, < *fumus*, smoke; see *fume*, *n.*] Smoky; vaporous.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emutation, as also a crass and *fumid* exhalation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 5.

Two or three of these *fumid* bottles are able to whiff it about the whole city, rendering it in a few minutes like the picture of Troy smok'd by the Greeks, or the approaches of Mount Hecla.
Bryden, Fumifugium, I.

fumidity (fū'mid'i-ti), *n.* [< *fumid* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being fumid; smokiness. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumidness (fū'mid-nēs), *n.* Fumidity. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumiferous (fū'mif'ê-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *fumifero* = Pg. It. *fumifero*, < L. *fumifer*, < *fumus*, smoke, steam, + *ferre* = F. *porter*.] Producing smoke. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

fumifugist (fū'mif'ū-jist), *n.* [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *fugare*, drive away, + F. *ist*.] One who or that which drives away smoke or fumes.

fumify, *v. t.* [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *-ficare*, make; see *-fy*.] To impregnate with smoke, *Barber*.

We had every one rammed a full charge of sot weed into our infernal guns, in order to *fumify* our immortality.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 130

fumigant (fū'mi-gant), *a.* [< L. *fumigant* (s), pp. of *fumigare*, fumigate; see *fumigate*.] Fumigating. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumigate (fū'mi-gat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fumigated*, pp. *fumigating*. [< L. *fumigatus*, pp. of *fumigare* (s) It. *fumigare* = Sp. Pg. *fumigar* = OF. *fumer*, smoke, fumigate, < *fumus*, smoke, + *apere*, drive.] 1. To apply smoke to; expose to the action of smoke.

A high dale, & it high of *fumigated* oak
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346

Specifically—2. To expose to the action of fumes (as of sulphur), as in disinfecting apartments, clothing, etc.

There is always danger in the pillows and mattresses (after smallpox), for they cannot be thoroughly *fumigated*, nor can they be washed, therefore these articles should be burned.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., VI. 486.

3. To perfume.

You must be bathed and *fumigated* first.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

The Egyptians take great delight in perfumes, and often *fumigate* their apartments.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 171.

fumigation (fū-mi-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fumigation* = Sp. *fumigación* = Pg. *fumigação* = It. *fumigazione*; as *fumigate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of fumigating, or of using or applying smoke or fumes (as of sulphur) for various purposes, as for coloring, or for disinfecting houses, clothes, etc.

It was the custom of the ancients to force bees out of their hives by *fumigation*.
Pawkes, tr. of Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautica, II. note.

2. The smoke or fumes generated in fumigating; in an old use, fragrant vapor or incense raised by heat. Fumigation was formerly used as a sacrificial offering or in magical ceremonies.

They [devotion and knowledge] savour together farre more sweetly than any *fumigation*, either of juniper, incense, or whatsoever else, he they never so pleasant, doth savour in any man's nose.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1017.

My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral dust:
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows' brains and pigeons' blood.
Dryden.

Arabia was not abandoned wholly to the inclemency of its climate, as it produced myrrh and frankincense, which, when used as perfumes or *fumigations*, were powerful antiseptics of their kind. *Bruce, Source of the Nile*, I. 374.

fumigator (fū'mi-gā-tôr), *n.* [= F. *fumigateur* = Sp. *fumigador*, as *fumigate* + *-or*.] One who or that which fumigates; specifically, a furnace or brazier in which tobacco-stems, disinfecting materials, etc., are burned for the purpose of creating a heavy smoke destructive to insect life, as in plant-houses, or for purifying or perfuming an apartment.

A corps of physicians and *fumigators* went to the Hotel, and thoroughly disinfected and fumigated the room.
Sec. Amer., N. S., LIX. 177.

fumigatorium (fū'mi-gā-tō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *fumigatoria* (-i). [ML. neut. of *fumigatori*: see *fumigatory*.] A censer. See *thurible*.

fumigatory (fū'mi-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *fumigatoire* = Sp. *fumigatorio* = Pg. *fumigatorio*, < ML. **fumigare*, < L. *fumigare*, pp. *fumigator*, fumigate; see *fumigate*.] Having the quality of cleansing or disinfecting by smoke.

fumily (fū'mi-li), *adv.* With fume; smokily. *Wright*.

fuming (fū'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *fume*, *v.*] 1. Smoking; fumigation.

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlic, or other unsavoury things will drive moles out of the ground.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. Fume; idle conceit; vain fancy.

O fume fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed,
Hath poisoned all the virtues in my breast.
Mir. for Mag., p. 230.

3. Irritated excitement; anger.

fuming-box (fū'ming-boks), *n.* A chamber or box in which sheets of silvered paper prepared for photographic printing may be exposed to the fumes of liquid ammonia, which have the effect of improving the color of the prints and increasing the speed of printing. Some simple device is supplied for hanging the sheets over the vessel containing the ammonia.

fumingly (fū'ming-li), *adv.* In a fuming manner; angrily; in a rage.

They answer *fumingly*. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 72.

fuming-pot (fū'ming-pot), *n.* A brazier or censer.

fumish (fū'mish), *a.* [< *fume* + *-ish*.] Smoky; hot; choleric. [Rare.]

An other sort are there, that will seek for no comfort, nor yet none receive, but are in their tribulation (the it lower, or unknown, as *fumish*, and so far out of all patience, that it begetteth no man to speak to them.
Sir F. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573) p. 9

The *fumish* and dryer part of the clouds yielding a purplish, the watery a greenish sea-colour, &c., are accounted the natural causes of this wonder of Nature (the rainbow).
Peregrinus Pilgrimage, p. 45.

fumishness (fū'mish-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being fumish; fretfulness; passion.

Drive them out of us all *fumishness*, indignation, and self-will.
Crescible, Fruitful Lessons (Parker Soc.), p. 24.

fumiteri, *n.* Same as *fumitory*¹.

fumitory¹ (fū'mi-tō-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *fumatory*: an alteration (as if with reg. term. -ory) of earlier *fumiter*, < ME. *fumeter*, *fumeter*,

fumigatore, < OF. *fume-terre*, F. *fumeterre* = Pr. *fumitorra* (= It. *fumosterna*), < ML. *fumus terra*, lit. (as in G. *erdrauch* = Dan. *jordrøg* = Sw. *jordrök*; so NL. Sp. Pg. *fumaria*, fumitory) 'smoke of the earth' (so named from its smell): L. *fumus*, smoke; *terra*, gen. of *terra*, earth.] The common name for species of the genus *Fumaria*.

Ye take your laxatives,
Of lauriol, centaure, and *fumeterre*,
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 144.

Her fallow leas
The daniel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*
Doth root upon. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

climbing fumitory, the *Adiantum cirsiosia*.
fumitory² (fū'mi-tō-ri), *n.* [Prop. **fumatory*, < L. *fumare*, pp. *fumatus*, smoke; see *fume*.] A smoking-room. *Davies*. [Rare.]

You . . . sot away your time in Mingo's *fumitory* among a parcel of old smok-dry'd cadators.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 179.

fummel (fū'mel), *n.* [E. dial., also *fummel*; origin obscure.] The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass; a hinny. [Local, Eng.]

fumose (fū'môs), *a.* Same as *fumous*.

fumosity (fū-môs'i-ti), *n.* [ME. *fumosité*, < OF. *fumosité*, F. *fumosité* = Pr. *fumositat*, *fumositat* = Sp. *fumosidad* = Pg. *fumosidade* = It. *fumosità*, < ML. *fumositat* (s), < L. *fumosus*, smoky; see *fumous*.] 1. The quality of being fumous or fumid; tendency to omit fumes or cause eructation.

giff dyverse drynkes of thaire *fumosité* haue the diseaseid,
Ete an appelle rawe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

2. pl. Fumes arising from excessive drinking or eating, or eructations from indigestible food.

Of alle maner metes ye must thus know & fele
The *fumosities* of fisch, flesche, & fowles, dyvers & feele
(many). *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

Eaten after meate when a man is drunken indeed, it riddeh away the *fumosities* in the braine, and bringeth him to be sober.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, II. 9.

fumous (fū'mus), *a.* [Also *fumose*; < ME. *fumose*, < OF. *fumos* = Pr. *fumos* = Sp. Pg. It. *fumoso*, < L. *fumosus*, full of smoke, < *fumus*, smoke, steam, fume; see *fume*, *n.*] 1. Fumy; producing fumes or eructations.

Syr, hertly y pray yow for to telle me Certenle
Of how many metes that ar *fumous* in their degre.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

So that the Floete of Flanders passe nought
That in the narrowe see it be not brought
Into the Rochelle to fetch the *fumous* wine.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 180.

2. In bot., smoke-colored; fuliginous; gray changing to brown.

fumy (fū'mi), *a.* Producing fumes; full of vapor; vaporous.

From dlee and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puffed the *fumy* god from out his breast.
Dryden, Eneld.

Oppressed with sleep, and drown'd in *fumy* wine,
The prostrate guards their regal charge resign.
Brooke, Constantia.

fun (fun), *n.* [First appears in literature in the latter part of the 17th century; scantily recorded in the 18th century (in Gay, Goldsmith, Burns, etc.); of Sc. origin, ult. Celtic: cf. Gael. *fionn*, delight, desire, temper, an air, = Ir. *fionn*, delight, desire. Certainly not connected with *fun*, fond(s).] 1. Mirthful sport; frolicsome amusement; enjoyment from gay or comical action or speech.

He was remarkably cheerful in his temper; and the most forward always in promoting innocent mirth, of that puerile species which we in England call *fun*, in great request among the young men in Abyssinia.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 345.

2. Mirthful wit or humor; sportive gaiety of speech or manner; drollery; whimsicality.

Such wit had current pass'd alone,
Tho' Selwyn's *fun* had ne'er been known.
G. Burck, To Mr. Cambridge.

Here Whiteford reclines, and, deny it who can,
Though he merrily liv'd, he is now a grave man;
Rare compound of oddity, frolic, and fun,
Who relish'd a joke, and rejoin'd in a pun.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

That *fun*, the most English of qualities, which does not reach the height of humour, yet overwhelms even gravity itself with a laughter in which there is no sting or bitterness.
Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 54.

figure of fun. See *figure*. - In *fun*, as a joke, by way of making fun, not seriously; as, it was said in *fun*. - Like *fun*, in a lively, energetic, or rapid manner. [Colloq.]

That [noise] stopp'd all of a sudden, and the bolts went to like *fun*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 2.

Not to see the *fun* of, not to take as a joke; to be unwilling to put up with.

Young Miller did not see the *fun* of being imposed on in that fashion.
W. Black.

the coefficients of the successive terms the successive values of a discrete function. Thus, e^x is the generating function of

1, 2, 3, 4, ... because $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \dots$.

Goniometric function, one of the six quotients of two sides of an oblique triangle considered as a function of two of the angles. — **Graphometric function**. See *graphometric*. — **Gudermannian function**. See *Gudermannian*.

Hamiltonian functions, a series of functions introduced into dynamics by Sir William R. Hamilton, any one of which may be used instead of the Lagrangian function. The common Hamiltonian function expresses the sum of the kinetic and potential energy. — **Hankel's function**, the function

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1/n^2) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (1/m^2) \sin n\pi x \sin m\pi x,$$

where $x > 1$, and where $\phi y = 0$ for $y < 0$, $y > 1$, while $\phi y = 1$ for all other values of the variable. — **Harmonic**, **holomorphic**, etc., **function**. See the adjectives. — **Heine's function**, the function

$$\Omega(x, n) = \frac{1}{n} \Omega_n(1 - e^{2\pi i x}) / (1 - e^{2\pi i x + 2\pi i n}),$$

Homogeneous function, an algebraic polynomial in two variables, all the terms being of the same degree.

— **Hyperbolic function**. See *hyperbolic*. — **Hyperbolic function**. (a) A Gudermannian function. (b) One of several functions related to $y = 1 + k^2 \sinh^2 \phi$ in the same manner in which ordinary elliptic functions are related to $y = 1 - k^2 \sin^2 \phi$, being merely transformed elliptic functions. — **Hyperdistributive**, **hyperelliptic**, **hyperfuchsian**, **hyperspherical**, etc., **function**. See the adjectives. — **Icosahedral function**. See *icosahedral*.

Illegitimate function, one which follows one law for some values of the variables and another for others. — **Implicit function**, one which is defined by an equation of which the function does not form one member. — **Integrable function**, a function such that, if the integral between two values of the variable be divided into infinitesimal parts, and each of these be multiplied by the maximum value of the function, then the sum of the products has a determinate value irrespective of the mode of separation of the interval into infinitesimal parts, so that the function has a determinate integral. — **Integral function**, a holomorphic function; but with some writers an algebraic polynomial is meant. See *entire function*.

Intermediary function. See *intermediary*. — **Interpolary function**, a kind of function used in interpolation. — **Irrational function**, a function which cannot be expressed as the ratio of two algebraic polynomials in its variables. — **Irreducible function**, a function u connected with its variables, x, y , etc., by an equation $F(x, y, \dots) = 0$, which cannot be separated into independent factors. For example, $y = \sqrt{x}$ is an irreducible function, for $(y^2 - x) = 0$ can be separated only into the factors $(y + \sqrt{x})(y - \sqrt{x})$, which have no general meaning independent of each other. If the Riemann's surface of an irreducible function consists of several sheets, these are all connected, and this may be taken as the definition.

Irreproductive function, a reproductive function of order zero. — **Iterative function**. See *iterative*. — **Jacobian function**, one of the functions θ, η , etc., employed by Jacobi as subsidiary to the study of elliptic functions. — **J function**, the Besselian function of the first kind. — **Keplerian function**, a function expressed by an equation similar to that of Kepler's problem. — **Lacunary function**. See *lacunary*. — **Lagrangian function**, the kinetic diminished by the potential energy, or by what corresponds to the potential energy in the case of variable forces. — **Lamé's function**, a kind of Laplace's function in which the three direction cosines enter instead of the radius vector, latitude, and longitude. — **Laplace's function**, spherical function, or spherical harmonic, a function of two variables analogous to a trigonometrical series, used to express the distribution of any continuous quantity over a surface. A Laplace's function of the n th order is any function Y_n of the two variables μ and ϕ , which satisfies the differential equation

$$D_\mu \left\{ (1 - \mu^2) D_\mu Y_n \right\} + \frac{1}{\sin \phi} D_\phi \left\{ \sin \phi D_\phi Y_n \right\} + n(n+1) Y_n = 0.$$

See *equation of Laplace's functions*, under *equation*. — **Legendrian function**, one of the Y_n functions of spherical harmonics. — **Limited function**, one which has a maximum and a minimum value within some finite interval of the variable. — **Longimetric function**. See *longimetric*.

— **Major function**, a certain function used in the theory of Abelian functions. — **Meromorphic**, **metabolic**, **modular**, **monodromic** or **monotropic**, **monogenous**, **monotonous**, **multiform function**. See the adjectives. — **Non-uniform function**. Same as *multiform function*.

— **Normal function**, a spherical harmonic of a higher order. — **Numerical generating function**, the generating function showing the number of isocyclic invariants of each degree. — **Octahedral function**. See *octahedral*. — **Odd function**, one which changes its sign with the variable. — **One-valued function**, one which has only one value for each set of values of the variables. — **Order of a function**, the order of the algebraic differential equation of lowest order which connects the function with its variable. — **Ordinary function**, a differentiable function which in reference to no axis of abscissas possesses an infinite number of maxima. — **Partitively continuous**, **differentiable**, etc., **function**, a function such that the interval of the variable considered may be so divided into parts that the function is continuous, differentiable, etc., in each part. — **Periodic function**. (a) As ordinarily understood a function which, whenever the variable is increased by a certain constant, called the period, has its value unchanged. (b) In a generalized sense, a function which has its value unchanged by the substitution for its variable of a certain algebraic function thereof. A periodic function of the second kind is one for which this function is linear. — **Perturbative function**. See *perturbative*. — **Picard's functions**, hypergeometrical functions of two variables. — **Plane or planimetric function**, a function expressing one of the relations between the areas of the three triangles formed by joining a variable point in a plane to the vertices of a fundamental triangle. — **Pf function**, the Legendre's coefficient of the n th order, the coefficient of an

in the development of $(1 - 2ax + a^2)^{-1/2}$ according to ascending powers of a . — **Polydromic** or **polytropic function**, one which is not monotropic. — **Polyhedral function**. See *polyhedral*. — **Potential function**, the function expressing the potential of attractions upon a particle. — **Principal function**, the time-integral of the Lagrangian function. — **Qn function**, a harmonic function such that

$$1(y - x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n + 1) Q_n(y) P_n(x).$$

Quasi-periodic function, a function which returns to its value multiplied by a constant when the variable is increased by a certain constant called the quasi-period. — **Radical function**, a rational, integral, and homogeneous expression in Abelian functions having one characteristic.

Rational and integral function. See *entire function*. — **Rational function**, a function whose value in terms of the variable is expressible as a rational fraction. — **Reciprocal functions**, a pair of functions f and f^{-1} , so related to each other that if y is one of the values of f , then x is one of the values of f^{-1} , and conversely. Each function is also said to be the *reciprocal* of the other. The term *converse* would be preferable. — **Reproductive function**. See *reproductive*. — **Reproductive function of order n** , a function such that, for a certain constant a , the equation holds $f(ax) = a^n f(x)$. — **Riemann's function**, a function satisfying the differential equation of the hypergeometrical series, and defined by Riemann by means of the properties of its critical points. It is denoted by P . — **Rosenhain's function**, an ultra-elliptic function of the first kind. — **Scalar function**, a real numerical quantity having one or more values for each point of three-dimensional space. — **Sigma function**. See *sigma*. — **Similar functions**. (a) Functions which admit the same substitutions. (b) Two physical quantities whose several mathematical relations to two other physical quantities are the same. — **Sinusoidal function**, a simple harmonic. — **Spherical function**. See *Laplace's function*. — **Stereometric function**, a ratio of two of the tetrahedrons formed by joining a variable point in space to the four vertices of a fixed tetrahedron. — **Striped function**, a function which is represented by a pattern in stripes. — **Sturmian function**. See *Sturmian*. — **Suppositionless function**, a function subject to no general condition whatever — which may, for instance, be either limited or unlimited. — **Symmetric function**, a function of several variables whose value is never altered by interchanging the values of any two of the variables. — **Synectic function**. See *synectic*. — **Tetrahedral function**. See *polyhedral*. — **Theory of functions**, a branch of mathematics which concerns the general properties of different general forms of functions. It is sometimes regarded as embracing the entire theory of the higher functions, such as the gamma function, spherical harmonics, elliptic functions, etc. — **Thermodynamic function**, the amount of heat which a body will give out in being brought to a standard pressure and temperature. — **Theta function**. See *theta*.

Toroidal function, a function serving to express the potential of an anchor ring. — **Transcendental function**, any function not algebraic. — **Trigonometrical functions**. See *trigonometrical*. — **Uniform function**, a function such that its variable, while remaining within given limits, cannot pass through a cycle of values so as to return to its original value without the function also returning to its original value. — **Unlimited function**, a function which within every interval has values greater than any predesignate finite limit and other values less than any predesignate finite limit. For example, suppose that $y = 0$ when x is irrational, while $y = C - 10q$ when x is equal to the irreducible fraction p/q . Then, although y never becomes infinite, yet between any two assignable values of x it has values greater than any predesignate positive number and values less than any predesignate negative number. — **Vector function**, a quantity of the nature of a vector, having magnitude and direction, distributed through space so as to have a definite magnitude and direction at each point. — **Velocity function**, in hydrodynamics, a scalar function whose partial differential coefficient for a linear displacement of the variable point is equal to the component velocity of the fluid in that direction at that point. — **Vital functions**, functions immediately necessary to life, as those of the brain, heart, and lungs. — **Weierstrassian function**. See *Weierstrassian*. — **Xn function**, a Legendrian polynomial of the n th order, or function of the latitude and longitude on a sphere, satisfying Laplace's equation. — **Yn function**, the Laplace's n th coefficient, being what Y_n becomes when for the variable x we substitute $x = \cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi \cos(\psi - \phi)$. — **Zeta function**. See *zeta*.

function (fungk'shon), *v. t.* [*< function, n.*] To perform a function; work; act; functionate; especially, in *physiol.*, to have a function; do or be something physiologically.

It seems probable that the pollex here given formed the ground of an action in the Insurance Court created by the statute of Elizabeth, . . . which *functioned* . . . till towards the end of the seventeenth century.

P. Martin, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 48.

The endodermis also forms the axis of the tentaculocyst, its cells secrete crystalline concretions, and its functions as an obovate. K. H. Lankester, Encyc. Brit. XII, 651.

functional (fungk'shon-al), *a.* [*< ML. functionalis, f. L. functio(-is) function; see function, n.*] 1. Pertaining to functions; relating to some office or function.

Myopia is a structural defect; presbyopia is a functional defect. Le Conte, Sight, p. 50.

2. Pertaining to an algebraical operation; as, a *functional symbol*. — 3. Having the function usual to the part or organ; as, *functional wings* of an insect (that is, those used for flying). — **Functional determinant**, disease, equation, etc., see the nouns.

functionality (fungk'shon-al'i-ti), *n.* [*< functional + -ity.*] The state of having or being a function.

This peripheral area, which possesses a known and indisputable functionality.

Tr. for Alien. and Neural, VIII, 170.

Functionality, in Analysis, is dependence on a variable or variables. Boole, Brit. IX, 818.

functionalize (fungk'shon-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *functionalized*, ppr. *functionalizing*. [*< functional + -ize.*] To place in a function or office; assign some function or office to. *Lat.* [Rare.]

functionally (fungk'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a functional manner; by means of functions; specifically, in *zool.*, with reference to function alone; as, the maxillae of crustaceans are morphologically limbs, but *functionally* jaws.

The elytra of a beetle and the halteres of a fly, though morphologically wings, are not *functionally* so. Huxley.

Functionally produced modifications have respectively furthered or hindered survival in posterity.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 60.

functionary (fungk'shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *functionaries* (-riz). [= *F. fonctionnaire* = Sp. *funcionario* = Pg. *funcionario*, < L. as if **functionalis*, < *functio*(-nis), function; see *function, n.*] One who holds an office or a trust; as, a public functionary; secular functionaries.

Their republic is to have a first functionary (as they call him), under the name of king, or not, as they think fit. Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

functionate (fungk'shon-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *functionated*, ppr. *functionating*. [*< function + -ate.*] To act; have or fulfil a function; function.

Thus an image is formed upon the retina, the optic nerve transmits the excitation to its ganglion, this at once *functionates*, the force called perception is evolved, and the image is perceived. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI, 8.

functionize (fungk'shon-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *functionized*, ppr. *functionizing*. [*< function + -ize.*] To function. [Rare.]

A soul that is self-conscious is not so singular as a brain *functionizing* about itself and its own being.

N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 41.

functionless (fungk'shon-less), *a.* [*< function + -less.*] Without function or office.

The os coxae in man, though *functionless* as a tail, plainly represents this part in other vertebrate animals. Darwin, Descent of Man, I, 28.

Adult whales have . . . *functionless* rudiments of hind limbs imbedded in their flesh. Contemporary Rev., LI, 616.

functus officio (fungk'tus o-fish'i-ō). [*L. i. functus*, pp. of *fungi*, perform; *officio*, abl. of *officium*, duty, office.] Having performed to the end one's official duty; having fulfilled a function or retired from an office. In *law*, "an expression applied to an agent or donee of an authority who has performed the act authorized, so that the authority is exhausted and at an end." *Rapala and Lawrence, Law Dict.*

fund¹ (fund), *n.* [In lit. sense also *fond* (see *fond⁴*), *fund* being accom. to the L. form; < OF. *fond*, a bottom, floor, ground, foundation, also a merchant's stock or capital, *F. fond*, bottom, ground, *fonds*, estate, pl. *fonds*, funds, stock. = Pr. *fons* = Sp. *fondo*, *fundo* = Pg. *fundo* = It. *fondo*, < L. *fundus*, bottom, also, in particular, a piece of land, a farm, estate, orig. **fundus* = *F. bottom*; see *bottom*. Hence (from L. *fundus*) ult. *F. found²*, *foundation*, etc.] 1. Bottom. See in the *fund*, below. — 2. A stock or accumulation of money or other forms of wealth devoted to or available for some purpose, as for the carrying on of some business or enterprise, or for the support and maintenance of an institution, a family, or a person; as, a sinking-fund; the funds of a bank or corporation; the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, etc. A fund may be either *active* or *passive*. It is *active* when the bulk of it is invested in the subjects of the business or enterprise, as merchandise, ships, factories, land, bank loans, etc.; *passive* when it is invested in such a way (as in real estate or stocks) as to produce a fixed or nearly uniform income, which alone is used for the specific purpose, or when it is used or drawn upon directly for expenses, being insufficient to produce the requisite income by investment, or when it is maintained by collections or contributions for specific objects, as the support of missionaries or of charitable enterprises. Both active and passive funds may be either *individual* or *collective*; when collective, an individual interest in the former usually consists of a partnership or the ownership of joint stock, and in the latter of membership or of some right of joint control, unless the contributions are absolute gifts.

The parliament went on slowly in fixing the fund for the supplies they had voted.

Rp. Furnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1808.

3. A store of anything to be drawn upon at pleasure; a stock or main source of supply; especially, an equipment of specific mental resources; a stock of knowledge or mental endowment of any kind; as, a fund of wisdom or good sense; a fund of anecdote.

I was last night visited by a friend of mine, who has an inexhaustible fund of discourse, and never fails to entertain his company with a variety of thoughts and hints that are altogether new and uncommon.

Addison, Adventures of a Shilling.

Tom's severity gave her a certain fund of defiance.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

Orlando Cambrensis had a fund of humour and cleverness that is as noteworthy as his extensive reading.

Strabo, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 120.

Alimentary fund. *See alimentary.* — **Company fund,** in the United States army, the savings arising from the economical use of the rations of a company, placed in the hands of the company commander, and used only for the benefit of the enlisted men of the company. — **Consolidated funds.** *See consolidated.* — **In funds,** in possession of available means or resources. — **In the fund,** at bottom. *Darwin.*

I know madam does fret you a little now and then, that's true; but in the fund she is the softest, sweetest, gentlest little beauty.

Sir J. Vanbrugh, Confederacy, iv.

On or out of one's own fund, on one's own account. *Darwin.*

The translating most of the French letters gave me as much trouble as if I had written them out of my own fund.

Toni Brown, Works, i. 171.

I took to him for his resemblance to you, but am grown to love him upon his own fund.

Walpole, Letters, ii. 130.

Post fund, in the United States army, the savings from the allowance of flour at a post bakery, used to defray the expenses of the bakery, for the purchase of garden-seeds, and for the support of post schools, etc. — **Public funds,** securities issued by a government in return for loans, at a fixed rate of interest, and usually for a definite term of years, in the form of negotiable or transferable bonds of different amounts. Often called simply the *funds*. — **Regimental fund,** in the United States army, 50 per cent. of the post fund, after deducting the expenses of the bakery, divided pro rata among the regiments represented by companies at the post, and paid over to the several regimental treasurers for the maintenance of the bands.

Sinking-fund, a fund formed by a government or corporation for the gradual "sinking," wiping out, or reduction of its debt, by various devices for the accumulation of money. (*See fund*, v. t., 2, end.) The first sinking fund was established by Sir Robert Walpole in England in 1716.

— **The funds,** originally, in Great Britain, the product of particular taxes, as customs, excise, stamp, etc., pledged by the government for the payment of particular loans and the interest on the same; now, the national or public debt, or the stocks which represent it; as, to have money in the funds. *See consols, and consolidated funds (under consolidated).*

fund (fun'd), v. t. [*fund*, n.] 1. To collect and accumulate; store. [*Rare.*]

Strata of soil fitted to retain heat and fund it, or to dissipate it and cool it. *De Quincey, Herodotus.*

2. To convert (a floating debt) into capital or stock, or into a more or less permanent debt, represented by bonds for definite sums, bearing interest at a fixed rate, and commonly redeemable within a fixed period of years. That part of the indebtedness of a government or corporation which is payable immediately or soon, so that early provision for payment must be made or forbearance obtained, is called the *floating debt*. To fund such an indebtedness is to cancel it by including the creditor to take in its place obligations having considerable time to run, and issued, in convenient portions or shares, in the form of interest-bearing bonds or certificates available to the holder as marketable securities, or by procuring a fresh loan on the issue of such obligations, and using the proceeds to pay off the floating indebtedness. To refund a debt is to repeat this process when the time obtained by the funding expires. The funded debt of a body public or corporate is the aggregate of the debt thus provided for. It is approximately the same in amount as the old debt, unless it is increased, as is often the case, by including in it the expenses of funding, or by issuing the obligations below par. The funded debts of governments are spoken of as the *public funds* and the securities issued are spoken of as *stocks or bonds*. Such securities when issued by corporations, are usually spoken of in the United States as *bonds* (the word *stocks* being applied to shares, which do not represent the debt of a corporation, but ownership in it), and in Great Britain as *bonds or debentures*. With the funding of a debt is frequently coupled the creation of a sinking-fund for its redemption. *See sinking-fund, under fund*, n.

fund, v. i. [*ME. funden, an earlier form of funden, strive, go; see fund*, n.] To go; proceed.

Na linger durst I for him lette.

But forth y funded wyt that free.

As Y god on my Moundan (Child's Ballads, i. 27).

fundable (fun'da-bl), a. [*fund*, n. + *-able*.] Capable of being funded or converted into a fund; convertible into bonds.

fundal (fun'dal), a. [*fundus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the fundus; as, fundal attachments.

fundament (fun'da-ment), n. [*ME. fundament, fundament, also fondement, fondement (see fundament), < OF. fundament, fondement, F. fondement = Pr. fundamen, fundament = Sp. Pg. fundamento = It. fondamento, < L. fundamētum, foundation, groundwork, base, bottom, < fundare, found, < fundus, the bottom; see fund*, n. and *fund*, v. t.] 1. Foundation; found-

ment.

2. The anus; the vent; the perineal region.

fundamental (fun-da-men'tal), a. and n. [= F. *fundamental* = Sp. Pg. *fundamental* = It. *fondamentale*, < ML. *fundamentalis* (in adv. *fundamentaliter*), < L. *fundamentum*, foundation; see *fundament*.] 1. a. Pertaining to the foundation; serving as or being a component part of a foundation or basis; hence, essential; important; original; elementary; as, a fundamental truth or principle; a fundamental law.

And this I take to be a great cause that hath hindered the progression of learning, because these fundamental knowledges have been studied but in passage.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The law of nature is the only law of laws truly and properly to all mankind fundamental, the beginning and the end of all government. *Milton, Free Commonwealth.*

When we apply the epithet *fundamental* either to religion in general or to Christianity in particular, we are supposed to mean something essential to religion or Christianity. *Watson, Works, viii. 88.*

The most fundamental and far reaching effect of Roman conquest was the decomposition of primitive ideas, political and social, legal and religious.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 257.

Fundamental bass, in music. (a) See *fundamental*, n. 2. (b) The low tone generated by the tones of a chord. Also called *fundamental note*. — **Fundamental cells, fundamental tissue,** in bot., typical or essentially unchanged parenchyma-cells, and the tissue formed of such cells, such as is found in pith, the pulp of leaves and fruit, etc.

Fundamental chord. *See chord*, 4. — **Fundamental color, color-sensation.** *See the noun.* — **Fundamental propositions,** in logic, certain propositions from which other propositions can be immediately proved, but which can themselves be subordinated to no other propositions.

Fundamental scale of a system of invariants or concomitants, an arithmetical set of such invariants or concomitants. *J. J. Sylvester, 1853. The Idea is Cayley's.*

Fundamental tone. *See fundamental*, n. 2. — **Fundamental truths,** beliefs constituting the foundations and elementary ingredients of every act of knowledge and thought. — **Fundamental units,** a system of units from which all others can be derived. In the centimeter gram second system, the centimeter, gram, and mean solar second are taken as the fundamental units. — *Syn.* Primary, first, leading, original, essential, indispensable, necessary, requisite, important.

II. n. 1. A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part; as, the fundamentals of the Christian faith.

For the laws of England (though by our charter we are not bound to them, yet) our fundamentals are framed according to them. *Winthrop Hist. New England, ii. 33.*

High speculations are as barren as the tops of clouds; but the fundamentals of Christianity are fruitful as the valleys or the creeping vine.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1850), i. 68.

Their fundamental law, that all diseases arise from repetition. *Smith, Quin's Travels, iv. 6.*

2. In music: (a) The root of a chord. (b) The generator of a series of harmonics. Also called *fundamental bass, note, or tone*.

fundamentality (fun-da-men-tal'i-ty), n. The state or quality of being fundamental; essentiality.

When he finds antiquity and universality combined with fundamentality, the conclusion is inevitable, and in proportion as he finds the evidence of each of those three conditions is it plainly legitimate.

Gladstone, Church and State, vii.

fundamentally (fun-da-men'tal-i), adv. In a fundamental manner; primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation; as regards fundamentals.

Fundamentally defective. *See defective*, 1. — That which fundamentally distinguishes the slave is that he labours under restriction to satisfy another's desires. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 34.*

fundamentality (fun-da-men'tal-i-ty), n. Fundamentality.

fundation (fun-da'shon), n. [*< L. fundatio(n-), foundation; see foundation*.] The act of founding or providing.

The first whereof is the *fundation* of dowrie (viz. two hundred denarii). *Pan. box Pilgrimage, p. 215.*

fundatrix, n. [*< ML. fundatrix, fem. of fundator, a founder; see founder*.] A foundress.

The fundatrix purpose was wondrous goodly, her fact was goodly.

Sp. Lillies, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc. 1853), ii. 371.

funded (fun'ded), a. [*< fund*, v. t. + *-ed*.] 1. Existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; constituting or forming part of the permanent debt of a government or corporation at a fixed rate of interest; as, a funded debt. *See debt and fund*, v. t.

On the 31st of December, 1897, the public debt of Great Britain funded and unfunded amounted to £21,055,762 13s. 4 1/2 d. *Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.*

The nation had an enormous funded debt and a depreciated currency.

G. S. Merriam, 8. Bowles, i. 86.

2. Invested in public funds; as, funded money.

funder (fun'der), n. 1. One who is in favor of funding a debt or debts, or of providing a

sinking-fund for the gradual extinction of debt. Specifically — 2. In U. S. politics, from about 1878 onward, a Virginian who was in favor of funding and paying the entire debt of the State (less the quota properly falling upon West Virginia), in distinction from a so-called readjuster, who advocated the repudiation of a part of the debt.

fund-holder (fund'hôl'der), n. An owner of government stock or public securities.

Would you tax the property of the fund holder? No, no minister has yet been either blind or abandoned enough to attempt it.

For, Speech on the Assessed Tax Bill, Dec. 14, 1797.

Tax on fundholders, in respect of profits arising from annuities payable out of any public revenue.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, iii. 111.

fundi (fun'di), n. [*Native African.*] A kind of grain allied to millet (*the Paspalum erio*), much cultivated in the west of Africa. It is light and nutritious, and has been recommended for cultivation as food for invalids. Also called *funding* and *hungry rice*.

funding (fun'ding), n. [*Verbal n. of fund*, v. t.] The act or process of converting a floating debt into a funded debt. *See fund*, v. t., and *debt*. — **Funding system,** a system or scheme for funding, usually including a sinking fund for the payment of principal, and a pledge of specific portions of the income of the state or company for the payment of interest meanwhile. *See fund*, v. t.

The funding system, they say, is in favor of the moneyed interest — oppressive to the land; that is, favorable to us, hard on them.

Ames, Works, i. 104.

fundless (fund'les), a. [*< fund*, v. t. + *-less*.] Without funds.

fund-monger (fund'mung'ger), n. An operator or speculator in the public funds. [*Rare.*]

Importing that the present civil war has been got up by jobbers, swindlers, and fundmongers.

New York Tribune, June 12, 1862.

fund-mongering (fund'mung'ger-ing), n. The act or practice of operating or speculating in the public funds. [*Rare.*]

Thoroughly imbued with hostility to perpetual debts and fund mongering.

A. A. Rev., CXLIII. 210.

Fundulina (fun-du-lī'nā), n. pl. [*NL., < Fundulus + -ina*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidae carnivorae*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and all the teeth are pointed. It includes the subfamily *Fundulina* and other cyprinodonts.

Fundulina (fun-du-lī'nē), n. pl. [*NL., < Fundulus + -ina*.] A subfamily of *Cyprinodontidae*, typified by the genus *Fundulus*, comprising cyprinodont fishes with dentary bones normally united, a short intestinal canal, teeth fixed and pointed, and the anal fin of the male not provided with a rigid intromittent organ. About 30 species inhabit fresh, brackish, and salt waters of the United States; they are known as *kiltfishes, minnow-myskies, minnows, etc.*

funduline (fun-du-līn), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fundulina*.

II. n. A fish of the subfamily *Fundulina*.

Fundulus (fun'du-lus), n. [*NL., < L. fundus, bottom; see fund*.] A genus of killifishes, of the family *Cyprinodontidae*, containing numerous species of active habits and very tenacious of life, of no economic value. The commonest North American species is *F. heteroclitus*; a larger one is known as *F. nuptialis*. *See cut under minnow-myskies.*

fundungi (fun-dung'i), n. Same as *funds*.

fundus (fun'dus), n. [*L., the bottom, base; see fund*.] 1. In a general sense, bottom; depth; as, the fundus of a cave or a wood.

Prolonged work with the microscope will cause the images seen in its focus to "live in the fundus of the eye," so that, after several hours, shutting the eyes will cause these images to reappear with great distinctness.

G. P. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 549.

2. In anat., the larger end of any cone- or pear-shaped organ, as the upper part of the uterus, the left portion of the stomach, or the anterior and lower end of the gall-bladder. — **Fundus glands,** the cardiac glands of the stomach. — **Fundus of the bladder,** the lower part or base. — **Fundus of the eye,** the back part of the eye, as seen through the pupil in an ophthalmoscopic examination. — **Fundus of the stomach,** the left, larger end. — **Fundus of the uterus,** the upper part.

funerary (fū-nē-ri-āl), a. Same as *funerary*.

Dr. Parr of Camo will preach'd a most pathetic funeral discourse and panegyric at the interment of our late pastor.

Evings, Diary, Feb. 20, 1872.

funerality (fū-nē-ri-āl), a. [*As F. funebre = Sp. funebre = Pg. It. funebre; < L. funebria, of or belonging to a funeral (< funus (funer-), a funeral; see funeral), + -al.*] Pertaining to funerals; funeral; funereal.

One of these crowns or garlands is most artificially wrought in filagree work with gold and silver wire, in resemblance of myrtle (with which plants the *funerary* garlands of the ancients were composed).

Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 29.

funerary (fū-nē-rī-ā), *a.* Same as *funerary*.

funeral (fū-nē-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [*a.* < ME. *funeral*, < OF. *funeral*, *funeral* = Sp. Pg. *funeral* = It. *funerale*, < ML. *funeralis*, belonging to a burial (the *l.* adj. was *funerius*), < L. *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral procession, funeral rites, burial, funeral; usually with reference to the burning of the body (whereas *exequiae*, E. *exequies*, had reference to the procession), and so prob. from the same root as *fumus*, smoke; see *fume*. II. *n.* < ME. *funeral* = F. *funérailles*, pl., = Pr. *funerarius* = Sp. *funeral*, also pl. *funeralis*, *funerarius* = Pg. *funeral* = It. *funerale*, *n.*, < ML. pl. *funeralia*, funeral rites, funeral, neut. pl. of *funeralis*; see I.] I. *a.* Pertaining to burial or sepulture; used, spoken, etc., at the interment of the dead: as, a funeral torch; funeral rites; a funeral train or procession; a funeral oration.

The *tyr* of funeral service.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2084.

All the sad sayings of Scripture, or the threatenings of the funeral prophets.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. l.

The very term *funeral* feast is, indeed, a kind of paradox; yet funeral feasts have existed among all nations.

Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 384.

Funeral pile, a heap of wood and other combustible material upon which a dead body is laid to be burned to ashes, a pyre.

Its principal use [that of asbestos], according to Pliny, was for the making of shrouds for royal funerals, to wrap up the corpse so as the ashes might be preserved distinct from that of the wood whereof the funeral pile was composed.

Cambridge, The Scribleriad, iv.

II. *n.* 1. The ceremony of burying a dead person; the solemnization of interment; obsequies: formerly used also in the plural.

A *tyr*, in which thofee [the office]

Of funeral he might at accomplie.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2000.

Before he had seen performed his Father's *Funerals*, which was not till the 27th of October following, he entered into a Treaty of his own Nuptials.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 105.

The funerals of a deceased friend are not only performed at his first interring, but in the monthly minds and anniversary commemorations.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 308.

When they buried him, the little port

Had seldom seen a costlier funeral

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. A procession of persons attending the burial of the dead; a funeral train.

A funeral, with plumes and lights,

And music, went to Camelot

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

3. A funeral sermon: usually in the plural.

Darwin.

In the absence of Dr. Humphreys, designed for that service, Mr. Olles Laurence preached his funeral.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., ix. iii. 2.

I could learn little from the minister which preached his funeral.

Fuller, Worthies, Hereford, l. 454.

funeral-ale (fū-nē-rāl-āl), *n.* [Equiv. to Norw. *gravaröl*, *gravöl* = Dan. *gravöl* = Sw. *gravöl*, lit. 'grave-ale.'] A funeral feast; a wake; with reference to ancient Scandinavian customs. See *ale*, 2.

It is far more likely, as Munch supposes, that the *ale* was made at his [Harold Godwinson's] father's funeral *ale*, for it is expressly said that at Hadrath his hair had been uncut for ten years, and that space of time had then passed since his father's death.

Edinburgh Rev.

funerally (fū-nē-rāl-ī), *adv.* In a funeral manner; by way of a funeral.

Even crows were *funerally* burnt.

Sir T. Browne, Ur. burial, l.

funerary (fū-nē-rāl-ī), *a.* [= F. *funéraire* = Sp. *funerario*, < LL. *funerarius*, < L. *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral; see *funeral*.] Relating or pertaining to a funeral or burial.

The two [caskets] to the left are in blue glass, inscribed with short *funerary* legends. Harper's Mag., LV. 201.

funeratus (fū-nē-rāt), *v. t.* [*L.* *funeratus*, pp. of *funerare*, bury with funeral rites, < *funus*, (*funer-*), funeral rites; see *funeral*, *a.*] To bury with funeral rites. Cockeram.

funeration (fū-nē-rā-shon), *n.* [= OF. *funeration*, < LL. *funeratio*, < L. *funerare*, bury with funeral rites. see *funerale*.] Solemnization of funeral rites.

In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint the dead body with aromatic spices and ointments before they buried them. And so was it the Jewish custom to perform their *funerals*.

Knatchbull, Annot. on New Testament, p. 41.

funereal (fū-nē-rē-āl), *a.* [As Sp. *funereo* = Pg. It. *funereo*; < L. *funerous*, of or belonging to a funeral (< *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral; see *funeral*), + *-al*.] Characteristic of or suitable for a funeral; hence, mournful; dismal; lugubrious; gloomy.

Horneck's fierce eye, and Roome a *funereal* frown.

Pope, Dunciad, iii. 162.

Dark, *funereal* barges like my own had flitted by, and the gondoliers had warned each other at every turning with hoarse, lugubrious cries. Howells, Venetian Life, II.

funereally (fū-nē-rē-āl-ī), *adv.* In a *funereal* manner; mournfully; dismally.

funest (fū-nēst'), *a.* [= F. *funeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *funesto*, < L. *funestus*, causing death, destruction, or calamity, deadly, destructive, calamitous, < *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral, a dead body, death, etc.; see *funeral*.] Causing or boding death; ill-boding; hence, lamentable; mournful: as, "funest and direful deaths," Coleridge. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Frequent mischiefs and *funest* accidents they [mushrooms] have produced, not only to particular persons, but to whole families.

Erben, Acetaria, xxxix.

I perfectly apprehend the *funest* and calamitous issue which a few days may produce.

Keble, To Sir William Coventry.

fung, **feng** (fung), *n.* See *fung-huang*.

fungaceous (fung-gā'shius), *a.* [*L.* *fungus* + *-aceus*.] Pertaining or relating to fungi.

fungal (fung-gāl), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.* *fungalis*, < *fungus*, fungus; see *fungus*.] I. *a.* In bot., pertaining to or characteristic of a fungus or fungi; consisting of the *Fungi* or fungous plants: as, *fungal* growth; Lindley's *fungal* alliance.

Assuming the filaments to be of undoubted *fungal* origin.

Quinn, Med. Dict., p. 623.

These filament *fungal* elements are called by phoe.

Goebel, Outline Class. and Spectal Morph., p. 81.

II. *n.* A fungus.

Fungales (fung-gā'lēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *fungalis*; see *fungus*.] Same as *Fungi*. Lindley.

fungate (fung-gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fungated*, *ppr. fungating*. [*L.* *fungus* + *-ate*.] In pathol., to grow up rapidly in forms suggesting some of the larger fungi: said of morbid growths.

funget, *n.* [*L.* *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus, a soft-headed fellow, a dolt; see *fungus*.] A blockhead; a dolt.

They are mad, empty vessels, *funges*, beadle themselves, derided.

Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 184.

fung-huang, feng-huang (fung'hwāng'), *n.* [*Chinese*.] In *Chinese* myth., a fabulous bird of good omen said to appear when a sage is about to ascend the throne, or when right principles are about to triumph throughout the empire. It is usually called the *Chinese phoenix*, but seems, from the descriptions of it found in books, to resemble the *Argus pheasant*. It has not appeared since the days of Confucius. It is frequently represented on Chinese and Japanese porcelain and other works of art. *Fung* is the name of the male bird, and *hwang* of the female.

The *fung* *hwang* of Chinese legends is a sort of phoenix, adorned with every color, and combining in its form and motions whatever is elegant and graceful, as well as possessing such a benevolent disposition that it will not peck or injure living insects, nor tread on growing herbs.

S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, l. 206.

Fungi (fun'ji), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *fungus*, a mushroom; see *fungus*.] One of the lowest of the great groups of cellular cryptogams. The *Fungi* are chiefly distinguished by the absence of chlorophyll, and therefore by the lack of power to assimilate inorganic substances, being thus dependent for their food upon living or dead organic matter obtained from other plants or from animals. Consequently, also, they do not inhale carbonic acid and give off oxygen as chlorophyllous plants do in assimilation, but do inhale oxygen and give off carbonic acid as other plants do in respiration. The vegetative system consists of filiform cells, called *hyphae*, and the hyphae of a fungus taken collectively are called the *mycelium*. The *hyphae* are usually septate and branched. In some fungi, as *Peronosporae* and their allies, there are no septa except those which divide off the propagative cells or organs. Exceptions to the hyphal plan of structure occur in several cases. In the yeast fungi and yeast like stages of certain other fungi the plant consists of a succession of ellipsoid cells formed by budding, in the *Chytridiaceae* certain species have no mycelium but consist of a spherical or ovoid cell; in the bacteria the prevailing form is that of very minute spheres or rods, which multiply by fission, in the vegetative stage of the *Mycogonaceae* there is only a mass of protoplasm. If mycelium is said to be *absent*, it is because the *hyphae* are separate, or at most only loosely interwoven, as in the common mould, *membranous* when the *hyphae* are so interwoven as to form a layer, *fibrous* when the hyphae form branching strands, the latter being often of considerable size and undulated. In some groups, as the mushrooms, the interwoven hyphae form a compound fungus-body of definite and regular shape. Fungi are so-



Poisonous Mushroom.

A. annual, C. common, P. M. herbaceous, M. mycelium, P. pines, S. sedge, F. fava.

prophytic or *parasitic*, according as that from which they obtain their food is a dead organic substance or a living organism. Some parasitic species are facultative saprophytes, and some saprophytic species are facultative parasites. Among the saprophytic fungi are the common domestic molds and mildews, the "dry-rot" fungi, the greater number of acromycetous and basidiomycetous fungi, which grow on dead wood, leaves, etc., or organic matter in the soil, also many *Hyphomycetes*, and the *Myxomycetes*. Among the parasitic fungi are the *Uredinales* or rusts and *Ustilaginae* or smuts, which grow upon wild and cultivated plants, also most *Peronosporae*, as represented by the potato rot and American grape-vine mildew. Among the *Ascomycetes*, the *Erysiphaceae* (powdery mildews) are all parasitic, as are also many other *Pyrenomycetes* and a few *Discomycetes*. Many parasitic species, especially the rusts, smuts, and mildews, cause great destruction to cultivated crops. The lichens are now considered by many botanists to consist of fungi parasitic upon algae (the gonidia). (See *Lichen*.) A few fungi grow upon living animals and man. Several species of *Aspergillus* cause a disease (otomycosis) of the human ear. Other fungi produce the skin-diseases *tinea* and ringworm. Bacteria are believed to cause most or all of the fevers and contagious diseases of man and the lower animals. Species of *Saprolegnia* cause epidemics among fishes, especially the salmon. The principal parasites upon insects belong to the *Entomophthoraceae* and the genus *Cordyceps*. (See cut under *Cordyceps*.) Silkworms are attacked by a species of *Botrytis*, and bacteria cause epidemics among silkworms and other insects. Both sexual and asexual reproduction occur in fungi; the latter is present in all, and in many is the only kind that has been observed. The asexual spores (conidia) are most frequently produced upon the tips of unbranched hyphae, as in *Hyphomycetes*, or on short hyphae produced in conceptacles, but sometimes by free cell-formation, as in *Mucor*. The sexual organs are of three types. In the conjugating fungi, *Mucor* and its allies, reproduction takes place by the union of two similar cells to form a zygospore. In *Peronospora* and its allies oogonia and antheridia are formed; the antheridium comes in direct contact with the oogonium, and a transfer of the protoplasm into the oosphere takes place. In the *Ascomycetes*, so far as known, a carpogonium takes the place of the oogonium, and the product of fertilization is usually a perithecium or apothecium containing asci and spores. (See *Eurotium*.) Modern classifications of fungi are of two kinds. That proposed by F. Cohn in 1872 classes together in primary groups fungi and algae having similar modes of reproduction, employing the peculiar fungal characters in distinguishing the secondary groups; but the usual method recognizes fungi as wholly distinct from algae, separated by physiological and morphological characters, in this respect agreeing with the old method. The artificial system formerly in use and still retained in some English books divides the fungi into the orders *Ascomycetes*, *Phycomycetes*, *Hyphomycetes*, *Coniomyces*, *Gasteromycetes*, and *Hymenomycetes*. De Bary in 1881 made four divisions: *Phycomycetes*, *Hyphomycetes*, *Basidiomycetes*, and *Ascomycetes*. Goebel (1882) does not include *Myxomycetes* and *Schizomycetes* with *Fungi* proper, the latter he divides into *Chytridiaceae*, *Ustilaginae*, *Phycomycetes*, *Ascomycetes*, *Uredinales*, and *Basidiomycetes*. The *Fungi Imperfecti* of modern authors include a large number of forms, of which some are known, and most are suspected, to be the asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The principal groups of *Fungi Imperfecti* are the *Sphaeropodae*, *Melanconiae*, and *Hyphomycetes*. The number of known species of fungi is estimated at about 30,000. Most of the edible fungi are found among the mushrooms and puffballs; but the truffle and morel are ascomycetous. Most of the species recognized as poisonous are mushrooms; but the ergot-fungus is ascomycetous. Some snails are poisonous to cattle. Some fungi produce poisonous substances, as alcohol, by fermentation. Also called *Fungales*. See cut under *ascus*, *bandium*, *clavaria*, *ergot*, *aspergillum*, *Fusellidium*, and *Puccinia*.

Fungia (fun'ji-gā), *n.* [*NL.* < L. *fungus*, a mushroom; see *fungus*.] The typical genus of mushroom-corals of the family *Fungiidae*. Lamarck, 1801. See cut under *coral*.

Fungia . . . is the largest of the solitary lime-secreting corals, and often reaches a diameter of from six to eight inches. It is disk-shaped, with a large number of radiating partitions which extend from the center to a periphery not bounded by a vertical wall. The tentacles . . . are irregularly disposed over its whole upper surface. *Fungia* in its adult condition is not attached to the ground, but lies in the coral lagoons in rather sheltered places.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 117.

fungible (fun'ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *fungibilis*, < L. *fungi*, perform, discharge; see *function*.] I. *a.* Capable of being replaced by another in respect of function, office, or use.

The theologians based themselves on the glossators and legists, and the wordy strife about *fungible* and "consumptible" things continued for several centuries, until finally settled by Salmasius, Turgot, and Bentham. Science, VII. 378.

II. *n.* In the civil law, a thing of such a nature that it may be replaced by another of equal quantity and quality; a movable which may be estimated by weight, number, of measure, as grain or money.

fungic (fun'jik), *a.* [= F. *fungique*; as *fungus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from fungi.

fungicide (fun'ji-sid), *n.* [*L.* *fungus*, fungus, + *-cidus*, a killer, < *cadere*, kill.] That which destroys fungi; specifically, a chemical applied to fungi or their germs for the purpose of destroying them; a germicide.

Fungicolæ (fun-jik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *fungicola*; see *fungicolous*.] 1. In Latreille's system, the first family of *Coleoptera trimera*,

now retained as a superfamily of trimerous or cryptotetramerous coleopterans, with filiform maxillary palpi, and moderately long flattened or clavate antennae: represented by such families as the *Endomychidae* or fungus-beetles. See cut under *Endomychus*.—2. A group of dipterous insects or fungus-gnats.

fungicolous (fun-jik'ō-lus), *a.* [*< NL. fungicola, < L. fungus, mushroom, + colere, inhabit.*] Living in or upon fungi; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fungicola*.

Fungida (fun'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Fungus + -ida.*] Same as *Fungidae*.

fungiform (fun'ji-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. fungus, a mushroom, + forma, form.*] Having the form of a mushroom; cylindrical with a broader convex head: specifically applied to certain papillae of the tongue, distinguished from *filiform* and *circumvallatæ*. Also *fungiliform*. See *papilla*.

The nerve-fibres are more readily seen, however, in the *fungiform* papillae of the tongue.

W. H. Carpenter, Micros., § 482.

fungid (fun'ji-id), *n.* A mushroom-coral, as a member of the *Fungidae*.

Fungidae (fun'ji-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Fungia + -idae.*] A family of epore scleroderminous stone-corals, the mushroom-corals, so called because of their usual shape as large flat cups. They are without thecae, but with many well-developed dentate septa connected by synaptulae. Also *Fungidæ*. See *Fungia*, and cut under *coral*. J. D. Dana, 1846.

Fungine (fun'ji-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Fungia + -ina.*] A subfamily of *Fungidae*. Also *Funginae*. Edwards and Hume, 1849.

fungilliform (fun'ji-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. as if *fungillus, dim. of L. fungus, a mushroom, + forma, form.*] Same as *fungiform*.

fungin, fungine (fun'jin), *n.* [*< fungus + -in, -ine.*] Same as *fungus-cellulose*.

In 1866 De Bary gave this name (*fungus cellulose*) to the substance composing the cell walls of fungi. Since then, the names *fungine* and *metacellulose* have been given to this doubtful substance.

Poulsen, Bot. Micro Chem. (trans.), p. 79.

funginous (fun'ji-nus), *a.* [*< fungus + -inus + -ous.*] Of or belonging to a fungus.

fungite (fun'jit), *n.* [*< fungus + -ite.*] A kind of fossil coral.

Fungivora (fun-jiv'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < see fungivorous.*] A group of fungivorous dipterous insects.

fungivorous (fun-jiv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< L. fungus, mushroom, + vorare, devour.*] Feeding upon fungi: applied to many insects.

fungoid (fung'oid), *a.* [*< L. fungus, mushroom, + (tr.) -oides, form.*] 1. Having the appearance or character of a fungus; hence, sporadic.

"The seed of immortality has sprouted within me—Only a *fungoid* growth, I dare say—a crowding disease in the lungs," said Deronda.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

2. In *pathol.*, characterized by morbid growths resembling a fungus, especially those of a malignant character: as, a *fungoid* disease.

fungologist (fung-gol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< fungology + -ist.*] One engaged in the study of fungology; a mycologist.

fungology (fung-gol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< L. fungus, mushroom (see fungus), + (tr.) -logia, < (tr.) -logos, speak: see -ology.*] The science which deals with fungi. More commonly called *mycology*.

fungosity (fung-gos'i-tī), *n.* [= *F. fungositas* = *Sp. fungosidad* = *It. fungosità*; as *fungous + -ity*.] 1. The quality of being fungous; also, a fungous excrecence.

Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustules, or *fungosities* on its surface.

Biblioth. Bibl. (Oxf., 1720), i. 202.

2. In *pathol.*, proud flesh. *Dunglison*. **fungous** (fung'us), *a.* [*< ME. fungous = F. fungueux = Sp. Pg. It. fungoso, < L. fungosus, full of holes, spongy, fungous, < fungus, a mushroom, fungus: see fungus.*] 1. Belonging to or having the character of fungi; spongy.

And that is better for him (fishes) theme is doing, For that there's not be right *fungous* strange.

Palladius, Rusticallia (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

We may be sure of raine, in case we see a *fungous* substance or root gathered about bumps and candle snuffs.

Holland, tr. of Piny, xlvii 35.

The sapless wood, directed of the bark, Grows *fungous*, and takes fire at every spark.

Cooper, Conversation, l. 54.

Another form of *fungous* vegetation that develops itself within the living body . . . is the *Botrytis basiana*.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 312.

2. Characterized by the appearance of fungoid growths: as, a *fungous* disease.—3. Growing

or springing up suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

The meager productions of the French and English press, that *fungous* growth of novels and pamphlets.

Harris, Mercur.

fung-shui, fang-shui (fung'ahwē), *n.* [*(Chinese, < fung, wind, + shui, water.)*] A kind of geomancy practised by the Chinese for determining the luckiness or unluckiness of sites for graves, houses, cities, etc.

Burial-places are selected by geomancers, and their location has important results on the prosperity of the living. The supposed connection between these two things has influenced the science, religion, and customs of the Chinese from very early days, and under the name of *fung-shui*, or "wind and water" rules, still contains most of their science, and explains most of their superstitions.

S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, II. 246.

Fung-shui, or "wind-and-water" magic, . . . has of late come under the notice of Europeans from the unexpected impediments it has placed in their way when desirous of building or constructing railways on Chinese soil.

E. H. Tyler, Keyes, Brit., XV. 244.

fungus (fung'us), *n.*; *pl. fungi* (fun'ji). [*In earlier use *fungo* (q. v.); = OF. *fungo*, a mushroom, *F. fungus*, *fungus* (in *pathol.*) = *Sp. Pg. It. fungo*, < *L. fungus*, a mushroom, fungus, for **afungus*, < (Gr. *αφύγγος*, Attic form of *αφύγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*).] 1. A plant belonging to the group *Fungi* (which see).*

Each with some wondrous gift approach'd the Power, A nest, a toad, a fungus, or a flower.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 400.

In wine-making, the fermentation of the juices of the grapes or other fruit employed is not going by the development of minute *fungi* whose germs have settled on their skins.

W. H. Carpenter, Micros., § 311.

The healthy animal organism possesses the power of destroying and eliminating certain kinds of living microscopical spores and filaments of *fungi* from the circulation.

The Lancet, June 4, 1881.

2. In *pathol.*, a spongy morbid excrecence, as proud flesh formed in wounds. *Bird's-nest fungus*. See *bird's-nest*. *Budding fungi*. See *budding*. *Oblique-fungus*. See *oblique*. *Filamentous fungus*, one composed of separate or but little interwoven hyphae, as the common molds—*Fungus disease*, mycetozoa. *Fungus hematomas*, in *pathol.*, a name applied to a soft and vascular carcinoma when, after ulceration of the integuments, it grows up rapidly in a dark colored, rugose, easily bleeding mass. *Fungus Mollissima*, the *Cynomorum coccineum*, a fungus like plant of southern Europe, of the apetalous order *Balanophoraceae*. See cut under *Cynomorum*. *House-fungus*, a fungus destructive to the timbers of houses and other buildings—dry rot. *Smut-fungus*, one of the *Ustilaginaceae* which produces a smut-like mass of spores. See *smut*. *Spore-fungi*, *Basidiomycetes* (mushrooms, puffballs, etc.) which may be propagated by means of masses of mycelium called spores. *Sprouting fungi*, those fungi propagated by sprouting or budding, as the species of *Saccharomyces* and growth forms of certain higher fungi. *Yeast-fungus*, the fungus which is the active principle in yeast, *Saccharomyces*. See *yeast* and *fermentation*. (See also *basileus fungus, fish fungus*.)

fungus-beetle (fung'us-bē'tl), *n.* A fungicolous beetle, as of the family *Endomychidae* or of the family *Erotylidae*; an endomychid. See cut under *Endomychus* and *Erotylus*.

fungus-cellulose (fung'us-sel'ū-lus), *n.* The substance which composes the cell walls of fungi, different in chemical reactions from ordinary cellulose. Also called *fungin, fungine*, and *metacellulose*.

fungus-foot (fung'us-fū't), *n.* Mycetozoa.

fungus-gnat (fung'us-gnat), *n.* A nematoceran dipterous insect of the family *Mycetophilidae*; so called from the habitat of the larvae. Some seven hundred species of these minute gnats are described.

fungus-midge (fung'us-mij), *n.* Same as *fungus-gnat*.

fungus-stone (fung'us-stōn), *n.* A ball composed of earth and the matted mycelium of *Polyporus tuberaster*, used, especially in Italy, for the propagation of that fungus. Under proper conditions of temperature and moisture, the fungus grows and fructifies.

fungus-tinder (fung'us-tin'der), *n.* Tinder made from the fungus *Polyporus igniarius*; punk.

funic (fu'nik), *a.* Same as *funicular*.

funicle (fu'nikl), *n.* [= *F. funiculus* = *It. funicolo* < *L. funiculus*, dim. of *funicus*, a rope, a cord: see *funiculus*.] 1. A small cord; a small ligature; a fiber.—2. In *entom.*, the part of the antenna between the scape and the

club. Also *funicule*.—3. In *anat.*, same as *funiculus*, § (a).—4. In *bot.*: (a) The stalk of an ovule or seed. See cut in preceding column. (b) In *Nidulariaceae* among fungi, a pedicel attaching the peridium to the inner surface of the wall of the peridium. Also *funiculus*.

funicular (fū-nik'ū-lār), *a. and n.* [= *F. funiculaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. funicular*, < *NL. *funicularia*, < *L. funiculus*, a small cord: see *funicule*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the character of a funicle; constituting a funiculus; relating to the hypothesis of a funiculus, or self-contracting ether.—2. In *anat.*, relating or pertaining to the funis umbilicalis: as, the *funicular* process of the peritoneum. *Dunglison*. Also *funic*.—*Funicular diagram*. See *diagram*.—*Funicular machine*, a name given to certain contrivances intended to illustrate some mechanical principle, and consisting mainly of an arrangement of cords and suspended weights.—*Funicular polygon*, in *statics*, the figure assumed by a string supported at its extremities and acted on by several pressures.

II. *n.* The funicular polygon.

Funicularia (fū-nik'ū-lār'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. < see funicular.*] Same as *Funiculina*.

funiculate (fū-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. *funiculatus*, < *L. funiculus*, a small cord: see *funicule*.] 1. In *zool.*, forming a narrow ridge.—2. In *bot.*, having a funicle.

funicule (fū-ni-kul), *n.* [*< L. funiculus*, q. v.] In *entom.*, same as *funiculus*, §, and *funiclo*, 2.

funiculi, *n.* Plural of *funiculus*.

Funiculina (fū-nik'ū-lī-nā), *n.* [*NL. < L. funiculus + -ina*; see *funiculus*.] A genus of pennatuloid polyps, typical of the family *Funiculinidae*. Also found in the forms *Funicularia*, *Funiculus*.

Funiculinae (fū-nik'ū-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Funiculina + -ina*.] A subsection of apicateous pennatuloid polyps, with polyps in distinct rows on both sides of the rachis. *Kölliker*.

Funiculinidae (fū-nik'ū-lī-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Funiculina + -idae*.] A family of pennatuloid polyps without rachial pinnae, with sessile polyps on both sides of the rachis in distinct rows, and with ventral zoidia.

funiculus (fū-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; *pl. funiculi* (-li). [*L., a small rope, cord, or line, dim. of *funicus*, a rope, a cord: see *funicus*.] 1. A small rope or cord. *E. Phillips*.—2. In early German land law, a cord or slender rope with which land was measured.—3. In *old physics*, a self-contracting ether, assumed by some of those who rejected the doctrine of the elasticity of the air.—4. In *bot.*, same as *funicle*, 4.—5. In *anat.*: (a) The navel-string or umbilical cord connecting the fetus with the placenta, and so with the parent. Also *funis* and *funicle*. (b) One of the smaller bundles of a nerve which are inclosed in a special sheath of neurilemma or perineurium. See *nerve*.*

The nerves themselves have something of the same oblique structure as striated muscles: that is, a more or less cylindrical fasciculus surrounded by a sheath (epineurium) and the mass in turn being composed of smaller bundles (*funiculi*), each *funiculus* having its special sheath (perineurium, neurilemma).

Waller and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 228.

6. In *Polyzoa*, the gastroparietal band or ligament connecting the alimentary canal with the wall of the endocyst. See cut under *Polyzoida*.—7. In *Myriapoda*, a cord connecting the anal end of the embryo with the so-called amnion.—8. In *entom.*, that part of the flagellum of the antenna which is between the pedicel and the club; the funicle; used especially of hymenopterous insects. Also *funicule*.—9. In *Protozoa*, specifically, the filament or slender thread which connects the several nodules of a compound endoplast, as the component nitellus masses in such infusorians as *Laredus* and *Lazophyllum*. *Naville Kent*.—10. [*cup.*] [*NL.*] Same as *Funiculina*.—*Funiculus cuneatus* (wedge-shaped funicle), the column of the oblongata lying next to the funicular gracilla, the upward continuation of the posterior lateral column of the cord.—*Funiculus gracill* (slender funicle), the longitudinal tract on either side of the posterior mid line of the medulla oblongata, the upward continuation of the posterior median column of the cord.—*Funiculus Rolando*, the longitudinal prominence on the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata on either side, outside of the cuneate funiculus. It includes the tubercle of Rolando, and is produced by the apposition of the caput cornu posterioris to the surface. Also called *lateral cuneate funiculus*.—*Funiculus solernis*, a strand of fibrous tissue piercing the cerebellar opposite the fovea centralia, and connecting its laminae.—*Funiculus spermaticus*, the spermatic cord (which see, under *cord*).—*Funiculus teres* (round funicle), a longitudinal eminence on either side of the median line of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. Also called *eminencia teres*.—*Funiculus umbilicalis*, the umbilical cord (which see, under *cord*).



Funicle, det. a. a. - Pod. id. unaria a. a. a. fun. ter.

tuniform (fū'ni-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. funis, a rope, cord, + forma, shape.*] In bryology, like a rope or cord. *Brachyotus*.

funiliform (fū-nī'l-i-fōrm), *a.* [Short for "funiciform," *< L. funiculus, dim. of funis, a rope, cord, + forma, shape.*] Resembling a cord or cable; rope-shaped; funicular: applied to the tough, cord-like roots of some arborescent endogaeus.

funipendulous (fū-nī-pen-'du-lus), *a.* [*< L. funis, a rope, + pendulus, hanging: see pendulous, pendulum.*] Pertaining to a simple pendulum. **Funipendulous vibration**, a simple harmonic oscillation. *Kater, Philos. Trans. for 1819, p. 234.*

funis (fū'nīs), *n.* [*L., a rope, a cord.*] In anat., same as *funiculus*, 5 (a). **Funis brachii**, the (venous) cord of the arm, the large median superficial vein.

funk¹ (fungk), *n.* [*< ME. funke, funk, a spark (of fire), a spark or particle, = MD. foncke, D. fonk, a spark (MD. foncke, fonck-hout, touchwood), = M.H.G. funke, 184. funke = OHG. funcho, MHG. runke (usually runke), G. funke = Dan. funke (prob. *< L.f.*), a spark; possibly connected with Goth. fon (gen. funna), fire (see under fire).*] No obvious connection with **funk**² or **funk**³. 1. A spark.

For all the wretchedness of this world and wicked deeds Farth as a funk of fury that ful a myde Tomese (Thames). *Piers Plowman (C), vii. 335.*

Funk, or lytyll fyrr, igniculus, for alius. *Prompt Parv.*

2. Touchwood; punk. [*Prov. Eng.*]

funk² (fungk), *n.* [*Origin uncertain; no obvious connection with funk*¹. Cf. *OE. funker, funfier, v., smoke, funkiere, F. dial. funkiere, n., smoke.*] A strong and offensive smoky smell. *Bayley.*

funk³ (fungk), *v. t.* [*< funk*², *n.*] To stifle with offensive smoke or vapor. [*Rare.*]

With what strong smoke, and with his stronger breath, He funks basket and her son to death. *Kun, The Furmety, iii.*

A cigar reeked in the left hand corner of the mouth of one, and in the right-hand corner of the mouth of the other; an arrangement happily adapted for the escape of the noxious fumes up the chimney, without that unmerciful *funking* each other which a less scientific disposition of the weed would have induced. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 39.*

funk³ (fungk), *v. i.* [*< E. dial. and Sc.; origin not certain; usually associated with funk*¹, but the connection is not obvious. Prob. *OLD.*; cf. *OFlem. funck, a commotion, disturbance, agitation, tumult; in de funck zyn, he disturbed or agitated, he in agitation (Kilian).*] To become afraid; shrink through fear; quail.

"He's *funking*; go in, Williams!" "Catch him up!" "Finish him off!" scream the small boys. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, li. 5.*

to funk out, to back out in a cowardly manner. *To funk right* (a) p'ntal stifle and thought to be the thing. *Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ix.*

funk³ (fungk), *n.* [*See funk*³, *v.*] Cowering fear; a shrinking panic or scare; a state of cowardly fright or terror. [*Colloq. or slang.*]

Free, usually blunder of valour when drunk, Now experienced what schoolboys denominate *funk*. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 67.*

Martha was there with a little girl who was in a terrible funk. She thought there were lions and tigers under the hedge. *Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xl.*

Blue funk. See *blue*.

funk⁴ (fungk), *v.* [*Cf. funk*³.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To kick behind, as a horse.

Luke now, the beast's *funking* like mud, and then up again w' his fore-legs like perfect unicorn. *W. Dean, Margaret Lindsay.*

2. To get angry; take offense.

II, trans. To kick; strike. **To funk off**, to throw off by kicking and plunging.

The horse *funkit* him off into the dub, as a doggie was rimlin' across. *Blackwood's Mag., Nov., 1871, p. 393.*

[Scotch in all uses.]

funk⁴ (fungk), *n.* [= *ODan. funk, a blow, a stroke; see funk*⁴, *v.*] 1. A kick; a stroke. — 2. Ill humor; anger; huff. [*Scotch in both uses.*]

funk⁴ (fungk), *a.* [*See funk*⁴, *v.*; cf. *junky*².] Cross; ill-tempered. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Funkia (fung'ki-ā), *n.* [*N.L., named after Heinrich Christian Funk, a German botanist (1771-1839).*] A genus of liliaceous plants, with tuberous-fascicled roots, large ovate or cordate radical leaves, and a raceme of large lily-like flowers upon a naked scape. There are 5 or 6 sp. also, natives of China and Japan, most of which are in cultivation, and known as *iris* or *plantain-lilies*. The more common are the white day lily, *F. subcordata*, with large white and very fragrant flowers, and *F. ovata*, the flowers of which are blue or violet.

funky¹ (fung'ki), *a.* [*< funk*³.] Timid; shrinking in fear. [*Colloq. or slang.*]

I do feel somewhat funky. *Naylor, Reynard the Fox, 46. (Digges.)*

funky² (fung'ki), *a.* [*< funk*⁴ + *y*¹.] 1. Kicking; given to kicking, as a horse. — 2. Easily angered; touchy.

funnel (fun'el), *n.* [*< ME. funelle, funnel, fonel, a funnel, < OF. enfonille (printed enfonille in Roquefort, who quotes Pr. enfonnil), F. dial. (Limousin) enfonnil = Bret. founil, < L. infundibulum, a funnel, also the hopper in a mill, < infundere, pour in: see infundibulum, infound.*] The resemblance to W. *funel*, an air-hole, a vent, is not close as to meaning, and is accidental. 1. A hollow cone or conical vessel, usually of tin or other metal, with a tube issuing from its apex, used for conveying fluids into a vessel with a small opening; a filler.

Wauten us here na vessel, Ne mole, ne bucket, ne funnel (var. fonel). *Curior Mund., l. 3305.*

The gullet (the passage for food) opens into the mouth like the cone or upper part of a funnel, the capacity of which forms indeed the bottom of the mouth. *Paley, Nat. Theol., x.*

The inquisitive are the funnels of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another. *Steel, Spectator, No. 228.*

2. A passage for a fluid or vapor, as the shaft or channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends; specifically, in steamships and locomotives, an iron chimney for the boiler-furnaces; the smoke-stack. — 3. *Naut.*, a metal cylinder fitted on the topgallant and royal-mastheads of men-of-war, on which the eyes of the topgallant- and royal-rigging are fitted. — 4. In anat. and biol., an infundibulum; as, the funnel of a cuttlefish. Specifically (a) In *Ctenophora*, an infundibuliform space in which the stomach sinks through a narrow canal which can be closed by muscles.

Radial canals pass out from the funnel and run along the ciliated ribs or ctenophores.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 117.

(b) In the *Rhizocarpus*, a space between the thick outer coats of the macrospore, into which the apical papilla projects. — **Buccal funnel**. See *maulax*. **Filtering funnel**. See *filtering, n.* — **Loading-funnel** (*maul*), a copper funnel used in charging mortar, shell, and conical shot with loose powder. — **Separating-funnel**, in chem., an apparatus used to separate liquids of different densities, which are not miscible. It is a pear-shaped vessel usually stoppered above, and provided below, at its narrow end, with an exit tube and stopcock, so that the denser liquid may be run off by the tube, and the stopcock closed at the moment this liquid has passed.

funneled, funnelled (fun'el-d), *a.* Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.

funneliform (fun'el-fōrm), *a.* Having the form of a funnel, or inverted hollow cone; specifically, in bot., applied to a monopetalous corolla shaped like a funnel, in which the tube enlarges gradually from below, but expands widely at the summit; infundibuliform.

funnel-like (fun'el-lik), *a.* Infundibuliform. — **Funnel-like polyps**, trumpet animals of the family *Statoridae*. *A. Tremblay, 1744.*

funnel-shaped (fun'el-shapt), *a.* Same as *funneliform*.

funnel-top (fun'el-top), *n.* The tip or point of an anglers' rod.

funnily (fun'ti-ly), *adv.* In a funny or amusing manner; comically.

I feel that if in this dress I could do something clever, I should have the best of it. . . . I ought to go out of the kitchen *funnily*. *F. C. Burnand, Happy Thoughts, xxiv.*

He talked *funnily* of the necessity of every woman having two nannies, one for youth and one for mature age. *Caroline Fox, Journal.*

funniment (fun'i-ment), *n.* [*Irreg. < funny + -ment.*] Drillery; jesting or joking; a comic saying or performance. [*Humorous.*]

A wealthy hatter of slight acquaintance, meeting me at a "Madon House" ball, said: "Hullo! Mr. G. . . what are you doing here? Are you going to give us any of your little *funniments* — eh?" "No," I replied. "Are you going to sell any of your hats?" *New York Times, Aug. 7, 1888.*

funniness (fun'i-ness), *n.* The quality of being funny; a funny saying or comical performance. — *Some such funniness as "to go to kingdom come."* *Athenaeum, Feb. 22, 1888, p. 241.*

funning (fun'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of fun, v.*] Jest; joking; the playing of sportive tricks.

Cease your *funning*; Force nor *funning* Never shall my heart trapan. *Gay, Beggar's Opera, air xxvii.*

funny¹ (fun'i), *a.* [*< fun + y*¹.] 1. Such as to afford fun or excite mirth; amusing; comical; ludicrous.

The mixed sound of agony or mirth just heard was merely the signal of amusement caused to certain wandering Spaniards by some convulsively *funny* episode. *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 2.*

2. Such as to cause surprise or perplexity; curious; strange; odd; queer; as, it is *funny* he never told me of his marriage. [*Colloq.*]

You must have thought it *funny* we didn't send for you? *Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 190.*

= *Syn.* 1. Comical, Laughable, etc. See *ludicrous*.

funny² (fun'i), *n.*; pl. *funnies* (-iz). [*Origin obscure.*] A light clinker-built pleasure-boat, with a pair of sculls. It is long and narrow, and is used for racing. *Hamersly.*

"We allus gives 'em a little gamber, Sir," said a Cambridge boat builder to me, in 1844, when I complained that a *funny* he was making was not on a straight keel. *F. J. Furness (Books of Precedence, E. E. T. S., l. 42, note).*

funny-bone (fun'i-bōn), *n.* The place at the elbow where the ulnar nerve passes by the internal condyle of the humerus. The nerve is here superficial and comparatively unprotected, and a blow upon it gives rise to a tingling sensation on the ulnar side of the hand. Also called *crazy-bone*. [*Colloq.*]

He can not be complete in aught Who is not humorously prone. A man without a merry thought Can hardly have a *funny-bone*. *Locker, An Old Muff.*

funny-man (fun'i-man), *n.*; pl. *funny-men* (-men). The clown in a circus or similar show. [*Colloq.*]

You'll see on it what I've earned as clown, or the *funny-man*, with a party of acrobats. *Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, III, 129.*

fuor (fu'or), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] In carp., a piece nailed to a rafter to strengthen it when decayed. *E. H. Knight.*

fur¹ (fēr), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. also furre; < ME. furre, sometimes forre, for, fur, pelt, < OF. forre, fuerr, fuere, foure, furre, fore, a case, sheath (hence, like case, 'hide, pelt, fur' — a sense not actually found in OF.; but see the verb), = Sp. fgo. fura, lining, = It. fodera, a sheath, seaboard, lining, fur; of Teut. origin: < Goth. fōdr, a sheath, = AS. fōlder, a case, OHG. fuotar, G. futter, a sheath, case, etc.; see fother². Hence furel, q. v.] 1. *n.* 1. The short, fine, soft coat or pelage of certain animals, distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser, and more or less of which is generally present with it. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and therefore a warm covering for animals in cold climates. It has always been largely used for human clothing, either on the skin or separated from it. The finest kinds, as those of the sable, ermine, fur seal, beaver, otter, etc., are among the costliest of clothing materials, both from their rarity and from the amount of labor involved in their preparation.*

The shepe also turning to grete prophete, To helpe of man berythe *furres* blake and whyte. *Poet., Reliq., and Love Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.*

This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch, The lion and the belly-pinched wolf Keep their *fur* dry, unbathed he runs. *Shak., Lear, III, 1.*

The fur that warms a monarch warm'd a bear. *Pope, Essay on Man, III, 44.*

On the opposite coast of Africa, at Mombas, Captain Owen, R. N., states that all the cats are covered with short stiff hair instead of fur. *Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 49.*

2. The skin of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; as, a cargo of *furs*.

There are white Cats [in Brazil] which yield good *furs*, and are very fierce. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 244.*

Behold the Mountain-Tops, around, As if with *Fur* of Ermins crown'd. *Congreve, Imit. of Horace, l. ix, 1.*

3. Strips of skins bearing the natural fur, made in various forms, as capes, muffs, etc., and worn for warmth or ornament: used in the singular collectively, or in the plural. Fur — *miniver or vair* — was also formerly a mark of certain university degrees, and its use in certain cases was prescribed by statute, as in the statutes of the University of Paris, and in Laud's statutes of Oxford.

Underneath is the picture of Sir William Cecil, after Lord Burleigh, in his gown and *furs*. *Waterland, Works, X, 320.*

4. Any natural covering or material regarded as resembling fur.

Fringed beneath like the fur of a mushroom. *Mrs. Charles Meredith, My Home in Tasmania, p. 100.* Specifically — (a) The soft down on the skin of a peach and on the leaves of some plants. *Moss commonly called fuzz.* (b) A coat of morbid matter formed on the tongue, as in persons affected with fever.

The increased production of epithelium, causing a fur, is due to hyperemia of the tongue. *Quain, Med. Dict.*

(c) A coat or crust formed on the interior of a vessel by matter deposited from a liquid, as wine.

Empty beer-casks heavy with cobwebs, and empty wine-bottles with fur and fungus choking up their throats. *Diobene, Little Dorrit, l. 2.*

(d) Scale formed in a boiler. *Hamersley.*

5. In *sporting*, a general term for furred animals, as in the phrase *fur, fin, and feather*. Compare *feather, fin*.

He (the Scotch terrier) may be induced to hunt feather, [but] he never takes to it like *fur*, and prefers vermin to game at all times.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 72.

6. Kind or class: from the use of particular furs as distinctive insignia. [Rare.] In the following passage the allusion is to the use of fur-miniver or vair—in some of the distinctive university costumes.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those judge doctors of the Stole fur.

Milton, Comus, l. 707.

7. One of several tinctures used in heraldry. Each fur represents an artificial surface composed of patches of different colors, supposed to be sewn together, or of tufts sewn upon a plain ground. The eight furs most usually depicted and blazoned are ermine, ermine, ermine, ermine, ermine, ermine, ermine, ermine; there are also ermine, ermine, ermine, ermine, ermine, ermine, ermine, ermine. —To make the fur fly, to make a great commotion; breed a disturbance. *Bartlett. (Shang, l. 8)*

Senator H. — was greatly excited, which proved most conclusively that he had made the fur fly among the five thousand four hundred and forty men (in allusion to the Oregon boundary-line). *New York Tribune.*

II. a. Pertaining to or made of fur; producing fur: as, fur animals; a fur cap. [A fur cap is a cap made of fur remaining on the skin; a fur hat (formerly called a beaver hat) is a hat made of fur partly felted, but retaining a furry surface.]

fur¹ (fēr), v. t.; pret. and pp. *furred*, ppr. *furring*. [*ME. furren*, line with fur, < *OF. forrer, fourrer*, *fouurer*, sheathe, fur, = *Sp. Pg. forrar*, line, = *It. foderare*, line, line with fur; from the noun.] 1. To line, face, or cover with fur: as, a *furred robe*.

The kyng dude of his robe *furred* with menever.

King Alhaundor, l. 5474.

The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with pelluce or silke shag, which is exceeding soft, light, & warme.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 98.

Who if they light upon those *furred* bottles take away the furrows, and bestow on them greater heat in fire.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

The mantles of our kings and peers, and the *furred* robes of the several classes of our municipal officers, are the remains of this once universal fashion.

Parholt, Costume, II. 174.

2. To cover with morbid or foul matter; cont.

The walls
On all sides *furred* with mouldy damp, and hung
With clots of rosy gore, and human limbs.

Addison, Cato, III.

A minute portion of the small pox virus introduced into the system will, in a severe case, cause . . . heat of skin, accelerated pulse, *furred* tongue, . . . etc.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 48.

The objection to all effective surface heaters by exhaust steam is their liability to become *furred* up when the water contains a considerable quantity of lime-salts.

H. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 118.

There are serious conditions . . . in which the development of epithelium on the tongue is prevented, and so it is not *furred*, but becomes red and raw. *Quinn, Med. Dist.*

3. In *carp.*, to nail strips of board or timber to, as joists or rafters, in order to bring them to a level and range them into a straight surface, or as a wall or partition, for lathing or for forming an air-space between it and the plastering. — 4. To clean off scale from the interior of (a boiler). *Hamersley.*

fur² (fēr), n. [*Se.*, = *E. furrow*, < *ME. furwe*, etc. See *furrow*.] A furrow; the space between two ridges.

What's the matter, my son Willie,

She haans a fur o' land.

Sweet Willie and Fair Anne (Child's Ballads, II. 134).

fur³ (fēr), adv. and a. A dialectal variant of *far*¹.

As Venus Bird, the white, swift, lovely Dove, . . .

Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,

Finding the grips of Vah on herce not fur.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

fur. An abbreviation of *furlong*.

furacious (fū-rā'shū), a. [*L. furax* (*furax*), thievish, inclined to steal, < *furari*, steal, < *fur* = *Gr. φέρω*, a thief, prob. connected with *L. ferre* = *Gr. φέρω* = *E. bear*¹, carry away. Cf. *convey* in the sense of 'steal'. Hence also (from *L. fur*) *E. furtive, ferret*.] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. *Bailey, 1727.*

furacuity (fū-ras'i-ti), n. [*L. furacitas* (t), thievishness, < *furax*, thievish: see *furacious*.] The quality of being *furacious*; propensity to steal; thievishness. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

fur-bearing (fēr'bār-ing), a. Yielding a fur or peltry of commercial value, as an animal: sometimes specifically applied to the members of the family *Mustelidae*.

furbelow (fēr'bē-lō), n. [Formerly also *furbelow*; an accom. (as if *fur* or fringe *below*, and so given, with an interrogation, in the Dictionary of the Spanish Academy) of earlier *fulbela*, orig. *fulbala*: see *fulbala*.] 1. A piece of stuff plaited and puckered on a gown or petticoat; a plaited or puckered flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or skirt.

Peeps into ev'ry Chest and Box;

Turns all her *Furbelows* and Flouncies.

Prior, The Dove, st. 28.

Nay, oft, in dreams, invention we bestow,

To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*.

Pope, R. of the L., ll. 100.

Hence—2. An elaborate adornment of any kind.

A *furbelow* of precious stones, a hat buttoned with a diamond, a brocade waistcoat or petticoat are standing topicks.

Spectator, No. 15.

Some rhetorical *furbelows* or broddery that belong to the wardrobes of the past.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, l.

3. The *Laminaria bulbosa*, a species of seaweed having a large wrinkled frond, found on the coasts of England.

While you were running down the sands, and made

The dimpled flounce of the sea *furbelow* flap.

Good man, to please the child. *Tennyson, Sea Dreams.*

4. Some part or process like a fringe or flounce.

The beautiful *Chrysaora*, remarkable for its long *furbelows*, which act as organs of prehension.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 623.

furbelow (fēr'bē-lō), v. t. [*furbelow*, n.] To furnish or ornament with furbelows or elaborate embellishments.

When arguments too fiercely glare,

You calm 'em with a milder air:

To break their points, you turn their force,

And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior, Alma, II.*

She shut out the garish light with soft curtains; she put on the plain mirror and toilet table what Gilbert called a French cap and overskirt, and she *furbelowed* the mantle piece.

Hawells, Private Theatricals, x.

furberly, n. Same as *fourbery*.

furbish (fēr'bish), v. t. [Early mod. E. also transposed *frubish*, *frubish*: < *ME. fourbischen*, *forbischen*, < *OF. fourbier*, stem of certain parts of *fourbir*, *furbir*, *F. fourbir* = *Pr. forbir* = *It. forbare* (*ML. forbare*), polish; < *OHG. furpan*, *furban*, *MLG. furben*, *furben*, clean, = *AS. feorman* (for **furban*, **feurban*), clean, rub bright, polish (in the latter sense only in the deriv. *feormend* (orig. ppr.), a polisher, *feormung*, a polishing, *furbishing* (exp. of arms)), in comp. *feormanian*, clean, cleanse, purge; see *form*.] 1. To rub or scour to brightness; polish; burnish.

A naughty souldier . . . who would be so *frubishing* and trimming his weapons at the very instant when there was more need to use them. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 389.*

Men of all ranks and occupations . . . were deserting their daily occupations to *furbish* in time, handle muskets, and learn the trade of war.

Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 82.

2. Figuratively, to clear from taint or stain; renew the glory or brightness of; renovate.

Hang your bread as I water,

I'll make you young again, believe that, lady

I will *frubish* you

Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, l. 3.

It is much more to the manager's advantage to *furbish* up all the lumber which the good sense of our ancestors . . . had consigned to oblivion.

Goldsmith, Polit. Learning, XI.

She would have Sophie to look over all her "toilettes," as she called frocks, to *furbish* up any that were "passées," and to air and arrange the new.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

furbishable (fēr'bish-ə-bəl), a. [*frubish* + *-able*.] Capable of being *furbished*. *Imp. Dict.*

furbisher (fēr'bish-ēr), n. [Early mod. E. also **frubisher*, *frubisher* (whence the surname *Frubisher*); < *ME. forbushere*, etc., < *OF. fourbisseur*, *F. fourbisseur*, < *fourbir*, *furbish*: see *furbelow*.] One who or that which *furbishes*, or makes bright by rubbing; one who or that which cleans or polishes.

furca (fēr'kā), n.; pl. *furcae* (-ē). [*L.*, a fork; specifically, as in def. 1: see *fork*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, an instrument of punishment varying between the types and uses of the yoke and the gallows, according to its size and shape. As a yoke it was fork-shaped the bow being placed over the neck of the offender, whose arms were tied to the arms, and it was thus carried about by the person upon whom it was inflicted. In another form it served as a post to which persons were bound to be scourged, and in a larger form, sometimes with two uprights connected by a cross

piece, it was a gallows on which criminals were hanged, or a cross upon which they were bound or nailed.

They shall escape the *furca* and the wheel, the torments of lustful persons, and the crown of flames that is reserved for the ambitious. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 690.

2. In zoological classifications, divergence in two lines from the point representing a given group; dichotomy, considered in the abstract.

furcate (fēr'kāt), a. [*L. furcatus*, < *ML. furca*, a fork: see *fork*.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork. — **Furcate antennae**, in *entom.*, those antennae which are divided from the base into two branches, as in certain *Trichodinae*, etc.

furcate (fēr'kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *furcated*, ppr. *furcating*. [*L. furcatus*: see *furcate*, a.] To branch; fork; divide into branches.

furcately (fēr'kāt-ē), adv. In a *furcate* or forked manner or condition.

furcation (fēr-ka'shun), n. [*L. furcata* + *-ion*.] A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork; also, that which branches off; a division.

But when they grow old, they grow less branched, and first do lose their brow antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 9.

furcatorium (fēr-kā-tō-ri-um), n.; pl. *furcatoria* (-ā). [*NL.*, noun, of **furcatorius*, < *ML. furcatus*, forked: see *furcate*, a.] The furciform bone, wishbone, or merrythought of a fowl: more fully called *os furcatorium*. See cut under *furcula*.

furcellate (fēr-sel'āt), a. [*L.*, as if **furcella*, equiv. to *furcula*, a little fork (cf. *furcellatus*, forked), dim. of *furca*, fork: see *fork*. Cf. *furcate*.] Slightly *furcate*.

furche (fēr'shā), a. In *her.*, same as *fourchéd*.

Furcifer (fēr'si-fēr), n. [*NL.*, < *L. furcifer*, a yoke-bearer: see *furciferous*.] 1. A genus of South American deer, so called from the fur-



Genital Deer (*Furcifer* *Antennae*)

cate antlers, which have a simple beam and a brow-antler. *F. chilensis* and *F. antioquiensis* are examples; they are called *genital deer*. — 2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger.*

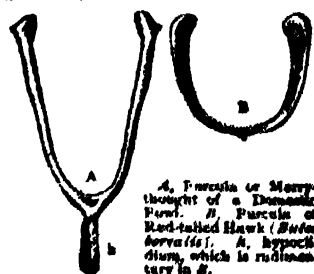
furciferous (fēr-si-fēr-ūs), a. [*L. furcifer*, bearing a fork or yoke, a yoke-bearer (much used as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, equiv. to "rascal," "gallows-bird"). < *furca*, a fork, also an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (see *furca*, 1), & *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] 1. In *entom.*, bearing a forked appendage or organ. Applied to certain lepidopterous larvae which have, on the first segment behind the head, a forked tube, called the *ameteria*, or scent-organ, from which the insect can protrude slender threads, for the purpose, it is supposed, of frightening away its enemies.

2. Rascally; scoundrelly; villainous. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

furciform (fēr'si-fōrm), a. [*L. furca*, a fork, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a fork: as, the *furciform* clavicles or merrythought of a fowl.

Furcraea (fēr-krē'ā), n. [*NL.*, named after A. F. de Fourcroy, a French chemist (1755-1809).] A genus of amaryllidaceous plants closely related to *Agave*, and resembling that genus in slow growth, thick fleshy leaves, and tall, pyramidal terminal inflorescence. There are about 15 species, of tropical America, some of which are extensively naturalized in the old world, and some are cultivated for ornament. Also written *Fourcroya*.

furcula (fēr'kū-lā), n.; pl. *furculae* (-ā). [*L.*, a forked prop to support a wall when undermined, dim. of *furca*, a fork: see *fork*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the united pair of clavicles of a bird, forming a single forked bone, whence the name. The



A, Furcula or Merrythought of a Domestic Pigeon. B, Furcula of Rock-throated Hawk (*Buteo borealis*). C, Furcula of a bird, which is rudimentary in size.

prongs of the furcula commonly meet at an approximately acute angle, like a V, and there develop a process called the *hypocleidum*; the extremities pass to each shoulder-joint. Sometimes the prongs meet at an open angle, like a U, and they may be unlocked with the keel of the sternum. The furcula serves to keep the shoulders apart, and is strongest, with most open times, in birds of the greatest powers of flight. It is occasionally rudimentary or defective, the clavicles being separate and very small, as occurs especially in some flightless birds. The furcula of the common fowl is familiar as the *scapular* or *wishbone*. Also called *furculum* (with plural *furculae*).

2. In entom., a forked process: specifically applied to a long bifid process on the bodies of certain caterpillars. See *furciferous*, 1.

furcular (fēr'ku-lar), *a.* [*< furcula + -ar.*] Shaped like a fork; furcate: as, the *furcular* bone of a fowl.

Furcularia (fēr-kū-lā-rī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., nout. pl. of 'furcularis', < L. furcula, dim. of furca, a fork; see furcula, furcular.*] A name applied by Lamarck to the *Kotifera* properly so called.

furculum (fēr'ku-lum), *n.*; *pl. furcula (-lā).* [*L.: see furcula.*] Same as *furcula*, 1.

furder (fēr'dēr), *adv., a., and v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *furth*.

furdler (fēr'dl), *v. t.* [*The older form of furl, for furdle, furdol, pack up, hence furl: see furl, furdol.*] To furl; roll up.

The colours furdled up, the drum is mute.

John Taylor, Works (1839).

Nor to urge the thwart enclosure and furling of flowers.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, III. § 16.

furfur (fēr'fēr), *n.*; *pl. furfures (-bz).* [*L., bran, also seurf or scales on the skin.*] In *pathol.*, dandruff; seurf; porrigo; in the plural, scales like bran, as of the skin.

furfuraceous (fēr-fū-rā'shi-us), *a.* [= *F. furfuraceus* = *Pg. It. furfuraceo*, < *LL. furfuraceus*, like bran, < *L. furfur*, bran; see *furfur*.] 1. Made of or resembling bran. Also *furfurous*.—2. Scaly; scurfy. Specifically applied in pathology to forms of desquamation in which the epidermis comes off in scales, and to a bran-like sediment which is sometimes observed in urine.

3. In bot., coated with bran-like particles; scurfy. Also applied to the thallus of a lichen when gonidia are developed in such a way as to produce granules or wart-like on the surface.

furfuraceously (fēr-fū-rā'shi-us-lī), *adv.* In a furfuraceous or scaly manner; with *furfur*.

furfuramide (fēr'fēr-am'id or -id), *n.* [*< furfur + -amide.*] In *chem.*, a crystalline solid ($C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_8$) produced by the action of ammonia on furfural.

furfuration (fēr-fū-rā'shun), *n.* [*< furfur + -ation.*] The falling of scurf or scurfy scales.

furfures, *n.* Plural of *furfur*.

furfural (fēr'fēr-ol), *n.* [*< L. furfur, bran, + -ol.*] In *chem.*, a volatile oil ($C_8H_6O_3$) obtained when wheat-bran, sugar, or starch is acted on by dilute sulphuric acid. It is colorless when first prepared, but turns brown when exposed to the air, and forms a tarry mass. It has a fragrant odor resembling that of bitter almonds, and has the chemical properties of aldehyde.

furfurous (fēr'fū-rus), *a.* [*< L. furfuraceus*, like bran, < *furfur*, bran.] Same as *furfuraceous*, 1; as, "furfurous bread." Sydney Smith.

Furia (fū-rī-ā), *n.* [*L., a Fury; see fury.*] 1. A Linnæan genus of *Vermes*.—2. A genus of South American bats, of the family *Emballonuridae*, having the forehead prominent, the tail



Furia horrea.

ending in the intermembral membrane, and the following dental formula: incisors and premolars 2 in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, canines 1 in each, and molars 3 in each upper and lower half-jaw. There is but one species, *F. horrea*. F. Cuvier, 1828.

Furiae (fū-rī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of Furia.*] One of four divisions of bats, of the family *Emballonuridae*, containing the genera *Furia* and *Amorphaechilus*.

furial, *a.* [*ME. furyalle* = *Sp. Pg. furial* = *It. furiale*, < *L. furialis*, furious, belonging to the Furies, < *furia*, fury; see *fury*.] Furious; raging; tormenting.

What is the cause, if it be for to telle,
That ye be in this furial pyne of helle?

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 440.

furibund (fū-rī-bund), *a.* [= *F. furibond* = *Sp. Pg. furibundo* = *It. furibondo*, < *L. furibundus*, furious, < *furere*, be mad; see *fury*.] Furious; raging; mad. [Rare.]

Poor Lambton Chabray has a quarter round her neck,
and furibund Amazons at each end.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 7.

furibundant (fū-rī-bun'dant), *a.* [*< furibund + -ant.*] Same as *furibund*.

Is it possible for pulling wench to tame
The furibundant champion of fame? G. Harvey.

furiosant (fū-rī-ō'sant), *a.* [*Heraldic F.; as furiosus + -ant.*] Raging; an epithet applied in heraldry to the bull, bugle, and other animals when depicted in a rage or in madness. Also *runant*.

furiosity (fū-rī-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [= *Pg. furiosidade* = *It. furiosità*; as *furiosus* + *-ity*.] The state of being furious; raging madness. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.]

furioso (fū-rī-ō'sō), *a. and n.* [*It., furiosus*, < *L. furiosus*, furious; see *furious*.] 1. *a.* Furious; vehement; used in music.

II. *n.* A violent, raging, furious person.

A violent man and a furioso was dead to this.
Sp. Hackel, Abp. Williams, II. 218.

furious (fū-rī-us), *a.* [*< ME. furiosus* = *F. furiosus* = *Pr. furios* = *Sp. Pg. It. furioso*, < *L. furiosus*, full of madness or rage, raging, furious, < *furia*, madness, fury; see *fury*.] 1. Full of fury; transported with passion; raging; violent: as, a *furious* animal.

He lokyd furjous as a wyld catt.

None Poet (ed. Wright), p. 2.

The Sultans have often been compelled to propitiate the furious rabble of Constantinople with the head of an unpopular Vizier.

Macaulay, Macchiavelli.

2. Mad; frenzied; insane.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of furious men and innocents to be punishable.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

3. Marked by fury or impetuosity; impelled by or moving with violence; vehement; boisterous: as, a *furious* blow; a *furious* wind or storm.

A furious pass the spear of Ajax made
Through the broad shield, but at the corselet stay'd.

Pope, Iliad, xiii. 806.

But so the furious blast prevail'd,

That, pitiless perforce,

They left their outcast mate behind

Copier, The Cast-away.

—*Syn.* Impetuous, fierce, frantic, tumultuous, turbulent, tempestuous, stormy, angry.

furiously (fū-rī-us-lī), *adv.* In a furious manner; with impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently: as, to run *furiously*; to attack one *furiously*.

The driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously.

2 Ki. ix. 20.

The pendulum swung furiously to the left, because it had been drawn too far to the right.

Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

furiosness (fū-rī-us-ness), *n.* The state of being furious; violent agitation; impetuous motion; madness; frenzy; rage.

Then shall stretch the forth thyne hande vpo the furjousnes of mine enemies, and thy right hande shall smite me.

Bible of 1551, Ps. cxxviii. 7.

furl (fēr'l), *v. t.* [*A contr. of furdle. see furdle, and cf. furdle, furl.*] 1. To wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten by a gasket or cord; draw up or draw into close compass, as a flag.

Along the coast he shoots with swelling gales,
Then lowers the lofty mast, and furls the sails.

Pickell, Iliad, I.

Till the war-drums throbb'd no longer, and the battle flags were furled.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. To ruffle.

Disheaving, furl'd his mane and tore the ground,
His eyes embracing all the desert round.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit.

To furl a topsail in a body (*used*), to gather all the lower parts of the topsail into the hant about the topmast.

furlano (fūr-lā-nō), *n.* Same as *furlant*.

furling-line (fēr'ling-līn), *n.* Naut., a line wound spirally about a sail and its yard in tacking. Also called *sea-gasket*.

furlong (fēr'lōng), *n.* [*< ME. furlong, furlang, furlong, forlang, etc., < AS. furlang* (once improp. *furlang*), a furlong (used to translate L.

stadium), prop. the length of a furrow, or the drive of the plow before it is turned, < *fwrh*, a furrow, + *lang*, long. The length of a furrow would ordinarily be equiv. to the length of the field; like other orig. indefinite terms of measure, the word came to have a definite value, being fixed by custom at 40 rods, and hence called in *ML. (AL.) quarrentena*: see *quarrentine*.] A measure of length equal to the eighth part of a mile, 40 rods, poles, or perches, 220 yards, or 201.17 meters. The furlong corresponds to the Roman stadium, and one eighth of any kind of mile is called a furlong in older writers. Thus, English writers of the sixteenth century often call 62½ feet a furlong; and the reason is that 5 feet was taken to be a pace, so that a Roman mile of 1,000 paces would be 8 × 62½ feet. So the eighth part of a Scotch mile, or nearly 742 feet, was a furlong. In the English translation of the New Testament *furlong* is used to translate the Greek *stadion*, *stadium*. Abbreviated *fug*.

Ac Ich can fynde in a felde and in a forlōng an hare,
An holden a knyghtes court and a counte with the reyne.

Piers Plowman (C), viii. 22.

And although there appears difference in their summes, yet that is imputed rather to the diversity of their *furlongs*, which some reckoned longer than others, than to their differing opinions.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

A furlong way, a short distance of space or interval of time.

The constable and his wyf also

And Custance than take the ryght way

Toward the see, a furlong way or two.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 4.

And shortly up they clomben alle three

They sitten stille, wel a furlong way.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 451.

furlough (fēr'lō), *n.* [*The spelling furloe occurs in the 18th century, but furlough appears to be the earliest spelling (as in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674). As the spelling furlough does not follow that of the orig. language, it was prob. intended to be phonetic (from a military point of view), the gh perhaps as f and the accent on the second syllable; < D. verlof, leave, furlough, = I.G. verloff = G. dial. verlaub (these prob. of Scand. origin). < Dan. forlor, leave, permission, furlough, leave of absence, = Sw. förlor, leave, pardon; a form (with prefix for-, for = E. for-) equiv. to the older Dan. orlof, leave of absence, furlough, = Sw. orlof, dismission, discharge, = Icel. orlof, leave, = D. orlof, leave, = OHG. MHD. urloup, G. urlaub, leave of absence, furlough, prop. the abstract noun of a verb repr. (approximately) by Icel. orlofa, allow, and by OHG. urlouben, MHD. erloben, G. erlauben = AS. alifan, alifan = Goth. alahban, leave, permit, < Goth. us- (= AS. d- = OHG. ar-, ir-, unaccented; AS. or- = OHG. ur- = Icel. or-, accented) + *lahban (in comp.), leave; see a-1, or-, for-1, and leave-1, v. Furlough thus ult. contains the elements for-1 and leave-1.] Leave of absence; especially, in military use, leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or a soldier to be absent from service for a certain time. In the United States army the term is used officially only for such leave given to an enlisted man, the same permission granted to a commissioned officer being designated a *leave of absence*. A soldier availing himself of the permission is said to be *furloughed*, or *on furlough*; an officer, on *leave*. The word is also used to designate the temporary discharge from service of a civilian in the employ of the government. In the United States navy it has a special significance, indicating the condition of an officer off duty either for fault or at his own request and only receiving one half of "waiting-orders pay."*

After an absence of several years passed with his regiment, . . . he was now returned on a three years' furlough.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 20.

The Secretary of the Navy shall have authority to place on furlough any officer on the active list of the Navy.

Rev. Statutes, U. S., § 1442.

[The power given to the Secretary of the Navy is rarely exercised.]

Officers on furlough shall receive only half of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence.

Rev. Statutes, U. S., § 1557.

Capt. Irwin goes by the next packet-boat to Holland; he has got a furlow from his father for a year.

Chesterfield, Misc., IV. xiii.

Some find their natural selves, and only then,
In furloughs of divine escape from men.

Lowell, Agassiz, II. 1.

furlough (fēr'lō), *v. t.* [*< furlough, n.*] To furnish with a furlough; grant leave of absence to, as a soldier.

Furloughed men returned in large numbers, and before their "leaves" had terminated. M. A. Rev., CXXVI. 68.

furmenty, **furmety**, **furmity** (fēr'men-tī, -mē-tī, -mī-tī), *n.* Same as *furmenty*.

And ye shall eate neither bread, nor parched corne, nor furmenty of newe corne, untill the selfe same daye that ye have broughte an offringe unto your God.

Bible of 1551, Lev. xxiii. 14.

In this plight did he leave Moses, resolved in her heart to be the greatest lady in the world, and never after to feed of worse than *furnerity*. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

His lips may water
Like a puppy's over a *furnerity* pot.

Massey, Maid of Honour, v. 1.

I hate different diets, and *furnerity* and butter, and herb porridge.
Swift, To Stella, xlii.

furnetory (fēr'mē-tū-ri), *n.* Same as *frumenty*.
fur-moth (fēr'mōth), *n.* The *Tinea pellionella*, a kind of moth which infests fur.

furnace (fēr'nās), *n.* [*ME. furnasse, furnays, furna, furnays, fornays, etc.*; *OF. fornax, fornaz, fornays, m., fornais, f., F. fournaise = Pr. fornatz, fornus = OSp. fornaz, Sp. hornaza = It. fornace, < L. fornax (fornac-), an oven, furnace, kiln, < fornus, furnus, an oven, connected with fornus, warn.] 1. A structure in which to make and maintain a fire the heat of which is to be used for some mechanical purpose, as the melting of ores or metals, the production of steam as a power, the warming of apartments, the baking of pottery, etc.; specifically, a structure of considerable size built of stone or brick, and usually lined with fire-brick, used for some purpose connected with the operation of smelting metals. Furnaces are constructed in a great variety of ways, according to the different purposes to which they are to be applied. See *air-furnace, blast-furnace, and hearth*.
There made Nabugodonosor the kyng putte three children in to the *Furnace* of Fyr, for thei woren in the righte Trouthe of Belieue. Manderville, Travels, p. 35.
As silver is melted in the midst of the *furnace*, so shall ye be melted. Ezek. xlii. 22.*

2. Figuratively, a place, time, or occasion of severe torture or great trial.
Behold, I have refined thee, but not with silver; I have chosen thee in the *furnace* of affliction. Isa. xlviii. 10.

Base-burning-furnace. See *base-burning*.
Bone-black furnace. See *bone-black*.
Calcing-furnace, a furnace in which the operation of calcing is performed, specifically, a reverberatory furnace, with a low arch, in which hard lead is "softened" by exposing it to the action of the flame, by which the foreign metals (antimony, copper, and iron) are oxidized, and collect on the surface of the metal in the form of dross. Also called *improving-furnace*, and the process of softening is also called *improvement*.

Carbonizing-furnace. See *carbonize*.
Castilian furnace, a circular furnace, usually about 3 feet in diameter and 8½ feet high, having a breast formed by a semicircular iron pan furnished with a lip for running off the slag and a longitudinal slot for convenience in tapping. On the top of this cylinder, which is made of fire-brick, rests a box shaped covering of masonry supported by four pillars, and in this are the feeding-door and the outlet for the products of combustion. The blast is obtained by means of a fan, and there are three tuyers. This furnace is used in Spain for smelting poor ore of lead as well as rich slag. It has also been introduced to a limited extent in England.
Catalan furnace or forge, a furnace used in the French Pyrenees and in some parts of Spain for the manufacture of wrought iron directly from the ore. It consists of a quadrangular hearth, made of some fire-resisting material, supported by one or more small arches, and built against the side of a wall like the ordinary blacksmith's forge. The blast is supplied by a peculiar kind of blowing machine called a *trompe*, in which the current of air is produced by the falling of water through a vertical tube. See *blowery* and *forge*.

Cementation-furnace. See *cementation*.
Converting-furnace, a form of furnace in which bar-iron is converted into steel by carburization (which see). It consists essentially of an oblong rectangular case, called the *chest* or *pot*, open at the top, and inclosed within an arched fire-brick chamber, with arched openings at each end, through which a man can enter. The fireplace is underneath, and that and the flues are so arranged that the chest can be uniformly heated to a high temperature. The whole is inlosed within a hollow cone of brickwork, open at the top, like a glass-furnace. Two such chests are ordinarily built side by side, space being left for flues between the adjacent walls.—**Cupola blast-furnace,** the modern form of blast-furnace, resembling the cupola used for foundry purposes in being much less massive in construction than the old-fashioned blast-furnace, but at the same time of much greater size, the largest being over 100 feet in height and 25 in diameter across the bosom. The cupola blast-furnace is built of radiating brickwork, inclosed within a wrought iron casing.—**Cupola furnace.** See *cupola-furnace*.
Danks rotary furnace, a peculiar form of puddling-furnace (see *puddle*); in which the chamber in which the puddling is effected is made to rotate during the operation. It is claimed that the Danks furnace is more effective in eliminating the phosphorus and sulphur than the ordinary form of puddling-furnace.

Decomposing-furnace, a furnace used in the conversion of common salt into sulphate of soda, aided by the action of sulphuric acid.—**Dumb furnace,** a ventilating furnace placed at the foot of the up-cast shaft of a mine, and arranged in such a way that, while the dangerous gases are drawn away, they cannot come in contact with the fire.—**Hardening-furnace,** in *hat-making* a furnace in which the bodies of hats, soaked in wet cloth, are laid upon an iron plate and hardened by the pressure of traversing plates together with the heat and dampness.—**High furnace,** the ordinary blast-furnace, so called in literal translation from the French *haut fourneau*.—**Hydrocarbon-furnace,** a furnace in which a liquid fuel, as petroleum, is used.—**Muffle-furnace,** the small portable furnace in which is heated the muffle containing the cupels (see *cupel*) used in assaying gold and silver.—**Osmand furnace,** in *metal-working*, a primitive form of furnace formerly used in Sweden, and still in use in Finland, for reducing bog-

iron ore. The lining of the furnace is of refractory stone. Surrounding this, with a considerable earth packed space intervening, is a crib of wood. The blast is furnished by bellows worked by treadles.—**Pernot furnace,** an open-hearth regenerative furnace for converting iron into steel, invented in France, but also introduced, with some modifications, to a limited extent in England. It requires for its use both pig and scrap. Its chief peculiarity is that its bed is inclined at a small angle (about 6°) and rotative.

Plumbers' furnace, a portable furnace used by plumbers for soldering, etc.—**Regenerative furnace,** a furnace in which the waste heat of the products of combustion is utilized by being transferred to either the air or the combustible gases, or both, entering the furnace. This transfer is effected by means of so-called "regenerators." See *regenerator*.
Reheating-furnace, a reverberatory furnace in which the puddled bars, piled in packets, are reheated preparatory to rolling, a baling-furnace.—**Reverberatory furnace,** a furnace in which the fuel is not brought directly in contact with the material to be acted on by the fire, but which is so arranged that the flame of the burning gases plays over or is "reverberated" upon the one or metal under treatment. A peculiar kind of reverberatory furnace used in the manufacture of steel is called the *open hearth*. See *hearth*.—**Ring-top furnace,** a chamber furnace for heating smoothing-irons. It has an annular top, and cross bars which can be removed at pleasure. E. H. Knight.—**Spanish furnace,** a form of reverberatory furnace used in Spain, and especially at Madrid, one of the most important lead producing districts in the world. Its chief peculiarity is the presence of two chambers, one of which is the reduction chamber, while the other has a peculiar and not entirely understood action in checking and modifying the draft.—**Tank-furnace,** in *glass-making*, a furnace fitted with a tank, as distinguished from comparatively small melting pots, to hold the molten glass.

furnace (fēr'nās), *v.* [*< Furnace, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To subject to the action of a furnace; figuratively, to heat as if in a furnace.

M. A. Scheurer-Kestner claims to have proved that in the *furnacing* operation no soda salts are reduced to metallic sodium. (C. Diet., IV. 64.)

In soft Australian nights,
And through the *furnaced* noons, and in the times
Of wind and wet. Contemporary Rec., LII. 411.

2. To throw out, as flames or dull reverberations of sound are emitted by a furnace.

Furnace the universal sighs and complaints of this transposed world. Chapman, Shield of Achilles, Pref.

II. intrans. To issue forth like flames from a furnace.

O tell him [my absent love] that I lie
Deep wounded with the flames that *furnace* d from his eye
Quarles, Emblems, v. 1.

furnace-bar (fēr'nās-bār), *n.* Same as *fire bar*.
furnace-bridge (fēr'nās-brīj), *n.* A barrier of fire-bricks, or an iron-plate chamber filled with water, thrown across a furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel from being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft by contracting the section of the chimney.

furnace-burning (fēr'nās-bēr'ning), *n.* Burning or heated like a furnace.

All my body's molature
Scars serves to quench my *furnace burning* heart.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 1.

fu. naceman (fēr'nās-mān), *n.*; pl. *furnacemen* (-men). A man who tends a furnace.

The *furnaceman* reverses his shut valve.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 474.

furnament, *n.* See *furniment*.
furnarian (fēr'nā-ri-ān), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Pertaining or related to the genus *Furnarius* or family *Furnariidae*.

II. n. One of the *Furnariidae*, an oven-bird. **Furnariidae** (fēr'nā-ri-'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Furnarius + -idae*.] A neotropical family of formicarioid passerine birds, related to the *Dendrocaptidae*, but differing from them somewhat in the structure of the feet; the South American oven-birds. These birds are so called from the oven-like nests which they build. They mostly have stiffened pointed tail feathers, and the general habits of creepers. Also written *Furnacidae*, *Furnaridae*.

Furnarius (fēr'nā-ri-'us), *n.* [*NL. (cf. L. furnarius, a baker)*, < *L. furnus*, an oven; see *fur-*



Brazilian (oven-bird) *Furnarius Agulhas*.

nacoe.] The typical genus of oven-birds of the family *Furnariidae*. Vieillot, 1816.

furner, *n.* [*OF. fournier, furnier, furnier, a baker, < L. furnarius, a baker; see Furnarius.*] One who sets bread into the oven. *Minsheu*.

furniment, **furnament** (fēr'nī, fēr'nā-mēt), *n.* [*OF. fournement, a furnishing, < fournier, furnish, supply, etc.; see furnish*.] Furniture; equipment.

Lo! where they apyre with speedie whirling pace,
One in a chariot of strange *furniment*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. III. 28.

Neither the men nor the horse glistered so with gold nor precious *furnaments*, but only with the brightness of their harness. J. Rande, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 226.

furnish (fēr'nish), *v.* [*ME. furnysshen, < OF. furniss-, fourniss-, stem of certain parts of furnir, furnir, fournir, F. fournir = Pr. fornir, earlier furnir, furnir = Sp. Pg. fornir = It. fornire, furnish, < OHG. frunjan, perform, provide, < fruma, MHG. frume, erum, utility, gain, akin to AS. fremu, frem, profit, advantage, fremian, fremman, promote, perform, etc., whence mod. E. frame; see frame*.] **I. trans.** 1. To provide; supply; used with *with*, and having a personal object: as, to *furnish* a family with food; to *furnish* a person with money for some purpose.
He is *furnished* with my opinion. Shak., M. of V., IV. 1.
Let's meet there the ninth of May next, about two of the clock, and I'll wait nothing that a fisher should be *furnished* with. T. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 182.
How might a man, *furnish* with (Ayen's secret, employ it in bringing together distant friends! Steele, Tatler, No. 122.

The ass is *furnished* with a stuffed saddle.
K. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 172.

2. To provide for use; make or afford a provision of; supply; yield; with a thing as object: as, to *furnish* arms for defense; Normandy *furnishes* the best draft-horses; this fact *furnishes* a strong argument against your theory.

A graver fact, enlisted on your side,
May *furnish* illustration, well applied.
Conger, Conversation, I. 206.

His writings and his life *furnish* abundant proofs that he was not a man of strong sense. Macaulay.

The history of the house of commons, on the other hand, *furnishes* some valuable illustrations of constitutional practice. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 202.

3. To provide with what is proper or suitable; supply with anything; fit up or fit out; equip: as, to *furnish* a house, a library, or an expedition; to *furnish* the mind by study and observation.

He was full well *furnished* of body and of membres, and a gentle gentleman on his molar be-halve. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 406.

He was *furnished* like a hunter.
Shak., As you Like It, III. 3.

And being all approached, there came one of the *Montones* mounted on a Camel well *furnished*, who at the other side of the Mountains ascendeth fine steepes into a pulpit. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 209.

The Duke of Doria's palace has the best outside of any in Genoa, as that of Durazzo is the best *furnished* within. Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Robn), I. 202.

Specifically—4. In *ceram.*, to ornament with pieces molded separately and afterward attached to the object, as a vase with figures of flowers, or the like. To *furnish* out, to fit out; complete; furnish proper materials for.

Since the moneyed men are so fond of war, I should be glad they would *furnish* out one campaign at their own charge. Swift, Conduct of Allies.

It is a great convenience to those who want to *furnish* out a conversation, that there is something or other in all companies where it is wanted substituted in its stead, which, according to their taste, does the business as well. Steele, Spectator, No. 404.

II. intrans. 1. To provide one's self with equipment; equip one's self.
I expect no more hard enough and must *furnish* spaces with proportionable armour. A. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 93.

2. To provide furniture for a room or a house.

—3. In *travelling*, to take on flesh; improve in strength and appearance.

The horse had *furnished* so since then.
Marmillon's Mag.

furnish (fēr'nish), *v.* [*< furnish, v.*] Provision; outfit; furniture; supply.

He would him a whole *Furnish* of all vessels for his chamber of clean gold. Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 100.

To feed the world a *furnish* of wit, she lays her own to pawn. Greene, Groat-worth of Wit.

furnish (fēr'nish), *n.* An obsolete variant of *furnace*.

furnished (fēr'nish), *p. a.* 1. Provided with what is useful; fitted with furniture or what-

ever is necessary; equipped for use: as, a *furnished* house; *furnished* rooms.—2. In *her.*: (a) Same as *armed*, in some cases, as when applied to the horns of a stag: as, a hart *furnished* with six antlers. (b) Caparisoned; fitted with saddle, bridle, etc.: said of a horse.

furnishedness (fēr'nish-nēs), *n.* The state of being furnished or equipped. [Rare.]

In such a sense it was [attributed] to the ternary in respect of the fulness and well furnishedness of the earth.
De H. More, Appendix to Defence of Cabala, iv. 11.

furnisher (fēr'nish-ēr), *n.* One who furnishes or provides supplies of any kind; specifically, one who equips or fits up with suitable furniture and fittings: as, a house-furnisher.

And some gave out the Dutches of Lauderdale as a restorer of Argyllshire his fortitude, and a furnisher of him with money.
State Trials, J. Mitchell, an. 1677.

furnishing (fēr'nish-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *furnish*, *v.*] 1. The act of providing with furniture or fittings of any kind.—2. *pl.* Fittings of any kind; especially, the smaller articles used in fitting up anything, as a building, vehicle, etc.: as, builders' or upholsterers' *furnishings*.—3. *pl.* A subsidiary appendage or adjunct; an incidental part.

Something deeper,
Whereof, perchance, these are but *furnishings*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1.

furnishment (fēr'nish-mēt), *n.* [OF. *fournissement*, *fournissement*; as *furnish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of furnishing.—2. A supply of furniture or things necessary.

No other thing was thought or talked on, but only preparations and *furnishments* for this business.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 93.

Yet, with all this *furnishment*, out of a custom which modesty had observ'd, Mr Thomas deprecated the burthen
Bp. Hacket, Alp. Williams, i. 170.

Purveyor for the army: . . . vastly rich; grown so as contractor of *furnishments* which he never furnished.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 346.

furniture (fēr'ni-tūr), *n.* [OF. *fourniture* (= Sp. *It. forniture*), a supply, or the act of furnishing, < *fournir*, furnish: see *furnish*.] 1. In general, that with which anything is furnished or supplied to fit it for operation or use; that which fits or equips for use or action; outfit; equipment: as, the *furniture* of a war-horse, or of a microscope; table *furniture*.

He furnished himself for the fight, but not in his wonted *furniture*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

To dozens of armies and proofs of chevalrie
They ran themselves address, full richly girded,
As each one had his *furniture* devised.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 1.

The sufficient reply to the skeptic, who doubts the power and the *furniture* of man, is in that possibility of joyful intercourse with persons which makes the faith and practice of all reasonable men.
Emerson, Character.

2. The act of furnishing. [Rare.]

The order and *furniture* of all was done by divine providence.
Purpure, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

3. Collectively and specifically—(a) Those movables required for use or ornament in a dwelling, a place of business or of assembly, etc.

The Protector was magnificent, and had he lived to complete Somerset-house, would probably have called in the assistance of those artists, whose works are the noblest *furniture*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vi.

The *furniture* of the room, and the little china ornaments on the mantelpiece, have a constrained, unfamiliar look.
T. B. Aldrich, Bad Boy, p. 68.

(b) The necessary appendages in various employments or arts, as the brasswork of locks, door-knobs, and window-shutters, the masts and rigging of a ship, the mounting of a musket, etc.

The forgings of the *furniture* are all made by one man, who gives all his time to *furniture* forging.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 214.

(c) In *printing*, the pieces of wood or metal placed between and around pages of type to keep them the requisite distance apart and to aid in securing them in the chase.—3. In *organ-building*, one of the varieties of mixture-stops. Beveled *furniture*, in *printing*. See *beveled*. Labor-saving *furniture*, in *printing*, furniture cut by system, so that pieces of different lengths and widths can be readily combined.

furniture-plush (fēr'ni-tūr-plush), *n.* A plush made entirely of mohair, or with a mohair filling and a cotton warp, used for covering household furniture. Also called *Utrecht velvet*.

furniture-print (fēr'ni-tūr-print), *n.* See *chambré*.

furniture-stop (fēr'ni-tūr-stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop.

furo (fūr'ō), *n.* [ML., a ferret, lit. a thief: see *ferret*.] A name of the ferret; the technical specific name of *Putorius furo*. See *ferret*.

furoles (fūr'ō-lēs'), *n. pl.* [OF. *furoles*, *F. furoles*, fiery exhalations; popular dim. (cf. equiv. OF. *flammerolles*) of *fū*, fire, < *L. focus*, fireplace: see *focus*, *fact*.] Same as *corpulent*.

furor (fūr'ōr), *n.* [L. *furor*, a raging, madness, fury, < *furere*, rage, be furious: see *fury*.] Fury; rage; mania; specifically, an overpowering passion for or on account of something.

This sense in his perfection can not grow but by some divine instinct: the Platons call it *furor*: or by excellence of nature and complexion.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 1.
So strong was the *furor* of play upon him.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash.

furors (fūr'ō-re), *n.* [It., < *L. furor*, madness: see *furor*.] Same as *furor*.

furr-ahin (fūr'a-hin), *n.* [See, < *fur*, *furr*, *furrow*, + *ahin*, *ahint*, behind: see *ahint*, *ahin*.] The hindmost horse on the right-hand side of the plow, which walks on the furrows.

My *furr-ahin's* a wordy beast,
As e'er in tug or tow was tried.
Burns, The Inventory.

furr-chuck (fēr'chuk), *n.* [Appar. a variation of *furze-chut*.] Same as *furze-chut*. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk).]

furred (fērd), *a.* 1. Provided or covered with fur or something resembling it: as, a *furred* robe; a *furred* tongue.—2. Made or become thick and coarse, as vocal sounds.

Her voice, for want of use, is so *furred* that it do not at present please me; but her manner of singing is such that I shall, I think, take great pleasure in it.
Pepys, Diary, II. 470.

furrier (fēr'i-ēr), *n.* [ME., < OF. *fourreur*, a furrier, a skinner, < *fournier*, fur: see *fur*, *n.* and *v.*] A dealer in or a dresser of furs; one who makes or sells articles of wearing-apparel, etc., made of fur.

furriery (fēr'i-ēr-i), *n.*; *pl. furrieries* (-iz). [Cf. *furrier* + *-y*: see *-ry*.] 1. Furs in general.

No labour can ever be turned to so good account as what is employed upon their *furrieries*.
Cook, Voyages, VII. vi. d.

2. The trade of a furrier.

furrily (fēr'i-li), *adv.* In a furry manner; with a covering of fur. Byron.

furring (fēr'ing), *n.* [ME. *furring*; verbal *n.* of *fur*, *v.* In sense 3 sometimes written *improp. furring*, in simulation of *fr.*] 1. Furs; peltry; trimmings of fur.

Hein falleth no *furring* ne clothes at full
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 604.

A sort of hedgehog with heavy *furring* and short legs.
See Amer., N. S., LV. 129.

2. A deposit resembling fur, as of scale in a steam-holler or of epithelium on the tongue.

With honic it [a gargarium of milk] cureth the roughness & *furring* of the tongue. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

When . . . water is heated, the carbonic acid is expelled, and the lime salts are deposited in an insoluble form, such as the *furring* in a tea kettle or boiler.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 212.

3. In *carp.*: (a) The nailing on of thin strips of board, as to joists and rafters, in order to bring them to a level to form an even surface, or in other positions for various purposes. (b) *pl.* The strips thus nailed on. (c) Strips fastened to a solid wall of a house for nailing laths on, and to provide an air-space between the wall and plastering.

furrow (fūr'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *fur*, *four*, < ME. *furce*, *fource*, *force*, *forgh*, *furch*, etc., < AS. *furch* = OFries. *furch* = OD. *rore*, D. *roer* = MLG. *rore*, LG. *fore* = OHG. *farah*, MHG. *varch*, *v.* *furch*, a furrow (Dan. *fure* = Sw. *fära*, a furrow, prob. < LG.), = Icel. *for*, a drain. Cf. *L. porca*, a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] 1. A trench in the earth, especially that made by a plow.

And of the yoke to the plow, ich pynchede on his half.
That a fot londe other a *furrow* loochen ich wolde.
Piers Plowman (C.), vii. 206.

What time the labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the *furrow* came.
Milton, Comus, l. 262

2. A narrow trench or channel, as in wood or metal, or in a millstone; a groove; a wrinkle.

My glass shall not persuade me I am old
So long as youth and thou are of one date;
But when in thee time's *furrows* I behold,
Then look I death my days should expiate.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

Specifically—3. In *cool.*, a sulcus or wide groove, generally rounded at the bottom, and

extending longitudinally on the animal or part; one of the spaces between costal or longitudinal ridges.—**Furrow of the cerebrum.** Same as *furrows of Rolando* (which see, under *furrows*).—**Furrow of the corpus callosum,** the groove between the *gyrus fornicatus* and the *corpus callosum*.—**George-furrow,** a furrow concave at bottom.—**Leader-furrow,** a furrow extending from the eye to the skirt of a millstone.—**Primitive furrow,** in *embryol.*, the first trace of the formation of the nervous axis of a vertebrate, being a groove along the back, soon converted into a tube, the future cerebro-spinal axis.—**Second furrows,** furrows extending from the leaders nearest to the eye of a millstone.—**Skirt-furrows,** furrows branching from the leaders nearer to the skirt of a millstone.

furrow (fūr'ō), *v. t.* [ME. **furren* (not found), < AS. *furran* (for **furhan*), in glosses (L. *sulcare*, *scribere*) (= OHG. *farhan*, MHG. *farhen*, G. *furchen* = Dan. *fure* = Sw. *fära*), cut a furrow in, < *furch*, a furrow: see *furrow*, *n.*] 1. To cut a furrow in; make furrows in; plow.

A long exile thou art assigned to here;
Long to *furrow* large space of stormy seas.
Surrey, Kneld, II.
While the plowman, near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrowed* land.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 64.

I struck straight into the heath; I held on to a hollow
I saw deeply *furrowing* the brown moor-side; I waded
knee-deep in its dark growth.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

2. To make narrow channels or grooves in; mark with or as with wrinkles.

Thou canst help time to *furrow* me with age,
But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2.

How can she weep for her sinne, that must bare her
skin therewith, and *furrow* her face?
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, l. 2.

New descending Rills
Furrow the brows of all th' impending hills.
Congress, Death of Queen Mary.
In vain false cheeks were *furrow'd* with hot tears.
Byron, Child Harold, III. 20.

furrow-drain (fūr'ō-drān), *v. t.* In *agri.*, to drain, as land, by making a drain at each furrow, or between every two ridges.

furrowed (fūr'ōd), *a.* [Cf. *furrow* + *-ed*.] Having longitudinal channels, ridges, or grooves; sulcate: as, a *furrowed* stem.

Their figures . . . have round staring eyes, pendant limbs, and *furrowed* draperies, and represent sculpture at its lowest stage of degradation.
C. C. P. Rome, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xvii.

Furrowed band, a band of indented gray matter connecting the nuclei of the cerebellum with the amygdala on either side.

furrow-faced (fūr'ō-fāst), *a.* Marked or carved with furrows.

I . . . expose no ships
To threatnings of the *furrow-faced* sea.
B. Jonson, Volpone, l. 1.

furrowing (fūr'ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *furrow*, *v.*] 1. The act of making a furrow.—2. In *embryol.*, the process of segmentation of the yolk of an egg in some animals, as *Amphibia*. It is an unequal cleavage, which gives the appearance of furrows on the surface of the germ.

furrowing-machine (fūr'ō-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A millstone-dresser.

furrow-slice (fūr'ō-slis), *n.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plow.

furrow-weed (fūr'ō-wēd), *n.* A weed growing on plowed land.

He was met even now
As mad as the vex'd sea: singing aloud;
Crown'd with rank fumiter and *furrow-weeds*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

furrowy (fūr'ō-i), *a.* [Cf. *furrow* + *-y*.] Furrowed; full of or abounding in furrows.

A double hill ran up his *furrowy* forks,
Beyond the thick leaved platans of the vale.
Tennyson, Princess, III.

furry (fēr'i), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *fur* + *-y*.] 1. Bearing fur; covered with fur.

Their thread being the sinews of certain small beasts, wherewith they saw their furs which clothe them, the *furry* side in summer outward, in winter inward.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war.
Preston, To Lord Bowen.

2. Consisting of fur or skins.

Winter! thou heavy venerable sire,
All richly in thy *furry* mantle clad.
Russet, Ode for the New Year, 1773.

3. Resembling fur.—4. Coated with a deposit of fur. See *fur*, *n.*, 4.

Two foggy decanters, half full of the remnants of yesterday's libation, with a sort of *furry* rim just over the surface.
Deak, Gilbert Garney, III. 26.

II. n. A caterpillar.

Heliothis (It.), a worm having mauve feet, called a *furry* or a *palmer*. *Florida*.

Furry-day (fēr'i-dā), n. A name given to the 8th of May in parts of Cornwall, England, where that day is celebrated with ceremonies resembling the ancient May-day feasts. *Bickerdyke*, p. 244.

fur-seal (fēr'sēl), n. A seal with copious underfur of commercial value; distinguished from *hair-seal*. The fur-seals all belong to the eared-seal family or *Otariidae*, being those which constitute the subfamily *Urophorinae*. The best-known fur-seals, and



Northern Fur-seal or Sea bear (*Callorhinus ursinus*).

those from which is derived the fur usually made into seal-skin garments, are the northern sea-bears, *Callorhinus ursinus*, abounding on the Pribiloff Islands in Bering sea, where they gather by millions in the breeding season, but whence only about 100,000 skins are allowed to be taken annually by authorized persons.

fursung (fēr'sung), n. Same as *parasang*.

furt, n. [*< L. furtum, theft: see furtum.*] Theft. *Davies*.

Break not the sacred league
By raising civil theft, turn not your fort
Against your own bowels.

Troilus (?), *Albumazar*, v. 1.

furth¹, adv. A rare Middle English form of *forth¹*.

furth², n. A rare Middle English form of *ford*.

farther (fēr'thēr), adv. compar. [*Also dial. farder; < ME. farther, farther (also farther, farther, with the vowel of fer, far, mod. far¹, > the irreg. farther, q. v., as compar. of far, < AS. futhor, farther, further, forward, = OS. futhro = OFries. further, forth, further, = D. vorder, further, besides (cf. verder, adv. and adj., further, more), = MLG. vorder = OHG. furdar, furdar, further, away, onward, MHG. vürder, (f. fuder, onward, hereafter; not, as usually stated, a compar. of forth¹ (with compar. suffix -er³), but compar. of forth¹, AS. for, fore, with the different compar. suffix -ther, as in other, either, whether, nether, etc., the same as -fer in after: see for, forth¹, and -ther, -ter. Forth¹ is formed from the same base, for, fore, with the suffix (appar. demonstrative) -th. The superl. furthest is mod., and is due partly to farther, regarded as further, and partly to farther for furthest. See further, furthest.] 1. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond, literally or figuratively: as, move farther away; seek no further for happiness.*

Swythe further in the forest he drave (1704)
Sir Ralph (Harrison *Romances*, ed. Halliwell), l. 573.

The farther he doth go, the farther he doth stray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 43.

Go on with me six miles further to my house, where you shall be extremely welcome.
Colton in *Walton's Angler*, li. 225.

2. In addition; to a greater extent; by way of extension, progression, or continuation: as, I say further that no man knows the reason.

Why troublest thou the Mader any further?
Mack, v. 36.

They further covenant that they will resign & yield up the whole Pequene country, and every part of it, to the English colonies.

Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 439.

You shall hear further from me within a few days.

Howell, *Letters*, li. 4.

To wish one further, to wish one in some other place, or out of the reach of something. [*Slang*.]

Woman suffrage has had its inaugural experiment in Kansas, and it almost goes without saying that those who voted to confer the franchise on the sex must by this time have wished that they were "further" when they did so.
Western Worker, XII. 1023.

farther (fēr'thēr), n. compar. [*Also dial. farder; not found as adj. in ME., where only the forms belonging to far are used adjectively: see further, adv., and far¹, further, adv. and a. There was a similar and ult. related form, ME. farther, fore, front, < AS. fariara, before*

(in rank: *L. prior, major*), = OS. *forthoro* (*Schmeller*) = OFries. *fordera* = MLG. *vorder* = OHG. *fordaro, fordero*, MHG. *G. vorder, fore*, in front: of the same ult. elements as *further*, adv.] 1. More remote; more distant than something else.

Since he went from Egypt this
A space for further [farther in folio 1623] travel.
Shak., A. and C., II. 1.

The kear
Went thro' the strait and dreadful pass of death,
Not ever to be questioned if any more.
Save on the further side.

Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

2. Additional; continued or continuing; extending beyond.

What further need was there that another priest should rise?
Hob, vi. 11.

These You gripe it too hard, sir.
Malef. Indeed I do, but have no further end in it
But love and tenderness.

Massinger, *Unnatural Combat*, li. 3.

But farther way found none. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 174.

When once the fresh interest of a thing is exhausted, a further fixing of the attention costs more and more effort.
J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychology*, p. 10.

Further assurance, in law, an instrument confirming the title intended to have been secured by one already made.

farther (fēr'thēr), v. t. [*Also dial. farder; < ME. furtheren, furtheren, furtheren, furtheren, furtheren, < AS. futhorian, futhorian (= OFries. fordera = D. MLG. vorderen = OHG. furdren, MHG. vürdern, G. forderen = Dan. (be-)fordre = Sw. (be-)fordra*], further, promote, advance, < *farther*, further: see further, adv.] 1. To help or urge onward or forward; promote; advance; forward.

The same night against day we made sail, and had the
sooty wynde that lyttell we were furthered thereby.

St. R. Quynne, *Pygmalion*, p. 77.

The science of Astronomy, they say, was much furthered
by Enoch.

Neither do we read of any woman in the Gospel that
assisted the persecutors of Christ, or furthered his afflictions; even Pilate's wife disowned it.

Dunne, *Sermons*, xviii.

He was not only satisfied with his Majesty's measures,
but ready to further them to the utmost in his power.

Mait, *Chesham*, li.

2. To help or assist.

But methinks I hit ye my wille, quod she,
To furtheren yow, so that ye shal not dye,
But turne sounde home to your thewys.

Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, I. 1018.

furtherance (fēr'thēr-ans), n. [*Formerly also furdeance; < further, v., + -ance.*] The act of furthering or forwarding; promotion; advancement.

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for
your furtherance and joy of faith.

Phil, I. 25.

surely that day was, by that good father's means, does
not oblige me for the whole foundation of the poets learn-
ing 'have, and of all the furtherance that hitherto else
where I have obtained.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, li.

I am as unfit for any practical purpose as I am for
the furtherance of the world's ends, as spokesman for ship-
timber.

Thos, *and Letters*, p. 1.

furtherer (fēr'thēr-ēr), n. One who furtheres
or helps to advance; a promoter.

And in middle of outward night, not inward eyes, to
censure them without good sense, but to seek the truth,
that worthy gentleman that carried favour and fur-
ther of good strict religion.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, li.

furthermore (fēr'thēr-mōr), adv. [*< ME. fur-
thermore, farthermore (or more) = MLG. vorder-
mēr*], also, reversely, more further or farther,
and, conjunctively (det. 2), as one word, fur-
thermore: see further, adv., and more, adv.]

1. Still further; yet further in reference to
place, position, or motion.

Now will I ride farther west
And show you how I can paye that of there.

Hungate, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 2402.

Further more can be told.

Sir Percival (Thorn in Rose), ed. Halliwell, l. 2710.

2. Moreover; besides; in addition to what has
been said: a continuative adverb or conjunc-
tion.

Furthermore, which we eat say they, then health,
which began to be appeared by the help of food
against hunger.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), li. 1.

This will be said to come for furthermore,
Our son is with him, we shall hear soon.

Tennyson, *Laurel and Elaine*.

furthest (fēr'thēr-mōst), a. superl. [*< fur-
ther, a., + -most as in furmost, q. v. (cf. fur-
thermore).*] Most remote.

furthersome (fēr'thēr-sūm), a. [*< further +
-some, an artificial formation.*] Tending to
further or promote; helpful.

In enterprises of pith a touch of stratagem often proves
furthersome.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. III. 6.

furthest (fēr'thēst), adv. and a. superl. [*See
further.*] Superlative of *far¹*.

We find by daily experience that those calamities may
be nearest at hand, readiest to break in suddenly upon us,
which we in regard of times or circumstances may imagine
to be furthest off.

Hooker, *Ecclies. Polity*, v. 41.

furtive (fēr'tiv), a. [*< OF. furtif, F. furtif =
Sp. Pg. It. furtivo, < L. furtivus, stolen, pur-
loined, hence also hidden, concealed, secret, <
furtum, theft, robbery, < furari, steal, thieve,
< fur, a thief: see furacious and ferret.*] 1.
Stolen; obtained by theft.

Or do they (planets) . . .
Dart furtive Beams and Glory not their own,
All Servants to that Source of Light, the Sun?

Poem, *Solomon*, l.

2. Stealthy; thief-like.

It would be impossible for such eyes to squint, and take
furtive glances on this side and on that.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 22.

That furtive moon, that scowling eye.

M. Arnold.

furtively (fēr'tiv-ly), adv. In a furtive manner;
stealthily.

She
Did look upon him furtively
In loving wise.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 181.

furtum (fūr'tūm), n. [*L., theft: see furtive.*] In law, theft; robbery.

furuncle (fūr'ung-kul), n. [= F. *furuncle* = Sp.
furunculo = Pg. *furunculo*, *frunculo* = It. *furunculo*,
< L. *furunculus*, a puffy thief, a pilferer,
a pointed, burning sore, a boil, dim. of *fur*, a
thief: see furacious, further.] A circumscribed
inflammation of the skin, forming a necrotic
central core, and suppurating and discharging
the core; a boil.

furuncular (fūr'ung-kū-lār), a. [*< L. furun-
culus, a furuncle, + -ar.*] Pertaining to or ex-
hibiting furuncles or boils.

furunculi, n. Plural of *furunculus*.

furunculosis (fūr'ung-kū-lō'sis), n. [*NL., < fu-
runculus + -osis.*] In pathol., the morbid state
characterized by the presence of furuncles or
boils.

furunculus (fūr'ung-kū-lus), n.; pl. *furunculi*
(-li). [*L.*] Same as *furuncle*.

fury (fūr'i), n.; pl. *furies* (-riz). [*Early mod.
E. also fur; < ME. furie, furge, < F. furie = Sp.
Pg. It. furia, < L. furia, commonly in pl. furie,
rage, madness, fury; Furia, the Furies (also
called Diræ, and (Gr.) Eumenides, Erinyes); <
furere, rage, be furious.*] 1. Extreme anger or
rage; anger or wrath which overrides all self-
control; a storm of anger; madness.

I do oppose
My patience to his fury.

Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1.

As they rode on thro' (Carloch land)
He rode up in a fury.

The Hunter Lullie (Child's Ballads, IV. 101).

Thoult see my sword with furie smoke.

Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads,
IV. 338).

2. Violent or impetuous action of any kind;
vehement manifestation of force; violence.

Foundations here are of a Christian Temple, and two
towers of marble that have better related the fury of
time.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 16.

It was not the ships only that felt the fury of this storm,
but the whole island suffered by it.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. 91-71.

On the western coast of Britain where the Atlantic
breaks in upon the shore, they have been known to
exact a payment of between three and four tons on every
square foot of surface exposed to their fury.

Harley, *Physiography*, p. 107.

3. Enthusiasm; inspired or frenzied excite-
ment of the mind.

Her staring eyes with sparkling fury roll,
When all the god came rushing to her nod.

Drum, *Enoch*.

4. [*cap.*] In classical myth., one of the avenging
deities, called in Greek mythology the Erinyes
or, by euphemism, Eumenides, and by the Ro-
mans the Furie or Fere, daughters of Earth or
of Night, represented as fearful maidens, often
winged, and with serpents twined in their hair,
clad in dusky garments girdled with red. They
dwelt in the depth of Tartarus and, owing to their dread
power of avenging wrong, whether intentional or not, were
feared by gods and men. According to fully developed
Greek tradition, they were three in number and called
Tiphazæ, Allecto, and Megæra. They relentlessly pun-
ished crime, especially breaches of piety and hospitality,
both before and after death. They were therefore also
regarded as goddesses of fate, in common with the Færæ;
hence the use of the name in the extract from *Milton*.

Come the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,
And slit the thin-nylon life.

Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 75.

Oh, the Furies that
I feel within me; whipp'd on by their angers
For my tormentors.
Plebeian (and another?) Propetessa, iv. 1.
Hence—5. A minister or a concentrated mani-
festation of vengeance; an avenging or venge-
ful personality, principle, or action.

And be the sight, and better fruits of war;
And thousand furies wait on wealthy sword.
Spenser, F. Q. II. II. 30.

Four I do see, infernal tormentors, in their furies and
vultures that vex and dragg'd by and

Heaven has no rack, I have to be tormented turn'd,
Not hell a fury like a woman scorn'd.
Shakespeare, Mourning Bride, iii. 1.

Conscience, you put me to a woman's madness,
The glory of a man. *Idem, Philaster, II. 1.*

6f. [Found only in the passage quoted, where
the pl. *furies*, with the sense of *Lu. fures*, thieves
(pl. of *fur*, a thief), is used, it seems, in jesting
allusion to the *Furies*.] A the f.

Have an eye to your plate, for there by furies. *Plebeian*
—Syn. 1. *Verolence*, *Indignation*, etc. See *anger*, 1
and 2. *Violence*, *vehemence*, *tempestuousness*, *ferocity*, *hate*.

fury (fu'ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *furied*, ppr. *fury-
ing*. [*fury*, *n.*] To infuriate; agitate vio-
lently. [*Rare*.]

As I would not neglect a so good opportunity, so I
would not *fury* myself in the search.

Editha, Resolves, I. 10.

furze (fēr-z), *n.* [*ME. firs, fyrs, fyrris, furze*,
← *AS. fyrr*, *furze* (translated by *Lu. thymus*);
connections unknown.] 1. The common name
for the *Ulex Europæus*, a low, much-branched,
and spiny leguminous shrub, with yellow flow-
ers. It is abundant in barren, stony districts through-
out the west of Europe, and sometimes covers large areas.
It is used for fuel, and the young shoots for fodder, and
is also cultivated for ornament, especially a double flower-
ed variety and a more slender and less rigid form known
as *fresh furze*. The dwarf or tuft furze is a much smaller
species, *U. nanus*. Also called *spine* and *whin*.

With a whip of *furze*. *Piers Plowman (B)*, v. 351.
Fyrris, or quyre tre or gorsyt tre, *ruscus*.

Penzance, Parv., p. 102.

Now would I give a thousand furze for an acre
of barren ground, long heath, brown furze, anything
that I might have a hedge of.

Shakespeare, Tempest, I. 1.

2. A frizz. [*Rare or obsolete*.]

One *furzed*, if that high *Furze* of Hair
Was bona fide, all your own.
Pope, Posthumus and Pontia.

Needle furze, a species (*Genista Anthracoides*) and some-
what similar to *Ulex Europæus*. It has slender, finely
pointed spines.

furze-bush, *n.* [Early mod. *E. fyrrbush*; ←
furze + *bush*.] *Furze*. *Palsgrave*.

furze-chut (fēr'chut), *n.* The whinechut, *Sar-
othra rubra*; so called from its frequenting
furze or gorse.

furze-chirper (fēr'chēr pēr), *n.* The bram-
bling or mountain finch, *Prinallia monticola*.
Also *furze shucker*.

furze-chitter (fēr'chit'ēr), *n.* Same as *furze-
chut*. [*Local, Eng.*]

furze-hacker (fēr'hak'ēr), *n.* Same as *furze-
chut*. [*Local, Eng.*]

furselling (fēr'sel), *n.* [*fur* + *sell*.] Same as *furze-
green*.

fursent (fēr'sent), *n.* and *n.* [*ME. fursen*, *n.*;
furze + *sent*.] 1. A *furze*, *furze*. *Holland*.
II. *n.* *Furze*. *Idem*.

furze-wren (fēr'zēn), *n.* The Dartford war-
bler, *Melophaga dartfordensis* or *M. virens*.

furzy (fēr'zē), *n.* [*fur* + *zy*.] Overgrown
with *furze*; full of *furze*.

Their route was laid
Across the *furze* hills of land.

Scott, Marmion, iv. 1.

fusa (fū'sā), *n.*; pl. *fuse* (fū'zē). [*It*] In *musi-
cal music*, a quaver or eighth note.

Fusagasuga bark. See *hark*.

Fusanus (fu'sā-nūs), *n.* [*NL.*] A santalace-
ous genus of trees and shrubs, natives of Australia.
F. spartea furnishes the fragrant and sweet wood of *Yas-
sandra*. The hard close-grained wood of *F. acuta* in
Yas is also known as *cardinalwood*, but has no perfume.
The pandanus tree is the fruit of the same tree. It is sweet
and edible.

fusarole, fusarol (fu'sā-rōl), *n.* [*F. fusar-
ol*, ← *It. fusapoli*, an astragal, ← *pusapoli*,
fusapoli, a whitt to put on a spindle, ← *pus*, a
spindle, ← *Lu. fusax*, a spindle, the shaft of a
column.] In *arch.*, an astragal.

fusate (fū'sāt), *n.* [*NL.*] *Fusates*, ← *Lu. fusax*,
a spindle.] Same as *fusiform*.

fuse (fū'sē), *n.* [*Sp. Fg. fusco* = *It. foveo*,
fusco, ← *Lu. fusca*, dark, swarthy, dusky, tawny,

prob. orig. *fuscus*, allied to *fuscus*, dark, dusky,
gloomy, and perhaps ult. to *E. brown*, *q. v.* Cf.
fuscous.] Same as *fuscous*. [*Rare*.]

Expectation was alert on the receipt of your strange-
shaped present, while yet undrilled from its *fuse* en-
velope.

Lamb, To H. C. Robinson.

fuscation (fus-ka'shūn), *n.* [*L. fuscare*, dark-
en, ← *fuscus*, dark; see *fuse*, *fuscous*.] Cf. *ab-
fuscate*, *abfuscation*.] A darkening; obscurity.
Idem.

fuscescent (fu-se-sēnt), *n.* [*L. fuscere*, dark,
dusky (see *fuse*), + *-escent*.] In *ool.* and *bot.*,
somewhat fuscous; approaching dark brown, or
tinged with that color.

fuscin (fus'in), *n.* [*L. fuscus*, dark, dusky
(see *fuse*), + *-in*.] A brownish matter ob-
tained from empyreumatic animal oil. It is
insoluble in water, but may be dissolved by
alcohol.

fuscite (fus'it), *n.* [*L. fuscus*, dark (see *fuse*),
+ *-ite*.] Same as *gabbroite*.

fuscoferruginous (fus-ko-fēr'ō-nūs), *n.* [*L.
fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fuse*), + *ferrugineus*,
rusty; see *ferruginous*.] In *entom.*, rust-
colored with a brownish tinge.

fuscosteaceous (fus-kō'stē-ā'shūs), *n.* [*L.
fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fuse*), + *testaceus*,
brick-colored; see *testaceous*.] In *entom.*, dull
reddish-brown; testaceous with a reddish tinge.

fuscous (fus'kūs), *n.* [*L. fuscus*, dark, dusky;
see *fuse*.] Brown; brown tinged with gray; of
a dark, swarthy color.

In buildings, when the highest degree of the sublime is
intended, the materials and ornaments ought neither to
be white, nor green, nor yellow, nor blue, nor of a pale
red, nor violet, nor spotted, but of a kind *fuscous* col-
our, as black, or brown, or deep purple, and the like.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, § 16.

fuse (fūz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fused*, ppr. *fusing*.
[← *Lu. fusus*, pp. of *funderē*, pour out, shed; of
metals, melt, cast, found; see *found*, and cf.
fuse, *affuse*, *confuse*, *diffuse*, *effuse*, *infuse*, *pro-
fuse*, *suffuse*, *transfuse*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To
melt; liquefy by heat; render fluid.

I know the quarry whence he had the stone,
The forest, too, where all the timber grew;
The forge wherein his fused metal flowed.
Byron, Verses Intended to have been Spoken.

2. To blend or unite as if by melting to-
gether.

That delicious man
Whose fancy *fused* old and new,
And flash'd into the true,
And mingled all without a plan.
Emerson, In Memoriam xvi.

The dramas of Jonson are formed of solid materials,
bound and welded rather than *fused* together.

Idem, An Old Eng. Dram.

Agile whose ardent nature fused the small glow
and of knowledge into principles, and the action into
their mould.

Thoreau, Excursions, I. 10.

An island of the str. of Baffin, an island forming a
world of its own, could not be *fused* into the mass of the
Empire in the same way as the land which is geographi-
cally continuous. *F. A. Peck, Arctic Exped.*, p. 12.

Syn. 1. *Fuse*, *flow*, etc. 2. To amalgam-
ate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To melt, be reduced from a
solid to a fluid state by heat.

Nature fuses with wisdom, and the rushing
and melting of the heart. *Idem, The Heart*, p. 13.

2. To become intermingled and blended as if
melted together.

With a heart the very *fused* of the heart, and
the heart itself. *Idem, The Heart*, p. 13.

It is a cast as irregular, with most of its surface
and the outside on both sides *fused* into one general
mass. *Idem, The Heart*, p. 13.

fuse (fūz), *n.* [*Abbr. of fuse*.] A tube, con-
taining, etc., of various materials, filled or
saturated with a combustible compound, and
used as an exploder for firing a blast or for
detonating any exploding charge, as of a military
shell. A *fuse* consists of a *core*, a *primer*, and a
tail. The *core* is a small rod of iron or steel, and
the *primer* is a small piece of explosive material, such as
gunpowder, which is placed at the end of the
tail. The *tail* is a long rod of a combustible material, such
as gunpowder, which is used to burn down the *fuse* to the
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any exploding charge.

while the combination-fuses combine the principles of the
other classes with more or less complexity. See *combination-
fuse*. Also spelled *fuse*. — *Abbr. fuse*, an electric fuse in-
vented by Abel, the explosive material of which is com-
posed of antimony and sulphuric acid of copper with po-
tassium chlorate. It is fired by a spark. — *Perforation-
fuse*, a fuse prepared for action by the shock of the dis-
charge, and put in action on striking the object. *Haz-
en*. — *Quantity-fuse*, an electric fuse in which the con-
ducting circuit is completed by a short piece of some
substance, usually a metal, of tolerably high resistance,
which is raised to a high temperature, practically to in-
candescence, on the passage of a current of sufficient
strength. — *Safety-fuse*, a slow-burning ribbon or tape
for exploding a shell. — *Tension-fuse*, an electric fuse in
which the conducting circuit is not complete, the firing
being accomplished by the passage of a spark. — *Wooden
fuse*, a hollow plug of wood filled with fuse composition
firmly driven in the open end being protected from mois-
ture by a water proof cap, used for exploding military
shells. For service a part of the plug is cut off according
to the length of time it is desired that the composition
shall burn, and the plug is then driven into the hole in
the shell.

fuse (fūz), *n.* [*Of. fuse*.] The track or trail of a
buck in the grass. Also *fusee*.

There wants a scholar like an hound of a sure nose, that
would not miss a true scent, nor run upon a false one, to
trace these old fuses to their base.

By Hooker, Alp. Williams, I. 14.

fuseau (fū-zō'), *n.* [*F.*, a spindle; see *fusi*.] The
grip of a sword. Compare *spindle*.

fuse-anger (fūz'ā-jēr), *n.* An instrument for
diminishing the time of burning of a fuse by
removing a part of the incendiary composition
from the exterior end of it.

fusee (fū-zē'), *n.* [*Formerly also fusie*;
← *F. fusil* (pron. fū-zē'), fusil; see *fusi*.] 1f.
Same as *fusi*. — 2. Same as *fusi*. — 3. A kind
of match for lighting a pipe, cigar, and the like.
It is made of cardboard impregnated with niter and
tipped with a composition which ignites by friction. *E.
H. Knight*.

Wax matches and *fusees* were unknown luxuries.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI., notes.

fusee (fū-zē'), *n.* [*Formerly also fusie*,
fū-zē', ← *OF. fusée*, a thread, ← *ML. fusata*, a spin-
dleful of thread, yarn, etc., orig. pp. fem. of *fusa*,
use a spindle. *Lu. fusus*, a spindle. Cf. *fusi*.] 1f. A spindle-shaped figure.

The triangle is an half square, Lozenge, or *Fusée*, part
of you the cross angles.

Pennsylvania, Arts of Eng. Poet., p. 78.

2. A cone or solid conical piece in a watch or a
spring-clock on which is wound a chain or cord,
attached at one end to its widest part and at the
other to the barrel containing the mainspring,
the action of which unwinds it, transferring it
to the barrel. The object of the *fusee* is to equalize the
effect of the mainspring, as its force is relaxed through
regular diminution of tension, by gradually diminishing
the resistance of the chain or cord through its increasing
distance from the axis of the *fusee*. This axis is the arbor
of the main wheel, which is attached to the *fusee* and
imparts the motion derived from the spring to the other
wheels. In many watches the *fusee* is dispensed with,
its object being obtained by other contrivances. The term
is also applied to a kind of mechanical contrivance used for
other purposes. Also called *fusee*.

3. In *horology*, a kind of splint applied to the
leg of a horse.

fusee (fū-zē'), *n.* See *fusi*.

fusee-engine (fū-zē'n-jīn), *n.* A machine for
winding fuses for watches and clocks.

fuse-extractor (fū-zē'ktrāk'tōr), *n.* A power-
ful instrument used for extracting wooden fuses
from loaded shells.

fuse-gage (fū-zē'jāj), *n.* An adjustable fuse-cut-
ter for cutting time-fuses, as those of projec-
tiles. It consists of a *blade* of wood with a graduated
metal gage, or scale, and a *blade* of metal to cut off the
fuse. The gage is marked to seconds and fractions, so
that the fuse can be cut so as to burn just the length of
time required.

fuse-hole (fū-zē'hōl), *n.* The hole in a shell pre-
pared for the reception of the fuse.

fusell, *n.* Same as *fusi*.

fusella (fū-zē'lā), *n.*; pl. *fuselle* (fū-zē'lē). [*It.*, dim.
of *fusi*.] In *musical music*, a sixteenth-note.

fusel-oil (fū-zē'l-ōl), *n.* [*C. fusel*, spirits of
inferior quality, as bad brandy or gin perhaps
← *Lu. fusus*, fluid, liquid, molten; see *fusi*,
fusell, + *E. oil*.] A mixture of homologues
of ethyl alcohol (chiefly amyl alcohol), fatty
acids, and other salts formed in small propor-
tion during alcoholic fermentation. It has a high
boiling point than ordinary alcohol, and gives it a
strong spirituous liquor which contains it a strong and some-
times unpleasant rancid odor. It has irritant, poison-
ous properties. Fusel oil is separated from alcohol by
fractional distillation. Also called *racem-oil*.

fuse-mallet (fūz'mal'et), *n.* A mallet of hard
wood, used in connection with a fuse-setter,
for driving a wooden fuse into a shell.

the water of crystallization has been expelled. -- *Ignoble*

fusion, the melting of anhydrous salts by heat without their undergoing any decomposition. **Latent heat of fusion**, the heat which is expended in the molecular work involved in the change from the solid to the liquid state (see *latent heat*, under *heat*). Thus to change a pound of ice at the freezing point to a pound of water at the same temperature requires about 80 thermal units, which number expresses, therefore, the latent heat of the fusion of ice. — **Point of fusion of metals**, the degree of heat at which they melt or liquefy. This point is very different for different metals. Thus, mercury becomes liquid at -39° , while platinum requires for its fusion the intense heat produced by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, it being infusible in the furnace. See under the names of the different metals the approximate fusing points of each.

fusionism (fu'zhon-izm), *n.* [*< fusion + -ism.*] Same as *fusion*, 3.

fusionist (fu'zhon-ist), *n.* [= *F. fusioniste*; *an fusion + -ist.*] In politics, one who advocates or supports some more or less temporary coalition of two or more parties or factions against another.

fusionless (fu'zhon-less), *a.* [See, also *fusionless*, *fusionless*; *< fusion*, *fusion*, abundance, etc., + *less*; see *fusionless*.] Same as *fusionless*.

fusoid (fu'soid), *a.* [*< L. fusum*, a spindle, + (*Gr. idios*, form).] Same as *fusiform*.

fuss (fus), *n.* [A colloq. and dial. word, scarcely found in literary use before the 19th century; the record is therefore defective. The noun appears to be due to the adj. *fussy*, which is prob. an extended form (with the common adj. suffix *-y*) of ME. *fus*, *fous*, eager, anxious, *< A.S. fus*, ready, prompt, quick, eager; see *fouse*, and cf. *ferz*, *ferel*, the derived verb.] 1. Trifling, useless, or annoying activity; disorderly bustle; an anxious display of petty energy.

Old mother Dalmaine, with all her fuss, was ever a bad cook, and overdid everything. *Diary*, Young Duke.

2. A disturbing course of action; a display of perturbed feeling; disturbance; tumult; as, to make a fuss over a disappointment.

Why, here you Master in a most violent *fuss*, and no mortal soul can tell for what. *Fairbridge*, *Confederate*, iv.

People had not learned how to meet and dance without making a fuss over it, taking up carpets, putting candles in the sconces, keeping late hours, and having a supper, the preparation of which was mainly done by the ladies of the house. *W. Beant*, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 80.

3. A large, fat, bustling person.

That great ramping *Fuss*, thy Daughter, . . . Rambles about from place to place. *Cotton*, *Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 233.

Madam, o' Sunday Morning at Church I entreated to you, and looked at a great *Fuss* in a glaring light dress next Bow. *Steele*, *Grisel à la Mode*, III. 1.

fuss (fus), *v.* [*< fuss, n.*] 1. *intrans.* To make much ado about trifles; make a bustle.

He *fussed*, fretted, commanded, and was obeyed. *Scott*.

II. *trans.* To disturb or confuse with trifling matters.

Her intense quietude of bearing suited Miss Gryce, who could not bear to be *fussed*. *Cornhill*, *Mar*.

fussball (fus'hāl), *n.* See *fuzball*.

fussify (fus'i-fi), *v. t. or t.* pret. and pp. *fussified*, ppr. *fussifying*. [*< fuss + -ify.*] To fuss; make a fuss about. [Vulgar.]

fussily (fus'i-li), *adv.* In a fussy or bustling manner.

Followed by a long train of clients, . . . the middleidget-od *fussily* away. *Bulwer*, *Last Days of Pompeii*, p. 13.

fussiness (fus'i-nēs), *n.* The state of being fussy; bustle, especially needless or disorderly bustle.

She was fussy, no doubt, but her real activity bore a fair proportion to her *fussiness*. *Marrat*, *Surrey*.

That exaltation of English character which seems wholly compatible with British *fussiness*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII, 364.

fusslet (fus'let), *v. t.* Same as *fuzle*.

fussock (fus'gk), *n.* [*< fuss, n.*, 3. + *-ock*.] A large, fat woman. [Prov. Eng.]

fussy (fus'i), *a.* [Now regarded as *fuss*, *n.*, + *-y*; but perhaps orig. an extended form of ME. *fus*, *fous*, eager, anxious; see *fuss*, *n.*, and *fouse*.] Moving and acting with fuss; bustling; making much ado about trifles; making more ado than is necessary.

The 'over formal' often impede, and sometimes frustrate business, by a dilatory, tedious circumspection, and (what in colloquial language is called) *fussy* way of conducting the simplest transactions. *Whitely*, *Note on Bacon's Essay of Securus Wise*.

Very *fussy* about his food was Sergeant B., and much trotting of attendants was necessary when he partook of nourishment. *L. M. Usher*, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 38.

fust (fust), *n.* [*< OF. fust*, *fust*, *fust*, *fust*, a stick, stock, stake, log, shaft, branch or stem of a tree, a tree, wood, etc., *F. fust*, stock,

shaft, = Sp. Pg. *fuste* = It. *fusto*, m., stock, stem, etc. (cf. OF. *fuste*, f., a stock, piece of wood, cask, pipe, hoghead, also a foist (a sailing vessel so called), = Sp. Pg. It. *fusta*; see *fust*), *< L. fustus*, a knobbed stick, a club, *ML.* also a stock, stem, tree, etc., connected with *fendere*, strike, in comp. *defendere*, *offendere*; see *fend*, *defend*, *offend*.] In arch., the shaft of a column, or the trunk of a pilaster. *Gwilt*.

fust (fust), *v. t.* [*< fusty*.] To be fusty; become moldy; smell ill.

sure, he that made us with such large discourse, Looking before and after, gave us not That capability and godlike reason To fust in us unkind. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 1.

But Nummus eared the nobly gallant's care With a base bargain of his blown ware Of fusted lings, now lost for loss of sale. *Ep. Hall*, *Satires*, iv. 5.

fust (fust), *n.* [*< fust*, *v.*] A strong musty smell.

fust (fust), *n.* Same as *fust*.

They had scene and told 30. *Satires* that were most part galls and fusts. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 77.

fustanet, *n.* An obsolete form of *fustian*.

fustaneilla (fus-tā-nē'la), *n.* [See *fustanella*.] Same as *fustanella*.

His (Pharaoh's) warriors follow, looking, according to the eyes with which we look at them like Romans in military dress, or like Albanians in the same moral *fustaneilla*. *R. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 171.

fustanella (fus-tā-nē'la), *n.* [*< ML. fustanella*, dim. of NGr. *φούσαν* = Bulg. *fushan* = Serv. *fushan*, *fushan* = Alb. *fustan*, a petticoat, *< It. fustagno*, *fustian*; see *fustan*.] A petticoat or kilt of white cotton or linen, very full and starched, worn as a part of the modern Greek costume for men. It is Albanian in its origin.

I flew over his [a donkey's] head and alighted firmly on my feet, but the spruce young Greek, whose snowy *fustanella* were terribly bespattered, came off much worse. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 350.

fusteric (fus'tēr-ik), *n.* [*< fustet*, with altered term, + *-ic*.] A yellow coloring matter derived from fustet.

fustet (fus'tet), *n.* [*< F. fustet*, the smoke-tree, OF. also *fustet*, *fustet* = Pr. *fustet* = Sp. *fustet*, *fustete*, *ML.* *fustus*, *fustet*, *< L. fustus*, a stick, *ML.* a tree, etc.; see *fust*, and cf. *fustic*.] The smoke-tree or Venetian sumac, *Rhus Cotinus*, and also its wood, otherwise called young *fustic* (which see, under *fustic*).

fustian (fus'ti-an), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. fustian*, *fustien*, *fustane* = OD. *fustign*, *< OF. fustaine*, *fustaigne*, *F. fustane* = Pr. *fustan* = Sp. *fustan* = Pg. *fustão* = It. *fustagno*, *fustagno*, *< ML. fustianum*, *fustaneum*, *fustanum*, *fustian*, with adj. suffix, *-ianum*, etc., *< Ac. Fustat*, the name of a suburb of Cairo in Egypt whence the stuff first came; cf. Ar. *fustat*, a tent made of goats' hair. Hence ult. *fustanic*. With *fustian* as applied to style of the similar use of *bombast*.] 1. *n.* 1. Formerly, a stout cloth, supposed to have been of cotton or cotton and flax. It was in use in Europe throughout the middle ages. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries priests' robes and women's dresses were made of it, and there were both cheap and costly varieties. It appears to have been worn when strength and durability were required, and gradually the use of it was confined to servants and laborers. In the reign of Edward III the name was given to a similar fabric woven of wool, the nap of which was sheared.

Is supper ready? . . . the serving men in their new *fustian*. *Shak.*, I. of 8, iv. 1.

2. In present use, a stout twilled cotton fabric, especially that which has a short nap, variously called *corduroy*, *mole-skin*, *beaver-tem*, *vel-eten*, *thickset*, etc., according to the way in which it is finished. See *pillow*. — 3. An inflated or turgid style of speaking or writing, characterized by the use of high-sounding phrases and exaggerated metaphors, and running into hyperbole and rant; empty phrasing.

Prithce let's talk *fust* in a little, and call them . . . make them believe we are great scholars. *R. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, II. 1.

And he, whose *fustian* is so sublimely bad, It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope*, *Prok*, to *Satires*, I. 187.

Of their [Dryden's plays] rant, their *fustian* their bombast, their bad English, their innumerable sins against Dryden's own better conscience both as poet and critic, I shall excuse myself from giving any instances. *Towell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser. p. 66.

4. A potato composed of the yolks of eggs, white wine or other liquor, lemon, and spices. [Eng.]

Rum *fustian* is a "night-cap," made precisely in the same way [as egg-dip]. *House*, *Year Book*, p. 62.

— Syn. 3. *Turgidness*, *Rant*, etc. See *bombast*.

II. *a.* 1. Made of *fustian*.

There were many classes of people here, from the labouring man in his *fustian* jacket to the broken-down spendthrift in show dressing-gown. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xii.

2. Pompous in style; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.

Come, come, leave these *fustian* protestations. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, Ind.

The absurd and *fustian* courtship of the times, which was a corruption of the Euphuism and Arcadia. *Gifford*, *Note to E. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels*, III.

fustianist (fus'ti-an-ist), *n.* [*< fustian + -ist.*] One who writes *fustian*.

In the choice preferring the gay rankness of Apuleius, Arnobius, or any modern *fustianist*, before the native Latinisms of Cicero. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymachus*.

fustianize (fus'ti-an-iz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *fustianized*, ppr. *fustianizing*. [*< fustian + -ize.*] To write in an inflated or exaggerated style; write *fustian*. [Rare.]

What is a poet's love? To write a girl a sonnet, To get a ring, or some such thing, And *fustianize* upon it. *W. Holmes*, *The Poet's Lot*.

fustibale, **fustibalus** (fus'ti-bāl, fus-tib'ā-lus), *n.* [*< L. fustus*, a staff, + (*Gr. βάλλω*, throw).] Same as *staff-sling*.

fustic (fus'tik), *n.* [With accom. term. -ic; formerly *fustike*; *< F. fustic*, *< Sp. fustic*, *fustoque*, *fustic*, *fustet*; see *fustet*.] A dyestuff, the product of *Chlorophora* (*Maclura*) *tinctoria*, a large urticaceous tree of the West Indies and tropical South America. It is of a light yellow color and is largely used for dyeing shades of yellow, brown, olive, and green. It is known technically as *yellow-wood*, *old fustic*, or *Cuba wood*. It appears in commerce in four states: as chips, as a powder, as an aqueous extract, and as a paste of lake. It is mordanted with alumina for yellow, and with salts of iron for green. — **Young fustic**, the wood of *Rhus Cotinus*, the Venetian sumac or smoke-tree of southern Europe, used for dyeing yellow. It comes in commerce as small logs and crooked branches. It is also known as *Zante fustic* and *fustet*. It dyes wool mordanted with alumina a fine orange color, but is easily affected by light. It is used by the tanners of Turkey, and in Tyrol, to impart an orange color to leather.

fustigate (fus'ti-gāt), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *fustigated*, ppr. *fustigating*. [*< L. fustigatus*, pp. of *fustigare* (*> Fg. Sp. Pr. fustigar* = *F. fustiger*), cudgel to death, *< fustus*, a cudgel, + *agere*, drive.] To beat with a cudgel; cane.

Falling out with his steward Rivaldus de Modena, an Italian, and *fustigating* him for his faults, the angry Italian poisoned him. *Cardinal Bainbridge*.

Fuller, Worthless, Westmoreland.

I passed that night crying, "Hal, Hal!" switching the camel, and fruitlessly endeavoring to *fustigate* Masud's nephew, who resolutely slept on the water-bags. *R. F. Burton*, *El Medinah*, p. 362.

fustigation (fus-ti-gā'shon), *n.* [= *F. fustigatio* = Pg. *fustigação*; an *fustigate* + *-ion*.] The act of fustigating or cudgeling; punishment inflicted by cudgeling.

That is to say, six *fustigations* or displings about the parish church of Aldborough aforesaid, before a solemn procession, five several Sundays, etc. *Pore*, *Martyrs*, p. 600.

I have not observed that Colonel De Craye is anything of a Celtiberian Equatus meriting *fustigation* for an untimely display of well whitened teeth. *W. Meredith*, *The Egoist*, xlix.

fustilarian (fus-ti-lā'ri-an), *n.* [Appar. *< fusty* with arbitrary term. *-arian*.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

Away, you scullion! you rampallian! you *fustilarian*! I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 1.

fustilug, **fustilugs**, *n.* [*E. dial.*, appar. *< fusty* + *lug*, *n.*, ear, in some capricious application. But cf. *fussock*.] A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns. *F. Junius*, *St. Stigmatized* (1639), p. 39.

fustin (fus'tin), *n.* [*< fustic* + *-in*.] The yellow coloring matter contained in young *fustic*, the wood of *Rhus Cotinus*.

fustiness (fus'ti-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being fusty; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

fusty (fus'ti), *a.* [Also *fousty*, *fousty*; *< OF. fusté*, *fusty*, tasting of the cask, *< fuste*, a cask; see *fust*. Hence *fust*.] 1. Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid.

If a feast, being never so great, lacked breads, or had *fousty* and weighty breads, all the other dainties should be unavailing. *Ascham*, *Tutorship*, I.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains: 'a' was a good crack 'a' futury ant with no harm.

Shak., T. and C., II. 1.

St. Moping. Daves.

At noon home to dinner, where my wife still in a melancholy, futury humour, and crying, and do not tell me plainly what it is.

Pepps, Diary, June 18, 1868.

Fusulina (fū-sū-lī-nā), *n.* [NL., < *fusulus*, an assumed dim. of *L. fusus*, a spindle (so named from the fusiform shape), + *-ina*.] A genus of fossil nummulitic foraminifera, typical of the subfamily *Fusulininae*. It occurs in the Carboniferous, and to some extent in the Permian.

Fusulininae (fū-sū-lī-nī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusulina* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of perforate foraminifera, of the family *Nummulinidae*, typified by the genus *Fusulina*. The test is bilaterally symmetrical, finely tubulated, with polar chamberlets including one another, single or rarely double septa, no true interseptal canals, and diversiform aperture.

Fusure (fū-zū-r), *n.* [L. *fundere*, a founding or casting of metals, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt, found; see *fuse*.] *fusion*, *found*. The act of fusing or melting; smelting. Bailey.

Fusus (fū-sus), *n.* [NL., < *L. fusus*, a spindle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks having a fusiform shell with a canaliculated base, an elongated spire, a smooth columella, and the lip not slit. The species so distinguished are very numerous, and the soft parts vary so much that they are now distributed among many genera belonging to different families. By recent naturalists the genus has been restricted to such representatives of the family *Fasciolaridae* as *Fusus colos*. Such species as the *Parasitica* of old authors belong to the genus *Chrysodomus* of the family *Buccinidae*, while others are now referred to the family *Muretidae*.

fut. A technical abbreviation of *future*.

futal (fū-tī), *n.* [Chinese, the tranquilizer, < *fu*, tranquilize, + *ai*, a title of respect given to officers.] In China, a governor of a province; sometimes called *lieutenant-governor* by Europeans, to distinguish him from a *tsung-tuh*.

futchell (fū-tch-ēl), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A longitudinal piece of timber supporting the splinter-bar and pole of a carriage.

fute (fū), *n.* The Eskimo curlew or dough-bird, *Numenius borealis*. G. Trumbull. [Long Island, U. S.]

futhork (fū-thōrk), *n.* [So called from the first six letters, *f, u, th, o, r, c*. Cf. *a-b-c, alphabet*.] The Runic alphabet.

The Gothic *Futhor* being manifestly the primitive type from which the Anglian and Scandinavian runes were developed, the determination of the origin of the runes depends on the inscriptions, about 200 in number, which are written in this alphabet.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 211

futile (fū-tīl), *a.* [= *F. futile* = *Sp. fútil* = *It. futile*, < *L. futilis*, more correctly *futilis*, untrustworthy, futile, lit. that easily pours out (hence as noun *futile*, a water-vessel, broad above and pointed below, used at sacrifices); orig. **futilis*, < *fundere* (√ *fu*), pour; see *found*, *fuse*.] 1. Frivolous; merely loquacious.

As for talkers and futile persons, they are commonly vain and credulous withal.

Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1867).

2. Of no effect; answering no valuable purpose; useless; ineffective; trifling; as, *futile efforts*; *futile prattle*.

We know of how little avail the ordinary *futile* recommendations of letters were. We were veteran travellers, and knew the style of the East too well, to be duped by letters of more civility.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 276

Of its history little is recorded, and that little *futile*.

Kushin.

Of all *futile* speculations, the most *futile* is the discussion as to what would have taken place if something had happened which did not happen.

E. Depp, Victor Emmanuel p. 167.

3. Trivial, frivolous, unimportant, useless, needless, unavailing, profitless, vain, idle.

futiley (fū-tī-lī), *adv.* In a futile manner.

Regnault met his death, *futiley*, in almost the last engagement of the war — if it is futile to be a hero.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pruthi, p. 252.

futilitarian (fū-tī-lī-tā-ri-an), *a. and n.* [A word formed on the type of *utilitarian*, and in-

volving a sneer at the philosophic school so called.] 1. *a.* Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits, aims, or the like.

The word *utilitarian*, introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's quibbling, are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the *futilitarian* misanthropist, respectively.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 13

II. *n.* A person given to useless or worthless pursuits.

As for the whole race of Political Economists, our Malthusians, Benthamites, Utilitarians or *Futilitarians* they are to the Government of this country such counsellors as the magicians were to Pharaoh.

Southey, The Doctor, xxxi.

futility (fū-tīl-ē-tī), *n.* [= *F. futilis* = *Sp. futilidad* = *It. futilità* = *L. futilitas*, emptiness, vanity, < *futiles*, *futillis*, see *futile*.] The quality or character of being futile. (a) The quality of being talkative, talkativeness, loquaciousness; a disposition to tattle.

The parable [Prov. xxix. 2] especially corrects not the *futility* of vain persons which easily attracts well what may be spoken as what should be secreted, but not garrulity whereby they fill others, even to a surfeit, but the government of speech.

Bacon, On Learning, ciii. 2.

(b) The quality of producing no valuable effect, uselessness, triflingness; unimportance; want of weight or result; as, the *futility* of measures or schemes; to expose the *futility* of arguments.

We have too much experience of the *futility* of an easy reliance on the momentary good dispositions of the public.

Emerson, Amer. Civilization

futilize (fū-tī-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *futilized*, ppr. *futilizing*. [L. *futiles* + *-are*.] To render futile or of no effect. [Rare.]

Her whole soul and essence is *futilized* and extracted into show and superficiality.

Brooks, Food of Quality, I. 48

futilous (fū-tī-lus), *a.* [Accom. of *L. futilis*, see *futile*.] Worthless; trifling.

It is a most unworthy thing, for men that have bones in them, to spend their lives in making false cases for *futilous* women's phantasies.

N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 28

I received your answer to that *futilous* Pamphlet with your desire of my opinion touching it.

Johnson, Letters, II. 18

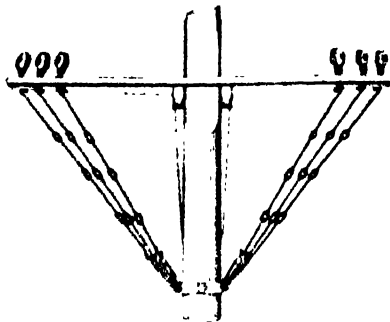
futtock (fū-tōk), *n.* [Generally considered as a corruption of **futtook*, but *futtook* is not found.] One of the timbers of the frame of a ship above the floor-timbers and below the top-timbers.

futtock-band (fū-tōk-band), *n.* Same as *futtock-hoop*.

futtock-hoop (fū-tōk-hōp), *n.* Naut., a hoop around a mast below the top, serving for the attachment of the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds.

futtock-plates (fū-tōk-plāts), *n. pl.* Naut., iron plates to the top of which the deadeyes of the topmast- and topgallant-rigging are fastened, and having holes at the lower end into which the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds are hooked or shackled.

futtock-shrouds (fū-tōk-shrōudz), *n. pl.* Iron



rods leading from the futtock plates to an iron band round the topmast or lower mast.

He fell from the starboard *futtock shrouds*, and probably sank immediately.

R. H. Tennyson, Before the Mast, p. 30

futtock-staff (fū-tōk-stāf), *n.* Naut., a short bar of wood or iron seized to the shrouds of the topmast and lower rigging, abreast of the futtock-shrouds, to keep the rigging from chafing.

futtock-stave (fū-tōk-stāv), *n.* Same as *futtock-staff*.

futtock-timbers (fū-tōk-tīm-tēr-z), *n. pl.* In wooden-ship building, the timbers in a ship's frame just above the floor-timbers; the futtocks.

futurable (fū-tū-rā-bl), *a.* [L. *future* + *-abilis*.] Possible or likely to occur in the future.

What the issue of this conference concluded would have been is only known to Him . . . whose prescience extends not only to things future, but *futurable*.

Fuller, ch. Hist., XI. 111. 61

future (fū-tūr), *a. and n.* [ME. *future*, < OF. *futar*, *F. futur* = Pr. *futar* = Sp. *fg. It. futuro*, < *L. futurus*, about to be, future part, associated with *esse*, be, *sum*, I am, < √ *fu*, be, found also in perf. *fu*, I was, *fuisse*, have been, etc., = *K. be*; see *bet*.] 1. *a.* 1. That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present; pertaining to time subsequent to the present; as, the next moment is *future* to the present.

We have this hour a constant will to publish. Our daughters several dowry, that *future* strife May be prevented now.

Shak., Lear, I. 1.

The gratitude of place expectants is a lively sense of *future* favours.

St. R. Walpole, quoted in Hazlitt's Wit and Humour.

2. Relating to later time, or to that which is to come; referring to or expressing futurity; as, one's *future* prospects; the *future* tense in grammar. In technical use often abbreviated *fut.*

Looking his venture even in the prime, And all the fair effects of *future* hopes.

Shak., T. of V., I. 1.

Future contingent, estate, probation, etc. See the nouns. **Future perfect, or future perfect tense** (also *future perfectum*), in gram., a tense expressing action viewed as past in reference to an assumed future time; as, *unwritten* (Latin) = *I shall have loved*. **Future tense**, in gram., that tense of a verb which expresses future time.

II. *n.* 1. Time to come; time subsequent to the present, or that which will or may happen after the present time.

Him God beholding from his prospect high, Wherein past, present, *future*, he beholds, Thus to his only Son forever clasp

Milton, P. L., III. 78.

Oh, blindness to the *future*! kindly given That each may fill the circle marked by Heaven.

Pope, Essay on Man, I. 86.

2. A speculative purchase or sale of stock or other commodities for future receipt or delivery. See *to deal in futures*, below.

On *futures* the Committee are, on the whole, inclined to look with a lenient eye, and do not see their way to compelling merchants by law to deliver everything they sell, and to acquire possession of it before they sell it.

The Nation, April 20, 1893, p. 366.

A suit was decided . . . on Saturday . . . by the Supreme Court, giving judgment for damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for failure to deliver a dispatch sent . . . to cover 500 miles of cotton *futures*.

New York Tribune, Feb. 9, 1897.

3. In gram., the future tense. See *tense* 2. **Paragoge future**, in gram. See *cohortative*. **To deal in futures**, among brokers and speculators, to buy and sell stocks or commodities of any kind for future receipt or delivery, on the chance of a favorable change in price before the time specified. The settlement of such transactions is most commonly effected by payment of the difference in the prices, called *margins*, instead of the actual transfer of the subjects of them. See *option*, *margins*.

futurity (fū-tūr-ē-tī), *adv.* [L. *future* + *-itas*.] In time to come; in the future.

This is a service, where to I am going, Greater than any war: it more imports me Than all the actions that I have foregone, On *futurity* can cope.

Pletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 1.

When Jesus, from the mount of Olives, beheld Jerusalem, he "wept over it, and foretold great miseries and afflictions *futurity* coming to it."

See Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), I. 384

futurist (fū-tūr-ist), *n.* [L. *future* + *-ista*.] 1. One who has regard to the future; one whose main interest lies in the future; an expectant. — 2. In *theol.*, one who holds that nearly the whole of the Book of Revelation refers principally to events yet to come. [Rare in both uses.]

futurital (fū-tūr-ē-tī-ā), *a.* [L. *future* + *-italis*.] Relating or pertaining to *futurity*; future. [Rare.]

futurition (fū-tūr-ē-tī-ōn), *n.* [= *F. futurition* = *Sp. futurición*, as *future* + *-ition*.] Future existence or reality; prospective occurrence or realization. [Rare.]

It is recognized that the great means of the world's redemption should rest not only on the number of possibilities, and hence on the respect to its *futurition* as to leave the event in an equal power, whether ever there should be such a thing or not.

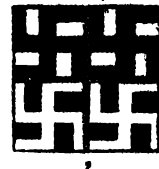
South, Works, I. viii.

Neither have this imagined *futurition*, but as it is to be.

Coleridge.

futurity (fū-tūr-ē-tī-ē), *n.*; *pl.* *futurities* (-tī-z). [L. *future* + *-itas*.] 1. The state of being future, or not yet existent. [Rare.] — 2. Future time; time to come.

zando, forzato.



1 From embroidery on altar of Thomas à Becket: a from a brass in Lewknor Church, Oxfordshire, England.

zando, forzato.

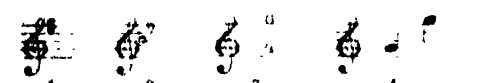




1. The seventh letter and fifth consonant in the English alphabet. It is a sign of Italian origin, having been fabricated by the Romans by a slight modification of C, when the distinction of the (hard) *g* sound from the *k* sound, both until then represented alike by *c*, was found advisable and was effected. (See C.)

G has in English two principal or normal sounds, usually called "hard *g*" and "soft *g*" respectively. The former is the value originally belonging to the sign. The "hard" *g*-sound is the sonant (or voiced, or intoned) correlative of the *k* sound, made by a close contact between the upper surface of the back part of the tongue and the adjacent palate, while breath enough to set the vocal chords vibrating is, during the continuance of the contact, forced up into the pharynx; the breath of this contact, as in the case of the other so-called mutes (or stops, or checks), giving the alphabetic element. The *k*- and *g*-sounds are most often called the guttural mutes, although (since the guttural proper has nothing to do with their formation) many authorities prefer to call them *palatal*, or *back palatal*. The "soft" sound of *g* in English is compound (*g* = *dzh*), the sonant correlative of the *ch*-sound (see *ch*); it is, like the soft *c* sound in relation to hard *c*, a product of the alteration of the hard *g*, the point of contact being shifted forward on the tongue, and a spirant or sibilant vanishing being added to the mute element. It belongs mainly to the Romance part of the language. It never occurs at the beginning of words of Anglo-Saxon origin (where *g* is always hard or has changed to *g*), and but rarely at the end of such words (before "silent" *e*, as in *finger*, *conge*, *average*). Except in such instances *g*, in words of Romance origin, is hard also before *e* and *i*. The principal digraphs containing *g* are *gh* and *gn*. The former is written instead of the earlier guttural spirant *h* (as *night* for earlier *nicht*), and is either silent (as in *right*) or pronounced as *gh* (as in *laugh*). With the digraph *gn* is written the nasal which corresponds to *g* and *k* in the same manner as *n* to *d* and *t*, or *m* to *b* and *p*, and which (for example, in *sonnet*) is just as much a simple sound as *n* or *m*. This guttural or palatal nasal is not an independent alphabetic element in any such way as *n* or *m*, in the other stages of the languages of our family. It appears only before a next following *e* or *i*, as a nasal made guttural by assimilation to them; and the condition *n* representing it is simply one in which the *g*, formerly pronounced *gh*, has become silent, like the *h* of *nh* in *laugh*, *climb*, *comb*, etc. *G* is now silent before *a* in the same syllable, as in *mass*, *gamb*. For *g* as the original of consonant *g*, see *c*.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 400, and with a line over it, \overline{G} , 400,000.—3. In the calendar, the seventh dominical letter.—4. In music: (a) The key-note of the major key of one sharp, having the signature shown at 1, or of the minor key of two flats, having the signature shown at 2; also, in medieval music, the final of the Mixolydian mode. (b) In the fixed system of solmization, the fifth tone of the scale, and called *sol*: hence so named by French musicians. (c) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of the middle of each group of three black keys. (d) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (e) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the second line or the first added space above, as at 3. (f) A note on such a degree, indicating such



a key or tone, as at 4.—5. In physics, a symbol for acceleration of gravity, which is about 9.8 meters (or 32 feet) per second.—6. In chem., a symbol for plutonium, now rarely used, *G* being substituted for it.—*G* clef. See *clef*.

ga¹, *gā*. An earlier form of *go*.
ga², *gā*. See *gan*.
ga³ (*gā*). A dialectal preterit of *go*. See *gael*.
Ga. 1. In chem., the symbol for *gallium*.—2. An abbreviation of *Georgia*, one of the United States.
gab¹ (*gab*), *g*; pret. and pp. *gabbled*, ppr. *gabbling*. [*ME. gabben*, talk idly, jest, lie in jest, lie (the alleged AS. **gabban*, in Sommer, is a myth), *leel. gabba*, mock, make game of one; cf. *OFries. gabbia*, accuse, prosecute, *NFries. gobben*, laugh, *gabben*, jest, sport (Richthofen).

The Rom. forms, *OF. gabere* = *Fr. gabar* = *It. gabbare*, mock, deride, deceive, cheat, = *Fr. gabar*, praise, reff, boast, are also of Scand. origin. Hence *gab¹*, *n.*, *gabble*, freq., and ult. *gabber* and *jabber*: see these words, and cf. *gab²*, *n.* There is no proof of the supposed ult. Celtic origin (*Ir. cab*, *gab*, *gab*, the mouth, etc.; see *gab²*, *gab*).] **I. intrans.** 1. To jest; lie in jest; speak with exaggeration; lie

Thaire goddis will not gab, that grauntid hom first
The ette to sece, as hom selle lyked
Destruction of Troy (l. 4, 1 S.), 1, 10904
I've not, or gabbe not. *Wyclif* (Gal. 1, 20) (Ox.)
Soth to slege (sooth to say), and togt to gab.
Earle's Last Poem, p. 6

2. To talk idly; talk much; chatter; prate. [Now only colloq.]

I nam no lalder,
Ne, though I seye, I am not lict to gabbe
Chaucer, Miller's Tale.
Thou art one of the knyghts of France, who hold it for
glo and pastime to gab, as they term it, of exploits that
are beyond human power. *Scott, Talisman*, II

II. trans. To speak or tell falsely.
My sounne, and attien that thou wilt
That I shall axe, gabbe nought,
But tell, etc. *Gower, Conf. Amant*, II
I'll trowe welle thei that tolde me that was not soche
a nother knyght in the worlde, for he negabbed no worde
Martin (l. 1, 1 S.), III, 532

gab¹ (*gab*), *n.* [*ME. gabbe*, idle talk, lying; cf. *leel. gabbe* = *Sw. gabbi*, mocking, mockery (O.F. *gab*, etc.; see *gab²*); from the verb. Cf. *gab²*.] Idle talk; chatter; loquacity. [Colloq.]

Some men blabbe [shy], and some wif gabbe
Gut lasses' hearts gang startin
Whiles fast at night. *Burns, Halloween*
Gift of gab, or of the gab, a talent for talking, fluency used in jest or in obloquy.

I talways knew you had the gift of gab, of course, but
I never believed you were half the man you are
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xviii

gab² (*gab*), *n.* [*Sc. = North. E. gab*, the mouth; see *gab¹*.] The mouth.

Ye take mair in your gab than your cheeks can hold
[*Scott, Scottish Proverbs*, p. 86]

gab³ (*gab*), *v. t.* [*Appar. < gab²*, the mouth; or a var. of *gab* or *gab*, assimilated to *gab²*.] To project like a tusk.

Of teeth there be three sorts, for either they be framed
like saws, or cleaved fast, even and full, or last of all
stand out like a tusk. *Holwell, v. of Elms*, XI, 75

gab¹ (*gab*), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] A hook or crook; specifically, the hook on an eccentric rod which engages the wrist on the rock shaft lever of a valve-motion. *L. H. Knight*.

gab² (*gab*), *n.* [*OF. also gab*, *gab*, *m.*, also *gabe*, *f.* = *Fr. gab* = *It. gabbo*, a jest, joke, mock, mockery, = *Pg. gaba*, praise (ult. identical with *gab¹*, *n.*, *q. v.*; from the verb. see under *gab¹*, *v.*) A jest; joke; mock; a piece of pleasantry.

On no account perhaps (the "Fall of King Arthur") more remarkable than the fact of the close imitation of the famous *gaba* made by Charlemagne and his companions at the court of King Hugin, which was first met with in a romance of the twelfth century. It is to be presumed that the author of the ballad borrowed from the printed work, substituting Arthur for Charlemagne, and calling Hugin for Oliver, Tristan for Roland, etc., and ended his story by converting King Hugin's rye into a "bold legend," by whose agency the *gaba* were accomplished. *Child's Ballads*, I, 137, App.

gabaraget (*gab'ā-rāg*), *n.* [*Perhaps connected with gabardine* (2).] Coarse packing-cloth; a term formerly used for the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

gabardine, gaberdine (*gab'ār-dēn'*, *-ār-lēn'*), *n.* [= *It. quardina*, formerly also *carcardina* = *OF. galvardine*, *Sp. gabardina*, a gabardine; appar. extended from *Sp. gabán*, a great coat with hood and close sleeves, = *OF. gaban* = *It. gabano*, a shepherd's cloak, dim. *gabanello*, a gabardine, etc.; perhaps connected with *Sp. cabaza*, a large cloak with hood and sleeves, *caballa*, a cabin, hut, etc.; see *cabala*, *cabu*, *capel*, *capouch*, *capuchin*, etc.] A long loose

cloak or frock, generally coarse, with or without sleeves and a hood, formerly worn by common men out of doors, and distinctively by Jews when their mode of dress was regulated by law; hence, any similar outer garment worn at the present day, especially in Eastern countries.

You call me misbeliever, cut throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine,
And all for use of that which is mine own.
Shak., M. of V., I, 2.
The storm is come again; my best way is to creep under
his gaberdine.
Shak., Tempest, II, 2
Under your gabardine wear pistols all
Swickard, The Goblins
Here was a Tangle merchant in sky blue gaberdine,
with a Persian shawl twisted around his waist
T. E. Atchick, Pookapook to Pook, p. 208.

gabatat (*gab'ā-tā*), *n.* [*< L. gubata*, a kind of dish or platter; *ML. as in def.*] *Eccles.*, a vessel suspended in a church, probably to hold a light. See *basin*, 3.

gabbard, gabbart (*gab'ārd*, *-ārt*), *n.* [Formerly also *gabard, gabart, gabert*, *< F. gabare* = *It. gabarra*, a lighter, a store-ship; hence dim. *F. gabaret*, *ML. gabarotus*. Cf. *gabata*.] A kind of heavy-built vessel, barge, or lighter, intended especially for inland navigation; *as*, a coal-gabbard. [*Obsolete or dialectal*.]

Curiously enough the vessels like unto ye French *Gabards*, sailing daily upon the river of Bordeaux, which saile wth a misen or triangle saile.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 122
Little gabards with coals and groceries, &c., come up here from Bristol
Dr. T. Campbell, Diary (1775), quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser.], IV, 119

I swung and bobbed yonder as safe as a gabbard that's mended by a three-ply cable at the Broomfield.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxvi

gabbatha (*gab'ā-thā*), *n.* [*Heb.*, platform.] The place where Pilate sat at Christ's trial. It appears to have been a tessellated pavement outside the tribunal or judgment hall, on which the tribunal was placed, from which the governor pronounced final sentence.

When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he brought Jesus forth, and sat down in the judgment seat in a place that he called the Pavement, but in the Hebrew *Gabbatha*.
John xix, 13.

gabbet, *v* and *n.* A Middle English form of *gab*.

gabbler¹ (*gab'ēr*), *n.* [*ME. gabber*, a liar, deceiver; *< gab¹* + *-er*.] 1. One who gabs, prates, talks idly, or lies.

He is a japer and a gabber, and no veray (true) repentant, that (trowe) doth thing for which hym oughte to repente.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Breatheth for't the gabber's spile
We scaddit heart (throat) festered by much talking!
Tennyson, Poems, p. 106.

2. A person skilful in the art of burlesque. *Franklin, Autobiog.* (ed. 1840), p. 57.

gabbler² (*gab'ēr*), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< D. gabberen*, gabble; a var. of *gabbe*, freq. of *gab¹*. Cf. equiv. *jabber*.] To gabble. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

gabbinge, *n.* [*ME. gabbinge*, verbal *n.* of *gab¹*, *v.*] Idle talk; prating; lying; deceit.

His wipne was at wylde charyte, and to by him
With gloynge and with gabbinge, he cyled the people.
Piers Plowman (B), xv, 124.

Such outbursts may be thought the style
York Plays, p. 167.

By ye right way, when the chibbe shalbe borne (shall well knowe), yet ye have more of *gabbinge*, and I have very true in God that ye have more of *gabbe*, ye shall not be dead the first.
Wyclif (E. T. S.), I, 18.

gabble (*gab'bl*), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *gabbled*, ppr. *gabbling*. [*Take gabber²* (= *D. gabberen*), *gabbe*, freq. of *gab¹*. Cf. the assimilated forms *gabbe* and *jabber*, and cf. *gabber*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To talk noisily and rapidly; speak incoherently or without sense; prate; jabber.

Such a rant and such a gabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding gabble.
Swift.
Upon my coming near them six or eight of them surrounded me in horselack, and began to gabble in their own language.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I, 116.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds in rapid succession, like a goose when feeding.

When'er the trod gadman put'd around,
The squeaking page her bounty own'd.
Not to the waddling duck or gabbling goose
Did she glad sustenance refuse.

Smollett, *Burlesque Tale*.

[Who] hisps and gabbles if he tries to talk.

Cable, *Works*, II, 104.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter noisily, rapidly, and incoherently; as, to gabble a lesson. [Colloq.]
—2. To affect in some way by gabbling.

What do I talk about the gift of tongues? It was no gift, but the confusion of tongues which has gabbled me deaf as a post.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, I.

gabble (gab'li), *n.* [*< gabble, v.*] 1. Loud or rapid talk without sense or coherence.

Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud

Among the builders; each to other calls,

Not understood. Milton, *P. L.*, xii, 58.

He [the driver] talks incessantly, calls the horses by name, makes long speeches, . . . The conductor is too dignified a person to waste himself in this gabble.

G. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 232.

2. Inarticulate chattering, as of fowl.

Chough's language, gabble enough, and good enough.

Shak., *All's Well*, IV, 1.

—*Syn.* 1. See *prattle, n.*

gabblement (gab'l-ment), *n.* [*< gabble + -ment.*] The act of gabbling; senseless talk; prate; jabber. [Rare.]

They rush to the attack . . . with caperings, shoutings, and vociferations, which, if the Volunteer Company stands firm, dwindle into staggerings, into quick gabblement, into panic flight.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II, v, 4.

"This court's got as good ears as any man," said the magistrate, "but they ain't for to hear no old woman's gabblement, though it's under oath."

Chron. of Pinerville.

gabbler (gab'ler), *n.* One who gabbles; a prater; a noisy, silly, or incoherent talker.

gabbling (gab'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gabble, v.*] Incoherent babble; jabber.

Barbarians, who are in every respect scarce one degree above brutes, having no language among them, but a confused gabbling, which is neither well understood by themselves or other.

Spectator, No. 380.

gabbro (gab'rō), *n.* [A word of obscure origin used in Italy, but more especially in the neighborhood of Florence, and by the marble-workers there, and introduced into lithological science by Von Buch in 1809.] A rock of varied lithological character, essentially, according to the present general acceptance of the name among lithologists, a crystalline-granular aggregate of plagioclase and dihalage, with which often occur magnetite (or menachante) and apatite. Often the dihalage is associated with a rhombic pyroxene (bronzeite or hypersthene, two closely allied members of the augite or pyroxene family), and when this predominates the rock passes into what is called *norite*. Gabbro is also frequently present, and the predominance of this mineral gives rise to combinations to which the names *olivine-gabbro* and *olivine-norite* have been given. The original gabbro of Von Buch, now called *gabbro di Cornalba*, is one of the many alternative forms of gabbro proper, which is perhaps the most perplexing of all rocks in respect to the manifold nature of the alterations it is liable to undergo. In regard to the nomenclature of many of these there is not much present unity among lithologists. *Gabbro rosso* (It., red gabbro), a rock occurring at the junction of the serpentine and the magenta (a micaceous sandstone) of Tuscany, is an altered sedimentary formation very variable in texture and composition. *Gabbro verde* (It., green gabbro), or gabbro simply, as it is sometimes called, is serpentine. The gabbro verde of Tuscany does not contain dihalage; the rock called *gabbro* in Corsica, on the other hand, has crystals of dihalage disseminated through the serpentine. *Felsite di Cornalba* (It., Corsica green), a variety of gabbro now called by Italians *granitoida* and *egolite* (epidote) is the beautiful green stone extensively employed in the interior decorations of the Medicean chapel in Florence. It is a crystalline aggregate of saussurite and amethystine (a grass green variety of hornblende). See *hypersthene*.

gabbroic (gab-rō'ik), *a.* [*< gabbro + -ic.*] Of or of the nature of gabbro; as, gabbroic rocks.

It is becoming more and more evident that eruptions of gabbroic and granitic rocks must be admitted as important elements in the (the Cascade range's) construction.

Science, IV, 71.

gabbroite (gab'rō-nit), *n.* [*< gabbro + -ite.*] A mineral, supposed to be a variety of scapolite, occurring in masses, whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colors are gray, bluish, or greenish-gray, and sometimes red. Also *gabbroite* and *fuscite*.

gabby (gab'i), *a.* [*< gabl + -y.*] Talkative; chattering; loquacious. [Colloq.]

On condition I were an alib.

As either thee or honest Gabby. Ramsay.

gabel (gä'bel), *n.* [Formerly also *gabell*; *< F. gabelle* = Fr. *gabella*, *gabala* = Sp. *gabala* = It. *gabella* (ML. *gaballa*, *gabulum*, *gabulum*), a tax, impost, prob. *< AS. gafol*, *gafol*, *gafel*, ME. *gavel*, *ibute*, tax, rent; see *gavel*.] A tax, impost, or

excise duty, especially in continental Europe; formerly, in France, specifically the tax on salt, but also applied to taxes on other industrial products.

The three estates ordered that the gabel of salt should run through the refuse.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I, clv.

He enabled St. Peter to pay his gabel by the ministry of a fish.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, II, 6.

The gabela of Naples are very high on oil, wine, tobacco, and indeed on almost everything that can be eaten, drunk, or worn.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I, 429.

gabel (gä'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gabed* or *gabbed*, pp. *gabeling* or *gabelling*. [*< gabel, n.*] To tax. [Rare.]

gabeler, **gabeller** (gä'bel-er), *n.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes. [Rare.]

gabella, **gaballa** (gä-bel'ä, -vel'ä), *n.* [ML. *see gabel*.] In Teut. and early Eng. hist., the peasantry constituting a village or hamlet; the holdings of such a group of freemen and serfs, or of either. The original significance of the word seems to be in its indication of a small rent-paying community, the rents being rendered in kind or in labor.

So that *Gabella* meant all the members of a family having an interest in a certain holding, and sometimes meant the holding itself.

W. K. Sullivan, *Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. lxxvii.

gabell (gä-bel'), *n.* [*F.*: see *gabel*.] See *gabel*.

gabeller, *n.* See *gabeler*.

gabelman (gä-bel-man), *n.*; pl. *gabelmän* (-men). [*< gabel + man*; see *gabel*.] A tax-collector; a gabeler. [Rare.]

He flung *gabelmän* and excise-men into the river Durraue . . . when their claims were not clear.

Carlyle, *Misc.*, IV, 70.

gaberdine, **gaberdeine**, *n.* See *gabardine*.

gaberlunyle, **gaberlunzie** (gab-er-lun'yi, -zi), *n.* [Sc. (the *z* repr. the old form of *y*, as in *assolzie*, etc.), said to be *< gaber*, short for *gaberdine*, + *lunyle*, wallet.] 1. A wallet or pouch; especially, a pouch or bag carried by Scotch beggars for receiving contributions, as of meal or other food.

Follow me frae town to town,

And carry the *Gaberlunye* on.

Ritson's *Scottish Songs*, I, 166.

2. Short for *gaberlunye-man*.

I am no that clean unprovided for neither; and though I should die at the back of a dale, they'll find as muckle quilted in this auld blue gown as will bury me like a Christian; . . . was there's the *gaberlunzie*'s burial provided for, and I need nae mair.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xli.

gaberlunye-man, **gaberlunzie-man** (gab-er-lun'yi-man, -zi-man), *n.* A beggar who carries a pouch for alms; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment. [Scotch.]

She's aff with the *gaberlunye* man.

Ritson's *Scottish Songs*, I, 167.

gabian (gä'bi-an), *n.* [See def.] A variety of petroleum or mineral naphtha exuding from the strata at Gabian, a village in the department of Hérault, France.

gabilla (ga-bil'ä; Sp. pron. gä-bä'lyä), *n.* [Cuban.] A finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about 36 to 40 leaves. The bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of 4 gabillas. *Simmonds*.

gabion (gä'bi-on), *n.* [*< OF. gabion*, *F. gabion*, *< It. gabione*, a gabion, a large cage, aug. of *gabba*, a cage, coop, basket, = *E. cage*; see *cage*.] 1. In fort., a large basket of wickerwork constructed with stakes and osiers, or green twigs, in a cylindrical form, but without a bottom, varying in diameter from 20 to 70 inches, and in height from 33 inches to 5 or 6 feet, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire. In a siege, when making a trench, a row of gabions is placed on the outside nearest the fortress, and filled with earth dug from the trench, forming a breast-work that is proof against musketry fire. By increasing the number of rows to cover the points of junction, complete protection can be attained. Gabions are also largely used to form the foundations of dams and jetties. They are filled with stones, and sunk or anchored in streams where they will become loaded with silt. See *jetty*.

2. See the quotation.

[Gabions are] curiosities of small intrinsic value, whether rare books, antiquities, or small articles of the fine or of the useful arts.

Scott, quoted in *Harper's Mag.*, LX XVIII, 779.

Gabion battery. See *battery*. — **Gabion-form**, a circular piece of wood having nine equidistant notches cut in its circumference, to serve as guides for placing the

pickets which form the frame for the gabion. Also called *directing circle*, *form*, and sometimes *bas bottom*.

gabionade, **gabionnade** (gä'bi-on-äd'), *n.* [*< F. gabionnade*, *< It. gabionata*, intrenchment of gabions, *< gabione*, gabion: see *gabion*.] 1. In fort., a work formed chiefly of gabions, especially the gabions placed to cover guns from an enfilading fire.

Gabionades used as traverses to protect guns from enfilading fire.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII, 272.

2. Any hydraulic structure composed in whole or part of gabions sunk in a stream to control the current.

gabionage (gä'bi-on-äj), *n.* [*< gabion + -age.*] The supply or disposition of gabions in a fortification.

gabioned (gä'bi-on-d), *a.* [*< gabion + -ed.*] In fort., furnished with, formed of, or protected by gabions.

The fourth day were planted under the gard of the cloister two deny-cannons and two colourings against the town, defended or gabioned with a crosse wall, thorow the which our battery lay.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II, ii, 140.

He told me he had a plan of attacking Cherbourg by flouting batteries, strongly parapetted and gabioned, which he was sure would succeed.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I, 379.

gabionnade, *n.* See *gabionade*.

gabli (gä'bl), *n.* [*E. dial. also gavel*; *< ME. gable*, *gabyt*, *< OF. F. gable*, *< ML. gabulum*, *gabulum*, a gable, *< OHG. gabala*, *gabul*, MHG. *gabale*, *gabul*, G. *gabul*, a fork, = MLG. *gaffele*, *geffele* = D. *gaffel* (*> Icel. gaffall*, Sw. Dan. *gaffel*), a fork, = AS. *geaf*, a fork, E. *gaffe*, q. v., = Icel. *gaf* = Sw. *gafel* = Dan. *gaf*, a gable; cf. L. *gabulus*, a kind of gallows (of Teut. or Celtic origin); prob. all of Celtic origin: Ir. *gabhal*, a fork, a gable, = Gael. *gabhal* = W. *gaf*, a fork. Similar in form and sense to the above words, and partly confused with them, although appar. of different origin, are OHG. *gibil*, *gable*, fore part, MHG. *gabli*, G. *gabli*, *gabli*, = MLG. D. *gavel*, a gable, = Goth. *gibla*, a pin-nacle; these words are perhaps connected with OHG. *gebal*, MHG. *gebel*, skull, head, OHG. *gibilla*, head, perhaps = (Gr. *αφαρ*), head. See *gaff*.] 1. In arch., the end of a ridged roof which at its extremity is not hipped or returned on itself, but cut off in a vertical plane, together with the triangular expanse of wall from the level of the eaves to the apex; distinguished from a pediment in that the cornice is not carried across the base of the triangle.

Thatched were the roofs, with dormer windows; and *gabli* projecting over the basement below protected and shaded the doorway.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, I, 1.

2. Any architectural member having the form of a gable, as a triangular canopy over a window or a doorway.—3. The end-wall of a house; a gable-end.

The houses stand sideways backward into their yards, and onely endwaies with their *gabli* towards the street.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Exeter.

Mutual gable, in *Scots law*, a wall separating two houses, and common to both.

We constantly speak of a *mutual gable*, or a gable being mean and common to conterminous proprietors.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV, 66.

Stepped gable, a gable in which the outline is formed by a series of steps, called *corbel-steps*.

gable², *n.* [*< ME. gable*, *gaballa*, an irreg. form of *cable*, q. v.] A cable. *Chapman*.

They had neither oars, masts, sails, *gabli*, or anything else ready of any gally.

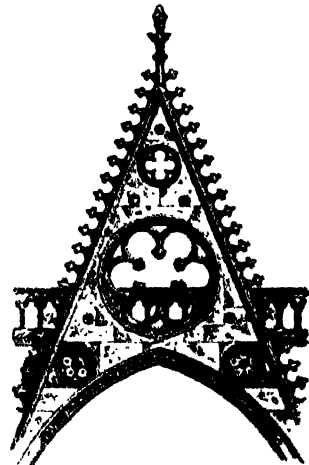
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II, 124.

gable-board (gä'bi-bōrd), *n.* Same as *berge-board*.

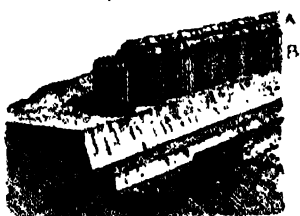
gabled (gä'bld), *a.* [*< ME. gable* + *-ed*.] Provided with a gable or gables.

Lichfield has not so many *gabled* houses as Coventry.

Hawthorne, *Our Old Home*, p. 144.



Gable of the South Transept Door of Notre Dame, Paris, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture") See def. n.



Part of Trench, with A. Fascines, and R. Gabions.

This admirable house, in the center of the town, gabled, elaborately timbered, and much restored, is a really imposing monument.

Gabled tower, a tower finished with gables on two sides or on all four sides, instead of terminating in a spire, a parapet, or otherwise.

gable-end (gá'bl-énd'), *n.* The end-wall of a building on a side where there is a gable.

I affect not these high gable-ends, these Tuscan tops, nor your cornices, nor your arches, nor your pyramids.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, (iii. 1.)

The houses of the high or class were generally constructed of wood, excepting the gable end, which was of small black and yellow Dutch bricks, and always faced on the street.

Irving, Knickerbocker, (p. 16.)

gable-ended (gá'bl-én-déd), *a.* Having gable-ends.

White Hall, an old gable-ended house some quarter of a mile from the town.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 1.

gable-pole (gá'bl-pól), *n.* A pole placed over the thatch on a roof to secure it.

gable-roof (gá'bl-róf'), *n.* In arch., a ridged roof terminating at one or both ends in a gable.

gable-roofed (gá'bl-róft'), *a.* In arch., having a gable-roof.

gabiet (gá'biét), *n.* [*< gablet + dim. -et.*] In arch., a small gable or gable-shaped feature, frequently introduced as an ornament on buttresses, screens, etc., particularly in medieval structures.

All the wild fynyshing and performing of the wild towers with fynyshes, ryfast, oob blets, and every other thinge belonging to the same, to be well and workmanly wrought.

Quoted in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, l. App.

Unpretentious gablets take the place of the ornate pinacles.

The American, VII (1901)

gab-lever (gab'lev'er), *n.* In steam-engines, a contrivance for lifting the gab from the wrist on the crank of the eccentric-shaft in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve-gear. Also *gab-lifter*.

gable-window (gá'bl-win'do), *n.* A window in the end or gable of a building, or a window having its upper part shaped like a gable.

gab-lifter (gab'li'tér), *n.* Same as *gab-lever*.

gablock (gab'lok), *n.* [Another form of *garlock*.] A false spur fitted to the heel of a game-cock to make it more effective in fighting; a gaff or steel. *Craig*.

Gabriel bell. See *angelus bell*, under *bell*.

Gabrielite (gá'bri-el-ít), *n.* [*< Gabriel* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] Eccles., one of a sect of Anabaptists founded in Pomerania in 1530 by one Gabriel Seherling. They refused to bear arms and to take oaths, and preached perfect social and religious equality.

gabronite, *n.* See *gabronite*.

gaby (gá'bi), *n.*; pl. *gabies* (-biz). [Also dial. *gawby*; appar. connected with *leel*, *gapl*, a rash, reckless man (*gapa-mudhr*, a gaping, heedless fellow), *< gapa*, *gape*; see *gape*.] A silly, foolish person; a simpleton; a dunce. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Now don't stand laughing there like a great gaby, but come and shake hands. H. Kinsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, ix.

gad (gád), *n.* [*< ME. gad* (*gád*, *gadde*, pl. *gaddes*, another form (with doubled consonant and shortened vowel, due to Scandinavian influence; see below) of *gad* (*gád*), *gade* (*> E. goad*), *< AS. gād* (see *gāde*, whence in some dictionaries an erroneously assumed nom. **gādn*), a goad, gad, = *leel*, *gaddr* = *Sw. gadd*, a gad, goad, = *ODan. gad*, a gad, goad, *guide*, a gadfly; see further

under *goad*, which is etymologically the normal E. form.] 1. A point or pointed instrument, as a pointed bar of steel, a spear, or an arrow-head.

Whose greedy stomach steely gads digest;
Whose craped train adorns triumphant crests.

Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6

I will go get a leaf of brass
And with a gad of steel will write these words

Shak., III. And, iv. 1.

"Dell be in me, but I'll put this hot gad down for throat!" cried he in an ecstasy of wrath, snatching a bar from the forge.

Scott, Waverley, xxx.

2. A sharp point affixed to a part of the armor, as the gauntlet, which could thus be used to deal a formidable blow.—3. A thick pointed nail; a gad-nail; specifically, in mining, a pointed tool used for loosening and breaking up rock or coal which has been shaken or thrown down by a blast, or which is loose and jointly enough to be got without the use of powder. It is intermediate between a drill and a wedge, but is properly called a gad only when ending in a point, and not in an edge, as a wedge. Old drills are often made into gads, which may be of any length, but from six inches to a foot is common.

4. A wedge or ingot of steel or iron. *Johnson*.
Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort and other parts, some in bars and some in gads, and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes gad steel.

Mason, Mechanical Exercises

5. A stick, or rod of wood, sharpened to a point, or provided with a metal point, used to drive cattle with; a gad; hence, a slender stick or rod of any kind, especially one used for whipping. [Still in general colloquial use.]

Their horsemen are with jacks for most part clad.
Their horses are both swift of course and strong.

They run on horseback with a slender rod,
And like a spear, but that it is more long.

See J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, x. 73

Affliction to the soul is like the gad to the oxen, a teacher of obedience.

To fawning dogs some times I gave a blow,
And flung some scraps to such as nothing had.

But in my hands still kept a golden gad

See J. Milton, p. 517

6. A gadfly. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]—7. In old Scotch prisons, a round bar of iron crossing the condemned cell horizontally at the height of about six inches from the floor, and strongly built into the wall at both ends. The ankles of a prisoner sentenced to death were secured with shackles which were connected by a chain about four feet long, with a large iron ring which traveled on the gad. Watch dogs are now sometimes fastened in a similar way. Upon or on the gad, upon the spur or the put of the moment, as if driven by a gad.

Keat banished thee? and France in choler parted?
And the king came to night? prescribed his power!
Confin'd to exhibition! All this done
Upon the gad!

Shak., Lear, l. 2.

gad (gád), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gadded*, ppr. *gadding*. [*< gad*, *n.*, 3.] 1. To fasten with a gad-nail. *Hallucell*.—2. In mining, to break up or loosen with the gad, use the gad upon.

gad (gád), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gadded*, ppr. *gadding*. [First in 16th century; prob. *< gad*, 6, the gadfly—"to flit about like a gad-fly" (*Hallucell*), or "from the restless running about of animals stung by the gadfly" (*Imp. Diet.*, v. Cf. *Old. assula*, a gadfly, a goad (mod. *assula*, a horse-fly, hornet, stinging-fly, whence *assular*, "to be bitten with a horse-fly, to leap and skip as a horse or ox bitten by flies, to be wild or raging" (*Florio*), mod. *assular*, smart, rage, be in a passion.)] 1. To flit about restlessly; move about uneasily or with excitement.

On the shores stood closely together great numbers of Bertines, and among them women *gadding* up and downe frantically in mourning robes, their heads hanging about their ears, and shaking from under.

See Ch. C. The Romans, an. 62

A fierce, loud buzzing breeze, their stings drew blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.

Byden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, III

2. To ramble about idly, from trivial curiosity or for gossip.

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to gad about

Ecclus. xiv. 25

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home

Bacon, Envy (ed. 1667)

The student and lover of nature has this advantage of people who gad up and down the world, seeking some novelty or excitement: he has only to stay at home and see the procession pass

The Century, XXV. 672

Hence—3. To ramble or rove; wander, as in thought or speech; straggle, as in growth.

Desert caves,

With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 40.

Now *gads* the wild vine o'er the pathless ascent.

Wordsworth, Fort Fuentes.

The good nurse would check her *gadding* tongue

Full often.

Tennyson, Gullivera,

And there the *gadding* woodbine crept about.

Byron, The Burial Place.

gad (gád), *n.* [*< gad*, *v.*] The act of *gadding* or *rambling* about; used in the phrase *on or upon the gad*. [Colloq.]

I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles' nursery-maid, I hear strange stories of her; she is always *upon the gad*.

Jane Austen, Persuasion, vi.

Thou might have a bit of news to tell one after being on the *gad* all the afternoon.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

gad (gád), *n.* [A minced form of *God*, occurring also in *gad-zooks*, *begad*, *egad*, etc.] The name of God, minced as an oath. Compare *egad*.

How he still cries "Gad!" and talks of popery coming on, as all the fanatics do.

Peppys, Diary, Nov. 24, 1662.

gadabout (gad'á-bout'), *n.* and *a.* 1. One who gads or walks idly about, especially from motives of curiosity or gossip. [Colloq.]

Mr. Rumble woke up briskly when the Colonel entered. "It is you, you *gadabout*, is it?" cried the civilian.

Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

II. *a.* *Gadding*; *rambling*.

Why should I after all abuse the *gadabout* propensities of my countrymen? T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 1.

gadboot (gad'bót), *n.* [*< gad* + *boot*.] Same as *gadfly*.

You see an ass with a blizz or a *gadbee* under his tail, or fly that stings him, run hither and thither without keeping any path or way.

L'equart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 46.

A noisome lout that as the *gadbee* stings.

Brentano, Artemis Prologia.

gad-bush (gad'búsh), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to the *Acrotholium gracile*, a leafless mistletoe.

gad-cracking, *n.* A whip-cracking. See the extract.

At Haddon, in Lincolnshire, there is still annually practiced on this day (Palm Sunday) a remarkable custom, called *gad cracking*, . . . which is fully explained in the following petition, presented to the House of Lords in May, 1830, by the lord of the manor; but without effect, as the ceremony was repeated in 1837: . . . A cart-whip of the fashion of several centuries since, called a *gad-whip*, . . . is, during divine service, cracked in the church porch. *Hampson, Medit. Ant. Kalendarium* (1841), l. 182.

gadded (gad'éd), *a.* [*=* *ODan. gaddet*, furnished with a goad; as *gad* + *-ed*.] Furnished with gads or sharp points.

The gauntlets . . . are richly ornamented on the knuckles but not *gadded*.

J. R. Planché.

gadder (gad'er), *n.* 1. A rambler; one who roves idly about.

Shure or not, the resident Londoners were great play-goers, and *gadders* generally.

Doran, Annals of Eng. Stage, l. xli.

2. In quarrying, same as *gadding-machine*.

It is claimed for the diamond *gadder* that it will do its work at the rate of 120 feet a day in rock of as soft and even a texture as marble.

See Amer., N. S., LV. 21

gadding (gad'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gad*, *v.*] The act of going about idly, or of moving from place to place from mere curiosity; an idle visit.

Whilst we are environed with numerous outward objects, which, smiling on us, give us *gadding* to them the temptation of an inviting welcome, how inclined are we to forget, and wander from our great Master!

Boyle, Works, II. 294.

gadding-car (gad'ing-kär), *n.* Same as *gadding-machine*.

gaddingly (gad'ing-ly), *adv.* In a *gadding* or roving manner.

gadding-machine (gad'ing-má-shén'), *n.* In quarrying, a platform on which a steam-drill is mounted for drilling holes in getting out dimension-stone. The platform can be moved from hole to hole as may be necessary. Also *gadder*, *gadding car*. [U. S.]

The *gadding-machines* drill or bore circular holes along the bottom and sides of the blocks, into which wedges are introduced and the stone split from its bed.

See Amer., N. S., LV. 21.

gaddish (gad'ish), *a.* [*< gad* + *-ish*.] Disposed to gad or wander idly about.

gaddishness (gad'ish-nés), *n.* The quality of being gaddish; the habit of idle roving.

Grey hairs may have nothing softer than *gaddishness*, and folly many years old.

Abp. Leighton, On 1 Pet. III. 13.

gade (gád), *n.* A fish; same as *rockling*. See *Motella*.

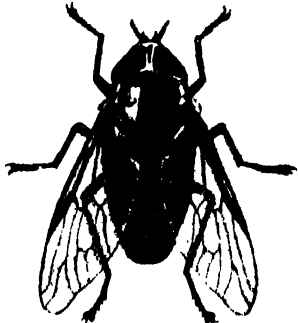
gadean (gá'dē-an), *n.* [*< Gadus + -an.*] Same as *gadoid*.

Italian advertising cod liver oil (or what they wish to be taken for cod liver oil) do the best they can for themselves by employing the appellation for the only marine gadean common in Italy, the hake. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV, 278.

gaderer, *v.* A Middle English form of *gather*.

gadfly (gád'flī), *n.*; *pl.* *gadflies* (-flīz). [*< gad¹ + fly². Cf. gad¹ and gadlike in the same sense.*]

1. The popular name of sundry flies which goad or sting domestic animals, as a breeze, breeze-fly, or horse-fly; specifically, a dipterous insect of the family *Tabanidae* and suborder *Brachycera*, representing almost a superfamily *Hexacheta*. They are comparatively large, very active, voracious, and bloodthirsty, with great powers of biting, the mouth parts being more highly developed than those of any other dipterous insect. They have also great power of flight. The bite is deep and painful, often drawing blood, though not poisonous. In strictness, only the females are *gadflies*, the males being smaller and quite inoffensive, living on juices of plants. There are more than 1,000 species, of the genera *Tabanus*, *Chrysopa*, *Hematozoida*, and others. One of the commonest gadflies which attack cattle and horses is *Tabanus borealis*. See also cut under *Chrysopa*.



Gadfly (*Tabanus ruficornis*), natural size.

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry gad-flies fasten on the herd.

Thomson, *Summer*, l. 409.

2. A common though erroneous name of sundry flies (bot-flies) of the family *Estridae* and genus *Estrus* or *Hippodermia*, belonging to a different series of the great order *Diptera* from that of gadflies proper. These flies sting animals with their ovipositor, and deposit their eggs in the skin.

3. Figuratively, one who is constantly going about; a mischievous or annoying gadabout.

Harriet may turn gad fly, and never be easy but when she is forming paths.
Richardson, *St. Charles Grandison*, l. 135.

Local reporters thrusting themselves into the private apartments. . . . So insufferable do the *gadflies* of journalism become.
New York Tribune, Dec. 16, 1879.

Gadhelic (gád'el-ik), *a.* and *n.* [A discriminated form (with generalized sense) of *Gaelic*, adapted form of Gael. *Gaithelach*, Ir. *Gaoidhlig*, Gaelic: see *Gaelic*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man, as distinguished from the Cymric branch. See *Cymric*. Ireland was the first home of the Gadhelic branch, whence it spread to Scotland in the sixth century, a portion of the branch, under the name of Scots, having then settled in Argyll. The Scots ultimately became the dominant race, the Picts, an earlier and probably a Cymric race, being lost in them.

II. *n.* The language of the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic race, comprising the Erse, Gaelic, and Manx.

gadid (gád'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidae*; a gadoid. *T. Gill*.

Gadidae (gád'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gadus + -idae*.] A family of anacanthine or soft-finned fishes, of the order *Pleurophari* and suborder *Anacanthini*, typified by the genus *Gadus*; the cods. They have subcylindrical bodies, the dorsal and anal fins divergent, the taillets of the caudal fin prominent above and below; and the body conical behind, with nearly median anus and terminal mouth. The *Gadidae* are the most diverse family of the suborder. The subfamilies are *Gadinae*, *Phocinae*, and *Lota*, the last containing the haddock and the ling. Besides the cod, the haddock, whiting, pollack, and ling are the leading representatives of the family. The name has often been used with greater latitude of definition than that here given, being in the older systems equivalent to the Cuvierian *Gadoidae* or *Gadidae*. See *cod*.

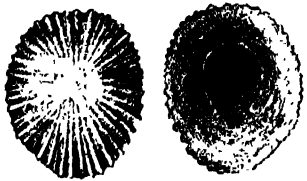
Gadinae (gá'dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gadus + -inae*.] The typical subfamily of anacanthine fishes of the family *Gadidae*, distinguished by the development of three dorsal and two anal fins, with moderate ventrals; the true cod-fishes. It contains the most important of all food-fishes, as the cod, haddock, pollack, whiting, etc., in the aggregate representing a greater economic value than any other family of fishes. The *Gadinae* are all marine. See *cod* under *cod*.

gadine (gá'dīn), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gadus + -ine*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Gadinae*; gadinic.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Gadinae*.

The common cod-fish . . . may be . . . defined as a *gadine* with the lower jaw shutting within the upper, a well-developed barbel, and the anus below the second dorsal fin; the chief shoulder-girdle bone is lamelliform. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III, 298.

Gadina (gá'dīn'-ī), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1824), *< gadin*, a barbarous word, used first by Adanson in the name *Lepas gadin*, applied by him to a species of this genus from Senegal.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Gaditidae*, having a simple patelliform shell.



Gadina pentagonostoma, dorsal and ventral views. The latter showing the interrupted barbed-shaped pallial impression.

gadinic (gá'dīn'ik), *a.* [*< gadine + -ic*.] 1. Derived from codfish: as, *gadinic acid*.—2. Pertaining to cods or *Gadidae*; gadoid.

gadinid (gá'dīn'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Gaditidae*.

Gaditidae (gá'dī-nī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gadina + -idae*.] A family of gastropod mollusks, of the order *Pulmonifera* and suborder *Basommatophora*, typified by the genus *Gadina*, containing species with a limpet-like shell.

Gaditinae (gá'dī-nī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gadina + -inae*.] A family of gastropod mollusks, of the order *Pulmonifera* and suborder *Basommatophora*, typified by the genus *Gadina*, containing species with a limpet-like shell.

gadinin (gá'dī'nin), *n.* [*< gadine + -in*.] A provisional name of a plomum formed in the putrefaction of fish-flesh, to which the formula $C_7H_{17}NO_2$ has been given.

Gaditanian (gá'dī-tā'nī-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Gaditanus*, pertaining to *Gades*, a city in Spain, now called *Cádiz*.] 1. *a.* Belonging or relating to *Cádiz* or ancient *Gades* in Spain, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native of *Gades* or *Cádiz*.

Gadite (gá'dīt), *a.* [*< L. Gadus*, *Cádiz*, + *-ite*.] Of or pertaining to *Gades* or *Cádiz*; Gaditanian.

To, here his grave,
Who victor died on *Gadite* waves.

Scott, *Marion*, l. 101.

Gadites (gá'dītēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. F. pl.), *< Gadus + -ites*.] In McMurtrie's edition of Cuvier's system, the first family of *Malacopterygii sub-brachiati*; same as *Gadoidae*.

gadling¹ (gád'ling), *n.* [*< ME. gadling*, *gadeling*, also *gading*, *gadeling* (-yng), a fellow (in depreciation or contempt), *< AS. gadeling*, a comrade, fellow, companion (in the proper sense), = OS. *gadling*. OHG. **gadhing*, *gadhinc*, a kinsman, MHG. *gethinc*, a kinsman, a fellow, = Goth. *gadhilgins*, a cousin, nephew, cf. MHG. *gegale*, *gale*, comrade, partner, consort, spouse, G. *galle*, consort, spouse, husband (fem. *gattin*, wife), = OS. *gagado* = AS. *gagada*, a fellow, associate, = D. *gade*, a spouse, consort: all from the same source (**gad*) as *gather* and *together*: see *gather*. Not connected with *gad*².] A man of humble condition; a fellow; a low fellow; originally (in Anglo-Saxon), a fellow, associate, or companion, in a good sense, but later used in reproach. Compare similar uses of *fellow* and *companion*.

They . . . come to him armed on steels, . . .
And fifteen thousand of foot ladders . . .
And all stalworth and boldness.

King Alisaunder, l. 1192 (Webster's *Metr. Rom.*).

Crests eurs not he have, that clepeth me *gadlyng*!

I am no worse *gadlyng*, ne no worse wight,
But both of a lady, and gotten of a knight.

Tale of Gamelyn, l. 100.

gadling² (gád'ling), *a.* and *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *gadling*¹, taken as if *< gad² + -ling*.] 1. *a.* A vagabond; one who gads about.

The wandering *gadling* in the summer tide

Went, The Jealous Man.

II. *a.* Given to gadding about; gadding.

gadling³, *n.* [*< gad¹ + -ling*.] Same as *gad¹*.

gad-nail (gád'nāl), *n.* A long stout nail. *Hall's Well*, [Prov. Eng.]

gadoid (gád'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. Gadoides*, *< Gadus + Gr. eidos*, form.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gadidae* or *Gadoidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidae*; a gadid. Also *gadean*.

Gadoidae (gá'doi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gadus + -oidae*.] A superfamily of anacanthine teleostean fishes. The technical characters are: the opercular portion of the skull longer than the posterior portion; the cranial cavity widely open in front; the supra-occipital bone well developed, horizontal, and cariniform behind; the exoccipitals contracted forward and overlying the supra-occipital; their condyles distant and feebly developed; the hypocranoid entire; and the

hypocranoid with its inferior process convergent toward the preopercula. It includes the families *Gadidae*, *Morichthidae*, *Basilichthyidae*, and *Macruridae*.

Gadoides (gá'doi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), *< Gadus + -oides*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a family of subbrachiote male-copterygian fishes, including all the symmetrical forms of the order, and contrasted with the flatfishes. It embraces the *Gadidae*, *Macruridae*, *Brotulidae*, and other families of recent ichthyologists. Also *Gadoides*, *Gadites*.

gadolinite (gád'ō-līn-īt), *n.* [Named from Johan Gadolin, a Finnish chemist (1760-1852).] A mineral, a silicate of the yttrium and cerium metals, containing also beryllium and iron. It occurs usually in masses of a blackish or greenish-black color, vitreous luster, and conchoidal fracture; less frequently it is found in crystals resembling those of calcite in form and angles.

gadolinium (gád'ō-līn'i-um), *n.* [NL., after Johan Gadolin: see *gadolinite*.] A supposed new element found with yttrium in gadolinite.

Gadopsidae (gá'dop'sī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gadopsis + -idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, having the form of a cod, but the anterior portion of the dorsal and anal fins formed by spines. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of Australia.

Gadopsis (gá'dop'sīs), *n.* [NL., *< Gadus + Gr. ops*, appearance.] The typical genus of the



Gadopsis gracilis.

family *Gadopsidae*, containing such species as *G. gracilis* and *G. marmoratus*: so called from their resemblance to the *Gadidae*.

gadrise (gád'rīz), *n.* [*< gad¹ + rise²*.] The European dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*, and spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europaea*.

gadsman (gád'z'mān), *n.*; *pl.* *gadsmen* (-mēn). [Sc. *gadsman*, also *gadman*; *< gad*, *Sc.* also *gud*, poss. *goud's*, + *man*: see *gad¹* and *goad*.] One who drives horses or oxen at the plow.

For men, I've three mischievous boys, . . .
A gadsman sure, a thrasher t'other.

Burns, *The Inventory*.

gadsot, *interj.* [Var. of *gad³*, prob. mixed with *catso*.] An interjection of surprise: same as *gadlooks*.

Gadsot they come by appointment.

Sheridan, *The Critic*, l. 1.

Gadso these great men use our's house and their time
as if it were their own property. Well, it's once and away.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xxi.

gad-staff (gád'stáf), *n.* A gad or goad.

Scho loutt oxen aucht or nyne,
And hant aye *gad-staf* in hir hand.

Wgt of Auchtermuchty (Child's *Ballads*, VIII, 112).

gad-steel (gád'stēl), *n.* [*< gad² + steel*. Cf. AS. *gād-ææn*, a gad or goad, lit. 'goad-iron'.] Flemish steel: so named from its being wrought in gads or wedge-shaped ingots.

gad-stick (gád'stik), *n.* An ox-whip; a goad.

Gadus (gá'dus), *n.* [NL., a codfish, *< Gr. γάδος*, the same as *γός*, L. *acellus*, a certain fish.] The typical genus of gadines or *Gadinae*. The common cod is *Gadus morhua* or *Morhua vulgaris*. The genus was formerly continuous with the family *Gadidae*, but now includes only the true cods, the haddock, hake, tom cods, etc., being referred to other genera. *Morhua* is a synonym. See *cod* under *cod*.

gadwale (gád'wāl), *n.* Same as *gadwall*.

gadwall (gád'wāl), *n.* [Also *gadcal*, *gadwale*; spelled *gadwall* in Willughby (1676); *gadall* in Merrett (*Pinax Rerum Nat. Brit.*, 1687); also *gadwell*, accompanied by an erroneous derivation ('from *gad*, to walk about, and *wall*, Webster's Dict.). The origin is unknown. A similar terminal syllable appears in the name of another bird, the *criticall*, but there is nothing to show a connection.] The gray duck or gray, *Anas strepera* or *Chauliastur strepera*, a fresh-water duck of the subfamily *Anatinae* and family *Anatidae*, abundant in the northern hemisphere. It is nearly as large as the mallard. The plumage of the male is mostly variegated with blackish and whitish crescentic markings; the greater coverts are black, the middle coverts chestnut, the speculum pure white, the bill blue-black, and the feet yellowish with dusky webs. The gadwall is an excellent table-duck, the most of the *Anatinae*, and is generally diffused in Europe, Asia, and America. (Cuvier's *gadwall*, C. *canad.* is a second species from the Fanning Islands. See *cut* under *Chauliastur*.)

gadwell (gád'wel), *n.* Same as *gadwall*.

The *gadwell*, the pin-tail duck, the widgown.

W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 224.

gad-whip (gad'hwip), *n.* Same as *gad-stick*. [Lincolnshire, Eng.]
gadwhorn, *interj.* Same as *gadwhork*. Buck-
ingham, Berkshire.
gadwhork (gad'zork), *interj.* [Appar. a corrup-
tion of *God's* (that is, Christ's) *works*, with ref.
to the nails with which Christ was fixed to the
cross, and which often appear in early oaths.]
A minced oath. Also *zooks*.

But the Money, *Gadwhork*, must be paid in an hour.
Prior, Down-Hall, at 8.

gae (gä), *v. t.*; pret. *gaird*, pp. *gaen*. A Scotch
form of *go*.

If ye be thinking of the wreck-wood that the callants
brought in yesterday, there was six ounces of it *gaed* to boll
your parritch this morning. *Scott, Pirate, v.*

gae (gä), *v. t.* A dialectal proterit of *gire*. See
gaird.

gae (gä), *adv.* A Scotch form of *gay*!

Gaena (jō'a-nä), *n.* [NL. (Anyot and Ser-
ville, 1843), so called from the shrilling or
stridulation of these insects, < Skt. *gāyana*,
singing, < √ *gā*, sing.] A genus of Asiatic
homopterous insects, of the family *Cicadidae*,
of which about six species are described, hav-
ing opaque bands on the wing-covers, and the
abdomen either red or black with yellow spots.

gae-down, **gae-down** (gä'down, -dōn), *n.* [Sc.]
1. The act of swallowing.—2. A guzzling- or
drinking-match.

He sent Jamie Grilve the keeper, and sicken a day as
we had w' the fourmarts and the tods, and sicken a blithe
gae-down as we had again a cu! *Scott, Guy Mannering.*

Gackwar, *n.* See *Gackwar*.

Gael (gäl), *n.* [*Gael*, *Gaidheal* (contr. *Gael*)
= Ir. *Gaidheal* (with *dh* now silent), OIr. *Goidel*,
a Gael, formerly equiv. also to 'Irishman,'
= W. *gwyddel*, an Irishman.] A Scottish High-
lander or Celt.

The *Gael* around him threw
His graceful plaid of varied hue.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 2

Gael. An abbreviation of *Gaelic*.

Gaelic (gä'lik), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Gae-
lic*, with accented term. -ic, < Gael. *Gaidhealach*
(with silent *dh*, and so sometimes written *Gae-
lach*, *Gaelach*), *Gaelic*, < *Gaidheal*, a Gael, High-
lander; see *Gael*. As a noun, cf. Gael. *Gaidheal-
lig*, *Gailig*, *Gaelig* = Ir. *Gaidhealg*, the Gaelic
language.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the
Gael, a Celtic race inhabiting the Highlands
of Scotland; as, the *Gaelic* language.

II. *n.* The language of the Celts inhabiting
the Highlands of Scotland. See *Gaidheal*.

Gaertnerian (gärt-né'ri-an), *a.* [*Gärtner* (see
def.) = E. *Gardner*, *gardener*] + -ian.] Per-
taining to the German anatomist and botanist
Joseph Gärtner (1732-91). — *Gaertnerian canal*,
the duct of Gärtner. See *canal*.

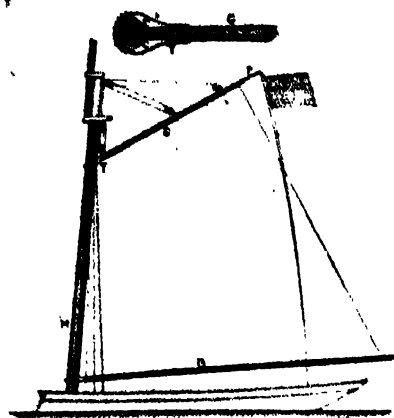
gaet (gät), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *gait*, *gate*.

gaff (gaf), *n.* [*ME. gaffe*, a hook, harpoon, <
OF. *gaffe*, an iron hook, a harpoon, F. *gaffe*, a
boat-hook, *gaff*, = Pr. *gaf* = Sp. *gafa*, a hook,
gaff. Of Celtic origin: Ir. *gaf*, *gafa*, a hook; cf.
W. *gaffe*, a grasp, grapple, a sort of dung-fork. Cf.
E. *gaffe*, AS. *gaff*, a fork, < Ir. *gabhal*, a fork,
gabhal, a spear, lance, = Gael. *gabhal*, more prop-
erly *gabhal*, a forked support, a prop, = W. *gaff*,
a fork. To the same source is referred *gabhl*,
g. v. All ult. < Ir. Gael. *gabh*, take, receive, =
W. *caffal*, *cael*, get, obtain, have, *caffal*, hold,
get, grasp, = L. *capere*, take: see *capere*, *capa-*
cius, etc.] 1. A sharp, strong iron hook, like
a large fish-hook without a barb, inserted into
or otherwise attached to a wooden handle of con-
venient length, used especially for landing large
fish, as salmon, pike, bass, or the like, after they
have been hooked on the line. Also called *gaff-*
hook. The angler's gaff is now usually made in detach-
able parts, the large hook, about three inches across the
head, being fitted into the handle by a screw. A similar
instrument is used by whalers in handling blubber, and
a two-pronged gaff is employed in some places, as at Cape
Ann, in handling ice or salted fish.

Well, saint Donaluk with tht langstaffe;
Hit is at the ovr end enkid as a gaffe.
Early Eng. Poems, p. 163.

2. *Naut.*, a spar used to extend the upper edge
of fore-and-aft sails which are not set on stays,
as the mainsail of a sloop or the spanker of a
ship. At the lower or fore end it has a kind of fork called
the *jaw* (the prongs are the *checks*, which embrace the
mast; the outer end is called the *peak*. The jaw is se-
cured in its position by a rope passing round the mast.
See cut in next column.

3. The metal spur bound to the shanks of
fighting-cocks; a *gaffe*. — *Macquerel-gaff*, an instru-
ment of wire with several sharp hooked prongs and a long
wooden handle, used to hook up macquerel when they
are schooling alongside a vessel. It was introduced at Florence



Gaff.
R. boom; *C.* check; *G.* gaff; *M.* mast; *P.* peak;
T. throat or jaw.

ter, Massachusetts, about 1823, but abandoned after some
ten years' use. To bring to *gaff*, to draw (a hooked fish)
with the line within reach of the gaff.

When a fish is beat and is being brought to *gaff*, much
caution is necessary. *Quarterly Rec., CXXXI, 351*

Two-pronged *gaff*. See *def. 1*

gaff (gaf), *v.* [*gaff*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To hook
with a gaff; land by means of a gaff: as, to
gaff a fish.

Sometimes also it happens that nearly every fish that
rises to the fly is *gaffed*. *Quarterly Rec., CXXXI, 351*

II. *intrans.* To use the gaff: as, to *gaff* for
an angler.

gaffer (gaf'er), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In Great Brit-
ain, a theater of the lowest class; the admission
to which is generally a penny; a cheap and
loosely conducted place of amusement, where
singing and dancing take place.

The penny theatres, or "penny *gaffs*" chiefly found on
the Surrey side of the river, were little better than hot
beds of vice, and were finally closed by the police in March,
1838. *First Year of a Sinner's Rem., p. 212*

gaffer (gaf'er), *n.* [*gaff* + -er.] One who
gaffs fish; an angler's assistant who with a gaff
secures the fish caught. Also *gaffman*.

gaffer (gaf'er), *n.* [E. dial. a further contr. of
graffer, a dial. contr. of *grandfather*: see *grand-*
father. Cf. *gammer*, contr. of *grandmother*.] 1.
An old man; originally a rustic term of respect,
used as a title; later applied familiarly to any
old man of rustic condition.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us, by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 151.

And soon the loving pair agreed
By this same system to proceed
And through the parish with their how-d'ye,
Go to each *gaffer*, and each goodly
Faithful's A Country Year

2. In Great Britain, the foreman of a squad of
workmen, especially of navvies; an overseer.

gaff-hook (gaf'huk), *n.* Same as *gaff* 1.

gaffe (gaf'), *n.* [Formerly also *gaffe*; in mod.
use prob. from D.; ME. not found; AS. *gæft*,
a fork, = D. *gaffel*, a fork, pitchfork, naut. *gaff*,
= MLt. *gaffole*, *gaffole*, LG. *gafel* = G. dial.
gaffel = Dan. Sw. *gaffel*, a fork, naut. *gaff*, =
Icel. *gaffall*, a fork (the second form prob. of
LG. origin); ult. identical with *gabhl*; see *gab-*
hl and *gaff*.] 1. A portable fork of iron or
wood in which the heavy mallet formerly in
use was rested that it might be accurately
aimed and fired.—2. The steel lever by the
aid of which crossbows were bent.

My cross bow in my hand, my *gaffe* on my rack,
To bend it when I please, or when I please to slack.
Donjon, Muse d'Elysium, vi

3. An artificial spur of steel put on a cock when
it is set to fight.

Pliny mentions the "gaff and al" at Telum, but the *Gaffe*
is a more modern invention, as likewise is the great and
I suppose necessary exactness in watching them.
Bourne's Pop. Anth. (1777), p. 379, note.

gafflock (gaf'lok), *n.* Same as *gavelock*. *Hul-*
lowell.

gaff-setter (gaf'set'er), *n.* Same as *boat-hook*.

gaffsman (gafs'man), *n.*; pl. *gaffsmen* (-men).
[*gaffe*, poss. of *gaff*, + *man*.] Same as
gaffer.

The attendant *gaffsman* stands or crouches, with a sharp
pointed steel hook attached to a short ashen staff called a
gaff, waiting his opportunity. *Encyc. Brit., 11, 39*

gaff-top-sail (gaf'top'al), *n.* [= Dan. *gaffeltop-*
sail = Sw. *gaffeltoppssegel*.] 1. *Naut.*, a light
triangular or quadrilateral sail set above a *gaff*
(as the *gaff* extending the head of a cutter's

mainsail), and having its foot extended by it.
See cut under *gaff*.—2. A kind of sea-cattish,
Blurichthys marinus, abundant on the southern



Gafftop-sail (Blurichthys marinus).
From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.

Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States;
popularly so called from the elevated dorsal fin.

gafol, *n.* [AS., tax, tribute, rent; see *garef*.] In
Anglo-Saxon law, rent or income; tax, tribute,
or custom. *Burrill.*

gafolgild, *n.* [Also written, improp., *gafold-*
gild; repr. an AS. **gafolgild* (not recorded),
< *gafol*, tax, tribute, rent, + *gild*, payment. Cf.
AS. *gafol-gilda*, one who pays tribute or rent.] In
Anglo-Saxon law, the payment of custom or
tribute.

gafol-landt, *n.* [AS., land let for rent or ser-
vice, < *gafol*, tribute, rent, + *land*, land.] In
Anglo-Saxon law, property subject to *gafolgild*,
or liable to be taxed.

gafol-yrthet, *n.* [AS., < *gafol*, tribute, rent, +
eorthe, earth; see *earth*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*,
the plowing, by way of rent, of strips, generally
three acres in area, and the sowing of them by
the gebur, from his own barn, with the subse-
quent reaping and carrying of the crop to the
lord's barn. *Seebohm.*

gag (gag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gagged*; ppr. *gag-*
ging. [Early mod. E. *gagge*, < ME. *gaggen*,
gag; prob. imitative of the sound of choking.
Cf. *gaggle*, *cackle*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To stop
up the mouth or throat of (a person) with some
solid body, so as to prevent him from speaking;
hence, to silence by authority or by violence;
restrain from freedom of speech.

Gag him, (that) we may have his silence.
H. Jonson, Postaster, v. 1.

While our Spanish licensing *gags* the English prose
never so severely. *Milton, Arcopagitica, p. 20.*

2. To pry or keep open by means of a *gag*.
Months *gagged* to such a wideness.
Forster, De Laundibus (Frank, ed. Gregor), xxi.

3. To cause to heave with nausea.—4. To stop
or choke up, as a valve or passage.

The men who *gagged* the valve knew quite well what
they were about, and took their chance.
The Engineer, LXV, 408.

We had backed slowly to increase the distance; with
furious flies and a *gagged* engine working at the full stroke
of the pistons. *The Century, XXXVI, 431.*

5. To introduce interpolations into; as, to *gag*
a part. [Stage slang.]

Well, Miss Keene, I have read the part very carefully,
and if you will let me *gag* it and do what I please with
it, I will undertake it, though it is terribly bad.
Sothern, quoted in Lester Wallack's Memories.

6. To play jokes upon; joke; *guy*. [Slang.]
= *Syn.* 1. *Gag*, *Muzzle*, *Muffle*, with *To gag* is to silence
by thrusting something into the mouth and securing it in
place. To *muzzle* a dog, or other creature having a pro-
jecting mouth, is to muzzle the mouth and nose (muzzle)
in a framework called a muzzle in order to prevent him
from biting or eating. Both *gag* and *muzzle* are some-
times used figuratively for the act of silencing effectively
by moral compulsion, *gag* implying also roughness or se-
verity in the performance, as, a *muzzled* press; to *gag*
a public speaker by threats of violence. To *muzzle* is pri-
marily concerned by wrapping up, but the word has a sec-
ondary use to express the deadening of sound, by wrapping
(as an ear) or otherwise (as a drum).

The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be
gagged, and reason to be bewitched.
Macaulay, Macmillan.

My *gagget* muzzled.
Let it should bite its master. Shak. W. T., l. 2
In his mantle *gagging* up his face
great Gullat full
Shak. A. C., III, 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ratch; heave with nausea.
—2. To interpolate words of one's own into
one's part; said of an actor. [Stage slang.]

Little skills in what are professionally known as "pat-
ter" allusions to the subject of re-lived with loud ap-
plause, and the same vocalist *gags* in the regular business
like a man inspired. *Encyc. Brit., XXXIX.*

The leading actors will be nervous, uncertain in their
words, and disposed to interpolate or *gag* until their mem-
ories are refreshed by the prompter. *Cornhill Mag.*

gag (gag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gagge*; < *gag*, *v.*] 1.
Something thrust into the mouth or throat
to prevent speech or outcry; hence, any vic-

lent or authoritative suppression of freedom of speech.

1. He felt, pull out his *gag*, he will choke also.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night Walker, II. 5.

Imagine, if you can, his indignant eloquence had England offered to put a *gag* upon his lips.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 2.

2. A mouthful which produces nausea and retching, or threatens with choking.

1. Has recorded the repugnance of the school to *gags*, or the lot of Irish beef boiled.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

3. An apparatus or device for distending the jaws, such as is used in various surgical operations; hence, anything used to pry or keep open the jaws.

Musicians in England have used to put *gagges* in children's mouths, that they might pronounce distinctly.
See T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 223.

The eyelid is kept open with the *gag* of lust and envy.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 73.

4. In *cut-nutting*, a chip of wood in a sinking pit-bottom or sump.
Gresley, [Eng.]—5. An interpolation introduced by an actor into his part, whether in accordance with custom or with his own fancy. [Stage slang.]

You see the performance consisted all of *gag*. I don't suppose anybody knows what the words are in the piece.
Mushkin.

1. I have heard some very passable *gags* at the Marionette, but the real comedia a braccio no longer exists, and its familiar and invariable characters perform written plays.
Hansell, Venetian Life, v.

6. A joke, especially a practical joke; a farce; a hoax. [Slang.]

gagatol, *n.* [ME. *gagate*, also as *gagates*, an agate; see *agate*.] Agate. Fuller.

gagel (*gaj*), *n.* [ME. *gape*, a *gape* (in challenge), < OF. *gape*, *F. gape*, a *gape*, pawn, pledge, security, pl. *gages*, wages, = Pr. *gajge*, *gajge*, *gajge*, = Sp. *gaje* = Pg. *gaje* = It. *gaggio*, a *gaje*, pledge, wage, reward, < ML. *radium*, *radium* (also *gajum*, after OF.), a pledge, < Goth. *wadi* = OHG. *weti*, *wetti*, ML. *rad*, *rad* = AN. *wedd*, *E. wed*, a pledge, = L. *rad* (*rad*), a surety, bail (a person), whence *radimontum*, a promise secured by bail, security, recognition. See *wage*, *n.*, a doublet of *gagel*, and *wed*, *n.*, the native E. form.] 1. A pledge or pawn; a movable chattel laid down or given as security for the performance of some act or the fulfillment of some condition.

And if there by any man will saye (except you put some) that I would any thinge other than well to you or to your people, here is my *gagge* to the contrary.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. 15.

Considering also with howe many benefices and spechall *gages* of howe we are bound both to God and Christ.
J. Upland, On Rom. viii.

The sheriff is commanded to attach him, by taking *gag*. This is, certain of his goods, which he shall forfeit if he does not appear.
Blackstone, Com., III. 165.

2. The act of pledging, or the state of being pledged; pawn; security.

His credit he did often leave
In *gag* for his gay Masters hopelesse debt.
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, I. 865.

I was faine to borrow these spurs; I have left my gown in *gag* for them.
R. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 2.

3. Anything thrown down as a token of challenge to combat; hence, challenge. Formerly it was customary for the challenger to cast on the ground some article, most commonly a glove or gauntlet, which was taken up by the acceptor of the challenge. See *gauntlet*.

Pale trembling coward, there I throw my *gag*,
Disclaiming here the kindest of the king.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 1.

There take my *gag*; behold, I offer it
To him that first accused him in this cause.
Fletcher, tr. of Dumas's Godfrey of Boulogne, v. 38.

To lay to *gag*, to leave in pawn. *Nares*

For learned Collin leas his pipes to a *gag*,
And is to favre gone a pilgrimage.
Ben Jonson, Shepherd's Week, I.

gagel (*gaj*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaged*, ppr. *gaging*. [ME. *gager*, *F. gager* = Pr. *gajgar*, *gajgar*, *gajgar*, pledge, < ML. *radarius*, pledge; from the noun; see *gagel*, *n.* Cf. *engage*, *disengage*.] 1. To pledge, pawn, or stake; give or deposit as a *gag* or security; wage or wager. [Archaic.]

See John Philipot, citizen of London, demands great commendations who at his own money recovered the army which the catholics had *gaged* for their victuals, more than a thousand in number.
Stone, Rich. II., an. 1394.

Against the which a moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1.

1. do not go; this coast, I'll *gag* my life,
Is but a plot to train you to your ruin.
Ford, The Pity, v. 3.

2. To bind by pledge, caution, or security; engage.

1. I have no *gag*, but a whole *gag*
Of this I bowe to you.
Browne, Jovial Crew, II.

2. To measure in respect to capability, power, character, or behavior; take cognizance of the capacity, capability, or power of; appraise; estimate; as, to *gag* a person's character very accurately.

Nay, but I bar to night, you shall not *gag* me
By what we do to night.
Shak., M. of V., II. 2.

3. In *needlework*, especially dressmaking, to pucker in parallel rows by means of gathering threads, either for ornament or to hold the material firmly in place.

gagel, *gagel* (*gaj*), *n.* [ME. *gagel*, *F. gage*, *F. gage*, a *gagel*, measuring-rod; ML. *gagula*, *gagula*, *gagula*, the standard measure of a wine-cask. See *gagel*, *v.*] 1. A standard of measure; an instrument for determining the dimensions, capacity, quantity, force, etc., of anything; hence, any standard of comparison or estimation; measure in general; as, a *gagel* for the thickness of wires; to take the *gagel* of a man's ability.

Timothy . . . had prepared a *gagel*, by which they (servants) were to be measured.
Catholus, J. in bull.

The *gagel* of a pensioner's disability is always his fitness to do manual labor.
The Century, XXVIII. 430.

Specifically: (a) In the air pump, an instrument of various forms for indicating the degree of exhaustion in the receiver. The kind most commonly used is the siphon-gage (which see, below). (b) In *vacuum*, an instrument for striking a line on a board, etc., parallel to its edge, consisting of a square rod with a marker near its end and an adjustable sliding piece for a guide. (c) In *printing*, a measure of the length of a page, or a graduated strip of wood, metal, or cardboard for determining the number of lines of type of a certain also in a given space. (d) In *tape-measuring*, a piece of hard wood or polished steel, variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, etc., of the various sorts of letters. (e) Same as *gagel*. (f) See also *caliber-gage*, *center-gage*, *gaging-rod*, *gaging-rod*, *rain-gage*, *steam-gage*, *wind-gage*, and phrases below.

2. A standard or determinate dimension, quantity, or amount; a fixed or standard measurement. (a) In *railroad construction*, the width or distance between the rails, as, standard broad or narrow *gagel*. The standard *gagel* is 4 feet 8 1/2 inches. A greater distance between the rails constitutes a *freight-gage*, a less distance a *mini-gage*. (b) In *building*, the length of a state of the below the lap. (c) In *plastering*, (1) The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to a certain setting. (2) The composition of plaster of Paris and other materials used in finishing plastered ceilings, moldings, etc. (d) In *the weaving*, the fineness of the fabric. It depends upon the number of threads or *hanks* in the comb and consequently upon the number of hanks in an inch of the double tier. (e) The diameter or size of the bore of a shot gun.

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When to the windward she is said to have the *gagel-gage*: when to the leeward, the *lee-gage*.
—4. A quart pot. *Darier*, [Cant.]

1. I have no *gag*, but a whole *gag*
Of this I bowe to you.
Browne, Jovial Crew, II.

But my chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gagel*.
Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

gagel, *gagel* (*gaj*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaged*, *gaged*, ppr. *gaging*, *gaging*. [The pron. and the reg. former usage require the spelling *gagel*; < ME. *gagen*, also *gaggen*, < OF. *gager*, *gager*, later *jauger*, *F. jauger*, *gagel*, measure; ML. **gaugare* (in deriv. *gaugator*, a *gager*); cf. ML. *gaugatum*, the gaging of a wine-cask, *gaugatum*, a fee paid for gaging, a *gagel* (see *gagel*, *n.*). Origin uncertain; the ML. *gaugum*, the right of gaging wine-casks, compared with *jalet*, a gallon, *F. jale*, a bowl, suggests a connection with *gallon* and *gill*. Various other conjectural derivations are given; e. g., < L. (ML.) *qualificare*: see *qualify*.] 1. To measure the content or capacity of, as a vessel; more generally, to ascertain by test or measurement the capacity, dimensions, proportions, quantity, amount, or force of; measure or ascertain by measurement: as, to *gagel* a barrel or other receptacle (see *gaging*); to *gagel* the pressure of steam, or the force of the wind; to *gagel* a stone for cutting it to the proper size.

He *gagged* ye by depress of the dy he with a *gagel*.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 161.

Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And e'en the story ran that he could *gagel*.
Goldsmith, Des. VII. 1. 219.

No eye like his to value horse or cow,
Or *gagel* the contents of a stack of mow.
Scott, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To measure in respect to capability, power, character, or behavior; take cognizance of the capacity, capability, or power of; appraise; estimate; as, to *gagel* a person's character very accurately.

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By what we do to night.
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Of this I bowe to you.
Browne, Jovial Crew, II.

2. To measure in respect to capability, power, character, or behavior; take cognizance of the capacity, capability, or power of; appraise; estimate; as, to *gagel* a person's character very accurately.

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Bisecting gage, a *gage* formed by a bar carrying two heads or cheeks connected by two arms of equal length, forming a toggle-joint, at which a pencil or scribe-awl is placed. The pencil or awl is thus at equal distances from the cheeks at whatever *gage* they may be set. — *Catheter-gage*. See *catheter*. — *Centering-gage*. A *gage* for fixing the middle point of an axle. (Car-Builders' Dict.) — *Difference-gage*, a *gage* adapted for testing the slight difference of diameter commonly required between parts which are to be fitted into each other.

as the slight excess of diameter in a bearing in which an axle is to revolve, or the slight shortness of diameter in a socket into which a shaft is to be forced so as to fit tightly.

— *External gage*, a male or plug *gage*. See *plug-and-collar gage*. — *Female gage*. Same as *internal gage*. — *Flat gage*, a *gage* of which the two sides are made in true parallel planes, used for testing the correctness of the notches in wire *gages*. — *Floating gage*, a *gage* indicating the height of the surface of a liquid by the agency of a float which rises and falls with the liquid. — *Hydraulic gage*. See *hydraulic*. — *Internal gage*, a female or collar *gage*. See *plug-and-collar gage*. — *Male gage*. Same as *external gage*. — *Mercurial gage*, a pressure-gage in which a column of mercury is used to indicate the pressure; a mercurial level. — *Plug-and-collar gage*, a pair of contact-measuring *gages*, external and internal, accurately adjusted to each other, and used respectively for testing internal and external diameters in cylindrical work. — *Router gage*. See *router*. — *Siphon-gage*, a short bent tube, one branch of which is connected with the receiver, the other being closed at the top and filled with mercury when the process begins. As the pressure diminishes the mercury falls, and the degree of exhaustion is measured by the difference in its height in the two branches. This would become zero if a perfect vacuum were produced. — *Star-gage*. (a) A count of stars visible in a powerful telescope, within a certain area, in a given part of the heavens. (b) An instrument for measuring the diameter of the bore of a cannon at any part of its length. It consists of a graduated brass tube having at one end a head from which radiate two fixed and two movable steel points. A slider in the graduated tube pushes outward the movable points as may be necessary. — *Stepped gage*, a form of male or plug *gage* in which a series of external *gages* are combined, each projecting like a step beyond that next in front of it. — *V-gage*, a form of wire *gage* in which the notches are tapering or V-shaped, the slider of the notches being graduated. Such *gages* are sometimes made with but a single notch of large size.

— *Wire-gage*, a *gage* for measuring the thickness of wire and sheet metal. It is usually a plate of steel having round the edge a series of notches of standard opening.

gagel (*gaj*), *n.* [From a personal name; see the extract.] A name given to several varieties of plum: as, the green *gagel*, golden *gagel*, transparent *gagel*, etc.

On Plum's Men I was on a visit to Sir William Gage at Hengrave near Bury; he was then near 70. He told me that . . . in compliment to him the Plum was called the Green *Gage*, this was about the year 1725.

Collinson Hortus Collinsonianus, p. 60.

Gagea (*gaj*), *n.* [NL., named after Sir Thomas Gage, an English botanist (1780-1820).] A genus of small bulbous liliaceous plants, of about 20 species, natives of Europe and central Asia. They have linear radical leaves, and a scape bearing an umbel or a corymb of greenish-yellow flowers. The yellow star of Bethlehem, *G. latifolia*, is found in England.

gageable, *gageable* (*gaj*), *a.* [From *gagel* + *-able*.] Capable of being *gaged* or measured.

gage-bar (*gaj*), *n.* 1. One of the two transverse bars which sustain the *gage-blocks* in a marble-sawing machine. — 2. An adjustable *gage* used to determine the depth of the kerf in sawing.

gage-block (*gaj*), *n.* In *marble-cutting*, an iron block used to adjust the saws. *Gage-blocks* are of the exact thickness of the marble slabs required, and are placed alternately with the saw blades, and are sustained between two transverse *gage-bars*.

gage-box (*gaj*), *n.* A box of size to contain a fixed quantity of any material, used in various processes of manufacture, etc.; specifically, a box just large enough to hold the number of shingles required for a bunch.

gage-cock (*gaj*), *n.* One of the stop-cocks in the boiler of a steam-engine, used to indicate the depth of the water.

gage-conc

gaged, gauged (gajd), *p. a.* 1. Exactly adjusted; carefully proportioned or fitted.

The vases nicely **gaged** on each side, broad on one side and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the spiral. *Berkham, Physics-Theology.*

2. In *plastering*, compounded or mixed in the proper proportions, especially of plaster of Paris: as, **gaged stuff**.—3. Puckered; gathered: as, a **gaged skirt**.—**Gaged brick**. See *brick*.—**Gaged stuff**, in *plastering*, same as *gaged stuff*.

gag-door (gaj'dör), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a wooden door fixed in an airway for the purpose of regulating the ventilation.

gag-glass (gaj'gläs), *n.* In steam-engines, a strong glass tube serving as an index to the condition of the boiler by exhibiting the height or agitation of the water in it. See *steam-gage*.

gag-knife (gaj'nif), *n.* A knife to which a **gag** is fitted, serving to regulate the depth or size of the cut made.

gag-ladder (gaj'lad'ér), *n.* A square frame of timber used in excavating to lift the ends of wheeling-planks; a horsing-block. *E. H. Knight.*

gag-lathe (gaj'latu), *n.* A wood-turning lathe for turning irregular forms. It employs automatic cutting-tools with edges shaped to a pattern, and the depth of cut is **gaged** by a stop or **gag**. See *lathe*.

gag-pin (gaj'pin), *n.* A pin affixed to the platen of a small printing-press, to keep the sheet to be printed within a prescribed position.

gag-play (gaj'pla), *n.* On a railroad, the difference between the gages of the rails and of the flanges of the wheels running on them, usually from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

gag-point (gaj'point), *n.* In *gaging*, the diameter of a cylinder that is one inch in height, and has a content equal to a unit of a given measure.

gager, gauger (gaj'jér), *n.* [*< gage², v., + -er¹.*] 1. One who **gages**: specifically, an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks and other hollow vessels.—2. An exciseman.

Ye men of wit and wealth, why all this *measuring* (Gauger) put ye on men—give the cause a hearing. What are your lands and rent rolls? Leasing ledgers: What printers—what—even monarchs' mighty *gaugers*. *Burns, Excisemen's Universal.*

gag-saw (gaj'sü), *n.* A saw with an adjustable clamp frame or **gag-bar**, to determine the depth of the kerf.

gag-stuff (gaj'stuf), *n.* In *plastering*, stuff containing plaster of Paris, which facilitates setting, used for making cornices, moldings, etc. Also called *gaged stuff*.

gag-wheel (gaj'hwel), *n.* A small wheel on the forward end of the beam of a plow, used to determine the depth of the furrow.

gagger (gaj'ér), *n.* [*< gag + -er¹.*] 1. One who **gags**.—2. In *molding*, (a) A tool used to lift the sand from a flask. (b) An iron so shaped that when placed in a mold it keeps the sand from breaking apart. (c) An iron used to hold in position the core of a mold. Also called *chapelet* and *garn*.

gaggle (gag'li), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *gaggled*; ppr. *gagging*. [*Early mod. E. also gaggle, gagyll; < ME. gageleu, a freq. form, equiv. to the simple Milt. form gagen, cackle, as a goose (cf. leel, and Norw. gagl, a wild goose); see gag, v., and cackle.*] To make a noise like a goose; cackle.

Gagelin, or cryn as gees, chingo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 184. Once they were like to have surprised it by night, but being described by the *whining* of geese, M. Mahlius did awaken, and keep them from entrance. *Baldwin, Hist. World*, IV. vii § 1.

When the priest is at service no man sitteth, but *gaggle* and ducke like so many *geese*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 241.

If I have company, they are a parcel of chattering *magpies*; if alone I am a *partridge*. *Guardian*, No. 132.

gaggle (gag'li), *n.* [*< gaggle, v.*] In *fooling*, a flight or flock of geese; hence, a chattering company.

A *gaggle* of geese. A *gaggle* of women. *Spect. Sports and Pastimes*, p. 40.

—*Syn.* *Cony, etc.* See *the* LI.

gagler (gag'lér), *n.* [*< gaggle + -er¹.*] A goose, as that which **gaggles**.

gaging, gauging (gaj'jng), *n.* [*< ME. gau-gynge; verbal n. of gage², v.*] 1. The art of measuring by the **gaging-rod**; a method of ascertaining the capacity of a hollow receptacle, but especially the liquid content of a cask or similar vessel, by the use of a graduated scale.

Gaugynge of depence, dimensionative. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 185.

2. In *coal-mining*, a small embankment or heap of slack or rubbish, made at the entrance to a heading, as a means of fencing it off. *Gresley, [South Staffordshire, Eng.]*—3. In *needlework*, the process of puckering a fabric by means of gathering-threads arranged in parallel rows; the work so done.

gaging-caliper (gaj'jng-kal'ipér), *n.* A combination tool with dividers, inside and outside calipers, and a double scratch-gage which is graduated to 16ths, 32ds, or 64ths of an inch, or in any other way desired.

gaging-rod (gaj'jng-rod), *n.* An instrument used in measuring the contents of casks or other vessels; an exciseman's measuring-staff.

gaging-rule (gaj'jng-röl), *n.* A graduated rule for simplifying the calculations of the contents of casks.

gaging-thread (gaj'jng-thred), *n.* In *weaving*, a thread introduced temporarily for the purpose of stopping the weft thread at a desired point. It is drawn out when the work is done.

gag-law (gaj'lá), *n.* A law or regulation made and enforced for the purpose of preventing or restricting discussion. The so-called *gag laws* of the United States consisted of resolutions and rules adopted by the House of Representatives, beginning with 1836, against the reception and consideration of petitions on the subject of slavery, usually requiring that they be laid on the table without being read, printed, debated, or referred. In 1840 this denial of a constitutional right was embodied in a permanent rule of the House, which was finally repealed in 1844, chiefly through the efforts of John Quincy Adams, persistently continued through the whole period.

gag-rein (gaj'rän), *n.* In *saddlery*, a rein that passes through the **gag** runners, and is intended to draw the bit into the corners of the horse's mouth.

gagroot (gaj'rüt), *n.* The *Lobelia inflata*, so called from its emetic properties; more usually known as *Indian tobacco*.

gag-runner (gaj'run'ér), *n.* In *saddlery*, a loop attached to the throat-latch.

gag-tooth (gaj'töth), *n.* [*< gag, prob. = jag (cf. gabber² = jabber), + tooth.* Cf. *gat-toothed*.] A projecting tooth. *Hallmark.*

Here is a fellow judo that carried the deadly stocke in his pen, whose name was armed with a *gag tooth*, and his pen poised with Hercules fives. *Return from Paradoxus* (1608).

gag-toothed (gaj'töth), *a.* [*< gag-tooth + -ed².*] Having projecting teeth. *Holland.*

At Read on Vincent's. "The husky groves that *gag-toothed* houses do shroud." *Chapman's Gentleman's Shear*, I. 1.

If she be *gag-toothed*, tell me some merry tale, to make him laugh. *Lyly, Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 116.

gahnite (gaj'nt), *n.* [Named after J. Gottlieb Gahn, a Swedish mining engineer and chemist (1745–1818).] A mineral of the spinel group, crystallizing in the isometric system, commonly in regular octahedrons. It varies in color from dark green to black. It is essentially composed of iron and a small amount of aluminum, but sometimes contains also iron and manganese. Also called *zinc spinel*, *Automolite*, *apodite*, and *Leucitoid*; are names of varieties. **galac** (gaj'vak), *n.* [*< F. gaine, gaine; see gaine-cum.*] The French form of *quaker* (*quacumque*), sometimes used in English, and applied to other hard woods besides lignum-vite, as in Europe to those of the ash and lobe tree, in Guinea to that of the *Diptera odorata*, etc.

gaiety, gayety (gaj'et), *n.* pl. *gaieties, gayeties* (-tiz). [*< OF. gaiete, later gayete, F. gaieté, gaieté, gaiety.* Cf. *gai, gay*; see *gay¹.*] 1. The state of being gay; cheerful animation; mirthfulness.

The engaging smile, the *gaiety*, That laughed down every summer sun, And kept you open to the sun. *Lyly, End of Honor*, I. vii 40.

Steele had a long way as one of troubles and embarrassments, but nothing could stop his cheerful gaiety of his spirits. *Charles's Coy. Eng. Lit.* I. 261.

2. Action or acts prompted by or inspiring merry delight; a pleasure, commonly in the plural: as, the *gaieties* of the season.

The world is now to me, our spirits are high, our passions are strong, the *gaieties* of life get hold of us, and it is happy if we can keep them with moderation and innocence. *Dryden, Works*, I. viii.

3. Finery; showiness; as, *gaiety of dress*.

The roof in *quarto* and *folio*, corresponded perfectly with the magnificent finishing of the room. It was a vast of painted and gilded and gilded in *Mosaic figures* which produced a *gaiety* of effect. It is possible to conceive. *Revue, Sources of the Nile*, II. 103.

—*Syn.* 1. *Leel, laughing, etc.* (see *animator*), also *gaiety* (see *gaiety*). **Galkwar, Gaekwar** (gaj'wär), *n.* [Also written *Galewar, Galewar, Gaekwar, Galkwad*, lit. a cowherd; *< Marathi gae, gât, Hind. gae* var.

of *gao, gau*, usually *go*, *< Skt. go*, a cow, bull, = *E. cow¹, q. v.*] The title of the native ruler of Baroda, or the Gaikwar's Dominions, a native state of Mahratta origin in western India, now under British control.

gallard, *n.* A Middle English form of *galliard*. *Chaucer.*

gallert, *n.* A Middle English form of *jailer*. *Chaucer.*

Gaillardia (gal-yär'di-ä), *n.* [NL., named after M. Gaillard, an amateur French botanist.] A genus of handsome annual or perennial American herbaceous composites, of a dozen species, most of which are natives of the United States. The heads of the flowers are large and showy, on long peduncles, often fragrant, and with a yellow or a yellow and reddish purple ray. *G. aristata* and *G. puchella*, with several varieties and hybrids, are common in gardens.

galliard, *n.* See *galliard*. **gaily, gayly** (gaj'li), *adv.* [*< ME. gaily, gaily; < gay¹ + -ly².*] 1. In a gay manner; with mirth and frolic; joyfully; merrily.

Manly on the morrow he dede his men grolthe Gail as games yist be in alle gode games. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2668.

Wights, who travel that way dally, Jog on by his example *gaily*. *Shelley.*

2. Splendidly; with finery or showiness; brightly; gaudily.

Some show their *gaily* gilded trim, Quick glancing to the sun. *Gray.*

A nobler yearning never broke her rest Than but to dance *gaily*, being, be *gaily* dressed. *Templeton, Early Sonnets*, viii.

3. Tolerably; prettily. Also *gallie, gaylie*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

For this purpose, whereof we now write, this would have served *gallie* well. *Willson.*

gain (gaj), *n.* [*< ME. gaine, gaine, gahen, gain, profit, advantage, < leel. gajn = Sw. gajn = Dan. gajn, gain, profit, advantage, uso.* Hence the verb *ME. gajnen, etc.*, profit, be of use, avail, mixed in later E. with the different verb *F. gajner, gain*, whence the *F. noun gain, gain, profit; see gain¹, v.*] 1. That which is acquired or comes as a benefit; profit; advantage; opposed to *loss*.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ. *Phil. III 7.*

Did wisely from expensive show refrain, And never broke the Sabbath but for *gain*. *Dryden, Abs. and Achil*, I. 588.

The Carthaginians were the greatest traders in the world; and as *gain* is the chief end of such a people, they never pursue any other. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 174.

2. The act of gaining; acquisition; accession; addition: as, a clear *gain* of so much.

They stood content, with *gains* of glorious fame. *Quarante, St. Le Gais* (ed. Arber), p. 70.

My cure is loss of care, by old care done; Your cure is *gain* of care, by new care won. *Shak., Rich. II.*, IV. 1.

Such was the miserable palnes that the poor slaves willingly undertook, for the *gain* of that ordow, that I would not have done the like for five hundred. *Cornet's Condition*, I. 78.

3. Increment of amount or degree; accession; increase; used absolutely, comparative excess or surplus in rate, as of movement: as, a gradual *gain* in speed or in weight; a *gain* in extent of view or range of thought. *Syn.* 1. *Lucr.*, emolument, benefit.

gain¹ (gaj), *v.* [*< ME. gajnen, gajnen, gajnen, gajnen, gajnen, profit, be of use, avail, < leel. gajna = Sw. gajna, help, avail, = Dan. gajne, benefit (from the noun, leel. gajne, etc., gain), mixed in later E. with OF. quajner, quajner, quajner, etc., cultivate, till, make profitable, gain, later gajner, F. quajner = Fr. ga anhar = OSP. quajnar = E. quajnar, gain, win, profit, < OJG. as if *quajngan*, equiv. to *uaidan*, pasture (cf. OJG. uaidan, MHC uaiden, pasture, hunt, leel. uaidan, cat h, hunt), < uaidan, G. uaidan, pasture, pasture-ground, = AS. wathu, a wandering, journey, hunt, = leel. wathu, hunting, fishing, the chase.] 1. *Trans.* 1. To obtain by effort or striving, succeed in acquiring or procuring; attain to, get, as, to *gain* favor or power; to *gain* a livelihood by hard work; to *gain* time for study.*

The *gain* of the profit, *gain* no hope. *Base was the man, all the loss night.*

De la Roche's Essay (E. E. T. S.), I. 606.

Now I was a *gain* to William, I was not the *gain*, But it *gain*ed him, for God may *gain* help. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 8109.

Then hear thou, *gain*, I have now all in passion, what thy *gain* (the bath *gain* of thee). *Shelton, Hist. Eng.*, I.

Help my *gain* to *gain* His rightful bride. *Templeton, Prius cas*, III.

Specifically—(a) To obtain as material profit or advantage; get possession of in return for effort or outlay: as, to gain a fortune by manufacture or by speculation.

What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? *Mat. xvi. 26.*

She full'd and madden'd knowing it; and thus . . .
Gain'd for her own a scanty sustenance.

T. Arden, Enoch Arden.

(b) To obtain by competition; acquire by success or superiority; win from another or others: as, to gain a prize, a victory, or a battle, to gain a cause in law.

Sam other Cheill hit nobly might be,
That was *gained* to Giver, then the grete ylo,
That forly was for be good fele rewines (many realms).

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5223.

Nicopolis was three miles and three quarters from Alexandria, and received its name from the victory Augustus gain'd there over Anthony.

Parade, Description of the East, l. 11.

Though unequal'd to the goal he flies,
A meener than himself shall gain the prize.

Cowper, Truth, l. 10.

(c) To obtain the friendship or interest of; win over, conciliate.

If he shall hear thee, thou hast *gained* thy brother.

Mat. xviii. 15.

I am persuaded Mr. Weld will in time *gain* him to give them all that is dew to him.

Sherwin, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 101.

To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court.

Dryden, Æneid.

2. To reach by effort; get to; arrive at: as, to gain a good harbor, or the mountain-top.

Now spurs the latest traveller space,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shak., Macbeth, III. 3.*

The Goddess said, nor would admit Reply;
But cut the liquid Air, and *gain'd* the Sky.

Prior, To Bellerus Despreux.

As he *gained* a gray hill's brow
He felt the sea breeze meet him now.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 30.

3. To bring or undergo an accession of; cause the acquisition of; make an increase in any respect to the amount of: as, his misfortune *gained* him much sympathy; the clock *gains* five minutes in a day; he has *gained* ten pounds in weight.

But their well doynge ne *gained* hem but littill.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), in 486.

4. To avail; be of use to.

Then and I been dampned to prison
Perpetually, ne *gyneth* no raimenth.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 318.

To gain ground. See *ground*. To gain over, to draw from another to one's own party or interest; win over.

To gain the bell. See *to bear away the bell*, under *bell*.

To gain the wind (*van*), to get to the windward side of another ship. *Syn. 1.* To achieve, secure, carry, earn, get possession of.

II. *Intrans.* 1. To profit; make gain; get advantage; benefit.

You must think, if we give you anything, we hope to *gain* by you.

Shak., Cor., II. 3.

* He *gains* by death, that hath such means to die.

Shak., C. of E., III. 2.

2. To make progress; advance; increase; improve; grow: as, to *gain* in strength, happiness, health, endurance, etc.; the patient *gains* daily.

Yet in the long years liker must they grow,
The man be more of woman, she of man.

He *gain* in sweetness and in moral height.

Tennyson, Princess, VII.

I think that our popular theology has *gained* in decorum, and not in principle, over the superstitions it has displaced.

Emerson, Compensation.

3. To accrue; be added.

When he saw it all sound so glad was he thanne,
That na grief under God *gained* to his love.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2173.

To gain on or upon. (a) To encroach gradually upon, advance on and take possession of by degrees: as, the ocean or river *gains* on the land.

Seas, that daily *gain* upon the shore.

Tennyson, Golden Year.

(b) To advance nearer, as in a race; gain ground on; lessen the distance that separates: as, the horse *gains* on his competitor.

And still we follow'd where she led,
In hope to *gain* upon her flight.

Tennyson, The Voyage, st. 8.

(c) To prevail against or have the advantage over.

The English have not only *gained* upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself.

Addison.

(d) To obtain influence with; advance in the affections or good graces of.

My . . . good behaviour had so far *gained* on the emperor . . . that I began to conceive hopes of . . . liberty.

Sagitt, Gulliver's Travels, l. 3.

Such a one never contradicts you, but *gains* upon you, not by a fulsome way of commending you in broad terms, but liking whatever you propose or utter.

Steele, Tatler, No. 288.

gain² (gān), *n.* [*ME. gāyn, gēin, geyn*, straight, direct, short, fit, good, [*OE. gēgn*, straight, direct, short, ready, serviceable, kindly; connect-

ed with *gēgn*, adv., opposite, against (= *E. gain³, a-gain, a-gain-st*) (*gagna*, go against, meet, suit, be meet; cf. *handy²*, near, with *handy¹*, serviceable); see *gain³, gain-1*.] 1. Straight; direct; hence, near; short: as, the *gainest* way.

The *gainest* gates (way) now will we wende.

York Plays, p. 67.

They told me it was a *gainer* way, and a fairer way, and by that occasion I lay there a night.

Lutmer, 2d sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1649.

2. Suitable; convenient; ready.

With that, was comen to town,
Roland, with help ful gode,

And *gaye*. *Sir Tristrem, p. 49.*

3. In provincial English use: (a) Easy; tolerable. *Halliwel.* (b) Handy; dexterous. *Halliwel.* (c) Honest; respectable. *Halliwel.* (d) Moderate; cheap.

I bought the horse very *gain*. *Forby.*

At the *gainest*, or the *gainest*, by the nearest or quickest way.

They . . . wasted theme never . . .
Ever the servant for sothe night at the *gainest*,
By the sevendie day was gone the cotte that recheide.

Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), l. 487.

I stryke at the *gaynest* . . . le trappe, and le rue stort of a trauera.

I toke no hede what I dyd, but strake at the *gaynest*, or at all adventures. *Palgrave.*

gain³ (gān), *adv.* [*ME. gāyne*, fitly, quickly; from the adj.] 1. Straightly; quickly; by the nearest way.

Gāyn into Greas on the gray water.

By the Regions of Bene rode that ferre,
Streit by the strenys of the stithe londra

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2813.

2. Suitably; conveniently; dexterously; moderately. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. Tolerably; fairly: as, *gain* quiet (pretty quiet). *Forby.* [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

gain⁴, *prep.* [*In dial. use gēn, gūn, as abbr. of gāyn, gēn, etc.; ME., also gāyn, gūn, gēn, < AS. gēin, usually in comp., ongēin, ongēin, against: see again, against, gainst.*] Against.

For night man may do *gān* mortal deth, lo'
Rom. of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 6110.

gain⁴ (gān), *n.* [*W. gān*, a mortise, also capacity, *< gān*, hold, contain.] 1. A mortise.

—2. In *building*, a beveled shoulder upon a binding-joint, intended to strengthen a tenon.

—3. In *carp.*, a groove in which is slid a shelf or any piece similarly fitted.—4. In *coal-mining*, a transverse channel or cutting made in the sides of an underground roadway for the insertion of a dam or close permanent stopping, in order to prevent gas from escaping, or air from entering. *Gresley.* [*Midland counties, Eng.*]

gain⁴ (gān), *v. t.* [*< gain⁴, n.*] To mortise.

gain⁴, *n.* [*OSc. gāinge, gānye, gēnge; < ME. gāyn; cf. ML. gāneo, a spear or dart; < Ir. gān, a dart, arrow.*] A spear or javelin.

Thel lere fle to the flocke for full sondes,
Gāins grounden alyght gāne they dryne.

Alexander of Macedonia (E. E. T. S.), l. 202.

gain-. [*ME. gāyn-, gēyn-, gēin-, etc., < AS. gēgn-, gēdn- (= G. gēgn- = Icel. gēgn-, gāyn- = Sw. gēn- = Dan. gēn-), prefix, being the prop. so used: see gain³.*] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'again, back,' or 'against,' formerly in common use, but now obsolete except in a few words, as *gainway*.

gainable (gā'n-ā-bl), *a.* [*< gain⁴ + -able.*] Capable of being gained, obtained, or reached.

gainager (gā'n-ā-j), *n.* [*ME. gānager, < OF. gānager (ML. gānagium), < OF. gānager, gānager, etc., cultivate: see gain¹, r.*] In *old law*: (a) The gain or profit of filled or planted land; crop.

As the trewe man to the plougheth
Only to the *gānager* extendeth.

Grege, MS. Soc. Anth., 134, l. 100 (Halliwel).

(b) The horses, oxen, and other instruments of tillage, which, when a villein was amored, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. *Burill.*

gaincomet, *v. t.* [*ME. gāincumet, gēincumet; < gain- + come, r.*] To come back; return.

gaincomet, *n.* [*ME. gāincumet, gēincumet, etc., (cf. Dan. gēinkumet); < gain- + come, n.*] Return; a coming again.

They lefte a burges feyre and whome.

All this schyppys for to yeme (take care of)

to this *gāyncomet*.

Le Bone Placence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

But when he saw passed both day and hour
Of her *gāincumet*, in sorrow gan oppress

His woful hart, in care and heavyness.

Henryson, Testament of Cresseide, l. 55.

gaincoming, *n.* [*< gain + coming, verbal n. of come, r.*] Return; second advent.

The blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus, which he hath commanded to be used in his kirk to his gain coming.
Reasoning betwixt Brownell and J. Kuen, (a. d. a. (Jemison).)

gainscopet, *v. t.* [*< gain- + scopet.*] To get over or go across the nearest way to meet.

Some indeed there have been, of a more heretical strain, who, striving to *gainscope* these ambages by venturing on a new discovery, have made their voyage in half the time.
Joh. Robotham, To the Reader, in Comenius's Jesus (Lug. ed. 1688).

gaine (gān), *n.* [*F. gaine, a sheath, case, terminal (see def.). < L. ragina, a sheath: see ragina.*] In *sculp.*, the lower part of a figure of which the head, with sometimes the bust, is alone carved to represent nature, the remaining portion presenting, as it were, the appearance of a sheath closely enveloping the body, and consequently broader at the shoulders than at the feet.

Sometimes the feet are indicated at the bottom of the gaine, as if resting upon the pedestal of the figure. This form is usual in Greek archaic sculpture, and in Egyptian sculptures, as well as in architectural sculpture.

gainer (gā'n-ēr), *n.* One who gains or obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

In all battles you (Frenchmen) have been the *gainers*, but in leagues and treaties our wittes have made you losers.

Hall, Edw. IV., an. 13.

Will thou, after the expense of so much money, be now a *gainer*?

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

The Crown rather was a *gainer* by him, which hath ever since been the richer for his wearing it.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 166.

gainery (gā'n-ēr-i), *n.* [*< gain¹ + -ry.*] In *law*, tillage, or the profit arising from it or from the beasts employed in it.

gainful (gā'n-fūl), *a.* [*< gain¹ + -ful.*] Producing profit or advantage; advancing interest or happiness; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.

Certainly sin is not a *gainful* way; without doubt more men are impoverished and beggared by sinful courses than enriched.

Doane, Sermons, vii.

In times overgrown with rust and ignorance,
A *gainful* trade the clergy did advance.

Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 371.

They meant that their venture should be *gainful*, but at the same time believed that nothing could be long profitable for the body where the soul found not also her advantage.

Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

gainful², *a.* [*< gain³ + -ful.*] Contrary; disposed to get the advantage; fractious.

Jul. He will be very rough.

Must. We're us'd to that, sir;
And we as rough as he, if he give occasion.

Jul. You will find him *gainful*, but be sure you curb him.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, IV. 3.

gainfully (gā'n-fūl-i), *adv.* In a *gainful* manner; with increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

God . . . is sufficiently able, albeit ye recieve no recompence of meane, to make your almes deede *gainfully* to returne unto you.

J. Cadd, On Cor. ix.

gainfulness (gā'n-fūl-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being *gainful*; profitability.

I am told, and I believe it to be true, that the bar is getting to be more and more preferred to government service by the educated youth of the country, both on the score of its *gainfulness* and on the score of its independence.

Mayne, Village Communities, App. p. 208.

gain-gear (gān'gēr), *n.* [*Sc., < gain, a reduction of gūing (= E. going), + gear; opposed to stan-nin' (= standing, fixed) gear.*] In Scotland, the movable machinery of a mill, as distinguished from fixtures. *Simmonds.*

gainingivingt (gān'gīv'ing), *n.* [*< gain- + gīving; perhaps only in Shakespeare.*] A misgiving; a giving against or away.

Thou wouldst not think how ill all's here about my heart. . . . It is such a kind of *gainingivingt* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

gaining (gā'n'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of gain¹, r.*] That which one gains, as by labor, industry, successful enterprise, and the like; usually in the plural.

He was inflexible to any mercy, unattainable in his passions, equally snatching at small and great things, so much that he went shares with the thieves.

Abp. Parker, Annals, an. 1588.

gaining-machine (gā'n'ing-mā-shēp'), *n.* A machine for cutting gains, grooves, or mortises in timbers.



Gaine. Kouss-
sanc sculpture—
Maison de Pierre,
Lyonnais, France.

gaining-twist (gā'ing-twist'), *n.* In rifled arms, a twist or spiral inclination of the grooves which becomes more rapid toward the muzzle.

Brands.

gainless (gān'les), *a.* [*< gain*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Not producing gain; not bringing advantage; unprofitable.

gainlessness (gān'les-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being gainless; unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds in the *gainlessness* as well as the laboriousness of the work. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

gainly (gān'li), *a.* [*< ME. gayuly, gayulich* (more common in the adv.), *< Icel. geynigr*, straight, ready, serviceable, kindly, good, *< gegn*, straight, fit; see *gain*, *a.*, and *-ly*.] 1. Fit; suitable; convenient.

A *gainly* card.

Bones of Hamtown.

2. Good; gracious.

But if my *gayulich* God such grief to me wolde,
For (for) desert of sum sake that I slayn were.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 83.

3. Well formed and agile; handsome: as, a *gainly* lad. [Rare, but common in the negative form *ungainly*.]

gainly (gān'li), *adv.* [*< ME. gayuly, grinh, geyliche*, etc.; *< gain* + *-ly*.] 1. Directly; straightway.

He gleit upon syr Gawan, and *gayuly* he sayde,
"Now syr, heng vp thyn ax."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 470.

2. Readily; handily; conveniently.

Why has he four knees, and his hinder lega bending inwards,
... but that, being a tall creature, he might with ease kneel down, and so might the more *gayuly* be laden?
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 10.

3. Fitly; suitably.

When he *grindiche* was grethed (equipped), he gript his mantle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 744.

4. Very; exceedingly; thoroughly; well.

Sche was *grindich* glad & oft God thanked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 3448.

gain-pain, *n.* [*F. gaine-pain*, lit. 'win-bread'; *gagner*, gain (see *gain*); *pain*, *< L. pānis*, bread.] In the middle ages, a fanciful name applied to the sword of a hired soldier.

gainst, *prep.* An earlier form of *against*.

gainsay (gān'sā'), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *gainsaid*, ppr. *gainsaying*. [*< ME. gaisagen, gaiseyen*, abstr. of *gaiseyen, gaiseyen*, etc., tr. *L. contradicere*, etc. (= *Oban. gaisage*), speak against, *< again, agen*, again, against, + *sayen*, etc., say; see *against*, *again*, *gain*, and *say*.] To speak against; contradict; oppose in words; deny or declare not to be true; controvert; dispute: applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations, or facts.

Thenne he sayd to me: fayre sone I neuer accorded therto, but *gainsaid* it alwaye.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

The fearefull Charle durst not *gainsay* nor dree,
But trembling stood, and yielded him the pray.

Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 12.

Yet will not heaven doun nor earth *gainsay*
The outward service of this day.

Wordsworth, Ode, 1810.

There is no *gainsaying* his marvellous and instant *imaginations*.

Stedman, William Blake.

gainsay (gān'sā'), *n.* [*< Gainsay, v.* (cf. *OSw. gaisagn*, *Sw. gaisaga* = *Oban. gaisagn*, contradiction.) A gainsaying; opposition in words; contradiction. [Rare.]

An air and tone admitting of no *gainsay* or appeal.

Irring, Skelch Hook, p. 431.

gainsayer (gān'sā'ēr), *n.* [*< gainsay* + *-er*.] (cf. *ME. gaiseyere*.) One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer.

Holding fast the faithful word as he hath been taught,
that he may be able . . . to convince the *gainsayers*.

Tit. 1. 9.

gainsaying (gān'sā'ing), *n.* [*< ME. gaisaysay-inge*, etc.; verbal *n.* of *gainsay*, *v.*] 1. Opposition, especially in speech; refusal to accept or believe something; contradiction; denial.

Wherunto my *gaisay* answere not resonance by fayre
meane or toffe made to the contrarye myght not ausaile
nor be herde.
Sir R. Gylfard, Pygmyage, p. 63.

If St. Paul had not foretold that there should be *gainsayers*,
he had not needed to have appointed the confutation
of *gainsaying*. *Latimer, 3d Sermon*, 1st. Edw. VI.

2. Rebellious opposition; rebellion.

Woe unto them! for they have gone in the way of *gain*
and perished in the *gainsaying* of Core. *Jude 11.*

gainsome (gān'sum), *a.* [*< gain* + *-some*.] Bringing gain; gainful.

gainsome (gān'sum), *a.* [*< gain* + *-some*.] Well formed; handsome; gainly.

A gentleman, noble, wise,
Faithful, and *gainsome*.

Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

gainst (genst), *prep.* [*< ME. gaisa, gaisus, geynes, geines*, etc., in part by aphorosis from *against*, *gaisus*, etc., mod. *E. against*, in part from the simple form *gain*.] Against; equivalent to *against*, and now regarded as an abbreviated form, being usually printed *gainst*, and used only in poetry.

They marched fayrly forth, of nought ydred,
Both firmly armed for every hard assay.
With constancy and care, *gainst* danger and dismay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 38.

gainstand (gān'stand'), *v.* [*< ME. *gaisstanden*, abstr. of *ME. gaisstonden, gaisstonden*, *< again, agen*, against, + *stonden*, stand. (cf. *againstand*.) I. *trans.* To withstand; oppose; resist.

He swore that none should him *gaisstand*,
Except that he war fay.

Battle of Brunne (Child's Ballads, VII. 219).

Love proved himself valliant, that durst . . . *gainstand*
the force of so many enraged desires. *Sir F. Sidney*

Not *gainstanding*, notwithstanding

And night *gaisstanding* our grete eide lagel,
A somely sone he has va sent. *York Plays*, p. 68.

II. *intrans.* To make or offer resistance.

And then throw fair Strathbogie land

His purpose was for to pursue.

And *gaisstand* durst *gainstand*.

That race they should full saury rew.

Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

gainstrive (gān'striv'), *v.* [*< gain* + *strive*.] I. *trans.* To strive against; withstand.

In case yett all the Fates *gainstrive* us not,
Neither shall we, perchance, die untimely.
N. Gifford, Death of O'Brien.

In his strong armes he stiffly him embrace,
Who him *gainstriving* nought at all prevaild.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To make or offer resistance.

He may them catch unable to *gainstrive*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 12.

gain-twist (gān'twist'), *n.* A rifle. See *gaining-twist*. [Colloq.]

I done it once (identified a criminal) when Judge Lynch
not on a bushwhacker, and I'd rather give my best *gain*
twist than do it agin.

Pitt-Hook Ludlow, Fleeing to Tarshish

gair (gār), *n.* A between of *gore* 2.

And ye'll tak aft my Hollin ank,

And rive I free gair to myr.

The Two Brothers (Child's Ballads, II. 222).

But young Johnstone had a little weir sword,

Hung low down by his ear.

Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 306).

My lady's gown there's gair upon't.

And golden flowers are rare upon't.

Burns, My Lady's Gown

gairfish (gār'fish), *n.* A name of the porpoise.

gairfowl (gār'foul), *n.* Another spelling of *gair-fowl*. [Scotch.]

gairish, *gairishly*, etc. See *garish*, etc.

gairson, *a.* Same as *geason*.

gait (gāt), *n.* [*A Sc. spelling of gait 2*, in all senses, used in literary E. only in the following senses, making a visible distinction from *gait 1*: see *gait 2*.] 1. Name as *gait 2*, 1.

And hand your tongue, bonny Lize;

Altho' that the *gait* been lang.

Lize Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 60).

Address thy *gait* unto her.

Be not denied as *as*. *Shak., 1 N.*, 1. 4.

2. Manner of walking or stepping; carriage of the body while walking: same as *gait 2*, 3.

Methought thy very *gait* did prophesy

A royal nobleness. *Shak., Lear*, v. 3.

Her *gait* it was graceful, her body was straight

Robert Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 247).

I deary,

From yonder blazing cloud that veils the hill,

One of the heavenly host, and, by his *gait*,

None of the meanest. *Milton, P. L.*, xi. 220.

gait 2 (gāt), *n.* [*Appar. a particular use of gait 1* = *gait 2*, a way.] 1. Same as *gait 2*, 1.

2. A sheaf of grain tied up. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gaiter (gā'tēr), *n.* [*E. spelling of F. guêtre*, (*OF. guestre*, prob. connected with *MLG. and G. dial. wester*, a child's christen-cloth, Goth. *wasti* = *L. vestis*, clothing, and with *AS. werran*, wear; see *vest* and *wear*.] 1. A covering of cloth for the ankle, or the ankle and lower leg, spreading out at the bottom over the top of the shoe; a spatterdash.

Lax in their *outers*, laxer in their *gait*.

James South, The Theatre

The eloquent Pickwick, . . . his elevated position revealing those tights and *gaiters* which, had they clothed an ordinary man, might have passed without observation.

Dickens, Pickwick, i.

On her legs were shooting *gaiters* of russet leather, decidedly influenced as to color by the tyrannic soil.

Harper's Map, LXXVI. 180.

2. Originally, a kind of shoe, consisting partly of cloth, covering the ankle; now, also, a shoe of similar form, with or without cloth, generally with an insertion of elastic on each side.

gaiter (gā'tēr), *v. t.* [*< gaiter*, *n.*] To dress with gaiters.

The cavalry must be saddled, the artillery-horses harnessed, and the infantry *gaitered*.

Trial of Lord G. Sackville (1700), p. 11.

gaiter (gā'tēr), *n.* [*Also gaiter* (in comp.); *< ME. gaitre*; origin obscure.] The dogwood-tree. Now *gaiter-tree*, *gaitridge*.

gaiter-berry, *n.* A berry of the dogwood-tree, *Cornus sanguinea* or *C. mascula*.

Your *laallies*
Of laural, centaure, and fumetere,
Or elles of ellier that groweth there,
Of catapuce or of *gaiter* berry.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 144.

gaiter-tree, *gaiter-tree*, *n.* [*< gaiter* + *tree*.] One of several hedgerow trees and bushes, as the dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), the spindle-tree (*Eucalyptus Europaea*), and the guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*). Also *gaiter-tree*, *gaiteridge*.

I hear they call this (the dogwood) in the North parts of the land the *gaiter tree*, and the berries *gaiter berries*.

Parkinson, Herbal (1640), p. 1381.

gaitt, *n.* A Scotch spelling of *gail*.

gal (gal), *n.* [*Cornish*.] A more or less decomposed ferruginous rock, nearly or quite the same as *gossan*.

gal (gal), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *girl*.

Gal, *-gal*. [*Ir. Gael. gall*, a stranger, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman.] An element in Celtic local names, denoting 'foreigner,' especially in Irish use, 'Englishman.' Thus, *Dunegal* (Dun-na-n *gal*), 'the fortress of the foreigners' (in this case known to have been Danes), *Gallabally* in Limerick, and *Gallabally* in Down, 'English town', *Ballyngall*, 'the town of the Englishmen'; *Longgall*, 'the meadow of the Englishmen'; etc.

gal. An abbreviation of *gallon*.

Gal. An abbreviation of *Galatians*.

gala (gā'la), *n.* [*Chiefly in gala-day and gala-dress*; = *D. Sw. gala* = *G. Dan. galla*, *< F. gala*, festivity, show, a banquet, *< It. gala*, festive attire, finery, ornament, = *Sp. Pg. gala*, court-dress, = *OF. gale*, show, mirth, festivity, magnificence, a banquet, *> ult. E. gallant and gallery*, *q. v.*] Festivity; festive show.

The standard of our city, reserved like a chosen handkerchief, for days of *gala*, hung motionless on the flag-staff.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 184.

The river is a perpetual *gala*, and boasts each month a new ornament.

Emerson, Misc., p. 22.

gala (gā'la), *n.* [*Appar. named from Galatians*, a manufacturing town in Scotland.] A textile fabric made in Scotland.

galactagogue (ga-lak'tā-gog), *n.* [*< Gr. γάλα (yáala)*, milk, + *ἀγωγέω* (agōgēō), leading, *< ἀγω*, lead.] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk in the breast.

galactia (ga-lak'tā-ia), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. γάλα (yáala)*, milk; see *galactic*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid flow or deficiency of milk.—2. [*esp.*] A leguminous genus of prostrate or twining herbs, or rarely shrubs, of no importance.

There are about 15 species, mostly of the warmer portions of America, 15 species occurring in the eastern United States. The more common, *G. labialis* and *G. mollis*, are known by the name of *milk pea*.

galactic (ga-lak'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. γαλακτικός*, milky, *< γάλα (yáala)* = *L. lac* (lact-), milk; see *lactate, lactral, lactie*, etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to milk; obtained from milk; lactie.—2. In *astron.*, pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way.

Galactic circle, that great circle of the heavens which most nearly coincides with the middle of the Milky Way.

Galactic poles, the two opposite points of the heavens situated at 90° from the galactic circle.

galactidrosis (ga-lak'tī-drō'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. γάλα (yáala)*, milk, + *ιδρῶς* (idrōs), sweat, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the sweating of a milk-like fluid.

galactine (ga-lak'tin), *n.* [*< Gr. γάλα (yáala)*, milk, + *-ine*.] Same as *lactone*.

galactite (ga-lak'tit), *n.* [*< L. galactites*, also *galactites*, *< Gr. γαλακτικός* (see *galactic*), a certain stone said to give out, when wetted and rubbed, a milky juice, *< γάλα (yáala)*, milk; see *galactic*.] A variety of white natrolite occurring in Scotland in colorless acicular crystals.

galactocoele (ga-lak'tī-ō-ē), *n.* [*< Gr. γάλα (yáala)*, milk, + *κοίλη* (koīlē), tumor.] In *surg.*, a morbid accumulation of milk at some point in the female breast, either an extravasation from a ruptured duct or contained in a dilated duct.

Galactodendron (ga-lak-tō-dēn'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + δένδρον, a tree.] A generic name for the cow-tree, *G. utile*, now commonly classed as *Brosimum galactodendron*. See cow-tree.

galactoid (ga-lak'toid), *a.* [< Gr. γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + -oid, form.] Resembling milk.

galactometer (gal-ak-tōm'ē-ter), *n.* [< Gr. γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + μέτρον, a measure.] A species of hydrometer for determining the richness of milk by its specific gravity. See hydrometer and lactometer.

galactophagist (gal-ak-tōf'a-jist), *n.* [< Gr. γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + φάγειν, eat, + -ist.] One who eats or subsists on milk. Wright. [Rare.]

galactophagous (gal-ak-tōf'a-gi-us), *a.* [< Gr. γαλακτοφάγος, milk-eat, < γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + φάγειν, eat.] Feeding or subsisting on milk. [Rare.]

galactophoritis (gal-ak-tōf'ō-rī-tis), *n.* [NL., < galactophor-ous + -itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the galactophorous ducts; sometimes inaccurately used for ulceration of the top of the nipples toward their orifices. Dunglison.

galactophorous (gal-ak-tōf'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. γαλακτοφόρος, giving milk, < γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + φέρω = E. bear.] Conveying or producing milk; lactiferous. Galactophorous duct. See duct.

galactopoietic, galactopoietic (ga-lak'tō-poi-ēt'ik, -pō-ēt'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + ποίω, make; see poetic.] *I. a.* Serving to increase the secretion of milk.

II. n. A substance which increases the secretion of milk.

galactopyretus (ga-lak'tō-pī-rō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + πυρετός, fever; see pyretic.] Milk-fever. Thomas, Med. Diet.

galactorrhæa, galactorrhœa (ga-lak'tō-rhē'a), *n.* [NL., galactorrhœa, < Gr. γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + ῥοή, a flow, < ῥέω, flow.] In pathol., an excessive flow of milk.

galactose (ga-lak'tōs), *n.* [< Gr. γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + -ose.] A crystalline dextrorotatory sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, produced by the action of dilute acids on milk-sugar.

galactozyme (ga-lak'tō-zīm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + ζύμη, leaven.] The result of the fermentation of milk by means of yeast. It is used in the steppes of Russia as a remedy for phthisis. Dunglison.

galacturia (gal-ak'tū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + οὖρον, urine.] Same as chyluria.

gala-day (gá'li-dá), *n.* [See gala.] A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.

He [Mr. Paul Pinder] brought over with him a diamond valued at 30,000*l.*; the king wished to buy it on credit, this the sensible merchant declined, but favoured his majesty with the loan on gala-days. Pennant, London, p. 613.

gala-dress (gá'li-dres), *n.* [See gala.] A costume suited for gala-day festivities; a holiday dress.

galaget, galeget, *n.* [ME.: see galosh.] Same as galosh.

That is to wete, of all wete lethore and drye boter, bot wex, schooz, pynous, galagetz, and all other wete perleyn yng to the saddle crafft. English Gilds (E. E. F. S.), p. 33.

My hart-blood is wel high frore. I feele, And my galage growne fast to my heele. Spenser, Shep. Cal., F. 12.

Galagininae (ga-laj-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. Galagina, a similar group name; < Galago (n.) + -inae.] A subfamily of Lemnidae the galagos. It is characterized by the great elongation of the proximal tarsal bones, especially the calcaneum and navicular, disproportionately long hind limbs, high upright ears, and four mammae, two pectoral and two inguinal. The group contains, besides the galagos proper, the smallest lemur-like animals, as the dwarf lemurs and mouse lemurs of Madagascar, of the genus *Microscops* and its subfamilies.

Galago (ga-lá'go), *n. l.* [NL.] The typical genus of the subfamily Galagininae, containing the true gal-



Thick-tailed Galago, *Galago crassicaudatus*.

gos of Africa, of the size of a squirrel and upward. One of the best-known species is the squirrel-lemur, *G. senegalensis*, also called *Odocoileus galago*, extensively distributed in Africa; the thick-tailed galago is *G. crassicaudatus*, about a foot long, the tail 16 inches; others are *G. mahali* and *G. demissa*. The larger and smaller forms of the genus are sometimes separated under the names *Odocoileus* and *Odocoileus* respectively. One of the least of the latter is *G. murina*, only about 4 inches long.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *galagos* (-gōz).] A species or individual of the genus *Galago* or subfamily Galagininae. See gum-animal.

galam butter (gá'lam but'ēr), *n.* See vegetable butters, under butter.

galanga (ga-lang'gā), *n.* [ML. and NL.: see galangal.] Same as galangal.

galangal, galangale (ga-lang'gal or gal'an-gal, gal'in-gā), *n.* [ME. *galingale*, *galynale*, etc. (found once in AS. *galangar* (cf. OD. *galiguen*, ML. *galigan*, MHG. *galgant*, *galgan*, *galgān*, *galgant*), but the ME. forms follow OF.), < OF. *galingul*, also *garingal*; early mod. E. also *galange*, < OF. *galange*, *galange*, *galangal*, or cypress or aromatic root. F. (after ML.) *galanga* = Sp. Pg. It. *galanga* = Dan. *galange*, < ML. *galanga* = MGr. γάγγα, < Ar. *khalanjān*, *kholinjān* = Pers. *khuljān*, *khawālinjān*, < (Chinese) *Ko* (or *Kao*) *hang-kung*, *galangal*, i. e., mild ginger (*hang-kung*, < *hang*, mild, & *kung*, ginger) from *Ko* or *Kao*, also called *Kao-chow-fu*, a prefecture in the province of Kiang-tung (Canton), where galangal is chiefly produced. This word is interesting as being in E. the oldest word, in AS. the only word, of Chinese origin, except *silk*, which may be ultimately Chinese.) 1. A dried rhizome brought from China and used in medicine (but much less than formerly), being an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger. It was formerly used as a seasoning for food, and was one of the ingredients of galantine. The drug is mostly produced by *Alpinia officinarum*, a flag like scitamineous plant, with stems about 4 feet high, clothed with narrow lanceolate leaves, and terminating in short simple racemes of handsome white flowers. The greater galangal is the root of *Kemipera thalanga*. Poudre-marchant tart and balsam. Chaucer, Gen. Prolog to C. T., l. 381.

2. A sedge, *Cyperus longus*, with an aromatic tuberous root. Also called *English galangal*.

The date Was seen far inland, and the yellow down Border'd with palm, and many a winding vale And meadow, set with slender *galangale*. Tennyson, Lotus Eaters.

galanget, *n.* [See galangal.] Same as galangal.

Galange (rometh) from China, Chant. Gen. & Cochin. *Galangal* (Leycester), II. 277.

Galanthus (ga-lan'thus), *n.* [NL., short for *galactanthus*, < Gr. γάλα (gálakt-), milk, + άνθος, flower.] A small genus of *Amaryllidaceae*, represented by the well-known snowdrop, *G. nivalis*. They are herbaceous plants with bulbous roots, narrow leaves, and drooping white bell-shaped flowers of six segments, the three outer being concave and spreading, and the three inner erect and shorter. There are four species, natives of middle and southern Europe and the Caucasus.

galantine (gal'an-tin), *n.* [ME. *galantyne*, *galentyne*, < OF. *galentine*, F. *galantine*, < ML. *galatina* for *galatina*, jelly; see gelatin, and cf. G. gellerte, jelly.] 1. A sauce in cookery made of sopped bread and spices. Halliwell.

No man yit in the morder spices ground To [for] clare us to same of *galantyn*.

Chaucer, Forner Age, l. 16.

With a sponge take out *galentine*, & lay it upon the brede with reed wyne & poudre of ymaginon. Baboys Book (E. E. F. S.), p. 261.

2. A dish of veal, chicken, or other white meat, boned, stuffed, tied tightly, and boiled with spices and vegetables. It is served cold with its own jelly.

If the cold fowl and salad failed, there must be *galantine* of veal with ham to fall back on. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 4.

galanty-show, *n.* See gallanty-show.

Galapagian (gal-a-pā'ji-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Galapagos islands, an archipelago in the Pacific ocean about 600 miles west of Ecuador, to which country they belong.

galapago (gal-a-pā'gō), *n.* [Sp., a tortoise.] A military engine of defense; a tortoise, testudo, or mantlet: the Spanish word, sometimes used in English. Also spelled *galipago*.

There were *galapagos* or tortoises, also, being great wooden shields, covered with hides, to protect the assailants and those who undermined the walls. Irving, Granada, p. 374.

galapectite (gal-a-pēk'tit), *n.* [< Gr. γάλα, milk, + πᾶν, congealed, curdled (verbal adj.

of πᾶν, fix, fasten, congeal, curdle), + -itis.] In mineral., a variety of halloysite.

galapee-tree (gal'a-pē-trē), *n.* The *Scaevola taccada* Brown, a small arborescent tree of the West Indies, with a nearly simple stem bearing a head of large digitate leaves.

Galatea (gal-a-tē'a), *n.* [L., < Gr. Γαλάτεια, a fem. name.] 1. In zool., a name variously applied.

(a) In the form *Galathea*, by Bruguière (1792), to a genus of bilvalve mollusks, of the family Cyrenidae, characteristic of Africa, containing about 20 species, such as *G. rectus*. In this sense also spelled *Galathra*, *Galatou*. Also called *Euporia*, and by other names. (b) In the form *Galathea*, by Fabricius (1793), to a genus of crustaceans. See *Galathea*. (c) [*l. c.*] In entom., to the half mourning butterfly, *Papilio galatæa*. 2. [*l. c.*] A striped cotton material. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Galathea (gal-a-thē'a), *n.* [NL. (Bruguière, 1792; Fabricius, 1793), improp. for *Galatæa*.] 1. In conch., same as *Galathea* (a).—2. The typical genus of macrurous crustaceans of the family Galatheidæ. *G. strigosa* is an example.

Galatheidæ (gal-a-thē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galathea* + -idæ.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, having a large broad abdomen, well-developed caudal swimmerets, the first pair of legs chelate, the last pair weak and reduced; typified by the genus *Galathea*. Properly written *Galatridæ*.

Galatian (gá-lā'shan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Galatia*, < Gr. Γαλατία, the country of the *Galatæ*, Gr. Γαλάται, a later word for Κελτοί, Celts, connected with Γάλλοι, Gauls; see Gaul.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Galatia, an ancient inland division of Asia Minor, lying south of Bithynia and Paphlagonia, conquered and colonized by the Gauls in the third century B. C.

II. n. l. A native or an inhabitant of Galatia in Asia Minor.

O foolish *Galatians*, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth? Gal. III. 1.

2. *pl.* The shortened title of the Epistle to the Galatians. (See below.) Abbreviated *Gal.—Epistle to the Galatians*, one of the epistles of the Apostle Paul, written to the Galatian churches probably about A. D. 56. Its chief contents are a vindication of Paul's authority as an apostle, a plea for the principle of justification by faith, and a concluding exhortation.

Galax (gá'laks), *n.* [NL., appar. based on Gr. γάλα, milk.] A genus of plants, referred to the natural order *Diapensiaceae*, of a single species, *G. aphylla*, found in open woods from Virginia to Georgia. It is a stemless evergreen, with round cordate leaves and a tall scape bearing a slender raceme of numerous small white flowers.

Galaxias (ga-lak'si-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαλαξίας, a kind of fish, prob. the lamprey; see Galaxy.] 1. A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Galaxiidae*. The species are peculiar to the fresh waters of the southern hemisphere. *Curier*, 1817.—2. A subgenus or section of land-shells, typified by *Helix globulus*. Beck, 1837.

galaxiidian (gal-ak-sid'i-an), *n.* A fish of the family *Galaxiidae*; a galaxiid. Sir J. Richardson.

Galaxiidae (gal-ak-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galaxias* + -idae.] A family of isospondylous fishes, superficially resembling the *Salmonidae*. They have an elongated scaleless body, the margin of the upper jaw formed chiefly by the short intermaxillaries, the dorsal fin opposite to and resembling the anal, few pyloric appendages, no adipose fin, and no oviduct. The family contains about 12 species of small fishes of trout-like aspect, inhabiting New Zealand, Australia, and South America. Also *Galaxie*, *Galaxidae*, *Galaxiada*.

Galaxy (gal'ak-si), *n.* [ME. *galaxie*, < OF. *galaxie*, F. *galaxie* = Sp. Pg. *galaxia* = It. *galassia*, < L. *galaxias*, the Milky Way (in pure L. *via lactea* or *circulus lacteus*), < Gr. γαλαξίας (see *galaktos*, circle), the Milky Way, also the milkstone, and a kind of fish, < γάλα (gálakt-), milk; see *galactic*.] 1. In astron., the Milky Way, a luminous band extending around the heavens. It is produced by myriads of stars, into which it is resolved by the telescope. It divides into two great branches, which remain apart for a distance of 150° and then reunite; there are also many smaller branches. At one point it spreads out very widely, exhibiting a fan like expanse of interlacing branches nearly 90° broad; this terminates abruptly and leaves a kind of gap. At several points are seen dark spots in the midst of some of the brightest portions.

"Now," quoth he tho, "cast up thy ye, Se yonder lo, the *Galaxie*— The whiche men clepe the Milky waye, For hit ys white: and somme, parlye, Callen byt *Wallynge strete*."

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1264.

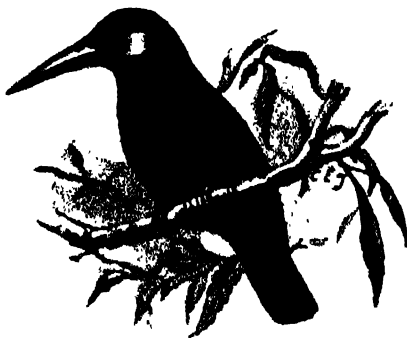
A broad and simple rood, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to these appear,
Seen in the galaxy, that milky way,
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest
Powder'd with stars. *Milton, P. L., vii. 578.*

Hence—2. [*l. e.*; pl. *galaxies* (-siz).] Any assemblage of splendid, illustrious, or beautiful persons or things.

Often has my mind hung with fondness and admiration over the crowded, yet clear and luminous, *galaxies* of images, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor. *Parr.*

Galba (gal'ba), *n.* [NL., < *L. galba*, a small worm, the ash-borer.] 1. In *zool.*: (a) A genus made to include such species of *Limnaea* as *L. palustris*. *Schrank, 1803.* (b) A genus of *Strophodonts*. *Hayden, 1826.* (c) A supposed genus of worms. *Johnston, 1834.* (d) A genus of sternoxia beetles, of the family *Eucnemidae*, having a few species, all of the Malay archipelago.—2. [*l. e.*] The wood of *Calophyllum calaba*, a large tree of Trinidad. It is strong and durable, and one of the best woods of the region.

Galbalcyrrhynchus (gal-bal-si-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Des Murs, 1845), intended to signify a jacamar with a bill like a kingfisher's, < *Galbula* + *alecyron*, kingfisher, + (*Gr. pyrros*, bill).] A genus of *Galbulidae*, having the characters of *Galbula*, but a short, nearly even tail, as in



Kingfisher Jacamar (*Galbalcyrrhynchus leucotis*).

Brachygalba, of 12 feathers, and a comparatively stout bill; the kingfisher jacamars. There is but one species, *G. leucotis*, which is long of a chestnut color with dark wings and tail, and white ears and bill, inhabiting the region of the upper Amazon. Also written *Galbalcyrrhynchus*.

galban (gal'ban), *n.* [ME. *galbane* = *G. galban*, *galben*, < *L. galbanum*: see *galbanum*.] Same as *galbanum*. [Now seldom used.]

Brynton and galbane into chancet guatles. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.*

galbanum (gal'ban-um), *n.* [Also rarely *galban*, *q. v.*; = *F. galbanum* = *Fr. galbani*, *galba* = *Sp. galbano* = *Yg. It. galbano*, < *L. galbanum*, LL. also *galbanus* and *chalcane*, (*Gr. γαλβαν*, < Heb. *khelbani*, *galbanum*, < *khālab*, be fat; cf. *khālab*, milk.)] A gum resin obtained from species of *Ferula*, especially *F. galbaniflua* and *F. rubricaulis*, of the desert regions of Persia. It occurs in the form of translucent tears, and has a peculiar aromatic odor and a disagreeable alliacious taste. It is used in medicine as a stimulating expectorant and as an ingredient in plasters.

Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and onycha, and *galbanum*, . . . thou shalt make it a perfume. *Ex. xxx. 34, 35.*

galbe (galb), *n.* [*F.*, contour, sweep, curve, etc., OF. *galbe*, also *garbe*, a garb, comeliness, gracefulness, > *E. garb*, *q. v.*] In art, the general outline or form of any rounded object, as a head or vase; especially, in architecture, the curved form of a column, a Doric capital, or other similar feature.

galbula (gal'by-la), *n.* [L., dim. of *galbina*, some small bird, perhaps the yellow oriole (< *galbus*, yellow, of Teut. origin, *G. gelb*, yellow: see *yellow*), a different reading of *galgulus*, some small bird, the wren.] 1. The classical name of some yellow bird of Europe, supposed to be the golden oriole, and the technical specific name of this oriole, *Oriolus galbula*. The name was also applied by Möhring in 1773 to a South American jacamar, and by Linnaeus in 1758 to the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. See cut under *oriole*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of jacamars, established by Brisson in 1760, typical of the family *Galbulidae*. There are nine South American species of which *G. viridis* is a characteristic example. See cut under *jacamar*.

galbuli, *n.* Plural of *galbula*.
Galbulid (gal'by-lid), *n.* A bird of the family *Galbulidae*; a jacamar.

Galbulidae (gal-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galbula* + *-idae*.] A family of fissirostral syngnathiform non-passerine neotropical birds; the jacamars. It is characterized by the absence of the alula or accessory femorocarpal muscles, a nude elyodon; large eyes; two carotids; one pair of intrinsic azygous muscles; after-shafted plumage; 10 primaries, of which the first is short; 10 or 12 rectrices; lashed eyelids; operculate nostrils, bare of feathers; rectal vibrissae; bill long, generally straight, slender, and acute; the feet feeble, with toes in pairs (in one genus the feet three-toed), the second toe united to the third as far as the middle of the second phalanx; and tail partly or imperfectly scutellate. The *Galbulidae* have somewhat the aspect and habit of kingfishers, with which they were formerly associated; their nearest relatives are the puff birds (*Bucconidae*), and next the bee-eaters (*Micropodidae*) and rollers (*Cuculidae*). There are 18 species and 6 genera: *Protonotus*, *Galbula*, *Brachygalba*, *Jacamaralaima*, *Galbalcyrrhynchus*, and *Jacamarops*. See *jacamar*, and cut under *Galbalcyrrhynchus*.

Galbuline (gal-bū'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galbula* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Galbulidae*, the jacamars proper, representing the whole of the family excepting the genus *Jacamarops*. The term was formerly equivalent to *Galbulidae*. *P. L. Schater.* See cut under *jacamar*.

galbulus (gal'by-lus), *n.* [*pl. galbuli* (-li).] [L., the nut of the cypress-tree.] In bot., a spheroidal cone formed of thickened petaloid scales with a narrow base, as in the cypress, or berry like with fleshy coherent scales, as in the juniper. See cut under *Cupressus*.

gale (gāl), *v.* [ME. *galen*, sing. cry, croak, < AS. *galan* (pret. *gal*, pp. *galen*), sing. = OS. *galan* = OHG. *galan*, sing. = Lecl. *gala*, sing. chant, crow, = Sw. *gala* = Dan. *gal*, crow. A deriv. of this verb appears in comp. *nightingale*, *q. v.*, and prob., more remotely, in *gale*.] 1. *intrans.* To sing.—2. To cry; to croak; to croak. Hence—3. Of a person, to "croak"; talk.

Now telleth forth, though that the somonour *gale*. *Chaucer, Froth a Tale, l. 38.*

I myself call hym hurte full sore. *Id.*

Jack Plase, p. 231.

II. *trans.* To sing; utter with musical modulations.

The lusty nightingale.

He myghte not slepe in al the nyght, rale.

But domine fabia gan he crye and *gale*. *Count of Love, l. 1860.*

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

gale (gāl), *n.* [*< gale*, *q. v.*] 1. A song.—2. Speech; discourse. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

gale (gāl), *n.* [*< ME. gale*, a wind, breeze; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *gal* = Sw. *galen*, furious, mad, = Norw. *galen*, furious, violent, wild, mad, etc. (particularly used of wind and storm; ein *galen storm*, et *galte veder* (veer), a furious storm), = Lecl. *galun*, furious, mad, frantic, prop. pp. of *gala*, sing. chant (cf. *gal-dra-brith*, a storm raised by spells); see *gale*.] 1. *as prob.* < Lecl. *gal*, mod. *gala*, a breeze. Cf. *Ir. gal*, smoke, vapor, steam, heat, *gal gannthe*, a gale of wind (*gannthe*, wind).] 1. A strong natural current of air; a wind; a breeze; more especially, in nautical use, a wind between a stiff breeze and a storm or tempest; generally with some qualifying epithet: as, a gentle, moderate, brisk, fresh, stiff, strong, or hard *gale*.

A little *gale* will soon disperse that cloud. *Shak. 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.*

And winds.

Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fanned.

From their soft wings. *Milton, P. R., II. 304.*

Both shores were lost to sight, when at the close

Of day a stifler *gale* at last arose.

The sea grew white, the rolling waves from far,

Like heralds, first denounce the watery war. *Deedre to Oswald, Metamorph. v.*

2. Figuratively, a state of noisy excitement, as of hilarity or of passion. [Colloq.]

The ladies laughing heartily were fast going into what, in New England, is sometimes called a *gale*. *Brooks.*

3. By extension, an odor laden current of air. [Rare.]

At last, to our joy, dinner was announced: but oh ye gods! as we entered the dining room, what a *gale* met our nose! *Salmon South in Lady Holland, vi.*

Mackerel gale, either a gale that rippled the surface of the sea, or one which is common for catching mackerel as this fish is caught with the bait in motion. *Syn. 1. Tempest, etc.* See *wind*.

gale (gāl), *n.* [= Sw. *gaul*, < ME. *gaul*, *gaunt*, *gazel*, < AS. *gaul*, in *gaelle*, *gaelle*, *l. gale*, = MD. *gagel*, *l. gagel* = MLG. *gagel* (Frut), wild myrtle, — *G. gagel*, a myrtle-bush, prob. = Lecl. *gagel*, in comp. *gagelruder*, occurring but once, and supposed to mean myrtle, sweet-gale, < *gagel* + *ruder* = AS. *wudu*, wood, tree.] The *Myrica Gale*, a shrub growing in marshy places in northern Europe and Asia and in North

America; more usually called *sweet-gale*, from its pleasant aromatic odor.

I boated over, ran
My craft aground, and heard with beating heart
The *Sweet-gale* rustle round the shelving keel. *Trueman, Edwin Morris.*

gale (gāl), *n.* [Contr. of *gavel*, *q. v.*] 1. A periodical payment of rent, interest, duty, or custom; an instalment of money. [Eng.]—2. The right of a free miner to have possession of a plot of land within the Forest of Dean and hundred of St. Briavels, in England, and to work the coal and iron thereunder. *Gale of interest*, obligation to pay interest periodically; also, interest due or to become due. — *Hanging gale*, rent in arrears.

Rent would be collected by revenue officers with as much regularity as the taxes. We should hear no more of *hanging gale*, of large accumulations of accumulated arrears. *Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 367.*

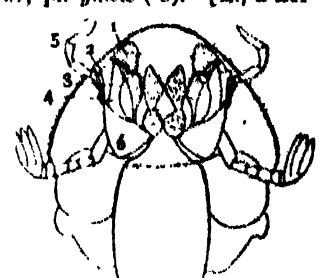
gale (gāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *galed*, ppr. *galing*. [*E. dial.*] To ache or tingle with cold, as the fingers.

gale (gāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *galed*, ppr. *galing*. [*E. dial.*] To crack with heat or dryness, as wood.

gale (gāl), *n.* [*Cf. gally-halfpenny*.] A copper coin.

And thence the Delyed turyery Pygmye a candyll of wax burning in his honde All the musse tyme, for which candyll they payed of every Pygmye a pale ob. *Perkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 28.*

galea (gā'le-ā), *n.*; pl. *galeae* (-ē). [*L.*, a helmet.] 1. A helmet, or something resembling a helmet in shape or position. (a) [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a genus of toadstool, sea-urchins, or a kind of galeate form. (b) In entom., an appendage of the stipes of the maxilla of some insects, as distinguished from the labella, another appendage of the same gnathite.



Under Surface of Head of Tumblebug (*Cephus cinctus*), about four times natural size. 1, galea; 2, palpus; 3, labella; 4, subgalea; 5, maxillary palp; 6, stipes.

Thus, in the cockroach the galea is soft, rounded, and possibly sensory in function, while the labella is a hard curved blade, serrate and spinose. See *labrum*.

The extremity of the maxilla is often terminated by two divisions or lobes of which the outer, in the Orthoptera, is termed the *galea*.

In *Cuvier's Règne Anim.* (tr. of 1840), p. 474.

(c) In *ornith.*, a frontal shield, as that of a rook or gallinule; a horny casque upon the head, as that of the cassowary (see cut under *cassowary*), a great helmet-like boss upon the bill, as in the hornbill. See cut under *hornbill*. (d) In *anat.*: (1) The annulus, especially, the part of the annulus which may cover the head of a new-born infant like a crest. Also called *anul*. (2) The galea capitis (which see, below). (3) In bot., a name given to the parts of the calyx or corolla when they assume the form of a helmet, as the upper lip of a thistle corolla.

2. In *pathol.*, headache extending all over the head.—3. In *surg.*, a bandage for the head.—

Galea capitis, *galea aponeurotica*, in human *anat.*, names of the occipitofrontalis muscle, and especially of its tendinous aponeurosis, which covers the vertex of the skull like a cap.

galeast, *n.* See *galleast*.

galeate (gā'le-āt), *a.* [*< L. galeatus*, pp. of *galeare*, cover with a helmet, < *galea*, a helmet; see *galea*.] 1. Covered with a helmet, or furnished with something having the shape or position of a helmet. (a) In entom., provided with a galea, as the maxilla of certain insects. (b) In *ornith.*, having on the head a crest of feathers resembling a helmet, or, and oftener, having a horny casque upon the head as the cassowary or a frontal shield as a rook or gallinule. (c) In bot., having a galea. (d) In *zool.*, having a casque-like induration of the skin of the head, as many sturial fishes.

2. Helmet-shaped: as, a *galeate* echinus; the *galeate* upper scapal of the monk's hood.

galeated (gā'le-āt), *a.* Same as *galeate*: as, the *galeated* carassius (*Carassius galeatus*).

gale-beer (gāl'ber), *n.* A beer flavored with the blossoms of a kind of heather, or perhaps sweet-gale. It is made chiefly in Yorkshire, and is said to be of ancient origin. [Eng.]

gale-day (gāl'day), *n.* Rent day. [Eng.]

galee (gā'le), *n.* [*< gale* + *-ee*.] In coal-mining, the person to whom a gale has been granted. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

Galega (gā'le-ga), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. γάλα, milk, + γένος, lead, induce.] A genus of tall perennial leguminous herbs, with racemes of blue or white flowers and linear cylindrical pods. There are 3 or 4 species, of southern Europe and western Asia. The goat rue, *G. officinalis*, was formerly used in medicine as a diaphoretic and stimulant, and is occasionally found in gardens.

Geat's rue, or, as others call it, *galega*, may without disgust be taken somewhat plentifully in its entire substance as a salad.

Boyle, Inedibility and Salubrity of the Air.

Galei (gá-lé-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Galeus*, *q. v.*] A subordinal name for all the sharks or selachians except the *Rhina*.

Galeichthys (gá-lé-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gálēn*, a weasel (later also a cat), + *ichthys*, a fish.] A genus of sea-eels, or marine catfishes, of the family *Salutida* and subfamily *Tachysurinae* or *Ariinae*, closely related to *Tachysurus*, and by some united with it, but it is generally distinguished by the smooth skin of the head.

Galeid (gá-lé-id), *n.* A shark of the family *Galeidae*. Also *galeidan*.

Galeida (gá-lé-i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeus* + *-ida*.] A family of small sharks, selachians, or plagiostomous fishes, of the order *Squali*; the topes, in which the spiracles and nictitating membranes are both developed. The common tope, *Galeus canis* or *Galeorhinus galeus*, is an example. The family takes name from the genus *Galeus*, which is the same as *Galeorhinus*, and is now merged in a more extensive family *Galeorhinidae*. See out under *Galeorhinus*.

Galeidan (gá-lé-i-dan), *n.* Same as *galeid*. See *J. Richardson*.

Galeiform (gá-lé-i-fórm), *a.* [< *L. galea*, a helmet, + *forma*, shape.] Helmet-shaped; casque-like; resembling a galea.

Galeiform (gá-lé-i-fórm), *a.* [< NL. *Galeus*, *q. v.*] Having the form of a galeid; resembling the *Galeidae*.

Galeomyne (gá-lé-mi-nó), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galemys* + *-myne*.] A subfamily of *Talpidae*; synonymous with *Myogalinae*.

Galemys (gá-lé-mis), *n.* [NL. (Knap, 1829), prop. *Galeomyis*, < Gr. *gálēn*, contr. *gálēn*, a weasel, + *mys* = *E. mouse*.] A genus of aquatic insectivorous mammals, of the family *Talpidae* and subfamily *Galeomyne* or *Myogalinae*, now called *Myogale*; the dormice or muskshrews. See *desman*. Also *Galemys*.

Galea (gá-lé-ná), *n.* [< *L. galea*, lead ore, dross of melted lead, < Gr. *gálēn*, lead ore (only as in *L.*), also an antidote to poison, lit. stillness (of the sea), calm, tranquillity.] 1. A remedy or antidote for poison; theriac. See *theriac*. — 2. Native lead sulphid. It occurs crystallized, commonly in cubes, and also massive, most varieties show perfect cubical cleavage. It has a brilliant metallic luster and a bluish-gray or lead gray color. It is a very common mineral, and is valuable as an ore of lead and often still more so as an ore of silver. The variety carrying silver is called *argentiferous galea*. Also called *galena*. False *galea*, or *pseudo-galea*. See *Black-jack*, 3, and *bleude*.

Galenian (gá-lé-ni-an), *a.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Galenic*. **Galenian figure**, the fourth figure of syllogism, the invention of which is attributed to Galen by Averroes and by a Greek philosopher. It consists of the indirect moods added to the figure by Theophrastus with their premises transposed — that is to say, the premise regarded by Theophrastus as the major is taken by Galen for the minor, and vice versa.

Galenic (gá-lé-nik), *a.* [< *Galenus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing *galea*. Also *galenic*.

Galenic (gá-lé-nik), *a.* [< *Galen* (*L. Galenus*, < Gr. *Galēnos*) + *-ic*.] Relating to Galen, a celebrated physician and medical writer (born at Pergamum in Mysia about A. D. 130), or to his principles and method of treating diseases. Galen was noted for his precise description of the bones, muscles, nerves, and other organs, and for his use of the methods of experiment and vivisection. The Galenic (as opposed to chemical) remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots by infusion, decoction, etc. Also *Galenic*, *Galenian*.

I have given some idea of the chief remedies used by some of our earlier physicians, which were both *galenic* and chemical, that is, vegetable and mineral.

(O. W. Holmes, *Med. Essays*, p. 130)

galenical (gá-lé-ni-kal), *a.* Same as *galenic*. **galenical** (gá-lé-ni-kal), *a.* Same as *galenic*.

galeniferous (gá-lé-ní-fé-rus), *a.* [< *L. galena*, *galena*, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Containing or producing *galena*.

Galenism (gá-lé-nizm), *n.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*) + *-ism*.] The medical system or principles of Galen.

Galenist (gá-lé-nist), *n.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*) + *-ist*.] In *med.*, a follower of Galen.

Your majesty's recovery must be by the medicines of the *galenists* and Arabians, and not of the chemists or Paracelsians. For it will not be wrought by any one fine extract or strong water but by a skillful compound of a number of ingredients. Bacon, *To the King*, Sept. 16, 1612.

We, like subtle chymists, extract and refine our Pleasure; while they, like fulsome *galenists*, take it in gross. Shadwell, *Epicon*, Wella, l. 1.

These *galenists* were what we should call herb-doctors to day.

(O. W. Holmes, *Med. Essays*, p. 819)

galenist (gá-lé-nist), *n.* [< *Galen* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of a *galenist* sect founded

in 1664 by Galen Abraham de Haan, a physician and preacher of Amsterdam, constituting the Arminian division of the Waterlanders.

galenite (gá-lé-nít), *n.* [< *galena* + *-ite*.] Same as *galena*, 2.

Galenite (gá-lé-nít), *n.* [< *Galen* + *-ite*.] Same as *Galenist*.

Not much unlike a skillful *galenist*.

Who (when the Crisis comes) dares even foretell

Whether the Patient shall do ill or well.

Sylvestor, tr. of *On Burtas Weeks*, II, The Trophies.

galenobismutite (gá-lé-nó-biz'mú-tit), *n.* [< *galena* + *bismuth* + *-ite*.] A sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring in compact masses, having a tin-white color and brilliant metallic luster.

galentinet, *n.* Same as *galantim*, 1.

Galeobdolon (gá-lé-ob'dó-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gálēn*, a weasel, + *bólōn*, stretch, < *bólōn*, stink.] The old generic name of the weasel-snout, *G. luteum*, a common plant of Europe, now *Lamium galeobdolon*. See *Lamium*.

Galeocerdo (gá-lé-ó-sér-dó), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle), < Gr. *gálēn*, a kind of shark, + *cerdos*, a fox, also a weasel, lit. the wily one or thief.] A genus of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidae*. *G. tigris* is the tiger shark, so called from its variegation in color. Fossil species from the Eocene upward have also been referred to this genus.

galeod (gá-lé-od), *n.* [< Gr. *gálēn*, contr. of *gálēn*, of the shark kind; see *galeid*.] A shark of any kind. See *J. Richardson*.

Galeodes (gá-lé-ó-dé-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeodes*, *q. v.*] Same as *Solpugida*. Kirby and Spencer, 1826.

Galeodes (gá-lé-ó-dé-s), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1807), < Gr. *gálēn*, contr. of *gálēn*, of the shark kind, < *gálēn*, a kind of shark, + *des*, form.] A genus of arachnidians, typical of the family *Galeodidae*, or *Solpugida*. *G. or Solpuga araneoides*, a European species, resembles a large and very hairy spider. It runs with great rapidity, is very voracious and ferocious, and will even attack and kill small mammals, biting with its powerful jaws into a vital part. When attacked it throws up its head and assumes a menacing attitude; its bite is reputed to be venomous, though its poisonous effects are probably much exaggerated. It is found on the steppes of the Volga and in southern Russia.

galeodid (gá-lé-ó-did), *n.* A member of the *Galeodidae*.

Galeodidae (gá-lé-ó-dí-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeodes* + *-idae*.] A family of spider-like arachnids, constituting the order *Galeodes* or *Solpugida* or *Solpugae*; the weasel-spiders. They have a segmented cephalothorax, the head being distinct from the thorax; a long segmented abdomen; subchelate chelicerae; pediform pedipalps, like an extra pair of legs, making five pairs in all, two eyes, the body hairy; and tracheal respiration. These spiders are active, predatory, and nocturnal; they inhabit hot countries, chiefly of the old world. See *Galeodes*. Also called *Solpugida*.

galeoid (gá-lé-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *gálēn*, a weasel, + *oides*, form; cf. Gr. *gálēn*, of the shark kind, < *gálēn*, shark, + *oides*, form.] Weasel-like; applied specifically — (a) in *entom.*, to the arachnidians of the family *Galeodidae*; (b) to the sharks or selachians of the family *Galeidae* or its equivalent.

The *galeoid* selachians T. Gill, *Science*, IV, 524.

Galeomma (gá-lé-om'm), *n.* [NL. (Turton, 1825), < Gr. *gálēn*, weasel, + *omma*, eye.] The typical genus of *Galeommidae*.

galeommid (gá-lé-om'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Galeommidae*.

Galeommidae (gá-lé-om'i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeomma* + *-idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Galeomma*, established by J. E. Gray in 1840; associated by most recent conchologists with the *Erginidae*.

galeopithecid (gá-lé-ó-pi-thé-sid), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Galeopithecidae*.

Galeopithecidae (gá-lé-ó-pi-thé-si-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeopithecus* + *-idae*.] A family of arboreal frugivorous flying quadrupeds, of the order *Insectivora*, constituting the suborder *Dermaptera* or *Pterophora*; the so-called flying-lemurs, formerly associated by some with the lemurs, by others even with the bats. They have a cutaneous expansion forming a parachute, extended to the wrists and ankles of the long slender limbs, including the tail, and advancing upon the neck; the digits also being broadly webbed. They are characterized by palmate and deeply pectinate lower incisors, having teeth like a comb; mammary testes; a pendulous penis; a lacinate uterus; axillary mammae; a large caecum, well-developed orbits and zygomatics; the alula and radius united distally, while the ulna and humerus are distinct; large tympanic muscles bulge, and a long pubic symphysis. The dental formula is, $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1}$. See *Galeopithecus*. Also called *Galeopithecinae*.

galeopithecine (gá-lé-ó-pi-thé-sin), *a.* Having the characters of a flying-lemur; of or pertaining

ing to the genus *Galeopithecus* or family *Galeopithecidae*.

galeopithecoid (gá-lé-ó-pi-thé-koid), *a.* Same as *galeopithecine*.

Galeopithecus (gá-lé-ó-pi-thé-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gálēn*, a weasel, + *pithekos*, an ape.] The typical and only genus of the family *Galeopithecidae*. There are two species of flying-lemurs, *G. volans* and *G. philippensis*, inhabiting the forests of the



Flying-lemur, *Galeopithecus volans*.

Philippines and other islands of the Indian archipelago, and the Malay peninsula, subsisting chiefly on leaves, but also doubtless on insects. They are nocturnal in habit, passing the daytime hanging head downward in the trees like bats, and during the night gliding through the air for many yards at a leap, by means of their great parachutes. See *flying lemur*.

Galeopsis (gá-lé-op'sis), *n.* [L. (Pliny), a kind of nettle, blind nettle, < Gr. *gálēnos* (Dioscorides), appar. for **gálēnos*, < *gálēn*, a weasel, + *opsis*, appearance.] A small genus of annual labiate weeds of Europe. The common hemp-nettle, *G. Tetrahit*, is widely naturalized in the United States.

galeorhinid (gá-lé-ó-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Galeorhinidae*.

Galeorhinidae (gá-lé-ó-rin'i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeorhinus* + *-idae*.] A large family of anarthrous selachians, containing about 20 genera and a third of the species of sharks. They have an anal and two dorsal fins without spines, the head oval above, the eyes with a nictitating membrane, and the hinder gill slit above the base of the pectoral fin.

Galeorhinine (gá-lé-ó-rin'i-né), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeorhinus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Galeorhinidae*, having the teeth compressed and entire or serrate.

Galeorhinus (gá-lé-ó-rin'nis), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1816), < Gr. *gálēn*, a kind of shark, + *rhin*, a shark.] A genus of small sharks, typical



Oil-shark, *Galeorhinus* (*oxyrinus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

of the family *Galeorhinidae*; the tope and oil-sharks. *G. galeus* or *Galeus canis* is the tope, and *G. oxyrinus* is the oil-shark of California. Also called *Galeus* (which see).

Galeosaurus (gá-lé-ó-sá-rus), *n.* [NL. (B. Owen, 1839), < Gr. *gálēn*, a kind of shark, + *saur*, lizard.] A genus of fossil crocodiles, characterized by their theriodont dentition. See the extract. Also written *Galeosaurus*.

The most remarkable, in reference to the dental system, is the *Galeosaurus*, in which the well marked differences in size and shape permit the division of the teeth, in both upper and lower jaws, into incisors, canines, and molars. Owen, *Anal.*, I, 469.

Galeoscoptes (gá-lé-ó-skóp'téz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1831), < Gr. *gálēn*, a weasel, also sometimes a cat, + *skoptēs*, a mocker, < *skabōrōn*, mock.] A genus of mocking-thrushes of the subfamily *Miminae*, or a subgenus of *Mimus*, the type and only member of which is the common cat-bird of the United States, *G. pr. M. carolinensis*. See *cat-bird*.

galeot, **galeotet**, *n.* See *galiot*.

Galeotherium (gá-lé-ó-thé-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gálēn*, a weasel, + *therion*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, probably of the family *Uccridae*.

galera (gá-lé-rá), *n.* [NL., < *L. galera*, occasional form of *galerum*, a helmet.] 1. A plantigrade carnivorous quadruped, *Galeosaurus*, of the subfamily *Mimulinae*, inhabiting South America; the tatra. — 2. [cop.] A genus of which the galera is the type, or a subgenus of

Tatra (*Galeria barbara*).

Gallitis, contrasted with *Grisonia*. J. E. Gray. —3. Plural of *galerum*.

Galerella (gal-é-rel-á), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864), < L. *galerum*, *galera*, a helmet, + dim. -ella.] A genus of Ichneumonidae, of the subfamily *Herpestinae* and family *Vierriidae*.

Galeri, n. Plural of *galerus*.

Galeria (gá-lé-ri-á), n. [NL., orig. *Galleria* (Fabricius, 1794), prob. < L. *galerum*, helmet: in ref. to the palpi, which are directed back over the head.] A genus of pyralid moths, of the family *Galeriidae*. *G. caryana* or *medionella* is the bee-moth, a great pest in apiculture, the destructive larvae of which feed on the wax, and also bore tubes or galleries in it. See bee-moth.

galericula, n. Plural of *galericulus*.

galericulate (gal-é-rik-ú-lát), a. [< L. *galericulus*, a cap (dim. of *galerum*, a kind of hat), + -at³.] Covered as with a hat or cap; having a little *galera*.

galericulum (gal-é-rik-ú-lum), n.; pl. *galericula* (-la). [L., dim. of *galerum*, *galerus*: see *galerum*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a peruke. See *galerum*.

Galeriidae (gal-é-ri-á-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Galeria* + -idae.] A family of pyralid moths, the bee-moths, taking name from the genus *Galeria*: used by few authors. Also spelled *Galleridae*, *Gallerida*.

Galerita (gal-é-ri-tá), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < L. *galerum*, a helmet, + -ita.]

1. A genus of caraboid beetles. *G. janus*, a common species of the United States, found under stones in summer, is about three-fourths of an inch long, bluish black with red legs, antennae, and prothorax; the head is elongate, and the prothorax less than half as wide as the truncate elytra. 2. In *Mollusca*, same as *Capulus*.

galerite (gal-é-rit), n. [< NL. *Galerites*, q. v.] An echinite or fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Galerites* or family *Galeritidae*.

Galerites (gal-é-ri-té), n. [NL., < L. *galerum*, a helmet, + -ites.] A genus of echinites, or fossil sea-urchins, chiefly from the Chalk: so called from the hat-like figure. *G. albogalerus*, one of the commonest species, is so called from its fancied resemblance to the white cap of a priest.

Galeritidae (gal-é-rit-á-dé), n. pl. [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1835), < *Galerita* + -idae.] A family of sea-urchins typified by the genus *Galerites*, with globular or subpentagonal shell, central mouth, eccentric anus, and non-petaloid ambulacra converging to a common apex.

Galeruca (gal-é-rú-ká), n. [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), of uncertain formation; perhaps < L. *galera*, a helmet, + *cruca*, a caterpillar.] The typical genus of the family *Galerucidae*, resembling the larger flea-beetles, but having the front flat with a median impressed line.

G. anthracina is a European species which damages the elm, and is said to have been introduced in America as early as 1837. It is of oblong form, a quarter of an inch long, of yellowish-green color, striped with black. Also spelled *Galleruca*.

Galerucidae (gal-é-rú-á-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Galeruca* + -idae.] A family of tetrastemon herbivorous beetles, of the series *Cyclis*

or *Phytophaga*, of the order *Coleoptera*, and typified by the genus *Galeruca*, now often merged in *Chrysomelidae*. Also called *Galerucæ* (Latreille, 1802), *Galeruoidæ* (Leach, 1815), *Galerucetæ* (Latreille, 1825), *Galerucitæ* (Newman, 1834), *Galerucides* (Westwood, 1839), and *Galerucaræ* (Shuckard, 1840). [The group is disused.]

galerum, **galerus** (gá-lé-rum, -rus), n.; pl. *galeri*, *galeri* (-ri, -ri). [L., also *galera* (nont., masc., and fem. respectively), a helmet-like covering for the head, a cap, < *galca*, a helmet: see *galca*.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) A peruke or periwig worn by both men and women. The frequent changes in the style of hair-dressing were initiated by these perukes. They were also worn for disguise, etc. (b) A round or helmet-like hat of leather; a hat or head-dress worn by some priests, especially the flamen *Dialis*; any close-fitting cap, whether of cloth or of leather.

As a separate male head-dress, there was the *galerus*, a hat of leather, said to have been worn by the Lacumones in early times. [Eng. *Brit.*, VI, 456.]

Galesaurus (gal-é-sá-rus), n. Same as *Galeosaurus*.

Galestes (gá-les-tés), n. [NL., supposed to stand for *Galestes*, < Gr. *gálēx*, a weasel, + *stēs*, a robber.] A generic name applied by Owen to the remains of a large mammal found in 1858 in the Purbeck beds of Upper Cretaceous age, supposed to have been a carnivorous marsupial, one of the premolars of which had an external vertical groove.

galete, n. See *gallet*.

galete (gá-let), n. [< Gr. *gálē*, a weasel.] A book-name of the fousse, *Cryptoprocta ferox*, a feline quadruped of Madagascar. Cuvier. See *Cryptoprocta*.

Galeus (gá-lé-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *gálēx*, a kind of shark marked like a weasel, < *gálē*, a weasel, marten, polecat.] A genus of sharks, giving name to the family *Galeidae*, and variously defined by different authors. *G. cuneus*, also called *Galeorhinus galeus*, is the common tope, penny dog, or miller's dog, one of the smaller sharks, about a foot long, with sharp, triangular, serrated teeth. See cut under *Galeorhinus*.

galguld (gal-gú-lid), n. A bug of the family *Galguldæ*.

Galgulidæ (gal-gú-li-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Galgulus* + -idae.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the group *Aucoriscæ*. It contains dark colored bugs living in moist places, having a short, thick, clumsy body, a nearly vertical shield-like triangular face, prominent eyes, short, stout, acute, retrorse rostrum, protuberant prothorax, blunt elytra, short apiculate fore thighs, and long free hind legs. Also called *Galautæ* and *Galutidæ*.

galgulus (gal-gú-lus), n. [NL., < L. *galgulus*, some small bird, the witwall.] 1. In ornithology, an old book-name of various birds, among them the roller, *Coracias garrula*. In the technical name of the name of various species, as *Galgulus garrula*, a bird of prey. [Linn. *Systema Naturæ*, 1760.] 2. [cap.] In entomology, the typical genus of bugs of the family *Galguldæ*, of heavy build, with large prominent eyes, hollowed beneath to receive the short

stout antennae. The genus is exclusively American. *G. aculeatus* is an example.

gallat (gá-li-á), n. [NL., a var. of (or an error for) L. *galla*, gallnut: see *gall*.] An old medical composition in which galls were an ingredient. [Dunham.]

gallage (gá-li-á), n. [< *gall* + -age, Cf. ML. *galagium*, a tax, tribute.] In contermining, the royalty paid by the galce. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

Galle (gá-lik), n. A rare spelling of *Galle*.

Galician (gá-lí-sh-ian), a. and n. [< *Galicia* (Sp. *Galicia*, lit. 'L. *Gallicus*, pl. *Gallici*, a people of western Hispania: see *Gallegan*) + -ian.] 1. a. Pertaining to Galicia, a former kingdom and later county and province in the northwestern part of Spain (now divided into four provinces), comprising a part of the ancient Roman province of *Gallaecia*.

The family of Cervantes was originally Galician. [Tucknor, *Spain*, lit. II, 99.]

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Spain. Also called *Gallegan*.

Galician (gá-lí-sh-ian), a. and n. [< *Galicia* (G. *Galicia*) (see def.) + -ian.] 1. a. Pertaining to Galicia, a crownland of the Galileithan division of Austria-Hungary, on the Russian frontier, formerly a part of Poland.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Austria-Hungary; specifically, one of the indigenous inhabitants of Galicia, who are chiefly Slavs, divided into Poles and Ruthenians, speaking their native Slavic tongues.

Galictis (gá-lik-tis), n. [NL. (Bell, 1820), < Gr. *gálēx*, a weasel, a marten, + *ictis*, the *gálēx* *ictis*, or yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of South American plantigrade *Mustelinae*, includ-

Grison (*Galictis* or *Grison vittata*).

ing the grison and the galera, related to the martens. *G. vittata* is the grison, sometimes called the South American wolverine or gluton, and *Galina marten*. *G. barbara* is the tatra or galera. The genus is now usually divided into two, *Galictis* proper or *Grisonia* for the first of these animals, and *Galera* for the second. See *Galera*.

Galidia (gá-lid-á), n. [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1837), < Gr. *gálēx*, a young weasel, dim. of *gálēx*, a weasel.] A genus of viverrine carnivorous quadrupeds, type of a subfamily *Galidiinae*, of the family *Viverridae*. There are several species peculiar to Madagascar, as *G. elegans*.

Galidictis (gal-i-dik-tis), n. [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1839), < Gr. *gálēx*, a young weasel (dim. of *gálēx*, a weasel), + *ictis*, the yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of herpestine carnivorous



Galidictis striata.

quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridae* and subfamily *Herpestinae*, found in Madagascar. *G. vittata* and *G. striata* are two longitudinally striped species.

Galidiinae (gá-lid-á-i-ne), n. pl. [NL., < *Galidia* + -inae.] A subfamily of the family *Viverridae*, typified by the genus *Galidia*, having the sectorial tooth strong, the upper tubercular molars broad, the feet subplantigrade, and the tail moderately long, bushy, and not prehensile.

Galilean (gal-i-lé-án), a. and n. [< L. *Galilæus*, < Gr. *Galilaia*, pertaining to Galilee, < *Galilaia*, L. *Galilæa*, Galilee, < Heb. *Galil*, Galilee, lit. a circle.] 1. a. Pertaining to Galilee, the northernmost division of Palestine in the time of Christ, lying north of Samaria. Galilean lake, the lake of Genesareth, or sea of Galilee or of Tiberias, lying on the eastern border of Galilee.

Last came, and last did go.
The pilot of the Galilean lake.

[Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 109.]

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Galilee.

And about the space of one hour after another confidently affirmed, saying, Of a truth this fellow also was with him. For he is a Galilean. [Luke xlii, 66.]

2. One of a class among the Jews who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans about the time of the emperor Augustus.—3. A Christian, as a follower of Jesus Christ, called the *Galilean*: used by the ancient Jews in contempt.

He [Julian the Apostate] died in the midst of his plans in a campaign against Persia, characteristically exclaiming (according to later tradition), "Galilean, thou hast conquered!"

[McClintock and Strong, *Cyc. Biblical Lit.*, IV, 1090.]

Galilean² (gal-i-lé'an), *n.* [*< Galilee*, prop. only the 'Christian' name of *Galilee Galilee*, the Italian family of Galilei being so called from one of its members, *Galileo de' Bonaiuti*. The name represents *L. Galilæus*, Galilean, of Galilee in Judea: see *Galilean*.] Of or pertaining to Galilee, a great Italian mathematician and natural philosopher (1564-1642), who laid the foundations of the science of dynamics. He was one of the earliest advocates of the Copernican system of astronomy, and made many important astronomical discoveries. **Galilean law**, the law of the uniform acceleration of falling bodies. **Galilean number**, the quantity g , or the acceleration of gravity. **Galilean telescope**, a telescope with a concave lens for its eyepiece, like an opera glass. *See telescope*.

galilee (gal-i-lé), *n.* [*< OF. galilee, galilei, < L. Galilæa*, Galilee: see *Galilean*.] A chapel connected with some early English medieval churches, in which penitents and catechumens were placed, to which monks returned after processions, in which ecclesiastics were allowed to meet women who had business with them, and whence the worthy dead were buried. The galilee was often lower than the rest of the church, and was considered less sacred. Then galilees remain in England, connected with the cathedrals of Durham, Ely, and Lincoln. The name is supposed to have been suggested by the passage cited from Mark. *Compare narthex*.

But go your way, tell his (Christ's) disciples and Peter that he goeth before you into *Galilee*: there shall ye see him. Mark xvi. 7.

Durham's *Galilee*, however, is not a porch, for it has no entrance save from the church itself.

The Century, XXXV. 2.

galilee-porch (gal-i-lé-pórch), *n.* A name sometimes given to a galilee when it has direct communication with the exterior, and can thus be considered as a vestibule to the main church.

galim, *n.* Same as *gallem*.

galimatias (gal-i-má'shías), *n.* [Formerly also *galimatias*; *< F. galimatias*, nonsense, gibberish. According to Huet, the term arose from the blundering speech of a certain advocate, who, pleading in Latin the cause of a man named Matthew, whose cock had been stolen, often used, instead of *gallus Mattheus*, Matthew's cock, the words *gallus Mattheus*, the cock's Matthew! But this story is doubtless a mere concoction, suggested by the form of the word. It is perhaps merely a popular variation of *galimatias*, a melody: see *galimatias*.] 1. Confused talk; gibberish; nonsense of any kind.

And now Tacitus, so long famed for his political sagacity, will be made to pronounce this *galimatias* from his oracular tripod, 'The Jews were not convicted so properly for the crime of setting fire to Rome, as for the crime of being hated by all mankind.'

Warburton, Divine Legation, iv., Pref.

2. Any confused or nonsensical mixture of incongruous things.

Her dress, like her talk, is a *galimatias* of several countries. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 332.

galimeta-wood (gal-i-mé'th-wúd), *n.* The wood of the white bull-tree of the West Indies, *Diphysa salicifolia*. See *bully-tree*.

galingale, *n.* See *galangal*.

galingalee (gal-ig-jé'), *n.* [*< Turk. galyonji*, a man-of-war's man, a sailor in the navy, *< galyon*, a man-of-war (prob. *< It. galcone*, a galcon: see *galcon*), + *ji*, a suffix denoting occupation.] A Turkish sailor.

All that a careless eye could see

In him was some young *Galimalee*

Byron, Bride of Abydos, II. 2.

galiot (gal-i-ót), *n.* [Also *galoot*, formerly *galoot*, *galoot*. *< ME. galote* = *D. galoot* = *G. galiotte*, *galotte* = *Dan. galoot* = *Sw. galiot*, *< OF. galiote*, *F. galiote*, *galotte*, *f.*, *OF. (also F.) galiot*, *m.*, = *Sp. Fg. galvota* = *It. galvotta*, *< ML. galvota*, dim. of *galea*, a galley: see *galley*.] 1. A small galley or a sort of brigantine formerly in use, built for pursuit, and propelled by both sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers.

The whole Naute there meeting together, were 254 tall shippes, and about three score *galioles*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 24.

Certain *galioles* of Turks laying aboard of certain vessels of Venice.

Capt. Roger Bolenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 371).

There are several fine arsenals about it (the port of Caudio) which are armed over, in order to build or buy up ships or *galioles*, though many of them have been destroyed. *Pocock*, Description of the East, II. 1. 238.

2. An old Dutch or Flemish vessel for cargoes, with very much rounded ribs and a flatish bottom, a mizzenmast placed near the stern carrying a square mainsail and maintopsail, and a foremast to the mainmast (there being no foremast), with forestaysail and jibs. — 3. A bomb-ketch.

Galipea (gal-i-pé'a), *n.* [NL.] A genus of rubberous trees and shrubs of tropical America. *G. Cusparia* is a small tree of Venezuela, and yields the *Angostura* or *Cusparia* bark, a stimulant aromatic tonic and febrifuge.

galipot (gal-i-pót), *n.* [Also written *galipot*; *< F. galipot*, formerly *galipo* (Littre). Cf. *gari-pot* (16th century), a kind of pine; origin obscure.] The turpentine which concretes upon the stem of *Pinus Pinaster*.

gallium (gá-li-um), *n.* [NL., *< L. gallium*, *gallum*, *< Gr. gázon*, *gallium* (so called in allusion to the use of *gallium verum* in curdling milk), *< gaza*, milk: see *galatich*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Gallium*. — 2. [cap.] A large genus of rubicaceous herbs, with square slender stems, verticillate stipulate leaves, small tetramerous and usually white flowers, and a single seed in each of the two cells of the fruit, which is dry or sometimes berry-like. The stems are often retroscandent, and the fruit is frequently armed with minute hooked prickles. The roots of many species yield a purple dye. There are about 200 species, found in all temperate regions, over 30 occurring in the United States. The goosegrass or cleavers, *G. aparine*, is a common species very widely distributed around the globe. Various species are popularly known as *bedstraw*. The yellow or lady's bedstraw, *G. verum*, has yellow flowers, as has also the *cranesbill*, *G. crinale*. The former is employed in some parts of Great Britain for coagulating milk.

gall (gál), *n.* [*< ME. galle*, *< AS. gealla*, ONorth. *galla* = OS. *galla* = D. *gal* = MLG. *galle* = OHG. *galla*, MHG. *G. galle* = Icel. *gall* = Sw. *galla* = Dan. *galde* = L. *gel* (*fell*) (*> It. felle* = Sp. *hiel* = Pg. *fel* = F. *fel*) = Gr. *χολή* (*> ult. E. cholici*, *cholera*, etc.) = (Bulg. *zlúti*, *zlúci*, *gall*, bile; perhaps allied to AS. *geola*, *geolu*, E. *yellow*, *q. v.*, to L. *halrus*, yellowish, and to Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green: see *chlorin*, etc.)] 1. The bitter secretion of the liver: same as *bile* 2. 1. See also *ox-gall*. In the authorized version of the Old Testament *gall* is used to translate two Hebrew words, one signifying animal gall, and the other a vegetable poison the nature of which is involved in uncertainty. In Turkey the gall of the carp is used as a green pigment and in staining paper.

Ther hi habbeth dronke bittre then the *galle*.

Flemish Dre-creton (Child's Ballads, VI. 273).

They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with *gall*.

Mat. xxvii. 34.

Hence — 2. Bitterness of feeling; rancor; malignity; hate.

All this not moves me.

Nor stirs my *gall*, nor alters my affections.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

Neither envy nor *gall* hath entered me upon this controversy.

Milton, Church Government, B., Pref.

3. The gall-bladder.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did eat the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar.

Sur T. Browne.

4. [*Cf. bile* 2.] Impudence; offrontery; cheek. [Local slang.] — 5. The scum of melted glass.

In the *gall* of bitterness. See *bitterness*.

gall² (gál), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gaul*, *gaule*; *< ME. galle*, *< AS. gealla*, a gall (on a horse), = D. *gal*, a windgall, = MLG. *galle* = MHG. *galle*, a swelling or tumor on a horse's leg, *G. galle* = Dan. *galle* = Sw. *galla*, a disease in a horse's feet, an excrescence under a horse's tongue, = Icel. *galli*, a flaw, fault, defect. (*Cf. OF. galle*, a galling, fretting, itching of the skin, *F. gale*, a scab, scurf, mange, itch, ML. *galla*, scab; *Sp. agalla*, pl. *agalles*, windgalls, also a distemper of the glands under the cheeks or in the tonsils. If the Rom. forms are not of Teut. origin, all the forms must be referred to L. *galla*, a gallnut, with which at all events they have been confused: see *gall* 3.)] 1. A sore on the skin, caused by fretting or rubbing; an excoriation.

Enough, you rubbed the *gall* on the *gale*.

Mr. for Mass., p. 463.

If they be pricked, they will kick; if they be rubbed on the *gall*, they will wince. *Larimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

This is the fatallest wound; as much superiour to the former as a gangrene is to a *gall* or a scratch.

Governament of the Tongue.

2. A fault, imperfection, or blemish. *Hall- well*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 3. In stone- and marble-cutting, a hollow made in the surface of a slab by changing the direction of the cut. — 4. A spot where grass, corn, or trees have failed. *Hall- well* (spelled *gaul*). — 5. In the southern United States, a low spot, as near the mouth of a river, where the soil under the matted surface has been washed away, or has been so exhausted that nothing will grow on it. See *bay-gall*. — *Cypress-gall*, a gall which has a firm, sandy soil, free from acidity, bearing a dwarf kind of cypress unfit for use. *Barlett*. See def. 6. To claw on the *gall*. See *claw*.

gall³ (gál), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gaul*, *gaule*; *< ME. gallen*, chiefly in pp. *galled*, *< AS. *geal-*

has, only in pp. *galled*, *galled*, *chafed* (of a horse), = D. *gallen*, *gall*, *chafe*, = OF. *galler*, *galer*, *gall*, *fret*, *itch*, *rub*; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To fret and wear away, as the skin, by friction; excoriate; break the skin of by rubbing: as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse.

Bealdea, my horse's back is something *gall'd*.

Which will enforce me ride a sober pace.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 2.

The snorting beast began to trot,

Which *gall'd* him in his seat.

Cowper, John Gilpin.

Show us thy neck where the king's chain has *galled*.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 228.

2. To impair the surface of by rubbing; wear away: as, to *gall* a mast or a cable.

And the Gabriell, riding astride the Michael, had her cable *gauld* auander in the hawse with a piece of driving yre. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 66.

If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses.

Ray, Works of Creation.

3. To fret; vex; irritate: as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.

Christ himselfe the fountaine of meeknesse found acorony enough to be still *galling* and vexing the Prelatical Pharisees. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymachus.

No Truths can be so uneasy and provoking as those which *gaul* the Consciences of Men.

Stillinger, Sermons, III. v.

The sarcasms of the King soon *galled* the sensitive temper of the poet.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

4. To harass; distress: as, the troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

Isly then commanded three hundred horse to advance into the river, whom the musketeers from behind the works so *galled* as they were enforced to retire.

Baker, Charles I., an. 1640.

The Christians not merely *galled* them from the battlements, but issued forth and cut them down in the excavations they were attempting to form.

Iring, Granada, p. 44.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fret; be or become chafed.

Thou'lt *gall* between the tongue and the teeth, with fretting.

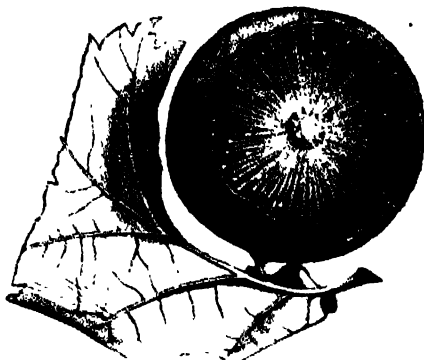
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 1.

2. To act in a galling manner; make galling or irritating remarks.

I have seen you gloeking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.

gall³ (gál), *n.* [Not in ME.; *< OF. galle*, *F. galle* = OSP. *galla*, *Sp. agalla* = Pg. *galha* = It. *galla* = Dan. *galle*, in comp. *gal-* = D. *gal-* = G. *gall* = Sw. *gall*, in comp. (see *gall-apple*, *oak-apple*).] 1. A vegetable excrescence produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, ordinarily due to the action of some virus deposited by the female along with the egg, but often to the irritation of the larva. Galls made by *Cynipidae* are of the former kind, but some other hymenoptera, as certain saw flies, and many lepidoptera, diptera, coleoptera, and hemiptera are also gall-makers. The galls of commerce are produced by a species of *Cynips* which deposits its eggs in the tender shoots of the *Quercus lanastanica* (*Q. infectoria*), a species of oak abundant in Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, etc. Galls are insidious, and have a nauseously bitter and astringent taste. They are nearly spherical, and vary from the size of a pea to that of a hazelnut. When good, they are of a blue, black, or deep-olive color. They



Gall, or Oak-apple, produced by *Cynips quercus-maronis*, showing the internal cellular structure.

are also termed *nutgalls* or *gallnuts*, and are known in commerce by the names of *white*, *green*, and *blue*. The two latter kinds are the best. The chief products of galls are tannin or gallotannic acid, of which the best galls yield from 60 to 70 per cent. Galls from other species of oak, as well as from other kinds of trees, are used with in commerce and are used for dyeing and tanning, as tamarick-galls from *Tamarix orientalis*, Chinese galls from *Alnus acuminata*, and Bokhara galls from various species of *Pistacia*. These galls are of very various forms and sizes.

The nuts called *galls* do ever breake out altho' once in a night, and namely about the beginning of June, when the sunne is out of the signe Gemini.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 1.

I swear (and also may insects prick
Each leaf into a gall)
This girl, for whom your heart is sick,
Is three times worth than all.

Teosquis, The Talking Oak.

In the autumn (also of oak leaves) are found those curious flat brownish galls commonly called "oak spangles," which by many are taken for fungi, and have indeed been described as such.

Encyc. Brit., XII, 574.

2. An excrescence on or under the skin of a mammal or a bird, produced by the puncture of an acarid or of an insect of the dipterous genus *Oestrus*. *Encyc. Brit.*—3. A distortion in a plant caused by a species of parasitic fungus. [*Kare.*]

gall³ (gál), *v. t.* [*< gall³, n.*] To impregnate with a decoction of galls.

By *gall³*, silk increases in weight, so that by repeating several times the steeping in galls a very considerable increase of weight can be communicated to silk.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 30.

For the dyeing of raw silk black, it is *gall³* cold, with the bath of galls which has already served for the black of boiled silk.

Ure, Dict., I, 338.

Galla (gal'á), *n.* [Native name.] One of a race of eastern Africa, inhabiting the region from Abyssinia southward to the vicinity of the equator, and numerous in Abyssinia itself. Although having a dark complexion, the Gallas are not related to the negroes; their language is allied to that of the Somalis and other neighboring peoples, and belongs to the Hamitic division of languages.

gallachet, *n.* See *galosh*.

gallant (gal'ant), *a.* and *n.* [*1. a.* *< ME. galant, galaunt* (found only as a noun), *< OF. galant, F. galant* (= *Sp. It. galante*), gay, sprightly, brave, *ppr. of galier*, rejoice, make merry, *< gale*, show, mirth, festivity, = *Sp. Pg. gala*, show, court-dress, = *It. gala*, festive attire, ornament (see *galat*); *prob. of Teut. origin: AS. gal*, wanton, bad, = *OS. gik*, mirthful, = *D. geil* = *MLd. geil*, vigorous, hilarious, proud, luxuriant, fertile, = *OHG. MHG. G. geil*, rank, luxuriant, wanton, lascivious (*> Dan. geil*, lascivious). Cf. *Iscl. gill*, a fit of gaiety, *Goth. gailjan*, make to rejoice. *II. n.* *< ME. galant, galaunt*, *< OF. galant, n.*, = *Sp. galan*, *n.*; from the adj. The attempted distinction of accent in the sense 'polite and attentive to women' is recent (18th century) and artificial, in imitation of the *F. accent*.] *I. a.* 1. Gay; fine; splendid; magnificent; showy as regards dress, ornamentation, or any external decorative effect. [Now rare except with reference to attire.]

The gallant garbishing, and the beautiful settling forth of it, . . . that he left to his posterity.

See T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II, 2.

A comely virgin in gallant attire, which shall embrace him, and he her.

Purkiss, Pilgrimage, p. 264.

As Bothwell was walking in the lowlands alone, . . .

He met six ladies, see *gallant* and *lady*.

Bothwell (W. and S. Ballads, I, 158).

I thought he had been king, he was so gallant,

There a home here we are such gold.

Fletcher and Rowden, Maid in the Mill, II, 3.

This town is built in a very gallant place.

Eselyn, Dist., March 18, 1644.

A more gallant and beautiful armada never before quitted the shores of Spain.

Pocock, Ford and Lea, III, 4.

2. Brave; high-spirited; heroic; as a gallant officer.

Arch. You have an unspeakable comfort of your young prince Mamillius.

Cam. It is a gallant child. Shak., W. T., I, 1.

Questionless, this Gustavus (whose Anagram is Augustus) was a great Captain, and a gallant Man.

Hovell, Letters, I, 15, 16.

He [Lewey] told them, by lying there all was sure, but that by engaging in with gallant and desperate men all might be lost, yet they still called on him to fall on.

Rp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, I.

The gallant soldier whom he [Arnold] had led within the American lines . . . expiated his conduct on the gibbet.

Ledy, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Honorable; magnanimous; chivalrous; noble; as, a gallant antagonist.

That gallant spirit hath spir'd the clouds,

Which too untho'tly here did scorn the earth.

Shak., R. and J., III, 1.

4. (Also *ga-lant'*.) In later use, courtly; polite; attentive to women; inclined to courtship; in a bad sense, amorous; erotic.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad

. . . the key strokes [of birds] begin

In gallant thought to plume the painted wings.

Thomson, Spring, I, 185.

The General attended her himself to the street door, saying everything gallant as they went down stairs, admiring the elasticity of her walk, which corresponded exactly with the spirit of her dancing.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiii.

Violante del Cielo died in 1693, ninety-two years old, having written and published many volumes of . . . poetry and prose, some of the contents of which are too gallant to be very unlike.

Tickner, Span. Lit., III, 25.

—*Syn.* 1. Magnificent, brilliant. — 2. *Falant, Ciceroneus*, etc. (see *laure*), bold, high-spirited, ambitious.

II. n. 1. A gay, dashing person (rarely applied to a woman); a courtly or fashionable man.

The reformation of our travel'd youths,

That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and tattle.

Shak., Hen. VIII., I, 3.

I saw the ancient pictures of many Roman Gallants

Of olden times, I, 18.

Mer. This widow seems a gallant

Love. A goodly woman.

And to her handsomeness she bears her state,

Rever'd and great.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, I, 1.

Now 'tis noised I have money enough, how many gallants of all sorts and sexes court me?

Shak., Tit. in a Cage, II, 1.

Was it not my Gallant that whistled so charmingly in the Parlour, before he went out this Morning? He was a most accomplished Cavalier.

Steele, Tender Husband, II, 1.

2. An ardent, intrepid youth; a daring spirit; a man of mettle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Amongst the rest he had chosen Gabrielle Beadle, and John Russell, the only two gallants of this last Supply.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I, 107.

3. (Also *ga-lant'*.) A man who is particularly attentive to women; one who habitually escorts or attends upon women; a ladies' man. — 4. A wooer; a suitor; in a bad sense, a rake; a libertine.

O wicked, wicked world! — one that is well nigh worn to pieces with age, to show himself a young gallant!

Shak., M. W. of W., II, 1.

She had nothing to dread from midnight assassins or drunken gallants.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 138.

5. *Naut.* any flag carried at the mizenmast.

gallant (gal'ant), in senses 2 and 3 *ga-lant'*, *v.* [*< gallant, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make gallant or fine; deck out. [Rare.]

Enter Bubble gallanted. — *J. Cook, Green's In Quoque*

She is gallanted in her best bravery of silk and satin.

V. J. Lee, XVIII, 4.

2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner.

I teach young gentlemen the w. d. art of gallanting a fair

Alas, in The Fan Exercise

3. To play the gallant toward (a woman); attend or escort with deferential courtesy; as, to gallant a lady to the theater.

Old men, whose trade is still to gallant and dangle with the ladies

Goldsmith, Epit. for She Stoops to Conquer.

II. intrans. To make love; be gallant.

I rather hope I should not meet

Heard from you in the gallant's estate

For hard dry hostings used to prove

The tenderest remedies of love.

See Butler, Hudibras, II, 1, 641.

gallantiset, *n.* [*< OF. gallantise, < gallant, gallant*, *gallant*; see *gallant*] Gallant bearing; gallantry.

Grey-headed senility and youthful gallantise

Salisbury, II, of Dr. Faustus, Works, I, 6.

gallantly (gal'ant-ly), *adv.* 1. In gallant manner; gaily; showily. [Archaic.]

The wayes wherefore are gallantly paired with four square stone, except it be where for want of stone they use to lay brick

Hobart, Conn. p. II, 11, 68.

The golden-winged even . . . is gallantly displayed above the gate

Current Conditions, I, 120.

Then who would not gladly

Live in this happy town,

Which flourisheth gallantly

With high renown

Shakespeare, As You Like It, IV, 1, 11.

2. Bravely; with spirit; heroically; nobly; as, to defend a place gallantly.

The duke of Exeter has very gallantly maintained the bridge

Shak., Hen. V., III, 5.

The fact behaved themselves very gallantly

Clarendon, Civil Wars, II, 474.

She was giving him a chance to do gallantly what it seemed unworthy of both of them he should do manly

II. Jones Jr., True Pilgrim, p. 478.

3. (Also *ga-lant-ly*.) In the manner of a gallant or wooer

gallantness (gal'ant-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being gallant; gayness; fine appearance; bravery; dashing courage. [Now rare.]

Than began simpering in appeared to be laid aside

Ascham, The Schoolmaster, p. 136.

What hope hast thou to grow up still in the pride of thy strength, gallantness, and health?

Decker, Seven Deadly Sins, Ind., p. 9.

That which gives to human actions the odious of justice is a certain boldness or gallantness of courage (rarely found), by which a man seems to be beholding for the contentment of his life to fraud or breach of promise.

Hobbes, Man, I, 16.

gallantry (gal'ant-ri), *n.*; *pl. gallantries* (-ries). [*< OF. gallanterie, galanterie, F. galanterie, (= Sp. galanteria = It. galanteria), < galant, gallant*; see *gallant* and *-ry*.] 1. Fine appearance; show; finery; splendor; magnificence.

Beyond the River of Palencia they found others thus beruffled, and for greater gallantry wore about their necks certain chains of teeth, according to the teeth of men.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 647.

He went along and shewed us the whole town, and indeed I cannot speak enough of the gallantry of the town.

Pope, Diary, May 16, 1660.

No sooner was I elected into mine office but I laid aside the powdered gallantries of my youth, and became a new man.

See 7, Mem. of P. P.

2. Heroic bearing; bravery; intrepidity; high spirit; as, the gallantry of the troops under fire was admirable.

I take the gallantry of private soldiers to proceed from the same, if not from a nobler impulse than that of gentlemen and officers.

Steele, Tatler, No. 87.

3. Courtliness or polite attention to ladies.

The soldier breathed the gallantries of France, And every flowery countess writ romance.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II, l. 148.

It was not in the power of all his gallantry to detain her longer.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 80.

4. In a sinister sense, equivocal attention to women; profligate intrigue.

In the time of the commonwealth she [the Duchess of Cleveland] commenced her career of gallantry, and terminated it under Anne, by marrying . . . that worthless top

Morland, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

He [Lord Auckland] is destitute of all that ability for the present discussion which is not to be acquired without much experience in the arts of practical gallantry.

Horley, Speech upon the Adultery Bill.

5. Gallants collectively.

Hector, Delphobus, Helenus, Antenor, and all the gallantry of Troy

Shak., T. and C., III, 1.

I went to Hyde park, where was his *Majesty* and abundance of gallantries.

Eselyn, Diary, July 8, 1660.

State gallantry, the courtesies of intercourse between royal or sovereign houses

A more free and indefinite treatment of sovereign houses by one another consists in friendly announcements of interesting events, as births, deaths, betrothals, and marriages; and in corresponding expressions of congratulation of condolence, amounting in the latter case even to the putting on of mourning. These courtesies of intercourse are called by some text writers *state gallantry*.

Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 64.

gallantry-show (gal'an-tee-sho), *n.* [Also *gallantries*, *gallantry-show*; *< "gallantry"*, a corruption of *gallantry* or *gallantries*; *4. show, n.*] A miniature pantomime performed by means of shadows on a wall or screen.

O yes, I have been, ma'am, to visit the Queen, ma'am, And the rest of the gallantry show.

Political Ballad of George IV. a Time

gall-apple (gal'ap-p'l), *n.* [*= D. galappel* (= *1. galappfel* = *Dan. galable* = *Sw. galapple*; = *gal³ + apple*.) The gall of the gall-oak; an oak-apple; a gallnut.

gallate (gal'at), *n.* [*< gall-ic² + -ate¹*.] In chem., a salt of gallic acid. Gallates are distinguished by the rapidity with which they are decomposed when exposed to the air in contact with free alkali.

The residue is exhausted by alcohol, which dissolves some acetate and some gallate of potash.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 106.

gallatin (gal'a-tin), *n.* A substance obtained by the Bethell process (which see, under *process*).

gallaturae (gal'a-tur), *n.* [*< NL. as if "gallatura," < L. gallus, a cock*.] The trend of an egg.

Whether it be not made out of the grandis, gallaturae, germ, or trend of the egg, as Aquapode and stricter enquiry informeth us, both seeme of lesser doubt.

See T. Moore, Vulg. Err., III, 28.

gall-beetle (gal'be-tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect which causes galls, as, the grape-vine gall-beetle. See *Amphigallus*.

gall-bladder (gal'blad-er), *n.* The bile-bladder, gall cyst, or cholecyst, the cistern or reservoir in which the bile is received from the liver and retained until discharged through the gall duct.

It is a very common structure of the higher vertebrates, being in man a membranous sac of considerable size and pyriform shape, lying on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver, next to the stomach. Possess of the gall-bladder. See *fovea*.

gall-cyst (gal'sist), *n.* The gall-bladder.

gall-duct (gal'dukt), *n.* In anat., a duct conveying gall or bile from the liver to the gall-

bladder or to the intestine; a cystic, hepatic, or cholecholeous duct, of which there may be one or several. In man there are three main gall ducts: a hepatic, from the liver, and a cystic, to the gall bladder, these two uniting to form a third, the common biliary duct (ductus communis choledochus) which discharges bile into the duodenum or first part of the intestine. Also called *gall pipe* and *bile duct*.

galleanant, gallianst (gal'e-as, -i-as), *n.* [Also *galhaus, galas*; = *D. galas, galjas*; = *G. galassa*; = Dan. Sw. *galan*, < OF. *galence, galuer, galence*, etc., in mod. spelling *galence, galence*; = Sp. *galanza*; = Pg. *galanga*, < It. *galanza*, aug. of *galea*, a galley: see *galley*.] A large galley formerly used in the Mediterranean, carrying generally three masts and perhaps twenty guns, and having castellated structures fore and aft, and seats amidships for the rowers, who were galley-slaves, and numbered sometimes more than three hundred, there being as many as thirty two oars on a side, each worked by several men.

Galilea,
direct galileans, fly boats, phinnies,
Annotating to the number of an hundred
And thirty fight, tall sale.
Hymn, If You Know not Me, II.

galled (gald), *p. a.* [Pp. of *gall*, *v.*] 1. Fretted or excoriated; abraded: as, a *galled* back.
Let the *galled* jade wince, out with us unwearied
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Characterized by galls. See *gall*, *n.*
Gallegan (gal'e-gan), *n.* [< Sp. *Gallego*, a native of Galicia, < It. *Gallicus*, pl. *Gallici, Gallici*, *Gallici*, a people of western Hispania. See *Galician*.] A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Spain; a Galician. The Gallegans are a distinct race, speak a peculiar form of Spanish, and migrate annually in great numbers to work for a time in other parts of Spain.

Gallego (Sp. pron. gal'ya-go), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *Gallegan*.

gallein (gal'e-in), *n.* [< *gall* + *in*.] A concolor used in dyeing, prepared by heating together phthalic anhydride and pyrogallol, adding carbonate of soda, and precipitating with an acid. It produces tolerably fast shades of purple and violet on cotton, wool, and silk.

gallemalfry, *n.* See *gallmalfry*.
galloon (gal'e-on), *n.* [= F. *galion*, < Sp. *galeon*; = Pg. *galão*, an armed ship of burden; = It. *galione*, aug. of Sp. Pg. It. *galea*, ML. *galea*, a galley: see *galley*.] A large unwieldy ship, usually having three or four decks and carrying guns, of a kind formerly used by the Spaniards, especially as treasure-ships, in their commerce with South America.

The boats here could not secure the Spanish *galloons* from Admiral Blake, tho they had it close under the main fort.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1699.

The harbors of Spanish America were at the same time visited by their [English] privateers in pursuit of the rich *galloons* of Spain.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 65.

The *galloons* were huge, round stemmed, chimney vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at stem and stern like castles.
Matley.
Ship after ship the whole night long their high built *galloons* came.
Pennyman, The Revenge.

galloot, *n.* See *galoot*.

galler (gal'er), *n.* One who or that which galls.

Galleria, *n.* See *Galleria*.

gallerian, *n.* [< F. *gallerien*, < *galerie*, a gallery: see *gallery*.] A galley-slave. *DuRoi*.

The prerogative of a private centinel above a slave, lies only in the name, and the advantage of any stand for the *gallerian*.
Gentleman's Magazine, p. 181.

galleried (gal'e-rid), *a.* [< *gall* + *ed*.] Provided or fitted with a gallery; disposed like a gallery.

One of the *galleried* fronts of an old London inn.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1880.

Galleriidae, Galleriidae, *n. pl.* See *Galleriidae*.
gallery (gal'e-ri), *n.*; *pl. galleries* (-r-iz). [Early mod. E. *galery, galary*; = *D. galery*; = *G. galerie*; = Dan. Sw. *galleri*, < OF. *galerie, galerie*, F. *galerie*; = Sp. *galera*; = Pg. *galera*; = It. *galleria* (ML. *galeria*, *galleria*), a long portico, a gallery; orig., perhaps, a place of amusement, a special use of OF. *galerie, galerie*, mirth, glee, sport, amusement, < OF. *gale*, show, mirth, festivity, etc.: see *gallant* and *gala*.] 1. An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between the different rooms of a building, or used for the reception of pictures, statues, armor, etc.; a corridor; a passage.
But for Polites, one of Priam's sons,
Escaped from the slaughter of Pyrrhus,
Comes fleeing through the weapons of his foes,
Searching all around the long *galleries*
And the void courts.
Surrey, Sheld, II.

For this world and the next world are not to the pure in heart two houses, but two rooms, a *gallery* to pass through, and a lodging to rest in, in the same house, which are both under the one roof, Christ Jesus.

Donne, Sermons, x.
Amongst other things he saw *Galleries* full of Greeke Images.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 59.

Hence—2. A room or building for the exhibition of works of art, or, by extension, a collection of such works for exhibition.—3. A platform projecting from the interior walls of a building, supported by pillars, brackets, or consoles, and overlooking the main floor, as in a church, theater, or public library.

After dinner, he departed out of the hall and went up into a *gallery*, of twenty four staves of height.
Benson, Tr. of Froissart's Chron., IV. xxvii.

He sat down amidst the loud clapping of hands, in which the Lords below the bar and the strangers in the *gallery* joined.
Macaulay, Historical Essays, IV. 326.

These *galleries* were also useful as adding to the accommodation of the church, as people were able thence to see the ceremonies performed below, and to hear the mass and music as well as from the floor of the church.
J. Ferguson, Hist. [Arch.], I. 570.

4. A narrow passage, open at least on one side, and often treated as a decorative feature, on the exterior or interior walls of an edifice, entering into the architectural design and at the same time affording communication between different parts, or facilities for keeping the building in repair.
The name is sometimes given, by extension, to similar features intended only for ornament and not affording a means of communication. Such *galleries* are usual in the choir of churches.
Round the roofs run, a *gilded gallery*
That lent broad verge to distant lands.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

5. The persons occupying the gallery at a theater.
While all its throats the *gall* extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends.
Pope, Dunciad, II. 439.

The *galleries* would certainly lose much of their veneration for the theatrical king, queen, and nobles, if they were to see them behind the scenes, undignified.
Knox, Spirit of Disputation, § 21.

6. An ornamental walk or enclosure in a garden, sometimes formed by trees or shrubs.

These kinds of terraces or little *gall* of pleasure, Suetonius called *Menhans*.
Cicero, Cicerones, I. 30.

7. An underground passage, specifically, (a) A horizontal or inclined subterranean passage, whether cut in the soil or built in masonry, connecting different parts of a fortification, or a fortification with a mine or series of mines. In military engineering, a *gallery* is an underground passage whose dimensions exceed a 4 by 4 feet, when of less size, it is called a *branch* or *branch gallery*. See *carp gallery* (under *carp*) and *air gallery* (under *air gallery*). (b) In mining, a level or drift. (Rarely used except in translating the French word *galerie*.)

8. In *zoöl*, a long narrow excavation of any kind made by an animal, as the underground passages dug by a mole, the boring of an insect, etc.—9. *Vault*, a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship. The part at the stern is called the *stern-gallery*, that at the quarters the *quarter-gallery*.—10. In *architecture*, a small ornamental parapet or railing running along the edge of the top of a table, shelf of a cabinet, or the like, intended to prevent objects from being pushed off. In decorated furniture of the eighteenth century the *galleries* were an important feature. They were commonly of gilt wood. *Gallery hit, shot*, etc., a showy or superficially brilliant play in a game, such as to win applause from the spectators. [Galleg.]—*Whispering-gallery*, a gallery or dome in which the sound of words uttered in a low voice or whisper is communicated to a greater distance than under any ordinary circumstances. Thus an elliptical chamber, if a person standing in one of the foci speak in a whisper he will be heard distinctly by a person standing in the other focus, although the same sound would not be audible at the same distance under any other circumstances or at any other place in the cham-

ber. The reason is that the sounds produced in one of the foci of such a chamber strike upon the wall all round, and, from the nature of the ellipse, are all reflected to the other focus.

gallery-furnace (gal'e-ri-fér'näs), *n.* A peculiar kind of furnace formerly used in the district of Zweibrücken in Germany for reducing mercurial ore. It consisted of a chamber long enough to hold from 20 to 50 cucurbits, arranged in two parallel rows, which were heated by a fire made on a grate below. Each cucurbit had a small separate condenser made of earthenware.

gallery-picture (gal'e-ri-pik'tür), *n.* A painting too large for the walls of an ordinary room; hence, a picture fitted to be displayed only in a gallery.

gallery-road (gal'e-ri-ród), *n.* An artificial roadway constructed on piles, or in the form of inclined terraces on the side of a hill, so as to admit of a gradual descent, or in any analogous way.

galless (gal'les), *a.* [< *gall* + *-less*.] Without gall; good-natured; meek; gentle. [Rare.]
A dove, a meek and *galless* creature.
Whole Duty of Man, § 12.

gallet (gal'et), *n.* [Also written *galet*; < F. *galet*, a pebble, collectively shingle, dim. of OF. *gal*, a stone. Cf. F. *caillon*, a flinty pebble, and see *callard*.] A fragment of stone broken off by a mason's chisel; a spall.

gallet (gal'et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *galleted, galletted*, pp. *galleting, galletting*. [More commonly in the corrupted form *garret*, < *gallet*, *n.*] To insert small pieces of stone into the joints of, as coarse masonry: as, to *gallet* a wall. *Parker*. Also *garret*.

galleta-grass (ga-la'ta-gräs), *n.* [Sp. *galleta*, hard-tack.] A very coarse, hard bunch-grass of the southwestern United States.

galleting, galletting (gal'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gallet*, *v.*] The act of inserting chips of stone or flint into the joints of rubblework while the mortar is wet. Also called *garretting, garretting*.

galletylet, *n.* See *galletylet*.

galley (gal'i), *n.*; *pl. galleys*, formerly also *gal-lies* (-iz). [Formerly also *galley*, early mod. E. *galay, galy*; = ME. *galay, galay*, etc.; = D. G. Dan. *gale*; = Sw. *galja*, < OF. *galce, galce*, F. *gale*; = Pr. *galen*, *galien*, *gale*; = Sp. Pg. (obs.) *galea*; = It. *galea*, < ML. *galea, galica*, MGr. *γαλῆα, γαλῆα*, a galley; ulterior origin unknown. Hence ult. F. *galere*; = Sp. Pg. It. *galera*, a galley, and E. *galass, galot*.] 1. A sea-going vessel propelled by oars, or using both oars and sails.

The earliest ships of all nations were of this class, and were at first confined chiefly to coasting or to the navigation of narrow seas. The war galley of the Greeks originally had a single mast carrying one square sail amidships; and later two masts, but depended primarily upon its oars, ranged in a single line on each side, and each handled by one rower. It was rated according to the whole number of these. The principal sizes were the *trireme*, of thirty oars, and the *pentecoste*, of fifty. Ships of this form continued to be used as vessels of burden, but were early superseded for war by galleys rated according to the number of banks of oars or ranks of rowers, as the *bireme* (two banked vessels), *trireme*, *quadrireme*, etc. Greater numbers of banks are mentioned, up to forty banks of oars in a vessel of enormous size built for Ptolemy Philopater of Egypt. How these numerous banks of oars were arranged is not definitely known; it is probable that not more than three could have been placed one above another. The first recorded Roman fleet consisted wholly of triremes, and this was always the most common armament. The ancient naval vessels were long, sharp, and narrow in model, like a modern steamer, were capable of great speed, and carried large crews. Full decks, or several decks, were in time substituted for the primitive half deck, or the short decks at the stem and stern, and rams, towers, and other means of offense and defense were added. Galleys continued in use in the Mediterranean and other seas till late in the seventeenth century, ordinary ones in later times having from five to twenty five oars on a side in a single row, each oar worked by several men, with two or three masts and triangular sails; and indeed they may be considered as not yet entirely obsolete, being represented by the feluccas and boats of similar model on the Mediterranean and neighboring seas. Larger vessels were called *galassae* (see *galassae*). The labor of rowing was from an early date assigned to mercenaries, and afterward to slaves and prisoners of war, and in some countries, especially France, nearly all criminals were condemned to service on the galleys of the state, and were hence called *galley-slaves*. See *trireme*.

When the Sainies [Saxons] caught the *Galleges*, they were full gladder, and rouer in who that might first in the greatest haste.
Merlin (E. E. T. A.), II. 357.

It is made a *galley* matter to carry a knife whose point is not broken off.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 17, 1664.

The Dromones, or light *galley*, of the Byzantine empire were content with two tiers of oars.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, III.

King Ferdinand's *galley* were spread with rich carpets and awnings of yellow and scarlet, and every sailor in the fleet exhibited the same gaudy colored liveries of the royal house of Aragon.
Percy, Percy's Tales, II. 22.

2. A state barge; a large boat, especially one used in display; in a special use, an open boat

formerly employed on the Thames in England by custom-house officers and press-gangs, and for pleasure.

And each proud galley, as she passed
To the wild cadence of the blast,
Drove wilder minstrelsy. Scott, *L. of the L.* l. 15.

The Jack . . . asked me if we had seen a four-oared galley going up with the tide? . . . "You think Custom 'a, Jack?" said the landlady. "I do," said the Jack. Dickens, *Great Expectations*, liv.

3. A boat, somewhat larger than a gig, appropriated for the captain's use on a war-ship. [Eng.]—4. The cook-room, kitchen, or caboose of a merchant ship, man-of-war, or steamer; also, the stove or range in the galley.

To me he [the ship's cook] was unweariedly kind, and always glad to see me in the galley, which he kept as clean as a new pin, the dishes hanging up burnished, and his parrot in a cage in one corner.

R. L. Stevenson, *Treasure Island*, x.

The place had much of the furniture of one of our present caboose or galleys. There was a kind of dresser, and there were racks for holding dishes, an old brass time-piece, . . . a couple of wooden bellows, and such matters. W. C. Russell, *Death Ship*, xlv.

5. In printing, an oblong shallow tray of brass or wood, rarely of zinc, on which the compositor deposits his type. The galley of wood (now little used) is usually hanged only on the lower side and at the



Printer's Galley.

top. Brass galleys, and also some wooden galleys, are flanged on both sides, and of these the type can be locked up for taking proofs. See *proof galley* and *die galley*. Standing galley, an immovable inclined plane, fitted with cleats, on which type is kept standing.

galley-arch (gal'i-ärch), n. pl. A structure for the reception and security of galleys in port. Hamersly, Compare *galley-house*.

galley-balk (gal'i-bäik), n. [Also *galleybank*, *galleybank*, *bank*; < *galley* + *balk*.] A balk in the chimney, with a crook, on which to hang pots, etc. Brockitt, [Prov. Eng.]

Like the pathways by means of which pots were hung over village fires from the *galley-balk*, which in those days was to be found stretched across every house-place chimney. N. and Q., 7th ser., IV, 343.

galley-bird (gal'i-bärd), n. A woodpecker.

galley-cabinet (gal'i-kab'i-nät), n. In printing, a series of shallow pigeonholes with inclined supports, in which galleys of type are placed.

galley-division (gal'i-di-vizh'on), n. In arith., a variety of scratch division (which see, under *division*); so called because an extended example made a mass of figures somewhat in the shape of a galley.

galley-fire (gal'i-fär), n. The fire in the cook's galley on board ship.

galley-foist (gal'i-föist), n. A barge of state; sometimes specifically applied to the barge in which the Lord Mayor of London formerly went in state to Westminster.

* When the *galley-foist* is afloat to Westminster.

B. Jonson, *Epicoene*, iv. 1.

This is your brother's will; and, as I take it, he makes no mention of such company as you would draw unto you, — captains of *galley-foists*, such as in a clear day have seen Calais. Beaumont and Fletcher, *Sea-bell*, l. 2.

galley-halfpenny (gal'i-hä'pé-ni), n.; pl. *galley-halfpence* (-péns). [Early mod. E. *galleyhalfpenny*; so called because introduced by Italian merchants, commonly called *galley-men*; see *galley-man*, 2.] A silver coin of Genoa (and perhaps of other Italian cities), once much imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century. The coin had an illegal circulation in England as a halfpenny, and seems also to have been called a *jeune*. This year [1811, Hen. VIII.] *galley halfpenny* was banished out of England. Arnold's *Chronicle* (1502-1510), ed. 1811, p. 111.

Removed for 15 pieces of *galley halfpenny* sold this year at Churchwardens' Account Book (1521-22).

They had a certain coine of silver amongst themselves, which were half-pence of Genoa, and were called *galley halfpence*. Stone, *Survey of London* (ed. 1599), p. 97.

Venetian merchants who traded to England in their galleys brought their own money, called *galley halfpence*, to trade with, to the injury of our countrymen. They were repeatedly forbidden by . . . Hen. IV., v. VI., and VIII. Davies, *Glossary*.

galley-house (gal'i-höus), n. *A boat-house.

* These *galley-houses* are 50 or 60 paces from the river side; and when they bring the galleys into them, there is a strong rope brought round the stern of the vessel, and both ends stretched along, one on each side. Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1688.

galley-man (gal'i-män), n. 1. One who rows in or has charge of a galley.—2. A merchant trading with galleys; specifically, an Italian merchant who landed wines, etc., from the galleys at a place called "Galley-key" in Thames street, London.

galley-news (gal'i-nüz), n. Naut., unfounded rumor. [Colloq.]

galley-proof (gal'i-prüf), n. A proof from type on a galley.

galley-punt (gal'i-pünt), n. An open boat used on the coast of England for communicating with ships.

Right ahead of us was a small *galley punt*, flashing through the sea under her fragment of reefed canvas. W. C. Russell, *Jack's Courtship*, xlii.

galley-rack (gal'i-räk), n. In printing, a series of inclined brackets made to hold galleys.

galley-rest (gal'i-räst), n. In printing, two projecting arms or brackets, inclined, to hold a galley; or a ledge fixed upon a compositor's upper case to hold the galley temporarily out of his way.

galley-slave (gal'i-släv), n. 1. A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board a galley. This practice no longer exists, but the French still use the equivalent term *galérien* interchangeably with *forçat* (which see).

Liberty.

Flushed, that effects like these she should produce,

Worse than the deeds of *galley slaves* broke loose.

Cooper, *Table Talk*, l. 327.

2. A compositor, jocosely regarded as bound to the "galley." Moron, *Mech. Exercises*, p. 302.

galleytillet (gal'i-till), n. Same as *galtille*.

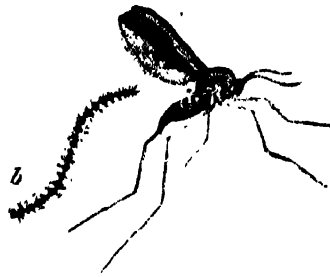
galley-work (gal'i-wörk), n. Work in baked clay; pottery in general.

galley-worm, n. See *galley-worm*.

galley-yarn (gal'i-yärn), n. Naut., an unfounded rumor or tale, such as is often heard in ships' galleys. [Colloq.]

gall-fly (gal'fl), n. [= fl. *gall-fliege*; as *gall* + *fly*.] An insect which occasions galls on plants by puncturing them; especially, a hymenopter of the group *Gallia* or *Diplopterus* as a cynipid. See *gall*, and *gall* under *Cynipids*. Guest *gall-flies*. See *gall-flies*.

gall-gnat (gal'nät), n. The popular name of those dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyiidae* which make galls on plants. Most of them belong to the genera *Cecidomyia* or *Diplosa*. The larva is a minute, legless, usually reddish-suffrag, which for the most part spins a delicate cocoon. It must undergo, before transforming to pupa; the adult is a very graceful, delicate, two-winged fly. The galls of the several species on different plants are extremely diverse in form and character; they are often found on annual plants, which is seldom the case with those of the gall-makers of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidae*.



Gall-gnat (female), a species of *Cecidomyia*, natural size. b, much enlarged.

Gall¹ (gal'i),

n. pl. [L., pl.

of *gallus*, cock.] Same as *Gallina* or *Gallinacea*.

Gall², n. Plural of *Gallus*.

gallambi, n. Plural of *gallambus*.

gallambic (gal-i-äm'bik), a. and n. [= L. *gallambicus* (Afr. *gallamb*, bent., see *gallamb*, meter). < *gallambus*; see *gallambus*.] I. a. Constituting a *gallambus*, consisting of gallambi; an epithet of a variety of Ionic verse said to have first come into use among the Galli or priests of the Phrygian Cybele. See *gallambus*.

II. n. A *gallambus*; a verse consisting of four Ioniae a minore with variations and substitutions.

gallambus (gal-i-äm'büs), n.; pl. *gallambi* (-bi). [= L. *gallambus*, lit. a song of the Galli, so called from its association with the worship of the Phrygian goddess Cybele, whose priests, the Galli, are said to have used such measures in lines of invective or railery; see *Gallus* 2 and *gallambus*.] In *prose*, a kind of Ionic verse consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which wants the final syllable. The *gallambus* is also called *metronion*.

Gallian (gal'i-an), a. [= L. *Gallia*, Gaul, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallie; French. [Rare.]

An eminent monarch that, it seems, much loves

A Gallian girl at home

Shak., *Cymbeline*, l. 7.

galliard (gal'yärd), a. and n. [I. a. MF. *gay-lard*, < OF. *galliard*, *gallart*, F. *gallard* = Fr. *gallart*, *gallart*, *gallart* = Sp. *gallardo* = Pg. *gallardo* = It. *gagliardo*, gay, lively, brisk, merry. Origin uncertain. II. a. < F. *galliard*, a jolly, gay fellow; in def. 2, like F. *gallarde*, < Sp. *gallarda*, a lively dance, fem. of *gallardo*, lively. See I.] I. a. Brisk; gay; lively; jaunty. [Archaic.]

Galliard he was, as goldfynch in the schaw.

Chaucer, *Cook's Tale*, l. 3.

Mr. We either, looking on each other, thrive—

An. Shoot up, grow galliard—

Mr. Yes, and more alive!

B. Jonson, *Love's Welcome at Holborn*.

A landsman could hardly have worn this garb and shown this face, and worn and shown them both with such a galliard air, without undergoing stern question before a magistrate. Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, p. 272.

These wretched Comparat were once gay

And galliard, of the modest middle class.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, l. 87.

II. n. 1. A brisk, lively man; a gay, jaunty fellow: as, "Selden is a galliard." Cleveland.

William Johnstone of Waughray, called the *Galliard*, was a noted frolicsome. . . . The word is still used in Scotland, to express an active, gay, dissipated character. Scott, quoted in Child's *Ballads*, VI, 160.

2. A spirited dance for two dancers only, common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: one of the precursors of the minuet. Also called *romanesco*.

Sung with voice or to the lute, Clithron or Harpe, or danced by measures as the Italian Pavan and *galliard* are at these dates. Pattenham, *Arts of Eng. Poets*, p. 87.

And bids you be advise'd, there's naught in France

That can be with a noble galliard won.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, l. 2.

If you had but your long stockings on, to be dancing a galliard as he comes by.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, III, 3.

3. Music written for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and emphatic, but not rapid. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

galliardise, n. [Also *galliardize*; < OF. *gallardise*, < *galliard*, gay; see *galliard*.] Merriment; excessive gaiety; merrymaking.

I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and galliardise of company; yet in one dream I can compose a whole Comedy, behold the action, apprehend the jests, and laugh myself awake at the conceits thereof.

Sir T. Browne, *Kelly's Model*.

galliardness (gal'yärd-näs), n. Gaiety.

His rest failed him, his countenance changed, his spiritless pleasure and galliardness abated. Garton, *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 202.

galliaset, n. See *galliaset*.

Gallie¹ (gal'ik), a. [= L. *Gallicus*, pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls, < *Gallia*, Gaul, *Gallus*, a Gaul; see *Gaul*.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France.

The sturdy squire to Galie masters stoop,

And drown his lands and manors in a coupe.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 502.

Not only the presence in France of Alcuin, but the consequences flowing from his thoughtful foresight, soon made themselves felt among our Gallic neighbours. Lock, *Church of our Fathers*, l. 262.

gallie² (gal'ik or gal'ik), a. [= F. *gallique*, < NL. *gallicus*, < L. *galla*, gallnut; see *gall*.] Belonging to gall or oak-apples; derived from galls.

Gallie acid, C₁₂H₁₀O₆, an organic acid which crystallizes in brilliant prisms, generally of a pale yellow color, without odor and having an acid taste. It exists ready formed in the seeds of the mango, and is a product of the decomposition of tannic acid. With ferric salts in solution it produces a deep bluish black precipitate. It is used in medicine as an astringent and is well known as an ingredient in ink. See *ink*.

Gallican (gal'i-kan), a. and n. [= L. *Gallicanus*, < *Gallia*, Gaul; see *Gaul*.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to Gaul or France.

The *Gallican script*, which was the parent of the Irish uncial.

Lower Faculty, *The Alphabet*, II, 116, note.

2. Specifically, pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church in France. See *Gallikanum*.

But in regard to the central question, where the total liberty of the Church lies, the Christians are well as that the *Gallican* belief, that nothing has the seal of infallibility which has not been received by the whole Church, in effect in France. Poiry, *London*, p. 279.

The *Gallican* theory of church government views the Church as a constitutional monarchy, of which the Pope is either Pope, Bishop, or merely June, lack of distinction, the responsible head, invested with legislative and executive functions while the supreme representative power of the Church, the Council of Council, is in abeyance; but owing to the absence of such a system when assembled, liable to be suspended or deposed by it and compelled to submit to its decisions on pain of the guilt and the consequences of schism. J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, l. 15.

Gallican Church, the branch of the Roman Catholic Church in France, which has enjoyed greater privileges and had a more independent development than the branches

of that church in other European countries. Its comparative independence has been due to the persistent resistance of the civil power, supported by a portion of the clergy and people distinctively called the Gallican party, to the encroachments of the papal power; but there has always been a strong ultramontane party in the French church favorable to papal claims. **Gallican liberties**, the peculiar privileges enjoyed by the Gallican Church. In general they consisted of greater freedom from papal domination over the actions of the bishops and of the king than was customary in other Roman Catholic countries, or than is customary in France at the present time. These liberties were especially defined by the pragmatic sanction of Louis IX. in 1269, and by the "Declaration of the Clergy" drawn up by Bossuet in 1682, which asserted the right of the king to intervene in church matters without papal interference. The Gallican liberties were confirmed under the rule of Napoleon I., but the French church is becoming increasingly ultramontane. **Gallican liturgies**, Gallican liturgy, the liturgy or group of liturgies anciently used in Gaul or France and in some adjacent countries, especially in Spain. In Gaul these liturgies were suppressed by Charlemagne and his successors in the ninth century, and the Roman office was substituted for them. The remains of these rites are few and fragmentary. The wording of some of the prayers in the different local uses differed greatly, but the important features and the arrangement of parts were the same throughout. The liturgies originally used in Spain were of the same class, so that the group has been called the Hispano-Gallican family of liturgies. In Spain these rites had by the eleventh century become almost entirely supplanted by the Roman, but at the beginning of the sixteenth century the typical Spanish form, known as the *Mozarabic liturgy*, was revived by Cardinal Ximenes. The ancient liturgies of the British, Irish, and Scotch apparently belonged to the Gallican group; but their classification is disputed, and the remains are scanty. The one established among the Anglo-Saxons by St. Augustine of Canterbury probably contained Gallican elements, of which there are traces in the use of Sursum, etc. The Gallican type of liturgy is believed to be derived from the primitive churches of Arles and Lyons from Ephesus, and has accordingly been called *Ephesine*, and referred to St. Paul and St. John. It differs greatly from the Roman in its constituent parts, their names, and arrangement, and agrees in many and important particulars with eastern liturgies. The nomenclature of its various parts is, however, almost entirely peculiar to itself, and it is distinguished by the fact that most of these parts, retaining their titles and places in the office, are variable, the number of different occasions for which such variations are provided being also much greater than in other western rites, and this variation extending even to the canon. See *Mozarabic*.

II. n. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, one who holds Gallican doctrines. See *Gallicanism*.

Gallicanism (gal'i-kan-izm), n. [*< Gallian + -ism.*] The spirit of nationalism within the French church, as opposed to the absolutism of the papal see. It grew in strength during the middle ages, and culminated in the reign of Louis XIV. The Gallican liberties, in which this spirit was expressed, disappeared at the time of the revolution, and, though since restored and nominally in existence, ultramontanism has during the nineteenth century triumphed over Gallicanism.

Gallicé (gal'i-sō), adv. [*< L. Gallus, in French (Gallie), < Gallus, Gallie, French: see Gallie.*] In French.

Gallicism (gal'i-sizm), n. [= *F. gallicisme*; *as Gallie + -ism.*] A form or style of speech peculiar to the French language; the use by an English or other foreign writer or speaker of a form or expression, as a particular sense of a word or manner of phraseology, peculiar to the French language. Thus, the use of the word "assist" in the sense of the present "on of the phrase" it goes without saying, and similar expressions, are regarded as Gallicisms.

Gallicize (gal'i-siz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *Gallicized*, ppr. *Gallicizing*. [*< Gallie + -ize.*] To make French in opinions, habits, or modes of speech; especially, to render conformable to the French idiom or language. Also spelled *Gallicise*.

Being, since my travels, very much gallicized in my character, I ordered a pint of claret.
—*Samuel Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.*

Gallicolæ (ga-lik'ō-lō), n. pl. [*NL., pl. of gallicola: see gallicolous.*] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, a tribe of hymenopterous insects of the section *Pupipara*, corresponding to the *Diptoleparia*, and to the modern family *Cynipidae*: the gall-flies.—2. In Meigen's system (1818), a group of dipterous insects of his family *Tipularia*, containing the genus *Ceratomyia* and other genera, and corresponding pretty accurately to the modern family *Ceratomyidae*: the gall-gnats or gall-midges.

gallicolous (ga-lik'ō-lus), a. [*< NL. gallicola, < L. galla, gallnut, + colere, inhabit.*] Inhabiting galls; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gallicolæ*.

galliform (gal'i-fōrm), a. [*< NL. galliformis, < L. gallus, a cock, + forma, form.*] Having the form or structure of a gallinaceous bird; of gallinaceous affinities; galline.

Galliformes (gal-i-fōr'mēs), n. pl. In *ornith.*, formerly, gallinaceous birds collectively; now,

in Garrod's classification, an order of a subclass *Homalognata*, consisting of the three cohorts *Struthiones*, *Gallinaceæ*, and *Pittaci*. [Not in use.]

galligaskins (gal-i-gas'kinz), n. pl. [Formerly also *gallygaskins, gallygascynes, gallugascins* (abbr. *gaskins, gascynes*); a corruption (due to a mistaken notion that "these trousers were first worn by the *Gallie Gascons*, i. e., the inhabitants of Gascony"—Webster's Dict.) of *OF. gurguesques*, Norm. *gargars*, a perverted form of *grieguesques*, "slops, gregs, gallogascins, Venetians," which appears contracted in "*griegues*, wide slops, gregs, gallogascins, Venetians, great Gascon or Spanish hose" (Cotgrave), really of Italian (Venetian) origin, *< It. Grechesco*, Greekish, *< Greco, < L. Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek, grecco, grego, gregs*. Cf. *pantaloons*, also of Venetian origin.] 1. A fashion of hose or slops worn in the sixteenth century. Also called *gregs, venetians*, and *gaskins*.

My galligaskins, that have long withstood
The winter's fury and encroaching frosts, . . .
A horrid chasm disclosed.

J. Philips, *Splendid Shilling*.

Off went his heavy boots; doubled to the right, *galligaskins* to the left. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 146.*

Hence—2. Loose breeches in general.

Every good housewife made the clothes of her husband and family, and even the good wren of Van Twiller himself thought it no disparagement to cut out her husband's livery-woolsey galligaskins. *Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 176.*

3. Leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen. *Simmonds.*

gallimatias, n. See *galimatias*.

gallimaufrey, gallimaufrey (gal-i-mā'fri), n.; pl. *gallimaufries, gallimaufreys* (-fries). [Formerly also *gallimaufry, gallimaufay, gallymaufry, gallimafry*, etc., *< OF. galmafree*, a ragout, hash, hodge-podge. Cf. *galimatias*.] 1. A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge, made up of the remnants and scraps of the larger.

Another containeth a *gallimaufrey* of Apples.

Purhus, Pilgrimage, p. 281.

O Lord! he hath supped up all the broth of this *gallimaufrey*.
French Schoolmaster (1636).

Hence—2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

So now they have made our English tongue a *gallimaufrey*, or hodgepodge of all other speeches.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. I. 161.

They have a dance, which the wenchies say is a *gallimaufrey* of gambols, because they are not in 't.

Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

Their Alcoran itself a *gallimaufrey* of lies, tales, ceremonies, traditions, precepts.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 622.

3. A medley of persons. [Humorous.]

He was both high and low, both rich and poor,
Both young and old, one with another, Ford;
He loves the *gally-maufrey*, Ford, perpetually.

Shak., M. W., II. 1.

Gallinaceæ (gal-i-nā'sē-ē), n. pl. [*NL., pl. fem. of L. gallinaceus: see gallinaceous.*] The rasorial birds proper, commonly rated as an order or suborder, and containing all kinds of domestic fowls or poultry, and their feral relatives, as turkeys, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quails, guinea-fowls, the mound-birds of Australia, the curassows, hoecoes, guans, etc.; equivalent to the old order *Rasores* minus the pigeons. It is an old name of the group, used with varying latitude, and now less frequently employed than *Gallina* (which see for technical characters). Also *Galli*.

gallinacean (gal-i-nā'shian), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the Gallinaceæ.

II. n. One of the Gallinaceæ, Gallinacæ, or Gallinae.

Gallinacæ (gal-i-nā'sē-ē), n. pl. [*NL., pl. of L. gallinaceus.*] Same as Gallinaceæ or Gallinae; sometimes the same as *Rasores*.

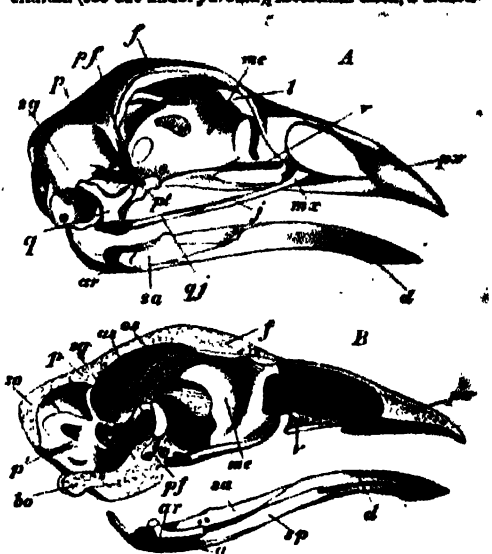
gallinaceous (gal-i-nā'shian), a. [*< L. gallinaceus, pertaining to poultry, < gallina, a hen, < gallus, a cock.*] Having the characters of a bird of the order Gallinae or Gallinaceæ: rasorial.

Sp. Llanos has remarked a circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of *gallinaceous* fowls and the structure of corn-mills.

Paley, Nat. Theol., xv.

Gallinae (ga-li'nē), n. pl. [*NL., pl. of L. gallina, a hen, < gallus, a cock.*] 1. A Linnean order of birds, the fifth of the system, composed of the genera *Didus*, *Phasianus*, *Meleagris*, *Cras, Phasianus*, *Namida*, and *Tetrao*. It is practically the same as the later order Gallinaceæ, or *Rasores* without the pigeons.—2. An order of birds, the Gallinaceæ of authors, from which sundry non-conformable genera have been eliminated; the same as the *Alectoromorpha* of Huxley. It is a group of chiefly terrestrial polygam-

præcocial ptilopod birds, with *schistogaster* palate (see cut under *schistogaster*), *schistogaster* mandible, recurved angle of the mandible, small bathypterygoid falcis, generally a deeply double-notched sternum, a hypocleidum (see cut under *furcula*), intestinal caeca, a muscu-

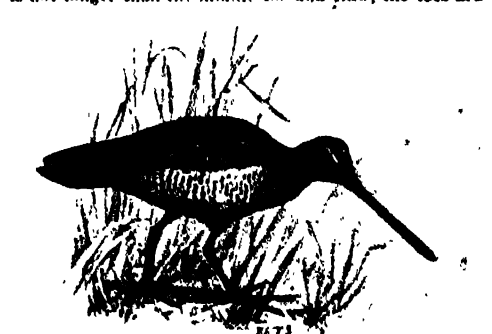


Typical Skull of Gallina (Common Fowl).

A, side view; *sa*, surangular bone of mandible; *ar*, articular of mandible; *d*, dentary; *f*, frontal; *l*, lacrimal; *mx*, maxilla; *mx*, maxillary; *p*, parietal; *pf*, postfrontal process; *pt*, pterygoid; *ps*, premaxillary; *q*, quadrate; *qt*, quadratoquadratus; *sq*, squamosal; *v*, vomer; *b*, vertical longitudinal section. Letters as before: also *ar*, articular; *sa*, basoccipital; *ss*, supraoccipital; *os*, orthocephaloid; *p*, pterotic; *pf*, pterygoid; *sa*, splenial bone.

lar gizzard, two carotids (except in *Megapodidae*), no intrinsic syringeal muscles, tufted oil-gland, after-shafted plumage, rectrices usually more than 12, feet 4-toed, legs feathered to the surfrago or beyond, claws blunt, nostrils scaled or feathered in a short nasal fossa, and the bill variable in form, corneous, and with the culmen rising on the forehead. The *Gallinae* are divisible into two series: suborders. *Peratopodæ*, the pigeon-foot fowls, of the families *Cuculidae* and *Megapodidae*; and *Alectoropodæ* or typical fowls, of the families *Phasianidae*, *Meleagrididae*, *Numididae*, *Tetraonidae*, and *Perditiidae*. Families which have been improperly referred to the *Gallinae* and are now eliminated are *Idæidae*, *Pteroclidæ*, *Turnicidae*, *Ophthoracidae*, *Chenoidæ*, and *Tymnuchidae*.

Gallinago (gal-i-nā'gō), n. [*NL., < L. gallina, a hen.*] The leading genus of true snipes, of the family *Scotopacidae*. The bill is much longer than the head, perfectly straight, dilated a little and very sensitive at the end, with the lateral grooves running more than half way to the tip, and the gape short. The tarsus is not longer than the middle toe and claw, the toes are



Common American or Wilson's Snipe: *Gallinago wilsoni*.

cleft completely to the base, and the tail has more than 12 feathers. There are several species, of most parts of the world. The common snipe of Europe is *Gallinago media* or *G. cristata*; that of America is *G. wilsoni*. See *snipe*. Also called *Arenipodæ*.

gallinazo (gal-i-nā'zō), n. [*< Sp. gallinaza, a culture, < L. gallinaceus, gallinaceous: see gallinaceous.*] The Spanish-American name of an American culture of either of the genera *Cathartes* and *Cathartus*, as the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*, or the carrion-crow, *Cathartus atrata*.

galline (gal'in), a. [*< L. gallus, a cock (gallina, a hen), + -ine.*] Pertaining to or resembling the barn-yard fowl; gallinaceous. [Rare.]

The Bruah-Turkey . . . was originally described by Latham in 1821 under the name of the New-Holland Vulture, a misleading designation which has subsequently tried to correct on perceiving its Galline character.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XV. 225.

galling (gā'ling), p. a. [*Ppr. of gall, v.*] Such as to gall, irritate, or distress; extremely annoying; harrowing; provoking.

There is a provoking condensation, even in his wrath, which must be more galling to an adversary than the most ungovernable outbreak of rage and invective.

Whipple, Ess. and Nov., I. 216.

24. A measure of land. A gallon of land is supposed to have been the amount of land proper to sow a gallon of grain in.

galloon (ga-lon'), *n.* [= *D. Dan. Sw. galon* = *G. galon*, < *OF. galon*, *F. galon*, < *Sp. galon* = *Pg. gallo* = *It. gallone*, *galloon*, *aug. of gala*, finery, ornament: see *galat*, *gallant*.] **14.** Originally, worsted lace, especially a closely woven lace like a narrow ribbon or tape for binding.

A jacket edged with blue galloon.

*In lively short, galloons on cape,
With cloak bag mounting high as mope.
Dance and Long Vacation in London*

2. In modern use: (a) A fabric similar to the above, of wool, silk, linen, cotton, or a combination of any of these. (b) A kind of gold or silver lace with a continuous even edge on each side, used on uniforms, liveries, etc.

We played a bout or two for a hat that was edged with silver galloon.

gallooned (ga-lond'), *a.* [*< galloon + -ed*.] Furnished or adorned with galloon.

Those enormous habiliments . . . were . . . slashed and gallooned.

galloon-gallant, *n.* A gallant in galloon: a contemptuous name.

That galloon gallant, and Mammon you
That build on golden mountains, then money maggots.

gallop (gal'up), *v.* [Formerly also *gallop*, *gallop*; < *ME. galopen* (= *D. galoppieren* = *MHG. galopieren*, *G. galoppieren* = *Dan. galoppere* = *Sw. galoppa*), < *OF. galoper*, *F. galoper* (= *Pr. galapar* = *Sp. Pg. galapar* = *It. galoppare*, after *F.*), a var., with the usual change of initial *g* to *g* (*ga*), of *OF. galoper*, < *ME. walopen*, *E. wallop*, *gallop*, *lit. boil*, the sound made by a horse galloping being appar. likened to the boiling of a pot: see *wallop*, of which *gallop* is a doublet. The usual deriv. from "Goth. *gahlaupan*, to leap," is absurd; a Goth. "*gahlaupan* does not exist, and the rare and poet. AS. form *gahlepan* is transitive." **I. intrans.** **1.** To move or run by leaps, as a horse; run with steady and more or less rapid springs. See the noun.

Knight's willth on hunting ride,
The best gallop by wordside
King Alisaunder, l. 160 (Webster's Met. Rom.).

2. To ride a horse that is running; ride at a running pace.

She and her gentlewomen to wade upon her galloped
through the towne, where the people might here the
treading of their horse: but they saw her not.

Tristram, Edward the Confessor, an. 1043.

He galloped up
To join them, glaucing like a dragon fly.

3. To move very fast; scamper.

Master Bluff now, with his blood running from his nose,
and the tears galloping after from his eyes, appeared before
his uncle and the tremendous Thwackum.

Fiddlers, Tom Jones, li. 4.

Boys who . . . gallop through one of the ancient with
the assistance of a translation can have but a very slight
acquaintance either with the author or his language.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6.

Such superb ideal ideas . . . he may collect in galloping
over it.

Locke, Conduct of Understanding, c. 24.

II. trans. To cause to gallop; as, he galloped
his horse all the way.

Never gallop! Peg goes to death.

Pope, Imit of Horace, l. 14.

gallop (gal'up), *n.* [= *D. galop* = *G. galopp* = *Dan. galop* = *Sw. galopp*, < *OF. galopin*, < *Sp. galopi* = *It. galoppo*; from the verb.]

1. A leaping or springing gait or movement of horses (or other quadrupeds), in which the two fore feet are lifted from the ground in succession, and then the two hind feet in the same succession. The term is commonly used to denote the movement intermediate in speed and action between the canter and the run, in which during the stride two, three, or all the feet are off the ground at the same instant. (See *loose*.) The details of the succession of motions and the system of the steps vary with the different species of quadrupeds.

That trot became a gallop soon,
In spite of curb and rein.

Cooper, John Gilpin.

2. A ride at a gallop; the act of riding an animal on the gallop. — **3.** A kind of dance. See *gallop*.

Canterbury gallop, so named from *Canterbury*, because the custom is said to be to the ambling pace at which pilgrims rode to Canterbury, but this is probably fanciful. A rapid gallop of a horse; commonly applied to a rapid rowing race. Also called *cubin*. **False gallop**, in the same sense, apparently, an awkward pace.

But what pace is that that thy tongue keeps?
Mare? Not a false gallop? — *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

This is the very false gallop of veritas.

Shak., As you like it, iii. 2.

gallopade (gal'op-ad'), *n.* [Also (in def. 2) *galopade*, *galoppade*; = *D. galopade* = *Dan. galoppade* = *Sw. galoppad*, < *F. galopade* (= *Pg. galopada* = *It. galoppata*), < *galoper*, *gallop*: see *gallop*, *v.*] **1.** In the manege, a side-long or curveting kind of gallop. — **2.** A sprightly kind of dance, or the music adapted to it. See *galop*.

The two favorite dances were the Valse and the Galop — the sprightly galoppade, as it was called.

W. Beant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 117.

gallopade (gal'op-ad'), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *galloped*, *ppr. gallopping*. [*< gallopade*, *n.*] To gallop; move about briskly; perform the dance called a gallopade.

The shock head willows two and two
By silver galloped — *Longfellow*, Amphion.

gallopavo (gal'op-pa'vo), *n.* [*NL.*, < *It. gallus*, cock, + *pavo*, peacock.] A name of the turkey, now the technical specific name of the bird, *Meleagris gallopavo*. Also written *gallopavo*.

galloper (gal'up-er), *n.* **1.** One who or that which gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries . . . are commonly rough gallopers.

That most intrepid and enduring of all gallopers, Sir Francis Head.

2. In artillery, a carriage on which small guns are conveyed, fitted with shafts so as to be drawn without limbers. [*Eng.*] — **3.** A galloper-gun.

They likewise sent another detachment . . . on which Sir John (Cope) advanced two gallopers, which presently dislodged them.

Tristram, Edward the Confessor, p. 139.

4. In dyeing, a rolling frame.

Gallopardix (gal'op-per'diks), *n.* [*NL.* (E. Blyth, 1844), < *It. gallop, cock*, + *perdis*, partridge.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, the hill-partridges,

of the subfamily *Perdix*, of India and Ceylon, related to the jungle-fowl, but having no comb or wattles. The sexes are dissimilar in plumage, but both have the shanks spurred. There are three species of these hill-partridges, *G. spaldensis* and *G. bantulensis* of India, and the Ceylonese *G. zeylonensis*.

galloper-gun (gal'up-er-gun), *n.* A small gun conveyed on a galloper. See *galloper*, **2.** [*Eng.*]

galopin (gal'op-in), *n.* [*< OF. galopin*, also *galopin*, later *galopin*, *F. galopin* (= *Sp. galopin* = *Pg. galopin* = *It. galoppino*; *ML. galopinus*), a scullion (cf. *It. galpin*, mod. *galopin*, a merry fellow, < *It.*; cf. *It. galoppo*, a lucky, toothy (Florida); *lit.* a runner or errand-boy, < *F. galoper*, etc., *gallop*: see *gallop*, *v.*] A servant for the kitchen; a cook's boy; a scullion. [*Obsolete or Scotch.*]

You, who are all our male attendance from our Lord (High) household down to our host, galopin, follow us to prepare our count.

Shak., About, vi.

galloping (gal'up-ing), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of *gallop*, *v.*] The action of a horse that gallops; a running at a gallop.

The galloping of horses; who were I came to?

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Know, Pegasus has got a bridle
With which he now is to be controlled,
His days of galloping are ended,
Unless I with the spur do prick him.

Colley, The Great Frost.

galloping (gal'up-ing), *n.* [*Ppr. of gallop*, *v.*] Proceeding at a gallop; hence, figuratively, advancing rapidly; making rapid progress; as, a galloping consumption (that is, a consumption that proceeds rapidly to a fatal termination).

The doctor says it's a galloping consumption. . . . He says it's the quickest case he ever knew.

Hudson, The Barton Experiment, p. 73.

gallopannic (gal'op-an'ik), *a.* [*< gallic* + *pannic*.] Derived from galls and consisting of tannin; used only in the following phrase. — **Gallopannic acid**, tannic acid derived from nutgalls.

gallotin (gal'ô-tin), *n.* [*< gallic* + *-otin*.] See *gallatin*.

gallon-berry (gal'ô-ber'i), *n.* [*< gallow*, curlew, + *E. berry*.] The curlewberry, *Empetrum nigrum*: so called from its furnishing much of the food of curlews in the fall.

gallon-bird (gal'ô-bêrd), *n.* [*< gallow*, curlew, + *E. bird*.] A curlew; especially, the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius borealis*.

gallowy (gal'ô), *v. t.* [Also dial. *gally* (see *gal-ly*); < *ME. gallowen*, in comp. *begallowen*, frighten, < *AS. â-galwian*, *â-gelwian*, astonish.] To frighten or terrify.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves.

Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

galloway (gal'ô-wâ), *n.* One of a breed of horses of small size (under fifteen hands high), first raised in Galloway in Scotland, characterized by great spirit and endurance.

And on his match as much the Western horseman lays
As the rank-riding Scots upon their Galloways.

Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 22.

A Galloway, although strictly speaking a distinct breed, is commonly understood to be a horse not over 14 hands. . . . A pony must be less than 52 inches (13 hands) from the ground to the top of the withers, else he is a Galloway.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 191.

gallowglass, **galloglass** (gal'ô-glâs), *n.* [*< Ir. galloglach*, a servant, a heavy-armed soldier, < *gall*, a stranger, foreigner, particularly an Englishman, + *oglach*, a youth, servant, vassal, knave, soldier, kern, < *og*, young (= *E. young*, *q. v.*), + term. *-lach*.] The Irish armed their gallowglasses after the model of the English military settlers.] A soldier or armed retainer of a chief in ancient Ireland, the Hebrides, or other Gaelic countries.

The merciless Macdonald . . . from the western isles
Of kerns and gallowglasses is supplied.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 2.

In October the wild kerns and gallowglasses were in no mood for sparing the house of Eudorus.

Loeche, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

gallow-grass (gal'ô-grâs), *n.* Hemp, as being made into halts for the gallow. [*Old slang.*]

gallows (gal'ôz or gal'us), *n.* [*< ME. galows*, *galores*, *galous*, *galores*, *galores*, rarely or never in sing. *galor*, < *AS. galga*, *galga* (used in both sing. and pl.), a gallows, gibbet, cross, = *OS. galga* = *OFries. galga* = *D. galg* = *MLG. galge* = *OHG. galgo*, *MHG. galge*, *G. galgen* = *Leel. galgi* = *Sw. Dan. galp*, a gallows, gibbet, = *Goth. galga*, cross. In the older languages (*Goth.*, *AS.*, *OHG.*, etc.) the word was used to denote the cross on which Christ suffered.] **1.** A wooden frame on which criminals are executed by hanging, usually consisting of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, or of a single post with a projecting arm, from which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened about his neck: a plural used as a singular, and having the double plural *gallowsees*.

Many took he that time and to toun led,
And brought him in last upon high gallows.

Deconstruction of Tom (E. K. T. S.), l. 120.

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good;
O, there were desolation of gallows and gallows.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. A similar contrivance for suspending objects.

They exercise themselves with various pastimes; but none more in use, and more barbarous, than the swinging up and down, as boys do in ball-ropes; for which there be gallowsees.

Sandys, Travels, p. 44.

3. *Naut.*, same as *gallows-batts*. — **4.** In *coal-mining*, a set of timbers consisting of two upright pieces or props and a bar or crown-tree laid across their tops so as to support the roof in a level or in any other excavation. [*North. Eng.*] — **5.** In *printing*, a low trestle attached to old forms of hand printing-presses, to sustain the tympan. — **6.** A central core formed of several cornstalks interlaced diagonally (while uncut) to serve as a stool or support for cut maize which is placed about it in forming a shock. [*U. S.*] — **7.** *pl.* A pair of braces for supporting the trousers. Also *gallowsees*. [*Colloq.*]

A pair of worn jeans trousers covered his lower limbs, and were held in place by knit "gallowsees," which crossed the back of his cotton shirt exactly in the middle and disappeared over his shoulders in well-defined grooves.

The Century, XLVII. 206.

8. A wretch who deserves to be hanged; a gallows-bird. [*Rare.*]

Now, He (Cupid) hath been five thousand years a boy.
Kath. Ay, and a shrewd unhappy gallows too.

Shak., I. I. L., v. 2.

Though he be a notable *gallows*, yet I'll assure you his master did turn him away, even in this place.
Bacon, and *Fl.* Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

To cheat the *gallows*. See *cheat*.

gallows (gal'oz or gal'us), *n.* [Also *gallus*; a dial. use of *gallows*; *n.* as a word of vague emphasis.] Reckless; daring; showy. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Look what a *gallows* walk she's got!

(A Glance at New York.)

gallows (gal'oz or gal'us), *adv.* [Cf. *gallows*, *a.*] Very; exceedingly; as, *gallows* poor. [Slang.]

The fleese come in and got *gallows* well kaked about the head.
H. Knollys, Ravenshoe, vii.

gallows-bird (gal'oz-bird), *n.* 1. A person who deserves to be hanged.

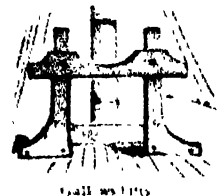
The famous converted *gallows* bird . . . proclaims the good word in hangeable accents.
Harper's Mag., LXVI, 415.

2. One who has been hanged.

"It is ill to beek sleep or sweat in a sick man," said he; "I know that for though I neer missed [dissected] ape nor *gallows* bird."

C. Roade, Choler and Health, xviii.

gallows-bitts (gal'oz-bitts), *n. pl.* Naut., on men-of-war, a pair of strong frames of oak made in the form of a gallows, fixed between the fore and main hatchways, with concave cross-beams called *gallows-tops* tenoned on to the uprights, to support spare topmasts, yards, booms, boats, etc. Also



Gallows-bitts

called *gallows*, *gallows-frame*, *gallows-stanchions*, *gallows-faced* (gal'oz-faced), *n.* Rascally-looking. *Darwin.*

Art thou there, thou rogue, thou hangdog, thou *gallows-faced* vagabond!
Boswell, Foot of Quality, ii. 10.

gallows-frame (gal'oz-frame), *n.* 1. The frame of a gallows.—2. The frame by which the beam of a beam-engine is supported.—3. In mining, the structure erected over a shaft to support the pulleys and steady the cage. [Eng.] Called in the Pennsylvania anthracite region the *head-frame*.—4. Naut., same as *gallows-bitts*.

gallows-free (gal'oz-frē), *a.* Free from danger of hanging.

Let him be *gallows-free* by my consent
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant.
London, Abu, and Achit, ii. 481.

gallows-locks (gal'oz-loks), *n. pl.* Looks that hang down straight and stiff. [Colloq.]

His hair hung in straight *gallows-locks* about his ears,
and added not a little to his sharking demeanor.
Ivanhoe, Kith and Kin, p. 234.

gallowsness (gal'oz-nēs or gal'us-nēs), *n.* [Cf. *gallows*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Recklessness. [Slang.]

Spinning indeed! It isn't spinning as you'd be at, I'll be bound, and let you have your own way; I never knew your equals for *gallowsness*.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

gallows-pint (gal'oz-pin), *n.* The beam of a gallows.

O what if my poor father think,
As he comes through the town
To see the face of his Middy's father
Hanging on the *gallows-pint*!
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III, 126).

gallows-ripe (gal'oz-rip), *a.* Ready for hanging. *Darwin.*

Jordan himself remains unchanged, gets loose again as one not yet *gallows-ripe*.
Carlyle, French Rev., II, 3.

gallows-stanchions (gal'oz-stan'shonz), *n. pl.* Same as *gallows-bitts*.

gallows-strings (gal'oz-stringz), *n. pl.* The strings or ropes of a gallows; applied as a term of reproach to a person.

Ay, hang him, little *gallows-strings*,
He does a thousand of these things.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 214.

gallows-top (gal'oz-top), *n.* See *gallows-bitts*.

gallows-tree (gal'oz-trē), *n.* A gallows.

He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,
Below the *gallows-tree*.
Burns, Macpherson's Farewell.

gallow-tree (gal'ō-trē), *n.* [Cf. ME. *galowe-tree*, *galow-tree*, < AS. *gala-trēac* (= Icel. *galga-trē*), < *galga*, gallows, + *tree*, tree.] A gallows. Now *gallows-tree*.

But beat your bowes, and stroke your strings,
Set the *gallow-tree* afloat.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V, 250).

gall-pipe (gal'pīp), *n.* [Cf. *gall* + *pipe*.] Same as *gall-deet*.

gall-sickness (gal'sik'nes), *n.* A remitting malarial fever with jaundice, appearing in the Netherlands; Walcheren fever.

gallsomet (gal'sum), *a.* [Cf. *gall* + *-some*.] Full of gall; angry; malignant.

Such accusations . . . any vulgar man may . . . set out upon, and condemn both of *gallsomet* bitterness and of wilful fraud and falsehood.

By. Morton, Discharge of Input, (1852), p. 210.

gall-stone (gal'stōn), *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder; a biliary calculus. Gall stones consist largely of cholesterol. A pigment said to be made from them is used in water-color painting, but the color sold as such is composed of other materials, probably gamboge and yellow lake. The gall-stone is a deep rich yellow, but is not permanent, and its color is destroyed by light. The commonest kind of gall-stone is used in water-color painting, on a coat of its brightness and durability, as a yellow coloring matter.

Gallus (gal'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *gallus*, cock.]

1. A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the family Phasianidae, having as type the domestic hen, *G. domesticus*, some if not all varieties of which



Jungle fowl (*Gallus ferrugineus*)

are the modified descendants of *Gallus ferrugineus* or *bankiva*; the jungle fowl. Somewhat a jungle fowl, *Gallus sonnerati*, is another example. The same cock is now probably the nearest to the wild origin of all the varieties of the domestic fowl.

2. In *Ichth.*, a genus of carangoid fishes. *Lacépède*, 1802.—3. In *conch.*, same as *Strombus*. *Megerle*.

Gallus (gal'us), *n.*; *pl.* *Galli* (-i). [L., < Gr. *Γαλ-*, a, a priest of Cybele, so called, according to the tradition, from their raving, the name being associated with that of the river *Gallus*, Gr. *Γαζ-ζος*, in Phrygia, whose waters were fabled to make those who drank it mad.] In classical antiquity, a priest of Cybele. The worship of this goddess was introduced into Rome from Phrygia in 204 B. C. It consisted essentially of wild and boisterous rites, and it was the usage that these priests should be cannibals. The chief of the college was styled *Archigallus*.

These Man-women Priests were called *Galli*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 70.

gallus (gal'us), *a.* Same as *gallows*.

galluses (gal'us-es), *n. pl.* Same as *gallowses*, plural of *gallows*, in sense 7.

gall-wasp (gal'wosp), *n.* A hymenopterous gall-insect; one of the *Gallicola*, *Cynipida*, or gall-flies.

gally (gal'i), *a.* [Cf. *gall* + *-y*.] Like gall; bitter as gall.

He abhorreth all *gally* and bitter drinkers of sin.
Cranmer, 1st Ep. Gardiner, p. 240.

gally (gal'i), *a.* [Formerly also *gally*; < *gall* + *-y*.] Characterized by galls or abraded spots.

I see in some meadows *gally* places where little or no grass at all growth by reason (as I take it) of the too long standing of the water. *Such a*, Surveilor's Dialogue.

gally (gal'i), *r. t.* [Var. of *gallow*.] Same as *gallow*.

The next day being Sunday, called by the natives of this country (Devonshire) *Mass Sunday* (and indeed not without some reason, for the people looked as if they were *gally*), I was waked by the tremendous sound of a horn-trumpet.
Tom Brown's Works, III, 205.

gally (gal'i), *n.* An obsolete or occasional spelling of *gally*.

gallygaskinst, **gallygascynest**, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *gallygaskins*.

gallypot, *n.* See *gallypot*.

gallywasp, *n.* See *gallywasp*.

gally-worm (gal'i-worm), *n.* [The first element is uncertain.] A common name of sundry myriapeds or millipeds, as a thousand-leg of the genus *Polydesmus*. Also spelled *gally-worm*.

galloche, *n.* See *galloche*.

Galomys (gal'a-mys), *n.* Same as *Galomys*.

galon (F. pron. ga-lōn'), *n.* [F.] Same as *gallon*.

galoniert, *n.* [Perhaps from *gallon*, as indicating its capacity.] A vessel for table use and

for decorating a court cupboard, probably of a size sufficient to hold about a gallon.

galoot (ga-lōt'), *n.* [Also *galoot*; of slang origin.] A fellow; a term of humorous contempt, often implying something awkward, silly, or weak in the person so designated. [Slang, U. S.]

I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank,
Till the last *galoot* washes.

John Hay, Jim Bludso.

galopt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gallop*.

galop (gal'up; as a F. word, gal'ō), *n.* 1. An obsolete spelling of *gallop*.—2. [F.] (a) A lively round dance of German origin. (b) Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is duple and quick.

galopade (gal'op-ad'), *n.* Same as *galop*, 2.

galore (ga-lor'), *adv.* [Also formerly written *galore*, *galore*, *galore*, etc.; < Fr. *ga-lor* = Gael. *ga-lor* or *leor*, sufficiently, enough; *ga*, a particle prefixed to an adj. to form an adv.; *leor*, adj., sufficient, enough.] Sufficiently; abundantly; in plenty. It is often used with the force of a predicate adjective. [Humorous.]

Toasting they went, with true merriment,
And tipped strong liquor *galore*.

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V, 222).

A shriek of welcome greeted them, they were set in a corner, with beef and ale *galore*, and soon the great table was covered in the ground cleared, the couples made, and the fiddlers tuning. C. Roade, Clouds and Sunshines, p. 8.

galosh (ga-lōsh'), *n.* [Also written *gallosh*, *galosh*, in *pl.* *galoshes*, *galoshes*, formerly *galloshes*, *galage*, *galage*, etc., and even *galloshes* (simulating shoes) (now also *galuche*, after F.); < ME. *galocher*, also *galage*, *galage*, < OF. *galocha*, F. *galuche* = Sp. Pg. *galocha* = It. *galocchia* (ML. *galocia*), prob. < ML. *calopalla*, a clog or wooden shoe, < Gr. *καλοπαλι*, dim. of *καλός*, *kalos* (good), a shoemaker's hat, < *καλός*, wood (prop. wood for burning, < *καλός*, burn), + *παλι* (good) = F. *foot*.] 1. A kind of clog or patten worn in the middle ages as a protection against wet, and common, because of the practice of making shoes of cloth, silk, or the like, or of ornamental leather.

With oute spores other spores and apraklike he looked,
As is the kynde of a knight that cometh to be doctored,
To geten his gylte spores and *galoches* y-cowped.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 12.

2. In present use, any overshoe; a rubber; usually in the plural. [Rare in the U. S.]

Rose, having been delayed by the loss of one of her *galoches* in a bog, had been once near Catherine . . . during that dripping descent.

Miss H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, viii.

Dutch galoshes, *skates* [Rare.]

And had I but *Dutch galoshes* on,
At one run I would slide to Len.

Cotton, The Great Frost.

galosh (ga-lōsh'), *v. t.* [Cf. *galosh*, *n.*] To protect with a partial covering, edging, or the like of strong or water-proof material, as a shoe.

His boots . . . had been "soled" and "heeled" more than once, had they been *galoshed*, their owner might have defied Fate!

Barham, Ingolshay Legends.

galpt, *v. t.* [ME. *galpen*, *gapen*; perhaps akin to *gyp*, *q. v.*] To gape; yawn.

See how he *galpt*, lo, this drunken wight,
As though he wold us swallow anon right.

Chaucer, Prologue to Manly's Tale.

Next, mynd thy grave continually,
Which *galps*, thee to devour.

Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

galravage, **galravage** (gal-rav'ā), (-rāj), *n.* and *v.* Same as *galravage*.

The witches lang syne had their sinful ponies and *gal-ravachies*.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, II.

Oh! hurkee! Oh! this lass o' mine—She thinks as because she's gone *galratergung*, I must ha' missed her and be killing.
Mrs. Gaskill, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

galrush (gal'rush), *n.* The red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. [Dublin Bay, Ireland.]

galt (galt'), *n.* [Also *gault*, *gult*, < Norw. *gald*, hard ground, a place where the ground, or snow, is trodden hard. See *galt*, *gald*, *gult*, *gult*, hard snow.] 1. Clay; brick-earth. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically—2. In *geol.*, the lowest division of the Upper Cretaceous series. The *galt* is a stiff clay sometimes sandy or calcareous dark blue in color, with layers of pyrites and phosphatic nodules, and occasional scars of green sand. It varies from 100 to 300 feet in thickness, and forms a marked boundary between the Upper and the Lower Cretaceous rocks.

galt (gal't), *n.* [Cf. ME. *galt*, < Icel. *galt*, also *galt* = Sw. Dan. *galt*, a gelded hog; see *geld*, *gilt*.] A boar pig. [Prov. Eng.]

Grease grows as a *galt*, full *grytch* he takes!

North Arthurs (E. E. T. S.), I, 1101.

galtrop (gal'trop), *n.* Same as *caltrop*.

Errors in Divinity and Policy . . . are the cursed Con-
tinuance, drop Portentous, mourning Anguishes, sulphu-
rous Grandeur, laden murderers, peevish Galtrops, and
rascal desperadoes, which the Prince of Lycia employs
with all his skill and malice, to maintain the walls and
gates of his kingdom. *N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 75.*

galuchat (F. pron. ga-lü-shä'), *n.* [F.] A kind
of shark's skin or shagreen usually dyed green,
used to cover cases, boxes, etc. As prepared
it retains the tubercles with which it is stud-
ed in the natural state.

galvanic (gal-van'ik), *a.* [= F. *galvanique* =
Sp. *galvánico* = Pg. It. *galvanico* (cf. D. G. *gal-
vanisch* = Dan. Sw. *galvanisk*), < *Galvani*: see
galvanism.] 1. Pertaining to galvanism, or
current electricity as produced by a chemical
battery (see *electricity*): same as *voltaic*, a word
in more common use.

All the galvanic combinations, analogous to the new
apparatus of Mr. Volta, . . . consist . . . of series, con-
taining at least two metallic substances, or one metal and
a stratum of fluids.

See H. Dorn, Philos. Trans. (1801), II., art. 20.

2. Spasmodic, like the movements of a limb
produced by a current of electricity: as, a *gal-
vanic* start. **Galvanic battery, cautery, current,**
écrouleur, etc. See the nouns. **Galvanic induction,**
induction of electric currents.

galvanical (gal-van'i-kal), *a.* [< *galvanic* +
-al.] Same as *galvanic*.

The phenomena of magnets, of electrical bodies, of gal-
vanical apparatus, seem to form an obvious material for such
speculations. *Whewell, Philos. of the Mechanical Sciences*

galvanisation, galvanise, etc. See *galvaniza-
tion*, etc.

galvanism (gal-van'iz-m), *n.* [= D. G. *galva-
nismus* = Dan. *galvanisme* = Sw. *galvanism* =
F. *galvanisme* = Sp. Pg. *galvanismo*, < It. *gal-
vanismo*, so called after Luigi Galvani, professor
of anatomy at Bologna (1737-98), the first in-
vestigator in this field. His theory was first pub-
lished in 1792.] 1. That branch of the sciences
of electricity which treats of electric currents
more especially as arising from chemical action,
as from the combination of metals with acids.
The name was given before the identity of this form
of electricity and that produced by friction was fully under-
stood: it is now nearly obsolete. See *electricity*.

2. In med., the application of an electric cur-
rent from a number of cells: in distinction
from *faradism* or the use of a series of brief al-
ternating currents from an induction-coil, and
from *franklinism* or the charging from a fric-
tional or Holtz machine.

galvanist (gal-van'ist), *n.* [As *galvan-ism* +
-ist.] One versed in galvanism.

galvanization (gal-van-i-zä'shun), *n.* [< *gal-
vanize* + -ation.] The act of galvanizing, or
the state of being so affected. Also spelled *gal-
vanisation*.

galvanize (gal-van'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gal-
vanized*, ppr. *galvanizing*. [= D. *galvaniseren* =
G. *galvanisieren* = Dan. *galvanisere* = Sw.
galvanisera = F. *galvaniser* = Sp. *galvanizar* =
Pg. *galvanizar* = It. *galvanizzare*; as *galvan-
ic* + -ize.] 1. To subject to the action of an
electric or galvanic current, as in medicine.
The word is especially used of the act of restoring to con-
sciousness by electrical action, as from a state of suspended
animation; or of electrical restoration to a semblance
of life, as a corpse or a severed part of the body.

The agitations resembled the grinnings and writhings
of a galvanised corpse, not the struggles of an athletic
man. *Macaulay, On History*

Hence—2. To confer a fictitious vitality upon;
give a mechanical semblance of life or vitality
to.—3. To plate, as with gold, silver, or other
metal, by means of galvanic electricity; elec-
troplate.

Also spelled *galvanise*.

Galvanised iron, a name given (a) improperly to sheets
of iron coated with zinc by a non galvanic process, the
iron being first cleaned by friction and the action of dilute
sulphuric acid, and then plunged into a bath composed of
molten zinc and other substances, as sal ammoniac, or mer-
cury and potassium, (b) properly, to sheets of iron coated
first with tin by a galvanic process, and then with zinc by
immersion in a bath containing fluid zinc covered with sal
ammoniac mixed with earthy matter.

galvanizer (gal-van'iz-er), *n.* One who or that
which galvanizes. Also spelled *galvaniser*.

galvano- Combining form of *galvanic* or *gal-
vanism*.

galvanocaustic (gal-van-ö-käs'tik), *a.* [< *gal-
vanic* + *caustic*, *q. v.*] Relating to the heat
derived from a current of electricity when em-
ployed in cauterization.

galvanocauterization (gal-van-ö-kä'te-ri-zä'-
shun), *n.* [< *galvanic* + *cauterization*.] Cauter-
ization by the heat induced by a current of
electricity.

galvanocautery (gal-van-ö-kä'te-ri), *n.*; pl.
galvanocauteries (-riz). [< *galvanic* + *cautery*.]
In surg., a cautery in which a galvanic current
is used to heat the cauterizing part of the ap-
paratus.

galvanoglyph (gal-van-ö-glif), *n.* [< *galvanic*
+ Gr. *γλῦψω*, engrave.] A picture produced
by galvanography.

galvanography (gal-van-ö-g'li-f), *n.* [As *gal-
vanoglyph* + -y.] A method of producing an
electroplate which may be used in a printing-
press. The essential features of the process are the use
of a zinc plate covered with a ground, and etched as a
matrix for an electroplate, the reverse plate thus obtained
being used in printing. The picture obtained by this
method is called a *galvanoglyph*.

galvanograph (gal-van-ö-gräf), *n.* [< *galvan-*
+ Gr. *γραφω*, write.] 1. A plate formed by
the galvanographic process.—2. An impres-
sion taken from such a plate.

galvanographic (gal-van-ö-gräf'ik), *a.* [< *gal-
vanography* + -ic.] Pertaining to galvanog-
raphy.

galvanography (gal-van-ö-g'ra-f), *n.* [As *gal-
vanograph* + -y.] A process for producing
plates which will give impressions after the
manner of a plate used in copperplate engrav-
ing. The drawing is made on a silvered plate in which
points, in such a way as to leave the dark parts slightly
raised. An electrotype is taken from this, which may be
used as an engraved plate, the dark lines now being de-
pressed precisely as in a copper plate. An impression from
such a plate is called a *galvanograph*.

galvanologist (gal-van-ö-l'ö-jist), *n.* [< *galva-
nology* + -ist.] One who describes the phenom-
ena of galvanism.

galvanology (gal-van-ö-l'ö-ji), *n.* [< *galvan-*
+ Gr. *λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see -ology.] A
description of the phenomena of galvanism.

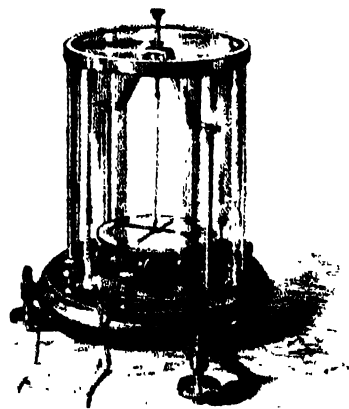
galvanomagnetic (gal-van-ö-mag-net'ik), *a.*
Same as *electromagnetic*.

galvanometer (gal-van-ö-m'et-er), *n.* [< *galvan-*
+ Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument
for detecting the existence and determining the
strength and direction of an electric current.
In all galvanometers the principle of action is the same.
It depends upon the force, which first discovered to
be exerted between a magnetic needle and a wire carry-
ing a current—a force which tends to set the needle at
right angles to the direction of the current, and whose
intensity, other things remaining the same, depends di-
rectly upon the strength of the current.

The term *galvanometer* is applied to an instrument for
measuring the strength of electric currents by means of
the deflection of a magnetic needle round which the cur-
rent is caused to flow through a coil of wire.

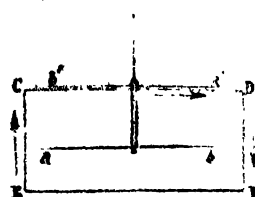
See P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag.

Aperiodic galvanometer, a dead beat or thoroughly
damped galvanometer. **Astatic galvanometer**, an in-
strument which consists of a pair of similar needles mag-
netized, with their poles turned opposite ways, and stiffly
connected at their centers, so that both will swing together



Astatic Galvanometer.

The one tends always to turn in a direc-
tion opposite to the other under the earth's magnetic attraction, so that if the
needles were perfectly alike they would form a perfectly
astatic pair, or a pair that would not tend to assume any
particular direction from the magnetic influence of the
earth. One of the needles, *a*, is nearly in the center of
the coil, CDEF, through
which the current passes;
the other, *b*, is just above
the coil. When a current
travels the coil in the
direction of the arrows,
the action of all parts of
the current upon the *a* and
b needles tends to urge
the astatic pole *a* toward
the back of the figure and
the boreal pole *b* to the
front, while the upper
needle, *a*, is affected principally by the current CD of
the coil, which urges the astatic pole *a* to the front of the
figure and the boreal pole *b* to the back. Both needles
are thus urged to rotate in the same direction by the cur-



rent, and, as the opposing action of the earth is greatly
enfeebled by the combination, a much larger deflection is
obtained than would be given by one of the needles if em-
ployed alone. Galvanometers are also made astatic by
the use of a fixed magnet so placed as to counteract the
influence of the earth's magnetism.—**Ballistic galva-
nometer**, an instrument used to measure the strength
of a current which acts for only a very short time, as that
produced by the discharge of a condenser. It involves
the use of a heavy needle, which takes a relatively long
time to swing. The sine of half the angle of the first
swing is proportional to the quantity of electricity which
has flowed through the coil.—**Dead-beat galvanome-
ter**, a galvanometer in which the needle is so damped,
by induction or otherwise, that on the passage of a cur-
rent it will move to its final deflection without oscilla-
tion.—**Differential galvanometer**, a form of galva-
nometer in which the coil consists of two separate wires
wound side by side, and used to compare two currents.
If the currents are sent in opposite directions through
these wires the motion of the needle will be determined
by the difference in their intensity; if they were equal the
needle would remain stationary.—**Sine galvanometer**,
a magnetic needle poised at the center of a coil of insu-
lated copper wire wound round a vertical circle that may
be turned horizontally on its stand. In use the needle and
vertical circle are at first both in the magnetic meridian.
When a current passes, the needle is deflected, and the
vertical circle is turned by the observer until its plane coin-
cides with the magnetic axis of the needle. The strength
of the current is as the sine of the angular deviation.

Any sensitive galvanometer in which the needle is di-
rected by the earth's magnetism can be used as a *sine*
galvanometer, provided the frame on which the coils are
wound is capable of being turned round a central axis.

See P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 167.

Tangent galvanometer, a very short magnetic needle
delicately suspended so as to turn in a horizontal plane.
The point about which it turns is at the center of a ver-
tical coil of copper wire through which the current is
passed. The diameter of the coil is at least ten or twelve
times the length of the needle. The needle is therefore
usually not more than half an inch long; and, for conve-
nience of reading its deflections, long light pointers of
aluminum or of glass fiber are cemented to its ends. In
use the instrument is placed so that the vertical coil of
copper wire is in the plane of the magnetic meridian. The
current is then sent through the coil, and the angle by
which the needle is deflected is read off. The strength of
the current then is proportional to the tangent of the an-
gle of deflection, whence the name of the instrument.—
Thomson's mirror galvanometer, the most sensitive
galvanometer yet invented. Its needle, which is very
short, is rigidly attached to a small, light, concave mirror,
and suspended in the center of a vertical coil of very small
diameter by a silk fiber. A movable magnet is provided
for bringing the needle into the plane of the coil when
the latter does not coincide with the magnetic meridian,
and also for rendering the needle more or less astatic.
Needle, mirror, and magnet weigh only about 1½ grains.
At a distance of two or three feet from the mirror is a solid
wooden stand, with a graduated scale, facing the mirror.
In the stand, just under the center of the scale, a hole is
cut, and a fine wire is stretched upright across it. A strong
lamp stands behind the opening so that its light will fall
on the mirror and be reflected back on the scale. An
image of the wire will thus be constantly thrown on the
scale, and the slightest motion of the needle and its mir-
ror will produce a much greater motion of this image.
As the current flows the one way or the other the index
will move to one side or the other. This galvanometer
was devised for use in connection with the Atlantic sub-
marine cables. It was long the only instrument with
which signals could be read through long submarine lines;
and it is still employed to a great extent, though now super-
seded by the siphon recorder of the same inventor.

galvanometric (gal-van-ö-met'rik), *a.* [As *gal-
vanometer* + -ic.] Pertaining to the galva-
nometer or to galvanometry: as, the *galvano-
metric* needle.

galvanometrical (gal-van-ö-met'ri-kal), *a.*
Same as *galvanometric*.

The parts of the stand include . . . the necessary clamp-
ing screws for electrical and galvanometrical connections.
The Engineer, LXV., 510.

galvanometry (gal-van-ö-m'et-ri), *n.* [As *gal-
vanometer* + -y.] The art or process of deter-
mining the strength of electric or galvanic cur-
rents; rheometry.

galvanoplastic (gal-van-ö-plas'tik), *a.* [As *gal-
vanoplasty* + -ic.] Pertaining to the reproduc-
tion of forms by electrolysis.—**Galvanoplastic**
process, a method of obtaining copies of type, an engrav-
ing, a design, etc., by electrical deposition: ordinarily the
same as *electrotyping*. As applied to art-work, the phrase
refers to the process of electroplating a plaster model with
bronze, the mold being afterward destroyed and the plas-
ter withdrawn, leaving a hollow figure in bronze. As ap-
plied to ornamental work in glass, the phrase is used for
a method of decorating glass surfaces by means of electro-
plating, the design being first traced on the glass in some
metallic pigment and burned in.

galvanoplasty (gal-van-ö-plas'ti), *n.* [= F. *gal-
vanoplastie*; as *galvanic* + Gr. *πλάσσω*, < *πλάσ-*
σειν, form.] Same as *electrotypy*.

galvanopuncture (gal-van-ö-pungk'tür), *n.* [= F. *gal-
vano-puncture*; as *galvanic* + *puncture*.] In med., the passage of a constant current
through a part of the body by means of needle-
shaped electrodes introduced into it.

galvanoscope (gal-van-ö-sköp), *n.* [= F. *gal-
vanoscope*; as *galvanic* + Gr. *σκόπεω*, view.]
An instrument for detecting the existence and
direction of an electric current. A magnetic
needle may be used as a galvanoscope.

galvanoscope (gal'və-nō-skop'it), *n.* [*gal-* + *scope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a galvanoscope.

galvano-thermometer (gal'və-nō-thēr-mom'ē-ter), *n.* [*As galvanic + thermometer*.] An apparatus used in measuring the amount of heat produced by an electric current in passing through conductors of varying resistance.

galvanotropism (gal'və-nōt-rō-pizm), *n.* [*galvanic + Gr. τροπή (tropē) in comp.*, turn round, + *-ism*.] In bot., the movements in growing organs produced by the passage through them of electric currents.

Living found that when a root is placed vertically between two electrodes it curves towards the positive electrode—that is, against the direction of the current. In one case (cabbage) the curvature was towards the negative electrode. Muller (Hettinger), in repeating Kiffing's experiments, found that the curvature was in all cases such as to tend to place the long axis of the root in the plane of the current, the curvature being towards the negative pole. These phenomena are spoken of as "galvanotropism." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 60.

galver (gal'vēr), *v. t.* [*Origin obscure*.] To move quickly; throb. [*Prov. Eng.*]

galverly, *adv.* [*As galver + -ly*.] Quickly; nimbly; actively.

A light gaudy that is young and trottoth galverly, of good making, colour, and fast going. *Wrothelley, To Sir T. Wyatt*, Oct., 1537.

galwet, galwest, *n.* Middle English form of *galloway*.

galynget, *n.* See *galangal*. [*Chaucer*.]

galypoti, *n.* An obsolete form of *gallipot*.

gam (gam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gammed*, ppr. *gammung*. [*Perhaps a var. of gaml*.] [*cf. gammung*.] 1. To herd together or form a school, as whales; crowd together and swim in the same direction. Hence—2. To make a call, exchange visits, have a chat, etc., as fishermen or fishing-vessels.

This visiting between the crews of ships at sea is called, among whalers, *gammung*. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 240.

gam (gam), *n.* [*cf. gam, v.*] 1. A herd or school of whales. Toward the close of a season, when whales are seen in large gam. It is regarded by the whalers as a sign that they will soon leave the grounds. Hence—2. A social visit between fishermen; a chat, call, or other exchange of courtesies, as when vessels meet and speak each other, exchange visits, give and take letters aboard, etc.

The gam was long and sober and serious; the two whalers, compared reckoning, hoped for whales, and discussed the weather in no complimentary manner. *H. Melville, Moby Dick*.

gama-grass (gā'mā-grās), *n.* A tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass, *Tripsacum dactyloides*, cultivated in Mexico and elsewhere in southern North America, in the West Indies, and to some extent in Europe. It bears drought remarkably well, and the shoots may be cut three or four times in a season, making a coarse but nutritious hay, resembling corn fodder, of which cattle and horses are very fond.

Gamasas, Gamases (ga-mā'sē-lē, -ī), *n. pl.* Name as *Gamasidae*.

gamashes (ga-māsh'ēz), *n. pl.* [*cf. OF. gamaches* = *It. gamascie* (ML. *gamacha*), spatter-dashes, *cf. OF. gambre, F. gambre, leg (cf. F. jamb)*, = *It. gambra, leg; see jamb*.] A protection for the shoes, hose, etc., from mud and rain, worn especially by horsemen in the seventeenth century. They appear to have been sometimes of the nature of boots and sometimes of the nature of leggings. Also *gamaches*.

Lay my richest ante on the top, my velvet slippers, cloth-of-gold gamashes. *Wardour, What you Will*, II, 1.

Incus is all bedaw'd with golden lace, Rose, doublet, jerkin, and gamashes too. *Darius, Acquaintance of Folly* (1611).

gamasid (gam'a-sid), *n.* A mite of the family *Gamasidae*.

Gamasidae (ga-mas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., cf. Gamasus + -idae*.] A family of tracheate arachnids, of the order *Acarida*; the beetle-mites or spider-mites. They have extensible chelate mandibles, two filiform palps or maxillae, equal hairy legs with six or more joints, two claws, and a disk or sucker, the first pair of legs usually tactile, the stigmata ventral and protected by a long tubular peritreme, and no ocellus. They are parasitic on insects, birds, and other animals, sometimes on plants. Those which infest poultry can live for a time on the human skin and give rise to intolerable itching. One species is very harmful to caged birds. The *Gamasidae* are most commonly parasitic during the nymphal and adult female stages. Also *Gamasus*, *Gamasen* (Duges, 1834), and *Gamasida* (Leach, 1814).

gamasus (ga-mas'), *n.* Another form of *camass*, *camash*.

Gamasus (gam'a-sus), *n.* [*NL. (Latreille, 1802)*.] A genus of mites, typical of the family *Gamasidae*. *G. colaspiformis* is a common parasite of carrion-beetles, such as the *Silphidae*, which are found covered with these minute orange mites.

gamb, gamb (gamb), *n.* [*cf. OF. gambre, jambre, F. gambre* = *Pr. gambra* = *Sp. gambra*, QSp. also *gamba, cama* = *It. gambra*, *cf. ML. gambra*, leg. I.L. a hoof; prob. of Celtic origin, akin to *cam*, crooked; see *cam*.] *cf. gambler, gamb.* A leg or shank; in *her.*, the whole fore leg of a lion or any other beast. If couped or crased near the middle joint, it is then only a paw. Also *jambre*.

gamba (gam'bā), *n.*; pl. *gambas* (-lē). [*NL., cf. I.L. gambra, hoof, ML. gambra, leg; see gambra and jamb*.] In anat., the metacarpus or metatarsus of some animals, as the ruminants and solidungulates.

gamba (gam'bā), *n.* Short for *cul du gamba*. See *cul*.

Some likewise there affect the *gamba* with the voice. To show that England could variety afford. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, IV, 248.

gambade, gambado (gam-bad', -ha'do), *n.* [*cf. It. gambata, the leg; the form seems to imitate that of F. gambade, a gambol; see gambol, n.*] 1. A spatterdash or gallop for covering the leg when riding or walking in muddy roads.

His thin legs tenanted a pair of gambades fastened at the side with rusty clasps. *Scott*.

2. *pl.* Boots fixed to the middle of a horseman, instead of stirrups. *Fairholt*.

I know not whether he [James I.] for hisson first brought up the use of gambades, much worn in the west, whereby, while one rides on horseback, his legs are in a coach clean and warm, in those dirty countries. *Fidler, Worthies, Cornwall*.

gambas, *n.* Plural of *gambal*.

gambaisont, *n.* Same as *gambeson*.

gambaloek, *n.* A kind of riding-gown. *Darius*.

A man of tall stature, clothed in a gambaloek of scarlet, buttoned down the chin with a hose of gold. *Sandys, Travels* (1657), p. 119.

gambe, *n.* See *gamb*.

gambeson, gambison (gam'bē-sōn, -hī-sōn), *n.* [*MF. gambeson, gambison, gambeson, gambeson, gambeson, etc.*, *cf. OF. gambeson, gambison, gambeson, gambeson, gambeson*, also *gambais, gambais, gambais*, = *Pr. gambason, gambais* = *QSp. gambais* = *OlG. gambais* = *D. gambais* = *MLG. gambais, -bus, -ben* = *MLG. gambais, gambais, G. gambais* = *Dan. gambais*, *cf. ML. gambeson* (n.), with different suffix *gambais, gambais, gambeson*, *cf. OHG. gambais* = *Goth. gambais* = *AS. gamb, belly, stomach, F. gamb; see vomb*.] A garment worn originally under the habergeon, made sometimes of leather, sometimes of thick stuff, and even wadded, to guard against bruises which might result from blows received upon the mail. Toward the close of the fourteenth century, when the habergeon had been nearly abandoned by men-at-arms, the gambeson appears as the principal garment of defence for the body, and this continues until the complete and general adoption of plate armor. See *gambeson*.

gambet (gam'bet), *n.* [*cf. gambetta* (= *It. gambetta, a gambet*), so called from the length of the legs; dim. of *OF. gambre* = *It. gambra, leg; see gamb, gamb.*] A name of the redshank, *Totanus calidris*, and hence of other species of the same genus. See *Totanus*.

gambet-anipe (gam'bet-anip), *n.* Same as *gambet*.

Gambetta (gam-bet'ā), *n.* [*NL. (Koch, 1816)*, = *It. gambetta*; see *gambet*.] An old name of the gambets, now used in ornithology as a generic name of those birds. *G. calidris* is the yellow legs of North America; *G. melanoleuca* is the greater tail tier; *G. calidris* is the redshank of Europe.

gambier, gambir (gam'bēr), *n.* [*Malayan*] An extract rich in tannin prepared from the

leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier*, a rubiaceous shrub of the Malayan peninsula and islands, which climbs by means of hooked spines. It is used medicinally as an astringent, but is more extensively employed in tanning and dyeing. It occurs in commerce in cubical pieces of about an inch in size, opaque and of a yellowish color, with an even, dull fracture, and soluble in boiling water. It is chiefly imported from Singapore, and is also known as *Terra Japonica* and *pala catechu*.

We went along a good road . . . until we came to a pepper and gambir plantation. . . . I find that [gambir] is largely exported to Europe, where it is occasionally employed for giving weight to silks, and for tanning purposes. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam*, II, xlv.

gambler, *n.* Same as *gambeson*.

gambison, *n.* See *gambeson*.

gambist (gam'bist), *n.* [*cf. gambra + -ist*.] In music, a player on the gamba, or viol da gamba.

Burney and Mozart in his letters, both speak of the Elector Maximilian III. of Bavaria as an accomplished gambist. *Greene, Diet. Music*, I, 280.

gambit (gam'bit), *n.* [*cf. gambit, a gambit*, *cf. It. gambetto, a tripping up of one's legs* (cf. *OF. gambet, a tripping of the legs, a feint, a sudden attack, faire le gambet, or gambet, trip the legs, make a feint, deceive*), *cf. gambra, leg; see gamb, gamb.*] In chess-playing, an opening in which a pawn or a piece is sacrificed, or at least offered, for the sake of, or with the object of obtaining, an advantageous attack. The gambit is said to be accepted or declined, according as the pawn or piece thus offered is or is not taken. A gambit played by the second player is called a *counter gambit*. Of all the chess openings, the *Evans gambit* (so named from a captain of the British navy, who originated it about 1833) has been the most thoroughly analyzed in its multitudinous variations, while next in order probably come the King's Bishop's gambit and the Scotch gambit. Some of the gambits differentiated below in the ordinary chess notation are developments of others, and, in particular, several (the Allgauer, King's Bishop's, Muzio, etc.) are ramifications of the King's gambit proper. **Allgauer gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Center gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Center counter-gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Cunningham gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Damiano gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Danish gambit.** a development of the Center gambit (see above) by 3P-K4. **Evans gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Greco counter-gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Kieseritzki gambit.** same as *Allgauer gambit* (see above), except that the knight is played to K6 instead of K5 as the fifth move. **King's Bishop's gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Lopes gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Muzio gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Queen's gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Queen's Pawn counter-gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Salvio gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Scotch gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4. **Steinitz gambit.** 1P-K4, 2P-K4, 3P-K4, 4P-K4, 5P-K4, 6P-K4, 7P-K4, 8P-K4, 9P-K4, 10P-K4, 11P-K4, 12P-K4, 13P-K4, 14P-K4, 15P-K4, 16P-K4, 17P-K4, 18P-K4, 19P-K4, 20P-K4, 21P-K4, 22P-K4, 23P-K4, 24P-K4, 25P-K4, 26P-K4, 27P-K4, 28P-K4, 29P-K4, 30P-K4, 31P-K4, 32P-K4.

gamble (gam'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gambled*, ppr. *gambling*. [*Recent in record*; *cf. ME. "gambelen, gambelen" (whence mod. gamble, in form like fumble, fumble, hamble, humble, etc.), var. (with freq. suffix -le) of gammen, cf. AS. gamman, game; see gambra, v., gamman, v.*] 1. *intrans.* To play at any game of hazard for a stake; risk money or anything of value on the issue of a game of chance, by either playing or betting on the play of others; hence, to engage in financial transactions or speculations dependent for success chiefly upon chance or unknown contingencies; as, to gamble with cards or dice; to gamble in stocks.

At operas and plays, at gaming, at mortgaging, and at long masquading. *Darius, The Two Dogs*.

That little offer of the cockler, and the idea that somebody thought her gambling wrong had evidently bitten into her. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, xlv.

The evil effects of gambling in stocks and pensions. *Harpers Weekly*, April 26, 1884.

Gambling contract. See *contract*.
II. *trans.* To lose or squander by gaming; with *any* or *off*.

Bankrupts or who have gambled or slept away their estates. *Darius*.

gamble (gam'bl), *n.* [*cf. gambler, v.*] A venture in gambling or in gaming; a reckless speculation. [*Colloq.*]



Gambeson, about 1400. From Viollet le Duc's *Les Maitres d'architecture*.

We make of life a *gamble*, and our institutions, our education, our literature, our ideas, and even our religion, all foster the spirit. *N. A. Rev.*, XLII, 365.

When they take their "little all" out of the dull three per cents and put it into the snowy Mountain Mines (salted), which promise them thirty per cent., they are well aware that they are going in for a *gamble*. *T. G. Fowler, Hobson and Johnson, cxxviii.*

gamble (*gam'bl*), *n.* [Dim. of *gambl*, or var. of the related *gambrel*.] A leg. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gambler (*gam'blér*), *n.* One who gambles; one addicted to gaming or playing for money or other stakes; a gambler.

A gambler's acquaintance is readily made and easily kept—provided you gamble too. *Antony, Pelham, lxxv.*

gambling-house (*gam'bling house*), *n.* A gaming-house; a house kept for the accommodation of persons who play at games of hazard for stakes. Common *gambling-house*. See *common*.

gamboge (*gam-bōj'* or *-bōj'*), *n.* [Also written *gambouge*; a corruption (prob. originating in trade use) of what would reg. be *camboja* (NL. *camboja*), *Cambaja*, usually called *Cambodia*, a French protectorate in Farther India.] A gum resin, the inspissated juice of various species of the guttiferous genus *Garcinia*. The gamboge of commerce is mainly derived from *G. Hanburyi*, a hand some laurel-like tree of Siam, Cambodia, and Cochinchina. (See cut under *Garcinia*.) It has a rich brownish orange color, becoming brilliant yellow when powdered, forming a yellow emulsion with water, and having a disagreeable acid taste. It is a drastic purgative, but is seldom used in medicine except in combination. It is mostly used as a pigment in water color painting, producing transparent yellows, verging on brown in deeper tints. It is quite durable as a water color, and fairly so in oil. Ceylon gamboge is obtained from *G. Morella*. False gamboge is a similar but inferior product of *G. Xanthochymus*. The so-called American gamboge is the juice of *Viola Quamocina* and other species of South America. In doses of a dram or even less gamboge has produced death.

The pipe gamboge of Siam, so called because it is preserved in the hollows of bamboos, is considered the best which comes into the London markets, and commands the highest price. *A. G. F. Elliot Jones, Indian Industries, p. 101.*

Extract of gamboge, a pigment composed of gamboge and alumina.

gambogian, gambogic (*gam-bō'ji-an* or *-bō'ji-an*, *gam-bō'jik* or *-bō'jik*), *a.* Pertaining to gamboge.

gambolled (*gam'boləd*), *a.* [*< OF. gambolse, gambuse, etc., < gambals, gambeson: see gambeson.*] Quilted or padded, as in the making of a gambeson; especially, quilted in longitudinal folds or ridges so as to be pliable in one direction and more or less stiff in the other.

gambolserie (*P. pron. gon-bwo-zè-rè'*), *n.* Gambolled work.

gambolson, *n.* Same as *gambeson*.

gambol (*gam'bol*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gambolled, gambolled, gambolling, gambolling*. [*From the noun; cf. F. gamboler, kick about; < OF. gambille, dim. of gambe, F. jambe, leg; see gambol, n.*] To skip about in sport; caper in frolic or sport.

Quid est quod sic gestis? What is the matter that you leape and skyppe so? for that you fet such gambolles. *Cudde, Flowers of Latin Speaking, fol. 72.*

Some to disport them selfs their sondry malistries trised on *gambols*. *Phaer, Enchirid. vi.*

And some their gambolles playd. *Phaer, Enchirid. vi.*

Bacchus through the conquest'd Indies rols, And boasts in gambols frisk'd before their honest god. *Dryden.*

gambol (*gam'bol*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gambolled, gambolled, gambolling, gambolling*. [*From the noun; cf. F. gamboler, kick about; < OF. gambille, dim. of gambe, F. jambe, leg; see gambol, n.*] To skip about in sport; caper in frolic, like children or lambs; frisk carelessly or heedlessly.

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman; Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes; Feed him with apricocks and dowerberries, With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shak., M. N. D., III, 1.*

It is not madness That I have uttered—bring me to the test, And I the matter will re-word, which madness Would gambol from. *Shak., Hamlet, III, 4.*

Hears, tigers, ounces, pards, Gamboll'd before them. *Milton, P. L., IV, 545.*

Syn. To frolic, romp, caper.

gambonet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gambeson*.

gambrel (*gam'brél*), *n.* [Also written *gambrel, gambrel, gambrel, gambrel* (cf. *E. dial. gambrel*, the small of the leg, and *gambel*, a leg); *< OF. gambe, F. jambe, the leg; see gamb, jamb.*] 1. The hook of a horse or other animal.

"Gambrel"—Gambrel!—Let me beg You'll look at a horse's hinder leg— First great angle above the hoof That's the gambrel, hence gambrel-roof. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, xli.*

2. A stick crooked like a horse's hind leg, used by butchers for suspending a carcass while dressing it.

Myself spied two of them [my followers' suits] hang out at a stall with a gambrel thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that were new flend. *Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, III, 1.*

3. A gambrel-roof.

Other as occupy separate buildings, almost always of black, unpainted wood, sometimes with the long, sloping roof of Massachussetts, often with the quaint gambrel of Rhode Island. *T. W. Higginson, Oldport Days, p. 44.*

gambrel (*gam'brél*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gambrelled, gambrelled, prpt. gambrelling, gambrelling*. [*< gambrel, n.*] 1. To hang up by means of a gambrel thrust through the legs.

And meet me: or I'll box you while I have you, And carry you gambrell'd thither like a mutton. *Pletcher (and another), New Valour, IV, 1.*

2. To form with a curb or crook: as, a *gambrelled* roof.

Here and there was a house in the then new style, three-corner'd, with gambrelled roof and dormer windows. *S. Judd, Margaret, p. 33; (Bottlett.)*

gambrel-roof (*gam'brél-rof*), *n.* A roof the slope of which is broken by an obtuse angle like that of an animal's gambrel; a curb-roof. See *extract under gambrel, n., 1.*

gambroon (*gam-brōn'*), *n.* [Perhaps *< Gombroon* (*Gombroon, Gombroon*), a Persian seaport (now called *Bender Abbas*), from which a large export trade was formerly carried on.] A twilled cloth: (1) of worsted and cotton, used for summer trousers; (2) of linen, made for linings. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Gambusia (*gam-bū'si-ā*), *n.* [NL. (Poey, about 1850); *< Cuban gambusina* or *gambusino*, nothing; a proverbial term expressing humorously a supposed something that is really nothing.] A genus of cyprinodont fishes, containing such ovoviviparous killifishes as *G. patulus*, known as the top-minnow, a common species in the lowland streams of the southern Atlantic States.

Gambusinae (*gam-bū'si-nē*), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Gambusia + -ina*.] A subfamily of cyprinodont fishes, typified by the genus *Gambusia*. They have the dentary bones firmly united, the eyes normal, and the sexes diverse, the anal fin of the male being advanced forward and its anterior rays modified as an intromittent organ. The species are of small size and confined to America.

gamdeboo (*gam'de-bō*), *n.* [African.] The stinkwood of Natal, *Celtis Kraussiana*, a small tree with tough light-colored wood.

game (*gām*), *n.* and *v.* [*< ME. game, an abbreviation (due to mistaking the term -en for a suffix of inflection) of gamon, gomen, also spelled gammen (> mod. E. gammon, q. v.). < AS. gamen, gomen, game, joy, sport, = OS. gaman = OFries. game, game = OHG. gamin, MHG. gamen, joy, = Icel. gaman, game, sport, amusement, = OSw. gammen, Sw. gamman = Oldan. gamell, Dan. gammen, mirth, merriment. Hence ult. gamble, gammon, 1.] I. *n.* 1. Mirth; amusement; play; sport of any kind; joke; jest, as opposed to earnest: as, to make game of a person, or of his pretensions or actions (now the chief use of the word in this sense). See to make game of, below.*

"Wherefore," quod she, "in earnest and in game, To putte in me the defaulte ye see to blame." *Georgica (L. E. T. S.), l. 874.*

But goldes for to be it is no game. *Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 290.*

And gladness through the palace spread, We miche game and glee. *Shak., Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III, 380).*

Then on her head they sett a girloud greene, And crowned her twit earnest and twit game. *Spenser, F. Q., I, xli, 8.*

We have had pastimes here, and pleasant game. *Shak., I, I, l. v, 2.*

These many years in this most wretched Island We two have liv'd, this even and game of Fortune. *Pletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i, 3.*

Thou shalt stand to all posterity, The eternal game and laughter. *B. Jonson, Sejanus v, 4.*

2. A play or sport for amusement or diversion.

In their games children are actors, architects, and poets, and sometimes musical composers as well. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 250.*

3. A contest for success or superiority in a trial of chance, skill, or endurance, or of any two or all three of these combined: as, a game at cards, dice, or roulette; the games of billiards, draughts, and dominoes; athletic games; the Floral games. The games of classical antiquity were chiefly public trials of athletic skill and endurance, as in throwing the discus, wrestling, boxing, leaping, running, horse- and chariot-racing, etc. They were exhibited either periodically, usually in honor of some god, as the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian games of Greece, the Ludi Apollinares at Rome, etc., or from time to time for the amusement of the people, as the Circus games at Rome. The prizes in the Greek periodical games were generally without intrinsic value, as garlands or wreaths of olive- or laurel-leaves, of parsley, etc.; but at the Panathenaic games of Athens the prizes were quantities of olive-oil from the consecrated orchards, given in a special type of painted amphora, of which a hundred or more might constitute a single prize. The four great Greek national games formed the strongest bond in the nature of a national union between the various independent Greek states. At them any person of Hellenic blood had the right to contest for the victory, the most highly esteemed honor in Greece; and citizens of all states, however hostile, met at these games in peace.

Lycæon hath the report of setting our first publicke games, and proving of matistries and feats of strength and activitie, in Arcadia. *Holwood, tr. of Phry, vii, 64.*

A fool That seest a game play'd home, the rich stake draw. *Shak., W. T. I, 2.*

In certain nations also there were instituted particular games of the torch, to the honour of Prometheus; in which they who ran for the prize carried lighted torches. *Bacon, Physical Essays, II.*

"My cocks," says he, "are true cocks of the game—I make a match of cock fighting, and then an hundred or two pounds are soon won, for I never fight a battle under." *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 30.*

4. The art or mode of playing at a game: as, he plays a remarkable game.

"What wilt thou bet," said Robin Hood, "Thou shalt see our game the worse." *Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V, 317).*

5. The successful result of a game, or that which is staked on the result: as, the game is ours.

All the best archers of the north Shold come upon a daye, And he that sholdeth altherbest The game shall bere away. *Lyttell (Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V, 28)).*

The ladies began to shout, "Madam, your game is gone." *Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V, 317).*

6. The requisite number of points or advantages to be gained in order to win a game: as, in cribbage 61 is game or the game.—7. A scheme; plan; project; artifice.

From Lord Sunderlands returning to his post all men concluded that his declaring as he did for the exclusion was certainly done by direction from the King, who naturally loved craft and a double game. *Ep. Bunnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1662.*

8. Amorous sport; gallantry; intrigue.

Set them down For shittish spoils of opportunity, And daughters of the game. *Shak., T. and C., IV, 5.*

9. Sport in the field; field-sports, as the chase, falconry, etc.

Some sportmen, that were abroad upon game, spied a company of hunsards and cranes. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

10. That which is pursued or taken in hunting: the spoil of the chase; quarry; prey.

Both of houndes and hawkis game, After he taught hym all; and same, In sea, in feld, and eke in ryvere. *Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 11.*

The nearer the hound hunting is to his game, the greater is his desire, the fresher is the scent. *J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1858), II, 203.*

Hynde Etin's to the hunting game; And he has tane wi him his eldest son, For to carry his game. *Hynde Etin (Child's Ballads, I, 226).*

The King return'd from out the wild, He bore but little game in hand. *Tennyson, The Victim.*

11. Collectively, animals of the chase; those wild animals that are pursued or taken for sport or profit, in hunting, trapping, fowling, or fishing; specifically, the animals useful to man, and whose preservation is therefore desirable, which are enumerated under this designation in the game-laws regulating their pursuit.

By a very singular anomaly, which has had important practical results, game is not strictly private property under English law; but the doctrine on the subject is traceable to the later influence of the Roman law. *Maine, Village Communities, p. 162.*

12. A game-fowl or game-cock. See phrases below.—13. A flock: said of swans.

No man having less than five marks per annum could lawfully keep a game of swans. *Encyc. Brit., XI, 701.*

Action games. See *Action*.—**Big game.** The larger quadrupeds.—**Black-breasted red game.** The most typical variety of game fowl, in which the hackle and saddle feathers of the cock are a brilliant light red or orange, the back and wing-bows rich glossy red, the wing-coverts

clear bay, the breast and lower part of the body solid black, more or less glossy, and the wing-bars and tail metallic black. A little white may show at the base of the tail. The eyes should be brilliant red. The hen is of a delicately pencilled grayish brown, with salmon breast and golden hackles faced with black. (Other varieties of the game-fowl distinctly characterized in color are the black cocks, duck-wings, piles, wheatears, and whites. — **Brown-red game.** See *brown*. — **Bumper game.** See *bumper*. — **Capitoline games.** See *Capitoline*. — **Cock of the game.** See *cock*. — **Confidence game.** See *confidence*. — **Exhibition game.** A game-cock or hen of a breed cultivated for perfection of form and coloring, without reference to the fighting qualities of the primitive game stock. — **Floral games.** See *floral*. — **Game law.** See *game law*. — **Game of geese.** See *geese*. — **Game protection.** the protection of game animals, specifically by legal restriction of the times for and methods of pursuing them. — **Neapolitan, Nezean, Olympic, etc. games.** See the adjectives. — **Pit-game.** a cock or hen of a fighting breed. — **Red game.** the Scotch plumed game. — **Round game.** a game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can engage, each playing on his own account.

After the little music they sat down to a round game, of which there were a great many, such as Commerce, Speculation, Vingt-et-Un, Limited Loss, or Pope Joan.

W. Beaud, Fifty Years Ago, p. 90.

The game is not worth the candle. See *scuffle*. — **The game is up.** (a) In hunting, the game is started.

He that strikes

The venison first shall be lord of the feast.

Hark! the game is round!

... The game is up. *Shak., Cymbeline*, III. 3.

(b) The scheme has failed; all is at an end. [Colloq.]

The universal opinion is that the game is irreversibly up, and that the Tory party will be in power for fifty years to come.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 304.

To make (formerly a) game of, to turn into ridicule; make sport of, mock; delude or humbug.

Whanne I speke after my beste advise

Ye sette it nought, but make ther of a game.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 59.

She had all the talents which qualified her to play on his feelings, to make game of his scruples, to set before him in a strong light the difficulties and dangers into which he was running headlong.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

II. a. 1. Of or belonging to such animals as are hunted as game; as, game animals; a game pie. — **2.** Having a plucky spirit, like that of a game-cock; courageous; unyielding; as, to die game.

Why, would you be

A gallant and not game?

B. Jonson, Alchemist, III. 2.

I was game; I felt that I could have fought even to the death.

Irvine.

(Governor Butler was game on the Boston Normal Art School question to the death.

Jour. of Education, XVIII. 326.

3. Having the spirit or will to do something; equal to some adventure or exploit; as, are you game for a run or a swim? [Slang.]

"I suppose you really wish to find out the truth?" "Yes," said Teddy, firmly. "I do." "And you are game to go?" "Yes," less assured. "Yes," game to go.

L. B. Walford, The Baby's Grandmother.

For I am game to marry thee

Quite regular, at St. George's.

W. S. Gilbert, Bab Ballads.

To die game. See *def. 2*, and *duel*.

game¹ (gām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gamed*, ppr. *gaming*. [*ME. gamen, gumen*, shorter form of *gumenen, gomenen*, *< AS. gumenian*, game, play, = *Ircl. ganna*, amuse, divert; from the noun. Cf. *gamble*, *v.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To play at any sport or diversion.

Glad and blithe lit weren alle

That weren with hem in the halle,

And pleide and gamede ech with other.

King Horn (R. E. T. 8.), p. 52.

2. To gamble; play for a stake, prize, or wager with cards, dice, balls, etc., according to certain rules. See *gaming*.

Avarice itself does not calculate strictly when it games.

Burke.

The great pity he's so extravagant, . . . and games so deep.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV. 2.

3. To be glad; rejoice; receive pleasure; sometimes used impersonally with the dative.

God loved he best with al his hoolle herte

At alle tymes, though him game of sports.

(Kawser, Gen. Trid. to C. T., I. 534.

II. trans. To stake or lose at play; gamble (away). [Rare.]

It is for fear of losing the inestimable treasure we have that I do not venture to game it out of my hands for the vain hope of improving it. *Burke*, *Ref. of Representation*.

game² (gām), *a.* {A dial. form of *game¹*, crooked. Cf. *gamb*, dial. *gamble*, a leg. from the same ult. source.} Crooked; lame; as, a game leg. [Slang.]

Warrington burst out laughing, said that Bacon had got the game chair, and hawled out to Pin to fetch a sound one from his bedroom.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xii.

game-bag (gām'bag), *n.* A bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman.

game-bird (gām'bērd), *n.* A bird ordinarily pursued for sport or profit, or which is or may be the subject of a game-law. Such birds are chiefly of the gallinaceous order, or of the duck tribe, or of the plover and snipe groups of wading-birds. In the United States about sixty kinds of birds come under this definition.

game-cock (gām'kok), *n.* A cock bred from a fighting stock or strain; a cock bred and trained for fighting purposes.

Every year, says Fitzstephen, "on the morning of Shrove Tuesday, the school boys of the city of London bring game cocks to their masters, and in the fore part of the day, till dinner time, they are permitted to amuse themselves with seeing them fight."

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 375.

game-egg (gām'eg), *n.* An egg laid by a game-fowl, or from which a game-cock may be hatched.

game-fish (gām'fish), *n.* Any fish capable of affording sport to the angler, as the salmon, trout, bass, and many others; especially, a gamey food-fish.

A game fish is a choice fish, a fish not readily obtained by wholesale methods at all seasons of the year, nor constantly to be had in the market. A fish, furthermore, which has some degree of intelligence and cunning, and which matches its own wits against those of the angler.

Goode, American Fishes (1877), p. xiv.

game-fowl (gām'foul), *n.* A specimen of one of the varieties of the hen classed as games.

gameful (gām'ful), *a.* [*< game¹, n., + -ful.*] 1.

Full of sport or games; sportive.

Which will make tedious years seem gameful to me

Middleton, Chaste Maid, III. 3.

2. Full of game, or animals of the chase.

Thy long discourse . . .

Of gameful parks, of meadows fresh, ay, spring like

pleasant fields. *Holland, tr. of Camden*, p. 230.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,

And purer spirits swell the sprightly blood,

Now range the hills, the gameful woods beset

Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 46.

game-gall, *n.* A satirical retort. *Nares.*

Shortly after this quipping game-gall, etc.

Holinshead, Chron., 1577.

game-hawk (gām'hāk), *n.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*; so called generally in Scotland, where it preys on the "game"—that is, grouse and ptarmigan.

gamekeeper (gām'kēpēr), *n.* One who has the keeping and guarding of game; one who is employed to look after animals kept for sport in parks or covers, and to protect them from poachers.

As I and my companions

Were sitting of a snare,

The game-keeper was watching us,

For him we did not care.

The May Delight of a Shiny Night (song).

game-law (gām'lā), *n.* A law enacted for the preservation of the animals called game, by restricting the seasons and the manner in which they may be taken; generally in the plural.

This early game law (concerning the keeping of a dog) was primarily intended to stop the meetings of laborers and artificers, and has little permanent importance besides.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 472.

gameless (gām'les), *a.* [*< game¹, n., + -less.*] Destitute of game.

Gameon (gā-mō'li-on), *n.* [*Gr. γαμήιον*, so called because it was the fashionable time for weddings, *< γαμήιον*, pertaining to a wedding, *< γαμν*, marry. An older name was *Agamion*.] The seventh month of the Attic year. It consisted of thirty days, and corresponded to the latter half of January and the first part of February.

gamey¹, *a.* [*ME. gameliche* (= *OHG. gamanlich*, *MHG. gāmelich, gemelich*); *< game¹, n., + -ly¹.*] Sportive; lively; joyful.

gamey² (gām'h), *adv.* [*< ME. gamely, gamliche*, *< AS. gamenlice* (= *MHG. gemeliche*), joyfully, *< gamen*, sport, joy; see *game¹, n., + -ly².*] 1. Gaily; joyfully.

Thenne watz Gawan ful glad & gamenly he laghe

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. 8.), l. 1079.

2. In a game or plucky manner.

Either gamliche gas ge the other gatlliche thear linge.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8.), l. 240.

gamey³, *n.* and *v.* See *game¹* and *gammon¹*.

gamey⁴ (gā-mēn'), *n.* Madder dried and ground into powder, without removing its outer covering. *McElrath, Conn. Diet.*

gamey⁵ (gām'nēs), *n.* The quality of being game or brave; courage; pluckiness.

There was no doubt about his gamey.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxi.

The over-preservation of the red deer has caused them to degenerate, and much of their hardihood and gamey is being lost besides which they are much smaller than formerly, though considerably more numerous.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 609.

game-play (gām'plā), *n.* Games in amphitheaters. *E. D.*

game-player (gām'plā'er), *n.* One who acts; a juggler. *E. D.*

Counterfalte pageants and jugglings of gameplayers.

Culver, Four Godly Sermons, IV.

game-preserve (gām'prē-zerv'), *n.* A park or tract of land stocked with game preserved for sport.

game-perserver (gām'prē-zerv'er), *n.* In England, a landowner or lessee of game who strictly preserves it for his own sport or profit, often to the injury of the neighboring farmers, whose crops are subject to its depredations.

gamesome (gām'sum), *a.* [*< ME. gamsum* (= *Ircl. gamasam*; cf. *OHG. gamansamo*, *adv.*, gamenessly), *< game¹ + -some.*] Sportive; playful; frolicsome.

I write from the fire side of my parlour, and in the noise of three gamesome children.

Donne, Letters, xxiiv.

The beasts grow gamesome, and the birds they sing.

Thou art my sun, great God! *Quarles, Emblems*, v. 12.

To whom thus Belial, in like gamesome mood.

Milton, P. L., VI. 680.

Then ran she, gamesome as the milt,

And livelier than a lark

She sent her voice thro' all the hoit

Before her, and the park.

Tennyson, Talking Oak.

gamesomely (gām'sum-li), *adv.* Sportively; playfully.

gamesomeness (gām'sum-nēs), *n.* The quality of being gamesome; playfulness.

gamester (gām'stēr), *n.* [*< game¹ + -ster.*] 1.

One who games; a person addicted to gambling; a gambler.

The losing gamester shakes the box in vain,

And bleeds, and loses on, in hopes to gain.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A fighting gamester is only a pluckpocket with the courage of a highwayman.

Steele, Tatler, No. 26.

2. A merry, frolicsome person.

You are a merry gamester.

My lord Banda. *Shak., Hon.*, VIII. 1. 4.

Such petulant, jealous gamesters, that can spare

No argument or subject from their jest.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 1.

You have another gamester, I perceive by you;

You durst not slight me else.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, I. 1.

3. One who competes at athletic games. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The weapon [in the game of back sword] is a good stout ash stick with a large basket handle, heavier and somewhat shorter than a common single-stick. The players are called "old gamesters." . . . why, I can't tell you . . . and their object is simply to break one another's heads; for the moment that blood runs an inch anywhere above the eyebrow, the old gamester to whom it belongs is beaten and has to stop.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 2.

4. A swan-keeper.

The keeper who looked after them [a game of swans] was the gamester.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 791.

5. A prostitute.

She's impudent, my lord;

And was a common gamester to the camp.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

gamestress (gām'stress), *n.* [*< game¹ + -stress.*] A female gambler. *Davies.*

To two characters, hitherto thought the most contradictory, the sentimental and the flirting, she unites yet a third: . . . this, I need not tell you, is that of a gamestress.

Miss Burney, Cecilia, I. 6.

gametal (gām'e-tal), *a.* [*< gameta + -al.*] Having the character of a gamete; conjugating; reproductive; generative.

The presence of the reproductive elements exerts a constant stimulus upon the brain cells, which causes them to generate characteristic dreams, that in turn react to produce copulation of the gametal cells.

J. Nelson, Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 300.

gametangium (gām'e-tan-jū'm), *n.*; pl. *gametangia* (-jā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. gamēta*, a wife, *gamēta*, a husband, *< gamō*, marry, *< gamō*, marriage.] In bot., a propagative protoplasmic body which unites with a similar or dissimilar body to form a spore, called a zygote, the latter being either a zygospore or an oospore. Mobile gametes resembling zoospores are called *planogametes* or *zoogametes*.

The two cells which conjugate to form it (a zygospore) are spoken of as *gametes* planogametes when they produce cilia, and gametes when they do not.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 525.

gametophyte (gam'e-tō-fit), *n.* [*Gr.* *γαῖνή*, a wife, *γαῖνή*, a husband (see *gamele*), + *φύτον*, a plant.] In thallophytes, the sexual form of the plant, as distinguished from the sporophyte, or asexual form.

gamey, *a.* A less correct spelling of *gamy*.
gamic (gam'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *γαμικός*, of or for marriage, *< γάμος*, marriage.] *1. a.* Having a sexual character; sexual: opposed to *agamic*: said specifically of an ovum.

In each ovarium, along with the rudiments of agamic eggs, or eggs which, if developed, produce young by true parthenogenesis, there usually, if not always, exists the rudiment of an ephipelial egg; which, from sundry evidences, is inferred to be a sexual or *gamic* egg.

H. Spencer.

Gamic edges, corresponding edges of an antipolar polyhedron. If to every summit corresponds a face formed by the same number of edges, then to every edge connecting two summits corresponds a gamic edge, separating the two corresponding faces.

II. n. A gamic edge.

gamin (gam'in, *F. pron.* ga-mān'), *n.* [*F.*, of obscure origin.] A neglected and precociously knowing street-boy; an unruly boy running about at his own will. Also called *street Arab*.

The word *gamin* was printed for the first time, and passed from the populace into literature, in 1834. It made its first appearance in a work called *Claude l'Écuyer*: the scandal was great, but the word has remained. . . . The *gamin* of Paris at the present day, like the *Graculus* of Rome in former times, is the youthful people with the wrinkle of the old world on its forehead.

Victor Hugo, Les Misérables (trans.).

It would seem as if there were a *gamin* element in the character of Irishmen. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 469.

gaming (ga'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *game*, *v.*] Playing for stakes; gambling. In *law* (a) An agreement between two or more to risk money on a contest or chance of any kind where one must be a loser and the other a winner. *(b)* More specifically, any sport or play carried on by two or more persons, depending on skill, chance, or the occurrence of an unknown future event, on the result of which some valuable thing is, without other consideration, to be transferred from the one to the other, or which in its course or consequences involves some other thing demoralizing or unlawful. *Bishop*

When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage;

At gaming, swearing; or about some act

That has no relish of salvation in it.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 3.

In the common usage of the two terms "betting" and "gaming," they may sometimes be employed interchangeably, but not always. If two persons play at cards for money, they are said to be gambling or gaming; but they are gambling because they lay a wager or make a bet on the result of the game, and therefore to say they are betting is equally appropriate. If two persons lay a wager upon the result of a pending election, it will be said that they are betting, but not that they are gaming. There is no gaming in which the element of the wager is wanting, but there is betting which the term *gaming* is not commonly made to embrace.

Justice T. M. Cooley.

gaming-house (ga'ming-hous), *n.* A house where gaming is practised; a gambling-house; a hell. **Common gaming-house.** See *common*.

gaming-room (ga'ming-rōm), *n.* A room kept for the purpose of gaming or gambling.

It being found, then, that the pooling schemes contemplated gaming, it remains to see whether the room which is kept for the purposes of the schemes is to be held a gaming-room. *People vs. Weithoff*, 5 Mich., p. 283.

gaming-table (ga'ming-tā'bl), *n.* A table used or especially adapted for use in gaming or gambling.

He's done him to a *gamin*'s table

Hear of Laine (Child's Ballads, VIII. 76).

A jest calculated to spread at a gaming table may be received with a perfect neutrality of face, should it happen to drop in a mackerel boat. *Goldsmith*, *The Rev.*, No. 1.

gamla (gam'la), *n.* Same as *gamlah*.

gamma (gam'ā), *n.* [*L.* *gamma*, *< Gr.* *γάμμα*, of Phenician origin, Heb. *gimel*: see *g*, and cf. *digamma*. In def. 3, ME. *gamme*, *< OF.* *gamme*, *game* = Sp. *gama* = Pg. It. *gamma* = Icel. *gammi*, *< ML.* *gamma*, the gamut: see *gamut*.] *1.* The third letter of the Greek alphabet, Γ, γ, represented historically by ε, phonetically by g, in the Roman and English alphabet. *2.* In entom., a common European noctuid moth of the family *Plutellidae*, *Plutella gamma*. Also called *silver-Y* and *gamma-moth*, from the shape of a silvery spot on the wing, like that of Greek gamma, γ, or English Y. The larva feeds on various low plants. *3.* Same as *gamut*. *Gamma* function, a function so called because usually written Γ where x is the variable, and most clearly defined by the equation

$$\Gamma x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{x+n} \right) \text{ for } x > 0.$$

gammadion (ga-mā'di-on), *n.*: pl. *gammadia* (-ā). [*Mit.* *γανδάριον*, var. of *γαμμάριον*, dim. of *Gr.* *γάμμα*, *gamma*: see *gamma*.] An ornament on

ecclesiastical vestments resembling the Greek capital gamma (Γ) in shape. Usually in the plural, four gammadia in different positions being placed back to back so as to form a voided Greek cross. This ornament was formerly frequent on certain vestments of Greek prelates, and was also used on vestments in the Western Church. Also *gammadion*.

gamma-moth (gam'ā-mōth), *n.* Same as *gamma*, *2*.

gammurid (gam'ā-rid), *n.* An amphipod of the family *Gammaridae*.

Gammaridae (ga-mar'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gammarus* + *-idae*.] A large family of genuine amphipods, containing numerous aquatic and mostly marine forms, with large antennulae frequently branched, the second ramus longer than the shaft of the antennae, and broad coxal plates of the four anterior legs. These beach-fleas move by swimming rather than springing.

gammurilite (ga-mar'ā-lit), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gammurilithes* (Schlotheim, 1832), *< L.* *gammurus*, a kind of lobster, + *Gr.* *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil crawfish or some other crustacean having a certain resemblance to *Gammurus*.

Gammurus (gam'ā-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Fabricius), *< L.* *gammurus*, more correctly *cammarus*, *< Gr.* *γάμπαρος*, often written *γάμπαρος*, a kind of lobster.] The typical genus of amphipods of the



Fresh-water Shrimp (*Gammurus pulex*), about five times natural size.

family *Gammaridae*. *G. pulex* is a form known as the fresh-water shrimp, though not a shrimp in a proper sense.

gammadion (ga-mā'ti-on), *n.* Same as *gammadion*. *E. D.*

gammet, *n.* Same as *gamma*, *3*.

gammer (gam'er), *n.* [A further contr. of *gammur*, a dial. contr. of *grandmother*. Cf. *gaffer*, similarly contracted from *grandfather*.] An old woman: the correlative of *gaffer*.

And with them came

Old *gammur* Gurton, a right pleasant dame

As the best of them. *Drayton*, *The Moon Cal.*

gammings, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *jammings*, verbal *n.* of *jamb*, *v.* Cf. *gam*, *v.*] A jamming or clogging.

He was not strangled, but by the *gammings* of the chains, which could not slip close to his neck, he hanged in great tortures under the jaws. *John Taylor*, *Works* (1630).

gammon (gam'on), *n.* [Better spelled *gammur*, early mod. *E.* *gamen*, *< ME.* *gammen*, *gamen*, the earlier form of *game*, sport, jest: see *game*. Cf. *backgammon*.] *1.* In the game of backgammon, a victory in which one player succeeds in throwing off all his men before his opponent throws off any: distinguished from *backgammon*, in which the opponent is not only gammoned, but has at least one man not advanced from the first six points. *2.* A deceitful game or trick; trickery; humbug; nonsense. [Colloq. or slang.]

This *gammon* shall begin. *Chester Plays*, l. 102.

Lord bless their little hearts, they think it's all right, and don't know no better, but they're the victims o' *gammon*, *Samuel*, they're the victims o' *gammon*. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xxvii.

gammon (gam'on), *v.* [Early mod. *E.* *gamen*; *< gammur*, *n.* Cf. *game*, *v.*, *gamble*, *v.*] *1.* To intrude. *1.* To play; gamble.

Finding his conscience deeply gauld with three outrageous oaths he used too thunder out in *gammur*, hee made a few verses as yt were his cygne oratio. *Stanshurst*, *Epitaphes*, p. 133.

2. To play a part; pretend. [Colloq. or slang.]

Jerry did not make his last *gammur* enough, but Logic *gammur*ed to be the cadger in fine style, with his crutch and specs. *Pierce Penn*, *Life in London* (1821).

II. trans. *1.* To impose upon; delude; trick; humbug; also, to joke; chaff. [Colloq. or slang.]

A landman said, "I twig the chap—he's been upon the mill."

And "see he *gammur*s so the rats, he calls him Veeping *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 137.

So then they pour him out a glass of wine, and *gammur* him about his driving, and give him into a regular good humour. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xlii.

2. In the game of backgammon, to win a gammon over. See *gammon*, *n.*, *1*.

gammon (gam'on), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *gambone*; *< OF.* *gambon*, *F.* *jambon* (= Sp. *jamon* = It. *gambone*), *gammon*, *OF.* *gambe*, *F.* *jambe* (= Sp. It. *gamba*), leg: see *gamb* and *jamb*.] The buttock or thigh of a hog, salted and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.

And then came halting Jones,

And brought a *gambone*

(of bacon that was reastye.

Shelton, *Ellenor Hamming*.

At the same time 'twas always the fashion for a man to have a *gammon* of Bacon, to show himself to be no Jew. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 22.

The custom of eating a *gammon* of bacon at Easter is still (1827) maintained in some parts of England.

Hove, *Every-day Book*, II. 430.

gammon (gam'on), *v. t.* [*< gammur*, *n.*] *1.* To make into bacon; cure, as bacon, by salting and smoking. *2.* [Appar. in allusion to the tying or wrapping up of a gammon or ham.] To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of (a ship).

gammoning (gam'on-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gammon*, *v. t.*, *2*.] *Naut.*, formerly, a chain or rope lashing by which the bowsprit was lashed down to the stem; now, an arrangement of iron bands secured by nuts and screws.

gammoning-hole (gam'on-ing-hōl), *n.* *Naut.*, a scuttle cut through the knee of the head of a ship, through which the gammoning was passed.

gammoning-plate (gam'on-ing-plāt), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron plate on the stem of a ship for securing gammon-shackles. See *gammoning*.

gammoning-shackles (gam'on-shak'ls), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, shackles for securing the gammoning.

gammut, *n.* See *gamut*.

gammy (gam'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Bad; unfavorable. [Vagabond's slang.]

gammert, *n.* [Contr. of *gammur*, *< ME.* *gamen*, *game* (see *gam*, *v.*, *gammon*, *v.*), + *-ert*.] A gamester; a player.

Some have I seen even in their last sickness sit up in their deathbeds underpinned with pillows, take their play-fellows to them, and comfort them with carols . . . as long as ever they might, till the pure pangs of death pulled their hart from their play, & put them in the case they could not reckon their game. And then left they their *gammur*s, and stilly slunk away: and long was it not ere they gasped up the grate.

Sir T. More, *Comfort against Tribulation* (1578), fol. 42.

gamogastrous (gam-ō-gas'trus), *a.* [*< Gr.* *γάμος*, marriage, + *γαστήρ* (*gastēr*), the womb.] In bot., having only the ovaries united: applied to a compound pistil the styles and stigmas of which are free.

The union in a syncarpous pistil is not always complete; it may take place by the ovaries alone, while the styles and stigmas remain free, the pistil being then *gamogastrous*. *Kerck.* *Driz.*, IV. 147.

gamogenesis (gam-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr.* *γάμος*, marriage, + *γενεσις*, generation.] In biol., genesis or development from fertilized ova; sexual generation or reproduction; homogenesis: the opposite of *agamogenesis*.

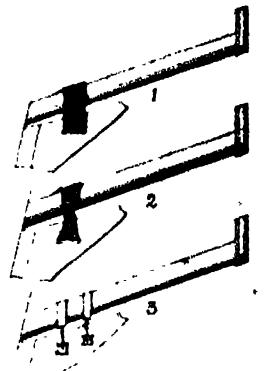
These cells whose union constitutes the essential act of *gamogenesis* are cells in which the developmental changes have come to a close—cells which . . . are incapable of further evolution. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 17.

In the lowest organisms *gamogenesis* has not yet been observed. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 21.

gamogenetic (gam'ō-jen'et'ik), *a.* [*< gamogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to *gamogenesis*; accomplished by means of *gamogenesis*.

gamogenetically (gam'ō-jen'et'ik-ā-lē), *adv.* In a gamogenetic manner; by gamogenetic means.

gamomorphism (gam-ō-mōr'fizm), *n.* [*< Gr.* *γάμος*, marriage, + *μορφή*, form.] That stage of development of organized beings in which the



spermatic and germinal elements are formed, matured, and generated, in preparation for an act of fecundation, as the commencement of a new genetic cycle; puberty; fitness for reproduction. *Brande and Cox.*

Gamopetalis (gam-ō-pet'ā-lō), *n.* pl. [NL. fem. pl. of *gamopetalus*; see *gamopetalous*.] In bot., a division of dicotyledonous angiosperms, in which the perianth consists of both calyx and corolla, the latter having the petals more or less united at the base. It is the largest of the dicotyledonous divisions, including 48 orders, about 2,600 genera, and over 25,000 species. The most important orders are the Compositae, Rubiaceae, Labiales, Scrophulariaceae, Solanaceae, Acanthaceae, and Astelepiaceae. *Corollifera* is a synonym.

gamopetalous (gam-ō-pet'ā-lus), *a.* [NL. *gamopetalus*, < Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal); see *petal*.] In bot., having the petals united at the base; belonging to the *Gamopetalae*; same as *monopetalous*.

gamophyllous (gam-ō-fil'us), *a.* [NL. *gamophyllus*, < Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *φύλλον* = *folium*, a leaf.] In bot., having a single perianth-whorl of united leaves; symphyllous; opposed to *apophyllous*. *Sachs.*

gamosepalous (gam-ō-sep'ā-lus), *a.* [NL. *gamosepalus*, < Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In bot., having the sepals united; monosepalous.

gamp (gamp), *n.* A large umbrella: said to be so called from Mrs. Gamp, a character in Charles Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit." [Slang.]

Janet clung tenaciously to her purpose and the gamp. . . I should recommend any young lady of my family of acquaintance not to come at a gentleman's umbrella suit reptitiously. *C. W. Mason, Rape of the Gamp, xviii.*

I offered the protection of the great white gamp to Kyllie, and off we sped over the puddles, regardless of a few extra splashes. *Harpers Mag., LXXXIII, 81.*

Gampsonyches (gamp-sōn'ī-kōz), *n.* pl. [NL. pl. of *gampsonyx*, with ref. to Aristotle's use of the related form *γανγώνυχος*, with crooked talons.] An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Laniaceae *Accipitres*, or to the *Raptora* of most authors.

Gampsonyx (gamp-sōn'īks), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *γανγώνυχος* (also *γανγώνυχος*), with crooked talons, < *γανγών*, crooked, curved, < *γάνγ*, claw, talon.] A genus of South American birds. *G. secans* of Brazil is the only species. *N. A. Vigors, 1825.*

gamrelat, *n.* See *gambrel*.

gamut (gam'ut), *n.* [Formerly also *gammut*, *gam-ut* (= *It. gamma*—*Florio*); < *ML. gamma* = *gamma*, the gamut (< Gr. *γάμμα*, the third letter of the Greek alphabet; see *gamma*); *ut*, a mere syllable, used as the name of the first note in singing, now called *do*; orig. *la*, *ut*, conj., that. Guido d'Arezzo (born about 1000) is said to have called the seven notes of the musical scale after the first seven letters of the alphabet, *a, b, c, d, e, f, g*; whence the name *gamma*, taken from the last of the series (*g*), applied to the whole scale. He is also said to have invented the names of the notes used in singing (*ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*), after certain initial syllables of a monkish hymn to St. John, in a stanza written in sapphic meter: namely:

Ut quænt laxis resouare fibris
Mira gestorum famuli tuorum,
Solve polluta labea reatum,
Sancte Iohanne

The syllable *ut* has been displaced by the more sonorous *do*.] 1. In music: (a) The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music; *gamma ut*. (b) The major scale, whether indicated by notes or syllables, or merely sung.

At break of day, in a delicious song
She sets the *Gam-ut* to a hundred young.
Splinter tr. of Du Barthe's Works, I, 6.

When by the gamut some musicians make
A perfect song, others will undertake
By the same gamut changed to equal it.
Donne, Elegies, ii, Anagram.

Long has a race of horses filled the stage,
That rant by note and through the gamut rage.
Addison, Trist. to Phœbus and Hippodamia.

(c) A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet. (d) In old Eng. church music, the key of G. Also *gamma*.—2. Figuratively, the whole scale, range, or compass of a thing.

Whose sweep of thought touches the rest of the chords
In the gamut of the knowable
Cousin, Can Matter Think? (1906), p. 32.

A few tones of brown or black or bottle-green, and an occasional coppery glow of deep orange, almost complete his gamut.
The Studio, III, 155.

We now possess a complete gamut of colors.

gamy (gā'mī), *a.* [< *game*, *n.*, + *-y*.] 1. Having the flavor of game; having a flavor as of game kept uncooked till it is slightly tainted, when it is held by connoisseurs to be in proper condition for the table: as, the venison was in fine gamy condition.—2. Spirited; plucky; game: as, a gamy little fellow. [Colloq.]

"You'll be shot, I see," observed Mercy. "Well," cried Mr. Bailey, "not if I am; there's something gamy in it, young ladies, ain't there?"

Horses ever fresh and fat and gamy.
S. Butler, the New West, p. 275.

Also, less correctly, spelled *gamey*.

gan (gan), *n.* Preterit of *gan*.

gan (gan), *n.* An obsolete form of *go*.

gan (gan), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gan*.

gan (gan), *n.* [See *gan*, *v.*] The mouth. *Darwin.*

[Cant.]

This house is better than rum house,
It sets the gan a gasing.
Brown, Jovial Crew, ii.

ganam (gan'am), *n.* Same as *ashkoko*.

ganch (ganch), *n.* [< *ganch*, *n.*, + *-t*.] *gancher*, in pp. *gancher*, let fall on sharp stakes (cotgrave); cf. *It. ganchito*, the act of fixing with a hook, < *gancio* = Sp. *fig. gancho*, a hook, perhaps < Turk. *qanq*, a hook.] To put to death by letting fall from a height upon hooks or sharp stakes, or by hanging on a hook thrust between the ribs or through the pectoral muscles, as is or has been done with malefactors in Oriental countries.

The Captain . . . having vainly sought for his prisoner, filled forthwith a coffin with clay . . . giving out that he was dead, affrighted with the punishment of his predecessor, being gancher for the escape of certain noblemen.
Sandwich, Travels, p. 32.

Take him away, ganch him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, III, 2.

ganch (ganch), *n.* [< *ganch*, *n.*, + *-t*.] *gancher*, in pp. *gancher*, let fall on sharp stakes (cotgrave); cf. *It. ganchito*, the act of fixing with a hook, < *gancio* = Sp. *fig. gancho*, a hook, perhaps < Turk. *qanq*, a hook.] To put to death by letting fall from a height upon hooks or sharp stakes, or by hanging on a hook thrust between the ribs or through the pectoral muscles, as is or has been done with malefactors in Oriental countries.

I would rather suffer the ganch than put the smallest constraint on your person or on the nation's.

ganch (ganch), *n.* [< *ganch*, *n.*, + *-t*.] *gancher*, in pp. *gancher*, let fall on sharp stakes (cotgrave); cf. *It. ganchito*, the act of fixing with a hook, < *gancio* = Sp. *fig. gancho*, a hook, perhaps < Turk. *qanq*, a hook.] To put to death by letting fall from a height upon hooks or sharp stakes, or by hanging on a hook thrust between the ribs or through the pectoral muscles, as is or has been done with malefactors in Oriental countries.

I have heard my father say, who was a founder at the Calmuck, that a wild bear's ganch is more easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn.

gander (gan'dēr), *n.* [< *ME. gander*, < *AS. gandra*, also *ganra* (> *E. dial. ganner*) (the *d* being excrement as in *andro*, *thunder*, etc.) (= *D. gander*), a gander, the same word, but with different suffix, as *MLG. gander*, *G. ganner* (now usually *ganserich*, after *entrich* = *E. drake*) (*q. v.*); cf. *La. anser* (for **anser*), *m* and *f.*, = *Gr. xps*, *m*, and *f.*, = *Skt. hansa*, *m*. The *E. fem.* is *goose*, orig. **gans*—see *goose* and *ganset*.] The male of the goose.

I wase (quod I) and yet though ye would believe me ye wold tell you that twice two ganders made away four geese, yet ye would be advised ere ye believed him that wold tell you that twice two geese made all way four ganders.
See T. More, Works, p. 161.

The female hatch her eggs with great assiduity, while the gander visits her twice or three a day, and sometimes drives her off to take her place, where he sits with great state and composure.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, vii, 11.

gander (gan'dēr), *v.* [< *gander*, *n.*; in allusion to the vague and slow gait of that bird.] To go leisurely; linger; walk slowly or vaguely. [Colloq.]

Then she had remembered the message about any one calling being shown up to the drawing room, and had gandered down to the hall to give it to the porter, after which she gandered upstairs to the dressing room again.
H. Knollys, Ravenshoe, xviii.

gander-grass, *n.* [Also *gander-goose*, *gander-goose*, etc. < *ML. gans*, *grass*.] Some plant, probably *Orchis mascula*.

Daily by the rivers walk at will,
Among the daisies and the violet blue,
Red hyacinth, and yellow daffodill,
Purple Narcissus like the morning rays,
Pale gander grass, and azure culver keys
J. Darcey quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 61.

gander-party (gan'dēr-pār'tī), *n.* A social gathering of men only; a stag-party. *Louell, Biglow Papers, Int. [Jocose.]*

gander-pull, *n.* A rude sport of which the essen-

tial feature is a live gander suspended by the feet. The contestants ride by on horseback at full speed, and attempt to clutch the greased neck of the fowl and pull its head off. It is practiced especially in the southern and southwestern United States.

They [the voters] were making ready for the gander-pulling, which unique sport had been selected by the long-headed mountain politicians as likely to insure the largest assemblage possible from this surrounding region to hear the candidates prefer their claims.

M. N. Murfree (C. E. Craddock), Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, p. 103.

gane, *v. i.* Same as *gan*.

gang (gang), *v. i.* [< *ME. gangen*, *gongen* (pret. supplied by *ecede*, *went*, or *ecode*, *ged*, etc.), ppr. (rare) *gange*, pp. supplied by *gan*, *gong*), < *AS. gangan*, *gongan* (pret. *gong*, *gong*, pp. *ge-gongen*, *ge-gongen*) = *OS. gangan* = *OFries. gunga* = *OHG. gangan*, *MLG. gangan* (NHG. pret. *ging*, pp. *gegangen*, associated with *pres. gehen* = *E. go*) = *Lecl. ganga* = *OSw. ganga* = *Oldan. gange* = *Goth. gagan*, *go*. This verb, though mixed in form and sense with the verb represented by *go*, and in the modern tongues to a greater or less extent displaced by it, is not, as is usually said, a fuller form of *go*, but is a different word; see *go*.] To go; walk; proceed. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Jesse thought hit was ful longer,
Withouten fellowship to gonge.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., l. 82. (Halliwell.)

A poplar greene, and with a kerred seat,
Under whose shade I solace in the heat;
And thence can see gong out and in my nest.
M. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II, 2.

I gang like a ghast, and I carena much to spin,
And Robin Grey.

To gang aloe. See *aloe*. To gang gissen. See *gissen*. To gang gait. See *gait*. To gang one's gait, to go or take one's own way in a matter. [Scotch and old or prov. Eng.]

He is faultless in faith, and so god made me apode,
I graunte hym my gud will to gang on his gait.
York Plays, p. 281.

Gang thy gait, and try
Thy turner with better luck, or hang thyself.
M. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

gang (gang), *n.* [Early mod. E. also in some senses *gang*, *gang*; < *ME. gang*, *gang*, a going, a course, way, passage, privy (not in the sense of 'company' or 'crew', this sense being later and of Scandinavian origin, and represented in *AS. by gonge*, *E. ging*, *q. v.*), < *AS. gang*, a going, way, privy, = *OS. gang* = *OFries. gong*, *gang* = *D. gang*, a course, etc., = *OHG. gang*, a going, a privy, *MLG. G. gang*, a going, walk, etc., = *Lecl. gangr*, a going, a privy, etc., also, collectively, a company or crew, = *Sw. gång*, a going, a time, = *Dan. gang*, walk, gait; from the verb. Cf. *gimp*.] 1. A going; walking; ability to walk.

He forgait . . . halten and lamen in his gang.
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 288.

Houden lute felling, fet lute gang (hands without feeling, feet without ability to walk).
Legend of St. Katherine, p. 499.

2. Currency.

The said penny of gold to have passage and gang for xxx of the said groats.
Acts Jas. IV. (1496), c. 2. (ed. 1800).

3. A way; course; passage.—4. The channel of a stream, or the course in which it is wont to run; a watercourse.

The abstraction of the water of Northesk fra the ald gang.
Act. Audit. (an. 1407), p. 6.

Hence —5. A ravine or gully. [Prov. Eng.]—6. In mining. See *gangue*.—7. The field or pasture in which animals graze; as, those bounds have a good gang. [Scotch.]—8. A number going or acting in company, whether of persons or of animals: as, a gang of drovers; a gang of elks. Specifically (a) A number of persons associated for a particular purpose or on a particular occasion: used especially in a derogatory or contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons: as, a gang of thieves; a chain-gang.

There were seven Gipsies in a gang,
They were both black and bonny O.
Johnnie Pan (Child's Ballads, IV, 263).

They mean to bring back again Blithgum, Archbishops, and the whole gang of Prelates. *Milton, Touching Blasphemy.*

(b) A number of workmen or laborers of any kind engaged on any piece of work under supervision of one person; a squad, more particularly, a shift of men; a set of laborers working together during the same hours.

And five and five, like a mason gang,
That carried the ladders long and hie.
Edward Willis (Child's Ballads, VI, 60).

9. A combination of several tools, machines, etc., operated by a single force, or so contrived as to act as one: as, a gang of saws or plows; a gang of fish-hooks; a gang of mine-cars, tubs, or trams. In this sense frequently combined with other

words to form the names of tools or machines, in each of which two or more tools, cutters, saws, shares, etc., are united in one frame or holder, as *gang* cultivator, *gang*-edger.

With the demand for more rapid production came improvements in the *gang* feature, and the wonder of the age was the *Yankee gang*, so arranged by planing half the saws facing in one direction and the other half in the opposite, that two logs were worked up in one movement of the cutters. [*Eng. Brit.*, XXI, 344.]

Ribbons are usually woven on *gang* looms.

L. P. Brackett, *Silk Industry*, p. 30.

10. As much as one goes for or carries at once; a *gun*. [*Scotch.*]

To place you, further, did I walk the ky-

An' bring a *gunna* water frae the burn.
[*Donald and Eliza*, p. 7.]

11. A retired place; a privy; a jakes. [In this use more commonly *gunny*.]

Jack if every hour were honest to the flesh me,
Than were it honest to the bone.

[*MS. Dooby II 18*, (Halliwell)]

Alas! how w' now am I bownde

In helle *gunge* to ly on ground

[*Century Master*, p. 340.]

Agricultural Ganga Act. See *unintentional*. **Dress-gang**, a number of persons engaged in dressing fish, each having his special part of the process to perform. **Gang of nets**, a combination or series of nets comprising the run, inner pound and outer pound. Also called a *hook of nets*. See *pound net*. [*Pendleton*, Maine, U. S. Syn. Comp., etc. See *hook*.]

ganga (gang'gā), *n.* 1. An old Catalan name of the lesser pin-tailed sand-grouse, *Pterocles alchata*, and hence a name of the sand-grouse



(*Pterocles alchata*)

(*Pteroclidæ*) in general. See *Pteroclidæ* and *sand-grouse*.—2. A South American vulturine hawk of the genus *Ihyer*, as *I. americanus*.

gang-board (gang'board), *n.* [*< gang + board*, after *D. gangboord*.] 1. A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for passing into or out of a ship or boat. Also called *gang-plank*.

As we were putting off the boat, they laid hold of the *gang board*, and unhooked it off the boat's stern.
[*Cook, Voyages*, III, 4.]

2. A plank placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist for sentinels to walk or stand on.—3. The boards ending the hammock-nettings at either side of the entrance from the accommodation-ladder to the deck.

gang-by (gang'bi), *n.* The go-by. [*Scotch.*]

Mercy on me, that I had live in my auld days to giv' the *gang by* to the very writer. [*Scott, Bride of Lammermoor*.]

gang-cask (gang'kask), *n.* A small cask, but larger than a breaker, used for bringing water aboard ships in boats, or to make close stowage in the hold.

gang-cultivator (gang'kul'ti-vā-tor), *n.* A cultivator having several shares so stocked that they can be driven in a set or gang.

gang-day (gang'dā), *n.* [*Ass. ganadagas, ganadagas* (= *leel. gungdagar*), pl., *< ga*, *i.*, a gang, + *day*, pl. *dagas*, day.] In England, a day of perambulation of parishes or manors. See *gang-creek*.

During the Rogation, or, as they were then better called, the *gang days*, and whenever any smart evil had befallen this land, our clergy and people went a procession through the streets of the town, and about the fields of the country parishes. [*Rock, Church of our Fathers*, III, 172.]

gang-drill (gang'dril), *n.* A machine tool containing in one head a number of vertical drills, each having its separate belt and pulley from a common shaft, and with speed-pulleys common to all.

gange (ganj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ganged*, ppr. *ganging*. To fasten (a fish-hook) to the end of a section of line called the *ganging*. There are many methods of ganging. For hand-lines for cod a single strand of line about two feet long is doubled, and its right end is placed in the shank of a hook, after which the ends are laid together and a single wall-knot is

tied in the end of the ganging. Hooks to be used on half-but trawl-lines are seized to the ends of the ganging with tarred or waxed twine. Cod trawl-hooks are generally provided with an eye at the upper end of the shank. A common way of ganging such hooks is to pass the end of the ganging through the eye of the hook, like threading a needle, and then make a figure of eight knot around the standing part of the line. Hooks for such predaceous and sharp toothed fish as the bluefish and kingfish are often ganged with wire, and those for sharks with an iron chain.

gang-edger (gang'edj'er), *n.* A machine having from three to six circular saws on a common mandrel, capable of being so adjusted as to slit wide planks into boards or scantlings of the width required.

ganger (gang'ér), *n.* [*< leel. gangari* = Sw. *gangare* = Dan. *ganger*, a steed (in comp. Sw. *gangare*, *gangare* = Dan. *gangare*, *ganger*, a goer), = G. *ganger*, a goer, walker, footman; as *gang*, *v. t.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which gangs or goes; a goer; a walker. [*Scotch.*]

The stringhalt will gae off when it's gae a mile; it's a wee I ken'd *ganger*, they ca' it simple Tam.
[*Scott, Rob Roy*, xviii.]

2. One who conducts or superintends a gang or squad, as the foreman of a gang of laborers or plate-layers on a railway. [*Eng.*]

On Saturday evening a man named Charles Frost, a *ganger* in the employ of the Midland Railway Company, was run over.
[*Leeds Mercury*, May 8, 1881.]

A *ganger*, or head maver, accustomed to receive him his own results produced by great physical energy and untiring strength, he placed over hundreds of men.
[*W. H. Russell, Days in India*, II, 109.]

3. In coal-mining, one who is employed in conveying the coal through the gangways. [*Midland coal-field, Eng.*].—4. *Naut.*, a length of chain, one end of which is fastened to an anchor when let go, when the other end is fastened to a hawser.

Gangetic (gan-jet'ik), *a.* [*< L. Gangeticus, < Ganges, < Gr. Γανγης, < Skt. (> Hind.) Ganga, Ganges*.] Of or pertaining to the river (Ganges) in India, or to the region through which it flows; as, *Gangetic cities*; *Gangetic river-system*. Also *Gangue*.

There [in India] he went gunting for *gangetic* crocodiles.
[*The American*, XI, 168.]

gang-farmert, gong-farmert, *n.* [*ME. gong-farmer, -formar, -fermeron*, etc.] A cleaner of privies. [*Palsgrave*.]

gang-flower (gang'flou'ér), *n.* The milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*; so named from its blossoming in gang-week.

Gangic (gan'jik), *a.* [*< Ganges + -ic*.] Same as *Gangetic*. [*Rare*.]

Doubt has his deeds are such, as would I sing
But half of them, I vnder take a thing
As hard almost as in the *Gangic* seas
To count the Waves, or Sands in Euphrates
[*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas*, Weeks, II, The Lawe]

ganging (gan'jing), *n.* 1. The act or mode of fastening a fish-hook to the line.—2. A section or part of a fishing-line to the free end of which a hook is ganged; a *ganging-line*. The ganging is sometimes of wire or chain, as for catching sharks; and all sizes of line are used, from fine silk thread up to the largest cord that will take a hook.

ganging-line (gan'jing-lin), *n.* The ganging of a fishing-line, especially when different from the rest of the line.

ganging-plea (gang'ing-plē), *n.* A long-continued suit; a permanent or hereditary litigation. [*Scotch.*]

But I thought ye had some law affair of your ain to look after; I have am myself a *ganging-plea* that my father left me, and his father afore left to him.
[*Scott, Antiquary*, II.]

ganglia, *n.* Latin plural of *ganglion*.

gangliac (gang'gli-ak), *a.* [*< gangli-on + -ac*.] Same as *gangliat*.

gangliat (gang'gli-at), *a.* [*< gangli-on + -at*.] Relating to a ganglion or ganglia; ganglionic.

gangliar (gang'gli-är), *a.* [*< gangli-on + -är*.] Same as *gangliat*.

Very peculiar round or biscuit-formed bodies, probably not *gangliar* in their nature.
[*G. S. Hall, German Culture*, p. 215.]

gangliate, gangliated (gang'gli-ät, -ät-ed), *a.* Provided with a ganglion or with ganglia; ganglionated; knotted, as a nerve or lymphatic. Also *ganglionated*.

gangliiform, ganglioform (gang'gli-förm, -ö-förm), *a.* [*< Gr. γέλιον, a tumor, + L. forma, shape*.] Having the form or character of a ganglion; resembling a ganglion.

gangling (gang'gling), *a.* [*Prop. ppr. of *gangle, freq. of gang, go. (> Gangrel)*.] Awkward and sprawling in walking; loose-jointed. [*Colloq.*]

They [antelope fawns] are not nearly so pretty as deer fawns, having long *gangling* legs and angular bodies.

[*T. Russell, Hunting Trips*, p. 202.]

ganglioform (gang'li-ö-förm), *a.* See *gangliiform*.

ganglion (gang'gli-on), *n.*; pl. *ganglions, ganglia* (-ganz, -ä). [*< L. ganglion, a tumor, < Gr. γάγγλιον, a tumor under the skin, on or near a tendon*.] 1. An enlargement in the course of a nerve, containing or consisting of a collection of ganglion-cells; any assembly of ganglion-cells. The nervous system of invertebrates generally, and the sympathetic nervous system of vertebrates, consists essentially of a chain or series of ganglia connected by commissures, giving off filaments in various directions, forming plexuses or networks around principal viscera, blood vessels, and other important organs. Some of the larger sympathetic ganglia are also called *plexuses*, thus, the solar plexus of the abdomen forms the solar plexus. In the cerebrospinal nervous system of vertebrates, ganglia regularly occur on the posterior or sensory roots of the spinal nerve. There are likewise ganglia upon some of the motor or sensorimotor cranial nerves, as the vagus, fifth, and facial. All the masses of gray neurine in the brain are also ganglia, as the optic thalamus, corpora quadrigemina, corpora striata, etc.; even the general mass of cortical gray matter, both of the cerebrum and of the cerebellum, constitutes a great ganglion. The principal ganglia have special names. See the phrases below.

2. A knot or enlargement on a lymphatic; a lymphatic gland. See *ent* under *lymphatic*.—3. In *pathol.*: (a) An encysted enlargement in connection with the sheath of a tendon: called *simple ganglion*. (b) Inflammation, with effusion into one or more sheaths of tendons: called *diffuse ganglion*. (c) An enlarged bursa. [*Rare*.]—4. In *bot.*, the mycelium of certain fungi. [*Imp. Diet.*—*Andersch's ganglion*, the petrous ganglion, named from Andersch, a German anatomist who lived at the close of the eighteenth century.—*Arnold's ganglion*, the otic ganglion.

Basal ganglia, ganglia lying at the base of the cerebrum, including the corpora striata, optic thalamus, corpora geniculata, corpora quadrigemina, bed nigrum, and nuclei tegmenti. **Basal optic ganglion**, a collection of nerve-cells by the side of the infundibulum, close to the optic tract. **Branchial ganglion. See *branchial*.—**Buccal ganglia**. See *buccal*. **Cardiac ganglion of Wrisberg**, a ganglion in the cardiac plexus of sympathetic nerves.—**Carotid ganglion**. See *carotid*.—**Casserian ganglion**. See *Casserian*.—**Cephalic ganglia**, those sympathetic ganglia which are situated in the head and are connected with the divisions of the fifth nerve. In man they are four, the olivary, sphenopalatine, otic, and submaxillary. Some small swellings, as the carotid ganglion, are not included in this enumeration, though situated in the head.**

Cerebellar ganglion, or ganglion of the cerebellum. Same as *corpus dentatum* (q) (which see, under *corpus*).—**Cerebral ganglia**. See *cerebral*.—**Cervical ganglia**, sympathetic ganglia in the neck. In man there are three, superior, middle, and inferior, the first of which is a large reddish-gray cigar-shaped swelling lying behind the sheath of the carotid artery. **Ciliary ganglion**, a small sympathetic ganglion situated in the orbit of the eye, in close relation with the ophthalmic artery, connected with the cavernous plexus of the sympathetic system, with the third nerve and the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve, and giving off a number of delicate filaments constituting the short ciliary nerves. Also called *lenticular ganglion* and *ophthalmic ganglion*.—**Diaphragmatic ganglion**, a small ganglion under the diaphragm, marking the junction of filaments from the right phrenic nerve with the phrenic plexus. Also called *phrenic ganglion*.

Facial ganglion, a ganglionic swelling of the facial nerve, where this nerve communicates with Meckel's and Arnold's ganglia by means of the petrosal nerves. Also called *intumescentia gangliiformis* and *geniculate ganglion*. **Ganglion impar**, the unpaired or arygous ganglion, the single ganglion in which the two chains or series of sympathetic ganglia terminate posteriorly; the end of the sympathetic system behind.—**Ganglion inferius**, the inferior ganglion of the trunk of the pneumogastric nerve, as distinguished from the ganglion of the root of the same nerve.—**Ganglion infra-oesophageum**, a ganglion situated below the oesophagus, as in mollusks.—**Ganglion of Bochdalek**, a swelling at the point of communication of a posterior nasal branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion with the anterior dental nerve.—**Ganglion of Ribes**, a small unpaired ganglion of the sympathetic system, supposed to be situated on the anterior communicating artery of the circle of Willis at the base of the brain, and to constitute the anterior termination of the whole chain of ganglia of the sympathetic system, corresponding to the ganglion impar at the other end of this system.—**Ganglion of Wrisberg**. See *cardiac ganglion*.—**Ganglion spirale**, the gangliiform swelling of the cochlear nerve which fills the spiral canal of the modiolus of the cochlea.—**Ganglion stellatum**, in *Cephalopoda*, a large nervous ganglion into which is received a nerve from each parietal-pleuronic ganglion.—**Ganglion supra-oesophageum**, the supra-oesophageal ganglion, a ganglion situated above the oesophagus, as in mollusks.—**Casserian ganglion** or *Casser's ganglion* [named from A. P. Casser, a German physician (1802-77)], a ganglion of the sensory portion of the root of the fifth cranial nerve, just back of its division into its three main branches, ophthalmic and superior and inferior maxillary; it is lodged on a depression upon the apex of the petrosal bone. Also called by mistake the *Casserian ganglion* (supposed to refer to Giulio Casserio, an Italian anatomist, died 1610).—**Geniculate ganglion**. Same as *facial ganglion*.—**Glossopharyngeal ganglia**, the two gangliiform enlargements of the glossopharyngeal nerve, one called the *ganglion*, the other the *petrosus*.—**Intercarotid ganglion**, a small swelling on the carotid plexus at the bifurcation of the common carotid arteries.—**Intercerebral ganglion**, a swelling on the

Wahlbericht

ganister (gan'is-ter), *n.* [Also *ganntier*; *G.* *fr.* dial. *ganster*, *Mitt.* *ganster*, *gänster*, *gänster*, *ganster*, *ganster*, etc., a spark (see *gnast*); so called because the ganister beds are so siliceous that it is easy to strike fire with the rock of which they are made up.] In mining and

metal, a hard, siliceous rock forming the floor of some coal-seams in England. It is used as a refractory material, and also for flagging. (Ganister is also artificially made by mixing ground quartz and fire-clay; this artificial form is used for lining Bessemer converters. Calcined, pulverized, and sifted ganister is used on a straight buff-slicked bull neck leather to smooth the threaded shoulders of work-knives after they have been filed. — **Ganister beds**, a series of beds in the northern counties of England, immediately over the millstone-grit, belonging to the lower coal measures; they produce excellent flagstones. One seam of coal in England is called the *ganister coal*, because it almost always has a ganister floor. Hence the name *ganister beds* has been given to the lower coal-measures.

ganjah (gan'jā), *n.* [Also written *gunjah*, repr. Hind. *ganja* or *ganjha*, the hemp-plant.] The hemp-plant of the north of India; specifically, the dried plant which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed, used for smoking like tobacco. Also called *ganja*.

gannon (gan'en), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps for *gang-ing*, a going; see *gang*, *gangway*.] In coal-mining, a broad heading or incline, down which coal is conveyed in tubs running on rails. (Gresley. [North. Eng.])

ganner (gan'or), *n.* A dialectal form of *gander*. **gannet** (gan'et), *n.* [ME. **gannet*, found only in contr. *gant*, *gantle*, < AS. *gannot*, *gannot*, a new-fowl, = D. *gan*, a gander, = M.H.G. *gan*, a gander, = OH.G. *ganazzo*, M.H.G. *ganze*, a gander (cf. L. *ganta* (Pliny), a goose, > OE. *ganta* = Pg. Pr. *ganta*; of Teut. origin); < *gan*, in *gander*, and *goose* (cf. *gans*, etc.) + suffix *-et*, -*et*.] 1. The solan-geese, *Sula bassana*, a large totipalmate swimming bird of the family *Sulidae* and order *Steganopodes*. It is about 3 feet long and 6 feet in stretch of wings, and of a white color tinged with amber yellow on the head, with black primaries.



Gannet (*Sula bassana*), adult and young

It inhabits the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America, feeds on fish, which it catches by pouncing down upon them from high, and congregates in vast numbers to breed in certain rocky places on the seacoast. It is a strong flier, but is not found far from land. Some of the principal breeding places are the Hebrides, St. Kilda, Alton Craig, and the Bass Rock, on the European coast, and the "Gannet Rock," in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The flesh is rank, but the young are sometimes eaten, and the old birds are taken in numbers for their feathers.

2. *pl.* The birds of the family *Sulidae*; the boobies, of which there are several species, of the genera *Sula* and *Dysporus*.

Ganocephala (gan-o-sef'a-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ganocephalus*; see *ganocephalus*.] An order of extinct labyrinthodont amphibians. The endoskeleton is notochordal and osseous, the bodies of the vertebrae are each represented by a basal intercentrum and a pair of pleurocentra, there is no occipital condyle; the vomer is divided, the temporal fossae are over-arched by bone; and the head is covered with polished horny or ganoid plates, whence the name. The genera *Archegonius* and *Heudrerpeton* are added by Owen as examples of this order.

Owen has distinguished the oldest forms of labyrinthodonts with armoured skull as *Ganocephala*. (Claus, Zoology (trans.), II, 158)

ganocephalous (gan-o-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *ganocephalus*, < Gr. *gano*, brightness, sheen, luster, + *kephalē*, the head.] Having the head covered with shining polished plates; specifically, having the characters of the *Ganocephala*.

Ganodus (gan'o-dus), *n.* [NL. (so named from the polish of the teeth), < Gr. *gano*, brightness, sheen, luster, + *odus* (ádor-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil chitimeroid fishes.

ganoid (gan'oid), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *gano*, brightness, sheen, luster, + *eidos*, appearance.] 1. *a.* Having a smooth, shining surface, as if polished or enameled; specifically applied to those scales or plates of fishes which are generally of an angular form and composed of a bony or hard horny tissue overlaid with enamel. See out under *scale*. — 2. Having ganoid scales or plates, as a fish; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ganoidi*; as, a *ganoid fauna*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ganoidi*; a fish of the order *Ganoidi*.

Also *ganoidian*, *ganoidian*.

The *ganoidi* are an ancient group, well developed in the paleozoic rocks, but now dying out. The fossil genera are numerous and the species highly differentiated, but to-day only eight genera and between thirty and forty species comprise the ganoid fauna of the world.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III, 91.

ganoidial (ga-noi'dē-ā), *a.* [< *ganoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ganoid*.

Ganoides (ga-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ganoidi*, 2.

ganoidian (ga-noi'dē-ān), *a. and n.* Same as *ganoid*.

Ganoidi (ga-noi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ganoides*; see *ganoid*.] 1. In Agassiz's system of classification, one of four orders into which the class of fishes was divided. It contained those which have ganoid scales or plates of an angular, rhomboidal, polygonal, or subcircular form, as distinguished from those with placoid, cycloid, or ctenoid scales. As thus framed by Agassiz, the ganoidi were an artificial group, including alurids, pleurogathi, lophobranchia, and other teleost fishes. By Owen the *Ganoidi* were divided into two suborders, *Lepidoganoidei* and *Placoganoidei*. By later authors the group has been restricted and raised to the rank of a subclass.

Hence—2. In Müller's system, a subclass of fishes with muscular or multivalvular aortic bulb, free branchia, covered gill-cavity, and no optic chiasm, a spiral intestinal valve (sometimes rudimentary), and usually fulcrum on one or more fins. It was divided by Müller into two orders: *Chondrostei*, with a cartilaginous skeleton, as the sturgeons and paddle-fishes, and *Holostei*, with bony skeleton, as the Polypteridae, *Lepidosteidae*, *Amiidae*, and many extinct forms. Each one of the existing families of ganoida has been made the type of an order by late writers. Thus, the sturgeons (*Acipenseridae*) typify the order *Chondrostei* in a restricted sense, or *Glanostomi*, the paddle-fishes (*Polyodontidae* or *Spatulariidae*), the order *Seiastomati*; the bichirs (*Polypteridae*), the order *Crossopterygii* or *Actinistia*, the bony pikies or garra (*Lepidosteidae*), the order *Rhomboganoidei* or *Ginglymidae*, and the bowfins (*Amiidae*), the order *Cycloganoidei* or *Halecomphs*. Besides these there are three extinct orders, *Acanthodii*, *Placodermi*, and *Pycnodontii*. The ganoida abounded in former geologic periods, as far back as the Silurian; but the few above named are the only extant types. See *ganoid*, *n.* Also *Ganoida*.

ganoidian (ga-noi'dē-ān), *a. and n.* Same as *ganoid*.

ganoin (gan'o-in), *n.* [< Gr. *gano*, brightness, sheen, luster (see *ganoid*), + *-in*.] The peculiar bony tissue which gives the enamel-like luster and transparency to the plates of ganoid fishes and of some labyrinthodonts. It is simply dense homogeneous bone.

ganomalite (ga-nom'a-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *gano*, brightness, brilliancy (< *gano*, make bright, *gano*, brightness, sheen, luster), + *malos*, stone.] A rare silicate of lead and manganese, occurring massive, white or gray in color, at Långban in Sweden.

gant¹ (gant), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gant*².

gant², **gaunt**² (gänt), *v. i.* [A var. of *gan*³, *gan* (AS. *gāntian*); see *gan*³, *yawn*.] To yawn. [Scotch.]

Gaunting holes wanting one of three.
Meat, sleep, or good company. Scotch proverb.

gantle (gan'tō-in), *n.* [< F. *gant*, a glove (see *gantlet*), + *-le* + *-in*.] A spongy composition, used to clean kid and other leather gloves, composed of small shavings of curd soap 1 part, water 3 parts, and essence of citron 1 part.

gantlet¹ (gänt'let), *n.* Another spelling of *gantlet*².

gantlet², **gauntlet**² (gänt'let), *n.* [More correctly *gantlope* (q. v.), corrupted to *gantlet* or *gantlet* by confusion with *gantlet*¹, *gauntlet*¹, a glove (there being some vague association with 'throwing down the gauntlet' in challenge); the proper form would be **gantlop*, or, accorn. to E., **gantlope*, < Sw. *gantlop* (= G. *gantlopfen*), lit. a 'gate-leap,' i. e., a 'lane-run,' in the phrase *lantlop gantlop*, run the gantlet (cf. Icel. *götukskrif*, a thief punished by the gantlet); < Sw. *gata*, a street, lane (= G. *gasse* = E. *gate*), + *lopp*, a running, course, career, < *lopt* = G. *laufen* = E. *leap*, run; see *gate*², *leap*¹, and *lope*.] 1. A military punishment formerly inflicted for heinous offenses, in which the offender, stripped to his waist, was compelled to run a certain number of times through a lane formed by two rows of men standing face to face, each of them armed with a switch or other weapon with which he struck the offender as he passed; also, such a punishment used on board of ships, and, by extension, any similar punishment (used by some savage tribes and in Russia). Among the North American Indians this was a favorite mode of torturing prisoners of war, who often died under it. The Indians struck their victims with clubs, knives, lances, or any other convenient weapon.

Hence—2. A series or course of things or events. See to run the gantlet (b), below.—3. In railway engin., the running together of parallel tracks into the space occupied by one, by cross-



Plan of Railroad Gantlet.

ing the two inner rails so as to bring each side by side with the opposite outer rail. It is used chiefly to enable a double-track railroad to pass a single-track tunnel or bridge without breaking the continuity of either rail.—To run the gantlet. (a) To undergo the punishment of the gantlet. See def. 1. Hence—(b) To be exposed or to expose one's self to a course or series of disagreeable or unpleasant treatment or observations, remarks, criticisms, etc. Also sometimes to pass the gantlet.

To print is to run the gantlet and to expose one's self to the tongues-strapped.

Glennville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.

Charles passes the gauntlet of curious eyes down the aisle of the arbor. W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 72.

gantlette (gänt'let), *n.* Same as *gantlet*¹.

gant-line (gänt'lin), *n.* [< *gant* (uncertain) + *line*. Cf. *girl-line*.] Same as *girl-line*.

gantlope (gänt'löp), *n.* The earlier and less corrupt form of *gantlet*².

He is fain to run the gantlope through the terrors and reproaches of his own conscience. J. Scott, Hermon (1680).

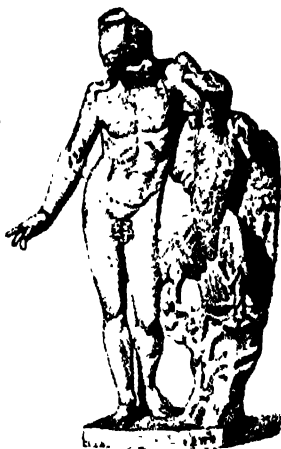
Some said he ought to be tied neck and heels; others, that he deserved to run the gantlope.

Fielding, Tom Jones, [vii 11]

gantry, **gantree** (gan'tri, -tree), *n.* Same as *gantra*.

Ganymede (gan'i-mēd), *n.* [< L. *Ganymedes*, < Gr. *Ganymēdes*.] 1. In Gr. myth., the cup-bearer of Zeus or of the Olympian gods, originally a beautiful Trojan youth, transferred to Olympus (according to Homer by the gods, according to others by the eagle of Zeus or by Zeus himself in the form of an eagle), and made immortal. He supplanted Hebe in her functions as cup-bearer. He was regarded at first as the genius of water, and is represented by the sign Aquarius in the zodiac.

Or else flushed Ganymede, his rosy thigh
Half buried in the Eagle's down,
Sole as a flying star shot thro' the sky.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.



Ganymede and the Eagle.—Museo Nazionale, Naples.

Or else flushed Ganymede, his rosy thigh
Half buried in the Eagle's down,
Sole as a flying star shot thro' the sky.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. Figuratively, a cup-bearer; a waiter.

Nature's self is thy Ganymede
Cordley, Anacreontics, The Grasshopper.

ganza (gan'zā), *n.* [Sp. *ganzo*, m., *gander*, *ganza*, f., *goose*, < Goth. **gans* = OH.G. *gans* = E. *goose*; see *goose*, *gander*, *gannet*.] One of the birds (a sort of wild goose) which, in Cyrano de Bergerac's "Comic History of the Moon" (1649), are represented as drawing thither the chariot of the Spanish adventurer Dominicus Gonzales.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And scarce strongly of the *ganza*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II, lib. 761.

There are others, who have conjectured a possibility of being conveyed through the air by the help of fowls, to which purpose the fiction of the *ganza* is the most pleasant and probable.
Bp. Wilkins, Discalus, vii.

gaol, **gaoler** (jäl, jāl'er), *n.* Obsolete spellings of *jail*, *jailer*.

gaon (gä'on), *n.*; pl. *gaanim*. [Heb., exaltation, excellence.] A rabbinic doctor of the law. The name *gaonim* belongs exclusively to the presidents of the academies of Sora and Pumbeditha, in Babylonia, from A. D. 637 to 1084 and 1088.

gap (gap), *n.* [< ME. *gap*, *gappe*, < Icel. *gap* = Sw. *gap* = Dan. *gab*, a gap, opening, breach, chasm, mouth, throat, < Icel. Sw. *gapa*, Dan. *gabe*, yawn, gape; see *gape*.] 1. A break or opening, as in a fence, a wall, or the like; a breach; a chasm; a way of passage, as between rocks or through a mountain; a vacant space.

And stoppe none and deliver
Alle the gappes of the bay [bridge].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4022.

By these means I leave no gap for heresy, schism, or error.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 4.

From the gaps and chasms
Came men and women in dark clusters round.
Tennyson, *Sea Drums*.

Specifically—2. A deep sloping ravine, notch, or cleft cutting a mountain-ridge. The term is especially common in the central portion of the Appalachian range, where such openings are of frequent occurrence and are important features in the topography. The principal gaps have specific names, as Manassas Gap and Thoroughfare Gap in Virginia. Where such a gap is a through cut, penetrating to the mountain's base, and giving passage, as it then usually does, to a stream, it is called a *water-gap*, as the Delaware *Water-gap* in Pennsylvania, when it indents only the upper part of the ridge, it is called a *wind-gap*. See *notch*.

3. In general, any hiatus, breach, or interruption of consecutiveness or continuity; as, a *gap* in an argument.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your own honour.

Shak., *Lea*, l. 2.

It is seldom that the scheme of his [St. Paul's] discourse makes any *gap*.
Locke, *Epistle to Galatians*, Pref.

There was no gap, no breach, no unrecorded intermediate state of things, between the end of the Roman power and the beginning of the Teutonic power.
E. A. Freeman, *Amor. Lects.*, p. 122.

4. See the extract, and *break-lathe*.

A *gap* is an expedient for . . . enabling a lathe to take in articles of much greater diameter . . . without materially increasing its weight or general dimensions.
C. P. B. Shadley, *Workshop Appliances*, p. 108.

Foller gap. See *foliar*.—To stand in the *gap*, to expose one's self for the protection of something, be prepared to resist assault or ward off danger.

I sought for a man . . . that should . . . stand in the *gap* before me for the land, that I should not destroy it.
Ezek. xlii. 30.

To *stop a gap*, to secure a weak point; repair a defect; supply a temporary expedient.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *stopping gaps*.
Swift.

gap (gap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gapped*, ppr. *gapping*. [*<gap, n.*] 1. To notch or jag; cut into teeth like those of a saw.

He [uncle Toby] had no conception that the thing was any more to be made a mystery of than if Mrs. Wadman had given him a cut with a *gapped* knife.

Stearns, *Tristram Shandy* vi. 35.

I will never meet at hard-edge with her; if I did . . . I should be confoundedly *gapped*.
Richardson, *St. Charles Grandison*, l. 150.

2. To make a break or opening in, as a fence, a wall, or any mass of matter.

Ready: take aim at their heads;—their masses are *gapped* with our grape. Tennyson, *Defence of Lucknow*, li.

3. To cause a hiatus of any kind in; cause to lose consecutiveness or continuity.

If we omit the acut tones, these notes will represent the five keys of the *gapped scale*; if we do not omit them, we have the five melodic families of tones, which like the *gapped scale*, were developed from a circle of fifths.
W. K. Sullivan, *Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. dxxliii.

gape (gāp or gāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gaped*, ppr. *gaping*. [*<ME. gāpen, appar. not <AS. *gapan, or *gapan, which occurs but once in a doubtful gloss "grapan, pandere," connected with gap or gāp, wide, broad, spacious, used only in poetry, but of Scand. origin, like the related gap: < Icel. gapa = Sw. gapa = Dan. gabe = D. gāpen = MHG. gaffen, G. gaffen, gape, yawn. Cf. gap, n.*] 1. To open the mouth involuntarily or as the result of weariness, sleepiness, or absorbed attention; yawn.

Gape not too wide, lest you disfigure your tunic.
Congreve, *tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*.

According to the inducing cause of the gaping, the verb, without losing its literal meaning, usually takes on an additional specific sense. (a) To yawn from sleepiness, weariness, or dullness.

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise.
Swift.

(b) To open the mouth for food, as young birds.
(c) To open the mouth in eager expectation; expect, await, or hope for, with the intent to receive or devour. See phrases below.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth.

Job xvi. 30.

Others still *gape* 't anticipate
The cabinet-designs of fate.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. III. 25.

(d) To stand with open mouth in wonder, astonishment, or admiration; stand and gaze; stare. See phrases below, and *gaping*.

When y came to that court y *gaped* about.
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. 8), l. 150.

Don't stand *gaping*, but live and learn, my lad.

Maule, *Lying Lover*, l. 1.

2. To open as a gap, fissure, or chasm; split open; become fissured; show a fissure.

I marvel the ground *gapes* not and devours us.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1540.

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 1.

Oh, but your wounds,
How fearfully they *gape*! and every one
To me is a sepulchre. Fletcher, *Sea Voyage*, II. 1.

He could see . . .

A cavern 'mid the cliff *gaped* ghastly.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 300.

To *gape* after. (a) To stare at in wonder, as at something which has just passed by. (b) To stand in eager expectation of; covet; desire; long for.

As if thou were alydande or *gaped* after sun quent stirrynge, or sun wondirfull felyce ythir than thou have had. Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. 8), p. 41.

Alwey hir crewel ravynne, devourynge al that thet han getyn, sheweth other *pyppres*: that is to seyn, *gapes* and desyre yit after no richesses.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, II. meter 2.

He seeks no honours, *gapes* after no preferment.

Burton, *Anat.*, of Mel., p. 230.

What shall we say of those who spend days in *gaping* after court favour and preferment? Sir R. L. Estlin.

To *gape* at. (a) To stare at in wonder.

Ye fools, that wear gay clothes, love to be *gaped* at,
What are you better when your end calls on you?
Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, III. 2.

The man that's hang'd preaches his end,
And sits a sign for all the world to *gape* at.
Fletcher, *Houdouin*, IV. 3.

(b) To covet; desire; long for.

Many have *gaped* at the church revenues; but, before they could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the churchyard.
South, *Sermons*.

To *gape* for or upon, to stand in eager expectation of; be ready to take, seize, or devour.

All men know that we be here gathered, and with most fervent desire they anheale, breathe, and *gape* for the fruit of our convocation.
Latimer, *Sermons and Remains*, l. 61.

Only the lazy sluggish yawning lies
Before thy threshold *gapes* for thy dole.
Cassio, *Orion Britannicum*.

The thirsty Earth winks up the Rain,
And drinks, and *gapes* for Drink again.
Cowley, *Amor. eccl.*, II.

Thou, who *gapes* at my estate, draw near,
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear.
Dryden, *tr. of Persius*.

Syn. 1. *Gaze*, etc. See *stare*.

gape (gāp or gāp), *n.* [*<gape, v.*] 1. The act of gaping.

The mind is not here kept in a perpetual *gape* after knowledge.
Addison.

2. A fit of yawning; commonly in the plural.

Another hour of music was to give delight to the *gapes*, as real or affected taste for it prevailed.
Jane Austen, *Persuasion*, x3.

3. In *zool.*: (a) The width of the mouth when opened; the interval between the upper and under mandibles; the rictus, or commissural line. See first cut under *bill*. (b) The gap or interval between the valves of a bivalve mollusk where the edges of the valves do not fit together when the shell is shut. See *gaper*, 4.

At the edges of this *gape* of the shell of the fresh water mussel the thickened margins of a part of the contained body which is called the mantle become visible.
Huxley and Martin, *Elementary Zoology*, p. 300.

4. *pl.* A disease of young poultry, caused by the presence of a nonatoid worm or strongyle (*Syn-gamus trachealis*) in the windpipe, attended by frequent gaping as a symptom.

gape-eyed (gāp'ed), *a.* In *herpet.*, naked-eyed; having apparently no eyelids; as, the *gape-eyed* skinks, lizards of the family *Gymnophthalmidae*.

gape-gaze (gāp'gāz), *v. i.* To gaze with open mouth. [*Prov. Eng.*]

T most part o' girls as has looks like hers are always *gape-gazing* to catch other folks' eyes, and see what is thought on 'em.
Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xii.

gapemouth (gāp'mouth), *n.* A fish, the common bass. [*Scotch.*]

gaper (gā' or gā'per), *n.* 1. One who gapes, as from sleepiness, drowsiness, or dullness, or in wonder, astonishment, longing desire, or expectation.

As I am a gentleman,

I have not seen such such a *gaper*; they follow him like a prize—there's no true *gaper* like to your *gaper*.
Fletcher (and another), *Scots Gentleman*, III. 2.

2. In *ornith.*: (a) One of the *Eurylaimidae*; a broadbill; as, the blue-billed *gaper*, *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*. See cut in next column. (b) *pl.* Fissirostral birds, as swallows and the like; a literal translation of *Hantou*, one of the names of the old group *Fissirostris*.

—3. The *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the family *Serranidae*. So called because the fish in its death agony erects its fins and opens its mouth and thus affords, as is commonly seen in many of the spiny-rayed acanthopterygian fishes. *Dry.* Also called *comber*.



Blue-billed Gaper (*Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*).

4. A gaping clam; a bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidae*, as *Aga truncata*. It has a suboval shell, the valves of which *gape* or dispart and are truncated at the small end and swollen at the other. The surface is wrinkled concentrically and covered with a pale-greenish epidermis, which is continued over the siphon. It is a common inhabitant of the North Atlantic coast, and lives buried in the sand in an upright position, especially at the mouths of rivers and estuaries near low-water mark. At ebb-tide it shows its presence by a hole in the sand left when it withdraws its siphon, and it is found by digging to the depth of a foot or more. These clams are extensively used for the table and for bait. Along the eastern coast of the United States the *gaper* is commonly known as the *soft clam*, or in more northern ranges simply as the *clam*. (See cut under *Myidae*.) It has many synonyms in Great Britain: as, *atthickwater pullet*; at Southampton, *odd maid*; at Belfast, *cockle brim*; at Dublin, *coller*; at Youghal, *super-lion*. (c) The Pacific coast of the United States the term *gaper* is applied to various similar bivalves, as species of *Glycymeris*, *Saxidomus*, and *Schistocheilus*.

gape-seed (gāp'seed), *n.* That which induces gaping or staring; a cause of ignorant wonder or astonishment; a popular marvel. [*Humorous.*]

These [the Harlequin and Jack Puddings in Bartholomew Fair], they pretend to be thought fools, will not be the only fools there, but to be compared with those who, in an eager pursuit after diversion, stand with their eyes and their mouths open, to take in a cargo of *gape-seed*, while some a little too nimble for their pick their pockets.
Pierce Robin, 1755.

gaping (gā' or gā'ping), *p. a.* Standing wide open, as the mouth, or having the mouth wide open, as in wonder or admiration.

Into Robin Hood's *gaping* mouth
He prowl'd in powder some (doubt part).
Robin Hood and the Puddler (Child's Ballads, V. 247).
These *gaping* wounds, not taken as a slave,
Speak Pompey a lion.
Fletcher (and another), *False One*, l. 1.

It is a frivolous pleasure to be the admiration of *gaping* crowds.
Sterne, *Spectator*, No. 122.

gapingly (gā' or gā'ping-ly), *adv.* In a gaping manner; with open-mouthed wonder or curiosity.

I hearkened to it by the hour, *gapingly* hearkened, and let my cigarette go out.
The Century, XXVII. 26.

gaping-stock (gā'ping-stok), *n.* A person or thing that is an object of open-mouthed wonder, curiosity, or the like.

I was to be a *gaping-stock* and a scorn to the young volunteers.
Underhill.

gap-lathe (gap'lath), *n.* Same as *break-lathe*.
gap-toothed (gap'totht), *a.* Having gaps in the line of teeth; wanting some of the teeth.

A gray and *gap tooth'd* man as lean as death.
Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*.

gap-window (gap'win'dō), *n.* A long, narrow window. E. H. Knight.

gar (gār), *n.* [*<ME. gar, later gore* (the form *gar* remaining in comp. *garb*, *garb*, *garlic* (q. v.), or in proper names; see def. 1), the vowel, orig. long, being shortened before the two consonants or when unaccented], *<AS. gar*, *ME. gar*, *gore*, a spear; see *gore*, and cf. *garlic*.] 1. A spear, an element in certain proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, as *Edgar* (*AS. Eddgar*, happy or fortunate spear), *Ethelgar* (*AS. Aethelgar*, noble spear), etc.—2. [*Abbr. of garfish.*] A garfish; one of several different fishes, belonging to different orders, which have a long sharp snout or beak, likened to a spear; a bill-fish; as, the common *gar*, *Belone vulgaris*; especially, in the United States, a garfish of the family *Lepisosteidae*; a *gar-pike*. Alligator-gar, *Lepisosteus trichurus*, the largest kind of *gar-pike*, attaining a length of 10 feet, found in the rivers from Illinois to Mexico and China; so called from its size and general aspect, particularly the shape of the head. Also called *manatee*. Broad-nosed gar, *Lepisosteus platostomus*, a *gar-pike* resembling the *gar-pike* and of similar range, with shorter snout, the head being more than one third of the total length of the fish. See cut on following page.—Long-nosed gar, *Lepisosteus osseus*, the common *gar-pike* or bill-fish, attaining a length of 5 feet, of which the head is about one third, found in North America from the great lakes to Carolina.



Silvery gar (gar) (Lepidosteus platostomus).

and Mexico. **Silver gar**, a garfish, bill fish, or needle-fish of the family *Lepidosteidae*, *Lepidosteus longirostris*, abundant from Maine to Texas about 4 feet long, of a greenish color with silvery lateral band. See cut under *Lepidosteidae*.

gar² (gar), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *garred* or *garr*, pp. *garring*. [*< ME. garran, gerran, garen, another form (after leol. gora = Sw. gora = Dan. gjerre, make, cause, do) of ME. garren, garren, garen, garen, garen, < AS. garran, rarely gerran, make ready, prepare, procure, = OS. garwian, gerrwian, garrwian = OHG. garwian, garwien, garrwian, prepare, MHG. garwen, garrwen, make ready, prepare, equip, clothe, dress leather, G. garben (= Dan. garre = Sw. garfra), dress leather, tan, curry, = leol. gora, etc., as above, < AS. garr, gear, E. gear, ready, = OHG. goro = leol. gorr, ready: see garb¹, gear, and garr, a, and v.] To enure; make; force; compel. [*Old Eng. and Scotch.*]*

Gregorio the gate clerk *gar* write in books
The rule of all religious faithful and obedient.
Peter Plummer (C.), vi. 147.

Tell me men, emang vs three,
What *garra* you stare thus sturdily:
Yuck Plaps, p. 120.

So matter did she make of nought,
To stirre up strife, and *garr* them disace.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 10.

Get warmly to your feet
An' *gar* them hear it
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

G. A. R. An abbreviation of *Grand Army of the Republic*. See *republic*.

garancoux (gar-ron-sé), *n.* [*F., < garance, madder.*] A product obtained by treating the waste madder of the dye-houses, which still contains a certain quantity of alizarin and other coloring matters, with sulphuric acid, to remove lime, magnesia, etc. It is adapted for dyeing red and black, but does not afford a good purple.

garancin, garancine (gar-an-sin), *n.* [*< F. garance = Sp. garanza = Pg. garança (ML. garancia, varantia), madder, origin unknown.*] The product obtained by treating pulverized madder, previously exhausted with water, with concentrated sulphuric acid at 100° C. (212° F.), and again washing with water. The residue thus obtained is found to yield better results in dyeing than madder itself, the colors produced by it being more brilliant and requiring less after-treatment, while the parts of the fabric destined to be kept white attract hardly any color. **Garancin style**, in dyeing, same as *madder style* (see *under madder*).

garangan (gar-rang-gan), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The Malay mongoose or ichneumon, *Herpestes javanicus*, of Java, Sumatra, and the Malay peninsula, abounding in the tank-forests, and preying upon small reptiles, birds, and quadrupeds.

garapata, garrapata (gar-a-pik-tā), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] The Spanish-American name of any tick of the family *Ixodidae*; also, especially, of the sheep-tick, a dipterous insect, *Melophagus ovinus*.

garavance (gar-a-vann'), *n.* [*Also calavance, of Sp. garbanzo, chick-pea, a sort of pulse much esteemed in Spain, < Basque garbantzu, < Garra, grain, + antzu, dry (a word appearing also in anchovy, q. v.).*] The chick-pea. *Cicer arietinum*.

garb¹ (gärb), *n.* [*< OF. garbe, gracefulness, edminness, handsomeness, = Sp. Pg. garba, gracefulness, gentility, = It. garbo, gracefulness, pleasing manners, < OHG. garas, preparation, dress, gear, = AS. gearwe, preparation, dress, ornament, > E. gear, of which garb is thus a doublet: see gear, gar², and gear.*] 1. Outward appearance; manner of speech, dress, deportment, etc.; mien; demeanor; beauty; mode; manner; fashion; style of doing anything.

And with a hapling *garb* this most rare man
Speaks French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian.
Drayton, The Two

First, for your *garb*, it must be grave and serious,
Very reserved and locked, not tell a secret
On any terms, not to your father.
E. Tennyson, Volpone, iv. 1.

Pausanias upon these hopes grew more insistent than
before, and began to live after the Persian *garb*.
The Persian, Anaxila, a. 1000.

Observe
With what a comely *garb* he walks, and how
He bends his subtle body.
Shelley, Love in a Maze, l. 2.

2. Fashion or mode of dress, or the dress itself; dress; costume, especially as befitting or peculiar to some particular position or station in life, or characteristic of a class or period; as, dressed in his official *garb*; in the *garb* of old Gaul.

All his Attendants were in a very handsome *garb* of black silk, all wearing those small black Boots and Caps.
Danger, Voyages, I. 419.

Here am I, too, in the plume band,
In the *garb* of a barefooted Carmelite dressed;
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

Syn. 2. Apparel, garments, raiment, attire, habiliments, costume.

garb¹ (gärb), *v. t.* [*< garb¹, a.*] To dress; clothe; array.

These black dog-Dons
Garb themselves bravely
Tennyson, Queen Mary, III. 1.

The greater number present are women; they are very simply, almost savagely, *garbed*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 215.

garb², garbe (gärb), *n.* [*< OF. garbe, jarbe, F. gerbe = Pr. Sp. garba, < OHG. garba, MHG. G. garbe = OS. garba = D. garf, garre, a sheaf, prop. a handful; perhaps ult. akin to Skt. √ garbh, seize.*] A sheaf or bundle, as of grain or arrows; obsolete except in certain specific applications. In heraldry, a garb is a sheaf of any kind of grain, but specifically a sheaf of wheat. When other than wheat, the kind must be expressed. Formerly, a *garb* of arrows was a bundle of 24 arrows. A *garb* of steel consists of 30 blocks or ingots. Also *gerbe*.

Great Eupham's fertile glebe what tongue hath not extolled?
As though to her alone belong'd the *garb* of gold
Drayton, Polyolbon, XIII. 270.

garbage (gärb'ä), *n.* [*Formerly also garbush, garbidge; < ME. garbage, the entrails of fowls; origin unknown. The form is like OF. garbage, gerbage, ML. garbagum, a tribute or tax paid in sheaves, < OF. garbe, ML. garba, a sheaf (see garb²); there may be a connection similar to that shown in G. bundle, the entrails of fish, lit. a bundle, = E. bundle. There can be no connection with garble, a much later word in E., and one which could not have produced the form garbage.*] 1. Originally, the entrails of fowls, and afterward of any animal; now, offal or refuse organic matter in general; especially, the refuse animal and vegetable matter from a kitchen.

This fountain was said to grow thick, and savour of *garbage*, at such time as they celebrated the Olympiads, and defiled the river with the blood and entrails of the sacrifice
Sandars, Travels, p. 188.

Hence—2. Any worthless, offensive matter.

No lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed
And prey on *garbage*.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 5

To swallow up the *garbage* of the time
With greedy gulfs. *B. J. non, Pastaster, Act 1*

garbage² (gärb'ä), *v. t.* [*Formerly also garbush, garbidge; < garbage, a.*] To eviscerate; disembowel; gut; clean by removing the entrails of.

His cooks founde the same ring in the bealy of a fysh
which he *garbage*d to dress for his lordes dinner.
Doyle, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 182

The white cats and many dogs that lived on them were
fetched, and many of them, leaving the weeds, came
down to their houses, and to such places where they use
to *garbish* their fish, and became tame.
Quoted in Cape John Smith's Works, II. 141

garbe, n. See *garb²*.

garbel¹, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *garble*.
garbel² (gärb'el), *n.* [*Origin obscure. Cf. garboard-plank.*] The plank next the keel of a ship. See *garboard-strake*.

garbidge², *n.* An obsolete form of *garbage*.
garbill (gärb'bil), *n.* [*< garl + bill.*] A merganser; a sawbill or fish-duck; so called from the long slender beak. [*Local, U. S.*]

garbicht, a. and v. An obsolete form of *garbage*.

garble (gärb'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *garbled*, pp. *garbing*. [*Formerly garbed, garbell; < OF. garbler (not recorded), transposed garb for sift (spices), examine precisely (cf. gerbele, garbel, garbelle, spices, prob. garbled spices) = It. garbellare = Sp. garbellar (cf. ML. garbellare), sift, garble; prob., through Sp., of Ar. origin: < Sp. garbilla, a coarse sieve, < Ar. garbalat, Pers. garbal, also garbil, a sieve. Cf. Ar. garbalat, sifting, searching.*] 1. To sift or bolt; free from dross or dirt.

All sorts of spices be *garbled* after the baryaine is made, and they be Moors which you deale withall, which be good people and not ill disposed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 177.

Hence—2. To pick out the fine or valuable parts of; cull out and select the best or most suitable parts or specimens of; sort out; select and assort, rejecting the bad or least suitable; as, to *garble* spices; to *garble* coins. See *garbling the coinage*, below. [*Now only in technical use.*]

I fell, with some remorse, upon *garbling* my library.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

He [Dr. Winne] with seven others were appointed commissioners . . . (in 1820) for *garbling* tobacco.
Ward, Hist. Gresham College, p. 234.

Silver coin is considered to be sufficiently worn to justify its withdrawal from circulation when the impressions are indistinct, and the coin is carefully *garbled* or *assorted* by the banks collecting it, before it is sent back for re-coinage.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1880, p. 280.

3. To sort out parts of for a purpose, especially a sinister purpose; mutilate st as to give a false impression; sophisticate; corrupt; as, a *garbled* account of an affair; a *garbled* text or writing.

When justice is refin'd,
And corporations *garbled* to their mind;
Then passive doctrines shall with glory rise.
Waltsh, Golden Age Restored.

It [to garble] is never used now in its primary sense, and has indeed undergone this further change, that while once to *garble* was to sift for the purpose of selecting the best, it is now to sift with a view of picking out the worst.
Abp. Trrench, English Past and Present, VII.

Than *garbled* text or parchment law
I own a statute higher
Whittier, A Sabbath Scene.

Garbling the coinage, a practice among money-dealers of picking out the new coins of full weight for export or reminting, and passing the light ones into circulation.

Another technical expression is, *garbling the coinage*, devoting the good, new coins to the melting-pot, and passing the old, worn coins into circulation again on every suitable opportunity.

Syn. 3. Misquote, etc. (see mutilate); pervert; misrepresent; falsify.

garble¹ (gärb'el), *n.* [*< garble, v.*] 1. Anything that has been sifted, or from which the coarse parts have been removed.

And thereby (by avoidance of weight) are weighed all kind of grocery wares, physickall drugs . . . and all other commodities not to be named (as it seemeth), but especially everything which beareth the name of *garbel*, and whereof issueth a refuse or waste.
M. Dalton, Country Justice (1820).

2. Refuse separated from goods, as spices, drugs, etc.; in the following passage applied to a low fellow. Compare *trash* in a similar use.

How did the bishop's wife believe
On this most sacrilegious slave?
Did not the lady smile upon the *garble*?
Widdett, Peter Plunder.

Garble of nutmeg, mace, which consists of the dried oil or covering of the seed of the nutmeg.

Garble of nutmeg from Banda
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 277.

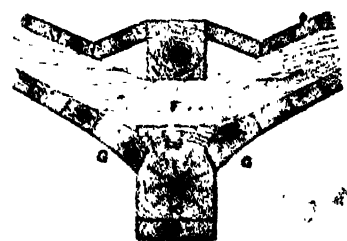
garbler (gärb'blér), *n.* 1. One who *garbles*, sifts, or separates; as, the *garbler* of spices (a former officer in London who looked after the purity of drugs and spices). Hence—2. One who culls out or selects to serve a purpose; one who mutilates by selecting the worst and not the best; one who sophisticates or corrupts; as, a *garbler* of an account or statement.

A farther secret in this clause . . . may but be discovered by the first projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it.
Seign. Examiner, No. 19.

garbling (gärb'bling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of garble, v.*] 1. Picking out; sorting.—2. *pl.* The worst part or refuse of a staple commodity.—3. The act or practice of falsifying what has been said or written by partial or misleading quotation.

garboard-plank (gärb'örd-plangk), *n.* [*< gar-uncertain: cf. garbel² + board + plank.*] Naut., the plank fastened next the keel on the outside of a ship's bottom.

garboard-strake (gärb'örd-sträk), *n.* Naut., the first range or strake of planks laid on a



G. G. garboard-strake; F. frame; K. keel.

ship's bottom next the keel. Also called ground-stroke.

garboil (gär'boil), *n.* [*OF.* *garboill*, a hurly-burly; great stir, = *Sp.* *garbulla*, a crowd, multitude, = *It.* *garbuglio*, a disorder, tumult. Cf. *It.* *parabullare*, rave (Florio), deceive, defraud. Origin uncertain; the *It.* *garabullare* seems to be < *garra*, strife, + *L.* *bullare*, *It.* *bulicare*, boil: see *boil*.] Tumult; uproar; disorder; disturbance; commotion.

All Greece stood in marvellous garboil at that time, and the state of the Athenians specially in great danger.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 278.

One of their company . . . hath seen in one day sometimes 14. slain in a garboile. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 306.

Many garboils passed through his fancy before he could be persuaded Zelmene was other than a woman.

Sir F. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
The garboils she awak'd. Shak., A. and C. I. 3.

garboil (gär'boil), *v. t.* [*garboil*, *n.*] To throw into confusion or disorder; cause a tumult or disturbance in.

Here would be a precedent to tip down so many lords at a time, and to garboil the house, as often as any party should have a great majority.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, ad. 1677.

garbrail (gär'bräl), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a piece of armor, probably the garde-bras. *Fuirholt*.

garbusa (gär-bu'sä), *n.* Same as *gorbuscha*.

The *Garbusa* or *Humphack*, so called from the extraordinary development on the back of the keel during the spawning season. *Bismarck Rev.*, CLXVI, 326, note.

garce¹, *v. and n.* An earlier form of *gash*¹.

garce² (gär's), *n.* [An Anglo-Indian form of Telugu *garu*, Canarese *garage*, *garage*, a measure of grain, equal to 400 *markals* or 185.2 cubic feet, or 9,800 lbs. *avoirdupois*.] An East Indian measure of capacity (about 144 imperial bushels) and of weight (about 4 tons).

Garcinia (gär-sin'i-kä), *n.* [NL., named after Laurent Garcin, a French botanist and traveler (died 1752), who first described it.] A genus of trees, of the order *Guttifera*, having a yellow juice, opposite coriaceous leaves, and a fleshy fruit with a thick rind. There are about 40 species of tropical Asia and Africa. *G. Mangostana*, of the Malay archipelago, yields the mangosteen, which is



Garcinia Hanburyi.

considered one of the most delicate of tropical fruits. It is cultivated in India and the West Indies. The rind of the fruit, as well as the bark and wood of the tree, is very astringent, and has been used in medicine. *G. Indica*, of the East Indies has an acid fruit, the seeds of which contain a solid oil known as kokum-butter. The fruit and seeds of *G. Kola*, of tropical Africa, are said to have the same properties as the kokum-butter. The dried juice of various species forms the yellow resinous pigment and purgative drug known as gamboge.

garçon, *n.* [ME. < *OF.* *garcion*, *garçon*, *garçon*, *F.* *garçon*, a boy, servant (see *garçon*), ML. *garcelo* (*n.*), etc., a boy.] A boy; a servant.

It ys grevous thinge to vs to have a *garçon* to be lord over vs alle.

Martin (E. T. S.), I. 175

garcock (gär'kok), *n.* Same as *garcock*.

garçon (gär'son'), *n.* [*F.*: see *garçon*.] A boy; a waiter; especially, as used in English speech, a waiter at a public table.

gar-crow, *n.* A gar-crow (f).

She tript it like a barren doe.

And strutted like a gar-crow.

Chaucer *Druryery* (1656), p. 47.

gardi (gärd), *n.* [A var. of *gardi*¹, suggested perhaps by *garden*.] A garden.

Times of the gard.

Reynolds.

gardi, *v. and n.* An older spelling of *guard*.

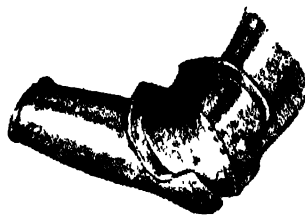
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gardant, gardant

(gär'dant), *a.* [*OF.* *gardant*, ppr. of *garder*, look, regard; see *guard*, *regard*.] In *her.*, looking out from the field toward the observer: said of an animal passant, rampant, couchant, etc., used as a bearing: as, a lion passant *gardant*, or rampant *gardant*. A lion passant *gardant* is often called a leopard.

garde-brace, garde-bras

(gär'd-bräs, -bräs), *n.* [*F.* *garde-bras*, arm-guard, & *garde*, guard, + *obj.* *bras*, arm: see *guard* and *brace*.] A piece of armor protecting the arm; properly, an elbow-cap, vambrace, pauldron, or other separate piece, but sometimes loosely used for the entire brassard. Also *garde-de-bras*.



Garde-bras, 15th century. (From Vollet le Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français".)

garde-collet (gär'd'ko-lät'), *n.* In armor, a raised and ornamental ridge terminating the pauldron on the side toward the neck, and intended to prevent blows from glancing from the pauldron.

garde-con (gär'd'kō), *n.* Same as *garde-collet*.

garde-faute (gär'd'fod'), *n.* In armor, the tulle or large plate appended to the tassets. See *tulle*.

garden (gär'dn), *n. and v.*

< ME. *gardin*, *garden*, later sometimes *garden*, *garden*, < *OF.* *gardin*, also assimilated *garden*, *F.* *garden* = *Pr.* *gardi*, *gardi* = *Sp.* *garden*. *Fg.* *garden* = *It.* *garden*, ML. *garden*, *garden*, from *OF.* < OHG. *garto* (gen. and dat. *gartin*), MHG. *garte* (gen. and dat. *gartin*), G. *garte* = OS. *gardo* = *OFries.* *garda*, a garden, < Goth. *gardi*, a fold; the same, but with different suffix, as Goth. *gards* = OHG. *gart* = AS. *gard*, E. *gard*², an enclosure: see *ward*² and *garth*¹.] *v.* *n.* 1. A plot of ground devoted to the cultivation of culinary vegetables, fruits, or flowering and ornamental plants. A garden for culinary herbs and roots for domestic use is called a *kitchen garden*, one for flowers and shrubs a *flower garden*, and one for fruits, a *fruit garden*. But these two are sometimes blended.

I knew a wench married in an afternoon as she went to the garden for parsley to stuff a rabbit.

Shak., I. of the 8, iv. 4

Unto this new nursery there belonged a faire garden full of faire spacious walks, beset with sundry pleasant trees.

Carroll's *Condition* I. 12

Sometimes our road led us through groves of olives, or by gardens of oranges.

Adams, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohm) I. 417.

A wild tangled garden, covering the side of the hill, . . . a garden without flowers, with little steep rough paths that wind under a plantation of small, stony stone pines.

H. James, Jr. *Little Tour*, p. 158

2. A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot.

Then that yede went into a chamber that was beynde the halle, towards the garden of the river of Temse.

Martin (E. T. S.), II. 138

All the plain of Jordan . . . well watered every where, even as the garden of the Lord.

Gen. xiii. 10.

I am array'd for fruitful Lombardy

The pleasant garden of great Italy.

Shak., I. of the 4, i. 1.

Botanic garden. See *Botanic Garden of Eden*. *See Eden*, 1. **Hanging garden.** A garden formed in terraces rising one above another. The hanging gardens of Babylon, constructed by Semiramis (464-624 B. C.), but traditionally ascribed to Semiramis, were an lofty rock faced among the wonders of the world. They were five in number, each consisting of an artificial hill or mound 400 feet square, the top of which overlooked the walls of the city, with the sides divided into terraces of earth resting on stone platforms covered with groves, avenues, and parterres of flowers, and provided with galleries and banqueting-rooms. They were irrigated from a reservoir at the summit filled with water raised from the Euphrates. — *Philosophers of the garden*, followers of Epicurus.



Three Lions Passant Guardant. Blazon of England, 13th century.

II. *v.* Of, pertaining to, or produced in a garden: as, garden implements or plants.

And attie this mounen Idus in goodes houre
To make a *garden* hedge, as is beforne
taught. *Palmerius*, Husbandrie (E. T. S.), p. 21.

Gloomy purple, which outtrodden

All voluptuous garden-rose.

Tennyson, *Death of Wallington*.

Garden husbandry, the careful cultivation of land for profit according to the methods pursued by gardeners, so as to secure the largest possible production. — **Garden white butterfly**, the common English name of the white cabbage butterfly of the genus *Pieris*. *P. rapae* and *P. napi* are found in England; *P. daphnicæ*, *P. colidice*, and *P. brassicæ*, in other parts of Europe, and *P. rapae*, *P. protodice*, and *P. brassicæ* are common in North America. All in the larval state feed upon cabbage as well as other *Cruciferae*. See *cut* under *cabbage butterfly*.

garden (gär'dn), *v.* [*garden*, *n.*] **I. *intrans.*** To lay out or cultivate a garden; work in a garden, or in the manner of a gardener.

In Rome's poor age,

When both her kung and consuls held the plough,
Or garden'd well.

B. Jonson, *Catullus*, II. 1.

We farm, we garden, we our past employ,

And much command, though little we enjoy.

Crabbe.

II. *trans.* To cultivate as a garden; generally in the past participle.

A gay garden'd meadow. *The Atlantic*, LII. 325.

He hurried on . . . up the garden'd slope.

L. Wallace, *Don-Hur*, p. 44.

Our English landscape wants to garden: it cannot be garden'd.

The Century, XXXVI. 616.

gardenager (gär'dn-ä-j), *n.* [*garden* + *-age*.]

1. Gardening.

He [Evelyn] read to me very much also of his discourse he hath been many years and now is about, about *Gardenage*.

Pepys, *Diary*, Nov. 6, 1666.

2. The produce of a garden.

The street was also appropriated to the sale of fish and gardenage.

Mac, *Hist. Reading* (1810), p. 147.

garden-balm (gär'dn-bäl'm), *n.* See *balm*, 7.

garden-balsam (gär'dn-bäl'säm), *n.* See *balsam*, 7.

garden-beetle (gär'dn-bët'l), *n.* A caraboid beetle; a ground-beetle; one of the *Carabidae*.

garden-bond (gär'dn-bond), *n.* Same as *block-bond*.

garden-dormouse (gär'dn-dör'mous), *n.* The

leopard, *Elomys nictela*.

garden-engine, *n.* See *garden-pump*.

gardener (gär'dn-er), *n.* [Formerly also *gardner*; < ME. *gardiner*, *gardener*, also *garthner*, < *OF.* *gardiner*, *gardiner*, *F.* *gardinier* (= *Sp.* *gardenero* = *Fg.* *gardenero* = *It.* *gardeniere*), < OHG. *gartinari*, MHG. *gartinere*, *gartinere*, G. *gartin* (> *Dun.* *gartin*), < OHG. *garto* (gen. and dat. *gartin*), etc., garden: see *garden*. Hence the surname *Gardner*, *Gardner*.] One who cultivates a garden; specifically, one whose regular occupation or calling consists in laying out, cultivating, or tending gardens.

The Syrians are great gardeners, they take exceeding pains and be most curious in gardening.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 4.

God plants us, and waters, and weeds us, and gives the increase; and so God is . . . our gardeners.

Donne, *Devotions*, vii.

From yon blue heavens above us bent,

The garden Adam and his wife

Smile at the claims of long descent.

Tennyson, *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

Market gardener, a gardener who raises vegetables, etc., for sale. **Nursery gardener**, a nurseryman.

gardener-bird (gär'dn-ör-bërd'), *n.* A book-

name of *Amblyornis inornata*, a kind of bower-bird found in New Guinea, so called from the extensive runs or play-houses which it constructs.

It differs sufficiently from the satin and spotted Australian bower-birds, of the genera *Ptilonorhynchus* and *Chlamydera*, to have been made the type of another genus called *Amblyornis* by D. D. Elliot in 1872.

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From yon blue heavens above us bent,

gardeners-garters (gär'dn-brz-gär'törz), *n.* A variety of canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, with variegated leaves.

gardenesque (gär'dn-esk'), *a.* Like a garden; having the appearance or free symmetrical style of a garden, in which the form of the beds may be varied from formal geometrical outlines; applied to the laying out of grounds.

garden-flea (gär'dn-flö), *n.* A flea-beetle; a saltatorial beetle, as of the family *Halticidae*. See cut under *flea-beetle*.

garden-gate (gär'dn-gat'), *n.* The pansy; an abbreviation of *lies-behind-the-garden-gate*, or some other of its similar names.

garden-glass (gär'dn-gläs), *n.* 1. A globe of dark-colored or silvered glass, generally about 14 feet in diameter, in which, when it is placed on a pedestal, surrounding objects are reflected; much used as an ornament of gardens, especially in Germany.—2. A bell-glass used for covering plants.

The garden-glasses shone, and noisily
The twinkling laurel scatter'd silver lights.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

garden-hood (gär'dn-hüd), *n.* [*< garden + hood.*] The state of being a garden; the status, aspect, or appearance proper to a garden. [Rare.]

Except some thousand more lamps and a covered passage all round the garden which took off from the garden hood, there was nothing better than on a common night.
Walspole, Letters (1769), III, 279.

garden-house (gär'dn-hous), *n.* A summer-house in a garden or a garden-like situation.

Look you, Master Greenfield, because your sister is newly come out of the fresh air, and that to be pent up in a narrow lodging here, the city may offend her health, she shall lodge at a garden-house of mine in Moorfields.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, II, 2.

Gardenia (gär-dö-ni-ä), *n.* [NL, named after Dr. Alex. Garden, a vice-president of the Royal Soc., born in Charleston, S. C. (died 1791).] A genus of rubaceous (often spiny) trees and shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope and of tropical Asia and Africa. They have large, handsome white or yellowish flowers, which are often deliciously fragrant. There are about 60 species, of which several are frequent in cultivation, especially the Cape jasmine, *G. florida*, a native of China, and *G. radicans*. The fruits are largely used in eastern Asia for dyeing yellow. The greenish yellow resin of *G. lucida*, known as dikamali, has a peculiar offensive odor, and is used in India as a remedy for dyspepsia.

gardenic (gär'den-ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Gardenia*; as, *gardenic acid*.

gardening (gär'dn-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *garden*, *v.*] The laying out and cultivation of gardens; garden-work; horticulture.

I have had no share at all in public affairs, but, on the contrary, I am wholly sunk in my gardening, and the quiet of a private life.
Sir W. Temple, To Mr. Wickford.

Gardenings was probably one of the first arts that succeeded to that of building houses, and naturally attended property and individual possession.
Walspole, Modern Gardening.

gardenless (gär'dn-less), *a.* [*< garden + less.*] Destitute of a garden or of gardens. [Rare.]

The town itself is made up of a scattering gardenless collection of log cabins.
Harpers' Map, LXIV, 702.

gardenly (gär'dn-ly), *a.* [*< garden + -ly.*] Having the character of a garden; like or relating to a garden; becoming or appropriate to a garden. [Rare.]

The crop throughout being managed in a gardenly manner.
Murshall, Rural Economy (Latham).

garden-mite (gär'dn-mit), *n.* A mite of the family *Trombididae*, a harvest-bug.

garden-mold (gär'dn-möld), *n.* Mold or rich mellow earth suitable for a garden, or characteristic of well-cultivated gardens.

garden-net (gär'dn-net), *n.* A light fabric for protecting fruit from birds or insects.

garden-party (gär'dn-pär'ti), *n.* A company invited to an entertainment held on the lawn or in the garden of a private house.

The Duke's garden party was becoming a mere ball, with privilege for the dancers to stroll about the lawn between the dances.
Trollope, Phineas Finn, I, iv.

garden-plot (gär'dn-plot), *n.* A plot of ground used as or suitable for a garden.

garden-pump, garden-engine (gär'dn-pump, -en-jin), *n.* A small portable force-pump, of which there are many varieties, used for watering gardens, lawns, etc.

gardenry (gär'dn-ri), *n.* [*< garden + -ry.*] Gardening. [Rare.]

The scene had a beautiful old-time air; the peacocks strutting in the foreground, like the very genius of antique gardenry.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 59.

gardenship (gär'dn-ship), *n.* [*< garden + -ship.*] Horticulture. *Lord Shaftesbury.*

garden-snail (gär'dn-snä), *n.* The common name of *Helix aspersa* or *hortensis*, a European species of snail with a white lip and a number of reddish lines.

garden-spider (gär'dn-spi-dér), *n.* The common name of *Epeira diadema* of Europe, from its being found in great numbers in gardens, especially in autumn, where it stretches its beautiful geometric webs perpendicularly from branch to branch, remaining in the center with its head downward waiting for its prey. The web of this spider is composed of two different kinds of threads: the radiating and supporting threads are strong and of simple texture; the fine spiral thread which divides the web into a series of steps, decreasing in breadth toward the center, is studded with a vast number of little globules, which give to the web its peculiar softness. The dorsal surface of the abdomen of this spider is marked with a triple yellow cross, whence the name *cross-spider*. It is also sometimes called *diadem-spider*. See cut under *cross-spider*.

garden-squirt (gär'dn-skwert), *n.* A squirt or large syringe for watering flowers.

garden-stand (gär'dn-stand), *n.* A stand or frame on which flower-pots are placed.

garden-stuff (gär'dn-stuf), *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table.

garden-sweep (gär'dn-swép), *n.* A curving carriage-drive through a garden.

garde-nuque (gär'dn-ük'), *n.* [F., *< garder, guard, + nuque, back of the neck.*] Same as *couvre-nuque*.

garden-warbler (gär'dn-wär'bler), *n.* An English name of the *Sylvia hortensis* of Europe. See *beccafica*.

garden-ware (gär'dn-wär), *n.* The produce of gardens.

garde-neue (gär'dn-kü), *n.* [OF., *< garder, guard, + neuve, tail: see cuir.*] In horse-armor, in the sixteenth century and after the abandonment of the bard, a kind of sheath of plaited leather or some similar material covering the root of the tail.

garde-reine (gär'dn-rän), *n.* [OF., *< garder, guard, + reine, back: see rein.*] In medieval armor, a protection for the back of the body below the waist. See *culet*, 1.

garde-robe (gär'dn-röb), *n.* [F., *< garder, keep, preserve, + robe, a gown.*] 1. A wardrobe.—2. The necessary offices in a castle or palace.—3. A cloak or cover over the dress.

Savegard, garde robe. *French Alphabet, 1615. (Wright.)*

gardian, gardient, *n.* Older spellings of *guardian*.

Gardner machine-gun. See *machine-gun*.

gardon (gär'dn), *n.* [F. Sp. *gardon*.] A small fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus idus*, a kind of roach.

gardon, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete form of *garden*.

gardyloo (gär'di-lö), *n.* [See also written *gardenly*; usually explained as F. *gardez l'eau*, or in less incorrect F. *gardez-vous de l'eau*, but the sense ('protect yourself from the water') does not suit, and the phrase is not found in F. The real origin is F. *gare l'eau*, used just like *gardylon*, lit. 'ware water!' i. e., look out for the water! also with added adverb *gare l'eau là bas!* 'ware water down there!' In these phrases *gare* is the impv. of *gare*, ware, beware, take heed of, shun, avoid. *< MHG. wahren, G. wahren = E. ware, beware: see ware*, *v.*, *beware*, and *cf. gare*. For F. *cau*, water, see *cau* and *ue*.] Look out for the water: a cry formerly used in Edinburgh, Scotland, to warn passengers to beware of slops about to be thrown out of the window.

At ten o'clock at night (in Edinburgh) the whole cargo (of the chamber utensils) is hung out of a back window that looks into some street or lane, and the maid calls *Gardyloo* to the passengers.
Snodgett.

gare (gär), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *gare*, ME. *garen, gawren*, appar. irreg. for **garen*, of uncertain origin: either (1) *< OF. garer, guarer, observe, keep watch, hold guard, < OHG. waron, take heed, guard (cf. OF. garer, guarer, preserve, keep, guard, < OHG. warian = OS. werman, guard: see ware*, *v. t.)*; or (2) another form of ME. *garen*, E. *gaze* (cf. *dar* = *dare, front, town = trawen*, etc.).] To stare; gaze; gape.

The neighbours both small and great
In rinnen, for to gaze us this man.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 641.

With fifty garing beams a monstrous dragon stands upright!
Pear, Eccl. vi.

gare (gär), *n.* [Appar. *< gare*, *v.*] A state of eagerness and excitement.

The multitude hastened in a fell and cruel pace to try the utmost hazard of battle.
Buland, tr. of Ammianus.

gare (gär), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Blount. (Prov. Eng.)*—Cote gare, a kind of refuse wool so matted together that it cannot be pulled asunder. Also written *colpare*.

gare (gär), *n.* Same as *garefort*. *Sibbald. (Jamaica.)*

gare (gär), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gore*.

garefowl (gär'foul), *n.* [Also written *garfowl*, sometimes, improp., *garfowl*, also simply *gare*; *< Icel. garfugl = Sw. garfugel = Dan. garfugl = Faroese garfugel; cf. Gaelic gearbhail*. The first element is uncertain; in the G. *gearbhail* it is accom. to G. *gear*, a vulture; but there is nothing to show any real connection with either G. *gear*, a vulture, or with the different element *ger* in *gerfalcon*, or, further, with *gar*, stare (in supposed allusion to the great white spot before the eye).] The great auk, *Alca impennis*. See *auk* and *Alca*.

gareling (gär'ing), *n.* See *garing*.

garfish (gär'fish), *n.* [*< ME. garfische, garfysche, < AS. gar, ME. gar, a spear, + fish, etc., fish: see gar*.] A fish with a long snout or beak resulting from a spear-like prolongation of the jaws; a bill-fish; a gar, specifically

(a) A physoclistous syngnathous fish of the family *Belontiidae*, any belonti. The name was originally used for the common European *Belone belone*, or *B. vulgaris*, also called *bill fish*, *needle fish*, *sea needle*, *longnose*, *horn-fish*, *greenbone*, *gar*, *garpike*, *garpike*, etc. Some related American fishes belong to the genus *Tylosurus*, as *T. longirostris*, the silver gar or garfish. (b) In the United States, a ginglymod ganoid fish of the family *Lepisosteidae*; any lepisosteid or garpike, several species of which inhabit North America. See *gar*, *garpike*, and *Lepisosteus*.

garfowl (gär'fowl), *n.* Same as *garefowl*. *Prof. R. Owen.*

gargalizer (gär'ga-liz), *v. t.* [A mixture of *gar-gle* and *gargarize*; cf. Gr. *gargazōn*, tickle.] To gargle.

He gargalizes my throat with this vintner, and when I have done with him, spit him out.
Murdon, Dutch Courtesan, III, 1.

garganett, *n.* A variant of *carcanet*.

Three Parle and Gould crowns too long with *garganet* heave.
Stanhurst, Anecd. f. 629.

garganey (gär'ga-ni), *n.* [A book-name, introduced by Willughby from Gesner: It. dial. *garganillo*, origin obscure.] A kind of teal, the summer teal, *Anas querquedula* or *Querquedula circa*, inhabiting the temperate and southern portions of the palaearctic region, a summer visitor to Great Britain, and common in India in winter. It is about 16 inches long, and weighs from 14 to 15 ounces. Over the eye is a broad white line running down the neck and the breast is marked with black or dark crescentic lines. Also called *pudd widgeon*.

Gargantuan (gär-gan'tü-an), *a.* [From *Gargantua*, the hero of Rabelais's satire, a giant of inconceivable size, who could drink a river dry. The name is doubtless from Sp. *garganta*, gullet, though otherwise humorously accounted for by Rabelais.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Gargantua (see etymology); hence, great beyond credibility; enormous; prodigious; Broddingnagian.

It sounded like a *Gargantuan* order for a dram.
The Standard (London).

gargarise, *v. t.* See *gargarize*.

gargarism (gär'ga-rizm), *n.* [*< LL. gargarisma, < L. Gr. gargara, < Gr. gargareō, gargarize*; see *gargarize*.] In med., a gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat in order to cure inflammation or ulcers, etc.

The use of the juice drawn out of roses is good for *gargarism*, etc.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii, 14.

They were sent home again with such a scholastic burr in their throats as hath stopt and hindered all true and generous philosophy from entering, crackt their voices for ever with metaphysical *gargarism*.

Milton, Church-Government, II, Col.

gargarize (gär'ga-riz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *gargarized*, ppr. *gargarizing*. [*< OF. gargariser, F. gargariser, < L. gargarizare, gargarizare, < Gr. gargareō, gargle. Cf. Ar. gharghar, a gargle. Cf. gargle*, of different origin.] 1. To wash or rinse, as the mouth, with any medicated liquor.—2. To apply or use as a gargle.

Vinegar put to the noethrils, or *gargarized*, doth it also (help somewhat to ease the hiccough); for that it is subrept, and inhibiteth the motion of the spirits.
Secus, Nat. Hist., 1, 100.

Also spelled *gargarise*.

garget (gär'get), *n.* [*< ME. garget, garget, < OF. gargete = It. gargaia, gargaia, gargaia, the throat, gullet, dim. of garga = OHG. garga, the throat: see gorge*.] The change of vowel from *o* to *a* was prob. due to confusion with *L. gar-*

garious, gargazine: see **gargazine**.] 14. The throat.

And down Ramez the fox sterte up at once
And by the *garper* houte Chauntecler.
Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 515.

2. A swelling in the throat; specifically, a distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the neighboring parts.

The drunkard is without a head, the swearer hath a *gar-*
get in his throat.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, l. 123.

3. A hard, knotty condition of the udder in cows, which sometimes follows calving, due to the sudden distention of the bag with milk, the inflammation which ensues causing a congealed or congested condition of the milk, which, if neglected, brings suppuration and abscesses.

—4. A distemper in hogs. See extracts under *gargle*. —5. An American name for *Phytolacca decandra*, commonly known as *poke* or *pokeweed*, which has emetic and cathartic properties, and has been employed in medicine. —To run off (or on) a *garget*, to be or become puffed up with pride or vanity.

The proud man is bitten of the mad dog, the flatterer,
and so runs on a *garset*.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, l. 480.

gargil (gär'gil), *n.* [The same as *gargle*, *gargol*, both variations of *garget* in a similar sense.] A distemper in geese, which affects the head and often proves fatal.

gargle (gär'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gargled*, ppr. *gargling*. [*< OF. gurgouiller, gurgile, or gargise, < gurgouille, the throat, windpipe, gullet, the mouth of a spout, a gutter, a gargoyle; see gargoyle. There seems to have been some confusion with gargarize, q. v. The G. gurgela, gargle < gurgel, the throat, < OHG. gurgula, < L. gurgulio(-), the throat, gullet, and E. gurgle and guggle, though regarded, like gargle, as imitative, are from the same ult. source, namely, L. gurgis, a whirlpool.*] 1. To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat, with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.

Frogs commence to make a queer bubbling noise, as of *gargling*.
Harper's *Mag.*, LXXVII, 620.

2. To warble. [Rare.]

Let those which only warble long,
And gargle in their throats a song,
Content themselves with it, re, me
Waller, *To H. Leaver*.

gargle (gär'gl), *n.* [*< gargle, v.*] Any liquid preparation for rinsing the mouth and throat.

gargle (gär'gl), *n.* [Also formerly *gargol*; var. of *garget*; see *gargol*.] A distemper in swine; *garget*. See second extract.

The same (salve) is holden to be good for the heale of
the squinnale or *gargle* in swine.
Holland, *tr. of Pliny*, xiv, 5.

The stem of the *gargol* in hogs are hanging down of the
head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.
Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

gargol (gär'gol), *n.* See *gargole*.

gargol, *n.* See *gargle*.

gargole (gär'gol), *n.* [An archaic spelling, retained in the books; better *gargol*, or, in more modern form, *gargel*, *gargle*, *< ME. gurgyle, gurgyl, gurgoule, gurgule, < OF. gurgouille, gargouille, F. gargouille, the weasand, throat, also the mouth of a spout (in the form of a serpent, or some other antic shape, also a gutter on a roof), = Sp. gurgula, a gargoyle; a modified form, equiv. to ML. gurgulio(-), a gargoyle, < L. gurgulio(-), the throat, gullet, a redupl. form, akin to gurgis, a whirlpool (> E. gorgi, the throat), and to gula, the gullet (> E. gullet). See *gargle*, *gargle*, *garget*, *gorgi*, *gullet*.] A spout projecting from the gutter of a building, or connected with it by an opening, for the purpose of carrying off the water clear from the wall. Gargoyles are sometimes plain, but in medieval buildings, especially from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, they are*



Gargoyles, 13th century. - Sainte Chapelle, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

extremely fanciful or grotesque images of the anterior parts or entire figures of men or animals, the water usually issuing from the open mouth. Also written *gurgyle*.

And every house covered was with lead,
And many gurgyle, and many hideous heads . . .
From the stone works to the tunnel reach.
Lodge, *Troy* (ed. Ellis).

In the tyrant works were gurgyles of golden stately faced
with spoutings running.
Hall, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 8.

Gargyle of men's figure, telamones, atlantes, gargyle of
women's figure, cariatides vel statue mulieres.
Vitruvius, *Diet.* (ed. 1608), p. 163.

gargylet, *n.* An old spelling of *gargyle*.

garibaldi (gar-i-bal'di; It. pron. gä-re-bäl'dä), *n.* [*< Garibaldi, a famous Italian soldier. See def. and Garibaldian.*] 1. A loose shirt-waist worn by women and children in place of the ordinary body of a dress. It became the mode after the campaigns of Garibaldi, as an imitation of the red shirts worn by his followers.

2. A Californian pomacentrid fish, *Hypsypops rubicundus*, about a foot long; so called, on account of its red or orange color, by the Italian fishermen in California. Also called *goldfish* and *red-perch*.

Garibaldian (gar-i-bal'di-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supporting Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82), an Italian general and patriot noted for his endeavors to bring about the unity of Italy by revolutionary means.

The harassing debates with the Garibaldian party as to
the cession of Savoy and Nice.
Knapp, *Brit.*, v, 276.

The Garibaldian soldier sought peace in the cloister.
Sci. Amer. Suppl., p. 8041.

II. *n.* A follower or supporter of Garibaldi, whether political or military.

The French and papal troops defeated the Garibaldians
at Mentana (November 3, 1867).
Encyc. Brit., IX, 623.

garing (gär'ing), *n.* [Local E., also *gare* = E. *gore*, *n.* (b).] A furrow or row in that part of an irregularly shaped field or garden which forms a *gare* or *gore*. Also spelled *gareing*.

When a garden is of irregular shape the short rows of
plants which happen to be on one of the sides are called
garings.
V. and Q., 6th ser., XII, 140.

garish, gairish (gär'ish), *a.* [Appar. *< gar* + *ish*.] 1. Glaring; staring; showy; dazzling; hence, glaringly or vulgarly gaudy.

He will make the face of heaven so fair
That all the world will be in love with night,
And pay no worship to the garish sun.
Shak., *R. and J.*, III, 2.

Thy soldiers marched like light players,
With garish robes, not armor.
Marlowe, *Edward II.*, II, 2.

But thou canst make in garish gauderie,
To suit a fool's farfetched lyeth.
By Hall, *Satires*, III, 1.

When, as the garish day I found,
Heaven burns with the far ended sun
Faint, The New Moon

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

It makes the mind loose and garish.
South, *Sermons*, II, 302.

Syn. 1. Flaunting, flashy, tawdry.
garishly, gairishly (gär'ish-ly), *adv.* In a garish, showy, or dazzling manner; gaudily; flightily; unsteadily.

Garishing up and gairishly staring about, especially in the
face of Eliza.
Hunt, *Thinks*, 1810, 1804.

garishness, gairishness (gär'ish-ness), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being garish; gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show; flightiness of temper; want of steadiness.

We are more disposed in our spirits and by a proper
accident are melted into joy and gaudiness, and drawn
off from the sobriety of reflection.
For Locke, *Works*, II, 411.

There are ways
Ill bartered for the unchastity of joy. Coleridge

garisoun, *n.* [ME. *garisoun*, *garisoun*, *gargoun*, *garisoun*, *garisoun*, *garisoun*, *< OF. garison, quarsion, quarsion, F. quarsion, recovery, cure = Pr. quarsio = Lat. quarsio = It. quarsione, < quars, F. quars, cure; see quarsion, quars.*] 1. Healing; recovery of health; same as *quarsion*.

I can not ween how thou might go
Other wayes to quarsion.
Joan of the Rose, l. 3160.

2. Anything furnished or given as treasure, reward, or payment.

Men might have so to meyntrikes much god gif,
Sterne stodes & stuf & ful stoude robes,
Gret quarsion of gold & gretful gode lawes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5073.

garland (gär'land), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gerland, gyrland, garland, etc.*; *< ME. garland, garland, garlaunde, garland, gyrland, < OF. garlande, gerlaunde = Pr. garlanda, garlanda = Sp. garlanda = Pg. garlanda, garlanda, < It. gyrlanda (> F. gyrlande, > D. G. Dan. gyrlande = Sw. gyrland), ML. garlanda, a garland. Origin unknown, but prob. Tent.: perhaps < MHG. wieren, a supposed freq. of wieren, adorn, < OHG. wira, MHG. wira, an ornament of refined gold, prop. of twisted thread or wire, = AS. wir,*

E. wirr: see wirr.] 1. A royal crown; a diadem; any crown, as, figuratively, of martyrdom.

In whose (Edward IV.'s) time, and by whose occasion,
what about the getting of the garland, keeping it, losing
and winning again, it hath cost more English blood than
hath twice the winning of France.
Sir T. More, *Hist. Rich.*, III, p. 107.

In their persecution, which purt'd them, and near their
death, which was their garland, they plainly stalk'd and
condem'd the ceremonies, and threw away those Episco-
pall ornaments wherein they were instal'd.
Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

2. A wreath; a string of flowers or leaves, intended to be fastened or hung round a person or an object for ornament in token of festivity, or to be worn as a wreath or chaplet on the head; in the latter case, often conferred in former times as a mark of admiration or honor, especially for poetic or artistic excellence.

"Tolle, tolle," quoth another, and took of kane thornes,
And by gan of a grene thorne a garlaunde to make.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi, 44.

A poet soaring in the high region of his fancies, with his
garland and singing robes about him.
Milton, *Church-Government*, II.

Their cloaks were cloth of silver mix'd with gold,
And garlands grew around their temples roll'd.
Dryden, *Flower and Leaf*, l. 243.

Hence — 3. A string or series of literary gems; a collection of chosen short pieces in poetry or prose; an anthology.

What I now offer to Your Lordship is a Collection of
Poetry, a kind of *Garland* of Good Will.
Prior, *Poems*, Ded.

These (ballads) came forth in such abundance that in
the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little
miscellanies, under the name of *garlands*, and at length
to be written purposely for such collections.
Percy, *On Ancient Minstrels*.

4. Figuratively, the top; the principal thing, or thing most prized.

Call him noble that was now your hate,
Him vile that was your garland. Shak., *Cor.*, I, 1.

Marion and the gentle Robin Hood,
Who are the crown and garland of the wood.
H. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, III, 2.

5. In *ker.*, same as *chaplet*, 3. — 6. A sort of bag of network, having the mouth extended by a hoop, used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard to hold provisions. — 7. In *mining*, a wooden or cast-iron curb set in the walling of a shaft, to catch and carry away any water coming down its sides. —

8. *Naut.*, a name given to a band, collar, or grommet of ropes, used for various purposes. (a) A large rope strap or grommet lashed to a spout when hoisting it on board. (b) A collar of ropes wound round the head of a mast to keep the shrouds from chafing. (c) A large rope grommet for retaining shot in its proper place on deck. The name is also given to a band of iron or stone used in land batteries for a like purpose. (d) A wreath made of three small hoops covered with silk and ribbons, and hoisted on the main-topgallant stay of a ship on the day of the captain's wedding, but on a seaman's wedding, at the head of the mast near which he is stationed. *Smith*.

At the nuptial head of the
Alexandria was displayed, in ad-
dition to the Royal Standard,
the garland consecrated to weddings by naval custom.
Quoted in *A. and Q.*, 7th ser., V, 264.

Civic garland. See *civic*. **Shot garland**, a name formerly given to a piece of timber with cavities in it to hold shot, nailed horizontally on the side of the ship between the guns or around the counter of the hatchway.

garland (gär'land), *v. t.* [*< garland, n.*] 1. To deck with a garland or garlands.

He was garlanded with olive and bay leaves.
E. Jonson, *Masque of Blackness*.

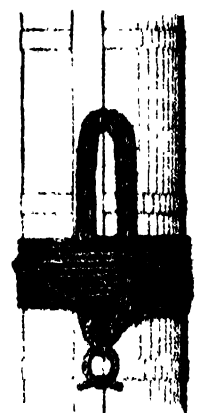
Overlaid the winding ivy and vine . . .
Bareback garlanding the quaggar houghs.
Tennyson, *Kenelm*.

2. To make into a wreath or garland. [Rare.]
And other garlands from (apollin), and so depends (hang),
Into the wyne so that go not to depe.
Palla's, *Herbologie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

garlandage (gär'lan-dä), *n.* [*< garland + age*.] Garlands; a decoration of garlands. [Rare.]

Greatest garlandage of flowers.
Tennyson, *Balin and Balan*.

garland-flower (gär'land-flou'ér), *n.* (a) A common name for species of *Hedychium*, singliferous plants of tropical Asia with delicately colored and very fragrant flowers. (b) The



Garland of a garlanded
in a lower mast

mented: said of a bearing. (b) Armed: said of a human limb used as a bearing.

garnishes (gär-nish-ē'), *n.* [*< garnish + -es*; correlative to *garnisher*, 2.] In *law*, a person warned, at the suit of a creditor plaintiff, not to pay money which he owes to, or deliver over property which belongs to, the defendant, because he is indebted to the plaintiff.

The *garnisher*, of course, has, as against the attachment, all the defences which would be available to him against the defendant, his alleged creditor. *Exce. Br.*, III. 61.

garnishes (gär-nish-ē'), *c. t.* In *law*, to stop in the hands of a third person, by legal process (money due or property belonging to the plaintiff's debtor), in order to require it to be paid over to plaintiff in satisfaction of his demand: as, to *garnish* the wages of a debtor, or his bank account.

garnisher (gär-nish-ēr), *n.* 1. One who garnishes or decorates.—2. In *law*, one who warns another against the payment to a creditor of money due from the latter to himself.

garnishment (gär-nish-ment), *n.* [*< garnish + -ment*.] 1. That which garnishes; ornament; embellishment.

Considering the goodly garnishment of this realm by the great and wise number of noble lordes and valliant knights, which were suche as no Christian realm for the number of them could then shewe the lyke. *Grafton*, Rich. II., an. 21.

2. In *law*, warning; notice given in course of proceedings at law to a third person who should be brought in or have opportunity to come in as a party. More specifically—(a) Legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor for him to appear in court or give information. (b) A warning by legal process requiring the person served with it not to pay the money or deliver the property of the defendant in his hands to the defendant, but to appear and answer the plaintiff's suit. (*Drake*, On Attachments, §451.) This proceeding is called in some of the United States *trustee process*, in others, *factoring*; in others it is known by the more general name of *attachment*, of which it is one form. (c) A process, now obsolete, for charging an heir with a debt of his ancestor. See *attachment*, 1.

3. A fee. See *garnish*, *n.*, 5.

garnish-money (gär-nish-mun-i), *n.* Money paid as a garnish or fee.

You are content with the ten thousand pound, Defalking the four hundred garnish money! *B. Jonson*, Magnetical Lady, v. 6.

garnison, *n.* A Middle English form of *garrison*. **garniture** (gär-ni-tür), *n.* [*< F. garniture* (= *Pr. garnidura* = *It. garnitura*; *ML. garnitura*), furniture, supply, *< garnir*, furnish, etc.; see *garnish*.] Anything that garnishes or furnishes, or serves for equipment or ornament; outfit; adornment.

They are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest garniture of art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 266.

Her education in youth was not much attended to; and she happily missed all that train of female garniture which passeth by the name of accomplishments. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

garookuh (ga-rō'ku), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A form of vessel used on the Persian gulf, and trading often as far as the Malabar coast. In length it ranges from 50 to 100 feet, and it is remarkable for the shortness of the keel, which is only one third the length of the boat. Though well formed, it does not equal the *baghlah*; it sails well, but carries only a small cargo, and is more suitable for fishing than for trading purposes.

garote, garoter, etc. See *garrote*, etc.

garous (ga-rus), *n.* [*< L. garum*, pickle.] Pertaining to or resembling *garum*; resembling pickle made of fish.

Offensive odour, proceeding partly from its (the heaver's) food, that being especially fish; whereas this humour may be a *garous* excretion and obnoxious separation. *Nir T. Brown*, Vulg. Err., III. 4.

garpike (gär-pik), *n.* [*< garl + pike*.] 1. The common garfish, *Helone vulgaris*.—2. A garoid garfish; any fish of the family *Lepidosteidae*; a gar. Also called *bony pike*. See *cut* under *garl*. **garpipe** (gär-pip), *n.* [*Var. of garpike*, stimulating pipe.] Same as *garpike*. *Day*.

garran (gar'an), *n.* [*Also written garran*; *< Gael. and Ir. garran*, *garran*, a gelding, a workhorse, a hack.] A small horse; a Highland horse; a hack.

He will make theyr cows and oarrans to walke, yf he doe noe other myschell to theyr persons. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

In the Highlands of Scotland, a breed of hardy and very serviceable ponies, or *garrans*, as the natives call them, are found in great numbers. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 845.

garrapata, *n.* See *garapata*.

garret, *c. t.* A Middle English form of *gar2*.

garret (gar'et), *n.* (Early mod. E. also *garret*, *garrit*; *< ME. garret, garrette, garite*, a watch-tower, *< OF. garite*, *F. garite* = *Sp. garita* = *Pr. guarita*, a place of refuge, place of lookout, a watch-tower, *< OF. garir*, older *garir*, preserve, save, keep, *F. garir*, cure, = *Fr. garir*

= *OSp. OFg. guarir* = *It. guarire, guerire*, *< Goth. wairjan* = *OHG. wairian, werran*, *G. wahren*, defend, = *AE. wairian*, hold, defend, *werran*, defend, *< wair, werr, wary*; see *ward*, *wary*.) 1. A lookout; a watch-tower; a turret or battlement.

He sawe men go vp and downe on the garrettes of the gates and walles. *Berners*, tr. of Boissart's Chron., II. 11.

He did speak them to me in the garret one night, as we were scouring my lord of York's armour. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I. 5.

2. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic story; especially, the uppermost floor of a house under a roof that slopes down at the sides or at one side.

Up to her godly garret after seven, There starve (fretful) and pray, for that's the way to heaven. *Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount, I. 21.

garret (gar'et), *c. t.* A corruption of *gallet*.

garret (gar'et), *n.* [*Origin not ascertained*.] The color of rotten wood.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in some places white, and in some places inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon*.

garretted (gar'et-ed), *a.* [*< garret + -ed*.] Protected by or provided with garrets or turrets.

The high cliffs are by sea inaccessible round about, saving in one only place towards the east, where they proffer an uneasy landing place for boats, which, being fenced with a *garretted* wall, admiteth entrance through a gate. *R. Coker*, Survey of Cornwall.

A square structure with a round turret at each end, *garretted* on the top. *Fidler*, Worthies, Cornwall.

garreteer (gar-et-ēr), *n.* [*< garret + -er*, as in *pamphleteer*, etc.] An inhabitant of a garret; hence, an impetuous author.

Garreteers, who hungered after place and pensions, backed their invention to propagate its spirit by their pamphlets. *F. Knorr*, The Spirit of Despotism, § 9.

We will all go in a posse to the bookellers in Mr. Grove's barouche and four show them that we are no Club Street *garreteers*. *Shelley*, in Bowdler, I. 47.

garreting, garretting (gar-et-ing), *n.* Same as *galleting*.

garret-master (gar-et-mās-ter), *n.* [*< garret*], in reference to a private shop or factory, + *master*.] A maker of household furniture on his own account who sells his goods to the furniture-dealers. [*Eng.*]

These *garret-masters* are a class of small "trade-working masters" (the same as the "handicraft masters" in the shoe trade), supplying both capital and labour. *Mophet*, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 233.

garrison (gar-i-shun or -son), *c.* [*An alteration of garrison*, *< ME. garrison*, *garnison* = *D. garnizon* = *G. Dan. Sw. garnison*, *< OF. garnison*, *F. garnison* = *Pr. garniso*, *quarniso* = *Sp. guar-nicion* = *Pr. guar-nido* = *It. guarnigione*, *ML. guar-nio(n)-u-*, provision, munitions, supplies for defense, *< OF. garnir*, etc., provide, supply, furnish, fortify, etc.; see *garnish*.] 1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town to defend or guard it, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

We conside that in thim town thers is the sufficient *garrison*, so that they may as wel the body as thim house defende. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibee.

Of this Town (Hartleury) he sent the Duke of Exeter Captain, who left there for his lieutenant Sir John Falstaffe, with a *Garrison* of Two Thousand. *Malay*, Chron. Eng., p. 110.

To the States of Greece
The Roman People, unopposed, restore
Their country, cities, interests, and laws,
Taxes remit, and *garrison* withdraw. *Thomson*, Liberty, III.

2. A fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops to defend it.

Whom the old Roman wall so well confined,
With a tow' chain of arrows, as you bind. *Waller*.

A few *garrisons* at the neck of land, and a fleet to connect them, and to awe the coast. *Locke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., I. 4.

Garrison court martial See *court martial*, under *court*.—**Garrison flag** See *flag*.—**Garrison gin**, the largest gin used in the artillery for mechanical movement. See *gin*.

garrison (gar-i-shun or -son), *c. t.* [*< garrison*, *n.*] 1. To place troops in, as a fortress, for defense; furnish with soldiers; as, to *garrison* a fort or town.

The moment in which war begins . . . the army must be augmented, the fleet must be fitted out, the *garrisoned* towns must be put into a posture of defence. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

2. To secure or defend by fortress manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.—3. To put upon garrison duty.

The seventh he nameth Hippo or Iffippon, a city so called of a colony of horsemen, there *garrisoned* by Herod, on the east side of the Galilee sea. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. vii. § 4.

garrison-artillery (gar-i-shun-ār-till-ē-ri), *n.* See *siege-artillery*, under *artillery*.

Garrisonian (gar-i-shun-i-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* In U. S. hist., pertaining to William Lloyd Garrison (1804-79), a leading abolitionist.

II. *n.* A follower of Garrison in his attack upon negro slavery; an extreme abolitionist.

garrok (gar'ok), *n.* Same as *garrot*.

garron (gar'on), *n.* See *garran*.

garrot (gar'ot), *n.* [*Origin not ascertained*.]

A sea-duck of the genus *Clangula*, subfamily

Fuligulina, and family *Anatidae*. There are several species. The common *garrot*, also called *goldeneye*, is *Anas or Fuligula clangula*, or *Clangula clangula*, *enigara*, or *chrysoscephala*, widely distributed over the northern hemisphere. The colors are black and white, the head being glossed with green, and there is a large rounded white spot before each eye. The Rocky Mountain *garrot*, also called *Barrow's goldeneye*, is *Clangula islandica* or *barrowi*, a similar but rather larger species, with more of a purplish gloss on the head and the eye-spots crescentic.

garrot (gar'ot), *n.* [*< F. garrot*, *< garrotter*, the fast; see *garrote*.] 1. In *surg.*, a compressing bandage, tightened by twisting a small cylinder of wood, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, etc.—2. A quarrel for the crossbow.

garrote, garote (ga-rō'), *n.* [*Also written garrotte, garotte* (after *F. garrotter*, v.); *< Sp. garrote*, a cudgel, a strong stick, the act of tying tight, strangulation by means of an iron collar (*F. garrot*, a packing-stick, *garrot*, withers), *< Sp. Pg. garra*, a claw, talon, clutch, = *Pr. garra*, leg, = *OF. garre* (> *ult. F. garter*, q. v.), *< Bret. gar, gar* = *W. and Corn. gar*, the shank of the leg, = *Ir. carra*, leg.] 1. A mode of capital punishment practiced in Spain and Portugal, formerly by simple strangulation. The victim is placed on a stool with a post or stake behind to which is affixed an iron collar controlled by a screw passing through the post; this collar is made to clasp the neck of the victim and is tightened by the action of the screw. As the instrument is now operated, the point of the screw is caused to protrude and pierce the spinal marrow at its junction with the brain, thus causing death.

He next went to Cuba with Lopez, was wounded and captured, but escaped the *garrote* to follow Walker to Nicaragua. *A. A. Reber*, CXXVI. 20.

2. The instrument by means of which this punishment is inflicted.—3. Strangulation by any means used in imitation of the *garrote*, and especially as a means of robbery. See *garrotting*.

That done, throwing a cord about his necks, making use of one of the corners of the chaire, he gave him the *garrote*, where with he was strangled to death. *Mable*, The Rogue (1628), I. 202.

garrote, garote (ga-rō'), *c.* [*pret. and pp. garroted, garoted, pp. garrotting, garoting*.] [*Also written garrotte, garoth*, after *F. garrotter*, *pin-ton*, bind, = *Sp. garrotear*, cudgel; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To put to death by means of the *garrote*.—2. To strangle so as to render insensible or helpless, generally for the purpose of robbery. See *garrotting*.

The new Cabinet Minister had been *garrotted* or half *garrotted*, and . . . *Pinchas Finn* . . . had taken the two *garrotters* prisoners. *Trollope*, *Pinchas Finn*, xxi.

II. *intrans.* To cheat in card-playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the neck; a mode of cheating practiced among card-sharpers.

garroter, garoter (ga-rō-ter), *n.* One who commits the act of *garrotting*.

garrotting, garoting (ga-rō'ting), *n.* The act of strangling a person, or compressing his windpipe until he becomes insensible; practiced especially in committing highway robbery. This crime is usually effected by three accomplices, called in England the *two dull*, or men who walk before the intended victim, the *back stall*, who walks behind the operator and his victim, and the *mainy man*, the actual perpetrator of the crime. The purpose of the *stalls* is to conceal the crime, give alarm of danger, carry off the booty, and facilitate the escape of the *mainy man*.

In those days there had been much *garrotting* in the streets, and writers in the Press had advised those who walked about at night to go armed with sticks. *Trollope*, *Pinchas Redux*, xvi.

Garrulax (gar'y-laks), *n.* [*NL.* (Lesson, 1831), *< L. garrulus*, chattering; see *garrulous*.] A genus of passerine birds, the jay-thrushes, of

uncertain affinities, referred to the *Corvidae*, or the *Pycnonotidae*, or the *Timeliidae*. Sixteen species range over India to the Himalayas, and extend into Ceylon, Formosa, Sumatra, and Java. (*G. leucophaea* is the laughing-crow of India. Also *Garrulax*.)

Garrulinae (gar-'ū-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Garrulus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Corvidae*, containing the jays and pies; the garruline birds. The distinction from *Corvidae* is not obvious in all cases, but the *Garrulinae* are usually smaller birds, with shorter wings and longer tail, of greater activity and more arboreal habits than crows, and when on the ground usually move by hopping instead of walking. There are many genera and numerous species of these birds, of which blue is the characteristic color, and they are found in most parts of the world.

garruline (gar-'ū-līn), *a.* Having the characters of the *Garrulinae*, like a jay or pie.

garrulity (gar-'ū-lī-tī), *n.* [= *F. garrulité* = It. *garrulità*, < L. *garrulitas* (-us), < *garrulus*, garrulous; see *garrulous*.] The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.

Mobility of tongue may rise into garrulity.

Jer. Taylor, Works, ed. 1835, l. 661.

Dwelling with fond garrulity on the virtuous days of the patriarchs.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

garrulous (gar-'ū-lus), *a.* [= *Sp. garrulo* = Pg. It. *garrulo*, < L. *garrulus*, chattering, prattling, talkative, < *garrere*, chatter, prattle, talk. Cf. Gr. *garrēn*, Doric *garrēn*, speak, cry, or *garrim*, I bawl, shout, *E. call*; see *call*.] Talkative; prating; loquacious; specifically, given to talking much and with much minuteness and repetition of unimportant or trivial details.

Age, we know,
Is garrulous; and solitude is apt
To anticipate the privilege of Age.

Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

His [Leigh Hunt's] style . . . is well suited for light, garrulous, desultory work.

Mumford, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

Syn. *Loquacious*, etc. (see *talkative*), prattling, babbling.

garrulously (gar-'ū-lus-lī), *adv.* In a garrulous or talkative manner; chatteringly.

To whom the little novice garrulously,
"Yes, but I know—the land was full of signs
And wonders ere the coming of the Queen."

Tennyson, Guinevere.

garrulousness (gar-'ū-lus-nēs), *n.* Talkativeness.

Garrulus (gar-'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *garrulus*, chattering; see *garrulous*.] The typical genus of jays of the subfamily *Garrulinae*. It was formerly coextensive with the subfamily, but is now restricted to the group of which the common crested jay of Europe, *G. glandarius*, is the best-known example. See cut under *my*.

garrupa (gar-'ū-plī), *n.* [Appar. a native Spanish-American name, of which *grouper* or *grouper* is an E. accommodation.] A grouper or group-er; applied to several different fishes, as scorpenoids and serranids, particularly to *Sebastes nebulosus* and *S. atrovirens* of the California coast.

Garrya (gar-'ī-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Garry, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who facilitated Douglas's botanical researches in northwestern America.] A genus of evergreen shrubs, of the order *Cornaceae* (originally placed by itself in an order *Garryaceae*), natives of North America from Oregon to Mexico and Texas, and of the West Indies. There are about a dozen species, with opposite leaves and drooping flower spikes like *Salix*. (*G. elliptica*, from California, is cultivated in England for ornament.)

garter (gär-'tēr), *n.* [< ME. *garter*, *gartere*, < OF. *gartier*, *gartier*, assimilated *gartier*, *F. jarretière* (> Sp. *jarrieta* = Pg. *jarrieta* = It. *giarrietta*, *gerrietta*), a garter, < OF. *garret*, assimilated *jarret*, *F. jarret*, the small of the leg behind the knee (> Sp. Pg. *jarrete* = It. *garretto*), dim. of OF. **garre* = Pr. *garra*, the leg. = Sp. Pg. *garra*, a claw, talon, < Bret. *gar*, *garr* = W. and Corn. *gar*, the shank of the leg. Cf. W. *gardys*, *gardas*, Gael. *garten*, a garter.] 1. A tie or fastening to keep the stocking in place on the leg; especially, a band passing round the leg, either above or below the knee.

Thy garters fringed with the gold,
And silver aglets hanging by.

Greenleaf (Child's Ballads, IV, 242).

Our Lombard country girls along the coast
Wear daggers in their garters.

D. G. Rossetti, A Last Confession.

2. The badge of the Order of the Garter (which see, below); hence, membership in the order; also [*cap.*], the order itself; as, to confer or to receive the *garter*, a knight of the *Garter*.

I would, base knight, when I did meet thee first,
To tear the garter from thy craven's leg
(Which I have done), because unworthily
Thou wast installed in that high degree.

Shak, 1 Hen. VI, iv. 1.

3. In *her.*, same as *bendlet*, 1: sometimes taken as occupying half the space of the bendlet, or quarter of the bend.—4. [*cap.*] An abbreviation of *Garter king-at-arms* (which see, below).—5. *pl.* In a circus, the tapes that are held up for a performer to leap over.

[The clown] offered at the garters four times last night, and never done 'em once.

Dickens.

6. A semicircular key in a bench-vice.—7. In printing, an iron band which prevented the splitting of the wooden box that resisted the impression-spindle of the old form of hand-press. **Garter king-at-arms** (often abbreviated to *Garter*), the chief herald of the Order of the Garter, who is also, under the authority of the earl marshal, the principal king-at-arms in England.—**Order of the Garter**, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, consisting of the sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and twenty-five knights companion, and open, in addition, to such English princes and foreign sovereigns as may be chosen, and sometimes to extra companions chosen for special reasons, so that the whole order usually numbers about fifty. Formerly the knights companion were elected by the body itself, but since the reign of George III. appointments have been made by the sovereign. The order, at first (and still sometimes) called the Order of St. George, was instituted by Edward III. some time between 1344 and 1350.



Order of the Garter—Star, Collar, and George.

tuted by Edward III. some time between 1344 and 1350, the uncertainty arising from the early loss of all its original records. Its purpose has been supposed to have been at first only temporary. According to the common legend, probably fictitious, King Edward III. picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury at a ball, and placed it on his own knee, with the words to his courtiers, in response to the notice taken of the incident, *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (shamed be he who thinks evil of it). To this incident the foundation, the name, and the motto of the order are usually ascribed. The insignia of the order are the garter, a blue ribbon of velvet edged with gold and having a gold buckle, worn on the left leg; the badge, called the George or great George, a figure of St. George killing the dragon, pendant from the collar of gold, which has twenty-six pieces, each representing a collared garter; the lesser George, worn on a broad blue ribbon over the left shoulder; and the star of eight points of silver, having in the middle the cross of St. George encircled by the garter. The vesture consists of a mantle of blue velvet lined with white tulle, a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet with a plume of white ostrich feathers, having in the center a tuft of black heron feathers. When the sovereign is a woman she wears the ribbon on the left arm.—**Prick the garter**. See *fast and loose*, under *fast*.

garter (gär-'tēr), *v. t.* [< ME. *garteren*, < *garter*, *n.*] 1. To bind with a garter.

With a luten stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue list.

Shak, 1. of the 8, iii. 2.

Now, I have taken occasion to garter my stockings before him, as if unworthy of him.

Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

2. To invest with the garter, as a member of the Order of the Garter.

Tis the rich banker wins the fair.

The garter'd knight, or feather'd beau.

Somerville, To Phyllis.

garter-fish (gär-'tēr-fish), *n.* A name of the scabbard-fish (which see).

Garter-king (gär-'tēr-king), *n.* See *Garter king-at-arms*, under *garter*.

garter-plate (gär-'tēr-plāt), *n.* A plate of gilt copper upon which the arms of a knight of the garter are engraved, and which is fixed in the back of the scall of the knight in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. See *scall-plate*.

garter-ring (gär-'tēr-ring), *n.* A finger-ring made in imitation of a strap passing through a buckle and held by its tongue. Such rings dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and even earlier, are not uncommon. They have no relation to the Order of the Garter, but generally bear some religious motto.

garter-snake (gär-'tēr-snāk), *n.* The common name in the United States of the grass-snakes or ribbon-snakes of the genus *Eutania*, harm-

less and very pretty species of a greenish or brownish color with long yellow stripes. Two of the most abundant and best known are *E. scutalis* and *E. scura*; there are many more. See cut under *Eutania*.

garth (gärth), *n.* [< ME. *garth*, < local *gærth*, a yard, court, garden, = AS. *geard*, *E. yard*; see *yard* and *garden*, which are doublets of *garth*.] 1. A close; a yard; a garden.

Farre fro thi garth, thyne orchard, and thi vynn.

Polladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

Caught at his hand, and wrung it passionately,

And past into the little garth beyond.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. A dam or weir for catching fish.

All & hail the salmon fisching and ether fische within the watter of Annoe—comprehending the *garth* and pullis vnder written, viz., the kingis *garth*, blak pale, etc.

Acts Jas. VI., 1600 (ed. 1814), p. 432.

garth (gärth), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *garth*, another form of *garth*, > E. *girth*, *q. s.*] A hoop or band.

garthman (gärth-'man), *n.*; *pl.* *garthmen* (-men). The proprietor of an open weir for taking fish.

No fisher, or garth-man, nor any other, of what estate or condition that he be, shall from henceforth put in the waters of Thameis.

Quoted in *Walton's Complete Angler*, p. 62, note.

garuba (gar-'ū-bā), *n.* [S. Amer.] The name of a Brazilian eunatic-tailed parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, *C. luteus*, about 14½ inches long, and mostly yellow in color.

garum (gä-'rum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *γάρον*, earlier *γάρον*, a sauce made of brine and small fish, especially, among the Romans, the scumbe. A fish-sauce much prized by the ancients, made of small fish preserved in a certain kind of pickle; also, a pickle prepared from the gills or the blood of the tunny.

Yet is there one kind more of an exquisite and dainty liquor in manner of a dripping called *garum*, proceeding from the garbage of fishes, and such other offal as commonly the cooks useth to cast away. . . . In old times this sauce was made of that fish which the Greeks called *garon*.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 7.

garvie (gär-'vi), *n.* [Sc., also *garvock*; < Gael. *garbhag*, a sprat, prob. < *garbh*, thick, coarse, rough.] A sprat; also, a pilchard. Also *garvicherring*.

garvock (gär-'vok), *n.* Same as *garvie*.

garzetta (gär-'zet-ā), *n.* [NL., < It. *garzetta* (< Sp. *garzeta* = Pg. *garçota*), dim. of *garza*, < Sp. *garza* = Pg. *garça*, a white heron, an egret.]

1. An old name of a small white heron or egret.

—2. [*cap.*] A genus of small white egrets. *G.*



Snowy Heron (*Garzetta candidissima*).

nirex is the common European species. *G. candidissima* is the corresponding American form.

gas (gas), *n.* [A word invented by the Belgian chemist Van Helmont (died 1644), who expressly says "Hunc spiritum, incognitum hactenus, novo nomine gas voco" (this vapor, hitherto unknown, I call by a new name, gas). The word came into general use: D. G. Dan. Sw. *gas*, F. Pg. *gaz*, Sp. It. *gas*, Russ. *gas*, Hind. *gas*, etc. Various guesses have been made at the word which might possibly have suggested the particular syllable *gas*, as D. *geest* (AS. *gast*, E. *ghost*), spirit; G. *gäsch*, froth, foam; Sw. *gäsa*, ferment, effervescence; F. *gaze*, gaze, etc.] 1.

A substance possessing perfect molecular mobility and the property of indefinite expansion. The term was originally synonymous with *air*, but was afterward applied to substances supposed (but wrongly—see below) to be incapable of reduction to a liquid or solid state. In accordance with this use a gas was defined to be a permanently elastic fluid or air differing from common air. According to the kinetic theory of gases, now accepted, the molecules of a gas are in a state of rapid motion in right lines, constantly colliding with one another and with the walls of any containing vessel, and hence exerting pressure against them. For example, in the case of air at ordinary temperatures it is calculated that the average velocity of the molecules is about that of a rifle-bullet as it leaves the gun. If a gas is compressed into less volume, the number of impacts against the sides of the containing vessel is in-

erased, and hence the pressure or tension increases, and conversely (Boyle's law). The temperature, according to this theory, is the average kinetic energy of a molecule; hence, increased temperature brings increased momentum, and so increased pressure on the walls of the vessel. This theory also explains many of the phenomena of viscosity, diffusion, etc. As increased pressure and diminished temperature (at least below the critical point) any gas can be reduced to the liquid form, the amount of pressure and degree of cold required differing widely with different gases. The so-called *fixed* or *permanent* gases, which were long supposed to be incompressible, as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, etc., yield only to extreme conditions of cold and pressure. There is no essential difference between a gas and a vapor (see *vapor*), but for convenience the latter name is given to the gaseous form of substances which under the ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure are liquids or solids. Vapors and the gases most easily liquefied deviate most widely from Boyle's law, that the volume is inversely proportional to the pressure, and also from the law of the constant increment of expansion with increase of temperature. Gases are distinguished from liquids by the name of *elastic fluids*, because of their power of indefinite expansion. (See *liquid*.) The number of gaseous bodies is great, and they differ greatly in their chemical properties. They are all, however, susceptible of combining chemically with fluid and solid substances. Some of them are of great importance in the arts and manufactures, as, for example, carbonic acid or carbon dioxide, sulphurous acid or sulphur dioxide, and coal gas. Gases are ordinarily invisible.

That such subterranean steams will easily mingle with liquids, and imbue them with their own qualities, may be inferred from the experiment of mixing the gas (as the Helmontians call it), or the scarce cognizable fumes of kindled and extinguished brimstone, with wine, which is thereby long preserved.

Bonds, Origin and Virtues of Gases, in

Gases are distinguished from other forms of matter, not only by their power of indefinite expansion so as to fill any vessel, however large, and by the great effect which heat has in dilating them, but by the uniformity and simplicity of the laws which regulate their changes.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 31

Specifically—2. In *coal-mining*, any explosive mixture of fire-damp with common air.—3. In popular language, a compound of various gases, used for illuminating and heating purposes. It is some form of carbureted hydrogen artificially made and distributed by pipes to points of consumption. The common kind is *coal-gas*, obtained from bituminous coals by carbonization in retorts at a high temperature. A carbureted hydrogen gas, called *water-gas*, resulting from the passing of steam through a mass of incandescent carbon and the subsequent admixture of hydrocarbons or other enriching substances, is also used. Oil gas is an illuminating gas obtained by the distilling at high temperature of petroleum or other liquid hydrocarbons.

4. A *gas-light*: as, the gas is dim; turn down the gas. [Colloq.]—5. Empty or idle talk; frothy speech; rant. [Colloq.]

Th add that our people should have not water on the brain, but a little gas there.

Emerson.

Absorption of gases. See *absorption*. **Diffusion of gases.** See *diffusion*. **Effusion of gases.** See *effusion*.—**Gas-liquor**, liquor separated by condensers from crude coal-gas in the process of manufacture. It contains in solution a number of ammonium compounds which would diminish the illuminating power of the gas, and from which ammonium sulphate and chloride are manufactured.—**Natural gas**, combustible gas formed naturally in the earth. It is sometimes found issuing through crevices, but is generally obtained by boring. Natural gas has long been used in western China and elsewhere. It has been found in great abundance in western Pennsylvania and the adjoining region of New York, also to some extent in Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Kansas. It was first utilized in New York in 1821 and began about 1874 to be of importance commercially, especially in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The area over which natural gas and petroleum are obtained in quantity, and the conditions of their occurrence, are in most respects essentially the same, but the principal source of the gas in Ohio and Indiana is a formation lower down in the geological series than that furnishing it in Pennsylvania. In the former States the gas comes from the Trenton limestone, a group belonging to the Lower Silurian; in the latter, from the Devonian. The natural gas burned at Pittsburgh contains about 67 per cent. of marsh gas, 22 of hydrogen, 5 of an ethylene compound, 3 of nitrogen, together with a small percentage of carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, olefiant gas, and oxygen.—**Rock-gas.** Same as *natural gas*.

gas (gas), v. i.; pret. and pp. *gassed*, ppr. *gassing*. [*gas*, n.] 1. trans. To remove loose filaments from (net, lace, etc.) by passing the material between rollers and exposing it to the action of a large number of minute jets of gas.—2. To talk nonsense or falsehood (to); impose upon by wheedling, frothy, or empty speech. [Slang.]

Found that Fairplay had wanted to gas me, which he did pretty effectively. *Sketches of Williams College, p. 72*

But in all the rest, he is a gas.

Scribner's Mag., IV, 219.

II. intrans. To indulge in "gas" or empty talk; talk nonsense. [Slang.]

gasifier (gas-a-lér'), n. See *gasifier*.

gas-analyzer (gas'an-a-lí-zér'), n. An instrument for indicating the presence and quantity of the gases resulting from the destructive distillation of coal.

gas-bag (gas'bag), n. 1. A bag for holding gas, as for the use of dentists or for a lime-

light.—2. A cylindrical bag of some gas-tight material fitted with a tube and valve so that it can be filled with air from an air-pump. It is used to close a gas-main during repairs, by inserting it in the pipe when empty, and then blowing it up till it fills the pipe completely, and serves as a check or stop for the gas.

3. A boastful, loquacious person; a conceited gabbler. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

gas-battery (gas'bat'ér-i), n. A form of voltaic battery, invented by Grove, in which the cell consists of two glass tubes, in each of which is fused a platinum electrode covered with finely divided platinum and provided with binding-screws above. One of the tubes is partially filled with hydrogen and the other with oxygen, and both are inverted over dilute sulphuric acid. The platinum electrodes occlude part of the gases, and then play the part of the zinc and copper plates in an ordinary voltaic cell.

gas-black (gas'blak), n. A pigment obtained from burning gas. See *black*, n.

Give the wood a coat of size and lampblack, and then use gas-black in your polish rubber.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 261.

gas-bleaching (gas'blé'ching), n. The operation of bleaching by means of sulphur dioxide.

gas-boiler (gas'boí'ler), n. 1. A steam-boiler with which gas is used as fuel.—2. A small boiler for household use heated by gas.

gas-bracket (gas'brak'et), n. A pipe, frequently curved or jointed, projecting from the wall of a room, the body of a gasolier, etc., for the distribution of illuminating gas. The burner is fitted upon it.

gas-buoy (gas'boí'), n. A buoy having a large chamber filled with compressed gas and carrying a lamp. By the action of subsiding valves the gas can be made to burn in the lamp for many weeks, constituting a floating beacon.

gas-burner (gas'bér'nér), n. The tip or armature of a gas-burning lamp or bracket, through which the gas is caused to issue for consumption.

Gas burners are made in many shapes and types, but in all the object is to insure the complete exposure of the burning gas to a fresh supply of oxygen, and thus to obtain the greatest amount of light with the least expenditure of gas. The resulting flames assume the fancied forms of beaks, bats, wings, fish-tails, cock-spirals, etc., whence the different forms of burners have received distinctive names. The material used to tip of form the tips of the burners has also given names to them, as the lava tip burner. See *burner*. **Argand gas-burner**, a gas-burner made to produce a flame on the principle of that of the Argand lamp (which see, under *lamp*). **Intensive gas-burner**, a multiple gas burner formed by a number of bat-wing burners arranged circularly about the supply pipe. The flames meet and form a continuous sheet of flame.

gas-carbon (gas'kár'hon), n. Solid carbon formed in gas-retorts. See *carbon*. Also called in England *gas-condens* and *gas-coke*.

gas-check (gas'chek), n. A device for preventing the escape of gas through the vent or around the breech-mechanism which closes the rear end of the bore or chamber of any breech-loading small-arm, machine-gun, or cannon. In small arms the metallic cartridge case, copper or brass, serves as an effective gas check. (See *cartridge*, *bullet*, *fermeture*.) The Broadwell gas check consists of a curved steel or copper ring and a circular bearing plate slightly

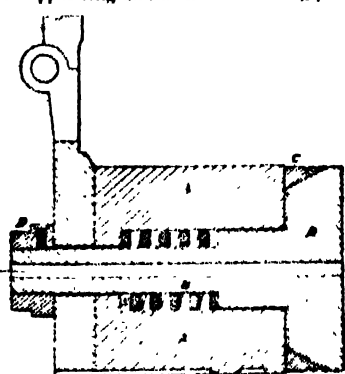
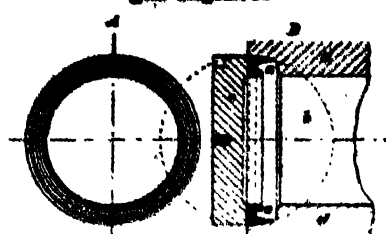


Fig. 1. Gas check. A, breech block; B, gas check ring; C, bearing plate; D, gas check ring; E, gas check ring; F, gas check ring.

followed out. The curved ring is fitted into a counter bore or recess in the rear end of the bore or chamber, and is held firmly in position by the breech closing apparatus carrying the bearing plate. The ring is self-adjusting in its seat, and the bearing plate is easily adjusted. On firing, the gas expands the tip of the ring against the



Broadwell Ring.

A, rear elevation of ring; B, section of bore, ring, and bearing plate; C, section and elevation of ring; D, base of gas; E, section of bearing plate; F, walls of gas.

walls of the chamber, and this expansion prevents the escape of gas. The Krupp guns are furnished with this device.

gas-coal (gas'kól), n. Any coal suitable for making illuminating gas. See *coal*.

gas-company (gas'kum'pá-ní), n. A company formed to supply gas to a community for illuminating or other purposes, generally at a certain rate per 1,000 feet.

gas-compressor (gas'kóm-pres'gr), n. A pump used to compress coal-gas into portable reservoirs, as for railroad cars.

Gascon (gas'kon), n. [*F. Gascon*, < *L. Vascon* (n-), usually in pl. *Vascones*, an inhabitant of *Vasconia*, now *Gascogne*. (*Cf. Basque*.)] 1. A native of Gascony, a former province of southwestern France, now divided into several departments.—2. A boaster or braggart; a vainglorious person; from the reputation of the Gascons as a race for extreme boastfulness. See *gasconade*. **Gascon wine**, a name formerly given to wine brought into England from the south of France, especially red wine, nearly corresponding to the modern claret or Bordeaux.

gasconade (gas'kónád'), n. [*F. gasconade*, < *Gascon*, an inhabitant of *Gascogne*; see *Gascon*.] A boast or boasting; vaunt; bravado; vaunting or boastful talk.

His great volubility and inimitable manner of speaking, as well as the great courage he showed on those occasions, did sometimes betray him into that figure of speech which is commonly distinguished by the name of *gasconade*.

Tatler, No. 115.

These brilliant expeditions too often evaporated in a mere border fray, or in an empty *gasconade* under the walls of Granada.

Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, I, 2.

gasconade (gas'kónád'), v. i.; pret. and pp. *gasconaded*, ppr. *gasconading*. [*< gasconade*, n.] To boast; brag; vaunt; bluster.

Or let the reader represent to himself the miserable charlatanerie of a *gasconading* secretary affecting to place himself upon a level with *Caesar*, by detailing to three ambassadors at once.

De Quincey, Plato.

gasconader (gas'kónád'ér), n. A great boaster. **gas-condenser (gas'kón-dén'sér), n.** An apparatus through which coal gas for illuminating purposes is passed as it comes from the retorts, to free it from tar. The hot gas is made to traverse a series of convoluted pipes in a chamber filled with cold water, causing the precipitation of the tar, which can then be drawn off by suitable devices. The gas passes from the condenser to the washer.

gascoynest, n. pl. Same as *galligaskins*. *Beau, and Fl.*

gaschrom (gas'króm), n. [A bad spelling of *euschrom*.] See *euschrom*.

Even the savage Highlanders, in *Cathness* and *Southland*, can make more work, and better, with their *gaschrom*, or whatever they call it.

Scott, Pirate, II.

gas-drain (gas'dráni), n. In *coal-mining*, a head-drum driven in a coal-mine for the special purpose of carrying off fire damp from the goaf, or from any working. [Eng.]

gaseity (gas'éi-tí), n. [*< gaseous + -ity*.] The state of being gaseous.

gasifier (gas'í-ér'), n. [*< gas + -ier*, in barbarous imitation of *chandelier*.] A chandelier adapted for burning gas instead of candles. See *chandelier*. Also written *gasolier*.

As we both entered the drawing room, we found Bell standing right under the central *gasifier*.

W. Black, Phantom, III.

gas-engine (gas'en-jín'), n. A heat-engine in which a mixture of gas and air is successively compressed, ignited, expanded, and rejected, transforming heat of combustion into work. Illuminating, heating, and natural gas and the vapors of petroleum are the usual combustible elements. The engine is usually single acting, and its cylinder is covered with a water jacket to prevent injury by the incandescent charge. It is now built in large sizes and is very economical of fuel.

gas-engineer (gas'en-jín'ér'), n. In a theater, etc., one who directs the application and use of gas and other media of artificial illumination.

The *gas-engineer*, a functionary who in a modern theatrical establishment of the first rank must also be an electrician.

Scribner's Mag., IV, 440.

gaseous (gas'ē-us), *a.* [*< gas + -ous; = Sp. gaseoso. Cf. It. gaseoso = F. gazeux.*] 1. In the form of gas or an aëriiform fluid; of the nature of gas.

The appliance employed (in the principle of muscular motion), whether it be fluid, gaseous, elastic, electrical, or none of these, or nothing resembling these, is unknown to us.

Paley, Nat. Theol., vii.

Oxygen and nitrogen are examples of gases which are not known in any other than the gaseous condition.

Huxley, Physiologicaly, p. 47.

2. Figuratively, wanting substance or solidity; flimsy.

Unconnected, gaseous information. *Sir J. Stephen.*

gaseousness (gas'ē-us-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being gaseous.

gas-field (gas'fēld), *n.* A region or area of territory from which natural gas is obtained in sufficient quantity to be of economical importance.

gas-fitter (gas'fīt'ēr), *n.* One whose business is the fitting up of buildings, etc., with all the requisites for the use of illuminating gas.

gas-fixture (gas'fiks'tūr), *n.* A permanent apparatus for the burning of illuminating gas, including a burner or set of burners and the tube connecting it with a gas-pipe, a key or keys for turning the flow of gas off or on, etc. See *gas-bracket* and *gaseller*.

gas-furnace (gas'fūr'nās), *n.* 1. A furnace heated by the combustion of gas.—2. A furnace for distilling gas from coal or some other form of carbon.

gas-gage (gas'gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas, generally consisting of a bent graduated tube containing water or mercury, open at one end and with the other screwed into the vessel containing the gas.

gas-globe (gas'glōb), *n.* A globe of glass or porcelain used to shade a gas-light.

gas-governor (gas'gūv'ēr-ngr), *n.* 1. An apparatus, controlled by gas-pressure, which regulates the speed of a steam-engine driving a gas-exhauster, thus maintaining any required pressure or exhaust.—2. A device for regulating the flow of illuminating gas from a burner and preventing waste.

Also called *gas-regulator*.

gas-gun (gas'gun), *n.* A pipe in which gases are exploded for signaling purposes.

gash¹ (gash), *v. t.* [*A corruption of an older garsh, which, again, stands for orig. garse, < ME. garse, garce, garse; a gash, incision, scurification, < garson, garcen, gaurcyn, gash, scurify, < OF. garser, scurify (cf. later garscher, chap, as the hands or lips; cf. ML. garsa, scurification); perhaps ult. < (ir. garasair, furrow, scratch: see character.)*] To make a long deep incision in the flesh; cut deeply into the flesh of: as, to gash a person's cheek.

*Gashed with honourable scars,
Low in glory a lap they lay.*

Montgomery, Battle of Alexandria.

gash² (gash), *n.* [*Earlier garsh, garse, < ME. garse, garce, garse; from the verb.*] An incision or cut, relatively long and deep; particularly, a cut in flesh; a slash.

Touche and handle ye my side, I bath the gashes of the spear.

Ought we, like madmen, to tear off the plaisters that the gentle hand of prudence had spread over the wounds and gashes which in our delirium of ambition we had given to our own body?

Ridley, Speech at Bristol, 1780.

The dell, upon the mountain's crest

Yawned like a gash on war for a breast

Scott, L. of the L., iii. 38

gash³ (gash), *n.* [*See, supposed to be an abbreviation of F. sagace, < L. sagax, sagacious; see sagacious.*] 1. Shrewd; sagacious; having the appearance of sagacity joined with that of self-importance.

He was a gash and faithfu' tyke

As ever lap a shough or dyke.

Burns, The Two Dogs

2. Lively and fluent in discourse; talkative.

Good claret heat keeps out the cold,

And drives away the winter soon;

It makes a man both gash and bauld.

And heaves his soul beyond the moon.

Ramsay, Poems, II. 30

3. Trim; well dressed.

Here farmers gash, in ridin' graith,

Good hoddin' by their cottars.

Burns, Holy Fair.

[Scotch in all uses.]

gash⁴ (gash), *v. t.* [*< gash², a., 2.*] To converse; gossip; tattle; gush. [Scotch.]

She lees them gashin' at their cracks,

An' slips out by herself.

Burns, Halloween.

gas-heater (gas'hē'tēr), *n.* 1. A group of gas-burners arranged in an open fireplace or in an inclosed stove, for warming a room by the direct or reflected heat of gas-jets.—2. A small portable gas-stove for heating tools, melting solders, etc.

gashful (gash'fūl), *a.* [*A corruption of gashful, gashful, appar. by vague association with gash¹. Cf. gashly for gashly, gashly. The opposite change appears in wishful for wishful.*] (Gashly; frightful; deathlike. [Prov. Eng.]

gashliness (gash'li-nēs), *n.* [*< gashly + -ness.*] The condition or quality of being gashly or gashly; dreadfulness; deadliness. [Prov. Eng.]

The general dulness (gashliness was Mrs. Wickam's strong expression) of her present life.

Lockens, Dombey and Son, viii.

gashly (gash'li), *a.* [*A corruption of gashly, gashly, appar. by vague association with gash¹. Cf. gashful.*] Gashly; horrible; dreadful; deadly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Their warm and wapon embraces of living bodies ill agreed with their offerings this manibus, to gashly ghosts

Fuller, Paschal Night, IV. vii. 27.

By all that is hirute and gashly

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 215.

gas-holder (gas'hōl'dēr), *n.* A vessel for the storage of gas after purification, and for regulating its flow through street-mains, burners, etc. See out under *gasometer*.

gash-vein (gash'vān), *n.* In mining, a fissure containing veinstone or ore, or both intermixed, which does not extend downward or upward into another formation or group of strata. A gash appears usually to be the result of a shrinkage, or of some slight tension of the rock in which it occurs. *Pressure*, as used in the term *gash-vein*, means a crack which has a deep-seated cause, and which therefore may be expected to extend downward or upward, regardless of any change in the formation. (See *pressure vein*.) The lead-bearing crevices of the upper Mississippi lead region are gash veins. They do not pass out of the calciferous dolomite into the underlying blue limestone, or into the overlying shales of the Hudson River group.

gasification (gas'ē-d-kā'shon), *n.* [*As gasify + -ation. Cf. F. gasification.*] The act or process of converting a substance into gas, or producing gas from it.

gasiform (gas'ē-fōrm), *a.* [*< gas + L. forma, form. Cf. F. gasiforme.*] Gaseous; aëriiform.

gasify (gas'ē-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gasified*, *ppr. gasifying*. [*Also written gasefy; < gas + -ify. Cf. F. gaséfier.*] To produce gas or an aëriiform fluid from, or convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or other chemical process.

All that has lived must die, and all that is dead must be disintegrated, dissolved, or gashed

Life of Pasteur, tr. by Lady Claud Hamilton, p. 61.

gas-indicator (gas'in'di-kā-tōr), *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of gas in a pipe, or the presence of fire-damp in a mine.

gas-jet (gas'jet), *n.* 1. A spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner.—2. A gas-burner.

gasket (gas'ket), *n.* [*Appar. corrupted from F. gascette, a gasket, a cat-o'-nine tails, < Sp. garceta, a gasket, hair which falls in locks on the temples; origin unknown. The It. gascetta, a gasket, appears to be from F.*] 1. Naut., one of several bands of senit or canvas, or small lines, used to bind the sails to the yards, gaffs, or masts when furled. Also called *casket*.

Here, too, we had our southwester tacks aboard again, - slip ropes, buoy ropes, . . . and rope yarns for *gaskets*

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 25.

I noticed a man clamber out on the jibboom to snag the jib, that showed disposition to blow clear of its *gaskets*

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, 2.

2. In mach., a strip of leather, tow, plaited hemp, or similar material, used for packing a piston, as of the steam-engine and its pumps, - *bunt gasket*. See *bunt gasket*. *Quarter gasket*, a gasket placed about half-way out on the vird.

gasking (gas'king), *n.* [*Cf. gasket, 2.*] Packing, usually of hemp.

The flanon on which this cover rests is grooved a little to admit of "gasking" being inserted. *Civ. Dict., 1 372*

gaskins (gas'kinz), *n. pl.* [*Also gascogues, abbr. of gailgaskins, gailgascogues, etc.*] Same as *gailgaskins*, 1.

If one break, the other will hold; or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall.

Shaks., T. N., I. 3.

gas-lamp (gas'lāmp), *n.* A lamp containing one or more fixtures supplied with gas-burners for giving light in a building or street.

gas-light (gas'lit), *n.* Light, or a provision for light, produced by the combustion of coal-gas; a gas-jet, or the light from it.

The gas-light wavers dimmer.

Tennyson, Will Waterpoor.

gas-lighted (gas'hē'ted), *a.* Lighted by means of illuminating gas: as, a *gas-lighted hall*.

gas-lighting (gas'hē'ting), *n.* Illumination by means of gas.

gas-lime (gas'lim), *n.* Lime that has been used as a filter for the purification of illuminating gas.

The bluish-green mass which is produced in the purification of illuminating gas . . . is generally known by the name of "refuse gas-lime." *C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 273.*

gas-liquor (gas'lik'ēr), *n.* A liquid containing ammonia and ammonium carbonate and sulphid, besides other products, obtained from coal in the manufacture of illuminating gas.

gas-log (gas'log), *n.* A device resembling a piece (or several pieces) of fire-wood, used in a fireplace in which gas is burned.

gas-machine (gas'mā-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for carbureting air in making illuminating gas in small quantities; a carbureter.

gas-main (gas'mān), *n.* One of the principal underground pipes which convey gas from the gas-works to the places where it is to be consumed.

gas-man (gas'mān), *n.* 1. A man employed in the manufacture or concerned with the supplying of illuminating gas.—2. In coal-mining, an employee who examines the underground workings for the purpose of ascertaining whether fire-damp is present in dangerous quantity, and who also has supervision of the ventilation.—3. Theat., the person who controls the lights on the stage.

gas-meter (gas'mē'tēr), *n.* An apparatus through which illuminating gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet of it produced at gas-works or consumed by those supplied with it. Of this apparatus there are two types, the wet and the dry, the former being now principally used for measuring the quantity produced, and the latter, on a much smaller scale, the quantity consumed. The wet meter is composed of an outer box about three fifths filled with water. Within this is a revolving four-chambered drum, each chamber being capable of containing a definite quantity of gas, which is admitted through a pipe in the center of the meter, and, owing to the arrangement of the partitions of the chambers, causes the drum to maintain a constant revolution. This sets in motion a train of wheels carrying the hands over the dials which mark the quantity of gas passing. The dry meter consists of two or three chambers, each divided by a flexible partition or diaphragm, by the motion of which the capacity on one side is diminished, while that on the other is increased. By means of slide valves, like those of a steam-engine, worked by the movement of the diaphragms, the gas to be measured passes alternately in and out of each space. The contractions and expansions set in motion the clockwork which marks the rate of consumption. The diaphragms in all the chambers are so connected that they move in concert.

gas-motor (gas'mō'tōr), *n.* Same as *gas-engine*.

Gas motors, which are employed in a certain measure, have rendered electric lighting economical.

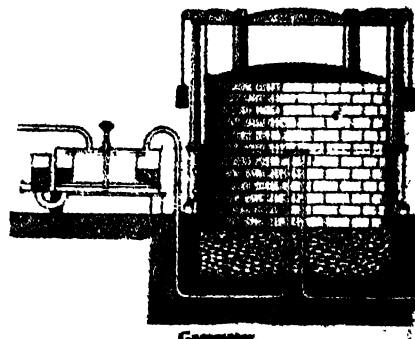
Hopfather, Electricity (trans.), p. 264.

gasogene (gas'ō-jēn), *n.* Same as *gazogene*.

gasolene, **gasoline** (gas'ō-lēn, -līn), *n.* [*< gas + -ol + -ene, -ane.*] The lightest volatile liquid product commonly obtained from the distillation of petroleum. Its specific gravity is .689 to .6973 (68° to 80° F.). It is used in vapor-stoves, and for saturating air or gas in gas-machines or carbureters.

gasolier (gas'ō-lēr), *n.* A chandelier in which gas is used. [Trade use.]

gasometer (gas-om'ē-tēr), *n.* [= *F. gasomètre* = *Sp. gasómetro* = *Pg. gasómetro* = *It. gasometro* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. gasometer*; as *gas + Gr. uetpor, a measure*.] 1. In chem.: (a) An instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix different gases. (b) An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in any chemical experiment.—2. A reservoir or storehouse for gas, especially for the ordinary illuminating gas produced in gas-works, which supplies the various pipes employed in lighting streets and houses. The main part of the structure is a cylindrical gas-holder, formed of riveted sheet-iron plates braced internally, closed at the



Gasometer.

upper end, and resting in the open lower end in a temporary or brickwork water-tank of corresponding form, in which it rises or falls according to the amount of gas passing into or out of it. The holder (often more than 100 feet in diameter, and sometimes made in telescoping sections) is suspended from a heavy framework by chains passing over pulleys and terminating in partially counterbalancing weights, which aid in regulating the pressure. The name *gas-holder* is often used for the whole structure, as more appropriate than *gasometer*, since it is not in any sense a meter.

gasometric (gas-ô-met'rik), *a.* [As *gasometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to gasometry or the measurement of gases. — **Gasometric analysis**, in chem., the process of separating and estimating the relative proportions of the constituents of a gaseous body. This is effected either by the action of absorbents, as on gas contained in a eudiometer, or by exploding the gas with oxygen and observing the volumes before and after explosion.

gasometry (gas-om'e-tri), *n.* [= *F. gazométrie* = *Sp. gaseometría* = *It. gaseometria*; as *gasometer* + *-y*.] The science, art, or practice of measuring gases.

gascoscope (gas-ô-skôp), *n.* [*gas* + (*Gr. σκοπεῖν*, view.)] An instrument for indicating the presence of gas in buildings, mines, etc.

gas-oven (gas-uv'n), *n.* An oven heated by jets of burning gas.

gasp (gasp), *v.* [*ME. gaspen, gayspen*, < *Ice. gelspa* = *Sw. gäspa*, dial. *gäspa*, yawn, = *Dan. gäpe*, *gasp*. Cf. *Lat. jaspere*, yawn, which suggests that *gasp* stands for **gaps* (cf. *clasp*, *ME. clapsen*, *hisp*, dial. *haps*, etc.), a deriv. of *gape*; but this does not suit the Scand. forms; *Ice. gäpa* could not produce *gäspa*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To labor for breath with open mouth; respire convulsively; pant with great effort.

For thee I longed to die, for thee I now welcome death,
And welcome be that happy pang, that stops my gasping breath.
Gasconade, Flowers, In Trust to Freedom.

These rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp.
Milton, Sonnets, vi.

2. To desire with eagerness; crave vehemently.

Quenching the gasping furrowed thirst with rayne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

E'en so my gasping soul, dissolved in tears,
Doth search for thee, my God!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

To gasp for or after, to pant, strain, or long for: as *to gasp for breath*; *to gasp for or after freedom*.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gaped after* liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom.
Spectator, No. 108.

II. trans. To emit or utter gaspingly: with *away*, *forth*, *out*, etc.

And long was it not ere they gasped up the gale.
Str. T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 42.

She could not see even her children's faces, though we heard her gasping out their names.
Dickens.

gasp (gasp), *n.* [= *Ice. gæsp* = *Dan. gæsp*; from the verb.] The act of catching the breath with open mouth; labored respiration; a short, convulsive catching of the breath.

Gasped shortly gase
A quiet gase or twaine,
And being dead, his noble sonne
Succeeded him in rage.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 22.

Let all be hushed, each softest motion cease,
Be every loud tumultuous thought at peace,
And every end or gasp of breath
Be calm, as in the arms of death.
Courtesy, On Mrs. A. Hunt, Singing.

Then Balin told him brokenly and in gasps
All that had chanced.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

The last gasp, the final expiration in death; hence, the utmost extremity, the expiring effort.

To the last gasp I deny thee
Platner (and another), Elder Brother, v. 1.

The rebellion seemed more at its last gasp, the Duke
is marched, and the rebels fly before him, in the utmost
want of money.
Walsley, Letters, II. 15.

gasparillo (gas-pa-ril'ô), *n.* [*W. Ind.*] 1. In Trinidad, the wood of a species of *Licania*, a rosaceous genus resembling *Chrysobalanus*. — 2. In Jamaica, a species of *Esenbeckia*, a rutaceous genus, the bark of which has tonic properties.

gasping (gas'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gasp*, *v.*] A convulsive effort of breathing.

Wounds, shrieks, and gasps are his proud delight,
And he by hellishness his prowess scorns.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xi. 7.

gasping (gas'ping), *p. a.* Convulsive; spasmodic, as violent breathing.

Strove to speak, but naught but gasping sighs
His lips could utter.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 421.

They found him lying on the floor, . . . extremities cyanotic and cold, and respiration gasping.
Medical News, LII. 321.

gaspingly (gas'ping-li), *adv.* In a gasping manner; with gasps.

gas-pipe (gas'pîp), *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of gas.

gas-plant (gas'plant), *n.* 1. A name of the fraxinella, *Dicranus Fraxinella*: so called from its exhalation of an inflammable vapor. — 2. An establishment or "plant" for the manufacture and supply of gas; a gas-works with all the necessary adjuncts, as street-lamps, offices, etc.

gas-plate (gas'plât), *n.* A slightly hollowed hardened steel disk set in the face of the sliding-block of the Krupp breech-mechanism to receive the direct force of the powder-gases.

gas-plot (gas'plot), *n.* In theaters, a diagram prepared by the gas-engineer for each act in a play, upon which is plotted a plan of the scene, with the positions of all pockets and lights, the names of the men stationed at them, and a memorandum of the duties and cues of each.

gas-pore (gas'pôr), *n.* A cavity in a mineral containing gas-bubbles. *Serphy*. See *inclusion*.

gas-port (gas'pôrt), *n.* A port used in the management of gas, as "plugs" and hydrants are used for water.

Around natural gas-ports grass has been green all winter as in summer.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, March 11, 1887.

gas-purifier (gas'pû ri-fi-er), *n.* In *gas-making*, an apparatus for freeing the gas from sulphur compounds, and through which the gas is caused to flow as it comes from the gas washer or scrubber. One form is the *wet-line purifier*, in which the gas traverses a number of chambers partially filled with a creamy mixture of lime and water, through which it bubbles. In the *dry-line purifier*, moistened hydrate of lime is placed on iron trays, through which the gas is filtered. In other purifiers hydrated soapstone of iron and other materials are substituted for the lime. After the action of the purifier, the gas is ready for use.

gas-range (gas'rang), *n.* A cooking-stove or range in which gas is used as fuel.

gas-register (gas'rej'is-ter), *n.* An apparatus for recording the pressure of gas. It is a cylinder covered with paper, and made to revolve by clockwork. Time is indicated by vertical graduations on the paper, while the pressure of the gas in the mains controls a pencil, the point of which rests against the cylinder, and records in a rising and falling line the changes in pressure.

gas-regulator (gas'reg'g-in-ter), *n.* Same as *gas-governor*.

gas-retort (gas're-tôrt'), *n.* A chamber in which carbonaceous matter is distilled to produce illuminating gas.

gas-ring (gas'ring), *n.* In the forms of breech-loading firearms, a gas-check consisting of a thin steel or copper plate perforated to the exact size of the caliber of the gun, and serving as a face-plate to the breech block. The chamber of the breech block is larger than the hole in the plate, so that when a charge explodes in the gun the gas from the explosion flows back into the chamber, forcing the plate or ring forward against the breech of the gun.

gas sand (gas'sand), *n.* Sandstone yielding natural gas. The various beds of sandstone in the gas and petroleum regions of Pennsylvania are frequently called *sands*.

The Sheffield *gas sand*, the lowest in Western Co., is of Chemung age.
Amer. Jour. Sci., (3rd ser.), LXVI. 269.

Gasserian (ga-sê'ri-an), *n.* Of or pertaining to the German physician Gasserius (1565-77); as, the *Gasserian* ganglion, often mistakenly called the *Cassarian*. See *ganglion*.

gassing (gas'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gas*, *v.*] 1. The process of singeing lace, cotton, yarn, etc., to remove the hairy filaments.

The *gassing* or singeing, in which the hairy yarn is run continually through a gas flame at a speed carefully regulated so that the flame shall burn off the loose filaments.
Harper's Mag., LXVI. 269.

2. The act or practice of talking in an idle, empty manner; talking nonsense. [Slang.]

gassing-frame (gas'ing-frâm), *n.* An apparatus in which yarns are run off from one bobbin to another and carried through gas flames in the operation of gassing. A stop-motion is used to draw the yarn out of the flame in a neat knot and stops and thus prevent it from burning.

Gassiot's cascade (gas'siôt's kas-kad'), *n.* An electrical discharge having the appearance of a cascade passing over the surface of a cup or beaker placed within the receiver of an air-pump.

gassoul (ga-sôl'), *n.* [Morocco.] A mineral soap exported in considerable quantities from Morocco.

gas-stove (gas'stôv), *n.* An apparatus for utilizing coal-gas, water-gas, or the vapor of gasoline in heating and cooking, by means of small jets. Large gas-stoves are sometimes called *gas-ranges*.

gassy (gas'i), *a.* [*gas* + *-y*.] 1. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or containing gas; gaseous.

A kind of fuel that does not burn with a bright gassy flame.
Huxley, Physiological, p. 244.

2. Given to "gas" or "gassing"; prone to conceited, boastful, or high-flown talk; as, a gassy fellow. [Slang.]

Gassy politicians in Congress. *A. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 220.

gast (gast), *n.* A Middle English form of *ghost*.

gast (gast), *v. t.* [*ME. gasten* (pret. *gaste*, pp. *gastid*, *gast*), frighten, make afraid, also in comp. *agasten* (pret. *agaste*, pp. *agasted*, usually *agast*, > mod. *E. agast*, misspelled *agast*), < *AS. gæstan*, frighten, found only once in pret. pl. *gæston* ("His gæston Godes compen garð and ligð," they afflicted God's champions with spear and flame ("with fire and sword") — *Juliana*, 17) = *G. dial. (Hav.) gæsten*, afflict, make afraid; prob. not connected, as is commonly understood, with *AS. gast*, *E. ghost* (as if "terrify by a ghostly apparition"), but rather formed, with *deriv. -t*, from *thor-root* (*√ gaste*) of *Goth. us-gastejan*, make afraid, *us-gastejan*, be amazed, prob. akin to *L. haurere*, stick fast, adhere, the connecting notion appearing in the expressions "to root to the spot with terror," "to transfuse with terror," "to stand transfixed with astonishment," etc. Hence *gaster*, and *gastly*, now usually spelled *ghastly*: see *ghastly*, *agast*, etc.] To terrify; frighten; strike agast.

Bothe Treuthe schal Euchen ewe
Bothe to sowen and to setten and sauen his tilthe,
Gaste crownen from his corn.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 124.

Confoundd ben the wise men, part ("perterriti," *Vulg.*)
and east the ben ("they are dismayed and taken," *A. V.*)
Wyclf. Jer. viii. 8.

Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled.
Shak., Lear (ed. Furness), II. 1.

I made thee flee, and quickly leave thy hold,
Thou never wast in all thy life an *ghost*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 120.

gas-table (gas'ta-bl), *n.* In a theater, a table and an upright slab near the proscenium on the prompt side of the stage, upon which are a number of valves and switches whereby the gas-engineer controls all the lights in the house.

gastaldite (gas-tal'dit), *n.* [Named after Prof. B. Gastaldt.] A variety of glaucophane.

gas-tank (gas'tangk), *n.* A gas holder; a gasometer.

gas-tar (gas'tär), *n.* Same as *coal-tar*.

gaster (gas'tär), *v. t.* [Freq. of *gast*.] To frighten; scare. [Prov. Eng.]

If the fellow be not out of his wits, then will I never
have any more with while I live. Either the sight of the
lady has *gasterd* him, or else he is drunk, or else he walks
in his sleep. *Beau. and Fl.*, With several Weapons, II. 2.

gaster (gas'tär), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. gaster* (*gaster*, *gaster*), < *Gr. γαστήρ* (gen. *gastros*, synepetated *gastros*, in comp. *gastros*, rarely *gastrop*), the belly, stomach, maw, the womb; doubtfully identified with *Rkt. jathara*, the belly, womb, and with *L. venter*, the belly, womb; see *venter*.] The stomach; the belly or abdomen; rarely used alone, but entering into many compounds and derivatives referring to the stomach, abdomen, or abdominal organs, or a part likened thereto.

gasteric (gas'ter'ik), *a.* Same as *gastric*. *Thom.*, Med. Diet.

gastero-. Same as *gastro-*, combining form of *gaster*.

Gasterocoma (gas'te-rok'ô-mâ), *n.* [*NL.* (Goldfuss, 1829), < *Gr. γαστήρ*, stomach, + *κομή*, hair.] The typical genus of the family *Gasterocomidae*.

Gasterocomide (gas'te-ro-kom'i-dâ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gasterocoma* + *-ida*.] A family of encrinetes or fossil erinoids, found in the Devonian rocks.

Gasterolichenes (gas'te-ro-lih-ke-nôz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. γαστήρ*, stomach, + *λίχην*, lichen.] A small group of plants having algal gonidia and fungal hyphae which form a peridium, and produce spores in the same manner as the *Gasteromycetes*, especially of *Lycoperdon*. Two genera and three species are known.

Gasteromycetes (gas'te-rô-mi-sê-tês), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. γαστήρ*, stomach, + *μύκης*, pl. *mykes*, mushroom.] In mycology, one of the principal divisions of the *Basidiomycetes*, characterized by having the hymenium inclosed, lining small cavities, which are formed within a peridium. The principal genera are *Gaster* (earth-star) and *Lycoperdon* (puffball). Some species of the latter attain a large size. See out under *peridium*.

gasteromycetous (gas'te-rō-mi-sē'tus), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of *Gasteromycetes*.

Gasteropegmata (gas'te-rō-pēg'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *gaster*, stomach, + *pegma*, a thing fastened, a frame; see *pegma*.] A division or suborder of lyopontaneous brachiopods, characterized by the attachment to foreign substances of the ventral valve, proposed for the family *Crinoidae*.

Gastrophilus, **Gastrophilus** (gas'te-rō-fī-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gaster*, stomach, + *philos*, loving.] A leading genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Catantopidae*, or bot-flies, several species of which infest the horse and ass. *G. equi* is the common bot fly of the horse, which lays its eggs on the skin, whence they are transferred to the stomach by the animal in licking itself, there to hatch into the larvae or grubs known as bots, which are passed per anum and become mature flies in dung or earth. Also *Gastrophilus* see cut under *bot fly*.

gastropod, **gastropod** (gas'te-rō-pōd, gas'trō-pōd), *n. and a.* [NL., *gaster*, stomach, *pod*, foot; see *gasteropodous*.] *I. n.* A gastropodous mollusk; any one of the *Gastropoda*.

II. a. Gastropodous.

Also *gasteropodan*, *gasteropodan*.

[The form *gastropod* is more commonly used.] **Gasteropoda**, **Gastropoda** (gas'te-rō-pō-dā, gas'trō-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., (Cuvier, 1798), neut. pl. of *gasteropod*, *gasteropod* (-pod-); see *gasteropodous*.] A group of mollusks to which different values and limits have been assigned. (a) Originally it was considered by some as a section and by others as an order of the mollusks, which were then ranked as a class. Later it was raised to a class and almost universally accepted as such. (1) It has generally been customary to include in it all the mollusks with a distinct head and foot developed from the abdominal surface, thus contrasted with the classes *Cephalopoda* and *Pteropoda*. (2) By many it has been extended to include all having a head, thus embracing the *Pteropoda* and excluding only the *Cephalopoda*. (3) By others it has been restricted to those having a distinct head, abdominal foot, and a spiral, subapical, or low oval or conic shell or naked body, thus excluding the *Scaphopoda*. (4) By others still it has been further confined to those having a spiral or subapical shell or naked body, and a more or less asymmetrical arrangement of the internal organs, the *Chitona* and some naked related types being consequently eliminated. Within even the narrowest limits assigned to it, the class is very diversified. Generally a univalve shell is developed, but in many forms of several orders or suborders the shell is obsolete or entirely absent in the adult. Even in the naked forms, however, the embryo or larva is generally provided with a shell. The shell is usually spiral, or rather of an elongated conic form wound round in a spiral coil, but varying from a very high turritid form to a discoid or even sunken spine, an intermediate stage being the most common, in various types. It is of a broad conic or patelliform shape, and in others, especially the terrestrial slugs, it is reduced to a scale-like element concealed under the mantle. The shape of the shell generally agrees with the structure of the soft parts, but sometimes differs so much that a gastropod can only be properly classified by examination of the anatomy of the animal. In most marine species, as well as in many terrestrial ones, an operculum more or less closing the aperture of the shell is developed from the foot of the animal, but in most of the land shells (*Pulmonata*) it is wanting. One of the distinguishing characteristics of *Gastropoda*, giving name to the class, is the foot, which is generally broad, muscular, and disk-like, and attached to the ventral surface, but in some it is obsolete and in others, as the *Heteropoda*, compressed and adapted for swimming. The garden-slug may be regarded as a typical gastropod. The class comprises also whelks, periwinkles, limpets, cowries, and many other univalve or shell-less forms. No known gastropod has a bivalve shell. *Cochleata* is a synonym.

(b) In Lamarck's system of classification (1801) it is a suborder or order of *Cephalopoda* (*Gasteropoda* of Cuvier), containing those gastropods in which the shell is reduced or wanting, thus including the nudibranchs, limpetiform pulmonates, and similar forms collectively contrasted with *Trachylapoda*.

gasteropodan, **gasteropodan** (gas'te-rō-pō-dā, gas'trō-pō-dā), *a. and n.* Same as *gasteropod*.

Gasteropodophora (gas'te-rō-pō-dō-fō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., (Gray, 1821), < Gr. *gaster*, stomach, + *phora* (phōr), foot, + *phora* = E. bear.] A class of mollusks, the same as *Gastropoda* without the *Heteropoda*.

gasteropodous, **gasteropodous** (gas'te-rō-pō-dus, gas'trō-pō-dus), *a.* [NL., *gaster*, stomach, *pod*, foot; see *gasteropodous*.] (1) Crawling on the belly; using the under surface of the body, technically called the pedium or foot, as an organ of locomotion on which to creep along, as a snail, slug, or other univalve mollusk; specifically applied to the *Gastropoda*. The word is also applied in a very narrow sense to certain gastropods, as the *Limacidae* or slugs, in distinction from *Trachylapoda* (and of the *Hydrobia*, etc.). [The form *gasteropodous* is more commonly used.]

gasteropterid, **gasteropterid** (gas'te-rōp'te-rīd, gas'trōp'te-rīd), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Gasteropteridae*.

Gasteropteridae, **Gasteropteridae** (gas'te-rōp'te-rīd, gas'trōp'te-rīd), *n. pl.* [NL., (Swainson, 1840), < *Gasteropteron* + *-idae*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Gasteropteron*. The animal has very wide expanded epipodia or lateral swimming lobes, a cephalic disk without tentacles, and the radula without central teeth, but with large pectinated lateral teeth and numerous aculeate marginal ones. The shell is internal, small, and nautiliform or patulous. Between 20 and 30 species are known.

Gasteropteron, **Gasteropteron** (gas'te-rōp'te-rōn, gas'trōp'te-rōn), *n.* [NL., (Meckel, 1813), < Gr. *gaster*, stomach, + *pteron*, wing.] A notable genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Gasteropteridae*. The visceral ganglia are in three pairs, right and left, and the esophageal ring has a pair of cerebral and a pair of pedal ganglia, with six visceral ganglia. The form was at first supposed to be a pteropod.

Gasteropterophora (gas'te-rōp'te-rōfō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *gaster*, stomach, + *pteron*, wing, + *phora* (phōr) = E. bear.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), the third class of mollusks, corresponding to the order *Heteropoda* of Lamarck, or *Nudibranchiata* of De Blainville; the heteropods: regarded by others as an order of gastropods.

Gasteropterygi, **Gasteropterygi** (gas'te-rōp'te-rījī, gas'trōp'te-rījī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *gaster*, stomach, + *pteryx* (ptērīx), wing.] In *Ichth.*, an order of fishes, the same as *Multopterygi* *abdominales*. Goldfuss, 1820.

gasterosteid (gas'te-rōs'te-īd), *n.* A fish of the family *Gasterosteidae*, a stickleback.

Gasterosteidae (gas'te-rōs'te-īdē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-idae*.] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, with a more or less fusiform body, conic or moderately produced snout, sides naked or with a row of bony shields, and the ventral fins subthoracic and composed of a large spine and one ray. About 20 species are known, which all share collectively the name *stickleback*, but exhibit differences inducing naturalists to divide them into from 2 to 6 genera, the best known of which are *Gasterosteus*, including the largest fresh water 2-spined species, *Pygosteus*, containing the many spined species, with 4 to 10 spines, and *Spinachia*, represented by a marine species, the longest and largest of the family, with 13 spines, known as the *sea-stickleback*, etc. See *stickleback*.

gasterosteiform (gas'te-rōs'te-ī-fōrm), *a.* [See *Gasterosteiformes*.] Having the characters of the *Gasterosteidae*; pertaining to the *Gasterosteiformes*.

Gasterosteiformes (gas'te-rōs'te-ī-fōrmēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *L. forma*, shape.] In Günther's system of classification, the twelfth division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the spinous dorsal fin, if present, composed of separate spines, and the ventral fins subabdominal in consequence of the prolongation of the pelvic bones, which are attached to the humeral arch.

Gasterosteus (gas'te-rōs'te-ī-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gaster*, stomach, + *osteus*, a bone.] The typical genus of the family *Gasterosteidae*, containing the 2-spined and 6- to 10-spined sticklebacks, with rounded snout, and the pelvic bones forming a triangular area between the ventral fins. By some it is extended to include all the species of the family *Gasterosteidae*.

gasterosteoid (gas'te-rōs'te-ī-ōid), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gasterosteidae* or *Gasterosteidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Gasterosteidae*; a gasterosteid or stickleback.

Gasterosteidae (gas'te-rōs'te-ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-idae*.] A superfamily of hemibranchiate fishes, composed of the *Gasterosteidae* and the *Aulorhynchidae*.

Gasterosteus (gas'te-rōs'te-ī-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gaster*, stomach, + *osteus*, a bone.] The typical genus of the family *Gasterosteidae*, by some extended to include all the species of that family, but by others restricted to the short species with pelvic bones forming a triangular plate, and two dorsal spines, as *G. aculeatus*; so called from the extension of the pelvic bones along the ventral aspect of the fish, making the belly bony. See *stickleback*.

gasterotheca (gas'te-rō-thē-kā), *n.*; *pl. gasterothecae* (gas'te-rō-thē-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *gaster*, stomach, + *theca*, case; see *theca*.] In *Entom.*, the abdomen-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the abdomen.

gasterothecal (gas'te-rō-thē-kāl), *a.* [As *gasterotheca* + *-al*.] Sheathing or casing the abdomen, as the integument of a pupa.

Gasterotricha (gas'te-rōt'rī-kā), *n. p. name* as *Gasterotricha*.

Gasterozoa, **Gasterozoa** (gas'te-rō, gas'trō-zō), *n. pl.* [NL., (Ficinus and Carus, 1838), < Gr. *gaster*, stomach, + *zōon*, animal.] A class of animals: same as *Mollusca*. [Not used.]

gasterozoid, **gasterozoid** (gas'te-rō, gas'trō-zō-īd), *n.* [< Gr. *gaster*, stomach, + *zōon*, q. v.] An alimentary or nutritive zoid of a polyp, as a hydrocoralline, having a mouth and a gastric cavity. H. N. Moseley, 1881.

gastful, **gastfulness**. See *ghastful*, *ghastfulness*.

gas-tight (gas'tīt), *a.* Sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of gas: frequently applied to stoppers or other appliances for closing bottles, etc.

None but a perfectly gas-tight cartridge would answer with this (Snider) action. W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 116.

gastly, **gastness**. The earlier and more proper spellings of *ghastly* and *ghastness*.

Gastornis (gas'tōr'nīs), *n.* [NL., < *Gast* (on), the Christian name of M. Planté, the discoverer, + Gr. *ornis*, a bird.] A genus of gigantic Eocene birds found in the conglomerate below the plastic clay of the Paris basin. *G. parisensis* was about as large as an ostrich, and is believed to have been a rattle or struthion bird, though referred to the *Anatidae* by A. Millie-Edwards. The *Diapryna gigas* of Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico, is referred to the genus *Gastornis* by Comas. *G. minor* and *G. edwardsi* are other species recently discovered at Ichnos in France. The additional material shows a remarkable character in the permanence of the cranial sutures, usually obliterated in adult birds.

Gastornithes (gas'tōr-nī-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gastornis*, q. v.] A supposed order of birds, established for the reception of the fossil genus *Gastornis*.

gastorrhea, **gastorrhea** (gas'to-rē-ā), *n.* Contracted form of *gastrotheca*, *gastrotheca*.

Gastracantha (gas'tra-kan'thā), *n.* [NL., (Latreille, 1833), as *Gastracantha*, < Gr. *gaster* (gastēr), stomach, + *kanthē*, spine.] A genus of orbicularian spiders, giving name to a family *Gastracanthidae*, so called from the enormous horns into which the sides of the abdomen are prolonged. Often merged in *Epeiridae*. See *Aeroma*.

gastracanthid (gas'tra-kan'thīd), *n.* A spider of the family *Gastracanthidae*.

Gastracanthidae (gas'tra-kan'thī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gastracantha* + *-idae*.] A family of orbicularian spiders, named from the genus *Gastracantha*.

gastraea (gas'trē-ā), *n.*; *pl. gastraea* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *gaster* (gastēr), stomach.] In *biol.*, a hypothetical animal form assumed by Haeckel as the ancestor of all metazoic animals—that is, of those which pass through or attain to the morphological form of a gastrula. See *gastrula*. It is a supposed primary intestinal animal of the form-value of a gastrula (palaeogenetic archigastrea) or germ-cup, consisting of two germ layers or blastodermic membranes, ectoderm and endoderm, the latter including a visceral cavity or enteron, and being itself enclosed in the ectoderm and having a protostoma or primitive blastopore communication with the exterior. In its simplest expression, a gastraea or gastrula represents a hollow sphere, or rather an hour-glass figure, with one half of it pushed into the other half, so that it makes a two-layered cup with a contracted opening. See *embryo*.

The gastrula at the present day presents a correct picture of the primitive *gastraea*, which must have developed from the Protozoa in the Laurentian period.

Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 248.

gastræd, **gastræd** (gas'trē-ad), *n.* [< NL. *Gastrædes*.] In *biol.*, an animal which does not rise in development beyond the form of a gastrula, and which consequently has the form-value of the hypothetical gastraea. Haeckel.

Gastrædæ (gas'trē-a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *gastræa* + *-adæ*.] A hypothetical group of primitive intestinal animals having the form of a gastrula, supposed by Haeckel to have arisen in the primordial geologic period in the direct line of descent of the remote ancestors of the human race. See *gastræa*.

Gastræades (gas'trē-a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Gastræada*.] In Gegenbaur's classification, a primary group of *Spongia*, consisting of the genera *Haliphysema* and *Gastrophysema*, which represent permanent gastrula stages through which other sponges pass. See cut under *Haliphysema*.

gastræa-form (gas'trē-a-fōrm), *n.* A gastræd; a gastrula, or an animal resembling one. Gegenbaur (trans.).

gastræum (gas'trē-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gaster* (gastēr), stomach. Cf. *gastræa*.] In *ornith.*, the whole ventral surface or under side of a bird; the sternum and uræum together: op-



A Gastropod *Helix terrestris*, crawling on the extended foot or pedium.

ness, weakness, (*μαλακός*, soft, weak.) In *pathol.*, softening of the stomach, arising in some cases from post-mortem digestion, but sometimes existing during life.

gastromancy (gas'trō-mān-si), *n.* [*Gr. gastromanteia*, *Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *γαστρομαντεία*, divine by the belly.] In *antiq.*: (a) A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words which seemed to be uttered from the belly; divination by ventriloquism. (b) A species of divination by means of large-bellied glasses or other round transparent vessels, in the center of which figures were supposed to appear by magic art.

gastromargue (gas'trō-mārg), *n.* [*F.*, *Gr. gastromargus* or *Gastromargus* (*Spix*), an unused genus name, *Gr. γαστρομαργός*, gluttonous; see *gastromargus*.] A monkey of the genus *Lagothrix*. *Geoffroy*.

gastromyth (gas'trō-myth), *n.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *μυθος*, speak, *Gr. μυθος*, word, speech; see *myth*.] One whose voice appears to come from the belly; a ventriloquist. *Blount*.

gastronome (gas'trō-nōm), *n.* [*F.*, *gastronome* = *Fr. It. gastronomo*; see *gastronomy*.] Same as *gastronomer*.

The happy *gastronome* may wash it down with a selection of thirty wines from Burgundy to Tokay. *L. P. Simpson*.

gastronomer (gas'trō-nōm-ēr), *n.* [*Gr. gastrōnomy* + *-er*; Cf. *astronomer*.] One versed in gastronomy; one who is a judge of good living; a judge of the art of cookery; a gourmet; an epicure.

The Roman Apicius, one of the three gastronomers of that name, devised a sort of cakes which were termed Apicians. *Amer. Cyc.*, V, 285.

gastronomic, gastronomical (gas'trō-nōm-ik, -i-kəl), *a.* [*Gr. gastrōnomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gastronomy.

gastronomist (gas'trō-nōm-ist), *n.* [*Gr. gastrōnomy* + *-ist*.] Same as *gastronomer*.

I was glad to have an opportunity of dining with so renowned a *gastronomist*. *Hubner, Pelham*.

gastronomy (gas'trō-nō-mi), *n.* [*F.*, *gastronomie* = *Sp. gastronomía* = *Fr. It. gastronomia*, *Gr. γαστρονομία*, another title given to the work of Archestratus called *γαστρονομία* (see *gastrology*). *Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *νομία*, regulate, *Gr. νόμος*, rule, law.] The art of preparing and serving rich or delicate and appetizing food; hence, the pleasures of the table; epicurism.

Those incomparable men, who, retiring from a sinful world, gave themselves with undivided zeal to the profound science of *gastronomy*. *Hubner, Pelham*.

gastronosos (gas'trō-nō-sos), *n.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, disease of the stomach.

Gastropacha (gas'trō-pā-cha), *n.* [*NL.* (*Ochsenheimer*, 1816), irreg. *Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *πάχος*, thick.] A genus of bonyed



Gastropacha, a small butterfly.

moths having somewhat dentate wings, stout body, long palpi, and short antennae. The species occur rarely in North and South America, are commonly in Europe, and especially in Asia, one is also Australian. *Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *πάχος*, thick.

gastroparalysis (gas'trō-pā-rī-lī-sis), *n.* [*NL.* (*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.) In *pathol.*, paralysis of the stomach.

gastroparietal (gas'trō-pā-rī-ē-tal), *a.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *πάρησις* (*parietis*), wall; see *parietes*, *parietal*.] Of or pertaining to the stomach or the alimentary canal and the parietes or walls of the cavity in which it is situated. **Gastroparietal band**, in *F. a. kinopoda* and *P. fusus* a kind of mesenteric which extends from the midgut to the parietes of the coeloma, forming a partition in the coelomatic cavity. In *Polydora*, also called the *mesenteric*. See cut under *Phoronella*.

gastropathic (gas'trō-pā-thik), *a.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the stomach.

gastropathy (gas'trō-pā-thi), *n.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the stomach.

Gastrophilus, *n.* See *Gasterophilus*.

Gastrophrenic (gas'trō-frē-nik), *a.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *φρην*, the diaphragm.] Pertaining to the stomach and the diaphragm: applied to a fold of the peritoneum between these organs.

Gastrophysoma (gas'trō-fi-sē-mā), *n.* [*NL.* (*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *φύσις*, a breath, a bubble, *Gr. φυσή*, blow, breathe.) A supposed genus of physcianian chalk-sponges, related to *Haliphysma*, but having several chambers. According to Haeckel (1876), these sponges are very near the archetypal gastrula in structure. It is really a foraminiferous form, not a sponge at all. See *sponge*.

Gastropneumonic (gas'trō-nū-mō-nik), *a.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *πνεύμων*, the lungs.] Pertaining to the stomach and the lungs: applied to the continuous mucous membrane of the digestive and respiratory tracts.

Gastropod, Gastropoda, etc. See *gastropod*, etc.

gastropore (gas'trō-pōr), *n.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *πόρος*, pore.] The pore or orifice of a gastrozoid or nutritive polypite. *Moseley*, 1881.

gastrorrhagia (gas'trō-rā-gi-a), *n.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *ῥαγή*, a break.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the stomach.

gastrorrhaphy (gas'trō-rā-fī), *n.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *ῥαφή*, a suture, *Gr. ῥαφίον*, suture.] In *surg.*, the operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.

gastrorrhea, gastrorrhoea (gas'trō-rē-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *gastrorrhœa*, (*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *ῥοή*, a flow, *Gr. ῥέω*, flow.) In *pathol.*, a morbid increase in the secretion of the mucous glands of the stomach.

gastroscopic (gas'trō-skōp-ik), *a.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *σκοπέω*, look after.]

gastroscopy (gas'trō-skō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *σκοπία*, look after.]

In *med.*, an examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease.

gastrospenic (gas'trō-spē-nik), *a.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *σπλήν*, the spleen.] Pertaining to the stomach and the spleen. **Gastrospenic ligament or omentum**, the fold of peritoneum by which the spleen is attached to the stomach.

gastrostegal (gas'trō-stē-gal), *a.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *στέγα*, covering.] Covering the belly, as the ventral scutes of a snake; pertaining to the gastrosteges.

gastrostegæ (gas'trō-stē-j), *n.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *στέγα*, a roof.] One of the scales or scutes which cover the abdomen of a snake from the head to the tail; an abdominal scute or scutellum. Snake scutellum have on the belly many small scales like those of the back and sides, being usually furnished instead with short, wide, transverse gastrosteges which reach from side to side and are imbricated, the hind edge of one overlapping the fore edge of the next succeeding. By muscular action when the snake is wriggling the whole series of gastrosteges stand somewhat on edge, so that their sharp hind borders catch on the slightest inequality of the surface, over which the snake thus glides as if pushed along by numberless little feet. That such is the action of the gastrosteges may be inferred from the ineffectual writhing of a snake when placed on a perfectly smooth surface, as a plate of glass. The last gastrostegæ, technically called the *peroneal* or *postabdominal*, is usually bald, or otherwise modified. Sentes somewhat like gastrosteges cover the under side of the tail, and are known as *urosteges*. See *urostegæ*.

gastrostomize (gas'trō-stō-mī-z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gastrostomized*, ppr. *gastrostomizing*. [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] In *surg.*, to subject to the operation of gastrotomy.

Gastrostomus (gas'trō-stō-mus), *n.* [*NL.* (*Gill and Ryder*, 1883), *Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, of the order *Igneri* and family *Eurypharyngidae*, having an eel-like form and enormously developed jaws, six or seven times as long as the rest of the skull, supporting a great gular pouch like a pelican's. The type species is named *G. bairdii*. It is an inhabitant of the deep sea, and has as yet been found only in the north Atlantic, near the American coast.

gastrostomy (gas'trō-tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the operation of forming an artificial opening into the stomach, for introducing food when it cannot pass through the gullet, on account of obstruction or stricture.

gastrostomic (gas'trō-tō-mik), *a.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Pertaining to gastrostomy.

Gastrostomy (gas'trō-tō-mi), *n.* [*F.*, *gastrostomie*, *Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*: (a) The operation of cutting into the stomach. (b) *Laparotomy*.

Gastrotricha (gas'trō-trī-ka), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *τρίχης* (*trichis*), hair.) An order of worm-like organisms formed by Metchnikoff for the reception of *Ichthyodinium*, a genus by some referred to the *Rotifera*; so called from the ciliated ventral surface. See *Echinodermata*, *Chaetognathus*. The group is still very imperfectly known. By some it is made a class of animals and placed between *Rotifera* and *Femaloides*. Also *Gasterotricha*.

gastrotrichous (gas'trō-trī-ku-s), *a.* [*Gr. gastrōtricha* + *-ous*.] Having the ventral surface ciliated; specifically, having the characters of the *Gastrotricha*.

gastrovascular (gas'trō-vā-skū-lār), *a.* [*Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), stomach, + *Λ. vasculum*, a little vessel; see *vascular*.] Common to or serving alike for the functions of digestion and circulation, as the body-cavity of some animals, or pertaining to the organs concerned in these processes.

Sagitta is temporarily celerate, but the two *gastrovascular* sacs, each enclosing an enterocoele, become shut off from the alimentary canal and metamorphosed into the walls of the perivisceral cavity.

Gastrovascular canal, a connection or communication between the enteric cavity proper and some part of the body-cavity.

In many invertebrates, one or more diverticula of the archenteron extend into the pericenteron and its contained mesoblast. Sometimes, as in the *Ctenostomata*, these remain connected with the alimentary cavity throughout life, and are termed *gastrovascular canals*.

Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II, 52.

Gastrovascular space, a gastrovascular body-cavity. Radially symmetrical animals with a body composed of cells. They have a body cavity which serves alike for circulation and digestion (*gastrovascular space*).

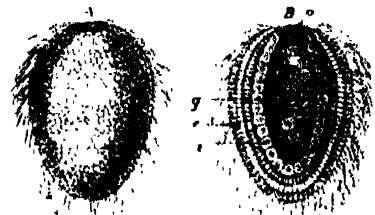
Clara Zoology (trans.), p. 202.

Gastrovascular system, in *Ascidia*, see the extract.

The principal digestive cavity (of *Ascidia*) seldom remains single, but grows out into secondary cavities, which have the character of pouches, or of canals. These necessary spaces of the digestive cavity, included with the latter under the designation *gastrovascular system*, undertake the function of a circulatory system, without being morphologically anything else than the differentiations of a primitive enteric cavity.

Gravenhorst, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 114.

gastrula (gas'trō-lā), *n.*; pl. *gastrulae* (-læ). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. gaster*, *Gr. gastrō* (*gastrō*), belly, stomach; see *gaster*.] In *embryol.*, that form of the germ of the *Metazoa* which is a germ-cup of which the walls consist of two layers.



Gastrula of a Chalk sponge (*Sycon*). A, external view. B, longitudinal section through the axis: *a*, primitive intestine; *b*, primitive intestine; *c*, blastopore or primitive mouth opening; *d*, inner cell-layer of the body wall; *e*, outer germ layer, hypoblast; *f*, endoblast, or intestinal layer; *g*, outer cell layer (the outer germ-layer, epiblast, ectoderm, or skin layer). (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man".)

It is the result of that process of invagination which occurs in most animals whereby a vesicular morula, blastosphere or blastula is converted into a cup-like two-layered germ, with a blastopore or orifice of invagination, and an endoderm or membrane enclosing a primitive intestinal cavity, the endoderm itself being included within an ectoderm. The word enters into many loose compounds of obvious meaning, as *gastrula body*, *cup*, *form*, *formation*, *germ*, *mouth*, *stage*, *stomach*, etc., mostly derived from the translation of the German compounds used in Haeckel's works. See *gastrotrichia*.

The stage of embryonic development in which the cellular wall consists of two layers of cells is called by Haeckel the "gastrula stage." *L. P. Ward, Dynam. Sociol.*, I, 388.

The gastrula seems to me the most important and significant germ form of the animal kingdom.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I, 192.

gastrular (gas'trō-lār), *a.* [*Gr. gastrula* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a gastrula or to gastrulation; as, a *gastrular* invagination.

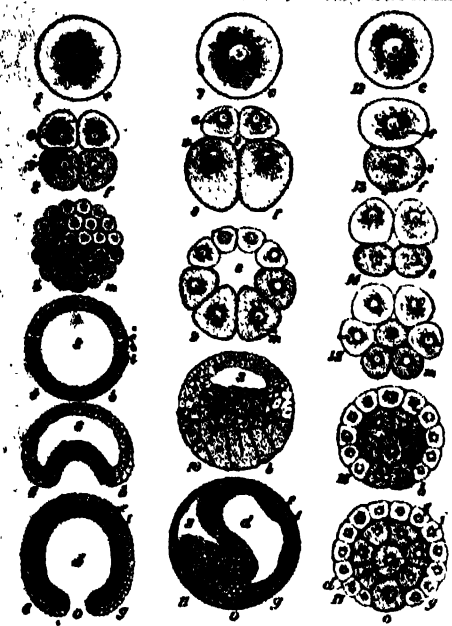
gastrulation (gas'trō-lā-shon), *n.* [*Gr. gastrula* + *-ation*.] In *embryol.*, the formation of a gastrula; the process whereby a germ is converted from a morula or a blastula into a gastrula. In most



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animal gastrulation consists in the invagination of the blastula, and succeeds blastulation; in some, as mammals,



Gastrulation, following segmentation of the blastula or Fertilization cleavage of three kinds of blastulae: (1) or those which undergo total cleavage, seen in porpenterula; (2) non-section through median plane of primitive intestinal cavity; (3) outer of ectodermic or endodermic cells (skin-layer), light; (4) inner or hypoblastic or endodermic cells (intestinal layer), dark. (No nutritive yolk in these eggs; none advanced enough to show any mesodermic cells, i. e., mesoderm.) In all, as letters mark same parts: *a*, the egg, ovum, or germ cell; *b*, cleavage-cells, blastomeres, or segmentella; *c*, mulberry-germ or morula; *d*, vesicular germ or blastula; *e*, germ-upon or gastrula; *f*, cleavage-cavity, blastocoele, or hollow of blastulation; *g*, primitive intestinal cavity, archenteron, or hollow of gastrulation; *h*, primitive mouth, archenteron, or blastopore. Figs. 1-6. Fertilized egg, and primitive gastrulation cleavage of the present true vertebrate. *Brachyotomus*, resulting in a polytrophic or totipotent gastrula. 1, a gastrula (archenteron); 2, cleavage stage of a cell; 3, morula (archenteron); 4, many cells; 5, blastula (archenteron); 6, same undergoing gastrulation by invagination, or embryonic gastrulation (archenteron). Figs. 7-12. Total but unequal egg cleavage of an amphibian, frog, resulting in a modified or hood gastrula. 7, cytotrophic gastrula; 8, cleavage stage of a cell; 9, morula (archenteron); 10, already in process of blastulation; 11, blastula (archenteron); 12, gastrula (archenteron). To be but unequal egg cleavage of a mammal (woman), resulting in a modified or hood gastrula. 13, cytotrophic gastrula; 14, cleavage stage of a cell; 15, same of a cell; 16, morula (archenteron); 17, gastrulation without actual blastulation; 18, gastrulation for the advanced (archenteron) corresponding to the blastula of fig. 4, 5, and 10; 19, gastrulation complete (used to be followed, and preceded as in the other cases, by blastulation, or the formation of a blastocoele vesicle). (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

a kind of gastrulation ensues directly upon morulation, and therefore precedes blastulation.

gastrostomus (gas'trō'stōm), *n.* [*Gr.* *gaster* (*gastēr*), stomach, + *stōma*, tail, + *-ia*, -an.] One of the stomatopodous crustaceans.

Gastus (gas'tus), *n.* [*NL.* (Meigen), *Gr.* *gaster* (*gastēr*), stomach: see *gaster* 2.] Same as *Gasterophilus*.

gas-washer (gas'wosh'ēr), *n.* In gas-making, an apparatus into which the gas in process of purification is passed from the condenser, and which is designed to free the gas from ammonia. Several forms of washer have been in use, the essential principle of all being the bringing of every particle of the gas into intimate contact with water, for which ammonia has a strong affinity. The gas passes from the washer to the gas-purifier. See also *scrubber*.

gas-water (gas'wā'tēr), *n.* Water through which coal-gas has been passed, and which has absorbed the impurities of the gas. It is impregnated with sulphide and ammoniacal salts.

gas-well (gas'wel), *n.* A well or boring from which natural gas escapes persistently and in considerable quantity. Some borings in western Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio discharge gas enough to be of value for heating and illuminating purposes. See *natural gas*, under *gas*.

Practically all the large gas wells struck before 1882 were accidentally discovered in boring for oil. *Science*, V, 521.

gas-works (gas'wōrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An establishment in which illuminating gas is manufactured, and whence it is distributed by pipes to points of consumption.

gat (gat), *n.* An old preterit of *get*.

gatch (gach), *n.* An obsolete form of *goat*.

gatch (gach), *n.* [*Pers.* *gach*, Hind. *gach*, plaster, mortar.] Plaster as used in Persian gatch-work.

By the aid of gatch or plaster of Paris, the artisan of Teheran often transforms these mud structures into dreams of loveliness. *S. G. W. Benjamin*, *The Century*, XXXII, 719.

gatch-decoration (gach'dek'ō-rā'shon), *n.* In Eastern art, especially Persian, decoration in molded plaster, by which means designs of great boldness can be carried out, even in inexpensive work.

gatchers (gach'ērs), *n. pl.* [*Origin obscure.*] In mining, after-leavings of tin. *Wcale*.
gatch-work (gach'wōrk), *n.* Work done with gatch; collectively, things produced with gatch-decoration.

gate (gāt), *n.* [*ME.* *gate*, *gat*, more commonly with initial palatal, *gate*, *gat*, *geat*, *get*, *gate*, *ghate* (> mod. *E.* dial. *gate*, *Sc.* also *get*, *gett*), < *AS.* *geat* (pl. *geats*, *gats*), a gate, door (= *OS.* *gat*, a hole (applied to a needle's eye), = *OFries.* *gat*, *jet*, a hole, opening (as a breach in a dike), = *D.* *gat*, a hole, opening, gap, mouth, = *MLG.* *LG.* *gat*, a hole, opening, = *Lecl.* *gat* (pl. *gāt*), a hole (of comp. *skär-gat*, a keyhole, *luka-gat*, a trap-door), = *Norw.* *gat*, a hole, esp. a small hole made by a knife, a notch, groove (> *gata*, out a hole, pierce with a knife, esp. of making buttonholes, = *Lecl.* *gata*, bore (Haldorson), = *Dan.* *gat*, a hole, a narrow inlet; perhaps < *AS.* *gitan* (prot. *geat*), get, reach: see *get*. *Gate* is usually confused with *gate* 2, a way, street, etc., or, if distinguished from it etymologically, referred to the same ult. root; but the words are prob. radically different. *Gate* is not represented in *HG.* or *Goth.*, while, on the other hand, *gate* 2 is peculiar to these branches, with the *Scand.*, and does not belong originally to any of the *LG.* tongues. 1. A passage or opening closed by a movable barrier (a door or gate in sense 3); a gateway: commonly used with reference to such barrier, and specifically for the entrance to a large inclosure or building, as a walled city, a fortification, a great church or palace, or other public monument.

And Samson . . . took the doors of the gate of the city, and the two posts, and went away with them, but all Judah xvi 8

Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land *Prov.* xxi, 23

All the princes of the King of Babylon came in and sat in the middle gate. *Jer.* xxxix, 3

2. Hence, any somewhat contracted or difficult means or avenue of approach or passage; a narrow opening or defile: as, the Iron Gates of the Danube.

And in the pouches of mine ear did pour The leperous distillment, whose effect Holds such an unity with blood of man That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through The natural gates and alleys of the body. *Shak.* Hamlet, I, 5.

3. A movable barrier consisting of a frame or solid structure of wood, iron, or other material, set on hinges or pivots in or at the end of a passage in order to close it. Specifically: (a) A swinging frame, usually of openwork, closing a passage through an inclosing wall or fence. In this use distinguished from door, which is usually a solid frame closing a passage to a house or room. (b) A fixed barrier closing the entrance to a fortification or other large building, as a factory, designed for the passage of vehicles, masses of persons, etc. equivalent to door, but rarely so used except with reference to a door of great size or elaborate construction, as the entrance doors of a cathedral.

Thursday, that was the xxiiij day of June, a bowth x or 13 of the cloke, the *Gates* of the holy Temple of the Sepulchre was sett open And thence we went all to the Mount Sion to Dyer. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travels*, p. 15.

Open the temple gates unto us here Open them wide that she may enter in *Spenser*, *Epithalamion*, l. 204

(c) The movable framework which shuts or opens a passage for water, as at the entrance to a dock or in a canal lock.

4. In coal-mining, an underground road connecting a stall with a main road or inclined plane. Also called *gate road*, *gateway*. [*Eng.*]

5. In founding: (a) One of various forms of channels or openings made in the sand or molds, through which the metal flows (*pouring gate*), or by means of which access is had to it, either for skimming its surface (*skimming-gate*) or for other purposes. (b) The waste piece of metal cast in the gate. (c) A ridge in a casting which has to be sawn off. — 6. In book-binding, one of the apertures in the tumbler for the passage of the stub. *E. H. Knight*. — 7. A wash or frame in which a saw is extended, to prevent bucking or bending. *Cilician Gates*. See *Cilician*. — *Gate of justice*, a gate, used of a temple, etc., at which a sovereign or judge sat to receive complaints and administer justice. In some places, in observance of this custom, special structures following the general form of gates may have been erected to receive the throng of the judiciary. In the early middle ages, in various regions of Europe, as in southern France and in Italy, it was the custom for the king or the feudal lord to administer justice seated at the gates of the chief church; whence the expressions, with reference to judicial sentences, "at the gates," or "at the door" in allusion to the sculptured lions with which the church-gates were commonly adorned, as at the cathedral of St. Trophimus in Arles. Compare *Sabbins Porta*, under *Porta*.

Nor can it be doubted that this [a ruin at Persepolis] is one of those buildings so frequently mentioned in the Bible as a gate, not the door of a city or building, but a gate of justice, such as that where Mordecai sat at Susa. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I, 193.

Gates of death. See *death's door*, under *death*. — **Ivory gate**, in poetical imagery, the semi-transparent gate of the house of Sleep, through which dreams appear distorted so as to assume flattering but delusive forms. The other gate is of transparent horn, through which true visions are seen by the dreamer. The allusion is to a legend in Greek mythology.

Two gates the silent house of Sleep adorn,
Of polished ivory this, that of transparent horn:
True visions through transparent horn arise;
Through polished ivory pass deluding lies. *Dryden*, *Amiel*, vi.

Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the ivory gate,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in that sleepy region stay. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I, Apol.

The angelic door or gate. See *door*. — The beautiful gates, royal gates, silver gates. See the *royal doors*, under *door*. To break gates, in English universities, as Cambridge and Oxford, to enter college after the hour to which a student has been restricted — a serious offence. See *gate*, c. 2. To stand in the gate or gates, in *Scot.*, to occupy a position of advantage or defense.

Stand in the gate of the Lord's house, and proclaim there this word. *Jer.* vii, 2.

gate (gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gated*, ppr. *gating*. [*< gate* 1, *n.*] 1. To supply with a gate. — 2. In the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to punish by a restriction on customary liberty. An undergraduate may be gated for a breach of college discipline either by having to be within his college gates by a certain hour, or by being denied liberty to go beyond the gates.

The dean gave him a book of Virgil to write out, and gated him for a fortnight after hall. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, xli.

gate (gāt), *n.* (Also, and in the particular sense 'manner of walking, walk,' now usually spelled *gait*, but prop. *gate*, < *ME.* *gate* (never with initial *g*, *y*, being of *Scand.* origin), a way, road; fig., in certain adverbial phrases, way, manner (as in *what gate*, in what manner, other gate or other gates, in other manner (see *another-gates*), no gates, in no wise, *alle gate*, *aligates*, always, at all events (see *aligat*), *thus gate*, *thus gates*, in this manner, thus, *no gate*, *no gates*, in such manner, so, *how gates*, how, etc.); < *Lecl.* *gata*, a way, path, road (in phrase *alla gata*, *aligates*, always, throughout), = *Norw.* *gata*, a road, path, driveway, street, = *Sw.* *gata*, a street, lane, = *Dan.* *gade*, a street, = *OHG.* *gaza*, *MLG.* *gasse*, *G.* *gasse*, a street, = *Goth.* *gata*, a street. Usually confused with *gate* 1, a door, but the connection, if any, is remote: see *gate* 1. A popular association with *go* (See *go*) has given special prominence to the particular sense 3, 'manner of walking, walk,' with senses thence derived, usually spelled *gait*; but there is no etymological connection with *go*. 1. A way; road; path; course. [Now chiefly *Scotch*, and also spelled *gait*.]

Thou canst [knowest] ful wel the rihte [right] gate *To Lincoln* *Chaucer*, l. 540.

Alle togheð flechhand [as flying fowl] . . . Of whose gate no man may no trace fynd. *Hampole*, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 707b.

On the gate we met of thine stronge thowen sevene *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 1001 (Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Ellis).

I was going to be an honest man, but the devil has this very day bung first a lawyer, and then a woman, in my gate. *Scott*.

I used a waulf' gate yestreen,
A gate, I fear, I'll sadly run.
Thence, I gae'd a waulf' gate yestreen.

(In this sense it is common in names of streets, as *High-gate*, *Bishopsgate*, *Callowgate*, *Kirkgate*, etc., where *gate* is often understood to represent *gate*, a door or entrance.) 2. Way; manner; mode of doing; used especially with *all*, *this*, *thus*, *other*, *no*, etc., in adverbial phrases. [Now only *Scotch*.]

Sule ye thus gate fra no fle? *Hurdak*, l. 2419.

Some other gates was he dight,
But in this gait [gait] skyname *Kir Perceval*, l. 633 (Thomson Rom., ed. Halliwell).

One wa, bot; dinnu blaw in folk's lugs that gate. *Scott*, *Redgauntlet*, letter vii.

In particular — 3t. Way or manner of walking; walk; carriage. [In this use now spelled *gait*, and usually associated (erroneously) with the verb *go*. See the etymology, and *gait*.] — 4t. Movement on a course or way; progress; procession; journey; expedition.

Thou schilt Gawine the Gay
Fratt for the journey,
That he might furth wend.
The king grantit the gait to Mohir Gawayne. *Osman and Golegry*, III, 12.

She to her wagon clombe; clombe all the rest,
And forth together went with sorrow fraught; . . .
And all the grisly Monstrers of the Rec
Stood gaping at their gate, and wondred them to see.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 32.

5f. Room or opportunity for going forward;
space to move in.

Here, ye goddess, gave a token gaffe vs gate,
We muste steppe to yone steere of a state.
York Plays, p. 279.

Nae gait, nowhere, in no direction or place. [Scotch.]
Was were the hoarts in merray Carillale,
For she was nae gait found.
Child Ballads (Child's Ballads, I. 246).

To take one's gait, to take or go one's own way, be off.
gate¹ (gāt), v. t. [< gate², n.*] To go. Davies.*
Three stags sturdy were under
Scare the scarcest gaiting, they in shot their clusterns heard.
In greens frith browsing *Stanchurst, Aineid, I. 160.*

gate² (gāt), n. An archaic or dialectal form of *gout*.

So schooled the Gathe her wanton sonne,
That answered his mother, All should be done
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

gate-bill (gāt'bil), n. In English universities,
the record of an undergraduate's failure to be
within his college at or before a specified hour
of the night.

To avoid *gate bills*, he will be out at night as late as he
pleases. . . climb over the college walls, and for his Gyp
well. *Gradus ad Cantab., p. 128.*

gate-chamber (gāt'chām'bēr), n. A recess, as
in a wall, into which a gate folds.

gate-channel (gāt'chan'el), n. Same as *gate¹*,
5 (a).

gated (gāt'ed), a. [*< gate¹ + -ed²*] Having
gates.

Thy mountains neekled into forms of men,
Thy hundred *gated* capitals.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.
Broken at intervals by *gated* sluiceways.

gate-end (gāt'end), n. In coal-mining, the inby
end of a gate. [Eng.] *Gate-end plate*, in coal
mining, a large iron plate upon which the mine cars or
trains are turned round when they come from the stall-
face, in order to be taken along the gate. [Eng.]

gate-fine (gāt'fin), n. In English universi-
ties, a fine imposed upon an undergraduate
who violates the restrictions under which he is
laid by being *gated*. See *gate¹, v. t., 2.*

gate-going (gāt'gō'ing), n. Wayfaring.

Then came up visions, miracles, dead spirits, walking,
and talking how they might be released by this mass, by
that pilgrimage *gate-going*.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1863), II. 293.

gate-hook (gāt'huk), n. That part of a gate-
hing which is driven into the post and supports
the leaf attached to the gate.

gate-house (gāt'hous), n. A house at a gate.
(a) A porter's lodge or house at the entrance to the grounds
of a mansion, institution, etc. (b) Especially, in arch., a
structure over or beside the gate giving entrance to a city,
castle, abbey, college, etc., and forming a guard house or

But his [the king's] messenger, being carried to the Earl
of Essex, was by him used very roughly, and by the houses
committed to the *gatehouse*, not without the motion of
some men that he might be executed as a spy.
Clarendon, Civil War, II. 70.

(c) A small house or lodge used by a person who attends
the gate at a level crossing on a railroad. (d) A house
erected over the gate of a reservoir for regulating the flow
of water.

gate-keeper (gāt'kē'pēr), n. One who keeps
a gate, as of a turnpike, race-course, railroad-
crossing, private grounds, etc.

gateless (gāt'les), a. [*< gate¹ + -less*] With-
out a gate.

gatemán (gāt'mán), n.; pl. gatemén (-men).

1. The person who has charge of the opening
and shutting of a gate. (a) The porter who attends
to the gate at the entrance to a mansion, institution, etc.
(b) The person in charge of a gate at a level crossing on
a railroad.

2. The lessee or collector at a toll-gate.

gate-meeting (gāt'mē'ting), n. A meeting for
races or athletic contests where gate-money is
taken. *E. D.*

Few of these athletes care to compete at *gate-meetings*.
Daily News, July 14, 1881.

gate-money (gāt'mun'ē), n. The receipts taken
in at the gate or entrance for admission to an
athletic contest or other exhibition.

gate-post (gāt'pōst), n. One of the side-posts
that support a gate.

The mountains within this tribe are few, and that of
Simpson the chiefest; unto which he carried the *gate-
post* of Guza. *Ralegh, Hist. World, II. 2. 42.*

gate-road (gāt'rōd), n. In coal-mining, same as
gate¹, 4. [Eng.]

gate-row (gāt'ro), n. A lane; a street. *Nares.*
To dwell here in our neighbourhood or *gate-row*, being
thereto driven through very poverty.

gate-saw (gāt'sā), n. A saw extended in a gate.
See *gate¹, 7.*

gate-shutter (gāt'shut'er), n. A spade or pad-
dle used in founding to prevent the molten
metal from entering the channel when the mold
or bed is full, and to turn it into other molds
or beds.

gate-tower (gāt'tou'ēr), n. In medieval fort.,
a tower built beside or over a gate, as of a city,
etc., for the purpose of defending the passage.



Gate-tower or Barbican, Walmgate Bar, York, England.

Such structures were often of considerable size and great
military strength. See famous bastille at Paris was
strictly a gate-tower. See *barbican*, 1 (b).

gategrip (gāt'grīp), n. A footstep; gait; mode
of walking. *Davies.*

Two mothers counsel'd thee, for ye Cupido doth harken,
Of puts he his feathers, favouring with *gategrip* Julius.
Stanchurst, Aineid, I. 160.

gate-valve (gāt'valv), n. A valve used in a
gas or water-main; a stop-valve.

gate-vein (gāt'vān), n. [A translation of NL
name *vena porta*.] The great abdominal vein;
the portal vein, or vena porta. See *portal* and
vein.

For he . . . for he
Gate vein of this heart's blood of Lombardy
(If I should father now) for he is thine
Brereton, Sordello, I.

gateward (gāt'wārd), n. [*< ME. gateward,*
atward, gateward, v. toward; < gāt¹ + wārd, a
keeper.] The keeper of a gate.

Now loud the heedful *gateward* cried —
"Prepare ye all for blows and blood!"
Scott, I. of I. M., iv. 4.

gateward², gatewards (gāt'wārd, -wārd), adv.
[*< gate¹ + -ward, -wards*] Toward a gate or
the gate.

gateway (gāt'wā), n. 1. A passage; an en-
trance; an opening which is or may be closed
with a gate, as in a fence or wall.

Old bastions built upon the solid tufa, vast gaping *gate-
ways* black in shadow.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 84.

2. A frame or an arch in which a gate is hung;
sometimes extended to the gate-house or gate-
tower surmounting or flanking an entrance or
a gate, and designed for ornament or defense.

A happy lover who has come

To look on her that loves him well,

Who lights and rings the *gateway* bell.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, viii.

The sculptures of these *gateways* form a perfect picture
Bible of Buddhism as it existed in India in the first cen-
tury of the Christian Era.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 30.

Passing beneath the low vaulted *gateway*, we stood
within a square place, a complete wilderness of ruins.

O'Donovan, Mart., ix.

3. A means of ingress or egress generally —
more frequently of ingress; an avenue; a pas-
sage; an approach.

The five *gateways* of knowledge.

U. Widen.

Either Truth is born

Beyond the polar gleam forlorn,

Or in the *gateways* of the morn.

Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. In coal-mining, same as *gate¹, 4.*

gatewise (gāt'wīz), adv. [*< gate¹ + -wise*] So
as to resemble a gate or gateway, in the form
of a gate.

Three circles of stones set up *gatewise*.

Fuller.

gather (gāth'er), v. [Early mod. E. *gader* (the *th*
in *gather* and *together*, as in *father*, *mother*, *wea-
ther*, etc., representing an orig. *d*), *< ME. gad-
eren, gadren*, also *gederen, gedren*, *< AS. gader-
ian, gaderian, gadorigean, gadrian, gadrian,*
gadrigian (= OE *fries. gaderia, gaduria, gadria,*
garia, NE *fries. gearn* = D. *gaderen* = LG. *gad-
ern, gaderen* = G. dial. *gattern*), *gather*, *< AS.*
gader, also in comp. *on-gader, eal-gader, to-
gether, -gader*, in comp. *at-gader, to-gader*,
together (= D. and LG. *te gader* = MHG. *gater*,
together; see *together*), *gader-, gader-*, in comp.
gader-tang, gader-tang, continuous, in connec-
tion; with adv. suffix *-or, -er*, from a root which
appears in AS. *gird* (rare and poet.), fellowship,
gadering, a fellow, companion (see *gathering*),
and in MHG. *gaten*, G. *gatten*, join, couple,
match; orig. prob. 'fit, suit,' and prob. the ult.
root of *good*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To bring or
draw together; assemble; congregate; collect;
make a collection or aggregation of.

And after viij Days, whanne they war agayn *gaderyd* to
gedyr, And Seynt Thomas with them, he cam upon them
agen.

Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 87.

But the blood that is unjustly split is not again *gath-
ered* up from the ground by repentance.

Ralegh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 21.

Jacob said, *Gather* stones; and they took stones,
and made an heap.

Gen. xxii. 40.

The thirsty creatures cry,

And gaze upon the *gather'd* clouds for rain.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

I mounted into the window seat; *gathering* up my feet,
I sat cross legged like a Turk

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, I.

2. To take by selection from among other
things; sort out or separate, as what is desired
or valuable; cull; pick; pluck.

Save us, O Lord our God, and *gather* us from among the
heathen

Ps. cvi. 47.

Like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,

But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

How much more properly do those men act who
live by the rules of reason and religion, grow old by de-
grees, and are *gather'd*, like ripe sheaves, into the garner.

Gilpin, Works, II. 1.

How sweet, on this autumnal day,

The wild wood fruits to *gather*

Woodworth, Yarrow Visited.

Many thoughts worth *gathering* are dropped along these
pages.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, ix.

3. To bring closer together the component parts
of; draw into smaller compass, as a garment;
hence, to make folds in, as the brow by con-
tracting it.

The men as well as women, suffer their hairs to grow
long, colour it, and *gather* it into a net or curls on the top
of their heads.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

Where sits our sulky, alien dame,

Gathering her brows like gathering storm,

Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

The king, with *gathered* brow, and lips

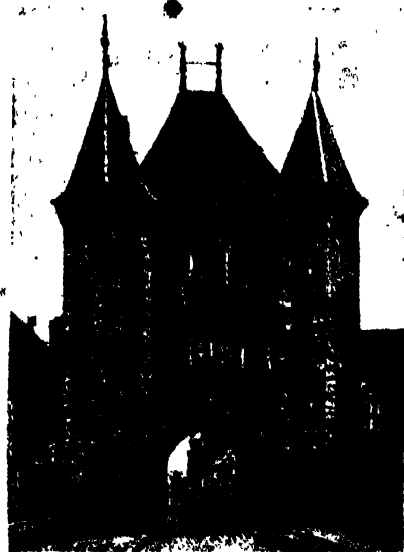
Wreathed by long scorn, did fully sneer and frown.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 21.

Madame De Mauves disengaged her hand, *gathered* her
shawl, and smiled at him.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 400.

Hence — 4. In sewing, to pull or shift (a piece of
cloth) by running a thread through it and then
drawing it in small puckers by means of the
thread.



Gatehouse — Porte de Jougny, Vitry, France

the abode of the gate keeper. In the middle ages such
houses were often large and imposing structures, orna-
mented with niches, statues, pinnacles, etc., and they were
generally strongly fortified and well adapted for defense,
being sometimes used as prisons.

The *gatehouse* for a prison was ordained.
When in this land the third king Edward reign'd;
Good lodging rooms and diet it afforded,
But I had rather lye at home on boards.

John Taylor, Works (1630).

gaub (gáb), *n.* [*< Hind. gáb.*] The *Diospyros Embryopteris* of the East Indies, a species of persimmon, the heart-wood of which forms some of the ebony of commerce. The large fruit contains a viscid pulp which is used as gum in bookbinding, and in place of tar for covering the seams of boats. The juice contains a large amount of tannin, and is used medicinally as an astringent.

gaub-line (gáb'lin), *n.* Same as *gob-line*.

gaub-ropet (gáb'röp), *n.* A rope passing in-board from each leg of a martingale to secure it. Also *back-rope*.

gauche (gôsh), *a.* [*F., left (hand, etc.), awkward, clumsy, prob. < OE. "gauc," "gale" < E. dial. gaulic-hand, the left hand, gaulic-handed, gaul-hand, left-handed; cf. Walloon frère gaucher, step-brother, lit. "left-brother", prob. < OHG. wêc, wêch, soft, languid, weak, (i. wêk, withered, faded, languid, etc.: see wêk).* So in other instances the left hand is named from its relative weakness: see *left*.] The *Sp. gaucha*, slanting, seems to be derived from the *F.* word. 1. Left-handed; awkward; clumsy. [Used as French.]

Pardon me if I say so, but I never saw such rude, uncivil, *gauche*, ill-mannered men with women in my life. *Arcturion*, xxi

2. In *math.*, skew. Specifically: (a) Not plane; twisted. (b) Not perfectly symmetrical, yet deviating from symmetry only by a regular reversal of certain parts. — **Gauche curve**, a curve not lying in a plane. **Gauche determinant**. See *determinant*. **Gauche perspective** or **projection**, the projection of a figure from a center upon a surface not a plane. **Gauche polygon**, a figure formed by a cycle of right lines each intersecting the next, but not all in one plane. Thus, a *gauche hexagon* would be formed by the following 6 edges of a cube, where the numbers denote the faces as of a die are numbered: (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 6 (4) 5 (4) 1. **Gauche surface**, a surface generated by the motion of an unlimited straight line whose consecutive positions do not intersect; a skew surface; a scroll.

gaucherie (go-shé-ré'), *n.* [*F., < gauche, left, left-handed, clumsy; see gauche.*] An awkward action; awkwardness; bungling; clumsiness.

We are enabled, by a comparison of the contemporary coins of Argentinum, Kumathia, Katana, and the other cities we have named, to trace the steps by which this art passed out of archaic constraint and *gaucherie* into noble simplicity and grace.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 417.

Gaucha (gou'cho), *n.* [*S. Amer. Sp. form of what appears to be a native name.*] A native of the pampas of South America, of Spanish descent. The *gaucha* are noted for their spirit of wild independence, for daring horsemanship, and for skillful use of the lasso and bolas. Their mode of life is rude and uncivilized, and they depend for subsistence chiefly on cattle raising. They have been very prominent in the numerous South American revolutions, but are gradually disappearing as a distinct class.

Further out on the frontiers, where the art of the cowboy has not yet found a local habitation, it is very customary to see the camp men and *gauchos* luxuriating in what are called "botes de potro," that is to say, boats made of untanned horse hide.

C. S. Conz, Rep., No. 119 (1885), p. 323.

The road lies through the town past the race course crowded with *gauchos* getting up scratch races amongst themselves.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

gauche, gaucy (gá'st), *a.* [*Also gausa, gausie, gawey; origin obscure.*] Big and lusty; portly; plump; jolly. [*Scotch.*]

The Lawland lads think they are fine,
But the Highland lads are brisk and *gaucy*
Glasgow Poem (Child's Ballads, IV. 76).

In comes a *gaucy* gash guidwife,
An' sits down by the fire *Burns*, Holy Fair.

gaud (gád), *n.* [*< ME. gaud, gaudie, also gaudi, gaudye (cf. See gaudy), jewel, ornament, bead on a rosary, gaudie, gaudie, a trick, jest, < L. gaudium, gladness, joy (> ult. E. joy). M.L., in pl. gaudia, beads on a rosary, dim. gaudiculus (for "gaudiolus"), a jewel (> ult. E. jewel), < L. gaudere, pp. gavisus, rejoice, akin to Gr. gauein, rejoice. Gaud and joy are thus doublets, and jewel is the same word in a dim. form.*] 1. Jest; joke; sport; pastime; trick; artifice.

The *gaudes* of an ape. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*

By this *gaude* have I wonne yore by yore
An hundred mark, with I wone pardonere.
Chaucer, *Prolog*, to *Parson's Tale*, l. 103

2. A piece of showy finery; a gay trappings, trinket, or the like; any object of ostentation or exultation.

And every *gaude* that gladd the minde of man.

Chaucer, *Steeds* (ed. Arner), p. 50

Love still a baby, plays with *gaudes* and toys
Drayton, *Idea*, xlii. 1200. (*Nares*.)

A nut shell, or a bag of cherry-stones, a *gaud* to entertain the fancy of a few minutes.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1833), I. 300.

Grand houses and splendid parks, all these *gaudes* and vanities with which a sumptuous aristocracy surrounds itself.

The Century, XXXI. 780.

3. Same as *gaudy*, 3.

gaud (gád), *v.* [*< ME. gauden, in pp. gauded; < gaud, n., with some refl. also to the orig. L. gaudere, rejoice; see gaud, n.*] 1. *Intrans.* To sport; jest; make merry.

What *gauding* and fooling is this afore my doore?

Udall, *Roister Doister*, III. 4.

Go to a gossip's feast and *gaude* with me.

Shak., *C. of E.* (ed. Warburton), v. 1.

For he was sporting in *gauding* with his familiars.
North, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 562.

II. *trans.* To adorn with *gauds* or trinkets; decorate meretriciously; paint, as the cheeks.

A peire of lodes *gauded* al with grene.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to *C. T.*, l. 159.

Our solid dames

Commit the war of white and damask, in
Their nicely *gauded* cheeks, to the wanton spoil
Of Phoebus' burning kisses. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, II. 1.

gaud (gád), *n.* A Scotch form of *gaud* and of *gad*, 5.

gaud-day (gád'dá), *n.* Same as *gaudy-day*.

gaude (gód), *n.* [*< F. gaude = Sp. gualda, dyer's weed, < E. wold, dial. wold, wold, dyer's weed; see wold.*] A yellow dye obtained from *Rhus typhina*.

gaude-lake (gód'lák), *n.* A yellow pigment made from *gaude*.

gaudery (gád'dér-i), *n.* [*Formerly also gaudry; < gaud + -ery.*] Finery; fine things; show.

Triumph amongst the Romans was not pageants, or *gaudery*, but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever was.

Bacon, *True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates* (ed. 1847).

There is a good deal more about *gaudery*, frisking it in tropes, fine conceits and airy fancies.

Whipple, *Ess. and Rev.*, II. 82

gaudful (gád'fúl), *a.* [*< gaud + -ful.*] Joyful; gay. [*Rare.*]

gaudily (gád'di-li), *adv.* In a gaudy manner; showily; with ostentation.

gaudiness (gád'di-nés), *n.* The quality or condition of being gaudy; showiness; ostentatiousness.

It is not the richness of the price, but the *gaudiness* of the colour, which exposes to censure. *South*, *Works*, IV. 1

gaudish (gád'dish), *a.* [*< gaud + -ish.*] Gaudy. [*Rare.*]

Superstition, hypocrisy, and vaine glory, were afore that time such vices as men were glad to hide, but now in their *gaudish* ceremonies they were taken to their due scrutiny.

Sp. Lang., *English Vocabularies*, I.

gaudless (gád'low), *a.* [*< gaud + -less.*] Destitute of ornament. [*Rare.*]

gaudronné (gô-dron-né), *a.* See *gaudronné*.

gaudry, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gaudery*.

gaudsman (gádz'mán), *n.*; pl. *gaudsmen* (-mən). [*See, = gaudman, q. v.*] Same as *gaudsman*.

gaudy (gá'di), *a.* [*< gaud + -y.*] 1. Joyful; merry; festive.

I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make *gaudie* there.

Palmerin, *Academy* (1540)

Let's have one other *gaudy* night, call to me
All my sweet captains, fill our bowls, once more;
Let's mock the midnight bell. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, III. 11.

2. Brilliantly fine or gay; bright; garish.

But *gaudy* damage, sprightly strain,
And gentle form, were all in vain.
Cooper, *On a Goldfinch*.

For some were hung with arras green and blue,
Showing a *gaudy* summer-morn,
Where with puff'd cheek the belted hunter blew
His wreathed hagle horn.
Templeton, *Palace of Art*.

3. Showy without taste; vulgarly gay or splendid; flashy.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy, rich not *gaudy*.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 3.

The service of our sanctuary . . . is neither on the one side so very plain and simple as not to be able to rouse, nor on the other so splendid and *gaudy* as to be apt to distract the mind.

Sp. Afterbury, *Sermons*, II. 23

I call on a lady to talk of the dear departed, and I do nothing, about me but a *gaudy*, flaunting, red, yellow, and blue abomination from India which it is even inherent for a discomfited widower to exhibit.

Bulwer, *Money*, III. 5

—*Syn.* 3. Flaunting, glittering; garish, flashy, drowsy, finical. See *gaudy*.

gaudy (gá'di), *a.*; pl. *gaudies* (-liz). [*Formerly also gaudy, in def. 3, < ME. gaudie, < OF. gaudie, m., gaudie, f., a bead, prayer, equiv. to gaudie, a gaud, bead; in other senses like gaudy, n., but in part < OF. gaudie, < L. gaudium, joy; see gaud, n.*] 1. A feast or festival; an entertainment; a treat. [*Eng. university slang.*]

His (Edmund Riches) day in the calendar, 16 Nov. was formerly kept as a *gaudy* by the members of the hall.

Oxford Guide (ed. 1847), p. 121.

Out lectures, go to chapel as little as possible, come in half seldom more than once a week, give *gaudies* and spreads.

Griffith, *ed. Connel*, p. 122.

2. Gaiety; gaudiness. *Davies*.

Bells set off with all the glittering *gaudy* of silk and silver are far more transporting than country wakes.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 332.

3. One of the heads in the rosary marking the five joyful mysteries, or five joys of the Virgin. See *rosary*. Also *gaud*.

Upon the *gaudies* al without

Was write of gold pur repouer. *Chaucer*.

4. One of the tapers burnt, in commemoration of the five joyful mysteries, by the image, on the altar, or in a chapel of the Virgin, during masses, antiphons, and hymns in her honor.

We find that the tapers themselves, from being meant to commemorate the Virgin's five joys, were called *gaudies* from the Latin word *gaude*, which begins the hymn in memory of these five joys. *Blount*, *ed. Norfolk*, I. 308.

gaudy (gá'di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaudied*, ppr. *gaudying*. [*< gaudy, a.*] To deck with ostentatious finery; bedizen. [*Rare.*]

Not half so *gaudied*, for their May-day mirth
All wreathed and ribanded, our youths and maids,
As these stern Arctics in war attire. *Southey*.

gaudy-day (gá'di-dá), *n.* A festival day; a holiday; especially, an English university festival; a gaudy. Also *gaud-day*.

Never passing beyond the confines of a farthing, nor once munching commons but only upon *gaudy-days*.

Middleton, *The Black Book*.

A foolish utensil of state,

Which, like old plate upon a *gaudy* day,
's brought forth to make a show, and that is all.
Suckling, *The Goblins*, III.

gaudy-shop (gá'di-shop), *n.* A shop for the sale of cheap finery.

All the *gaudy-shops*

In Gresham's Bourse.

Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, I. 2.

gauffer (gá'fër), *v. t.* Same as *gaffer*.

gauffre (gô'fr), *n.* [*F.: see gaffer.*] Same as *gopher*, 1. The name was applied by G. Cuvier, and is still in use in Canadian French.

gauche, gaugeable, etc. See *gauge*, etc.

Gaul (gál), *n.* [*< OF. Gaule (F. Gaulois), < L. Gallus, < Gr. Γαλλος, a Gaul (> L. Gallia, Gr. Γαλλία, Gaul, now called France); prob. of O'Tout, origin, repr. by AN. Wealth, foreign, Wealas (E. Wales), the Britons, lit. strangers, foreigners (> prob. Ir. and Gael. gall, a stranger, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman); see Welsh.*] 1. An inhabitant of ancient Gaul, a country divided by the Alps into Cisalpine Gaul (northern Italy) and Transalpine Gaul (modern France, with Belgium and parts of Germany, of Switzerland, and of the Netherlands); specifically, a member of the Gallic or Celtic race, in distinction from other races settled in the same regions.—2. In modern use, a Frenchman; as, the lively *Gaul*. [*Allusive and humorous.*]

gaul, etc. An obsolete or occasional spelling of *gall*, 1, 2, etc.

gaul, *v. t.* See *gaul*, *gowl*.

gaul (gál), *n.* A wooden pole or bar used as a lever. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gaulin (gá'lin), *n.* [*Jamaica.*] A name given by the negroes of Jamaica to more than one species of snow-white herons of the egret kind.

Gaulish (gá'lish), *a.* [*< Gaul + -ish.*] Pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls; Gallic. [*Rare.*]

gaulish (gá'lish), *a.* [*See gauche.*] Left-handed; same as *gauche*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gault (gált), *n.* Another spelling of *gaule*.

Gaultheria (gál-thér'i-á), *n.* [*NL., after Dr. Gaultier, a Canadian physician.*] A large Ericaceae genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or almost herbaceous plants, with axillary nodding flowers and red or blackish fruit consisting of a fleshy calyx inclosing a capsule. There are about 30 species, mostly of North America and the Andes but with representatives in the mountains of India and in the Malay archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. The wintergreen or checkerberry, *G. procumbens*, of eastern North America, is a small creeping plant with red, aromatic, edible berries. (See *wintergreen*.) The salal *G. Shallon*, of Oregon and California, is a small shrub bearing dark-purple berries which have an agreeable flavor.

gaum, *gawm* (gám), *v. t.* [*E. dial. (North.) var. of (ME.) gume, < AS. guman, guman, guman, guman (= Goth. gumanjan, etc.), care for, heed, observe; see gume.*] To understand; consider; distinguish.

gaum (gám), *v. t.* [*Perhaps a var. of gaum.*] 1. To smear, as with anything sticky.

Every artist will expect that proceedings of unparalleled simplicity, such as *gaussing* the interior . . . with a solution of shell-lac, . . . will never occur again.

Athenaeum, March 31, 1888, p. 412.

2. To handle clumsily; paw. *Fletcher*.

Don't be mauning and *gaussing* a body so. Can't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?

Sheff. Polite Conversation, II.

gaumless (gām'les), *a.* [*< gaum¹ + -less.*] Without understanding; foolish. Also spelled *gaumless*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Did I ever look so stupid? *as gaumless*, as Joseph calls it? *E. Bronte*, *Wuthering Heights*, xxi.

gaum-like (gām'lik), *a.* [*< gaum¹ + like².*] Sensible; understanding. [*Prov. Eng.*]

She were a poor friendless wench, a parish prentice, but honest and *gaum-like*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xi.

gaummy (gā'mi), *a.* [*< gaum² + -y.*] Smeary; dauby.

It shows W. de designing with admirable vigour, but the execution is vicious and *gaummy*.

Athenaeum, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 250.

gaun¹ (gān), *ppr.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *gaun²* for going.

gaun², *gawn* (gān), *n.* [*E. dial.*, an old contr. of *gallon*, *q. v.*] 1. A gallon; especially, 12 pounds of butter. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A small tub or lading-vessel. [*Local Eng.*]

gaunch¹, **gaunch²**, *v.* and *n.* See *gauch¹*, *gauch²*. **gaunt¹** (gānt or gānt), *a.* [*Also E. dial. gant.* *< ME. gaunt, gaunte*, lean, slender; prob. of Scand. origin; the nearest form appears to be Norw. *gand*, a thin pointed stick, a tall and thin man. [*cf. Sw. dial. gank*, a lean and nearly starved horse.] 1. Shrunken, as with fasting or suffering; emaciated; lean; thin; haggard.

Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave.

Shak. *Rich. II.*, II, 1.

The *gaunt*, haggard forms of famine and nakedness.

Burke, *A Rejoice Peace*, I.

I hold him in my dreams

Gaunt as it were the skeleton of himself,

Death-pale, for lack of gentle maiden's aid.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*

2. Characterized by or producing emaciation; famishing; attenuating, as, *gaunt* poverty.

The metropolis of the Republic was captured, while *gaunt* distress raged every where within our borders.

Sumner, *Orations*, I, 123.

gaunt¹, *v. t.* [*< gaunt¹, a.*] To make lean.

Lyke-rauling woodlarks vespere and *gaunted*

Shakespeare, *Troil.*, II, 300.

gaunt², *v. t.* See *gaunt¹*.

gaunt³ (gānt or gānt), *n.* The great crested grebe or cargoose, *Podiceps cristatus*.

gaunteri, *n.* [*ME. & OF. gaunter*, a glove, *< gant*, a glove, see *gauntlet*.] A glove. *York Plays*, Index, p. lxxvi.

gauntlet¹ (gānt'let or gānt'let), *n.* [*Also gauntlet; < OF. gauntlet, dim. of gant.* *E. gant*, a glove, = *It. gaunt*, a glove, *< ML. wantus*, the long sleeve of a tunic, a gauntlet, glove, *< D. want*, a mitten, = *Dan. want*, a mitten, = *OSw. want*, a glove, = *low. vott* for *vant*, a glove.] 1. A glove; specifically, in medieval armor, a glove of defense, either attached to the defensive armor of the arm or separate from it.

Throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the sleeve of the hauberk was long, and closed at the end covering the hands in the form of mittens; a glove of leather was worn beneath the mail to protect the hand from the chafing of the metal rings. Toward the end of the thirteenth century a slit was made at the palm, through which the hand could be passed, allowing the mail mitten to hang from the wrist. A few instances of mail gauntlets with separated fingers appear in English monuments of the same period. In the fourteenth century the separate armed glove appears, consisting at first of leather upon which roundels and other plates of steel are sewed; and about 1380 is found the completely articulated glove of hammered steel, each finger separate and each joint free to bend. The changes after this are merely in the direction of greater delicacy of execution, allowing still freer movement. In tournaments and jousts the left hand was sometimes guarded by a heavy steel glove without joints. See *main-defer*. Also called *glove of mail*.

View his [a knight's] two Gauntlets: these declare That both his Hands were used to War. *Prior*, *Alma*, II.



A. Gauntlet of plate, early 14th century. B. Gauntlet of plate, later 14th century. C. Gauntlet of plate, 15th century. D. Gauntlet of plate, 16th century. E. Gauntlet of plate, 17th century. F. Gauntlet of plate, 18th century. G. Gauntlet of plate, 19th century. H. Gauntlet of plate, 20th century.

The hands, the spear that lately grasped, Still in the mailed gauntlet clasped, Were interchanged in greeting dear.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, v, 6.

2. A long stout glove, usually for use in riding or driving. As ordinarily worn, it covers loosely the lower part of the arm.

I, in fur cap, *gauntlets*, and overcoat, took my station a little way back in the circle of the light.

The Century, XXXVI, 47.

3. In a restricted sense, the wrist-cover or cuff alone of a glove.

Thick white wash leather gloves with *gauntlets* worn by the life guards.

D. C. of New York

4. A mitt. — 5. In *surp.*, a form of bundage which envelops the hand and fingers like a glove. *Closed gauntlet*. See *closed*. To cast or throw down the gauntlet, *vt.* To cast one's glove upon the ground in token of challenge or defiance. A custom of medieval times.

At the second course came into the hall Sir Richard Denoche the kynge his champion, to make a proclamation, that whosoever would say that kynge Richard was not lawfully kynge, he would fight with him at the XT terrace, and *throw down his gauntlet*, and then at the hal cried kynge Richard.

Har. Rich. III., an.

As if of purpose he [Cromwell] led in challenge of the World cast down the Gauntlet for the War.

Punch, *Pilgrimage*, p. 66.

Hence, in general, (b) To challenge, invite opposition with the view of overcoming it.

The duke had by this assertion of his intentions thrown down the gauntlet.

Stables, *Cont.*, II, 13.

To take up the gauntlet, *vt.* To accept a challenge by lifting from the ground another's gauntlet thrown down in defiance. Hence, in general, (c) To assume the defensive; take up the defense of a person, opinion, etc., that has been attacked or impugned.

I shall make no scruple to take up the challenge to be the challenge both of him and all his party to take up the Gauntlet, though a kings in the behalf of Liberty and the common wealth.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, Pref.

Every man is not a proper champion for truth, nor fit to take up the gauntlet in the cause of verity.

Sir I. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I, 11.

gauntlet² (gānt'let), *n.* Same as *gauntlet¹*, 1.

gauntleted, **gauntletted** (gānt'let or gānt'let), *a.* 1. Wearing a gauntlet.

Be wary, madam, said Undress, and smothering hold of the Queens arm with his own gauntleted hand, he pressed it in the tenderness of his passion more closely perhaps than he was himself aware of.

Scott, *Robt. Bruce*, I, 275.

The two Gaunt Brothers began to feel for their swords and shake their gauntleted fists at one another.

Long, *Isaac*, I, 375.

2. Provided with a gauntlet, as, a gauntleted glove.

gauntlet-guard (gānt'let-gārd), *n.* A guard of a sword or dagger, so formed as to protect the hand very completely or in an unusual way. See *patih*.

gauntlet-pipe (gānt'let-pīp), *n.* A tobacco pipe marked with a gauntlet or glove on the bowl or stem—that is, on the bottom of the bowl, where the stem is attached. These originally so marked were supposed to be superior, and the gauntlet mark of the first maker was imitated by others.

gauntlet-shield (gānt'let-shēld), *n.* Same as *glove-shield*.

gauntlet-sword (gānt'let-sōrd), *n.* A sword furnished with a gauntlet-guard. See *patih*.

gauntleted, *a.* See *gauntleted*.

gauntly (gānt'li or gānt'li), *adv.* Leanly; meagerly; haggardly.

gauntness (gānt'nes or gānt'nes), *n.* The condition of being gaunt.

I know him by his gauntness, by that chattering.

Middleton, *Four Temple Masque*

gauntree, **gauntry** (gān'tree, trī, n. t. pl. *gauntrees*, *gauntrees*), *n.* [*Also gauntry, gauntree*; *< gaunt²*, a tub, a gallon measure, + *tree*, a wooden support; see *gaunt²* and *tree*.] The E. chanter, a wood-yard, stock, gauntree, skilling stool (*< L. cantherius*, a tallis, is a different word.) 1. A frame made to support a barrel or cask in a horizontal position with the bung uppermost.

Spoke the 11th, early 17th, and had

Fell keenly to the work.

To save the water, out of the hole.

Emerson, *Christ's Kirk*, II.

2. A frame or scaffolding which supports a crane or other structure. *L. H. Knight*.

Upon the top of all comes the main deck furnished with *gauntrees*, cranes, oil heated by furnaces, &c.

Nature, XXVI, 375.

Also spelled *gauntree*.

Traveling gauntree, a movable platform.

gaup, *v. t.* See *gaup*.

gaupus (gā'pus), *n.* [*A dial. var. of gabby*, *gaby*.] A gabby; a chattering. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The great *gaupus* never seed that I were japeing in the same places twice over.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Ruth*, xvi.

gaurl¹, *v. t.* [*ME. gauron*, regarded as repr. mod. E. *gare*; see *gar¹*.] Same as *gar¹*.

gaurl² (gaur), *n.* [*The native E. Ind. name, < Skt. gaurā.*] A large wild ox of India, *Bubalus gaurus*, the wild stock of the domesticated gayal, and related to the zebu. It inhabits the jungles of Assam, of Cuttack in the Madras Presidency, and of the Central Provinces. It has a broad protuberant forehead, short central horns very thick at the base, high shoulders, and a long tail bushy at the end. The color is dark, with the white legs which also characterize the gayal. The hide is very thick, and is valued as a material for shields. The gaur is not known in the domesticated state, the animal which has been reclaimed being a modified variety. See *pagal*. Also written *gaur*.

The Major has stuck many a pig, shot many a *gaur*, rhinoceros, and elephant.

Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, xviii.

To a casual observer there may appear no difference between the *gaurus* (the *gaur*) and the *frontalis* (the *gaur*) but a careful inspection shows the formation of the skull and horns to differ, besides which the *gaur* is the larger animal.

Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1889, p. 143.

Gaura (gā'rā), *n.* [*NL.*] An ungraceous genus of erect herbs of the United States and northern Mexico, bearing wand-like spikes or racemes of white or pink flowers. There are 15 or 20 species, of which the Texan, *G. Lindheimeri*, is frequent in cultivation.

gausie, *a.* See *gausie*.

gauss (gous), *n.* [*Named after Karl Friedrich Gauss* (1777–1855), a German mathematician, noted especially for his magnetic researches and inventions.] A unit used to measure the intensity of a magnetic field. It is the intensity produced by a magnetic pole of unit strength (sometimes called a *unit pole*) at a distance of one centimeter.

Gaussian (gou'si-an), *a.* [*< Gauss* (see *gauss*), + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the mathematician Karl Friedrich Gauss, or to his discoveries.

Gaussian logarithms, logarithms so arranged as to give the logarithms of the sum and difference of numbers whose logarithms are given.

Gaussian logarithms are intended to facilitate the finding of the logarithm of the sum and difference of two numbers whose logarithms are known, the numbers themselves being unknown, and on this account they are frequently called addition and subtraction logarithms.

Lange, *Math.*, XIV, 777.

Gaussian method of approximate integration, a method of integration in which the value of the variable for which those of the function are given are supposed to be chosen at the most advantageous intervals. **Gaussian period**, a period of convenient length in the division of a circle. **Gaussian series**, a series studied by Gauss, in which the quotient of the $(n+1)$ th term by the $(n+1)$ th

$$\frac{(n+1)(n+1)(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+1)(n+1)}$$

while the first term is unity—commonly called the *hypergeometric series*. **Gaussian sum**, a sum of terms the logarithm of which is the square of the ordinal number of the term multiplied by 2π . It thus is a rational constant, the same for all the terms. **Gaussian or Gauss's analogies or equations**, the following formulae of spherical trigonometry, where the capital letters are the angles of a spherical triangle and the corresponding small letters the opposite sides:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin A \cos a &= \sin B \cos b = \sin C \cos c \\ \sin A \sin a &= \sin B \sin b = \sin C \sin c \\ \cos A &= \frac{\cos a \cos b \sin C + \sin a \sin b \cos C}{\sin c} \\ \cos B &= \frac{\cos b \cos a \sin C + \sin b \sin a \cos C}{\sin c} \\ \cos C &= \frac{\cos c \cos a \sin B + \sin c \sin a \cos B}{\sin b} \end{aligned}$$

Gaussian or Gauss's formula, function, theorem, etc. See the nouns *Gaussian* or *Gauss's rule* for finding the date of Easter.

gauf (gāf), *n.* Same as *ghaf*.

gauch (gāch), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] The oval resulting from cutting and opening scallops.

[*Local*, U. S.]

gauton (gā'ton), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] In *cutting*, a narrow channel cut in the floor of an underground roadway for purposes of drainage.

[*Staffordshire*, Eng.]

gauze (gāz), *n.* and *a.* [*Formerly also gauz, gauze; < E. gauz, cushion canvas, tiffany* (*< Cot. gauze*), *gauze*, = *Sp. gaza* = *NGr. γαζα*, *gauze*; cf. *ML. gazatum*, *gauze*. Said to be so called from Gaza in Syria (cf. *ML. gazatum*, wine from Gaza), but the statement arose from a mere conjecture of Du Cange, and rests on no evidence except the similarity of the words and the fact that some eastern fabrics are named from the places of their origin, as *calico*, *cambale*, *damask*, *holland*, *nankeen*, etc.] The word is, however, perhaps of Eastern origin; cf. *Hind. gauz*, thin, coarse cotton cloth. The *Hind. gāchh*, *gāch*, *gauze* is from the *L.* word.] 1. *n.* 1. A very thin, slight, transparent stuff made of silk, cotton, and rayon, or silk and hemp or linen. It is often printed or dyed with patterns in silk, or, in the case of gauze, from the east of Asia, with flowers in gold or silver.

By a web and does like and thibbles and gauzes, Are by Robert Boyle lately brought over,

With forty things more.

Sheff., *An Excellent New Song*.

A veil, that seemed no more than glided air,
Flying by each fine ear, an Eastern gauze
With words of gold. *Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.*

Perhaps there are people who do see their own lives,
even in moments of excitement, through this embroidered
gauze of life's future and art.

A. Lang, Contemporary Rev., L.IV. 817.

2. Any slight open material resembling this fabric: as, wire gauze. *Empress gauze.* See *Empress*. *Lister's gauze*, gauze impregnated with carbolic acid, used as an antiseptic dressing. *Wire gauze*, wire cloth in which the wire is fine and the meshes very small.

II. a. Of or like gauze; gauzy.

In another case, we see a white, smooth, soft worm turned into a black, hard crustaceous beetle with gauzy wings. *Fallen, Nat. Theol., xix.*

Gauze flannel. See *flannel*. *Gauze point-lace*, lace which has a ground of plain net, especially of machine-made net, of perfectly regular pattern. *Gauze ribbon*, a ribbon made of fine silk muslin.

gauze-dresser (gā'z' dres'er), n. One whose occupation is the stiffening of gauze.

gauze-tree (gā'z' trē), n. The lace-bark tree of Jamaica, *Lagetta linearis*.

gauze-winged (gā'z' wingd), a. Having gauzy wings: applied to sundry insects, as May-flies.

gauziness (gā'z' i-nēs), n. [*< gauzy + -ness*.] The quality of being gauzy; gauzy texture or appearance.

In drawing any stuffs, blindings of books or other finely textured substances, do not trouble yourself, as yet, much about the wooliness or gauziness of the thing, but get it right in shade and fold and true in pattern. *Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 64.*

gauzy (gā'z'i), a. [*< gauze + -y*.] Like gauze; thin as gauze.

The whole essay, however, is of a flimsy, gauzy texture. *Forster, Essay.*

The exquisite nautilus floated past us, with its gauzy sail set, looking like a thin sail out of a soap bubble. *C. W. Stoddard, South Sea Idylls, p. 23.*

savage (ga-vilz'), n. [*< < gaver, gorge fowls, pigeons, etc., with food in order to fatten them, < gure, in popular speech the crop or craw of a bird, < Plead gure, throat, Wallon gaf, crop or craw.*] 1. A system of fattening poultry for market by forcing them to swallow fixed quantities of food at stated intervals. The fowls are confined in small boxes in tiers one over another, the head being outward. The food consists of a semi fluid paste compounded according to various formulas, and it is forced into the mouths of the fowls through a flexible tube by means of a force pump.

2. In med., a similar method of forced feeding, employed under certain conditions.

Thanks to the convenience and *garage*, the time when the fowls becomes viable may now be placed in the seventh month. *Medical News, L.II. 631.*

gave (gav). Preterit of *give*.
gavel (gav'el), n. [*< ME. gavel, < AS. gafol, gafel, tribute, tax, appur. connected with gifu (pret. gaf), give, but prob. adapted from Celtic; cf. W. gafael = Corn. gavel, a hold, tenure, = Ir. gabhail, a taking, spoil, conquest, = Gael. gabhail, a taking, booty, conquest, < gabh, take, receive. Cf. gavelkind. The same word appears in Rom. languages, F. gabelle, etc., > E. gabel, q. v. Contr. gavel, q. v.] 1. In old Eng. law, rent; tribute; toll; custom; more specifically, rent payable otherwise than in feudal military service.—2. The tenure by which, according to either the ancient Saxon or Welsh custom, land on the death of the tenant did not go to the eldest son, but was partitioned in equal shares among all the sons, or among several members of the family in equal degree, or by which, according to the Irish custom, the death of a holder involved a general redistribution of the tribal lands. Compare *gavelkind*.*

In the case of the death of the chief of the tribe, or even of any one of the chieftains, the lands of all the sept were thrown into *gavel* and redistributed. *Fortnighly Rev., N. S., XI. 193.*

3. A partition made pursuant to such custom.

A *gavel* or partition was made (in Wales) on the death of every member of a family for three generations after which none could be enforced. *Ballam, Const. Hist., III. 330.*

gavel (gav'el), n. [*< OF. gavelle, later javelle = Pr. gavelle, mod. gavelle = Sp. gavilla = lg. gavela, a sheaf of corn; referred by Diez and others, prob. erroneously, to an assumed L. form *capella, dim. of capulus, a handle, < capere, take; see capable.*] 1. A sheaf of corn before it is tied up; a small heap of unbound wheat or other grain. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As fields that have been long time chided
With catching weather, when their corn lies on the *gavel*
heap.
Are with a constant northwind dried. *Chapman, Ilad, xli.*

2. A small mallet used by the presiding officer of a legislative body or public assembly to attract attention and signal for order.

A handsome *gavel*, consisting of the bust of Hippocrates, admirably carved, was presented to the college. *Medical News, L.II. 524.*

gavel (gav'el), v. t. [*< OF. *gaveler, javeler; from the noun.*] To bind into sheaves. *Colgrave.*

gavel (gā'vel), n. A dialectal form of *gable*.
gaveled (gav'eld), a. [*< gavel(-kind) + -ed*.] In old Eng. law, held under the tenure of *gavelkind*; said of lands.

gaveler, gaveler (gav'el-er), n. [*< gavel + -er*.] In coal-mining, the agent of the crown having the power to grant gales to the free miners. See *gale*, 2. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

gavelet (gav'el-et), n. [See *gavel*.] An ancient and special cessavit, in the English county of Kent, where the custom of *gavelkind* continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws the rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements. See *gavelkind*.

gavelkind (gav'el-kind), n. [*< Ir. gabhail-cine, gavelkind, < gabhail, a taking (a tenure), = Gael. gabhail, a taking, a lease, farm, = W. gafael = Corn. gavel, a hold, holding, tenure (see gavel), + Ir. cine, a race, tribe, family (cf. W. cenedl, a tribe).*] 1. Originally, in old Eng. law, the tenure of land let out for rent, including in that term money, labor, and provisions, but not military service; also, the land so held. The most important incident of this tenure was that upon the death of the tenant all his sons inherited equal shares, if he left no sons, the daughters, if neither, then all his brothers inherited equal shares. When the feudal system introduced the law of primogeniture, the county of Kent and some other localities were privileged to retain this ancient custom of inheritance.

Miss Rossetti comes commended to our interest, not only as one of a family which seems to hold genius by the tenure of *gavelkind*, but as having a special claim by inheritance to a love and understanding of Dante. *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.*

Hence—2. In general use, land in Great Britain or Ireland, or an estate therein, which by custom having the force of law is inheritable by all the sons together, and therefore subject to partition, instead of going exclusively to the eldest. The word has been used in the following different senses, of which only the first and second are strictly correct: (a) *soilage tenure* in England before the Conquest (see *soilage*); (b) *immemorial soilage tenure* in the county of Kent, England; (c) the body of customs allowed on ancient soilage lands in Kent; (d) the customs of partible descent in Kent; (e) any custom of partition in any place. *Elton, Irish gavelkind*, the holding of a member of a sept which, by Irish custom, was not at his death divided among his sons, but was included in a redistribution of all the lands of the sept among the surviving members of the sept.

The landholders held their estates by an extraordinary tenure, that of *Irish gavelkind*. On the death of a proprietor, instead of an equal partition among his children, as in the *gavelkind* of English law, the chief of the sept made, or was entitled to make, a fresh division of all the lands within his district. *Hallam, Const. Hist., III. 332.*

gavella, n. See *gaballa*.

gaveller, n. See *gaveller*.

gavelman (gav'el-man), n.; pl. *gavelmen* (-men). [*< gavel + man*.] A tenant holding land in *gavelkind*.

gavelmed (gav'el-med), n. [*AS. gafol-mæd, < gafol, ME. gavel, tribute, + mæd, ME. mede, E. mead, meadow; see gavel and mead*.] In old Eng. law, the duty or work of mowing grass or cutting meadow-land, required by the superior from his customary tenants.

gavelock (gav'e-lok), n. [*Also gufflock; < ME. gavelock, gavelok, a spear, javelin, < AS. gafeluc (once, in a gloss), a spear or javelin. Cf. MHG. gabilot, a javelin, F. javelot, It. giavelotto, and F. javelin, > E. javelin, q. v.; all of Celtic origin, from the same source as gaff and gable.*] 1. A spear; a javelin.

I caught him launch at him knives and *gavelocks* and darts such as he seldom as it baidly reigned on him. *Melville (E. E. T. S.) II. 30.*

2. An iron crow or lever. [North. Eng.]

WF plough cutters and *gavelocks*

They made the jail-house door to fier.

Billie, Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 25)

gaverick (gā'vēr-ik), n. [Origin obscure.] A name of the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*, a common fish on the coast of Cornwall in England. [Local, Eng.]

gavia (gā'vi-ā), n. [L., a bird, perhaps the sea-mew.] In ornith., a name variously used. (a) An old name of (1) some gull or gull-like bird, or (2) some plover or plover-like bird. (b) (comp.) A genus of gulls. *Möckring, 1752; Brisson, 1760.* (c) (comp.) Another genus of gulls—(1) same as *Rissa* (Boie, 1844), (2) same

as *Pagophila* (Boie, 1825). The ivory gull, *P. alba*, is now often called *Gavia alba*. (d) (comp.) A genus of wading birds: a synonym of *Anas*. *Strauss, 1827.* (e) (comp.) A genus of lapwing-plovers: a synonym of *Panellus*. *Geper, 1842.* (f) The specific name of sundry water-birds. Also *gavian, gavin, gabian, gabian, gavieta*.

gavial (gā'vi-ā), n. [An adapted form (NL. *gavialis*) of what is otherwise written *gharial, ghurial, < Hind. ghariyāl, a crocodile.*] The Gangetic crocodile, *Gavialis gangeticus*, having



Head of Gavial, or Gangetic Crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*).

long, slender, subcylindric jaws with a protuberance at the end of the upper one. It is one of the largest living crocodiles, sometimes attaining a length of 20 feet. The peculiar shape of the snout is a result of gradual modification, since it is broad and flattened in the young, and attains its highest development only in old males. The *gavials* swarm in some of the rivers of India, where they are objects of superstitious veneration. Also called *nakas*.

gavialid (gā'vi-ā'id), n. A crocodilian of the family *Gavialidae*.

Gavialidae (gā'vi-ā'id-ā), n. pl. [NL. < *Gavialis* + *-idae*.] The family of crocodiles of which the genus *Gavialis* is the type. It belongs to the group *Proceras* or *Eusuchia* of the order *Crocodylia*. It is characterized by the combination of a continuous series of plates on the head and back, and by lower teeth which are not included within the margin of the upper jaw when the mouth is closed.

Gavialis (gā'vi-ā'is), n. [NL. (Oppel, 1811): see *gavial*.] The genus of crocodiles of which the *gavial*, *Gavialis gangeticus*, is the type. The snout is very long, cylindric, and knobbed at the end, where the nostrils open. The lateral teeth are oblique, and the feet are webbed. The genus dates back in geologic time to the Upper Cretaceous.

gavot, gavotte (ga-vot'), n. [*F. garotte, fem., < Garot, an inhabitant of Gap, a town in the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, where the dance originated, or of the Alpine departments in general.*] 1. A dance of French origin, somewhat resembling the minuet, remarkable for its combination of vivacity and dignity. It was introduced in the latter half of the seventeenth century, but was seldom performed after the middle of the eighteenth.

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is duple and quick. *Gavots* are frequent in old-fashioned suites, and have recently come again into favor.

The little French hobo caller opposite . . . might be heard in his apartment of nights playing treacherous old *gavottes* and minuets on a wheezy old fiddle.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxviii.

gavotta (ga-vot'tā), n. [Italianized form of *gavotte*.] Same as *gavot*.

gaw (gā), n. [*See = E. gaff*.] 1. A mark left on the skin by a stroke or pressure.—2. A crease in cloth.—3. A layer or stratum of a different kind of soil from the rest.

gaw (gā), n. [*See = E. gaff*.] A drain; a little ditch or trench; a gripe.

Care should be taken to have plenty of channels or *gaws* or grips, as they are usually termed in Scotland. *Stephens.*

gaw (gā), n. [A var. of *gawt*.] A boat-pole. *Hamersley.*

gawby (gā'bi), n. See *gaby*.

gawdt, n. and v. An obsolete form of *gawd*.

gawdy, n. An obsolete form of *gaudy*.

gawf (gāf), n. In *costermongers' slang*, a cheap red-skinned apple, which is rubbed hard with a cloth to give it the appearance and feeling of an apple of superior quality. [Eng.]

gawk (gāk), n. and v. [Also *gawk*; a var. of *gawk*, *gawk*, a cuckoo, a fool (see *gawk*); < ME. *gouke*, a cuckoo, hence (spelled *guke*) a fool, < Icel. *gaukr* = Sw. *gök* = Dan. *gug*, a cuckoo, = AS. *gode*, a cuckoo (which gave ME. *gok*, *gake*, a cuckoo), = OHG. *gouh*, a cuckoo, MHG. *gouch*, G. *gauch*, a cuckoo, a fool, simpleton. A different word from *cuckoo*, but perhaps, like that, ult. of imitative origin. For the transition of sense from 'cuckoo' to 'fool' or 'simpleton,' cf. *hooby, gull, goose*.] I. n. 1. A cuckoo. [Scotch and North. Eng.]—2. A stupid, awkward fellow; a fool; a simpleton; a booby. Also *gawky*.

A certain *gawt*, named Chevalier de Gansand, accustomed to visit in the house at Manogue, was *gawt* to

gawky *a case of theoric situation with the little known with.* *Corbis, Misc., IV, 22.*

Gay's errand. See *errand*.

II. a. Foolish. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

gawk (gāk), *v. i.* [*< gawk, n.*] To act like a gawk; go about awkwardly; look like a fool. [Colloq. and rare.]

We gawked around, a-lookin' at all the outside shows.

gawkins (gā'ki-nez), *n.* The quality of being gawky.

I . . . determined to revolt against the dominion of gawkins and be sprightly.

R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, vii.

gawky (gā'ki), *a. and n.* [*< gawk + -y*]. (*Y.* equiv. *gawk, a.* See *gawkit, gawkit*.) *I. a.* Awkward in manner or bearing; inapt in behavior; clumsy; clownish.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and gawky. *Pennant, Tour in Scotland.*

II. n.; pl. *gawkies* (-kiz). Name as *gawk, 2.*

While the great gawky admiration,
Parent of stupid imitation,
Intrinsic, proper worth neglects,
And copies errors and defects.

Long, Familiar Epistle.

An awkward gawky, without any one good point under heaven.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II, 2.

gawly, *v. i.* See *gawly*.

gawly (gā'li), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *gawly*, *n.*] In coal-mining, an unevenness in a coal-wall. *Gresley, [Leicestershire, Eng.]*

gawm, *v. i.* See *gawm*.

gawn, *n.* See *gawn*.

gawtree, *n.* See *gawtree*.

gawp (gāp), *v. i.* [Also *gawp*, a var. of *gape*, *q. v.*] 1. To gape; yawn. [*Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S.*]—2. To stare with the mouth open in a stupid and dazed manner. [*U. S.*]

gawp (gāp), *v. i.* [*Sc.*, also *gawp* = *E. gulp*, *q. v.*] To devour; eat greedily; swallow voraciously.

gawset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gawze*.

gawzy, *gawzie*, *a.* See *gawzy*.

gay (gā), *a. and n.* [*< ME. gay, COF. gay, later gay, F. gai = Pr. gai, guay, gai = OSp. gayo = Pr. gao = It. gajo, gay, merry, < OHG. gahi, MHG. gāhe (cf. equiv. gach), G. gihe (= M.H.G. ga), usually, with irreg. initial j (in imitation of japes, hunt?), āhe, quick, sudden, rash, headlong, steep; not connected with gey = E. go. Hence, with assimilation, gay², *q. v.*] *I. a.* 1. Disposed to or excited with merriment or delight; demonstratively cheerful; merry; jovial; sportive; frolicsome.*

All the girls of Greece and other gaye pepul.

That to man yow hold wilt asme the number.

William of Patern, (E. E. T. S.), I, 1500.

Bolinda smiled, and all the world was gay.

Pope, It. of the L., II, 52.

2. Such as to excite or indicate mirth or pleasure; hence, cheering; enlivening.

The concord of brethren, and agreeing of brethren in a gay thing.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1500.

He (Arlington) had two aspects, a busy and serious one for the public, . . . and a gay one for his friends.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

3. Bright or lively, especially in color; gaudy; showy; as, a gay dress; a gay flower.

And lovely ladies y-wrought

In many gay garments that weren gold beten

Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), I, 186.

They will pluck

The gay new coats o'er the French soldiers' heads.

Shak., Hen. V., IV, 3.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric,

That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.

Milton, Comus, I, 700.

The houses [of Genoa] are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely gay and lively.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I, 302.

4. Richly or showily dressed; adorned with fine clothing; highly ornamented.

Abouts that temple daisied all way

Women inow, of which some there were

Payre of hemself, and some of hem were gay

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I, 234.

Prince Robert has wedded a gay lady,

He has wedded her with a ring.

Prince Robert (Child's Ballads, III, 22).

Seeing one so gay in purple silks.

Teasdale, Geraint.

5. Given to pleasure; lively; in a bad sense, given to vicious pleasure; loose; dissipated.

All granted the game to the gay queen (Helen).

For to pucker his pes & pyne hym therefore.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 1157.

Some gay girl, God it woe,

Hath brought you thus upon the virtuous

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I, 564.

Is this that haughty, gallant, gay Lothario?

Howe, Fair Penitent.

6. Quick; fast. [*Prov. Eng.*]—7. Pretty long; considerable; as, a gay while. Compare *gay, adv.* [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*] The gay sciences, literature and poetry, especially amorous poetry, in the middle ages.—*Syn. 1.* Useful, blithe, lively, sprightly, light-hearted, jolly, alarous.—*2.* Bright, brilliant, dashing.

II. n. 1. Anything showily fine or ornamental; a gaud.

How the gawes han y-gon god wotte the sothe

Amonge myghtful men alle these many yerks.

Richard the Redeless, II, 64.

O how I grieve, dear Earth, that (given to gawes)

Most of best wits containe thee now a dayes.

Sprester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I, 3.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem as they do upon gawes and pictures the fooleries of so many old wives' tales.

See R. L. Estlin.

2. A gay lady; a beautiful lady. [*Poetical.*]

Hil come to Cassandra, that was the kynes daughter,

That, be counsell of the kyng & conyns assent,

Parya was purpous with power to wende

Into dresse for a gay, all on grete wise

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 2670.

3. A print or picture. [*Now only prov. Eng.*]

I must needs own Jacob Tounson's ingenuity to be greater than the translators, who, in the inscription to the fine

gay in the front of the book, calls it very honestly Dryden's Virgil.

Milbourne, Notes on Dryden, p. 4.

4. The noon or morning, as the brighter part of the day. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gay (gā; *Sc. pron. gi*), *adv.* [*See also gae, gey; < gay*, *a.* For the use, cf. the adverb pretty.] Pretty; moderately; as, gay gude. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

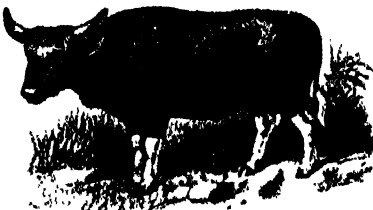
I ken I'm gay thick in the head

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

gay (gā), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A small rut in a path. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gayal, *gyl* (gā'āl), *n.* [*East Indian name.*]

A kind of East Indian ox long since domesticated from the wild stock of the gaur, and recognized by some naturalists as a different species called *Bibos frontalis*. It has a moderate hump, no dewlap, but wrinkled skin on the neck, a short tail, and comparatively slender horns. The color is brownish, with white "stockings" on all the legs. It crosses with the common Indian bull. Much confusion has arisen from misunderstanding of the relation of the gaur and gayal, these names being often interchanged. Gayals are simply the domesticated descent of gaur, now owned by various Indian tribes from Assam to Arakan along the eastern frontier of the Indian peninsula, and are never



Gayal, *Bibos frontalis*

found in the wild state. Little use is made of them, however, and they spend the day in the jungle, returning to their owners in the villages at night.

Mr. Schuler observed that . . . the fact that the gaur was nowhere found in the wild state was quite new to him.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 141.

gaybescent, *a.* Gay-looking; in brave or gallant dress.

Now lykewyse what sale you to courtiers?

These minion *gaybescent* gentlemen.

Chaloner, tr. of Moliere's Comedie, sig. Q, 2 b.

That gaudy Idoll, now so gay beere,

Shall dresse her fleshy barrowe in gaye attire

Syncope, Sonnets, xviii.

gaybine (gā'bīn), *n.* [*< gay + bine for bind?*]

A name of several showy twining plants of the genus *Ipomoea*.

gaydiang (gā'dyang), *n.* [*Native name.*] A vessel of Annam, generally rigged with two masts, but in fine weather with three, carrying lofty triangular sails. It has a curved deck, and in construction somewhat resembles a Chinese junk. These vessels carry heavy cargoes between Cambodia and the Gulf of Tonquin.

gayety, *n.* See *gayety*.

gay-feather (gā'fē-thēr), *n.* The button snake-root, *Liatris spicata*.

gaylard, *a.* A variant of *galliard*. *Chaucer.*

gaylet, **gayleri**, *n.* Middle English forms of *jail*, *jailer*.

gaylies, **gallies** (gā'liz; *Sc. pron. gā'liz*), *adv.* [*See also gaylies*, var. (with adv. suffix -s) of *gaily*, 3.] Pretty well; fairly.

"How do the people of the country treat you?" "Ow! gaylies; particularly that we are Scotch."

Scott, Paris Revisted in 1816, p. 228.

Gaylussacia (gā-lu-sā'si-ā), *n.* [*NL., named after Gay-Lussac, a distinguished French chemist and physicist (1778-1850).*] A genus of ericaceous shrubs of eastern North and South America, of about 40 species, differing from *Vaccinium* chiefly in the 10-celled and 10-seeded berry. The foliage is commonly glandular, in the South American species evergreen, in those of the United States for the most part deciduous. The fruit of the northern species is edible, and usually known as the huckleberry, distinguished as the common or black huckleberry (*G. resinosa*), the blue huckleberry or bluetangle (*G. frondosa*), and the more insipid dwarf huckleberry (*G. dumosa*), bear-huckleberry (*G. urens*), and box huckleberry (*G. brachyocarpa*). See *huckleberry* and *Vaccinium*.

Gay-Lussac's law. See *law*.

gaylussite (gā-lu-sit), *n.* [Named after the French chemist Gay-Lussac; see *Gaylussacia*.] A mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals, and consisting of the carbonate of calcium and sodium, in nearly equal quantities, with water. It is found in Peru, and is also abundant in a saline lake near Rughtown in Nevada.

gayly, *adv.* See *gaily*.

gayness (gā'ness), *n.* [*< ME. gaynesse; < gay* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being gay, in any sense; gaiety; fluency.

Oh, ye English ladies learn rather . . . to make your Queen rich for your defence, than your husbands poor for your gaudy gayness.

Aylmer, in Ruyne, xlii.

Tell the Constable

We are but warriors for the working day;

Our gayness and our grief are all besmired;

Shak., Hen. V., IV, 2.

gaysome (gā'sum), *a.* [*< gay* + *-some*.] Full of gaiety; gladsome. [*Rare.*]

And fierd with heat of *gaysome* youth did venter

With warlike troops the Norman coast to enter.

Mo. Jo. Mays, p. 632.

A prison is as *gaysome*

Island! prison;

Fort, Broken Heart, II, 1.

gay-you (gā'yū), *n.* [*An E. spelling of the native name.*] A narrow flat-bottomed fishing-



Gay-you of Annam

boat having an outrigger, much used in Annam. It has two and sometimes three masts, and is usually covered in the middle by a movable roof. The hull is peculiar, resembling that used in China.

Gazania (gā-zā'nī-ā), *n.* [*NL., named after Theodorus Gaza, a learned Greek scholar in Italy in the 15th century.*] A genus of South African herbaceous composites, with large solitary heads of showy flowers, the rays expanding only in bright weather. Of the 75 species, several are cultivated in conservatories and for bedding purposes, especially *G. rosea*, which has orange rays with a dark spot at the base and the leaves white cottony beneath.

gaze (gāz), *v. i.* [*pret. and pp. gazed, ppr. gazing.*] [*< ME. gāzen, prob. of Scandinavian origin, < Sw. dial. gāsa, gaze, stare (gāsa dāring se, gaze or stare about one).*] Connection with the root of *gaw²*, frighten, Goth. *us-gaizjan*, make afraid, *us-gaiznan*, be amazed, is uncertain. For the supposed relation to *gaw²*, see *gaw²*.] *I. intrans.* To look steadily or intently; look with eagerness or curiosity, as in admiration, astonishment, or anxiety.

Gaze not aboute, touring over alle;

Make nat thil myrrour also of the walle

Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven?

Acts I, 11.

All this long eve, so balmy and serene,

Have I been gazing on the west-ruby sky

And its peculiar tint of yellow-green.

Coleridge.

The good Peter took his pipe from his mouth, and gazed at them for a moment in mute astonishment.

Troop, Knickerbocker, p. 290.

II. trans. To look at intently or with fixed attention.

Straight toward heaven my wondering eyes I turn'd,

And gazed awhile the ample sky.

Milton, P. L., VIII, 258.

Why with my mistress credit so her glaze,

For such her beauty, deigned her by the skies?

Daniel Defoe's Eng. Garner, I, 583.

gaze (gāz), *n.* [*< gaze, v.*] 1. A fixed or intent look, as of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention.

With secret gaze

Or open admiration him beheld.

Milton, P. L., III, 671.



Obverse. Reverse.
Gazetta of the Ionian Islands, 1801: British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

Venice for the Ionian islands during and after Venetian domination there.

G. O. B. An abbreviation of *Grand Cross of the Bath*. See *Knights of the Bath*, under *bath*.
Ge. In chem., the symbol for *germanium*.
ge. See *g*.

Geodephaga (jō-a-def'a-gā), *n.* *pl.* [NL., orig. *improp.* *Geodephaga* (MacLeay, 1825), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + NL. *Adphaga*, *q. v.*] The terrestrial adephagous or raptorial beetles, including the great families *Carabidae* and *Cicindelidae*; distinguished from *Hydradephaga*.

geodephagous (jō-a-def'a-gus), *a.* [*<* *Geodephaga* + *-ous*.] Terrestrial and predaceous; specifically applied to the *Geodephaga*.

geal¹ (jēl), *v. t.* [*<* OF. *geler*, *F.* *geler* = *Pr.* *geler* = *Sp.* *kelar* = *Pg.* *gelar* = *It.* *gelare*, < *L.* *gelare*, freeze; see *gelid*, *congeal*.] To congeal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

It turns little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then grow hard, and *geal*, as it were.
Parthenaea Sacra (1822), p. 190.

We found the duke my father *gealde* in blood.
G. Tourneur, *Revenge's Tragedy*, sig. 1, l.

geal² (jō'al), *a.* [*<* Gr. γαῖα, γῆ, the earth, + E. *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial.—2. Produced by the attraction of the earth. [Rare in both uses.]

The *geal* tide on the moon will be about eighty times higher than the lunar tide on the earth, in consequence of the earth's superior mass. *Winchell*, *World Life*, p. 364.

gean (jēn), *n.* [An E. spelling of *F.* *guigne*, OF. *guine*, a kind of cherry, = Wall. *guine* = NGr. *guion*, wild cherry, prob. of Slavic origin, < OBulg. *visnja* = Lith. *visnja*, eggrot; or, with alteration of the second syllable, = *It.* *visiola*, eggrot, < OHG. *visula*, MHG. *visel*, G. *vischel*, eggrot, wild cherry, of the same origin as the Slav. Lith. word.] The wild cherry of Europe, *Prunus* (*Cerasus*) *avium*. Its wood is valuable for many purposes, and is much used for tobacco pipes and their stems. The small purple or black fruit is esteemed for its pleasant flavor, and is largely used for making cordials. The tree is common in some parts of Great Britain, but more abundant on the continent.

geanticlinal (jō-an-ti-klī'nal), *n.* [*<* Gr. γῆ, the earth, + E. *anticlinal*.] In *geol.*, a region having an anticlinal structure; the central mass of a mountain range, considered as built up according to the views of those who adopt the theory that the axes of the great chains are metamorphosed sedimentary, and not eruptive, rocks. See *geosynclinal*.

And therefore, while the tertiary movements were in progress, the part of the force not expended in producing them carried forward an upward bend, or *geanticlinal* of the vast Rocky Mountain region as a whole.
J. D. Dana, *Mammals of Geology* (2d. ed.), p. 752.

In all cases there have been three steps in the formation of a mountain chain. First, the deposition of the vast thickness of the geosynclinal. Second, the squeezing up of the mass of rocks into a *geanticlinal*, and the production of a long, narrow, and lofty ridge. Thirdly, the carving out of this shapeless mass into peaks and valleys.
A. H. Green, *Phys. Geol.*

gear (gēr), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *geer*; < ME. *gere*, *gef* (never with initial palatal, *g* or *y*, as in the related *fare*, *yare*, mod. *E.* *fare*, the orig. *y* being preserved by the frequent alliteration with *gay*, *good*, *golden*, *graith*, etc., or, as in the related verb *garen*, *garren*, mod. *E.* *gar2*, by Scand. influence), < AS. *gearuw*, *pl.*, preparation, dress, ornament, gear, = OHG. *garaci*, MHG. *garce* (< OF. *garbe*, > *E.* *garb*, *q. v.*) = Icel. *garri*, *garri*, *gar*, < AS. *gearu*, *gearo* (*gearuw*), ready, yare; see *yare*.] 1. A state of preparation or fitness; a suitable or fitting condition; as, to be out of *gear*; to bring anything into *gear*.—2. Whatever is prepared for use or wear; manufactured stuff or material; hence, habit; dress; ornaments; armor.

Our ladsch late lee in his bedde
Gawayn gearthly at home in *geer* ful ryche of hewe.
Sir Gawayn and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1470.

The *frammas* make themselves in their foreheads, ears, and throats, with a kind of yellow *gears* which they glide; every morning they do it. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 475.

It behoved not him to wear such *fine gear*.
Letimer, *Misc. Selections*.

In the dark forest here,
Glad in my warlike gear,
Fell I upon my spear.
Longfellow, *Skeleton in Armor*.

3. Any special set of things forming essential parts or appurtenances, or utilized for or connected with some special act, occupation, etc.; as, hunting-gear. Specifically (a) The harness or furniture of working animals, whatever is used in equipping horses or cattle for draft or other use, tackle. There were discovered first two doves, then two swans with silver *geers*, drawing forth a triumphant chariot.
B. Jonson, *Hue and Cry*.

Thenceforth they are his cattle, drudges, born
To bear his burthens, drawing in his *geers*.
Cooper, *Task*, v. 273.

(b) *Naut.* the ropes, blocks, etc., belonging to any particular sail or spar; as, the mainmast *geers*; the foretopmast *geers*.
I told him I should be glad if his men would cross the top-gallant and royal yards and get the *geers* rove.
W. C. Russell, *Sailor's Sweetheart*, xv.

(c) In *mach.*, the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting parts of any piece of mechanism, as, expansion *geers*; valve *geers*. More particularly (1) toothed wheels collectively. (2) The connection of toothed wheels with each other, gearing, as, to throw machinery into out of *gear*. (3) A set of wheels or tools. (Fig. 1) of *Internal motion*, starting and tails for shipping coal on wharves.
4. Goods; property in general. [Now most common in Scotch use.]

I want none of his gowd. I want none of his *gear*.
Prince Robert (Child's Ballads, III. 25).

The *gear* that is gifted, it never
Will last like the *gear* that is won.
J. Randle, *Wood and Martin* and A.

5. The diameter of an imaginary wheel whose circumference is equal to the distance traversed by a safety bicycle during a single revolution of the pedals; as, a 72-inch *gear*. [Colloq.]—

6. A matter; an affair; affairs collectively.

To cheer his guests whom he had stayd that night,
And make their welcome to them well appeare,
That to Sir Calidore was casle *gear*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 4.

But I will remedy this *gear* ere long
Or sell my title for a glorious gown.
Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, l. 1.

I trust you all, my dearly beloved, will consider this *gear* with yourself, and in the *gear* of God's mercy.
J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1854), II. 37.

7. Ordinary manner; behavior; custom; practice.

Into a studie he fel all *gearely*.
As don the lovers in here, mynde *gearely*.
Now in the croppes, now in the in the *gear*.
Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, l. 673.

Bairns' part of gear, in *Scotch* use, same as *fiction*.
Differential gear. See *differential*. **Driving-gear**, those parts of a machine which are most nearly concerned in effecting motion, as, in a locomotive, the parts from the cylinder to the wheels inclusive. **Full backward gear**, with the valve gear adjusted to produce backward motion of the steam engine. **Full forward gear**, with the valve gear adjusted to produce forward motion of the engine. — *Quids and gear*, all one's property. [Scotch.]

Inside-gear, the English arrangement of pistons and cranks inside the frame of a locomotive, as distinguished from the American method of attaching the cross heads of the engine to the wrists on the exterior of the driving wheels by pistons. **Internal gear**, a wheel having its cogs on the internal periphery. **Out of gear**, not in working or running order, not in a condition for use or operation.

It is one of the North's theory and practice of liberty had got sadly out of *gear*, and must be corrected.
Emerson, *Address*, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.
Then aware Lord Thomas Howard, "For God I am in *gear*!"
But I cannot meet them here, for my ships are out of *gear*.
Templeton, *The Revenge*.

Overhead gear, driving-gear above the object driven.
Rope driving-gear, rope used as a substitute for belting in the transmission of power from a driver to machinery. **Running-gear**, the running rigging of a vessel. (For other kinds of gear, see *gear*, *gear*, *counter-gear*, etc.)

gear (gēr), *v.* [*<* *gear*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To put into gear; prepare for operation; fit with gear or gearing; as, to *gear* up a wagon; to *gear* a machine or an engine. **Gear**ed brace, engine, etc. See the nouns.

II. *intrans.* In *mach.*, to fit into another part, as one part of gearing into another. See *gearing*.
On the shaft of the motor *gear* a pulley. This *gear* with a larger cog wheel. See *Ames*, *N. S.*, LVII. 20.

gear-box (gēr'boke), *n.* A box inclosing gearing to protect it.
The effect of the same amount of resistance on each wheel will become unequally operative in the *gear box*, and that defeats the whole object of the contrivance.
Bury and Miller, *Cycling*, p. 26.

gear-cutter (gēr'kut'er), *n.* One who or that which makes toothed or geared wheels for transmitting motion in machinery; specifically, a machine for cutting the teeth of a geared wheel. *Gear-cutters* are frequently grinding machines, an emery-wheel being used to cut away the superfluous

material between the cogs or teeth, the shape of the emery-wheel determining the shape of the interstitial space, and consequently determining the shape of the teeth. Milling-cutters are also much used. *Gear-cutting machines* usually have the shape of a lathe, the blank being supported on the mandrel, and the cutting wheel by the tool-rest. The number and pitch of the teeth are regulated by a graduated disk attached to the mandrel, and the cutter is driven by various systems of gearing. Large machines have been made to work as planers, and arranged for every variety of angle and level gearing. Wood-working gear-cutters are rotary cutters (molders), and are used to cut wooden patterns for casting geared wheels. *Gear-cutters* are also made to cut wheels of epicycloidal form. A gear-cutting attachment is also used with some milling machines. See *odontograph*.

gearing (gēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gear*, *v.*]

1. *Gear*; dress; harness.—2. In *mach.*, the parts collectively by which motion communicated to one part of a machine is transmitted to another; specifically, a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion. There are two chief sorts of toothed gearing, namely, *spur gearing* and *bevel gearing*. In the former the teeth are arranged round either the concave or the convex surface of a cylindrical wheel in the direction of radii from the center of the wheel, and are of equal depth throughout. In bevel gearing the teeth are placed upon the exterior periphery of a conical wheel in a direction converging to the apex of the cone, and the depth of the teeth gradually diminishes from the base. See *bevel*, and cut under *bevel-gear*.
Angular gearing. See *angular*. **Beveled gearing**. See *bevel*. **Conical gearing**, a gearing arrangement in which the motion is transmitted by a pair of cogged cones through interposed pinions. **Elliptical gearing**, geared wheels of an elliptical shape used to obtain a rotary motion of variable speed, also called *elliptical wheel*. **Hooked gearing**, a form of gearing having the teeth set somewhat obliquely across the face of the wheel, so that the contact of each tooth begins at its forward end and ceases at the opposite end. The spiral has such a pitch that one pair of teeth remains in contact until the next pair comes together. **Hook's gearing** (named for Robert Hook, an English mathematician and philosopher (1635-1703)), a kind of gearing for wheels, in which the teeth are cut in a helicoidal form. **Multiplying gearing**, in *mach.*, a combination of cog wheels in common use for imparting motion from wheels of large to those of smaller diameter, so as to increase the rate of revolution.

Quick-return gearing, in some forms of planing machines, a system of mechanism fitted to the feed for causing the bed to return at increased speed after each cutting stroke. The stroke is slow, and the return to the first position is accelerated in order to save time. **Spiral gearing**, two cylindrical cogs (parallel) and having spiral ribs and grooves that mesh or gear together. **Stepped gearing**, a form of gearing in which each tooth or cog on the face of a wheel is replaced by a series of smaller teeth arranged in steps. The device is allied to the stepped cog, and is used to obtain a more uniform and continuous gearing between the teeth. **Worm gearing**. Same as *spiral gearing*.

gearing-chain (gēr'ing-chēn), *n.* In *mach.*, an endless chain transmitting motion from one toothed wheel to another, the teeth of the wheels fitting into the links of the chain.

gearing-wheel (gēr'ing-hwel), *n.* Same as *gear-wheel*.

Frictional gearing wheels. See *frictional*.

gearkutite (jē-ār'ku-tīt), *n.* [*<* Gr. γῆ, earth, + *arkutite*.] A hydrous fluoride of aluminum and calcium found in white earthy masses with the cryolite of Greenland.

gearnt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *girn*.

gear-wheel (gēr'hwel), *n.* Any wheel having teeth or cogs which act upon the teeth of another wheel to impart or transmit motion.—**Annular gear wheel**. See *annular*. **Double gear-wheel**, a wheel having two sets of cogs, differing in diameter, to drive two pinions—such a wheel sometimes is driven by one pinion and drives the other.

geason, *a.* [Early mod. *E.*, also *geason*, *geison*, < ME. *geason*, *geason*, *geysoun*, rare, *gease*, < AS. *geare*, *geare*, *geare*, barren, empty, lacking; cf. OFries. *gest*, *gast*, North Fries. *gest*, < Icel. *gest*, *gast*, barren (see *geast*); < OHG. *geant*, *geant*, lack.] Rare; uncommon.

Obstinacy is folly in them that should have reason.
They that will not know how to amerce, that will be
very *geason*. *Butler*, *Lock* (l. 1, 4, 8), p. 85.

Ye shall finde many other word to rime with him, because such termination are not *geason*.
Pottendun, *Art of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 87.

It was frosty winter *geason*.
And fair flower *geason* with *geason*.
Green, *Phyllis*, a second tide.

This white *geason* *geason* and *geason*.
This bird *geason* to a night.
Lyonesse of Lambeth, l. 10.

Geaster (jē-as'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *aster*, star.] A genus of postmiticous fungi characterized by a double peridium. The outer, the exoperidium, is a thin, papery, and expanded to a wide, flattened, or oblong position and take the form of a star, being close to the ground, whence the name, *geaster* (earth star, *geaster* and *exoperidium*). There are several known species of which 30 occur in Europe and 12 in North America, some being common to both.

geat (jēt), *n.* [Also written *git*, perhaps for *jet*, < *jet*, throw, cast; see *jet*.] If pronounced, as is usually represented, with *g* = *j*, it cannot be a form of *gate*, or of the D. *gat*, a gate, hole,

etc.] 1. The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings.—2. In *type-founding*, the little spout or gutter made in the brim of a casting-ladle. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises*, p. 378.
geat², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jet*².
geat³ (*get*), *n.* See *get*¹, 2.

Gebia (jē-'bi-jī), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), < Gr. γῆ, earth, + βίω, life.] A genus of macrurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Thalassinidae*. *G. stellata*, the type, is a small British shrimp.
gebur (AS. pron. ge-bōr'), *n.* [AS.; see *bower*⁸ and *neighbor*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the owner of an allotment or yard-land, usually of 30 acres: corresponding to the villein of later times.

gecarcinian (jē-kār-sin'-i-an), *n.* [NL. *Gecarcinus* + *-ian*.] A land-crab; one of the *Gecarcinidae*.

gecarcinid (jē-kār-sin'-id), *n.* A land-crab, as a member of the *Gecarcinidae*.

Gecarcinidae (jē-kār-sin'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Gecarcinus* + *-idae*.] A family of terrestrial brachyurous decapod crustaceans, inhabiting various tropical regions; the land-crabs. Besides *Gecarcinus*, the family contains the genera *Cardisoma* and *Uca*. Also written *Gecarcinidae*.

Gecarcinus (jē-kār-sin'-us), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + καρκίνος, a crab.] The typical genus of land-crabs of the family *Gecarcinidae*. The species, of which *G. variegata* is an example, are terrestrial, and burrow in the ground, living at a distance from the sea, which they visit only at the spawning time. The gills are kept moist by a special arrangement of the gill-cavity. Also written *Gecarcinus*.

Gecco (gek'-o), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), also *Gekko*, *Gekko*; < *gekko*, *q. v.*] 1. The name-giving genus of *Gecconidae*, now broken up into numerous other genera; the geckos, or wall-lizards. Also called *Ancylotus*. See *Gecconidae*, *gekko*.—2. [I. c.] Same as *gekko*, 1.

Gecconidae (ge-kōi'-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Gekconidae*; < *Gecco* + *-idae*.] A family of saurian squamate reptiles, composed of the geckos, skellions, and agamoid lizards. *Oppel*, 1811.

geconid (gek'-o-nid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Gecconidae*. Also *gekconid*.

Gecconidae (ge-kōi'-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geccon* (n.) + *-idae*.] A family of lizards, of the order *Lacertilia*; the geckos or wall-lizards. They have amplexuous vertebrae, distinct parietal bones, no postorbital or frontosquamosal arches, dilated clavicles loop shaped proximally, a short, thick, fleshy, papillose tongue, large eyes with vertical elliptical pupils and rudimentary eyelids, and pleurodont dentition. The body is covered below with small lubricated scales; the tail is normally long and tapering, and the limbs are stout and of moderate length, with well-developed toes and claws, usually furnished with adhesive disks, secreting an acid though not poisonous fluid. Upward of 200 species inhabit the warmer parts of both hemispheres; many were formerly placed indiscriminately in a genus *Gecco* or *Gekko*, but about 50 genera have been named, among which are *Diplodactylus*, *Hemidactylus*, *Phyllodactylus*, *Platydictylus*, *Ptychocheilus*, *Sphaerodactylus*, *Stenodactylus*, *Therodactylus*, *Phyllotria*, and *Ptychocheilus*. They are all inoffensive lizards of small size, from 2 or 3 to 12 or 14 inches long, of active carnivorous habits, and especially noted for the agility with which they scramble over walls, etc. Many of them make a croaking or chirping noise, whence the name *gekko*. A few are found in the south of Europe, as the common wall lizard, *Platydictylus muralis*, the tarant, *P. mauritanicus*, and the *Hemidactylus verruculatus* and *Stenodactylus guttatus*. A common species of the Arabian region is the chickadee, *Ptychocheilus gekko*. One small *gekko*, *Sphaerodactylus notatus*, occurs in Florida and Cuba. Two Lower Californian species are *Phyllodactylus zanti* and *Diplodactylus uexatus*. The *Gecconidae* have also been called *Ancylotus* and *Nectonura*. The name of the family is variously written *Gekconidae*, *Gekconidae*, *Gekconidae*, *Gekconidae*. See, out under *gekko*.

geconoid (gek'-ō-noid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Resembling or related to the geckos; of or pertaining to the *Gecconidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Gecconidae*.
 Also *geconoid*.

Gecconidae (gek'-ō-nōi'-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geccon* (n.) + *-idae*.] The geckos as a superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians with biconcave vertebrae, dilated and proximally loop-shaped clavicles, and undeveloped postfrontal and postorbital bony arches. The group is contemporaneous with the single family *Gecconidae*. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, I, 799. Also *Gecconidae*.

gecottian, **gecottid** (ge-kō-'shian, gek'-ō-tid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Gecconidae*.

II. *n.* A *gekko*.
 Also *gecottian*, *gecottid*.

Gecotidae (ge-kōt'-i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gecconidae*.

gecotoid (gek'-ō-toid), *a. and n.* Same as *geconoid*.

Gecininae (jes-i-ni'-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecinus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Picidae*, of which the genus *Gecinus* is a typical representative; the green woodpeckers. Other leading genera are *Campethera*, *Celeus*, *Chrysomitris*, *Brachypterus*, and *Tiga*.

Gecinulus (jē-sin'-ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1845), < *Gecinus* + *dim. -ulus*.] A genus of green woodpeckers of India, having only three toes. *G. granti* and *G. viridis* compose the genus. A form *Gecinulus* is also found.

Gecinus (jē-sin'-us), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1831), said to be < Gr. γῆ, earth, ground, + κινεω, move, go.] The typical genus of woodpeckers of the subfamily *Gecininae*. The best known example is *G. viridis*, the common green woodpecker of poplary of Europe, a species comparatively terrestrial in habit.

geck (gek), *n.* [D. *gek* = MLG. *geck* = MHG. *geck*, *gecke*, *G. geck*, a fool, = Dan. *gæk* = Sw. *gäck*, a fool, buffoon, jester, wag; cf. Icel. *gækkr*, a pert, rude person. Connection with *gawk*, *gouk*, is doubtful: see *gawk*, *gouk*, and cf. *gig*.] 1. A fool; a dupe; a gull.
 Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
 And made the most notorious geck and gull
 That e'er invention play'd on. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, v. 1.

2. Scorn; contempt; also, an object of scorn.
 To become the geck and scorn
 Of the other's villainy. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

3. A toss of the head in derision or from vanity or folly; hence, a taunt; a gibe. [Scotch.]
 The carle that hecht as well to telt you,
 I think sail got ane geck. *Philos.*, 1608.

To give one the geck. (a) To give one the alip. *Jamieson* (b) To play one a trick.

Thocht he be auld, my joy, what reek?
 When he is gone, give him ane geck,
 And take another by the neck. Quoted in *Nares*.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]
geck (gek), *v.* [= D. *gecken* = MLG. *G. gecken* = Dan. *gække* = Sw. *gäcka*, mock, banter, make a fool of; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To toss the head in derision or scorn, or from vanity or folly; deride; mock.
 She bauldly looed, bauldly that drives the car,
 But gecked at me, and says I smell of tar. *Ramsay*, *Gentle Shepherd*, l. 1.

II. *trans.* To cheat; trick; gull.
 Ye shall heir whow he was geckit
 Legend of *St. Andrew*. (*Jamieson*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]
gecko (gek'-o), *n.* [Imitative of the animal's cry.] 1. A lizard of the genus *Gecco* or family *Gecconidae*; a wall-lizard. Also *gecco*, *gekko*. See *Gecconidae*.

—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Gecconidae*. Croaking *gekko*. Same as *croaking lizard* (which see, under *lizard*).—Flying *gekko*. See *flying gekko*.—St. Lucas *gekko*, *Diplodactylus*, *St. Lucas* *gekko*, so called after Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, in the vicinity of which it is found. *Xantus gekko*, *Phyllodactylus zanti*, of Lower California; named from Louis John Xantus de Veery, who first collected specimens of it. (See also *wall-gekko*.)

Gecconidae, **geckonid**, etc. See *Gecconidae*, etc.

ged (ged), *n.* [Icel. *gráda* = Sw. *gådda* = Dan. *gæde*, a pike (fish); so named from its sharp thin head; < Icel. *gaddr*, a gad, goad, spike; see *gad*. Cf. E. *pike*, AS. *hacod*, a pike (see *hake* and *hook*), F. *brochet*, a pike (< *broche*, a spit), etc.] A pike (the fish). Also written *gudd*. [Scotch.]

gedanite (jed'-a-nit'), *n.* [G. *Gedannum*, Latin name of *Dantisc*, + *-ite*.] A mineral resin resembling amber, found on the shores of the Baltic.

gedd, *n.* See *ged*.

gedrite (jed'-rit'), *n.* [G. *Gedre* (see def.) + *-ite*.] An aluminous variety of the mineral anthophyllite, found near Gedre in the French Pyrenees.

gee¹, **jee**¹ (jē), *v. i.* [Of unknown origin.] To agree; suit; fit. [Colloq.]

People say in Pennsylvania, "That won't gee," when they wish to express that something won't serve the purpose.

S. S. Holdenman, quoted in S. De Vere's *Americanisms*, p. 473.

gee², **jee**² (jē), *v.* [Origin unknown.] Crooked, awry. [Prov. Eng.]

gee³, **jee**³ (jē), *v.* [Origin unknown.] The verb has been erroneously referred to F. *dir*, "the cry wherewith carters make their horses turn to the left hand" (Cotgrave), in Switzerland to the right; cf. Olt. *gio*, similarly used.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move to one side; in particular, to move or turn to the off side, or from the driver—that is, to the right, the driver standing on the left or right side: used by teamsters, chiefly in the imperative, addressed to the animals they are driving: often with *off*.—2. To move; stir. [Scotch.]—To *gee up*, to move faster; also used by teamsters as above. See def. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move or turn to the off side, or from the driver: as, to *gee* a team of oxen.—2. To move: as, ye're na able to *gee* it. [Scotch.]

gee⁴ (gē), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. Stubbornness; pettishness.—2. An affront. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gee⁵ (gē), *v.* [= Sc. *gie*, a contr. of *give*.] A dialectal form of *give*¹.

gee-ho (jē'hō), *v. i.* [G. *gee* + *ho*, a quasi-imperative or exclamation: see *gee*².] Same as *gee*².

gee-hot, *n.* [G. *gee-ho*, *v.*] A kind of heavy sled. See the extract.

They drew all their heavy goods here [to Bristol] on sleds or sledges, which they call *Gee-hots*, without wheels.

DeJes, *Four through Great Britain*, II, 314.

Plly close at inn upon the coming in of waggon and *gee-ho*-coaches. *Tom Brown, Works*, II, 202.

geert, *n. and v.* See *gear*.

geeringt, *n.* See *gearing*.

geese, *n.* Plural of *goose*.

geest (gēst), *n.* [LG. and G. *geest* (*geestland*) = East and North Fries. *geest*, (OFries. *geest* (*geestland*, *geestland*), dry and barren land, = D. *geest*, heath, = MLG. *gēst*, *gast*, < OFries. *gēst*, *gēst*, North Fries. *geest* = LG. *gēst*, *gōst*, *gast*, barren; cf. AS. *gāst*, barren, empty: see *geason*.] 1. In northern Germany, high, dry, and sandy or gravelly land: opposed to *marshland*. Hence —2. In various older geological treatises published in England and the United States, diluvium, coarse drift, or gravel.

Geéz, **Giz** (gē-oz', gōz), *n.* [Ethiopic.] The ancient language of Ethiopia or Abyssinia, a Semitic tongue closely related to Arabic. It is the language of the church and of the old literature of Abyssinia, chiefly ecclesiastical, including an early translation of the Bible; and it is still spoken in a more or less corrupted form by the people of the province of Tigre, its original seat, though elsewhere and in official use it has been for many centuries superseded by the Amharic. Also called *Ethiopic*.

The Written Characters of the old Ethiopic, or *Geéz*, and that of the Amharic, are a Syllabary read from left to right.

R. N. Cuel, *Mod. Langs. of Africa*, I, 74.

Gehenna (gē-hen'-ā), *n.* [I. L. *Gehenna*, < Gr. *Γέεννα*, < Heb. *gē-hinnōm*, the valley of Hinnom.] 1. In Jewish hist., the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites once sacrificed their children to Moloch (2 Ki. xxiii. 10). Hence the place was afterward regarded as a place of abomination; into it was thrown the refuse of the city, and, according to some authorities, fires were kept burning in it to prevent pestilence.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
 And black *Gehenna* call'd, the type of hell.

Milton, *P. L.*, I, 605.

2. In the Bible, the place of the future punishment of the wicked: a transliteration of the Greek word *γέεννα*, which the authorized version translates *hell* and *hell-fire*, and the revised version *hell of fire* and *hell*.

The deceiver was a self-manifestation of Christ and his work to the whole spirit-world, and affected the condition of both the pious in Paradise and the ungodly in *Gehenna*. *Schaff*, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 92.

Adding to this the fact that *gehenna* of itself was not called a prison, but something far worse, a place of fire, we are further helped on to the conclusion that Christ preaching to "spirits in prison" did not preach to the impenitent dead. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV, 426.

gehlenite (gē-len'-it), *n.* [Named after the German chemist A. F. Gehlen (1775-1815).] A mineral of a grayish color and resinous luster, found chiefly at Mount Monzoni in Tyrol. It is a silicate of aluminum, iron, and calcium, crystallizing in tetragonal crystals, related in form to the scapolite.

Gehydrophila (jē-hi-drof'-i-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + ὕδωρ (hōdōr), water, + φιλία, loving.] A group of inoperculate salmoniferous gastropods, corresponding to the family *Auriculidae*. *Férussac*, 1819. Also called *Hydrophila*.



Gekko (*Geco verticillatus*)

gelydophilian (jē-lī-dōf'ī-ān), *n.* One of the *Gelydophila*. Compare *geophilian*, *hygeophilian*.

gelder-tree (g'el-er-trē), *n.* The *Cordia Sebestena*, a small boraginaceous tree of the West Indies and of rare occurrence in southern Florida, with heavy, hard, dark-brown wood.

gelline (gāl'fē-ne), *n.* [*Ir.*, also *geilline*, the first family or tribe, *< geall*, pledge, + *fine*, family, tribe.] One of the groups of five, being four males besides the head of the family, into which the ancient Irish clans or families were organized. The next group, second in rank for purposes of inheritance was termed the *derbhine*, or true family; the third, the *torfine*, or after-family; the fourth, the *indfine*, or end-family.

The *Gelline* division consisted of five persons.

Quoted in *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 200.

gein (jē'in), *n.* [*Gr.* γῆ, the earth, + *-in*2.] Humus (which see).

geiret, *n.* [*C. G.* *geier*, a vulture. See under *gerfalcon* and *garefowl*.] A vulture.

A vulture or geiret.

Withale, Dict. (ed. 1888), p. 20.

geir-eagle, *n.* A bird of prey, supposed to be a vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*.

The swan and the pelican, and the geir eagle. *Lev. xl. 18.*

geir-falcon, *n.* See *gerfalcon*.

Geisenheimer (gē'sen-hi-mēr), *n.* [*G.*] A white Rhine wine produced near the well-known Hochheim vineyards, and similar in quality to Hochheimer.

Geissler's tubes. See *tube*.

Geissosaura (gē-so-sā'rā), *n.* [*NL.*, prop. *Geissosaura*, *< Gr.* γῆσσαυ, γῆσσαυ, caves, cornice, hem, border, + *σαύρα*, lizard.] A superfamily group of ordinary lizards. They have a lacertiform or serpent like body; the feet very small rudimentary, or wanting; the ventral scales rounded and imbricate; and the tongue short, blind, and little extensible. They are feeble and harmless animals such as the common skinks, the slow-worms, etc. The group is not well formed, and the term is little used now. Also written *Geissosauria*.

geissosauran (gē-so-sā'rān), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Geissosaura*.

II. *n.* One of the *Geissosaura*.

Geissospermum (gē-so-sper'mum), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* γῆσσαυ, γῆσσαυ, caves, cornice, hem, border, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of apocynaceous trees, of two species, found in tropical South America. *G. leri*, known in Brazil as *Pau-pereira*, has intensely bitter bark, which is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

geitonogamy (gē-tō-nog'a-mi), *n.* [*< Gr.* γῆτρον, a neighbor, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In bot., the fecundation of a pistil by pollen from another flower of the same plant.

geizen, *r. i.* Same as *gizen*.

Gekko, gekko, *n.* See *Gecco, gekko*.

Gekkonidae, *n. pl.* See *Gecconidae*.

gelable (jēl'a-bē), *a.* [*< L.* *gelare*, freeze (see *geal*), + *-bilis*.] Capable of being congealed, or of being converted into jelly. [Rare.]

gelada (gēl'a-dā), *n.* [Native name.] I. An Abyssinian baboon, *Cynocephalus* or *Cercopithecus* or *Theropithecus gelada*, or *Gelada ruppelli*.



Gelada Theropithecus gelada.

It is upward of 2 feet long, with a large mane, small facial callosities, and naked face. It is of a dark-brown color, blackening on the shoulders and paling on the under parts, and has a pair of triangular naked spots on the throat.

2. [*cop.*] [*NL.*] A generic name of this animal; synonymous with *Theropithecus*.

Gelaman era. See *era*.

Gelasian (jē-lā'si-an), *a.* [*< Gelamus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Gelasius, who was pope A. D. 492-5, and who composed and arranged certain prayers in the Roman liturgy. Copies of what is known as the *Gelasian Sacramentary* exist in manuscripts of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, and contain the oldest extant texts of the Roman mass. The earlier part of the mass is not given in it. See *Gregorian and Roman*.

Gelasinus (jē-las'i-nus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* γελᾶσκω, laughable, *< γελᾶν*, laugh.] A genus of

short-tailed 10-footed crustaceans, of the family *Oeypodidae*; the fiddlers, fiddler-crabs, or calling-crabs; so called from their habit of flourishing the odd great claw. The technical characters are: lack of posterior pleurobranchial and of anterior arthrobranchial, and the two pairs of pleurobranchia.



Fiddler-crab (Gelasinus pagurus)

vestigial. There are several species. *G. pugnator* abounds in the salt marshes of the southern United States, where it is found in great troops and holes, combs the ground just above high-water mark with innumerable burrows. See *calling-crab*.

gelastic (jē-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr.* γελᾶσκω, inclined to laugh, risible, *< γελᾶν*, laughable, ridiculous, *< γελᾶν*, laugh.] I. *a.* Same as *risible*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Something capable of exciting smiles or laughter. [Rare.]

Happy man would be his dōle who, when he had made up his mind in dismal resolution to a decided course of drastic, should find that *gelastics* had been substituted not of the Sardinian kind.

Southey, The Doctor, extra chapter

gelatinogen (jēl-a-tij'e-nus), *n.* [*< gelatin* + *-ogen*, producing, *< gelatin*.] Producing or yielding gelatin. Gelatinogenous tissue, animal tissue which yields gelatin in boiling water, as the various forms of connective tissue.

gelatin, gelatine (jēl'a-tin), *n.* and *a.* [*= D.* *G. gelatine* = *Dan.* *Sw.* *gelatin*, *< F.* *gelatine* = *Sp.* *lg. It.* *gelatina*, *< NL.* *gelatina*, *< L.* *gelatus*, pp. of *gelare*, freeze; see *geal*, *geal*, *jelly*.] I. *n.* A concrete animal substance, transparent, hard, and tasteless, which swells without solution in cold water, dissolves in warm water and in acetic acid, and is insoluble in alcohol or ether. Gelatin does not exist as such in the animal tissues, but is formed by the action of boiling water on connective tissues, cartilage, ligaments, and tendons, as well as on skin, horn, fish-scales, etc. The concrete form of gelatin from hoofs, hides, etc., is called *gelatin*, that from skin and finer membranes is called *gelatin*, and the purest gelatin, from the air bladders, etc., other membranes of fish, is called *gelatin*. Its essential character is the formation of a tremulous jelly when its solution in boiling water cools. A yellowish-white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatin by tannin, which forms an elastic adhesive mass. Tannin has the same action also on the tissues from which gelatin is made, and this action of tannin is the foundation of the art of tanning leather. Gelatin is nearly related to the proteids. It is regarded as a nutritious food, and much used in preparing soups, jellies, etc.; but animals fed exclusively on it die with the symptoms of starvation. No chemical formula has yet been deduced for gelatin. It contains about 18.3 per cent. of nitrogen, 0.6 per cent. of sulphur, 56 of carbon, 7 of hydrogen, and 23 of oxygen. (See *coll.*) In all the arts allied to photography, gelatin forms the basis of a great variety of processes. It is at present the most valuable for holding the sensitive salts of silver on dry plates, and for holding the sensitive bichromate of potash in all the photo printing and photo engraving processes. See *emulsion*, *carbon process* (under *carbon*), *photolithography*, *lithotype*, and *photography*. Gelatin is also used to form the copying pad in a variety of copying processes. See *heliograph*. Chromatized gelatin. See *chromatize*.

Explosive gelatin, a very powerful explosive compound made by dissolving gun cotton in nitroglycerin heated gently in a water bath. A small amount of gum camphor may be added to diminish its sensitivity. For military purposes it has been made of 90 per cent. of nitroglycerin and 10 per cent. of soluble nitrocellulose of gun cotton. To make the camphorated compound 50 per cent. of the above mixture and 4 per cent. of camphor is used. This preparation forms a gelatinous elastic translucent pale yellow mass (specific gravity 1.1) of about the consistency of a very stiff jelly, which can be easily cut with a knife. (*C. E. Munroe*) Also called *gun dynamite*. Gelatin culture. See *culture*. Gelatin of Wharton, or jelly of Wharton, a kind of mucoid connective tissue which constitutes most of the bulk of the mammalian cord. Gelatin process, any photographic process in which gelatin enters as a basis of structure. Gelatin sugar. Same as *albumin*. Vegetable gelatin, a name for the constituents of gluten, identical or nearly so with animal gelatin. Also called *glutinous* and *glutina*.

II. *a.* Like gelatin; gelatinous.

You should always see the insects, eggs laid carefully and commodiously up, if in the water, in neat and beautiful rows, often times in that spot which *gelatin* matter in which they are deposited.

De Meun, Phys. & Theology, etc.

gelatinize (jēl-a-tin-iz), *v. t.* and *v. i.* [*< gelatin* + *-ize*2.] I. *trans.* To make gelatinous.

II. *intrans.* To become gelatinous. In mineral, said of a number of silicates, as calcasium, which, when treated with hydrochloric acid, are decomposed, and yield on partial evaporation a more or less perfect jelly.

Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but gelatinizes with the mineral acids. *Kirwan*.

gelatinization (jēl'a-ti-nā'shūn), *n.* [*< gelatin* + *-ization*.] The act or process of converting or of being turned into gelatin or into a substance like jelly.

gelatine, *n.* and *a.* See *gelatin*.

gelatiniform (jēl-a-tin'i-form), *a.* [*= F.* *gelatiniforme*, *< NL.* *gelatiniformis*, *< gelatina*, gelatin, + *L.* *forma*, shape.] Having the form or constitution of gelatin.

Gelatinigera (jēl'a-ti-nij'e-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, noun, pl. of *gelatinigerus*; see *gelatinigerous*.] An order of choanoflagellate infusorians, which secrete a gelatinous investment and form colonies, as those of the genera *Phalansterium* and *Proterospumpna*.

gelatinigerous (jēl'a-ti-nij'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL.* *gelatinigerus*, *< gelatina*, gelatin, + *L.* *gerere*, bear.] Secreting a gelatinous investment, as certain infusorians; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gelatinigera*.

gelatinization (jēl'a-tin-i-zā'shūn), *n.* [*= F.* *gelatinisation*; see *gelatinize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of gelatinizing; gelatination. Also spelled *gelatinisation*.

Gelatinization of the membranes of the cells.

De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 80.

In colloids, water of gelatinization appears to represent in some measure the water of crystallization in crystals.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 68.

It frequently happens that the connective tissue presents the consistency of jelly, due in many cases to the entanglement of fluid in the meshes of the fibres, and not to a gelatinization of the ground substance.

Knege, Brit., XII. d.

gelatinize (jēl'a-tin-iz), *v. t.* and *v. i.* [*< gelatin* + *-ize*.] Same as *gelatinate*. Also spelled *gelatinise*.

Gelatinized chloroform, ether, etc. See the nouns.

gelatinobromide (jēl'a-tin-o-brō'id or -nīd), *a.* [*< gelatin* + *bromide*.] In photog., noting a film or an emulsion made sensitive to light by the agency of silver bromide in a vehicle of gelatin. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 168.

gelatinochlorid (jēl'a-tin-o-klor'id), *a.* [*< gelatin* + *chlorid*.] In photog., noting a film, emulsion, etc., in which the sensitizing agent is silver chlorid in a vehicle of gelatin.

For contact printing from negatives of a suitable size, the gelatinochloride process will be found especially suitable. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 168.

gelatinoid (jēl'a-tin-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< gelatin* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling gelatin; jelly-like, as an animal substance; gelatinous.

This indicates a condition of the synovial membrane known as *gelatinoid degeneration*.

J. H. Packard, Medical News, L. 281.

II. *n.* A substance allied to or resembling gelatin.

From a pound of bone about an ounce of nutritive material was obtained, of which three-fourths was fat and the rest *gelatinoids* and the like.

The Century, XXXVI. 135.

Gelatinosi (jēl'a-ti-nō'si), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *gelatinosus*, gelatinous; see *gelatinous*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of his *Polyp*, consisting of *Hydra*, some hydroids, *Hydrozoa*, some ciliated *Infusoria*, some *Polysa*, and the echinodermatous *Pedicellaria*. It was a heterogeneous group, now broken up.

gelatinousulphurous (jēl'a-tin-ō-sul'fer-us), *a.* [*< gelatin* + *sulphur* + *-ous*.] Consisting of gelatin and sulphur.

gelatinous (jēl'a-tin-us), *a.* [*< NL.* *gelatinosus*, *< gelatina*, gelatin; see *gelatin*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of gelatin; of the nature or consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly.

The blue *gelatinous* sea nettle was tossed before us by the surge. *H. Taylor, Fables of the Sea*, p. 46.

This is especially the case with the genus *Schizoneura*, in which the *gelatinous* envelope forms a regular tubular frond.

W. R. Carpenter, Microsc., § 287.

Gelatinous disk See *disk*. Gelatinous felt, *gelatinous tissue*, in *mycol.* A fungal tissue in which the cell-walls are jelly like or mucilaginous from the absorption of water. Gelatinous tubes, thin-walled tubes of varying length filled with a gelatinous substance, opening by fine pores, and carrying nerve endings, which are placed in an ampulla like enlargement of varied form. *Gegenbaur Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 24.

gelatinously (jēl'a-tin-us-ly), *adv.* In the manner of gelatin or jelly; so as to be gelatinous.

The membrane of the parent cell becoming *gelatinously* softened. *H. C. Wood, Fresh Water Algae*, p. 172.

gelatinousness (jēl'a-tin-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being gelatinous.

geld (jēld), *v. t.* and *v. i.* [*< ME.* *gelden*, *gildan* (pp. *gilded*, *gelded*), *< Icel.* *gelda* = *Sw.* *gälla* (for **gilda*) =

Dan. gilde, gold; cf. gold¹, a. The relation of these words to E. dial. *gilt*, a (golded) hog (see *gilt²*), to *gilt*, a sprayed sow (see *gilt³*), and to Goth. *giltha*, a sickle, is uncertain. 1. To castrate; emasculate; used especially of emasculating animals for economic purposes.

A beautiful young man, named Combarbus, who fearing what might happen, *gilded* himself.

Peregrinus, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

Hence—2^d. To deprive of anything essential.

No good at all that I can do for him;

Unless you call it good to pity him

For it and *gilded* of his patrimony

Shak., Rich. II., II, 1.

3^d. To expurgate, as a book or other writing.

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *gild* it as clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it.

Dryden, Cleonora, p. 107.

4. In apiculture, to cut out old combs from (a hive) so that new ones may be built. *Phon.* Diet. Apiculture, p. 55.

gold¹ (gold), a. [E. dial.; See *geld*, *yell*, barren, not with young, too young to bear (of cattle, sheep, etc.), also barren, bleak (of soil), bleak (of weather), etc.; < ME. *geld*, *gelder*, gelded, barren, < leel. *gelder* = OSw. *guldur*, Sw. *gult* = Dan. *guld* = MHG. *gelte*, G. *gelt*, barren (of cattle), sterile; cf. *geld²*, v.] 1st. Gilded; castrated; rendered impotent.

Geldyngs on *gilde* horse, canterlous.

Prompt. Par., p. 190.

Elde maketh me *geld* an grownen at gent

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 148.

2^d. Barren; sterile.

Elombeth, thil coyn, that is *cald geld*,

She has conceyted a son

Towneley Mysteries, p. 75.

3. Not with young; as, a *geld* cow; a *geld* ewe. *Hallwae.* [Prov. Eng.]—4th. Poor; needy.

gold² (geld), n. [Occurs in mod. E. only as a historical term, referring to the AS. period; often written, *improp.*, *gelt*, after G. *geld*, which is pronounced and was formerly (in MHG. and OHG.) written *gelt*, also *gult* (ML. *geldum*, *gildum*); repr. AS. *geld*, *gild*, *gyld*, a payment, tribute (= D. *geld*, money, = OHG. MHG. *gelt*, payment, tribute, tax, G. *geld*, money, = Dan. *guld* = Sw. *guld*, debt, = Goth. *guld*, payment, tribute), < *geldan*, *gildan*, *gyldan*, *gyldan*, pay, > E. *yield*: see *nicht* and *geld²*.] A payment, tax, tribute, or fine; in modern histories and law-books in reference to the Anglo-Saxon period, chiefly in composition, as in *Danegeld*, *weergeld* or *wergild*, etc.

All these the king granted unto them, . . . free from all *gells* and payments.

Palfr., Waltham Abbey, p. 7.

The payment or non payment of the *geld* is a matter which appears in every page of the Survey.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V, 2.

geldable, gildable (gel'-, gil'-du-bil), a. [< AP. *geldable*, *gildable*, as *geld²*, *gild²*, + *-able*.] Liable to the payment of taxes; subject to taxation.

Thus each plough in a three field manor normally tilled 120 acres, which counted for fiscal purposes as two *geldable* carucates, whereas in a two field manor the annual tilling of each plough counted only as one *geldable* carucate.

Isaac Taylor, N. and Q., 7th ser., II, 406.

gelder (gel'dèr), n. [< ME. *geldere*, < *geld¹*, v., + *-er*.] One who castrates animals.

No sow *gelder* did blow his horn,

To *geld* a cat, but cled Reform

S. Butler, Hudibras, I, II, 537.

gelder-rose, n. See *quelder-rose*.

gelding (gel'ding), n. [< ME. *gelding*, a eunuch, a castrated horse, < leel. *geldingr*, n., a wether, a eunuch, < *gelder*, barren, + *-ing* = AS. *-ing* = E. *-ing³*, a suffix denoting origin; see *geld¹*, a., and *-ing³*.] 1. A castrated animal; specifically, a castrated horse.

My gayest *gelder* I thee gave,

To ride where ever I liked thee

Greenleaves (Child's Ballads, IV, 24th).

I will rather trust . . . a thill to walk my ambling *geld* *ing*.

Shak., M. W. of W., II, 1.

2^d. A castrated man; a eunuch.

And the *gelder* said, to water, who forbiddeth me to be baptiz'd?

Wacty, Acts, viii, 36 (O.V.).

Geldrian, a. and n. See *Geldrian*.

geldum, n. [ML. payment; see *geld²*.] The philosopher's stone.

Gelechia (je-lé'ki-ah), n. [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *gélē*, 2^d, sleeping on the earth, < *gē*, earth, + *lechia*, bed.] A very large genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Gelechiidae*. These moths are wide ranging, and present great variations of habit, some being case bearers, others leaf miners, others again gall makers. The British Museum catalogue of 1866 contained 420 species, and nearly 200 have been described for North America. See cut under *gall moth*.

Gelechiidae (je-lé'ki-i-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Gelechia* + *-idae*.] A group of tineid moths, rated as a family of the superfamily *Tineina*, typified by the genus *Gelechia*. *Stainton*. Also *Gelechiidae*. **geleem** (go-lém'), n. [Pers. *gilim*, a blanket.] A carpet made of goat's wool and having the pattern alike on both sides. The fabric is thin and without pile. Also *galim*.

geld (jel'id), a. [< L. *gelidus*, cool, cold, < *gelum* (gen. *gelis*), also *gelus* (abl. *gelu*), LL. generally *gelu*, cold, frost, akin to E. *cool¹*, *cold*, *chill¹*.] Cold; very cold; icy. [Chiefly poetical.]

The mass of blood

Within me is a standing lake of fire,

Curled with the cold wind of my *geld* sighs.

B. Johnson, New Inn, v. 1.

While sea-born gales their *geld* wings expand,
To winnow fragrance round the smiling land.

Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 121.

gelidity (jé-lid'i-ti), n. [< *geld* + *-ity*.] The state of being *geld*; extreme cold.

Gelidium (jé-lid'i-um), n. [NL., < L. *gelum*, *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost; see *geld¹*.] A widely diffused genus of floridous marine algae, having narrowly linear or nearly terete much-branched fronds of dense structure. The cystocarps are immersed in the frond and contain sporangia tied to an axile placenta. One of the commonest species is *G. corneum*.

gelidly (jé-lid'i-li), adv. In a *geld* or very cold manner; coldly.

gelidness (jé-lid'i-nés), n. The state or quality of being *geld*; coldness.

gellness (jé-lin'è-ò), n. pl. [NL., < L. *gelum*, *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost; see *geld¹*.] In bot., cells in algae secreting vegetable jelly.

gell (gel), n. A dialectal variant of *girt*. Compare *gal²*. [Prov. Eng.]

She is a beauty than thinks . . . and so is a coars of *gells*.

Tennison, Northern Farmer, New Style, st. 4.

gellert, n. An obsolete form of *jelly¹*.

Gellert's green. See *green¹*.

Gellinae (jel-i'-né), n. pl. [NL., < *Gellius* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Heterorhaphida*, typified by the genus *Gellius*, having no cortex or flutula, microsceleros in form of stigmata, and megasceleros as oxa or strongylus. *Radley and Dendy*.

Gellius (jel'i-us), n. [NL.] The typical genus of *Gellinae*. *J. E. Gray*.

gellyt, n. An obsolete spelling of *jelly¹*.

Gelochelidon (jel'ó-ko-lí-don), n. [NL. (Brehm, 1830), also *Gelichelidon*, < Gr. *gélōs*, laughter, *gélōr*, laugh, + *chelōn*, a swallow.] A notable genus of terns, of the subfamily *Sternae*, characterized by the stout bill, like a gull's. *G. nitida* or *G. anglica* is the gull-billed tern, a nearly cosmopolitan species, common in the United States. It is 14



Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nitida*)

inches long, 34 in expanse of wings with a moderately forked tail, pearly blue mantle, white under parts, and black cap, bill, and feet. The genus is also called *Laropa*.

gelofert, n. An obsolete form of *gillyflower*.

geloscopy (je-log'kô-pi), n. [< Gr. *gélōs*, laughter, + *scôpein*, view.] A kind of divination drawn from laughter, or a method of ascertaining the qualities and character of a person from observation of his way of laughing.

gelse (je'ldés), n. [< *gelatin* + *-ose*.] A chemical product obtained from Chinese and Ceylon moss. It resembles gelatin in its property of gelatinizing, but differs in certain chemical reactions not being precipitated by tannic acid. It is much used in China and the East for soups and jellies. See *amur-sau*.

geloust, gelousiet. Middle English forms of *gelous*, *jealousy*.

gelsomia (jel-só'mi-ah), n. [NL., < *gelsmium*.] Same as *gelsmium*.

gelsmine (jel'se-min), n. [Also written *gelsmium* (NL. *gelsmina*), < *gelsmium* + *-ine*.] A colorless, inodorous solid alkaloid, intensely bitter, obtained from *Gelsmium sempervirens*, and used in medicine in the treatment of certain inflammatory affections.

Gelsmium (jel-sé'mi-um), n. [NL., less commonly (in the second sense) *gelsminum*, < It.

gelsomino, jasmine, the plant being known in the United States as the wild, yellow, or Carolina jasmine, though not related to the true jasmynes: see *jasmine*.] 1. A genus of twining shrubs of the order *Loganiaceae*, with opposite entire evergreen leaves and fragrant yellow flowers. There are three species, two natives of eastern Asia, and the third, *G. sempervirens*, the yellow jasmine of the southern United States, found in woods and low grounds from Virginia to Texas. Its root has poisonous properties including paralysis, and the tincture is used medicinally in various diseases.

2. [*l. c.*] The root of this plant, or the tincture prepared from it, used as a drug.

gelt¹ (gelt). An occasional proterit and past participle of *geld¹*.

gelt¹ (gelt), n. [< *gelt*, pp. of *geld¹*, v.] A gelding.

The sprayed *gells* they esteem the most profitable.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

gelt², n. See *geld²*.

gelt³ (gelt), n. [A var. of *gilt¹*.] Gilding; gilt.

I wonne her with a gyrdle of *gelt*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

gelust, a. A Middle English form of *jealous*.

gem (jem), n. [< ME. *gemme*, < OF. *gemme*, *gème*, *jame*, F. *gemme* = Pr. *gemma* = Sp. *yema* = Pg. *gemma*, a precious stone, *gomo*, a bud, = It. *gemma*, a bud, a precious stone, = AS. *gimma* (also in comp. *gim-stān*), ME. *gimme*, *zimme*, a precious stone, = OHG. *gimma*, MHG. *gimme*, G. *gemme*, < L. *gemma*, a swelling bud, a jewel, a gem.] 1st. A bud; especially, a leaf-bud. See *gemma*, 1.

Take heed that *gemmes* V or VI ascends

thro the elder brancher.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. & T. S.), p. 64.

Like the *gem* of a vine, or the bud of a rose, plain "indications and significations of life and principles of juice and sweet taste."

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 704.

2. A precious stone of any kind, as the diamond, ruby, topaz, emerald, etc., especially when cut and polished for ornamental purposes; a jewel.

Full many a *gem* of purest ray serene

The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.

Gray, Elegy.

3. Something likened to a gem; a beautiful, splendid, or costly object.

This brother Troilus eke, that *gemme* of gentle deeds,

To think how he abused was, alas my heart it bleeds.

Gauecoine, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

The brightest *gem* in a young crown

Your seven fair sons would be.

Shak. Anna; Fair Anne (Child's Ballads, III, 286).

Wert thou [Ireland] all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and I free.

First flower of the earth, and first *gem* of the sea.

Moor, Remember Thee.

4. In entom., the small geometrid moth *Campyloptogramma fluctuata*; an English collectors' name. **Apostles' gems.** See *apostle*.—**Artificial gems.** See *artificial*.—**Engraved gem.** See *gem-engraving*.

gem (jem), v. t.: pret. and pp. *gemmed*, ppr. *gemming*. [< *gem*, n.] 1st. To put forth in buds; bud.

Last

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread

Their branches hung with copious fruit, or *gemm'd*

Their blossoms.

Milton, P. L., vii, 325.

2. To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.—3. To bespangle; embellish or adorn as if with gems; as, foliage *gemmed* with dew-drops.

The fair star

That *gemms* the glittering coronet of morn.

Shelley's Queen Mab, l.

The very insects, as they sipped the dew that *gemmed* the tender grass of the meadow, joined in the joyous epithalamium.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 102.

England is studded and *gemmed* with castles and palaces.

Irving.

A coppice *gemm'd* with grass and red.

Tennyson, Geraint.

Gemara (ge-mā'ra), n. [Chal., complement, completion.] A body of rabbinical comments and opinions on the Mishnah, and with its forming the Talmud, or, according to many Jewish writers, itself constituting the Talmud.

The Gemara exists in two forms or recensions, receiving name from the regions in which they were compiled, viz., the Jerusalem or Palestinian and the Babylonian, the former having been completed about the middle of the fourth and the latter about the end of the sixth century. See *Mishnah* and *Talmud*.

Gemarie (ge-mar'ik), *a.* [*Gemara* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Gemara.

gematria (je-má'trí-á), *n.* [*Heb.*] a transliteration of Gr. *gematria*, *gemetry*.] A cabalistic system of Hebrew Biblical interpretation, consisting in the substitution for a word of any other the numerical values of whose letters gave the same sum.

It must be observed that the supposed antiquity of *gematria* depends solely on a conjectural comment on Zechariah xli. 10. There is no clear instance of *gematria* before Christian writers were strongly under Platonic influence, e. g., Rev. xiii. 18, Barnabas ix. 9.

gemetry, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *gemetry*.

gem-cutting (je-m'kut-ing), *n.* The art of cutting and polishing precious stones.

gemel (je-mel'), *n.* [*Also gemmel* (and *gimmel*, *gimbal*, *q. v.*), *< ME. gemel*, *< OF. gemel*, later *gemelu* (*> ME. gmel*, *gemel*, *gymel*, *gymmer*, *gymow*, later *gemmer*, *gemmow*, etc.), *F. jumeau* = *Sp. jumeo* = *Fr. jumeo* = *It. gemello*, twin, *< L. gemellus*, dim. of *geminus*, twin; see *geminat*, *Gemini*.] 1. A twin.—2. Same as *gimbal*.

For under it a cave, whose entrance straight
Gleed with a stone wrought dense of no income weight;
Yet from its life the *gemel* breathes so
That little strength could thrust it to and fro
H. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, ll. 3.

3. In *her.*, one of a pair of bars. See *bars-gemel*.
Two *gemels*, silver, between two griffins passant.
Strype, *Life of Smith*, i, note a.

[Obsolete or archaic.]

Gemellaria (je-mel-lá'ri-á), *n.* [*NL. < L. gemellus*, twin, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Gemellariidae*, having the cells arranged in pairs, back to back, whence the name. *G. lorica* is a large species common in shallow water on the New England coast.

Gemellariidae (je-mel-lá'ri-á-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Gemellaria* + *-idae*.] A family of polyzoons, of the suborder *Chobotomata* and order *Gymnolamata*, having an unjointed, flexible, somewhat membranous zoarium, with the zoecia unarmed, opposite, and paired. It contains several genera. Also *Gemellariada*.

gemelli, *n.* Plural of *gemellus*.

gemellione (je-mel'i-ón), *n.* [*< ML. gemellio(n)*, *< L. gemellus*, a twin; see *gemellus*.] In *archaeol.*, one of a pair of basins which served for washing before and after a meal, the water being poured from one into the other over the hands; hence, any decorative basin.

gemelliparous (je-mel'ip'a-rus), *a.* [*< L. gemellus*, twin, + *parere*, produce.] Producing twins. *Boyle*. [*Rare*.]

gemellus (je-mel'us), *n.*; *pl. gemelli* (-i). [*L.* a twin, dim. of *geminus*, a twin, *adj.* born at the same time; see *geminat*, *Gemini*.] In *anat.*, one of a pair of muscles arising from the ischium, and accessory to the obturator internus, with the tendon of which they are inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. In man the gemelli are superior and inferior. In some animals they are much more highly developed. In others there is a single gemellus, and in the monotremes they are wanting.

gemel-ring (je-mel'-ring), *n.* A double or triple ring—that is, one formed of two, three, or more circles, so combined that they can be separated into as many parts as there are separate circles; used as a keepsake. Also *gimnal-ring*. See *gimbal*.

gemel-window (je-mel'-win'dó), *n.* A window with two bays.

gem-engraving (je-m'en-grá'ving), *n.* The art of engraving designs upon precious or (more commonly) semi-precious stones, either in raised work or by figures cut into or below the surface; lithoglyphics. Engraved gems were produced in high perfection at an early period of antiquity. Stones cut in raised work are called *cameos*, and those cut into or below the surface *intaglios*. The cutting is now done by means of small revolving wheels which are charged with diamond dust emery, etc., according to the hardness of the stone to be cut. Intaglio engraving as practiced by the ancients was used chiefly for the production of seals.

gement (je'ment'), *a.* [*< L. gementis*, *ppr.* of *gemere*, sigh, groan, = *Gr. gaur*, be full.] Groaning. *Blount*.

gemetry, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *gemetry*.

gemowt, *n.* [*ME. see gemel*.] In *her.*, same as *gemel*, 2.

geminat (je-mi-nat'), *n.* [*< L. geminus*, twin, + *-at*.] A pair.

Before the stanza was of seven lines, wherein there are two couplets, . . . the often harmony thereof softens the verse more than the majesty of the subject would permit, unless they had all been *geminat* or couplets.

geminat (je-mi-nat'), *n.*; *pret.* and *ppr. geminated*, *ppr. geminating*. [*< L. geminatus*, *ppr.* of *geminare* (*> It. geminare* = *Sp. geminar*), double, pair, *< geminus*, born at the same time, twin; see *Gemini*.] 1. *trans.* To double. [*Rare*.]

W. . . is but the *v. geminated* in the full sound, and though it have the seat of a consonant within, the power is always vowelish, even where it leads the vowel in any syllable. R. Johnson, *English Grammar*.

The delimitation by Meisterhans of the date in Attic inscriptions (550 B. C.) before which medial consonants are not *geminated*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, ix, 254.

II. *intrins.* To become double.

geminat (je-mi-nat'), *n.* [*< L. geminatus*, *ppr.* see the verb.] Twin; combined in pairs; binate.

We desire of your Majesty to vouchsafe from hence forth to conserve and continue the *geminat* disposition of your benevolence, both generally to all our subjects, and also primarily to this our beloved servant. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, i, 340.

Geminate leaves, in bot., leaves that are in pairs, one leaf beside the other, and attached to the same point of the stem. **Geminate ocellus**, in *entom.*, a phrase denoting two ocellated spots when they are surrounded by a single colored ring. **Geminate spots**, in *entom.*, spots in pairs side by side, and close together or touching each other.

geminately (je-mi-nat'-li), *adv.* In pairs; doubly; as, in entomology, *geminately* spotted or lined.

geminat (je-mi-nat'-shen'), *n.* [= *F. gemination* = *Sp. geminacion* = *It. geminazione*, *< L. geminatio(n)*, a doubling, *< geminare*, double; see *geminate*.] 1. A doubling; duplication; repetition.

If the will be in the sense and in the conscience both, there is a *geminat* of it. Bacon, *Colours of Good and Evil*, § 8.

Specifically—2. In *rhét.*, immediate repetition of a word, generally with added emphasis; as, O Sordide, Sordide, *flour*, *flour*, *flour*, South.

[Repetition after one or two intervening words is also accounted *geminat*—as, *action* and *action*.]

Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on! *Scott*, *Matrimon*, vi, 32.

Also called *diphasmus* and *epitaxis*.—3. In *philol.*, (a) The doubling of an originally single consonant through the influence of a following consonant or vowel, as in Anglo-Saxon *sithu* (originally **sithu*), *fen* (originally **fen*), Gothic *fann*, etc.; less properly used of mere orthographic doubling, as in *hammer*, *matter*, etc.

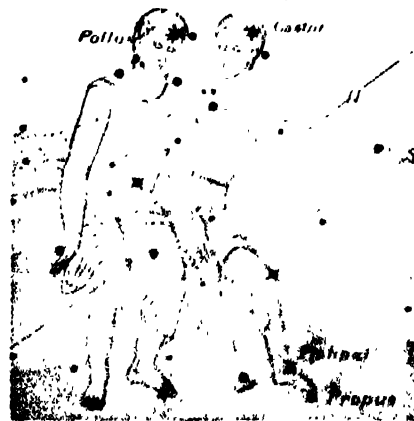
The historic orthography has been retained in words which are under conditions of *geminat*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, ix, 255.

(b) A pair of letters so doubled. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, xvi, 163.

geminative (je-mi-nat'-iv), *a.* and *n.* [*< geminate* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* Characterized by *geminat*.

II. *n.* A *geminat* or doubled letter. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, xvi, 161.

Gemini (je-mi-ni'), *n. pl.* [*L.* twins, in particular the Twins, a constellation, *pl.* of *geminus*, born at the same time, twin; doubly identified with the equi, *Gr. didymos*, usually *didymos* (see *didymous*), and related to a variant *gem*, *gem* of the *gem* of *gemini*, *Gr. gemini*, beget; see *genus*.] 1. A zodiacal constellation, giving its name to a sign of the zodiac.



The Constellation Gemini

lying east of Taurus, on the other side of the Milky Way. It represents the two youths Castor and Pollux, sitting side by side. In the heads of the twins respectively are situated the two bright stars which go by their names—Castor to the west, a greenish star intermediate between the first and second magnitudes, and Pollux to the east, a full yellow star of the first magnitude. The sun is in Gemini from about May 20th till about June 21st (the longest day). Symbol, II.

The Charioteer
And starry Gemini hang like glorious crowns
Over Orion's grave low down in the west.
Templeton, *Maud*, xviii, 1.

2 (je-mi-ni), according to the older E. pronunciation of Latin; also, corruptly, *jin'i-ni*. [*Also written geminy, gemony, jining*; in the phrase *O Gemini*, or simply *Gemini*, i. e., by the Twins, i. e., Castor and Pollux; in E. orig. as an imitation of classical use, to swear by Castor and Pollux being a favorite oath of the Romans.] A word used as a form of mild oath or interjection.

O *gemini*' neighbour, what a bliss is
This, that we have amongst us *Gemini*!
Homer d la Mode (1665).

Mrs. Mal. You are sure, Lucy, that you never mentioned
"O *Gemini*"! I'd sooner cut my tongue out.
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, i, 2.

3. [*Also spelled geminy, and sometimes used as a sing. noun*.] A pair; specifically, a pair of eyes.

And that fond fool . . . that daily spies
Twin babies in his mistress *Gemini*'s.
Quaker, *Riddles*, ll. 4.

Or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons.
Shak, *M. W. of W.*, ii, 2.

geminiflorous (je-mi-ni-fló'rus), *a.* [*< L. geminus*, twin, + *flor* (*flor*-i, flower).] Having flowers in pairs.

geminiformis (je-mi-ni-fór'mis), *n.*; *pl. geminiformes* (-miz). [*NL. < L. geminus*, twin, + *forma*, shape]. In *anat.*, the lower one of the twin muscles of the coxal group; the gemellus inferior. *Cuvier*, 1887.

geminous (je-mi-nus), *a.* [*< L. geminus*, *a.*, born at the same time, twin; see *Gemini*.] Double; occurring or conjoined in pairs; as, *geminous* spots, tubercles, spines, etc., in insects. [*Rare except in technical use*.]

And this the practice of Christians hath acknowledged,
who have baptized those *geminous* births and double con-
sistencies with several names.
St. T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii, 15.

geminy (je-mi-ni'), *n.* See *Gemini*, 2 and 3.

Gemitores (je-mi-tó'rez), *n. pl.* [*NL. < L. gemit*, sigh, moan, make a mournful sound, *con*; see *gem*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the second order of birds, the crows or pigeons, coextensive with the modern order *Columbar*. [*Not in use*.]

gemitorial (je-mi-tó'ri-ál), *a.* Pertaining to the *Gemitores*.

gemma (je-má'), *n.*; *pl. gemmae* (-é). [*L.* a swelling bud, a gem; see *gem*.] 1. In bot. and zool., a bud; that which is budded; the result of *geminat*. Specifically, in bot. (a) A leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower-bud, the rudiment of a young branch. (b) A small undeveloped shoot, or analogous fleshy or lenticular body, which becomes detached from the mother plant and originates a new one, as in some mosses and liverworts, etc. In some fungi portions of the mycelium become detached and reproduce the plant in a similar manner.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Venerula*, containing a single small species, *G. totum* or *G. gemma* (originally *Venus gemma*), about one eighth of an inch long, yellowish or rosy-white tipped with amethystine, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. The young are retained inside the valves of the parent till their shells are formed.

gemmaeous (je-má'shi-us), *a.* [*< L. gemma*, a bud, a gem, + *E. accous*.] Pertaining to leaf-buds; of the nature of or resembling leaf-buds.

gemmae, *n.* Plural of *gemma*.

gemman (je-mán'), *n.*; *pl. gemman* (-en). A vulgar abbreviation of *gemman*. [*In the United States confined to negro use*.]

At home and low street *gemmen* keep the laws.
Bacon, *Essays*, vi, 85.

Here the new word coined in "Mama, Balls of Locomo"
Will make it in no time quite fit for the *Gemman*!
Bachman, *Ingoldsby Legends*, ii, 125.

gemmary (je-má'ri), *a.* and *n.* [*L. < ME. gemmarg*, *< L. gemmarius*, pertaining to gems, *< L. gemma*, a gem; see *gem*.] II. *n.* *< ME. gemmarg*, a gem-engraver, *< L. gemmarius*, a gem-engraver, jeweler; in the second sense *< L.* as if *"gemmarium"* (or with *E. suffix -ery*), *<*

gemmarius, adj.: see I.] I.† a. Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principal and most gemmary affection is its translucency; as for iridescence, . . . which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

II. n. 1.† A gem-engraver.

In the work of the graver, and in the graving of the gemmary.

2. A depository for gems; a jewel-house. In this sense also written *gemmary*.—3. The science or knowledge concerning gems. [Rare.]

In painting and gemmary Fortunato, like his country men, was a quack.

For. Tales, I. 346.

gemmate (jém'at), a. [*L. gemmatus*, provided with buds, set with gems, pp. of *gemmare*, put forth buds, set with gems, < *gemma*, a bud, a gem.] In bot., having buds; reproducing by buds.

Gemmati (je-ma'ti), n. pl. [NL.: see *gemmate*.] A Linnean group of *Lepidoptera* (*Papilionidae*).

gemmation (je-ma'shon), n. [= *F. gemmation* = *Port. gemmação* = *It. gemmazione*, < *L. gemmatus*, pp. of *gemmare*, put forth buds, set with gems: see *gemmate*.] 1. In bot., the act of budding; also, the manner in which a young leaf is folded up in the bud before its unfolding.—2. In zool., the process of reproduction by buds; the formation of a new individual by the protrusion and complete or partial separation of a part of the parent; budding. Gemmation, when complete, is a kind of fission, but the part budded is commonly small in comparison with the size of the parent.

Gemmation consists in the production of a bud or buds, usually from the outside, but sometimes from the inside, of an animal: which buds become developed into more or less completely independent beings. The fresh beings thus produced by budding are all known as zooids. . . . When the zooids produced by budding remain permanently attached to one another and to the parent organism which produced them, the case is said to be one of "continuous" gemmation, and the ultimate result of this is to produce a colony or composite structure, composed of a number of similar and partially independent beings, all produced by budding, and all remaining in organic connection.

H. A. Nicholson, *Advanced Text Book of Zoology*, IV.

Among creatures of higher grades, by fission or gemmation, parents bequeath parts of their bodies, more or less organized, to form offspring at the cost of their own individualities.

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 75.

Also called *gemmulation*.

Basal or basilar gemmation, in corals, budding from a cenozoar which the base of the polyp gives forth, as in *Alcyonaria*, *Acropora*, etc. **Calicular gemmation**, in corals, budding from the calicular disk of the parent polyp, which may or may not continue to grow after the process.—**Continuous gemmation**. See first extract under def. 1.—**Entogastric gemmation**. See *entogastric*. **Lateral or parietal gemmation**, in corals, budding from the side of the parent polyp at some point between the base and the circle of tentacles.

Lateral or parietal gemmation generally gives rise to dendroid or arborescent corals, as in the genera *Madrepora*, *Dendrophyllia*, etc.

Etnye, *Brit.*, VI. 373.

Marginal gemmation, in corals, a form of lateral gemmation in which the parietal buds are given off from the edge of the calice.

gemmelt, n. See *gemel*.

gemmeous (jém'ë-us), a. [*L. gemmeus*, pertaining to gems, < *gemma*, a gem: see *gem*.] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of or resembling gems; gem-like.

The blue is of an inexpressible splendor, the richest corallian glowing with gemmeous brilliancy.

Pennant, *Brit. Zool.*, Gemmeous Dragonet.

gemmiferous (je-mif'ë-rus), a. [= *F. gemmifère* = *Port. Il. gemmifero*, < *L. gemmifer*, bearing or containing gems (or buds), < *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing a gemma; reproducing by buds; gemmiparous.

gemmiform (jém'i-fôrm), a. [*L. gemma*, bud, + *forma*, form.] Bud-like.

gemminess (jém'i-nos), n. The state or quality of being gemmy.

gemmipara, gemmiparæ (je-mip'a-rë, -rë), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. and fem. pl. respectively of *gemmiparus*, producing buds, or propagating by buds: see *gemmiparous*.] Gemmiparous animals; animals which propagate by buds, as the hydra or fresh-water polyp, etc.

gemmiparity (je-mi-par'i-ti), n. [*L. gemmiparus* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being gemmiparous; the faculty of reproducing by gemmation, as in polyps. The buds may separate from the parent and become distinct animals, or remain attached to it. See *gemmation*.

gemmiparous (je-mip'a-rus), a. [*L. gemmiparus*, < *L. gemma*, a bud, a gem, + *parere*, produce.] 1. Producing buds or gems.—2. Producing young by a process of internal gemmation, without sexual intercourse, as the wingless forms of aphids; geneagenetic. See *gemmation*, *geneagenesis*.

Gemmipora (je-mip'ë-rë), n. [NL. (De Blainville), < *L. gemma*, a bud, + *porus*, a passage.] The typical genus of *Gemmiporidae*.

Gemmiporidae (jém-i-por'i-dë), n. pl. [NL., < *Gemmipora* + *-idae*.] A family of madreporian corals, typified by the genus *Gemmipora*. J. D. Dana, 1846.

gemmoid (jém'oid), a. [*L. gemma*, a gem, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] Having the nature or form of a gemma.

gemmosity (je-mos'i-ti), n. [*L. gemmosus*, set with gems (see *gemmosus*, + *E. -ity*.] The state of abounding with gems, or of having the character of a gem. [Curiously defined by Bailey, 1727, "abundance of pearls," but probably never used in any sense.]

gemmous (jém'us), a. [*L. gemmosus*, set with gems, < *gemma*, gem: see *gem*.] Same as *gemmosus*; specifically applied to a fish, the gemmous dragonet (so called from its being covered with spots like gems).

gemma (jém'ë-lë), n.; pl. *gemmular* (-lë). [NL., < *L. gemmula*, a little bud: see *gemmule*.] In bot., a gemmule, as of a sponge.

The winter *gemma* form spring sexual sporellae, which produce sexual forms in which arise the winter *gemmae*.

W. Marshall, quoted in *Smithsonian Report*, 1885, I. 706.

gemmulation (jém-ü-lä'shon), n. [= *F. gemmulation*; as *gemma* + *-ation*.] Same as *gemmation*.

gemmule (jém'ül), n. [= *F. gemmule*, < *L. gemmula*, a little bud, a little gem, dim. of *L. gemma*, a bud, a gem: see *gem*.] 1. In bot.: (a) A small bud or gemma. (b) The plumule. (c) An ovule.—2. In zool., a little bud; a small gemma. Specifically—(a) A gemminal mass of spores of some low animals, as sponges. (b) The inflated embryo of some coelenterates.

When a part of the parental body is detached in the shape of *gemma*, or egg, or fetus, the maternal sacrifice is conspicuous.

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 75.

Reproduction takes place mainly asexually by fission and the production of gemmae or zooids, but also by the formation of ova and spermatozoa. The *gemmae* are in the fresh-water *Spongia* masses of cells which are surrounded by a firm shell composed of silicious structures (amphidules), and . . . pass through a long period . . . of inactivity.

Claus, *Zoology* (Trana.), I. 218.

gemmuliferous (jém-ü-lif'ë-rus), a. [*L. gemmula*, a little bud (see *gemmule*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing or producing gemmules, as a sponge or coelenterate.

gemmy (jém'i), a. [*L. gemma* + *-y*.] Bright with gems; full of gems; glittering.

Fam'd Oberon, with damask'd robe so gay.

And *gemmy* crown, by moonshine sparkling far.

A. Phillips, *Pastorals*, VI.

The *gemmy* bridle glitter'd free,
Like to some branch of stars we see
Hung in the golden sky.

Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*, III.

gemmy (jém'i), a. Same as *gemmy*.

gemonies (jém'ë-niz), n. pl. [*L. gemoniar* (with or without *scalar*, steps), < *gemere*, grown: see *gemet*. Cf. "The Bridge of Sighs."] A flight of steps on the Aventine hill in ancient Rome, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber.

As to day.

* The fate of some of your servants! who declining
Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow
Slept down the *Gemonies*, and broke their necks!

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, v. 1.

No day passes

In which some are not fasten'd to the hook,
Or thrown down from the *Gemonies*.

Maestrovic, *Roman Actor*, I. 1.

gemot (AS. pron. ge-môt'), n. [Also written *gemete*, repr. AS. *gemot*, a meeting, an assembly, > ME. *note*, mod. E. *moot*: see *moot*, n., and *meet*.] A meeting; an assembly: occurring in modern English only as a historical term (particularly in *Wilmagmot*, which see) with reference to the Anglo-Saxon period.

Lady and I was crowned on Easter Day at Winchester, the usual place for an Easter *Gemot*.

E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, II. 8.

It won't appear: these judicial matters were transacted in the ordinary *or-mote* of the hundred and the shire.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 220.

gem-peg (jém'peg), n. In *gem-cutting*, an upright double-fluted rod of iron fixed on a lapidary's bench near the polishing-wheel, bearing on its upper part an inverted cone of wood pierced with numerous small holes or nicks, in one of which, according to the angle desired, the lapidary rests one end of the gem-stick, thus steadying it and giving it the proper inclination while the stone glued to the other end of the gem-stick is being polished on the lap or

polishing-wheel. Also, corruptly, *gem-peg*, *gem-peg*.

The support . . . placed a little to the right and in advance of the lap is called a *gem-peg*.

O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 308.

gem-ring (jém'ring), n. In *her.*, a ring with a jewel set in it, used as a bearing.

gemsbok (jémz'bok), n. [= *D. gemsbok* (= *G. gemsbok*), the buck or male of the chamois (applied by the Dutch in South Africa to the *Oryx capensis*), < *D. gems* = *G. gems*, *gemae*, chamois (see *chamois*), + *D. bok* = *G. bok* = *E. buck*.] The South African oryx, *Oryx capensis*, a fine large antelope of the group *Oryginae*, especially abundant in the Kalahari desert and Damara-land. Like the other oryxes, it is of large size, with very long, slender, sharp, and nearly straight horns, sometimes



Gemsbok (*Oryx capensis*)

over a yard in length, forming efficient weapons of defense. The general color is fawn or yellowish, whitening on the under parts, with conspicuous black and white markings on the head, legs, and flanks. The neck is maned and the tail tufted. The name is also given to some other oryxes resembling this species. Also called *okavau*.

gem-sculpture (jém'skulp'tür), n. Same as *gem-engraving*. [Rare.]

gemshorn (jémz'hörn), n. [*G.*, < *gems*, chamois (see *gemsbok*), + *horn* = *E. horn*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having tapering metal pipes which yield tones of a pleasant horn-like quality, intermediate between those of the open and those of the stopped diapason.

gem-stick (jém'stik), n. Same as *dop*.²

gem-stone (jém'ston), n. [*L. gemma* + *stone*. Cf. equiv. AS. *gimstan*, ME. *gimstan*, *gimston*, *ymston*.] A precious stone; a gem.

The natural forms in which crystallized *gem-stones* occur are but rarely adapted for direct employment in objects of jewelry. S. K. Handbook, *Precious Stones*, p. 12.

gent, n. An obsolete variant of *gin*.⁴

Gen. An abbreviation of (a) *Genesis*; (b) *General* (as a title).

gen. An abbreviation of (a) *general*; (b) *gentle*.

-gen. [Also *-geno*; partly < *L. -genus*, *-gena*, '-born,' '-produced,' the form in compound adjectives or nouns of the verb *gignere*, *genero*, √'gen, bear, produce; partly < *Gr. -γενε* (stem *γενε*, *γεν*), in compound adjectives, 'of (such a) kind or nature,' '-born,' < *γενε* (= *L. genus*, stem *gen-*), kind, nature, < *γενε*, *γενε*, *γενε*, become, √'gen, bear, produce; see *genus*, *general*, *generate*.] A terminal element in words from or made after the Latin or Greek, meaning primarily 'produce,' and taken either passively, 'born,' 'produced,' as in *arrogen*, *endogen*, *exogen*, etc., that which is produced or grows at the top, from within, from without, etc., or actively, 'producing,' 'serving to produce,' as in *hydrogen*, *oxygen*, *nitrogen*, etc., that which produces or serves to produce water, acid, nitric acid, etc. The corresponding adjective is in *-genic* or *-genous*, and the abstract noun, if any, is in *-geny*.

gena (jé'nä), n.; pl. *genæ* (jé'në). [*L.*, the cheek, = *Gr. γέννη*, the chin, jaw, = *E. chin*, q. v.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, the cheek: an indefinite region on the side of the head or face between the ear, eye, and nose. (a) The side of the human face. (b) In trilobites, one of the two parts into which the limb or lateral area of the cephalic shield is divided, the anterior being the *fixed gena*, the other the *movable* or *separable gena*. See cut under *Trilobites*. (c) In insects, a region of the side of the head, beneath the eye, with which the mandible may articulate, bounded by the epicranium and under side of the eye, the face, clypeus, labrum, labium, and base of mandible.

2. [cap.] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropod mollusks. J. E. Gray, 1840.

genal (jé'nal), a. [*L. gena* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gena or cheek.—*Genal angle*, in trilobites, the posterior angle of the movable gena, terminating the cephalic shield behind. See cut under *Trilobites*.—*Genal*

square, in tribbles, the great square dividing the food from the movable gear. See out under *tribble*.
genappe (je-nap'), n. [*Genappe*, in Belgium, where it was originally manufactured.] A worsted yarn which, because of its smoothness, can be conveniently combined with silk, and is thus well adapted for braids, fringes, etc.
gendarme (jen-därm' or, as F., zhon-därm'). n. [*Also gendarme*; < F. *gendarme*, sing., from pl. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms; *gens*, pl., people, folks, persons, men, pl. of *gent*, a nation, people, tribe, race, < L. *gen*(-s), pl. *gentes*, a race, clan, people (see *gens*); *de*, of, at; *armes*, arms.] 1. Originally, in France, a man-at-arms; a knight or cavalier armed at all points and commanding a troop; afterward, a member of a company or corps of cavalry; a cavalryman; sometimes also used for soldier in general.
 We come not here, my lord, said they, with arms
 For to raise the clank of thy *Gens d'armes*.
T. Holton, tr. of Du Barlas's *Judith*, v. 138.

2. In France, since the Revolution, one of the corps of national police, a body organized, uniformed, and drilled like soldiers, and considered, in a sense, a privileged corps of the French army; also used for a policeman of a similar corps in some other European countries. See *gendarmier*, 2.

gendarmier, **gendarmery** (zhon-därm'mé-ré, jen-därm'mé-ré), n. [Formerly also *gendarmier*, *gendarmery*, *gendarmour*; < F. *gendarmier*, < *gendarme*, q. v.] 1. Formerly, in France, a body of cavalry, first organized under this name by Charles VII.; cavalry in general. The special corps of gendarmier of the army were suppressed in 1778, excepting the Scotch company, the most ancient.

Had the *gendarmery* of our great writers no other enemy to fight with?
Sp. Hackett, Abp. Williams, l. 102.
 Were . . . to have set on the *gendarmour*.
Sp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1551.
 The *gendarmery* and bands of horsemen

The foreign mercenaries, the men at arms, or *gendarmery*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

2. The armed police of France, consisting of mounted and unmounted gendarmes, first organized in 1790 as a standing militia for the enforcement of law and the preservation of order. The gendarmier is recruited from picked men generally from the regular army, and is organized into legions, departmental companies, and local *lieutenants*, each of the last being divided into brigades of five or more men each. There are also special corps of maritime and colonial gendarmier, the former for service at ports and naval stations. Details of gendarmier accompany all armies in the field. The name is applied to similar organizations in some other countries. See *gendarme*, 2.

He [Emperor Nicholas] formed a body of well paid officers, called the *gendarmier*, who were scattered over the country, and ordered to report directly to his Majesty whatever seemed to them worthy of attention.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 207.

gendarmory, n. See *gendarmier*.
gender (jen'dér), n. [*ME. gendryr*, *gendre*, < OF. *gendra*, *genre*, F. *genre*, kind, genus, style, = Pr. *genre*, *genre* = Sp. *género* = Pg. *genero* = It. *genere*, kind, < L. *genus* (abl. *genere*), race, stock, sort, kind; see *genus*, of which *gender* is a doublet.] It. Kind; sort; class; genus.

The other motive,
 Why to a public count I might not go
 Is the great love the *gender* of *gender* bear him.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Our bodies are our gardens; to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will . . . apply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many . . . why, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our wills.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Several sorts which they called *gendres* or species, according as they referred them, either upwards to a more comprehensive sort of bodies, or downwards to a narrower species.
Bogde, Origin of Forms

3. Sex, male or female. [Colloq. and humorous.]

"Her laying herself out to catch the admiration of vulgar men, in a way which made me blush for my - for my -"
Gender, suggested Mr. Squares.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii

3. In gram., a formal distinction in words, apparently founded on and in part expressing differences of sexual character, as male and female, or as male, female, or of neither sex (*neuter*). In the languages of the Indo-European family the distinction originally is threefold, as masculine, feminine, and neuter (the first including principally male beings, the second female, and the third those of no sex), and appears in nouns, adjectives, and pronouns (except the personal pronouns), although among masculines and feminines are included (on grounds not yet made clear) many words designating things of no sex. In the Semitic languages the genders are only two, masculine and feminine, and the distinction is made also in the second and third persons of verbs. In the majority of languages distinction of gender is altogether wanting. In some tongues differences of sex are made the ground of formal distinctions

also called by some by the same gender: thus, that of animate and inanimate objects in American languages; a manifold distinction (of obscure origin) in South African languages, and so on. Some languages, like the modern French, have lost the *gender*, and have masculine and feminine only; some, like English, have no gender except in a few pronouns, as *he*, *she*, *it*; some, like modern Persian, have no gender whatever.

Hadst thou no understandings for thy cases, and the number of the *genders*?
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 1.

gender (jen'dér), v. [*ME. gendren*, < OF. *gendrer*, *gender* = Sp. *generar* (obs.) = Pg. *gerar* = It. *generare*, < L. *generare*, beget, < *genus* (*gener-*), kind, genus; see *gender*, n. Cf. *generate*, *engender*.] I. trans. 1. To beget; procreate; generate; engender.

For Christ Jesus I have *gendered* thou in the gospel.
W. Taylor, 1 Cor. iv. 15 (Obs.).

Hence—2. To give rise to; bring out or forth.

Whatever does *gender* strife, the apostle commands us to avoid.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), II. 123

Its influence
 Thrown in our eyes *gender* a novel sense. *Keats*.

II. intrans. To copulate; breed.
 Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind.
 Lev. xix. 19.

The one [covenant] from the mount Sinai, which *gendereth* to bondage, which is Agar
 Gal. iv. 24.

genderer (jen'dér-ér), n. One who engenders.
genderless (jen'dér-less), a. [*gender*, n., + *-less*.] In gram., without gender; having no formal distinctions expressing differences of sex.

We should expect to find the parent Aryan *genderless* like the Finnic.
Jour. of Anthropol., XVII. 257.

genderlike (jen'dér-lik), a. Of the same gender or genus.

Note that in every proportionality, we properly call the 2 antecedents *genderlike* terms, for likeness in quality, which name also serves for the two consequents.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), p. 207

gendrurer, n. 1. The act of begetting or procreating. *E. D.*

The shew of his stones of *gendrurer* ben folded together.
Wyclif, John i. 12

2. That which is engendered. *E. D.*

Gentile *gendrurer* to make. *Robert of Brunne*, p. 281.

-gene. [*F. -gène*, < L. *-genus*, *-gena*, or Gr. *-γενε*; see *-gen*.] A form of *-gen* in some words from or made after the French model, as in *amphigene*.

geneagenesis (jen'-é-á-jen'-sis), n. [*N.L.*, < Gr. *γενε*, race, stock, generation, descent, + *γενεσις*, generation.] A kind of parthenogenesis resulting from internal gemination: a term used by Quatrefages.

geneagenetic (jen'-é-á-jen'-et-ik), a. [*geneagenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to genus; geminiparous, as an aphid.

geneal, a. and n. Same as *genial*.

genealogic, **genealogical** (jen'-é-á-loj'-ik, -i-kal), a. [*F. genealogique* = Sp. *genealogico* = Pg. It. *genealogico*, < N.L. *genealogicus*, < L.L. *genealogia*, genealogy; see *genealogy*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of genealogy; relating to or exhibiting the succession of offspring from a progenitor.

He [Hondius] also engraved a *genealogic* chart of the Houses of York and Lancaster with the arms of the Knights of the Garter to the year 1594 drawn by Thomas Talbot.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. 1.

An old Roman grafted on a modern Englishman produced the golden fruit of true patriotism, real personal greatness, and nobility unalloyed to a *genealogic* table.
V. Knox, Letter to a Young Nobleman, iv.

We may conclude . . . that between selection of the industrial type there will be differences of political organization consequent on *genealogic* differences.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

2. According to or characterized by descent from a common ancestor: as, *genealogical* order.

In India, at this day the members of the *genealogic* clans are always careful to retain their position to their Epitaph.
W. L. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 144.

Genealogical tree. (a) The genealogy or lineage of a family drawn out under the form of a tree, with its roots, stem, and branches.

Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a *particula* with a *genealogic* tree of the house of Cecil painted on the walls.
Gough, Topography, Theobalds

(b) In zool., a graphic representation of the supposed derivation by descent with modification of any group of animals from their ancestral or primitive stock, a phylum. Such trees or *phylog*, now in common use, are the same in idea and purpose as ordinary genealogical trees, with the names of the groups of animals supposed to have been successively evolved in place of the names of persons. See *phylog*.

genealogically (jen'-é-á-loj'-ikal-i), adv. In a genealogic manner; as regards genealogy.

genealogist (jen'-é-á-loj'-ist), n. [*F. genealogiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *genealogista*; as *genealogy* + *-ist*.] One who traces genealogies; a student of or writer upon genealogy.

They deny that historians or *genealogists* can point out the first mean man named Douglas.
Scott, Castle Dangerous, iv.

genealogize (jen'-é-á-loj'-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *genealogized*, ppr. *genealogizing*. [*genealogy* + *-ize*.] To investigate or treat of genealogy. Also spelled *genealogise*.

genealogy (jen'-é-á-loj'-i), n.; pl. *genealogies* (-jiz). [*ME. genealogie* = D. G. *genealogie* = Dan. Sw. *genealogi*, < OF. *genealogie*, F. *genealogie* = Pr. *genealogia*, *genealogia* = Sp. *genealogia* = Pg. It. *genealogia*, < L.L. *genealogia*, < Gr. *γενεαλογία*, the making of a pedigree, tracing of a family, < *γενεα*, one who makes a pedigree, a genealogist, < *γενεα*, a race, stock, generation, family, descent (allied to *γενεα*, a race, stock, family; see *genus*), + *λογος*, speak; see *-ology*.] 1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; an enumeration of ancestors and their descendants in the natural order of succession.

The Apostle . . . had warned Timothy against giving heed to fables and endless *genealogies*; by *genealogies* meaning the derivation of angelic and spiritual natures, according to a fantastic system invented by the Oriental philosophers.
Sp. Hunt, Works, VI. viii.

2. In biol., a similar tracing of the lines of descent of animals or plants from ancestral forms. See *evolution*.—3. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

They [heathen philosophers] do indeed describe the *genealogies* of their Heroes and subordinate Gods, but for the supreme Deity, he is constantly acknowledged to be without beginning of time, or end of days.
Sp. Watson, Natural Religion, l. 8.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions, and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it were a pedigree or *genealogy*.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

I observe that you love ancestors and *genealogy*; it needs five or six generations of gentlemen or noblemen to give it its full vigour.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

4. Progeny; offspring; generation. [Rare.]

The family consisted of an old grey-headed man and his wife, with five or six sons and sons in law, and their several wives, and a joyous *genealogy* out of them.
Stevenson, Sentimental Journey.

Syn. 3. Lineage, etc. See *pedigree*.
genearch (jen'-é-árk), n. [*Gr. γενεάρχης*, *γενεαρχία*, a race, family, + *ἀρχα*, rule.] The chief of a family or tribe. [Obs.]

geneat (AS. pron. ge-ná't), n. [AS. *genætt*, a companion (in legal use with a technical sense imperfectly translated by 'vassal'); = OE. *genat* = D. *genoot* = OHG. *genōz*, G. *genosse*, a companion, lit. one who uses a thing with another; < AS. *genōta*, use, enjoy, = D. *genieten* = OHG. *genozan*, MHG. *geniezen*, G. *geniessen*, use, enjoy, = Goth. *nutan*, partake, etc.; see *neat*, note 2.] In Anglo-Saxon hist., a vassal; one holding land for service or rent.

The *geneat* must work on the land and off the land, as he is bidden, and ride and carry, lead land, and drive drove, and do many things beside.
 Quoted in *J. R. Green's* Conq. of Eng., p. 218.

geneat-land, n. In Anglo-Saxon hist., land in villeinage; gulf-land.

genéal, a. and n. See *genial*.
génépi (F. pron. zha-na-pé'), n. [F.] A sweet substance, of a rich green color, made from species of *Artemisia* (*A. glacialis* and *A. mutelliana*) which are found in the Alps.

genera, n. Plural of *genus*.

generability (jen'-é-rá-bil-i-ti), n. [*generable*; see *-ility*.] Capability of being generated.

The *generability* of the passions, the origin of ideas, and the *generability* of mind.
Johnstone, Madness, Pref.

generable (jen'-é-rá-bl), a. [*F. generable* = It. *generabile*, < L. *generabilis*, that may generate or be generated, < *generare*, generate; see *generate*.] 1. Capable of being begotten or generated; that may be produced by generation, in any sense of the word.

Which hath power of all thing *generable*
 To rule and store by their great influence
 Water and wind.
Henryson, Testament of Cresside, l. 146.

They [the poets] were the first observers of all natural causes & effects in the things *generable* and corruptible, and from thence mounted up to search after the celestial causes and influences.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 6.
 We speak here of the original life of the soul itself, that this is substantial, neither *generable* nor corruptible, but only creatable and annihilable by the Deity.
 Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 622.

24. Genial; contributory to propagation. Nares.

Thou, queen of heav'n, commandress of the deep,
Lady of lakes, regent of woods and deer,
A lamp dispelling irksome night; the source
Of generable moisture. *Parvus Trava.*

general (jen'e-rul), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *generall*; < ME. *generale*, < OF. *general*, F. *général* = Pr. Sp. *general* = Pg. *general*, *geral* = It. *generale* = Sp. *general* = G. Dan. *Sw. general* (in comp.), *general*, common, < L. *generalis*, of or belonging to a kind, race, or genus, of or belonging to all, general, common, < *genus* (*gener-*), a kind, race, family, genus: see *gender*, *n.*, and *genus*.] *I. a. 1.* Pertaining or applicable to or predicable of all objects of a given class, or all of a number of resembling individuals; universal within the limits of the class or group of things considered: as, a *general* law of nature; a statute *general* in its application; a *general* principle; a *general* idiom; the *general* interest or safety of a nation; to labor for the *general* good. In logic a name, as, for example, "cockatrice," is considered to be *general* even though there is no real individual to which it can be applied; and it may also be *general* though there is but one individual to which it is actually applied. On the other hand, a disjunctive expression, as "William Shakspeare, William Harvey, or Francis Bacon," though predicable of each individual of the group, is not considered to be *general*. See *nominalism*, *realism*, and *conceptualism*.

I drink to the *general* joy of the whole table
Shak., Much. II. 4.

When she defines, argues, divides, compounds,
Considers virtue, vice, and *general* things
Sir J. Danvers, Some Telpaum.

The verdurous wall of Paradise up sprung,
Which to our *general* she gave prospect large
Into his nether empire neighbouring round
Milton, P. L., IV. 144.

If . . . ideas be abstract, . . . [our knowledge] will be
general knowledge

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. IV. 12.

He appeals to all,
And by the *general* voice will stand or fall,
Shadran, The Rivals, Prol.

Every man who has seen the world knows that nothing
is so useless as a *general* maxim. *Macaulay, Macbeth.*

The homeward voyage and captivity of Richard had
some effect on the *general* affairs of the world, his special
visit to Ragusa affected only the local affairs of Ragusa.
E. I. Freeman, Venice, p. 222.

In observing human character, single feelings or actions
interest us chiefly as criteria of *general* tendencies
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 267.

The reproduction of ideas under the so-called laws of
association is a *general* fact of consciousness.
G. T. Ladd, Physical Psychology, p. 534.

2. Pertaining or applicable to, or predicable
or true of, many or most of a class indefinitely,
but by implication not to every member of it
without exception; common to the majority or
an indefinite number, or to a large but indefi-
nite extent; prevalent; usual; common; as,
a *general* custom; to differ from the *general*
opinion; hence, indefinite; vague; not precise;
as, to evade a point by *general* statements.
Specifically, in *math.*, true except in certain limiting
cases, when certain quantities vanish. Thus, it is true as
a *general* proposition that three equations suffice to de-
termine three unknown quantities; yet this is not the
case if the resultant vanishes.

Their *general* weapons are the Russo bowen and ar-
rows.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 43.

Until I woke, and found him settled down
Upon the *general* decay of faith
Right thro' the world. *Emerson, The Epit-*

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly
on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general*
expressions. *Watts, Improvement of Mind.*

Who shall tell when the sense of insecurity has become
general enough to merit respect?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, I. 170.

The *general* rough and ready education of such a life.
W. Black.

3. Comprising or pertaining to the whole; col-
lective; opposed to *partial*: as, a *general* set-
tlement of accounts; a *general* departure of
guests; a *general* involution (that is, one which
subtends the whole inflorescence); also, per-
taining to, predicable of, or occupied with a
great variety of different objects having com-
mon characters.

And in the holly holly past holly y believe,
And *general* holy church also hold this in thy mynde,
Præs Placeman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), I. 816.

We are come unto mount Zion, and . . . to the *general*
assembly and church of the firstborn which are written
in heaven
Heb. XII. 22.

Our *general* forces at Bridgenorth shall meet.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 2.

There were the learned Isaac Vossius and Spanheim;
son of the famous man of Heidelberg, nor was this *general*
man less learned, being a *general* scholar
Frederick, Diary, Oct. 31, 1676.

4. Pertaining to the main features of the ob-
ject; regarded in the gross, with neglect of

details and unimportant exceptions: as, his
general attainments are excellent; a *general*
survey.

Having gotten his *general* knowledge of the party
against whom, as he had already of the party for whom,
he was to fight. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.*

The *general* end therefore of all the books is to fashion
a gentleman or noble person in virtuous and gentle disci-
pline. *Spenser, To Raleigh, prefixed to F. Q.*

Why, my lord of York commands the plot and the *general*
course of the action. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 3.*

I have a very *general* acquaintance here in New Eng-
land. *Hawthorne, Old Manse, I. 91.*

The *general* aspect was peaceful and contented.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 26.

5. Having to do with all; public; common;
vulgar.

You will rather show our *general* louts
How you can frown. *Shak., Cor., III. 2.*

Are you crying it,
When I command you to be free, and *general*?
To all? *H. Jonson, Catiline, I. 1.*

She's *general*, she's free, she's liberal
Of hand and purse, she's open unto all.
John Taylor, Works (1656).

The *general* practitioner is the advance guard of the
army which fights against disease.
Saturday Rev. March, 1874, p. 303.

6. Not specifically limited in scope, operation,
or function; not restricted to special details,
particulars, or occasions; used of authority
conferred, or of office or employment exer-
cised: as, a *general* power of attorney; a *general*
officer of the army; a *general* mechanic.
[*General* in this sense, in designations of rank or office
taken or initiated from the French, usually follows, ac-
cording to French idiom, the noun which it qualifies, and
the two words are in English usually treated as a com-
pound noun, as *adjutant-general*, *attorney-general*, etc.]
General acceptance. See *acceptance*, 1 (C). **Gen-
eral act.** See *act*, 4. **General agent, anatomy, ane-
mia, Assembly, assignment, authority.** See the
nouns. **General average.** See *average*, 1 (c). **Gen-
eral Baptists.** See *Baptist*, 2. **General case, center,
color.** See the nouns. **General charge, in Scots law,**
a charge the use of which is to cause the heir either to
represent his ancestor or to renounce the succession. A
general special charge is a will passing the signet, the ob-
ject of which is to supply the place of a *general* act, and
to vest by a fiction of law those subjects which would
have required a *general* service to have vested them in
the heir. **General conference.** See *conference*, 2 (1).
General confession. See *confession*. **General confu-
tation, in logic,** a confutation which does not name the
fallacy committed, but either denies the consequence or
distinguishes, or offers an independent argument to the
contrary. **General Convention.** See *convention*, 3 (a).
General conversion, in logic, that mode of conversion
commonly called simple, where the quantity of the propo-
sition remains unchanged. **General council (eccl'es.).**
See *council*, 7. **General council of the university.** See
council. **General Court, credit, custom, delivery.**
See the nouns. **General Court of Trials,** a session of
the general court or legislative assembly of a New England
colony held for the purpose of trying causes, in exercise
of the judicial power which those assemblies possessed.

For theft a white man was tried in those old days at the
General Court of Trials.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, IV. 11.

General Deficiency Bill. See *bill*. **General demur-
rer.** See *demurrer*, 1. **General deputy.** See *deputy*,
3. **General edict, equation, issue, jurisdiction, juris-
prudence, law, legacy, lien, etc.** See the nouns.
General mortgage-bonds. See *bond*, 1. **General offi-
cer, order, etc.** See the nouns. **General postman,** a
carrier of letters in general except those sent from one
point in the London district to another. [Eng.]

Like a *general* postman's coat. *Puck, Pickwick, II.*

General principle, one to which there are no exceptions
within its range of application, or which is true of every-
thing to which it is germane. **General regulations.**
See *regulation*, 7. **General service, ship, statute, tail,
term, warrant, warranty, etc.** See the nouns. **Heir
general.** See *heir*, 3. **Common General.** See
common.

II. n. 1. That which is general or common to
all of a given class or group; a general state-
ment, principle, truth, etc.

For his answer to what I affirm, by that *general* which
he bringeth, if I should grant all he saith, how short it
were you may easily judge
E. B. Lander, in Appendix to New England's Memorial,
p. 26.

In particular our knowledge begins, and so spreads it-
self by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

2. A genus or class embracing all objects hav-
ing certain characters, and especially including
species under it. Now only in the phrase in
general (which see, below).

The chief *general* is so that where as it is in the head of
all above it it can never become inferior to be of any
kind or sort in thing . . . The middle *general* is the
same sort being comprehended betwixt the chief *gen-
eral* and the lowest kind or sort in things, may be also
some kind or fourne it self.

Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1651).

All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
Serals and *generals* of grace.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3.

A history painter paints man in *general*.
Sir J. Reynolds.

3. Milit., an officer holding a *general* com-
mand (whence the title); the commander of an
army, or of any organization of troops larger
than a regiment: as an official title, used either
alone for the highest or next to the highest rank,
or with an adjunct designating the particular
grade. See *lieutenant-general*, *major-general*, and
brigadier-general. In modern European armies the
specific rank of general is usually the highest under that
of marshal or field-marshal. In the United States the title,
when used, is that of the acting commander-in-chief of the
whole army (the President being the titular commander-
in-chief). The rank has been held, under temporary laws,
only by Generals Washington, Grant, and Sherman, and
for a short time before his death in 1883 by General Sheri-
dan, whose previous title as commander-in-chief was lieuten-
ant general. In address and common speech any gen-
eral officer is called *general* simply. Abbreviated *Gen.*

The senate has letters from the *general*, wherein he gives
my son the whole name of the war. *Shak., Cor., II. 1.*

The war's old art each private soldier knows,
And with a *general* love of conquest glows.
Addison, The Campaign.

4. A particular beat of drum or march, being
that which, in the morning, gives notice to in-
fantry to be in readiness to march. — **5. Eccles.,**
the chief of an order of monks or priests, or of
all the houses or congregations established un-
der the same rule: as, the *general* of the Domini-
cans, or of the Jesuits. In most orders the office is
held for three years, but in that of the Jesuits it is held
for life. The *general*, being subject to the immediate juris-
diction of the pope, is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction,
but has the right to sit and vote with the bishops in a gen-
eral council of the church.

6. The public; the community; the vulgar.

Although particular [partial], shall give a scantling
Of good or bad unto the *general*. *Shak., T. and C., I. 3.*

The play, I remember, pleased not the millitor; 'twas
caviare to the *general*. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.*

General of division, a general commanding a division
of an army in the field. Compare *brigadier*. — **Great gen-
erals,** the *generals* charged with the ownership of a fish-
ing vessel, including wood, water, lights, knives, salt, bait,
etc. (New England). **In general.** (a) As regards the
generality or most, for the most part, with few excep-
tions, in the main, generally.

But I should think Mr. Puff, that authors would in *gen-
eral* be able to do this sort of work for themselves
Shadran, The Critic, I. 2.

In *general*, those who nothing have to say
Contrive to spend the longest time in doing it.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

(b) Inclusive, without exception.

They deale his pleasure to obeye,
Therby they came when in *general*.
Genevieve (E. E. T. S.), I. 1001.

Nest — our *general* doth salute you with a kiss,
'Twas yet the kindest but particular;
'Twere better she were kiss'd in *general*.
Shak., T. and C., IV. 6.

(c) In all things

Thou art a grave and noble counsellor,
Most wise in *general*. *Shak., Pericles, v. 1.*

(d) In *math.*, in all cases except possibly in limiting cases
or in case of some additional condition being fulfilled. —
Small generals, the *generals* charged with the provisions of a fish-
ing vessel, as the provisions, lines, hooks, etc. (New England).

general, adv. [*< general, a.*] Same as *gener-
ally*.

Such attribution should the Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so *general* current through the world.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., IV. 1.

general (jen'e-rul), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gener-
al'd* or *general'd*, pp. *generating* or *general-
ing*. [*< general, n.*] To command as a gen-
eral; marshal.

The God of battles was on their side; crime and the lost
archangel *general'd* the ranks of Pharaoh.

Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, III.

generalate (jen'e-rul-ät), *n.* [*< general + -ate*.]
1. A district under the control or supervision
of a general. [Rare.]

By the close of the 17th century there were three fron-
tier *generalates* — Carlstadt, Warasdin, and Petrinia (the
last also called the Banat) *Encyc. Brit., XVI. 266.*

2. The office of a general; a generalship.
[Rare.]

generale (jen'e-räl'e), *n.*; pl. *generalia* (jē-jē).
[L., neut. of *generalis*, *general*: see *general, a.*]
That which is general; hence, in the plural,
general principles.

There is need of a set of intermediate scientific truths,
derived from the higher generalities of science, and de-
signed to serve as the *generalia* or first principles of the va-
rious arts
J. S. Mill, Logic, VI. xi. § 5.

generalless (jen'e-räl-es), *n.* [*< general + -less*.]
A female *general* or commander. [Rare.]

He hastily nominates or sanctions *generallesses*, captains
of tens and fifties. *Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 3.*

generalia, n. Plural of *generale*.
generalisable, generalisation, etc. See *gen-
eralizable, etc.*

generalissimo (jen'g-ra-lis'i-mó), *n.* [*It.* (= *Sp.* *generalísimo*), < *generalis*, *general* + *superl. -ísimo* (= *Sp.* *-ísimo*), < *L.* *genius*.] A commander-in-chief; the supreme commander of all the forces of a country, of several armies, or of an army comprising several corps or divisions acting separately.

Pompey had deserved the name of Great; and Alexander with the same cognomination was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Sir T. Browne.*

generalistic (jen'g-ra-lis'tik), *a.* [*< general*, *n.*, + *-istic*.] Of or pertaining to a general or to generalship. [*Rare.*]

In proof of my *generalistic* qualities, the rolling down of the water-jar upon the heads of the Maghilla pilgrims in the "Golden Throat" was quoted, and all offered to fight for me a lance. *R. F. Burton, El Medinah, p. 272.*

generality (jen'e-ral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *generalities* (-tiz). [*< F.* *gen'ralité* = *Fr.* *generalité* = *Sp.* *generalidad* = *Pg.* *generalidade* = *It.* *generalità*, *generality*, = *D.* *generalität* = *G.* *generalität*, *generality*, body of generals, = *Dan.* *Sw.* *generalitet*, war-office, < *L.L.* *generalitas* (-s), < *L.* *generalis*, *general*; see *general*.] 1. The state or condition of being general, in any of the senses of that word.

It is noticeable that concepts on the same level of *generality* are framed with greater and greater facility. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychology, p. 384.*

2. Something that is general, as a general statement or principle; especially, a saying of a general and vague nature.

New Comedy came in place, more civil and pleasant a great deal and not touching any man by name but in a certain *generalistic* glancing at every class. *Patterson, Art of Eng. Poets, p. 78.*

Let us descend from *generalities* to particulars. *London.*

The glittering and sounding *generalities* of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. *R. Choate, quoted in Bartlett.*

3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; specifically, the majority of people; the multitude; the commons.

If this action had not been thus crossed, the *Generality* of England had by this time been won, and encouraged therein. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II, 261.*

From whence it comes, that those tyrants who have the *generality* to friend and the great ones their enemies, are in the more safe. *E. Butler, Macbeth on Duty, I, 40.*

Excellent persons who delighted in being retired and abstracted from the pleasures that incline the *generality* of the world. *Steele, Spectator, No. 261.*

4. Formerly, in France, a territorial division for the collection of taxes; a taxing district.

The Huguenots established a system of *generalities* or districts. *Encyc. Brit., VII, 298.*

generalizable (jen'e-ral-i-za-bl), *a.* [*< generalize* + *-able*.] Capable of being generalized, or brought under a general rule, or referred to a particular class or genus. Also spelled *generalisable*.

Extreme cases are, ipso nomine, not *generalizable*. *Cederblad.*

generalization (jen'e-ral-i-za'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *généralisation* = *Sp.* *generalización*, *as generalizar* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of generalizing; recognition of a character as being common to two or more objects; also, the process of forming a general notion.

Although, for example, we had to see that one rose, we might still have been able to define its colour, without thinking of its other properties. This has led some philosophers to suppose that another faculty besides abstraction, to which they have given the name of *generalization*, is necessary to account for the formation of genera and species. *D. Stewart, Elements, IV, § 1.*

2. Induction; an inference from the possession of a character by each individual or by some of the individuals of a class to its possession by all the individuals of that class; the observation that the known individuals of a species, or the known species of a genus, have a character in common, and the consequent attribution of that character to the whole class; also, a conclusion so reached.

In our inquiries into the nature of the inductive process, we must not confine our notice to such *generalizations* from experience as profess to be universally true. *J. S. Mill, Logic, III, xiii, § 1.*

When we have proved with respect to the circle that a straight line cannot meet it in more than two points, and when the same thing has been successfully proved of the ellipse, the parabola and the hyperbola, it may be laid down as a universal property of the sections of the cone. . . . It would be difficult to refuse to the proposition arrived at, the name of a *generalization*. . . . But there is not induction. *J. S. Mill, Logic, III, ii, § 2.*

I am not going to attempt a definition of the Anglo-Saxon element in English literature, for *generalizations* are apt to be as dangerous as they are tempting. *Lowell, Study Widdows, p. 246.*

3. In *math.*, the process or result of modifying a proposition so as to obtain another having wider subject and predicate, but such that a limitation which, if applied to the new subject, gives the old subject, will reproduce the old predicate when applied to the new. For example, Fermat's theorem is that if p is any positive prime number and a any number not divisible by p , then the division of a^{p-1} by p leaves 1 as the remainder. A generalization of this is, that if k is any positive integer and a the number of numbers as small as k and prime to it, and a is any number relatively prime to k , then the division of a^k by k leaves 1 as the remainder. For when k is a prime number, $a^k \equiv a \pmod{k}$, and every number not divisible by k is prime to it. The language of mathematics differs from that of logic in that from every generalization of a proposition the proposition itself is immediately deducible, which is not true in the logician's sense of the word. The distinction between *generalization* and *extension* in mathematical language is not very clear, but the latter term applies primarily to a conception or function which has received a new and wider definition, also, the modification of a proposition concerning two dimensions so as to make it apply to three is called an *extension*.

Also spelled *generalisation*.

generalize (jen'e-ral-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *generalized*, ppr. *generalizing*. [= *D.* *generalisieren* = *G.* *generalisieren* = *Dan.* *generalisere* = *Sw.* *generalisera*, < *F.* *généraliser* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *generalizar* = *It.* *generalizzare*; *as general* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To render general; make more general; bring under a general description or notion; treat or apply generally.

The mind makes its utmost endeavors to *generalize* its ideas. *Locke, Human Knowledge, § 3.*

We have already observed the following remarkable things in the process of naming: 1. assigning names of those clusters of idealized objects; 2. *as* *abstract* those names, so as to make them represent a class; 3. framing adjectives by which minor classes are cut out of larger. *James Mill, Analysis, ix.*

The existence of a man with such mighty powers of discovery and demonstration as Newton, and the recognition of his doctrines among his contemporaries depend upon causes which do not admit of being *generalized*. *Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix, § 1.*

2. To infer inductively, as a general rule from a particular case or set of facts.

A mere conclusion *generalized* from a great multitude of facts. *Cederblad.*

3. In *math.*, to modify, as a proposition, so as to obtain a wider proposition from which the former can be immediately deduced. See *generalization*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To recognize that two or more objects have a common character; to form a general notion. [It ought into use by Reid.]

We are next to consider the operations of the understanding, by which we are enabled to form general conceptions. These appear to me to have three. First, The resolving or analyzing a subject into its known attributes, and giving a name to each attribute, which name shall signify that attribute, and nothing more. Secondly, The observing one or more such attributes to be common to many subjects. The first is philosophy called abstraction, the second may be called *generalization*. But I have commonly included under the name of abstraction. *Reid, Intellectual Powers, I, 83, p. 44.*

2. To reason inductively, from particular cases to general rules comprehending those cases.

The reviewer holds that we pass from special experiences to universal truths in virtue of the inductive propensity—the irresistible impulse of the mind to *generalize* and infer. *Whewell, Inductive Science, Ideas, x, p. 101.*

He continually meets with facts which prove that he had *generalized* on insufficient data. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 214.*

Also spelled *generaliser*.

generalized (jen'e-ral-izd), *p. a.* Specifically, in *biol.*, common or primitive, as a structure or organism; representing or held to represent a broad or general type of form; synthetic; undifferentiated; the opposite of *specialized*; *as*, a lucernarian is or represents a *generalized* type of hydrozoan; some fossil mammals had a *generalized* dental formula.

generalizer (jen'e-ral-iz-er), *n.* One who generalizes. Also spelled *generaliser*.

Like Kantian and Cartesian but a *generalizer* and abstract thinker. *Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 136.*

generally (jen'e-ral-i), *adv.* [*< ME.* *generally*, *generallike*, < *general* + *-ly*.] 1. In a general or universal manner; with respect to all the individuals of a class.

I fear and loathe *generally* All men that I see. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, I, 179.*

No many giddy offences as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal. *Shakespeare, As You Like It, III, 2.*

With joy to the whole world he was *generally* welcomed. *Capt. John Smith, His Travels, I, 17.*

2. All taken together; collectively; in a body. And so all of them *generally* have power towards some good by the direction of reason. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Therefore I counsel that all Israel be *generally* gathered unto thee, from Dan even to Beersheba, as the word that is by the sea for multitude. *2 Sam. xvii, 11.*

You must, as we do, gratify this gentleman, To whom we all rest *generally* beholden. *Shakespeare, T. of the B., I, 3.*

3. In general; commonly though not universally; most frequently; in most cases.

That the holy Scriptures are one of the greatest blessings which God bestows upon the sons of men is *generally* acknowledged by all who know anything of the value and worth of them. *Locke.*

Mr. Mill complains that those who maintain the affirmative *generally* beg the question.

Macaulay, Mill on Government.

4. In the main; without detail; upon the whole.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison, Guardian.*

Syn. 3. Usually, ordinarily, mainly, principally, chiefly. **generalness** (jen'e-ral-ness), *n.* The character of being general. [*Rare.*]

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.*

generalship (jen'e-ral-ship), *n.* [*< general* + *-ship*.] 1. The office of a general.

The *generalship* of the Lord Digby [was brought] to an end. *Clarendon, Civil Wars.*

2. The management of an army; the military skill or conduct of a commander.

He acknowledged . . . that his success . . . was to be attributed, not at all to his own *generalship*, but solely to the valour and steadiness of his troops. *Macaulay, Frederic the Great.*

Hence —3. Management or tactics generally.

This was looked on in no other light, but as an artful stroke of *generalship* in him to raise a dust. *Sterne.*

Your *generalship* puts me in mind of Prince Eugene. *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II.*

generality (jen'e-ral-i-ti), *n.* [*< general* + *-ity*.] 1. *Generality*. A generality.

Not any long or far fetched circumstance Wrapped in the curious *generality* of arts. *H. Johnson, Poetaster, v, 1.*

generant (jen'e-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF.* *generant*, < *L.* *generant* (-s), ppr. of *generare*, beget, produce; see *generate*.] 1. *a.* Begetting; producing; generative; specifically, in *math.*, acting as a generant. See II, 2.

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an infinite body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Boyle, Works of Creation, II.*

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which generates; a generator. [*Rare.*]

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*. *Glennville, Resp. Sci., III.*

By a regression of the values of the mid-parentages the true *generants* are derived. *Francis Galton, In Science, VI, 272.*

2. In *math.*, a moving locus, the ensemble of all of whose positions forms another locus, which it is said to generate; *as*, an isosceles triangle revolving on the perpendicular let fall from its apex to the base is the *generant* of a right cone.

generate (jen'e-rant), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *generated*, ppr. *generating*. [*< L.* *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, beget, procreate, produce, < *genus* (*gener*), a kind, race, family; see *genus*.] 1. To beget; procreate; engender by sexual union. — 2. To produce; cause to be; bring into life.

Things were *generated* and destroyed before Saturn was dimmed. *Bacon, Physical Tabula, I, Espl.*

And God said, Let the waters *generate* Reptile with spawn abundant, living soul. *Milton, P. L., vii, 287.*

3. To cause; form; give origin to.

There could therefore be little sympathy between them; and centuries of calumnies and wrongs had *generated* a strong antipathy. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

A system of pure ethics cannot recognize evil, nor any of those conditions which evil *generates*. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 70.*

4. In *math.*, to give rise to, as to a geometrical figure; especially, to move so that the locus of the motion shall constitute (the figure specified); thus, a right line moving with one point fixed *generates* a conical surface. **Generating function.** *See function.* **Generating line or figure.** In *math.*, that line or figure by the motion of which another figure or solid is supposed to be described or generated. **Generating surface.** In a boiler, the heating surface or that on which heat is applied for the generation of steam.

generation (jen'e-ral-shon), *n.* [*< ME.* *generacion* = *D.* *generatio* = *G.* *generatio*, < *OF.* *generacion*, *F.* *génération* = *Fr.* *génération* = *Sp.* *generacion* = *Pg.* *geração* = *It.* *generazione*,

1. *generatio(n)-*, *generare*, beget, generate: see *generate*.] 1. The act, process, or function of generating or begetting; procreation; propagation; reproduction; multiplication of kind. The modes of generation in the animal kingdom are reducible to four leading types: (1) fission, (2) asexual, (3) gemination, and (4) sexual generation. (See these words, and *conjugation*.) Another division is into *sexual* or *gamic* generation, which prevails in all the higher animals and in most others, and *asexual* or *non-sexual* or *agametic* generation. Many variations in the mode of generation, chiefly sexual, are expressed by such terms as *pariparous*, *gemiparous*, *larviparous*, *oviparous*, *ovoviviparous*, *viviparous*, *oviparous*. (See these words and the corresponding abstract nouns.) See *genus*, 1.

The threads sometimes discovered in cells are perhaps their young: the generation of cells is very dark and mysterious. *White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, xl.

2. In *theol.*, the communication of the Divine Essence from God the Father to God the Son. The catholic or orthodox Trinitarian doctrine is that God the Son is a distinct person, truly God and of the same essence as the Father, and is therefore existent in his own personality as the Son from all eternity to all eternity, and that the divine act of generation is accordingly itself eternal or without beginning and without end. In opposition to the Arian teaching, that "there was formerly a time when he [Christ] was not, and that before being begotten he was not." The person or hypostasis of God the Son being "the express image for *impress*, *represent* of his [God the Father's] person (*consistence*)" (Heb. 1:3), the communication of essence is that of a father to a son, and is accordingly *begetting* or *generation*, whereas the communication of the Divine Essence to the Holy Spirit is simply *procreation*.

3. A bringing out or forth; evolution, as from a source or cause; production, especially by some natural process or causation: as, the generation of sounds.

Generation is a proceeding from the not being of a substance to the being of the same, as from an acorn to an oak. *Humboldt, Arts of Logic* (1800), l. 22.

Birch is used in striking and beating; which clearly denotes the generation of fire to be from the violent percussion and collision of bodies. *Bacon, Physical Fables*, II, Expi.

Would you know a catchpoll rightly derived, the corruption of a citizen is the generation of a sergeant. *Middleton and Dekker, Boaring Gull*, III, 1.

4. In *math.*, the description of a geometrical figure by the motion of a point, line, plane, or figure, in accordance with a mathematical law. Also *genesis*.—**5.** That which is generated; progeny; offspring.

O generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? *Mat. III, 7.*

Fourteen [years] they shall not see,
To bring false generations. *Shak., W. T., II, 1.*
Be young again, Melander! live to number
A happy generation, and die old
In comforts as in years! *East, Lover's Melancholy*, v. 1.

6. A single succession of living beings in natural descent, as the offspring or descendants in the same degree of the same parents.

By the fourth generation they shall come hither again. *Gen. xv, 16.*

A link among the days, to knit
The generations each with each. *Trappson, In Memoriam*, xl.

By selecting generation after generation, the sheep with the finest and longest wool, a breed of sheep is ultimately reared with wool almost generically different from that of the undomesticated race. *J. Eske, Cosmic Philos.*, II, 9.

7. The whole body of persons of the same period or living at the same time: as, the present generation.

O faithless and perverse generation! *Luke ix, 41.*

8. Family; race; kind; by extension, any allied or associated group of persons; a class.

This Machomete reigned in Arabia the Zeer of our Lord Jesus Christ 610, and was of the Generation of Adam. *Manderley, Travels*, p. 140.

These players are an idle generation, and do much harm in a state. *B. Jonson, Poetaster*, l. 1.

The southern parts [of Mesopotamia] are inhabited by a very bad generation of Arabs. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II, l. 103.

We plant a solid foot into the Time,
And mould a generation strong to move. *Trappson, Princess*, v.

9. The age or period of a generation; hence, the average lifetime of all persons of synchronous age. The historical average, or that of all who pass the stage of infancy, is commonly reckoned at about thirty years, while the physiological average, or that of all who are born, is only about seventeen years.

A point concerning property which ought to be most speedily decided, frequently exercises the wit of ancient lawyers, for many generations. *Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society*.

Alternate generation. See *alternate*, and also *parthenogenesis*.—**Equivocal generation.** (a) Generation not from a parent of the same species. (b) Same as *spontaneous generation*.—**Eternal generation.** See *eternal*.—**Fissiparous generation.** In *zool.*, reproduction by fission; disparately. **Spontaneous generation,** the sup-

posed generation of living things from non-living matter. See *abiogenesis*.—**Virgin generation.** See *parthenogenesis* and *parthenogenesis*.

generationism (jen-e-rā-shon-izm), n. [*generation* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the theory that the soul originates with the body in generation, and not by a distinct act of creation: same as *traducianism*.

generative (jen-e-rā-tiv), a. [= F. *généralif* = *Pr. generativus* = *Sp. Pg. It. generativo*; as *generato* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to generation or propagation; connected with or resulting from the process of begetting.

In grains and kernels the greatest part is the nutriment of that generative particle. *Sir T. Browne.*

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

Generative person. In *zool.*, the portion of a compound organism, as a hydroid polyp, which is borne upon a proliferating part; a medusoid or medusiform portion of such a polyp; a reproductive zooid. See *amphidactylum*, *gonosome*.—**Generative reason** (Gr. *λογος ἀσπεκτικός*), in the *Stoic* *philos.*, the first being considered creative; nature.

generator (jen-e-rā-tor), n. [= F. *générateur* = *Pr. gerador* = *It. generatore*; *generare*, *generate*: see *generate*.] One who or that which begets, causes, or produces. Specifically: (a) In *musical acoustics*: (1) A tone which produces a series of harmonics. (2) A tone fundamental to a triad or other chord; a root. (b) Any vessel or apparatus for the production of gas or steam, as a steam boiler. (c) In *elect.*, a dynamo electric machine. (d) In *math.*, a generatrix; a right line lying in a ruled surface. (e) In making water-gas, the chamber containing incandescent carbon, into which steam is admitted for decomposition into gas. (f) In *chem.*, the elements or compounds from which a more complex substance is obtained. *E. D. Double generator.* A new edge introduced between two non-contiguous summits of a polyhedron in order to generate another.

generatrix (jen-e-rā-trix), n. [= F. *génératrice* = *It. generatrice*; *generare*, *generate*: see *generate*.] 1. In *math.*, that which generates; specifically, the point, line, or figure which by its motion is conceived to generate a line, surface, or solid.—2. In *physics*, a dynamo-electric machine employed to generate an electric current. Compare *receptor*.

genere (jen-e-re), n. [*It.*, kind, sort, *< L. genus* (*gener*), kind: see *genus*.] In *music*, scale or key.

generic (jē-ner'ik), a. [= F. *général* = *Sp. generico* = *Pr. It. generico*; *generare*, *generate*: see *generate*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or forming a mark of a genus, or a kind or group of similar things; comprehending a number of like things, without specifying them: opposed to *specific*. See *genus*.

For the acquisite part of wisdom is the generic power which includes both the specific powers of intuition and reflection. *Theodore Parker, Truth and the Intellect*.

Specifically.—2. In *zool.*, and *bot.*, having the taxonomic rank or classificatory value of a genus: as, a generic name or description; generic characters or differences; generic identity. Thus *Canis*, a genus of *Canidae*, is the generic name of all species of the dog family which agree in their generic characters, and present generic differences from all other *Canidae*.

3. Relating to gender. See *gender*.—4. Of a general nature; applicable or referring to any unit of the kind or class; general; not special.

The more concrete to concepts or generic images are formed to a large extent by a passive process of assimilation. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychology*, p. 341.

5. Distinctly characteristic; so marked as to constitute or denote a distinct kind.

Those men whom modern writers set down as the Sophists, and denounce as the moral pestilence of their age, were not distinguished in any marked or generic way from their predecessors. *Grise, Hist. Greece*, II, 6.

Generic agreement or identity. The agreement of objects which belong to the same genus.—**Generic area.** The distributional or chorological area of a genus of animals or plants: the region to which the members of a genus are limited in distribution over the earth's surface. The place in a generic area where the genus is most numerous represented by species or individuals is known as its *protopopis*.—**Generic description or diagnosis.** A description or characterization of a genus, as in *zoology* or *botany*.—**Generic difference.** The disagreement of objects which belong to different genera; a characteristic of a being or an object which differentiates it generically from another or others.—**Generic diversity.** The disagreement between individuals of different genera.—**Generic name.** The denomination which comprehends all the species, as of a group of animals, plants, or fossils, which have generic characters in common. Thus, *Canis* is the generic name of certain animals of the dog kind; *Felis*, of the cat kind; *Cervus*, of the deer kind. See *genus* (a).

generical (jē-ner'ikal), a. [*< generic* + *-al*.] Same as *generic*. [Rare.]

The word consumption being applicable to a proper and improper, to a true and a bastard, consumption, requires a generic description quadrate to both. *Morrey, Of Consumptions*.

generically (jē-ner'ikal), adv. 1. With regard to genus or kind; in a generic way; to a generic extent; by generic rank or classification: as, to separate two species generically; an animal generically related to another.

They may be called generically Arabs, who at a very ancient time had spread along the coast from Egypt to Morocco. *Proude, Caesar*, p. 38.

The sixth species (*L. fascicularis*) differs to a slight extent in many respects from the other species, and has considerable claims to be generically separated. *Jarvis, Cirripedia*, p. 72.

2. Distinctly; markedly: as, our aims are generically different.

genericalness (jē-ner'ikal-nes), n. The state or quality of being generic.

The question in dispute has no relation to the genericness of the objects on which we think, but to the genericness of thinking itself. *Answer to Clarke's Third Defense*.

generification (jē-ner'ikal-kā-shon), n. [*< L. genus* (*gener*), kind, genus, + *-ficare*, *< facere*, make.] Generalization; the process of generalizing. [Rare.]

The process of abstraction by which out of a proximately lower we evolve a proximately higher concept, is, when we speak with logical precision, called the process of generification. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, xl.

generosity (jen-e-rōs'i-ti), n.; pl. *generosities* (-ities). [*< F. générosité* = *Sp. generosidad* = *Pr. generosidade* = *It. generosità*; *generare*, *generate*: see *generate*.] Nobility, excellence, goodness, nobility, etc.: see *generous*.] 1. Nobility; the order of nobles.

Mar. A petition granted them [the Roman populace], a strange one. *Shak., Cor.*, I, 1.

To break the heart of generosity,
And make bold power lock pain. *Shak., Cor.*, I, 1.

2. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality of sentiment and action; more specifically, a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.

They are of that vain number who had rather show their false generosity in giving away profusely to worthless flatterers than in paying just debts. *Wycherley, Plain Dealer*, IV, 1.

In so far as the sphere of generosity coincides with that of liberality, the former seems partly to transcend the latter, partly to refer more to the internal disposition, and to imply a complete triumph of unselfish over selfish impulses. *H. Sulzberg, Methods of Ethics*, p. 302.

3. Liberality in act; munificence: as, the object of one's generosity.—4. A generous act.

He by the touch of men was best inspired,
And caught his native greatness at rebound
From generouses itself had fired. *Longell, Agamem.*, II, 1.

Order of Generosity. A Prussian order of distinction founded in 1845, but not organized till 1848, and superseded in 1740 by the order for Merit (which see, under *merit*).—*Syn.* 2 and 3. *Generosity, Liberality*, etc. See *beneficence*.

generous (jen-e-rus), a. [*< OF. generosus, generosus, generosus, F. généreux* = *Pr. generosus* = *Sp. Pg. It. generoso, generoso*; *generare*, *generate*: see *generate*.] 1. Being of noble or honorable birth or origin; well-born.

Twice have the trumpets sounded;
The generous and bravest citizens
Have bent the gates. *Shak., M. for M.*, IV, 6.

2. Possessed of or showing blood or breeding; spirited; courageous; thoroughbred.

He [the trout] may be justly said, as the old poet said of wine, and we English say of venison, to be a generous fish. *J. Walton, Complete Angler*, p. 71.

The neighing of the generous horse was heard,
For battle by the busy groom prepar'd. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc.*, III, 448.

3. Noble in character or quality; honorable; magnanimous.

Virtue, even in an Enemy, [is] respected by generous Minds. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 128.

I have mistook the man: his resolute spirit
Proclaims him generous; he has a noble heart,
As free to utter good deeds as to act them. *Deau. and Pl. Honest Man's Fortune*, II, 3.

I know the Table Round, my friends of old;
All brave, and many generous, and some chaste. *Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien*.

4. Liberal; bountiful; munificent: as, a generous giver or gift.

Noble by heritage,
Generous, and free. *Carey, The Contrivances*, I, 2.

5. Strong; full of spirit: as, generous wine.
The most generous Wines of Spain grow in the middle
Parts of the Continent. *Hornell, Letters*, p. 54.

6. Full; overflowing; abundant: as, a generous cup; a generous table.

The landscape was everywhere grand and beautiful.
Open and generous hills on all sides. *S. Bowles, in Merriam*, II, 28.

2. Native; natural; innate. [Rare.]

So there are not a few very much to be pitied, whose industry being not attended with natural parts, they have availed to little purpose, and rolled the stone in vain. Which chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity and genial indisposition, at least to those particulars whereunto they apply their endeavours.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, l. 5.

3. Giving spirit or life; enlivening; warming; comforting; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life.

The grand genial power of the system, that visible (and the Sun, would be soon regarded by them as a most beneficent Deity.

Warton, *Divine Legation*, III. § 6.

Is this a dinner? this a genial room?

No, 'tis a temple, and a heathenish.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, IV. 155.

Yet be genial airs and a pleasant sunshine left me.

Regent, Third of November, 1861.

4. Of a social spirit; cordial in disposition and manner; kindly; sympathetically cheerful.

The celebrated drinking ode of this genial archdeacon (Walter de Maupais) has the regular returns of the monkish rhyme.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, I. II.

A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman.

Tennyson, *Princess*, Conclusion.

He was so genial, so cordial, so encouraging, that it seemed as if the clouds . . . broke away as we came into his presence.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Folio of Life*, p. 62.

5. Relating to or exhibiting genius. [Rare.]

Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less genial works.

Rare.

Syn. 3. Cheerful, inspiring. 4. Hearty, pleasant.

genial (jē-ni'āl), *a.* and *n.* [Also *genial*, *genial*; < Gr. *γενναίος*, chin, beard, < *γενν* = *gēna* = *E. chin*; see *gēna* and *chin*.] **I. a.** In *anat.*, pertaining to the chin; situated on the chin;

mental. Genial tubercles, in human *anat.*, four small bony processes at the symphysis menti or middle line of the chin, on the inner aspect of the lower jaw bone, the upper pair for the insertion of the geniohyoglossal, and the lower for that of the geniohyoid muscles.

II. n. One of the dermal plates or scutes of the chin of reptiles.

geniality (jē-ni'āl-i-ti), *n.* [= *G. genialitas* = Dan. Sw. *genialitet* = Sp. *genialidad* = It. *genialità*, < It. *genialità* (< *gēna*), enjoyment, festivity, < *genialis*, genial; see *genial*.] The state or quality of being genial; especially, sympathetically cheerfulness or cordiality.

The arch of the prominent eyebrows, the well shaped Grecian nose, the smile lurking in the corners of the tight pressed lips, show an innate geniality which might be dashed with bitter on occasion.

Edinburgh Rev.

Syn. Warmth, affability, friendliness, heartiness.

genially (jē-ni'āl-i), *adv.* In a genial manner.

Specifically: (a) In such a manner as to comfort or enliven; cheerfully, cordially.

The splendid sun genially warmed the fertile earth.

Harris, *Hermes*, II. 3.

(b) *gēna* or nature, innately. [Rare.]

This same men are genially disposed to some opinions, and naturally adverse to others.

Glanville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, VIII.

How calmly and genially the mind approaches one after another the laws of physics! Emerson, *Nature*, p. 47.

genialness (jē-ni'āl-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being genial; geniality.

genian (jē-ni'āl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *genial*.

Geniatus (jē-ni'āt-us), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1818), < Gr. *γενναίος*, bearded, < *γενν*, the beard, the chin; see *genial*.] A genus of *Scarabaeidae* with upward of 20 species, with one exception South American (*G. australis* being Australian), giving name to the *Geniata*.

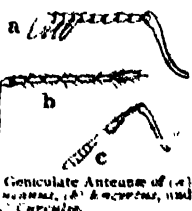
Geniatus (jē-ni'āt-us), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geniatus* + *-idae*.] A proposed family of scarabaeoid beetles, based upon the genus *Geniatus*.

Burmester, 1844.

geniculate, *n.* Plural of *geniculation*.

geniculate (jē-nik'ū-lāt), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *geniculated*, ppr. *geniculating*. [*L. geniculatus*, with bended knee, having knots, knotted (pp. of (*L.L.*) *geniculare*, bend the knee), < *geniculum*, a knee, a knot or joint on the stalk of a plant, dim. of *genu* = *E. knee*; see *knee*.] To form joints or knots in.

geniculate, geniculated (jē-nik'ū-lāt, -lāt-ed), *a.* [*L. geniculatus*, knotted; see the verb.] Kneaded; having a protuberance like a knee or an elbow; in *bot.*, having joints like the knee a little bent; as, a *geniculate* stem or peduncle. **Geniculate antennae**, those antennae in which the first joint or scape is long and slender and the rest of the organ is affixed so as to form an angle with it, as in the ante. The



Geniculate Antennae of (a) *Monarda*, (b) *Asclepias*, and (c) *Verbena*.

geniculate form of antennae may be combined with other types, and the organs are then distinguished as *geniculate-ciliate*, *geniculate-capitate*, *geniculate-errate*, and so on, the last word of the compound indicating the form of the part which succeeds the scape. — **Geniculate bodies**, the corpora geniculata of the brain. See *corpus*. — **Geniculated crystal**. See *crystal*. — **Geniculate ganglion**. See *ganglion*. — **Geniculate processes**. Same as *geniculate bodies*.

geniculately (jē-nik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a geniculate manner; in the form of a knee or knees; as, antennae *geniculately* bent.

geniculation (jē-nik'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. geniculatus* + *-ion*.] 1. Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee. — 2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a geniculate formation; a kneed part or process. — 3. The act of kneeling; genuflection.

I saw their Masse (but not with that superstitious *geniculation* and elevation of hands . . . (that the rest used) *Coryat*, *Cruities*, I. 3.

There are five points in question: the solemn festivity, the private use of either sacrament, *geniculation* at the eucharist, etc. *Ep. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 307.

geniculation (jē-nik'ū-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *geniculationes* (-tē). [NL., neut. of *L. geniculatus*; see *geniculate*.] In *anat.*, a geniculate body of the brain. See *corpora geniculata* (under *corpus*), *pregeniculation*, *postgeniculation*.

genie (jē-ni), *n.* [*OF. genie*, *F. génie*, *genius*, < *L. genius*; see *genius*.] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind; genius.

Dr. J. Wallis, the keeper of the University registers, &c., did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school tower, . . . to the end that he might advance his erudite *genie* in antiquities. *Let. of A. Wood*, p. 117.

genie (jē-ni), *n.* [A corrupt form of *junior*, by confusion with *genius*. See *junior* and *genius*.] Same as *junior*. See *junior*.

Be he *genie* or affric, caliph or merchant of Bassora, into whose hands we had fallen, we resolved to let the adventure take its course.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Sarnen*, p. 197.

genii, *n.* Latin plural of *genius*.

genio (jē-ni ō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *gēno*), < *L. genius*; see *genius*.] A *genius*.

But, by reason of humane nature, we have daily experience that as humours and *genies*, so affections and judgment, which oftentimes is assailed to them, and every other thing else, doth vary and alter.

Benvenuto, *Passengers' Dialogues* (1612).

It is not only to the general but of a nation that great revolutions are owing, but to the extraordinary *genies* that lead them.

Steele, *Letter*, No. 5.

genioglossal (jē-ni-ō-glos'al), *a.* [As *genioglossus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the chin and the tongue; applied to the genioglossus.

genioglossus (jē-ni-ō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *genioglossi* (-i). [*Gr. γενναίος*, chin (see *genial*), + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A usual name of the geniohyoglossus.

geniohyoglossal (jē-ni-ō-hi-ō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [As *geniohyoglossus* + *-al*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the chin, hyoid bone, and tongue; specifically applied to the geniohyoglossus.

II. n. The geniohyoglossus.

geniohyoglossus (jē-ni-ō-hi-ō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *geniohyoglossi* (-i). [*Gr. γενναίος*, chin, + *γλῶσσα*, hyoid, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A muscle of the tongue, so called from its triple connection with the chin, hyoid bone and tongue. It is a flat triangular muscle placed vertically in the tongue, on either side of the median line, arising from the upper genial tubercle of the lower jaw-bone, and spreading like a fan to its insertion in the hyoid bone and all along the under side of the tongue, various movements of which organ it subserves. Also called *genioglossus*.

geniohyoid (jē-ni-ō-hi'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. γενναίος*, chin, + *γλῶσσα*, hyoid.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the chin and the hyoid bone; specifically applied to the geniohyoides.

II. n. The geniohyoides.

geniohyoides (jē-ni-ō-hi-ōi'dē-an), *a.* [*Gr. γενναίος* + *-an*.] Same as *geniohyoid*.

geniohyoides (jē-ni-ō-hi-ōi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *geniohyoides* (-i). [NL., < *Gr. γενναίος*, chin, + *γλῶσσα*, hyoid.] A muscle of the chin and hyoid arising from the genial tubercle of the lower jaw and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is a slender straight muscle lying alongside its fellow, between the *geniohyoglossus* and the *geniohyoglossus*. Its action tends to depress the jaw and elevate the hyoid. Also called *geniohyoid*.

genioplasty (jē-ni'ō-plas'ti), *n.* [*Gr. γενναίος*, the chin, + *πλαστός*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of restoring the chin.

Genipa (jen'i-pā), *n.* [NL., of W. Ind. origin.] A rubescent genus of tropical America, closely allied to *Gardenia* of the old world. There are 3 species. The fruit is succulent, with a rather thick rind, and is sometimes edible, as in the case of the *genipap*. The fruit of *G. Brasiliensis* yields a violet dye. The wood of *G. Carota* is remarkable for its flexibility, and is



Flowering Branch and Fruit of *Genipa Americana*.

used for cart-shafts and in other ways. *G. chusafolia*, bearing a large meddible fruit called the seven-years apple, is a West Indian species that is also found in southern Florida.

genipap (jen'i-pap), *n.* [*L. Genipapo*, the Guiana name.] The fruit of *Genipa Americana*, of the West Indies and South America. It is of about the size of an orange, and of a pleasant vinous flavor. In Surinam it is often called *marmelade-bos*.

genip-tree (jen'ip-trē), *n.* [See *Genipa*.] 1. A tree of the genus *Genipa*. — 2. An old West Indian name for *Melicocca bijuga* and *Hypelate paniculata*, sapindaceous trees of Jamaica and other islands and the neighboring mainland.

genisaro (jen-i-sā'rō), *n.* A name given in Nicaragua to the *Pithecolobium saman*, a leguminous tree the pods of which are edible and used as food for cattle.

Genist, *n.* Same as *Genie*.

Genista (jē-nis'tā), *n.* [*L. genista* or *genesta*, the name esp. of Spanish broom, *Spartium junceum*, but applied also to the common broom and the greenweed; hence *F. genêt*, broom, and *Plantagenet*, the surname of the Angevine line of English kings, lit. broom-plant (*plante à genêt*), from the sprig of broom worn as a badge by their ancestor the Count of Anjou.] 1. A large genus of shrubby leguminous plants, often spiny, with simple leaves (or leafless) and yellow flowers. There are about 70 species native of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. The woodwaxen or dyers' greenweed, *G. tinctoria*, was formerly of importance as a dye plant, giving a bright yellow color, from which Kenda green was obtained by dipping the texture in a blue solution of woad. Some species are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*, is by some included in this genus as *G. scoparia*.

2. In *cutom.*, a genus of cecidomyiids. *Bigot*, 1854.

genital (jen'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. genital*, < *OF. genital*, *F. genital* = Pr. Sp. *genital* = It. *genitale*, < *L. genitalis*, of or belonging to generation, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, beget, generate; see *genus*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to generation; generative; reproductive; procreative; as, the *genital* organs.

These fennous vapours . . . will doubtless compose as *genital* a matter as any can be prepared in the body of animals.

Glanville, *Pre-existence of Soul*, etc.

Specifically — 2. Pertaining to the organs of generation. — **Accessory genital organs**, or **armor**, in *zool.* the claspers and other external organs of the male, which serve to retain the female. — **Genital canal**, in *embryol.*, the lumen of the genital cord. — **Genital chamber**, the genital sinus of a hydrozoan; a recess, sinus, or cavity which receives the genital products before their exit from the body. See *cut under Aescula*. — **Genital cord** (or **chord**), in *embryol.* See *cord*. — **Genital gland**, See *gland*. — **Genital lobe**, an expansion or lobe beneath the



Woodwaxen plant, *Genista tinctoria*.

needed abdominal segment of the male dragon-fly. It contains the copulating sac, which previous to union with the female is filled with seminal fluid from the spermatic duct at the end of the abdomen. — **Genital nerve**, the genital branch of the genitocrural nerve, supplying the cremaster muscle of the male and the round ligament of the uterus of the female. — **Genital plate**, in echinoderms, one of the perforated plates which give exit to the generative products. — **Genital products**, the immediate products of any genital gland, male or female—that is, spermatozoa or ova of any kind. — **Genital ridge**, in *embryol.*, a thickening of connective tissue at the side of the mesentery in the region of the primitive kidney, where the epithelium dips in to form the rudiments of ova. — **Genital segments**, in *entom.*, the segments of the abdomen which are modified to form accessory pieces of the external generative organs, specifically, in the *Hemiptera*, the seventh and, when visible, the succeeding segments, which are so modified. **Genital sinus**, in *Hydrata*, the genital chamber (see above).

II. n. See genital.

genitalia (jen-i-ta'li-ä), n. pl. [L. (sc. *membra*), neut. pl. of *genitalis*, genital; see *genital*, a., *genitals*.] In *zool.*, the generative organs; the genitals.

The *genitalia* (of *Aspidaster*) form a large part of the viscera, and the structure of the complex hermaphrodite apparatus is . . . peculiar. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 173.

genitals (jen-i-tal-z), n. pl. The sexual organs; especially, the external sexual organs; the genitalia.

Genite (je'nit), n. One of a sect of the ancient Jews, who in the Babylonish captivity, according to Breidenburgius, refrained from taking strange wives, and therefore claimed to be of the pure stock of Abraham. Also *Genist*.

Ho there nameth . . . others other sects, if they may beare that name: as the *Genites* or *Genists*, which stood vpon their stocke and kindred. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 140.

geniting, n. See *genetung*.

genitival (jen-i-ti'val or jen-i-ti-val), a. [*Genitive* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to the genitive.

genitive (jen-i-tiv), a. and n. [= D. *genitief* = G. Dan. *Sw.* *genitiv*, n.; = F. *genitif* = Pr. *genitu* = Sp. Pg. It. *genitivo*, < L. *genitivus*, usually in classical L. spelled *genitivus*, or of belonging to birth; in grammar, with or without *casus*, the genitive case (a mistranslation of Gr. *γενετικός*, the generic or general case, *γενικός* meaning also belonging to the family, also to generation, < *γενεα* = L. *gens*), < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, O.L. *gignere*, beget, produce; see *genital*, *genus*.] 1. a. In *gram.*, pertaining to or indicating origin, source, possession, and the like; an epithet applied to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc., which in English is called the possessive case, or to the relation expressed by such a case: as, *patris*, 'of a father, a father's,' is the genitive case of the Latin noun *pater*, a father.

What is your *genitive* case? *Shak*, *M. W. of W.*, iv. 1.

II. n. In *gram.*, a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc., expressing in the widest sense a relation of appurtenance between one thing and another, an adjectival relation of one noun to another, or more specifically source, origin, possession, and the like; in English grammar, the possessive case.

The Latin *genitivus* is a mere blunder, for the Greek word *γενετικός* could never mean *genitivus*. . . *Genike* in Greek had a much wider, a much more philosophical meaning. It meant *gens*, *generatio*, the general case, or rather the case which expresses the genus or kind. This is the real power of the *genitive*. If I say, 'a bird of the water,' of the water defines the genus to which a certain bird belongs. It is first to the genus of water birds. 'Man of the mountains' means a mountaineer. In phrases such as 'son of the father' or 'father of the son,' the *genitive* have the same effect. They predilate something of the son or of the father, and if we distinguished between the sons of the father and the sons of the mother, the *genitives* would mark the class or genus to which the sons respectively belonged. *Max Müller*, *Sci. of Lang.*, iii.

Abbreviated gen.

genito-anal (jen-i-tō-ā-nal), a. [*Genital* + *anal*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the genitals and the anus: as, the *genito-anal ring*.

genitocrural (jen-i-tō-krō'ral), a. [*Genital* + *crural*.] Pertaining to the genitals and to the thigh; specifically applied to a branch of the second lumbar nerve which passes through the psoas muscle and is distributed to the genitalia and parts of the thigh. Its two main divisions are the genital and crural branches or nerves.

genitor (jen-i-tor), n. Same as *genetung*.

Dorothy gave her the hotter half of an imperfect *genitor* apple. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, ii. 1.

genitor (jen-i-tor), n. [= F. *geniteur* = Sp. Pg. *genitor* = It. *genitore*, < L. *genitor*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, O.L. *gignere*, beget, produce; see *gen-*

ital, *genus*.] 1. One who procreates; a sire; a progenitor. [Rare.]

High *genitors*, unconcerned did they call
Time's sweetest first-fruits *Keats*, *Endymion*, i.

2. pl. The genitals.

genitoriest (jen-i-tō-riz), n. pl. [Pl. of "*genitor*", prop. adj. < L. *genitor*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, beget; see *genitor*.] The genitals. *Huxell*.

In primitive times, amongst other foul slanders spread against the Christians, one was, that they did adore the *genitor* of their priests. *Bacon*, *Apophthegms*, p. 115.

genito-urinary (jen-i-tō-ū'rī-nā-ri), a. [*Genital* + *urinary*.] Same as *urogenital*. **Genito-urinary duct, sinus**, etc. See *urogenital*. **Genitum** (jen-i-tum), n.; pl. *genita* (jen-i-ta) [*Genitum*, neut. of *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, O.L. *gignere*, beget; see *genital*, *genus*.] In *math.*, a geometrical figure generated by the movement of a point, line, plane, or figure.

geniture (jen-i-tur), n. [*OF* *geniture*, F. *geniture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *genitura*, < L. *genitura*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, O.L. *gignere*, beget; see *genital*, *genus*.] 1. In *astrology*, birth; nativity.

Yes, he's lord of the *geniture*.
Whether you examine it by Ptolemy's way,
Or Messahalah's, Lach. or Alkindus
Fletcher (and other) bloody Brother IV.

This work, by merit first of fame secure
Is likewise happy in its *geniture*.
For since the hour when Charles ascends the throne,
It shew'd at once his fortune and his own.
Brooks, *To Sir Robert Howard*

2. The power of procreation; virility. F. D.
It abounds the *geniture*.
Forster, *Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 410.

3. pl. The genitals. F. D.
genius (je'nī-us), n.; pl. *geniuses*, *geni* (je'nī-us-ēz, -nī). [*Genius*, the tutelary spirit of a person, spirit, inclination, wit, genius, lit. 'inborn nature' (nature is from the same root), < *gignere*, O.L. *gignere*, beget, produce; see *genus*.]

1. The ruling or predominant spirit of a place, person, or thing; the power, principle, or influence that determines character, conduct, or destiny (supposed by the ancients to be a tutelary divinity, a good spirit, or an evil demon, usually striving with an opposing spirit for the mastery); that which controls, guides, or aids: as, my good *genius* came to the rescue; his evil *genius* enticed him. [In this sense and the following the plural is *genii*.]

Some say, the *Geniuses*
Cries, "Come!" to him that in kindly mood the
Shak, I. and C. iv. 1.

The word *genius* hath by some writers been erroneously adapted for *genius*. Each is a plural of the same word *genus*, but in different senses. When *genius*, in the singular, means a separate spirit or demon, good or bad, the plural is *genii*. When it means mental abilities, or a person, the plural is *geniuses*. *G. Campbell*, *Philos. of Rhetoric*, II. iii. 3.

A fairy should your *Genius* name
And gave you on your natal day.
Johnson, *Margaret*

After the third century, even the artistic type of the guardian *genius* reappeared in that of the guardian angel. *Leake*, *Europ. Monks*, I. 31.

His [Shakespeare's] evil angel, having a leading step by step and note by note to the stage, was one of that better *genius* who came to lead him into the better path of Marlowe. *Southey*, *Shakespeare*, p. 77.

2. A disembodied spirit regarded as affecting human beings in certain ways, but not as connected with any one individually.

The Abyssinians, to a many, are fearful of the night, unwilling to travel, and at day and night in that season when they imagine the world is in possession of certain *genii*,averse to intercourse with men.

Bacon, *Sources of the Nile*, II. 96.

3. A type or symbol, a concrete representative, as of an influence or a characteristic; a generic exemplification.

I do remember him at Chioeste. I'm like a man made after copper of a chess-parring. . . he was the very *genius* of fame. *Shak*, *Hamlet*, IV. iii. 2.

A golden lizard. The very *genius* of exquisite wit and wit had stopped breathless upon the threshold of our cabin. *Brooks*, *Before the Mast*, ch. 10.

4. Prevailing spirit or inclination, distinguishing proclivity, bent, or tendency, as of a person, place, time, institution, etc.; special aptitude or intellectual quality; intrinsic characteristic or qualification: as, a *genius* for poetry, or for diplomacy; the *genius* of Christianity, of the Elizabethan period, of the American Constitution, of the Vatican.

Taking with him his two Sisters, he retired into a Monastery, they into a Nunnery. This does not suit with the *genius* of an Englishman, who loves not to pull off his clothes till he goes to bed. *Huxell*, *Letters*, I. iii. 11.

Every age has a kind of universal *genius*, which inclines those that live in it to some particular studies.

Dryden, *Essay on Dram. Poecy*.

No woman can despise them [ceremonies] with impunity. Their *genius* delights in ceremonies, in forms, in decorating life with manners, with propriety, order, and grace. *Benson*, *Woman*.

It is this tendency on the part of the collective speakers of a language to approve or reject a proposed change according to its conformity with their already subsisting usages that we are accustomed to call by the fanciful name "the *genius* of a language."

Whitney, *Lucey*, *Brit.*, A. III. 770.

Human nature has a much greater *genius* for sameness than for originality. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 68.

5. Exalted mental power distinguished by instinctive aptitude, and independent of tuition; phenomenal capability, derived from inspiration or exaltation, for intellectual creation or expression; that constitution of mind or perfection of faculties which enables a person to excel others in mental perception, comprehension, discrimination, and expression, especially in literature, art, and science.

By *genius* I would understand that power, or rather those powers of the mind, which are capable of penetrating into all things within our reach and knowledge, and of distinguishing their essential differences.

Feeling, *Tom Jones*, ix. 1.

Genius always imports something inventive or creative. *H. Blair*, *Rhetoric*, iii.

We owe to *genius* always the same debt, of lifting the curtain from the common, and showing us that divinity are sitting disguised in the seeming gang of gypsies and peddlers. *Emerson*, *Works and Days*.

Talent is that which is in a man's power, *genius* is that in whose power a man is.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 306.

6. A person having such mental power; a person of general or special intellectual facilities developed in a phenomenal degree. [In this sense the plural is *geniuses*. It was formerly also *genii*.]

Homer was the greater *genius*, Virgil the better artist. *Pope*, *Blad. Pref.*

The true *genius* is a mind of large general powers, accidentally directed to some particular direction.

Johnson.

In building that house, he won for himself, or for the nation, a *genius* whom he set to work a place in the history of art. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 161.

Genius loci. [L.] The presiding divinity of a place; hence, the prevailing spirit of a place or an institution, as of a college. See def. 5. **Syn.** 5. *Abilities*, *Gifts*, *Talents*, *Power*, *Aptitude*, *Faculty*, *Capacity*, *Genius*, *Ingenuity*. *Genius* all indicate special or excellent power for doing work that is more or less intellectual. *Abilities* is the most general and common word for intellectual power of the active sort. Intellectual competence to do effective work, *abilities* are always either acquired or developed. (See *ability*.) *Gifts* are strictly endowments, or abilities regarded as conferred by the Creator. (See *acquisition*.) *Talents* comes to the same idea, its Biblical origin (Mat. xxv. 14) for making the powers seem primarily intrusted to one, for making or at least given like money. *Faculty* is regarding the former popularity and dignity, which it lost for a time. In the last century it stood for *talents* or *gifts*, excellent or superior endowments, as, he is a man of *parts*, or he is a man of good natural *parts*, the latter perhaps implying a failure to develop one's gifts. *Aptitude* is either natural bias or special fitness or skill. It may be native talent or developed ability. *Faculty* is cultivated aptitude, a highly trained power of doing something. The distinction between a *faculty* for and the *faculty* of should be noticed, the former being the kind of *faculty* now under consideration and the latter a bodily *faculty*, as the *faculty* of speech, hearing, etc. *Capacity* is receptive power, as, *capacity* to learn. It is a power of receiving. It is most remarkable in the different degrees of the ability with which different men acquire a language. See J. Mackintosh, *Capacity* (*Genius*) extraordinarily developed faculty. In many directions or in one. It is especially the creative power of original and original combinations. It comes with *talents* or *abilities* as being primarily bestowed, not acquired, and it includes *capacity* and *aptitude* in their highest forms. *Ingenuity* is lower than *genius*, in so far as it is not bestowed, having more less superficial phenomena and often in serving less exalted purposes; as, the *ingenuity* of the mechanic of the clockwork, of the sophist. *Character* is still lower, being a sort of mental docility, which is exercised in *faculty* in learning or felicity in expression. It may be a merely manual docility. (See quotation from Coleridge under *idea*.) It should be noticed that all these words, except *parts*, may be used in the singular for skill or power or natural bias in some particular direction, as, *ability* in debate, a *talent* for drawing, the *genius* of conversation, an *aptitude* for oration, a *genius* for argument, etc. See *wisdom* and *virtue*.

As we advance in life, we learn the limits of our *abilities*. *Frederic*, *Heart Studies on Great Subjects*, II. 215.

Conversation in its better part

May be called a gift, and not an art.

Copier, *Conversation*, I. 4.

The man of *talents* possesses them like so many tools, does his job with them, and there an end; but the man of *genius* is possessed by it, and it makes him into a hook or a life according to its whim.

Lowell, *Piscatawa Travels*, p. 66.

All my endeavors to distinguish myself were only for want of a great title and fortune, that I might be used like a lord by those who have an opinion of my *parts*; whether

right or wrong is no great matter. And so the reputation of wit and great learning does the office of a riband or a coach and six.
Swift, To Bolingbroke.

That his style was no easy acquisition (though, of course, the aptitude was innate), he [Dryden] himself tells us.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 30.

For, above all things, he had what we Yankees call faculty—the knack of doing everything.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Deane, p. 12.

As the sum and crown of what is to be done for technical education, I look to the provision of a machinery for winnowing out the capacities and giving them scope.
Hurley, Tech. Education.

Sir Isaac Newton and Milton were equally men of Genius. Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Godolphin were ministers of great abilities, though they did not possess either the brilliant talents of Bolingbroke or the commanding genius of Chatham.
Sir J. Mackintosh.

There is also another species of genius we call ingenuity, or the inventive faculty, which frequently accompanies or takes the place of the higher flights of genius, that meantime lies idle, or fallow, to recruit its powers.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

Patience and tenacity of purpose are worth more than twice their weight of cleverness.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 58.

genleset, genteset, n. [The form *gentleset* is no doubt wrong; the origin of *genteset* is uncertain.] An old architectural term of doubtful form and meaning: said by the Oxford Glossary to have been applied by William of Worcester apparently to the cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway.

genet¹, n. See *jenet¹*.

genet², n. See *jenet²*.

Genoa velvet. See *Genoese velvet*, under *Genoese*.

genoblast (jen'ô-blast), n. [NL., < Gr. γένος, *genos*, + βλαστός, *blastos*, germ.] The bisexual nucleus of an impregnated ovum, regarded as composed of a female part, feminonucleus, and of a male part, masculonucleus; a marionucleus.
H. D. Minot, Proc. Biol. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIX, 170.

genoblastic (jen'ô-blast'ik), a. [*genoblast* + -ic.] Germinating as a result of union of sexual elements; gamogenetic; pertaining to a genoblast. See the extract.

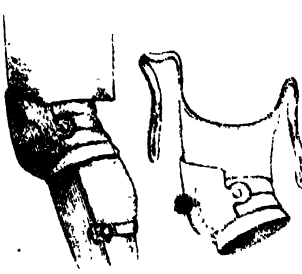
This author [E. Van Beneden] . . . suggests that the periphrastic pronucleus is probably partially formed of spermatogenic substance, that the central pronucleus is female, and that the segmentation nucleus is a compound body resulting from the union of these two, and is probably, therefore, bisexual. This statement includes all the basal facts of the genoblastic theory.
A. Huxley, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI, 330.

Genoese (jen'ô-sê' or -sê'), a. and n. [*Genoa* + -ese; cf. F. *Genois*, It. *Genovese*, < It. *Genova*, < L. *Genua*, *Genoa*. The plural was formerly also *Genoveses*. Cf. *Genovay*.] 1. *a.* Relating or pertaining to Genoa, a city of northwestern Italy, or to the republic of Genoa constituted by its citizens, existing from the tenth century till 1797, and very powerful in the middle ages. — *Genoese embroidery*, needlework done on fine linen or cotton, with outlines of thin cord and buttonhole-stitch, parts of the material being cut away and the openings filled with wheels and other simple patterns. — *Genoese velvet*, a rich fabric of which the pattern is in velvet pile and the background flat and smooth, of silk or silk and gold. The manufacture of this velvet is not peculiar to Genoa. Also called *Genoa velvet*.

II. *n. sing. and pl.* An inhabitant or a native, or the people, of Genoa.

Also *Genovese*.

genouillière (zhô-nô-lyâr'), n. [F., < *genou*, < L. *genu* = *knee*.] 1. *Milt.*: (a) The knee-piece, of hammered iron, introduced toward the close of the thirteenth century, and worn at first over the chausses of mail, being held in place by a strap passing round the leg, and consisting at first of a dish-shaped or slightly pointed piece forming a part of the jamb or of the cuissart in the fourteenth century, and later furnished with large wings which projected backward on each side of the knee-joint. — (b) In *fort.*: (a) The part of the interior slope of the parapet below the sill of an embrasure, serving to cover the lower part of the gun-carriage. (b) The height of the parapet above the banquettes in a barbette battery.



Genouillière, middle of 15th century. From Volstead's "The Art of the Middle Ages."

-genous. [(1) < L. *genus*, -a, -um, or as noun or adj. of one term, < L. *gena*, m., -born, as in *indigenous*, *indigena*, native, indigenous, *amigena*, river-born, *montigena*, mountain-born, etc.: see *-gen*. (2) < -gen + -ous, as in *acro-genous*, *nitrogenous*.] 1. The terminal element in some words of Latin origin, meaning '-born,' as in *indigenous*, born within a country, *amigenous*, river-born, *montigenous*, mountain-born, etc. — 2. The termination of adjectives from nouns in -gen, as in *acrogenous*, *nitrogenous*, etc.

Genovese (jen'ô-vê's' or -vêz'), a. and n. [ME. *Genovayse*; < It. *Genovese*, < *Genova*, *Genoa*: see *Genoese*.] Same as *Genoese*. [Rare.] Being but a *Genovese*, I am handled worse than had I been a Moor.
Tennyson, Columbus.

Genowayt, n. [Early mod. E. also *Genowry*, *Genoway*, etc. (and as an existing surname *Jenoway*, *Jenoway*, *Jannay*, *Janney*). < ME. *Jenoway*, *Jannay*, *Janney*, usually in pl. *Jenoways*, *Jenoways*, etc., orig. also sing., *Genowayse*, etc., a *Genoese*, a merchant engaged in the Genoese trade, < It. *Genovese*, a *Genovese*, < *Genova*, *Genoa*: see *Genoese*, *Genovese*.] A *Genoese*. John Dory (a *Genovay*, as I conjecture).
R. Carey, Survey of Cornwall (1602), p. 135.

Ambrose Grimaldi, a *Genovay*, lying in garrison in the Isle and city of Chio. *Grimaldi*, Gouhart, G. L. (Nares.)

genre (zhon'r), n. [F., kind, genus, mode, style, etc.; particularly in the arts, with a distinct epithet; < L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus* and *gender*, n.] 1. Genus; kind; sort; style. [Rare.] The prodigious wealth of our language in beautiful works of this genre is almost unknown.
N. Lander, Ser. of Eng. Verse, p. 245.

2. In painting, specifically, a representation of some phase of common life, as a domestic interior, a rural or village scene, etc. The term is sometimes used in the same sense with reference to sculpture and the drama. In French it is also applied with a descriptive epithet to other kinds of painting, as *genre historique*, the historical style, *genre de paysage*, the landscape style. In English writing it is most commonly used in combination as a descriptive term, either with or without a hyphen: as, *genre pictures*; a *genre painter*. There are comic and *genre* pictures of parties.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi, 1.

Only within these few centuries has painting been divided into historical, landscape, marine, architectural, *genre*, animal, still-life, etc.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 22.

His subjects, too, were no longer the homely things of the *genre* painter.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 500.

gens (jenz), n.; pl. gentes (jen'tez). [L., a clan or family (see def.), a race, nation, people, < √ *gen* in *gignere*, OL. *gennē*, beget, produce, *genus*, a race, kind, allied to E. *ken* and *kind*: see *genus*, *kin*, *kind*, n.] 1. In ancient Rome, a clan or house embracing several families claiming descent from a common ancestor, united by a common name and by certain religious rites and legal privileges and obligations, but not necessarily by consanguinity: as, the Fabian *gens*, all bearing the name Fabius; the Julian *gens*, all named Julius; the Cornelian *gens*, etc. Hence — 2. In historical and ethnological use, a tribe or clan; any community of persons in a primitive state of society constituting a distinct or independent branch of a general aggregate or race. The union of the *gentes* or nations is temporary and casual only; when the emergency is over, each tribal ruler is independent as before. *Stubb*, Const. Hist., § 22.

There was nothing between the worship of the House-hold and the worship of the *Gens*.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 141.

gent¹ (jent), a. [ME. *gent*, < OF. *gent*, F. *gent* = Pr. *gent* = OSP. *gento*, Olt. *gente*, pretty, fine, abbr., with recession of accent, from L. *gentilis*, *gentile*, etc.: see *gentle*, *gentel*, *gentry*, *jaunty*.] 1. Noble; gentle.

Of a Knight who fair and gent.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 4.

He lov'd, as was his lot, a lady gent.
Spenser, F. Q., I, ix, 27.

2. Neat; slender; elegant.
Fair was the young wyf, and therewithal
As any weak hir body gent and smal.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 18.

Her middle was both small and gent.
Greene, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

3. Polished; refined.
The goose with hire facondo gent.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 358.

gent² (jent), n. [Abbr. of *gentleman*, first used in the 16th century, prob. at first with some ref. to *gent¹*, a., but in more general use taken up in speech from the written abbr. "*gent*," in law records, lists of names, etc., and in plays.

as "*1st Gent.*," "*2d Gent.*," etc.]. An abbreviation of *gentleman*. [Vulgar; in literary use, humorous or colloquial.]

And behold, at this moment the reverend *gent* enters from the vestry.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlv.

The thing named "*pants*" is certain documents, A word not made for gentlemen, but *gent*.
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

genteel (jen-tél'), a. [In this form first found in the 17th century, being an E. adaptation of *gentile* pronounced as in the contemporary F. *gentil*, m., *gentile*, f. (the *i* pron. as E. *ee*), *gentile*, affable, courteous (see *gentile*, a., 4); another form in imitation of the F. pron. was *jaunty*, *jaunty*, now *jaunty*. From the OF. form of the same word is reg. derived the E. *gentile*, while *gentile*, except in the obs. sense '*genteel*,' is directly from the L. See *gentle*, *gentile*, *genty*, *jaunty*.] 1. Polite; well-bred; decorous in manners or behavior; refined: as, *genteel company*. The colony [New Haven] was under the conduct of as holy, and as prudent, and as *genteel* persons as most that ever visited these nooks of America.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i, 6.

A *genteel* man, brother of the Calumac of Glegg, came to see me, whom I had seen at the Agn's.
Pucke, Description of the East, I, 123.

Isn't he a handsome man? — tell me that. — A *genteel* man? a pretty figure of a man?
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv, 2.

2. Adapted to, suitable for, or characteristic of polite society; free from vulgarity or meanness in appearance, quality, amount, etc.; elegant; becoming; adequate: as, *genteel manners*; a *genteel* address; *genteel* comedy; a *genteel* income or allowance. [Mercher] soon returned and took a house in Covent garden, painting portraits and pictures of familiar life in a *genteel* style of his own, and with a little Watteau.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV, III.

Whoever supposes that Lady Austen's fortune is precarious is mistaken. I can assure you . . . that it is both *genteel* and perfectly safe.
Comper.

The crowd was uncomfortable, and . . . there was not a *genteel* face to be seen.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 30.

3. Fashionable; stylish; à la mode. 'Tis the most *genteel* and received wear now, sir.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, I, 1.

Do now send a *genteel* conveyance for them; for, I assure you, they were most of them used to ride in their own carriages.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv, 1.

He endeavors hard to make rascality *genteel*, by converting rascals into coxcombs.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II, 112.

Genteel business (thent'). See *business*. — The *genteel*, that which is *genteel*; the manners of well-bred or fashionable society; "the fashionable."

Mr. Adams, delightful as he is, has no pretension to "the *genteel*."
R. L. Stevenson, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

— *Syn.* *Gentel*, *polite*, well-mannered, polished. *Genteel* refers to the outward chiefly; *polite* to the outward as an expression of inward refinement and kindness. *Gentel* has lately tended to express a somewhat fastidious pride of achievement, of family position, and the like. *Genteel* is often largely negative, meaning free from what is low, vulgar, or connected with the uncultivated classes; *polite* is positive and active, meaning that one acts in a certain way. *Polite* has, however, a passive meaning, that of 'polished': as, *polite society*, *polite literature*. See *polite*.

genteelize (jen-tél'iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. gentelized, ppr. gentelizing. [*gentel* + -ize.] To render *genteel*. [Rare.]

A man cannot dress but his ideas get cloth'd at the same time; and if he dresses like a gentleman, every one of them stands presented to his imagination *gentelized* along with him.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix, 13.

genteelly (jen-tél'i), adv. In a *genteel* manner; in the manner of well-bred people.

Most exactly, neigently, *genteelly* dress'd!
Steele, Grief à la Mode, II, 1.

I have long neglected him as being a prodigal or (as Mr. Browne more *genteelly* calls him) a privileged writer, who takes the liberty to say any thing, and whose reproach is no scandal.
Waterland, Works, X, 414.

genteelness (jen-tél'nes), n. The state or quality of being *genteel*; gentility. [Rare.]

Next to him [Corregio] Parmegiano has dignified the *genteelness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the ancients and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, iv.

Gentle's green. See *green*.

gentier, gentieret, n. Middle English form of *gentry*. Chaucer.

gentes, n. Plural of *gens*.

genteset, n. See *genteset*.

genthite (gen'thit), n. [After a mineralogist, Dr. F. A. *Genth* of Pennsylvania (born 1822).] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, occurring in amorphous stalactitic incrustations.

gentiana (jen'-shian), *n.* [*< ME. gencyan, < OF. gentiane = Sp. Pg. genciana, < L. gentiana, Gr. γέντιος, also gentian; gentian; said to have been named after an Illyrian king Gentius, Gr. Γέντιος, who was the first to discover its properties.*] The common name for species of the genus *Gentiana*. The official gentian, affording the gentian-root of pharmacists, is the *G. lutea*, a tall rhizomatous species of southern and central Europe, though the roots of other species, as of *G. pycnantha* and *G. pannonica*, are frequently substituted for it. The more common American gentians are the fringed gentian (*G. crinita*), with showy sky-blue, delicately fringed corollas, and the closed gentian (*G. Andrieuxii*) and soapwort gentian (*G. Saponaria*), both with nearly closed corollas.



Gentian (*Gentiana lutea*).

More sad than cherry, making in good sooth,
Like the fringe d gentian, a late autumn spring.
Lovell, Legend of Britany, l. 10.

False gentian, *Platycodon grandiflorus*, a gentianaceous plant of Europe, northern Asia, and western North America. — **Horse-gentian**, *Trientalis perfoliata*, a caprifoliaceous plant of North America, with a bitter root. — **Spurred gentian**, *Halimolobos*, a gentianaceous plant of North America, the corolla of which has 4 or 5 spurs.

Gentiana (jen'-shian), *n.* [*< L. gentiana; see gentian.*] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Gentianaceae*. They are perennial or annual herbs, with opposite, entire, and glabrous leaves, and usually showy, bright colored flowers. There are about 180 species, found in the mountains and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, throughout the Andes, and very sparingly in Australia and New Zealand; over 40 are natives of the United States. The flowers are usually blue, but are sometimes yellow, white, or (in the Andes) red. All the species are characterized by an extremely bitter principle without astringency or acidity, on which account the roots of various species, especially of the European *G. lutea*, are used in medicine as a tonic. *See gentian.* — **Gentiana blue**. Same as *spirit-blue*.

Gentianaceae (jen'-shian-nā'-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*< L. gentiana + -aceae.*] A natural order of gamopetalous exogens, including about 50 genera and 500 widely distributed species. They are smooth bitter herbs, with mostly opposite, entire, and sessile leaves, regular flowers, and a usually one-celled capsule with numerous small seeds. Besides the typical genus, *Gentiana*, the other principal genera are *Limonium*, *Swertia*, and *Enkhydra*. The order also includes the familiar genera *Sabatia* and *Prosera*, and the bog bean, *Menyanthes*, which is remarkable in the order for its alternate, petiolate, and mostly trifoliate leaves.

gentianaceous (jen'-shian-nā'-shius), *a.* Pertaining to or belonging to the *Gentianaceae*.

gentianal (jen'-shian-al), *a.* [*< gentian + -al.*] Pertaining to the gentians, or to the *Gentianaceae*.

gentian-bitter (jen'-shian-bit'-er), *n.* A more or less pure gentiopern.

gentianella (jen'-shian-nel'-ā), *n.* [*< L. gentiana, gentian; see gentian.*] 1. A common name for *Gentiana acutula*, a dwarf perennial species of the Alps, bearing large, beautiful, intensely blue flowers. — 2. A particular shade of blue.

gentian-spirit (jen'-shian-spir'-it), *n.* An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of an infusion of gentian. It is much drunk by the Swiss. *Imp. Diet.*

gentianwort (jen'-shian-wört), *n.* A plant belonging to the order *Gentianaceae*.

gentil, *a. and n.* A Middle English form of *gentile*.

gentile (jen'-til or -till), *a. and n.* [*In defn. 1, 2, 3 directly from L.; in def. 4 from F. gentil, m., gentil, f., gentil, also, formerly, genteel, gentil (see genteel, gentle), = Sp. gentil = Pg. gentio = It. gentile, gentile, < L. gentilis, of or belonging to the same gens or clan, of or belonging to the same nation or people, pl. gentiles, foreigners as opposed to Romans, in L.L. opposed to Jewish or Christian, the heathen, pagans, with sing. gentile, a heathen, < gen(-)s,*

a tribe, family, clan: see *gens*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to a gens or clan; of the same clan or family.

Another result [of Solon's policy] was to increase the number of people who stood outside these gentile and phratric divisions which were concomitants of the patriarchal type and of personal rule.

U. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 488.
The Agnatic Gentile groups, consisting of all the descendants, through males, of a common male ancestor, began to exist in every association of men and women which held together for more than a single generation.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 287, note A.
2 (in this sense only jen'-til). In *Script.*, belonging to a non-Jewish nation; pertaining to a heathen people; in the United States, applied by the Mormons to persons not of their church. [Commonly with a capital letter.]

Now again is there a positive nucleus of gentile influence . . . renewed in the city [Salt Lake].

S. Bowles, The New West, p. 209.

3. In *gram.*, expressing nationality, local extraction, or place of abode; describing or designating a person as belonging to a certain race, country, district, town, or locality by birth or otherwise; as, a *gentile* noun (as *Greek, Arab, Englishman*, etc.); a *gentile* adjective (as *Floristine, Spanish*, etc.). — 4. *Worthy of a gentleman; genteel; honorable.* *See genteel, gentle.*

We make art servile, and the trade gentle
(Yet both corrupted with ingenious guile)
To compass earth, and with her empty store
To fill our arms, and grasp one handful more
Quarles, Emblems, II. 2.

Till at last the greatest slavery to sin be accounted but good humour, and a gentle compliance with the fashions of the world.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. 11.

For Plotinus, his deportment was so gentle, that his audience was composed of a confluence of the noblest and most illustrious personages of Rome.

Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 31.

— **Syn. 2.** See *gentile, n.*

II. n. 1. A member of a gens or clan.

The Agnati were a group of actual or adoptive descendants, through males, from a known and remote ancestor. The *Gentiles* were a similar group of descendants from an ancestor long since forgotten.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 283, note A.

2 (jen'-til). In *Script.*, one belonging to a non-Jewish nation; any person not a Jew; a heathen; sometimes, in later writings, one who is neither a Jew nor a Christian. [Commonly with a capital in this use and the next.]

In the beginning of Christianity, the Fathers with Contragenes, and Contra Gentiles, they were all one. But after all were Christians, the better part of People still retained the name of Gentiles, throughout the four Provinces of the Roman Empire.

Selden, Table Talk, p. 52.

3 (jen'-til). Among the Mormons, one who is not of their church. — 4. In *gram.*, a noun or an adjective derived from the name of a country or locality, and designating its natives or people; as, the words *Italian, American, Athenian*, are *gentiles*. — **Syn. 2.** *Gentile, Barbarian, Pagan, Heathen.* A barbarian was to the Greeks a foreigner, especially one of alien speech. In the New Testament the word seems to mean a stranger or foreigner, but in Rom. 1:14 one not a Greek, and the related not cultivated. 1. *Heathen*, or the word of which it was a translation, signified to the Jews one not a Jew, but later one who was neither Jew nor Christian, or from the Roman standpoint, one not a Roman. *Pagan* and *heathen* are primarily the same in meaning, but *pagan* is sometimes distinctively applied to those nations that, although worshipping false gods, are more civilized, as the Greeks and Romans, and *heathen* to uncivilized idolaters, as the tribes of Africa. A Mohammedan is not counted as a *pagan*, much less a *heathen*. *See ingentile.*

Glory, honour, and power, to every man that worketh good to the Jew first, and also to the Gentile. *Rom. ii. 10.*

The long struggle between the heathen manners, and moral sentiments of the *barbarians* and the totally opposite characteristics of Roman life.

Selden, Table Talk, p. 41.

A Pagan, snatched in a second moment,
So might I, standing on the pleasant bank
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn
Wentworth, Minor Sonnets, l. 53.

The missionaries did not disdain to work upon the senses of the heathen by anything that could impart a higher dignity to the Christian cultus as compared with the *pagan*.

Gentile, Tent Method, Chron. I. 6.

gentilesse, *n.* [*< gen gentilese; < ME. gentilese, < OF. gentilese, < gentry, gentility, nobility, pl. gentilese, pretty conceits, devices, = F. gentilese (= Pr. Sp. Pg. gentileza = It. gentilezza, < gentile, gentle, noble, etc.; see gentle, Gentrice and gentry, q. v., are other forms of the same word.)*] Gentle birth; character or manners of a person of gentle birth; courtesy; complaisance; delicacy.

For some folk will be wondrous richere,
And some for strokes, and some for gentilese.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 196.

Her years advancing her to the use of reason there was a pretty emulation among them who should render

her mistress of most gentilese, and teach her the most witty and subtle discourses, to serve her upon all occasions.

Chemical Hist. of France (1686).
gentilish (jen'-til-ish), *a.* [*< gentle + -ish.*] Heathenish; pagan.

I cannot but yet further admit, on the other side, how any man, . . . being a Christian, can assume such extraordinary honour and worship to himself, while the Kingdom of Christ our common King and Lord is hid to this world, and such gentilish imitation forbid in express words by himself to all his disciples. *Milton, Free Commonwealth.*

gentiliam (jen'-til-iz-m), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. gentiliama; < gen gentile + -iam.*] The state or character of being *gentile* or a *gentile*; formerly, heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods.

A free Commonwealth . . . plainly commended, or rather enjoined by our Saviour himself, to all Christians, not without remarkable disallowance, and the brand of *gentiliism* upon kingships. *Milton, Free Commonwealth.*

A proselyte could not be admitted from *gentilism* or idolatry, unless he gave up his name to the religion.

Jos. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 408.

gentilial (jen'-til-ial), *a.* Same as *gentilitions*.

It will . . . be found upon examination that, according to the historians, the public devotion was principally directed towards *gentilial*, tutelary, and local deities.

Farmer, Worship of Human Spirits, III. § 1.

Patros, the local name, from which the *gentilial* noun "*Patrosim*" is formed, occurs frequently in the writings of the Jewish prophets, where it designates, apparently, a district of Egypt. *G. Davidson, Origin of Nations, II. 318.*

gentilitions (jen'-til-iz-shun), *a.* [= *Sp. gentilitio, < L. gentilitius, more correctly gentiliticus, belonging to a particular clan or gens, also national, < gentilis; see gentile.*] Pertaining to a gens or aggregate family; peculiar to a gens, people, or nation.

Nor is it proved or probable that Sergius changed the name of Boecadi Porco, for this was his surname or *gentilitious* appellation. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 18.*

Sir Thomas Browne uses with effect the argument that a mixed race cannot have a national smell. Among a mongrel people, he contends, no odor could be *gentilitious*. *P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 302.*

gentility (jen'-til-i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. gentylete, < OF. gentile, gentle birth, F. gentilité = Sp. gentilidad = Pg. gentilidade = It. gentilità, heathenism, < L. gentilitas (-is), relationship in the same gens, i. e. heathenism, < gentilis, gentile; see gentile, gentle.*] 1. The quality or state of belonging to a certain gens, clan, or family; gentile relationship or stock. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The surname is the name of the *gentilitis* and stocks, which the *gentile* doth take of the father always, as the old Romans did. *Sir T. Smith, Commonwealth, III. 8.*

"Prohibition of marriage would surely endanger" the *gentility* of the nation. *N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 155.*

The grammarian observes that there is a certain agnation and *gentility* among words. All the cases of the noun *Amillius* are descended from the nominative, just as all the members of the gens *Amillii*, all the *Amilli*, are descended from a single original *Amillius*. [*Varro, de Lingua Latina, VIII. 4.*] The Romans, therefore, regarded *gentility* as a kinship among men not essentially different from agnation. *Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 283, note A.*

2. *Noble or gentle birth.*

By him yelpeth of late *gentility*, nor that by weneth by a gentle woe [They boast of their gentility, for they think to be of gentle blood].

Agamemnon of Iuvet (E. E. T. 8), p. 68.

Either the commoner only must be wealthy, and the gentel and noble men needy and miserable, or else, excluding *gentility*, all men must be of one degree and sort, and a new name provided.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 2.

3. *People of good birth; gentry.*

Gavelkind must needs in the end make a poor *gentility*.

Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

4. *Gentile character; paganism; heathenism.*

Place,lander, or *gentile*, as well within the coasts and limits of *gentility* as within the dominions and belongings of the *gentile* Emperor and Duke.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 272.

When the people began to capt the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their heart were vitally smitten from it.

Hooker, Purges, Polity, v. § 2.

5. The quality or state of being *gentel*; condition, appearance, or manner characteristic of polite society; genteel behavior; fashionable-ness; stylishness.

Thus a gentle heart should ever show
By courteous the fruit of true *gentility*.

R. J. Harrington.

Neither did they establish their claims to *gentility* at the expense of the hitherto, for as yet those offenders against the pockets of society, and the tranquillity of all aspiring young gentlemen, were unknown to New Amsterdam.

Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 178.

In the elder English dramatists, . . . there is a constant recognition of *gentility*, as if a noble behaviour were as easily marked in the society of their age as color is in our American population. *Benson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 222.*

gentilize (jen'ti-liz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gentilized*, ppr. *gentilizing*. [Formerly also *gentleize*; < *gentil* (now *gentle*) or *gentile* + *-ize*. Cf. *gentleize*.] **I. trans.** To render gentle, polite, or gentlemanly; raise to the rank of gentlemen. [Rare.]

Dissembling breakers, made of all deceptions,
Who falsify your meanness and your wealths
To enrich your souls, and your vanity sons
To gentelize with proud professions.
Sylvestre, tr. of *De Barthes Weekes*, l. 3.
Religion is the most gentlemanly thing in the world.
It alone will gentelize. If unmixed with cant. *Coleridge*.

II. intrans. 1. To live like a gentile, or like a heathen.

God's known benediction against the gentelizing Israhelites, who, though they were governed in a Commonwealth of God's own ordinance, he only their King, they his peculiar People, yet . . . beheld for a King.
Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

2. To play the gentleman. *Norden*, *Surveyor's Dialogue* (1608).

gentillyt, *adv.* See *gently*. *Chaucer*.

gentiopiricrin (jen'ti-ō-pik'rīn), *n.* [*genti*(an) + *Gr. πικρός*, bitter.] The bitter principle of gentian ($C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$), a neutral body crystallizing in colorless needles which are freely soluble in water. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

gentisic (jen-ti'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from gentian: as, *gentisic acid*. *Encyc. Brit.*

gentle (jen'tl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gentle*; < M.E. *gentel*, *gentil*, *gentyl*, *gentile*, *gentille*, also with initial *j*: *gentille*, *gentylle*, sometimes *jantail* (cf. mod. *jauntily*, *jauntily*), of noble or good birth, noble, comely, gentle, etc.; < OF. *gentil*, of noble or good birth, gentle, gracious, kind, pretty, etc.; F. *gentil*, pretty, noble, = Fr. Sp. *gentil* = It. *gentile*, noble, gentle, polite, humane, pretty, etc.; < L. *gentilis*, of or belonging to the same clan or gens, also foreign (see *gentile*), M.L. of noble or good birth, noble, etc.; < L. *gent*(-is), a race, family, clan; see *gens*. The L. *gentilis* appears in E. in many different forms, namely, *gentle*, *gentel*, *gentile*, and abbr. *gent*, *genty*, *jauntily*, *genty*, etc.; see these forms.] **I. a.** 1. Of good birth or family; well-born; specifically, belonging to the gentry as distinguished from the nobility: as, the studies of noble and gentle youth.

Kyngs Brangone hadde a gentill lady to his wif, that was daughter to kyngs Adryan, the Emperour of Constantinoble, that was myghty and riche.
Morte (E. E. T. S.), II, 156

Clerk like, experience d, with h no less adorns
Our gentry than our parents noble names.
In whose success we are gentle. *Shak.*, W. T., l. 2.
I am as gentle as yourself, as freeborn
Fletcher (and another), *Loves Pilgrimage*, II, 1.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of good birth or station; honorable; respectable; refined.

Gentile of nurture, a noble of lineage.
Was non that bare a name, that did sulke vassalage
Rob. of Brunne, p. 188.
A hedge-born swain
That doth presume to bond of gentle blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv, 1.

3. Of well-bred character or quality; gracious; courteous; kindly and considerate; not rough or harsh; mild; soothing: as, a gentle nurse; a gentle nature, manner, voice.

Sir Gawain saide that he hadde well devised, and that of gentill herte moved this purpos.
Morte (E. E. T. S.), III, 613

The gentle minde by *gentle* deeds is knowne
Spenser, F. Q., VI, iii, 1.
It argues an attractive and *gentle* nature in him [Aske], that his serving man died of grief when he was arrested.
R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, vi.

4. Tame; docile; tractable; peaceable; not wild or refractory: as, a gentle horse or hawk.

The ruffians . . . took
And bore him to the naked hall of Doorn
(His gentle charger following him unled)
Emerson, *Gentle*

5. Improved by cultivation; ameliorated; domesticated.

If thou wilt take of a gentle tree
Not while attle alle withoute asperite,
When it is two yere olde or III, to thive,
Goode is to sette it.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

6. Soft; mild in action, performance, or use; not rude or boisterous: as, a gentle breeze; a gentle tap; a gentle tone.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv, 1.
The path of the gentle winds is seen,
Where the small waves dance, and the young woods lean.
Bryant, *Song of the Stars*.

7. Refreshing; reviving.

There groweth the fulle gode Wyn, that men clepen Bigon,
that is fulle myghty and gentle in drynkyng.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 200.

8. Gradual; easy; not steep; moderate in degree; not sharply defined: as, a gentle slope; the gentle curves of a river or a figure.

At certain places the inclination changes from a gentler to a steeper slope.
Tyndall, *Forces of Water*, p. 106.

Shoreward, sometimes in traces, often with inclines so gentle as hardly to be traced, the tidal waves steal softly to the river's bank.
Harper's Mag., LXVII, 167.

Gentle falcon. Same as *falcon gentle*. **Gentle reader,** courteous, considerate reader: a phrase common until recently especially in the preface of books.

Receive, thankfully, *gentle reader*, these sermons faithfully collected, without any shadow of suspicion of anything in the same being added or abridged.
Lutimer, *Sermons* (1649), Pref.

The gentle craft, a descriptive phrase used specifically for shortmaking and (after Isaac Walton) for angling.

Marry, because you have drunk with the King,
And the King hath so graciously pledged you,
You shall no more be called shortmakers;
But you and yours, to the world's end,
Shall be called the trade of the gentle craft.
Greene, *George a Greene* (1590).

And since that, one of the gentle craft, who took me in for the excellent gift he had in tickling a lady's heel.
The Wizard (MS. Play, 1640).

He [Venator] agrees to accompany Piscator in his sport, adopts him as his master and guide, and in time becomes initiated into the practice and mystery of the gentle craft.
Chambers, *Cyc.* of Eng. Lit., Isaac Walton

The gentle (or gentler) sex, women collectively; womankind, opposed to the stronger sex. *Syn.* 3 and 4. *Gentle*, *Mild*, *Soft*, *Tame*, *Mild*, placid, dove-like, quiet, peaceful, pacific, moderate, element, tender, merciful, kind, indulgent; tractable, docile. Of the first six words, *meek* applies only to personal character and to behavior. It is wholly good in the Bible, and now indicates a defect of character only occasionally by hyperbole. The others may be either physical or moral. The meaning of *blond* is founded upon the pleasant feeling of warm breezes, etc.; it suggests a peculiarly soothing impression, as a *blond* demure, or an artful endeavor to make such an impression. *Soft* suggests that which yields somewhat upon physical contact, and hence anything not making firm resistance or striking hard. As to animals, *gentle* refers to nature, being opposed to *rough* or *mean*, while *tame* is opposed to *wild*, and refers to familiarity with man, as, a *tame* duck. *Tame* is used in a bad sense of spirit and of intellectual productions: as, a *tame* spirit, some very *tame* remarks. *Mild* goes further than *gentle* in expressing softness of nature, it is chiefly a word of nature or character, while *gentle* is chiefly a word of action. *Mild* is sometimes opposed to *arrogant*, *factious*, etc.

He [Roger Williams] does not show himself a very strong or very wise man, but a thoroughly gentle and good one.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 246

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.
Mat. v, 5.

As meek as the man Moses, and withal
As bold as in Agrippa's presence Paul
Compter, *Exposition*, l. 414.

Wherefore cannot I be
Like things of the season gay, like the beautiful season
blond?
Tennyson, *Maud*, iv.

A soft answer turneth away wrath.
Prov. xv, 1.

The historian himself, *tame* and creeping as he is in his ordinary style, warm in sympathy with the Emperor [Cæsar].
De Quincey, *Philos. of Rom. Hist.*

My mother was as mild as any saint,
Half canonized by all that look'd on her.
Johnson, *Princess*, l.

II. n. 1. A person of good family; a person of gentle birth; a gentleman. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Art thou a Gentle? I live with gentle friends
Gaueque, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 67.

How does my father? - Gentle, he thanks you down.
Shak., F. of the S., iii, 2.

Come in your war array,
Gentle and Conquers!
Scott, *Pibroch of Donald Dhu*.

2. In *falconry*, a falcon-gentle: a trained hawk, whence one of the names of the common goshawk of Europe, *Falco gentilis*.

or for a falconer's voice.
To bare this *gentle* back again!
Shak., E. and J., ii, 2.

3. A maggot or larva of the flesh-fly, used in fishing.

Flood worms and snails, or crawling *gentle* small.
John Devereux (Arber's Eng. Garner), l. 173.

Gentles, which are grubs hatched in meat that has been long blown, are a favorite bait in Europe; but, in spite of their beautiful name, are horrid objects, and not in vogue with us.
R. B. Roosevelt, *Game Fish* (1884), p. 33.

gentle (jen'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gentled*, ppr. *gentling*. [*Gentle*, *a.*] 1. To make or constitute gentle, or as if gentle; place in the rank of gentlemen; raise from a vulgar or ignoble condition.

Be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv, 3.

And all this raking toyle, and carke and care,
Is for his clownish first borne soune and heire,
Who must be gentled by his ill got peile;
Though he, to get it, got the diuill himselfe.
John Taylor, *Works* (1630).

2. To make gentle in manner or appearance; render mild and amiable; soften; subdue: as, to gentle a colt.

There is a look of gentled, perhaps we should say broken, feeling.
Bushnell, *Hours at Home*, v, 300.

gentlefolk (jen'tl-fok), *n.* [*Gentle*, of good birth, + *folk*.] Persons of good breeding and family: a collective noun, with plural sense, and now generally with plural termination, *gentlefolks*.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolks*.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 1.

This appearance placed me on a level with the best families in the neighbourhood, and accordingly I was visited by all who claimed the rank of *gentlefolks*.
V. Knox, *Essays*, civi.

gentle-hearted (jen'tl-här'ted), *a.* Having a kind heart; of mild disposition; kind.

Clif. Here's for my oath, here's for my father's death.
Q. Mar. And here's to right our *gentle-hearted* king.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 1.

gentlehood (jen'tl-hüd), *n.* [*Gentle* + *hood*.] Good breeding; the state of being of good birth. [Rare.]

The refinement . . . the *gentlehood* [of Mrs. Carlyle].
Congregationalist, Aug. 6, 1898.

gentleman (jen'tl-man), *n.*; pl. *gentlemen* (-men). [*Gentle*, *gentleman*, *gentylman*, *gentilman*, *jantilman*, etc.; < *gentil*, *gentile*, *i. e.*, of good or noble family, + *man*, after OF. *gentilhomme*, F. *gentilhomme* = Sp. *gentil hombre* = Pg. *gentilhomem* = It. *gentiluomo*, < M.L. *gentilis homo*, a gentleman: L. *gentilis*, of good family, *homo* (> F. *homme* = Sp. *hombre* = Pg. *homem* = It. *uomo*), a man.] 1. A man of good family; a man of good or gentle birth; in England, specifically, any man above the social rank of yeoman, including noblemen; in a more limited sense, a man who without a title bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen; one of the class holding a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry.

Eight noble princes, this *gentilman* present
To you is come from out of his countree,
A dukes sonne of Giecke, born by diuente,
Here in your court desiring for to be.
Greynock (E. E. T. S.), l. 400.

Gentlemen be those whom their race and blood, or at the least their virtues, do make noble and knowen.
Holinshead, *Descrip. of England*, v.

In the province of Ulster, Archbishop *Spence* assures us that there were not in his time more than forty Protestant Dissenters of the rank of *gentlemen*.
Lodge, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, vii.

Early in the 11th century the order of *gentlemen* as a separate class seems to be forming as something new. By the time of the conquest of England the distinction seems to have been fully established.
E. A. Freeman, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII, 540.

2. In a loose sense, any man whose breeding, education, occupation, or income raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade.

I have land and money, my friends left me well, and I will be a *gentleman* whatever it cost me.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, i, 2.

3. A man of good breeding, courtesy, and kindness; hence, a man distinguished for fine sense of honor, strict regard for his obligations, and consideration for the rights and feelings of others.

Bare the so thou have no blame;
Than men wille say thereafter
That a *gentylman* was heere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

In the days *gentilman* were so trowe that thei wolde rather lese their lif than be for sworn.
Morte (E. E. T. S.), III, 657.

For what, I pray, is a *gentleman*, what properties hath he, what qualities are characteristic or peculiar to him, whereby he is distinguished from others and raised above the vulgar? are they not especially two, courage and courtesy?
Barrow, *Works*, III, xxi.

The appellation of *gentleman* is never to be affixed to a man's circumstances, but to his behaviour in them.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 377.

If at this day the *gentleman* is the creation rather of culture than of Christianity, that is because it is easier to conform to a conventional standard of good taste than to an inward law.
H. N. Ozonham, *Short Studies*, p. 220.

The *gentleman* is a man of truth, kind of his own actions, and expressing that lordship in his behaviour.
Emerson, *Manners*.

4. As a polite form of speech, a man in general; any man, but particularly, where discrimination is used, any man of respectable appearance or good manners; in the plural, a form of address to a company of men, or to all the men

in an audience: as, welcome, *gentlemen*; ladies and *gentlemen*. This use of *gentleman* for men, to the neglect of gradation, like that of *lady* for women, is often carried to excess, and is to be avoided except where required by the unquestioned rules of politeness. See *lady*.

A *gentleman*, a friend of mine,
He came on purpose to visit me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV, 138).

A Finch . . . thus pert replied:
Methinks the *gentleman*, quoth she,
Opposite in the apple tree,
By his good will would keep us single.
Cooper, Fairing Time Anticipated.

5. The body-servant or personal attendant of a man of rank.

Oh, Who has done this, Sir Andrew?
Sir And. The count's gentleman, one Cesario
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

He caused his gentleman to give me directions, all written with his own hand. *Edwin, Diary, March 23, 1646.*

6. An apparatus used in soldering circular powder ware. It is a revolving pedestal, adjustable by a side-screw to any height. — 7. [Perhaps an adaptation of another name of the same bird, *Jas van Gent*.] The white gannet or solan goose, *Sula bassana*. — *Gentleman commoner*. See *commoner*. — *Gentleman farmer*, a man of property who resides on and cultivates or superintends the cultivation of his own farm. — *Gentleman of a company*, in the European armies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a man of some rank serving without an office a commission, but not as a private soldier. He was something more than an ordinary soldier, had a little more pay, and doth not stand sentinel. . . . they go common round and put outlies, and near an enemy they are to be the forlorn sentinel whom the French call *perdue*. (*Sir J. Turner, Pallus Armata*). *Gentleman of the chapel royal*, one of the lay singers of the royal chapel in England. It is their duty to assist the priests in the choral service. *Gentleman of the round*. (a) Same as *gentleman of a company*.

(b) *Capitaine*, lieutenant, ancient, sergeant of a company, corporall, *gentleman* in a company of the round, *justice-passado*. ("These," says the author, "are special; the other that remain, private or common soldiers.")

The Castle or Picture of Pease, etc. (1581).

(b) An invalid or disabled soldier who made his living by begging.

He had so written himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, you decayed, ruminous, worm eaten *gentlemen of the round*, such as have vowed to sit on the skirts of the city, let your pious and low half dozen of halberdiers do what they can, and have translated to begging out of the old hackney pace to a fine easy amble.

B. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour, in

Gentleman pensioner. See *gentleman at arms*. *Gentleman's gentleman*, a valet, a phrase attributed to ladies' maids in England. *Gentleman usher*, a gentleman employed as an usher at court or an attendant upon a person of rank.

Though I was the most perfect creature in the world when I was foreman, and could hand a woman of the first quality to her coach as well as her own *gentleman usher*, I am now quite out of my way. *Father, No. 68.*

Gentleman usher of the black rod. See *black rod*. — *The old gentleman*, the dead. *Colley*.

Better far had it been the old *gentleman* in full equipage of horns, hoofs, and tail. *Charlotte Brontë*

gentleman-at-arms (jen'tl-man-at-armz'), *n.* In England, one of a band of forty gentlemen and their six officers, all entitled esquires, whose office it is to attend the sovereign to and from the chapel royal, and on other occasions of solemnity. Formerly called *gentleman pensioner*.

The first is styled the corporal of *gentlemen at arms* and consists of a captain, lieutenant, standard bearer, paymaster, clerk of the chequer or adjutant, a halberdier, and forty gentlemen. The other is called the "Yeomen of the guard," or, in common parlance, "Best enters."

A. Pondaupe, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 161, note.

gentlemanhood (jen'tl-man-hood'), *n.* [*gentleman* + *-hood*.] The condition or character of a gentleman.

In his family, gentle, generous, well-nourished, affectionate, self-denying, in society a delightful example of complete *gentlemanhood*.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xi.

Millicent was no rustic bully. . . . but the quintessence of English *gentlemanhood*.

Mrs. Oliphant, The Ladies Lindores, p. 36.

gentlemanism (jen'tl-man-izm'), *n.* [*gentleman* + *-ism*.] The state of being a gentleman; the affectionation of gentlemanliness. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

gentlemanize (jen'tl-man-iz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gentlemanized*, ppr. *gentlemanizing*. [*gentleman* + *-ize*.] To bring or train into the condition of a gentleman: as, "to gentlemanize one's self." *Bulwer*. [Rare.]

gentlemanlike (jen'tl-man-lik'), *a.* Same as *gentlemanly*.

He thrusts me himself into the company of three or four *gentlemanlike* dogs under the duke's table.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4.

His [Dante's] gait was grave and gentlemanlike.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 118.

gentlemanliness (jen'tl-man-li-ness'), *n.* The state or quality of being gentlemanly; the bearing or behavior of a well-bred man.

For keeping books he was incompetent, . . . and the only discipline he exercised was by the unobtrusive pressure of a *gentlemanliness* which rendered insubordination to him impossible.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 65.

gentlemanly (jen'tl-man-li'), *a.* Like a gentleman; being or befitting a gentleman, or a man of good birth or good breeding, or both; polite; complaisant: as, a *gentlemanly* officer; *gentlemanly* manners.

A gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more *gentlemanly* person of the two. *Saunders*.

The most delicate thoughts, the finest code of morality, and the most *gentlemanly* sentiments in the universe.

Dickens, Barnaby Rudge, xxi.

Our minister, as I remember him, was one of the cleanest, most *gentlemanly*, most well-bred of men. . . . never appearing without all the decencies of silk stockings, shining knee and shoe buckles, well brushed shoes, immaculately powdered wig, out of which shone his clear, calm, serious face, like the moon out of a blue cloud.

H. E. Shaw, Oldtown, p. 3.

gentlemanship (jen'tl-man-ship'), *n.* [*gentleman* + *-ship*.] The character or condition of a gentleman.

His fine *gentlemanship* did him no good. *Lord Halifax*.

gentleness (jen'tl-ness'), *n.* [*ME. gentillesse*; *< gentle* + *-ness*.] 1. The condition of being gentle or of good birth; gentility. — 2. The state or quality of being gentle in manners or disposition; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; kindness; tenderness.

Sweet children have no way you delite
In courtesy, and in verrey *gentleness*.
And at your night each we bow downness.

Robert Hooker, L. T. S., p. 7.

The schoolmaster taught him leaving without *gentleness*.

Ascham, The Schoolmaster, p. 48.

He [Artaxerxes] was a prince of much humanity and noted for many examples of *gentleness*.

Radcliff, Hist. World, III, vii. 4.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with the . . .

Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

3. Softness; freedom from roughness; mildness; delicacy: as, *gentleness* of touch. — 4. Ease; gradualness; absence of abruptness or steepness: as, the *gentleness* of an elevation or a slope.

Professor Fawcett remarks on the *gentleness* of the pitch over all the old Swiss glaciers.

Amer. Tour., ed. 1801, XVIII, 66.

gentlery, *n.* An obsolete form of *gentry*.

We are fortified and armed
We are made hand and foot
With these *gentlery* and such.

Forrester, Masterpiece, p. 36.

gentleship (jen'tl-ship'), *n.* [*gentle* + *-ship*.] The condition, qualities, or deportment of a gentleman.

me . . . have more *gentleship* in their hat than in their bed.

Ascham, The Schoolmaster, p. 60.

gentleset, *n.* See *gentlesse*.

gentlewoman (jen'tl-wum-an'), *n.*; pl. *gentlewomen* (-wum'en'). [*ME. gentilewoman, -woman*; *< gentle* + *woman*, after *gentilman*, *q. v.*]

1. A woman of good family or of good breeding.

If this had not been a *gentlewoman* she should have been hauled out of Christian burial. *Shak., Hamlet, V. 1.*

I now (arise my hand higher than arrow-jer) . . . my private *gentlewoman* of Nails.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, I. 136.

2. A woman who attends upon a person of high rank.

The late queen a *gentlewoman* . . . a knight's daughter
To be her mistress mistress . . . the queen's queen.
This candle burns not clear. *Shak., Hen. VIII, III. 2.*

There is not one among my *gentlewomen*
Were fit to wear your suppet for a glove.

Tennyson, Geraldine.

3. A lady: a term of civility applied to any woman of respectable appearance. [Archaic.]

Better to clear prime forest
Than hammer at this second *gentlewoman*.

Emerson, Ethica, in

gentlewomanliness (jen'tl-wum-an-li-ness'), *n.* The state or quality of being gentlewomanly; disposition and deportment becoming a gentlewoman. [Rare.]

She had a quantity of chestnut hair, a good figure, a dazzling complexion, and a certain beguiling grace which passed easily for *gentlewomanliness*.

East Harte, Arguments, p. 59.

gentlewomanly (jen'tl-wum-an-li'), *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman; ladylike. [Rare.]

gently (jen'tli'), *adv.* [*gentle* + *-ly*.] 1. As one of good family or condition.

A city clerk, but *gently* born and bred.

Tennyson, New Dreams.

2. In a gentle manner; softly; with tenderness; without rudeness or harshness.

May the earth
Lie gently on their ashes!
Fletcher (and Massinger?), False One, v. 4.

Oh, *gently* on thy suppliant's head,
Dread Goddess, lay thy chastening hand!
Gray, Hymn to Adversity.

Gently, ah *gently*, Madam, touch
The Wound which you your self have made.
Conley, The Mistress, Coppel.

3. Gradually; without abruptness or steepness: as, a *gently* swelling hill.

Here we enter d into a narrow cleft between two Rocky Mountains, passing thro' which we arriv'd in four hours at Demoss, *gently* descending all the way.

Mausdell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 121.

Gentoo (jen-tū'), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Gentu*, *Gentac*, *Gentio*, *Jentio*; of E. Ind. origin; orig. applied by the Portuguese to the 'heathens' of India, *< 12. gentio*, gentile, heathen; see *gentile*.] 1. *a.* Relating to the Hindus; Hindu: a word common in English use in the last century, but no longer employed.

II. *n.* 1. A Hindu.

The ceremony used by these *Gentoo* in their stokeness is very strange, they bring ye sick person . . . to ye brink of ye River Ganges.

Hedges, Diary, May 10, 1661. (Fate and Burnell.)

2. A Hindu language.

The original language of this Country (or at least the earliest we know of) is the *Gentoo* or *Gentoo*.

James Russell, Letter, 1661. (Fate and Burnell.)

gentoo (jen-tū'), *n.* A kind of penguin, the *Pygoscelis armata*. It is better known as the Papuan penguin, but is not found on the Papuan Islands, being a native of the Falklands. See *Pygoscelis*.

gentret, *n.* A Middle English form of *gentry*. *Chaucer*.

gentrice (jen'tris'), *n.* [*ME. gentrice, gentrice*, *gentrice*, *gentrice*, the fuller form of *gentrie*, mod. *gentry*, *q. v.*] 1. Gentility; good descent. [Scotch.]

I am one that knows full well that ye may wear good clothes, and have a soft hand, and yet that may come of illness as well as of *gentrice*. *Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xl.*

2. Same as *gentry*, 2.

This form of his *gentrice* shall trouble in Peers armies.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 21.

gentry (jen'tri'), *n.* [*ME. gentry, gentrie, gentrie*, *gentrie* (also *gentlery*), noble or high birth, the condition or behavior of a gentleman, an abstr. (perhaps regarded as the sing. of the supposed plur.) of *gentrice*, *gentrice*, *gentries*, *gentrie*, of the same sense, *< OE. gentemne*, var. of *genthus*, *gentillece*, later *gentilesce*, rank, nobility; see *gentlesse*. The same change of *l* to *r* occurs in *fortitude*, *fortness*.] 1. Noble birth or lineage; gentility.

Often tyme the *gentrie* of the body becometh the *gentlery* of the soule.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Where *gentry* title, wisdom
Cannot conclude, but by the you and no
Of general ignorance. *Shak., Cor., III. 1.*

I will forthwith his antique *gentry* read;
And, for I love him, will his herald be.

Sir J. Davies, Duncing.

The gentleman's mother inheriting the office, nor leaving either place or name of *gentry* to their families.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

2. Family; gens.

We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown *gentry*.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, s. 10.

3. Gentle breeding or manners; courtesy; civility.

If I did not see in her sweet face
Gentry and nobleness, never trust me more.

B. Jonson, Cas. Is. Altered, II. 2.

4. A gentle or noble quality or action; a gentlemanly characteristic.

What say we eke of him that dilten hem in swearing,
and held it a *genterie* or manly deed to swear greet othes?

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

This Jason for his *gentrie* was joyful till all
Woke about with the furies & the band hole.

Destruction of Troy (L. T. S.), I. 131.

5. The class of well-born and well-bred people; people of good position; in England, the class of people of means or leisure below the rank of the nobility, sometimes called the upper middle class.

That we do incline
The *gentry* to this business.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 7.

Families amongst the *gentry*, or what on the continent would be called the lower nobility, that remembered with love the solemn ritual and services of the Roman Church.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.

More than one of the points to be noted are common to the nobility and the higher *gentry* or knightly body.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 460.

In this class of *gentry*, including in that wide term all who possessed a gentle extraction, the "generous" men of family, of worship, and coat of arms, are comprised both the knight, whether banneret or bachelor, and the squire.
Shubba, Const. Hist., 4 477.

6. Persons of a particular class: usually applied in ironical civility to persons of an inferior sort.

If your success against the Cherokees is equal to report, I am in hopes it will bring the Western *gentry* to their second thoughts before they strike.
 Washington, To Col. Saml Washington, N. A. Rev., [XIII. 484.]

Render, if thou meetest one of these small *gentry* in thy early rambles, it is good to give him a penny.
Land, Chumney-Sweepers.

genty (jen'ti), *a.* [Sc., = *E. jaunty*, *janty*, formerly *janter*, an approximately phonetic spelling of *E. gentile*, and equiv. to *E. genteel*, from the same source: see *genteel*, *jaunty*, *gentle*.] Neat; trim; slender.

She limply faced her *genty* waist,
 That sweetly ye might span.
Burns, Bonnie Ann.

genu (jé'nú), *n.*; pl. *genua* (jen'u-á). [*L.* = *E. knee*, *q. v.*] In *anat.*: (a) *The knee*; the middle arthron of the hind limb, corresponding to *ancon*, the elbow, of the fore limb. *Waller*. (b) *Some knood or geniculate part*, as the knee-like anterior curvature of the corpus callosum of the brain, ending in the rostrum or beak of that organ: as, the *genu* of the optic tract.

genual (jen'u-ál), *a.* and *n.* [*L. genu* = *E. knee*, + *-al*.] *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the knee, specifically with the fourth joint of a spider's leg.

II. *n.* The fourth joint of a spider's leg, being the first of the two forming the shank.

genuant (jen'u-ánt), *a.* [*L. genu* = *E. knee*, + *-ant*.] In *her.*, kneeling.

genuflect (jen-u-flekt'), *v. t.* [*L. genuflectere*, prop. two words, *genu* *flectere*, bend the knee; *L. genu*, acc. of *genu* = *E. knee*, *flectere*, bend: see *flect*. Cf. *genuflection*.] To bend the knee, as in an act of worship or of respect; perform genuflection.

The priest repeatedly *genuflects* at Mass.
Cath. Dict., Genuflection

His large obsequious pinto to shame
 The proudest of *genuflecting* dame
 Whose Easter bonnet low down bends
 With all the grace devotion lends
O. W. Holmes, The Organ-Blower

genuflectentes (jen'u-flekt-ton'tez), *n. pl.* [*L. genuflectentes*, pp. pl. of *genuflectere*, bend the knee: see *genuflect*.] In the early church, a class of catechumens who were allowed to remain and join in prayers offered especially for them after the auditors were dismissed by the priest.

genuflection, **genuflexion** (jen-u-flek'shon), *n.* [= *F. genuflection* = *Sp. genuflexion* = *It. genuflessione* = *It. genuflessione*, *C. M. L. genuflectio(n)*, *C. L. L. genuflectere*, prop. *genu* *flectere*, bend the knee: see *genuflect*.] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

They [the first Christians] contented not themselves with the ordinary postures of devotion, such as *genuflection*, the bowing of the head or the body, but did . . . prostrate themselves on the pavement.
Rp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix

Of the numerous witnesses who must have beheld *Huet* performing such extraordinary *genuflection* at the gallows-tree, not one was examined before the privy-council; therefore the statement is utterly without evidence. *Miss Strickland*, Queens of Eng., Henrietta Maria

genuflexuous (jen-u-flek'sh-us), *a.* [*L. genu* = *E. knee*, + *flexus*, a bending, *C. flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend.] In *bot.*, geniculate bent; zigzag.

genuine (jen'u-in), *a.* [= *F. genuine* = *Sp. Pg. lt. genuino*, *C. L. L. genuinus*, innate, native, nat-
gignere, *OL. genere*, beget, produce: see

1. Belonging to the original stock;
 5t. Improving to an original type or source; mesticated.

Various, false, or adulterated; not genuine, or of affected character; true;
 If the applied to both persons and Not wild, applied to both persons and When it is true descendants; *genuine* un-
 titude is to *s. text*: a *genuine* man.

Pallad not only doubtful, but left yet un-
 6. Soft; mild in *a. genuine* Gallie Tongue was.

not rude or boisterous.
Howell, Letters, II. 52.
gentle tap; a *gentle* tolerance of Machiavelli, first pub-
 The quality of mercy *genuine*, and highly val-
 It droppeth as the *gentle*.
 Upon the place beneath, unruable to type; not
 the path of the opoids. See *Eni-*
 Where the small waves dance, and (see *authentic*); veri-
Brvan unalloyed.

genuinely (jen'u-in-li), *adv.* In a genuine man-
 ner.

But this comically mingling
 Of rhymes, unrhyming, intermingling,
 For numbers *genuinely* British
 Is quite too finical and skittish.
Byron, Remarks on a Pamphlet.

genuineness (jen'u-in-nes), *n.* The state of being genuine; freedom from anything false or counterfeit; reality; sincerity.

To show how day and night, winter and summer, arise from Copernicus his hypothesis will . . . exceedingly set out the fitness and *genuineness* of the hypothesis itself.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, notes, p. 414

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable.

It is the "one thing needful," this *genuineness*; work in which it is found has value, other work has no right to exist, and had better be destroyed.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 155.

genupectoral (jen-u-pek'tó-rál), *a.* [*L. genu* = *E. knee*, + *pectus* (*pector*), breast.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to the knees and the breast: as, in the *genupectoral* position (that is, with the knees drawn up toward the breast).

genus (jé'nus), *n.*; pl. *genera* (jen'e-rá), rarely *genuses* (jé'nus-es). [*In earlier use in the form gender* (see *gender*, *n.*); *C. L. L. genus* (*gener*), birth, origin, a race, sort, kind (*C. Gr. γένος* (*gēnos*, orig. **gēnos*), descent, origin, a race, stock, etc., sex, gender, a generation, etc., = *E. kin*, *q. v.*), *C. Gr. γένος* (*gēnos*, *OL. genere*, beget, produce, = *Gr. γίγναι*, 2d aor. *γίγναι*, mid. and pass., be born, become, be = *Skt. √ jam*, beget. The words derived from the *L.* and *Gr.* *√ gen*, *γίγναι*, are very numerous: from *L.* are *genus*, *gender*, *n.*, *gender*, *r.*, *engender*, *general*, *gener-ate*, *generic*, *generous*, *congenit*, etc.; *genus*, *genial*, *congenial*, *ingenious*, *ingenue*, *genet*, etc.; *genus*, *gentile*, *gentle*, *gentel*, *gently*, *jaunty*, etc.; *genital*, *gentile*, *genuine*, *ingenious*, *indigenous*, *progeny*, *progenitor*, etc.; from *Gr.* are *genealogy*, *genesis*, *biogenesis*, etc.; *genetic*, *heterogeneous*, *homogeneous*, *endogen*, *exogen*, *hydrogen*, *oxygen*, etc.; *gonocally*, *gonophore*, etc.; *cosmogony*, *geogony*, *thelogy*, etc., and many other words in *-gen*, *-genic*, *-genous*, *-gony*, *-gony*, etc.] A kind; a sort; a class. Technically (a) *In tone*, that which can be produced of things differing in species; a class having other classes under it.

We collect things under comprehensive ideas, with names annexed to them, into *genera* and *species*, *i. e.* into "kinds" and "sorts."
Lücke, Human Understanding, II. xxvii, 6

(b) *In zool. and bot.*, a classificatory group ranking next above the species, containing a group of species (sometimes a single species) possessing certain structural characters different from those of any other. The value assigned to a genus is wholly arbitrary; that is, it is entirely a matter of opinion or current usage what characters shall be considered generic and thus constitute a genus; and genera are constantly modified and shifted by specialists, the tendency being mostly toward restriction of genera, with the consequent multiplication of their number, and the coining of new generic names. A genus has no natural, much less necessary, distinction, its meaning being at best a matter of expert opinion; and the same is true of the species, family, order, etc. A genus of the animal kingdom in the time of Linnaeus and other early naturalists was a group of species approximately equivalent to a modern family, sometimes even to an order. Probably upward of 100,000 generic names of as many supposed genera have been coined or used in zoology; those in current use present are estimated at about 50,000, or an average of about (rather more than one) genus for every five species in the animal kingdom. In botany the genera are less restricted and on average a much larger number of species, the 9,000 plant kingdom genera, for example, including 100,000 species. The usable name of any genus is that which has priority of publication, if it has been properly published and characterized, and is not the same as the prior name of some other genus. The names of the genus and the species (together) form the scientific name of an animal or plant. In writing the technical name of any animal or plant, the generic term always precedes the specific, and begins with a capital letter, as, *Musca domestica*, the house fly, where *Musca* is the genus, and *domestica* differentiates the species. Genera are often subdivided into lesser groups called subgenera. (See *subgenus*.) A group of genera constitutes a family or subfamily. The name of a genus as such has properly no plural. If a genus name, as for example *Ada*, is pluralized, as *Adas*, it means, not two or more genera named *Ada*, but either (a) all the species of *Ada*, or (b) some supergeneric group of which *Ada* is the type. The former usage is loose, or somewhat cant, the latter is frequent and regular in zoology. A genus name is always supposed to be Latin (though its derivation is in the great majority of cases from the Greek), and its plural, if used, is in Latin form; but when it is also Anglicized an English plural is used, as, the *chinchillas*, the animals of the genus *Chinchilla*.

Genera are most closely allied groups of animals, differing . . . simply in the ultimate structural peculiarities of some of their parts; and this is, I believe, the best definition which can be given of *genera*.
Jussieu, Essay on Classification, II. 45.

(c) *In old music*, a formula or method of dividing the treble-chord. Three genera were distinguished: the diatonic, in which whole steps or "tones" were used; the chromatic, in which only half-steps or semitones were used; and

the enharmonic, in which intervals less than a half-step were used. — Highest, supreme, or most general genus, in *logic*, a genus which has no higher or supergenus. — *Homonymous genus*, a genus to which the different species under it do not belong in the same sense; an equivocal genus. — *Subaltern or middle genus*, a genus which is at the same time a species of a higher genus.

geny. [*L. or NL. -genia*, *C. Gr. -γενία*, *C. -γενή*, the form in comp. of *γενος* = *L. gones*, kind, genus, *C. √ γεν*, produce, bear: see *gonus*.] A terminal element meaning 'production, generation,' etc., in some abstract compound nouns of Greek origin, usually accompanied by concrete nouns in *-gen* and by adjectives in *-genous*. See *-gen* and *-genous*.

Genypterus (jé-nip'te-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, *C. Gr. γένυς*, chin, jaw, = *E. chin*, and *πτερον*, wing, fin, = *E. feather*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Ophidiidae*. A New Zealand species, *G. blacodes*, known as the ling or cloudy bay-cod, attains a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds.

genys (jé'nis), *n.* [See *gonys*.] In *ornith.*, same as *gonys*. *Sunderall*.

geo (jé'ó), *n.* [North. Sc., also written *geoe*, rarely *geu*, *gor*; *C. lecl. gĩa*, a chasm or rift in fells or crags.] A narrow inlet walled in by steep cliffs.

A strange wild land of stacks and skerries, of voes and geos, and of cliffs and caves.
R. Tudor, The Orkneys and Shetlands.

geo-. [*L. geo-*, *C. Gr. γη-*, very rarely *γιο-*, combining form of Attic and Ionic *γη*, Doric *γιά*, poet. Ionic *γία*, also *αία*, the earth, land, a land or country.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'the earth' or 'earth,' or 'land.'

geoblast (jé'ó-blást), *n.* [*C. Gr. γη*, earth, + *βλαστός*, a germ: see *blastus*.] In *bot.*, a plumule which in germination rises from underground, the cotyledons remaining buried, as in the pea.

geobotanical (jé'ó-bó-tan'i-kál), *a.* Relating to geographical botany, or the distribution of plants; phytogeographical. *Nature*, XXXVII: 570.

Geocarcinidae (jé'ó-kär-sin'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *C. Geocarcinus* (cf. *Geocarcinus*) + *-idae*.] Same as *Geocarcinidae*.

Geocarcinus (jé'ó-kär'si-nus), *n.* Same as *Geocarcinus*.

geocentric (jé'ó-sen'trik), *a.* [*C. Gr. γη*, the earth, + *κεντρον*, center: see *center*.] In *astron.*, having reference to the earth for its center; in relation to the earth as a center; hence, seen from the earth: a term applied to the place of a planet as it would be seen from the center of the earth, in opposition to its heliocentric place as conceived to be seen from the center of the sun.

Geocentric latitude, the latitude of a body's geocentric place. See *celestial latitude*, under *latitude*. — **Geocentric longitude**, the longitude of a body's geocentric place. See *celestial longitude*, under *longitude*.

geocentrical (jé'ó-sen'tri-kál), *a.* Same as *geocentric*.

geocentrically (jé'ó-sen'tri-kál-i), *adv.* In a geocentric manner.

Geocichla (jé'ó-sik'li), *n.* [*NL.* (Kuhl, 1823 or earlier), *C. Gr. γη*, the earth, ground, + *αίχλη*, a thrush.] A large genus of turdoid or cichlo-morphic passerine birds, belonging to the subfamily *Turdinae*; the ground-thrushes, of which there are about 40 species, of markedly terrestrial habits, and having a peculiar pattern of coloration on the wings. These thrushes are chiefly Asiatic (including the islands of the oriental region sub-
 logically related to Asia), but several are African, and a few Australian. None occur in Europe regularly. See *ground-thrush*, 2.

geocichline (jé'ó-sik'lin), *a.* [*C. Geocichla* + *-ine*.] Resembling a ground-thrush; characteristic of or peculiar to the genus *Geocichla*; as, a *geocichline* thrush; "wing *geocichline* or psophocichline." *Seebohm*, Cat. Birds, British Museum, p. 146.

Geococcyx (jé'ó-kok'siks), *n.* [*NL.*, *C. Gr. γη*, the earth, + *κοκκύς*, a cuckoo: see *coccyx*.] A genus of birds, of the family (*Cuculidae* or *Cuculidae*), and subfamily *Saunderinae*. They are characterized by having the head crested, the plumage coarse, variegated, and lustrous on the upper part, the wings short and vaulted, the tail very long, of ten graduated tapering feathers, and the feet zygodactylous and large and strong, in adaptation to the terrestrial habits of the species. *G. californianus* is the typical species. It is a common bird of the southwestern United States, where it is variously known as the *chaparral-cock*, *road-runner*, *snaky-riller*, *peewee*, and *ground-cuckoo*. Another species, *G. affinis*, occurs in Mexico. See *cat* under *chaparral-cock*.

Geococcyx (jé'ó-kok'siks), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl. of Geococcyx*.] A superfamily of heteropterous insects, the land-bugs or *Geocoris*. *Burmester*, 1895.

Geocoris (jē-ōk'ō-sis), *n. pl.* [NL. (Uhler, 1877), < *Geocoris* + *-is*.] A subfamily of *Leptogasteridae*, typified by the genus *Geocoris*, having no basal areolet to the membrane. There are genera of small and inconspicuous species found in Europe and both Americas. Also *Geocoridae*, *Geocorinae*.

Geocoris (jē-ōk'ō-sis), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1814), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + κόρις, a bug.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygaeidae*, typical of the subfamily *Geocorinae*, of which about 12 United States species are known.

Geocorism (jē-ō-kor'is-m), *n. pl.* [NL., an irreg. pl. of *Geocoris*.] A section of heteropterous insects, founded by Latreille (1827) in distinction from *Hydrocorism*; the land-bugs. They all live in the open air, instead of in the water, and are for the most part found upon the leaves of trees and plants, though some do not quit the ground, and others are aquatic to the extent of living upon the water. They are characterized by the free antennae, longer than the head, and inserted between the eyes near the anterior margin of the head. The great majority of *Heteroptera* belong to this division, among them the common bedbug. It is a group of varying and indefinite extent. Also called *Geocoris* (Burmeister, 1835) and *Geocorinae* (Spinola, 1857), *Amecurus* or *Ameurinae* and *Gemmacorinae*.

geocorinite (jē-ō-kor'it), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + κόρις, Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead, + *-ite*.] A lead-gray ore with a metallic luster, consisting of antimony, lead, sulphur, and a little arsenic.

geocyclic (jē-ō-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + κύκλος, a circle; see *cyclic*.] Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth. **Geocyclic machine**, a machine intended to present in what manner the changes of the seasons, the increase and decrease of the length of the day, etc., are caused by the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic at an angle of 66½°, and how the axis, by remaining parallel to itself in all points of its path round the sun, invariably preserves this inclination.

geode (jē-ōid), *n.* [= F. *gode*, < L. *godes*, a certain precious stone, < Gr. γῆ, earth-like, + *-eidos*, form.] A concretionary stone or pebble, hollow inside, and often having the walls of the cavity lined with crystals.



Geode (Quartz)

Geodes of quartz are far more common than any others. Geodes are of frequent occurrence in the limestone rocks of various regions as in the Niagara limestone in western New York, and in the Mississippi valley, in the Keokuk group, which is of Carboniferous age. In this division of the series there is also called geode-bed, in which geodes ranging from 1 to 20 inches in diameter, are abundant. Many of these are beautiful for their agate structure, or for their lining of druse quartz; some also contain crystallized calcite, dolomite, blende, or pyrites.

Geodephaga, *n. pl.* See *Geodephaga*.

geodephagous, *a.* See *geodephagous*.

geodesia (jē-ō-dē-si-ā), *n.* Same as *geodesy*.

geodesian (jē-ō-dē-si-an), *n.* [< *geodesy* + *-ian*.] Same as *geodesist*.

geodesic (jē-ō-dēs'ik), *a. and n.* [= F. *géodésique* = Sp. *geodésico* = Pg. It. *geodesico*, as *geodesy* + *-ic*.] *a.* Same as *geodetic*. **Geodesic curvature**, *See curvature*. **Geodesic curve**, Same as *geodesic line*.

Geodesic line, a line so drawn upon a surface as to coincide with the position of a string stretched across the surface between any two points in the line. The geodesic line is the shortest or longest line on the surface between any two points in it and its osculating plane is everywhere normal to the surface.

II. n. A geodesic line.

geodesical (jē-ō-dēs'ik-al), *a.* Same as *geodetic*.

geodesist (jē-ō-dēs'ist), *n.* [< *geodesy* + *-ist*.] One versed in geodesy; a geodesic surveyor. Also *geodesman*, *geodete*.

The *geodesist* may come to owe some of his most important data to the observers of the lunar motions. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI, 48.

Geodesmus (jē-ō-dēs'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + δέσμος, a band.] A genus of monogonoporous dendroecious turbellarians, of the family *Geoplaniidae*, or land-planarians. *Geodesmus bilentus* is found in potters' earth.

geodesy (jē-ō-dē-si), *n.* [= D. G. *geodesie* = Dan. *geodesi* = F. *géodésie* = Sp. Pg. It. *geodesia*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, land, + μέτρον, divide.] Formerly, the art of land-surveying in general, but now restricted to that branch of applied mathematics, distinctively called *higher geodesy*, which investigates the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the exact determinations of geographical positions and the azimuths of directions, the general figure of the earth, and the variations

of the intensity of gravity in different regions, by means of direct observation and measurement. The operations of topography and hydrography are now considered as extraneous to geodesy, but leveling of the most precise kind is included, as well as the observation of the tides. Also *geodetics*.

Of these facts, further applied, is sprung the feat of geodesy, or land-measuring, more cunningly to measure and survey land, woods, and waters, afar off.

See Pref. to Euclid (1870)

geodete (jē-ō-dēt), *n.* [< *geodesy*, with accom. term, as in *exepete*.] Same as *geodesist*.

Dangerous ascents and solitary life on the top of high mountains with no other society than that of the few assistants who accompany him, are common occurrences for the geodete. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX, 244.

geodetic (jē-ō-dēt'ik), *a.* [< *geodesy*, with accom. term, as in *genetic*.] 1. Pertaining to geodesy or to surveying. — 2. Pertaining to the extension of theorems of plane geometry to figures drawn on curved surfaces.

Also *geodesic*, *geodesical*, *geodetical*.

geodetical (jē-ō-dēt'ik-al), *a.* Same as *geodetic*. **geodetically** (jē-ō-dēt'ik-al), *adv.* In a geodetic manner; in accordance with the principles of geodesy.

geodetics (jē-ō-dēt'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geodetic*; see *-ics*.] Same as *geodesy*.

Geodia (jē-ō-dī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, earth-like; see *geode*.] A genus of sponges, giving name to a family *Geodiidae*, of the group *Tetractinellina* or the order *Tetractinellida*, having remarkably large and stout internal spicules. The genus first appears in the Jurassic period. These fossil sponges have some resemblance to geodes, whence the name.

geodiferous (jē-ō-dif'ē-rus), *a.* [< *geode* + *-ferous* = E. *beard*.] Containing or abounding in geodes.

geodiid (jē-ō-dī'id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Geodiidae*.

Geodiidae (jē-ō-dī'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geodia* + *-idae*.] A family of tetractinellid or tetractinellid choriastidan sponges, typified by the genus *Geodia*, having small chambers and outlets and a cortex of globose spicules. Also *Geodiidae*. **geodized** (jē-ō-dī-zd), *a.* [< *geode* + *-ize* + *-ed*.] Converted into a geode; having a hollow interior, the walls of the cavity being lined with crystals.

The *geodized* fossils of the Keokuk limestone. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, ser. 3, XXX, 578.

Geodromica (jē-ō-drom'ik-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *geodromicus*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + δρόμος, a running, < *δρομή*, run.] A sub-section or series of heteropterous insects, comprising those which are thoroughly terrestrial or aerial. The great group *Reductantia* are characteristic of the *Geodromica*, which correspond to the *Geocoris* minus certain equivocal subgeneric forms.

Geomyda (jē-ō-mī-dā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *myda*, (myda), (myda), the freshwater tortoise; see *Emyda*.] A genus of turtles, typical of a subfamily *Geomydinae*. J. F. Gray, 1834. Also *Geomyda*.

Geomydina (jē-ō-mī-dī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geomyda* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Emydidae* or *Cheloniidae*, typified by the genus *Geomyda*. It was proposed for a genus by the head covered with thick and hard skin, the head covered in front with thick, hard, and grooved shields, and the feet very short. The head is very small, and the body is very short. The head is very small, and the body is very short. The head is very small, and the body is very short.

Geoffrea (jē-ō-frē-ā), *n.* [NL., named in honor of E. F. Geoffroy, a French physician (1672-1731). The name *Geoffroy Geoffroy*, *Geoffroy*, E. Geoffroy, Jeffrey Geoffroy is of O.H.G. origin, G. *Geoffried*, and means 'God peace', see *God* and *frith*.] A genus of leguminous trees of tropical America, of which there are four species. The leaves are large, broad, and have a drupe round, edible pod containing 2 seeds. The standard flower is of Brazil, and is one of the most beautiful of the genus.

Geoffroya (jē-ō-frō-yā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Geoffrea*.

geog. An abbreviation of *geography*.

Geogale (jē-ō-gāl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + γαλήνη, a sea, a gale.] A genus of small shrew-like insectivorous mammals, of the subfamily *Geogalidae*, having the tibia and fibula distinct, 3 premolars and 3 molars in each half of the upper jaw, and 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of the lower. The type and only known species is *Geogale madagascariensis* (Macleay, 1881) and is about the size of a mouse. *Macleay, 1881*.

geogalid (jē-ō-gāl'id), *n.* One of the *Geogalidae*. **Geogalidae** (jē-ō-gāl'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geogale* + *-idae*.] A family of Madagascan insectivorous mammals, constituted by the genus *Geogale*, separated from *Oryzoryctes* and re-

moved from the family *Potamogalidae* to form the type of the present group. See *Geogale*.

Geogallina (jē-ō-gāl'ī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geogale* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Potamogalidae*, including the genera *Geogale* and *Hydrogale*. See *Geogalidae*.

geogenic (jē-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *geogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to geogeny, or to the theory of the formation of the earth. Also *geogenic*, *geogenical*.

geogenous (jē-ō-jē-nus), *a.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + γένος, produced; see *-genous*.] In *mycology*, growing on the earth or on organic matter in the soil; applied to some fungi, in distinction from those that grow upon organic bodies not in the soil.

geogeny (jē-ō-jē-ni), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + γένος, < γῆ, produce; see *-geny*.] That branch of geology which relates to the theory of the earth's formation, and especially to the earlier stages of its development, and to its relations as a member of the solar system. Nearly identical in meaning with *cosmogony* as used by some writers. The word is not in general use among geologists. Also, more correctly, *geogony*.

Geoglossum (jē-ō-glos'sum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] Earth-tongue, a genus of ascomycetous fungi found in bogs and meadows, all the species growing upon the earth. There are 7 British and a larger number of American species.

geognosis (jē-ō-gnō'sis), *n.* [NL.; see *geognosy*.] Same as *geognosy*.

He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our *geognosis*. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, ix.

geognost (jē-ō-gnōst), *n.* [= F. *géognoste*; < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + γνῶσις, knowledge; see *gnostic*.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist. [Rare.]

The travellers, except to the volcanic district of St. Paul, have been such bad *geognosts* that I cannot get enough from them. *Knapley, Life*, II, 141.

geognostic (jē-ō-gnōst'ik), *a.* [= F. *géognostique*; < G. *geognostisch*; as *geognosy*, with termin. accom. to *gnostic*.] Pertaining to geognosy or geognosis.

Guided by physical laws, the *geognostic* student must bear in mind the probability of some extraordinary tidal action in the early periods of the earth's history. *Winchell, World Life*, p. 258.

geognostical (jē-ō-gnōst'ik-al), *a.* Same as *geognostic*.

geognostically (jē-ō-gnōst'ik-al), *adv.* As regards geognosy.

Alluvial soil consists chemically and *geognostically* of substantially the same mineral matters as the compact mountain masses from the disintegration of which it has originated. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX, 327.

geognosy (jē-ō-gnō'si), *n.* [= D. G. *geognosie*; < Sw. *gnos*, *geognosie*; < F. *géognosie*; < NL. *geognosis*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + γνῶσις, knowledge; see *gnosis*.] Literally, knowledge of the earth; a geological term variously used, (a) The study of rocks, independently of their arrangement into a chronological series. *Take*, (b) That division of geology which describes the constituent parts of the earth, its development of air and water, its solid crust and the probable condition of its interior. *A. Geikie*, (c) Local geology—that is, the description of the geological structure and character of special geographical regions or areas. Also *geognosis*. [The word is not in general use. *See Syn. Geology*.] *See geology*.

geogonic, **geogonical** (jē-ō-gōn'ik, -ik-al), *a.* Same as *geogeny*.

geogony (jē-ō-gō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + γένος, generation, < γῆ, produce; see *gennae*.] Same as *geogeny*.

geographer (jē-ō-g'ro-fēr), *n.* [< *geography* + *-er*.] One who is versed in or treats of *geography*.

I do not say to be a good *geographer* a man should visit every mountain, river, promontory, and creek upon the face of the earth, visit the buildings and survey the land every where, as if he were going to make a purchase. *Locke, Conduct of Understanding*, § 2.

geographic (jē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *géographique*; < Sp. *geográfico*; < Pg. *geográfico*; < It. *geografico*, < L. *geographica*, < Gr. *geographikos*, of or for *geography*, < γῆ, *geographos*, *geography*; see *geography*.] Same as *geographical*.

It is the *geographic* and not the *geographic* latitude which gives the true position of the observer relative to the earth's center. *Neubach and Holden, Astron.*, p. 203.

geographical (jē-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* [< *geography* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to *geography*; relating to the surface of the earth or of any part of it.

At the beginning of the first century before Christ the Roman power was far from having reached the full measure of its geographical extent. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 324.

Geographical botany, distribution, horizon, mile, etc. See the nouns. **Geographical position of a place,** its position as determined by its latitude and longitude and its height above the sea-level. **Geographical zoology, zoogeography.** **geographically** (jē-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a geographical manner; as regards geography. **geographize** (jē-ō-graf-i-zē), *v. t.* and *pp.* **geographized, ppr. geographizing.** [*Gr. γεωγραφίζω, describe the earth's surface, < γεωγραφία, describing the earth's surface: see geography.*] To treat geographically; make geographically distinct. [*Rare.*]

While Strabo was fully alive to the importance of the great rivers and mountain chains which (to use his own expressive phrase) *geographēi* a country, Ptolemy dealt with this part of his subject in a manner as to be often worse than useless. *Encyc. Brit.*, N. S. 36.

geography (jē-ō-graf-i), *n.*; *pl. geographies* (-fiz). [*= D. geographia = G. geographia = Dan. Sw. geograf = F. géographie = Sp. geografía = Pg. geographia = It. geografia, < L. geographia, < Gr. γεωγραφία, geography, < γεωγραφία, a geographer, lit. 'earth-describing'; < γεω, the earth, + γραφία, write.*] 1. The science of the description of the earth's surface in its present condition, and of the distribution upon it of its various products and animals, especially of mankind, etc. See phrases below. The object of the geographer is to describe the earth's surface as it now exists. The geologist, on the other hand, seeks to throw light on the past history of the globe, although in doing this he must constantly refer to and study its present condition. *Abbey's Nat. Hist.*

Strabo, in his works of *geographia*—that is to say, of the description of the earth—wrote, etc. *Udall*, *U. of Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 307.

The study of *geography* is both profitable and delightful; but the writer thereof, though some of them exact enough in setting down longitudes and latitudes, yet in those other relations of manners, religion, government, and such like, accounted geographical, have for the most part missed their proportions. *Milton*, *Hist. Moscovia*, Pref.

2. A book containing a description of the earth or of a portion of it; particularly, a school-book for teaching the science of geography. **Botanical geography.** Same as *geographical botany* (which see, under *botany*). **Descriptive geography,** that part of the science of geography which involves only a statement of facts. Analyzing, comparing, and reasoning upon these facts is the domain of physical geography, or *physiography*. **Medical geography,** the description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of situation on the health, vital functions, and diseases of its inhabitants. *Thomson*. **Physical geography.** See *physiography*. **Political and historical geography,** the study of the division of the earth's surface among different tribes, peoples, and governments. **Simple political geography** is the study of the present condition of things in that respect; **historical geography** investigation and records the changes in the governmental control of territory which have occurred from time to time. This branch of the science is, in fact, history from a geographical point of view, or that kind of history which, to be made intelligible, requires the aid of maps. **Sacred or Biblical geography,** the geography of Palestine and other biblically mentioned in the Bible, having for its object the elucidation of Scripture.

geoid (jē-oid), *n.* [*Gr. γαίωδα, usually contr. γαίωδ, earth-like; see geode.*] An imaginary surface which coincides with the mean sea-level over the ocean, and extends under the continents everywhere at that level at which the mean surface of the sea would stand if it were allowed to flow in through a small subterranean canal. The geoid has no simple geometrical form, but bulges out from the mean spheroid in some places (under the continents and some of the deep or parts of the ocean) and is depressed beneath the mean spheroid in other places.

geol. An abbreviation of *geology*.

geolatry (jē-ol'a-tri), *n.* [*Gr. γῆ, the earth, + λατρεία, worship.*] Earth worship, or the worship of terrestrial objects.

To this succeeded astrology in the East and *geolatry* in the West. *See G. Cor. Mythol. of Asian Nations*, 10.

geologist (jē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*N. geology + -ist.*] A geologist. [*Rare.*]

geologian (jē-ol'ō-jian), *n.* [*< geology + -ian.*] A geologist. [*Rare.*]

geologic, geological (jē-ol'ō-jik, -i-kal), *a.* [*= F. géologique, < NL. geologicus, < geologia, geology: see geology.*] Of or pertaining to geology.

Geological dynamics. See *dynamics*.

geologically (jē-ol'ō-jik-al-i), *adv.* In a geological manner; as regards geology.

geologiste, v. t. See *geologize*.

geologist (jē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< geology + -ist.*] One who is versed in the science or engaged in the study of geology; specifically, one employed in the investigation or exposition of the structure of the earth, or any part of it: as the **geologist** of an exploring expedition; a **state geologist**.

geologize (jē-ol'ō-jiz), *v. t.* and *pp.* **geologized, ppr. geologizing.** [*< geology + -ize.*] To

study geology; make geological investigations; discourse as a geologist. Also spelled *geologise, geology* (jē-ol'ō-jiz), *n.*; *pl. geologies* (-jiz). [*= F. géologie = Sp. geología = Pg. It. geologia = D. G. geologie = Dan. Hw. geologi, < NL. geologia, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + λογία, < λόγος, speak: see -ology.*] The science of the past and present condition of the earth, with special reference to the physical changes which it has undergone or which may still be taking place. Almost every branch of physical and natural science is, or may be, called upon to throw light on the problems which present themselves to the geologist. Closely connected with geology, and indeed almost inseparable from it, is paleontology, or the study of ancient forms of life, since the rocks are found on examination to contain in many places remains of plants or animals, sometimes closely resembling, and often very different from, any now living on the earth. It is almost exclusively the order of succession of forms of life thus found which gives the geologist the means of making out a chronological arrangement for the different stratified formations. Physical geography, or physiography, is the necessary introduction to geology, and forms the link which unites the work of the geographer to that of the geologist. Abbreviated *geol.* See *paleontology, petrography, and lithology*. **Agricultural geology.** See *agriculture*. **Dynamic geology.** See *dynamics*. **Physical geology.** See *physical geology*. **Structural geology.** See *structural geology*. **Syn. Geology, Geomancy.** Both mean the same thing, but, with an unnecessary degree of refinement in terms, it has been proposed to call our description of the structures of the earth *geology* and our theory of their origin *geomancy*. *See G. Cor. U. of Geol.* (1835), 1, 358.

geom. An abbreviation of *geometry*.

geomallic (jē-ō-mal'ik), *a.* [*< geomaly + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to geomalism; exhibiting geomalism. [*Rare.*]

geomalism (jē-ō-m'al-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + αἰσθησις, even, level (see anomalous), + -ism.*] A tendency of an animal to react against the attraction of gravitation by equal growth in horizontal planes, so as to balance one side with another, and one lateral organ with another. Thus the oyster and many other animals are, when young normally bilateral, but subsequently, when they are turned over and attached by one side, the *dorsum* and *venter*, which were primarily unequal and held vertically, take the place of the right and left sides and assume a horizontal posture. *See Hoot. Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.*, 1880, p. 341.

Geomatism appears in its primitive aspect among the savages, since they are comparatively soft and supported by a pilable and primitively fragmentary and unstable bed. *See Nat. Hist.*, 1, 50.

geomaly (jē-ō-m'a-li), *n.* Same as *geomatism*.

geomancer, n. [*< ME. geomancer, < OF. geomance: see geomancy.*] Same as *geomancy*.

geomancer (jē-ō-man'ser), *n.* One versed in or practising geomancy.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude them (the vulgar). *See T. Brown. Vulg. Err.*, 1, 2.

geomancy (jē-ō-man-si), *n.* [*< ME. geomantie, < OF. geomancia, F. géomancie = Sp. geomancia = Pg. geomancia = It. geomancia, < ML. geomantia, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + μαντεία, divination, Cf. *omance.**] The pretended art of divining future events, or of ascertaining the luckiness or unluckiness of any event or locality, by means of signs connected with the earth, as from the figure indicated by points taken at random on the surface, or from the disposition of the particles of a handful of dust or earth thrown down at random, or, as in China, from the configuration and aspect of a particular region in its relation to some other. Also *geomanty*.

What serve we of him that bilieve to divynacles, as by flight of byrnysses (or birds), or of beestes, or by sort, by *geomancy*, by divyns by chyrkynge of dore, or crakynge of houses, by gawynage of sties, and such manere wraichedness. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

So did I with earth he saw a Braupene three hundred years old: he addeth, that they are studious in Astrologie, Geomancie, and Philosophie. *Peregrine, Pilgrimage*, p. 420.

geomantic, geomantical (jē-ō-man'tik, -tik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to geomancy; of the nature of geomancy.

Two *geomantic* figures were shewyd to him: he addeth, that they are studious in Astrologie, Geomancie, and Philosophie. *Peregrine, Pilgrimage*, p. 420.

geomantically (jē-ō-man'tik-al-i), *adv.* In a geomantic manner; by means of geomancy.

geomanty (jē-ō-man'ti), *n.* [*< ML. geomantia, see geomancy.*] Same as *geomancy*. *E. D.*

geometer (jē-ō-m'e-ter), *n.* [*= F. géomètre = Sp. geometa = Pg. It. geometra = G. geometer, < L. geometres, I. L. also geometra, < Gr. γεωμετρος, a measurer, geometer, < γῆ, the earth, land, + μετρον, a measure.*] In earlier form *geometrian*. 1. One skilled in geometry; a *geometrian*; hence, a mathematician in general.

All who are ever so little of geometers will remember the time when their notions of an angle, as a magnitude, were as vague as, perhaps more so than, those of a moral quality. *Jerome, Pol. Econ.*, p. 10.

I have reexamined the memoirs of the great geometers. *B. Peirce, Analytic Mechanics*, Pref.

2t. A gager. *Davies*.

I quatridge give to the geometer

Most duly;

And he will see, and yet be blind.

Robin Conscience, 1683 (*Harl. Misc.*, 1, 52).

3. In *entom.*, properly, a larva of any moth of the family *Geometridae*; loosely, any larva which is destitute of ventral prolegs, and walks by alternately extending the body and contracting it in the form of a loop with the two ends drawn together. These larvae are also called *measuring worms, span-worms, loop-worms, loopers*, etc. The term *geometer* is also applied to the adult of *geometrid* moths. See *entom. under Cudaria and Haploides*.

Geometra (jē-ō-m'e-trā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. γεωμετρον, a land-measurer: see geometer.*] A genus of moths, giving name to the family *Geometridae*. *Oken*, 1815.

Geometras (jē-ō-m'e-trā), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of Geometra.*] A Linnean (1758) group of moths. See *Geometridae*.

geometral (jē-ō-m'e-tral), *a.* [*= F. géometral = It. geometrale.*] Pertaining to geometry; geometrical. [*Rare.*]

geometrian, n. [*ME. geometrien, < OF. geometrien, a geometer, < geometer, geometry: see geometry.*] A geometer. *Chaucer*.

geometric, geometrical (jē-ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [*= F. géométrique = Sp. métrico = Pg. It. geometrico (cf. D. G. geometrisch = Sw. Dan. geometrisk), < L. geometricus, < Gr. γεωμετρικός, < γεωμετρία, geometry: see geometry.*] 1. Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.

The cargazon being taken out, and the goods freighted in tenne of our ships for London, to the end that the biggness, height, length, breadth, and other dimensions of so huge a vessel might by the exact rules of *geometrical* observations be truly taken. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 11, 166.

In this (the Greek method of analysis) we have no trace of the systematic development of *geometric* truth, and the method was apparently regarded by the ancients themselves as imperfect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV, 630.

The peculiar mesencephalic structure of the retina is obviously the fundamental cause for the pre-eminence of the eye as a *geometrical* sense. *G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology*, p. 426.

2. Bounded by straight lines and angles; forming straight lines and angles; as, *geometric* forms; *geometrical* ornament or markings on an insect. **Geometrical addition, clamp, drawing.** See the nouns. **Geometrical analysis,** the analysis of the ancient geometers. See *analysis*, 3 (a). **Geometrical conics,** the theory of conic sections treated without the aid of coordinates. **Geometrical effection, foot, mean, etc.** See the nouns. **Geometrical optics,** the theory of the focal of lenses and mirrors, with other purely geometrical optics connected with light. **Geometrical pace,** a unit of length, equal to 5 geometrical feet. **Geometrical progression, radius, etc.** See the nouns. **Geometrical proportion,** an equation between ratios. See *proportion*. **Geometrical spider,** a spider which constructs a geometrical web. **Geometrical spider's web,** a web formed of radiating lines connected by a single line, which is carried spirally from the circumference nearly to the center. The geometrical web is peculiar to certain groups of spiders, and is variously modified in the different species. **Geometrical stairs,** stairs of which the steps are supported at one end only, this end being built into the wall. **Geometrical tree.** See *tree*. **Geometric construction,** the representation of the conditions of an algebraic problem by geometrical lines. **Geometric curves or lines,** those curves or lines in which the relation between the abscissas and ordinates is expressed by a finite algebraic equation. **Geometric Dec-**



Geometric Style in Architecture—Lincoln Cathedral, England.

grated style. See decorated.—**Geometric decoration**, decoration by means of straight lines or curves, or small surfaces bounded by such lines or curves, with the suggestion of plant or animal forms or the like. For and meanders, zigzags, chevrons, circles, and triangles which frequently interlace with one another, forming elaborate star-shaped patterns, dog-tooth, notches of different kinds, and all similar forms, whether applied to a flat surface or carved in greater or less relief, are included in geometric decoration.—**Geometric elevation**, lo-out, etc. See the noun.—**Geometric style**, in arch., that development of the Pointed medieval architecture of England which includes the examples just previous to the most perfect artistic achievement of the style, or perhaps even the examples of highest excellence. It succeeded the Lancet or Early English style in the early part of the thirteenth century, and is characterized by the adoption of tracery, as yet in simple geometric forms, in broader windows, in place of the plain, narrow lancets of the preceding style, together with modifications of consistent character in wall-decoration and other sculptured ornament. With the advance of the thirteenth century, the severity and geometric simplicity of line in tracery and ornament became less marked, and the style passed gradually into the decorated. See cut on preceding page.

Geometrically (jē-ō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a geometric manner; according to the principles of geometry.—**Geometrically irrational**, transcendental: said of a curve.—**Geometrically rational**, algebraic.

Geometrician (jē-ō-met'ri-sh'yan), *n.* [*Geometria* + *-ian*. Cf. *arithmetician*, *mathematician*, etc.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer in sense 1.

Geometrid (jē-ō-met'rid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* In entom., pertaining to the moths of the section *Geometrina*, whose larvae are measuring-worms.

II. *n.* A moth of the family *Geometridae* or section *Geometrina*, or its larva; a measuring-worm.

Geometridae (jē-ō-met'ri-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Geometra* + *-idae*.] A large family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects or moths, named from the genus *Geometra*, whose larvae are measuring-worms; the geometers, geometrids, phalaenids, or *Phalaenidae*. This group regarded as a family, is divided into 26 subfamilies, named *Uropierinae*, *Rhynchosinae*, *Enachromorphae*, *Amphidromae*, *Boarminae*, *Disatophinae*, *Geometrinae*, *Microsericinae*, *Polyphaginae*, *Ephyrinae*, *Acridolinae*, *Mecocercinae*, *Calamini*, *Mecurinae*, *Edoniinae*, *Hazinae*, *Zereminae*, *Lycinae*, *Hyberuminae*, *Larentinae*, *Eubolinae*, *Nominae*, *Hyalinae*, *Enantimorphae*, *Rhoplocinae*, and *Hypocrepinae*. In some systems, as Guenée's, these are all elevated to the rank of families, ending in *-idae*, and the superfamily thus constituted, called *Phalaenidae*, is the *Geometrinae* of English authors. The names *Geometridae* and *Phalaenidae* are exactly synonymous, and the various names resulting from the changes in termination of the two words are applied to what is practically an identical group of moths, rated higher or lower in the taxonomic scale, according to the classificatory views of different authors. See the extract, and cuts under *Calania* and *Haploides*.

The *Geometridae* or *Phalaenidae* form a family of great size, being exceeded in numbers among the Lepidoptera only by the *Noctuidae* and *Tineidae*, and probably equalled only by the *Pyrastidae* and *Tortricidae*. They are . . . widely distributed over the globe, and the caterpillars of many species have proved very destructive to some of our most important vegetable productions. The moths have rather long, slender bodies, the thorax without tufts or crests. Ocelli are present in some species, and absent in others. The antennae are either simple, ciliated, or pectinated. The fore wings are large and triangular; the outer margin . . . is nearly as long as the hinder margin. The hind wings are ample. . . . In some species, the females are wingless, or have only rudimentary wings, which are useless for flight. . . . The caterpillars are slender and naked, usually with two pairs of abdominal legs, though rarely they have three or four pairs. This deficiency causes them to move along with a looping gait, and hence they are often called "measuring worms," from which fact the family name [*Geometridae*] was given.

Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 445.

geometrist, *n.* See *geometrician*.

geometristform (jē-ō-met'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*Geometra* + *L. forma*, form.] In entom., resembling in form a moth of the family *Geometridae*.

Geometrina (jē-ō-met'ri-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Geometra* + *-ina*.] In entom., a group of heterocerous lepidopterous insects; the geometers or geometrid moths.

Geometrinae (jē-ō-met'ri-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Geometra* + *-inae*.] One of numerous restricted subfamilies of *Geometridae*, named from the genus *Geometra*.

geometrine (jē-ō-met'ri-n), *a.* [*Geometra* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the *Geometridae*.

geometrize (jē-ō-met'riz), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *geometrized*, *ppr.* *geometrizing*.] [*Geometry* + *-ize*.] To solve geometrical problems; speculate geometrically; practise geometry. The use of this word originated from Plato's saying (repeated by Pictarch) that God continually geometrizes.

Nature (in crystallization) . . . confined herself to geometrical.

All things were disposed, according to their nature and use, in number and measure, by the magnificent architect; who in the one did every where geometrize as well as in the other.

N. Grege, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. b.

geometry (jē-ō-met'ri), *n.*; *pl.* *geometries* (-triz). [*ME. geometrie*, commonly *gemetrie*, *gemetry*,

< *OF. geometrie*, *F. géométrie* = *Sp. geometria* = *Pg. II. geometria* = *D. G. geometrie* = *Sw. Dan. geometri*, < *L. geometria*, < *Gr. γεωμετρία*, geometry, < *γεωμετρον*, a land-measurer, a geometer: see *geometer*.] 1. That branch of mathematics which deduces the properties of figures in space from their defining conditions, by means of assumed properties of space. Abbreviated *geom.*

Through which a man hath the sleight
Of length, of brede, of depth, of height.

Geometrie,
Geome, Conf. Amant, vii.

2. A text-book of geometry. **Abstract geometry**, the general theory of the connections of more than two variables. Geometry, in its analytical treatment, appears as identical with the algebra of two or three variables. A similar study of the connections of a number of variables in general is called in dimensional geometry, and abstract geometry as not descending to particulars.

Algebraic, algorithmic, analytical, Cartesian, coordinate, etc., geometry. See the adjective. **Common or elementary geometry**, that treatment of geometry which assumes no previous knowledge of the subject, and is supposed to be well known in all other mathematical writings. This discipline remains in nearly the condition in which Euclid left it. See *Euclidean geometry*.—**Descriptive geometry** (invented by Gaspard Monge, 1749), the theory of making projections of any accurately defined figure such that from them can be deduced, not only its projective, but also its metrical properties. It is highly useful in engineering. The name is also applied to the theory of geometry in general treated by means of projections. **Elliptic geometry**, a system which assumes that space returns into itself, so that there are no points whose distance exceeds a certain finite distance.—**Enumerative or denumerative geometry**, the theory of the number of solutions of geometrical problems, and of the number of incidences and coincidences in a diagram drawn under given conditions. **Euclidean geometry**, a system of geometry which adopts the assumptions of Euclid with regard to space, namely, that space is an infinite continuum of three dimensions, that rigid bodies are capable of translation and rotation in all directions in every position, and that the sum of the three angles of a plane triangle is equal to two right angles.—**Geometry of forces**, the theory of congruences and complex of forces. **Geometry of position**, (a) A branch of geometry created by the French revolutionary statesman Carnot, which traces the connection between the changes of an equation and the changes of position of a locus. (b) Modern projective geometry, commonly written in German *Geometrie der Lage*, to distinguish it from (c).

Geometry of space, geometry of three dimensions, geometry of figures not restricted to a plane or other surface. **Geometry of the compasses**, a system of geometry in which the postulate that a right line be describable is not admitted, but instead links turn about pivots and are connected together. The first important discovery in this branch of geometry was the Poncelet cell. See cell.

Graphical geometry. Same as *projective geometry*.—**Higher geometry**, any geometry not elementary, especially, modern synthetic geometry.—**Hyperbolic geometry**, a system which assumes that space, though infinite in measurement, has a real and definite boundary, separating the points at a real distance from points at an imaginary distance.—**Linear or line geometry**, the theory of systems of rays, congruences, and complexes.

Metric or quantitative geometry treats of the distances of points or the magnitude of angles, arcs, areas, volumes, etc. **Modern geometry**, the synthetic geometry which has been developed in the nineteenth century by Carnot (*Geometrie de position*, 1780), Brianchon (*Le Mémoire sur les lignes du second ordre*, 1806), Poncelet (*Traité des propriétés projectives des figures*, 1822), Möbius (*Lehrbuch der Geometrie*, 1826), Steiner (*Systematische Entwicklung*, 1828), Chasles (*Leçons de géométrie supérieure*, 1837), von Staudt (*Geometrie der Lage*, 1847) and others. **Organic geometry**, (a) A kind of geometry invented by MacLaurin (1719) in which more complicated curves are produced from less complicated ones. Hence, (b) Higher synthetic geometry in general. **Parabolic geometry**, a system which assumes (in harmony with Euclidean principles) that the locus of an infinite distance consists of two coincident planes with an imaginary circle upon them.—**Plane geometry**, the geometry of figures all lying in one plane. **Practical geometry**, (a) surveying. (b) The art of geometrical drawing.—**Projective geometry**, a method of investigating geometry by the application of the theory of projections.—**Segmentary geometry**, modern synthetic geometry, especially when treated by means of the anharmonic ratio.

Solid geometry, (a) The elementary geometry of solid bodies. (b) Geometry of three dimensions. **Speculative geometry**, the science of geometry proper, as distinguished from *practical geometry*. **Spherical geometry**, the geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere.—**Synthetic geometry**, geometry treated not by means of coordinates or other algebraic devices, but by means chiefly of projections. **Theoretical geometry**, same as *speculative geometry*. **To hang by geometry**, to have the clothes hang angularly, out of shape, or in rags.

Look you, here's Jarvis hang by geometry, and here's the gentleman.

Rosely, Match at Midnight, iii.

Transcendental geometry, all geometry not elementary, especially, geometry treated by the calculus.

geomorphy (jē-ō-mōr-fi), *n.* [*Gr. γῆ*, the earth, + *μορφή*, form.] The theory of the figure of the earth.

geomyid (jē-ō-mī'id), *n.* One of the *Geomyiidae*.

Geomyiidae (jē-ō-mī'id-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Geomys* + *-idae*.] A remarkable American family of myomorphous rodents; the pouched rats or pocket-gophers. They are characterized by the enormous external cheek-pouches lined with fur not com-

municating with the mouth, and extending in some cases along the neck as far as the shoulders; dental formula, 2 in-



Under Side of Head of *Geomys personatus*, showing outline of external cheek pouches and sub-ocular incisors.

Geomyinae (jē-ō-mī'ī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Geomys* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Saccomyidae*; the pouched rats. See *Geomyidae*.

Geomys (jē-ō-mīs), *n.* [*NL.* < *Gr. γῆ*, the earth, + *mys* = *E. mouse*.] The typical genus of *Geomyidae*, with grooved incisors, rudimentary external ears, and enormous fore claws. There are several species of North and Central America, sharing with those of *Thomomys* the name *gopher*. *G. burrus* is the common pocket gopher of the United States, especially in the Mississippi valley; *G. tridecemlineatus* Georgia, Florida and Alabama; *G. carolinensis* found in Texas and New Mexico; *G. merriami* is the gopher of Mexico; and *G. hispidus* is the gopher of Central America.

geo-navigation (jē-ō-nay-i-ga'shon), *n.* [*Gr. γῆ*, the earth, + *E. navigation*.] That mode of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it, by the course and distance sailed, to some other spot on the surface of the earth. Harbord. See *dead reckoning*.

Geonoma (jē-ō-nō-mī), *n.* [*NL.*, so called in allusion to its rapid propagation, < *Gr. γεωμνη*, also *γεωμνη*, a colonist, one receiving a portion of distributed lands, < *γῆ*, the earth, + *νομος*, distribute.] A genus of low, slender, graceful, unarmed palms, with reed-like stems, of about 100 species, common in the forests of tropical America. The leaves are entire, or bilobed, or more or less pinnately cleft, the flowers are small upon a simple or forked spadix, and the small one seeded fruit is usually black.

geonomic (jē-ō-nō-mīk), *a.* [*Geonomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to geonomy.

geonomy (jē-ō-nō-mī), *n.* [*Gr. γῆ*, the earth, + *νομος*, a law.] The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, including geology and physical geography.

geophagism (jē-ō-fa-giz-m), *n.* [*Gr. γῆ*, the earth, + *φαγναι*, to eat.] Same as *geophagy*.

geophagist (jē-ō-fa-gist), *n.* [*Gr. γῆ*, the earth, + *φαγναι*, to eat.] One who practises geophagism; one who eats earth.

geophagous (jē-ō-fa-gus), *a.* [*NL. geophagus*, < *Gr. γῆ*, the earth, + *φαγναι*, for which *γεωφάγος*, earth-eating, < *γῆ*, the earth, + *φαγναι*, eat.] Earth-eating; as, *geophagous tribes*.

geophagy (jē-ō-fa-gi), *n.* [*Gr. γῆ*, the earth, + *φαγναι*, earth-eating; see *geophagous*.] The act or practice of eating earth, as dirt, clay, chalk, etc. See *dirt-eating*. Also *geophagism*.

Geophila (jē-ō-fī-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Möller, 1828), neut. pl. of *geophilus*; see *geophilous*.] A group, generally ranked as a suborder, of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods; the land-snails and land-slugs, including those forms which have the eyes at the tips of the tentacles. The group is named for the large white land snails generally, such as the *Lymnaea*, *Helix*, *Vaginalia*, and related families. Also called *Stylommatophora* and *Nephropoda*.

geophilian (jē-ō-fī-lī-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Geophila* or terrestrial inoperculate pulmoniferous gastropods.

II. *n.* A member of this group. Compare *gastrophilous*, *hydropophilous*.

geophilid (jē-ō-fī-līd), *n.* A myriapod of the family *Geophilidae*.

Geophilidae (jē-ō-fī-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Geophila* + *-idae*.] A family of centipeds, of the order *Chilopoda* and class *Myriapoda*, containing terrestrial forms (whence the name) which have numerous (90 to 200) similar flattened segments, with short legs, 14-jointed antennae, single jointed tarsi, and no eyes. There are several genera besides *Geophila*.

Geophilinae (jē-ō-fī-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Geophila* + *-inae*.] A subfamily group of centipeds. See *Geophilidae*. Also written *Geophilini*.

geophilous (jē-ōf'i-lus), *a.* [*<* NL. *geophilus*, *<* Gr. γῆ, the earth, + φίλος, loving.] Loving the ground: specifically applied to sundry animals, especially the *Geophila* or land-snails.

Geophilus (jē-ōf'i-lus), *n.* [NL. *<* see *geophilous*.] 1. The typical genus of centipeds of the family *Geophilidae*, having the anterior segment of the head square. *G. electricus*, a European species, is phosphorescent, shining like a glow-worm. W. E. Leach, 1812.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schönherr*, 1826.—3. A genus of pigeons: same as *Cathartes*. P. J. Selby, 1840.

geophysical (jē-ō-fiz'i-kul), *a.* [*<* Gr. γῆ, the earth, + φυσικός, physical: see *physic*.] Relating to the physics of the earth.

The *geophysical* problems which geological history has to treat are widely confined to the concluding chapters.

geophysics (jē-ō-fiz'iks), *n.* [*<* Gr. γῆ, the earth, + φυσική, physics: see *physics*.] Physics of the earth: same as *physiography*.

Geopinus (jē-ō-pi-nus), *n.* [NL. *<* Gr. γῆ, the earth, + πῦμα, dirt, filth.] A genus of caraboid beetles, of the subfamily *Harpalini*, having the left mandible longer than the other and overlapping it. *G. maculatus* is a common New England species. J. L. Le Conte, 1848.



Geopinus maculatus
(Line shows natural size.)

Geoplane (jē-ō-plā-nē), *n.* [NL. *<* Gr. γῆ, the earth, + πλάνη, level:] see *Planaria*.] The typical genus of land-planarians of the family *Geoplanidae*.

Geoplanidae (jē-ō-plā-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *<* *Geoplane* + -idae.] A family of monogonoporous dendrocoelous turbellarians, characterized by an elongated and flattened form, and having the body furnished with a foot-like ventral surface: the land-planarians.

geoponic (jē-ō-pō-nik), *a. and n.* [*<* Gr. γεωργός, of or for agriculture, *<* γεωργία, agriculture, *<* γεωρός, a tiller of the earth, *<* γῆ, the earth, + πονέω, work, toil, *πονός*, *n.*, work, toil.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to agriculture or the tillage of the earth.

Two or three notabilities of Rockland, with *geoponic* and glabrous, bumpless foreheads.

G. W. Holmes, *Eldest Venner*, III.

II. *n.* One who tills or cultivates the earth.

The wholesome blasts of the North wind (much accounted of among builders and *geoponics* for immision of pure air) . . . (come) in from that part which lies open to the sea.

Draught, *Polyblithon*, x. 82, note.

geoponical (jē-ō-pō-nī-kal), *a.* [*<* *geoponic* + -al.] Same as *geoponic*.

Those *geoponical* rules and precepts of agriculture which are delivered by diverse authors, are not to be generally received.

See P. Brown, *Vulgar Err.*, VI. 3.

geoponicist (jē-ō-pō-nī-iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geoponic*, *q. v.*, after Gr. γεωργός, *ad.*, the name of a treatise on agriculture compiled by Cassianus Bassus.] The art or science of cultivating the earth.

Herbs and wholesome sallets, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponica*.

Enc. I. a.

georama (jē-ō-rā-mē), *n.* [*<* Gr. γῆ, the earth, + ὥραμα, a view, *<* ὥρα, see.] A large hollow globe or spherical chamber lined with cloth on which is depicted a general view of the geography of the earth's surface so as to be seen by a spectator from the interior. *Brande*.

geordie (jē-ō-dī), *n.* [A familiar dim. of *George*.] 1. A guinea: so called from the figure of St. George on the obverse. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He draws a homely silken purse
As long as my tail white, through the steaks,
The yellow lettered *geordie* keels.

Burns, *The Two Dogs*.

2. The name given by the coal-miners of England to the form of safety-lamp invented by George Stephenson.—3. An English sailing collier hailing from one of the ports on the northeast coast of England.

You thought of the Thimble as you looked at her, of the Tyne, of the channel awarn with just such vessels as she—*geordies* deep with coal.

W. C. Russell, *Jack's Courtship*, xlv.

George (jōrj), *n.* [From the proper name *George*, *<* F. *George*, *Georges*, = Sp. *Jorge* = Pg. *Jorge* = It. *Giorgio*, *<* L.L. *Georgius*, *<* Gr. γεωργός, a husbandman, farmer, prop. an adj., tilling the ground, *<* γῆ, the earth, the ground, + ἔργον, work, till: see *work*.] 1. A jewel including a figure in colored enamels of St. George on horseback encountering the dragon, worn pendant from the collar of the order by knights of the Garter. See *garter*.

Look on my *George*: I am a gentleman.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Before his going he did give me some jewels to keep for him. viz. that that the King of Sweden did give him, with the King's own picture in it most excellently done, and a brave *George*, all of diamonds.

Peppis, *Diary*, I. 158.

2. [*<* L. *c.*] A loaf, supposed to have been originally stamped with a figure of St. George.

Cubbed in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown *george* with low no-sworders fed.
Diplom., tr. of *Perishock Satires*, v.

3. [*<* L. *c.*] A large curled wig worn in the eighteenth century.—4. [*<* L. *c.*] Same as *george*, 10.—5. A *George-noble*. Lesser *George*, a badge of the Order of the Garter worn on occasions of comparatively little ceremony, pendant from a ribbon. It is an oval with the representation of St. George killing the dragon in gold upon an enameled ground, bordered by a buckled garter.

George-noble (jōrj'no-bl), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of Henry VIII., worth at the time 6s. 8d. The name *George* (derived from the figure



Obverse.



Reverse.

of St. George on the obverse of the coin was given it to distinguish it from the earlier English gold coins named *nobles*.

Nor full nor fasting can the earth take rest,
While his *George noble* rusts in his chest;
He sleeps but once, and dreams of bugles blown.
Ep. Hall, *Satires*, IV. vi. 31.

George's cod. See *cod*.

Georgesman (jōrj'jēz-man), *n. pl.* *Georgesmen* (-men). [*<* Gr. *georgos* (see *def*) + *man*.] A codfish-schooner fishing on George's Banks. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.]

Some half dozen *Georgesmen* arrived last night
Boston (Mass.) *Advertiser*, Jan. 12, 1880.

Georgia (jōrj'jā), *n.* [NL. (Barclay and Girard, 1853), named from the State of *Georgia*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a genus of ordinary colubrine serpents, the type of which is *G. constrictor* of the southern United States.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, having but one species, *G. ranthomabena* of South America. *Thomson*, 1857.

Georgia bark, hamster, etc. See the nouns.

Georgian (jōrj'jān), *a. and n.* [In *def.* 1 and 2, *<* L.L. *Georgicus*, *Georgus*. In *def.* 3, *<* *Georgia*, prop. form, adj. (see *terra*), *<* *Georgicus*, a personal name (see *George*), the colony being named after George II. in 1732.] I. *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to the four kings of England named George, or to any one of them, or to the period of their successive reigns (1714–1830).

One *Georgian* star adorns the skies.
Cooper, *Queen's Visit to London*.

Putting aside . . . his claim to literary greatness, Hook will be remembered as one of the most brilliant, capable, and original figures of *Georgian* times.

Fairbairn, *Brit. Mus.*, VII. 114.

2. Specifically, of the style of art or of decoration prevailing during the reigns of the four Georges, especially of George I. and George II.—3. Belonging or relating to the State of Georgia in the United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Georgia in the United States.

Federal General Shields . . . drove from Front Royal a regiment of *Georgians* left there by Jackson.

N. A. B. C., CXXVI. 235.

Georgian (jōrj'jān), *a. and n.* [*<* *Georgia*, a Latinized form (accumb. to *Georgia*, *Georgia*, of the origin) of Pers. *Gurj*, a native or an inhabitant of Georgia (Pers. *Georgiā*) in the Caucasus; the Russ. form is *Grusia*.] The native name of the country is *Kartli* or *Kartli*, the Kartalinians being the principal branch

of the race.] I. *a.* Belonging or relating to Georgia in Asia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Georgia, a district in Transcaucasia, Russia, an independent kingdom from very ancient times (known to the ancient Greeks as *Iberia*), but annexed to Russia in 1801. The Georgians are a very handsome race, of the purest Caucasian type.

georgic (jōrj'jik), *a. and n.* [I. *a.* = F. *gêorgique*, *<* L. *georgicus*, *<* Gr. γεωργικός, agricultural, *<* γεωργός, a tiller of the ground, a husbandman, farmer: see *George*. II. *n.* *<* L. *georgica* (see *carmina*) or sing. *georgicum* (see *carmen*), the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil, after Gr. τὰ γεωργικά, a treatise on agriculture: see I.] I. *a.* Relating to agriculture and rural affairs; agricultural.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *Georgic* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains.
Gay, *Rural Sports*, I.

II. *n.* A poem on agriculture or rural affairs: as, the *Georgics* of Virgil.

A *Georgic* . . . is some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.

Adams, *On Virgil's Georgics*.

Georgium Sidus (jōrj'ji-sid'us), [NL., *George's star*: see *George* and *sidereal*.] A name for the planet now called Uranus, given by its discoverer, Sir William Herschel, in honor of George III., but not accepted by astronomers.

Georhychidae, Georhychus. Incorrect forms of *Georchida*, *Georchus*.

Georissal (jē-ō-ris'sal), *n. pl.* See *Georyssidae*.

Georissus (jē-ō-ris'sus), *n.* See *Georyssus*.

Georchida (jē-ō-rk'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Georchus* + -ida.] A family of rodents, taking name from the genus *Georchus*: the mole-rats: now called *Spalacidae*.

Georchina (jē-ō-rk'i-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Georchus* + -ina.] Same as *Georchida*.

Georchus (jē-ō-rk'us), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. γεωργός, throwing up the earth, *<* γῆ, the earth, + ὥρα, dig up (*<* ὥρα, a digging).] A genus of mole-rats, or fossorial myomorphie rodents



Georchus (Cape Wood mole-rat, *Georchus capensis*).

of the family *Spalacidae* and subfamily *Bathyergina*. They have unnotched incisors, and 1 premolar in each upper and lower half jaw: the best-known species is the South African *G. capensis*, called the *Cape wood mole*. The name is an old one (Illiger, 1811), and has often been improperly extended to include various animals not generally related to the above, as the American pocket gopher or *Geomys*.

Georyssidae (jē-ō-ris'sī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Georyssus* + -idae.] A family of clavicorn beetles, having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the tarsi 4-jointed, the wings not fringed with hairs, the anterior coxae oval and contiguous, and the prosternum semi-membranous. Also *Georissi*.

Georyssus (jē-ō-ris'sus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807): prop. *Georchus*: see *Georchus*.] The typical genus of the family *Georyssidae*. *G. pygmaeus* is a British species. Also spelled *Georissus*.

Geosaurus (jē-ō-sā-rus), *n.* [*<* Gr. γῆ, the earth, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A Cuvierian (1829) genus of fossil saurians, discovered by Soemmering in the Lias of Franconia, supposed to be nearest related to the monitors or varanians. The only species known is *S. giganteus*.

geoscopic (jē-ō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*<* *geoscopy* + -ic.] Pertaining to geoscopy.

geoscopy (jē-ō-skō-pi), *n.* [*<* Gr. γῆ, the earth, + σκοπέω, view.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil obtained by inspection.

geoselenic (jē-ō-sē-len'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. γῆ, the earth, + σελήνη, the moon.] Relating to the earth and the moon, or to their joint action or mutual relations: as, *geoselenic* phenomena.

Geositta (jē-ō-sit'tā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. γῆ, the ground, + σitta, the nuthatch: see *Sitta*.] A genus of furnarian birds of South America, of terrestrial habits, and somewhat resembling



Geranium carolinianum.

larks, though of a different family and suborder. Divisions of the genus are known as *Gerobian* and *Geobates*. W. Stearnson, 1837.

Geopelia (jē-ō-spi'zē), n. [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the ground, + πτερό, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch.] A remarkable genus of fringilline birds peculiar to the Galapagos islands, having an enormous bill. *G. magnirostris* is an example; there are several others. J. Gould, 1837.

Geostatic (jē-ō-stat'ik), a. [*< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + στατός, causing to stand; see static.*] Capable of sustaining the pressure of superincumbent earth. A geostatic arch has a curve of such a nature that the vertical pressure is proportional to the depth below a fixed horizontal plane, and the horizontal pressure bears to the vertical pressure a fixed ratio depending on the nature of the superincumbent materials. [In old use opposed to *hydrostatic*.]

Geostatics (jē-ō-stat'iks), n. [Pl. of *geostatic*; see -ics.] The statics of rigid bodies.

Geosynclinal (jē-ō-sin-kl'i-nāl), n. [*< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + E. synclinal, q. v.*] In *geol.*, a region of depression, having, consequently, a synclinal structure. See *geantlinal*.

The making of the Alleghany range was carried forward through a long-continued subsidence—a *geosynclinal*—not a true synclinal, since the rocks of the bending crust may have had in them many true or simple synclinals as well as anticlinals.

J. D. Dana, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., V, 430.

Geotectonic (jē-ō-tek-ton'ik), a. [*< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τέκνω, a builder.*] Relating to the structure or the arrangement of the materials composing the crust of the earth.

It is only possible, for the present, to deduce special geotectonic conditions under which natural gas has so far been exploited. Science, VI, 181.

Geotectonic geology. Same as *structural geology* (which see, under *structural*).

Geotenthis (jē-ō-tēn'this), n. [NL. (Münster, 1843), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τέθω, a cuttlefish or squid.] A genus of fossil squids or calamaries whose pens are found abundantly in the Lias and Oolite formations. The ink-bag and other fragments, in addition to the pens, occur in the Oxford clay.

Geothermic (jē-ō-thēr'mik), a. [*< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + θερμός, heat.*] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.

Geothermometer (jē-ō-thēr-mom'eter), n. [*< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + E. thermometer.*] An instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places, especially in mines and artesian wells.

Geothlypes (jē-ō-thlip'ē-ō), n. pl. [NL., < *Geothlypis* + -es.] A section of *Sylviolidae*, typified by the genus *Geothlypis*; the ground-warblers. S. F. Baird, 1864.

Geothlypis (jē-ō-th'li-pis), n. [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *Θαύρις*, an alleged proper name.] A genus of American passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidae*, or *Sylviolidae*,

Maryland Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*).

containing certain ground-warblers, such as the abundant and familiar Maryland yellowthroat, *G. trichas*. There are many more species, of the warmer

parts of America, all olive above and more or less yellow below, with a characteristic black mask. Some related forms are the mourning-warbler of the eastern United States, *G. philadelphia*, and its western representative, *G. maculirostris*. The genus *Opocornis*, containing the Kentucky and the Connecticut warblers, is now sometimes brought under *Geothlypis*.

Geotic (jē-ō'tik), a. [*< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + -otic.*] Belonging to earth; terrestrial. Bailey.

Geotriton (jē-ō-tri'ton), n. [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the ground, + τριτών, triton; see *triton*.] A genus of salamanders or newts, of the family *Plethodontidae*, having the premaxillary bone divided. *G. fuscus* of Italy is the only European representative of the family and the only species of the genus, it is restricted to Sardinia and Lucania.

Geotropic (jē-ō-trop'ik), a. [*< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τροπή, a turning, direction, & τροπή, turn.*] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, geotropism; turning or inclining toward the earth.

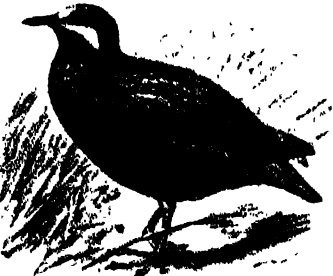
When the direction of growth is downward, the organ is said to be positively *geotropic*, when upward, negatively *geotropic*. Bosc, Botany, p. 194.

Geotropism (jē-ō-trop'izm), n. [*< geotropic + -ism.*] In *bot.*, growth downward, as shown in the roots of plants and sometimes in stems and rootstocks; the power or tendency to grow toward the earth.

The powers of growth which exist in young seedlings would certainly be called instinctive if they existed in animals, and they are quite as indispensable as those just mentioned in supplying the wants which first arise. These two instincts are the power of directing the growth in relation to the force of gravity, and in relation to light, the first being called *geotropism*, the second *heliotropism*. E. Darwin.

Geotropy (jē-ō-trop'i), n. Same as *geotropism*.

Geotrygon (jē-ō-tri'gon), n. [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τρυγών, the turtle dove, < τρυγώ, make a low, murmuring sound.] A genus of pigeons

Verreaux Partridge dove (*Geotrygon verreauxi*).

of the warmer parts of America, of stout form, having short rounded wings with fulvous first primary, and a very short tail; the partridge-doves. A Jamaican species, *G. crested* or *sylvatica*, is known as the *mountain witch*. P. H. Cramer, 1847.

Geotrypes (jē-ō-tri'pēs), n. [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + τρυπή, a hole, τρυπάω, bore, pierce.]

A Fabrician genus of beetles, typical of the family *Geotrupidae*.

G. stereocoma is the dung beetle—drone beetle, or watchman beetle of Great Britain. It is a very extensive and widely distributed group, containing over 100 species from all parts of the world. None are North American. As originally (1836)

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pseudohemal system exists in most of them; and the nervous system forms an esophageal ring. The group has affinities with the *Turbellaria*, the *Asiatic* (especially the polychaetes annelids), and the *Rotifera*. The *Gephyrea* are divided into *Adaria* and *Chastifera*, and by *Gephyra* into *Inermes* and *Chastifera*. The former of these embraces the *apoda*-worms, and is practically equivalent to the *Apodanthes*. The *Chastifera* are represented by such genera as *Chastifer* and *Hemellia*. The group is made by Lankester one of the phyla or prime divisions of the animal kingdom, and is divided into the four classes *Chastifera*, *Polychaeta*, *Sipunculata*, and *Phoronida*. It was formerly considered an order of echinoderms, under the name *Apoda* and *Apodocellata*. Also written *Gephyrea*, *gephyrean* (jē-ō-rō'an), a. and n. [*< Gephyrea* + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Gephyrea*.

This was discovered by Krohn in 1858 to be a *Gephyra* worm. W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 662.

II. n. One of the *Gephyrea*.

Also *gephyrean*.

Gephyrocercal (jē-ō-rō-sēr'kal), a. [*< Gr. γῆ, a bridge, & κερκός, tail.*] In *zool.*, having the tail-fin formed from the hinder portions of the dorsal and anal fins, which unite over the end of the aborted axis of the body, as the family *Mohida*. J. A. Ryder, 1884.

Gephyrocercal (jē-ō-rō-sēr'sil), n. [As *gephyrocercal* + -y.] The state of being *gephyrocercal*. J. A. Ryder.

Gephyrrhina (jē-ō-rī'nā), n. pl. [NL. (Thacher, 1877), < Gr. γέφυρα, bridge, & ρίς, ρίς, nose.] A section of vertebrates characterized by two external nostrils on each side separated by a cutaneous interspace or bridge. It includes almost all the fishes, exclusive of the dipnoans and selachians.

gepont, n. See *jupon*.

ger. An abbreviation of *gerund*.

Ger. A common abbreviation of *German*.

-ger. [L. -ger, m., -gera, f., -gerum, neut. (as in *armiger*, *corniger*, etc.), < *gerere*, bear, carry; see *gerund*. Cf. *gerous*.] A terminal element in words of Latin origin, meaning 'bearing,' as in *armiger*, etc.

gerah (gē'rā), n. [Heb.] Among the ancient Jews, a unit of weight and of monetary reckoning, the twentieth part of a heavy shekel, or about three-fourths of a gram.

Geranarchus (jēr-nār'kūs), n. [NL., < Gr. γέρων, a crane, & ἀρχή, ruler, < ἀρχω, rule.] Same as *Geranias*. Gloger, 1842.

Gerani (jēr'nī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *geranus*, < Gr. γέρων, a crane.] In Merriam's classification of birds (1813), a group of his *Grallae* composed of the cranes and some related birds, as the trumpeters (*Poepha*); nearly equivalent to the *Alectorides graufines* of Cuvier.

Geraniaceae (jē-rā-ni-ā-sē), n. pl. [NL., form, pl. of *geraniaceus*, see *geraniaceus*.] An order of polypetalous exogens, allied to the *Rutaceae*, but in which the leaves are not glandular-punctate, the axis of the lobed fruit is persistent, or its carpels are distinct and indehiscent, and the flowers are often showy and irregular. The order as now understood is very polymorphous, comprising a half-dozen or more tribes which have been ranked as distinct orders by some authorities. It includes 70 genera and 750 species, distributed through the temperate and subtropical regions of the globe, but especially abundant in South Africa. The larger genera are *Oxalis*, *Pelargonium*, *Impatiens*, *Geranium*, *Erodium*, and *Tropaeolum*.

geraniaceous (jē-rā-ni-ā-sē), a. [*< NL. geraniaceus*, < L. *geranium*, geranium; see *geranium*.] Pertaining or belonging to the order *Geraniaceae*.

geranial (jē-rā-ni-āl), a. [*< geranium* + -al.] Same as *geraniaceous*.

geranium (jē-rā-ni-um), n. [NL., < L. *Geranium*, < Gr. γέρων, geranium, crane's-bill, so called in reference to the long projecting beak of the seed-capsule, < γέρων, a crane, as *E. crane*, q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Geranium*.—2. [cop.] A genus of herbaceous plants (rarely undershrubs), the type of the order *Geraniaceae*, distinguished by opposite lobed leaves, regular flowers, and five one-seeded carpels which separate elastically from the axis at maturity, the styles forming long tails which become revolute or spirally twisted. There are about 100 species, inhabiting temperate regions, of which about 60 are in North America. They have blue or rose-colored flowers, and a few of the species are rarely cultivated in gardens. Most of the species are native, and the roots of several have been used in medicine, as of the *G. macranthum*, a common plant in the United States. From the long beak of the fruit, the common species have received the name of *crane's-bill*. The herb-robert, *G. robertianum*, with dissected leaves, is native of both Europe and the United States.

3. A plant of the genus *Pelargonium*, of South Africa, of which many varieties are common in

house-culture and gardens under the names of *sourlet geranium*, *rose geranium*, etc.

Geranium bonariense
Her crimson honors. *Courper, Task, III, 377.*

4. One of several plants of other genera.—**Beefsteak- or strawberry-geranium**, the *Saxifraga carnifolia*, a house plant from China and Japan, with heart-shaped leaves and spreading by runners. **Feather-geranium**, the *Geranium oak*, *Chenopodium foliosum*. **Indian geranium**, a fragrant grass of the East Indies, *Andropogon zosterifolius*, which yields the geranium-oil of perfumers. **Nettle-geranium**, the common clove of gardens, *Colona Blumei*.

geranomorph (jér'-nô-môrf), *n.* One of the *Geranomorphae*.

Geranomorphæ (jér'-nô-môrf-fo), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γέρων, a crane, + μορφή, form.] In Huxley's system (1867), a superfamily of schizognathous birds, having a comparatively strong rostrum, usually no basipterygoid processes, concavo-convex lamellar maxillopalatines, a truncated angle of the mandible, the sternum comparatively narrow and notched or entire, the crura bare above the nuchal ridge, no pulvifurcula, and two ceca. The cranes and rails, now usually called *Alcedinæ* or *Paludicæ*, are the leading representatives of the group. Also named *Geranionæ*.

geranomorphie (jér'-nô-môrf-fo), *a.* Having the characters of the *Geranomorphæ*.

Geranomyia (jér'-nô-mi'-ya), *n.* [NL. (Haldane, 1833), < Gr. γέρων, a crane, + μυία, a fly.] A genus of crane-flies or *Pipulidæ*, having a very long proboscis and scutellum, as *G. unicolor* of England and Ireland.

gerant (jô'-rant), *n.* [< F. gerant, manager, ppr. of gérer, manage, carry on, < L. gerere, carry, carry on, perform.] The acting partner or manager of a joint-stock association, newspaper establishment, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

gerarchy, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *hierarchy*.

gerard, *n.* See *gerard*.

gerard (jér'-dâ), *n.* A West Indian snail, *Gerardia bicolor*. *J. E. Gray.*

Gerardia (jér'-dâ-di-ô), *n.* [NL., named after John Gerard, an English herbalist of the 16th century.] 1. A genus of erect annual or perennial herbs, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, of North and South America, mostly extirpated. They have showy yellow, rose-colored, or purple flowers, but are mostly root parishes, and consequently are not found in cultivation. Of the 20 species, 2 belong to the eastern and southern sections of the United States. 2. In *zool.*, the typical genus of corals of the family *Gerardiidae*.

Gerardiidae (jér'-dâ-di-ô-di-ô), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerardia*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of antipatharian or scleroblastic corals, represented by the genus *Gerardia*.

gerated (jér'-â-ted), *a.* [Appar. < F. géré, carry, manage, + *-ated* + *-ed*.] In *her.*, covered by a number of small bearings (compare *some*); especially, differentiated by the use of such small bearings. See *difference*, and *marks of cadency* (under *cadency*).

geratologic (jér'-â-to-lô-jik), *a.* [< *geratologu* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to geratology. *Amer. Naturalist.*

geratologist (jér'-â-to-lô-jist), *n.* [< *geratology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in geratology.

geratologous (jér'-â-to-lô-jus), *a.* [< *geratologu* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to geratology.

Those shells appear among the *geratologu* and pathological types. *J. Hunt, Science, III, 191.*

geratology (jér'-â-to-lô-jî), *n.* [< Gr. γέρων, a crane, old age, + *-λογία*, a science, speak; see *-ology*.] The study of decrepitude and decay, as of the changes wrought in a species or other group of animals approaching extinction.

We may trace the death of an entire race, and show that it takes place in accordance with the laws of geratology. *J. Hunt, Science, III, 191.*

gerbe (jêrb), *n.* [< F. gerbe, a sheaf; see *garb*.] 1. In *her.*, same as *garb*. 2. A strong paper case filled with a pyrotechnic composition, used in fireworks; a bouquet or sheaf of fire.

Herbs are choked cases, not unlike Roman candles, but often of much larger size. Their fire spreads like a sheaf of wheat. They may be packed with variously colored stars, which will rise 30 feet or more. *Encyc. Brit., XX, 148.*

gerbe-fuse (jêrb'-fûz), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a kind of fuse used for connecting the parts of a set piece or figure, so prepared as to emit in burning a sheaf or shower of fire similar to that of the gerbe.

gerbil, **gerbill** (jêrb'-bil), *n.* [= F. gerbille, < NL. *Gerbillus*, q. v.] A book-name of any animal of the subfamily *Gerbillinae*.

Gerbillinae (jêr-bil'-nâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerbillus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridae*. The gerbils, all of which are of the Palearctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions, have generally a long and hairy tail, elongated hind limbs, large osseous bulges of the skull, and narrow incisors. Other genera than *Gerbillus* are *Myodomys*, *Thomomys*, and *Dasyomys*.

Gerbillus (jêr-bil'-us), *n.* [NL., dim. of *gerbua*, another form of *gerbou*, q. v.] The typical and leading genus of *Gerbillinae*, containing upward



Gerbillus longicauda.

of 40 species, of which the Egyptian gerbil, *G. agyptiacus*, is one of the best-known; another is *G. longicauda*. *Desmarest, 1804.*

gerbo, **gerboa**, *n.* See *gerbou*.

Gerboldæ (jêr-bô'-lô), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerbou* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodent mammals; the gerbils; same as *Dipodidae*.

gerbua, *n.* See *gerbou*.

gerd, *n.* An obsolete form of *gerd*.

gerd, *n.* An obsolete form of *gerd*.

gerdel, *n.* An obsolete form of *gerdel*.

geret, *n.* A Middle English form of *geret*.

gerafa (AS. pron. gē-af-a), *n.* [AS. *gerafa*; see *reeve*, *sheriff*.] In *Anglo-Saxon* hist., an officer corresponding to the steward or seneschal of Norman times; a reeve. The principal classes were the *scyrgerfa* or sheriff, the *hundredscrota* or bailiff, and the *tun gerfa*, or reeve of the township.

In the courts of the hundred and the shire, the *gerfa* and four best men appeared for the township. *Stobbs Const. Hist., 4 B.*

gerenda (jêr-rên'-dâ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *gerendus*, gerundive of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] Things to be done or conducted; agenda.

gerent (jêr'-ent), *a. and n.* [L. *gerent* = *s. ppr.* of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] 1. *a.* Bearing; carrying; carrying on; now used only in composition; as, *viagerent*, *belligerent*.

II. *a.* A ruling power or agency; a doer or performer. [Rare.]

And so sympathy pains with self-section, the two centers of human life on earth. *R. L. Stevenson, Walt Whitman.*

gerfalcon (jêr-fâ'-kôn), *n.* [Also written *gyrfalcon*, and formerly *gyrfalcon*, *gyrfalcon*, *gyrfalcon* (after D. and G.); < ME. *gyrfalcon*, *gyrfalcon*, *gyrfalcon*, etc., rarely *gyrfalcon*, *gyrfalcon* (also *gyrfalk*), < OF. *gyrfalcon*, *gyrfalcon*, *gyrfalcon*, also *gyrfalk*, *gyrfalk* = Pr. *gyrfalk*, *gyrfalk* = Sp. *gyrfalk*, *gyrfalk* = Pg. *gyrfalk* = It. *gyrfalk*, *gyrfalk*, *gyrfalk* (cf. MD. *gyrfalk*, D. *gyrfalk*, MHG. *gyrfalk*, *gyrfalk*, G. *gyrfalk*, *gyrfalk*, also *gyrfalk* = Old Dan. *gyrfalk* = Icel. *gyrfalk*, adapted from the Rom., with ref. to MHG. *gyr*, G. *gyr*, D. *gyr*, a vulture, which is prob. connected with OHG. *gyr*, MHG. *gyr*, G. dial. *gyr*, greedy, OHG. *gyr*, *gyr*, MHG. *gyr*, *gyr*, also *gyrer*, G. *gyrer*, greedy, eager, from the same root as F. *gerard*, q. v.; cf. Sw. *gyrfalk*, a gerfalcon, < *gyr* = Icel. *gyr*, a vulture, + *falk*, falcon.) < ML. *gyrfalcon* (found in Gesner and Kilian, and no doubt earlier, and now the NL. generic name, lit. 'sacred falcon'; < Gr. γέρων, sacred, + L. *falcon*), being an adapted translation of the Gr. βίβλος, dial. *gyr*, a falcon (< Gr. γέρων, a falcon), a name popularly associated with *agor*, sacred, but in fact connected only remotely. The spelling *gyrfalcon*, ML. *gyrfalcon*, *gyrfalcon*, rests upon a false etymology, the name being referred to L. *gyrus*, a circle, *gyrare*, turn round in a circle (see *gyre*), in supposed reference to its circling flight; but a circling flight is not peculiar to this falcon, and the ML. forms *gyrfalcon*, *gyrfalcon*, etc., are plainly reductions of the Rom. forms.] A large falcon of arctic Europe, *Falco gyrfalcon*, or one of other kinds of boreal falcons forming the subgenus *Hierofalco*, of large size, very robust organization, and highly rapacious nature. The continental forms are mostly dark-colored, some of them quite blackish, but others are white, more or less spotted with a dusky color as those of Iceland and Greenland. Naturalists are not agreed whether there is but a single variable species or several; the latter opinion prevails. See *falcon*, *Hierofalco*.

Above the Chamber of this Chariot, that the Emperor sitteth the inn, he sett upon a Perche 4 or 5 or 8 Gerfalcone. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 141.*

He had . . . staghounds, foxhounds, harriers, packs for the boar and packs for the wolf, *gerfalcone* for the heron and haggards for the wild-duck. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., 11.*

And a great white *gerfalcon* did he hold upon his fist. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I, 14.*

gerfalcon, **gerfawcon**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *gerfalcon*.

gerfaukt, *n.* A Middle English form of *gerfalcon*.

gerfaunt, *n.* [ME., a corrupt form of the Ar. *zaraf*, *zarafa*, *zorafa*, a giraffe: see *giraffe*.] A giraffe.

There also ben many beastes, that ben clept *gerfaunt*; that is a best pomele or spotted, that is but a litle more-higher, than is a Stele, but he luthre the necke a 20 Cubytes long; and his Crump and his Tayl is as of an Hert; and he may loken over a gret high fous. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 222.*

gerfult, *a.* [ME. *gerful*, *gerful*, *gerful*, equiv. to *ger*, changeable, < **gere*, **gire*, a circle, course; see *gyre*.] Changeable; capricious.

To prove in that thil *gerful* violence. *Chaucer, Troilus, iv, 256.*

gerhardtite (jêr-hârd'-tî), *n.* [Named after a chemist (*Gerhardt* born in Strasburg 1816, died 1856).] A basic nitrate of copper occurring in dark-green orthorhombic crystals, with cuprite and malachite, at Jerome in Arizona.

gerisht, *a.* [ME. *geryshe*, *gerysch*; < **gere*, **gire*, a circle, course (see *gerful*), + *-ish*.] Wild; inconstant. *Palsgrave.*

Now *geryshe* ghel and anon aftr wrothe. *Lighate, Minor Poems, p. 245.*

gerkint, *n.* See *gherkin*.

gerland, *n.* A Middle English form of *garland*. *Chaucer.*

ger-laughtert, *n.* [< *ger* (appar. some corruption) + *laughtert*.] Coarse laughter. *Nares.*

Use the more grave counsellors smiles, not as rude hobblers *ger-laughtert*, who think they are never merry except they eat the house out of the window with extreme scurility. *Melton Six Gold Poetickian (1600).*

gerling (jêr'-ling), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *yearling*, with orig. *g*.] A salmon which has returned the second time from the sea. [Local, Eng.]

gerlond, *n.* A Middle English form of *garland*. *Chaucer.*

germ (jêrm), *n.* [Formerly also *germe* (and *germen*, *german*, q. v.); < F. *germe* = Pr. *germe*, *germ* = Sp. *germen* = Pg. *germen*, *germe* = It. *germe*, < L. *germen*, a sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud, germ, embryo; origin uncertain.] 1. In *biol.*, the first rudiment of any organism; the earliest stage in the development of an organism; the simplest recognizable condition of a living thing; in *bot.*, technically, the embryo of a seed, or, in the laudable use of the word, the ovary. In popular language often used specifically to denote the mature spores of fungi and of other lower cryptogams, especially of funicular kinds, and, in the case of bacteria, the entire organism.

The *germ* out of which a human being is evolved differs in no visible respect from the *germ* out of which every animal and plant is evolved. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 82.*

2. By extension, an early or but slightly developed state of an organism; an early embryo. See *embryo*.

He marks the bounds which Winter may not pass, And blinks his pointed fury; in its case, Russet and rufous folds up the tender *germ*, Unmolested, with undisturbed art. *Courper, Task, vi, 104.*

3. Some or any microbe or micro-organism; a spore; as, a cholera-*germ*. See *germicide*.

The different kinds of contagia . . . may in essence be cast off in various conditions of a low type, either in their incubated condition or in a *germ*-stage. *H. C. Easton, Quain's Med. Dict., p. 522.*

4. That from which anything springs or may spring as if from a seed or root; a rudimentary element; a formative principle; as, the *germs* of civil liberty or of prosperity.

Religion then has its *germs* in our nature, and its development is entrusted to our own care. *Channing, Perfect Life, p. 2.*

The *germ* of the process of synthesis is best illustrated in constructive imagination. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 227.*

Germ theory. (a) In *biol.*, the doctrine of biogenesis; the theory that living matter cannot be produced by evolution or development from non-living matter, but is necessarily produced from germs or seeds. The doctrine is opposed to that of abiogenesis, or spontaneous generation. See *biogenesis*. (b) In *pathol.*, the doctrine that zymotic diseases, together with some not usually classed as zymotic, are due to the presence in the body of living organisms. These organisms, which, so far as they have been positively identified, belong for the most part to the group of bacteria, produce their morbid effects by their

vital activity, and probably in large part by the formation of poisons called *pyrogens*. This doctrine no longer rests upon indirect evidence alone, but also on the positive identification of the febrile organisms in a certain number of diseases, as in phthisis, anthrax, relapsing fever, typhoid fever, and some others. — *Syn. Fetus, Rudimental, See embryo.*

germain, *a.* See *germane*.

german (jér'man), *a.* and *n.* [The same as *germano* (q. v.), formerly *german*. < ME. *german*, *german*, *german*, < OF. *germain* = Pr. *german*, *german* = OSp. *germano*, Sp. *hermano*, akin (as noun, a brother, *hermana*, a sister). = Pg. It. *germano*, < L. *germanus*, near akin (of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father); from the same root as *germen*, a germ: see *germ*. As applied to terms of kindred, this adj. follows its noun, according to the F. idiom.] *I. a.* 1. Sprung from the same father and mother or from brothers or sisters: always placed after its noun.

We byeth alle . . . children of holy cherche brother *germays* of uader and of moder.

Agende of Inyght (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.
Ye have no bretheren ne cosyns *germays*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Brother *german* denotes one who is brother both by the father's and mother's side, consanguine *german*, children of brothers or sisters.

2t. Nearly related; closely akin.

Wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

3t. Closely connected; germane.

Ger. The carriages, sir, are the hangers.
Hom. The phrase would be more *german* to the matter, if we could carry cannon by our sides.

Cousin german. See *cousin*.

II. n. One sprung from the same stock; specifically, a full brother, sister, or cousin.

One now, proud Mercutio,
Thyselfe thy message do to *german* deliver.

You'll have counters for cousins, and gennets for *germans*.
Shak., Othello, i. 1.

German (jér'man), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Germanus*, *a.* and *n.*, German, *Germani*, *n.* pl., the Germans, *Germania*, Germany. The name is prob. of Celtic origin, and is said to mean 'shouters,' or, according to another explanation, 'neighbors.' The G. word for 'German' is *Deutsch*: 'a German' *ein Deutscher*; see *Deutsch*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an important Teutonic race inhabiting central Europe, or to Germany, or to its inhabitants or their language. At the beginning of the Christian era the Germans occupied central Europe eastward to the Vistula, southward to the Carpathians and Danube, and westward to beyond the Rhine. Among their chief tribes were the Suevi, Lombards, Vandals, Heruli, Chatti, Quadi, Ubi, and Cherusci. After the epoch of migration in the third and fourth centuries, many tribes as the Franks, Burgundians, Lombards, and Vandals, settled permanently in other regions, and became merged in the new French, Italian and Spanish nations. In the East the Germans were displaced by Slavs, although important parts of this region have since been Germanized. Since about the twelfth century the Germans have called themselves *die Deutschen*. In medieval and modern times they have occupied a region which has had many political changes, but which has remained substantially the same extent for centuries. The former Roman German empire contained various lands not inhabited by Germans. At the present time the Germans form the great majority in the reconstituted German empire; they number over one fourth of the inhabitants of Austria-Hungary, chiefly in the western and northwestern parts; there are about 1,000,000 Germans in the Baltic provinces and elsewhere in Russia, and over two thirds of the Swiss are of German race and language. Abbreviated *Ger.* or *G.* — *German Baptists.* See *Dunker*. — *German bit, black, etc.* See the noun. — *German carp*, an English look-name for the *Carassius vulgaris* or gibelio. — *German Catholic*, one of a religious party or body in Germany whose members seceded from the Roman Catholic Church in 1844 and succeeding years, and gradually adopted various ideas different from those of orthodox Christianity. The progress was hindered by governmental interference and by internal disputes between the two chief leaders, Bonge and Czarski. After the revolution of 1848 nearly all its members were gradually absorbed in other religious bodies. — *German duck*, see *duck*. — *German empire.* See *Holy Roman Empire*, under *empire*. — *German fute.* See *fute*. — *German fringes*, gold, horse, millet, etc. See the noun. — *German paste*, a kind of paste composed of pea-meal, sweet almonds, lard, sugar, bay-saffron, and hard boiled egg, used for feeding larks, thrushes, nightingales, and other singing birds. — *German plate-glass.* Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*). — *German porcelain and pottery*, porcelain and pottery produced in Germany. The best-known varieties of German porcelain are those of Meissen (generally called Dresden) and Berlin. Other celebrated factories are those of Aachen, Höchst, Frankenthal, Ludwigsburg, Nymphenburg, and Grunshreinbach. — *German sarcaparilla, silver, etc.* See the noun. — *German sixth*, in music, a chord of the extreme sixth, containing the major third and perfect fifth of the bass, as shown in the figure. — *German snipe*, the dowitcher; so called in distinction from English snipe. Also called *Dutch snipe*. — *German stitch*, a stitch used in wadded work, in which alternately a tape-

stry-stitch and a tent-stitch are worked, forming a diagonal line. — *German text*, a form of black-letter with profusely flourished and very large capital letters.

Specimen of German Text.

German tinder. Same as *anodon*. — **German wool.** Same as *Berlin wool* (which see, under *wool*).

II. n. 1. A member of the German race, or a native or an inhabitant of Germany. See *I.* — *2.* The language of Germany or of the German people, a sub-branch or division of the Teutonic or Germanic branch of Indo-European or Arvan language. Its two principal divisions are the Low German, of the northern or lower part of the country, and the High German, of the southern or higher part. See *High German*, *Low German*, below.

3. Especially, the literary language of Germany. It is one of the High-German dialects, the former court and official dialect of Saxony (though not entirely free from elements of other dialects) and was brought into general learned and literary use early in the sixteenth century, by Luther's writings, especially by his translation of the Bible. — **High German**, a collective name for the dialects of central and southern Germany, as distinguished from the Low German of the north. The dialects it includes are many and of various groups, e. g., Alemannic, Frankish, Austrian, etc. Its history is divided by the existing literary documents into three periods: Old High German, from the eighth to the twelfth century (the leading dialect, Frisian, the literature chiefly Christianizing); Middle High German, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century (one of the leading dialects, Swabian, the literature chiefly epic, as the *Nibelungenlied* and *Helden saga*, and lyric, as the writings of the Minnesingers); and the New High German, or the Modern German, or German from the sixteenth century down. See above. — **Low German**, a collective name for the dialects of northern Germany and the Low Countries, among which the Netherlandish or Dutch and the Plattdeutsch have literature at the present time. In a restricted sense, the name is applied to the Low German as spoken in the northern parts of Germany. It is divided historically into three periods: Old Low German, Middle Low German, and Modern Low German, corresponding substantially to the periods of High German. The dialects of the Teutonic invaders of Britain were of the Old Low German class. See *Anglo-Saxon*, *English*, *Frisian*, *Dutch*, etc.

4. [*l. c.*] In *dancing*: (*a*) An elaborate form of the cotillon, in which round dances predominate and the figures vary according to the invention of the leader, and in which the changing of partners and giving of favors form a special feature. (*b*) An entertainment at which the German exclusively is danced.

There was no *german* that morning, and the hotel band was going through its repertoire of the benefit of a sham pageant party on the lawn.

5. [*l. c.*] In *coal-mining*, a stick, filled with gunpowder, used as a fuse in blasting. [*Eng.*]

germander (jér-man'dér), *n.* [< ME. *germander*, < OF. *germandier*, F. *germandier* = Pr. *germandria* (ML. *germandria*, G. *germander*) = Sp. *camedris*, *camedrio* = It. *camandria*, *camandria*, *camandria*; various corruptions of L. *chamaedrys*, wall-germander, < Gr. *chamaedrys*, lit. 'a small wall-germander'; on the ground, + *drys*, a tree, esp. the oak. Cf. *chamaelon*, *camomile*.] A common name for lubiate plants of the genus *Tuercia*, but especially for *T. chamaedrys*, having purple flowers, common in England. The water-germander, *T. scandens*, and the wild-germander or wood-germander, *T. scabra*, are the germander of the United States. [*F. Camellia* see.]

For December and January and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are perennial winter-bolty, i. e., bay, . . . germander, fig., orange tree, lemon tree, and myrtles, if they be desired.

Her clear germander eye
Droop'd in the great factor's early gleam.

6. [*l. c.*] A name for a *Stemmaton montana*, an ornamental tropical tree as in fig.

germane (jér-man'), *a.* [Formerly also *germain*; the same as *german* (q. v.), but directly < L. *germanus*, akin: see *german*.] *1t.* Closely akin; german.

Baldwin, brother *germane* of the duke of Lorraine.
H. W. & C. Rogers, II. 10.

Not be alone shall suffer . . . that are *germane* to him, though removed by time, shall all come under the banner.

Hence — *2.* Bearing a close relation; relevant, pertinent.

It will give a kind of constitution thoroughly *germane* to the nature and purposes of a county representation, according to the old rule of the constitution. Gladstone.

[History], a study of all that is most *germane* to the true and perpetual genius of Oxford.

Germanic (jér-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Germanisch* = G. *Germanisch* = Dan. *Sv. Germanisk*, *Germanisk* = F. *Germanique* = Sp. Pg. It. *Germanico*, < L. *Germanicus*, < *Germani*, the Germans.] *I. a.* 1. Of or belonging to Germany

or the Germans. — *2.* In a wider sense, of or belonging to the peoples of Germany and their kindred, or to their institutions; Teutonic.

II. n. The language of the Teutonic or Germanic peoples. See *Teutonic*.

Germanism (jér'man-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *Germanismus* = Dan. *Germanisme* = Sv. *Germanism* = F. *Germanisme* = It. *Germanismo*; as *German* + *-ism*.] 1. The quality of being German in feelings or sentiment; regard for love of German institutions, interests, and ideas.

The German liberals . . . overflow with talk of *Germanism*, German unity, the German nation, the German empire, the German army, and the German navy, the German church, and German science.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 214.
Carlyle was profoundly imbued with *Germanism*.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 165.

2. An imitation of German speech; an idiom or phrase copied from the German or resembling German in construction.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms*, and all such but Englishisms.

Germanist (jér'man-ist), *n.* [< *German* + *-ist*.] A student of the German language; in a wider sense, a student or one having an expert knowledge of Germanic or Teutonic philology.

We are all to meet, along with a certain Mrs. Austin, a young *Germanist*.
Carlyle, in *Freude*.

germanium (jér-ma'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Germania*, Germany: see *German*.] Chemical symbol, Ge; specific gravity, 5.409; atomic weight, 72.3. An element discovered in 1885 by Winkler in the mineral argyrodite, which is a sulphid of germanium and silver. It is a metal of gray-white color and fine metallic luster, and crystallizes in octahedrons. It melts at about 200° C. It does not tarnish in air at ordinary temperature, is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, is oxidized by nitric acid, and dissolves in aqua regia. In the periodic system germanium takes the place of the hypothetical ekasilicon, between gallium and arsenic on the one hand and silicon and zinc on the other. Germanium is also said to be present in the mineral euxenite.

Germanization (jér'man-i-zá'shon), *n.* [< *Germanize* + *-ation*.] The act of Germanizing, or the state of being Germanized.

That the Turk has got to go is now hardly open to doubt, and in as far as British statesmanship can promote the *Germanization*, as opposed to the Russification, of Turkey in Europe, our policy should be directed to that end.

Nineteenth Century, XXI. 556.

Germanize (jér'man-iz), *v. t.*; pref. and pp. *Germanized*, pp. *Germanizing*. [— F. *germaniser*; as *German* + *-ize*.] 1. To render German in character or sentiment; cause to conform to German ideals or methods.

When the Emperor Anne . . . intrusted the whole administration of the country to her favorite, Baron, the German influence became almost exclusive, and the court, the official world, and the school were *Germanized*.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 187.
Many Germans, the Swiss so far as they are *Germanized*, the Slavonians, the Poles, and the Turks, are short-headed.

Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 151.

2. To translate into German.

The Dutch hath him who *Germanized* the story of Shalott.

Sylvester, Tr. of the Barabara Weeks, II., Babylon.

germ-area (jér'ma're-á), *n.* That part of a germinating ovum of some animals where a mass of endoderm-cells are heaped up on the inner surface of a hollow sphere of ectoderm-cells, and which is specially the seat of further germinative processes. See *germ disk*.

germarium (jér-ma'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *germaria* (*a.*). [NL., < L. *germ* (or *germ*), germ, + *-arium*.]

The proper ovum or ovary of some of the lower animals, as the flat-bodied turbellarians and trematoid worms, which evolves the ova, and distinguished from the vitellarium.

There is a single or double *germarium*, having nearly the same structure as the ovary of *Macrourium*, and the ova are formed in it in the same way.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 101.

germ-cell (jér'm-sel), *n.* 1. A germ when it is a cell, or has the morphological value of a cell; an impregnated ovum about to germinate, but not yet become more than a single cell; a cytula. — *2.* One of the



Fig. 1. Germ cell of a *Trématode* (from a *Trématode*).
a. Nucleus; b. Nucleolus; c. Cytoplasm; d. Cell membrane; e. Contractile vacuole; f. Part of the cell wall (highly magnified).

similar cells of a germinating organism; a cell resulting from segmentation of the vitellus; a blastomere.

The *germ-cell* assimilates the surrounding yolk, and propagates its kind by spontaneous fission, whence the first cell has been termed the primary *germ-cell*, and its progeny the derivative *germ-cell*. *Brande and Cox.*

germ-cup (jér'm'kup), *n.* That germ-form of a germ which is a gastrula. See *gastrula*, and extract under *germ-form*.

germ-disease (jér'm'di-zé'), *n.* Any disease produced by a microscopic parasite or microbe.

germ-disk (jér'm'disk), *n.* The germ-area of a germ when of a discoidal shape. In a mammal it is specifically the part of the blastoderm, in other animals it is of a different morphological character, but is always the seat of specially active germination after the formation of the original blastoderm. Also called *animal disk*.

germen (jér'men), *n.* [Also *germin*; < *L. germen* (*germin*), a sprout, offshoot, germ; see *germ*.] 1. A germin; an ovum; an egg, as of a bird, while still in the ovary. [Rare.]

Then, all shaking thought,
Crack nature's moulds, all *germens* spill at once,
That make ungulate man. *Shak., Lear*, III, 2.

The *germen* in the seed of a plant. *Boyle, Works*, VI, 594.

2. A shoot or sprout. See the extract.

The tenant for life can cut all that is not timber, with certain exceptions. He cannot cut ornamental trees, and he cannot destroy "*germens*," as the old law calls them, or stools of underwood, and he cannot destroy trees planted for the protection of banks and various exceptions of that kind.

L. A. Gooden, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 49.

8. The ovary. Compare *germarium*.

germ-form (jér'm'fórm), *n.* The form of a germ at any period of its germination or development, with reference to its morphological value. Thus, the ectula, the morula, the blastula, and the gastrula are successive *germ-forms* in the history of most germs.

This highly important and interesting *germ-form* is called the germ cup, or the . . . gastrula. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man* (trans.), I, 102.

germ-gland (jér'm'glánd), *n.* A gland that produces germs; an ovary or spermary; an ovary or testis; especially, a primitive indifferent gland which is subsequently differentiated into the essential glandular organ of either sex.

In Gordin the excretory ducts of the paired *germ-glands* are in both sexes united with the hind gut. *Giesebrecht, Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 180.

germ-history (jér'm'hís'to-ri), *n.* The embryology of any given organism; ontogeny; distinguished from *tribal history* or *phylogeny*.

germicidal (jér'mi sí-dál), *a.* [*< germicide + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a germicide; germ-killing; as, *germicidal gases*.

Some organisms, on the other hand, are either in themselves innocuous or are killed when they enter the blood, which is a fluid tissue and as such is germicide; hence the tissues in a healthy condition are spoken of as *germicidal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 680.

germicide (jér'mi síd), *n.* [*< L. germen* (*germin*), a germ, + *-cida*, a killer, *< cadere*, kill.] That which destroys germs; specifically, a substance capable of killing the germs, microbes, or micro-organisms of certain zymotic diseases, as cholera, or used for that purpose.

These aggressions [of fever in whooping cough] have always with us in an incipient use in the virus of the disease; . . . they are better second or prevented by whatever aids the resisting power of the child than by . . . the use of special *germicides*. *Quinn Med. Dict.*, p. 137.

germiculture (jér'mi-kul'tur), *n.* [*< L. germen* (*germin*), a germ, + *cultura*, culture.] The artificial cultivation of the microscopical organisms (bacteria) connected with certain diseases. See *germ theory*, under *germ*.

germiculturist (jér'mi-kul'tur-ist), *n.* [*< germiculture + -ist*.] One who makes artificial cultures of germs, especially of bacteria; a bacteriologist.

The third point—the antiseptic value of these bodies still remains for the germiculturist to determine. *Medical News*, III, 640.

germin, *n.* Same as *germen*, 2.

germinal (jér'mi-nál), *a.* [= *F. germinal* = *Sp. Pg. germinal* = *It. germinale*, < *L. germen* (*germin*), a sprout, offshoot, germ; see *germ*.] Pertaining to or constituting a germ; of the nature of a germ or of germination; germinative; as, *germinal vesicles*; *germinal ideas* or principles.

These *germinal ideas* of making his mind tell upon the world at large . . . had been sprouting under cover. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, I, 304.

Germinant or living matter is always transparent, colourless, and, as far as can be ascertained by examination with the highest powers, perfectly structureless, and it exhibits these same characters at every period of existence. *Koide, Protoplasm*, p. 38.

Germinal disk, a germ disk. **Germinal epithelium**, see *epithelium*. **Germinal membrane**, a blastodermic

membrane or blastoderm; also, the cell-wall of an ovum. — **Germinal pole**, the central point from which development spreads in the ovum of some animals, as a bird or mammal; the pole of a germ-area. *Quinn*. — **Germinal spot**, the nucleus of a germ cell or ovum. Also called *nucleus germinativus* and *spot of Wagner*, because discovered by Wagner, 1826. — **Germinal vesicle**, the nucleus of an ovum, contained in the vitellus and containing the nucleolus or germinal spot; also called *vacuole of Purkinje*, because discovered by Purkinje, 1825. The name, like *germinal spot*, is a misnomer, as this vesicle does not germinate, but soon disappears, and is replaced by a nucleus which includes male elements in ova which are fecundated and therefore able to germinate; both terms are used chiefly in text-books of human anatomy.

Germinal (zhär-mé-nál'), *n.* [*< L. germen* (*germin*), a sprout, offshoot, germ; see *germinant*, *a.*] The seventh month of the French revolutionary calendar. It commenced (in 1794) March 21st and ended April 19th.

germinant (jér'mi-nánt), *a.* [*< L. germinant* (*germin*), *pp. of germinare*, germinate; see *germinate*.] Germinating; sprouting; beginning to grow; growing; gradually developing.

Prophesies . . . are not fulfilled gradually at once, but have springing and germinating accomplishment throughout many ages. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II, 130.

May it not one day be written for the praise of the American Bar, that it helped to keep the true idea of the state alive and germinating in the American mind? *R. Chittenden, Addresses*, p. 138.

germinate (jér'mi-nát), *v.* [*< pret. and pp. germinatus*, *pp. of germinare*, *< L. germinatus*, *pp. of germinare* (> *It. germinare* = *Pg. Sp. germinar* = *OF. germiner*), sprout, bud, germinate, < *germen* (*germin*), a sprout, bud, germ; see *germ*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To act as a germ; begin to undergo development toward a more complete form or state; form or be formed into an embryo, as an impregnated ovum. — 2. Specifically, to sprout; bud; shoot; begin to vegetate or grow, as a plant or its seed.

Their tree of life shall *germinate*. *Jer. Paine, Works* (ed. 1835), II, 135.

The preceptor will sow the seeds of that taste which will soon *germinate*. *Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste*.

II. *trans.* To cause to sprout; put forth; produce. [Rare.]

In the leafy months of June and July several French departments *germinate* a set of rebellious paper leaves, named *Proclamations*, *Resolutions*, *Journal*, or *Duimals*, of the Union for Resistance to Oppression. *Catulle, French Rev.*, II, iv, 1.

germination (jér'mi-ná'shon), *n.* [*< ME. germinacion* = *F. germination* = *Sp. germinacion* = *Pg. germinação* = *It. germinazione*, < *L. germinatio*, sprouting forth, budding, < *germinare*, *pp. germinatus*, sprout, bud; see *germinate*.] The act, process, or result of germinating; the evolution of a germ or seed; the formation of an embryo from an ovum.

The perpetual bawm and germinations, the thrustings forth and swelling of his senses. *Jer. Paine, Works* (ed. 1835), II, 137.

Specifically, in bot. (a) The process of development of the embryo of a seed into a perfect plant. The conditions necessary for germination are the presence of moisture, free oxygen, as in atmospheric air, and warmth. Moisture softens the integuments of the seed and relaxes the tissues of the embryo, at the same time dissolving such nutrient matters in the seed as sugar, dextrine, etc. In readiness for their assimilation by the embryo. The absorption of oxygen is necessary for the chemical changes which always accompany growth. The degree of warmth needed to excite to action the vital forces of the plant varies in different species, some seeds, as those of wheat, being capable of germinating upon melting ice, while others require a temperature of over 60° F. During germination various chemical changes take place in the starch and other

inorganic material stored up for the use of the embryo in the cotyledons or in the albumen of the seed, rendering them soluble and fit for assimilation, which changes are usually accompanied by an increase of temperature, as is seen in the process of malthus. As an immediate result of the growing process thus excited and carried on in the seed a root is produced which strikes downward, fixing itself in the soil and beginning to absorb therefrom nourishment for the new plant. At the same time the other extremity of the axis of growth is directed upward and develops a stem and leaves. (b) The similar development of a plant from the spore in cryptogams. (c) The early period of growth in a bud, as of a bulb or of a rhizome. (d) The protrusion and growth of the pollen tube from the pollen grain.

germinative (jér'mi-ná-tiv), *a.* [= *F. germinatif* = *Pr. germinatif* = *Pg. It. germinativo*; as

germinare + *-iv*.] Pertaining to, constituting, or capable of germination; germinative.

germinet (jér'min), *r. i.* [*ME. germinet*; < *OF. germiner*, germinate; see *germinate*.] To germinate; sprout.

But save the gemmes in the summer,
That hope of future *germinet* may be. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

germ-layer (jér'm'lá'ér), *n.* In biol., any blastodermic membrane or blastoderm; any layer of cells, forming a membrane, which enters into the structure of a germ in its early stages. The first is the single blastoderm of a blastula or vesicular morula. By invagination this germ-form becomes a gastrula, with two germ layers, the hypoblast blastodermic layer, or ectoderm, and the epiblast blastodermic layer, or endoderm; development between which two of a third mesoblastic layer of cells, or mesoderm, and subsequent splitting of this into an inner and an outer layer, called splanchnopleure and somatopleure, results in the four germ-layers of most metazoic animals. Names of special germ-layers or germ membranes are: *blastophylla*, *epiblast*, *mesoblast*, *hypoblast*, *endoderm*, *ectoderm*, *mesoderm*, *somatopleure*, *splanchnopleure*, etc. They are also called *layers*, as *skin-layer*, *serous layer*, etc. See cuts under *gastrula* and *gastrulation*.

The Metazoa can alone be considered as true animals, and the origin from two primary *germ-layers* may be held to form the primary character of the animal kingdom. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man* (trans.), I, 88.

germ-membrane (jér'm'mem'brán), *n.* A germ-layer.

germon (jér'mon), *n.* [*< NL. germa*; origin obscure.] *Oreogobius germon*, a fish of the family *Scombridae*, closely related to the common tunny.

germ-peg (jér'm'peg), *n.* A corruption of *germ-pod*.

germ-plasma (jér'm'pláz'mí), *n.* Protoplasm peculiar to a germ or ovum, and supposed to influence or determine the character of the resulting organism, by virtue of its special chemical or molecular composition. (Germ plasma may thus be considered, theoretically, as the physical basis of all the phenomena which are grouped under the name of *heredity*.)

The *germ plasma* is regarded as a substance of peculiar chemical or even more special molecular composition, which passes over from one generation to another. *John Roy Mearns, Soc.*, 1886, p. 712.

germ-pore (jér'm'pór), *n.* In *cryptogamic bot.*, a pore or pit in the outer integument of a spore, through which the exit of the germ-tube takes place.

Many of these pores serve as places of exit for the tubular outgrowths from the spore at the time of germination, and may therefore be termed *germ-pores*; others perform no such function, and are therefore only simple pores or pits. *De Bary, Fungi* (trans.), p. 100.

germ-shield (jér'm'shíld), *n.* Same as *notaspis*. The *germ shield* is merely the earliest rudiment of that dorsal part which first becomes defined. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man* (trans.), I, 208.

germ-stock (jér'm'stok), *n.* Same as *stolo prolifer* (which see, under *stolo*).

germ-tube (jér'm'túb), *n.* In *cryptogamic bot.*, a tubular or thread-like growth first formed by a spore in germination, which by continued development and cell-division in one or more directions becomes the thallus. In fungi the germ-tube may develop into either the ordinary mycelium or a promycelium.

germule (jér'mul), *n.* [*< germ + dim. -ule*.] A germ; especially, a small or incipient germ. The majestic tree of human thought can never be comprehended unless regard is had to the formless *germule* of the psychical life of the zoophyte, and ascending evolution is followed up in the animal series. *Tr. for Alien and Scared*, VI, 68.

germ-vesicle (jér'm'ves'i-kl), *n.* In *embryol.*, a germ in a vesicular state. It is either (a) a true germ vesicle or blastula, preceding gastrulation, as in most animals, or (b) an intestinal germ vesicle or *gastrula*, peculiar to mammals; in the latter case it follows gastrulation and is generally confounded with a blastula; it is what is called in human anatomy the blastodermic vesicle. See *blastophylla*, *metazoeytis*, and cut under *gastrulation*.

germ, *v.* and *n.* See *germ*.

germet, *v.* and *a.* See *germ*.

gerocomia (jér-ô-kô'mi-â), *n.* [*NL*: see *gerocoma*.] Same as *gerocomy*.

gerocomial (jér-ô-kom'i-kál), *a.* [*< gerocomy + -ial*.] Pertaining to gerocomy. [Rare.]

gerocomy (jér-ô-kô'mi), *n.* [= *F. gerocomie*, < *NL. gerocomia*, short for *gerontocomia* (cf. *L. gerontocomicum*, < *IGr. γερωνοκομειν*, a hospital for old men, < *Gr. γέρων* (*geron*), an old man, + *κομειν*, take care of.) Medical discussion of the proper regimen for old people. [Rare.]

gerontes (ge-ron'tes), *n. pl.* [*Gr. γέρωντες*, *pl. of γέρων* (*geron*), an old man.] In *Græcæ*, in Dorian states, members of an aristocratic assembly of elders called the *gerontes*. The *gerontes*



als of sports consisted of the two kings, as its presidents, and thirty members. Candidates for membership were not eligible under sixty years of age, nor unless of distinguished character and station. The gerontes held office for life; their functions were partly deliberative, in that they prepared measures to be laid before the popular assembly, partly executive, and partly judicial. With the ephors and kings, they constituted the supreme authority of the state.

gerontikon (ge-ron'ti-kon), *n.*; pl. *gerontika* (-ika). [*Gr.* γερωνίκιον, neut. of *Gr.* γερωνικός, of an old man, < γέρων (γερων-), an old man.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a book containing a collection of anecdotes and apothegms or sayings of ancient anchorites and monastic fathers.

This is one of the collections of Apophthegmata or Gerontika so common in monastic MSS., of which probably no two are alike. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII, 230.

gerontocracy (jer-on-tok'ra-si), *n.* [*Gr.* γερωντοκρατία, an old man, + κράτος, power.] Government by old men.

I agree with Mr. Lowe that we are in danger of engendering both a gerontocracy and a plutocracy. *Gladstone*, quoted in W. H. Gregg's *Allice*. Essays, 1st ser., p. 172.

gerontogeous (je-ron-tō-jō'us), *a.* [*Gr.* γερωντογενής, an old man, + γῆ, the earth.] Belonging to the old world: said of plants, etc.

gerontoxon (jer-on-tok'son), *n.* [*Gr.* γερωντοξών, an old man, + τόξον, a bow.] In *med.*, same as *arcus senilis* (which see, under *arcus*).

geropigia, jerupigia (jer-ō-, jer-ō-pi-jī'ā), *n.* [*Pg.* geropigia, Sp. gerapigia, ME. gerapigra, *terapigra* (cf. mod. pop. E. *heckery-pickery*), all corruptions of *hiera-piera*, *q. v.*] A fictitious liquor exported from Portugal for adulterating port and other wines, and also other beverages. Its composition is various, but it generally contains about one-third of strong brandy and two-thirds of unfarmated grape-juice, strongly sweetened, and colored by ratany-root, logwood, etc. Very delicious ingredients are sometimes found in it on analysis.

-gerous. [*L.* -ger, -gera, -gerum: see -ger and -ous.] A terminal element in words of Latin origin, the common adjective form of -ger, '-bearing,' as in *cornigerous*, etc.

gerrard, *n.* [*ME.*, also *gerard*: with suffix -ard, equiv. to *OF.* guerrier, *garrour*, a warrior, enemy, < *querre*, war: see *warrior*.] An enemy; specifically, the enemy—that is, the devil; fiend.

The gerrard thus can hit battle,
And me also, alias that while!
Holy Host (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Gerres (jer'ez), *n.* [*L.* *gerres*, an inferior salted sea-fish.] A Cuvierian (1829) genus of acanthopterygian fishes.

Gerrhonotidae (jer-ō-not'i-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gerrhonotus* + *-idae*.] A family of lacertilians, typified by the genus *Gerrhonotus*; scarcely distinguished from *Anguillae*.

Gerrhonotus (jer-ō-nō'tus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* γέρων, anything made of wickerwork, as a shield, screen, etc., + νότος, back.] A genus of



Gerrhonotus (Gerrhonotus)

lizards, of the family *Anguillae*, or giving name to the *Gerrhonotidae*. There are several species in the western United States, as *G. nobilis*, *G. princeps*, and *G. multicarinatus*.

Gerrhosauridae (jer-ō-sā'ri-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gerrhosaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of true lacertilians, typified by the genus *Gerrhosaurus*. They are characterized by having the clavicles dilated proximally, and frequently loop-shaped; arches present; the suprascapular bones fused over; the premaxillary single; and the body with osteodermal plates with regular tubules, formed by a transverse plate anastomosing with perpendicular plates. It is a family of Africa and Madagascar, containing a number of species capable of running with great celerity and of burrowing to some extent in the sand.

Gerrhosaurus (jer-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* γέρων, anything made of wickerwork, as a shield, screen, etc., + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The

typical genus of the family *Gerrhosauridae*; the basket-lizards. *G. flavularis* is a South African species.



Gerrhosaurus flavularis

els, about 12 inches long, of a yellowish brown color with lighter and darker markings.

gerrick (ger'ik), *n.* [*E. dial.* (Cornish); origin obscure. Cf. *gierack* (D.).] A local English (Cornish) name of the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.

Gerris (jer'is), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gerrus* or *Gerris* + *-idae*.] 1. A family of water bugs, or aquatic heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Gerris*. See *Hydrobatidae*. Also written *Gerrida*, *Gerridae*.—2. A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Gerris*. They have a compressed body, protruding jaws, lower pharyngeal bones generally coalesced in the adult, a long dorsal fin with the anterior portion spinigerous, and fin moderate or short and with two to four spines, and four complete sets of gills and pseudobranchia. The species are numerous, and representatives occur in all tropical and subtropical seas. Most of them are of small size, rarely exceeding 3 or 4 inches.

Gerris (jer'is), *n.* [*NL.*; cf. *Gr.* γέρων, a shield or other thing made of wickerwork.] The name-giving genus of bugs of the family *Gerridae*. *Fabricius*, 1794.

The old name, *Gerris*, by which many of these insects (*Hydrobatidae*) were formerly known has become obsolete by reason of its having been used for various insects not generally connected with them. Our most common species, *G. remigis*, has been taken from *G. erris* and is now placed in the genus *Hydrotrichus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II, 267.

gerrock (ger'ok), *n.* [*Sc.*, also spelled *gerrack* and *gieracks*. Cf. *gerrak*, *q. v.*, a samlet, perhaps < Gael. *gearr*, short.] A local Scotch name of the coalfish.

gerrymander (jer'i-man-dēr), *n.* [In humorous imitation of *salamander*, from a fancied resemblance to this animal of a map of one of the districts formed in the redistricting of Massachusetts by the legislature in 1811, when Elbridge Gerry was governor. The redistricting was intended (it was believed) the instigation of Gerry) to secure unfairly the election of a majority of Democratic senators. It is now known, however, that he was opposed to the measure.] In U. S. politics, an arbitrary arrangement of the political divisions of a State, in disregard of the natural or proper boundaries as indicated by geography or position, made so as to give one party an unfair advantage in elections. The effect of such a proceeding has sometimes been to secure to a party a majority in the legislature of a State, or in the senate of Congress, at an election in which the opposite party received a majority of the total number of seats.

gerrymander (jer'i-man-dēr), *v. t.* [*gerry-mander*, *n.*] 1. To district, as a State, by the unfair arrangement called a gerrymander; arrange arbitrarily and unfairly, as the boundaries of political divisions, for the sake of partisan advantage in elections.—2. To shift and manipulate, as facts, so as to force an agreement with a preconceived notion. [Rare.]

Gerrymander and *districting* cannot but form a domain of political controversy. A material with which to operate. *Rev. & Amer. Philol. Soc.*, XVIII, 12.

gersdorffite (jer'sdorf-it), *n.* [Named after Hofrath von Gersdorff, proprietor of a nickel mine where the mineral was first found.] A mineral consisting of nickel sulphide and nickel arsenide, having a silver-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

Gershonite (jer'shon-it), *n.* [*Gr.* γέρσην + *-ite*.] Among the ancient Hebrews, a descendant of Gershon, son of Levi, and a member of the second in rank of the three great families of the Levites. It was the duty of the Gershonites, when the tabernacle was moved, to carry the coverings and hangings.

gersomet, gersamet, s. [Also *gersom, gersum, gressum, gressome, gressume, gressuin*, etc.; < *MF.* *gersum*, < *AS.* *gersum, gersum, gressum, gressum*, riches, < *Teut.* *gersami, gersami*, a costly thing, a jewel.] 1. Riches; wealth; treasure.—2. Bonus; extra payment, such as a fine exacted from a tenant on the transfer of his holding, or a sum by way of commutation in advance in compensation for a reduction of the rate of rent under the lease.

Norwich . . . paid unto the king twenty pounds; . . . but now it payeth seventy pounds by weight to the king, and an hundred shillings for a gersome to the queen. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's *Britannia*, p. 474.

gerund (jer'und), *n.* [*L.* *gerundium*, also called *gerundius modus* (see *gerundive*), < *gerundus*, another form of *gerendus*, neut. *gerendum*, *gerendum*, only in oblique cases, the gerundive and gerund, respectively, of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform: so called because, according to the old grammarians, the gerund prop. expressed the doing or the necessity of doing something.] The name given originally by grammarians to a Latin verbal noun, used in oblique cases with an infinitival value; as, *amando, amando, amando*, 'loving'; hence applied also in other languages to somewhat kindred formations; e. g., in Sanskrit to forms in *tra*, *ya*, etc., having the value of indeclinable adjectives; as, *gata*, *-gata*, 'going'; in Anglo-Saxon to a *dat.* e infinitive after *es*; as, *god to eatan*, 'good to eat' (that is, 'good for eating'). Abbreviated *ger*.

gerund-grinder (jer'und-grin'dér), *n.* A pedant; a pedagogue. [Humorous.]

The world is governed by names, and with the word pedagogue has been indelibly associated the idea of a pedant, a mere plodder, a petty tyrant, a *gerund-grinder*, and a humbugger. *F. Kuer*, *Water Evening*, II.

Here is the glass for pedagogues, preceptors, tutors, governors, *gerund-grinders*, and bear leaders to view themselves in. *Stern*, *Tristram Shandy*, IV, 112.

gerund-grinding (jer'und-grin'ding), *n.* Plodding or pedantic grammatical or other study or teaching. [Humorous.]

Gerund-grinding and *padding* are usually prepared for at the last moment. *Horn's Every-day Book*, II, 20.

Other departments of schooling had been infinitely more productive for our young friend than the *gerund-grinding* one. *Carlyle*, *Sterling*, I, 4.

gerundial (jē-run'di-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *gerundialis*, *gerundialis*, < *gerundus*, < *gerundus*.] I. *a.* Same as *gerundive*.

II. *n.* Same as *gerundive*.

Not to mention exceptional cases, the Latin regularly employed the *gerundial* both actively and passively. *G. F. March*, *Lectures on Eng. Lang.*, xix.

gerundially (je-run'di-āl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a gerund.

The Icelandic active participle is used *gerundially* as a passive. *G. F. March*, *Lectures on Eng. Lang.*, xix.

gerundival (jē-run'di-vāl or jer-un'di-vāl), *a.* [*Gr.* *gerundivē* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gerundive. Also *gerundial*.

The line between the *gerundial* and the more ordinary adjective use is in other cases not always easy to draw. *Whitman*, *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV, 110.

gerundive (je-run'div), *n.* [*Gr.* γέρουνδive = *Pr.* *gerundus* = *Sp.* *gerundus* = *Pr.* *gerundus* = *G.* *gerundus*; see *gerund*.] A name given originally by Latin grammarians to the future participle passive, as *amandus*, 'to be loved,' requiring to be loved; but also used in the grammar of other languages, as Sanskrit, to indicate verbal adjectives having a like office. Also *gerundial*.

gerundively (je-run'div-i), *adv.* In the manner of a gerund or gerundive; as or in place of a gerund or gerundive.

gersia (jer'si-ā), *n.* [*L.* *gersia*, < *Gr.* γέρσην, < *Gr.* γέρσην, an old man. Cf. *senate*, of similar origin.] A senate or council of elders in many ancient Roman states, particularly that of Sparta. It was the highest authority in the Spartan polity corresponding to the senate of democratic states, in most form. *See* *gersia*.

gervao (jer-vā-ō), *n.* [*Ital.*] The *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*, a verbaceous herb of the West Indies and South America, reputed to possess valuable medicinal properties. The leaves have been used to adulterate tea.

gerver (jer'ver), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the spotted rock deer. Also called *gorer*.

geryt, *a.* [*ME.* (equiv. to mod. E. *gyry*), < *ger*, *ger*, *ger* (also in comp. *gerful*, *q. v.*), < *OE.* *gir* = *Pr.* *gir* = *Sp.* *gir*, *gyr*, turn (see *gyre*, *n.*), + *-yt*.] Changeable; fickle.

Right so gan gery Venus overcaste
The hertes of hie folk.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 678.

His second hawk waxed gery,
And was with living wry.

Skelton, Ware the Hawke.

Geryonia (jer-i-on-i-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Péron and Lacépède, 1809), < *Gr.* *Geryon*, Geryon, a three-bodied giant, lit. 'the shouter'; < *geryn*, cry, shout.] The typical genus of the family *Geryoniidae*. It is characterized by 6 radial canals with out a lingual canal, and by having the process of the auditory organ enclosed in a vesicle lying in the gelatinous substance of the disk, near the edge of the latter. *G. umbellata* is an example.

Geryoniidae (jer-i-on-i-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Geryonia* + *-idae*.] A family of *Trachymedusae*. It is characterized by an umbrella with cartilaginous ridges, 8 to 12 marginal peduncles and as many acoustical vesicles, 1 to 6 tubular marginal tentacles with osseous canals leading into the radial canal, foliaceous gonads, and a long cylindrical manubrium or gastric pedicle with a proboscis-like oral portion. Also written *Geryoniidae*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

gesettes-landt, *n.* Same as *gafol-landt*.

gesith (AS. pron. ge-sep'h), *n.* [*AS.* *gesith*, a companion, comrade, in particular, as in def. (= OS. *gasth* = OHG. *gastino*, MHG. *gast* = Gothic *gasthja*, a companion), < *ge-*, implying 'together' (see *g*), < *sith*, a journey; see *sith* 1 and *sund*.] In Anglo-Saxon England, one of the comitatus or personal following of a noble, and especially of the king. The king's *gesiths* stood in close relation to his person, depended upon his favor, and formed the basis of the order of thanes or noble nobility.

The most eminent of the persons who, in the relation of *gesith* or comitatus to the king, held portions of folkland or of royal demesne, and were bound to him by the oath of fealty. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. 352.

The "comrade," on the other hand, the *gesith* or then as he was called, bound himself to follow and fight for his lord. *J. B. Green*, Making of Eng. p. 108.

geslingt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *goshing*.

Gesneria (jes-ne-ri-ä), *n.* [*NL.* named after Conrad von Gesner; see *Gesneria*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Gesneraceae*, including about 50 species of tropical America, mostly Brazilian. They have tubous roots, herbaceous stems with opposite leaves, and usually red or orange flowers. Most of the species are ornamental, and several are frequent in greenhouse.

Gesneraceae (jes-ne-ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* fem. pl. of *gesneraceus*; see *gesneraceus*.] An order of gamopetalous exogens, with irregular corollas, didynamous stamens, and a one-celled ovary with two parietal many-seeded placentae. It is nearly allied to the *Scrophulariaceae*. It includes about 70 genera and 700 species, natives of tropical or sub-tropical regions, especially of America. They are herbs or shrubs, with usually opposite leaves and with large, showy, and often very handsome flowers. Among the larger genera are *Gesneria*, *Gloriosa*, *Cyrtandra*, *Eschscholtzia*, and *Achimenes*, many species of which are found in cultivation. The succulent fruits of some species are edible.

gesneraceous (jes-ne-ri-ä), *a.* [*NL.* *gesneraceus*; < *Gesneria*, *q. v.*] Belonging or pertaining to the *Gesneraceae*.

Gesneria (jes-ne-ri-ä), *n.* [*NL.* named after Conrad von Gesner; see *Gesneria*.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of pyralid moths: same as *Scoparia*. *Hübner*, 1816. (b) A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Muscidae*. *Robinson Desimpdy*, 1830.

Gesnerian (jes-ne-ri-ä), *a.* [*Fr.* *Gesner* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Conrad von Gesner (otherwise written Gesner), a naturalist and scholar of Zürich (1516-65), author of important works on zoology, botany, medicine, philology, etc.

gesse, *v.* A Middle English form of *gess*.

gesso (jes-so), *n.* [*It.* plaster, chalk, lime, < *L.* *gypsum*, plaster; see *gypsum*.] In the *fine arts*: (a) A prepared mass or surface of plaster, usually as a ground for painting.

When a smooth stone surface was to be painted a thin coat of whitening or fine gesso was laid as a ground. *Parry*, Hist. XVII. 14.

Hondo, by extension — (b) Any preparation applied to a surface to fit it to receive painting.

(A shield) is formed of wood faced with canvas, on which is laid a gesso to receive the painting and gilding. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, III. 49.

Gesso duro (*It.* = *gesso*, plaster, *duro*, hard), a fine prepared hard plaster used for works of sculpture. It is a white or light-colored compound of this material, generally colored as if in imitation of terra cotta and mounted in a frame wholly or in part of carved wood. These *bas-reliefs* are not uncommon in Italy; among them are works of some of the great masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The fine *gesso duro* of this relief . . . which is in some respects superior to the marble, perhaps represents the master's original conception. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 123, note.

gest, *n.* A Middle English form of *gest*.

gest (jest), *n.* [*ME.* *gest*, *geste*, a deed, achievement, event, more commonly a story of deeds or adventures, an entertaining tale (now used only in this sense, and spelled *jest*: see *jest*), < *OF.* *geste*, *F.* *geste* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *gesta* (usually as pl.), < *ML.* *gesta*, a deed, deeds, fem. (see *res*, thing) or neut. pl. of *L.* *gestus*, done, pp. of *gerere*, bear, carry, carry on, do, perform; see *gerent*, and cf. *gest*, etc.] 1. That which is done; an act, deed, or achievement.

The *gests* of kings, great captains, and sad wars
B. Jonson, *Tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry*.

And surely no encomiums of dedication, nor, not of Solomon a temple itself, are comparable to those sacred *gests* whereby this place was sanctified. *Mede*, Churches.

2. A tale of achievement or adventure; a story; a romance.

The halls were all full, yea
Of men that withen old *gests*,
As when on trees toke in *gests*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1313.

As for I can neither tale nor troupe, nor tell none *gests*,
Farten, ne fythelen at festes, ne harpen,
Lape ne logly ne gentlych *gests*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xlii, 250.

This *Ege*, the *gest* was, was a first lady
Deduction of *Ege* (E. E. 1. 8.), l. 1372.

gest, *v. t.* [*ME.* *gesten*; from the noun. Now used in a particular sense, and spelled *jest*, *q. v.*] To tell stories or romances.

But trusteth wel, I am a southerne man,
I can nat *geste*, con, nat nat by better,
Ne, god wot, rym hold, I but litte better.
Chaucer, Prologue to *Parson's Tale*, l. 43.

I have loye for to *gest*
Of the lumbes of love with oute othe.
Holla *jest* (E. E. 1. 8.), p. 211.

gest (jest), *n.* [*ME.* *geste*. *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *gesto*, < *L.* *gestus*, carriage, posture, gesture, < *gerere*, bear, carry, roll, bear oneself, behave; see *gest* 2.] 1. Bearing; carriage of one's person; deportment.

Partly his person was . . . and much by cast
Through his Herolike grace and honorable *gest*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. ii. 24.

2. Gesture.

The Porter eke to her did bent with humble *gestes*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. ix. 26.
A slender tender Boy
Where grace and beauty for the prize do play
Grace in each part and to each *gest* alle.
Spenser, *Tr. of the Barthelemy*, vi. The Tropics.

gest, *n.* [A var. of *gest*.] 1. A stage, rest, or stop in traveling; same as *gest*.

When at Bohemia
You take my lord, I'll give him my commission
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*.
Piercy, *For's parting*. *Shak.*, *W. T.* 1. 2.

2. A list of the several stages of a journey; an itinerary; specifically, a roll or journal of the several days and stages prearranged for a royal progress in England. Many such *gests* are extant in the heralds' office.

gestant (jes-tant), *a.* [*ML.* *gestant* (*is*, pp. of *gestare*, bear, carry, freq. of *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, carry; see *gerent*, *gest*, *gest* 2.) Burdened; charged; laden; pregnant; as, "clouds *gestant* with heat." *Mrs. Browning*.] [Rare.]

gestation (jes-tä-shon), *n.* [*Fr.* *gestation* = *It.* *gestazione*, < *L.* *gestatio* (*n*), a carrying, *gestare*, bear, carry; see *gestant* 1.] 1. A bearing or carrying; exercise by being carried.

Gestation in a cartilage or wagon.
Sir F. Elliot, *Castle of Health*, ii. 4.

But nothing is there more hideous than walking and *gestation*, which is an exercise performed many ways.
Hobbes, *Tr. of Phil.* xxviii. 4.

The *gestation* of rings upon this hand and finger.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*, ix. 1.

2. The act or condition of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.

The symptoms of spurious pregnancy are occasionally so close an imitation of those of true *gestation* as to present great difficulties in their diagnosis. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*

Dorsal gestation, the carrying of eggs or embryos in blood pouches on the back, as is done by many ostracod mollusks of the genus *Physa*, *Notostomatia*, and others.

Extra-uterine gestation, pregnancy in which the fetus lies outside of the uterus, as in the Fallopian tube or in the peritoneal cavity. — **Mammary or pouch gestation**, the carrying of prematurely born young in the mammary pouch or marsupium, where they adhere to the nipples as usual with marsupial mammals. — **Oral gestation**, the carrying of eggs in the mouth till they hatch, as is done by many fishes. — **Uterine gestation**, the ordinary gestation or pregnancy of mammals.

gestatorium (jes-tä-tō-ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* *gestatoria* (*a*).] [*ML.* < *L.* *gestare*, bear, carry; see *gestant* 1.] In the middle ages, a portable object or utensil, specifically an ecclesiastical utensil, such as a portable shrine, a repository for relics, or the like.

gestatory (jes-tä-tō-ri), *a.* [*ML.* *gestatorium*, that serves for carrying, < *gestare*, carry; see *gestant*.] 1. Capable of being carried or worn.

The crowns and garlands of the acolytes were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, etc. *Sir T. Browne*, *Misc.*, p. 90.

2. Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

gestic (jes-tik), *a.* [*Fr.* *gestic* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *gestes*; legendary; romantic.

gestic (jes-tik), *a.* [*Fr.* *gestic* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to action or motion, specifically to dancing; as, "the *gestic art*," *Scott*.] [Rare.]

And the gay grandaie, skil'd in *gestic* lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burthen of threecore.
Goldsmith, *Traveller*, l. 232.

gesticular (jes-tik'u-lär), *a.* [*L.* *gesticularis*, a gesture, + *-är*.] Full of or characterized by varied action or motion; gesticulatory. [Rare.]

Electricity . . . is passing, glancing, *gesticular*.
Emerson, *Rug. Traits*, xlii.

gesticulate (jes-tik'u-lät), *v.*, pret. and pp. *gesticulated*, ppr. *gesticulating*. [*L.* *gesticulatus*, pp. of *gesticularis* (> *It.* *gesticolare* = *Sp.* *gesticular* = *F.* *gesticuler*), make mimic gestures, < *gesticulus* (found first in *LL.*), a mimic gesture, dim. of *gestus*, a gesture; see *gest* 2.]

1. *Intrans.* To make gestures; express thoughts or desires, or emphasize or illustrate speech, by motions of the body or any part of it, especially the hands and arms.

They [the Spaniards] talk louder, and argue with more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and *gesticulate* with equal, if not superior, eagerness.

H. Scrimshire, *Travels through Spain*, xlii.

II. *trans.* To express or represent by gestures; imitate; enact. [Rare.]

To act the crimes these whippers reprehend,
Or what their scythe apes *gesticulate*.
B. Jonson, *Postaster*, To the Reader.

The whole day passed in shouting and *gesticulating* our peaceful intentions to the crowd assembled on the heights on the opposite side of the river.
Sir S. W. Baker, *Heart of Africa*, p. 237.

gesticulation (jes-tik'u-lä-shon), *n.* [= *F.* *gesticulation* = *Sp.* *gesticulacion* = *It.* *gesticulazione*, < *L.* *gesticulatio* (*n*), < *gesticularis*, gesticulate; see *gesticulate*.] 1. The act or practice of gesticulating or making gestures; as, his *gesticulation* is awkward.

Gesticulation, which is an emotional manifestation, must be distinguished from pantomime, which is part of intellectual language. *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXV. 178.

2. A gesture; an expressive motion of the head, body, or limbs.

At which he strange and sudden music, they fell into a magical dance, full of preposterous change and *gesticulation*.
B. Jonson, *Masque of Queens*.

Indeed, that standing is not so simple a business as we imagine it to be, is evident from the *gesticulations* of a drunken man, who has lost the government of the centre of gravity. *Paley*, *Nat. Theol.*, xi.

Syn. See *gesture*.

gesticulator (jes-tik'u-lä-tor), *n.* [= *F.* *gesticulatore* = *It.* *gesticulatore* = *LL.* *gesticulator*, < *L.* *gesticularis*, gesticulate; see *gesticulate*.] One who gesticulates; or makes gestures or postures.

The word minstrel had had a separate history before it became synonymous (as in the Catholicism Anglicum of 1811) with *gesticulator*, histrion, jocular, and other names for strolling entertainers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 480.

He was a violent partisan of the Conservatives, and being a good stutler, an excitable character, and a violent *gesticulator*, it soon became evident that he was in some measure the butt of his companions. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 162.

gesticulatory (jes-tik'u-lä-tō-ri), *a.* [*Fr.* *gesticulatoire* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to gesticulation; representing by gestures.

gestion, *n.* [*Fr.* *gestion*, < *L.* *gestio* (*n*), a managing, doing, performing, < *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, carry, manage; see *gest* 2, *gest* 3.] 1. Operation; orderly process.

Is she a woman that objects this sight, able to work the chaos of the world into *gestion*?
Chapman, *Humorous Day's Mirth*, p. 79.

2. In *French law*, administration in office.

gesting, *n.* [*ME.* *gesting*, an entertainment, < *gest*, guest; see *gest*.] Lodging; entertainment; hospitality.

The Admiral baneth to his *gesting*
Other half hundred of riche kinges.
King Henry (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

gestour, *n.* [*ME.* also *gestour*, now *jestor*, *q. v.*] A story-teller; a narrator of exploits or adventures.

Mynestralle,
And *gestours*, that tellen tales
Both of wepinge and of glee.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1182.

Fifty clode (clod) gestours,
To many men he dede humours,
In countreys far and nere.

Laurel (Ritson's Metr. Rom., l.)

gestural (jes'tür-äl), *a.* [*< gesture + -al*] Pertaining to gesture.
gesture (jes'tür), *n.* [*< ML. gestura, a mode of action, < L. gerere, pp. gestus, bear, refl. bear oneself, behave, act: see gest², gest³.*] 1. Movement of the body or limbs; carriage of the person.
Be in gesture & behaviour comely.
Book of Precedence (R. E. T. S., extra ser.) l. 71.
There was speech in their dumbness, language in their very gesture.
Shak., W. T., v. 2.
This for her shape I love; that for her face;
This for her gesture or some other grace.
Carew, The Spark.

2. A motion of the head, body, or limbs expressive of thought, sentiment, or passion; any action or posture intended to express a thought or a feeling, or to emphasize or illustrate what is said.
Tullie saith well: The gesture of man is the speech of his body; and therefore reason it is that, like as the speech must agree to the matter, so must also the gesture agree to the matter.
Sir F. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 225.
Their gestures nimble, dark eyes flashing free
Byron, Child Harold.

He (Cheyette Sing) even took off his turban, and laid it in the lap of Hastings, a gesture which in India marks the most profound veneration and devotion.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.
His (Dionisella) gesture was abundant, he often appeared as if trying with what velocity he could move his body from one side to another, and throw his hands out and draw them in again.
W. Beant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 130.

The lower the intellectual condition of the speaker and the spoken-to, the more indispensable is the addition of tone and gesture.
Whitney, Nat. and Origin of Lang., p. 204.
34. Bearing; behavior, in a general sense.
If you do love Rosalind so near the heart as your gesture cries it out, when your brother marries Aliena, shall you marry her?
Shak., As you Like It, v. 2.

35. 2. Gesture, Gesticulation. These words may have the same meaning, but gesture is more common to represent the thing, while gesticulation generally represents the act, and especially vigorous, varied, and rapid action, as, rapid and abundant gesticulation, a slight gesture of impatience.
We say with literal truth that a look, a tone, a gesture, is often more eloquent than elaborate speech.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 283.
Attendant on strong feeling, especially in constitutions young or robust, there is usually a great amount of more or less vehement, as gesticulation, play of countenance, of voice, and so on. This counts as muscular work, and is an addition to brain work.
A. Bain, Corr. of Forces, p. 280.

gesture (jes'tür), *v.* pret. and pp. *gestured*, ppr. *gesturing*. [*< gesture, n.*] I. *intrans.* To gesticulate; make gestures.
For the players, who were sent for out of Hetruria, as they danced the measures to the minstrel and sound of flute, *gestured* not undecently withal, after the Tuscan fashion.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 250.
II. *trans.* To accompany or enforce with gesture or action.
Our attire disgraceth it, it is not orderly read nor *gestured* as becometh.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

gesture-language (jes'tür-lang'gwä), *n.* A language of gestures; a body of signs for thought consisting of movements of the hands, arms, etc.; sign-language.
The gesture-language, of a very considerable degree of development, of the prairie tribes of American Indians; or such signs as are the natural resort of those who by deafness are cut off from ordinary spoken intercourse with their fellows.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII, 767.

gestureless (jes'tür-less), *a.* [*< gesture + -less*] Without gesture; free from gestures.

gesturament (jes'tür-ment), *n.* [*< gesture + -ment*] The act of making gestures; gesticulation.
Meanwhile our poets in high parliament
Sit watching every word and gesture.
Sp. Hall, Satires, l. III, 46.

gesturer (jes'tür-er), *n.* One who gesticulates; an actor.
(The poet) may likewise exercise the part of *gesturer*, as though he seemed to meddle in rude and common matters.
W. W. W., Eng. Poetry, p. 96.

gesture-speech (jes'tür-spēch), *n.* Same as *gesture-language*. [*Rare.*]
Possessing a copious and voluble vocabulary, largely supplemented by *gesture-speech*, or shrug-language, and violating in their articulation the usual powers of written characters, they (French orthonologists) not only acquired a trick of Gallicizing technical words, but they also cultivated a characteristic habit of rising superior to orthography.
Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, v. No. 4, 1890, p. 601.

gesturous (jes'tür-us), *a.* [*< gesture + -ous*] Using gestures; gesticulatory.
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Some be as sayings, gesturous, and counterfeiting of anything by imitation, as Apes.
Touchstone of Compliments, p. 97.

geswarp (ges'warp), *n.* See *guswarp*.
get (get), *v.* pret. *got* (gat, obs.), pp. *got* or *gotten*, ppr. *getting*. [Formerly also *gett*; dial. *git*; ME. *geten* (rarely *geten*, pret. *gat*, pl. *gaten*, *geten*, pp. *geten*, later *gotten*), < AS. *gitan, gytan, gietan*, take, obtain, very rare in the simple form, but frequent in comp., *di-gitan, get, and-gitan, on-gitan, understand, on-gitan, on-gitan*, seize upon, *be-gitan* (> E. *beget*), *for-gitan* (> E. *forget*), *ofer-gitan*, forget, *under-gitan*, understand (pret. *geat*, pl. *geaton*, pp. *geten*), and in the other tongues usually in like compounds; = OS. *bi-gitan, far-gitan* = OFries. *ur-geta, for-geta* = MD. *ver-giten, D. ver-geten* = MHA. *vor-gitten, LG. ver-giten* = OHG. *ir-gazzan, pr-gazzan, fer-gazzan, MHG. ver-gazzen, G. vergessen* = Icel. *geta, get*, = Sw. *for-gata* = Oldan. *for-gatte, forget* (cf. Sw. *gitta* = Dan. *gide*, feel inclined to, *gjetle, guess*), = Goth. *bi-gitan*, find, obtain, = L. *hendere* (> *had*), in comp. *prehendere*, contr. *prehendere*, seize (> ult. E. *pre-hend*, etc., *prize, prison*, etc.), and in *prada, booty, prey* (> E. *prey*), *pradium*, property, estate, *hedera*, ivy (that which clings), etc.; = Gr. *paradere* (> *par*), seize; the orig. meaning being 'seize, take,' whence the wide range of special applications, to express any kind of literal or figurative attainment.] I. *trans.* 1. To obtain; procure; gain; win; attain to; acquire by any means: as, to *get* favor by service, or wealth by industry; to *get* a good price; to *get* an advantage; to *get* possession; to *get* fame or honor.
Thet brought be fore theym all the felle prys that the hadde *geten*.
Martin (L. T. S.), l. 201.
"Me list not" (said the fifth knight) receive
Thing offered, till I know it will be *get*.
Spenser, F. Q., II, vii, 19.
His holy arm hath *gotten* him the victory.
Is. xviii, 1.
Wisdom not only *gets*, but *not* is vain.
Quarles, Emblems, iv, 12.
I told you 'twas in vain to think of *getting* money out of her. She says, if a shilling would do it, she would not save you from starving or hanging.
Wycherley, Plain Dealing, v, 1.
In the spring the wanton lapwing *gets* himself another crest.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. Specifically, to obtain by labor; earn; win by habitual effort: as, to *get* one's own living; to *get* coal. As a technical term, *get* means, *getting* includes all the operations, from the boring or undercutting of the coal to the hauling of it to the shaft ready to be raised to the surface.
I am a true labourer, I earn that I eat, *get* that I wear.
Shak., As you Like It, II, 2.

3. To beget; procreate; generate.
Here the Angelicke commanded Adam that he should be with his Wyf Eve, of the whiche he *gett* is the *Mander*, *Travels*, p. 61.
Make him *get* sons and daughters.
Young, Ovid, l. 108, 111.

4. To acquire mental grasp or command of; commit to memory; learn: as, to *get* a lesson.
Lo, yenter without the least loss of art
He gets applause. I wish he *get* his part.
Ch. W. Hall, Rosalind.
His stock, a few French phrases *get* to heart,
With much to learn, but nothing to impart.
Conrad, Progress of Liter., l. 875.

5. To prevail on; induce; persuade.
Their king (Hector) (they) but to raise his powerful force;
Who must ring up an host of mangled foot and horse,
Upon the Trojan side.
Douglas, Polydoron, l. 142.
Their friends could not *get* them to speak.
Barber, Anat. of Mel., p. 220.

6. To cause or procure to be; with a past participle qualifying the object: as, to *get* a thing done.
Those things I bid you do, *get* them dispatched.
Shak., Cymbeline, l. 4.
Put Lord Bellingbrook to mind
To *get* my warrant quickly signed.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II, 21, 26.
Neither can it be said that he who *gets* a wrong done by proxy is less guilty than if he had done it himself.
H. Spencer, Social Statist., p. 167.

7. To carry; be taken; used reflexively.
She *gets* her down in a lower posture,
Where sundrie women she catches.
The Merchant and his Brother's Child's Ballads, IV, 240.
Arise, *get* thee out to the land, and return unto the land of thy kindred.
Gen. xxi, 14.
Come, and *get* you to bed quickly, that you may up betimes in the morning.
Leah and El, Coxcomb, l. 7.

8. To lay hold on; capture; seize upon.
The plebeians have *got* your fellow tribune,
And hale him up and down.
Shak., Cor., v, 4.

I am not valiant neither,
But every puny whipster gets my sword.
Shak., Othello, v, 2.
9. To exert effort upon or in regard to; effect movement of or about; used with reference to a great variety of actions, and followed by a qualifying adverb: as, to *get* a piece of work done (carry it forward), *get* in hay, *get* in a ship off from a bar, *get* out a book (procure its printing and publication) or a warrant (procure the issue of one), *get* together an army, *get* up a meeting, etc.
We'll get in (into the farce) some hits at Sabbatarianism, . . . some bits of clap trap.
Shirley Brooks, Sooner or Later, l. 142.

10. In compound tense-phrases with *have* and *had*, used pleonastically (thus, *I have got, I had got* = *I have, I had*) to indicate either (a) possession, as he *has got* a cold; what *have* you *got* in your hand? or (b) obligation or necessity, as he *has got* to go, you *have got* to obey (= he has to go, you have to obey, but colloquially with more emphatic meaning).
Thou *hast got* the face of a man.
Herbert.

Get you (or thee) gone, go; be off; begone.
Go, *get* you gone. Hence, hence, v-n-lucky Race!
Sylvestor, II, of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Lava.
To get a good offering. See *offering*. To get by heart. See *heart*. To get ground. See *ground*. To get hand. See *hand*. To get in. (a) To lay up; store; provide: as, to *get* in one's fuel or flour. (b) To produce an effect by, make an impression with: as, to *get* in one's work. (c) To get off. (a) To draw or pull off; haul away; remove; release: as, to *get* one's coat off; to *get* a ship off from a bar. (b) To secure the release of or acquittal of; bring off in safety, clear.
The Duke is coming. I don't find it certain, however, that the Pretender is *got* off.
Waldpole, Letters, II, 27.
(c) To sell; dispose of: as, to *get* off goods. (d) To utter; deliver, perpetrate (usually implying a slur): as, to *get* off a poor joke. (Shak., l. 8.) To get on, to put on; draw or pull on; don; as a garment.
Get on thy boots: we'll ride all night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v, 2.

To get one's back up, to get one's dander up, to get one's snarl, to get one's monkey up, to get one's second breath, etc. See the nouns. To get out. (a) To draw out, disengage, as a sword or a watch. (b) To produce, reveal, bring forth.
Then take him to develop, if you can,
And how the clock off, and get out the man.
Pope, Dunciad, iv, 270.
The lark could scarce *get* out his notes for joy.
Tennyson, Garden's Daughter.

To get religion, to experience a change of heart; become converted. See *conversion*, 3. (Colleg., U. S.)
We had come to Andover to *get* religion, and the pursuit of this object was seldom interfered with by such pleasures as the one just related.
Joshua Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 6.
That glory hath by a variety of cunning or delusion, compounded of business and cataphry, which is popular among the shouting sects of plantation darkies who *get* religion and the twelve times a year.
The Atlantic, XVIII, 79.

To get the better end of, *See cut*. To get the better off. See *the better off*, under *better*, *n.* To get the bulge on one, to get the dead-wood on one, to get the drop, to get the floor, to get the grand bounce, to get the hang of, to get the head, to get the mitten, etc. See the nouns. To get together, to gather up; collect.
Get your apparel together, . . . meet presently at the palace.
Shak., M. N. D., iv, 2.

To get up. (a) To contrive; prepare; organize; arrange for: as, to *get* up an entertainment, an excursion party, etc.
I see it is a trick
Get up between you and the woman there.
Tennyson, Dora.
This world's great show that took in *getting* up
Millions of years, they finish as they sup.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

(b) To compile or write; prepare: as, to *get* up a petition or a report. (c) To pile up, stack, tick.
If *get* up dumpy, (barley) is liable to generate excessive heat.
Know. Brit., IV, 208.
(d) To study up; acquire a sufficient knowledge of: as, to *get* up a subject for discussion or debate.
It is comparatively easy for an author to *get* up any period with tolerable minute exactness, but readers and auditors find more difficulty in getting them down, though oblivion swallows scores of them at a gulp.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 208.

(e) To dress, array, equip: as the costume or character was *got* up, to get one's self up regardless of expense, (f) To get up.
I arrived here in safety - in complexion like an Ethiopian woman who *got* up and so broiled and peppered that I was none like a white child who had anything else I can think of.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 96.
She had a downright pretty either. But she *got* up exquisitely.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.
(f) To do up, as moccasins and laces, specifically, to clean, wash, iron, etc.
She *got* up Mrs. Reed's lace frills, and crimped her night-cap borders.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, l.

(g) To make up; recover.
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Mr. Beauchamp and my self bought this little ship, and have set her out, . . . partly to get up what we are formerly out.

Warton, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 115.

To get wind, to become known, leak out.

I don't know what the reason is, but in England, if a thing of this kind (a duel) gets wind, people make such a pother, that a gentleman can never fight in peace and quietness.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, IV. 3.

To get wind of, to learn, as by accident, and of some thing intended to be concealed. To get with child. See child. Byn. *Get* means to come into possession of in any way, and is thus practically synonymous with a great number of words expressing particular phases of that notion, as *gain, obtain, possess, acquire, acquire, earn, bring, win, seize, deal, bargain, find, achieve, realize, begot, etc.* It also runs off into a wide range of idiomatic use.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make acquisition; gain.

Whilst he was Secretary of State and Prime Minister he had gotten vastly, but spent it as hastily.

Kelley, *Diary*, Sept. 10, 1877.

The pale-stroke (though that is but for a time), but the king and the people lose. Penn. *Liberty of Conscience*, v.

The world is too much with us, late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.

Wardlaw, *Sonnets*, I. 84.

2. To make progress in a specific direction or manner; come into a different state or relation; become or come to be; from the reflexive use of the transitive verb (see I, 7); followed by a modifying or explanatory word or phrase. See phrases below.

What got thou not to horse, thou and thy people?

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 384.

Harold having once gotten into the Throne, he carried himself with great Valour and Justice for the Time he sat in it.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 19.

We weighed anchor and set sail, and before ten we got through the Needles. Warton, *Hist. New England*, I. 6.

I saw at Monte Leone some ancient inscriptions, and began to be sensible that we were got into a very bad country for travelling.

Poore, *Description of the East*, II. II. 201.

I am not warm enough even now, but am gradually getting acclimated in that respect.

Hartshorn, *English Note Books*, I. 12.

Men's wishes eventually get expressed in their fathes.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 157.

3. To go; start; be off. [Low, western U. S.]

The driver finally mounted his box, and, as he yelled to them (his horses) to get, . . . all started on a run.

Rocky Mountains, p. 119.

4. To be able; manage; used with an infinitive; as, I didn't get to go. [Colloq., Pennsylvania, U. S.] To get aboard. See aboard. To get above, to rise superior to; look down upon; as he is getting above his business. To get ahead, to advance; prosper. To get along, to make progress; late. To get asleep, to fall asleep. To get at, to reach; come to; attain; find out; as, to get at a man in a crowd, to get at the exact truth about anything.

We get at conclusions which are as nearly true as experiment can show, and sometimes which are a great deal more correct than direct experiment can be.

W. A. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 204.

To get away, to depart; quit; leave. To get behind, to lose ground; fall in the rear of in affairs; as, he is getting behind in his work or his payments. To get by, to pass; get past.

I am afraid they will know me, would I could get by them!

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, II. 2.

To get down, to descend; come from an elevation.

To get drunk, to become intoxicated. To get even with. See even. To get home, to arrive at one's place of residence. To get in, (a) To obtain or make an entrance; make way into a place, or to an inner or a terminal point, as, no more passengers can get in the steamer got in to-day. (b) In *fortune*, to go up to a back when she has killed her quarry. Ennis, *Brit.* To get in on the ground floor. See floor. To get near, to approach nearly. To get off, (a) To escape; get clear. (b) To alight; descend. To get on, (a) To mount; (b) To proceed; advance; succeed; prosper. To get on for or to, to approach; come near to; enter upon; as, she is getting on to middle age. [Colloq.]

I was about getting on for twelve when father first bought me a concertina.

Mayhew, *London Labour and the London Poor*, III. 98.

To get on the high horse. See horse. To get on with, to keep on satisfactory or friendly terms with; as there is no getting on with a suspicious man.

There is no trouble in getting on with Butler. He is just as well content with half a loaf as he would be with the whole.

S. Butler, in Merriam, II. 421.

To get out, (a) To escape, as from confinement or embarrassment; depart; go away; clear out; as, take your hat and get out, you were lucky to get out of that clutch without loss.

When they were out of the wilderness, they presently saw a town before them.

Ringsen, *Pharm's Progress*, p. 183.

(b) To come out; leak out; become known; as, the secret soon got out. To get over, (a) To surmount or overcome; as, to get over a wall, to get over difficulties.

Some (have) had . . . got over the prejudice of education, of being bigoted to the brown customs, and learn to conform to such as are either innocent or convenient in the several countries they visit.

Poore, *Description of the East*, II. II. 272.

This is Prof. Glavinie's evidence, which it is impossible to get over.

H. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 163.

(b) To recover from; obtain relief or release from; as, to get over a fever; to get over one's sorrow. To get quit of, to get rid of. To get rid of, to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off.

Well, Sir Fretful, I wish you may be able to get rid as easily of the newspaper criticisms as you do of ours.

Sheridan, *The Critic*, I. 1.

To get rid of the appearance of antagonism between science and religion will of itself be one of the greatest benefits ever conferred upon the human race.

J. Pike, *Idea of God*, p. 134.

To get round, (a) [Round, adv.] To go from place to place. [Low, U. S.]

A tough waggon, a moderate load, four good horses, and a skilled driver, seem to be able in the West to go anywhere, or to get round, with impunity to the sailor.

W. Shepherd, *Practical Experience*, p. 71.

(b) [Round, prep.] To take advantage of, circumvent; overpersuade.

One from the land of cakes sought to get round a right smart Yankee.

Ruston, *Life in the Far West*, p. 89.

To get shed, shed, or shut off, to get rid of. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Things that pass thus soon out of the stomach, I suspect, are little welcome there, and Nature makes haste to get shut of them.

Liter, *Journey to Paris* (1668), p. 167.

To get through, (a) To pass through and reach a point beyond; as, the Israelites got through the Red Sea. (b) To come to a conclusion, finish—often in the fuller form to get through with.

Troops after a forced march of twenty miles are not in a good condition for fighting the moment they get through.

C. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 411.

To get together, to meet, assemble, convene. To get up, (a) [Up, adv.] To arise, rise from a bed or a seat.

A young woman who would get up at five o'clock in the morning to emboiler an antipodium, and neglect the housekeeping. Miss Haddon, *Hostages to Fortune*, p. 3.

(b) [Up, prep.] To ascend, climb. (c) As a command to a horse; go! go ahead! (Colloq.) To get up and get, to go away; be off; get out of the way; clear out. [Low, U. S.] To get within one's, to close with an antagonist, so as to prevent him from striking.

He . . . set himself to resist; but I had in short space gotten within him, and, giving him a round blow, sent him to bed.

St. P. Solon, *Arcadia*, II.

[The following specimen of the capabilities of get, transitive and intransitive, is given by Dr. Withers.]

I got on horseback within ten minutes after I got your letter. When I got to Cambridge, I got a chase for town, but I got wet through before I got to Cambridge, and I have got such a cold as I shall not be able to get rid of in a hurry. I got to the Treasury about noon, but first of all I got shaved and dressed. I soon got into the secret of getting a memorial before the board, but I could not get an answer then; however, I got out of the messenger that I should likely get one the next morning. As soon as I got back to my inn, I got supper and got to bed. It was not long before I got to sleep. When I got up in the morning, I got my breakfast, and then I got myself dressed that I might get out in time to get an answer to my memorial. As soon as I got it, I got into the chair, and got to Canterbury by three, and about the time I got home, I have got nothing for you, and so adieu.

P. Withers, *Aristotle's List* (1872), p. 130.

get¹ (get), n. [As Sc. also written gat, gat, < get, v.] 1. Begetting; breed; offspring; as, a horse of Dexter's get.

No get of any such sire shall be exempt, etc.

Statutes of Illinois relating to Pedigree.

2. A child; generally a term of contempt (especially in the form gat). [Scotch.]

get², n. See je¹.

get³, n. An obsolete form of je². Chaucer.

gettable, gettable (get-a-bil), a. [*get* + *-able*.] Capable of being got or procured; obtainable.

I do not mean to plunder you of my move prints, but shall employ a little collector to get up all that are available.

Walpole, *Letters* (1803), III. 283.

getent. An obsolete past participle of get¹. Chaucer.

getern, n. An obsolete form of gethorn.

getht. An obsolete variant of getth, third person singular of the present indicative of go. Chaucer.

getless, n. [*ME. getlesse*; < *get* + *-less*.] Having got nothing; empty handed.

At we settle us go home, the kyng wille be gredde, And say we are gadynge agayne for a litle tyme tith tene!

Morris, *Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1708.

get-nothing (get-nuth'ing), n. [*get*, v., + *obj. nothing*.] One who through laziness earns nothing; an idler. [Rare.]

Every get nothing is a thief, and laziness is a stolen wale.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 192.

getent, getount, n. Same as gethorn.

Every baronet every cast alone hym shal have his banner displayed in ye field, if he be chiefe captayn, every knight his pennant; every squier or gentleman his getoun as standard.

Hart, *MS.*, 888, quoted in Archaeologia, XVII. 361.

get-penny (get-pen'i), n. [*get*, v., + *obj. penny*.] (1. *catchpenny*.) Something by which money is gained; a catchpenny.

Thy deeds (shall be) played f' thy lifetime by the best companies of actors, and be called thy get-penny.

Marston, *Jonson*, and Chapman, *Eastward Ho*, IV. 1.

But the Gunpowder Plot, there was a get-penny! I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty-pence audience, nine times in an afternoon.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, v. 1.

getroni, n. An obsolete form of gittern.

gettable, a. See getable.

getter (get'er), n. 1. One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires.

Revolve the getter's joy and loser's pain,
And think if it be worth thy while to gain.

Rose, *Golden Verses of Pythagoras*.

2. One who begets or procreates.

Peace is a very . . . lethargy: . . . a getter of more bastard children than war is a destroyer of men.

Shak., *Cor.*, IV. 5.

3. One employed in digging, or in getting out by digging; as, a coal-getter.

The set who succeed the holers are called getters. These commence their operations at the centre of the well divisions, and drive out the gibbs, or sprags, and staples.

Fre. Dict., III. 631.

getting (get'ing), n. [*ME. getting, getting*; verbal n. of *get*, v.] 1. The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring.

Get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding.

Prov. IV. 7.

2. Procreation; generation.—3. Gain; profit.

It is less dishonourable to abridge petty charges than to stoop to petty gettings.

Bacon, *Expense* (ed. 1857).

Bar. Is't possible he should be rich?

Top. Most possible; He hath been long, though he had but little gettings, drawing together, sir.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, IV. 5.

To my great discontent, do find that my gettings this year have been 573 less than my last.

Pepys, *Diary*, III. 37.

getting-rock (get'ing-rock), n. In coal-mining, clay ironstone which forms the roof of the coal, and is so situated that it can be got or mined at the same time with the coal itself. [Eng.]

get-up (get'up), n. [*get up*, verbal phrase; see *get*, v.] 1. Equipment; dress; appearance; style.

There is an air of pastoral simplicity about their whole get-up.

H. Kingsley, *Ravenshoe*, xlii.

A New York belle I suppose, from her get-up.

Maudslow, *A Newport Aquarelle*, p. 5.

2. The general manner or style of production; external appearance or qualities; as, the get-up of the book is excellent.

A hand book as correct in its statements as this one is neat in its get-up.

The American, XII. 106.

We can do little more than enumerate the publications of the Sunday School Union. They are all attractive in form and get-up, and suitable in character for their more special purpose.

Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXIII. 231.

[Colloq., in both senses.]

Geum (jé'um), n. [L. the herb-bennet, avens.]

A genus of perennial herbs, of the natural order Rosaceae, resembling Potentilla, but with erect seeds and long, persistent, geniculate or plumose styles. There are about 30 species, natives of temperate and frigid countries, a dozen of which are found in the United States. The roots of the avens or herb-bennet, G. urbanum, of Europe, and of the water-avens, G. rivale, of Europe, Asia, and North America, have astringent and tonic properties and a clove-like odor, and are used medicinally, and from their reddish-brown color are sometimes known by the names of chocolate-root and Indian chocolate. G. chilense, of Chili, with scarlet or dark-crimson flowers, is cultivated for ornament.

gevel, v. An obsolete form of give¹.

gowgaw (gū'gū), n. and a. [Also (in def. 3) geygaw; early mod. E. gupaw, gypaw, geygaw, etc.; corrupted from ME. giregawe (Aeneas Riwle), a gowgaw, trifle, prob. a redupl. form, with the usual variation of vowel, of give, geve, geore, often with initial palatal, zure, geve, geore, a gift, < AS. gifu, a gift, < gifan, give; for the second element, cf. AS. geufu, a gift (only in dat. gafe, gen. pl. gafeana), equiv. to gifan, a gift, and leel, -gūf in gylf-gūf, showy gifts, gowgaws. A similar reduplication appears in guffaw, q. v.] I. n. 1. A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a gaudy plaything or ornament.

And where as men do honour you as ancient persones, ye show yourselfe wanton: and whanne folk reune to see wrennaces ye are not the last.

Golden Book, From the Emperor to Claudius and his Wife.

A heavy geygaw, call'd a crown, that spread About his temples, drown'd his narrow head, And would have crush'd it.

Dryden, *tr. of Juvenal*.

Such painted puppets, such a varnish'd race Of hollow wrennaces, only dress and face!

Pope, *Satires of Donne*, II. 209.

They think that, though the men may be contented with homespun stuffs, the women will never get the better of their vanity and fondness for English modes and gewgaws.

B. Franklin, *Autobio.*, p. 420.

2. A pipe or flute.

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It sweeps the banks in sweeping up the sand-laden wind
 ascending from the huddled boats the temples and the
 what across the river, the oblique that spans it, and the
 any bluff. P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 63

ghawazee, ghawazi (gā-wā'zō), *n. sing. and pl.* [Ar. *ghawazi*.] In Egypt, a degraded class of public dancers, male and female, by some considered a race of Gipsies, devoted to the amusement of the lowest populace; sometimes erroneously confounded with the *almas*. See *alma*. Also *ghaziye*.

The *ghawazee* perform, unveiled, in the public streets, even to amuse the rabble. Lane.

ghazel (gāz'el), *n.* Same as *gazel*?

ghazi (gā'zō), *n.* [Ar. *ghazi*, a warrior, champion, hero; in particular, as in the def., short for *ghazi ad-din*, champion of the faith (*al*, the; *din*, faith, religion).] A veteran soldier of Islam; especially, a title given in Turkey to sovereigns or subjects renowned for wars with infidel forces.

ghaziye, *n.* Same as *ghawazee*.

Gheber, Ghebro (gē'bōr), *n.* Other spellings of *Gurber*.

ghee (gē), *n.* [E. spelling of Hind. *ghī*, Beng. *ghī*, etc., < Skt. *ghrita*, clarified butter, butter or fat in general, < *ghar*, drip, besprinkle.] In the East India, a liquid clarified butter made from the milk of cows and buffaloes, coagulated before churning. It is highly esteemed and universally used as a substitute for oil in cooking, especially in the preparation of food for the Brahmins and religious mendicants, and in offerings to the gods. (It is largely used medicinally as an emollient and stomachic, and as a dressing for wounds and ulcers. For these purposes it is esteemed in proportion to its age. When carefully prepared from pure materials it will keep sweet for a great length of time, and it is not extraordinary to hear of ghee a hundred years old.)

They will drink milk, and hold'd butter, which the yeall *Ohe*. *Fryer*, A New Account of East India and Persia, p. 33.

The great luxury of the Hindu is butter, prepared in a manner peculiar to himself, and called by him *ghee*. Mill, British India, I. 410.

gherkin (gēr'kin), *n.* [Formerly also *gerkin*, *gurkin*, *gurkin*, *querkin* (the *h* or *u* being intended "to keep the *g* hard"), < D. *agurke* (prob. once **agurken*, with dim. suffix *-ken* = E. *ken*, equiv. to dim. *-je*) = Dan. *agurk* = Sw. *gurka* = G. *gurke*, a cucumber, *gherkin*, < Bohem. *akurka* = Serv. *agorka* = Pol. *ogorek*, *ogurek* = Upper Moravian *korka* = Lower Sorbian *gurka* = Russ. *ogurets* = Hung. *agorka* = Lith. *agurkas* = Lett. *gurkja* (cf. ML. *anguricus*, MGr. *ἀγγούριον*, NGr. *ἀγγούρι*, *ἀγκούρι*, a cucumber, *gherkin*, of Ar. or Pers. origin; cf. Ar. *ajur*, a cucumber (Pers. *angur*, a grape). The source can hardly be ascertained, in the Ar. Pers. Turk. *khar*, Hind. *khara*, a cucumber.) A small-fruited variety of the cucumber, or simply a young green cucumber of an ordinary variety, used for pickling.

On this day opened the glass of *garkins* which Captain Cook did give my wife the other day, which are rare things. Pope, *Diana*, Dec. I, 160.

ghetchoo (gēch'ō), *n.* [E. Ind.] An aquatic nainadaceous plant, *Aponogon monostachyon*, the roots of which are eaten. Also written *ghechoo*.

Ghetto (gē'tō), *n.*; pl. *Ghetti*, *Ghetts* (-ē, -ōz), [It.] The quarter in certain Italian towns in which Jews were formerly compelled to live exclusively.

I went to the *Ghetto*, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves. Kerlin.

The seclusion [of the Jews] in *Ghetts*. Science, VI. 394.

Ghibelline (gib'e-lin), *n. and a.* [Also written *Gibeline*, *Gibellin*, < It. *Ghibellino*, the Italianized form of G. *Waiblingen*, the name of an estate in that part of the ancient circle of Franconia now included in Württemberg belonging to the house of Hohenstaufen (to which the then reigning Emperor Conrad belonged), when war broke out about 1140 between this house and the Welfs or Guelfs. It is said to have been first employed as the rallying-cry of the emperor's party at the battle of Weinsberg.] *L. n.* A member of the imperial and aristocratic party of Italy in the middle ages, opposed to the Guelfs, the papal and popular party. See *Guelf*.

The rival German families of Welfs and Waiblingens had given their names, softened into Guelf and Ghibellin, . . . to two parties in Northern Italy. . . . The nobles, especially the greater ones, . . . were commonly *Ghibellines*, or Imperialists, the bourgeoisie were very commonly *Guelfs*, or supporters of the pope. Lowell, Dante.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Ghibellines or their principles; as, a *Ghibelline* policy.

A further step in this direction was the division of the towns themselves into Guelf and *Ghibellin* parties. Encyc. Brit., XI. 245.

Ghibellinism (gib'e-lin-izm), *n.* [*Ghibelline* + *-ism*.] The political creed of the Ghibellines; adherence to and support of the emperor or imperial party, and opposition to the temporal power of the pope.

The indomitably self-reliant man [Dante], loyal first of all to his most unpopular convictions, . . . puts his *Ghibellinism* (his monarchism) in the front. Lowell, Dante.

Ghilan silk. See *silk*.

ghirlandt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland*.

ghittern (git'tern), *n.* A bad spelling of *gittern*.

ghole (gol), *n.* Same as *ghoul*.

ghoont (gönt), *n.* [Hind. *gant*, the hill-pony or Tatar pony.] A small but strong and sure-footed East Indian pony, used in the mountain-ranges as a pack-horse or saddle-horse.

There is the great breed of a small kind of horse, called *Gunt*, a true travelling scale-cliff beast. W. Finch, in Pearch, I. 438. (Fyle and Burnell.)

Ghoorka, *n.* See *Gurkha*.

ghost (gost), *n.* [The *h* is a mod. and unnecessary insertion; prop. *gost*, < ME. *gost*, *goost*, earlier *gast*, < AS. *gäst*, breath, spirit, a spirit, = OS. *gast* = OFries. *gast*, *gast* = D. *geist* = MLG. *giest*, *giest*, *giest* = OHG. MHG. G. *giest*, spirit, a spirit, genius, = ODan. *gast*, spirit, specter, Dan. *giest* (prob. < G.), a ghost, spirit, = Sw. *gäst*, evil spirit, ghost, satyr; not in Icel. nor in Goth. (Goth. *ahma*, spirit). The sense of 'apparition, specter' is later than that of 'breath, spirit,' and makes more improbable the connection, usually asserted (through 'a terrifying apparition'), with *ghastly*, *ghastly*, *gast*, *terry*, Goth. *us-gaigan*, *terry*; see *gast*]. The origin remains uncertain. 1. Breath; spirit; specifically, the breath; the spirit; the soul of man. [Obsolete or archaic except in the phrase to give up the ghost.]

"Thou shalt not sooth," quod he, "thou soverceine!" With all this false ghost of prophesie. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1324.

Thus God gaf hym a *ghost* of the godhead of honoure, And of his grete grace graunte I hym blisse. Piers Plowman (B), ix. 40.

Who so be greued in his *ghost*, geve me him to dir. A B C of Aristotle (L. I. 1-8), XXXII. 11.

But when indeed she found his *ghost* was gone, then sorrow lost the wit of utterance and grew joyful and mad. Sir P. Salern, Arcadia, iii.

No knight so rude, I weene, As to doon outrage to a sleeping *ghost*. Spenser, F. Q. II. viii. 26.

2. The soul of a dead person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; more especially, a disembodied spirit imagined as wandering among or haunting living persons; a human specter or apparition.

But I bequeeth the service of my *ghost* To you above every creature, Syn that my lyf ne may no longer dure. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1910.

Is not that a faint before me? Does it a *ghost* of some body slain in the late battle? Don Quixote, Amphiltryon, II. 1.

How many children, and how many men, are afraid of *ghosts*, who are not afraid of God! Macaulay, Dante.

The Fetishism, Ancestor-worship and Demonology of primitive savages, are all, I believe, different manners of expression of their belief in *ghosts*, and of the anthropomorphic interpretation of out of the way events, which is its concomitant. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 163.

3. A spirit; a demon.

Went his spirit, by spirits taught to write Above a mortal pitch, that struck me dead? He, nor that affable familiar *ghost*. Which nightly gulls him with intelligence, As victors, of my silence cannot boast. Shak., Sonnets, lxxxvi.

4. A spirit in general; an unearthly specter or apparition.

"Hateful divorce of love,"—thus chides she Death— "Grin-grinning *ghost*." Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 938.

5. A dead body. [Rare.]

See, how the blood is settled in his face! Off have I seen a timely parted *ghost*. Of ugly semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

6. A mere shadow or semblance.

When the kings were driven out from ancient Rome, there was still a king kept up in name to perform the grand ceremonial offices which we owe but a person having the name of "king" or "Rex" could discharge. The "Rex sacertitus" took precedence of all the other functionaries religious or secular. . . . He was the *ghost* of the deceased Roman kingdom, just as the Pope is the *ghost* (not a shadow or manes) of the deceased Roman Empire. A. P. Stanley, Essays on Eccles. Subjects, p. 201.

Nought followed but the *ghost* of dead delight. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 361.

It was well understood that in Moscow the accused did not stand "a *ghost* of a chance." The Century, XXXVI. 87.

7. In optics, a spot of light or secondary image caused by a defect of the instrument, generally by reflections from the lenses.

The *ghosts* thus arising were first described by Quetelet, and have been elaborately investigated by Petros, both theoretically and experimentally.

Lord Rayleigh, in Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 488.

Specifically—8. In photog., a glint of light cast by the lens on the focusing-glass or on the plate during exposure, in the latter case producing a more or less defined opaque spot. It results usually from the presence of a too strongly illuminated surface or object in or near the field of the lens. Also called *flare*.

You will perceive one, two, three, etc., illuminated circles move across the field of vision over the picture—these are *ghosts*. Silver Sunbeam, p. 458.

Dirck's ghost, an optical illusion produced for popular entertainments, by which a figure strongly illuminated but concealed from the audience is reflected in a large sheet of unsilvered plate-glass, so as to produce a spectral effect.

Holy ghost (ME. *holi gost*, *holie gost*, *hali gost*, often as one word, *holigost*, etc., < AS. *halig gast*, translating LL. *spiritus sanctus*), the Holy Spirit; the Spirit of God; the Paraclete; the third person in the Trinity.

God the fader, God the sone, God *holigost* of both. Piers Plowman (B), x. 220.

Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Mat. xxviii. 19.

Holy-Ghost plant. Same as *dore-plant*.—**Mass of the Holy Ghost.** See *mass*.—**Order of the Holy Ghost.**

(a) Often called by the French name *Saint Esprit*. The leading order of the later French monarchy, founded by King Henry III. of France in 1578, replacing the Order of St. Michael. The king was the grand master, and there were 100 members, not including foreigners. The members were required to adhere to the Roman Catholic Church and to be of a high grade of nobility. The decoration was a gold cross attached to a blue ribbon, and the emblems were a dove and an image of St. Michael. The order has been in abeyance since the revolution of 1830. (b) An order founded at Montpellier, France, about the end of the twelfth century, and united to the Order of St. Lazarus by Pope Clement XIII. (c) A Neapolitan order. See *Order of the Knot*, under *knot*.—**The ghost walks**, the salary is paid. (Actors' slang.) To give or yield up the ghost, to yield up the breath or spirit; die; expire.

Man dith, and wasteth away; yea, man *giueth up the ghost*, and where is he? Job xiv. 10.

Often did I strive To yield the *ghost*—but still the evilous fiend Slept in my soul, and would not let it forth. Shak., Rich. III., I. 4.

Syn. Ghost, Shade, Apparition, Specter, Phantom, Phantasm. *Ghost* is the old word for the disembodied spirit, especially as appearing to man; as, the *ghost* of Hamlet's father, the *ghost* of Banquo. *Shade* is a soft and poetic word for *ghost*; as, the *shade* of Croesus appeared to Evens. An *apparition* is a *ghost* as appearing to sight, perhaps suddenly or unexpectedly; it may also be a fancied appearance, while a *ghost* is supposed to be real; as, Jupiter made a cloud into an *apparition* of Juno, Macbeth saw an *apparition* of a dagger; the witches showed him an *apparition* of a crowned child. A *specter* is an alarming or horrifying preternatural personal appearance, having less individuality, perhaps, than a *ghost* or *shade*, but more than an *apparition* necessarily has. A *phantom* has an apparent, not a real, existence; it differs from a *phantasm* in emphasizing the materiality simply and in representing a single object, while *phantasm* emphasizes the deception put upon the mind, and may include more than one object.

Infernal *ghosts* and hellish furies round, . . . And grisly *spectres*, which the fiend had raised To tempt the son of God with terrors dire. Milton, P. R., iv. 422.

Not ever was to the bowers of bliss conveyed A fainter spirit or more welcome *shade*. Tuckell, Death of Addison, l. 65.

When Godfrey was lifting his eyes . . . they encountered an object as startling to him at that moment as if it had been an *apparition* from the dead. George Eliot, Silas Marner, xii.

These faces in the mirrors Are but the shadows and phantasms of myself. Longfellow, Masque of Pandora, vii.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing And the first motion, all the interim is like a *phantasma*, or a hideous dream. Shak., J. C., II. 1.

ghost (göst), *v.* [*ghost*, *n.*] **I. trans.** To appear to in the form of a *ghost*; haunt as a spirit or specter.

Julius Caesar, Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*. Shak., A. and C., II. 6.

What mad *ghosts* this old man but what mad *ghosts* as all? Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader, p. 37.

II. intrans. To give up the *ghost*; die; expire.

Furyus, taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit that within a few hours she *ghosted*. Sir P. Sidney.

ghostess (gös'tes), *n.* [*ghost* + *-ess*.] A female *ghost*. [Humorous.]

In the mean time that she, The said *ghostess*, or *ghost*, as the matter may be, From impediment, hindrance, and let shall be free To sleep in her grave. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 223.

ghost-fish (göst'fish), *n.* A whitish variety of *Cryptacanthodes maculatus*. See *cryptanth*.

ghostland (göst'land), *n.* The region of spirits or of the supernatural.

Get out of *ghostland*. Academy, April 7, 1888, p. 228.

ghostless (göst'lee), *a.* [*< ME. *gostles, < AS. gästlede (= D. gästelos = G. gästlos), lifeless.*] Without spirit, soul, or life.

Works are the breath of faith, the proofs by which we may judge whether it live. If you feel them not, the faith is ghostless. Dr. R. Clarke, Sermons, p. 473.

ghostlike (göst'lik), *a.* [*< ghost + like².*] Like a ghost or specter; deathlike.

Thy thine cheeks, hollow eye,
And ghostlike colour, speaks the mystery
Thou wouldst, but canst not live by.
Nabbes, Hannibal and Scipio.

ghostliness (göst'li-nos), *n.* The state or quality of being ghostly.

ghostly (göst'li), *a.* [With inserted *h*, as in *ghost*; *< ME. gostly, gostlich, earlier gastly, gästlich, < AS. gästlic, gästlic, of a spirit, spiritual (= OS. gästlik = OFries. gästlik, gästelik, testlik = D. gästelijk = OHG. gästlich, MHG. gästlich, gästlich, (G. gästlich, spiritual, = Dan. gästlig, clerical), < gäst, spirit, a spirit, + -lic, -ly¹.] 1. Having to do with the soul or spirit; spiritual; not of the flesh; not carnal or secular. He that came night to lute this blessed name Ihesu ne fynd no fele in it gastly joye and dellitabilite, with wondrous sweetness in this lyfe here. Hamptre, Prose Treatise (E. E. T. S.), p. 43. The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a warfare and continual afflict with his ghostly enemies. Bacon, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 542. The writer of this legend then records its ghostly application in these words. Longfellow, Mortuaria Salutamus.*

2. Pertaining or relating to apparitions; of ghostlike character; spectral; supernatural; as, ghostly sounds; a ghostly visitant.

I have no sorcerer's mallow on me,
No ghostly hauntings like his Highness.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

ghostly (göst'li), *adv.* [*< ME. gostly, gostlich, < AS. gästlic, spiritually, < gästlic, spiritual; < see ghostly, a.*] Spiritually; mystically; mentally; with reference to the mind as contrasted with the sight.

The morwe com, and gostly for to speke,
This thomede is come unto Cryseide.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1082.

Loue is gostli delitouse as wijn
That makith men bothe big & holde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Now maketh he a triall how much his disciples have profited ghostly.
The prince and the whole state may be suffered to perish bodily and ghostly. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1830), II. 108.

ghost-moth (göst'môth), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect, *Epidolus humilis*. The male is white, and has a habit of hovering with a pendulum-like motion in the twilight over one spot (often in churchyards), where the female, which has gray posterior wings and red-spotted anterior wings, is concealed. The term is extended to all the *Epidolus*.

ghostology (göst'ol-ô-jî), *n.* [Irreg. *< ghost + Gr. -logia, < logos, speak; see -ology.*] The science of the supernatural. [Humorous.]

It seemed more unaccountable than if it had been a thing of ghostology and witchcraft.
Hawthorne, Septimus Felton, p. 204.

ghost-plant (göst'plant), *n.* The tumbleweed, *Amaranthus albus*.

In Newberry has told us that it [*Amaranthus albus*] is also known as the ghost-plant, in allusion to the same habit, bunches flitting along by night producing a peculiar weird appearance. Science, IX. 32.

ghost-seer (göst'sê'er), *n.* One who sees ghosts or apparitions.

M. Binet treats all ghost-seers as so paralysed with terror that they do not move their eyes from the figure.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 172, note.

ghost-show (göst'shō), *n.* A spiritualistic exhibition. [Colloq.]

ghost-soul (göst'sōl), *n.* A supposed apparitional soul, or phantom likeness of the body, capable of leaving the body for a time or altogether and appearing to other persons asleep or awake.

At the lowest levels of culture of which we have clear knowledge, the notion of a ghost-soul animating man while in the body, and appearing in dreams and vision out of the body, is found deeply ingrained.
E. H. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 451.

ghost-story (göst'stō'ri), *n.* A story about ghosts or in which ghosts are introduced; hence, by extension, any story or statement to which no credence should be given.

It is still safe and easy to treat anything which can possibly be called a ghost-story as on a par with such figments as these.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 112.

ghost-word (göst'wôrd), *n.* An apparent word or false form found in manuscript or print, due to some blunder of the scribe, editor, or printer. Such ghost-words, mostly miswritings or misprints not obvious to subsequent readers or editors, abound in dictionaries and glossaries of the older stages of the English as well as of other languages.

As "ghost-words" Mr. Skene, in his "Presidential Address" (Trans. Philol. Soc., 1880), designates "words which had never any real existence, being mere coinages due to the blunders of printers or scribes, or to the perverted imaginations of ignorant or blundering editors."

The word meant in "estures," bad spelling of "estres"; and "estures" is a ghost-word.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 504.

ghoul (göl), *n.* [Formerly also written *ghole*, *goulr*, *gowl*, etc.; *< Ar. ghul*, Pers. *ghul*, *ghul*, also *ghucal*, a demon of the mountains and the woods, supposed to devour men and other animals.] An imaginary evil being supposed among Eastern nations to prey upon human bodies; an ogre.

Go - and with Gouls and Afits have.
Till these in horror shrink away
From spectre more accursed than they!
Byron, The Giaour.

You know there are people in India - a kind of beastly race, the *ghouls* - who violate graves.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

ghouliah (göl'lish), *a.* [*< ghoul + -ish¹.*] Natural to or resembling a ghoul; as, ghouliah delight.

ghurial (gur'i-äl), *n.* [Hind. *ghariäl*; see *gaurial*.] Same as *gaurial*.

The ghurial is of a finer breed.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 70.

ghurry, **ghurrie** (gur'i), *n.*; pl. *ghurries* (-iz). [*< Skt. ghriti* (cerebral *f.*).] In India—(a) A clepsydra, or water-instrument for measuring time. (b) The gong on which the time so indicated is struck. Hence—(c) A clock or other timepiece. (d) In old Hindu custom, the 60th part of a day or night (24 minutes). (e) In Anglo-Indian usage, an hour. Yule and Burnell.

We have fixed the clock at 6,000 Gurr, which must be translated by the postman in a Ghurrie and a half.
Tippoo's Letters, p. 216. (Yule and Burnell.)

ghyll (gil), *n.* A false spelling of *giff*.

giallo antico (jäl'lo an-tō'ko) [*It. giallo*, yellow (see *yellow*); *antico*, ancient (see *antic*).] A marble of a rich golden-yellow color, deepening in tint to orange and pink, found among Roman ruins and used anew in buildings of the Renaissance and later times. It is identified by J. H. Middleton ("Ancient Rome in 1885") with the marmor Numidicum of the ancients.

Diets and strips of serpentine, porphyry and giallo antico.
C. C. Perkins, Italian sculpture, Int. p. 131.

giant (ji'ant), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. giant, gyant, gyant, earlier grant, geant, geant, geant, geant, sometimes geant, geant, < OF. grant, geant, F. géant = Pr. jaian, gigant = Sp. G. gigante* *= AS. gyant = OHG. G. Dan. Sw. gyant, < L. gigas (gigant-), < Gr. γίγας (gigas-), mostly in p. γίγας, the Giants, a savage race of men destroyed by the gods (Homer), called sons of Gaia, the Earth (Hesiod), etc., and hence the epithet γίγας, earth-born (< γη, gē, the earth, + γίγας, -born, < γίγν, bear, produce); but γίγας and γίγας cannot be etymologically identical, nor can γίγας (gigas-), contain the γίγν unless in the shorter form *ga*, which appears in Epic perf. inf. γίγν-μεν, part. γίγας, etc. Cf. *gigantic*, etc.] 1. In classical myth., one of a divine but monstrous race, children of Uranus (Heaven) and Gaia (Earth), and personifying destructive physical phenomena, as those of volcanic origin. They were subdued by the Olympian gods after a war which forms a favorite subject in ancient art (see *gigantomachy*), and typify the inherent opposition between darkness and light.*

Hence—2. Some other imaginary being of human form but superhuman size; as, Giant Despair, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

He was besieged with little with some great giants,
That with Anticrist helden hardy as was Colchester.
Piers Plowman (B.), 1131, 216.

Giants of mighty bone, and bold enterprise.
Milton, P. L., XI. 642.

3. Figuratively, a person of unusual size or of extraordinary powers, physical or mental.

Then we went to pay a visit at a hotel in Jersey street. . . . A powdered giant, looking in the hall his buttons embellished with prodigious ornaments, took our cards up to the Prince.
Thackeray, Newcomes, II. 11.

Giant's Causeway. See *causeway*.

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We make of Nature's giant powers
The slaves of human art.
Wattier, The Ship-Builders.

Giant cactus, the *Cereus giganteus*. See *cactus* under *Cactaceae*. **Giant cavy**, the water-cavy. See *cavy* under *Caviidae*. **Giant clam**, a bivalve mollusk of the family *Tridacnidae*. **Giant cockle**, *Cardium maximum*. **Giant fennel**. See *fennel*. **Giant fulmar**. See *fulmar*. **Giant rail**. See *Lymnæus*.

giantess (ji'ant-ess), *n.* [*< giant + -ess.*] A female giant; a female of extraordinary bulk and stature.

I had rather be a giantess, and lie under Mount Pelion.
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 1.

giantish (ji'ant-ish), *a.* [*< giant + -ish¹.*] Somewhat like a giant; uncommonly large.

Their stature neither dwarf nor giantish,
But in a comely well-disposed proportion.
Handolph, Muses Looking-Glass, v. 1.

giantism (ji'ant-izm), *n.* [*< giant + -ism.*] The state of being a giant. [Rare.]

O happy state of giantism, when husbands
Like mushrooms grow. Fielding, Tom Thumb, I.

giant-kettle (ji'ant-ket'l), *n.* A pot-hole, often of enormous dimensions, common on the coast of Norway.

giant-killer (ji'ant-kill'er), *n.* In folk-lore, nursery-tale, etc., one who makes it his business to kill giants. The giants in such stories are generally represented as cruel, merciless, and often cannibalistic, but so stupid as to be easily overcome by courageous cunning.

giantly (ji'ant-li), *a.* [*< giant + -ly¹.*] Giantlike. [Rare.]

The Saqueanahockes are a *giantly* people, strange in proportion, behaviour, and attire, their voices sounding from them as out of a caue. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 167.

This childless, as I have before noted, was a very *giantly* man, and was clad in a coarse blue coat.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 371.

giant-powder (ji'ant-pou'dér), *n.* An explosive formed of nitroglycerin mixed with infusorial earth. It is a form of dynamite.

giant-queller (ji'ant-kwel'er), *n.* A subduer of giants; a giant-killer.

giantry (ji'ant-ri), *n.* [*< giant + -ry.*] The race of giants; giants collectively. [Rare.]

The fleshy giantry of Goshen has introduced mountainous horrors.
Waltpole, Letters (1764), IV. 380.

giantship (ji'ant-ship), *n.* [*< giant + -ship.*] The state, quality, or character of being a giant; used in the extract as a descriptive title.

His giantship is gone somewhat great fallen.
Milton, S. A., I. 1244.

giant-swing (ji'ant-swing), *n.* In *gymnastics*, a revolution at arm's length around a horizontal bar.

giour (jour, or gyâ-br'), *n.* [*< Turkish, Jaur, gaur, an infidel, a miscreant, < Pers. gâur, an infidel, another form of gâur, an infidel, a Gueber; see Gueber.*] An infidel; used by the Turks to designate an adherent of any religion except the Mohammedan, more particularly a Christian, and so commonly that it does not necessarily imply an insult.

The faithless slave that broke her bow,
And, worse than faithless, for a *giour*!
Byron, The Giaour.

giardinetto (jâr-dê-net'tô), *n.*; pl. *giardinetti* (-ti). [*It. dim. of giardino = E. garden.*] A jewel, usually a finger-ring, ornamented with imitations of natural flowers in precious stones.

A common form of the clinton is a basket or vase from which a formal and decorative spray or bouquet of flowers emerges.

gib (jib), *n.* [Appar. *< OF. gibbe, gylbe, a sort of arm, an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up plants, apparently a hoe (Rouquet); see gibbet and jib¹.*] 1. A hooked attack. Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.] - 2. A wooden support for the roof of a coal-mine. Halliwell, [Prov. Eng.] - 3. A piece of iron used to clasp together the pieces of wood or iron of a framing which is to be keyed. - 4. In steam-mach., a fixed wedge used with the driving wedge or key to tighten the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting-rod. - 5. The projecting arm of a crane; a gibbet. Also *jib*.

E. H. Knight. Gib and key, a fastening to connect a bar and strap together by means of a slot common to both, in which an E shaped pin with a beveled back is inserted and driven fast by a taper key. Car Builder's Dict.

gibb (jib), *n.*; pret. and pp. *gibbed*, ppr. *gibbing*. [*< gibb, n.*] To secure or fasten with a gib or gibbs.

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cat. like mod. E. *Tom*, and finally regarded as a common (generic) name. So in comp. *gib-cat*, *q. v.* Cf. *Tom*, a name for a cat, *tom-cat*; *Dobbin*, a name for a horse, etc.; *Regnard*, a fox, etc.] A familiar name for a cat; hence, as a generic name, any cat, especially an old cat: commonly used for the male.

For right no more than *Gibbe*, our cat [Mr. F. Thibert le cat], That awaits the mice and rattles to kill them, Sees ends I but to be slain. *Tom, of the Row*, l. 624.

Loe *Gib*, our cat, can lick her ear. *Peete*, *Edward*, l.

For who that's but a quon fair, sober, wise, Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*, Such dear concerns hide? *Shak*, *Hamlet*, III. 4.

gib² (*gib*), *v.*, pret. and pp. *gibbed*, ppr. *gibbing*. [*< gib², n.* In the sense of 'castrate,' perhaps a reduction of *gib* in that sense; see *gib², n.*] **I. *intrans.*** To behave like a cat.

What cat's wallowing here? what *gibbing*? *Fletcher*, *Wildgoose Chase*, l. 2

II. *trans.* 1. To castrate, *n.* a cat.

Am melancholy as a *gibbed* cat. *Howells*, *Eng. Prov.*, p. 10.

I have lived these fifty years with my old Lord, and truly no body ever died in my arms before, but your Lordship's *gibbed* cat.

Dayton, *Notes on Don Quixote* (1634), p. 229.

2. To eviscerate or disembowel, *n.* a fish. Also *gip*. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

gibber¹ (*gib'er*), *v. i.* [Also in comp. *gibber-gabber* and *gibble-gabble*, reduplications, with the usual variation of vowel, of *gaber¹* and *gabble* (which are assimilated in *gaber* and *gabble*), freq. forms of *gab¹*, *q. v.*] To speak inarticulately; speak incoherently or senselessly.

The sheeted dead Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets. *Shak*, *Hamlet*, I. 1.

The floor covered with masks, *gibbering* in falsetto, dancing, capering, coquetting till daylight. *The Century*, XXX. 200.

gibber² (*gib'er*), *n.* [*< gib², v.*] One who gabs or eviscerates fish. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

gibber³ (*gib'er*), *n.* [*L. < gibbus*, hunched, gibbous; see *gibbous*.] In *bot.*, a pouch-like enlargement of the base of a calyx, corolla, etc.; a gibbosity.

gibber-gabbert (*gib'er-gab'er*), *n.* [Redupl. of *gaber¹*. Cf. *gibble-gabble*, and see *gibber¹* and *gaber¹*.] Idle talk; chatter; gabble; equivalent to *gibble-gabble*. *Tusser*.

gibberish (*gib'er-ish*), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gibbrish*, *gibrish*, *gubridge* (also *geberish*, *gebrish*, the last forms appar. accom. in allusion to the jargon of alchemy, to *Giber* (or *Gibir*, in Gower *Gibere*), the reputed founder of the Arabian school of chemistry or alchemy); *< gibber¹*, *gabble*, + *ish*, appar. in imitation of *gibberish* names in *-ish*.] **I. *n.*** Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible or incoherent language; confused or disguised speech; jargon.

He that applies his names to ideas different from their common use . . . speaks *gibberish*. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, III. v. 31.

I'll now attend you to the Tea table, where I shall hear from your Ladyship Reason and good sense, after all this *Law and Gibberish*. *Steele*, *Conscious Lovers*, III. 1.

The uncouth *gibberish* with which all this was uttered, like the darkness of an oracle, made us the more attentive to it. *Johnson*, *Sh. Roger* and the Gipsies.

-Syn. See *prattle*, *n.*

II. *a.* Unmeaning; unintelligible; disguised or jargoned, as words.

Physicians but torment him, his disease Laughs at their *gibberish* language. *Massey*, *Virgin Martyr*, IV. 1.

gibberishing (*gib'er-ish-ing*), *a.* [*< gibberish + -ing²*.] Inarticulate; stammering. Compare *rubbishing*.

And yet forsooth we must gag our laws in *gibberishing* Irish? *Hobbes*, *d.*, Description of Ireland (1).

gibberoset (*gib'er-ös*), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *gibbous*.

gibberosity (*gib-g-ros'i-ti*), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *gibbosity*. *Bailey*, 1727; *Gray*.

gibbet¹ (*gib'et*), *n.* [*< ME. gibe, gebet, gebat, gebet, gebat*, a gibbet, appar. *< OE. gibe*, later *gibbet*, *F. gibe*, *ML. gibetum, gibetus*, *It. gab-betto*, *m. quibetta*, usually in pl. *quibette*, *f.*, a gibbet. The *It.* forms suggest a connection with *It. quibetta*, dim. of *quibba*, dial. *gibba*, an under-waistcoat, doublet, manne (see *nappa*), as if through the notion of 'collar' or 'halter'; but the *It. quibetta*, a gibbet, is prob. accom. to the other word so spelled, and the real source may be in *OE. gibel*, a large stick, appar. dim. of *gibbe*, *gibe*, a sort of arm (weapon), an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up

plants, appar. a hoe: see *gib¹* and *gib¹*, the latter of which, in the sense of 'a projecting beam or arm of a crane,' comes very near the sense of *gibbet*.] **1.** A kind of gallows; a wooden structure consisting of an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which malefactors were formerly hanged in chains; sometimes, as the famous gibbet of Montfaucon, near Paris, a considerable structure with numerous uprights of masonry, connected by several tiers of cross-beams, and with pits beneath it in which the remains were cast when they fell from the chains; hence, a gallows of any form.

I guess a man would marry a gallows, and beget young gibbets. I never saw one so prone to death. *Shak*, *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

Where Honour and Justice most oddly contribute, To ease Hero's Pains by a Halter and Gibbet. *Prior*, *The Third and the Cordelier*.

His grants were from the aggregate and consolidated funds of judgments indignantly legal, and from possessors voluntarily surrendered by the lawful proprietors with the gibbet at the door. *Burke*, *To a Noble Lord*.

2. The projecting beam of a crane which sustains the pulleys and the weight to be lifted; a jib.—**3.** A great cudgel, such as are thrown at trees to beat down the fruit. *Crane*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gibbet¹ (*jib'et*), *v. t.* [*< gibbet, n.*] **1.** To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows; hang upon anything resembling a gibbet.

Some Inns still gibbet their signs across a Town. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 349.

Here (in the kitchen) is no every day cheerfulness of cooking range, but grotesque androis wading into the hissing embers, and a long crane with villainous pots gibbeted upon it. *Howells*, *More than Life*, VII.

2. Figuratively, to set forth to public gaze; expose to ridicule, scorn, infamy, or the like.

Thus (he) unknowingly gibbeted himself into infamy, when he might have otherwise quietly retired into oblivion. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, VII.

Then where's the wrong, to gibbet high the name Of fools and knaves already dead to shame? *Examiner*, *Satire*, l. 160.

gibbet², *n.* An error for *gibbet*, a should-r of mutton.

A good source for a gibbet of mutton. *Fidler*, *Ch. Hist.*, IV. 28.

gibbet-tree (*jib'et-trö*), *n.* A gallows-tree.

gibbier, *n.* See *giber*.

gibble-gabble (*gib'l-gab'l*), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *gabble*: see *gibber-gabber* and *giber¹*.] Idle talk; chatter; gabble. *Cotgrave*.

gibbon (*gib'on*), *n.* [*F. gibbon*, in Buffon; origin not ascertained.] The common name of the long-armed apes of the genus *Hylobates*, subfamily *Hylobatinae*, and family *Simiidae*. These apes have a remarkably slender body, with very long slim limbs, especially the fore limbs or arms, which of most touch the ground when the animal stands erect, the tail is rudimentary, and there are no bud callosities. In some respects the gibbons approach man very closely.



Gibbon, *Hylobates* (Linn.)

They inhabit the East Indian archipelago and the peninsula mainland, and are extremely agile, swinging themselves in the trees like the spider-monkeys of the new world. There are several species, one of the best known of which is *Hylobates lar*, inhabiting Tomasserm and a wide extent of adjoining country, of a blackish color marked with white on the face and hands. The hooded (*H. lar*) is another found in Assam and neighboring regions. The crowned gibbon is *H. pileatus* of Siam. Sumatra has a gibbon (*H. ardens*) noted for uttering musical sounds, and variously called *lora lora*, *sumba*, *ungaputi*, *unkaputi*, etc. The most notable gibbon is the Sumatran stamang (*H. s. sumang* or *Sumatran undactyla*), which has two of its toes webbed. See these names, also *ape*, *Hylobates*.

gib-boom, *n.* See *jib-boom*.

gibbous (*gib'ös*), *a.* [*< L. gibbosus*: see *gibbous*.] Same as *gibbous*.

gibbosity (*gi-bos'i-ti*), *n.* [= *F. gibbosité* = *Pr. gibbositat*, *gelbositat* = *Pg. gibbosidade* = *It. gibbosità*; as *gibbous*, *gibbous*, + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being gibbous or gibbous; roundness or protuberance of outline; convexity.

When two ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight of another, . . . what should take away the sight of these ships from each other but the gibbosity of the intervening water. *Ray*, *Works of Creation*, II.

That a singular regard be had upon examination to the gibbosity of the gentlemen that offer themselves as founder's kinsmen of the (Gly Club). *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 17.

2. A protuberance; a round or swelling prominence. Specifically—**3.** In *bot.*, a swelling or protuberance at one side of an organ, usually near the base, as of a calyx.—**4.** In *zool.*, an irregular large protuberance, somewhat rounded, but not forming the segment of a sphere; a hump; as, the gibbosity of or on the back of a camel or zebu.

gibbous (*gib'us*), *a.* [Also *gibberose*, *gibbosa* = *F. gibbeux* = *Sp. giboso*, *giboso* = *Pg. giboso*, *giboso* = *It. gibboso*; *< L. gibbosus*, a different reading of *gibberosus*, hunched, humped, *< giber*, a hunch, hump, *giber*, *a.*, hunched, humped. Cf. equiv. *gibbus*, hunched: see *giber³*.] **1.** Having a hunch or protuberance on the back; hunched; humpbacked; crook-backed.

How oxen, in some countries, began and continue gibbous, or hunch-backed. *Sir T. Browne*.

Is there of all your kindred some who lack Vision direct, or have a gibbous back? *Crabbe*, *Works*, II. 81.

The bones will rise, and make a gibbous member. *Wiseman*.

Specifically—**2.** Swelling by a regular curve; convex, as the moon is when more than half and less than full, the illuminated part being then convex on both margins.—**3.** In *bot.*, having a rounded protuberance at the side or base.—**4.** In *zool.*, convex but not regularly rounded; somewhat irregularly raised or swollen; protuberant; humped; gibbous.

gibbously (*gib'us-li*), *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form. *Imp. Dict.*

gibbousness (*gib'us-ness*), *n.* The state of being gibbous; protuberance; a prominence; convexity.

gibbsite (*gib'zit*), *n.* [Named in honor of the American mineralogist George Gibbs (1776-1833). The proper names *Gibbs* and *Gibson* (i. e., *Gib's son*) are due to *Gib*, a familiar abbr. of *Gilbert* (see *gib²*); a dim. of *Gib* is *Gibson*, whence further *Gibbons*, *Gibbins*, *Gibbens*, *Gibbenson*.] A hydrate of aluminum, a whitish mineral, found in Massachusetts in irregular stalactitic masses, presenting an aggregation of elongated tuberos branches, parallel and united; also found in the Ural and elsewhere, in monoclinic crystals, and often called *hydrargillite*. Its structure is fibrous, the fibers radiating from an axis.

gib-cat (*gib'kat*), *n.* [*< gib² + cat*. Cf. *gib'd cat*, under *gib²*, *v.*] A tom-cat, especially an old tom-cat: often implying castration.

I am as melancholy as a *gib cat*, or a lugged bear. *Shak*, *I Hen*, IV. i. 2.

A hag whose eyes shoot poison—that has been an old witch, and is now turning into a *gib-cat*. *Marston*, *The Fawne*, IV.

I could never sing More than a *gib-cat* or a very howlet. *Forl*, *Lady's Trial*, IV. 2.

Gib cat is, at this moment, the ordinary name in Scotland and in the north of England, where, however, tom-cat is expelling it from "fine" speech: and it was formerly the ordinary name in England also. *J. I. H. Murray*, *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 330.

gibe¹, **gibe²** (*jib*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gibed*, *gibed*, ppr. *gibing*, *gibing*. [Appar. of Scand. origin (with assimilation of orig. guttural, as in *jabber* for *gaber¹*, etc.). Cf. Sw. dial. *gipa*, talk rashly and foolishly. *Lecl. gipsa*, talk nonsense, *gips*, idle talk. Connection with *jape* is uncertain.] **I. *intrans.*** To utter taunting or sarcastic words; rail; sneer; scoff: absolutely or with *at*.

Least they relieving us might afterwards laugh and gibe at our poverty. *Hooker*, *Ecclies. Polity*, IV. 2.

-Syn. *Jerr*, *Scoff*, etc. See *more*.

II. *trans.* To speak of or to with taunting or sarcastic words; deride; scoff at; rail at; ridicule.

Draw the beasts as I describe them, From their features, while I gibe them. *Swift*.

gibe¹, **gibe²** (*jib*), *n.* [*< gibe¹*, *gibe²*, *v.*] A tauntingly or contemptuously sarcastic remark; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.

Mark the scars, the gibes, and notable scars
That dwell in every region of his face.

Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

With solemn gibe did Eustace banter me.
Tommyson, Gardener's Daughter.

When it was said of the court of Frederic that the place
of king's atheist was vacant, the gibe was felt as the most
biting sarcasm.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 300.

=Syn. Taunt, jeer, sneer, leer, insult, reproach.

gibe (jib), v. *Naut.* See **jibe**.

gibedore (zhé-bé-si-ér'), n. Same as **gipseer**.

gibel (gib'el), n. [*G. gibel, gibel*, a certain fish
(as defined), a kind of chub, *MHG. gebel*, OHG.
gebal, the head, OHG. *gihilla*, skull: see under
gibel.] The so-called Prussian carp, *Caras-
sius vulgaris* or *gibelio*, having no barbules, sup-
posed to have been introduced into Great Brit-
ain from Germany. It is a good table-fish, but
seldom weighs more than half a pound.

Gibeline, n. See **Gibolline**.

gibelio (gi-bé-li-ó), n. [NL.: see **gibel**.] Same
as **gibel**.

Gibeonites (gib'-é-on-its), n. [*Gibeon*, a city in
Palestine, + *-ites*.] 1. One of the inhabitants
of Gibeon, who were condemned by Joshua to
be hewers of wood and drawers of water for
the Israelites. Hence—2. A slave's slave; a
workman's laborer; a farmer's drudge.

And Gibeon must trudge, whoever gives command;

A Gibeonite, that serves them all by turn.

Bloomfield, Farmer's Boy, Spring.

giber, jiber (ji'bér), n. One who utters gibes.

Come, Sempronius, leave him;

He is a giber, and our present business

Is of more serious consequence.

B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 3.

giberaltert, n. A cant or capricious term, of
vague meaning, occurring only in the follow-
ing extract, probably with some reference to
Gibraltar in Spain.

Let me cling to your flanks, my nimble giberalters.

Merry Devil of Edmonton.

giberne (zhé-ber-né'), n. [F., a cartridge-box.]
A sort of bag in which grenadiers formerly
held their hand-grenades, worn like a powder-
flask. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Diet.

gib-fish (gib'fish), n. The male salmon. [North.
Eng.]

gibier (F. pron. zhé-bi-ér'), n. [Also written
gibier; *OF. gibier, gibier*, F. *gibier*, game,
fowl.] Wild fowl; game.

These imposters are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at
the same time, the fowl and *gibier* are tax-free.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

gibingly, jibingly (ji'bing-li), *adv.* In a gibling
manner.

But your loves,

Thinking upon his services, took from you

The apprehension of his present portance,

Which most gibingly, ungravelly, he did fashion.

Shak., Cor., II. 3.

gib-keeler (gib'ké-lér), n. Same as **gib-tub**.
giblet (jib'let), n. and *a.* [*ME. gibelot*, *OF. gibelot*,
gibelot, the entrails of fowls (cf. *F. gibelotte*,
stewed rabbit); cf. *giber*, wild fowl.] 1. n.
A part removed or trimmed away from a
fowl when it is prepared for roasting, as the
heart, liver, gizzard, neck, ends of wings and
legs, etc., often used in pies, stews, etc.; usu-
ally in the plural.

It shall not, like the table of a country justice, be
sprinkled over with all manner of cheap salads, sliced
beef, giblets, and pettitons, to fill up room.

Beau. and FL., Woman-Hater, I. 2.

2. pl. Rags; tatters. [Rare.]

II. a. Made of giblets: as, a **giblet pie** or
stew.

giblet-check, giblet-check (jib'let-chek,
-chek), n. A rebate round the reveals of a
doorway or gateway, for the reception of a
door or gate intended to open outward, so that
the outer face of the door or gate will be flush
with the face of the wall. Also written **jiblet-
check, jiblet-check**. [Scotch.]

Gibraltar (ji-brál'tár), n. [Short for *Gibraltar
rock*, a name applied to hard candy, in allusion
to the Rock of Gibraltar, a celebrated fortress
belonging to Great Britain, at the entrance of
the Mediterranean.] 1. A kind of candy: same
as **Gibraltar rock**.—2. A kind of sugar-candy
made in short thick sticks with rounded ends.
[U. S.]—**Gibraltar monkey**. Name as *Barbary ap*
(which see, under *ap*).—**Gibraltar rock, rock-candy**.

gibship (gib'ship), n. [*G. gibe* + *-ship*.] The
quality of being a gib-cat: ludicrously used as
a title of address.

Bring out the cat-boys, I'll bring down your gib-ship.

Beau. and FL., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

gibstaff (jib'stáf), n.; pl. **gibstaves** (-stávz). [*G.
gib* + *staff*.] 1. A staff with which to gage

water or push a boat.—2. A staff formerly used
in fighting beasts on the stage.

gib-tub (gib'tub), n. [*G. gibe* + *tub*.] A tray
in which fish are placed to be gibbed or gutted.
Also **gib-keeler, gib-tub**. [New Eng. and Nova
Scotia.]

Gichtelian (gich-té-li-an), n. [*G. Gichtel* (see
def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of J. G. Gichtel
(1638–1710), a German mystic. The Gichtelians
were until recently found in small numbers in parts of
the Netherlands and of Germany. They called themselves *An-
gelic Brethren*, as having already attained a state of an-
gelic purity, through the rejection of marriage.

gid (gid), n. [Assumed from *giddy*, q. v.] Stag-
gers in sheep, a disease caused by a cystic worm
in the brain, formerly called *Cenurus cerebritis*,
now known to be the larva of the dog's tape-
worm, *Tenia caninus*. Also called *giddiness*
and *sturdy*.

Sheep are afflicted by a disease known as the *gid*, or
staggers. The animal goes round and round; its power
to walk straight ahead is lost. This curious effect is pro-
duced by the presence of a hydatid . . . known under
the name of *Cenurus cerebritis*. *Stead, Nat. Hist.*, I. 201.

gid (jid), n. [Also *gid*, *jud*, and in comp. *jud-
cock, judcock*; origin obscure.] The jack-anape.
Montagu. [Local, Eng.]

gidded, a. [*G. gidd(y)* + *-ed*.] Dazed with fear.

In hast they runne, and mids their race they stare,

As gidded roe. *Mar. for Mags.*, p. 418.

giddily (gid'i-li), *adv.* [*ME. gideche*, fool-
ishly; *G. giddy* + *-ly*.] 1. In a light, foolish
manner; slightly; heedlessly: as, to chatter or
carry on *giddily*.—2. In a dizzying manner; so
as to cause giddiness or vertigo.

How *giddily* he (Fashion) turns about all the hot bloods,
between fourteen and five-and-thirty.

Shak., Much Ado, III. 3.

Your Beauties so daze the Sight,

That lost in Amaze,

I giddily gaze.

Confus'd and overwhelm'd with a Torrent of Light.

Compre, Judgment of Paris.

3. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turn-
ings.

To roam

Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne*.

giddiness (gid'i-nés), n. 1. The character or
quality of being giddy or foolish; levity; flight-
iness; heedlessness; inconstancy; unstead-
iness.

Fear of your unbelief, and the time's giddiness,

Made me I durst not then go further.

Fletcher (and another), Prothemon, I. 1.

The Popish Plot . . . began now sensibly to dwindle,
thru the folly, knavery, impudence, and giddiness of Gates.

Edwin, Diary, June 18, 1833.

2. The state or condition of being giddy or
dizzy; a swimming of the head; dizziness;
vertigo.

Sometimes it (betel nut) will cause great giddiness in
the head of those that are not used to chew it.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 319.

The change of our perceptions and thoughts to be pleas-
ing must not be too rapid, for as the intervals when too
long produce the feeling of tedium, so when too short they
cause that of giddiness or vertigo.

Dr. W. Hamilton, Metaph., xiv.

3. Same as **gid**.

giddish, a. [*G. gidd(y)* + *-ish*.] Foolish.

The people cawle thee *giddish* mad;

Why, all the world is so.

Druid, tr. of Horace's Satires, III.

giddy (gid'i), a. [*ME. gube, gub, gube, gydi*,
foolish (not 'dizzy' in the physical sense; so
dizzy orig. meant 'foolish'); origin obscure; the
alleged AS. **gidig* (Somner) is not found, and
there is nothing to connect E. *giddy* with AS.
giddian, sing, recite, speak, *G. gid*, a song,
poem, saying.] 1. Foolishly light or frivolous;
governed by wild or thoughtless impulses;
manifesting exuberant spirits or levity; flighty;
heedless.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm . . .

Than women's are. *Shak., T. N.*, II. 4.

Hot Come, quik k, quik; that I may lay my head in
thy lap.

Lady P. G. y, *giddy* goes. *Shak., I Hen. IV.*, III. 1.

Young heads are *giddy*, and young hearts are warm,
And make mistakes for manhood to reform.

Cooper, Trochilum, I. 444.

2. Characterized by or indicating giddiness or
levity of feeling.

Yet would this *giddy* innovation fail

Down with it lower, to abuse it quite.

Daniel, Masophaia.

She said twenty *giddy* things that looked like joy, and
then laughed loud at her own want of meaning.

Giddamth, Vihar, xix.

3. Affected with vertigo, or a swimming sensa-
tion in the head, causing liability to reel or fall;

dizzy; reeling: as, to be *giddy* from fever or
drunkenness, or in looking down from a great
height.

I grow *giddy* while I gaze.

Congress, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 1.

His voice fell

Like music which makes *giddy* the dim brain.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, II. 1.

4. Adapted to cause or to suggest giddiness; of
a dizzy or dizzying nature; acting or causing
to act giddily.

As we pad'd along

Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 4.

The wretch shall feel

The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill.

Pope, R. of the L., II. 134.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Careless, reckless, headlong, flighty, hare-
brained, light-headed.

giddy (gid'i), v.; pret. and pp. **giddied**, ppr. **gid-
dying**. [*G. giddy*, a.] I. *trans.* To make dizzy
or unsteady.

He is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not moved when
all things else are; not shaken with fear, not giddied with
anxiety.

Farndon, Sermons (1837), p. 423.

II. *intrans.* To turn quickly; reel.

Had not by chance a sodden North wind fetcht,

With an extreme sea, quite about againe,

Our whole endeavours; and our course constrain'd

To *giddy* round. *Chapman, Olympe*, I.

My head swims, my brain *giddies*, I am getting old,

Margaret. *S. Judd, Margaret*, I. 6.

giddy-head (gid'i-hed), n. A giddy, frivolous
person; one without serious thought or sound
judgment.

A company of *giddy-heads* will take upon them to divine
how many shall be saved, and who damned in a parish;
where they shall all in heaven; interpret apocalypses; and
precisely set down when the world shall come to an end,
what year, what month, what day.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

giddy-headed (gid'i-hed'ed), a. Having a gid-
dy head; frivolous; volatile; incautious.

giddy-paced (gid'i-pást), a. Having a giddy
pace; moving irregularly; reeling; flighty.

Methought it did relieve my passion much:

More than light airs and recollected terms,

Of those most brisk and *giddy-paced* thrills.

Shak., T. N., II. 4.

giddy-pate (gid'i-pát), n. Same as **giddy-head**.

giddy-pated (gid'i-pát'ed), a. Same as **giddy-
headed**.

gie (gi), v.; pret. *ga*, *guc*, or *gied*, pp. *glen*, ppr.
guing. A dialectal (northern English and
Scotch) form of *give*.

A tow'd me my sin, an' a' tathie were due, an' I *gied* it in
hond.

Trumppon, Northern Farmer, O. 8.

gie, v. and n. See **guy**.

gie-eaglet (jér'é-gl), n. [*D. gier* = G. *geier*,
a vulture (see *gerfalcon*), + F. *eagle*.] A bird
mentioned in the authorized version of Leviti-
cus xi. 18 (*vulture* in the revised version), sup-
posed to be the *Neophron percnopterus*.

These . . . ye shall have in abundance among the
fowls: . . . the swan, and the pelican, and the *gie-eagle*.

Lev. xi. 18.

glen (glen), n. pl. [Pacific Islands.] Strong mats
made of bark or other material, worn by native
bombers in the Pacific as a protection from
rain. *Simmonds*.

gieseckite (gi'zék-it), n. [Named after Charles
Gieseck or Giesecke, whose original name was
Metzler (born about 1700, died 1833), an actor,
playwright, mineralogist, etc.] A mineral oc-
curring in hexagonal prisms of a greenish-gray
or brown color. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminum,
sodium, and potassium, and is supposed to have been de-
rived from the alteration of nepheline.

gif (gif), *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch)
form of *if*.

Gif I have fallit, babbie reppit my ryme.

Gavin Douglas, Pref. to tr. of Virgil.

Your tother's mis-tress,

Gif she can be reclaim'd, gif not, his pray!

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II. 1.

gif-gaff (gif'gaf), n. [E. dial. and Sc., a varied
redupl. of *giral*. Cf. *gergaw*.] Mutual or re-
ciprocally giving and taking; mutual obligation;
tit for tat.

Gif gaff makes good fellowship.

Proverb.

Gif gaff was a good fellow, this Gif-gaff led them
clean from justice.

Letamer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1540.

giffin (jif'in), n. Same as **jiffy**.

giffy, n. See **jiffy**.

gift (gift), n. [*ME. gift*, commonly *gift*, *gest*,
a gift (the lit. sense not found in AS.), *G. AS.*
gift, nearly always in pl. *gifta*, a marriage, nup-
tials (= *OFries. tēst, tēsta*, a gift, grant, = D.
gift, a gift, = *MLA. gifte*, a gift, bequest, =
OHG. *MHG. gift*, a gift (G. *Dun. Sw.* in comp.;

G. mitgift, braut-gift, Dan. Sw. medgift, Sw. hem-gift, a dowry; and with a specialized sense, OHG. gift, f., G. gift, n., D. gift, n., Sw. Dan. gift, poison, lit. that which is given; cf. dose, of the same lit. sense), = leel. gift, usually spelled *gylt*, a gift, pl. *gyltar*, a marriage, = Dan. *gylte*, a marriage, = Goth. in comp. *fra-gifts, fra-gylts*, promise, gift; with the abstract formative *-t*, < *gifan*, give: see *gice*! 1. The act, right, or power of giving or conferring: as, to get a thing by *gift*; an office in the *gift* of the people.

A towel, by the *gylte* of Margery Cheater.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

Therefore these two, her eldest sonnes, she sent
To seeke for succour of this ladies *gylt*.

Spenser, F. Q., v. x. 14.

I will not take her on *gylt* of any man.

Shak., As you like it, III. 3.

If I die to-morrow, you're worth Five Thousand Pounds
by my *gylt*.

Steele, Gilder A-la-Mode, IV. 1.

2. Specifically, in *law*: (a) A voluntary transfer of property by the owner of it to another, without consideration or compensation therefor, or without any other consideration than love and affection, or a nominal consideration, or both; a gratuitous assignment. See *donation* and *consideration*. (b) In old Eng. law, the creation of an estate in tail (see *estate*), as distinguished from the creation of an estate in fee simple, which was termed *feoffment*.—3. That which is given or bestowed; anything ownership of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a present; a donation.

Every man that payeth to such a *gylte* or lone about
specified, shalle have repayment.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Rich *gylts* wax poor when givers prove unkind.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.

Rings and other jewels are not *gylts*, but apologies for
gylts. The only *gylt* is a portion of thyself.

Emerson, Gilda.

4. A natural quality or endowment regarded as conferred; power; faculty: as, the *gift* of wit; the *gift* of speech.

Thel known wel, that this may not do the Marvayles
that he made, but zif it had ben the speyalle *zeste* of
God.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 165.

Stir up the *gift* of God, which is in thee by the putting
on of my hands.

2 Tim. I. 6.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,

To rain a shower of commanded tears,

An onion will do well for such a shift.

Shak., T. of the 8., Ind., I.

You have a *gift*, sir (thank your education),

Will never let you want, while there are men,

And malice, to breed canes.

B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

5. *pl.* White specks on finger-nails, which have
been superstitiously supposed to portend gifts.

Dunglison. [Colloq.] *Gift of bastardy.* See *bastardy*.—**Gift of gab.** See *gab*.—**Gift of tongues,** a special power, conferred upon the apostles and others in the early church, of speaking in a dialect other than their own. It has been claimed in later times by various sects in the Christian Church, as the Montanists (second century), the Prophets of Cumana (eighteenth century), the Irvingites, etc. See *Travels*.—**Syn. 3.** *Grant, Gratuity, etc.* (see *present*, n.); *benefaction, boon, bounty, offering, contribution, donation, allowance.* 4. *Abilities, Talents, Parts, etc.* (see *genius*), endowment, capability, turn, forte.

gift (gift), *v. t.* [= MHG. *giften* = OHG. *gifan*, MHG. *giften*, give, = leel. *gifan* = Sw. *gifa* = Dan. *gylte*, give away in marriage; from the noun: see *gift*, n.] 1. To confer or transfer as a gift; make a gift of; donate formally. [Archaic or colloq.]

The King has *gifted* my lands lang syne

It cannot be nae worse w' me

Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 31).

The gear that is *gifted*, it never

Will last like the gear that is won.

J. Baulie, Wood and Married and A'.

The Regent Murray *gifted* all the Church property to
Lord Semphill. J. C. Lock, Abbey of Paisley (1868), p. 201.

2. To endow with a gift or with any power or
faculty: chiefly in the past participle.

Am I better *gifted* than another? Thou art an ill judge
of either, who enviest the gifts of both.

Rp. Hall, Satan's Flery Darts, § 9

For the world must love and fear him

Whom I *gift* with heart and hand

Mrs. Browning, Swan's Song.

gifted (gift'ed), *p. a.* Endowed by nature with
any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent; specifically, largely endowed with intellect.

Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger,
got up into a pease cart and harangued the people to dis-
pose them to an insurrection.

Dryden.

Together they explored the page
Of glowing bard or *gifted* sage.

Scott, Rokeby, IV. 13.

I know that the humblest man and the feeblest has the
same civil rights, according to the theory of our institu-
tions, as the most *gifted*. W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 19.

giftedness (gift'ed-ness), *n.* The state of be-
ing gifted.

May not a conformist, though of an ordinary invention,
and not endowed with the sublimest *giftedness* of our
separatists, say, Seek, seek, seek, or Good, good, good?
J. Richard, Grounds of the Contempt of the Clergy, p. 120.

gift-enterprise (gift'en'ter-priz), *n.* A busi-
ness, as the selling of books or works of art,
the publication of a newspaper, etc., in which
presents are given to purchasers as an inducement.

gift-horse (gift'hors), *n.* A horse that is given
as a present.—To look a gift-horse in the mouth,
to criticize or examine critically a present of favor received
(an act proverbially ungracious and unwise): in allusion
to the customary method of ascertaining the age of horses.

He ne'er consider'd it, as loth

To look a gift horse in the mouth,

And very wisely would lay forth

No more upon it than 'twas worth.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 1. 490.

giftle (gift'li), *n.* [See, dim. of *gift*, n.] A gift
or faculty.

Oh had some power the *giftle* gle us

To see ourself as others see us!

Burns, To a Louse.

giftling (gift'ling), *n.* [*< gift*, n., + *-ling*!.] A
little or trifling gift.

The kindly Christmas tree . . . may you have plucked
pretty *giftlings* from it.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, x.

gift-rope (gift'röp), *n.* Naut., a rope attached
to a boat for towing it at the stern of a ship.

gig (gig), *n.* [The words spelled *gig* are of various
senses involving the idea of rapid or whirling
motion, of which 'fiddle' appears to be the oldest;
< leel. *gigga*, a fiddle, = Sw. *giga*, a Jew's
harp, = Dan. *gige*, a fiddle, = MD. *ghyge* =
MHG. **gige*, *gigel* = MHG. *gyge*, f. *geige*, a fiddle
(whence in Rom.: Sp. *fg. It. giga* = Pr.
guiga, *gigua* = OF. *gigue*, *gyge*, a fiddle, > F.
gigue, a lively dance, > E. *gig*: see *fig*.) 1. A
fiddle. F. Junius. [It is doubtful whether this
sense actually occurs in literature.]—2. A
whirling or rustling sound, as that made by
the blowing of wind through the branches of
trees.

For the swough and for the twygges,

This hous was also ful of *gygges*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1942.

3. Something that is whirled or moves or acts
with rapidity and ease. Specifically (a) A top; a
whirligig.

Thou disputest like an infant, ge, whip thy *gig*.

Shak., I. L. L., v. 1.

A great help to the cymbal net, for bringing in of larks
about your net, is a *gig* of feathers standing a distance
off, which twirleth swiftly round on the least breath of
wind.

W. Buntell, Croxley Records, p. 272.

(b) A light carriage with one pair of wheels and drawn by
one horse; a one-horse chaise.

Let the former riders in *gins* and whisks and one-
housed carriages continue to ride in them, and not aspire
to be rolling about in post-chaises or barouches.

Wandham, Speech, May 25, 1809.

(c) Naut., a long narrow rowing-boat, very lightly built,
adapted for racing; also, a ship's boat suited for fast row-
ing, and generally furnished with sails; in the United
States navy, a single-banked boat, usually pulling six oars,
devoted to the use of the commanding officer. (d) A ma-
chine consisting of rotatory cylinders covered with wire
teeth for teasing woolen cloth. See *gigging machine*.

4. Sport; fun; lively time. [Prov. Eng.]

A laughter-loving lass of eighteen, who dearly loved a
bit of *gig*.—Do you know, gentle reader, what is a bit of
gig? This young lady laughs at everything, and cries,
"What a bit of *gig*!" . . . Now, if the twopenny postman
of the rockets were to mistake one of the directions and
deliver it among the crowd so as to set fire to six or seven
muslin dresses, what a bit of *gig* it would be!

W. Beaudin, Fifty Years Ago, p. 134.

gig (gig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *giggled*, ppr. *gig-
ging*. [See *gig*, n. Same as *fig*, v. i.] I. *in-
trans.* 1. To move up and down or spin round;
wriggle. Dryden

No wonder they'll confound no loose of men;

For Rupert knocks 'em, till they *gig* agen.

Cleland, Poems (1651).

2. To fasten the leather strap to the shield.

Aqueroes

Nayting the speere, and helmes buckelynge,

gygging of scheeldes, with laynes lanyng.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1646.

3. In mach., to use a gig or gigging-machine.
See *gig*, n., 3 (d).

A man who can take charge of dyeing, scouring, falling,
and *gigging* in a small country mill.

Fibre and Fabric, V. 20.

II. *trans.* To move lightly or rapidly; im-
part a free, easy motion to.

A rope, usually of wire, being attached to each end of
the mill carriage, and passing over pulleys in the floor to a
drum beneath, so arranged as to be under control of the
sawyer in its feeding movement or in reversal to *gig* the
carriage back to its first position. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 245.

gig (gig), *n.* [Perhaps an additional sense of
gig, q. v.] 1. A fishing-spear; a fishgig.

I did not see that they had any other weapon but darts
and *gigs*, intended only for striking of fish.

Cook, Voyages, IV. III. 7.

2. A device for taking fish, a kind of pull-
devil designed to be dragged through the water.
For mackerel, four large barbed fish-hooks are tied back
to back, or secured in that position to a piece of wood on
which the fishing-line is bent. When mackerel are school-
ing alongside a vessel but refuse to bite, the *gig* is thrown
out beyond them, allowed to sink a little, and then jerked
quickly through the school. Sometimes several fish are
caught at once by this method, which is called *gigging*.

gig (gig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *giggled*, ppr. *gig-
ging*. [*< gig*, n.] I. *trans.* To spear with a
gig, as a fish.

II. *intrans.* To fish with a gig or fishgig.

gig (gig), *n.* [Properly pronounced jig, but ap-
par. accom. to *gig*!; < ME. *gigge*, < OF. *gigue*,
a gay, lively girl. Cf. leel. *gykkr*, a pert person,
Dan. *gyak* = Sw. *gack*, a fool, jester, wag (see
geck). Hence *giglet*, q. v.] A wanton, silly girl;
a flighty person. See *giglet*.

Fare not as a *gigge*, for nought that may bidele,
Lauge thou not to londe, ne gane thou not to wide.

Habees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Charlotte L. called, and the little *gig* told all the quar-
rels and all the misbehaviors of the domestic life she led in
her family, and made them all ridiculous without men-
tioning to make herself so.

Mme. P'Arday, Diary, I. 300.

gig (gig), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *gignere*, beget:
see *genus*, *gender*.] To engender.

I hope my goblet has *giggd* another golden goblet; and
then they may carry double upon all four.

Dryden, Amphitryon, III. 1.

giga (jü'gü), *n.* [It., a jig.] A jig. Imp. Dict.
gigant (ji-gan'tal), *a.* [*< L. gigas* (*gigant*-),
giant, + *-al*.] Gigantic. [Rare.]

Gigantal Frames held Wonders rarely strange.

Drummond, Urania, I.

gigantean (ji-gan-tö'an), *a.* [*< L. gigantēus*, <
Gr. γίγαντιος, < γίγας (γίγαντ-), > *gigas* (*gigant*-),
a giant: see *giant*.] Like a giant; mighty.

The strong Fates with Gigantean force

Bear thee in iron arms

Dr. H. More, Philos. Poema, p. 312.

gigantesque (ji-gan-tesk'), *a.* [*< F. gigantesque*,
< It. *gigantesco*, *gigante*, < *gigante*, a giant:
see *giant* and *-esque*.] Gigantic in character
or quality; befitting a giant.

In the neighbourhood of a river-system so awful, of a
mountain-system so unheard of in Europe, there would
probably, by blind, unconscious sympathy, grow up a
tendency to lawless and gigantesque ideals of adventur-
ous life.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun, Postscript.

Genius, and . . . humor *gigantesque* as that of Rabelais.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 128.

gigantic (ji-gan'tik), *a.* [*< L.* as if **giganticus*,
< *gigas* (*gigant*-), a giant: see *giant*.] 1. Re-
sembling a giant; of extraordinary size or propor-
tions; very large; huge; enormous.

A score of *gigantic* feathered things, as big as camels,
had the islands all to themselves.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 178.

2. Pertaining to or suitable for a giant; charac-
teristic of giants; immense in scale or degree.

I dread him not, nor all his giant brood,

Though Fame divulge him father of five sons,

All of *gigantick* size, Goliath chief.

Milton, S. A., I. 1249.

On each hand slaughter, and *gigantic* deeds.

Milton, P. L., XI. 659.

Now I the strength of Hercules behold,

A towering spectre of *gigantic* mould.

Pope, Odyssey, XI.

= *Syn.* Colossal, vast, immense, prodigious, mighty, ponder-
ous, herculean, cyclopean.

gigantical (ji-gan'ti-kal), *a.* [*< gigantic* + *-al*.]
Same as *gigantic*. [Rare.]

Ever and anon turning about to the chimney, where she
saw a pair of corpulent, *gigantical* androns, that stood,
like two burgomasters, at both corners.

Middleton, The Black Book.

gigantically (ji-gan'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a *gigan-
tic* manner.

Not doubting but it will be made to appear that though
this monster, big-sworn with a puff of steam of wisdom, strut
and stalk so *gigantically*, . . . yet it is indeed but like the
giant Orgoglio in our English poet, a mere empty bladder,
blown up with vain conceit.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 62.

giganticide (ji-gan'ti-sid), *n.* [*L. gigas* (*gi-gant*), a giant, + *-cida*, a killer, < *caedere*, kill.] A giant-killer. *Darwin.*

The exoteric person mingles, as usual, in society, while the esoteric is like John the *Giganticide* in his coat of darkness. *Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xii.*

giganticide (ji-gan'ti-sid), *n.* [*L. gigas* (*gi-gant*), a giant, + *-idium*, a killing, < *caedere*, kill.] The act of slaying or murdering a giant. *Hallam.*

giganticness (ji-gan'tik-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being gigantic. [*Rare.*]

gigantine (ji-gan'tin), *a.* [= *F. gigantin*; < *L. gigas* (*gigant*) + *-in*.] Gigantic; befitting a giant.

That *gigantine* frame of mind which posseth the troubles of the world. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 273.*

gigantism (ji-gan'tizm), *n.* [*L. gigas* (*gigant*) + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, aberration from the normal quality by increase in size; monstrous stature.

gigantolite (ji-gan'tō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. γίγας* (*gi-gant*), a giant, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A variety of isotope, altered to pinitite; so named from the large size of its crystals.

gigantological (ji-gan'tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Descriptive of giants; relating to gigantology.

gigantology (ji-gan'tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. γίγας* (*gi-gant*), a giant, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] An account or description of giants.

gigantomachia (ji-gan'tō-mā'ki-ā), *n.* [*L. gigas* (*gigant*) + *-māchē*.] Same as *gigantomachy*.

Of these giants, which Moses calleth mighty men, Goliath, Hahor, an Antwerpian, . . . hath written a large discourse, intitled *Gigantomachia*, and strained his brains to prove that there were never any such men. *Raleigh, Hist. World, I. vi. § 8.*

gigantomachy (ji-gan'tom'a-ki), *n.* [*L. gigas* (*gigant*) (the name of a poem by Claudian), < *Gr. γίγας* (*gi-gant*), a giant, + *μάχη*, battle, fight.] The mythological war of the giants against Zeus, symbolizing the antagonism between terrestrial and oceanic and celestial forces: a favorite subject in all departments of ancient classical art. Its most noteworthy examples are among the sculptures, now at Berlin, discovered in 1875 and later at Pergamon by the Germans. The legs of the giants were generally represented as serpents, the heads of which occupied the place of feet. See cut under *Pergamene*.

They looked more like that *Gigantomachy*, the Giants assailing Heaven and the Gods, than that Good fight of faith. *Dr. Gauden, Fears of the Church, p. 544.*

Gigantostrea (ji-gan'tōw'trē-kā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* < *Gr. γίγας* (*gi-gant*), giant, + *στρεπτα*, a shell.] A prime division of *Crustacea*, including the trilobites, eurypterines, xiphures, etc., all of which excepting the last are extinct. The group corresponds to *Merostomata* or *Palaeocorida*.

Naturalists are now pretty well agreed in the union of the trilobites, horseshoe-crabs, etc., in a group to which Professor Haeckel and others have applied the name *Gigantostrea* and Dr. Packard the name *Palaeocorida*. *Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 81.*

gigantostrean (ji-gan'tōw'trē-kan), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gigantostrea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Gigantostrea*.

gigantostreous (ji-gan'tōw'trē-kus), *a.* Same as *gigantostrean*.

gigella (ji-jē-lē-rā), *n.* [*It.* < *giga*, a fiddle, + *ella*, a lyre; see *gig* and *lyre*.] The xylophone.

gigerium (ji-jē-ri-um), *n.; pl. gigeria* (-i-ā). [*N.L.*, sing. of *L. pl. gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry.] 1. In *ornith.*, the gizzard; the muscular or second stomach of a bird, succeeding the proventriculus or glandular stomach.

The food of birds next passes directly into the gizzard, *gigerium*, or muscular division of the stomach, sometimes called the ventriculus bulbosus. *Coxes, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 212.*

2. In mammals, the so-called gizzard, a thickened muscular pyloric portion of the stomach, as in the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*.

gigget, *n.* A Middle English form of *gig*.

gigger (gi-g'ēr), *n.* [*gig* + *-er*.] One who works a giggering-machine.

gigger (gi-g'ēr), *n.* [*gig* + *-er*.] A fisherman who uses the gig as a means of capturing fish; a gigman. [*Southern U. S.*]

giggering (ji-g'ēr-ing), *n.* In bookbinding, a method of rubbing or burnishing lines on book-covers decorated in antique style.

gigget, *n.* See *gigot*, 2.

giggering (gi-g'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of gig*, *v.*] The use or operation of a giggering-machine.

giggering (gi-g'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of gig*, *v.*] The use of the gig in fishing; the act or art of taking fish with the gig.

giggering-machine (gi-g'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for napping or finishing cloth; a machine employing teazels to draw the loose ends of wool in a woven fabric to the surface to form a nap. The teazels are arranged on the face of revolving cylinders, before which the fabric is made to pass. All these teazels of wire are sometimes used. After the napping, the fabric is finished by shearing. Also called *gig machine*, *gig mill*, and *travelling machine*.

giggerish, *a.* [*gig* + *-ish*.] Trifling; pretentious.

Hard to make ought of that is naked thought
This fustian maistres and this *giggerish* guise.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

giggit (gi-g'it), *v.* [*gig* + *-it*, equiv. to *-et*, used as freq. suffix.] I. *trans.* To convey rapidly. [*New Eng.*]

He nearly like to have got her out up by sharks, by *giggit* her off in the boat out to sea, when she warn't more'n three years old.

H. B. Stowe, The Independent, Feb. 27, 1862.

II. *intrans.* To move rapidly. [*New Eng.*]

He had . . . a wagon which rattled and clattered in every part, . . . and then there would be a most unedifying giggle and titter . . . while the wagon and Uncle Harkin were heard *giggit* away.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown Folks, v.

giggle (gi-g'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *giggled*, ppr. *giggling*. [*An imitative variation of giggle*, *q. v.* Cf. *cackle*, equiv. to *giggle*, and sometimes to *giggle*; < *kechern*, OD. *gichchen*, *giggle*. Cf. also *L. cachinnare*, laugh; see *cachinnation*.] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; laugh in a silly or affected manner; titter.

Fool, *giggle* on, and waste thy wanton breath;
Thy morning laughter breeds an evening death.
Quarles, Emblems, I. 8, Epig.

The Khan felt himself to be the hero of the moment, and sawed away unceasingly with his comical grinning and *giggling* with exultation. *O. Doonson, Merv, xxi.*

giggle (gi-g'l), *n.* [*giggle*, *v.*] A low, spasmodic, affected laugh, in a series of short gasps or catches of the breath.

The cook and Mary retired into the back kitchen to titter for ten minutes; then returning, all *giggles* and blushes, they sat down to dinner. *Dickens, Pickwick, xiv.*

gigger (gi-g'ēr), *n.* One who giggles or titters.

Fanny was found to steer between those happy extremes of a thoughtless *gigger* and a formal titterer. *Edmonds, Miss Stanton.*

giggling (gi-g'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of giggle*, *v.*] Silly or affected laughter; tittering.

Their visit was not so still as Miss Ingram's had been, we heard hysterical *giggling* and little shrieks proceeding from the library. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.*

giggot, *n.* See *gigot*, 2.

gig-lamp (gi-g'lamp), *n.* 1. A lamp attached to a gig for use at night.—2. A firefly. [*Local.*]

It reflects as large as cockchafers flitting round us among the leaves of the creepers, with two long and thin, at the point of each of which hangs out a blazing lantern. The unimaginative colonists called them *gig-lamps*. *Quoted in Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 346.*

3. *pl.* Spectacles or eye-glasses. [*Slang.*]

giglet, **giglot** (gi-g'let, -lot), *n.* [*Also giggle*; < ME. *giglet*, *giglot*, *giglot*, < *gigge*, a wanton girl, a gig (see *gig*), + *dim. -let*, -let.] A light, giddy girl; a lascivious girl; a wanton.

Go not to the wastellings, in to schotynge at cok,
As it were a trumpet of a wanton.
Roberts, Book (L. E. T. 8), p. 40.

And go among the Greeks only and late
So *giglot*like, taking thy fond pleasure.
Heaven, a Testament of Cressida.

The fam'd Cassibian, who was once at point
(O, *giglot* fortune!) to master Cressid's word.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, III. 1.

The recompense of striving to preserve
A wanton *giglet* honest.
Meredith, Fatal Dowry, III. 1.

Some young *giglot* on the green,
With dimpled cheek and two bright blue eyes.
Lansing, Gentle Shepherd.

The *giglet* is useful, and is common upon the coast. *Scott.*
giglio (ji-g'lyō), *n.* [*It. p. giglio*, lily, flower-de-luce, = Sp. *fig. hermo*, etc.; = *L. lily*; see *lily*.] The form of fleur-de-lis constituting the badge of the city of Florence, and the chief bearing on the city's escutcheon. See obverse of coin in cut under *florin*. Also called *Florentine lily*.

giglot, *n.* See *giglet*.

gig-machine (gi-g'mā-shēn'), *n.* Same as *giggering-machine*.

gigman (gi-g'man), *n.; pl. gigmen* (-men). [*The second sense alludes to the story of Thurtell's trial, in which a witness, having said, "I always thought him a respectable man," and being asked, "What do you mean by respectable?"*

answered, "He kept a gig." 1. One who keeps or drives a gig.—2. A person of narrow ideas, deficient in liberal culture, but possessed of accidental advantages, who assumes superiority; a philistine: a term much affected by Thomas Carlyle.

The godlike privilege of alleviating wretchedness, of feeling that you are a true man, let the whole host of *gigmen* say to it what they will, no power on earth, or what is under it, can take from you. . . . On the whole, I know little of the Scottish gentleman, and more than enough of the Scottish *gigman*. *Carlyle, in Froude.*

gigman (gi-g'man), *n.; pl. gigmen* (-men). One who captures fish by means of the gig; a gigger.

gigmaness (gi-g'mā-nēs), *n.* [*gigman* + *-ess*.] A woman imbued with the ideas of giganimity. [*Rare.*]

Yes, Jeanie, though I have brought you into rough, rugged conditions, I feel that I have saved you; as *gigmaness* you could not have lived. *Carlyle, in Froude.*

gigmania (gi-g'mā-ni-ā), *n.* [*gigman*, alluding to *mania*.] The cult for commonplace things. [*Rare.*]

The gig and *gigmania* must rot, or start into thousand shivers and bury itself in the ditch, that Man may have clean roadway towards the goal whither through all ages he is tending. *Carlyle, in Froude.*

gigmanic (gi-g'man'ik), *a.* [*gigman* + *-ic*.] Commonplace; imbued with the principles of giganimity. [*Rare.*]

gigmanically (gi-g'man'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* In a gigmanic manner. [*Rare.*]

A . . . person of considerable faculty, which, however, had shaped itself *gigmanically* only. *Carlyle, in Froude.*

gigmanity (gi-g'man'it-ē), *n.* [*gigman* + *-ity*.] A narrow-minded, commonplace respectability, based on the possession of small exterior advantages. See *gigman*. [*Rare.*]

I have a deep, irrevocable, all-comprehending Erasmian curse to read upon *gigmanity*, that is the Basil-worship of our time. *Carlyle, in Froude.*

The word *international*, introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle *gigmanity* to coin which, by the way, it was necessary to invent facts, are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the utilitarian misanthropist respectively. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 16.*

If he is rich enough to keep his own carriage . . . and perhaps have a mean sense of satisfaction at finding himself in the charmed circle of exclusive *gigmanity*. *The Atlantic, LX. 216.*

gig-mill (gi-g'mil), *n.* Same as *giggering-machine*.

gignitive (ji-g'nī-tiv), *a.* [*OF. gignitif*; < *L. gignere*, beget. Cf. *gignitor*.] Productive of something else. *Darwin.* [*Rare.*]

There are at the commencement of the third volume four Interchapters in succession, and relating to each other, the first *gignitive* but not generated, the second and third both generated and *gignitive*, the fourth generated but not *gignitive*.

Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xiv.

gigot (ji-g'ot), *n.* [= *It. pigotto*, < *OF. pigot*, *F. gigot*, a leg of mutton, dim. of *OF. pigus*, a fiddle, hence also the thigh (in mod. pop. speech the leg); see *gig* and *jig*. Cf. *gibbet*.] 1. A leg of mutton. [*This, the primary, is still the common meaning.*]—2. A small piece of flesh; a small piece of anything. Also *gigot*, *giglet*.

The inward all.

They broild on coales and ate; the rest, in *giglets* out, they split. *Chapman, Illad, II.*

This is like the vanity of your Roman gallants, that cannot wear good suits, but they must have them cut and slashed in *giglets*, that the very crimson taffetas sit blushing at their follies.

Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, II. 3.

Cut the slaves to *giglets*!

Fletcher, Double Marriage, III. 2.

Gigot sleeve. Same as *leg of mutton sleeve* (which see, under *sleeve*).

gig-saddle (gi-g'and'el), *n.* A small saddle for use with a carriage-harness. It carries terrets for the driving reins and a hook for the bearing-rein. *E. H. Knight.*

gig-saw (gi-g'sā), *n.* 1. A thin fret- or scroll-saw for cutting veneers.—2. A portable sawing-tool for light work.

gigsman (gi-g'sman), *n.; pl. gigsmen* (-men). *Naut.*, one of the crew of a ship's gig.

gigster (gi-g'ster), *n.* [*gig*, 3, + *-ster*.] A horse suitable for a gig.

The *gigster*, or light harness horse, may also be a hack, and many are used for both purposes, with benefit both to themselves and their masters. *J. H. Walsh.*

gigtree (gi-g'trē), *n.* The frame of a gig-saddle.

gigue (ji-g), *n.* [*F.*, a jig.] See *jig*.

like (jik), *v. i.* Same as *jike*.

Gila monster. See *monster*.

Gilan silk. See *silk*.

gilbacker (gil'bak-er), *n.* A siluriform fish of the northern coast of South America, the *Tachysaurus* or *Arcton parkeri*.

gilbert (gil'bért), *n.* [Named for William Gilbert (1540-1603).] A proposed unit of magnetomotive force having the value $10^9 = 7958$ ampere-turn.

Gilbertine (gil'bér-tin), *n.* and *n.* [*< M.L. Gilbertinus, < Gilbertus, G. and E. Gilbert, a name of Old Fr. origin; see gub2.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to St. Gilbert or to the order founded by him. See II. 2. *n.* One of a religious order founded in England in the first half of the twelfth century by St. Gilbert, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, the monks of which observed the rule of St. Augustine, and the nuns that of St. Benedict. The Gilbertines were confined to England, and their houses were suppressed by Henry VIII.

gilbertite (gil'bér-tit), *n.* [Named after Davies Gilbert, whose original name was Giddy (born in Cornwall, 1767; died 1839), at one time president of the Royal Society.] A kind of potash mica often found associated with tin ores, as in Cornwall and Saxony. It usually has a massive or indistinctly crystalline structure.

gild (gild), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *gilded* or *gilt*, *ppr.* *gilding*. [*< ME. gilden, rarely gulden, < AS. gyltan (late and rare) (= D. ver-gulden = G. ver-golden = Lecl. gylla = Dan. for-gylde = Sw. för-gylla),* overlay with gold, with reg. uninf., *< gold* (= Lecl. gull, etc.), gold; see *gold*. (*cf. gilt*, *n.*)] 1. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder or in amalgam with quicksilver; overspread with a thin covering of gold.

Of gold ther is a borde, & trefels ther bi,
Of silver othre vesselles gylte fulle richell.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 162.

His hornes were gilden all with golden stins.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 33.

2. To give the appearance of gold to, whether by means of actual gold-leaf or in some other way, as by lacquering polished brass, bronzing with gold-colored bronze-powder, or the like. To distinguish real gilding with gold from the above, such terms as *fine gilding*, *leaf gilding*, etc., are in common use. See *gilding*.

3. *In old chem.*, to impregnate or saturate with gold.

The science how ge schule gylde more myghtly by bronnyng water or whyll that I taughte you before, whereby the water or the wyll shal take to it myghtly the influence and the vertues of fyne gold.
Books of Quinte Essence (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Figuratively—4. To give a golden appearance or color to; illuminate; brighten; render bright; make glowing.

Their armours, that march'd hence so silver bright,
Higher return all gilt with Frenchmen's blood.
Shak., K. John, II. 2.

The ensuing scene revolves a Martial Age,
And ardent Colours gild the glowing Page.
Compton, Ruth of the Muse.

5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance to; recommend to favor and reception by superficial decoration: as, to *gild* flattery or falsehood.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll gild it with the happiest terms I have.
Shak., I. Hen. IV., v. 1.

6. To make drunk: in allusion to the effect of liquor in causing the face to glow.

And Trinculo is reeling ripe; where should they
Find this grand liquor that hath gilded them?
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Duke. Is she not drunk too?
W. A. A little gilded o'er, sir. Old sack, old sack boys.
Pletcher, Chances, IV. 2.

gild², guild (gild), *n.* [The *n* in this second form is a mod. and unnecessary insertion; *< ME. gilde, gylde, gulde, < AS. gegild, geygild, also gild-scepe and geyld-scepe* (not **gild* in this sense) (= *OD. gulde, gylde, D. guld = M.H.G. L.G. gilde, > G. gilde = Lecl. gylt = Sw. gilde = Dan. gild; M.L. gilda, a gild), < gild, gylt, geld, guld* (= *OS. geld, payment, tribute, offering, = OFries. geld, gild = D. geld, money, = M.H.G. geld, payment, = OHG. geld, M.H.G. gelt, payment, retribution, reward, G. geld, money, = Lecl. gild, payment, tribute, retribution, = Sw. gild = Dan. gylde, debt), < gyltan, gyltan, gyltan, pay, offer, etc., E. gild; see *geld*. (*cf. gild²*)] 1. An association or corporation established for the promotion of common objects, or mutual aid and protection in common pursuits, and supported (originally) by the contributions of its members. In medieval times all European mechanics and traders were organized into gilds, which possessed impor-*

tant legal powers and often exercised great political influence. Many of these still exist in Great Britain, especially in London, as the Stationers' or the Ironmongers' Gild. There were also gilds of professional men; and associations for pious and charitable objects bearing the name of gilds are common in some churches. See *frater-nity*, 4.

Gild signified among the Saxons a fraternity, derived from the verb *gildan*, to pay, because every man paid his share towards the expenses of the community. And hence their place of meeting is frequently called the *gild* or *gildhall*.
Blackstone, Com. I. 473.

The organization of the free craftsmen into Gilds, we thus see, was called forth by their want of protection against the abuse of power on the part of the lords.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxviii.

A third custom placed the right to vote in the freemen of the borough, or of the *gild*, which was coextensive with the borough.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

2. *A gildhall.*

The rowme was large and wyde,
As it some Gylde or solemne Temple weare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 43.

Adulterine gilds. See extract under *adulterine*, 4.—*Dean of gild.* See *deane*.

gild², guild², v. t. [*< gild², guild, n.*] To sell.

There goe small shippes of the Moores thither, which come from the coast of India, and change or *gild* their commodities in the kingdom of Assa.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 228.

gild³, n. See *gild²*.

gildable, guildable (gil'du-ble), *a.* [*AF. gild-able, guildable; as gild², gild², + -able. (*cf. gild-able, n.*)*] Same as *gildable*.

By the discretion of the sheriffs, and bailiff, and other ministers, in places *gildable*.
Spelman

gild-ale (gil'dál), *n.* 1. The provision of ale made for a gild-feast held at the time of election of officers of a gild. Hence—2. The feast itself, or its prolongation on succeeding nights, perhaps till the ale brewed for the occasion was consumed. *Buckerdyke*.—3. A drinking-bout in which each person pays an equal share. *E. D.*

gildate (gil'dát), *v. t.* [*< gild² + -ate²*] To form into a gild or gilds.

Peradventure, from these Secular Gilds, or in imitation of them, sprang the method or practice of *gildating* and embodying whole towns.

Madox, quoted in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

gild-bell (gil'd-bel), *n.* A town-bell.

The Chronicle at least speaks of the citizens in general, who mustered at the call of the *gild bell* (the town bell).
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxvii.

gild-brother (gil'd-brúth-er), *n.* [*ME. gylt-brother = D. gildebroeder = M.H.G. gildebroder = G. gildebruder = Dan. gildebroder = Sw. gilles-broder.*] A fellow-member of a gild.

And ye Alderman and ye *gilde broder* shullen prouen (strive) vp on here myght, for to accorden hem.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

The way in which this statute was drawn up shows clearly that "citizen" and *gild brother* were considered identical.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

gilden (gil'dn), *a.* [*< ME. giben, gulden, < AS. gylten, golden, with reg. uninf., < gold, gold, + -en²; see *golden*, of which *gilden* is the earlier form.*] Golden. [Obsolete or archaic.]

There beside is the *gildene* Zate, that may not ben opened.
Manderly, Travels, p. 81.

Her joy in *gilden* chariots when alive,
And love of ombre, after death survive.
Pope, R. of the L., l. 55.

My barges role
With *gilden* pennons blown from side to side
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

gilden², n. [Also *gyliden*; var. of *gilden* (I). (*cf. gilden*); see *gilden²*.] Same as *gilden²*.

The Heraulte was highly feasted, and had a cuppe and a hundred golden *gyliden* to hym Johnered for a reward.
Hall, Henry VI., an. 14.

gilder (gil'dér), *n.* [*< gild¹ + -er¹*] One who gilds; specifically, one who practises gilding as a trade or art.

Gilders will not work but inclosed. They must not discover (reveal) how little service, with the help of art, to adorne a great deal.
B. Jonson, Epitaph, l. 1.

gilder², n. See *guilder*.

gildhall, guildhall (gil'd-hál), *n.* [*< ME. gilda-halle, gulde, gylde, guld-, gilda-halle* (*> OF. gildhulle, quib. le, gihalle*), *< AS. geygildheall, < geygild, a gild, + heall, hall; see gild² and hall.*] The hall where a gild or corporation usually assembles: a town or corporation hall; specifically (with a capital), the corporation hall and seat of several of the courts of the city of London, England.

To be preysed lawfully in the *Yeldesthall* of the said city.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

The mayor towards *Guildhall* hies him in all post.
Shak., Rich. III., III. 4.

In many cities and towns in England (including the City of London), the "*Gild Hall*" and the "*Town Hall*" are still one and the same thing.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 220.

It is provided that no one who is not of the *gildhall* shall exercise any merchandise in the town or suburbs, except as was customary in the reign of Henry I.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 482.

gildic, guildic (gil'dik), *a.* [*< gild², guild, + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a gild. [Rare.]

It [the Passion Play] is eminently national, although it is animated by the old *gildic* local spirit.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 36.

gilding (gil'ding), *n.* [*< ME. gildinge; verbal n. of gild¹, v.*] 1. The art of overlaying or decorating with gold. A great number of processes are employed, which may be divided into two chief classes, *mechanical* and *chemical*. The first includes all the common methods of gilding by laying gold-leaf or gold-powder upon an adhesive surface, as in signpainting, house-decorating, etc. The soldering of gold to a cheaper metal and rolling both down to a thin sheet is properly gold-plating. The chemical processes in gilding include electroplating with gold, by applying gold in an amalgam and afterward driving off the mercury by heat, applying gold to metals by dipping them in a bath of some solution of gold, and enameling with gold on porcelain or glass, the gold being put on the ware as a paint and afterward vitrified in a furnace.

2. The art or practice of producing the appearance of gilding by the use of other materials than gold. Compare *gild¹, v.*—3. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold; hence, any superficial coating used to give a better appearance to a thing than is natural to it.

Could laureate Dryden plimp and friar engage, . . .
And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 115.

4. A rich golden color imparted to harrings by the use of hard wood only in smoking them.

Amalgam gilding. See *amalgam*.—**Gold gilding.** gilding on silver performed by means of a solution of gold in aqua regia, applied by dipping a linen rag into the solution, burning it, and rubbing the heavy black ashes on the surface of the silver with the finger or a piece of leather or cork.

Immersion gilding. gilding by plunging into any solution of gold.

Japaners' gilding. gilding by means of powdered gold dust, which is applied to the surface by being dabbed or dusted upon size before it is dry.

Leaf gilding. See *leaf-gilding*.—**Mercurial gilding.** Same as *wash-gilding*.

gilding-press (gil'ding-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a press used to gild the covers and edges of books.

gilding-tool (gil'ding-töl), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a brass hand-stamp fitted to a handle, with which the finisher stamps a design on the book-cover. When the design is of a long continuous pattern, the tool used is a small rotating wheel.

gilding-wax (gil'ding-waks), *n.* A compound of beeswax with red ochre, verdigris, copper-scales, alum, vitriol, or borax, a coating of which is applied to the surface of an article which has been gilded by wash-gilding, and then burned off by heat, in order to improve the color of the gilding.

gild-rent (gil'd-rent), *n.* Rent payable to the crown by a gild or fraternity in Great Britain.

gildry, guildry (gil'dri), *n.* [*< gild², guild, + -ry.*] In Scotland, a gild; the members of a gild.

gildship (gil'dship), *n.* [*ME. *gildships, < AS. gildscep, gildscep, a gild, < gild, a payment, gild, a gild, + -scep, E. -ship; see gild² and -ship.*] A gild; any association for mutual aid.

The famous "*Judicia Civitatis Londonie*" of Athelstan's time (A. D. 924-940) contains ordinances for the keeping up of social duties in the Gilds, or *Gild-ships* as they are there called, of London.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. xvii.

We have seen in the capitulary of Louis le Debonnaire, of the year 821 that *gildships* among the serfs are not only denominated, but the lords are commanded under a threat of penalties to suppress them.

W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxiv.

gildwite, *n.* [*ME., also gildwite; < gild² + wite.*] A fine payable to a gild.

If it is found by his brethren that he had no guest, but stayed at home through idleness, he shall be in the *Gild-wite* of half a bushel of barley.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

gilet, *n.* A Middle English form of *guile*.

gilery, *n.* [*ME. also gilery, gilerie, gily; < OF. *guilerie, gillerie, guile, < guiler, guile; see guile¹.*] Guile; fraud.

Also here as forbidden *gilery* of weight or of tale or of met or of measure, or thorow okrye, or violence or drede.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

gilet (zhé-lá'), *n.* [*F., a waistcoat.*] A waistcoat or vest; in English, particularly in dress-making, the front of a bodice or *waist* of a woman's dress, so made as somewhat to resemble a man's waistcoat.

gill-guy (gil'gi), *n.* [*gil* (uncertain) + *guy*, *n.*, a rope.] *Naut.*, a temporary contrivance of rope about the rigging of a ship, and more or less inefficient.

gill-hooter, *n.* See *gill-hooter*.

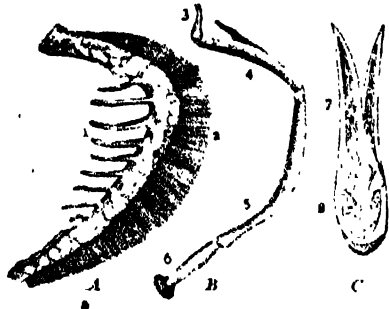
Gilia (jil'i-l), *n.* [*NL.*, named after Philip Gil, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of gamopetalous plants, closely allied to *Phlox* and *Polemonium*, of about 100 annual or biennial species, mostly of the western United States, a few species occurring in South America. The flowers are often showy, and several of the annual species are common in cultivation, frequently under the botanical name of *Ipomopsis* or *Leptophaea*.

gill (gil), *n.* [*ME.* *gile*, *gylle*, < *Dan.* *gylle* = *Sw.* *gäl*, a gill, = *leel*, *gylmar*, *pl.*, gills (commonly *tälkn*); cf. *dial.* *ginner*, also *ginnle*, *gill*, appar. connected with *leel*, *gin*, the mouth of a beast, which, with *gil*, a ravine (*E.* *gill*), and perhaps *gylmar*, gills, may be referred to the root (*√* *gin*, **gi*) of *gin*, *begin*, *gawn*, *chasm*, *chaos*, etc.; see *gin*, *begin*, *gawn*, etc. Cf. *Quel.* *gial*, *giall*, a jaw, cheek, gill of a fish.] 1. The breathing-organ of any animal that lives in the water.

There Leviathan,
Hugest of living creatures, . . . sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land, and at his gills
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea.

Milton, P. L., vii. 415

2. Specifically, an organ in aquatic animals for the aëriation of the blood through the medium of water; the respiratory apparatus of any animal that breathes the air which is mixed with water; by extension, a branch, as of any invertebrate and of the ichthyopsidan vertebrates. See *branchia*. The gills or branchia of a fish are a series of vascular arches by which the venous blood is brought in close relation with the water, and thus aerIALIZED. They are situated on each side of the neck, and



A, head branched arch of left side of black bass; B, gill raker; C, branchial lamella; D, same, in cross section; E, branchial bone; F, a gill cover; G, same arch of striped bass, with appendages removed; H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU, UV, UW, UX, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

consist generally of rows of compressed filaments arising from the outer sides of the gill arches, between which are the gill slits through which water is poured in respiration to bathe the gills, the set of gills being usually contained in cavities shut in by the gill covers and communicating with the mouth. There are usually four rows of gills in true fishes, but there may be fewer. In selachians there are generally five pairs, the details of the arrangement are very various. In *Amphibia* the gills are similar to those of fishes in their situation and general character, but they usually present externally as tufted organs on each side of the neck, and in many cases are caducous, being replaced by lungs. In *Mollusca* the character of the gills is very different, and their disposition is so variable that they are made a means of establishing many of the orders and subordinate groups of that division of the animal kingdom. In an oyster, for example, the gills are the folds or plates which lie in layers and a considerable part of the circumference of the animal. (See cuts under *Dendrodonatus*, *Doris*, *Lamellibranchiata*, and *Polyplacophora*.) In *Crustacea* the gills are commonly appendages of some of the legs, very variable in number and situation, as podobranchia, pleurobranchia, etc. (See *epipodite*, and cut under *Dendrobranchia*.) Among *Insecta* gills are filamentous or foliose some external appendages of the tracheae of aquatic insects which breathe in the water. In *Arachnida* the gills are the external parts of the breathing-organ, each gill consisting of a minute slit covered with a scale; there are two or four of these on the lower side of the abdomen, near the base. In *Vermes* gills are the respiratory organs, of whatever character, commonly fringing the sides of the body or forming tufts on the head.

3. Some part like or likened to a gill. (a) The wattles or dewlap of a fowl. (b) The fish under or about the chin in man. [Humorous.]

Like the long bag of fish hanging down from the gills of the people of Piedmont. Swift.

(c) One of a number of radiating plates on the under side of the cap or pileus of a mushroom. — *Aerial gills*. See *atrial*. — *False gills*. (a) In *Ichth.*, vascular appendages of the gill-covers of certain selachians. (b) In *entom.*, the branchiae or external breathing-organs of certain insect-larvae. — *Free gills*, in hymenopterous fungi, gills not adnate to the stipe. — *Opercular gills*, in *Ichth.*, branlike attached to the hyoid arch, as in elasmobranchiate and many ganoid fishes, as distinguished from gills of the

branchial arches proper. — To look blue about the gills, to appear downcast or dejected. [Slang.] — *Tracheal gills*, dorsal respiratory appendages of insects into which trachea pass.

The wings [of insects] must be regarded as homologous with the lamellar tracheal gills. Greenough, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 247.

gill (gil), *v.* [*gill*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To catch (fish) by the gills, as by means of a gill-net; as, *gilled* fish.

The fishes in the Lake of Venus being called by the Temple keepers, presented themselves, enduring to be scratched, *gilled*, and men's hands to be put in their mouths. Purchas Pilgrimage, p. 335.

2. [In allusion to the parallel rows of filaments in a fish's gills.] In making worsted yarn, to make the fibers level and parallel with each other by drawing them through a gilling-machine.

II. *intrans.* To display the gills in swimming with the head partly out of water; as, mackerel go along *gilling*. [Colloq.]

gill (gil), *n.* [Sometimes romantically spelled *ghyll* in place-names; < *ME.* *gille*, *gylle*, a glen, < *leel*, *gil*, a deep narrow glen, with a stream at the bottom; cf. *gell*, a ravine; see *gill*.] 1. A narrow valley; a ravine, especially one with a rapid stream running through it. The word is in common use in the lake district of England; as, *Dunelm Gill*, *Gillm Grove*. In northwestern York shire the valleys are called *dalles* and *dalls*.

As he glode through the *dalle* by a gate yde,
There met he the men that I mynt fynd.

Destruction of Troy (L. E. E. S.), l. 18320.

Pursuing the course of this brook upwards, you come to a narrow sequestered valley sheltered from all winds, thro' which it runs murmuring among great stones. . . you may continue along this *ghill*.

Gray, To Dr. Watson, Sept. 14, 1766.

Up the tumultuous brook of green head *ghyll*
Laugdale Pike and Witches Lair
And Dunelm *ghyll* so foully rent
Coleridge, Christabel, l. 1. Conclusion.

2. A corrugation or fold; a hollow, as in a sheet of metal.

gill (gil), *n.* [E. *dml.*, origin unknown.] 1. A frame with a pair of wheels used for conveying timber. — 2. Same as *gill-frame*.

gill (gil), *n.* [Also *gill*. < *ME.* *gille*, *gylle*, *gylle*, < *OE.* *gille*, a sort of measure for wine; cf. *ML.* *gilla*, a wine-vessel, *gello*, a wine-vessel, a wine-measure, etc.; perhaps from the same ult. source as *gallon*, *q. v.*] 1. A liquid measure, one fourth of a pint in the British and United States systems. The United States gill contains 7 2/7 cubic inches equal to 118.35 cubic centimeters. The British imperial gill contains just comes a drop of distilled water at 62° F., weighed in air under a pressure equal to that of 30 inches of mercury at London being equal to 142 cubic centimeters or 2 1/2 United States gills. Until about 1825, the gill was not considered as part of the regular system of English measures of capacity, and there was some want of uniformity in the use of the name. (See *cut* extracted from *Carew*.) In the north of England and parts of Scotland a half-pint was called a gill. The Scotch gill was 1/2 of a Scotch pint, and was therefore about equal to the English gill.

They measure their flock in by the *gill*, which containeth a pint. Carew.

To some peaceful lands chop them
Where in full *gill* his anson, though late he drawn,
And quails away the care that was on Crown.

To some, The Playhouse.

2. A pint of ale. [Prov. Eng.]

gill (gil), *n.* [Also *gill*. < *ME.* *gille*, *gylle*, *gylle*, *Gylle*, a familiar abstr. of *Gillian*, a familiar name for a girl; see *gillian*. The name *Gill* or *Jill* was so common as to become almost generic, equiv. to 'girl' or 'young woman,' as *Jack*, equiv. to 'boy' or 'young man,' both terms being often used in deprecation or contempt.]

1. A girl; a sweetheart, used in familiarity or contempt, as either a proper or a common noun.

I am for I will
Here at Portico the Hill
Give you all with his bill
Each take with his bill.

In *London* (Caplan's Metamorphosis).

Pin. Is she so glorious beauty can't
Mar. You will not do it.
Our woman look like a girl, like *gills* to her;
Their clothe and face are so early and bankrupt,
Bare, old, and weary. Fletcher, Wild-goose Chase, v. 1.

2. [Short for *gill-crop* by the ground, or *gill-run-over-the-ground*, hence names for the plant, in which *gill* is a familiar application of the feminine name.] The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glehna*.

The lowly *gill* that never dares to climb
Shedden, Schoolmistress.

3. Same as *gill-bar*.

gillach (gil'ak), *n.* A fish of repulsive appearance, having the head beset with spines and cutaneous tags or warts on the body. The name

is specifically given to a scorpionfish of the genus *Scorpenopsis*, of which there are two Red Sea species, *S. caudata* and *S. gibbosa*; also to a fish of the family *Synbranchiidae*, *Synbranchia caudata*, which has at the base of the dorsal spines poison sacs discharging through these spines.

gill-arch (gil'arch), *n.* One of the arches which support the gills; one of the postoral visceral arches of a branchiate vertebrate, as a fish or an amphibian; a branchial arch. Ordinary fishes have four pairs of gill arches, connected below by a median chain of bones called the *opercula*. Also called *gill-bar*. See *cut* under *gill*.

gill-roo (gil-a-roo'), *n.* A local name of a variety of the common trout (*Salmo fario stymphalicus*) of certain parts of Ireland (Galway, etc.), in which the coats of the stomach become thick, like the gizzards of birds, from feeding on shell-fish. Also called *gizzard-trout*.

gillaroo-trout (gil-a-roo' trout), *n.* Same as *gill-roo*.

gill-bar (gil'bar), *n.* Same as *gill-arch*.

gill-beer (gil'ber), *n.* Malt liquor medicated with the leaves of the gill or ground-ivy.

gill-box (gil'box), *n.* Same as *gilling-machine*.

gill-breather (gil'bre-ther), *n.* That which breathes by means of gills; specifically, one of the *Crustacea*, as distinguished from any tracheate arthropod or tube-breather. See *Crustacea*.

gill-burnt-tail, gillian-burnt-tail (gil', jil'-an-burnt-tail'), *n.* A popular name for the *Ignis fatuus*. *Nares*.

Will with the wispe, or *gill burnt tale*,
Clayton, Notes on Don Quixote (1684), p. 97.

An *Ignis fatuus*, an exhalation, and *Gillian a burnt tale*, or Will with the wispe
Clayton, Notes on Don Quixote (1684), p. 303.

gill-cavity, gill-chamber (gil'kav' ti, -cham'-ber), *n.* In fishes, the cavity containing the gills.

gill-cleft (gil'kleft), *n.* A gill-slit; a branchial aperture.

gill-comb (gil'kôm), *n.* The ctenidium of a mollusk; a gill-plume.

gill-cover (gil'kav'er), *n.* The covering of the gills; the opercular apparatus. Also called *gill-lid*.

The *gill cover*, a fold of skin which projects back from the hyoid arch, and is strengthened by the opercular bones. Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 40.

Gilenia (ji-lé'ni-á), *n.* [*NL.* (Mönch), named after Dr. Arnold Gill (Latinized *Gillenius*), a German botanist.] A roseaceous genus of the eastern portion of the United States, allied to *Spiraea*, and including only two species. They are tall perennial herbs, with trifoliate leaves and white flowers loosely parted on the slender branches. The bark of the rhizome is bitter and possesses mild emetic properties, on which account the plants are known as *American quack Indian physic*, or *barman's root*. The more common species is *G. trifoliata*; the other is *G. stipularis*.

giller (gil'er), *n.* 1. One who fishes with a gill net. — 2. A horsehair fishing-line.

gillet (jil'et), *n.* [Also *gillot*, *jillet*, and contr. *jilt*, *q. v.*; a dim of *gill*, *jill*.] A sportive or wanton girl or woman. [Colloq.]

gill-flament (gil'fla-men-t), *n.* An ultimate ramification or filament of the gills.

Partitions bearing the *gill flaments*. Each gill bearing arch, except the first and last, bears two rows of *gill flaments*. Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 43.

gill-fishing (gil'fish'ing), *n.* The use of gill-nets in fishing; the act or art of taking fish by means of gill-nets.

gill-flap (gil'flap), *n.* 1. The membranous posterior extension of the gill-cover or opercular apparatus. — 2. The movable gill-cover, consisting of the opercle, subopercle, and interopercle.

gill-firt (jil'firt), *n.* [Also written *jill-firt*, and transposed *firt-gill*; see *gill* = *jill*, and *firt*.] A sportive or wanton girl. [Archais.]

"I care no more for such *gill-firts*," said the jester, "than I do for thy hauntings." Scott.



Gilenia trifoliata.

How much has she [Gill] not owed of late to the little-tattle of her gill-firt sister Thalia?

Lovel, Study Windows, p. 91.

gill-frame (gil'fram), *n.* 1. A hackling-machine.—2. A drilling-machine.

Also *gill, gill-machine*.

gill-hooter (gil'hū'tēr), *n.* [E. dial., < *Gill*, orig. a proper name (see *gill*), + *hooter*.] A local English name of the barn-owl, *Bubo flammeus*. Also written *gill-hooter*, *gillhooter*. See *cut under barn-owl*.

gill-house (gil'hous), *n.* [*gill*, 3, + *house*.] A drain-shop. *Latham*.

There shall each ale house, then, each gill house mourn,
And answering gill shops souther signs return.

Pope, Dunciad, III. 147.

Gillia (gil'i-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Theodore N. Gill (born 1837), an American naturalist.] 1. Same as *Gillichthys*. *A. Günther, 1865.*—2. A genus of rimoid mollusks. *G. atilis* is a freshwater species common in many streams of eastern North America.

gillian (gil'ian), *n.* [*ME. Gillian, Gyllian* (see *gill*), a form of *Julian*, *i. e.*, *Juliana*, a form, personal name, *L. Julianus*, < *L. Julia*, *i.*, *Julius*, *m.*, a proper name: see *Julian, July*.] Same as *gill*.

Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke,

As I had been a mawkin, a flit gillian

Fletcher, The Chances.

If ye bring your Gilliana hither? Nay, she's punished,
Your conceal'd love's can't up

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, II. 3.

Gillichthys (ji-lik'this), *n.* [NL., named after T. N. Gill: see *Gillia*.] A genus of gobioid



Gillichthys mirabilis

fishes. *G. mirabilis* is a Californian species remarkable for the great extent of its jaws and for its singular habits, living in holes which it digs in the mud. Also *Gilia*.

gille (gil'i), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *gillie*, *golla* = *Ir. golla*, a boy, lad, man-servant.] In the Highlands of Scotland, a man-servant; a lad or young man employed as an attendant; an outdoor male servant, more especially one who is connected with or attends a person while hunting.

In the Celtic language, we have, with other words, "Gill," a servant, a word familiar to sportsmen and travellers in the Highlands, and to readers of Scott in its Anglied shape, *Gillie*. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 217.*

Gillie white-foot, or **gillie wet-foot**, formerly, in Scotland, a running footman who had to carry his master over bridges and watery places in travelling.

gillflower, *n.* See *gillyflower*.

gillhooter (gil'hū'tēr), *n.* Same as *gill-hooter*. [*Scotch.*]

gilling (gil'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gill*, *v.*] The act or process of catching fish with gill-nets.

gilling (gil'ing), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A salmon of the second year. See the extract.

In the Severn district the name "gilling" is applied to a second-year fish, and the belief prevails that these fish can be distinguished not only from gills, but from fish of greater age. *Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 336.*

gilling-machine (gil'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In the manufacture of woollen yarn or worsted, a machine for making all the fibers level and parallel with each other. It consists of a pair of rollers which catch the wool, and of a second pair of rollers which draw it forward over heavy steel bars, called *taliers*, which are covered with projecting spikes. These machines are generally used in sets, each successive machine having the pins of the taliers finer and more closely set than that preceding. Also called *gill bar*.

gilliver (gil'i-vēr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (and more original) form of *gillyflower*.

gill-lid (gil'lid), *n.* Same as *gill-cover*.

gill-machine (gil'mū-shēn'), *n.* Same as *gill-frame*.

gill-membrane (gil'mou-brān), *n.* The membranous covering of the foremost branchiostegal arch of the branchial skeleton of ordinary fishes.

gill-net (gil'net), *n.* A net which catches fish by the gills. A gill-net is set in the form of a curtain, suspended vertically from floats on the surface of the water by means of metallic weights or bullets. The meshes of the net are of such size as to catch by its gills a fish which tries to force its way through. The fish being prevented from advancing by the narrowness of the meshes, and from backing out by the impossibility of working the protecting plates of the gills over the twine of the meshes.

gill-netter (gil'net'tēr), *n.* One who owns or uses gill-nets.

gill-netting (gil'net'ing), *n.* The use of a gill-net; fishing or taking fish with a gill-net.

gilloferti, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower*.

gill-opening (gil'ōp'ning), *n.* The external opening by which water passes to or from the gills; the branchial aperture.

gilloret, *adv.* An obsolete form of *galore*.

gillott, *n.* See *gillet*.

gill-over-ground, **gill-over-the-ground** (gil'ō'vēr-ground', -the-ground'), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

gill-plate (gil'plāt), *n.* One of the branchial lamellae of a mollusk.

Yet it is very probable that the labial tentacles and gill-plates are modifications of a double horseshoe-shaped area of dilated filamentous processes which existed in ancestral Mollusca much as in Phoronis and the Polyzoa. *Encyc. Brit., XVI. 688.*

gill-plume (gil'plūm), *n.* A ctenidium.

gill-raker (gil'rā'kēr), *n.* One of a series of cartilaginous or osseous processes which generally arm the inner edge or surface of a gill-arch of ordinary fishes, and are arranged in a single row on each such arch. See *cut under gill*.

This Labrador form has a larger number of gill-rakers than the common fontinalis, and there seem to be fewer tubes in the lateral line; so that we may be obliged to consider it as a species distinct from fontinalis. *Science, V. 424.*

gillravage, **gillravager**. See *gylravage*, *gylravager*.

gill-sac (gil'sak), *n.* 1. A cavity or chamber containing the gills, as of a crustacean or fish.—2. A saecular or pouch-like gill; a kind of rudimentary gill of some fishes, as the myzonts, which have consequently been called marsipobranchiates.

gill-slit (gil'slit), *n.* A visceral cleft between any two visceral arches of the neck; a passage-way through gill-arches from the mouth or pharynx to the exterior; a branchial cleft. It is most commonly used of such slits of an animal actually bearing gills, but by extension, in embryology, of the certain homologous visceral clefts of all vertebrates.

gillyflower (gil'i-flou'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gylloflower*, *gylloflower*, etc., also *gerafflower*, *gerafflower*, a corruption, simulating *flower*, of early mod. E. *gilliver*, *gillygoor*, *gillori*, *gyllofer*, *gyllofer*, etc.; < ME. *gyllofer*, *gyllofer*, *gyllofer*, *gyllofer*, short for clove *gyllofer* (mod. E. *clove-gillyflower*), earliest form as OF. *clou degilofre* (Ancien Riwle); OF. *clou*, nail, clove (see *clou*); < de, of; *gyllofer*, also *gyllofer*, *gyllofer*, *gyllofer*, *gyllofer* (tree), *gyllofer*, *gyllofer*, = Pr. *gyllofer*, *gyllofer* = Sp. *gyllofer*, *gyllofer* = Pg. *gyllofer*, clove (*gyllofer*, clove-tree), = It. *garofano*, clove (*viola garofanata*, clove-gillyflower), = Turk. *qaranfil*, *karemsil* = Ar. Par. *qaranfil*, clove, carnation; corrupted from ML. *caryophyllum*, < Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, the clove-tree, lit. 'nut-leaf,' < *καρυον*, a nut, + *φυλλον*, a leaf. See *clove-gillyflower*.]

1. The clove-pink or carnation. *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, especially one of the smaller varieties. The name was thus applied by Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspere, and old writers generally. Also distinguished as the *clove gillyflower*. See *Dianthus*, and *cut under carnation*. Bring hether the Pincke and purple Cullambine,
With Gillyflowers. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., April*

The fairest flowers of the season
Are our carnations, and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shak., W. T. IV. 3*

2. The *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. This is the plant which now usually bears the name, distinguished as the *wall-gillyflower*. See *Cheiranthus*.—

3. The wallflower, *Matthiola incana*, distinguished as the *stock-gillyflower*, but more frequently known as the *stock*.—4. A name of several other plants, as the cuckoo- or marsh-gillyflower, *Lycopus Flos-cuculi*; the feathered gillyflower, *Dianthus plumarius*; the queen's, roque's, or winter gillyflower, *Hesperis matronalis*; the sea-gillyflower, *Armeria vulgaris*; and the water-gillyflower, *Hottonia palustris*.—5. The gillyflower apple.

gillyflower-apple (gil'i-flou'ēr-ap'l), *n.* A variety of apple, of elongated form and dark-red color, having a delicate spicy flavor. Often shortened to *gillyflower*.

giloury, *n.* A Middle English form of *guler*.

gilpy, **gilpey** (gil'pi), *s.* and *a.* [Origin obscure.] 1. *s.*; pl. *gilpys*, *gilpeys* (-piz). A frolicsome young fellow; a roguish boy; a lively young girl. [*Scotch.*]

A couple that had seen the faught.
Romney, Christ's kins, III.

I mind, when I was a gilpy of a laseck, seeing the Duke,
and he said to me, "Tak tent of yourself, my bonnie

Scott, Old Mortality, v.

II. *a.* Adolescent. *Hamersly.*

gilravage, **gilravager** (gil-rav'āj), *n.* [Sc., also written *gilravitch*, *gilravitch*, *gylravage*, *galravage*, etc.; of uncertain origin. "It seems

generally, if not always, to include the idea of a wasteful use of food, and of an intemperate use of strong drink" (Jamieson), and may come < ME. *gule*, gluttony (< L. *gula*, gluttony, gormandizing, lit. the throat, gullet: see *gular*, *gules*, *gullet*), + *ravage*.] A merrymaking; a noisy frolic, particularly among young people; depredation; great disorder.

Muckle din an' loud gilravitch was among them, gat-tawan an' lauchan. *Edinburgh Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.*

gilravage, **gilravager** (gil-rav'āj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gilravaged*, *gilravaged*, ppr. *gilravaging*, *gilravaging*. [*Scotch.*] To commit wild and lawless depredation; plunder; spoil. [*Scotch.*]

At all former . . . banquets, it had been the custom to . . . gilravitch both at hack and nauger, in a very expensive manner to the funds of the town.

Galt, The Provost, p. 316.

gilravager, **gilravager** (gil-rav'āj-ēr), *n.* One guilty of riotous or wasteful conduct; a depredator; a plunderer. [*Scotch.*]

gilse (gils), *n.* Same as *grise*.

gilsonite (gil'son-it), *n.* [From S. H. Gilson of Salt Lake City.] A very pure form of asphaltum obtained in considerable quantity in the Uinta valley, near Fort Duchesne, Utah.

gilt (gilt). Preterit of *gild*.

gilt (gilt), *p. a.* and *n.* [*p.* of *gild*, *v.*] 1. *p. a.* 1. Gilded.

That nayle [where-with Christ was crucified] I saw set in a faire peece of silver plate double gilt
Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.

As a parrot turns

Up thro' gilt wires a crafty loving eye.

Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. Of the color of gold; bright-yellow.

Her gylte heere was crowned with a sonne
In steds of golde. *Chaucer, Good Women, l. 230.*

Marineo (Cosas memorables de España, 1517) and Er-colano (Historia de Valencia, 1610) both praise highly the "gilt pottery" made at Valencia and Manises. The term gilt refers to the metallic golden colour of the lustre. *Encyc. Brit., XIX. 633.*

II. *n.* The material used in gilding.

The double gilt of this opportunity you let time wash off
Shak., T. N., III. 2.

Iron of Naples, hid with English gilt.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 2.

gilt¹, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *gild¹*.

Bye hors and harness good,

And gylte thy spores all newe.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

Next behynde the kyng came x. M. horsemen, which had all their speares plated with silver, and their speare heads gilted. *J. Breute, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 24.*

gilt² (gilt), *n.* [Var. of *geld²*, *gelf²*.] Money; gold.

Three corrupted men . . .

Have, for the gilt of France (O gilt, indeed!)

Confirmed conspiracy with fearful France.

Shak., Hen. V., II. (cho.).

As mekle gude Inglis gilt

As four of their brail backs dow bew.

Johnie Armstrong (Child's Ballads, VI. 49).

gilt³ (gilt), *n.* [*ME. gylte*, < AS. *gylte*, a young sow, = OHG. *gelza*, *galza*, MHG. *gelze*, a spayed sow; cf. *galt²*, *geld¹*.] A young female pig. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gilt⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *gilt*.

gilt⁵, *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of a class of thieves. [*Can't.*]

He maintains as strict a correspondence with gylts and litters as a mountebank with applauding midwives and recommending nurses.

Character of a Quack Astrologer (1673).

gilt-bronze (gil'tbronz'), *n.* A gilded metal much used for decorative objects, either real bronze, or often brass, latten, or some similar yellow metal. The name is given especially to the metal used in the incense-burners and other decorative pieces from China and Japan, often in part enameled, and in the metal pieces applied to furniture of the eighteenth century. See *ornich*.

gilt-edged (gil'tejd), *a.* 1. Having the edges gilt or gilded, as writing-paper. Gilt-edged letter- or note-paper was formerly very fashionable.—2. Of the highest order or quality; unexceptionably good: said especially of commercial paper, in allusion to the literal sense (def. 1): as, *gilt-edged securities*; *gilt-edged butter*. [*U. S.*]

Let the merchant who has a surplus capital invest it, not in dead property, but in good floating securities, easily convertible into money; and especially let him use it in discounting his own four or six months' bills, and his paper will be pronounced gilt-edged and fire-proof.

W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 312.

gilthead (gil'thed), *n.* A popular English name of several fishes. (a) A sparoid fish, *Sparus* (or *Chrysophrys) auratus*, about a foot long, abundant in southern European waters: so named from the predominant colour

and the crescentic golden band between the eyes. Also called *giltpoll*. (b) The sea-bream, *Pagrus centrodontus*, called the red gilt-head. (c) The conner, goldenmaki, or golden wrasse, a labroid fish. *Crenilabrus melope* or *C. tinnus*, about 6 inches long, found in British waters. (d) A sparoid fish, *Dentex vulgaris*, more fully called the four-toothed gilt-head. (e) A scombroid fish, the bonito, *Sarda pelamys*, or related species.

Of these we sawe counting out of Guinea a hundred in a company, which being chased by the gilt-heads, otherwise called the bonito, doe, to avoid them the better, take their flight out of the water.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III, 620.

It may be, while he hopes to catch a gilt-head,
He may draw up a gudgeon.

Webster, Devil's Law-Case, I, 1.

giltif, *a.* [ME., < *gilt*, *guilt*, + *-if*, ME. form of *-ize*. Cf. *guilty*.] Guilty.

Who that giltif is, all quyte goth he.

Chaucer, Troilus, III, 970.

giltpoll (gil'pöl), *n.* Same as *gilt-head* (a).

gilttail (gil'tail), *n.* A kind of worm, so called from its yellow tail.

gim (jim), *a.* [Abbr. of *gimp* = *jimp*, *q. v.*] Neat; spruce; well-dressed.

He's as fine as a Prince, and as gin as the best of them
Sir J. Vanbrugh, Confederacy, I.

gimbal (jim'bal), *n.* [Also *gimbal*; with excrement *b* as in *gimble*, *humble*, *thimble*, etc., formerly *gimbel*, *gimbal*, *gymmal*, *jummal*, *gemel* (see *jummal*), < ME. *gemel* (early mod. E. or dial. also *gimmer*, *gimmow*, < ME. *gymow*, *gymme*, *gymwe* (cf. pl. *gemels*, *gemewe*, (twins); dial. also *gimmon*, *q. v.*); < OE. **gemel*, *gemelan*, m., *gemelle*, f., twin, < L. *gemellus*, double, twin: see *gemel*.] 1. A contrivance, as a ring moving on horizontal pivots, for securing free motion in suspension, or for suspending anything, as a chronometer, so that it may keep a constant position or remain in equilibrium. The name is most commonly used in the plural, applied to two movable hoops or rings, the one within the other, the outer capable of rotation about a fixed horizontal axis lying in its plane, and the inner capable of rotation about an axis lying in the plane of both rings and perpendicular to the fixed axis. The marine compass is suspended by such a contrivance, and, having a free motion in two directions at right angles to each other, it maintains the card in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship.

Truly this argument hangeth together by verie strange
gimbals. Holmshead, Description of Ireland, VI, 11.

2t. Joined or interlocked work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle-bit or interlocked rings; a gemel-ring.

Hub, sure, I should know that gemel

Minche. In certain he I had for of my ring too.

Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, IV, 2.

My acts are like the motionall *gimbals*
Fixed in a watch. You Breaker (1699)

Thou sent'st to me a true Eve knot, but I
Return a ring of *gimbals*, to imply
Thy love had one knot mine a triple tie.

Hervey, Theophrastus, p. 201.

3t. A quaint piece of mechanism; a gimcrack. I think by some old *gimbals* or device
Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on.

Shak. I Hen. V, I, 2 (the same follow)

But whether it were that the rebel his powder layde him,
or some *gimbald* or other was out of frame, etc.

Holmshead, Description of Ireland, sig. G, recto 2.

gimbal-jawed (jim'bal-jäd), *a.* Having the lower jaw apparently out of joint, projecting beyond the upper, and moving with unusual freedom: said of persons. Also *gimbal-jawed*, *gimber-jawed*. [U. S.]

Gimbernat's ligament. See *ligament*.

gimblet (jim'blet), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gimlet*.

gimbal, *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimcrack (jim'krak), *n.* and *a.* [< *gim*, neat, spruce, + *crack*, *n.* 14, a pert, lively boy.] 1. *n.* 14. A spruce or pert boy.

I pity your poor sister,

And heartily I hate these travellers.

These *gimcracks*, made of toys and motions.

Fletcher, Willoughby Chase, III, 1.

Thus prudent *Gimcrack* try'd if he were able

(Ere he'd set foot) to swim upon a Table.

Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prod.

2. A showy, unsubstantial thing; a pretty or fanciful thing; a toy; a gewgaw.

Let me tell you, Scholar, that Diogenes walked on a day, with his friend, to see a country fair, where he saw ribbons, and looking glasses, and nut crackers, and fiddles, and hobby-horses, and many other *gimcracks*.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 205.

Lady B. called in, arrayed in ribbons of scarlet, with many brooches, bangles, and other *gimcracks* or ornamenting her plentiful person.

Thackeray, Love the Widower, p. 224.

II. *a.* Showy but trivial; fanciful or trumpery.

Some *gimcrack* and brand-new imitation of a third-rate modern French or Belgian town, glaring with plate-glass, gilding, dust, smoke, acres of stucco, and oceans of asphalt.

N. A. Rev., CXIII, 476.

Also spelled *jimcrack*. **jimcrackery** (jim'krak-er-i), *n.* [< *jimcrack* + *-ery*.] Showy unsubstantiality. Also spelled *jimcrackery*.

The inner life of the Empire was a strange mixture of rottenness and *jimcrackery*.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 48.

gime (jim), *n.* [E. dial., also written *gyme*; ME. not found; perhaps < *leel*, *gima*, in mod. usage also *gimald*, a vast opening; or else for **gine*, ult. < AS. *giman*, *gape*, *yawn*, > AS. *gim* (once poet.), *expanse* (defined also 'a gap, an opening,' a sense assumed from the verb), = *leel*, *gim*, *gape*, *yawn*, > *gim*, the gape or mouth of beasts: see *gin*, *begin*, *quinn*. For the possible change, cf. *chime* = *chim*.] A hole washed out of the ground by the rushing water when an embankment gives way. Peacock, Glossary (Manley and Corringham).

gimlet (jim'let), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *gimblet*; < ME. *gymlet*, < OE. *gimbelet*, earlier spelled *gimbelet*, or, with loss of *m*, *gubbelet*, mod. F. *gublet*, a gimlet, of Teut. origin, dim. of the form repr. by E. *umbell*, a gimlet; see *umbell*.] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning it with one hand.

Also a gimlet sharp to broche & pierce some to turne A
twyne Babes Lark (L. E. T. S.), p. 121.

gimlet (jim'let), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gimleted* or *gimletted*, ppr. *gimleting* or *gimletting*. [< *gimlet*, *n.*] To use or apply a gimlet upon; form a hole in by using a gimlet; turn round, as one does a gimlet.

gimlet-eye (jim'let-i), *n.* 1. A squint-eye. Wright.—2. A small, sharp, disagreeably prying eye.

gimlet-eyed (jim'let-id), *a.* Keen-eyed; very sharp-sighted; given to watching or peering into small matters. [Collog.]

gimball (jim'al), *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimball-bit (jim'al-bit), *n.* The double bit of a bridle.

In their pale, dull mouths the *gimball-bit*

Lux foul with claw'd grass. Shak. Hen. V., IV, 2.

gimball-ring (jim'al-ring), *n.* Same as *gemel-ring*.

A sort of double ring, embowled, constructed *Gimball-ring*, though originally devised by a father to floutment made triple, or even more complicated, yet the name remained unchanged. Vattel

gimmelt (jim'el), *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimmer (jim'er), *n.* [< *leel*, *gymbr*, mod. *gimbr*, a ewe-lamb of a year old. Sw. *gimmer*, a sheep producing young for the first time, = Dan. *gimmer*, a ewe that has not lambed, prob. < *gimbr*, a she-goat, < *gimbr*, the Chinese, a fabulous monster, *gimbr*, a he-goat, lit. 'a waterling,' i. e., a yearling: see *chimera*.] A ewe that is two years old. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

gimmer (jim'er), *n.* [A var. of *gimmer*: *gimmer*, *q. v.*] A contemptuous term for a woman. [Scotch.]

She found the angle wif her *gimmer* calls. Ferguson

gimmer (jim'er), *n.* [Also *gimmer*; a corruption of *gimball*, *gimbal*, *q. v.*] 14. A gimbal.

I saw my precious watch taken aboard, and lay-
ing scattered upon the workman's shopboard; so as here
lay a wheel, there the balance lay, our *gimmer*, there
another. Ep. Hall, Works, III, 102

2. A hinge. [Prov. Eng.]

gimmewt, *n.* [< ME. *gymme*, *qumme*, etc.; a var. of *gimbal*, *q. v.*] Same as *gimbal*, 2.

Amel. (F.), a *gimmewt* or little ring for the fingers.

Cotgrave.

gimmont, *n.* [A var. of *gimball*, *gimbal*.] A double ring.

A ring of a rush would tie as much to me together as
a *Gimmont* of golde. Greene, Menaphon, p. 38

gimp (jim'p), *n.* [< F. *quimp*, a nun's wimple, or lower part of the hood, gathered in folds about the neck, abbr. of OF. *quimple*, < OHG. *wimpal*, a wimple, veil, = E. *wimple*, *q. v.* The sense agrees better with that of F. *quimper*, with which there may have been some confusion; see *quimper*.] 1. A coarse thread used in some kinds of pillow-lace to form the edges or outlines of the design.—2. A flat trimming made of silk, worsted, or other cord, usually stiffened by wire and more or less open in design, used for borders for curtains or furniture, trimming for women's gowns, etc.

The wise Athenian crost a glittering fair,
Unmov'd by tongue and sight, he walk'd the place,
Through tape, toys, thussel, gimp, perfume, and lace.
Parnell, To an Old Beauty.

gimp (jim'p), *v. t.* [< *gimp*, *n.*] To make or furnish with gimp.—**Gimped embroidery**, a kind of raised embroidery made with a padding of parchment or other material which is entirely concealed by the silk, gold thread, etc., passed over it.

gimp (jim'p), *v. t.* To jag; denticulate. Kurye. Dict.

gimp (jim'p), *a.* Another spelling of *jimp* 1.

gim-peg, *n.* See *gim-peg*.

gimping (jim'ping), *n.* [< *gimp* 1 + *-ing*.] Gimp; trimming formed of gimp.

Draw with art the graceful saccus,

Ornament it well with *gimping*.

Flowers, furrows, and crimping.

Knicker, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, xaviii.

gimpy (jim'pi), *a.* [U. S. *gimp* 1, *jimp*.] Sprightly; active: as, a *gimpy* horse. Bartlett. [U. S.]

gin (jin), *v.*; pret. *gan*, pp. *gun*. [Now written 'gun, being regarded as a modern (although it is an early ME.) abbr. of *begin*; < ME. *ginnen*, *gynnen*, pret. *gan*, *gun*, often irreg. *can*, *con*, pl. *gunne*, *gonne*, etc. (= M. A. M. H. G. *ginnen*), an early abbr., by aphoresis, of *beginnen*, *begin*; see *begin*. The simple form does not occur in the earliest records.] To begin (which see).

The flowers *gynnen* for to sprynge.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 58.

But when his force *gan* fallo, his poe *gan* waxe arreare.

Spenser, F. Q., III, vii, l. 24.

As whence the sun *gins* his reflection.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 1.

Around *gan* Marmion wildly stare.

Scott, Marmion.

[In Middle English the preterit of this verb (*gan*, *gan*, *can*, *con*, etc.) was much used with a following infinitive, with or without *to*, as having, besides its regular inceptive meaning 'began to,' a merely preterit force, being equivalent to the simple preterit of the second verb: as, he *gan* go, equivalent to he *did* go or he went. This use of *gan* was supplanted in the fifteenth century by *did*, though its use, as an archaism, continued much later.

He closed both his eyes,

And . . . in this manner *gan* droye [i. e., died].

Robert of Gloucester, p. 368.

The wynd *gan* change and blew right as hein leste.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 258.

Maydena swiche as *gynne* heretyken waste

In hire wryte.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 283.]

gin (jin), *prep.* [See, also *gen*, abbr. of *agin*, *agen*, *agun*, against; see *agin*, *agin*.] Cf. *against*, *prep.*, used in the same way. Against (a certain time); by: as, I'll be there *gin* five o'clock.

And *gin* the morn *gin* twelve o'clock

Your love shall married be.

Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV, 203).

gin (jin), *conj.* [See, a corruption of *gif*, E. *if*, *q. v.*] If; suppose.

Gin a body meet a body

Could't thro' the eye.

Scotch song.

It's here is come my sister son;

Gin I lose him, I'll die.

Thomas Haywood (Child's Ballads, I, 256).

gin (jin), *n.* [< ME. *gin*, *gynne*, *gymne*, ingenuity, contrivance, a machine, esp. a war-engine (battering ram, etc.), abbr. from *engin*, *engyn* (accented in ME. on the second syllable), mod. E. *engine*, a contrivance; see *engine*. The sense 'a trap, snare,' is mod. and may be due in part to the influence of *gen*, a snare, which appears in older versions of the Bible in some places where the A. V. has *gin*; see *gin* 2. Certainly not connected with *leel*, *ganna*, *dupe*, *fool*, *intoxicate*, > *gunning*, *impudience*, *fraud*.] 1. Contrivance; crafty means; artifice.

Whether by wyndow, or by other *gynne*

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1784.

For Gygas the giant with a *gynne* engyn'd (with a contri-
vance contrived).

Piers Plouman (B), xviii, 260.

The Damsel there arriving entred in;

Where sitting on the flore the Hag she found

Burle (as seem'd) about some wicked *gin*.

Spenser, F. Q., III, vii, l. 7.

2. A mechanical contrivance; a machine; an engine. Specifically. (a) An engine of war.

They divide now assault

On *gynne*, and e, not skilfull.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 4176

(b) An engine of torture.

Typhoeus *gynne* were stretch'd on a *gin*.

Spenser, F. Q., I, v, l. 35.

(c) A machine used instead of a crane, consisting essentially of three poles from 12 to 15 feet in length, often tapering from the lower extremity to the top, and united at the upper extremities, where a block and tackle is suspended, the lower extremities being planted in the ground about 10 or 15 feet apart, and having a windlass attached to each of them. (d) In coal-mining, the machinery for raising ore or coal from a mine by horse-power. [Eng.] Generally called *whim* or *whim-gin* in the United States.

(e) A machine for separating the seeds from cotton, hence called a *cotton gin*. See *cotton gin*. (f) A machine for driving piles. (g) A pump moved by rotary sails. 3. A trap; a snare; a springe.

The *gin* shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him. Job xviii, 9.

What pleasure is it some time with *gins* to betray the very victim of the earth.

J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 26.

Innocence having no such purpose, walks fearlessly and cheerfully through life, and is consequently liable to tread on the *gins* which Cunning hath laid to entrap it.

Fiddler, *Amelia*, iv.

gin¹ (jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ginned*, ppr. *ginning*. [*gin*, *n.*] 1. To catch in a trap.

So, so the woodcock's hand.

Keep this door fast, brother.

Fletcher and another, *Nice Valour*, iii, 1.

2. To clear (cotton) of seeds by means of the cotton gin.

gin² (jin), *n.* [Abbr. of *genera*, or rather of the older form *generer*, **gynper*, < ME. *gynper*, juniper; see *genera*, *juniper*.] An aromatic spirit prepared from rye or other grain and flavored with juniper berries. The two important varieties of *gin* are Dutch *gin*, also called *Holland gin* and *Schiedam*, and English *gin*, known often by the name *Old Tom*. Holland *gin* is almost free from sweetness, and is generally purer than English. Pure *gin* is an important medicine in many diseases, especially in those of the urinary organs.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,

And hurls the thunder of the law on *gin*.

Pope, *Epit. to Satires*, l. 130.

Cordial gin, *gin* sweetened and flavored with aromatic substances so as to form a sort of cordial. **Gin Act**, an English statute of 1739 (9 Geo. II. c. 23) imposing a heavy duty on spirituous liquors and prohibiting the trade by retail. It was superseded in 1741 (16 Geo. II. c. 8) by more moderate duties. The title is also sometimes given to a similar English statute of 1739 (3 Geo. II. c. 17). Also called *Jekyll's Act*. — **Unflavored gin**, pure distilled *gin*.

gin³, *n.* A contraction of *given*. **gin⁴** (jin), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian native woman; an old woman generally.

An Australian settler's wife bestows on some poor playing *gin* a cast off French bonnet.

Knapley, *Two Years Ago*, viii.

gin-block (jin'blok), *n.* A simple form of tackle-block with a single wheel, over which a rope runs. It has a hook by which it swings from the rib of a crane or the sheet of a *gin*. E. H. Knight

ginete (Sp. pron. che na'ta), *n.* [Sp., a horse-soldier; see *genet*, *gennet*.] A trooper; a horse-soldier; a light-cavalry man; so called from these soldiers being mounted on jennets. See *Jennet*. Also written *ganche*.

They were further swelled by five thousand *ginetes* or light cavalry.

Prescott.

They set out promptly, with three thousand *ginetes*, or light cavalry, and four thousand infantry.

Levy, *Granada*, p. 29.

gin-fizz (jin'fizz), *n.* A drink composed of *gin*, lemon juice, and effervescing water, with or without sugar.

Neither the ancient cocktail nor the artistic *gin fizz* had . . . effect upon them.

Philadelphia Times, May 24, 1886.

gingt (ging), *n.* [*ME. ginge, gunge, gung*, a company, people, host, < AS. (late and rare) *gunga*, a company, retinue (= ME. *gung*, *gung*, a going, turn, way) (cf. *gung*, a secondary verb, go, pass), < *gung*, go; see *ging*, *t.*, and cf. *gung*, *n.*, which, in the same sense, is of Scandinavian origin.] A company; a gang.

Gunga (H.), the common tree stem of galls, serves as a base route, the martens call in English *gunga*.

Florio.

There's a knot, a *gung*, a pack, a conspiracy against me.

Shak., *M. W. II*, iv, 2.

Proceeding further I met with a whole crew of words and phrases not mine, for he hath mended them, and like a sly deceiver mangled them in this his wicked English.

Milton, *Apology for Simeonides*.

gingal (jin'gal), *n.* Another spelling of *gingal*. **ginge** (ging), *v. t.* [E. dial. Hence *ginging*.] In mining, to line (a shaft) with wood or stone.

gingeley, **gingely**, **gingelly**, *n.* Same as *gingeli*.

ginger¹ (jin'jer), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. gonger, gonger, gungere*, contr. of *gingever*, *gingiver*, *gingiver*, < OE. *gengibre, gingembre, gingerber*, F. *gingembre* = Pr. *gengibre, gingebre* = Sp. *gengibre* = Pg. *gengibre, gengibre* = It. *zenzere, zenzere, zencera, gengere, gengera* = AS. *gengiber* = D. *gember* (< F.) = M.G. *gengiber, engiber*, L. *engiber* = M.G. *gengiber*, also *ingever*, G. *ingeer* = Dan. *ingier* = Sw. *ingefära*, < L. *zingiber*, ML. *zingiber*, < Gr. *ζιγγiberis*, *ginger*; of Eastern origin: cf. Ar. Pers. *zanjabul* (> Turk. *zenjefil*) = Skt. *grīṅgarīra*, *ginger*.] 1. *n.* The rhizome, and also the light-yellow substance of the rhizome, of *Zingiber officinale*, a reed-like perennial plant with annual leafy stems 3 or 4 feet high, and flowers in conical spikes borne on distinct leafless stems. The species is a native of the warmer parts of Asia, though not known in a wild state; it is extensively cultivated throughout tropical Asia, and has been introduced into most other tropical countries. The rhizome has a peculiar agreeable, aromatic odor, and a pungent taste, and its substance has been in use as a spice from the remotest times. It is distinguished as *black* or *white*, according as it retains its dark integument or has had it removed by scraping. The kind now most esteemed is known as *Jamaica ginger*, and comes mainly from the island of Jamaica. In medicine *ginger* is used as a carminative stimulant, and externally as a rubefacient and anodyne, but it is employed much more largely as a condiment than as a drug.

Be alle that Contree growe the gode *ginger*, and therefore thidre gon the Marchauntes for sperye.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 170.

Ginger shall be hot to the mouth too.

Shak., *T. N.*, ii, 3.

Mango ginger, the root of *Carum Amomum*, a plant of Bengal, belonging to the same natural order as *Zingiber officinale*. **Wild ginger**, in the United States, the *Carum Canadense*, the root of which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste.

II. *a.* Made of or flavored with ginger.— **Ginger cordial**, a cordial made of various ingredients and flavored with ginger.

ginger² (jin'jer), *a.* [*In use only in adv. and adj. gingerly*, *q. v.*; see also *gingerness*.] The adv. is used exclusively with reference to manner of walking, or, less frequently, of handling, thus giving some color to Skene's derivation, namely, < Sw. dial. *gungla, gungla*, go gently, totter, freq. verb from *gung*, a going; see *gung*, *n.*, and cf. *gungling*; cf. also *gung*, from the same ult. source. In this view, the adv. with its sense of 'brittle, tender, delicate,' would be a development from the more lit. adverb. The Scand. *gungla* would reg. give an E. verb **gungle*, variable to **gunger* (with hard *g* in both syllables, subject, however, to assimilation in conformation to the more common word *gungler*, *n.*); but no such verb is found.] Brittle; tender; delicate. *Hollnath*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gingerade (jin'jer-ad'), *n.* [*< ginger¹ + -ade*, in imitation of *lemonade*.] An aerated beverage flavored with ginger.

ginger-ale (jin'jer-äl'), *n.* An effervescing drink similar to *ginger-beer*. The name was probably adopted by manufacturers to differentiate their production from the ordinary *ginger beer*.

ginger-beer (jin'jer-ber'), *n.* An effervescing beverage made by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar with yeast and water.

gingerbread (jin'jer-bred'), *n.* [*< ME. genger-bred, bred*; < *ginger¹ + bread*.] A kind of sweet cake flavored with ginger. It is often made in fanciful shapes. The name was also formerly given to a kind of white bread containing nuts, spices, and rose water.

They fed him first the sweet wynn,

And a cake pek is a maslyn.

And roze spicerye

of *gingerbread* that was ful fyn,

And lyncys and eckys and gyne,

With sugre that is so try.

Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, l. 143.

An *Udd* but one penny in the world, thou shouldst have it to buy *gingerbread*.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v, 1.

He brought me little ones a pennyworth of *gingerbread*, each which my wife undertook to keep for the day, and gave them by letters at a time. *Gulliver's Travels*, vi, 1.

gingerbread-plum (jin'jer-bred-plum), *n.* The fruit of the *gingerbread-tree*, *Parinari macrophyllum*.

gingerbread-tree (jin'jer-bred-tree), *n.* 1. The loom-palm, *Hyphorhe Thebaica*.—2. The *Phytolacca macrophyllum*, a rosaceous tree of western Africa, bearing a large farinaceous fruit which is known as the *gingerbread-plum*.



Ginger (Zingiber officinale).
a, flower on larger scale.

gingerbread-work (jin'jer-bred-werk), *n.* Ornamental work cut, carved, or formed in various fanciful shapes, for buildings, furniture, etc.: a term of contempt.

The rooms are too small, and too much decorated with carving and gilding, which is a kind of *gingerbread-work*. Smollett, *France and Italy*, xix.

And listening, sometimes to a moan,

And sometimes to a clatter,

Whence'er the wind at night would rouse

The *gingerbread-work* on his house.

Lowell, *Unhappy Lot of Mr. Kuett*.

ginger-grass (jin'jer-grass), *n.* 1. The *Andropogon Schomanthus*, an aromatic East Indian grass, from which the oil known as oil of ginger-grass or oil of geranium is distilled.—2. The *Panicum glutinosum*, a coarse stout grass of Jamaica.

gingerly (jin'jer-li), *adv.* [*< ginger² + -ly*.] Softly; delicately; cautiously; mincingly; daintily; used especially with reference to manner of walking or handling.

Go gingerly. Skelton, *Garland of Laurel*, l. 130.

What is 't that you

Took up so gingerly? Shak., *T. G. of V.*, i, 2.

Prithce, gentle officer,

Handle me gingerly, or I fall to pieces.

Massey, *Parliament of Love*, v, 1.

Walk circumspectly, tread gingerly, step warily, lift not up one foot till ye have found sure footing for the other.

J. Trapp, *On 1 Pet.*, iii, 17.

For my part, I can scarcely rely on the timeliness or efficacy of a medicine gingerly administered in 1875, and not even expected to operate till 1880.

W. E. Green, *Misc. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 80.

gingerly (jin'jer-li), *a.* [*< ginger² + -ly*, after *gingerly*, *adv.*] Cautious; mincing; dainty.

The man eyed it with reverence. Then with a gingerly

gesture he gave it back.

M. N. Winter, *Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains*.

gingerness (jin'jer-ness), *n.* [*< ginger² + -ness*.] The character of being ginger; niceness; delicacy; mincingness.

Then *gingerness* in tripping on toes, like young goats.

Stables, *Ant. of Abuses* (ed. 1595), p. 42.

gingernut (jin'jer-nut), *n.* A small cake flavored with ginger and sweetened with molasses.

gingerous (jin'jer-us), *a.* [*< ginger¹ + -ous*.] Resembling ginger, especially in color or taste.

Mr. Lammie takes his *gingerous* whiskers in his left hand and bringing them together, brows furtively at his beloved, out of a thick *gingerous* bush.

Lockens, *Our Mutual Friend*, x.

ginger-pop (jin'jer-pop'), *n.* *Ginger-beer*, especially of a weak and inferior sort.

gingersnap (jin'jer-snap), *n.* A thin brittle cake speed with ginger.

But faith, if I told her that her heavenly *ginger-snap* would not be made of molasses and flour, would have a cry for fear that she was not going to have any *gingersnaps* at all.

E. S. Phelps, *Gates Ajar*, xii.

ginger-wine (jin'jer-win'), *n.* A beverage made with water, sugar, lemon-rinds, ginger, yeast, raisins, etc., and frequently fortified with whisky or brandy.

ginger-work (jin'jer-werk), *n.* *Gingerbread-work*.

Heave with thy basket of popery, thy nest of images, and whole legend of *ginger-work*.

R. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iii, 1.

gingerwort (jin'jer-wert), *a.* A plant of the order *Scitamineae*.

gingham (ging'am), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *gingam*, *gungas* = G. Dan. Sw. *gungang*; the F. form is *gungun* (= It. *gungamo, ghingano*), according to Littré, from *Guingamp*, a town in Brittany, where this fabric is (said to be) made. Otherwise from Jav. *gungang* (Webster), lit. perishable, fading (Heyse).] 1. *n.* A cotton fabric woven of plain dyed yarns, in a single color or different colors, or of dyed and white yarns, combined in grays or other mixtures, checks, plaids, or stripes.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of gingham.

gingili (jin'ji-li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Sesamum indicum*, or benne-plant. See *benne*. Also written *gingeley, gungely, gingelly*.

ginging (gin'jing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ginger*.] In coal-mining, the walling or lining of a shaft.

[Derbyshire, Eng.]

gingiva (jin'ji-ve), *n. pl.* [L. pl. of *gingiva*, gum.] In anat., the gums.

gingival (jin'ji-val), *a.* [*< L. gingiva*, the gums, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gums; in phonetics, produced upon or against the gums; sometimes used of certain alphabetic sounds.

Gingival line, a reddish streak or margin at the reflected edge of the gums, characteristic of various diseases. *Dunlopian*.

gingivitis (jin-jī-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *L. gingiva*, the gums, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the gums.

gingko (ging'kō), *n.* [*Jap. ginkō, ginkō*, < Chinese *gin-kung*, 'silver apricot'; < *gin*, silver, + *king*, apricot.] 1. The Japanese name (also current in western countries) of the maidenhair-tree, adopted by Linnaeus (1771) as its generic name; the *Salisburia adiantifolia* of Sir J. E. Smith (1796). Also written *ginga* and *ginkgo*. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gymnospermous trees, allied to the yew (*Taxus*), with dioecious flowers, a drupeaceous one-seeded fruit, and peculiar fan-shaped deciduous leaves. The only species, *G. biloba* (also known as *Salisburia adiantifolia*), is a large tree, and is a native of China and Japan, where



Ginkgo biloba, or *Salisburia adiantifolia*.

a, A branchlets with male and female flowers, respectively. c, naked seed, immature; d, same, mature. e, same, deprived of the outer fleshy testa.

It is very commonly cultivated for ornament. The fruit is peculiar in not developing the embryo of the seed until after ripening. It is resinous and astringent, but edible when roasted, and is sold for food in Chinese markets. In its habit and foliage the tree is unlike all other *Coniferales*, and in cultivation in Europe and America it is known as the *maidenhair tree*, from the resemblance of its leaves in shape to those of some species of *Adiantum*, and also as the *gingko* or the *ginkgo tree*.

gingko-tree (ging'kō-tree), *n.* See *gingko*.

In the Mesozoic we have great numbers of beautiful trees, with those elegant fan-shaped leaves characteristic of but one living species, the *Salisburia*, or *ginkgo tree* of China. [Dawson, *Geol. Hist. of Plants*, p. 180.]

ginglet, ginglert, etc. Obsolete spellings of *gingle*, etc.

gingles (jing'elz), *n.* [Var. of *shingles*.] The same as *shingles*, a disease of the skin. [Davies.]

It is observed of the *gingles*, or St. Anthony his fire, that it is mortal if it come once to the lip and encompass the whole body. [Fowler, *Ch. Hist.*, 1A, 10.]

ginglyform (jing'- or ging'-gli-fōrm), *a.* [Short for **ginglymiform*, < Gr. *ginglymos*, a hinge-joint (see *ginglymus*), + *L. forma*, shape.] Like or likened to a hinge; ginglymoid: applied to joints.

ginglymi, *n.* Plural of *ginglymus*.

ginglymoid (jing'- or ging'-gli-mō'id), *n.* pl. [NL., irreg. pl., < Gr. *ginglymos*, a hinge, + *oides*, form.] An order of fishes, of the subclass *Ganoidea*. They are characterized by a bony skeleton, opisthocercous vertebrae, a preopercular arch and coronoid bone, heterocercal tail, the basilar hyaline endostome, the fins with unbranched fulcra, the ventrals between the pectorals and anal, and the body closely covered with rhomboid scales. The order comprehends the existing family *Lepidosteidae*, containing the fishes known in the United States as *gars*, *garpike*, *garfishes*, *alligator-gars*, *belt-fishes*, etc., and several extinct ones. E. D. Cope. Also called *Rhomboganoidea*.

ginglymodian (jing'- or ging'-gli-mō'di-an), *n.* and *a.* 1. A pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ginglymodi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ginglymodi*.

ginglymoid (jing'- or ging'-gli-mō'id), *a.* [*Gr. ginglymos*, a hinge-joint, + *oides*, form.] Hinge-like; of or pertaining to a ginglymus.

ginglymoidal (jing'- or ging'-gli-mō'id-al), *a.* [*ginglymoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ginglymoid*.

Ginglymostoma (jing'- or ging'-gli-mōs'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ginglymos*, a hinge, + *stoma*, mouth.] A genus of sharks, typical of the family *Ginglymostomidae*: so called because the lip-folds appear to be hinged to each other.

Ginglymostomatidae (jing'- or ging'-gli-mōs'tō-mat'idē), *n.* pl. [*Ginglymostoma* (L.) + *-idae*.] Same as *Ginglymostomidae*.

ginglymostomid (jing'-orging'-gli-mōs'tō-mid), *a.* A shark of the family *Ginglymostomidae*.

Ginglymostomidae (jing'- or ging'-gli-mōs'tō-mat'idē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Ginglymostoma* + *-idae*.] A family of anarthrous selachians, typified by the genus *Ginglymostoma*, related to the *Squalidae*. They have the first dorsal fin above and behind the ventrals, the caudal bent upward and provided with a basal lobe, and the nostrils confluent with the mouth. The principal genera are *Ginglymostoma* and *Acronotus*. Also *Ginglymostomatidae*.

Ginglymostomine (jing'- or ging'-gli-mōs'tō-mīnē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Ginglymostoma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Squalidae*, typified by the genus *Ginglymostoma*: same as the family *Ginglymostomidae*.

ginglymostomoid (jing'- or ging'-gli-mōs'tō-mō'id), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Ginglymostomidae*.

II. *n.* A ginglymostomid.

ginglymus (jing'- or ging'-gli-mus), *n.*; pl. *ginglymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *ginglymos*, a hinge-joint, a joint in a coat of mail, perhaps redupl. from *ginglos*, carve, cut out with a knife; see *glyph*.] In *anat.*, a hinge-joint or ginglymoid articulation: a diarthrodial joint permitting movement in one plane only, the result being simple flexion and extension. In man the elbow is strictly a ginglymus, the interphalangeal joints of the fingers and toes are also ginglymoid; the knee is nearly a ginglymus, and the ankle less strictly one. *Ginglymus lateralis*, the lateral ginglymus, a pivot joint, at the articulation of the ulna and radius. Also called *dianarthrosis rotatoria*. See *dianarthrosis* and *epi-anarthrosis*.

gingo (ging'gō), *n.* See *ginkgo*, 1.

gingras (jing'gras), *n.* [LL. **gingras*, *gingrina*, < Gr. *gingra*, a small Phœnician flute or pipe of high pitch and plaintive tone. LL. *gingræ*, cuckoo or gaggle, as a goose, can hardly be related.] In *anc. music*, a small direct flute, probably of Phœnician origin. Also *gingrina*.

gin-horse (jin'hōrs), *n.* A mill horse; a horse used for working a gin.

Men . . . so crushed under manhood's burden that they . . . submit to be driven like *gin horses*. [J. C. Shaver, *Culture and Religion*, p. 77.]

gin-house (jin'hōus), *n.* A building where cotton is ginned.

The crops of two years were piled up under its capacious roof. . . . his stately *gin house*. [Hayford Cornwell, *supp.*, June 9, 1887.]

ginkgo (ging'kō), *n.* See *ginkgo*, 1.

ginkin (jing'kin), *n.* A loc. Irish name of the porpoise or young salmon.

gin-mill (jin'mil), *n.* A low tavern or saloon where spirit is retailed. [Slang. U. S.]

[The] could . . . choose only between the gutter and a *gin mill*. [Christian Union, June 16, 1887.]

ginn, *n.* See *ginn*.

ginnet, *n.* A Middle-English form of *gird*.

gunner (gū'nēr), *n.* [Also *gunner*; see under *gun*.] A gill (of a fish). [Scotch.]

gunnet (jū'nēt), *n.* An obsolete form of *gunnet*.

ginniet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gunnet*.

ginnie-cock, ginnie-hen, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *gunnet-cock, gunnet-hen*.

ginning (jin'ing), *n.* [ME. *gynnyng, gynnyng*, verbal *n.* of *gyn*, *v.* Cf. *beginning*.] Beginning.

Certain I am full of the *ginning* To him that canst make the *ginning* And hath joy of the new spring When it groweth to the *ginning*. [Lionel Lincoln, 1433.]

In myself resteth my *ginning*, It hath no *ginning* in me. [Country Play, quoted in *Strutts' Sport and Pastimes*, p. 240.]

ginning (jin'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gyn*, *v.*] The operation of separating the seeds from cotton by means of a gin.

ginningless (jin'ing-less), *a.* [ME. *gynnyngless*, < *ginning* + *-less*.] Without beginning.

Alphabet. Alpha and *omega* Endless cycle of *ginningless* *ginning*. [Palladium, *Harlequinade* (E. E. T. S.), 1885.]

ginle (jin'lē), *n.* Same as *ginnel*. [Scotch.]

ginmour, ginour, *n.* [ME. also *ginnour*, < OF. *gincour*, by aphesis from *gincour*, engineer; see *engineer*.] A contriver; an engineer.

Flourish . . . the *ginmour*, The *ginmour* that the *ginmour* Wood cometh to the *ginmour*. [Also *ginmour*, *ginmour*.] [R. H. H. in *Ch. L.*, 1885, p. 100.]

ginuously, *adv.* [ME. **gynuous* (< OF. *gynus*, by aphesis from *gynous*, *adv.*, *ingenious*; see *ingenious*) + *-ly*.] By ingenuity or stratagem.

It men be *gin* men that wol come upon him *ginuously*, that he ne be takn and slayn. [Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), *Notes*, p. xlix.]

ginny (jin'ī), *a.* [*gin* + *-y*.] Crafty; tending to entrap.

These fellows with their *ginny* phreases and Italianate discourses so set afloat the bravest thoughts of our young gentlemen. [Nixon, *Scourge of Corruption* (1815).]

ginny-carriage (jin'ī-kar'ij), *n.* [*ginny* (appar. for *ginny*, *ginny*) + *carriage*.] A small strong carriage used in Great Britain for conveying materials on a railway.

ginour, *n.* See *ginmour*.

gin-palace (jin'pal'ēs), *n.* [*gin* + *palace*.] A gaudily decorated gin-shop. [Great Britain.]

The theatres and places of amusement are brilliant with gas and it is gas which makes the splendour of the *gin-palace*. [W. Hazlitt, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 61.]

gin-ring (jin'ring), *n.* [*gin* + *ring*.] The circle round which a horse moves in working a gin or horse-whim.

ginseng (jin'seng), *n.* [= F. Sp. It. *ginseng* = *Fig. ginseng* = D. G. *ginseng*, etc., < Chinese *jin-tsen* or *jin-shen*, *ginseng*; a name said by Grosier to signify 'the resemblance of a man's or man's thigh, in allusion to the frequently forked root (cf. *francois ginseng*, *ginseng*, lit. 'legs and thighs separated'). By others the Chinese name is said to mean 'first of plants.' The resemblance to a man found in the forked root of the mandrake (the fancy being assisted by the form of the name) has led to similar superstitious beliefs about that plant; see *mandrake*.] A plant of the genus *Aralia* (*Panax*); also, the root of this plant, which is highly valued as a



Branch and root of *Ginseng*: *Aralia racemosa*.

tonic and stimulant by the Chinese, who ascribe to it almost miraculous powers. The Manchurian is most esteemed and sells for several taels per *liang*, or Chinese ounce (16 grains). The true *ginseng*, *A. racemosa*, is a native of northern China and Korea. A *quinquefolia* variety is also a species of the eastern United States, and its roots have been largely exported to China as a substitute for the true *ginseng*. The only medicinal effect in either case is that of a mild anesthetic stimulant. Dwarf *ginseng*, the *Aralia nudicaulis*, a low species of the United States, with a globose pungent root.

gin-shop (jin'shop), *n.* A shop or house where gin is retailed; a drum shop.

The low black houses were as numerous as so many rows of coal scuttles save where at frequent intervals from a *gin shop* there was a flare of light more brutal still than the darkness. [The Century, XXXVII, 220.]

gin-sling (jin'sling'), *n.* A cold beverage composed of gin and plain or aerated water, with sugar, and lemon or other flavoring material.

gin-tackle (jin'tak'l), *n.* A system of pulleys consisting of a double and a triple block, the standing end of the fall being made fast to the double block, which is movable. It increases the power fivefold. [Brande.]

gin-wheel (jin'hwēl), *n.* 1. The saw or the brush-wheel of a cotton gin. 2. The lifting-pulley sometimes used with a gin or with any shaft-sinking apparatus.

giobertite (jō-bert'it), *n.* [After the Italian chemist G. A. Giobert (1761-1834).] Magnes-ium carbonate; the mineral magnesite.

gioco (jō-kō), *n.* [It. < L. *gioco*, play; cf. *gioco*.] In music, humorous; sportive; playful; not being supposed to be so rendered.

Giottoesque (jōt'tōesk'), *a.* and *n.* [*Giotto* (see *def.* + *-esque*).] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Florentine painter, sculptor, and architect Giotto (born about 1270, died 1336), a central figure in the development of the arts in Italy, or to his work or manner.

A *Giottoesque* influence. [Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 110.]

2. Characteristic or suggestive of Giotto; having some resemblance to Giotto's style or work; as, *Giottoesque* drawing; a *Giottoesque* picture.

II. n. An artist resembling Giotto in his work or manner; specifically, a follower of the artistic school of Giotto. [Rare.]

The *Giottesques* among whom I include the immediate predecessors, sculptors as well as painters of Giotto. *Contemporary Rec.*, LI, 168.

gip¹ (jip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gipped*, ppr. *gipping*. Another form of *gib²*, 2.

gip², *n.* See *gyp*.

Gipclant, Gipclent, n. See *Gipsen*.

Gipcleret, n. Same as *gipcler*.

gipet, n. [ME. *gipe*, < OE. *gipe*, *jup*, F. *jup*, a petticoat, a skirt; see *gipon*, *jupon*.] An upper frock or cassock.

And high shoes knopped with dagges
That frouneth like a quail's pipe
Or both a twelvynge as a *gipe*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7264.

gipont, n. Same as *jupon*.

gipst, n. and *v.* See *gypse*.

gipset, n. and *v.* See *gypse*.

Gipsen, n. [Early mod. E. also *Gipson*, *Gypson*, *Gipcion*, *Gipclian*, *Gipclian*, abbr. of *Egyptien*, *Egyptian*, *Egyptian*; see *Egyptian*, *Gipsy*.] A Gipsy.

Certes (said he) I meane me to disgize
In some strange habitt, and deformed wize,
Or like a Pilgrim, or a Juggler,
Or like a *Gipsen*, or a Juggler.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 36.

The king's majesty about a twelvemonth past gave a pardon to a company of bewildered persons within this realm calling themselves *Gipsies*, for a most shameful and detestable murder committed amongst them.

Cromwell, To the Lord President of Marches of Wales,
(Dec. 3, 1537).

Rough grisly beard, eyes staring, visage wan,
All parched, and sunken, and deformed in sight,
In fine he lookt (to make a true description)
In face like death, in color like a *Gipsen*.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso,
(xxv, 58).

gipsert, gipsiret, n. [Also *gipseure*; < ME. *gipser*, *gypser*, *gypere*, *gypere*, < AF. *gipsier*, < OE. *gipser*, a pouch or purse, prop. a game-pouch; see *gibier*.] A pouch or bag carried at the side, whether slung from the shoulder or suspended from the belt; especially, the pilgrim's pouch.

An arab, and a *gipsert* of silk
Hung at his girdle.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. l. 357.

gipsery, gypsery (jip'se-ri), *n.*; pl. *gipseries*, *gypseries* (-riz). [*< Gipsy, Gypsy, + -ry.*] Names as *gipsery*.

Near the city (Philadelphia) are three distinct *gipseries*, where in summer time the wagon and the tent may be found.
C. H. Ireland, The Gipsies.

gipsify, gypsify (jip'si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gipsified*, *gypsified*, ppr. *gipsifying*, *gypsifying*. [*< Gipsy, Gypsy, + -fy.*] To cause to resemble a Gipsy, as by darkening the skin.

With rusty bacon thus I *gipsified* the
Middleton, More Discouragements besides Women, iv. 1.

gipsiret, n. See *gipsier*.

gipsism, n. Same as *gipsism*.

The companion of his travels is some foul sunburnt Queene, that since the terrible statute to Ella, c. 20, is called *gipsism*, and is termed peddleress.

Sir T. the Church (third) quoted in *Ribbon Turner's*
Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 403.

Are then the Sibyls dead? what is to come
Of the loud oracles? are the augurs dumb?
Live not the Mages that so oft reveal'd
Nature's intents? is a poem, quite repeated.
Randolph, Poems (1643).

gipsologist, gypsologist (jip sol'o-jist), *n.* [*< gipsology, gypsology, + -ist.*] A student of gipsology.

gipsology, gypsology (jip-sol'o-jy), *n.* [*< Gipsy, Gypsy, + Gr. -logia, < lógos, speak; see -ology.*] The study of, or a treatise upon, the history, language, manners, and customs of the Gipsies.

Gipsont, n. See *Gipsen*, *Gipsy*.

gipsoust, n. Same as *gypsous*.

Gipsy, Gypsy (jip'si), *n.* and *v.* [Also *Gipsy*, *Gipsy*, formerly also *Gipsie*, *Gipson*, *Gipson*; a reduced form of the early mod. E. *Gipsen*, *Gipcion*, *Gipclian*, *Gipclian*, by apheresis from *Egyptien*, *Egyptian*, *Egyptian*, the Gipsies being popularly supposed to be Egyptians, a belief reflected by their names in some other languages, as Sp. Pg. *Gitano* (= E. *Egyptian*), NGr. *Gipsos*, Turk. *Qibts* (= E. *Copt*), Egyptian), Albanian *Jerk* (Egyptian), Hung. *Pharao nipsk* (Pharaoh's people), Turk. *Furukani*, ML. *Nabani*, etc. They were also called *Saracens*. The F. name is *Bohemien* (whence E. *Bohemian*, a vagabond), D. *Hende* (heathen), Sw. *Tattare*, Dan. *Tater* (Tatar, Tartar), W. *Cregydol*, *Cregydry* (vagabond), etc. The most wide-spread name appears in It. *Zingaro*, *Zingano*, Sp. *Zin-*

gato, Pg. *Organo*, G. Dan. *Zigeuner*, Sw. *Zigane*, Bohem. *Čingán*, *Čigán*, Hung. *Gigany*, Turk. *Chingent*, Bulg. *Atchiganin*, *Atchiganin*, Bulg. *Atiguan*, ML. *Atchiganus*, NGr. *Atchiganos*, *Atchiganos*, identified by Miklosich with *Atchiganos*, a separatist sect in Asia Minor (< Gr. *at-priv.* + *Atchiganos*, touch), with whom he supposes the Gipsies to have been popularly confused with reference to their locality or to their supposed religious belief. The Ar. name is *Karam* (villain), Pers. *Kardchi* (swarthy), etc.; the Gipsy name is *Rom* (lit. man), whence *Romani*, *Romany*, the name of their language.] *I. n.*; pl. *Gipsies*, *Gypsies* (-siz). 1. One of a peculiar vagabond race which appeared in England for the first time about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and in eastern Europe at least two centuries earlier, and is now found in every country of Europe, as well as in parts of Asia, Africa, and America. The Gipsies are distinguishable from the peoples among whom they live by their bodily appearance and by their language. Their forms are generally large, lithe, and agile, skin of a tawny color, eyes large, black, and brilliant, hair long, coal black, and of ten ringleted, mouth well shaped, and teeth of dazzling whiteness. Ethnologists generally concur in regarding the Gipsies as descendants of some obscure Hindu tribe. They pursue various nomadic occupations, being tinkers, basket makers, fortune tellers, dealers in horses, etc., are often expert musicians, and are credited with thievish propensities. They appear to be a distinct variety of mankind, but traces of various forms of paganism are found in their language and customs. The name *Gipsy* is also sometimes applied to or assumed by other vagabonds of like habits.

O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm,
Like a right *gipsy*, hath, at last and loose,
Bequilted me to the very heart of loss.

Shak. A. and C., iv. 10.

The Egyptian and Chaldean strangers
Known by the name of *Gipsies* shall henceforth
Be banished from the realm.

Longfellow, Spanish Student, iii. 2.

2. The language of the Gipsies. This language, which the Gipsies call *Romany chel* or *chib* is a Hindu dialect derived from Sanskrit, but much corrupted by admixture with the tongues of the peoples among whom they have sojourned. Thus in the vocabulary of the Anglo-Scottish Gipsies there are Greek, Slavic, Hungarian, Magyar, German, and French ingredients, evidencing that they had sojourned in the countries where these languages are spoken.

3. [*I. c.*] A person exhibiting any of the qualities attributed to Gipsies, as darkness of complexion, trickery in trade, arts of cajolery, and especially, as applied to a young woman, playful freedom or innocent roguishness of action or manner.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench.
Laura, a dowdy; Cleopatra, a *gipsy*.
A slave I am to Clara's eyes.

Shak. A. and C., iv. 10.

The *gipsy* knows her power and flies.

Pope.

4. [*I. c.*] *Naut.* a small winch or crab used on board ship; same as *gipsy-winch*.—5. [*I. c.*]

The *gipsy-moth* (which see).

II. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a Gipsy or the Gipsies.

God send the *Gipsies* haste here,

And not the *Gipsy* man.

Longfellow, Spanish Student, iii. 2.

The traveller who comes on the right day may come to find a *gipsy* fair at Duino.

F. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 67.

2. Unconventional; outdoor; considered as resembling the free life of a Gipsy.

The young ladies insisted on making it the first of the series of affairs *gipsy* meals.

A. I. Shand, Shooting the Rapids, l. 176.

Gipsy hat or bonnet, a woman's bonnet with large side-flaps.

Whether
The habit, hat, and feather
Or the frock and *gipsy* bonnet
Be the neater and completer

Tennyson, Maud, xx.

Gipsy sweat. See the extract.

Most of them (convicts) are in a slaver—or, as they sometimes call it, a *gipsy sweat*—from cold and from long exposure to rain.

G. K. Newman, The Century, XXXVII, 183.

Gipsy table, a light table made for covering with a textile material, and often used for displaying embroidery, tapestry, etc. **Gipsy wagon**, a wagon or van resembling a dwelling house on wheels, including conveniences for sleeping and preparing food, as used by Gipsies, peddlers, surveyors, travelling photographers, and other persons whose business is migratory.

gipsy, gypsy (jip'si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gipsied*, *gypsied*, ppr. *gipsying*, *gypsying*. [*< Gipsy, Gypsy, + -y.*] To picnic; play at being a Gipsy.

In the days when we went *gipsying*,
A long time ago,
The lads and lassies in their best
Were dressed from top to toe

E. Keatsford, Gipsying.

The young English are fine animals, full of blood; and when they have no war to breathe their riotous values in they work for travels as dangerous as war, diving into maelstroms; swimming Hellesponts, . . . *gipsying* with Burrow in Spain and Algiers.

Macgregor, From Works, II, 351.

gipsydom, gypsydom (jip'si-dum), *n.* [*< Gipsy, Gypsy, + -dom.*] 1. The life and habits of a Gipsy.

Her misery had reached a point at which *gipsydom* was her only refuge.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 11.

2. Gipsies collectively.

gipsy-herb (jip'si-erb), *n.* A book-name for the water-horshound, *Lycopus Europaeus*.

gipsy-herring (jip'si-her'ing), *n.* A local Scotch name of the pilchard.

gipsying, gypsying (jip'si-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gipsy*, *gypsy*, *v.*] 1. The Gipsy mode of life or conduct; the act of consorting with or living like Gipsies.

I, in pity of this trade of *gipsying*,
Being base, idle, and slavish, offer you
A state to settle you.

Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

2. The act of playing (Gipsy, or making holiday in the woods and fields; picnicking.

gipsyism, gypsism (jip'si-izm), *n.* [*< Gipsy, Gypsy, + -ism.* (*< Gipsism*.)] 1. The state or condition of a Gipsy.—2. The arts and practices of Gipsies; cajolery; flattery; deception.

True *gipsyism* consists in wandering about, in preying upon the Gentiles, but not living amongst them.

Borrow, Wordbook of Eng. Gypsy.

gipsy-moth (jip'si-moth), *n.* A moth, *Oenocera* or *Hypocymna dispar* of naturalists, the sexes of which differ much in appearance, the male being blackish-brown and the female grayish-white; so called in England. Also called *gipsy*.

gipsyry, gypsyry (jip'si-ri), *n.*; pl. *gipsyries*, *gypseries* (-riz). [*< Gipsy, Gypsy, + -ry.* (*< Gipsery*.)] A colony of Gipsies; a place of encampment for Gipsies. Also *gipsery, gypseries*.

Metropolitan *gipsyries*. Wandsworth, 1864. The *gipsies* are not the sole occupants of Wandsworth grounds. Strange, wild guests are to be found there who, without being *gipsies*, have much *gipsyism* in their habits, and who far exceed the *gipsies* in number.

Quoted in *Ribbon Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 603.

gipsy-winch (jip'si-winch), *n.* A small winch with drum, ratchet, and pawl, and fittings for attaching it to a post. The handle is set in a cap revolving on an axle, and is provided with a pair of pawls and a ratchet, so that the winch can be worked either by a rotary motion or by a reciprocating motion of the handle, like that of a pump. By the latter method a gain of power is secured.

gipsywort, gypsywort (jip'si-wert), *n.* A book-name for the *Lycopus Europaeus*.

Giptiant, Gyptiant, n. See *Gipsen*.

How now, *Giptiant*? All a month, knave, for want of company.
G. Whetstone, Promos and Cassandra, I, ii. 6.

gip-tub (jip'tub), *n.* Same as *gib-tub*.

Girafa (ji-rä-fä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *girafa*; see *graffa*.] The typical genus of *Giraffidae*. G. C. C. Storr, 1780. Also called *Camelopardalia*.

giraffe (ji-rä-fä), *n.* [Formerly also *jaraff*; = D. G. Dan. *graff* = Sw. *graff*; < F. *giraffe* = It. *girafa*, < Sp. Pg. *grafa* (NL. *graffa*) = Pers. *zaraf* = Hind. *zarafa*, < Ar. *zaraf*, *zarāfa*, *zarāfa*, a giraffe. In ME. in the corrupted form *gerfaunt*, q. v.] 1. The camelopard, *Girafa camelopardalis* or *camelopardalis girafa*, a ruminant animal inhabiting various parts of Africa, and constituting the only species of its genus and family. It is the tallest of all animals, a full grown male reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet. This great stature is mainly due to the extraordinary length of



Giraffe, Girafa camelopardalis.

the neck, in which, however, there are but seven vertebrae, as is usual in mammals. It has two long ossicones on its head resembling horns covered with skin. It feeds upon the leaves of trees, which its great height and its prehensile and extensible tongue enable it to procure easily. It

girding-beam (girt sling-beam), n. Same as girder, 2.

girding-hook (gôr'ding-hûk), *n.* A resping-hook. *Darwin.*

The oats, oh the oats, 'tis the ripening of the oats!
All the day they have been dancing with their flaked of white.

Waiting for the girding hook to be the mags delight.
H. D. Blackmore, *Exmoor Harvest Song* (Lorna, [Doom, xli.]).

girdle (gôr'dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gyrdell*; < ME. *girdel*, *gerdel*, *gurdell*; < AS. *gyrdel*, also *gyrdels* (= OE. *girdel* = D. *girdel* = M.G. *girdel* = OHG. *girdel*, *gurdila*, M.G. *girdel* = G. *girdel* = Sw. *girdel*), a girdle, < *gyrdan*, *gird*; see *gird*.] 1. A band, belt, or zone; something drawn round the waist of a person and fastened, as, a *girdle of fine linen*; a *leathern girdle*. The primary use of the girdle is to confine to the person the long flowing garments anciently, and still in some countries, worn by both men and women, and it is now frequently used in women's dress (commonly called a *belt*) and in military costume (a *belt of sash*). (See *ceinture*.) The girdle has also served for the support of weapons, usually, bags or pockets, etc. In the middle ages books were sometimes bound with a strip of flexible stuff hanging from one end of the volume, which could be drawn through the girdle and secured. Among many peoples, the girdle being large and loose, the scabbard of a sword or long dagger is passed through the girdle instead of being hung from it, a hook or projecting button serving to hold it in place. In ecclesiastical use the girdle is a cord with which the priest or other cleric binds the altar about the waist. Formerly it was flat and broad, and sometimes adorned with jewels, in the Roman Catholic Church it has been changed to a long cord with dependent extremities and tassels. It is regarded as a symbol of continence and self-restraint. It is usually of linen, though sometimes of wool, and is generally white, but sometimes colored to adapt it to the color of the other vestments.

And by hire *girdel* heug a purs of lether
Tasseled with grene and perled with latoun
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 64.

There benyde is the place, where our Lady appered to
saint Thomas the Apostle, after hire Assumption, and
sat him hire *gyrdyle*.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 97.

The monk was fat,
And, laughing shorn and sleek,
Would twist his *gyrdle* tight, and put
The girls upon the cheek.
Tennyson, *Talking Oak*.

Hence—2. An inclosing circle, or that which encircles; circumference; compass; limit.

I'll put a *gyrdle* round about the earth
In forty minutes.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. 2.
Within the *gyrdle* of these walls
Shak., *Ham.*, V. 1. (cho.)

To all
Thy thoughts, thy wishes, and thine actions,
No power shall put a *gyrdle*.
Beau and Fl. (v) *Faithful Friends*, IV. 4.

3. The zodiac (which see).

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *gyrdle* of the world, do refrigerate.
Bacon.

4. In *gem-cutting*, the line or edge that separates the upper from the lower part of a brilliant or other cut stone. It is parallel to the table and culet, and is the part held by the setting. See cut under *brilliant*.—5. In *arch*, a small band or fillet round the shaft of a column.—6. In *coal-mining*, a thin bed of sandstone. [North. Eng.]—7. In *anat.*, the osseous arch or bony belt by which either limb or diverging appendage is attached to the axial skeleton; the proximal segment of the appendicular skeleton.—8. In *bot.*, a (usually) longitudinal belt formed by the overlapping edges of two valves of a diatom frustule.—9. A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*, the divisions of whose fronds are strap-like.—*Girdle of Orion*. See *Orion*, and *Orion*, 2. *Pectoral girdle*, the girdle of the fore limb, consisting essentially of the scapula and coracoid bones, to which another bone, the clavicle, may be added, as well as, in the lower vertebrates, certain other coracoid or clavicular elements, as a pectoral arch, post-oracoid, interclavicle, etc. This girdle is usually attached ventrally (not in mammals above monotremes) to the sternum, but is only indirectly connected with the vertebral column. Also called *pectoral arch* and *shoulder girdle*. *Pelvic girdle*, the girdle of the hind limb, consisting of the ilium, ischium, and pubis, in the higher vertebrates constituting the os innominatum or haunch bone, articulated or ankylosed with the sacrum; in the lower vertebrates it may have additional public elements. Also called *pelvic arch* and *hip girdle*.—*To have or hold under one's girdle*, to have in subjection. *Darwin.*

Such a wicked brothell
Which sayth under his *gyrdell*
He killeth Kynges and Princes.
Row and Bayly, *Rede me and Be not Wroth*, p. 114.

Let the magnanimous judge be heard, who would try the
mizard of war to the last, and had rather lose their heads
than put them under the *gyrdle* of a presbyterian convention.
By. *Hack*, l. v. p. Williams, II. 215.

girdle (gôr'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gyrdled*, pp. *gyrdling*. [*gyrdle* + *l*, *n.*] 1. To encircle or bind with a belt, cord, or sash; gird.

And *gyrdled* in thy golden singing coat.
Come thou before my lady
Swinburne, *Ballad of Life*.

2. To make the circuit of; encompass; environ; inclose; shut in.

Its gate, its two trees, its low horizon, *girdled* by a broken wall.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, I.

Houses with long white sweep
Girdled the glistening bay.
M. Arnold, *A Summer Night*.

And this is *girdled* with a round fair wall
Made of red stone.
Swinburne, *St. Dorothy*.

3. To draw a line round, as by marking or cutting; specifically, to cut a complete circle round, as a tree or a limb. In new countries, as North America, in clearing land of trees they are often *girdled* by cutting through the bark and into the sap wood, so that they may die and ultimately fall by their own decay. Men often *girdle* young trees by gnawing.

A grove of chestnut trees, which, not being killed, but killed by *girdling*, had become entirely devoted of bark even to the tips of the limbs.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 3.

In forming settlements in the wilds of America, the great trees are stripped of their bark, and then *girdled*, as they call it, which consists of cutting a circle of bark round the trunk, whereby it is made gradually to decay.
Trans. Roy Soc.

When the skin, especially of a limb, is divided by an incision encircling the part, the latter is said to be *girdled*.
Willard and Gay, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 197.

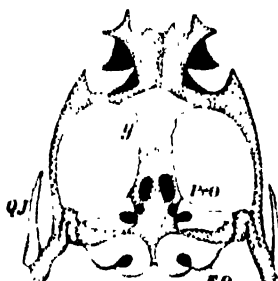
girdle (gôr'dl), *n.* [See, a transposed form of *griddle*, *q. v.*] A griddle.

There lies of oat meal next a peck,
With water a help which *gyrdles* hot bak
And turns to hannocks and to oat cakes
Collier, *Mock Poem*, II.

girdle-belt (gôr'dl-belt), *n.* A belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*

girdle-bone (gôr'dl-bon), *n.* [Tr. of F. *os encinture*.] In *anat.*, a bone of the skull of batrachians, representing an ethmoid, prefrontals, and orbitosphenoids.

The frog's skull is characterized by the development of a very singular cartilage bone, called by Cuvier the "os encinture," or *girdle-bone*. This is an ossification which invades the whole circumference of the cranium in the prephenoidal and ethmoidal regions, and eventually assumes somewhat the form of a dice box, with one half of its cavity divided by a longitudinal partition. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 162.



Chondrus (bone of frog) *Rana esculenta*, from below.
1, girdle bone; 2, prephenoidal; 3, ethmoidal; 4, prefrontal; 5, orbitosphenoid; 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

girdle-knife (gôr'dl-nif), *n.* A knife hanging from the girdle. Prior to the use of table knives it was customary to carry a sheath knife about the person. Both men and women wore such a knife usually from the girdle. Compare *wedding knife*.

girdler (gôr'dler), *n.* [*ME. girdler, girdler* (= G. *gürtler* = Dan. *gürtler*); < *girdle* + *-er*.] 1. One who girdles.—2. A maker of girdles or of small articles in metal work to be attached to the girdle.

In 1785 the *Girdlers* ordered that all those . . . who make things pertaining to their craft (hookes, clasps, dog-collars, chapes, girdles, &c.) shall pay double the rate due from a member of the craft towards bringing forth their payment.
York Place, Int., p. 11.

Talk with the *girdler* of the milliner
Beau and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, l. 1.

3. In *entom.*, one of several cerambycid beetles which girdle twigs of various trees after oviposition to furnish decaying wood for their larvae to feed upon; as, the twig-girdler, *Oncideres cingulatus*. See cut under *twig-girdler*.

girdlestead (gôr'dl-sted), *n.* [*ME. girdle-stede, girdelstede*; < *girdle* + *stead*.] The place of the girdle; the waist.

Smallish in the *girdlestead*.
Rons, *of the Rose*, l. 828.

Excellent easily: divide yourself in two halves, just by the *girdlestead*, send one half with your lady and keep the other to yourself.
Marston, *Jonson, and Chapman*, *Edward Ho*.

girdle-swivel (gôr'dl-swiv'l), *n.* A contrivance for suspending utensils, such as keys and ornaments, from the girdle, fitted with a swivel to prevent twisting.

girdle-wheel (gôr'dl-hwél), *n.* A contrivance for spinning, formerly used, consisting of a small wheel secured to the girdle, by which a rotary motion was given to the spindle.

gird, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete spelling of *gyre*.

girkint, *n.* See *gherkin*.

girl (gôr'l), *n.* [*ME. gire, gerle, gurle*, a young person, whether a boy or a girl, but most frequently meaning a girl; with dim. suffix -i, < L.G. *gôr*, *m.*, a boy, *gôrre*, *f.*, a girl, = Swiss *gurr*.

also with dim. -i, *gurrli*, a girl. Boy is likewise of I.G. origin. For the orig. E. word for 'girl,' see *maiden maid*. An 'etymology' formerly in favor derived *girl* from L. *garrulus*, chattering, talkative: see *garrulous*.] 1. A young person of either sex; a child.

In daunger hadde he at his owne gise,
The yonge *guries* of the dicie.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 684.

In mylk and in me to make with papelotes,
To a giotye with here *guries* that graden after fode.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 76.

2. A female child; any young person of the female sex; a young unmarried woman.

And, in the vats of Luna,
This year the must shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing *girls*,
Whose aires have marched to Rome.
Macaulay, *Horatius*.

A beautiful and happy *girl*,
With step as light as summer air.
Whittier, *Memories*.

[*Girl* is often used for an unmarried woman of any age; and as a term of endearment or in humorous use it may apply to any woman.

This look of thine [Beatrice's] will hurl my soul from heaven,
And fends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my *girl*!
Even like thy chastity.
Shak., *Othello*, v. 2.]

3. In the language of the chase, a roebuck of two years old.

The roebuck is the first year a kid, the second year a *girl*, the third year a hennuse.
Return from Parnassus (1606), II. 5.

4. A maid-servant. [Colloq.]

My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the *girl* lies, with the red (saber colored) stuff that was in the best chamber.
Pepys, *Diary*, Aug. 24, 1666.

I determined to go and get a *girl* myself. So one day at lunch-time I went to an intelligence-office in the city.
The Century, X. 267.

girlant, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland*.
Being crowned with a *girlant* greene.
Spenser, *Epithalamion*, l. 157.

girlen (gôr-lén'), *n.* [*girl* + *-een*, a dim. in some Ir. terms.] A little girl.

You were just a *girlen* then, and now you are an elegant young lady.
Mrs. Alexander, *The Freres*, p. 12.

girlhood (gôr'l-hûd), *n.* [*girl* + *-hood*.] The state or time of being a girl; the earlier stage of maidenhood.

My mother passed her days of *girlhood* with an uncle at Warwick.
Mrs. Seward, *To Mr. Rowell*.

girlish (gôr'lish), *a.* [*girl* + *-ish*.] 1. Like or befitting a girl; characteristic of girls.

And straight forgetting what she had to tell,
To other speech and *girlish* laughter fell.
Dryden, *Legend of Matilda*.

The shape suited her age; it was *girlish*, light, and pliant.
Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, vi.

2. Pertaining to the youth of a woman.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor.
Carew.

girlishly (gôr'lish-li), *adv.* In a girlish manner.

girlishness (gôr'lish-nos), *n.* The state or quality of being girlish; the disposition or manners of a girl.

girlont, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland*.
girn, gern (gêrn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *gerne*; a transposed form of *grin*, *q. v.*] To grin; snarl. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

His face was ugly and his countenance stern,
That could have frayed one with the very sight,
And gaped like a gulfe when he did *gerne*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. xli. 154.

Doest laugh at me? doest *gerne* at me? doest smile? doest
leere on me, doest thou?
Marston, *The Fawns*, iv.

When thou doest *gerne*, thy rusty face doth looke
Like the head of a rosted rabbit.
Marston, *Antonio and Melida*, II. 1. 2.

It has been always found an excellent way of *girling* at the government in Scripture phrase.
South, *Works*, II. 411.

girn, gern (gêrn), *n.* [*girn, gern, v.*] 1. A grin. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if
Not a fair smile.
Sir W. Dawkins, *The Wit*.

2. A yawn. *Nares*.

Even so the duke frowns for all this curson'd world;
Oh, that *gerne* kills, it kills.
Marston, *Antonio and Melida*.

girn (gôr'nat), *n.* A Scotch form of *gurnard*.
girn (gôr'nol), *n.* [See, also written *girnol* and *garnel*, var. of ME. *gurner*, E. *gurner*, *q. v.*] A granary; a meal-chest; a meal-tub.

The Queen promised to furnish the men of war out of her own *girn*s, including the time of the siege.
Piscott, *Chron. of Scotland*, p. 6.

Yon meal *girn*.
G. Macdonald, *Warlock o' Glenwarlock*.

giron, *n.* In *her*. See *gyron*.

Gironde (ji-rond'; F. pron. zhé-rônd'), *n.* [See *Girondist*.] The party of the Girondists taken collectively: as, the Rolands were leaders of the *Gironde*.

Girondin (ji-rôn'din), *n.* [F., < *Gironde*: see *Girondist*.] Same as *Girondist*.

Girondist (ji-rôn'dist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Girondiste*, < *Gironde*, a party so called, prop. a department of France, from which the original leaders of this party came.] *I. n.* A member of an important political party during the first French revolution. From Brissot, they were some times called *Brissotins*. They were moderate republicans, were the ruling party in 1792, and were overthrown by their opponents in the Convention, the Montagnards, in 1793; and many of their chiefs were executed in October of that year and afterward.

II. a. Pertaining to a member of the Gironde or to the Gironde.

gironnetty, gironnetty (jir-on-net'ti, -â), *a.* See *gyronnetty*.

gironny, gironné (ji-rôn'ny, -â), *a.* See *gyronny*.

girr (gir), *n.* [See, = *gird*, *n.* = *girth*.] A hoop.

The cooper of Cuddle came here awn,
And read the *girs* out over us a'n.

Burns, *Cooper of Cuddle*.

girrit (gir'it), *n.* [Said to be Ar.; appar. rep. Ar. *gird*, an ape.] A name of the common baboon, *Cynocephalus babuin*.

girrock (gir'ok), *n.* [Perhaps an altered dim. of *garl*.] A species of garfish.

girt (gért), *n.* Preterit and past participle of *gird*.

girt (gért), *p. a.* 1. *Naut.*, having her cables so taut, as a vessel when moored, as to prevent her from swinging to the wind or tide.—2. In *entom.*, same as *braced*, 2.

girt (gért), *r. t.* [A var. of *gird*, *dde* to the pret. and pp.] Same as *gird*.

Captain, you shall eternally *girt* me to you, as I am generous.

R. Johnson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

Put on his spurs, and *girt* him with the sword,
The scourge of Infidels, and typos of speed.

Dean, and Pl., *Knight of Malta*, v. 2.

By *girting* it about with a string, and so reducing it to the square, &c., you may give a new *girt*.

Eclogues, Sylvia, xxix.

Surface painting is measured by the superficial yard *girting* every part of the work covered.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., v. 436.

girt (gért), *n.* [A var. of *girth*, due to the verb form *girt*.] Same as *girth*.

The saddle with broken *girts* was driven from the horse.

Sir P. Sidney, *Armadilla*, 1.

Horse, bridles, saddles, stirrups, *girts*.

R. Johnson, *Love a Welcome at Welbeck*.

He is a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girt*, and the best church of England man upon the road.

Addison, *The Tory Foxhunter*.

Surfaces under 6 in. in width or *girt* are called 6 in.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 438.

girt (gért), *n.* An obsolete preterit and past participle of *gird*.

Thugh *girt* with many a grievous bloody wound

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1012.

girth (gérth), *n.* [See also *gird* and *girt*, *E. dial.* *garth* (see these forms); < ME. *girth*, *gord*, < Icel. *gjörð*, a girdle, *girth* = Sw. *Dan.* *gird*, a *girth* = Goth. *girda*, a girdle: see *gird*, *girdle*.] 1. A band or girdle; especially, a band passed under the belly of a horse or other animal, and drawn tight and fastened, to secure a saddle or a pack on its back.

All strooke his horse together with their launces as they brake pectorall, *girths*, and all, that the horse slips away, and leasse the king and the saddle on the ground.

Daniel, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 46.

The *girth* of his saddle is drawn up a hole or two, the blanket first pulled well forward.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 208.

2. The measure round a person's body or round a pillar, tree, or anything of a cylindrical or roundish shape.

I wished to increase the *girth* of my chest, somewhat diminished by a sedentary life.

R. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 20.

3. A *girdling*; a circuit; a perimeter; an encircling to-losure.

One dark little man stood, sat, walked, lectured, under the head-piece of a handlit (wonder-grec, and within the *girth* of a merry paled much he-taken and no little adust.

Charlotte Brontë, *Villette*, xxv.

4. In *car-building*, a long horizontal bracing-timber on the inside of the frame of a box-car.

—5. In *printing*, one of two bands of leather or stout webbing (also called *straps*, attached to the runner of a hand-press, used for running the carriage in and out.—To slip the *girths*, to fall like a pack-horse's burden when the *girths* give way. [Scottish.]

girth (gérth), *v. t.* [< *girth*, *n.*] To bind with a *girth*.

The ass is well *girthed*, and sure footed.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, l. 241.

girt-line (gért'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a whip-purchase, consisting of a rope passing through a block on the head of a mast, employed to raise the rigging of a ship for the first time. Also called *gant-line*.

Along piece of rope—top gallant standing sail-halyards, or something of the kind—is taken up to the mast head from which the stay leads, and rove through a block for a *gant-line*—or, as the sailors usually call it, a *gant line*.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 54.

Gist, Jist (jis). [Also *gisse*, *gys*, *gyss*, a corruption of the name *Jesse*.] A word used as an oath of exclamation, affirmation, etc.: common in old ballads.

By *gys*, master, chaim not sick, but yet chawe a disease.

By, Still, *Gammer Gurton's Needle*.

By *gy*, sonne, I account the chere good which makyeth health.

Lyly, *Euphones and his England*, sig. C1, b.

By *gis*, and by *Saint Charity*.

Alack, and tis for shame.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

gisarmt, gisarmet, *n.* See *gusarme*.

gise (jiz), *n.* and *v.* A Middle English spelling of *gisse*.

gise (jiz), *v. t.* Same as *agist*.

gisel (gis'el), *n.* [AS. *gisel* = OHG. *gisel*, G. *geisel* = Icel. *gisel* = Sw. *gislan* = Dan. *gissel*, *gisel*, a hostage.] A pledge. *Gibson*.

gisert, *n.* A Middle English form of *gizzard*.

gisler (jis'ler), *n.* A fish-house, *Brachella salomon*.

gism (jizim), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flux. [Provincial or vulgar.]

gismondine, gismondite (jis-mon'din, -dit), *n.* [Named in honor of C. G. Gismond, an Italian mineralogist (1762–1824).] A mineral which is a hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, found near Rome in white translucent octahedral crystals.

gispin, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A leathern pot for liquor. *Nares*.

In this great disaster

Raymond, the soldier, maverick, and master

Lost heart and head to rule—then up starts Jones

Calls for six *gispin*, drinks them off at once.

Lowell, *Chastity Jones* (1860).

gist (jist), *n.* [Also written *gist* (see *gist*); < ME. *giste*, *giste*, a resting place, couch, also a horizontal beam, a joist—*gist*, corrupted from *gist* (pron. *gist*), being the mod. form.] < OF. *giste*, *giste*, lodging, form, seat, bed, deposit, < OF. *giste*, *giste*, < L. *jacere*, lie; see *ja-*cent, *jet*. Cf. *gist*.] 1. A resting place; a couch.—2. A lodging place; a place of rest or halt in traveling.

The guides . . . had commanded us to rest their *gists* on 4 journeys that by three of the clock on the . . . third day they might assail Python.

H. Ward, *Life of Henry*, p. 1003.

3. A beam: same as *just*.

gist (jist), *n.* [Sometime a pron. *gist*, and in the 18th century sometimes written *gist* (see *gist*); < OF. *gist* (F. *gist*), in the proverb "Je sony bien ou *gist* le hèvre, I know well which is the very point or knot of the matter" (Cotgrave). lit. I know well where the hare lies; so "c'est là que *gist* le hèvre," there lies the difficulty, lit. that's where the hare lies; cf. "tout *giste* cela," the whole turns upon that; *gist*, F. *gist*, in these expressions being the 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. (< L. *jacet*) of OF. *gisse*, F. *gisse*, < L. *jacere*, lie; see *ja-*cent, *jet*. Cf. *gist*.] The point on which an action rests; the substance or pith of a matter; the main point: as, the *gist* of an argument.

The *gist* of sacrifice is rather in the worshipper giving something precious to himself than in the deity receiving benefit.

L. E. Fols, *From Culture*, II 304.

A hint taken, a look understood, conveys the *gist* of long and delicate explanation.

R. L. Stevenson, *And Other Fictions*, iv.

Gist of an action, in law, the foundation or essential matter of an action: that which is the basis of the cause of action.

git (git), *v.* An absolute or dialectal form of *girt*.

git (git), *n.* Same as *girt*.

git (git), *n.* An absolute form of *girt*.

git (git), *n.* [ME. *git*, *git*, also *git*, *gyde*, of uncertain origin.] A gown.

And she came after in a robe of red

And stokin hadde lounch of the same

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 34.

A stately nymph, a dams of heavenly kinde

Whose *git* rose girt so glist in mine eyes

As (yet) I see; not what proper how it lies.

Gascoigne, *William*.

gith (gith), *n.* [< ME. *gith*, cockle, < AS. *gith*, cockle (also in comp. *githse*, *githse*, cockle, *gith-corn*, spurge-laurel, also cockle), = W. *gith*, cockle, < L. *gith*, also *git*, a certain plant, Roman coriander, *Nigella arvensis*, Gr. *μυζαριον*, also *μυζαριον* (lit. 'black-seed').] 1. The fennel-flower, *Nigella arvensis*.—2. The corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago*.

And *gith* is hute eke in this moone yowes.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. 8.), p. 184.

gitont, *n.* Same as *guiton*.

gitter (git'ér), *n.* [G., a grating.] A diffraction grating. See *diffraction*. *Gitter spectrum*, a diffraction spectrum. See *diffraction* and *spectrum*.

gittern (git'érn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gittern*, < ME. *giterne*, *giterne*, *giterne* = MD. *gitterne*, *gitterne*, < OF. *giterne*, *giterne* (F. *gitar*, > mod. E. *guitar*): see *guitar*, *cithara*, *cithern*, *cithara*, *cithern*, all various forms of the same word.] An old instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire; a cithern.

Whereas with harpes, lutes, and *giterne*,
They dance and play at dis both day and night.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*, l. 4.

A *gittern* ill played on, accompanied with a hoarse voice,
who seemed to sing mauge the Muses, and to be merry
in spite of Fortune, made them look the way of the ill-
nosed song.

Sir P. Sidney, *Armadilla*, II.

The *gittern* and the *kit* the warring fiddlers like.

Dryden, *Polydoron*, IV. 302.

They can no more hear it—*gittern* a tune.

Keats.

gittern (git'érn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gittern*; < ME. *giterne*, < *giterne*, *gittern*.] To play upon a *gittern*.

He singeth in his voice gentill and swete . . .
Full well as ording to his *gittern*.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 177.

The first chorus beginning, may relate the course of the city, each evening with merriment or dymmed, *gittern* along the streets, or sojourn on the banks of Jordan or down the stream.

Milton, *Subjects for Tragedies*, in *Life* by Birch.

Gittite (git'it), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of ancient Gath, one of the chief cities of the Philistines.

Elihu . . . slew the brother of Gath the *Gittite*.

2 Sam. xxi. 19.

gittith (git'ith), *n.* [Heb.] A word found only in the headings of Psalms viii., lxxxi., and lxxiv.: "To the Chief Musician upon Gittith" (revised version, "For the Chief Musician; set to Gittith"): probably a musical instrument or a tune connected in some way with the Gittites.

gittion, *n.* Same as *guiton*.

One *gittion* of red with the sun of gold and a heart in the middle.

Jour. Archæol., Aug., xxiv. 157.

giusti, *n.* and *v.* A pseudo Italian spelling of *just*. See *just*.

giusto (jisto), *a.* [It. *giusto*, < L. *justus*, *just*.] In musical notation, suitable; regular; strict: as, tempo *giusto*.

give (giv), *v.* < prot. *gave*, pp. *given*, ppr. *giving*. [Early mod. E. also *geve*, *gere*; < ME. *gíven*, *geven*, more commonly *geven*, *geven*, *geven*, *geven* (pret. *gaf*, *zaf*, *zaf*, pl. *gafen*, *zafen*, *zafen*, pp. *gífen*, *zífen*, *zífen*, *zífen*, < AS. *gífan*, *gífan*, *gífan* (pret. *gaf*, pl. *gæfian*, pp. *gífen*) = OHG. *gíban* = OFris. *geva*, *geva* = D. *geven* = M.G. *geven*, *geven* = OHG. *gíban*, M.G. *gíben* = Icel. *gefa* = Sw. *gefa* = Dan. *gave* = Goth. *gíban*, *gíven*; a general Teut. word. Hence *gíft*, *gíftgíft*, and *gíftgíft*.] *I. trans.* 1. To deliver, convey, or transfer to another for possession, care, keeping, or use. (a) To deliver or convey freely and without consideration or return, as, to give alms, to give one's present, to give large sums for the promotion of some cause.

Though the tribe repente thence and bid we the tyme,
That euen he gadred to geite and *gíft* there of so ill.

Piers Plouman (B), III. 250.

Not only three fair bonds but all the earth
To thee and to thy race I *give*.

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 320.

O they delay not! If one ever *give*
His life to any noble I *give* to thee.

Come tell me what the price of love must be?

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 230.

(b) To deliver or convey in exchange or for a consideration, deliver as an equivalent or in payment, recompense, or reward, pay, as, to give a good price, to give good wages.

Is it lawful for us to give (our tribute or no?)

Bible of 1551, Luke xv. 22.

Then shall they give every man a ransom for his soul unto the Lord.

Ex. xxx. 12.

What should one give to light on such a dream?

Tennyson, *Edwin Morris*.

(c) To hand over for present use or for keeping; convey or present, place in the possession or at the disposal of another: as, to give a horse out, to give one a seat, to give one a book to read.

Not only three fair bonds but all the earth
To thee and to thy race I *give*.

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 320.

O they delay not! If one ever *give*
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William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 230.

(d) To deliver or convey in exchange or for a consideration, deliver as an equivalent or in payment, recompense, or reward, pay, as, to give a good price, to give good wages.

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Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 320.

O they delay not! If one ever *give*
His life to any noble I *give* to thee.

Come tell me what the price of love must be?

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 230.

Give'st thou my letter to Julia? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., l. 1.
First a very rich dream was served, and at dinner wine was given round, that I had presented him with, which was a very extraordinary thing.

Poetick, Description of the East, l. 81.

2. To deliver or convey, in various general or figurative senses. (a) To bestow, confer, grant; as, to give power or authority.

And soon I'm in our good and granted help.

Both by and lyme as hym luster, he wroulde

Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 104.

Thence the procession proceeded forth, and we followed with prayer and contemplation, as devoutly as Almighty God gave us grace. — *See R. Gifford*, *Pylgrimage*, p. 25.

For the same reason that I would not grasp at powers not given I would not surrender or abandon powers which are given. — *D. Webster*, Speech at Pittsburgh, July, 1863.

(b) To supply, furnish, as, to give aid or comfort to the enemy.

We do not dispute Pitt's integrity, but we do not know what proof he had given of it when he was turned out of the army. — *Macaulay*, *William Pitt*.

More accuracy is to Truth as a plaster cast to the marble statue, it gives the facts, but not their meaning. — *Lowell*, *Harvard Anniversary*.

(c) To impart, communicate, as, to give a twist to a rope; to give motion or currency to something; to give lessons in drawing; to give instruction in Greek; to give an opinion; to give counsel or advice.

This name is sweet & joyful, off'ring nothfast comfort to many hearts.

Hampole, *Prose Treatise* (R. E. T. 8), p. 1, note 4.

The King of Sardinia has not only carried his own character and success to the highest pitch, but seems to have given a turn to the general face of the war.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 16.

She went to his shop, riding on an ass, to give herself consequence. — *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 116.

(d) To accord; allow; as, to give one a hearty reception; to give the accused a fair trial, or the benefit of a doubt; to give permission.

You must always give your men of great reading leave to show their talents on the most subjects, says Eugene; it is a kind of shooting at rovers; where a man lets fly his arrow without taking any aim, to show his strength. — *Adison*, *Ancient Medals*, I.

(e) To ascribe, attribute, or impute to.

You sent me deputy for Ireland.

Far from his succour, from the king, from all

That might have mercy on the fault, thou gav'st him.

Shak., *Hen VIII.*, III. 2.

If you would not give it to my modesty, allow it yet to my wit; give me so much of woman and cunning as not to betray myself impudently.

H. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, IV. 1.

(f) To administer, as, to give one a blow, to give medical cure.

I could for each word give a cuff.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, III. 1.

3. To yield. (a) To yield as a product or result, produce; bring forth; afford, as, a process giving the best results, to give satisfaction or pleasure.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships gives four hundred and twenty-four men a piece.

Arbuthnot.

She didn't give any milk, she gave bruise, she was a regular Alderman at that. — *Dickens*, *Hard Times*, p. 235.

Give largely retains the meaning of yield, as "give a good crop," and in connection with the weather it is not uncommon to hear "give rain," or "give snow."

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. App. p. XII.

(b) To be a source, cause, or occasion of, as, to give offense or umbrage; to give trouble.

No rank mouth'd slander there shall give offence,

Or blast our blooming names, as here they do.

Quarles, *Emblems*, v. 13.

They are of a kind too contemptible to give scandal.

Comenius, *Way of the World*, I. 3.

(c) To yield or concede, allow, as, to give odds in a game.

(d) To yield or relinquish to another; surrender, as, to give ground, to give one's self up to justice, to give way.

And when the hardest warriors did retire

Richard cried "Charge!" and gave no foot of ground.

Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, I. 4.

(e) To emit; utter, as, to give a sigh or a shout, to give the word to go.

At his entrance before the King, all the people gave a great shout. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 102.

So you must be the first that gives this sentence.

Shak., *M. for M.*, II. 2.

Thus having mourn'd, he gave the word around,

To raise the breathless body from the ground.

Dryden, *Æneid*, VI.

4. To take or allow as granted; concede; permit; admit. (a) To grant or concede as a fact, admit to be, acknowledge; with to be understood, or some times with for expressed.

To give her lost eternally

My soul bleeds at mine eyes.

Middleton, *Game at Chess*, I. 1.

I love them lost

Many days since. — *E. Jonson*, *Catiline*, V. 2.

Fall what can fall, if ere the sun be set,

I see you not, give me dead.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, IV. 4.

The husband shows I love myself forsaken

Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, IV. 1.

Though oppress'd and fallen,

I give not heaven for lost. — *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 14.

(b) To grant permission or opportunity to; give leave to; allow; enable.

It is given me once again to behold my friend. — *Romeo*.

Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine. — *Pope*.

(c) To grant as a supposition; suppose, assume; as, let AB be given as equal to CD.

Given the proper cause or combination of causes, in the absence of counteracting causes, the effect always occurs. — *J. M. Rigg*, *Mind*, XII. 560.

5. To devote; addict; as, to give one's self to study; to be much given to idleness.

I will give him unto the Lord all the days of his life.

1 Sam., I. 11.

But we will give ourselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word. — *Acts*, VI. 4.

She is given too much to all holiness and musing.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I. 1.

6. To provide or supply, as something demanded, or obligatory, or required by the circumstances; as, to give bonds or bail; to give evidence in court; to give chapter and verse.

7. To show or put forth, hold forth, or present.

(a) To present as a pledge; as, I give you my word of honor.

(b) To present for acceptance, consideration, or treatment; put forward for acceptance or consideration; tender, offer, as, to give a ball or a dinner; to give a toast, to give an exhibition.

It was there that the "T. Brown and Son" that the county assemblies were given. It was in the assembly room that the rare meetings of Church and State affairs were held.

Saturday Rev., Feb., 1874, p. 174.

Our ponderous square will give

A grand political dinner

To half the squires in the

Templeton, *Maud*, xx.

(c) To present to the eye or mind, exhibit, manifest; as, to give promise of a good day, to give hope of success, to give evidence of ability.

The young Barakka soon gave promise of his becoming a hero.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 119.

(d) To put forth, or present the appearance of, putting forth, an effort resulting in, perform, as, the ship gave a lurch.

The frightened billows gave a rolling swell

Mickle, *tr. of Camoens's Lusad* (1877).

(In these and similar locations in which give is followed by a noun, it corresponds in sense to a verb derived from that noun; thus, to give assent, attention, battle, chase, occasion, warning, etc., = to assent, attend, battle, chase, occasion, warn, etc.)

8. To cause; make; enable; as, give him to understand that I cannot wait longer.

First, I give you to understand

That Great Saint George is my name

Was the true champion of our land

The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 84).

Each man, as his judgment gives him, may reserve his faith or bestow it.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

9. To put; bestow or place; set; as, to give fire to a thing. See below.

One vindictive a fier till the water of blood be distilled by the pipe of the lamb into a glass of deplorable, light alone.

Book of Quaker Essence (ed. Furnival), p. 12.

10. To misgive.

I go blindfold whether the course of my ill hap carries me, for now, too late, my heart gives me this our separating can never be prosperous.

Sir F. Sullivan, *Atalia*, II.

I will look to that. But I cannot tell indeed how my mind gives me, that all is not well.

Terence in English (1614).

Methought

He should be beaten for 't; my mind so gave me, sir,

I could not sleep for 't.

Fletcher (and another), *Nice Valour*, v. 1.

11. To bear as a cognizance.

They may give the dozen white lines in their coat.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I. 1.

I give the flaming heart,

It is my crest.

Middleton, *More Asinibolles besides Women*, I. 3.

Give me, I prefer or prefer to have; a common colloquial phrase expressing preference for a thing.

As for me, give me liberty, or give me death!

Patrick Henry, Speech, March, 1775.

Give me the good old times.

Bulwer.

Give me your hands. See hand. — Give you good even, good morrow, etc., archaic elliptical expressions for God give you good even, good morrow, etc. Such phrases were still further contracted to God give you good even, God give you good even, etc. See good, a.

To give a back. See back. — To give a bit of one's mind. See bit. — To give aim, a handle, a loose, etc. See the nouns. To give audience.

(a) To listen, be carefully attentive.

When he speaketh, give audience,

And from him let not stirrings

Behn, *Beaumont* (E. E. T. 8), p. 73.

(b) To grant an interview or a hearing; and of sovereigns, judges, and other persons in authority; as, to give audience to an enemy. To give away. (a) To alienate (the title to or property of a thing); make over to another, transfer; as, to give away one's books, to give away a bride.

Whatever we employ in charitable uses during our lives is given away from ourselves.

Bp. Atterbury.

(b) To cause or permit to be known; let out; betray; as, to give away a secret; to give the whole thing away. (Chiefly colloq.) (c) To allow to be lost; lose by neglect.

Be merry, Cassio,

For thy solicitor shall rather die

Than give thy cause away.

Shak., *Othello*, III. 2.

To give back, to return; restore. — To give battle. See battle. — To give birth to, to bear or bring forth, as a child; hence, to be the origin or cause of; as, religious differences have given birth to many sects.

There is some pre-eminence conferred by a family having for five successive generations given birth to individuals distinguished by their merits. — *Brougham*.

To give chase, effect. See the nouns. — To give ear, to listen; pay attention; give heed.

O Eve, in evil hour thou didst give ear

To that false worm, of whomsoever taught.

To counterfeit man's voice. — *Milton*, *P. L.*, IX. 1067.

The uproar and terror of the night kept people long awake, sitting with pallid faces giving ear.

R. L. Stevenson, *Treasure of Franchard*.

To give fire. (a) To fire off; make a discharge, as of firearms.

A man of John Oldham's, having a musket, which had been long charged with pistol bullets, not knowing of it, gave fire, and shot three men.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 26.

(b) To give the word to fire. — To give fire to, to set on fire. (Rare.)

One took a piece, and by accident gave fire to the powder, which blew up the deck.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 164.

To give forth, to publish; tell; report publicly.

Soon after it was given forth, and believed by many, that the king was dead.

Sir J. Hayward.

Recommending to some of us with him (George Fox) the dispatch and dispersion of an epistle, just given forth by him, to the churches of Christ throughout the world.

Penn., *Life and Progress of Quakers*, v.

To give ground. See ground. — To give in, to declare; make known, tender; as, to give in one's adherence to a party.

To give it to one, to rate, scold, or beat one severely. (Colloq.) To give line, rain, head, etc., to shake or pay out the line (as in angling) or the reins (as in riding or driving), and thus give full liberty; hence, to give more play, freedom, or scope; as, give him line, give the horse his head; to give rein to one's fancy.

Falkenberg's horse . . . began to plunge and rear. "I will give him his head for a little way, and turn again and meet you," called Falkenberg.

Max Alexander, *The Froese*, xxi.

To give mouth. See mouth. To give no force. See to make no force, under force. To give off. (a) To send out, put forth, emit; as, to give off branches; the fire gave off a dense smoke.

For in all ganglia save, perhaps, the very simplest, the corpuscles of axons are of processes more or less numerous, and usually more or less branched.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.* (2d ed.), § 21.

(b) To resign, abandon, relinquish; give up; as, they gave off the voyage.

Did not the prophet

Say, that before Ascension day at noon,

My crown I should give off? — *Shak.*, *K. John*, v. 1.

He . . . gave off all partnership (except in name), as was found in the issue of things.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 301.

To give one a slap with a foxglove. See foxglove. — To give one a hat. See hat. To give one a rope's end. See end. — To give one a fit. See fit. To give one a place, to give precedence to one, to yield to one's claims.

Sit thou not in the high at place, Where the good man is present, But give him place. His manners mark thee with grave adumbration.

Babes Book (E. E. T. 8), p. 103.

To give one's hand. See hand. To give one's self away, to betray one's self; expose one's secret thought or intention, as by a lapse of the tongue or a careless action. (Colloq.) To give one's self up. (a) To surrender one's self, as to the authorities. (b) To despair of one's recovery; conclude one's self to be lost. (c) To resign or devote one's self.

Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*.

To give one the bag, canvas, dor, pack, hat, sack, etc. See the nouns. To give one the lie in his throat, to cause one of outrageous lying; throw back, as it were, a lie into the throat from which it proceeded. — To give (one) the slip, to slip away from; escape from stealthily; elude; as, to give the police the slip.

Being sufficiently weary of this mad crew, we were willing to give them the slip at any place from whence we might hope to get a passage to an English factory.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 302.

Difficultly enough I had to bring this fellow. — I don't know what's the matter; but if I had not held him by force, he'd have given me the slip.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, (v. 2).

To give (one) the time of day, or the day, to greet socially; salute in a friendly way.

But he . . . would not so them say,

But gently waking them gave them the time of day.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. xl. 38.

Sweetly she came, and with a modest blush, Gave him the day, and then accosted thus.

B. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, I. 2.

To give out. (a) To hand out; distribute; as, to give out ration. (b) To emit; send out; as, it gives out a bad odor.

The damp birch sticks gave out a thick smoke, which almost stifled us.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 121.

(c) To issue; assign; announce; publish; report; as, to give out the reasons for the day, it was given out that he was bankrupt.

Ay, but, master, take heed how you give this out; Herace is a man of the sword.

E. Jonson, *Forerunner*, IV. 4.

I'll give you out for dead, and by yourself,
And show the instrument.

Reas. and Pl., Thierry and Theodores, iv. 1.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he gave
out to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of
their enemies.

Addison.

The number slain is generally believed much greater
than is given out.

Walpole, Letters, II. 21.

(d) To represent; represent as being; declare or pretend
to be.

It is the . . . bitter disposition of Beatrice that . . . so
gives me out.

Shaks., Much Ado, II. 1.

(e) In music, to enunciate or play over, of a voice-part in
a contrapuntal work, to enunciate (a theme), of an organ-
ist, to play over (a hymn (tune)) before it is sung. — **To give
over.** [Now more commonly to give up in all uses.] (a)
To abandon; relinquish.

We pray you, for your own sake, to embrace your own
safety, and give over this attempt.

Shaks., As you Like It, I. 2.

If such ships come not, they give over taking any more.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 249.

God was not angry with Moses, so as that he gave over
his purpose of delivering Israel.

Donne, Sermons, v.

(b) To abandon all hope of.

Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to give me over.

Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

(c) To devote or addict.

Humane nature retains an abhorrence of sin, so far that
it is impossible for men to have the same esteem of those
who are given over to all manner of wickedness.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

To give place to, to yield precedence or superiority to,
make way for.

I went to the Jesuites College again, the front whereof
gives place to few for its architecture.

Keegan, Diary, Nov. 23, 1644.

When the day grows too busy for these gentlemen to en-
joy any longer the pleasures of their disableness with any
manner of confidence, they give place to men who . . .
come to the coffee house either to transact affairs, or en-
joy conversation.

Steele, Spectator, No. 40.

To give rise, to give origin, cause, or occasion.

Very trifling circumstances often give rise to the most
injurious tales.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

In addition to feelings of contact or pressure referred to
the sensory surface, contact may give rise to a sensation of
temperature, according as the thing touched is cold or hot
or cold.

Knowlton, XXIII. 478.

To give the bob, to give the butt, etc. See the nouns.

To give the cold shoulder. See cold. **To give the
day.** See to give (one) the time of day. **To give the
devil his due.** See devil. **To give the gaits.** See
gaits. **To give the gleek.** See gleek. **To give the
hand.** See hand. **To give the hand of.** See hand.
To give the lie, or give the lie to, to contradict, de-
clare or prove to be false or untrue.

Beside, to tell you the truth, I have heard of you, that
you are a man whose religion lies in talk, and that your
conversing gives this your mouth profusion the lie.

Rumpsey, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 150.

It was an Alderney cow. . . Her eyes were mild and
soft, and bright. Her legs were like the legs of a deer,
and in her whole gait and demeanour she almost gave
the lie to her own name.

Temple, Belton Estate, I. 90.

To give the mitten. See mitten. **To give tongue,** to
set up a bark, break out barking, as at the sight of game
said of dogs.

At noon he crossed the track of a huge timber wall; in-
stantly the dog gave tongue, and, rallying its strength,
ran along the wall.

The Century, XXXVI. 25.

To give up. (a) To resign; quit; abandon as hopeless
or useless. as, to give up a cause, to give up the argu-
ment.

but you say he has entirely given up Charles, never
sees him, hey?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 1.

(b) To surrender; relinquish; yield. as, to give up a for-
tress to an enemy; in this treaty the Spaniards gave up
Louisiana.

My last is said. Let me give up my soul
into thy bosom.

Reas. and Pl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

(c) To deliver; make public; show up.

And Josh gave up the sum of the number of the people
unto the king.

2 Sam. XXIV. 9.

I'll not state them.

By giving up their characters. *Reas. and Pl.*

(d) To despair of the recovery of; abandon hope in regard
to; as, the doctors gave him up. **To give up the ghost.**
See ghost. — **To give way.** (a) To yield; withdraw; make
room.

At this the crowd gave way,
Yielding, like waves of a divided sea.

Congreve, Hind

(b) To yield assent; give permission.

The President had occasion of other impudences for
them, and gave way to Master Wythe and barrister Jeffrey
Abbott, to rise and state them or show them.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 239.

At length, after much debate of things, the Gov. . .
gave way that they should set some every man for his
own particular.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 154.

(c) To fall; yield to force; break or fall; break down;
as, the ice gave way, and the horses were drowned, the
scaffolding gave way, the wheels or axle tree gave way.

The trust and knowledge of our duty gave way in
the presence of mighty temptations.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 216.

(d) Fast, to begin or resume rowing, or to increase one's
exertions: chiefly in the imperative, as an order to a
boat's crew. — **To give way to,** to make way for; retire
or recede in favor or on account of; as, to give way to
one's superiors.

Through a large part of several English shires the
names which the English had given to the spots which
they wrested from the Briton gave way to new names
which marked the coming of another race of conquerors.

R. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 134.

Syn. Give, Confer, Bestow, Present, Grant. Give is ge-
neric, covering the others, and applying equally to things
tangible and intangible; as, to give a man a penny, a
heating, one's confidence. Confer is generally the act
of a superior allowing that which might be withheld, as,
to confer knighthood or a boon. Bestow and grant em-
phasize the gratuitousness of the gift somewhat more
than the others. Present implies some formality in the
act of giving and considerable value in the gift. Grant
may presuppose a request, may imply formality in the giv-
ing, and may express an act of a sovereign or a govern-
ment; as, to grant land for a hospital, but it has broader
uses; as, to grant a promise.

For generous lords had rather give than pay. *Forrest*

The publick marks of honour and reward,

Confer'd upon me. *Milk. N. S. V. 1. 108.*

The Lord magnified Solomon, . . . and bestowed upon
him such royal majesty as had not been on any king be-
fore him in Israel.

1 Chron. xxix. 25.

They presented unto him gifts: gold and frankincense
and myrrh.

Mat. II. 11.

Wherefore did God grant me my request?

Milton, S. V. 1. 356.

II. intrans. 1. To transfer or impart grati-
tously something valuable; transfer that which is
one's own to another without compensation;
make a gift or donation.

It is more blessed to give than to receive. *Acts xv. 35.*

2. To yield, as from pressure, failure, soften-
ing, decay, etc.; fall away; draw back; relax;
become exhausted.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire
and afterwards give again and grow soft.

Johnson, Nat. Hist.

Now back he gives, then rushes on again.

Daniel, Civil Wars.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul

Like seasoned timber, never gives.

Q. Herbert, Virtue.

His face is pale, his gait is shuffling, his elbows are
gone, his hands are giving at the toes.

W. Bennett, Fifty Years Ago, p. 10.

3. To open, or afford an opening, entrance, or
view; lead; with into, on, or upon. [A Gal-
ileism: *F. donner sur.*]

The crazy gateway giving view on the Bilby lane

At the Year Round

A well worn post was coated in

To one green wicket in a green hedge;

This, yielding, gave out on grassy walk.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

A narrow corridor gave into a wide festival space.

Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 107.

To give at, to attack. *News.*

Since that the olde poet perceiveth he cannot withstood
on poest from his endeavours, and put him to silence, he
sett about by taunts to terrifie him from writing. And
thus he gives at him.

Johnson, English (1644).

To give back, to retire; withdraw; yield.

The ground heppibbled was with blood,

Tarquin began to faint

For he gave back, and now has shield

So low, he did repeat

See *Lancelotti de Lili* a child's ballad, I say

Then Christian pulled out of his bosom and began to
try at the dung on down, whose bow he had turned the key
gave back.

Rumpsey, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 152.

To give in, to give way. Yield; give; give up; submit
confess one's self inferior to another; submit.

Women's shape and beauty more exceeds

Here I give in I do confess I include

The Nurse Melancholia, MS. Comp. 200. 1.

If you do fight, fight it out, and don't give in while you
can stand and see.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 5.

To give in to, to yield assent to; adopt.

As with it more apt to make ourselves than man

chely, it is observed that the old men have many of them
for these last years more give in to the modes and
freedoms of the French.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Behm) I. 274.

They give in to all the ancient customs and the table

and abstain from nothing, but eat and sit

Shakspeare, School for Scandal, III. 1.

Elizabeth, who had been a little before out of her
for to acknowledge the justice of their conversation
was impossible.

Johnson, English (1644).

To give off, to cease; depart; leave. **To give on,** to
rush; fall on.

Your orders, and the late the fight began.

Johnson, English (1644).

To give out, to see one exhausted; as, the horses give
out at the next collection. The water gave out.

Johnson, English (1644).

Maiden I always held a you so stout

That for twenty double you would not give out

Johnson, English (1644).

Our deer were beginning to give out and we were very
anxious to reach Mumpshara in time for dinner.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 175.

To give over, to suspend or abandon effort; act no
more; stop.

He cry'd, "Let us freely give over."

Robinson and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 230).

They gave not over, though their enemies were strong
and subtle.

Milton, Apology for Smectymund.

It would be well for all authors if they knew when to
give over, and to desist from any further pursuits after
fame.

Addison.

To give unto, to yield to; make allowance for.

We must give, I say.

Unto the motives, and the stirrers up
of humours in the blood.

R. Johnson, Alchemist, III. 1.

To give up. (a) To abandon effort, expectation, or the
like; give out; come to a stop. (b) To become moist, as
dysentery when the salt deliquesces in a damp place.
[To him, etc.]

give¹ (giv', *n.* [*< give¹, v.*]). Capacity for yield-
ing to pressure; yielding character or quality;
yieldingness; elasticity.

Compared to the Frenchman the American is more
loosely hung together, and has more swing and give in gait
and gesture.

A. Rhodes, Monsieur at Home, p. 45.

There was sufficient give in the velvet to prevent frac-
ture of the material while drying.

Pet. Jour. and Elect. Rev., XXII. 451.

give², v. See give.

given (giv'it, *p. a.* 1. Granted; executed and
delivered. Compare *dah¹* 1.

Given at our manors of Greenwich the 1st day of Feb-
ruary, in the 8th year of our reign.

Queen Elizabeth (1567), Warrant for Execution of Mary,

(Queen of Scots).

2. Conferred; bestowed; imparted; not inher-
ited or possessed naturally; as, a given name.

— 3. Admitted; supposed; allowed as a sup-
position; conceding; as, given A and B, C fol-
lows. — 4. Specified or that might be specified
or stated; certain; particular; specifically, in
math., virtually known or determined; as, a
given magnitude; that is, a known magnitude.

When the position of a thing is known it is said to be given
in position, and the ratio between two quantities being
known, these quantities are said to have a given ratio.
According to the definitions of Euclid (in his "Data"), a
magnitude is given when we can find another equal to it,
a ratio is given when an identical ratio can be found, a po-
sition is given when it is made constantly the same, etc.

You can distinguish between individual people to such
an extent that you have a general idea of how a given
person will act when placed in given circumstances.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 70.

Consciousness, unless as a definite consciousness, as a
nucleus set at a given time, is no consciousness.

Fetich, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. xxxvii.

5. Disposed; addicted. [Now used only with
specific qualification; as, given to drink; given
to exaggeration.]

Pointe fort six of the best given gentlemen of this Court.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 67.

Fear him not, Caesar, he is not dangerous;

He is a noble Roman, and well given.

Shaks., J. C. I. 2.

I am mightily given to melancholy

H. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 1.

I found him passionately given,

A babbler in the land.

Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

Given bass, given part, in musical composition, a bass
or other voice part which is furnished or assumed as a
fixed basis for the harmony.

giver (giv'er, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *giver*;
M.E. *gyvere, geyere, gyvere* (*< D. gyver = OHG.*

*geburi, keburi, MHG. G. giber = Sw. *gyfvere* =*

*Dan. *gyver*); < giv¹ + -er*]). One who gives; a
donor; a bestower; a granter; one who im-
parts, dispenses, distributes, or contributes.

For good length a cheerful giver

Bible of A. V., 2 Cor. IX. 7.

That which Moses spoke unto givers, we must now in-
cubate into taking away from the Church.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

It is the *give* and not the *gift* that engenders the heart
of the Christian.

Roberts.

given, n. pl. See *giver*.

give³ (zhiv', *n.* [E., a particular use of *gyver*,
hear frost, dial. also *giver*]. — *P. gyver, giber*

< Gt. gyber, hear frost; origin obscure.]

An effluence on vanilla pods. — See the extract.

The best quality of vanilla pods are of a dark chocolate
into brown or nearly black, and are covered with a
crystalline effluence, which is known as *gyber*, the
presence of which is taken as a criterion of quality.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 60.

Giz, n. See *gizzard*.

gizz (giz', *n.* [Sw.]). The face; countenance.

We must study an recall our

And you and your mouth pliz

Many better birds.

Burns, Address to the De'il

gizzard (giz'ard, *n.* [Formerly *giard*; with
excrement *d* (or with *torin*, *ard* for orig. *-er*),

*< M.E. *gyer* (also *gyerne*), < OF. *gezier, juvier,**

*juvier, F. *gézier*, gizzard, < L. *gizzardum*, only in*

pl. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry.] 1. The second stomach of a bird, not counting the crop or gizzard as the first; the bulbous or muscular stomach (ventriculus bulbosus), succeeding the proventriculus and succeeded by the duodenum; the gizzardium. In most birds, especially those which feed upon grain or hard seeds, it is very thick and muscular, and lined with tough leathery (or even bony) epithelium, the organ thus forming a powerful grinding-mill in which the food is triturated after being mixed with the gastric juice of the preceding glandular stomach. 2. The proventriculus or first true stomach of insects, generally armed inside with horny teeth. See cut under *Blattula*. — 3. The stomach of some mollusks, as *Bullula*, when rounded and hardened. — 4. Figuratively, temper; now only in the phrase *to fret one's gizzard*.

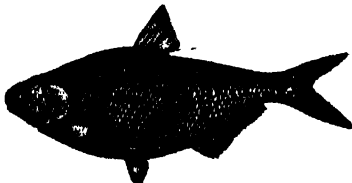
But that which does them greatest harm,
Their spiritual gizzards are too warm.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. II. 698.

To fret one's gizzard, to harass one's self, vex one's self, or be vexed. [Vulgar.] **To stick in one's gizzard**, to prove hard of digestion, be distasteful or offensive, vex one. [Vulgar.]

gizzard-fallen (giz'fird-fā'n), *a.* Affected, as a bird, with falling of the anus (prolapsed ani); a term used by pigeon-fanciers.

gizzard-shad (giz'gril-shād), *n.* A popular name of the isospondylous fishes of the family *Thoracimidae*, related to the anchovies, herrings, etc. There are a dozen species, chiefly of the genus *Dorosoma* (or *Chatesoma*), inhabiting fresh and brackish waters of the Atlantic coast of America and the eastern coasts of Asia and Australia. They are sluggish



Gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).

fishes, feeding on mud, and having a muscular gizzard, whence the name. The common gizzard shad of the United States is *Dorosoma cepedianum*. Also called *hickory shad*, *mud shad*, *white-eyed shad*, and *thread herring*.

gizzard-trout (giz'gril-trout), *n.* Same as *gizzard-shad*.

gissen (giz'n), *a.* [See, < leel. *gissun* = Sw. *gissen* = Dan. *gissen*, lenky; see *gissen*, *v.*] Lenky. — **To gissen**, to crack, gape, or split for want of moisture; said of tubs, barrels, etc., and, figuratively, of liquors deprived of drink.

Ne'er let's gissen gissen, fy for shame,

W! drouthly tusk. *Tarzan*, Poems, p. 131.

gissen (giz'n), *v. t.* [See, also written *geissen*, *geissen*, *geisse*; < leel. *gissun* = Sw. *gissun* = Dan. *gisse*, become lenky, < *gissun*, lenky; see *gissen*, *a.*] 1. To become lenky from shrinkage, owing to want of moisture, as a tub or barrel. — 2. To fade; wither.

Gl. A chemical symbol of *glucinum*.

glabella¹ (glā-bel'ā), *n.*; pl. *glabellæ* (-ā). [NL., fem.; see *glabellum*.] In anat. and zool., same as *glabellum*.

glabella², *n.* Plural of *glabellum*.

glabellar (glā-bel'ār), *a.* [< *glabellum* + -ar³.] In anat. and zool., of or pertaining to the glabellum.

The glabellar region is flat and smooth

H. O. Forbes, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 262.

glabellous (glā-bel'ūs), *a.* [< L. *glabellus*, without hair, smooth, dim. of L. *glaber*, smooth; see *glabrous*.] Same as *glabellar*.

glabellum (glā-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *glabellæ* (-ā). [NL., dim.; < L. *glaber*, smooth; see *glabrous*.]

1. In human anat., a small space on the forehead immediately above and between the eyebrows. — 2. In trilobites, the median convex portion of the cephalic shield, being the cephalic continuation of the thoracic axis or tergum. See cut under *Trilobites*.

The glabellum, or central raised ridge of the cephalic shield, is a continuation of the thoracic axis.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 226.

The lateral region of the head [of trilobites] the median part of which specially projects as the glabellum.

Clare, *Zoology* (trans.), I. 484.

Also *glabella*.

glabrate (glā-brāt'), *a.* [< L. *glabratus*, pp. of *glaber*, deprived of hair and bristles, lit. make smooth, < *glaber*, smooth; see *glabrous*.] 1. In zool., smooth; bald; glabrous; having no hair or other appendages. — 2. In bot., becoming glabrous from age; somewhat glabrous.

glabrester, **glabrier** (glā-brē-āt', -brī-āt'), *v. t.* [Improp. for *glabrate*, *v. t.*; see *glabrate*, *a.*] To make smooth. *Cockerham*.

glabrirostral (glā-bri-ros'tral), *a.* [< NL. *glabrirostris*, < L. *glaber*, smooth, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In ornith., smooth-billed; having few and slight, if any, bristles along the gape; wanting rictal vibrissae; opposed to *setirostral*, and said of certain birds of the family *Caprimulgidae*, most members of this family being *setirostral*. P. L. *Scoter*.

Glabrirostris (glā-bri-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glabrirostris*, smooth-billed; see *glabrirostral*.] A group of caprimulgid birds without rictal vibrissae, as the night-hawks. P. L. *Scoter*.

glabrity (glāb'ri-ti), *n.* [< L. *glabritas*, smoothness, baldness, < *glaber*, smooth; see *glabrous*.] Smoothness; baldness. *Bailey*.

glabrous (glā'brius), *a.* [< L. *glaber* (glabr-), smooth, without hair, = OHG. MHG. *glat*, G. *glatt* = D. *glad*, smooth, sleek, = E. *glad*; see *glad*.] Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence; used chiefly in zoology and botany.

glacé (glā-sā'), *a.* [F., iced, glazed, pp. of *glacer*, freeze, < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.] Iced; glossed; glossy; lustrous; as, *glacé* fruit; *glacé* silk.

A large quantity of thread is now polished, and is known in the trade as *glacé*.

French Dict., VI. 302.

Glacé silk, a thin and plain silk material with a great deal of luster or gloss. — **Mohair glacé**. See *mohair*.

glaciable (glā'shi-ā-ble), *a.* [< L. *glaciare*, turn into ice (see *glaciate*), + E. *ble*.] Capable of being converted into ice. [Rare.]

From more aqueous and glaucous substances condensing them (precious stones) by frosts into solidities.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

glacial (glā'shi-āl), *a.* [= F. *glaciel* = Sp. *Pg.* *glacial* = It. *glaciale*, < L. *glacialis*, icy, frozen, full of ice, < *glacies*, ice.] 1. Icy; consisting of ice; frozen; hence, resembling ice; figuratively, having a cold, glassy look or manner.

I thought it not amiss to call our consistent self-shining substance the icy or glacial mollusca (and for variety phosphorosa).

Boyle, *Works*, IV. 457.

His manner more glacial and a putrid heat than ever.

Motley, *United Netherlands*, II. 302.

It stands at the front of all experiments in a field remote as the northern heavens and almost as glacial and clear.

Stedman, *Viet. Poets*, p. 24.

2. In geol., referring to ice; associated with the geological agency of ice. **Glacial acetic acid**. See *acetic acid*, under *acetic*. — **Glacial drift**, in geol. See *drift*, & — **Glacial phosphoric acid**, monobasic or metaphosphoric acid, H₂PO₄. It is a white, brittle, deliquescent solid. The glacial epoch, a period of the earth's history when, as maintained by many geologists, an ice sheet extended from the Scandinavian range in all directions, encroaching on Finland, northern Germany, and even a part of Great Britain, the glaciers of the Alps, Caucasus, and Pyrenees being also at that time considerably larger than they are now. Traces of former glaciation are observed in abundance over wide areas in north-eastern North America, and are ascribed by most geologists to the former presence of an ice sheet covering that region. The difficulty of accounting for the presence and movement of such a sheet on the American side of the Atlantic is much greater than is the case on the European side. Since in New England and the region of the great lakes much of the superficial detritus has been moved southward from the place of its origin for a greater or less distance, and since this fact was frequently observed and much commented on before ice became a recognized factor in geology, the phenomena now usually designated as *glacial* in Europe have been in America associated with the word *drift*, the loose material on the surface being called by that name, and the epoch of its accumulation, the *drift epoch*.

glacialist (glā'shi-āl-ist), *n.* [< *glacial* + -ist.] 1. One who explains geological phenomena by reference to the former presence of ice. The word is little used in this sense except with some other word limiting or qualifying it; as, an advanced glacialist; an ultra-glacialist (one who is prone to magnify the importance of ice as a geological agent).

By a cursory glance the glacialist is led to believe that the markings must be referred to the streams of inland ice.

Nature, XXX. 283.

We have certainly no evidence that, during even the severest part of the glacial epoch, an low-peak, like that advocated by Agassiz and other extreme glacialists, ever existed at the North Pole.

J. Croft, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 78.

2. One who makes a specialty of glacial geology.

Nor is it only the effects of land-ice which the glacialist sees marked upon the rocks of Britain.

Huxley, *Physiography*, p. 163.

Also *glaciologist*.

glacially (glā'shi-āl-ī), *adv.* By means of glaciers or of glaciation; as, *glacially* formed hollows.

glaciarium (glā'shi-ā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *glaciaria* (-ā). [NL., < L. *glacies*, ice. Cf. *glacier*.] A place, as a building, provided with a smooth level flooring of artificial ice or of cement, for skating, especially in summer; a skating-rink.

Summer skating has been occasionally provided in "glaciariums" by means of artificially produced ice.

Shays, *Brit.*, XIII. 108.

glaciate (glā'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glaciated*, ppr. *glaciating*. [< L. *glaciatus*, pp. of *glaciare*, turn into ice, freeze, < *glacies*, ice.] 1. To convert into ice.

To measure by the differing weight and density of the same portion of water what change was produced in it between the hottest time of summer, and first a glaciating degree of cold, and then the highest we could produce by art.

Boyle, *Works*, II. 622.

2. To cover with ice.

The formerly glaciated hemisphere has . . . become the warm one, and the warm hemisphere the glaciated.

Quoted in J. Croft's *Climate and Time*, p. 77.

3. To give an ice-like or frosted appearance to. [A trade use.]

[Iron] chimneys, ovens, etc., and melted, not enamelled, glaciated, or tinned. U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 73 (1887), p. 215.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into ice. *Johnson*.

glaciated (glā'shi-āt-ed), *p. a.* Covered with ice; also, acted upon by ice; showing the effects of glacial action.

Rocky substances which have once been glaciated, if I may thus express the peculiar action of ice upon rocks, viz. the planing, polishing, scratching, grooving, and furrowing of their surfaces, can never be mistaken for anything else.

C. F. Hall, *Polar Expedition*, p. 661.

On almost every glaciated surface in Maine may be found isolated drift scratches aberrant both in direction and outline.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 144.

glaciation (glā'shi-ā'shūn), *n.* [< *glaciare* + -ion.] 1. The act of freezing.

The water or other liquor usually beginning to freeze at the top, and it being the nature of *glaciation* to distend the water and aqueous liquors it hardens, it is usually and naturally consequent, that when the upper crust of ice is grown thick, and by reason of the expansion of the frozen liquor bears hard with its edges against the sides of the glass contiguous to it, the included liquor (that is by degrees successively turned into ice), requiring more room than before, and forcibly endeavoring to expand itself every way, finds it less difficult to burst the glass than lift up the ice.

Boyle, *Heat Cold*, v.

2. The result of freezing; ice. [Rare.]

It [ice] is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in bayl, which is also a *glaciation*.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

3. In geol., the present or former existence of a mass of ice, glacier, or ice-sheet, covering a certain region; subjection to the action of ice. Thus, it is said that the surface of the country in Sweden exhibits the effects of a former glaciation; that is, that the surfaces of the rocks in many places are smoothed or striated, as they are under or near actual glaciers in the Alps or elsewhere. Such surfaces are said to be *glaciated*.

4. A consequence of or phenomenon caused by such a process or covering, as the striation and smoothing of rock-surfaces.

glacier (glā'shi-ēr or glā'si-ēr), *n.* [< F. *glacier* (orig. Swiss, > G. *gletscher*).] < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.] The form in which the snow, falling on the higher parts of those mountain-ranges which are above the snow-line, finds its way down into the valleys. Under suitable climatic conditions, the snow which thus falls does not all disappear by evaporation, or melt at once and run off in the form of water, but becomes gradually converted into ice, and moves slowly down the mountain-slope in the depressions or valleys until it reaches a point where the mean temperature has so far risen that evaporation and melting counterbalance the supply from above. Here the glacier ends, and a stream of water begins, which is often the head of some large river (as the Gangotri glacier of the Ganges, or the Rhone glacier of the river of that name). The snow of the glacier is not transformed into ice at once, but passes through the intermediate stages of névé (German *firn*). (See *firn*.) Several subordinate glaciers often combine to form one large one, a result dependent on the topography of that part of the mountain-range in which the glacier takes its rise. The great glaciers, those of the first order, as the Gornier and the Aletsch glaciers in Switzerland, begin in large amphitheaters (*cirques*), where a considerable number of affluents are forced by the topographical conditions to unite in forming one great glacier. The ice stream of the longest glacier in the Swiss Alps, the Gross Aletsch, was in 1880 10½ miles in length; some in the Himalayas are four times as long. From the cliffs which overhang the glacier is always being detached, by frost and aerial erosion, more or less detritus, which is carried downward on the ice as it moves, and finally dumped at the terminus of the ice-mass. Such accumulations of debris are called *moraines*, and are very conspicuous on many glaciers. (See *moraine*.) The former greater extension of glaciers over certain regions has been, and still is, a subject of much discussion among geologists. See the *glacial epoch* (under *glacial*) and *ice*. — **Glacier tables**, large stones found on glaciers supported by pedestals of ice. The stones attain this peculiar position by the melting away of the ice around them, and the depression of its general surface by the action of the sun and rain. The block, like an umbrella, protects the ice below it from both; and accordingly its elevation measures the level of the glacier at a former period. After a time the stone table becomes too heavy for the column of ice on which it rests, or its equilibrium becomes unstable, whereupon it topples over, and, falling on the surface of the glacier, defends a new space of ice, and begins to mount afresh. J. D. Forbes.

glacière (glas-i-ér'), *n.* [*F.*, < *glace*, ice; cf. *glacier*.] A cave, fissure, or depression of some kind in which ice remains permanently, although in quantity varying with the year and the season: sometimes called, in New England, an *ice-cave* or *ice-glen*.

Certain exceptional cases occur where, owing to the subsidence of the cold winter air into caverns (*glacières*), ice is formed which is not wholly melted, even though the summer temperature of the caves may be above freezing-point.

glacieret (glä'shi-er-et or glas-i-ér-et), *n.* [*glacier* + *-et*.] A small sheet of ice or névé, lying under the snow-fields at the summits of the highest points in the Cordilleras, and exposed to view when after a series of exceptionally dry years the snow has nearly or quite melted away: a name given by J. Le Conte. The glacierets are considered by some to be properly designated *glaciers*, and by others to be something quite different from true glaciers.

glacier-snow (glä'shi-er-nö), *n.* Same as *glacieret*.
glacio-aqueous (glä'shi-ö-ä-kwä-us), *a.* [*L.* *glacies*, ice, + *aqua*, water.] Pertaining to the combined action of ice and water.

glaciological (glä'shi-ö-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*glaciology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to glaciology.

glaciologist (glä'shi-ö-lö-jist), *n.* [*glaciology* + *-ist*.] Same as *glacialist*.

It will, I hope, meet with the approval of your veteran glaciologist. *Dutton*, in *Pop. Sci. Mon.*, XXX, 194.

glaciology (glä'shi-ö-lö-jí), *n.* [*L.* *glacies*, ice (with *rel.* to *glacier*), + *logos*, < *logos*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the formation and action of glaciers.

glaciorant (glä'shi-ö-ränt), *a.* [*L.* *glacies*, ice, + *natant* (*-ns*), swimming: see *natant*.] Belonging to or affected by floating ice, as distinguished from ice moving on land.

The latter (attenuated) edges, border of the drift are thought to represent, one a glacial and the other a glaciocurrent action. *Science*, VIII, 157.

glaciour (glä'shi-ü), *a.* [*OF.* *glacieur*, < *L.* *glacies*, ice.] Like ice; icy.

When (mineral) solutions will crystallize . . . into white and glaciour bodies. *See T. Brown*, *Am. J. Sci.*, II, 1.

glacia (glä'shi-ä, or, as *F.*, glä-sä'), *n.* [= *D.* *G.* *Dan.*, etc., *glacia*, < *F.* *glacies*, formerly also *glacis*, a slippery place, a sloping bank or causeway, a strong pent-house upon the walls or the rampart of a fortress, < *OF.* *glacis*, icy, slippery, *glacier*, formerly also *glacser*, < *L.* *glaciare*, freeze, harden: see *glaciate*.] A gentle slope or sloping bank. (a) In *fort.*, a sloping bank so raised as to bring the enemy advancing over it into the most direct line of fire from the fort, that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way having an easy slope or declivity toward the campaign or field.

"Stand firm, and be ready, my gallant cohorts!" and, loudly exclaimed a voice above them, "wait to see the enemy; fire low, and sweep the glacia!" *J. F. Cooper*, *Last of Mohicans*, xiv.

Then there is a fine broad glacia with a deep ditch, revetted on scarp and counterscarp—drawbridge, portcullis, all the material apparatus of a great fortress are here. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I, 150.

(b) An easy slope, like that of the shingle piled on the shore by the action of the tides and waves less steep than a talus. *Imp. Dict.*

glacure (F. pron. glä-sür'), *n.* [*F.*, < *glacer*, freeze, glaze: see *glaciate*.] A thin coating of glass used for glazing fine earthenware, such as artistic terra-cottas. Compare *glaze*.

glad (gläd), *a.* compar. *gladder*, superl. *gladdest*. [*ME.* *glad*, *glad*, < *AS.* *glad*, shining, bright, cheerful, glad, = *OS.* *glad* (in comp.), *glad*, = *OFrien.* *glad*, smooth, = *OD.* *glad*, glowing, *D.* *glad*, bright, smooth, sleek, = *OHG.* *MHG.* *glat*, bright, smooth, *G.* *glatt*, smooth, even, polished, plain, bare, slippery, = *Ice.* *gladhr*, bright, glad, = *Sw.* *Dan.* *glad*, glad (cf. *Sw.* *glatt*, *Dan.* *glat*, smooth, < *G.*); akin to *L.* *glaber*, smooth, without hair (*L.* *b* = *E.* *d*, as in *L.* *barba* = *E.* *beard*), = *Bulg.* *gladik*, = *Russ.* *gladik*, smooth, even, polished (*OBulg.* *gladiti* = *Serv.* *gladiti* = *Russ.* *gladiti*, etc., make smooth), = *Lith.* *gladus*, smooth. The orig. sense 'smooth' is not recorded in *AS.*, and is rare (and perhaps imported) in *ME.* Hence *gladest*.] 1. Smooth; level; open. Compare *gladest*.

In places *glade* (plural) and here, in places *drie*, The meads (meads) meadows closed of time is now to make. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

2. Acting smoothly or freely; moving easily: as, a *glad* door or bolt. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. In good condition; thriving.

The weeds with an hank must uppe be wronge. And that that thyneet standeth both *gladden*. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

4. Shining; bright; cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy: as, a *glad* countenance.

He be-helide her with a *gladde* chere.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II, 227.

Glad evening and glad morn crown'd the fourth day.

Milton, *P. L.*, vii, 381.

Twain in the glad season of spring.

Cooper, *Morning Dream*.

5. Feeling joy, pleasure, or satisfaction, especially with reference to some particular event; pleased; gratified; well contented; joyful; rarely used attributively in this sense, but usually in the predicate, where it is used absolutely or followed by *of* or *at*, or by an infinitive with *to*: as, to be *glad* of an opportunity to oblige a friend.

When that could quen the tidings herde.

A *gladder* woman in world was thar non a time.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 443.

He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished.

Prov. XVII, 13.

The fathers [of the church] were *glad* to be heard, *glad* to be liked, and *glad* to be understood too.

Bonnet, *Sermons*, v.

For life and love that has been, I am *glad*.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II, 16.

6. Causing joy or pleasure; giving satisfaction; pleasing.

Her conversation

More *glad* to me than to a mint money is.

See P. Sidney.

He went throughout every city and village, preaching and shewing the *glad* tidings of the kingdom of God.

Luke VIII, 1.

—Syn. 3. Joyous, delighted, animated, exhilarated. 6. Gladness, cheering, exhilarating, animating. See *gladness*.

glad, *n.* [*ME.* *glad*, < *AS.* *glad*, *n.* (cf. *Ice.* *gladhr*, *f.*, = *Dan.* *glade*), gladness, < *glad*, *glad*: see *glad*, *a.*] Gladness.

When he was come and knew that it was she,

How very *glad* he was not what to say.

Genevieve (E. E. T. S.), I, 1256.

glad (*glad*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gladdened*, pp. *gladdening*. [*ME.* *gladen*, *gladden*, *gladen*, *gladen*, < *AS.* *gladian*, *tr.* make glad, *intr.* be glad (= *Ice.* *gladhr*, *f.*, = *Dan.* *gladja* = *Dan.* *glade*, make glad), < *glad*, *glad*: see *glad*, *a.*] 1. *trans.* To make glad; gladden. [Now only poetical.]

Whanne thenpoure hade herd how [that] hit ferde

He was gretful *glad*, and off Crist thanked.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 457.

The king is sad, and must be *gladdened* straight

Greene and Lodge, *Looking Glass for Lord and King*.

Thou thoughtest . . . that all the latter host would praise

The courage or thy craft, and spread thy fame,

To *glad* the father in his weak change.

See T. Brown, *Am. J. Sci.*, II, 1.

II. *trans.* To be glad; rejoice.

Gladden, ye fowles, on the morning gray

Chaucer, *Complaint of Mars*, I, 1.

Thou *gladden*, thou wepest, I tell the bygh

Political Poems, etc., ed. Furnivall, p. 155.

Absence shall not take thee from mine eyes, nor suffer

Thou shall bar me from *gladden* in thy good.

See P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, III.

gladden (*glad'n*), *v.* [*glad* + *-en* (3).] Cf. *glad*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* To make glad or joyful; cheer; please.

Thence to the south extend thy *gladden* eyes,

There rival flames with equal glory rise.

Pope, *Dunciad*, III, 79.

It is impossible to resist the *gladden* influence of fine

weather and fair wind at sea. *See* *Sketch Book*, p. 22.

—Syn. To comfort, gratify, delight, rejoice, animate, enliven.

II. *trans.* To become glad; rejoice.

So shall your country ever *gladden* at the sound of your

voice. *Adams*.

gladden (*glad'n*), *n.* [See *glad*.] A glade. [*North. Eng.*]

gladden (*glad'n*), *n.* [Also written *gladdan*, *gladen*, *gladwyn*, *gladum* (and *gladder*, *glader*); < *ME.* *gladene*, *gladue*, *gladone*, *gladum*, < *AS.* *gladene*, a plant, *See Pseudotsuga*, glossed by *L.* *gladiolus*, of which the *AS.* name is an accommodated form, < *L.* *gladiolus*, sword lily (so called in reference to the sword-like leaves), lit. a little sword: see *gladiolus*.] A plant of the iris family, especially *Iris foetidissima*. See *Iris*, *s.*

gladder (*glad'er*), *n.* [*ME.* *glader*, < *gladien*, make glad.] One who makes glad or gives joy.

Glady, *glady*, *glady*.

Thou *gladder* of the heart of Catherine

Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, I, 1060.

gladder (*glad'er*), *n.* Same as *gladden.*

gladder (*glad'er*), *n.* Comparative of *glad*.

gladdon (*glad'on*), *n.* See *gladden*.

glad (*gläd*), *n.* [Not found in *ME.* or *AS.*, but < *ME.* *glad*, *pl.* *glade*] rare; smooth, usually bright, joyful, < *AS.* *glad*, shining, bright, = *Ice.* *gladhr*, shining, bright, = *D.* *glad*, bright, smooth, etc.: see *glad*. Cf. *Sw.* dial. *glad-yp-*

pen, completely open, said of a lake from which the ice has all melted away; *glatt*, adv. (for **glatt*, neut. *a.*), completely, *glatt* *öppen*, completely open. The orig. sense is a 'smooth, bare' place or perhaps a 'bright, light, clear' place, as in a wood; cf. *E.* *lea*, a meadow, = *L.* *lucus*, a grove, *glade*, lit. a 'light' space, from the root of *light*; *W.* *golaflech*, a glade, < *go-leu*, light, clear, bright, + *brlech*, a gap, notch, defile. (Cf. *everglade*.) 1. An open space in a wood or forest, either natural or artificially made; especially, such an opening used as a place for catching game; an opening or passage through a wood.

Fairer in the forest, by a hollow *glade* covered with mossy shrubs, which spreading broods did underneath them make a gloomy shade.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI, iv, 13.

We in England are wont to make great *glades* through the woods, and hang nets across them; and as the woodcock shooting through the *glades*, as their nature is, strikes against the nets, and are entangled in them.

W. D. Howells, *Ornithologia*, I, 2.

There, interspersed in lawns and upland *glades*, thin trees arise that shun each other's shade.

Pope, *Windsor Forest*, I, 31.

2. An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen; also, a space of smooth ice or an ice-covered surface; as, the path was a *glade* of ice. [*New Eng.*]—3. An everglade. [*U. S.*]—To go to *glad*, to act, as the sun. *Darwin*.

Likening her Majesty to the Sunne for his brightness, but not to him for his passion, which is ordinarily to go to *glad*, and sometime to suffer eclipse.

Putterham, *Acts of Eng. Poets*, p. 116.

Phoebus now goes to *glad*, then now goes we

Unto our shades to rest as till he rise.

Darwin, *Geology*, I, 235.

glade (*gläd*), *n.* [*Local E.*; a diff. application of *glade*, a kite.] The common buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*.

glade, *n.* See *gladden*.

glade-net (*gläd-net*), *n.* A kind of net much used in England and some parts of the continent of Europe for the capture of birds, especially woodcocks, in the glades of forests.

gladeri, *n.* Same as *gladden*.

glad-eye (*gläd-i*), *n.* The yellowhammer. [*Eng.*]

gladful (*gläd-fül*), *a.* [*ME.* *gladful* (see *ODan.* *gladfuld*); < *glad*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of gladness.

Monticelli

Of his success and *gladful* victory.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III, III, 69.

gladfulness (*gläd-fül-ness*), *n.* The state or quality of being glad or joyful; joy; gladness.

In the warm sunne he doth himselfe enjoy,

And there he sits in rapturous sufficiency

Of all his *gladfulness*, and kingly joyance.

Spenser, *Moopetoea*, I, 200.

gladiat (*gläd-i-ät*), *a.* [*NL.* *gladiator*, sword-shaped, < *L.* *gladius*, a sword: see *glave*.] Sword-shaped; having the form of a sword, either straight or curved, as the legume of a plant; conform.

gladiator (*gläd-i-ät-ör*), *n.* [= *F.* *gladiator* = *Sp.* *gladiator* = *Fr.* *gladiateur* = *It.* *gladiatore* = *D.* *G.* *Dan.* *gladiator*, < *L.* *gladiator*, < *gladius*, a sword (there is no verb **gladiare*); see *glave*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, one who fought in public for the entertainment of the people, either with other gladiators or with wild animals.

Gladiators were at first prisoners, slaves, or condemned criminals; but afterward freemen fought in the arena, either for hire or from choice. Under the empire, knights, senators, and even women exhibited themselves in this way. Gladiators were first exhibited only on the occasion of public funerals, but afterward at entertainments of various kinds, and especially at public festivals given by the emperors and other magnates. They usually fought in the amphitheater, sometimes in the forum, sometimes at the funeral pyre. They were kept and trained in special establishments or schools, sometimes by persons who let them out for hire, sometimes by citizens who wished to exhibit them themselves. Gladiators were divided into different classes, according to their arms or mode of fighting. Thus, *secutores* were such as carried a kind of trident and a net, in which they endeavored to entangle their opponents, usually *secutores* (rovers) who were lightly armed. *Thraex* was those armed with the round shield on back of the Thracians and a short sword or dagger. The *murmillion* had an oblong shield curved to suit the shape of the body and fought with either the Thracian or the net. There were also those who fought double-edged, then being such as without eye-bolts (*audacitas*, *intraque*, *interiorum*) for barbs (*capitula*), on horseback (*equitatus*), etc. In use the vanquished was not killed in the combat, the people were usually allowed to decide his fate. If they decreed his death, they extended the thumbs with the thumb bent and concealed (*premo*) by the clenched fingers. If they voted to spare him, they held out their hands with the thumb extended outward (*verte*). These precise gestures are still a subject of controversy, but the texts appear to support the version here given. Accord-

ing to a common interpretation, the downward gesture of the arm with fingers closed and thumb extended was the death-sentence, as shown in Gérôme's well-known painting "Pollice Verso". Gladiatorial shows were maintained for nearly seven hundred years, till the fifth century A. D.

They drew into the sand freemen, knights, senators, - yes, historians affirm that Commodus the Emperor did himself play the gladiator in person.

Hakewell, Apology, iv. § 8.

The combatants were either professional gladiators, slaves, criminals, or military captives.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 301.

2. A combatant in general; a boxer or prize-fighter; a wrestler; also, a disputant.

Plays, masks, jesters, gladiators, tumblers, and jugglers are to be winked at, lest the people should do worse than attend them.

Horton, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 20.

Then whilst his foe each gladiator foils.

The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils.

Sir J. Denham.

gladiatorial (glad'i-à-to'ri-àl), *a.* [*< gladiatory + -al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to gladiators or to their combats for the entertainment of the Roman people; performed by gladiators.

It is uncertain whether gladiatorial fights or combats of wild beasts formed any part of the amusements of the arena in those days [of the ancient Egyptians], though boxing, wrestling, and combats of that description certainly did.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 320.

Hence—2. Pertaining to combatants in general, as prize-fighters, disputants, etc.

gladiatorian (glad'i-à-to'ri-àn), *a.* [*< gladiatory + -an.*] Same as **gladiatorial**. [*Rare.*]

The gladiatorian and other sanguinary sports which we allow our people discover sufficiently our national taste.

Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, II. § 3.

gladiatorism (glad'i-à-to'ri-izm), *n.* [*< gladiator + -ism.*] The act or practice of gladiators; specifically, prize-fighting. *Imp. Dict.*

gladiators (glad'i-à-to'ri-ship), *n.* [*< gladiator + -ship.*] The conduct, state, or occupation of a gladiator. *Imp. Dict.*

gladiatory (glad'i-à-to'ri), *a.* [= *F. gladiatoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. gladiatorio*, *< L. gladiatorius*, *< gladiator*, a gladiator; see **gladiator**.] Of or relating to gladiators. [*Rare.*]

Their [the Romans'] gladiatory fights and bloody spectacles.

Rp. Reynolds, The Passions, xxvii.

At Rome there were usually these gladiatory sports, bloody, sword-killing sports: they killed men in sport.

Wesley, Sermons (1640), p. 77.

gladiature (glad'i-à-tur), *n.* [= *It. gladiatura*, *< L. gladiatura*, *< gladius*, a sword; see **gladius**.] Sword-play; fencing.

In their amphitheatrical gladiatures the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar.

Bayly, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 271.

gladify (glad'i-fī), *v. t.*; *prof. and pp. gladified*, *ppr. gladifying*. [*Irreg. < glad + -fy.*] To be glad; rejoice. [*Rare.*]

Have you Mr. Twining still? oh that he would come and mortify upon our bread and cheese, while he would gladify upon our pleasure in his sight.

Wode D. Arblay, Diary, VI. 193.

gladii, *n.* Plural of **gladius**.

gladiole (glad'i-ol), *n.* [*< L. gladiolus*, sword-lily; see **gladius**.] A gladiolus. **Water-gladiolus**, the flowering rush, *Belamcanda undulata*.

gladiolus (glad'i-ol-us), *n.* [*L.*, a small sword, a sword-lily (so called from the shape of the leaves), dim. of **gladius**, a sword; see **gladius**. Cf. **gladden**.] 1. Pl. **gladiolus** (-li). A plant of the genus **Gladiolus**, a sword-lily.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of very beautiful iridescent plants, with stems or bulb like rhizomes, and erect leafy stems bearing a spike of large and very variously colored flowers. There are about 20 species, a few of which are natives of the Mediterranean region but most are found in South Africa. Of the European species *G. communis* and *G. Byzantinus* are occasionally seen in gardens, but the African species are far more handsome and more generally cultivated. The many favorite garden varieties and hybrids have originated mainly from the Cape species, *G. dorbignianus*, *G. cardinalis*, *G. altissimus* and *G. blanda*.

3. In *anat.*, the intermediate segments of the sternum, between the manubrium and the xiphoid or ensiform appendage. In the human subject there are four such segments or sternbraes, common to the adult in one piece, the gladiolus.

The second piece of the sternum, or gladiolus.

H. Gray, Anat.

gladius (glad'i-us), *n.*; pl. **gladii** (-i). [*L.*, a sword; see **gladiolus**.] The pen, enlarmery, scpiost, or cuttlebone of the squid; the horny endoskeleton of a cuttlefish. See **cuttlebone** and **cuttlefish**.

gladly (glad'li), *adv.* [*< ME. gladly*, *-liche* (cf. *Teut. glædhtig* = *Oldan. glædlig*, *Dan. glædelig*, *a.*, joyful). *< AS. glædlice*, gladly (cf. *glædlic*,

bright), *< glæd*, *glad*; see **glad**.] 1. With gladness or pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

The drynken gladiest nannes blood, the whiche thei clepen Dicu.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 196.

For I haue syn hym in sylke and somme tyme in russet, Bothe in grey and in grye and in quite herneye, And as gladdly he it gaf to gones that it neded.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 216.

The common people heard him gladly.

Mark xii. 37.

2. By preference; by choice.

All this was gladly in the evetyde.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 770.

gladness (glad'nes), *n.* [*< ME. gladnesse*, *glædnesse*, *< AS. glædnes*, gladness, *< glæd*, *glad*; see **glad**.] The state of being glad; a pleased or joyful condition of mind; cheerfulness; a feeling of joy and exhilaration, usually of a strong yet quiet and temperate character.

And he ghat roynes for hemene and tymes herynge fruyt, And ful fulfildis ghoure heria with me to gladnesse.

Wyclif, Acts xiv. 17 (1517).

When the lord berde this he be gan to make soche joys and gladnesse that ther myght be seyn noon gretter.

Wyclif, E. T. S., li. 643.

They . . . did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart.

Acts ii. 46.

I grew in gladness till I found

My spirits in the golden age.

Tennyson, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

Syn. Gladness, Joy, Pleasure, Delight, Triumph. Gladness is less often used of a weak or clinging than glad; it generally stands for a feeling that is strong but tranquil, and showing itself chiefly in the face. Hence it is often used poetically of certain aspects of nature. Joy is more vivid and demonstrative. This distinction between gladness and joy is abundantly illustrated in the Bible. Pleasure is the most general of these words, representing all degrees of feeling, and vicious or harmful indulgence as well as harmless enjoyment. In its primary sense it indicates a feeling less distinctively cheerful than gladness and less profound or demonstrative than joy, but with much of glow. Delight is a high degree of pleasure, formerly the word was much used for low pleasure (see quotation from Milton under **delight**), but it has been reduced so that it is now rarely used for anything but an ecstatic pleasure or joy. Triumph is often used for joy over an enemy, especially in victory. All these words may express malign feelings, as joy in the adversity of a rival, except gladness, which generally expresses a pure and worthy feeling. See **animation**, **mirth**, **hilarity**, **happiness**.

With

A sober gladness the old year takes up

His bright inheritance of golden fruits.

Longfellow, Autumn

Joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth.

Luke xv. 7.

Love not Pleasure, love God.

Calverley, Sartor Resartus II. 9.

There is a pleasure sure

In being mad, which none but madmen know.

Dequien, Spanish Friar, II. 1.

To lyven in delite was at his wone,

For he was Epicurus owne sone.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. l. 1, 1. 335.

The thought of our past years in no cloth breed

Perpetual benediction; not, indeed,

For that which is most worthy to be blest

Delight and liberty, the simple creed

Of childhood.

Wilde, The Immortality, ix.

Hail to the chief who in ten such advances

Set the L. II. 19

gladship (glad'ship), *n.* [*< ME. gladshipe*, *-schipe*, *-seipe*, *< AS. *glædscepe*, *glædscepe*, *ONorth. glæd-scepe*, joy, *< glæd*, *glad*, + *-scepe*, *-ship*.] Gladness; joy.

Such is the gladship of virtue

In worldly things.

Gower, Conf. Amant, II.

gladsome (glad'sum), *a.* [*< ME. glædsum*, *glæd-som* (= *Oldan. glædsom*); *< glæd* + *-some*.] 1. Open; clear.

[And] in gladsome ayre

And comyn sowe hem now that is the here.

Pollardus, Basbædrie (E. T. S.) p. 114.

2. Glad; joyful; cheerful.

The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend,

And with unweary eyes behold their friend.

Dr. L.

It [charity] beholdeth him to prosper and flourish, to stow in wealth and repute, not only without envious reproving, but with ostentatious content.

Barrow, Works, I. xvi.

3. Making glad; causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; pleasing.

Of opening heaven they sung, and gladsome day

Prose, Solomon, p.

gladsomely (glad'sum-li), *adv.* [*< ME. glædsumli*; *< glædsum* + *-li*.] In a gladsome manner; with joy; with pleasure.

Wyclif.

gladsomeness (glad'sum-ness), *n.* [*< ME. glædsumnesse*; *< glædsum* + *-ness*.] The state of being gladsome; joy; pleasure.

My pasture past, my youthlike years are gone

My months of mirth, my glistening days of gladsomeness.

My times of triumph turned into none.

Frederick Auctors, The Lower Complaineth, etc.

Gladstone (glad'stōn), *n.* 1. A roomy four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two inside seats, calash-top, and seats for driver and footman.—2. Same as **Gladstone bag**.—**Gladstone bag**, an English traveling-bag or portmanteau of leather stretched on a light iron frame. It is from 22 to 24 inches long, in two or more compartments, so as to contain a dress-suit without crushing or creasing the garments; so named in compliment to William E. Gladstone.

Gladstonian (glad'stō-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gladstone* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the English statesman William E. Gladstone (born 1809), or to the wing of the Liberal party in Great Britain following his lead.

II. *n.* A follower or an admirer of Gladstone; specifically, in *British politics*, a member of that wing of the Liberal party which in 1886 and succeeding years supported Gladstone's efforts in behalf of home rule for Ireland.

gladwint, **gladwynt** (glad'win), *n.* Same as **gladden**.

Glagol (glag'ol), *n.* [*OBulg. Russ. glagolā*, a word, = *Bohem. hlakol*, a sound, speech; cf. *OBulg. glagolati*, speak; regarded as ult. a redupl. of the root seen in *Skt. √ gar*, swallow.] An ancient Slavic alphabet, principally used in several Roman Catholic dioceses of Istria and Dalmatia in the psalms, liturgies, and offices of the church. The alphabet bears traces of having existed prior to the introduction of Christianity, and seems to have been originally cut on sticks in the rustic fashion. The earliest Slavic manuscripts are written in Glagol.

Glagolitic (glag-o-lit'ik), *a.* [*< Glagol* + *-itic*.] Of or pertaining to Glagol: as, the **Glagolitic** alphabet.

The **Glagolitic** was the liturgical alphabet of the Slovenians, Illyrians, Croats, and the other western Slaves who acknowledged the Roman obedience, just as the Cyrillic became the script of the northern races . . . who adhered to the Orthodox communion.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 199.

glak (glāk), *n.* [*Sce. = glæk*, *q. v.*] 1. A deception; a delusion; a trick.—2. A transient gleam or glance.

I could see by a glak of light from a neighbour's window, that there was a man with a cocked hat at the door.

Galt, The Provost, p. 197.

To fling the glaks in folk's een, to throw dust in people's eyes.

It is indeed but a fashion of integrity that ye will find among them, . . . a fashion of wisdom and fashion of carnal learning, gazing glancing glances they are, fit only to show the glaks in folk's een, wi their pawky policy and earthly intrigue.

Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, xii.

To give the glaks, to behold and then leave in the lurch.

glakit, **glaket** (glā'kit, -ket), *a.* [*Sce. < glask* + *-it*, *-et* = *E. -ed2*.] Unsteady; light; giddy; frolicsome; silly.

Hear me, ye ven table core,

As counsel for poor mortals

That frequent pass down Wisdom's door,

For glakit folly a portals

Burns, To the Unco Guid,

The haste is glakit wi' pride

J. Baillie.

glakitness (glā'kit-ness), *n.* The state of being glakit; vain or silly folly; levity. [*Scotch.*]

Bid her have done wi' her glakitness for a wee, and let a hear plain sense for aince.

J. L. Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 171.

glaim (glām), *n.* [*ME. gleym*, *glayme*, lime, slime. Cf. *englaim*.] A viscous substance, as glue, birdlime, etc. [*Obsolete or Scotch.*]

Gleyme of kuytynge or byndunge togedyr, thus, glaiten.

Prompt. Paree, p. 128.

glaim (glām), *v. t.* [*ME. gleymen*, smear with birdlime, clay; from the noun; see **glaim**, *n.*] To smear with glaim. [*Obsolete or Scotch.*]

glaimous (glā'mus), *a.* [*Formerly also glaymous*; *< ME. gleymous*, viscous; *< glaim* + *-ous*.] Viscous; clammy.

It wall arise in the heed, and make the heed to swell, and the even all glaimous and dork.

Jul. Berners, On Hawking.

glain-neidr, *n.* [*W.*, *< glain*, bead, gem, + *neidr*, snake.] An oval glass bead, such as are found in Wales and the west of England, and are supposed to have been of some sacred significance to the druids. See **adder-stone**.

glair (glār), *n.* [*Also glare*; early mod. E. also *glere*. *< ME. glayre*, *gleire*, *glayre*, the white of an egg; *< OF. glaire*, *F. glaire*, the white of an egg (= *Pr. clara*, *glara*, *f.*, *clar*, *m.*, = *It. chiara* = *Sp. Pg. clara*, the white of an egg), prop. *claire*, fem. of *clair*, *< L. clara*, fem. of *clarus*, clear; see **clear**, **clarify**.] 1. The white of an egg, used as varnish to preserve painting, and as a size to retain gold in bookbinding and in gilding.

considerable length of time. Also called *gland-bags*.

One of the chief difficulties encountered in the compression of ammonia is leakage at the pump gland.

Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8780.

Absorbent gland, a lymphatic gland. **Accessory gland**, a small detached part of the parotid gland, which sometimes exists as a separate lobe, and whose duct joins the duct of Steno as the latter crosses the masseter. More fully called *glandula accessoria parotidis*. **Acinose glands**. See *acinar*, 2.

Aggregate glands, the Peyerian glands of Peyer's patches of the intestine. **Aggregate glands of Bruch**, clusters of lymph follicles in the conjunctiva, the lacrymal glands of Heide. Also called *clusters of Bruch*. **Agminate glands**, aggregated glands of the intestine. See *Peyerian glands*, below. **Anal gland**. See *anal*.

Arytenoid glands, the mucous crypts of the larynx in the vicinity of the arytenoid cartilages. **Atrabiliary gland**, an old name of the adrenal or suprarenal gland or capsule. Also called *atrabilary capsule*. **Axillary glands**, the lymphatic glands of the armpit. **Blood-vascular gland**, one of the several so-called "ductless glands," as the spleen, thyroid, thymus, and adrenal.

Bowman's glands, small acinar glands in the olfactory mucous membrane, most distinctly characterized in the lower air-breathing vertebrates. **Bronchial glands**, the lymphatic glands in the course of the bronchial tubes.

Brunner's glands (so called from J. K. Brunner (1838-1877)), the small compound glands of the duodenum and upper part of the jejunum, embedded in the submucous tissue, opening by minute orifices into the lumen of the intestine. **Buccal glands**, the mucous follicles of the mouth, similar in structure to salivary glands. **Calciferous gland**, one of several pairs of lateral esophageal glandular diverticula of the earthworm which secrete a calcareous substance. Also called *calcareous sacs*.

The pharynx leads into the esophagus, on each side of which in the lower part there are three pairs of large glands, which secrete a surprising amount of carbonate of lime. These calciferous glands are highly remarkable, for nothing like them is known in any other animal.

Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 17.

Cardiac glands, carotid gland, choroid gland. See the adjectives. **Ceruminous glands**, ceruminiparous glands, the follicles of the ear which secrete ear wax. They are modified sweat glands. **Coccygeal gland**. (a) In *ornith*, same as *croppeal gland*. (b) In *human anat.*, a small conglomerate body about as large as a pea, lying near the tip of the coccyx, the exact structure and function of which is uncertain. It is intimately connected with the arteries and nerves, and is probably not of glandular character. It is also called *Luschka's gland*, after its first describer, and by Arnold *glomerulus arterio-venosus coccygeus*. **Colateral gland**. Same as *colleterans*. **Conglobate gland**, a lymphatic or absorbent gland. See *def.* 1 (a).

Conglomerate gland, a compound gland, generally of large size and of various structure, as the hepatic, pancreatic, parotid, mammary, etc. The name is an old one, derived from Sylvius, who divided glands as then understood into *conglomerate* and *conglobate*, the latter being the lymphatics. **Congregate glands**, Peyer's glands. See *Peyerian glands*. **Coniferous glands**, a name formerly given to the oleoid markings in the wood cells of gymnosperms. **Cowper's glands**. See *Cowperian glands*, under *Cowperian*. **Ductless gland**, a so-called gland, such as the spleen, thymus, thyroid, or adrenal, having no excretory duct or secretory function. The pineal and pituitary bodies are sometimes brought under this category. Also called *vascular gland*. **Duodenal glands**, the glands of Brunner. **Epiglottic gland**, **esophageal glands**, **fundus glands**, etc. See the qualifying words.

Feather oil-gland. See *feather*. **Follicular gland**, a simple gland of small size; a follicle. **Gastric glands**, the secretory follicles of the stomach; gastric follicles, commonly divided into two sets, the cardiac and pyloric. **Genital gland**, the primitive undifferentiated gland of the embryo which is destined to become the testis of the male or the ovary of the female; a germ gland. **Glands of Bartholin**, glandular Bartholin, odoriferous glands, half an inch long, situated one on each side of the opening of the vagina and discharging on the inner surfaces of the labia minora. **Green-gland**, a special excretory gland of the crayfish and other crustaceans, which functions as a renal organ; so called from the color of its secretion. It was formerly regarded as an auditory organ, now supposed to be probably of the same nature as the shell-gland of the *Eutomostrea* or lower crustaceans.

This organ persists in the Thoracostrea and is known as the *green gland* in the crayfish. . . . The *green gland* alone is distinctly similar to a renal excretory organ. (Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 287.

Harderian gland, the lubricating gland of the nictitating membrane or third eyelid, situated at the inner corner of the orbit in reptiles, birds, and many mammals. It is wanting in the highest mammals. **Havers's glands**, the structures described by Clopton Havers as small glandular glands and as the source of the secretion of the synovial fluid which lubricates joints. **Hepatic gland**, the liver. **Hermaphrodite gland**, a germ gland or essential organ of generation which secretes both ova and spermatozoa, as is usual in the *Mollusca*. **Inguinal glands**, the lymphatic glands of the groin. **Intestinal glands**, any of the various secretory or ductless glands of the intestine, as the solitary, agminate, Brunner's, Lieberkühn's, etc. **Labial glands**, certain follicles beneath the mucous membrane of the lips, opening by small orifices, and resembling other buccal glands. **Lacrimal gland**, the gland which secretes the tears, situated in the anterior upper and outer part of the orbit. **Lenticular glands**, a disused name for what are now known as *lentils*. **Lieberkühn's glands**, the follicles of Lieberkühn, the small simple or solitary glands of the intestine. **Littre's glands**, the crypts along the spongy portion of the urethra. **Luschka's gland**. Same as *croppeal gland*, above. **Lymphatic glands**. See *def.* 1 (a). **Mammary gland**, the milk gland; the gland which secretes milk, known as the *breast*, *test*, *udder*, etc. These glands are named in zoölogy, from their position, as *axillary*, *pectoral*, *ventral* or *abdominal*, and *inguinal*. They are paired, and normally have functional activity only in the female, though present in a rudimentary state in the male. See *mammal*. **Melchiorian glands** (named for H. Melchiorius, who wrote at the end of the seventeenth century),

the sebaceous follicles of the eyelids, secreting the greasy substance which lubricates the lids, and when excessive may gather at the corner of the eye, and there harden into the little bodies called *styes*. Also called *Melchiorian follicles*. **Mesenteric glands**, the lymphatic glands of the mesentery. **Miliary glands**. (a) In *anat.*, the sebaceous glands of the skin. (b) In *bot.*, the stomates or breathing-pores of a leaf. **Molar glands**, two or three large glands situated in the sides of the mouth, whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth. **Morrenian gland**. See *Morrenian*. **Mucilaginous glands**, certain plaited and fringed processes of synovial membranes; so named by Havers as the supposed source of the synovia. **Mucous glands**, any of the glands, in connection with mucous surfaces, which secrete mucus or some similar substance, as the buccal glands of the mouth and various follicles of portions of the alimentary canal. Also called *mucus-glands*. **Mushroom-shaped gland** of certain insects, a remarkable accessory genital organ of the male, the so-called testis, but of the nature of a seminal vesicle.

As the duct of the *mushroom-shaped gland* in the adult male (bilata) always contains spermatozoa, and no other organ containing spermatozoa is to be found, this gland has naturally been taken for the testis. Rajewsky, however, has recently pointed out that the true testes are situated in the tergal region of the abdomen. . . . He traces the efferent duct of the testes to the glands just mentioned. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 350.

Nidamental glands, those glands which secrete the viscid substance by which the ova of some animals, as cephalopoda, are invested and aggregated into various shapes.

A pair of so-called *nidamental glands* are the accessory organs of the female apparatus of generation in cephalopoda; they consist of elongated lamellar tubes, which are placed in the anterior region of the animal; their short efferent ducts open beside the generative orifice. Their secretion appears to cement the ova together. (Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 280.

Odoriferous glands, scent-glands, sebaceous follicles which secrete odoriferous substances, the chief physiological function of which is to bring the sexes together. They are enormous in some animals, and usually associated with the anus or genitals. They are the source of the fetor of the *Mustelids*, as skunks and polecats, and of such perfumes as musk, civet, and castoreum. They are comparatively small in the human subject, in which they are preputial and known as *Tyson's glands*. **Pachionian glands**, small villous patches, not glandular in character, found in clusters on the membranes enveloping the brain, especially along the superior longitudinal sinus. **Pancreatic gland**, the pancreas. **Parotid gland**, the principal salivary gland. See *parotid*, a. **Parotoid gland**, in *herpet.*. See *parotid*, n. **Peptic glands**, a name formerly given to the cardiac variety of gastric glands; the gastric follicles secreting gastric juice. See *gastric glands*. **Peyerian glands** (named after J. K. Peyer, a Swiss anatomist (1653-1712)), aggregations of lymphoid follicles of the intestine, forming a number of circular or oval patches from half an inch to several inches in diameter, largest and most numerous in the ileum. They are commonly called *Peyer's patches*, and the lesion of them is one of the most constant signs of typhoid fever. **Pineal gland**. See *corpus nervosum* and *epiphysis*. **Pituitary gland**. See *pituitary* and *hypophysis*. **Prostate gland**. See *prostate*, n. **Pyloric glands**, those gastric follicles which are most numerous near the pyloric end of the stomach, as distinguished from the *cardiac glands*. **Rectal glands**, in certain insects, projecting ridges of the interior of the walls of the rectum, well supplied with tracheae. **Salivary glands**, those glands which secrete saliva. The chief are the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual. They are enormously developed in some birds, as swifths and woodpeckers, and in the beaver and the saw-eel. **Sebaceous glands**, sebaceous follicles which secrete a greasy substance serving to lubricate the skin. Melchiorian and odoriferous follicles are of a similar character. **Simple gland**, a small single gland, a follicular gland or follicle. **Solitary glands**, the numerous small lymphoid nodules found scattered throughout the mucous membrane of the small intestine, especially of the ileum. They are now regarded as lymph-follicles. **Split gland**, a form of gland used to compress the packing in a stuffing box. It is split to permit of its ready removal. **Sublingual gland**, a salivary gland situated under the sole of the tongue; in man the smallest of the three pairs of such glands. See *sublingual*. **Submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland situated under the side of the lower jaw-bone; in man intermediate in size between the parotid and the sublingual gland. See *submaxillary*. **Sudoriferous or sudoriparous glands**, sweat-glands; the minute crypts whence perspiration escapes from the skin. See *sudor* and *sweat-gland*. **Suprarenal gland**, a non-glandular body of unknown function which caps each kidney. Also called *suprarenal*, *suprarenal capsule*, *atrabilary gland* or *capsule*, and *adrenal*. See *under kidney*. **Thymus gland**, a so-called ductless gland situated at the root of the throat, characteristic of fetal life and early infancy. The thymus gland of the calf is the throat-sweetbread of butchers. See *thymus*. **Thyroid gland**. See *thyroid*, n. **Tracheal glands**, the numerous follicles which open upon the mucous membrane of the windpipe. **Trachoma glands**, a name applied by Heide to certain lymphoid follicles of the conjunctiva of the eye, resembling Peyer's patches in their intimate structure. **Tyson's glands. See *odoriferous glands*, above. **Uropygial gland**, the gland on the ramp of a bird which secretes oil; the elmodochon. Also called *croppeal gland*. **Vascular glands**. Same as *ductless or blood-vascular glands*; so called from their vascularity. (See also *perme-gland*, *shell-gland*, *pale-gland*.)**

Glandaceous (glan-dá'shi-us), a. [*L. glans* (gland-), an acorn; see *gland*.] Acorn-colored; yellowish-brown. Thomas, Med. Diet.

glandage (glan-dá'), n. [*OF. glandage*, mast, acorn, the season of turning hogs into the woods to feed on mast, < *glans*, an acorn, mast; see *gland*.] The season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs with mast. Bailey.

glandarous (glan-dá'ri-us), a. [*L. glandarius*, pertaining to an acorn, < *glans* (gland-), an acorn; see *gland*.] Acorn-like in shape; glandiform.

gland-box (glan'd'boks), n. Same as *gland*, 4. **gland-cock** (glan'd'kok), n. A faucet kept in place by a gland which can be removed when it becomes necessary to get at the plug. E. H. Knight.

glander (glan'dér), v. t. [*< glanders*.] To affect with glanders.

Being drunk in plenty, it [tar-water] hath recovered even a glandered horse that was thought incurable. Bp. Berkeley, Tar-Water.

glanderous (glan'dér-us), a. [*< glanders* + -ous.] Of the nature of, caused by, or affected with glanders.

Our laws provide for the destruction of animals affected with glanderous ulcers.

Hartford (Conn.) Globe, Sept. 2, 1886.

glanders (glan'dérz), n. [*< gland*, q. v., prob. through a form (*OF. *glandra, *glandis*) of *glandula*, *L. glandula*, a gland. Cf. *chapter*, ult. < *L. capitulum*.] A form of equinia characterized by a severe affection of the mucous membrane of the nose and by a profuse discharge from it. See *equinia*.

glandes, n. Plural of *glans*.

glandiferous (glan-dif'ér-us), a. [= *F. glandifère* = *Sp. glandifero* = *It. glandifero*, < *L. glandifer*, acorn-bearing, < *glans* (gland-), an acorn, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast; as, the beech and the oak are glandiferous trees.

glandiform (glan'di-fór-m), a. [= *F. glandiforme* = *It. glandiforme*, < *L. glans* (gland-), an acorn, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Acorn-like in shape; glandarous. — 2. Having the character or structure of a gland; resembling a gland; glandular.

Glandina (glan-dí-ná), n. [*NL. (Schumacher, 1817), < L. glans* (gland-), an acorn, + -ina.] A genus of pulmonate mollusks or snails, typical of the family *Glandinidae*, having an oblong or elongated shell with a truncated columella and a thin outer lip, and containing upward of a hundred species.

G. tranchesi is a well known species of the southern United States, of an ashy fawn-color tinged with pink; *G. rosea* is a Central American form.

Glandinids (glan-dín'i-dé), n. pl. [*NL. < Glandina* + -ids.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Glandina*.

They have no jaw; the teeth are mostly alike, elongated, narrow, and acute; and the mantle is submedian or postmedian and entirely included in the shell, which is elongated or turreted. Also called *thacnids*.

glandula (glan'dú-lá), n.; pl. *glandulae* (-lô). [*L., a gland; see glandula*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, a gland of any kind. The term is now less frequent in use than formerly, but it is still regularly employed in a number of terms, chiefly anatomical.

glandular (glan'dú-lár), a. [*< glandula* + -ar.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a gland; having the character or function of a gland; affecting a gland, as, *glandular texture*; *glandular organs*; a *glandular disease*. — 2. Containing or supporting glands; consisting of a gland or glands; glanduliferous. **Glandular hairs**, in *bot.*, hairs which arise from or are tipped with glands, as in the nettle and sundew. — **Glandular woody fiber** or *tissue*, a term that has been sometimes applied to the pitted woody tissue of gymnosperms.

glandularly (glan'dú-lár-lí), adv. In a glandular manner.

glandulation (glan'dú-lá'shon), n. [*< glandula* + -ation.] In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles. Lea.

glandule (glan'dú-lí), n. [= *F. glandule* = *Pr. glandula* = *Sp. glandula* = *Pg. glandula* = *It. ghiandola*, < *L. glandula*, a gland, dim. of *glans* (gland-), an acorn; see *gland*.] A small gland; any gland. See *glandula*.

It hath eye-lids commodiously placed, to cleanse the ball from dust, (and) to shed necessary moisture upon it through numerous glandules. Bentley, *Sermone*, v.

glanduliferous (glan'dú-lif'ér-us), a. [*< L. glandula*, a gland, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing glandules.

glandulose (glan'dú-lô-s), a. Same as *glandulous*.

glandulosity (glan'dú-lô-s'i-ti), n. [*< glandulose* + -ity.] 1. The state or quality of being glandulous. — 2. A glandular body; a swelling resembling a gland. [Rare.]



In the upper part of worms there are . . . found certain white and oval glandulosity.

Sir P. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*, II, 37.

glandulous (glan'dū-lus), *a.* [Also *glandulose*; = *P. glandulosus* = *Sp. Fg. II. glanduloso*, < *L. glandulosus*, *glandulosus*, < *glandula*, a gland; see *glandula*.] Same as *glandular*.

All glands and glandulous parts do likewise consist of fibers, but of the softer kind.

N. Grew, *Cosmologia Sacra*, I, v. § 18.

Glanencheli (gla-neng'ke-li), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλάνη*, prob. the sheat-fish (cf. *γλάνη*, the hyena), + *ἐχέλας*, eel.] In Cope's classification, an order of physostomous fishes, containing only the electric eels or *Electrophoridae*. They have no preopercular arch, the scapular arch is suspended to the cranium; a symplectic bone is present; the parietals are united; and the anterior vertebrae are modified. By others the group is referred to the order *Pleurocentridae*.

glanenchelian (glan-eng'ke-li-an), *a.* [As *Glanencheli* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the *Glanencheli*.

glanenchelous (gla-neng'ko-lus), *a.* Same as *glanenchelian*.

glanidian (gla-nid'i-an), *n.* [NL., < *glanis* (*glanid-*) + *-ian*.] A fish of the family *Siluridae*; a silurid, as a catfish or sheat-fish. Sir J. Richardson.

Glanistomi (glan-i-on'tō-mi), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλάνη*, prob. the sheat-fish, + *στόμα*, mouth.] An order of chondrosteous ganoid fishes, containing only the *Acanthopterygia* or true sturgeons, thus separated from the *Selachostomi*: so called from having the mouth furnished with barbels like those of catfishes; synonymous with *Chondrostei*, 2, in a strict sense. See *Ganoides*, 2. Also written *Glanostomi*, *Glanistomi*. E. D. Cope.

glanistomous (glan-i-on'tō-mus), *a.* [As *Glanistomi* + *-ous*.] Catfish-mouthed; having barbels like those of the horned pouts or *Siluridae*; specifically applied to the *Glanistomi*.

glanis (glā'nīs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλάνη*, prob. the sheat-fish; cf. *γλάνη*, the hyena.] 1. The specific name of the common silurid fish of Europe, *Silurus glanis*, the sheat-fish. — 2. [cap.] A genus of silurians, of which the sheat fish is the type.

glans (glanz), *n.*; *pl.* *glanides* (glan'dēz). [L., an acorn; see *glans*.] 1. In bot., the acorn, or a similar fruit. — 2. In med.: (a) A strumous swelling or enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchovascular; goiter. (b) A pessary; a suppository. — 3. In anat., the head of the penis or of the clitoris. More fully called *glans penis* and *glans clitoridis*. — 4. [cap.] In conch., a genus of mollusks. *Megale*.

glar, *n.* See *glare*, *glaur*. *Carlyle*.

glare (glār), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *glared*, *ppr.* *glaring*. [ME. *glaren*, shine brightly, also look fiercely, = MLG. *glaren*, *lit.* *glaren*, shine brightly, glow, burn, = MHG. *glaren*, shine brightly; allied to ME. *glorn*, shine brightly, look fiercely, glower (see *glare*, *glower*); prob. secondary forms of the verb-root from which are derived AS. *glær*, amber, and *glæs*, glass, etc.; see *glans*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To shine with a strong, bright, dazzling light; be intensely or excessively bright.

To see a chimney-piece of Danere's doing, in distemper with egg to keep off the glaring of the light. *Pope*, *Dial.*, IV, 23.

On a summer's day there (on the tide) the sun glares down upon the sand and flat gravatores. *Hawells*, *Venetian Life*, xii.

2. To look with a fierce and piercing stare. "One as melancholle as a cat," answered Mockso, "and glared upon me as if he would have looked through me." *Man in the Moon* (1830).

Look you, how pale he [the ghost] glares. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III, 4.

Glared like angry lions as they passed, And wished that every look might be the last. *Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, I, 356.

3. To be intensely or excessively bright in color; be too brilliantly ornamented; be ostentatiously splendid.

Lo, thus it fareth, It is not all gold that glareth. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, I, 272.

She glares in halls, front bores, and the ring. *Pope*, *Epistle to Miss Mount*, I, 63.

upon him. Sparkle represents a hard light that seems to be emitted irregularly in ignited particles or visible parts: as, sparkling diamonds, eyes, wit. Cornucopy expresses a rapid throwing off of vivid or brilliant flashes of light, as in the aurora borealis or by a revolving piece of fireworks. Glimmer represents a faint and unsteady light: as, stars glimmering through the mist. Flicker goes further, and suggests, as glimmer does not, a probable extinction of the light: as, a flickering taper. See *flame*, *n.*, and *radiance*.

[The sun] glared down in the woods, where the breathless houghs Hung heavy and faint in a languid drowse. *Coleridge*, *Thunder Storm*.

The clay walls glister like gold in the shining rays. *O'Donovan*, *Met.*, IV.

Then in the dusk the glittering splendor scintillates as brilliantly as it did eight hundred years ago. *Lathrop*, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 26.

To be perk'd up in a glistering glee, And wear a golden sorrow. *Shak.*, *Ham.*, VIII, II, 3.

Violet, heavenly blue, Spring, glittering with the cheerful drops like dew. *Byron*, *Paradise of Tears*.

Hope, like the gleaming taper a light, A-lorus and cheers our way. *Guthrie*, *Captivity*, II, 1.

With one star sparkling through it like an eye. *Byron*, *Don Juan*, II, 183.

As flaming fire was more coruscant and enlightening than any other matter, they invented lamps to hang in the sepulchres of the rich, which would burn perpetually. *Greenhall*, *Art of Embalming*, p. 331.

Down sank the great red sun, and in golden, glimmering vapours Velled the light of his face. *Longfellow*, *Evangeline*, I, 4.

On us all flickers the firelight kind. *Lowell*, *Darkened Mind*.

II. *trans.* To shoot out or emit, as a dazzling light. [Rare.]

One spirit in them ruled; and every eye Glared lightning, and shot forth potent beams. *Milton*, *P. L.*, VI, 849.

Among the accurat. *Milton*, *P. L.*, VI, 849.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a glare. *Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, II, 540.

Without, the steady glare Shrank one sick willow weep and small. *Tennyson*, *Mariana in the South*.

2. A fierce, piercing look. *About them round, A lion now he stalks with fiery glare. Milton*, *P. L.*, IV, 402.

I looked on haughty Endicott; with weapon half way drawn, Swept round the throng his lion glare of bitter hate and scorn. *Whittier*, *Cassidora Southwick*.

3. A stretch of ice; an icy condition. *Seven months the Winter dures (in Russia) the glare it is no great. As it may before he turns his ground to sow his wheat. Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 320.

= *syn.* 1. *Flare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

glare (glār), *a.* [From *glare*, *n.*] Smooth; slippery; transparent; glassy.

I have seen ponies which had to be knocked down and pulled at a rough glare on the ice slides (the roaring stream). *T. Roosevelt*, *Hunting Trips*, p. 87.

glare (glār), *n.* and *v.* Another spelling of *glaur*.

Glareola (glā-rō-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. glareus*, gravel.] A remarkable genus of birds,



Common Glareola or Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*).

typical of the family *Glareolidae*. The common glareola or pratincole is *G. pratincola*. There are several others, all of the old world. See *pratincole*.

glareole (glār-ō-lē), *n.* [From *Glareola*.] A bird of the genus *Glareola*; a pratincole.

Glareolidae (glār-ō-lā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glareola* + *-idae*.] A family of limicoline birds, the glareoles or pratincoles, belonging among the plovers or *Charadriomorpha*, but presenting

anomalous external characters, which have caused them to be classed with the swallows, the goatsuckers, and other birds. The eyes are very large; the beak is compressed, curved, and deeply cleft, somewhat like a cuckoo's; the tail is long and forked like a swallow's; the middle claw is pectinate like a goatsucker's or heron's; the hind toe is turned sideways, the wings are very long and pointed; and the legs are short for birds of this group, and feathered to the suffragu. The general form is lithe and graceful, like that of a swallow. There is but one genus, *Glareola*. See out under *Glareola*.

glareoline (glā-rō-lē-in), *a.* [From *glareole* + *-ine*.] Having the character of a glareole; pertaining to the genus *Glareola*.

glareous (glār-ō-s), *a.* [From *L. glareosus*, full of gravel, gravelly, < *glarea*, gravel.] In bot., growing in gravelly places. [Rare.]

glareous, *a.* See *glareous*.

glariness (glār-i-ness), *n.* The quality of being glary.

glaring (glār-ing), *n. a.* 1. Emitting a brilliant, dazzling light; shining with dazzling luster.

Life's changes vex, its discords stup, Its glaring sunshine blunder. *H. Atter*, *Well of Lach Marce*.

2. Staring. *Swiche glaring eyes holds he, as an hare. Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I, 688.

3. Clear; plainly discernible; open and bold; unobscured; as, a glaring mistake or crime.

The absurdity of unqualified altruism becomes, indeed, glaring on remembering that it can be extensively practiced only if in the same society there coexist one moiety altruistic and one moiety egoistic. *H. Spencer*, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 186.

glaringly (glār-ing-lē), *adv.* In a glaring manner; openly; clearly; notoriously.

The colours for the ground were . . . well chosen, neither sullenly dark nor glaringly light. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, III.

The satirist never falls upon persons who are not glaringly faulty, and the libeller on none but who are conspicuously commendable. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 92.

glaringness (glār-ing-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being glaring.

The glaringness of his prose, and the intricacy of his style, seemed to him so many pearls. *Jarvis*, *tr.* of Don Quixote, I, I, 1.

glart, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *glart*.] Mucous matter; phlegm.

For the party that is incumbered in the breast with any kind of fleame or glart. Take the powder of betons, drink it with warme water, it will doth and purgeth the fleame wondrously, and doth away the glart or fleame. *Quoted in Narce*.

glary (glār-lē), *a.* [From *glare* + *-y*.] 1. Of a brilliant, dazzling luster.

I know that bright crystal glass is glary, and to avoid that glariness, our artificers run into the other extreme. *Boyle*, *Works*, VI, 126.

2. Covered with a glare of ice; icy.

In the winter time, so glary is the ground, As neither grass, nor other graine, in pastures may be found. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 390.

Glas, *-glas*. [Gael. *glas*, gray, pale, wan, = Ir. *glas*, green, verdant, pale, wan, poor. It is possible that in some local names this element is an accom. of Gael. *glac*, a hollow, a valley, a narrow valley, = Ir. *glac*, a narrow glen.] An element in some place-names of Celtic (mostly Gaelic) origin, signifying 'dark', 'gray' (or 'valley'; see etymology); as, *Glasford*; *Douglas*; *Strathglass*.

glaset, *v.* An obsolete form of *glaze*.

glasent, *a.* See *glazn*.

Glaserian (glā-zēr-i-an), *a.* Relating to the Swiss anatomist Glaser (1829-75). Also spelled *Glaserian*. — *Glaserian fissure*. See *fissure*.

glaserite (glā-zēr-īt), *n.* [From *Christoph Glaser*, a Swiss chemist (17th century), + *-ite*.] Potassium sulphate occurring in orthorhombic crystals.

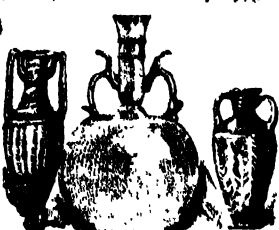
glashan (glāsh'an), *n.* Same as *glashan*.

glass (glas), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *glas*, *glæs*, < AS. *glæs*, glass (only of the material), = D. *glas*, = Gllt. *glas*, glass (also amber), MHG. *glaz*, G. *glas* = Icel. *glas* = OSw. *Sw.* *glas* = Dan. *glas* (cloth, not recorded); glass; appar. the same as AS. *glær*, amber, = Icel. *glær*, = OSw. *glær* = Dan. *glær* (cloth), glass; the L. *glacum*, *glacum*, *glacum*, *glacum*, = perhaps from the GTest. form. The verb root is repr. by *glare*, q. v.]

I. *n.* 1. A substance resulting from the fusion of a combination of silica (rarely boracic acid) with various bases. See *vitreous*. It is usually hard brittle, has a conchoidal fracture, and is more or less transparent some kinds being entirely so, while other substances to which the name of glass is commonly given are, in consequence of the impurity of the

material or imperfection in the manufacture, only slightly translucent. Glass is an inorganic substance, as would naturally be inferred from its being the result of fusion, but some organic substances are called vitreous. Some rocks have a vitreous structure, like that of artificial glass, as, for instance, obsidian, which is often called *volcanic glass*. (See *obsidian* and *lava*.) The slags produced in furnace operations are vitreous substances, but usually only translucent, and not transparent, because the vitrification is incomplete, and also because they are too deeply colored by metallic oxides. Glass, as the word is generally understood, is an artificial product, and one of the most important of manufactured articles. Its valuable qualities are: the ease with which it can be made to take any desired shape; cheapness, the result of the small cost of the materials of which it is made; durability, and especially resistance to decomposition by acids and corrosive substances generally; transparency, a quality of the utmost importance, as evidenced by its use for windows and in optical and chemical instruments; and the beautiful luster of those kinds which are used for ornamental purposes. Almost the only drawback to these good qualities of glass is its brittleness. The bases used in glass manufacture are chiefly soda, potash, lime, alumina, and oxid of lead, and the quality of the article produced depends on the nature and amount of the basic material united with the silica. The combinations of silica with a simple alkaline base, either potash or soda, are soluble in water, and are known as *water-glass*. (See *soluble glass*, below.) They are useful substances, but very different in their properties from what is ordinarily known as glass. In addition to the alkaline bases there must be an alkaline earth or a metallic oxid. The cheapest glass is that used for bottles; in this the basic material is chiefly lime, with some potash or soda, and alumina. (Glass for medicine bottles differs from ordinary bottle glass in containing more potash than the latter, and also in the greater purity of the material used. Window-glass usually contains both soda and lime; here absence of any tinge of color is important, except in the most inferior qualities. Potash and soda render the glass more fusible, alumina diminishes its fusibility; lime makes it harder; lead gives luster, fusibility, and high refractive power. Hence, in glass which is to be cut and polished, where beauty is of prime importance, the base is chiefly oxid of lead, which amounts in some cases to half the weight of the material used. Glass in which lead is the essential base is called *crystal* or *flint glass*. (See those words.) The finer kinds of glass without lead are called *crown-glass*. The tools employed by the glass blower are simple, but require dexterity for their use. The process of manufacture depends on the fact that, at a very high temperature, glass is a liquid which can be readily cast; at a full red heat it is soft, ductile, and easily worked; when cold, it is hard and brittle. Glass to be serviceable must be annealed after the desired form has been given to it. This is done by heating it nearly to the melting point, and then allowing it to cool very slowly in an annealing chamber. By the action of hydrofluoric acid, which combines readily with the silica in glass, etching can be done on a glass surface. When cold, glass can be ground or cut upon a wheel, scratched by a diamond point (by which means sheets of glass are readily divided or shaped, as they will break easily along the lines of such scratches), cut and polished, or "ground" by a sand blast, and brought to an exceedingly high polish. Specimens of Egyptian glass are in existence which can be dated back to about 2400 B. C.; in Egyptian sculptures of 4000 B. C. glass bottles are undoubtedly represented; and among the bas-reliefs of Rameses II., about 2000 B. C., various operations of glass blowing are portrayed. In historical Egyptian, the Median, and Roman antiquity, glass was in familiar use.

The great quantities of examples of an ancient glass vessels which have been excavated from tombs, etc., formerly clear and transparent, are now as a rule characterized by a brilliant iridescence like that of mother-of-pearl. This iridescence is due to the imperfect composition of the glass, which has thus become affected by moisture during its stay under ground. Though well known to the Greeks, glass was in less common use among them, owing to the perfection of their ceramic ware. In Europe the most artistic manufactures of glass have been, since the middle ages, those of Venice, characterized by great elegance of form and lightness and thinness of substance, and those of Bohemia, of later date than the Venetian, and especially notable not only for grace of form, but for enameling, cutting, and engraved decoration.



Specimens of Ancient Roman Glass. (From "L. Art pour Tous.")

They keep the wind out of their windows with glass for it is there much used. *Sir T. More, Utopia*, II. 11. 2. I must be married to my brother's daughter Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass. *Shak., Rich. III.*, IV. 3. Where nymph and god can ever round in gold Others of glass as costly. *Tennyson, Lover's Tale*, IV.

2. A plate, screen, vessel, instrument, etc., made of glass. (a) A plate or pane of glass inserted in the frame of a window, picture, clock, hotbed, etc., to admit the light or permit a view, while excluding wind, rain, dust, or other interference. (b) A looking glass, a mirror. It was formerly fashionable for ladies to carry a looking glass hanging from the girdle.

The glass of fashion, and the mould of form. *Shak., Hamlet*, III. 1. Let all sweet ladies break their flattering glasses. And dress themselves in her. *Webster, Duchess of Malf.*, I. 2. We may see our future in the glass of our past history. *W. Phillips, Speeches*, p. 374.

(c) A glass vessel filled with running sand for measuring time, called specifically an *hour-glass*; hence, the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand; specifically (*naut.*), the time in which a half hour glass is emptied of its sand.

If you should omit to note those things at the end of every four glasses, I would not have you to let it slip any longer time than to note it diligently at the end of every watch, or eight glasses at the farthest.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 430.

Pro. What is the time of the day? Fast the mid season.

Pro. At least two glasses. *Shak., Tempest*, I. 2.

She would not live

The running of one glass. *Shak., W. T.*, I. 2.

(d) A vessel made of glass, as, a jelly glass; a finger-glass, especially. (e) A drinking vessel made of glass; hence, the quantity which such a vessel holds, and figuratively what one drinks, especially strong drink, as, fond of his glass.

The interview

That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass

Did break 't the rinsing. *Shak., Ren. VIII.*, I. 1.

See that ye fill the glass well up

To the Laird o' Warlocktown.

Laird o' Warlocktown (Child's Ballads), III. 1111.

Being you have abandoned yourself to my conduct, we will only call and drink a glass on horseback at the Talbot, and away.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 257.

(f) An observing-instrument made of glass, or of which the main or most important part is of glass. (1) A lens, a telescope, a field glass. (2) A barometer. (3) A thermometer. (4) An eye glass, usually in the plural, eyeglasses or spectacles.

The moon, whose orb

Through optic glass the Turk an artist views.

Milton, P. L., I. 298.

With glass at eye, and catalogue in hand.

Comper, Task, VI. 288.

Got me my glasses, Annie: thank God that I keep my eyes.

Tennyson, The Grandmother.

Alabaster glass. See *alabaster*. — **Anaclastic glass** or **vinyl**. See *anaclastic*. — **Argentine, black blue, broad, bronzed glass.** See the adjective. — **Blair glass**, or **ornamental glassware** made in the province of Alicante, Spain, especially that made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. — **Bohemian glass.** (a) Ornamental glassware made in Bohemia, famous since the sixteenth century for the richness of the colors employed in its enamelled decoration and especially for its intaid or engraved ornament in delicate patterns. (b) Glass having a lime base instead of a lead base in this sense including nearly all the ornamental glassware, vessels, etc., of the best periods and styles, Venetian, Spanish, and others. (c) A kind of glass which is quite colorless, hard, difficultly fusible, and has been readily acted upon by chemicals than any other kind of glass. Mirrors are often made of it, and it is largely used for the manufacture of chemical apparatus. It is made from ground quartz, purified potash, and lime.



In fact Bohemian Glass. — Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Cameo-glass, in Rom. antiq., a kind of artistic glassware formed from glass consisting of superimposed layers of different colors, the outermost of which was cut away so as to leave a design that appears in relief upon the layer underneath as a ground. Glassware of this kind, as originally produced by hand, is extremely costly from the difficulty of the cutting, but it is now imitated with comparative ease by machinery in the ware known as *cased glass*. The universally admired specimens of Greek Roman cameo-glass include the famous Portland vase of the British Museum, the Antioch vase in the same collection, and a beautiful amphora in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. In all these the design is in opaque white on a ground of dark transparent blue, itself lined with opaque white. The same method was applied by the ancients to tablets or slabs, the interior lining of opaque white being sometimes omitted, and the ground being sometimes in opaque blue, purple, or brown. In rare examples several colors are introduced. — **Canary glass**, a bright-yellow glass colored by uranium oxid, having striking fluorescent properties. — **Cased glass.** See *cased*, v. — **Cast glass.** Same as *plate glass*. — **Claude glass.** See *Claude Lorraine mirror*, under *mirror*.

Colored glass, glass which is colored in the pot, whereas enamelled glass is made by firing vitrifiable colors on a transparent or other ground. Compare *flashed glass*.

Compressed glass, glass which is tempered by being cast or pressed in chilled molds, a process perfected by Siemens of Dresden. It has a fibrous fracture, may be bowed and polished by the wheel, and is believed to be stronger than glass tempered in oil, as in the *Reagle* process. *E. H. Knight*. — **Covered or coated glass**, glass prepared for stained glass work, etc., by being coated with color on one side; *flashed glass*. Nearly all the ruby glass used in windows, etc., is of this character. — **Cryolite glass.** See *cryolite*. — **Cut glass**, flint glass shaped or ornamented by cutting or grinding with polishing-wheels. The surface is commonly cut into grooves, so arranged as to leave prismatic and crystal like projections between them. The work is done by rapidly revolv-



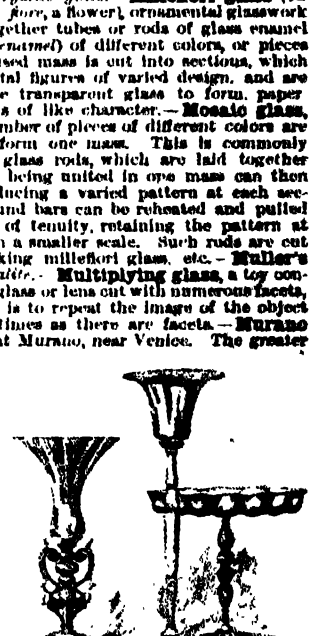
Ancient Roman Glass. — From the British Museum. See note, p. 2530.

ing wheels of stone, iron, or wood, to the periphery of which sand, emery, and polishing-powder are applied. — **Devitrified glass**, glass which has been exposed to a great heat and in this way rendered opaque and hard, somewhat resembling porcelain. The process involves a partial crystallization of the previously amorphous mass. — **Diamond-cut glass**, thick glass which has been cut into V-shaped grooves or channels crossing one another at an angle, and leaving pyramid-shaped projections: a common form of ornament on cut glass. — **Diamond-molded glass**, molded or cast glass made to imitate the diamond cut glass. — **Doubled glass**, a glass made of two or more colors superposed; *flashed glass*. — **Enamelled glass**, glass which has been decorated with vitrifiable pigments, or painted according to the enamel method. See *glass-painting*. — **Erecting glass.** Same as *erector*, 1 (b). — **Filigrane glass.** See *filigrane*.

Flashed glass. See *flashed*. — **Franklin glasses**, spectacles the lenses of which are divided horizontally, each having different powers above and below. — **Glass-melting pot**, the vessel for melting the frit in glass-factories, made of refractory clay mixed with the ground substance of old pots. — **Glass of antimony**, a vitreous oxid of antimony mixed with sulphur. — **Glass of borax**, a vitreous transparent substance obtained by exposing to heat the crystals of borate of sodium. — **Glass of cobalt.** See *cobalt*. — **Granulated glass**, glass the surface of which is raised in slight projections like grains of sand, used for ornamental vessels. — **Ground glass**, any glass that has been polished by a sand blast, by grinding, or by etching with acids, so as to break up light transmitted through it, and destroy its transparency. — **Half-minute glass**, a sand-glass used on shipboard to mark the time in heaving the log. See *log*. — **Hardened glass**, tempered or toughened glass. — **Heavy glass**, a technical name formerly given to English flint glass. — **Kelp glass**, glass of which the alkaline ingredient soda is furnished by kelp. This process is now almost wholly abandoned. — **Kinkled glass**, glass the surface of which is raised in small rounded elevations produced by blowing the glass into a mold formed of a more or less fine netting of wire. — **Ladled glass.** Same as *cullet*. — **Madrepore glass**, a kind of glass in which star like opaque colored patterns are crowded together in a transparent mass of glass. It is a variety of millefiori glass. See *mosaic glass*. — **Marbled glass**, a glass which, while hot has been immersed in water, then reheated and expanded by blowing. The incipient fractures become reunited, but show in the finished object like veins in marble. *E. H. Knight*. — **Matted glass**, glass ornamented by means of certain white or colored mineral powders, applied to the entire surface of the object, and then, in some cases, removed from those parts which are to appear as a dull ground. The glass is then fired, and the composition, which is very fusible, becomes fixed, the result being a bright pattern on a ground resembling ground glass. — **Metallic glass**, an ornamental glass with flakes of gold, mica, platinum, etc., scattered through it. — **Milk-glass.** Same as *crystal glass*. — **Millefiori glass** (*lit. mille, a thousand, a flower*), ornamental glassware made by fusing together tubes or rods of glass enamel (which see, under *enamel*) of different colors, or pieces of flint-glass. The fused mass is cut into sections, which appear as ornamental figures of varied design, and are embedded in white transparent glass to form paper weights and objects of like character. — **Mosaic glass**, glass in which a number of pieces of different colors are fused together to form one mass. This is commonly done by means of glass rods, which are laid together side-wise, and after being united in one mass can then be cut across, producing a varied pattern at each section; these compound bars can be reheated and pulled out to any degree of tenuity, retaining the pattern at the cross section on a smaller scale. Such rods are cut into slices for making millefiori glass, etc. — **Muller's glass.** Same as *hyaline*. — **Multiplying glass**, a toy consisting of a convex glass or lens cut with numerous facets, the effect of which is to repeat the image of the object observed as many times as there are facets. — **Murano glass**, glass made at Murano, near Venice. The greater part of the glass called Venetian has always been produced there, and all the modern Venetian glass-works are there.

Musical glasses. (a) A musical instrument consisting of graduated strips of glass mounted on a resonance-box, so as to be played upon by hammers. (b) A musical instrument consisting either of glass tubes or glass bowls, graduated in size, which can be played by the friction of the moistened finger. Also called *glass harmonica*. — **Ondoyant glass (*V. ondoyant*, pp. of *ondoyer*, wave, undulate), a modern glass with an uneven waved surface, made in all tints, used in colored windows to imitate the subtle play and variation of light and color forming one of the characteristic beauties of medieval artistic glass. — **Opalescent glass**, glass having a changeableness of color somewhat like that of the opal, showing cloudy-blue, orange-red, and intermediate colors, according to the light in which it is viewed. — **Optical glass**, a flint glass used in the manufacture of optical instruments. It contains a large proportion of lead, and hence is of great density. — **Painted glass**, glass ornamented by painting in vitrifiable pigments or enamels: often colloquially used to include colored or stained glass, and compositions in such glass. See *def. 1*.**

Far more important than the introduction of the painted arch was the invention of *painted glass*, which is really the important formative principle of Gothic architecture: as much so, that there would be more meaning in the name, if it were called the "painted glass style," instead of the painted-arch style. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch.*, I. 388.



Examples of Murano (Venetian) Glass, 16th century. (From "L. Art pour Tous.")

Platinized glass, plate glass to which a thin film of platinum has been applied, transparent when held against a strong light, but capable of giving a reflection when the light is on the same side as the spectator. *E. H. Knight.*

— **Pot-metal glass**, glass which has been tinted while in a state of fusion, and is therefore colored throughout its substance. — **Pressed glass**, glass brought to shape in a mold by a plunger. — **Retculated glass**, a variety of silvered glass in which two silvered cases or hollow cylinders are used, one within the other, for a glass vessel. The threads of opaque or colored glass, being set in opposite directions, produce the appearance of a reticulation. There is usually a small air-bubble in each mesh or space between the threads. — **Rice-stone glass**. Same as *alabaster glass*. — **Roller glass**, an inferior quality of plate glass for which the molten material is dipped from the pot with a ladle and rolled to the proper thickness on an iron table.

— **Ruby glass**, glass of deep-red color. A good color is obtained by the use of copper, but the most beautiful is got by the use of gold. Ruby window glass is generally flaked, else its color would be too dark, and it would appear hardly transparent. For the windows of photographic dark-rooms the copper ruby glass is used, as the photographic chemicals are sensitive to the light transmitted by gold glass. — **Silvered glass**. (a) A glass prepared for mirrors, having a metallic layer applied to one side of it. See *looking-glass*. (b) Glass made ornamental by the application of a white metallic film to the unexposed side, giving it a silvery luster. — **Soluble glass**, a silicate of potash or soda made by melting silicious sand with a large proportion of alkali. The silica generally predominates. It is soluble in hot water, but is not affected by ordinary atmospheric changes, and is thus used to form a protective coating on plastered walls, etc. When used as a cement it is called *mineral lime*. Also called *water-glass*. — **Spun glass**, thin glass wire drawn from glass partly fused.

When done on a small scale the glass is heated by the blowpipe, but other means are used where the material is produced in quantity. — **Stained glass**. (a) Properly colored glass used in windows; particularly, such glass when formed into decorative windows or mosaics of transparent light. Windows representing designs in colored and enameled glass came into use early in the eleventh century, and attained perfection as compositions in gorgeous and jeweled yet harmonious color at the close of the twelfth and throughout the thirteenth century. After the thirteenth century, while much admirable work was done, the tendency asserted itself to paint pictures on the glass, following more and more closely the manner and ideas of ordinary opaque pictures, until in the course of the sixteenth century the art, having become grotesque, died out, and colored windows gave place to those of plain glass. During the present century this beautiful art has been revived, following the inverse process of its fall, so that the harsh, glaring, and perfunctory attempts of the early years of the modern medieval revival have now given place to work of real merit, in which the pictures are made to fill their true purpose of arrangements of glowing and transparent light, instead of imitating the methods of painting on an opaque surface. (b) Less properly, same as *enameled glass*. See *glass painting*. — **Stopping the glass**. See the *extract*.

During the last two or three hours the fireman in the furnace to add fuel; all the openings are shut and the furnace is allowed to assume the requisite fluidity, an operation called *stopping the glass*, or performing the ceremony. *Enc. Dict., II. 604.*

Stove-glass, sheets of mica used in the fronts of stoves, etc. — **Tempered, toughened, or hardened glass**. (a) Glass hardened by being plunged at a high temperature into an oblonguous bath, according to a process invented by M. de la Bastie in 1875 and following years. Such glass cannot be cut by the diamond, and will endure heavy blows and great changes of temperature, but when fractured flies into minute fragments. (b) Glass that has been heated and then suddenly cooled, under the process of F. Siemens. When the articles to be made are such as are generally molded, the molten glass is run into suitable molds and squeezed while it is highly heated, the mold cooling it sufficiently without the fluid bath. To crush a glass. See to *crush a cup*, under *crush*. To draw the glass, to perform the operation of testing the glass, after the founding and refining are finished, to determine whether it is ready for casting. It is done by plunging the end of a rod into the pot. — To get a glass in one's head, to have one's drink go to one's head, become flustered with drink.

It is common for a number of them that have got a glass in their heads to get up into some belfry and ring the bells for hours together for the sake of exercise.

Strut, Sports and Pastimes, p. 40.

Toughened glass. See *tempered glass*. **Venetian glass**, ornamental glassware made at and near Venice. See *del. I. Sometimes called Murano glass, Venetian glass*.

No illustrations can do justice to the endless diversities of Venetian glasses; they rival in lightness those of Greece and Rome. . . . To examine them is to imagine that the inventive faculty can go no farther. *A. M. Wallace-Dunlop, Mag. of Art, March, 1904.*

Venice glass. Same as *Venetian glass*.

Though it be said that poison will break a Venetian glass, yet have we not met with any of that nature.

See T. Browne, Vulg. Err. vii. 17.

Volcanic glass, obsidian. — **Water-glass**, same as *soluble glass*. (See also *plate glass*.)

II. a. [Attrib. use of the noun. The older adj. is glazen, q. v.] Made of glass; vitreous: as, a glass bottle. — Glass enamel, tear, wool, etc. See the nouns. — Glass house, a

house or structure largely composed of glass: sometimes written *glass-house* as a name for a greenhouse. — **Glass mosaic**, mosaic made of small tesserae of glass, the colors being produced by glass of different colors and by various enamels, and the gold by gold leaf protected by a thin coating of clear glass, usually over an opaque vermilion ground. See *mosaic*. — To live in a glass house, to be in a vulnerable state or condition morally; to be open to damaging retort. In allusion to the proverb, "They who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

glass (glās), v. t. [*glāss, n.* The older verb is *glaze, q. v.*] 1. To ease in glass; cover with or as if with glass; protect by a covering of glass.

Mothought all his senses were locked in his eye As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy. Who, tending their own worth, from whence they were glaz'd, Did point out to buy them, along as you pass'd. *Shak. L. L. I. i. 1*

No specialized hot house treatment as if a boy were an orchid or other frail exotic to be *muzzed* away from the rough air of manhood. *The Century, XXVII. 802.*

2. To make glassy; give a glazed surface to; glaze or polish.

I have observed little grains of silver to be hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glaz'd* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. *Boyle.*

To obtain the finish, the index are blacked on the flesh side with a preparation of soap and lamp black. . . . and again *glaz'd*. *Harper's Mag. LV. 278.*

3. To reflect, as a mirror or other reflecting surface; show or observe a reflection of.

Then take a shield I have of diamonds bright, And hold the same before the warrior's face, That he may *glaze* therein his garments light. *Paraisot, tr. of Tasso, xiv. 77.*

* Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form Glasses itself in tempests.

Shak. Child Harold, IV. 183.

Here and there on a jutting point a light blossomed (its duplicate *glaz'd* in the water, as if the fiery flower had dropped a petal. *Aldrich, Ponkapog to Feth, p. 100.*

glass-argonaut (glās'ar'go-nāt), n. A heteropod of the family *Eubrider* (or *Carnarina*); so called because the shell is thin and glass-like, and shaped like that of an argonaut.

glass-blower (glās'blō'er), n. One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

glass-blowing (glās'blō'ing), n. The process of making glassware and window-glass by taking a mass of viscid glass from the melting-pot on the end of a blowing-tube and inflating it by blowing through the tube. For common window glass the hot blown mass is extended into a long cylinder by swinging a bulb of hot glass from a bridge on which the workman stands. It is then cut open and flattened out in the flattening furnace. For fine window glass the bulb of blown glass is cut open and whirled round in the flattening furnace till it flashes or opens into a flat disk with a bull's-eye in the center. A small quantity of glass is also put into molds, and then expanded by blowing till it fills the molds. Blown glass is also cut and shaped while hot, and decorated, twisted and mottled with other pieces of glass in many different ways. The term *glass blowing* is also applied, though incorrectly, to the making of spun glass and flint-glass by melting and molding rod-like tubular glass in the flame of a blowpipe. Toys and ware made in this way are not properly called *blown glass*, but *flint-glass*.

glass-cavity (glās'kav'itē), n. See *inclusion*.

glasschord (glās'kōrd), n. A musical instrument, having a keyboard like a pianoforte, in which the tone is produced by cloth-covered hammers and bars or bowls of glass.

glass-cloth (glās'klōth), n. 1. Linen cloth usually woven with a slight open pattern of colored threads, like gingham, used originally as a towel for drying lin, porcelain, glass, etc., and now employed as a background for embroidery.

Well scrupled with glass or steel a taper afterwards with finest glass cloth. *Backshop Receipts, 1800, p. 46.*

2. A woven fabric made of threads of glass, which are very pliable when extremely thin. The fibers are bunched without twisting, and the stuff is woven of these bunches or groups.

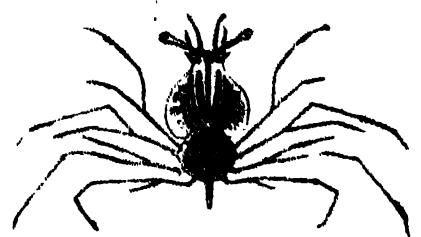
glass-coach (glās'kōch), n. A coach, superior to a hackney-coach, hired for the day or any short period as a private carriage; so called because originally only private carriages had glass windows. [*E. 2.*]

My Lady Peterborough being in her glass-coach, with the glass up, and seeing a lady pass by in a coach whom she would salute the glass was so clear, that she thought it had been open and so she put her head through the glass. *Pepys, Diary, III. 24.*

I have been to Holland House. I took a glass-coach, and arrived through the avenue of elms, at the great entrance toward seven o'clock.

Maryland, Life and Letters, I. 161.

glass-crab (glās'krab), n. A crab of the spurious genus *Phyllonoma*, or of the spurious order *Phyllonoma*—that is, any young shrimp of either of the families *Palinuridae* and *Nejllardidae*.



Glass-crab, larva of *Phyllonoma*.

These larvae are as thin as paper, flat and transparent, and have no resemblance to the adult.

glass-cutter (glās'kut'er), n. 1. One whose occupation is the cutting of glass, or the grinding of it into various ornamental forms. — 2. That which cuts or is used for cutting glass.

glass-cutting (glās'kut'ing), n. The art of ornamenting the surface of glass vessels or ware by grinding it. The first or rough grinding is done with an iron wheel with sand and water, *fine grinding* with fine stone wheels and finishing and polishing with wooden, cork, or brush wheels or wheels covered with leather, India rubber, or cloth, charged with emery powder, pumice stone powder, putty powder, rouge, or other polishing material. Only flat glass is used, and ware so treated is called *cut glass*. Glass is also said to be cut when treated by the sand blast, whenever the work is more than a simple depolishing of the surface. See *sand-blast*.

glass-dust (glās'dust), n. Glass more or less finely powdered, used in the arts for grinding and polishing, and especially for the manufacture of glass-paper (which see). It is imported into the United States from those countries where glass is made in quantity, as Bohemia, and where refuse pieces are utilized in this way.

glassent (glās'n), a. [*glāss, n.*, + *-ent*]. The older form is *glazen, q. v.* Glassy; glaz'd.

Buy a loaf of wace;
Do shape it bairn and bairnly like,
And in it I can glazen can you it put.
Walter Ladsay Child's Ballads, I. 165.

He that no more for age, cramps, palfies, can
Now use the bow, we see doth hire a man
To take the bow up for him, and palfies
The dice with glazen eyes to the glad view
Of what he throws. *B. Jonson, Epistle to a Friend.*

glass-engraving (glās'on-grā'ving), n. The art of decorating glass by grinding and depolishing; glass cutting.

Glasserian, a. See *Glossarian*.

glass-eye (glās'ī), n. 1. A popular name of a Jamaican thrush, *Turdus jamaicensis*; so called from the whitish iris. — 2. A local name of the wall-eyed pike of the United States, *Stizostedion vitreum*, a pike-perch of the family *Perca*.

glass-eyed (glās'id), a. Having a white eye, or one which in some other respect, as texture or fixedness, is likened to glass or to a glass eye; wall-eyed; goggle-eyed.

glass-faced (glās'fāst), a. Having a face of glass, or like a glass or mirror.

From the glass-faced flatterer
To Apemantus that few things loves better
Than to abuse himself. *Shak., T. of A., I. 1.*

glassful¹ (glās'fūl), a. [Irreg. *glāss* + *-ful*, *l.*] Glassy; shining like glass.

All the stings,
All the value fume, of all those snakes that ringes,
Minerva glassful shield can never faint.
Marston, The Fawn, Epit.

glassful² (glās'fūl), n. [*glāss* + *-ful*, *2.*] As much as a glass holds.

"Ale, Squerer?" Inquired the lady. "Certainly," said Squerer. . . . "a glassful."
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, vii.

glass-furnace (glās'fēr-nās), n. In *glass-making*, a furnace in which the ingredients are fused together; in a process in which frit is used, the *second* or *refining* furnace, in which the frit is reheated and made ready for working. The regenerative system has been applied to such furnaces and gas-improvement. In the *Siemens* form the furnace itself forms a melting and refining tank, in which the glass is made continuously, without the aid of independent glass pots. See *regenerative furnace*.

glass-gall (glās'gāl), n. See *madraff*, *1*.

glass-gazing (glās'gā'zing), a. Addicted to staring one's self in a glass or mirror.

A . . . whoremaster, glass-gazer, supererogator, critical rascal.
Shak., Lear, II. 2.

glass-glazed (glās'glāzd), a. Covered with or as if with glass. **Glass-glazed ware.** (a) A ceramic ware whose surface is covered with a glass of pure glass without lead. See *glaze*. (b) Ware whose glass has definite thickness and forms a vitreous envelop, as distinguished from those glazes which have no perceptible thickness and serve a mere polishing of the surface.



Example of Modern Venetian glass, with spray of flowers in color on a transparent body.

glass-grinder (glás'grín'dér), *n.* One whose occupation is the grinding and polishing of glass.
glass-grinding (glás'grín'ding), *n.* The process of grinding glass as a preparation for polishing it, or for the production of ground glass.
glass-hard (glás'hárd), *a.* Hard as glass.

Two similar rods of steel, 1.500 in. in diameter and 600 in. long, tempered glass hard, one inserted in each spiral.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI, 257.

glass-house (glás'hóus), *n.* 1. A house where glass is made; a manufactory of glass.— 2. A greenhouse, as being glazed or covered in with glass. See *glass house*, under *glass*, *a.*— 3. A room with a glass roof, in which the best arrangements of light and shade can be produced for photographing purposes.

By looking at some point on the camera, which is situated in the darkest part of the glass house, the eyes will be able to remain quite at ease. *Admiral Sunbeam*, p. 43.

glassily (glás'í-lí), *adv.* In a glassy manner; in such a way as to resemble glass.

glassin, *n.* See *glassian*.

glassiness (glás'í-nés), *n.* [*< glassy + -ness.*] The quality of being glassy; a vitreous appearance.

The glassiness (if I may be allowed the expression) of the surface throws, in my opinion, a false light on some parts of the picture. *Smollett, France and Italy*, xxxi.

glassing (glás'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *glass*, *v.*] A method of finishing or dressing leather by rubbing it with a slicker or glassing jack.

glassing-jack (glás'ing-ják), *n.* A machine for polishing and smoothing leather by means of a slicker of plate-glass.

glassing-machine (glás'ing-má-shén'), *n.* Same as *glassing-jack*.

The glassing machine . . . was invented in 1871 and further improved in 1875 by John P. Friend, and is adapted for work on all kinds of upper leather, sheep, goat, and Morocco. *C. P. Davis, Leather*, p. 108.

Glassite (glás'ít), *n.* [*< Glass* (see def.) + *-ite*.] The Sec. name *Glass* is prob. *< Gael. glas*, gray; see *glas*.] A member of a religious sect in Scotland, founded by John Glass (1693-1773). See *Sandemanian*.

glass-maker (glás'má-kér), *n.* A maker of glass. **Glass-makers' chair**, a bench having two arms of iron projecting horizontally far in front of the workman when seated. On these arms he holds the pontil, while fashioning the vessel at the extremity of it by means of instruments held in his right hand. *E. H. Knight. Glass-makers' soap*. See *glass-soap*.

glass-making (glás'má-king), *n.* The making of glass or glassware. The process of making glass consists essentially of the fusing together in a glass furnace, usually in a fire clay melting pot or crucible, of the ingredients, after mixing them well, and the subsequent treatment of the molten mass or metal in accordance with the quality of the product or the use which it is to serve. After vitrification is complete and the mass of impurities or glass scale which rises to the surface has been removed, the temperature of the furnace, which may have reached from 10,000° to 12,000° F., is considerably reduced, so as to bring the fluid and limpid metal into a condition of viscosity, rendering it capable of being worked. The working, by which means the glass is made to assume its definitive form, is in general performed by blowing (see *glass blowing*), casting, or pressing in molds. See *flat glass*, *glass cutting*, *glass furnace*, *plate glass*.

glassman (glás'mán), *n.*; pl. *glassmen* (-mən). One who makes or sells glass; also, one who inserts window-glass in sashes; a glazier.

Where have you greater athletes than your cooks?
Or more profane, or choleric, than your glassmen?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, III, 1.

glass-metal (glás'met'al), *n.* The fused and refined material of which glass is made.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with glassmetal. *Bacon, Physical Maxims*.

glass-mounter (glás'móun'tér), *n.* One who embellishes glass articles with ornaments.

glassock (glás'ók), *n.* [*< f.* the equiv. *glassan*, *glassan*, *glassan*; prob. *< Ir. Gael. glas*, gray, pale, wan (see *glas*); cf. *Gael. glasg*, a water-wagtail, the female of the salmon, *glas-tasg*, gray fish, such as cod, ling, haddock.] The coalfish. [*Local, Eng.*]

glass-oven (glás'uv'n), *n.* A hot chamber in which newly made glass in sheets or ware is gradually cooled; a glass-annealing furnace; a lehr.

glass-painter (glás'pán'tér), *n.* One who produces designs in color on or in glass.

glass-painting (glás'pán'ting), *n.* 1. The art or practice of producing designs in color on or in glass. In glass painting or glass-staining, as it is also called, two methods are chiefly employed: (a) the *enamel method*, consisting in painting on the glass in colors, which are then burned into it, (b) the *mosaic method*, consisting in forming a design of separate pieces of stained or colored glass set in causes of lead and brazed and supported by a framework of iron bars, the color be-

ing imparted to the glass in the making. By this latter method were made the splendid medieval windows of the thirteenth century, the beautiful color-effects of which have thus far defied imitation in spite of modern perfected methods. These admirable color-effects are now recognized to be due not only to perfection of the colors used, and to their judicious juxtaposition and skilful combination with white glass to relieve them and hinder where desirable the blending of contiguous tints, but to unevenness of tone and thickness of the glass primarily due to imperfect processes of manufacture. This last quality is now imitated with artistic success, such glass in general being made by hand, as ordinary machine made glass is necessarily of even thickness and shade. A combination of the enamel and mosaic methods, known as the *mosaic-enamel method*, in which part of the design is in mosaic and part in enamel, is now commonly used.

2. A painting upon glass; a surface of glass decorated in color by the use of stained glass or painting, or both.

glass-paper (glás'pá'pér), *n.* A fine kind of sandpaper made with powdered glass.

glass-paper (glás'pá'pér), *v. t.* To polish by rubbing with glass-paper.

When the first coating of varnish is perfectly dry, glass-paper the whole surface, and make it smooth as before. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 84.

glass-pot (glás'pót), *n.* A vessel or crucible used for fusing the materials of glass in a glass-furnace. Glass pots are made of the most refractory earths or fire clays by a tedious process, to insure the perfect uniformity and dryness necessary to enable them to resist the great heat of the furnace, and they constitute one of the chief elements in the cost of glass. The glass pots for lead glass (flint glass and striae) are covered, and have an opening at the side, for all other kinds of glass they are open, with sloping sides, like pails without handles.

glass-press (glás'préss), *n.* A press for compressing glass after it has been placed in a mold. It is a plunger which may be brought down upon the open top of the mold placed beneath it, the mold being firmly held in place while the pressure is applied.

glass-rope (glás'róp), *n.* The stem of a glass-sponge, see *Hyalonema*.

glass-shell (glás'shél), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Hyalidae*; so called from the thin hyaline shell.

glass-shrimp (glás'shrimp), *n.* The larva of stomatopodous crustaceans, as that of *Squilla* or *Gonodactylus*, in certain stages of development which have occasioned the spurious genera *Alima* and *Erechthus*. See *Stomatopoda*.

glass-silvering (glás'sil-ver-ing), *n.* The art of covering glass with a metallic film which will serve as a reflecting surface, as for a reflector or looking-glass. In one method a sheet of tin foil is laid upon a marble table and painted with mercury till an amalgam is formed. More mercury is added to form a shallow pool, and upon this the sheet of glass is laid and pressed down to drive out bubbles. A thin film of amalgam clings to the glass and forms the silver like mirror. In another method a bath consisting in part of silver nitrate is employed, which forms an adherent film of silver on the glass. The second process is used in all varying hollow and convex glassware.

glass-snail (glás'snail), *n.* A snail of the genus *Etrina*; so called from its pellucid vitreous shell.

glass-snake (glás'snak), *n.* 1. A large limbless lizard, *Ophiosaurus centralis*, abundant in the southern United States; so called from its



Glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus centralis*).

general resemblance to a snake and the extreme fragility of its tail. The tail grows again, to some extent, after being broken off; it is about twice as long as the body. The animal attains a length of some 2 feet, and is of a greenish color above, marked with black, and pale yellowish below. Though destitute of feet, it makes its way along very well by wriggling like a snake. It is harmless. Also called *joint snake*.

2. A lizard of the genus *Pseudopus*, as *P. palasii*, inhabiting Europe and Asia. *P. praeclarus* of India is the Khaava glass-snake, without even the rudiments of limbs.

glass-soap (glás'sóp), *n.* Peroxid of manganese, used to remove from glass the green color

caused by the presence of iron. *E. H. Knight*. Also called *glass-makers' soap*.

glass-soldering (glás'sól'dér-ing), *n.* The art of uniting pieces of glass by partly fusing the surfaces to be applied to one another. Also called *glass-welding*.

glass-spinning (glás'spín'ing), *n.* The art of drawing out fine filaments or threads of hot glass to make spun glass.

glass-sponge (glás'spunj), *n.* A species of silicious sponge, *Hyalonema sieboldi*, found in Japan. It consists of a cup-shaped spongy body supported by a number of twisted, glass-like, silicious fibers, which are sunk in the mud of the sea-bottom. The term is extended to several similar or related silicious sponges whose framework resembles spun glass, as *Venus's flower-basket*. See cut under *Euplectella*.

The naturalist finds at E-no-shima the well-known glass-sponge (*Hyalonema sieboldi*) . . . offered for sale. *J. J. Rein, Japan*, p. 488.

glass-stainer (glás'stá'nér), *n.* 1. A maker of stained glass.— 2. A glass-painter.

glass-staining (glás'stá'ning), *n.* The process of coloring glass during its manufacture, especially for the production of the glass used for colored or painted windows, or glass-painting.

glass-tinner (glás'tín'ér), *n.* A workman who applies the foil to the back of the glass in making mirrors.

The glass tinner, standing towards one angle of his table, sweeps and wipes its surface with the greatest care, along the whole surface to be occupied by the mirror-plate. *Enc. Brit.*, III, 364.

glass-tongs (glás'tóngz), *n. pl.* In glass-making, an instrument for grasping hot bottles, etc.

glassware (glás'wār), *n.* Articles or utensils made of glass.

glass-welding (glás'wel'ding), *n.* Same as *glass-soldering*.

glass-work (glás'wérk), *n.* 1. The manufacture of articles of glass, glass for windows, and the like.— 2. The objects produced in a glass-factory, especially vessels and utensils made of glass.

glass-worker (glás'wér'kér), *n.* One who works in glass; one engaged in any capacity in the manufacture of glass.

It must be left to practical glass-workers to determine whether a spiral form is the best for the tube. *Enc. Brit.*, IV, 91.

glass-works (glás'wérks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* An establishment where glass is made; a manufactory of glass; a glass-house.

glass-worm (glás'wórm), *n.* A glow-worm. Also *glaze-worm*.

glasswort (glás'wért), *n.* A plant of the chenopodiaceous genus *Salicornia*, succulent saline plants with leafless jointed stems and containing a large proportion of soda. Great quantities of the ashes of these and allied plants were formerly used, under the name of *barilla*, in the manufacture of glass and soap. Also called *marsh-sampshire*.— *Prickly glasswort*, the saltwort, *Salicornia* *Kuh*.

glassy (glás'í), *a.* [*< ME. glassy; < glass, n., + -y.*] 1. Resembling or of the nature of glass; vitreous; as, a glassy substance.

Another heaven
From heaven gate not far, founded in view
Of the clear hyaline, the glassy sea.
Milton, P. L., vii, 612.

2. Resembling glass in some quality, as smoothness, brittleness, transparency, or power of reflecting; hence, as applied to the eye or glance, having a fixed, unintelligent stare, as in idleness, stupidity, spasms, terror, insanity, or death.

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his bare leaves in the glassy stream.
Shak.; Hamlet, iv, 7.

Death stood all fixed in his glassy eye;
His hands were withered and his veins were dry.
Byron, Saul.

In one long, glassy, spectral stare,
The enlarging eye is fastened there.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, l.

Glassy cutworm, the larva of *Hadena demotatrix*, a noctuid moth.— **Glassy field-spar**. See *orthoceras*.

glauiberite (glá'ber-ít), *n.* [Named after Johann Rudolf Glauber, a German alchemist (1604-68).] A mineral of a grayish-white or yellowish color, a compound of the sulphates of sodium and calcium, occurring in very flat oblique rhombic prisms. It is found chiefly in rock-salt.

Glauber salt. See *salt*.

glaucescence (glá'ses'ens), *n.* [= *F. glaucescence*; as *glaucescent* (*t*) + *-re*.] The state of being glaucescent, or of having a somewhat sea-green luster.

Destitute of glaucescence or bloom.
Gardener's Assistant.

glaucouscent (glá-ses'ant), *a.* [= *F. glaucouscent* = *Sp. glaucouscent*, < *NL. glaucouscent* (*-s*) (in some specific names); as *glaucous* + *-cent*.] Becoming glaucous; somewhat or faintly glaucous. Also *glaucine*.

glaucic (glá'sik), *a.* [= *F. glaucique*; as *glaucous* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Glaucium*. — **Glaucic acid**, a name formerly applied to an acid obtained from *Glaucium luteum*, now known to be fumaric acid.

glaucid (glá'sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Glaucidae*.

Glaucids (glá'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Glaucus* + *-ids*.] A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Glaucus*. They have the body extended laterally into lobes terminating in linear appendages, the mouth armed with jaws, and the radula with uniserial teeth. The species chiefly harbor in floating algae in the high seas.

Glaucidium (glá'sid'i-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Boie, 1836), < *Gr. γλαυδών* (dim. of *γλαυκός*, a fish), taken as dim. of *γλαυξ* (*glauks*), an owl.] A genus of very small owls without plumbeous, with the facial disk imperfect, the tarsus feathered, the wings short, and the tail moderately long; the *glaucis*-owls. The type is the pygmy or sparrow owl, *G. passerinum*, of Europe, to which the *glaucis*-owl of California, *G. gnoma*, is closely related. Another species of



Glaucidium gnoma

the United States is *G. ternstroemii*, and there are several more in the warmer parts of America as the Cuban *G. roosei*. These little owls, like species of *Scops*, exhibit dichromatism, having in different cases a red and a gray phase of plumage. Also called *Phalaenoptilus* and *Microphallus*.

glaucine (glá'sin), *a.* [*L.*, *glaucus*, glaucous, + *-ine*.] Same as *glaucouscent*.

Glaucion (glá'si-on), *n.* [*L.*; see *Glaucium*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *Glaucium*. 2. Knapp, 1820. (*b*) [*L. c.*] The specific name of the golden-eyed duck, *Clangula clangula*. — 2. In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Oken*, 1815.

Glaucium (glá'si-um), *n.* [*NL.* Cf. *L. glaucum*, oelandine, < *Gr. γλαυκός*, the juice of a plant like the horned poppy, *G. corniculatum*, < *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray; see *glaucous*.] 1. A genus of papaveraceous herbs, with poppy-like flowers, glaucous foliage, and an acid copper-colored juice. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of Europe, of which *G. luteum*, the yellow horn poppy, is sparingly naturalized in the United States. They are sometimes cultivated for ornament. 2. A genus of ducks, of the subfamily *Fuliginae*; the *glaucis*; now usually referred to *Clangula*. *Brisson*, 1760. Also *Glaucion*.

glaucodot (glá'kō-dot), *n.* [*Gr. γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *δοτός*, verbal adj. of *δοῦναι*, give; see *dot*.] A mineral related to arsenopyrite or mispickel. It occurs in orthorhombic crystals of a tin-white color and metallic luster, and consists of arsenic, sulphur, cobalt, and iron.

glaucogonidium (glá'kō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.* [*Gr. γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *NL. gonidium*.] In *lichenology*, same as *gonidium*.

glaucolite (glá'kō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *mineral.*, a greenish-blue variety of scapolite.

glaucoma (glá'kō-mā), *n.* [*L.*, *glaucoma*, < *Gr. γλαυκωπά*, opacity of the crystalline lens, so called from the dull-gray appearance of the eye so affected. Cf. *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray; see *glaucous*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a condition of increased tension or fluid-pressure within the eyeball, with progressive diminution of clearness of vision, and an excavation of the papilla of the optic nerve, resulting (unless properly treated) in blindness. Also called *glaucoma*. — 2. [*cop.*] [*NL.* (Ehrenberg).] A genus of ciliate infusorians, of the group *Colpodina*. *G. acinellus* is an example.

glaucomatous (glá-kom'a-tus), *a.* [*Gr. glaucoma* (*-s*) + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or hav-

ing the nature of glaucoma; affected with glaucoma.

The *glaucomatous* eye. *Allen and Neurol.*, VIII, 139.

Glaucomya (glá-kō'mi-g), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *mys*, a mussel.] A genus of bivalves with a sea-green epidermis, as *G. cuneata*, typical of the family *Glaucomyidae*; formerly called *Glaucome*, a name preoccupied for a genus of corals. Also *Glaucomya*.

glaucomyid (glá-kō'mi-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Glaucomyidae*.

Glaucomyids (glá-kō'mi-idē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Glaucomya* + *-ids*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Glaucomya*. The siphons are very long and united nearly to the end, which is fringed, and the foot is large and lingual form; the shell is oblong and covered with green epidermis, the ligament is external, and each valve has three teeth, or the left one only two. They are mostly inhabitants of the Indian seas and mouths of rivers.



Right Valve of *Glaucomya cuneata*

glauciferous (glá-kō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*Gr. γλαυκός* (*glauk*) + *L. ferre* = *F. bear*.] Same as *glaucouscent*. *Geol. Jour.*, IV, 98.

glaucite (glá'kō-nit), *n.* [*Gr. γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *-ite* (a more insertion) + *-ite*.] A mineral which essentially is a hydrous silicate of iron and potassium. It is the green earth of the cavities of cuprite rocks, or the substance which gives the color to the grains of green sand and chalk.

glaucitic (glá-kō-nit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. γλαυκός* + *-itic*.] Containing or resembling glauconite; as, a *glaucitic* marl; *glaucitic* sands and clays. Also *glauciferous*.

Glaucome (glá-kō'mō-mē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. γλαυκωμή*, the name of a Nereid, < *γλαυκός* (see *thalassa*), the blue sea (< *γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray), + *μήνη*, dwell in.] 1. A genus of coral polyps. *Goldfuss*, 1826. — 2. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, now called *Glaucomya*. *Gray*, 1828. — 3. A genus of crustaceans. *Kroyer*, 1845.

glaucophane (glá'kō-fān), *n.* [*Gr. γλαυκός*, bluish green or gray, + *φάνη*, in comp., *show*, conspicuous, manifest, < *φαίνω*, appear, shine.] A bluish or bluish-black mineral belonging to the amphibole or hornblend family, containing 7 per cent. of soda. It is a characteristic constituent of certain crystalline schists.

glaucopirine (glá-kō-pi-rin), *n.* [*Gr. γλαυκός* + *Gr. πύρις*, sharp, bitter.] A crystalline alkaloid contained in the root of *Glaucium luteum*.

Glaucopis (glá-kō-pis), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Glaucops* + *-is*.] A New Zealand and Australian subfamily of *Corvidae*, typified by the genus *Glaucops*; the wattle-crows. *Sutton*, 1837.

Glaucopsis (glá-kō'pis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. γλαυκός*, with gleaming or piercing eyes, or with gray eyes (an epithet of Pallas, < *γλαυκός*, gleaming, bluish-green or gray, + *ὤψ*, eye.)] 1. A genus of New Zealand wattle-crows, such as *G. cinerea*, the kokako; same as *Glaucops*. *J. F. Gmelin*, 1799. Also written *Glaucopsis*. *Fleming*, 1822. — 2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Fabricius*, 1808.

glaucopyrite (glá-kō-pi-rīt), *n.* [*Gr. γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *πύρις*, pyrites.] A variety of lollingite or arsenical iron, containing a little sulphur and antimony.

glaucosis (glá-kō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. γλαυκός*, bluish-green or gray, + *-osis*.] Same as *glaucoma*, 1.

glaucous (glá'kus), *a.* [= *F. glauque* = *Sp. Pg. It. glauco*, < *L. glaucus*, < *Gr. γλαυκός*, gleaming, silvery; of color, bluish-green or gray; esp. of the eyes, light-blue or gray (*L. catus*; see *catus*), the lightest shade of eyes known to the Greeks. Cf. *glauz*.] Of a pale, luminous sea-green color; of a bluish green or greenish blue; specifically, in *bot.* and *zool.*, dull-green passing into grayish blue.

Leafhopper depicted under the glaucous variety of old bean.

Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound*, II, 1.

Its waters are of a lovely bluish green or glaucous color.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 214.

Glaucus (glá'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. glaucus*, < *Gr. γλαυκός*, a fish of gray color, < *γλαυκός*,



New Zealand *Glaucus atlanticus*

bluish-green or gray; see *glaucous*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Alein*, 1744. — 2. In *conch.*, a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Glaucidae*, of slender elongate form, with four tentacles. There are 2 species found in the warmer latitudes floating in the open sea, and remarkable for their beautiful azure-blue and silvery tints. *G. atlanticus* is very abundant in the Atlantic, living on floating algae. They are popularly called sea-slugs. *Eucharis* is a synonym. *Poh*, 1706.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*L. c.*] The specific name of the burgomaster-gull, *Larus glaucus*. (*b*) A genus comprising the section of the genus *Larus* represented by the burgomaster. *Bruch*, 1853.

glaudkin, **glaudynt**, *n.* An outer garment, supposed to be a species of gown, worn in the time of Henry VIII.

glau (glām), *v. t.* [*Sc.*, also *glauip*, *glamp*; origin obscure.] To grope or feel with the hands, as in the dark. To *glau* at, to grasp at; attempt to seize.

My heart, for fear, was rough for rough,
To hear the thuds, and see the clods
Of clans trace woods in tartan duds,
When glau'd at kingdoms three, man.

Burns, *Battle of Shorrib Muir*.

glaur (glār), *n.* A Scotch form of *glair*.

glaur (glār), *v. t.* [*Gr. glaur*, *a.*] To bewilder; make slippery.

Glaux (glaks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. glaux*, < *Gr. γλαυξ*, now read *γλαυξ*, the milk-vetch. The *Gr. γλαυξ*, Attic *γλαυξ*, prop. means

an owl, so called *f. m.* its glaring eyes; see *glaucous*.]

A pruinaceous genus of plants, consisting of a single species, *G. maritima*, known as sea-milkwort or black saltwort. It is a low, fleshy perennial herb, with opposite leaves and small purplish white flowers in the axils, and is found in salt marshes and other saline localities in Europe, Asia, and North America.



Flowering branch of *Glaux maritima*

glave, **glave** (glav), *n.*

[Formerly also *glave*; < *ME. glave*, *glayre*, *glave*, *glayr*, a lance or spear (not a sword) (cf. *MLG. glere*, *glieve*, *glerving*, the point of a lance, a lance, = *MLG. glavin*, *glavin*, *gläfen*, = *Old Dan. glaven*, a spear, lance, *Dan. glärd*, a sword), < *OF. glave*, *glave*, *glave*, a lance or spear, also a sword, = *Fr. glay*, *glay*, *glav*, *glay* = *Pg. It. gladio*, < *L. gladius*, a sword. Cf. *Ir. claidheamh*, a sword; see *claymore*.] 1. A lance or spear. In the fourteenth century the lance was often shortened, for use by a dismounted man at arms.

They . . . whet their lances as sharp as sword or pike,
Court of Love, I, 544.

A heavy case
When force to force is knelt, and sword and gleave
In civil broil make kin and countryman
Slaughter the myself in others.

Marlowe (and Shakespeare), *Edw.*, III.

Cast your eyes on the glave ye run at, or glave ye will lose the game.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1863), II, 48.

2. A sword; a broadsword; a falchion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Achilles passing through the Phrygian glaves,
And Orpheus, daring to provoke the yin
Of damned fiends, to get his love retype.

Spenser, *In Honour of Love*, I, 333.

What iron instrument said the advocate, if possibly
might be a spele. No, sir, said the countryman, it was
a glave, being unwilling to use the name of sword or
whittle.

Comical Hist. of France.

His men at arms, with glaves and spears
brought up the battle's glittering rear.

Scott, *I. of L. M.*, IV, 10.

3. A weapon like the halberd, having a long cutting blade with a sharp point fixed upon a staff; sometimes called a *Welsh glave*, from its supposed origin.

With bills and dows from prison was I led.

Churchyard, *Challenge*, p. 44.

When yeal will agd, lute and glaves
Case of lute, lute and white staves

Southey, *Hudibras*, III, II, 543.

4. A slipper. *Hallwell*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

glaved, **glaved** (glavd), *a.* [*Gr. glave*, *glatre*, + *-ed*.] Armed with a glave; armed.

Then Wallace . . .

Must ride again on his bloodied hand

To smite the slavers from his native land.

J. Halliwell, *Wallace*, lxi.

glaver (glav'er), *v.* [*F. dial.*, also *glaffer*, *Sc. glabbar*, *glabber*; < *ME. glaveren*, talk idly, flatter, appar. < *W. glafu*, flatter. Cf. *Guol. glafu*, a babbling.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To talk idly; babble; chatter.

How many, cleft philosophies, glaveren dyversely.
Wright, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I, 181.
 Sicke glaverende games graves me bot lyttile!
Mute Artike (C. E. T. S.), I, 253a.

2. To use flattery; speak wheedlingly.

That wicked folk witten in truth,
 And biggleth hem of her good with glaveren wordes
Piers Plowman's Creed (C. E. T. S.), I, 51.
 O glaveren flatterer!
 How potent art thou!
Marlowe, What you Will, II, 1.
 Give him warning, admonition, to forsake his soney
 glaveren grace, and his gogly eye.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, III, 1.
 Fielding writes that he never knew a person with a
 stately glaveren smile, but he found him a rogue.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, II, 64.

II. trans. To flatter; wheedle.

Bears not a flattery tongue to glaver me
Shakespeare, Shepherd's Play, act. II, 4.
 [Now only prov. Eng.]
glaverer (glav'ér-er), *n.* A flatterer.
 Thou glaverer, come, myself to eat I bid,
 And, doubting nothing, soundly fall asleep.
Mir for Mir, p. 407.

glaynt, glaymoust. See *glaim, glaimous*.

glaymore (glá'mor), *n.* A form of *claymore*, probably used by mistake in the following passage:

Their arms were anciently the glaymore, or great two-
 handed sword, and afterwards the two edged sword and
 target.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

glaze (glaz), *v.*; *prot.* and *pp.* *glazed*, *ppr.* *glaz-
 ing*. [*ME. glazen*, furnish with glass, cause
 to shine (= *MHd. glazen*, *G. ver glazen*, *glaze*,
 = *leel, glasa*, cause to shine), *cf. glas*, glass; see
glass, *n.* (*cf. glass*, *v.*)] *I. trans.* 1. To place
 or fasten glass in; furnish or set with glass, as
 a window, case, frame, or the like; cover with
 glass, as a picture.

With glass
 Were all the windowes wel glazed
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 323.
 Bothe windowes and woues [walls] Ich wolde a-mouen
 and glaze.
Piers Plowman (C), IV, 65.
 Let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily
 paved, richly hangod, hand-glazed with crystalline glass
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

In England, we have not, as far as I am aware, any in-
 stance of a glazed triforium.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I, 350.

2. To cover, incrust, or overlay with something
 resembling glass in appearance or effect; cover
 with a shining vitreous or glairy substance;
 hence, to make glossy or glass like in appear-
 ance; as, to glaze earthenware; to glaze pas-
 try, cloth, or paper.

For sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,
 Divides one thing entire to many objects.
Shak., Rich. II, II, 2.

An old gentlewoman's glazed face in a new perwig
Middleton, Family of Love, II, 2.
 What a hard glazed hat as a sympathetic person's head
 might ache at the sight of—*Dickens, Dombey and Son*, IV.
 What is this? his eyes are heavy. Think not they are
 glazed with wine.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. Specifically, in oil-painting, to cover, as a
 picture or parts of a picture, with a thin coat of
 transparent color to modify the tone.

Richly lusted, the drapery of Abraham being grounded
 in a full mass of ruby, glazed over blue outline and shad-
 ing.
Cat. Burlington Coll., p. 19.

4. To cause to shine; polish.

Glaze, or make a thing to shine; peritudo, polio
Promptuary, p. 197.

glazed iron, pig iron containing a large amount—some-
 times as much as 6 or 7 per cent.—of silicon. Such iron
 is very brittle in the process of casting, and unmanage-
 able in the puddling furnace or the refinery. Also called
glazy iron.—**Glazed pottery**, pottery the paste or body
 of which is covered with a vitreous material called *glaze*.
 (See *glaze*, *n.*, 1.) This glaze is sometimes applied to the
 surface by dipping or otherwise; but the common salt
 glaze is produced by throwing salt into the hot kiln when
 the firing is nearly complete. To glaze one's hood; or
 houset, to hoodwink; beguile; deceive.

But wala-way! at this nat but a mare,
 Fortune has house extended bet to glaze.
Chaucer, Troilus, v, 369.

II. intrans. 1. To shine; be brilliant.

Let's ever gabbling glide & goon
 Away, whether it wale glaze or glent
Humans to Eternity, etc. (C. E. T. S.), p. 100.

2. To assume a dim glassy luster; become
 overspread with a semi-transparent film.

A light on Marmion's visage spread,
 And fired his azure eye.
Scott, Marmion, vi, 37.

glaze (glaz), *n.* [*cf. glaze*, *v.*] 1. A vitrifiable
 substance applied to the surface of fine pottery,
 stoneware, and porcelain. It is either a substance
 which can be applied directly to the biscuit in liquid form,
 or one, as common salt, the vapors of which, when it is

placed in the furnace with the ware, will affect the sur-
 face of the latter in the manner desired. Porcelain glaze
 is an example of the first kind, and is a sort of translucent
 glass which combines with the paste sufficiently to form a
 perfect union with it, but retains a slight thickness through
 which the paste is seen. Salt glaze is the commonest in-
 stance of the second variety. Also called *cover*, *cover-
 ing*, *glazing*.

Great confusion has been caused in various works on
 pottery by a careless use of the terms glaze and "enamel";
 they are both of the nature of glass, but the best dis-
 tinction to make is to apply the word "enamel" to a vit-
 reous coating that is opaque, and the word glaze to one that
 is transparent, both may be coloured.
Eng. Brit., XIX, 201.

2. A bright polish or glazed appearance on any
 surface.

Blacklead (graphite) is placed in the churns with the
 common powder to give a fine glaze in a short time, but
 this practice is detrimental to the quality of the powder,
 causing the gun barrel to load much quicker and leaving
 a greater residue.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 334.

3. In oil-painting, a thin layer of transparent
 color spread over a painted surface.—**Aventurin
 glaze.** See *aventurin*. **Lustrous glaze**, a name given to
 the extremely thin glaze of certain kinds of pottery,
 especially Greek, Egyptian, etc., the exact composition of
 which is imperfectly known. This glaze is not generally
 very brilliant, although it varies in different pieces, but
 its slight gloss is almost indestructible, and was of impor-
 tance in making the vessels water-tight. **Marbled glaze**,
 a glaze for pottery colored with hues mingled in imita-
 tion of the veining of marble. **Varnished glaze**, the
 glaze or enamel of pottery when applied in considerable
 thickness, as in most of the fine potteries of modern
 Europe.

glazen (gláz'n), *v.* [*Early mod. E. glazen* (also
glusen, *q. v.*); *cf. ME. glazen*, *cf. AS. glazen* (= *OHG. glasan*, *MHG. glazan*, *G. glazen*), of glass,
cf. glas, glass, + *-en*. *cf. brazen*.] *Of or re-
 sembling glass.*

I also as a glazen ac.
Wright, Rev. xv, 2 (Oxf.)
Contre fenestre [E.], a wooden window (on the outside
 of a glazen one).
Cutgrave.

He did him to the market place,
 And there he bought a load o' wax,
 He shaped it baldin and baldinly hie,
 And in two glazen came put
Willie's Lady (Child's Ballads), I, 100.

glazer (gláz'ér), *n.* One who or that which
 glazes. Specifically (a) A workman who applies the
 vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware. (b)
 A roll for calendering cloth or paper. (c) A wooden wheel
 used by cutlers and lapidaries for grinding and finishing.
 It is faced with leather, or with an alloy of lead and tin,
 and is employed with emery powder or other polishing
 material. Sometimes it is faced without facing. Also called
glazina wheel.

glaze-wheel (gláz'hwél), *n.* A wooden wheel
 used by cutlers for putting a final polish on the
 metallic surface of their wares; a glazer.

Wheels of wood, or glaze wheels
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 414.

glaze-worm, *n.* Same as *glass-worm*.

Do not thou not know that a perfect friend should be like
 the glaze-worm, which shineth most bright in the darkest?
Love Epithes, sig. 14.

glazier (gláz'zhér), *n.* [*cf. ME. glaziere, glazure*,
cf. glaze, glass, + *-er*. *cf. brazen*, *glazer*.] 1.
 One who fits window-glass to sash and picture-
 frames.—2. One who applies the vitreous glaze to
 pottery.—3. *pl. Fyres*. [*Old slang*.]

Tout out with your glaziers! I swear by the ruffin,
 That we are assaulted by a queer raffin.
B. Jonson, Jovial Crew, II.

These glaziers of mine, mine eyes
Middleton and Dekker, Raring Girl, v, 1.

Glaziers' points. See *point*. **Glaziers' turned lead.**
 Same as *turned lead*.

glazing (gláz'ing), *n.* [*cf. ME. glazinge*, verbal
n. of *glaze*, *v.*] 1. The act or art of setting
 glass; the craft of a glazier.

This Bonet was the firste that broughte the crafte of
 glazing into this lande.
Fibson, Chron., I, 255b.

2. Glasswork; the glass of windows.

At the story of Troie
 Was in the glazinge wrought thus
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 327.

The light on the side away from the glazing shall be
 maintained as subsidiary.
Leet, Photography, p. 193.

3. The application to a piece of pottery or por-
 celain of the glaze which is to cover it. This is
 done by immersion or by pouring the glaze upon the piece
 in process especially used for those pieces of which the
 interior only is to be glazed, or by exposure to the vapor
 of a material which is volatilized for the purpose. See
glaze.

4. In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*, 1.—5. In *oil-paint-
 ing*, the operation of spreading a thin layer of
 transparent color with the brush or the fingers,
 or with the palm of the hand, over those parts
 of a picture whose tone it is desirable to modi-
 fy.—6. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the operation
 of breaking off the angular projections of the
 grains, and giving them a round, smooth, glossy
 surface, performed in a glazing-barrel.

The glazing takes from five to eight hours, in wooden
 barrels revolving thirty-four times per minute.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 314.

glazing-barrel (gláz'ing-bar'el), *n.* A tum-
 bling-box or revolving barrel in which gunpow-
 der is ground and polished or glazed by attri-
 tion with graphite.

glazing-machine (gláz'ing-má-shén'), *n.* A
 press with two polished rollers used for giving
 a glossy surface to printed sheets, especially
 gold and color work.

glazing-panel (gláz'ing-pan'el), *n.* In stained-
 glass work, one of the frames of leaded sash
 ready to be put into place in the window-open-
 ing.

glazing-wheel (gláz'ing-hwél), *n.* Same as
glazer (c).

glazy (gláz'zi), *a.* [*cf. glaze* + *-y*. *cf. glassy*.]
 Glazed. See *glazed iron*, under *glaze*, *v.* 1.

Not shaking, but drawing off the clear glazy liquid.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 380.

glee, *n.* A Middle English form of *glee* 1.

gleabt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *glebe*.

glead 1, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *glead* 1.

glead 2, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *glead* 1.

gleam 1 (glém), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *gleem*,
cf. ME. gleem, gleem, *cf. AS. glæm*, splendor, bright-
 ness, gleam. *cf. leel. glæmr*, a poet. name for
 the moon, *Glæmr*, the name of a famous ghost
 in the story of *Grettir*, *Glæma*, the name of a
 glacier (see under *glamour*); closely related
 to *AS. gleomu* (orig. **glamu*), splendor, bright-
 ness, etc.; see *glim*, *glimmer*.] 1. Brightness;
 splendor.

Then was the faire Dodonian tree far scene
 Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome gleame,
 And comperous bedecked with his greens.
Spenser, Visions of Belmay, v.

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 215.

2. A flash of light; a beam; a ray; a small
 stream of light; a dim or subdued glow; hence,
 something conceived as analogous to a flash or
 beam of light.

Over the tent a cloud
 Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night.
Milton, P. L., xii, 257.

Glory about thee, without thee, and thou fulfillst thy
 doom.
 Making him broken gleams, and a stilled splendour and
 gleam.
Tennyson, Higher Pantheism.

Yet his face of moody sadness
 For an instant shone
 Something like a gleam of gladness.
Whittier, The Fountain.

There was a gleam of fun in the corners of her lips.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 322.

Specifically—3. A flash of lightning.—4. A
 hot interval between showers. *Hallivell*.

gleam 1 (glém), *v. t.* [*cf. ME. glemen*; from the
 noun; see *gleam* 1, *n.*] 1. To dart or throw
 rays of light; glimmer; glitter; shine; dawn;
 hence, to appear suddenly and clearly, like a
 beam or flash of light.

For in a glorious gleam my glistening it gleams.
York Plays, p. 4.

The meek-eyed Morn appears, mother of dawn,
 At first faint gleaming in the dappled east.
Thomson, Summer, l. 60.

So sweetly gleamed her eyes behind her tears
 Like sunlight on the plain behind a shower.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

What lady is this, whose silk attire
 Gleams so rich in the light of the fire?
M. Arnold, Tristram and Isolt.

2. To glance; look.

Nectanabos anonne right nyed hym tyll
 And gleaming gaily too the game aside.
Alisunder of Maccodone (C. E. T. S.), l. 308.

—*Syn.* 1. *Glisten*, *glitter*, etc. See *glare*, *v.* 1.

gleam 2, *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. also gleme*; a va-
 riant of *gleam* 1.] Same as *gleam* 1.

To gleame come, [L.] sp. *legere*.
Lucius, Manip. Vocab., p. 202, l. 20.

To gleme come, [L.] *spicillegium facere*.
Hulst.

gleam 3 (glém), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *gleam* 2,
 as *gleam* 2 is of *gleam* 1.] In *falconry*, to disgorge
 refuse from the stomach, as a hawk.

gleamer, *n.* [A var. of *gleaner*.] Same as
gleaner.

Gleamer of corne, [L.] *spicillegus*.
Hulst.

gleaming (glém'ing), *n.* [*cf. ME. glæmyng*; ver-
 bal *n.* of *gleam* 1, *v.*] A flash or ray of light, or
 something comparable to it; a gleam.

Ye gleamings of departed peace,
 Shine out your last.
Thomson, Spring, l. 102.

gleamy (glém'i), *a.* [*cf. gleam* 1 + *-y*.] Dart-
 ing beams of light; gleaming; flashing; beam-
 ing.

The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 324.

or burning coal; a fire; a flame. [Archaic or dialectal.]

The cruel fire, as read as any *glede*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1140.

Then he will spring forth of his hand,
As sparks doth out of *glede*.

Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, l. 243).

The sun that shines on the world as bright,

A borrowed *glede* has the fountain of light.

Hogg, Killmeny.

Then as the wind seized the *gleeds* and the burning thatch,
Lowell, *Evangelist*, l. 5.

24. Coal or cinders.

The fire and flambe funeral,
In which my body burnen shal to *glede*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 305.

gleed¹, v. i. [*< gleed*¹, n.] To burn. *Nares*.
The nearer I approach, the more my flame doth *glede*.

Furber, *tr.* of *David's Epistles*, sig. Q 4.

gleed² (gléd), n. Same as *glede*¹.

gleed³, p. a. See *glegged*.

gledy, a. [*ME. gledy*; *< gleed*¹ + *-y*¹.] Burning; glowing.

My heavy gost . . .
Countreynode me with so *gledy* desire,
That in myn herte I feele yet the fire.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 105.

gleeful (glé'fúl), a. [*< gleel*¹ + *-ful*.] Actively merry; gay; joyous.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look at thou sad,
When everything doth make a *gleeful* boat?

Shak, *Tit And*, II. 3.

gleefully (glé'fúl-l), adv. In a gleeful manner;

merrily; gaily.

gleek¹ (glék), n. [Also dial. See *glack* (q. v.); formerly also *gluck*, *gluke*; possibly from a form (Heard, 1) corresponding to AS. *glac*, play, movement, *gelican* (pret. *gelaec*), delude, trick; *< ge-*, a generalizing prefix (see *g-1*), + *lac*, look, look, play, sport. See *gluck*, *lark*².] 1. A jest; a scoff; a trick or deception.

Vnto whom Lucilla answered with this *glecke*
Lips, *Euphrosia*, *Anat.* of *Wit*, p. 35.

2. An enticing or wanton glance.

Waving fans, coy glances, *glecks*, cringes, and all such
ampering humours

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, *Palinode*.

But stay, I do spy
A pretty *gleck* coming from Pallas eye.

Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, II. 2.

3. In music, same as *gleel*¹, 4. Dutch *gleek*. See *Dutch*. To give the *gleek*, to pass a jest upon, make appear ridiculous.

By wandy want to purchase playse,
And give his toes the *gleek*.

Furber, *tr.* of *David's Epistles*, sig. Q 4.

Mus. What will you give us?

Pol. No money, on my faith, but the *gleek*.

Shak, *R. and J.*, IV. 5.

gleek² (glék), v. [*< gleek*¹, n.] I. trans. To

trifle; to deride; to scoff at.

The more that I get her, the more she doth *gleek* me.

Tom Tyler and his Wife (1598).

II. intrans. 1. To make sport; gibe; sneer.

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman
twice or thrice

Shak, *Hamlet*, V. 1.

2. To pass time sportively or frivolously; frolic.

No hospitality kept! Buchanan's good store in every
Bishop's family, and good *gleeking*

Milton, On Def. of *Humb. Remonstr.*

gleek³ (glék), n. [Generally regarded as a particular use of *gleek*¹, with which it is usually merged; but *< OE. glæc, glæp, glæcheque*, chance, hazard, also a game of cards like *gleek*, lit. 'like' or 'even,' *< MD. ghelpeck* or *MHG. gelick, glück*, (l. *glech*, like, even: see *alike*, *like*²).] 1. An old game of cards played by three persons, with forty-four cards, each person having twelve, and eight being left for the stock.

Nor play with costermongers at mumchance, toy-trip,
But keep the gallant at company and the red games,
gleek and primero.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, v. 4.

Why, when you please, sir, I am,

For threepenny *gleek*, your man

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, v. 2.

My aunt Wright and my wife and I to cards, she teaching
us to play at *gleek*, which is a pretty game

Pepys, *Diary*, Jan. 13, 1662.

2. Three cards of a sort in this game, as three
aces, three kings, etc. Hence—34. Three of
anything.

This day we'll celebrate
A *gleek* of marriages; Pandolpho and Flavia,
Sulpitia and myself, and Ercinello

With Amellino.

T. Tomkis (c. 1600), *Albion*, iv. 4.

gleek⁴ (glék), v. t. [*< gleek*³, n.] In the game
of *gleek*, to gain a decided advantage over.

Come gentlemen, what's your game? Why, *gleek*; that's
your only game. *Gleek* let it be, for I am persuaded I
shall *gleek* some of you.

C. Cook, *Three's a Trick*.

glee-maiden (glé'má'dn), n. [Not found in
ME.; AS. (ONorth.) *glee-mæden*: see *glee*¹, 2,
and *maiden*.] A female minstrel.

The *glee-maiden* bent her head low, . . . and then began
the song of *Four Ladies*.

Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth*, xl.

gleeman (glé'man), n.; pl. *gleemen* (-men). [*< ME. gleeman, gleman, gleoman, glewman, glumman, -mon*, *< AS. gleōman, gylman, gliman*, a musician, minstrel, player, jester, *< gleō, gleow*, etc., *glee* (music), + *man*, man.] A singer; specifically, in old use, a strolling minstrel or musician.

Gladder than *glee-man* that gold hath to gyfte.

Piers Plowman (C), xli. 104.

The *gleemen* added mimicry, and other means of promoting
mirth, to their profession, as well as dancing and
tumbling, with sleights of hand, and variety of deceptions
to amuse the spectators

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 251.

The visits of the *gleeman* and the juggler, or "tumbler,"
were welcome breaks in the monotony of the
theatrical life. It is hard not to look kindly at the *gleeman*,
for he no doubt did much to preserve the older poetry
which even now was ebbing away

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 324.

No rude shows of a theatrical kind, no minstrel, with
his harp and legendary ballad, nor *gleeman*, with an ape
dancing to his music.

Northorn, *Scottish Letter*, p. 270.

You see, at the court of the Great Khan there was a great
number of *gleemen* and jugglers

Polo, *tr.* of *Marco Polo*, II. 54.

gleent, v. t. [Not found except in quot. from
Prior, and perhaps an error for *gleam*¹. Cf.
*gleam*² for *gleam*¹.] To shine; gladden.

Those who labour

The twenty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
And stubborn steel, and harden *gleenting* armour,

Acknowledge Vulcan's aid

Prior, *First Hymn of Callimachus*

gleesome (glé'sum), a. [*< gleel*¹ + *-some*.] Glee-
ful; joyous.

Gleesome hunters, pleased with their sport,

With sacrifices due have thank'd me for 't.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, n. 4.

gleet (glét), n. [Also dial. (See *glit* (q. v.); *< ME. glet, glette*, once *glat* (for **glete*), slime, *< OE. glæc, glette, glete*, a flux, secretion, humor, mucus, matter.] 1. Slime; mucus.

Holy mummy affections . . . eaten out for her herts
at vile *glat* (var. *glet*) that stoppeth her breath

Wright, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), III. 31

He (Jonah) gleeted in by the gale (gilt) thus glaymable
gleet

Albion's Poems (ed. Morris), III. 20

2. A thin ichor running from a sore; in particular,
a transparent mucous discharge from the urethra;
an effect of gonorrhoea.

gleet² (glét), v. i. [*< gleet*¹, n.] 1. To flow in a
thin limpid humor; ooze, as pus.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision
into it to the bone, this not only bled, but gleeted
a few drops

Wheeler, *Surgery*.

2. To flow slowly, as water.

Vapours . . . are condensed, and *gleet* down the caverns
of these mountains, whose inner parts being hollow,
about them a basin.

Cheyne, *Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion*

gleety (glé'ti), a. [*< gleet*¹ + *-y*¹.] Consisting
of or resembling *gleet*; ichorous; thin; limpid.

If the flesh lose its tenderness, and the matter change
to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting

Wheeler, *Surgery*.

glee-woman (glé'wum-an), n. A female minstrel.

Here is a strolling *glee-woman* with her viol, preparing
to sing beneath the royal windows

Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth*, v.

gleg¹ (gleg), a. [Also, as a noun, *gleg*; *< Icel. glegg*, also spelled *glegg* and *glegg*, clear-sighted, acute, clever; of things, clear, distinct; = AS. *glæc*, ME. *glæc*, glæc, wise, sagacious, = OS. *glau* = Lat. *glau* = OHG. *glau*, glau, glau, glau, MHG. *glau* (glaw-), wise, sagacious, G. *glau*, clear, bright, clear-sighted, = Goth. **glagg-icus*, in adv. *glaggicō* and *glaggicaba*, *glaggicaba*, carefully, accurately.] 1. Quick of perception or apprehension; acute; clever; sharp.—2. Nimble; active; lively.

Forty, he'll shape you all, in *gleg*.

The cut of Adam's phylax.

Burns, *Captain Corrie's Persecutions*.

How are ye, miller? Ye look as *gleg*

As if ye had got a prize in the lottery.

Petrie, *Fair Maid of Perth*, I. 26

I'm gay *gleg* at meal time.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, viii

3. Easily moved; slippery.—4. Keen-edged; sharp; applied to things, as to a knife.

For, yet unskathed by Death's *gleg* gully,

Tam Samson's leevin'

Burns, *Tam Samson's Elegy*.

[Scotch in all uses.]

gleg² at the uptake, quick of perception or understanding.

A gude tale's no the waur o' being twice tauld, . . . and
a body has aye the better change to understand it. Every-
body's no sae *gleg* at the uptake as ye are yourself.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, vii.

gleg³, n. Same as *gleg².*

gleg-hawk (gleg'hák), n. The European sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus*. [Scotch.]

Gleichenaceæ (gli-ke-ná'sé), n. pl. Same as *Gleicheniaceæ*.

Gleichenia (gli-ké-ni-á), n. [NL., named after Friedrich W. Gleichen, a German botanist (1717-83).] A genus of ferns having naked sori, composed of 2 to 10 sporangia, on the backs of veins. The sporangia have a broad, complete horizontal ring, and open vertically. The fronds are usually dichotomous, and often proliferous from the axils of the forks, and the pinnae are deeply pinnatifid. The 23 species belong mostly to the southern hemisphere, and several beautiful ones are common in cultivation.

Gleichenia (gli-ke-ni-á), n. pl. [NL., *< Gleichenia* + *-ia*.] A group of ferns, typified by the genus *Gleichenia*. Also *Gleichenaceæ*.

gleid (gléd), n. A Scotch spelling of *gleed*¹.

gleiret, n. An obsolete form of *glair*. *Chaucer*.

glen (glén), n. [Early mod. E. also *glenne*, *glin*; not in ME. or AS.; *< Gael. and Ir. glenn* = W. and Corn. *glyn* (see *glyn*), a valley, *glen*; perhaps connected with W. *glan*, brink, side, shore, bank.] A narrow valley; a dale; a depression or hollow between hills.

But now from me his madding mynd is starte,

And woes the Widdowes daughter of the glenne.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, April.

The wilderness is theirs, with all its caves,

Its hollow *glens*, its thickets, and its plains.

Cowper, *Task*, vi. 402.

= Syn. *Ravine*, *Gorge*, etc. See *valley*.

glencht, v. [ME. *glenchen*, usually in pret. *glente*, *glent*, mod. inf. *glent*: see *glent*.] Same as *glint*.

When he saugh hym come he *glenched* for the stroke
and gude in to the thickest presse, and Gawein hym
chaced that lightly wold not hym leve.

Morte (E. E. T. 8.), III. 408.

glene (glé'nó), n. [NL., *< Gr. γλήνη*, the pupil, the eyeball, the socket of a joint.] In anat.: (a) The pupil; the eyeball; the eye. *Dunglison*. (b) A socket; any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation. *Parr*.

glengarry (glén-gar-í), n. [Named from *Glengarry*, a valley of Inverness-shire, Scotland.] A Scotch cap of wool, either woven in one piece or made of cloth. It has erect sides, a hollow or crease on the top, and diminishes in height toward the back, where the band is slit or parted and fitted with a pair of short ribbons, which are usually crossed and permitted to hang down.

On his head was the Highland bonnet called a *glengarry*.

Geo. Macdonald, *What's Mine's Mine*, p. 23.

Glenlivet, **Glenlivet** (glén-lé'vet, -vat), n. [So named from *Glenlivet*, a valley of *Haute-Savoie*, Scotland, where it was first made.] A superior Scotch whisky.

Phaethon had a son who married Noah's daughter,

And nearly spoiled to flood by drinking up to water—

Which he would have done, I at least believe it.

Had he mixture been only half *Glenlivet*.

Antony, *Massacre of the Macphersons*.

glenohumeral (glé-nó-hú'mé-rál), a. [*< glenoid* + *humeral*.] Connecting the humerus with the glenoid cavity of the scapula; as, the *glenohumeral* ligament.

glenoid (glé'noid), a. and n. [*< Gr. γλήνοειδής*, like a ball-and-socket joint, *< γλήνη*, a socket (see *glene*), + *-oides*, form.] I. a. 1. Shallow or slightly cupped: specifically applied in anatomy to two articular cavities or fossæ, of the scapula and of the temporal bone respectively.—2. Having a glenoid fossa: as, the *glenoid* border of the scapula. *Glenoid fossa*, the *Glenoid* fossa. See *fossa*. II. n. A glenoid fossa, as of the temporal bone or of the scapula; a glene.

glenoidal (glé-noi'dál), a. [*< glenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *glenoid*.

The articular *glenoidal* cavity for the humerus.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 25.

glenovertebral (glé-nó-vér'té-brál), a. [*< glenoid* + *vertebral*.] Formed, as a certain angle of the scapula, by its glenoid and vertebral borders.

glent (glént), v. and n. A variant of *glint*.

glevet, n. An obsolete form of *glace*.

glaw¹, n. and v. An obsolete spelling of *glue*.

glaw², v. i. A variant of *gley*.

gley, **glaw**³ (glé, glá), v. t. [See also *gley* and *gledge* (early mod. E. also *glaw*); *< ME. glegen, glegen, glegen*, shine, glances, look askant, squint, *< Icel. glá*, glitter, prob. akin to *glá*,

glow, glā, glow, = Sw. *glā*, stare, = Dan. *glō*, stare; *glā*, stare: see *glō*. For the sense, cf. *glance*, an oblique look, *glance*, v., look obliquely, fly off obliquely. 1. To shine; glance.—2. To look obliquely or askance; squint. [Now only Scotch.]

Osamandra the clere was a Clene Maydon,
Sewly of a Sier, as the alike white,
Womonly wrought, waikes of hir colour,
Godaly of gouernance, and gleyful a little.
Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), l. 3305.

Gle or look askew, overthwart.
Baret, Alvearie, G. 2744 (1570).

There's a time to *gley*, and a time to look even. (There's a time to overlook things, and a time to notice them.)
Scotch proverb.

gley, glē (gli. glē), n. [*gley*, *glē*, v.] A squint or sidelong glance. [Scotch.]
gley, glē (gli. glē), adv. [*gley*, *glē*, n. Cf. *agley*.] Awry; askant. [Scotch.]
gleyed, glēd (gli. glēd), p. a. [*gley*, *glē*, v. + -ed.] Squint-eyed; squinting; oblique. [Scotch and old Eng.]

I think such speech becomes a king no more than *glide* eyes doth his face, when I think he looks on me he sees me not.
The Prince's Cabbale, p. 2 (1715).

To *gang gleyed*, to go awry or wrong.

Did you ever hear of the unquihle Lady Huntingten panging a wee bit *gled* in her walk through the world?
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxii.

gleyret, a. An obsolete form of *glair*. Chaucer.
gleyret, a. An obsolete form of *glare*.

gludin (gli. gludin), n. [*gludin*, *gludin*, v. + -in.] The separable viscid constituent of wheat-gluten, a slightly transparent brittle substance of a straw-yellow color, soluble in alcohol and acids. Also called *glutin* and *vegetable gelatin*.

glib (gli. glib), c.; pret. and pp. *glibbed*, ppr. *glibbing*. [*glid*, of dial. origin, appar. from the more orig. verb *glibber*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* To run smoothly; move freely, as the tongue. [Rare or obsolete.]

I undertook that office, and the tongue
Of all his flattering people to *glib* with him.
Milton, P. R., l. 455.

II. *trans.* To make smooth; cause to run smoothly, as the tongue; make glib. [Rare or obsolete.]

My lord, the clapper of my mouth's not *glib*
With court oyle, it will not strike on both sides yet.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II, ll. 7.

There is a drunken liberty of the tongue, which, being once *glibbed* with intoxicating liquor, runs wild through heaven and earth.
Sp. Hall, Remains, p. 20.

glib (gli. glib), a. [See *glib*, v., and *glibber*, a.] 1. Smooth; slippery: as, ice is *glib*.

Or colour, like their own,
The parted lips of shells that are upthrown,
With which, and coral, and the *glib* sea flowers,
They furnish their faint bowers.
Leigh Hunt, Follage, p. 30.

2. Running smoothly or sleekly; plausibly voluble: as, a *glib* tongue.

I want that *glib* and oily art,
To speak and purpose not; since what I will intend,
I'll do 't before I speak.
Shak., Lear, l. 1.

He has not the *glib* faculty of sliding over a tale, but his words come squamishly out of his mouth, and the laughter commonly before the last.
Sp. Hall, Microcosmographie, A Downe right scholar.

glib (gli. glib), n. a. [*glid*, of Gael. *glib*, a lock of hair, also a snail.] 1. A bushy head of hair, formerly common among the Irish. See the extracts.

They have another custome from the Scythians, that is the wearing of Mantells and long *glibes*, which is a thick curled bush of haire, hanging downe over theyr eyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Irish princesse, and with her a fifteen others more,
With hanging *glibes* that hid their necks as tygers shadow-
ing eyes.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 20.

Their hair they wore long behind and curled on to the shoulders, and cut in front to cover the forehead with a fringe or *glib*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 30.

2. A man wearing such a bush of hair.

In Tyreconnell the haire of their head grows so long and curled that they goe bare-headed, and are called *glib*, the women *glibes*.
Gosseford, Glory of Eng., p. 151.

glib (gli. glib), v. t. [Rare, and perhaps a mere error for *glid*; or due to confusion with *glid*, q. v.; there is nothing to show that *g-* represents the prefix *ge-* (see *glid*), as in D. *gelubh*, (D. *ghe-lubt* (Kilian), pp. of *lubben*, lib: see *lib*.) To castrate.

I had rather *glib* myself than they
Should not produce fair issue.
Shak., W. T., II, 1.

glibber (gli. glib), a. [Appar. < D. *glibber*, slide, freq. of *glippen* = M.G. *glippen*, slide, slip (cf.

M.G. *glibberich*, smooth, slippery); perhaps ult. akin to *glide* (= D. *gliden*, etc.): see *glide*, *glider*. Cf. *glid*.] Smooth. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

glibbery (gli. glib), a. [*glid*, *glibber*, slippery: see *glibber*, *glid*.] 1. Slippery; fickle.

His love is *glibbery*; there's no hold on 't.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I, l. 1.

Let who will climb ambition's *glibbery* rounds,
And leave upon the vulgar's rotten love,
I'll not cervical him.
Marston, Jack Drum's Entertainment, sig. B.

2. Voluble; glib; fluent.

What, shall thy lubricall and *glibberie* Muse
Live as shee were defunct?
R. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.

glibbin (gli. glib), n. [*glid*, *glib*, a glib, a snail, *glid*, a shroud of cloth, a jag: see *glid*.] A woman wearing a glib or thick bush of hair hanging over her eyes. See extract under *glid*, 2.
glib-gabbet (gli. glib), a. Having a glib mouth or tongue; having the gift of the gab; glib; voluble. [Scotch.]

An' that *glib-gabbet* Highland Baron,
The Laird o' Graham,
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

glibly (gli. glib), adv. [*glid* + -ly.] In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly: as, to slide *glibly*; to speak *glibly*.

You shall have some will swallow
A melting heir as *glibly* as you Dutch
Will pills of butter.
R. Jonson, Volpone, l. 1.

Now by tough ears impelled and prosperous tides,
The vessel *glibly* down the river glides.
Pope, Ep. of Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautics, iv.

Anything, anything to let the wheels
Of argument run *glibly* to their goal!
Browning, King and Book, II, 133.

glibness (gli. glib), n. [*glid* + -ness.] The state or quality of being glib; slipperiness; smoothness; volubility: as, *glibness* of tongue or speech.

gliciridet, n. [ME., ult. < L. *glycyrrhiza*, licorice: see *glycyrrhiza* and *licorice*.] Licorice.

An ounce of mallow, of *gliciridet*
Three ounce, and take as much of malle Cellike.
Palladius, Husbondrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 280.

glick (gli. glick), n. Another form of *gleck*.

glident. An obsolete past participle of *glide*.
glider (gli. glider), a. [*glid*, *glid* (once), slippery, *glidder* (not authenticated), slippery, *glidder* (once, in a gloss, for *glid*, *glid*), ult. < *glidan* (pp. *gliden*), *glid* = *glide*: see *glide*. Cf. *slidder*, a., with *slide*, v., *slip*, a., with *slip*, v.; cf. also *glid*, *glibber*.] Slippery. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

glidder (gli. glider), v. t. [*glidder*, a.] To render smooth and sleek, as by glazing or smearing.

Make the devotion, strain it, then distill it,
And keep it in your glibber will distilled.
R. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

glidery (gli. glider), a. [*glidder* + -y.] Slippery. [Prov. Eng.]

Two men led my mother down a steep and *glidery* stair way.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

glide (gli. glide), v. t.; pret. and pp. *glided*, ppr. *gliding*. [*glid*, of ME. *gliden* (pret. *glode*, *glod*, pl. *gliden*, pp. *gliden*), *glide*, slide, flow, fly, fall, move, < AS. *glidan* (pret. *glad*, pl. *glidan*, pp. *gliden*), *glide*, slide, = OS. *glidan* = OFrick. *glida* = D. *gliden* = M.G. *gliden*, *gliden* = OHG. *glitan*, M.G. *gliten*, G. *gliten* = Sw. *glida* = Dan. *glide*, *glide*, slide. Perhaps connected remotely with *glad*, in its li. sense of 'smooth.' Hence *glidder*, *glid*.] 1. To move smoothly and without discontinuity or jar; pass or slip along without apparent effort; sweep along with a smooth, easy, rapid motion, as a stream in its channel, a bird through the air, or a ship through the water.

Where ever the gomen *glide*, bygan, or *glid* to an ende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (R. E. T. S.), l. 601.

Sometime it seemeth as it were
A starre, which that *glideth* there.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

His goodly steed he did bestride,
And forth upon his way he *glid*.
Chaucer, The Troilus, l. 135.

For rolling Years like stealling Waters *glide*.
Congreve, II. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Glidlike we *glide* through nature, and should not know
our place again.
Emerson, Experience.

Specifically — 2. In music, to pass from tone to tone without break; slur. = *gliss.* See *gliss.*
glide (gli. glide), n. [*glide*, v.] 1. A gliding movement; the act of moving smoothly and evenly.

It slid'd itself,
And with intent *glides* did slip away
Into a bush.
Shak., As you like it, II, iv. 2.

The ruffian, who, with ghostly *glide*,
Dagger in hand, steals close to your bedside.
Cooper, Charity, l. 180.

2. In music and pronunciation, the joining of two successive sounds without a break; a transition-sound involuntarily produced between two principal sounds; a slur. — 3. In dancing, a peculiar waltz-step performed in a smooth and sliding manner.

glident. An obsolete past participle of *glide*.
glider (gli. glider), n. [*glid*, *glider*, *glidare*; < *glid* + -er.] One who or that which *glides*.

Per. The glances into my heart did *glide*;
W.D. Hey, ho, the *glider*!

glider (gli. glider), n. A Middle English variant of *glider*.

gliding (gli. gliding), p. a. In aer., represented as moving—that is, as undulating, as if in motion, and fessacwise; said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *glissant*.

glidingly (gli. gliding), adv. In a smooth, gliding, or flowing manner.

gliding-plane (gli. gliding-plan), n. In crystal., that direction in a crystal in which the molecules glide or slip over one another under pressure. Also called *slipping-plane*.

gliff (gli. gliff), v. [Mo. also *glaff*, *glaff*; < ME. *glifsen*, *gliffen*, to terrify, gaze in terror, in comp. *aglifsen*, terrify; also *gliften*; origin unknown: see *glift*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be seized with sudden fear; be terrified. — 2. To gaze with terror; gaze; look back.

II. *trans.* To frighten; alarm.

[Now only Scotch.]

glift (gli. glift), n. [*glift*, v.] 1. A sudden fright or shock.

I have giffen some o' them a *glift* in my day, when they were coming rather over near me.
Scott, Antiquary, xxi.

Many's the *glift* I got myself in the great deep.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

2. A glimpse; a sudden or chance view.

The milk came in *glifts*.
Edinburgh Mag., May, 1830, p. 422.

3. A moment.

I have placed the fire wood so as to screen you, *glift* behind it for a *glift*.
Scott, Guy Mathering, liii.

[Now only Scotch.]

glift (gli. glift), v. [ME. *gliften*, var. of *gliffen*; see *glift*.] Same as *gliff*.

glicket, n. Another form of *gleck*.

glim (gli. glim), v. t. [*glim*, *glimmen* (found only as in the deriv. forms *glimmer* and *glimpse*, q. v.) = M.D. D. *glimmen* = M.G. *glimmen* = M.H.G. *glimmen* = Sw. *glomma* = Oldan. *glimme*, shine, glow, glimmer; a secondary form of an orig. strong verb (M.H.G. *glammen*, pret. *glamm*, also *glimes*, pret. *glim*, shine, 'Tent. *glim*, whence also ult. *glim*, n., *glimmer*, *glimpse*, *gleam*, etc. (see these words); connected with *glint*, *glitter*, *gliss*, *glit*, *gluten*, *glister*, etc., as extensions of a Teut. *gl-* = Gr. *gl-*, becomes warm (cf. *gl-*, *gl-*, warm). More remotely akin are *glare*, *glaze*, *glaze*, *glaze*, *glaze*, and perhaps *glad*, the ult. root being represented by Skt. *gl-*, shine, glow.) 1. To shine; glimmer. [Rare.] — 2. To glance shyly; look askance. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Also *glime*.
glim (gli. glim), n. [*glim* (dat. *glimme*), < AS. *gloma* (orig. **glima*), brightness, = M.H.G. *glim*, G. *glimm*, a spark, = Sw. *glim*, a glance; cf. OS. *glima*, brightness, = OHG. *glima*, M.H.G. *glime*, a glow-worm, M.H.G. *glimme*, a glow, AS. *glim*, F. *gleam*, etc. (OF. *glimpe*, a rush light, < G.), from the orig. strong form of *glim*, v.] 1. Brightness; sheen.

So wat' I sayeth with *glimme* pure
Althowgh Enamored Morris, l. 1007.

2. A light, as of a lamp or candle. [Colloq.]

"Let's have a *glim*," said Sike, "or we shall go break-
ing out to sea."
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xvi.

It is not a farthing *glim* in a bedroom, or we should have seen it lighted.
C. Words, Never too Late to Mend, xlviii.

3. An eye. [Slang.]

Harold escaped with the loss of a *glim*.
Latham, Eng. Slang, II, 320.

4. Glimpse; glance. [Rare.]

If the way might be found to draw your eye, set on high
meters of state, to take a *glim* of a thing of no mean con-
templation.
A. Home, Orthographie (R. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

To douse the *glim*, to put out the light. [Slang.]

glime (gli. glime), v. t.; pret. and pp. *glimed*, ppr. *glimming*. Same as *glim*.

glimmer (gli. glimmer), v. t. [*glim*, *glimmer*, *gle-
morn* = M.H.G. *glimmen* = M.H.G. *glimmen* =

Dan. *glimre* = Sw. *glimra*, glimmer; freq. of *glim*, v.] 1. To shine faintly or unsteadily; emit feeble or wavering rays of light; twinkle; gleam; as, the glimmering dawn; a glimmering lamp.

His athel sturtes [noble stirrups],
That ever glimmered & glint al of green stones,
So *Glammere* and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 172.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day.
Shak., Macbeth, III. 3.

The pools
No longer glimmer, and the silvery streams
Darken to veins of lead at thy approach.
Iryant, Rain Dream.

Her taper glimmer'd in the lake below.
Pennypack, Edwin Morris.

The idea of ever recovering happiness never glimmered
in her mind for a moment.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, VII. 2.

2. To blink; wink; look unsteadily. [Scotch.]
Syn. 1. *gleam*, *flicker*, etc. See *glare*, v. 1.

glimmer (glim'er), n. [= (1. *glimmer*, a glimmer, n.) = Sw. *glimmer*, n., dial. glimmer, = Dan. *glimmer*, glimmer, mica; from the verb.] 1. A faint and wavering light; feeble and broken or scattered rays of light.

Yet hath my night of life some memory,
My weeping lamps some fading glimmer left.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

The flame, at first but a cloudy glimmer, then a flicker,
now gave broad and welcome light.
T. Widdrop, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

2. A faint glow; a shimmer.

Gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls
Tennyson, Maud, xlii. 9.

3. A glimpse; same as *glimmer*, 2.

I have had some glimmer, at times, in my gloomiest woe,
Of a God behind all.
Tennyson, Despair.

4. Mica.

Tale, catliver, or glimmer, of which there are three
sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the
black.
Woodward, Fossils.

5t. Fire. [Old cant.]

glimmer-gowk (glim'er-gouk), n. An owl.
[Prov. Eng.]

While 't is like a great glimmer-gowk with a glimmer
in nose.
Tennyson, Village Wife, vii.

glimmering (glim'er-ing), n. [Cf. ME. *glimmering*, verbal n. of *glimmer*, v.] 1. A feeble, unsteady light; a glimmer; a faint glow or gleam; as, a slight glimmering of sense.

Bar. Methinks he looks well
His colour fresh and strong, his eyes are cheerful.
Lop, A glimmering before death, its nothing else, sit
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv.

[They] had not had their conjectures alarmed by some
glimmerings of light into that dark project before.
South, Works, III. xli.

2. A dim or vague view or notion; an inkling;
a glimpse.

This name not we know full certyne, but han glimmer
pup & supposyne.
Wycht, Eng. Works hitherto unprinted (ed. Matthew),
lp. 339.

I have not a glimmering of it, yet in general I remem-
ber the scope of it.
Lutimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

On the way the baggage post boy, who had been at court
got a glimmering who they were.
See H. Watson

glimmeringly (glim'er-ing-li), adv. With a
faint, glimmering appearance.

glimmeringly did a pack of were wolves pad
The snow.
Boncourt, Ring and Book, I. 25.

glimmerly, n. [Early mod. E. also *glimre*; C
glimmer + -ly.] Glimmering. *Darwin*

Shal we father hencelive be carelesse
Of thy elaps thumming? or when thy glimre is listed
In clouds grim glooming? *Stanhurst*, Enchiridion, 210.

glimpse (glimp), v. : pret. and pp. *glimpsed*,
pp. *glimpsing*. [Early mod. E. *glipse* (the p
being excrement); C ME. *glipsen* (in verbal n.
glipsing, spelled *glipsung*) = MHG. *glipsen*,
G. dial. *glipsen*, *glipsen*, *glipsen*, glimmer,
glow; with verb-formative -s, from the root of
glim, *glimmer*; see *glim*, *glimmer*.] I. intrans.

1t. To glimmer; shine.

The christal glas which glimeth brave and bright,
And shewes the thing much better than it is.
Gower, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 54.

And little glow warms glimings in the dark.
Robert Earl of Huntington's Death, sig. E1 (1601).

2. To come into momentary view; appear
transiently or as in a flash.

The streams well chid, new hopes some comforts borrow
From dimmest truth, then glimpse the hopeful narrow;
As spring some dawns of joy, so sets the height of sorrow.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xli.

On the slope
The sword rose, the hind fell, the herd was driven,
Fire glimpsed.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. To look momentarily or accidentally.

Her position rendered it absolutely impossible that she
should glimpse at the original [a picture].
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., VII. 81.

II. trans. 1. To get a momentary view of;
see transiently.

Chaucer's picturesque bits are incidental to the story,
glimpsed in passing; they never stop the way.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 279.

The God hitherto . . . partially and intermittently
glimpsed in Covenant Angel and Sheshinah, henceforth
became completely and permanently visible in the Man
of Nazareth. G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 181.

Do Soto merely glimpse the life.
S. L. Clemens, Life on Mississippi, p. 28.

2. To show or cause to be seen as by a glimpse.

We conclude this survey with the mention of the psy-
chology of the developing child *glimpsing* as it does, in
the budding capabilities of the infant, the microcosm of
the race and an epitome of the struggle for civilization.
Science, XI. 257.

glimpse (glimp), n. [Cf. *glimpse*, v.] 1. A tran-
sient gleam; a momentary ray or flash of light.

Light as the lightning glimpse, they ran, they flew.
Milton, P. L., vi. 642.

Sweet human faces, white clouds of the moon,
Blant starlight glimpses through the dewy leaves.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. A transient or hurried view; a glance, as in
passing; hence, a momentary or chance expe-
rience of anything; a faint perception.

Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some glimpse of joy.
Milton, P. L., I. 524.

Methinks yon waving trees afford
A doubtful glimpse of our approaching friends.
Johnson, Irene, II. 2.

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Obscure some glimpse of joy.
Milton, P. L., I. 524.

Methinks yon waving trees afford
A doubtful glimpse of our approaching friends.
Johnson, Irene, II. 2.

Like almost every one who caught glimpse of the West,
he returned with a mind filled with the brightness of its
promise.
Hancock, Hist. Const., II. 106.

3t. A faint trace or share; a slight tinge.

There is no man hath a virtue that he hath not a glimpse
of; nor any man an attain but he carries some stain of it.
Shak., T. and C., I. 2.

glimpsing, n. [Cf. ME. *glimpsing*; verbal n. of
glimpse, v.] A faint perception; same as
glimpse.

Ye han som *glimpsing* and no part of sight.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 1137.

glimset, v. See *glimpse*.

glimstick (glim'stik), n. A candlestick. *Grove*,
[Prov. Eng.]

glin (glin), n. [Connected with *glint*, *glank*,
glim, etc.; see *glint*, *glim*.] A hazy appear-
ance on the horizon at sea, indicating the ap-
proach of foul weather. C. Hallock.

glincy (glin'si), a. Same as *glance*. [Prov.
Eng.]

glink (glink), v. i. [Var. of *glint*.] To glance;
look askance. [Prov. Eng.]

glinnet, n. See *glen* and *glyn*.

glinse (glins), a. [Cf. *glint*, a.] Slippery;
smooth. Also *glincy*. *Hallucell*, [Prov. Eng.]

glint (glint), v. [Also dial. (Se.) *glent*; C ME.
glenten, shine, gleam, glance, look, glance off,
tr. cast, throw; C Oldn. *glente*, shine (cf. Dan.
glinda, glisten, shine, *glint*, a gleam, flash,
glimpse, *glinte*, gleam, flash, etc.) = Sw. dial.
glinta, *glanta*, slip, slide, glance off; orig. a
strong verb (pret. *glante*) > ult. *glance*, q. v.

The root **glint* may be regarded as a nasalized
form of **glit* in *glitter*, etc.; see *glitter*, and cf.
glim, *glimmer*, etc.] I. intrans. 1. To shine;
gleam; glance; show suddenly, as a gleam of
light or a flash of lightning, or an object ap-
pearing and disappearing.

The streets of gold as glance at bare.
The wall of Jasper that glint at gray.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 1023.

Yet cheerfully thou glinted forth
Amid the storm.
Burns, Mountain Daisy.

The sight of the stars glinting fitfully through the trees,
as we rolled along the avenue.
Charlotte Brontë, Villetta, ix.

Across the river the village of Pengand-man glinted
through the palms.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 185.

2t. To glance; turn the eyes.

As that hire eye glint
Ayde, anon she ran his sword ayde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1323.

He glint upon yrr Gawan, & gayly he sayde.
See Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 478.

3t. To glance aside; pass by.

And the swerle glint between the body and the shield,
and kittle the gize that it hanged on that it lay in to the
felde.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 552.

4. To pass quickly or suddenly, like a gleam
of light. [Scotch.]

How slow ye move, ye heavy hours!
The joyous day how dreary!
It was no one ye glinted by
When I was of my dearie.
Burns, How Long an' Dreary is the Night.

She is glinting homeward over the snow.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 38.

II. trans. 1. To reflect in glints or flashes.

The sun's last glance was glinted back
From spear and glaive, from target and jack;
The next, all unreflected, shone
On bracken green and cold gray stone.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 10.

2t. To cast; throw; put aside.

glint (glint), n. [Also dial. (Se.) *glent*; C ME.
glent, a look; from the verb.] 1. A gleam; a
shimmer of light, as through a chink; a flash,
as of lightning.

His lady cam at day, left a talken and away,
Gaed as licht as a glint o' the moon.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 136).

There was an opening near the hou,
Throw whilk he saw a glint of light.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 523.

The few persevering gnats . . . were still dancing about
in the slanting glints of sunshine, that struck here and
there across the lanes.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

The little room was dusky, save for a narrow glint stream-
ing through the not quite closed door of the room.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop.

2. A glimpse; a momentary view. [Scotch.]

glint (glint), n. [Cf. E. dial. *glince*, *glincy*, slip-
pery, smooth; see *glint*, v.] Slippery.

Stones be full glint.
Shelton.

glinting (glin'ting), n. [Verbal n. of *glint*, v.]
Same as *glint*.

The nervous system . . . sees shadows and spots and
glintings which are not natural to it.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 367.

glioma (gli-ô'mă), n.; pl. *gliomata* (-mă-tă).
[NL., < Gr. *glia*, glue, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a
tumor composed of neuroglia.

Neuroglia, supposed to be the source of one of the forms
of tumor described . . . under the name of glioma.
H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 72.

gliomatous (gli-omă-tus), a. [Cf. *glioma* (-) +
-ous.] Pertaining to or of the nature of glioma
or gliomata.

Cellular tumours of the retina have been described as
gliomata. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. § 145.

Cavity formations in the spinal marrow in adults may re-
sult from *gliomatous* degeneration. *Med. News*, 1111. 43.

gliosarcoma (gli-ô-sar-kô'mă), n.; pl. *gliosar-
comata* (-mă-tă). [Cf. Gr. *glia*, glue, + *sarcoma*,
fleshy excrescence; see *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, a
tumor composed of gliomatous and sarcoma-
tous tissue.

glire (gli-rê), n. pl. [L., pl. of *glis* (*glir*-), a
dormouse.] 1. The fourth Linnean order of
Mammalia, composed of the genera *Hystrix*, *Le-
pus*, *Castor*, *Mus*, *Sciurus*, and *Noctilio*; except-
ing the last, the same as *Rodentia*, the rodents or
Rosores. The term has long been superseded by *Ren-
dentia*, but has come into renewed use, as by Alston, Allen,
Coates, and Gill. The *Glirres* are divided into three sub-
orders: (a) *Simplexidentati*, with one pair of incisors
above and below, containing all living rodents excepting
the hares and pikas; (b) *Duplexidentati*, with more than
one pair of upper incisors, containing the hares and pikas;
and (c) *Hebexidentati* based upon a fossil genus. The
Duplexidentati are subdivided into the three series of *Myo-
morpha* or murine rodents, *Hystriomorpha* or hystri-
cine rodents, and *Sciuromorpha* or sciurine rodents, respec-
tively typified by mice, porcupines, and squirrels. The
Duplexidentati are not subdivided, but are also called *Le-
gomorpha*, or leporine rodents. The *Glirres* are by far the
largest order of mammals, and embrace a great number
of highly diversified animals, all conforming, however, to
a single type of structure. See *Rodentia*.

2. [I. c.] Plural of *glis*, 1.

gliriform (glir'i-fôr-m), a. [Cf. NL. *gliriformis*,
< L. *glis* (*glir*-), a dormouse, + *forma*, shape.]

1. Resembling the *Glirres* or *Rodentia* in form;
having somewhat of the character of a rodent
mammal.

Prof. Brandt, of St. Petersburg, in an elaborate memoir
just published, arrives at the conclusion that it (*Hynd*)
is a "gliriform Ungulate." *Nature*, Anat. Vert., p. 357.

2. Resembling the peculiar teeth of rodents;
incisoriform; as, a *gliriform* incisor. *Gill*.

Gliriformia (glir-i-fôr-mi-ă), n. pl. [NL., pl. of
gliriformis; see *gliriform*.] An order of mam-
mals; same as *Hystriocidea* or *Lamprognathia*.

Glirina (gli-rî-nă), n. pl. [NL., < L. *glis* (*glir*-),
a dormouse; see *glis*.] 1. A group of rodents or
Rodentia.—2. A group of rodent-like marsu-
pials, corresponding to the family *Phascogomy-
idae*.

glirine (glir'in), a. [Cf. L. *glis* (*glir*-), a dor-
mouse.] 1. Resembling a dormouse; gyronine.

—2. Pertaining to the *Glirres*; rodent; roo-
dial.

Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this distracted globe (head). *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 5.

The other (the quilder-rose) tall,
And throwing up into the darkest gloom . . .
Her silver globe. *Cowper*, *Task*, vi. 156.

Especially—(a) A spherical glass shade for a lamp. (b) A large globular glass receptacle filled with water, in which fish are placed for exhibition, or which is used as a magnifying glass or illuminator.

This consists in filling a large transparent glass globe with clear water, and placing it in such a manner between the lamp and the workman that the light, after passing through the globe, may fall directly on the block.

Chatto, *Wood Engraving*, p. 574.

3. The earth: usually with the definite article.

The cloud capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve.

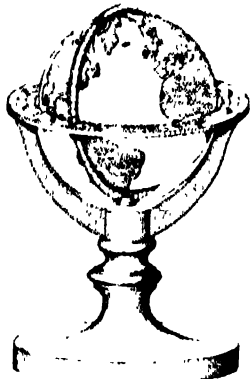
Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1.

Trade is the golden globe of the globe.

Cowper, *Charity*, l. 86.

4. An artificial sphere on whose surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens, called in the former case a *terrestrial globe*, and in the latter a *celestial globe*.

Terrestrial globe. Terrestrial globes are made so as to revolve freely about an axis representing that of the earth. This axis turns in a vertical brass circle divided into degrees, or smaller divisions; and this represents the meridian of any station. This meridian has a motion in its own plane, so that the axis can be brought into parallelism with that of the earth at the assumed station. The meridian moves in a fixed horizontal circle of wood, called the horizon, which is divided into signs, days, etc. Cheaper globes are made without these circles. Celestial globes of the ordinary kind, with the drawing, as in terrestrial globes, on the outer or convex surface, represent the stars as they would appear in a mirror, or as if viewed from without the celestial sphere, and not as they appear on a map of the heavens; but globes are also made with the heavenly bodies represented on the inner surface as they appear from the earth.



Terrestrial globe

In the next room . . . is very cunningly made in brass, a *Globe* or *Sphere* of the world, both heaven and earth.

Corpat, *Crudities*, l. 17.

I suppose you've been taught music, and the use of the *globe*, and French, and all the usual accomplishments.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Wives and Daughters*, l. 62.

5. In *her.*, same as *mound*.—*Et.* A mass; company; group; throng; body.

The [waters] that omen from above shroud stand together
In the discharge of thy place set before thee the best
examples, for imitation is a globe of precepts.

Bacon, *Great Place* (ed. 1887).

Straight a fiery globe

Of angels on full sail of wingful high.

Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 681.

Globe of compression, an exploded military mine in which the crater radius is greater than the line of least resistance. Also called *overcharged mine*. See *mine*.

Horizon of a globe. See *horizon*.—*Meridian of a globe*. See *meridian*.—*Syn.* 1. and 2. *Globe*, *Sphere*, *Orb*, *Ball*. *Globe* and *sphere* represent that which is either perfectly round or closely approaches roundness; as, the earth is not a true *sphere*. *Ball* is freer in this respect; as, the eyeball, the ball of the foot; the Rugby football ball is oval. A *globe* is often said, a *sphere* often hollow. The secondary senses of *globe* are physical; those of *sphere* are moral. *Sphere* is the term of geometry and astronomy; *orb* of poetry, heraldry, and ancient astronomy. See *orb*.

She is spherical, like a globe. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, III. 2.

The Lieutenant's evidence was as round, complete, and lucid as a Japanese sphere of rock-crystal.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 55.

Imbibes with eagle eye the golden ray.

And watches, as it moves, the orb of day.

Dr. K. Darwin, *Leaves of the Plants*.

A man whom both the waters and the wind,
In that vast tennis court, hath made the ball
For them to play upon. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, II. 1.

3. *World*, etc. See *earth*.

globe (glob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *globed*, ppr. *globing*. [*< globe, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To form into a round ball or sphere; gather round or into a circle; congregate. [*Rare.*]

The great stars that *globed* themselves in Heaven.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

2. To raise as a globe or sphere. [*Rare.*]

I have giv'n it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as hurried things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful abstinence to start back, and *glob* itself upward from the mixture of

any ungenerous and unbeseeming motion, or any sole wherewith it may peril to stain itself.

Milton, *Church-Government*.

II. *intrans.* To become round or globe-shaped. *Mrs. Browning*. [*Rare.*]

globe-amaranth (glob'am'a-ranth), *n.* The plant *Gomphrena globosa*, natural order *Amaranthaceae*, well known for its abundant round heads of purple and white flowers, very durable after being gathered, and hence used as immortelles.

globe-animal (glob'an'i-mal), *n.* One of certain minute globular plants of the genus *Volvox*, formerly supposed to be animals, as *V. globator*.

globe-cock (glob'kok), *n.* Originally the name of a cock in the form of a sphere moved by a stem, but now of a circular disk forming only a zonal segment of a sphere, for the same use. *E. H. Knight*.

globe-daisy (glob'dā'zi), *n.* The plant *Globularia vulgaris*. See *Globularia*.

globe-fish (glob'fish), *n.* A gymnodont plectognath fish of either of the families *Tetrodontidae* and *Diodontidae*. These fishes are so named from their capacity for inflating themselves by swallowing air, the whole body or much of it becoming blown up like a balloon. In some cases, as that of *Diodon*, the fish assumes an almost perfectly globular form. See *Diodon*. Also called *swell-fish*, *swell-tout*, *egg-fish*, *bottle-fish*, *bellows-fish*, *blower*, etc.

globe-flower (glob'flou'ér), *n.* 1. The *Trollius Europæus*, a ranunculaceous plant of Great Britain and the mountains of central Europe, with deeply lobed leaves and pale-yellow flowers. The conspicuous colored petals are incurved, giving the flowers a globular form. It is often cultivated in gardens. Also *globe-ranunculus*.

The *globe-flower*, the purple geranium, the heath, and the blue forget-me-not spanned the ground.

H. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 200.

2. The *globe-amaranth*, *Gomphrena globosa*.

globe-lightning (glob'lit'ning), *n.* Lightning which assumes a spherical shape. See *lightning*.

But the most mysterious phenomenon is what goes by the name of *globe lightning* or 'fire ball,' a phenomenon lasting sometimes for several seconds, and therefore of a totally different character from that of any other form of lightning.

P. G. Tait, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 380.

globe-ranunculus (glob'rá-nun'kú-lus), *n.* Same as *globe-flower*, 1.

globerder, *n.* See *glucider*.

globe-runner (glob'run'ér), *n.* A gymnastic performer who stands upon a large round ball and moves the ball with himself forward by the motion of his feet.

globe-sight (glob'sit), *n.* A form of front sight for small-arms, consisting of a small ball on one end of a pin, or of a disk with a central hole set in a tube with open ends.

globe-slater (glob'slá'tér), *n.* A sessile-eyed isopod crustacean of the genus *Spharoma*.

globe-thistle (glob'this'tl), *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinops*, natural order *Compositæ*; so called from the thistle-like foliage and the globular form of the flower-heads. See cut under *Echinops*.

globe-trotter (glob'trot'ér), *n.* A tourist who goes about from country to country all over the world; one who roams over the world for pleasure or recreation. [*Humorous.*]

The inevitable steamboat and the omnivorous *globe-trotter*.

The Academy, March 17, 1888, p. 182.

globe-trotting (glob'trot'ing), *n.* The practice of roaming round the world. [*Humorous.*]

In fact *globe-trotting*, as the Americans somewhat irreverently term it, is now frequently undertaken as a mere holiday trip.

The Academy, Sept. 25, 1888, p. 182.

globe-tube (glob'túb), *n.* A spherical lens, or a lens of very wide angle, mounted for photographic work.

It is asserted that the new *globe-tubes* the invention of C. C. Harrison, have an aperture of ninety degrees.

Silver Sunbeam, p. 41.

globe-valve (glob'valv), *n.* A valve having a casing approximately globular in form.

globewise (glob'wiz), *adv.* After the fashion or form of a globe.

In the Orangerie were very large Trees, and two pair of Miracles in Cases, out *Globe-wise*, the best and biggest I had seen.

Lester, *Journey to Paris*, p. 192.

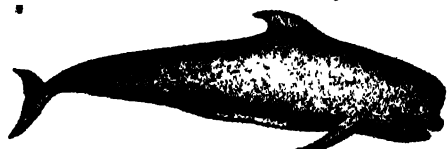
globi, *n.* Plural of *globus*.

globical (glob'ikal), *a.* [*< globe + -ical.*] In *her.*, having the outer bounding line circular, whether continuous or broken.

Globicephalines (glob'bi-sel'p-a-lí'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Globicephalus + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Delphinidae*, typified by the genus *Globicephalus*, having the second and third digits of the manus with more than six phalanges; the caating-whales, grampuses, or pilot-whales.

globicephaline (glob'bi-sel'p-a-lín), *a.* [*As Globicephalus + -ine.*] Having a globose head, as a cetacean; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Globicephalidae*.

Globicephalus (glob'bi-sel'p-a-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. globus, a ball, + Gr. κεφαλή, head.*] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing the caating- or pilot-whales, of which the best-known species is *G. melas* or *grimaldi*. Their technical characters are: 56 or 59 vertebrae, of which the cervicals are



Blackfish (*Globicephalus melas* or *grimaldi*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1904.)

mostly ankylosed, the dorsals 11 in number, and the lumbar only about as long as broad; teeth 32 to 48 in number, restricted to the anterior half of each jaw, small, conical, and curved; flippers very long and narrow, with the second digit the longest, and consisting of 12 or 13 phalanges; the dorsal fin long, low, and triangular; and the head globose, whence the name. Though related to the *orca* or *killer*, the species of *Globicephalus* are timid and inoffensive, feeding chiefly upon cephalopods, and gregarious. The described species are numerous, but not well made out; some of them are called *blackfish*, *coarctus*, and *grampus*. Also *Globicephalus*.

2. [*i. e.*] A member of this genus; as, the short-finned *globicephalus*, *G. brachypterus*.

globiferous (glob'if'ér-us), *a.* [*< L. globus, a ball, + ferre = E. bear.*] In *entom.*, having, in addition to one or two small joints, a very large globose joint which bears a bristle; applied to insect antennae or stiff antennae so characterized.

Globigerina (glob'ij-e-rí-nā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. globus, a ball, + gerere, carry, + -ina.*] 1. The typical genus of *Globigerinidae*, originally regarded as a genus of cephalopods. [*Orbigny*, 1826.—2. [*i. e.*] An individual of this genus; used chiefly in collective compounds; as, *globigerina-mud*.

Globigerinae (glob'ij-e-rí-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl. of globigerina.*] Same as *globigerinidae*.

It is no less certain that at all depths down to 2000 fathoms or thereabouts, *Globigerinae* in all stages of growth and containing more or less protoplasmic matter are found at the bottom, mixed with the cases of the surface Diatoms and the skeletons of Radiolaria. The proportion of *Globigerinae*, Orbulines, and Pulvinularia in the deep-sea mud increases with the depth, until, at depths beyond 1000 fathoms the sea bottom is composed of a fine chalky ooze made up of little more than the remains of these Foraminifera and their associated Diatoms and Radiolaria.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 80.

globigerina-mud (glob'ij-e-rí-nā-mud), *n.* A chalky mud or ooze occurring in enormous deposits on the bottom of the ocean, largely consisting of the debris of the shells of *Globigerinidae*.

globigerina-ooze (glob'ij-e-rí-nā-ōz), *n.* Same as *globigerina-mud*.

If we suppose the globe to be uniformly covered with an ocean 1000 fathoms deep, the solid land covering its bottom would be out of the reach of rain, waves, and other agents of degradation, and no sedimentary deposits would be formed. But if Foraminifera and diatoms, following the same laws of distribution as at present obtained, were introduced into this ocean, the fine rain of their effluents and calcareous hard parts would commence, and a circum-polar cap of silicious deposit would begin to make its appearance in the north and in the south; while the intermediate zone would be covered with *globigerina* ooze, containing a comparatively small proportion of silicious matter. The thickness of the . . . beds thus formed would be limited only by time and the depth of the ocean. . . . The beds of chalk which underlie the nummulitic limestone and occupy a still greater area are essentially identical with the *globigerina* ooze; the species of *Globigerina* found in it being undistinguishable from those now living.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, pp. 80-82.

globigerina-shells (glob'ij-e-rí-nā-shells), *n. pl.* The shells or tests of dead *globigerinae* from which the animal has disappeared, and which compose *globigerina-mud* in a more or less fragmentary or decomposed state.

globigerine (glob'ij'ér-in), *a.* and *n.* [*< Globigerina.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Globigerinidae*.

Which is made up of an aggregation of *globigerina* chambers.

H. E. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, 2 ed.

II. a. One of the Globigerinae.

Also *globigerinidae*.

globigerinid (glob-i-jer-i-nid), n. A foraminifer of the family *Globigerinidae*; a *globigerine*.

Globigerinidae (glob-i-jer-i-ni-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Same as *Globigerinidae*.

Globigerinids (glob-i-jer-i-ni-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Globigerina* + -ids.] A family of chiefly pelagic foraminiferous rhizopods, with the perforate test free and calcareous, its several chambers inflated or globose and arranged in a turbinate spiral, the aperture simple or multiple and conspicuous, opening into an umbilical depression, and no supplementary skeleton or canal system. The family occurs from the Trias to the present day, and the remains of its individuals constitute much of the chalky mud found at the bottom of the sea as well as vast extent of limestone. Like other foraminifers, they were originally mistaken for and described as minute cephalopods, owing to the form of the chambered shells. But they are prominent animalcules whose soft parts consist of apparently structureless protoplasm, like that of other foraminifers and of rhizopods in general, which has the power of secreting lime and building of this substance a shell of characteristic form. The *Globigerinidae* are prominent among many related forms of foraminifers, for the profusion in which they occur, their myriads having furnished the material for considerable of those parts of the earth's crust which consist of limestone. In this respect the *globigerines* resemble nummulites but they are still in evidence, and in the present formation of *globigerinids* at the bottom of the ocean is witnessed a process by which solid rock may be formed from the hard chalky shells of microscopic organisms whose soft parts have long since perished. See *Foraminifera*. Also *Globigerina*, *Globigerinidae*.



Globigerina bulloides

globigerinidan (glob-i-jer-i-ni-dan), a. and n. Same as *globigerine*.

Globigerinidae (glob-i-jer-i-ni-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Globigerina* + -idae.] The *Globigerinidae* regarded as an order of perforate Foraminifera.

globigerinidean (glob-i-jer-i-ni-dē-an), a. and n. 1. a. Of or pertaining to the *Globigerinidae*; *globigerine*, in a broad sense.

II. a. A member of the *Globigerinidae*.

globin (glō-bin), n. [*L. globus*, a ball (see *globe*), + -in.] The protein substance which with hematin makes up the larger part of the red blood-corpuscles. It is possibly a mixture of several distinct proteins.

Globiocephalus (glō-bi-o-sef-a-lus), n. An incorrect form of *Globicephalus*, 1. J. E. Gray, 1864.

globird (glō-bērd), n. See *glowbird*.

globist (glō-bist), n. [*Globe* + -ist.] One who understands the use of globes. Davies [Rare.]

Being a good *globist*, he will quickly find the zenith, the distance, the climate, and the parallels.

Howell, *Fortune Travels*, App.

globo-cumulus (glō-bō-kū-mū-lus), n. A form of cloud. See *cloud*, 1 (k).

globoid (glō-boid), a. and n. [*L. globus*, a ball (see *globe*), + -oid, form.] 1. a. Approaching a globular form; globe shaped; spheroid.

These bush-retreats of the mice were all distinctly globular, or *globoid*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX, 324.

II. n. In bot., an amorphous or globular concretion of a double phosphate of calcium and magnesium, associated with the protein-crystals in protein-granules.

globose (glō-bōs), a. and n. [*L. globosus*, round as a ball; see *globosa*.] 1. a. 1. Like or resembling a globe; round or spherical in form; specifically, in common use, nearly but not quite spherical or globular.

Then form'd the moon
Globose, and every magnitude of stars.

Milton, P. L. vii. 367.

The look with crown globose, and ready stem.

Crabbe, *Works*, 1. 60.

2. In *zool.*: (a) Rounded and very prominent; projecting from a surface like a sphere partially buried in it: as, *globose* eyes, *cornea*, etc. (b) Having a globose part: as, the *globose* currawow, *Ceryx globosus*.

II. n. A globe. [Rare.]

Regions in which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth.
And all the sea, from one entire *globe*
Stretch'd into longitude.

Milton, P. L., v. 752.

globosely (glō-bōs-ē), a. In a *globose* manner; so as to be *globose*.

globosity (glō-bōs-i-ti), n. [*OP. globositas* = *Fig. globositas* = *It. globosità*, < *L. globosus*,

in(-)s, < *L. globosus*, round as a ball; see *globosa*.] The quality of being *globose*; sphericity.

For why the same eclipse . . . should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, when the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, . . . no account can be given but the *globosity* of the earth.

Ray, *Works of Creation*, ii.

globospherite (glō-bō-sfēr-it), n. [*L. globus*, a ball, + *sphæra*, sphere, + -ite.] A name given by Vogelsang to an aggregation of globulites into spherical forms, the individual constituents being arranged in lines radiating from the center of the group.

globous (glō-bus), a. [*OF. globosus* = *Sp. Fig. It. globoso*, < *L. globosus*, round as a ball (> *E. globosus*, q. v.), < *globus*, a ball; see *globe*.] Same as *globose*.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this *globous* earth in plain outspread
(Such are the courts of God), the angelic throng
Dispersed in bands.

Milton, P. L., v. 640.

globular (glō-bū-lār), a. [*F. globulaire* = *Fig. globular* = *It. globulare*, < *NL. globularis*, < *L. globulus*, a little ball; see *globule*.] Globe-shaped; having the form of a ball or sphere; round; spheric.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids, qua fluids, seemeth to be *globular*. N. Greco, *Cosmologia Sacra*, l. 2.

The form of the body is usually oblong but when alarmed it has a power of inflating the body to a *globular* shape of great size. Pennant, *Brit. Zool.*, The Globe Tetradon.

Globular chart. See *chart*. **Globular sailing**, the art of sailing in great circles — a phrase of navigation formerly employed to denote the sailing from one place to another over an arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between two places.

Globularia (glō-bū-lār-i-ā), n. [NL., neut. pl. of *globularis*, < *L. globulus*, a little ball; see *globule*.] 1. A genus of gametophytous herbs or small shrubs, of the order *Scapellata*, including a dozen species of the Mediterranean region. They have small blue flowers in terminal globular heads, with irregularly lobed corolla, didynamous stamens, and an indehiscent one-celled and one-seeded fruit. *G. vulgaris*, a common species of southern Europe, is sometimes called the *globe daisy*. The leaves of *G. Alpinum* are used as a substitute for scum.

2. A genus of mollusks. Swanson, 1840.

globularity (glō-bū-lār-i-ti), n. [*Globular* + -ity.] The state or quality of being *globular*; globosity; sphericity. [Rare.]

globularly (glō-bū-lār-ē), adv. In a *globular* or spherical form; spherically.

globularness (glō-bū-lār-nēs), n. The quality of being *globular*; sphericity.

globule (glō-bū-l), n. [*F. at. globe* = *Sp. globula* = *Fig. It. globula*, < *L. globulus*, a little ball, dim. of *globus*, a ball; see *globe*.] 1. A little globe or sphere; a small or minute body of matter of a spherical form.

Hallstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre.

Newton, *Opticks*.

2. Specifically — (a) In anat. and physiol., a blood-disk or corpuscle, or a lymph-corpuscle. (b) In bot., the antheridium of *Characeae*. (c) In homeopathic med., a minute pill consisting of sugar of milk combined with the active principle of some drug.

globulet (glō-bū-lēt), n. [*Globule* + -et.] A little *globule*; a minute *globular* particle.

globulin, **globuline** (glō-bū-lin), n. [*Globule* + -in, -ine.] 1. The general name of a class of native proteins allied to the albumins, but distinguished from them by being insoluble in pure water. The globulins are soluble in weak acids and alkalis and dilute salt solutions but most of them are precipitated when their solutions are saturated with salt. They include vitellin, myosin, paraglobulin, and others.

2. A protein body occurring, mixed with albumin, in the cells of the crystalline lens of the eye (whence it is also called *crystallin*). It resembles albumin, but differs from it in being precipitated from both acid and alkaline solutions by casein (neutralization, and in being completely thrown down from its solutions by carbonic acid gas.

3. In bot., a name given by Turpin to starch-granules, and by Krieser to chlorophyll-granules, and now applied to such protoids as are soluble in a strong solution of salt, but not in pure water.

globulism (glō-bū-lizm), n. [*Globule* + -ism.] The practice of administering medicine in globules or very small pills; a term sometimes applied to the practice of homeopathy.

globulite (glō-bū-lit), n. [*Globule* + -ite.] In lithol., the simplest and most rudimentary form developed in the process of devitrification. See that word. Globulites are very minute rounded bodies, destitute of crystalline structure. They retain the name *globulite* so long as they remain irregularly scattered

about and disconnected from one another. When grouped together, they assume various forms to which names have been assigned, of which *conulites* and *microstolites* are the most important. See those words and *microstolite*.

globulitic (glō-bū-lit-ik), a. [*Globulite* + -ic.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing *globulites*.

Between these microstolites, arranged in a basaltic fashion, could be detected a trace of pyroxene, apparently monoclinal, with considerable brownish glass and dark *globulitic* bands.

Amor. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXVIII, 222.

Globulitic structure. See *rock-structures*, under *structure*.

globuloid (glō-bū-loid), a. [*L. globulus*, a little ball (see *globule*), + (Gr. *eidōs*, form.) Resembling a *globule* or *globules*.

globulose (glō-bū-lōs), a. Same as *globulous*; as, the *globulose* currawow, *Ceryx globulosa*, *Sclater*.

globulous (glō-bū-lus), a. [*L. as if 'globulosus*, < *globulus*, a little ball; see *globule*.] Having the form of a small sphere; round; *globular*. [Rare.]

The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth.

Boyle.

globulousness (glō-bū-lus-nēs), n. The state or quality of being *globulous*. [Rare.]

The same drops will retain the same figure on stone, or iron, yet they will readily adhere to gold, and leave their *globulousness* upon it, though gold be a far drier body than wood.

Boyle, *Works*, li. 664.

globus (glō-bus), n.; pl. *globi* (-bi). [*L.*: see *globe*.] 1. A ball; a globe; a globous body. Specifically — 2. In anat., same as *mundus*. — *Globus hystericus*, in *pathol.*, a sensation of hysteria as of a ball fixed in the throat, supposed to be due to spasm of the oesophagus. *Globus major*, the head of the epididymis. *Globus minor*, the tail of the epididymis.

globy (glō-bi), a. [*Globe* + -y.] Resembling or pertaining to a globe; round; orbicular.

Your hair, whose *globy* rings
He [Love] flying curls, and crisps with his wings.
B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, 1261.

Torturing convulsions from his *globy* eyes
Had almost drawn their spheres.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 1.

glochidate, a. See *glochidiate*.

glochidium, n. Plural of *glochidium*.

glochidial (glō-kid-i-āl), a. [*Glochidium* + -al.] Having the character of a *glochidium*; being in the encysted and quasi-parasitic stage, as the larva of some lamellibranchia, known as a *glochidium*.

glochidiate, **glochidate** (glō-kid-i-āl, glō-kid-i-āt), a. [*Glochis* (with assumed stem **glochid-*) or *glochidium* + -ate.] In bot. and zool., barbed at the tip, as a hair or bristle.

glochidious (glō-kid-i-us), a. Same as *glochidiate*.

glochidium (glō-kid-i-um), n.; pl. *glochidia* (-i). [NL., < (Gr. *glochis* (γλοχis), only in pl. γλοχis, the beard of corn, γλοχis, a projecting point (see *glochis*), + -idion, dim. suffix.] 1. [cap.] In zool., a generic name given to the young of certain fresh-water mollusks, as *Union* and *Anodonta*, which are hatched in the gills of the parent, and were at one time supposed to be parasites. Rathke, 1797. — 2. In bot., a hair-like appendage to the maxilla of heteroporous *Filicinae*, by which the maxilla attach themselves to the macrospores after both have been discharged into the water.

glochis (glō-kis), n.; pl. *glochines* (-ki-nēs). [NL., < (Gr. γλοχis (γλοχis), a projecting point. Cf. *glochidium*.) In entom., a barbed point; a spine or unguis furnished with one or more barbs slanting backward.

glod, **glodet**. Obsolete strong preterit of *glude*. Chaucer.

glue (glō), n. [NL., < (Gr. *gluē*, glue; cf. *gluē*, glue, gluten; see *gluc*.] Animal mucilage; a cohesive mucous substance secreted by many low animals, as protozoans, forming a protective case or investment, as a tube, shield, or lorica. See *myoglan*.

Gloeocapsa (glō-ō-kap-sā), n. [NL., < (Gr. *gloia*, glue, + *L. capsula*, a case; see *glan* and *cap*.)] A genus of bluish-green algae, comprising fresh-water and marine species. The plants consist of spherical cells united into families and surrounded by a gelatinous substance which forms an outer layer. They are reproduced by cell division, which takes place in all directions. A variety of *Gloeocapsa* is a theory, species of the genus consists of the gonidia of certain genera of algae.

gloeocapsin (glō-ō-kap-sin), n. [*Gloeocapsa* + -in.] A red or blue coloring matter found in *Gloeocapsa* and some other algae.

gloeocapsoid (glō-ō-kap-soid), a. Belonging to or resembling the genus *Gloeocapsa*; said of the gonidia of certain lichens.

gloiocarp (glō'ō-kārp), *n.* [For reg. **gloiocarp*, < Gr. *glōiōs*, glue, < *glōiōs*, *g.*, gum, gluten, + *carpōs*, fruit.] In bot., the quadruple spore of some algae. *Imp. Dict.*

glome¹, **glombet**, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *gloom* or *gloom*.

glome² (glōm), *n.* [*L. glomus*, a ball or clue of yarn, etc., akin to *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] 1. A bottom of thread. *Haworth*, [Prov. Eng.] — 2. In bot., same as *glomerule*, 2 *ch.*

glomerate (glōm'ē-rat), *v.*; *pp. t.* and *pp. glomerated*, *pp. glomerating*. [*L. glomeratus*, *pp. of glomerare* (> *Fig. glomerare* = *OF. glomerer*), wind or form into a ball, gather into a round heap, < *glomus* (*glomer*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*.] 1. *trans.* To gather or wind into a ball; collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads; conglomerate. [*Rare.*] II. *intr.* To wind; twist.

A river which, from Caucasus, after many glomerating dances, increases a India. *Sur T. Herbert, Travels in Africa*, p. 68.

glomerate (glōm'ē-rat), *a.* [= *Fig. glomerata*, < *L. glomeratus*, *pp.*: see the verb.] 1. *In anat.*, conglomerate: an epithet specifically applied to the structure of ordinary glands, such as the salivary, lacrymal, mammary, or pancreatic; opposed to *conglobate*. See *gland*, 1.—2. In bot., compactly clustered; gathered into a head or heap; growing in massive forms or in dense clusters.—3. *In anat.*, gathered in one or more spots or lines: applied to dots, punctures, etc.

glomeration (glōm'ē-rā-shon), *n.* [*L. glomeratio* (*n.*), < *glomerare*, wind or form into a ball: see *glome*.] Conglomeration.

The rainbow consisteth of a glomeration of small drops, which cannot possibly fall but from the ab that is very low. *Bacon*, *Sat. Hist.*, 1832.

glomerel, *n.* [*Also glomerell*; *ME. glomerel*, < *OF. glomerel* (*ML. glomerellus*, also *glomerellus*); < *glomery*, *q. v.*] 1. A pupil in a school of glomery attached to the University of Cambridge in the middle ages.

The glomerels constituted a body distinct from the scholars of the University. *Hullinger, Univ. of Cambridge*, 1894.

The master of glomery exercised over his glomerells the usual jurisdiction of regent masters over their scholars. *Peacock, On the Statute*.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a commissioner appointed to determine differences between scholars in a school or university and the townsmen of the place. *Wharton*.

glomerid (glōm'ē-rid), *n.* One of the *Glomerulidæ*. **Glomeridæ** (glōm'ē-rid-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Glomeris + -idæ*.] A family of chitinous or diplopodous myriapods, having 12 or 13 segments of the body, from 17 to 21 legs, and a hard chitinous integument. They can roll themselves into a ball, whence the name. The species are known as *resolida*, *glut. worms*, and *pill millipedes*.

Glomeridia (glōm'ē-rid-i-ā), *n. pl.* A group of myriapods. *Brandt*, 1833.

Glomeris (glōm'ē-ris), *n.* [*NL. < L. glomus* (*glomer*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*.] A genus of millipedes, typical of the family *Glomeridæ*. *Latreille*, 1802.

glomerous (glōm'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. glomerosus*, round, < *glomus* (*glomer*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*.] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass. *Blount*.

glomerulate (glōm'ē-rūt), *a.* [*L. glomerulatus*, < *glomerare*.] Arranged in small clusters. Also *glomerulose*.

glomerule (glōm'ē-rūl), *n.* [*L. glomerulus*, dim. of *L. glomus* (*glomer*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*.] 1. A glomerulus.

The spirilla gradually gather upon the surface of the clot, often in large groups of twenty or more twisted up in a glomerule. *Holley, Bacteria Investigation*, p. 235.

Specifically — 2. In bot.: (a) A cymose inflorescence condensed into the form of a head, as in the flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and globe-thistle. (b) A soredium. *Hoblyn*. Also *glome*. (c) In certain *Ustilaginæ*, a cluster of spores which cohere together.

glomeruli, *n.* Plural of *glomerulus*. **glomeruliferous** (glōm'ē-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. glomerulus* (see *glomerule*) + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *lichenology*, bearing soredia, or clusters of cells chiefly gonidia; sorediferous.

glomerulonephritis (glōm'ē-rō-nēf'ri-tis), *n.* In *pathol.*, inflammation of the Malpighian bodies of the kidney.

glomerulose (glōm'ē-rōs), *a.* [*L. glomerula + -ose*.] Same as *glomerulate*.

Haplogonidia, the most frequent, simple, of a protocoeloid form, or sometimes glomerulose (as in granular-haplogonidia). *Enceps, Brit.*, XIV. 308.

glomerulus (glōm'ē-rūs), *n.*; *pl. glomeruli* (-li). [*NL. masc., dim. of L. glomus* (*glomer*), neut., a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*.] 1. A small ball, as of yarn or something resembling it. Specifically — 2. In *anat.*, a capillary plexus; a conglomeration, congeries, or retic of minute vessels or nerves, or both; in particular, the vascular glomerulus of the kidney (see below).

The clear round spaces, scattered about; these are sections of Malpighian capillaries. Some may be seen to lodge a granular mass (*glomerulus*). *Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology*, p. 162.

3. One of the powdery masses on the surface of some lichens. *Crooke's Manual*. **Glomerulus arterioococcygeus**, the coccygeal arterial glomerulus: Arnold's name of Luschka's gland. See *coccygeal gland*, under *gland*. **Olfactory glomeruli**, round nests of small ganglion cells in the ventral part of the olfactory bulb. **Vascular glomerulus** of the kidney, a Malpighian tuft, the plexus of capillaries of the Malpighian bodies. See *cut under Malpighian*.

glomery, *n.* [*ME.*, a word found, with its derivative *glomerel*, *q. v.*, appar. only in the records of the University of Cambridge; a var. of *glamery*, *glamery*, *glamer*, *glamour*, more orig. *gramery*, *gramary*, etc., used in the deflected sense of 'enchantment', but orig. identical with *grammar*: see *grammar*, *gramary*, *glamour*.] **Grammar**: a form of the word used in the middle ages at the University of Cambridge. — **Master of or in glomery**, the head of the grammar schools affiliated in the middle ages with the University of Cambridge.

glommet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *gloom* and *glum*.

glonoin (glō-nō'in), *n.* [Formation not obvious.] A name given to concentrated nitroglycerin, especially as used in medicine.

Glonoin was useful in the gr. dose. *Medical News*, LIII. 790.

glood. An obsolete strong preterit of *glide*.

gloom (glōm), *n.* [*Also in var. (dial.) form glōm*; the noun is not found in *ME.*; *AS. glom* (found but once), twilight; appar. with noun-formative -m (as in *blom*, *doom*, etc.), < *glowan*, glow (taken in a weaker sense, 'glimmer, shine dimly'); see *glow*, and see further under *gloom*, *c.*] 1. Dim, glimmering shade; deep twilight; cheerless obscurity; darkness: as, the *gloom* of a forest.

Where glowing embers through the room Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton*, II. *Penseroso*, l. 80.

Winging the gloom of yesternight On the white day. *Tennyson*, *Memory*.

Hence — 2. A dark place. [*Rare and poetical.*] Where trees half check the light with trembling shades, Close in deep gloom, or open clear in glades. *Steuart*, *The Wanderer*, iv.

3. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; dejection, melancholy, sullenness, and the like, or an aspect indicative of such feelings.

You shall not chase my gloom away 'Till there's such a charm in melody holy I would not if I could be gay. *Boydell*, To — — —

That three-days-long presageful gloom of yours No passage, but the same mistrustful mood That wakes you seem less noble than yourself. *Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien*.

4. A depressing or disheartening condition of affairs; a dismal aspect or prospect.

A sudden gloom and furlous disorder prevail by turns, the nation loses its relish for peace and prosperity. *Rus. Present Discontents*.

commingled with the gloom of imminent war, The shadow of his loss drew like eclipse. *Tennyson*, *Rhyme of the King*, Deel

6. In *gunpowder-munitions*, the drying-oven, = *syn.* 1. *Obscurely*, *dimly*, etc. See *darkness*. — 3. Depression, melancholy, sadness.

gloom (glōm), *v.* [*Also in var. (dial.) form glōm* (*glom*, and *See glōm*, *glump*); < *ME. glōm* (perhaps < *AS. *glōmian*, implied in the verbal *n. glōmung*: see *glomung*), *ME.* also in forms which are more particularly the source of *glum*, *v.*, *glummen*, *glommen*, *glommen*, *glommen*, look sullen, = *Sw. dial. glōmna*, stare; cf. *ML. glōmen*, *Id. glōmen*, *glōmen*, make turbid, *glōm*, turbid: see *glam*. The *ME.* verb may be of *L.G.* or *Scand.* origin, but is ult. from the noun, *AS. glōm*, twilight: see *gloom*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To appear dimly; be seen in an imperfect or waning light; glimmer; be in darkness or obscurity.

She drew her casement curtain by, And glanced athwart the glooming flate. *Tennyson*, *Mariana*.

The twilight is glooming upward out of the corners of the room. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xviii.

Cloaked and masked this wretched gloom. *Browning*, *King and Book*, l. 32.

2. To exhibit or produce a somber or melancholy feeling; appear sad, gloomy, or dismal; frown; lower.

It is of love as of fortune That chaungeth ofte, and nyl contene, Which whilom wol on folke smile And glomie on hem an other while. *Item of the Rith*, l. 4308.

Now anything smoothly, like to summers day, Now glooming sadly, as to cloke her matter; Yet were her words but wynd, and all her teares but water. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 42.

There the black gibbet glomies beside the way. *Goldsmith*, *Des. VII.*, l. 318.

Twas therefore glomied his rugged brow. *Scott*, *Marmion*, vi. 17.

II. *trans.* 1. To darken, or make dark, gloomy, or somber.

A night that gloms us in the noontide ray. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, II.

When dark December gloms the day, And takes our Autumn joys away. *Scott*, *Marmion*, v. 101.

Still on the tower stood the vane, A black yew glom'd the stagnant air, I peerd athwart the chancel pane And saw the altar cold and bare. *Tennyson*, *The Letters*.

2. To fill with gloom or depondency; make gloomy or sad.

Such a mood as that which lately gloms d Your fancy. *Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien*.

gloomily (glō'mi-lī), *adv.* In a gloomy manner; dimly; darkly; dismally; sullenly.

But chief to heedless fires the window proves A constant death; where, gloomily retired, The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce. *Thomson*, *Summer*, l. 202.

gloominess (glō'mi-nēs), *n.* The condition or quality of being gloomy; obscurity; darkness; dismalness; dejection; sullenness.

Deep was the dungeon, and as dark as night, When neither moon nor stars befriend the skies: But Charles looking in, a morning light Upon that gloominess rose from her eyes. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, vi. 81.

The English are naturally fanciful and very often disposed, by that gloominess and morbid holy of temper which is so frequent in our nation, to many wild notions and visions to which others are not so liable. *Spertator*, No. 419.

glooming (glō'ming), *n.* [*Also in var. (dial.) form glōmning*, twilight, in imitation of which the *E.* form has been revived; < *ME. *glōmning* (not found), < *AS. glōmning* (once, glossing *L. crepusculum*), improp. **glōmning*, twilight, a verbal *n.*, presupposing a verb **glōmian*, < *glōm*, twilight, gloom: see *gloom*, *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *glōm*, *glōmning*.] Twilight; gloaming. [*Rare and poetical.*]

When the faint glooming in the sky First lightened into day. *Alph. Trench*, To my Godchild.

The baby glomming crescent lit, Spread the light haze along the river-shore. *Tennyson*, *Gardener's Daughter*.

glooming (glō'ming), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of gloom*, *v.*] Dim; gloomy; dismal; lowering.

Whence before ye satte all heavie and glomming. *Chaucer*, *Tr. of Morie*, *Encomium*, sig. #1.

His glomming armor made A little glooming light, much like a shade. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. l. 14.

A glooming peace this morning with it brings; The sun for sorrow will not show his head. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, v. 2.

gloomish (glō'mish), *a.* [*< gloom + -ish*.] Cf. *glumish*, *glumpish*.] Gloomy. *Davies*.

With too sharp pointed wee boards and perced his owne light That stood in his lowring front glomish malleted onye. *Southey*, *Reid*, III. 608.

gloomth (glōmth), *n.* [*< gloom + -th*.] Gloominess. [*Rare.*]

The gloomth of abbeyes and cathedrals. *Walpole*, *Letters*, III. 40.

Strawberry, with all its painted glass and gloomth, looked as gay when I came home as Mrs. Cornet's ball room. *Walpole*, *Letters*, III. 331.

gloomy (glō'mi), *a.* [= *MLG. glōmich*, turbid; as *glōm + -y*.] Cf. *glumy*.] 1. Thickly shaded; cheerlessly obscure; shadowy; dark; somber.

These were from without The growing miseries, which Adam saw Already in part, though hid in gloomish shade. *Milton*, *P. L.*, I. 718.

2. Affected with, characterized by, or expressing gloom; wearing the aspect of sorrow; depressed or depressing; melancholy; doleful; as, a gloomy countenance; a gloomy prospect.

All shall look outwardly gay and happy, and all within shall be joyless and gloomy. *Sp. Arcana*, words, l. 131.

It happened about this time that public matters looked very gloomy.

Chronic ailments make gloomy a life most favourably circumstanced.

U. Spencer, Data of Bible, § 71.
—Syn. 1. Dim, dusky, cloudy, cheerless, lowering. See darkness. — 2. Morose, sullen, etc. (see sullen); and, melancholy, downcast, depressed, disheartened, dispirited, despondent, down-hearted; disheartening, dispiriting, threatening, doleful.

glop (glop), *v. t.*; *pr. t.* and *pp.* **glopped**, *pp.* **glopping**. [*Var. of glope.*] To stare. *Hallam.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

gloper, *v. t.* [*ME. glosen = OFries. glapa = MD. gloepen, glupen, gluppen, watch, lie in wait for, D. gluispen, sneak, = Lat. glupen, look askance at; cf. glappen.*] To gaze in alarm; to be terrified.

The god man glyffe with that glam & gloper for mynne.

gloper, *n.* [*ME. < glope, v.*] Astonishment; fear.

O, my hart is rymnd in a glope.
For this nobyll tythand thou shalle have a droope.

glopnet, *v.* Same as **glappen**
glopmedyt, *adv.* [*ME. < glapped, pp. of glappen (see glappen), + -ly.*] In fear or astonishment.

Ful cryt these anngels this hethel thay rathen,
& glapmedyt on Godys halde gart hym vryme.

glappen (glap'n), *v.* [*< ME. glapmen, < Icel. glappa, look downcast; a secondary form of the verb represented by glope, v.*] *I. intr.* To be in fear; gaze in alarm or astonishment; look downcast. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thene glapmedyt the glapmedyt and glapmedyt un faire . . .
He gapede.

II. trans. To terrify; astonish; surprise. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thene wayys to glapme me with thy gret word!

glor (glor), *v. t.* [*Also in var. (dial.) form glour, glower, q. v.; < ME. gloriā, a parallel form to gloriā; see glori.*] To glaze; glower.

Why move thyn eyes in thy heade? Why wagget thou thy heed, as though thou were very angry?

Sometimes it hapt a grevly gull
Would get his gullet cramd so full
As t' make him dore and gasp for wind

gloria (glō'ri-ā), *n.* [*Lat. gloriā; see glory.*] 1. In *liturgies*, the great doxology (Gloria in Excelsis) or the lesser doxology (Gloria Patri). See below.

I show myself demurely in my seat in the village church,
bowing at the *Gloria*, or kneeling with my face hid in my hands.

2. A musical setting of one of these doxologies. — 3. In general, a doxology or ascription of praise. — 4. In *recess, art*, a glory: often incorrectly used for *halo* or *aureole*.

Gloria in Excelsis, the hymn or chant beginning in Latin with the words *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* (Glory in the highest to God) and in the English version with *Gloria be to God on high*. The first two stanzas are given in Luke B. 14 as sung by angels, and both this shorter form as sung in churches in early times and still in use in some oriental offices, and the enlarged form are therefore known as the *angelic hymns*. In some Eastern liturgies it stands at the beginning of the eucharistic office. In Western rites it is found at the beginning of mass after the introit and Kyrie, and before the collect in the Roman missal, and also in the Use of Sarum and in the Anglican Prayer Book of 1549.

Revisions of the Anglican Prayer Book since 1552 it has stood at the end of the Communion Office after communion and a prayer of thanksgiving. In the American Prayer Book it is also an alternate to the Gloria Patri after the last psalm at Morning and Evening Prayer. In the Greek Church it is used after the psalms called *stichera* (stichera) toward the end of the matin service, and at complies (complies) after Vespers. Also called, especially in the Eastern Church, the *great doxology*. — **Gloria Patri**, the short hymn, "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost." As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen. (In the Latin form, "Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto, Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper, et in secula seculorum. Amen.") This ascription has been used since very early times in both the Eastern and Western churches. Also called the *lower doxology*.

Gloria Tibi, the brief doxology in Latin, "Gloria tibi Domine." In the English version, "Glory be to thee, O Lord." — and after the announcement of the liturgical gospel in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. In the Eastern Church the form is, "Glory be to thee, O Lord, glory to thee" (*doxa sei, Kyrie, Ipsi sei*). This is repeated after the gospel. In the East the Gloria Tibi is as old as the fifth century or older; in the West it is not mentioned till later.

gloriable (glō'ri-ā-bl), *a.* [*< glory + -able.*] Glorious, or to be glorified in.

Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity, which, indeed, was rare and gloriable.

glorification (glō'ri-ā-shən), *n.* [*= OF. glorification = It. glorificazione, < L. glorificatio(-n-), a boasting,*

(*glorior, boast, glory; see glory, v.*) A state or the act of glorifying; a sense of triumph; vainglory.

Glory, or internal glorification or triumph of the mind, is the passion which proceedeth from the imagination or conception of our own power above the power of him that contendeth with us.

gloried (glō'ri-d), *a.* [*< glory + -ed.*] Held in glory or honor; honoured.

As I suppose, towards your once gloried friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath intruded
Your younger feet, . . . say it be he here.

glorification (glō'ri-fik-ā-shən), *n.* [*= F. glorification = Sp. glorificación = Pg. glorificação = It. glorificazione, < L. glorificatio(-n-), < glorificare, glorify; see glorify.*] 1. The act of glorifying, or of ascribing glory and honor to a person or thing.

Not a few others, it must be owned, indulged in the high flown glorification of the reign of peace to come because the Exhibition was the special enterprise of the Prince Consort, and they had a natural aptitude for the production of courtly strains.

Contemporary foreigners . . . are unanimous in their glorification of Henry's personal and mental gifts.

2. An ascription of glory; a formula of glorifying; specifically, a gloria or doxology.

In their tabernacle and in the temple, which were their places of worship, they offered sacrifice and sang hymns and praises and glorified at the throne of God.

3. The state of being glorified or raised to glory; exaltation to honor and dignity.

By continued ascendancy and descendancy, by the which it is sublimed to so myche hienes of glorification, it achal come that it achal be a medley inescapable at most as heuene above.

We all look for the glorification, not only of our souls, but bodies, in the life to come.

4. A celebration or jubilation; as, to hold a glorification over a victory. [*Colloq.*]

glorifier (glō'ri-fier), *n.* One who glorifies, extols, or ascribes glory and honor to a person or thing.

That, too [the gymnasium], has been tested thoroughly, and even the most enthusiastic of its only glorifiers are now ready to admit that it has been found wanting.

glorify (glō'ri-fy), *v. t.*; *pr. t.* and *pp.* **glorified**, *pp.* **glorifying**. [*< ME. glorifien, < OF. glorifier, < V. glorifier = Pr. glorifier, glorificare = Sp. Pg. glorificar = It. glorificare, < L. glorificare, glorify, < glorificus, full of glory, < L. gloria, glory, + facere, make.*] *I. trans.* 1. To give or ascribe glory or honor to; magnify and exalt with praises.

2. To make glorious; exalt to a state of glory

The God of our fathers hath glorified his Son Jesus

And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was

Nothing
More glorify the noble and the valiant
Than to despise contempt

3. To raise to a higher quality, condition, or consideration; make finer; improve; embellish; refine.

To glorify a Wall
With tapestry seats is womanish say I.

4. To glorify a person; to glorify a person's life and every day people with the charm of romance.

II. t. intr. To vaunt; boast; exult.

Of this mayst thou glorify.

glorioso (glō'ri-ō-sō), *n.* [*= F. glorioso, < L. gloriosus, dim. of gloria, glory; see glory.* For the sense, cf. *awesole*.] A glory.

As I suppose, towards your once gloried friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath intruded
Your younger feet, . . . say it be he here.

glorioso (glō'ri-ō-sō), *n.* [*Lat. form of L. gloriosus, glorious; see glorioso.*] A genus of tuberous-rooted liliaceous plants, with opposite or

whorled leaves terminating in tendrils by which they climb, and with large and beautiful red or yellow flowers.

There are three species, of tropical Asia and Africa, cultivated in green-houses.



gloriosot (glō'ri-ō-sōt), *n.* [*Irreg. as glorioso + -ot.*] A bonister.

Empty vessels have the highest sounds, hollow rocks the loudest echoes, and prating gloriosos the smallest performances of courage.

gloriosot (glō'ri-ō-sōt), *n.* [*It. < see glorioso.*] A bonister; a gloriosot. *Diaries.*

Some wise men thought his Holiness did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility in giving credit to such a *Glorioso*, vaunting that with three thousand Bonisters he would beat all the English out of Ireland.

glorious (glō'ri-ūs), *a.* [*< ME. gloriosus, glorius, < OF. glorios, gloriosus, F. glorieux, < Pr. glorios = Sp. Pg. It. glorioso, < L. gloriosus, full of glory, famous, renowned, full of boasting, boastful, vainglorious, < gloria, glory, fame, vainglory; see glory.*] 1. Full of glory; characterized by attributes, qualities, or achievements that are worthy of or receive glory; of exalted excellence or splendor; illustrious; resplendent.

Yet will I not this Work of mine glue o're,
The Labour's great; my Courage yet is more; . . .
Thus a nothing *glorious* but is hard to get.

2. Full of boasting; boastful; vainglorious; haughty; ostentatious.

3. Glorious gifts and foundations are like sacrifices without salt, and but the painted sepulchres of sin.

4. Glorious my love was unto my sight,
Most beautiful.

5. Glorious my love was unto my sight,
Most beautiful.

6. Glorious my love was unto my sight,
Most beautiful.

7. Glorious my love was unto my sight,
Most beautiful.

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Most beautiful.

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Most beautiful.

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Most beautiful.

27. Glorious my love was unto my sight,
Most beautiful.

28. Glorious my love was unto my sight,
Most beautiful.

29. Glorious my love was unto my sight,
Most beautiful.

8. In religious symbolism, a mark of great dignity, consisting of a combination of the nimbus and the aureola—that is, of the luminous halo (nimbus) encircling the head of the Deity, of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, and more rarely of lesser properly of saints, etc., and the radiance or luminous emanation (aureola) encom-

glory-pea (glō'ri-pē), n. A plant of the genus *Cyanthus*.



gloss²(*glon*), *v.* [In ME. *glossen* (see *glare*, *v.*) < ML. *glōssare* (also *glōssare*), *gloss*, explain, & LL. *glōssā*, a gloss: see *class*² *n.* In the fig. use (def. 3)]

the word touches gloss¹, v.] I. trans. 1. To explain by a gloss or marginal note; translate; hence, to render clear and evident by comments; illustrate; comment upon.

In parchment then, large as his fields, he draws Assurance, big as gloss'd civil laws. *Donna.*

There is another collection of proverbs made by the Marquis of Santillana. They are, however, neither rhymed nor glossed, but simply arranged in alphabetical order. *Pérez, Span. Lit., I. 341.*

There are several Latin manuscripts glossed more or less copiously with explanatory Irish words. *Encyc. Brit., V. 305.*

Hence—2. To give a specious appearance to; render specious and plausible; palliate by fallacious representation.

You have the art to gloss the foulest cause. *Philips.*

II. intran. To comment; write or make explanatory remarks.

But no man can gloss upon this text after that manner; for the prophet says, No shepherd shall pitch his fold there, nor shall any man pass through it for ever. *Dr. H. More, Del. of Philos. Cathala, III.*

glossa (glos'ā), n.; pl. **glossae** (-ā). [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶσσα, the tongue; see gloss², n.] 1. In anat., the tongue.—2. In entom., an appendage of the ligula, situated at its tip, which may be median and single or paired with a fellow, and may be placed between lateral paraglossae. See cut under month-part.

glossagra (glo-sag'grā), n. [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + ἀγρᾶ, to graze, as in πωδῶν, the goat in the feet (see podagra), whence used in other compounds (chiragra, etc.) as meaning 'gout.'] Same as **glossalgia**.

glossalgia (glo-sal'ji-ā), n. [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + ἀλγᾶ, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia in the tongue.

glossan, **glossin** (glos'an, -in), n. [Cf. **gloss-sock**.] Local English names of the conchish. Also **glossin**, **glossan**, **glossock**.

glossanthrax (glo-san'thraks), n. [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + ἀνθράξ, a carbuncle.] A disease in horses and cattle characterized by malignant carbuncles in the mouth, and especially on the tongue.

glossaria, n. Plural of **glossarium**.

glossarial (glo-sā'ri-āl), a. [< **glossary** + -al.] Relating to, connected with, or of the nature of a glossary.

In the glossarial index of former editions, the reader has merely been presented with a long list of words, and references to the passages where they occur. *Howell, Advertisement to Shakespeare.*

glossarian (glo-sā'ri-ān), n. [< **glossary** + -an.] A glossarist.

The qualifications of the ideal glossarian. *Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 145.*

glossarist (glos'ā-ris-t), n. [< **glossary** + -ist.] 1. A writer of a gloss or commentary.

The glossarist cites that passage of the Electra apropos of which we know that Aristophanes wrote his comment. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 160.*

2. One who prepares or compiles a glossary. **glossarium** (glo-sā'ri-um), n.; pl. **glossaria** (-ā). [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, a tongue. Cf. **glossary**.] In entom., the long slender labrum of a mosquito or other predatory dipterous insect.

glossary (glos'ā-ri), n.; pl. **glossaries** (-riz). [F. **glossaire** = Sp. **glosario** = Pg. It. **glossario** = G. **glossar**, < LL. **glossarium**, a glossary, < **glossa**, a gloss; see gloss².] A collection of glosses or explanations of words, especially of words not in general use, as those of a dialect, a locality, or an art or science, or of particular words used by an old or a foreign author; a vocabulary or dictionary of limited scope.

He spells them true by intuition's light, And needs no glossary to set him right. *Cowper, Needless Alarm.*

Shakespeare stands less in need of a glossary to most New Englanders than to many a native of the old country. *Lowell, Study Windows.*

—Syn. **Dictionary**, **Larson**, etc. See **vocabulary**.

Glossata (glo-sā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of **glossatus**, tongueed; see glossate.] A division of insects, containing those with suctorial mouthparts and a spiral tongue between reflexed palpi, corresponding to the order *Lepidoptera*. *Fabricius.*

glossate (glos'āt), a. [NL. **glossatus**, tongueed, < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue; see gloss².] Having a tongue or glossa; in entom., baustellate, as distinguished from mandibulate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glossata*.

glossator (glo-sā'tor), n. [F. **glossateur** (OF. **glossier**, **glossier**) = Sp. **glossador** = It. **glossatore**, **glossatore**, < ML. **glossator**, < **glossare**, gloss,

explain, < LL. **glossa**, a gloss; see gloss².] 1. The writer of a gloss; a glossarist; a scholiast.

And if you ask how many will do it, courteous John Remond, the learned glossator, will tell you. *Boyle, Works, VI. 311.*

The whole verse is perhaps the addition of an allegorizing glossator. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 706.*

The codified law—Manu and his gloss—embraced originally a much smaller body of usage than had been imagined. *Meier, Early Law and Custom, p. 7.*

2. Specifically, one of a class of jurists in the middle ages who wrote short notes or glosses on the *Corpus Juris Civilis*.

gloss-buffed (glos'bufft), a. Buffed or polished on the wheel with rottenstone and oil, or with dry chalk.

glossotomy (glo-sok'tō-mī), n. [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + τμήσις, a cutting out, < *ἐκτμήσις*, *ἐκτμήσις*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τμήσις*, *τμήσις*, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the tongue.

glossed (glost), p. a. [Pp. of gloss¹, v.] In entom., having a smooth and silky luster reflecting a color different from that of the surface on which it appears to be: as, glossed with white or blue. Such appearances are generally due to exceedingly minute hairs or points on the surface.

glosser¹ (glos'er), n. [< **gloss** + -er.] A polisher; one who gives a luster to something.

glosser² (glos'er), n. [< **gloss** + -er.] Cf. **glosser** and **glossarist**.] A writer of glosses; a glossarist.

Savigny . . . defends his favourite glossers in the best manner he can; . . . [but] without much acquaintance with the ancient glossers, one may presume to think that in explaining the Pandects . . . their deficiencies . . . must require a perpetual exercise of our liberty and patience. *Hallam, Introduct. to Lit. of Europe, I. 1. § 72.*

In both laws (civil and canon) the opinions of the glossers are often cited as of equal authority with the letter of the law or canon. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 207.*

glossful, a. [< **gloss** + -ful.] Glossy; shining.

Clasping his well-strung limbs with glossful steels. *Marton, Sophonisba, I. 2.*

Glossic (glos'ik), n. [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, a language, + -ic.] A phonetic system of spelling invented by Alexander J. Ellis, intended to be used concurrently with the existing English orthography (which he calls *Nomic*, i. e., 'consonantary'), in order to remedy some of its defects without changing its alphabetic form or detracting from its value. It is based on the principle of uniformly using for each s and the letter or digraph that happens to be most commonly used for such sound in the existing orthography. The following are the vowel notations with their equivalents in the system of this dictionary, and such of the consonant combinations as differ from those of that system: An inverted period after a vowel marks it as accented.

Glossic	Dict.	Glossic	Dict.	Glossic	Dict.
ee	= e	oo	= o	ou	= ou
i	= i	om	= o	ou	= u
ai	= a	u	= u	wh	= hw
o	= o	oa	= o	dh	= th
aa	= a	uo	= u	r	= r final
a	= a	el	= l	r	= r initial
au	= a	oi	= o	rr	= rr medial

The following is a specimen of Glossic

Inglish Glossic kowal z whotever pronounsal shen is Inten ded bel dhi reiter. Glossic books kan dhiatfow bee mald too Impairt dhiatfow aithor dhi too nul reider. *A. J. Ellis.*

glossid (glos'id), n. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Glossidae*.

Glossidae (glos'id-ē), n. pl. [NL., < **Glossus** + -idae.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, the heart-cockles or heart-shells, typified by the genus *Glossus*. They have a cordiform shell with subequal beaks, 2 cardinal and typically 2 lateral teeth in each valve, the muscular impressions narrow, and the pallial line simple. The species are not numerous. Also called *Isocardidae*.

glossily (glos'ilī), adv. In a glossy manner.

glossin, n. See **glossin**.

Glossina (glo-sī'nā), n. [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + -ina.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, or flies, of the family *Muscidae*. *G. morsitans* is the terrible tsetse-fly.—2. A genus of brachyopods, of the family *Lingulidae*. *Phillips, 1848.*—3. A genus of pyralid moths; name as *Nierista*. *Guerin, 1854.*

glossiness (glos'is-ness), n. The quality of being glossy; the luster or brightness of a smooth surface.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and glossiness much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle, Works, VI. 205.*

glossing (glos'ing), n. [Verbal n. of gloss¹, v.] In silk-manuf., an operation of twisting the hanks of silk, after dyeing, and when perfectly dry. They are given a staid and progressive tension, the object being to complete the separation of the double silk.

After into its constituent fibers and to add luster. Sometimes called *strawing*.

glossingly (glos'ing-lī), adv. In a glossing manner; by way of or as a gloss.

Then she began glossingly to praise beauty. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.*

Glossiptila (glo-sip'ti-lī), n. [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + πτερόν, down.] The typical genus of *Glossiptilinae*. There is but one species, *G. ruficollis*, of Jamaica, formerly called *American hedge-sparrow* and now *extinct-throated tanager*. *P. L. Selater, 1854.*

Glossiptilinae (glo-sip'ti-lī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < **Glossiptila** + -inae.] A subfamily of *Cerythidae*, typified by the genus *Glossiptila*, containing gnatcatchers with short, thick, conical, and scarcely curved bill.

glossist (glos'ist), n. [< **gloss** + -ist.] A writer of glosses; a glossarist.

To establish by law a thing wholly unlawful and dishonest is an affirmation was never heard of . . . till it was cited by inconsiderate glossists from the mistake of this text. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

It is quite conceivable how the glossist quoted . . . could render Wootton by Mars. *Groom, Treat. Mythol. (trans.), I. 107.*

glossitic (glos-it'ik), a. [< **glossitis** + -ic.] Pertaining to or affected with glossitis.

glossitis (glos-it'is), n. [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + -itis, inflammation.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the tongue. Also **glossitis**.

glossless (glos'less), a. [< **gloss** + -less.] Without gloss or luster.

Glossless vases painted in dull ochre brown and red. *Knap, Brit., XIX. 612.*

glossy (glos'li), a. [< **gloss** + -y.] Appearing glossy or specious; bright. *Cowley.*

glossocoele (glos'ō-sē), n. [F. **glossocœle**, < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + αἰμά, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, swelled tongue; a state of inflammation or adenomatous engorgement of the tongue which makes it project from the mouth.

glossocomion (glos'ō-ko-mi'on), n. Name as **glossocomium**.

glossocomium (glos'ō-ko-mi'um), n.; pl. **glossocomia** (-ā). [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, a tongue, the reed of a pipe, + κομῖον, keep, take care of.] In *archæol.*: (a) A small case used for holding the tongues of wind-instruments. (b) A box or case in which a fractured limb was incased.

glosso-epiglottic (glos'ō-ep-i-glōt'ik), a. [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + ἐπιγλωττίς, the epiglottis.] Pertaining to the tongue and the epiglottis; applied to folds of mucous membrane which pass from one to the other.

glossograph (glos'ō-grāf), n. [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, a gloss, + γραφῆν, write.] 1. An instrument for recording the movements of the tongue, as in speaking.

Glossograph. An instrument consisting of an ingenious combination of delicate levers and blades, which, placed upon the tongue and lips, and under the nostrils of the speaker, are vibrated by the movements of the former, and the breath flowing from the latter. *Greer, Dict. of Elect., p. 69.*

2. Same as **glossographer**, 1.

A glance at this scholium is enough to show that its author, like so many other editors and glossographers, . . . made up a good part of his notes directly from his text. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 158.*

glossographer (glo-sog'grā-fēr), n. [F. **glossographe** = It. **glossografo**, < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, writing glosses, interpreting glosses; see **glossography**.] 1. A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholiast.

Some words I believe may pass the ablest glossographer now living. *Boott, Ancient Tennyson, Pref.*

Speight was the first editor who gave a more complete edition of Chaucer, with the useful appendage of a glossary, the first of its kind, and which has been a fortunate acquisition for later glossographers. *J. D. French, Annot. of Lit., I. 202.*

2. A writer on the tongue and its diseases. **glossographical** (glos'ō-grāf'i-kāl), a. [< **glossography** + -ical.] Pertaining to or of the nature of glossography.

glossography (glo-sog'grā-fī), n. [F. **glossographie** = Sp. **glossografía** = Pg. **glossografía** = It. **glossografia**, < NL. **glossographia**, < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, < γλῶσσα, tongue, writing glosses, interpreting glosses (not used in lit. sense 'writing about the tongue'), < γλῶσσα, the tongue, a gloss, + γραφῆν, write.] 1. The writing of glosses or explanatory comments on a text.—2. In anat., a description of the tongue.—3. A description and grouping of languages. [Rare.]

glossohyal (glos'ō-hī'āl), a. and n. [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + E. *hyal* (old) + -al.] 1. a. Pertain-

ting to the tongue and the hyoid bone; hyoglossal: thus, the hyoglossus is a *glossohyal* muscle.

The basihyal is rather flattened from above downwards, arched with the convexity behind, and sends forward a long, median, pointed, compressed *glossohyal* process.

W. H. Flower, *Orthology*, p. 163.

II. n. In *ornith.*, a bone or cartilage situated in front of the basihyal, and constituting the hard basis of the tongue; a median unpaired element of the hyoidian arch.

glossolalia (glos'-o-lá'-li-á), n. [*Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue, + λαλέω, talking, speaking, < λαλέω, talk, speak.] The gift of tongues; the ability to speak foreign languages without having consciously learned them. This power is asserted to be sometimes present in somnambulistic persons.

The Irvingites who have written on the subject... make a marked distinction between the Pentecostal glossolalia in foreign languages, and the Corinthian glossolalia in devotional meetings.

Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. 424.

glossolalia (glos'-o-lá'-li-á), n. Same as *glossolalia*. **Glossolepti** (glos'-o-lep'-tí), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue, + λεπτός, slender, delicate.] A group of mammals distinguished by the slenderness of the tongue. *Wiegmann*.

Glossoliga (glo-sol'-i-gí), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue, + λίσσα, bind, tie.] A genus of salamanders, of the family *Pleurodelidae*, having a completed quadratojugal arch. *G. polaris*, the type, is an Algerian species.

glossological (glos'-o-loj'-i-kál), a. Pertaining to glossology.

glossologist (glo-sol'-o-jí-lít), n. [*Gr.* glossology + -íst.] 1. One who writes glosses or complex glossaries. 2. A philologist; one versed in or engaged in the study of glossology.

Also *glottologist*.

glossology (glo-sol'-o-jí), n. [= *F.* glossologie, < *Gr.* γλῶσσα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, tongue, language, a gloss, + λογία, < λόγος, speak; see -ology.] 1. The definition and explanation of terms, as of a dialect, a science, etc. 2. The science of language; universal grammar; comparative philology; glottology.

Glossology was mainly brought into being by inquiries concerning the original language spoken by man.

Whewell.

We hear it [the science of language] spoken of as Comparative Philology, Scientific Etymology, Phonology, and Glossology. *Max Müller, Sci. of Lang.*, p. 13.

Also *glottology*.

glossonomy (glo-son'-o-mí), n. [*Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue, + νόμος, law.] Study of the laws and principles of language. [Rare.]

Glossophaga (glo-sol'-a-gá), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue, + φάγω, eat.] A genus of South American phyllostomine bats. These bats are provided with a very long, slender, extensible tongue.



Glossophaga nana

brushy at the end, which was formerly erroneously thought to be used to facilitate the flow of blood in their supposed blood-sucking operations. They are, however, frugivorous, the tongue being used to lick out the soft pulp of fruits. There are several species, one of which is *G. nana*.

Glossophaga (glo-sol'-a-gá), n. pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *Glossophaga*.] The group of bats of which *Glossophaga* is the type, having a slender extensible tongue, the snout slender and attenuate, the tail short or wanting, and the teeth very narrow and variable in number. There are several genera and species.

glossophagine (glo-sol'-a-jín), a. [As *Glossophaga* + -ín.] Feeding by means of a long extensible tongue which gathers food and conveys it into the mouth, as a bat of the genus

Glossophaga, or an ant-eater of the genus *Myrmecophaga* or the genus *Orycteropus*; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glossophaga*.

glossopharyngeal (glos'-o-fá-rín'-jé-ál), a. and n. [*Gr.* γλῶσσα, the tongue, + φάρυγξ, pharynx.] 1. a. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tongue and the pharynx. **Glossopharyngeal ganglion.** See *ganglion*. **Glossopharyngeal nerve.** A large nerve distributed to the tongue and the pharynx; the ninth cranial nerve of the new nomenclature; of the old, forming (with the pneumogastric and spinal accessory) a part of the eighth cranial nerve. It is a nerve of common sensation of the fauces, pharynx, tonsil, etc., and of the special sense of taste of all parts of the tongue to which it is distributed. It is the smallest one of the three which together formed the eighth nerve in the nomenclature of Willis. Its apparent origin is by several filaments from the upper part of the medulla oblongata in the groove between the restiform and olivary bodies. It leaves the cranial cavity by the jugular or posterior lateral foramen, together with the pneumogastric and spinal accessory, and passes forward between the jugular vein and the internal carotid artery. It descends along the side of the neck in front of this artery, forming an arch upon the stylopharyngeus muscle and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, and passes beneath the hyoglossus to be distributed in the mucous membrane of the fauces, etc. In the jugular foramen it has two ganglia: the upper, the jugular ganglion; the lower, the petrosal or Anderson's ganglion. It has branches of communication with the pneumogastric, facial, and sympathetic nerves. Its branches of distribution are called the *tympenic* (Jacobson's nerve), *carotid*, *pharyngeal*, *lingual*, *lingual*, and *muscular* nerves. See second cut under *brain*.

II. n. The glossopharyngeal nerve.

Glossophora (glo-sol'-o-fá), n. pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *glossophorus*; see *glossophorus*.] A main branch of the phylum *Mollusca*, containing all true mollusks except the lamellibranchs or headless mollusks, which are contrasted as *Lipocéphala*.

glossophorus (glo-sol'-o-fá), n. [*NL.* *glossophorus*, < *Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue, + φέρω, < φέρω = *E.* bear.] Having a tongue; specifically, in *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to the *Glossophora*.

The very general presence of jaws in the *Glossophorus* mollusca. *Science*, IV. 143.

glossoplegia (glos'-o-plé'-ji-á), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* γλῶσσα, the tongue, + πλῆγῃ, a stroke, < πλῆγῃ, strike.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the tongue.

Glossoporidae (glos'-o-por'-i-dé), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Glossoporus*, the typical genus (< *Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue, + πόρος, a passage), + -idae.] Same as *Clepsandidae*.

Glossopteris (glo-sol'-te-ris), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue, + πτερίς, a fern, < πτερό, a feather, = *E.* feather.] The name given by Brongniart (in 1828) to a genus of fossil ferns occurring in the coal-measures of Australia and India. The venation is distinctly reticulate, especially in the vicinity of the rachis or middle nerve. The paleontological relations of the formation in which this fern occurs have been and still are a subject of doubt and difficulty.

glossoscopy (glo-sol'-kó-pí), n. [*Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue, + σκοπέω, < σκοπέω, view.] In *med.*, examination of the tongue as a means of diagnosis.

glossotheca (glos'-o-thé'-kí), n.; pl. *glossothecae* (-sói). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue, + θεκά, a case; see *theca*.] In *entom.*, the tongue-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa inclosing the haustellum, as in many *Lepidoptera*.

Glossotherium (glos'-o-thé'-ri-um), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of South American ant-eaters, of the family *Myrmecophagidae*. *Thom*.

glossotomy (glo-sot'-o-mí), n. [= *F.* glossotomie, < *Gr.* γλῶσσα, the tongue, + τέμνω, a cutting. Cf. *glossotomy*, cut out the tongue.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the tongue. 2. In *surg.*, excision of the tongue; glosssectomy.

glossotype (glos'-o-típ), n. [*Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue, language, + τύπος, impression, type. Cf. *Glossic*.] One of the phonetic systems invented by A. J. Ellis.

Glossus (glos'-us), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* γλῶσσα, tongue; see *gloss*.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Glossidae*. Also called *Isocardia*.

glossy (glos'-í), a. [*Gr.* γλῶσσα + -ί.] 1. Possessing a gloss; smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth or polished surface.

A raven, while with glossy breast
Her new-laid eggs she fondly pressed.

Cooper, *A. Fable*.

With a riding-whip
Leisurely tapping a glossy boot.
Twain, *Maad*, xlii.

2. Having a fair or specious appearance; plausible.

He [Lord Chesterfield], however, with that glossy duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite uninterested.

Barnes, *Johnson*.

Gloster, Gloucester (glos'-tér), n. [*Gloster* is a short spelling of *Gloucester*, < *ME.* *Gloucestre*,

< *AS.* *Gladwester*, *Gladwancaster*. For *ceaster*, city, see *cester*.] A kind of cheese for which the county of Gloucester in England is famous. There are two varieties, known as *single* and *double*, the latter being made of the richer milk. See *Gloucestershire cheese*, under *cheese*.

gloterous, a. [*ME.*, < *glotery* + -ous. Cf. *glutinous*.] Glutinous.

A mygal that is a beast born treacherous to his life, and moost gloterous.

Wyllis, *Lev.* xl. 26 (Oz.).

glotont, glotount, n. Middle English form of *glotton*.

glotoniet, n. A Middle English form of *gluttony*.

glottal (glot'-ál), a. [*Gr.* glottis + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or formed by the glottis; as, a *glottal* catch.

Mr. Ellis... assigns to the "sonant b" and the second element of the "sonant aspirate" a sound which is practically that of a glottal "r".
H. Sweet, quoted by J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Add. to Philol. Soc.

glotter, v. An obsolete variant of *glut*.

glottic (glot'-ik), a. [*Gr.* γλῶττις, of the tongue, < γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, tongue; see *gloss*.] 1. Pertaining to the tongue. 2. Of or pertaining to glottology; glottological.

glottic (glot'-ik), a. [*Gr.* glottis + -ic.] Pertaining to the glottis. Also *glottidean*.

glottid (glot'-id), n. [*Gr.* glottis (-id).] A glottal sound.

A glottid is the action of the vocal chords in altering the form of the glottis or tongue shaped space between them.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 302.

glottidean (glo-tid'-é-an), a. [*Gr.* glottis (-id) + -ean.] Same as *glottic*.

glottides, n. Plural of *glottis*.

Glottidia (glo-tid'-i-á), n. [*NL.* (Dall, 1870), < *Gr.* γλῶττα, tongue; see *glottis*, *gloss*.] A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Lingulidae*, replacing *Lingula* proper in American waters. The type is *L. or G. abida* of the Californian coast. The common species of the Carolina coast and southward, formerly called *Lingula pyramidalis* (Stimpson), is now known as *G. auduberti*.

glottis (glot'-is), n.; pl. *glottides* (-i-déz). [= *F.* glotte = *Sp.* glotis = *Pg.* glote, *glotis* = *It.* glottide, < *NL.* *glottis*, the glottis (*L.* *glottis*, a little bird so called), < *Gr.* γλῶττις, the mouth of the windpipe, the glottis, < γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, the tongue; see *gloss*.] 1. In *anat.*, the mouth of the windpipe; the opening at the top of the larynx; the chink, cleft, or fissure between the vocal cords. It closes to a slit-like opening during phonation, through the approximation of the vocal cords. The term designates most strictly the opening itself, sometimes distinguished as *rima glottidis*, but is also applied to the opening with the contiguous limiting structures, as in the expression "edema of the glottis," much as the term "mouth" is used as to include the lips. The ventral or anterior portion of the glottis, called *glottis vocalis*, is bounded by the true vocal cords; the dorsal or posterior part, *glottis respiratoria*, by the internal margins of the arytenoid cartilages.

2. The reed or tongue of certain ancient musical instruments. 3. In *ornith.*, an old name of the greenshank; subsequently taken as the specific name of the same, *Totanus glottis*; made by Koch in 1816 the generic name of the same, *Glottis chloropus*. 4. Stroke of the glottis, a sudden approximation of the vocal cords whereby a tone is produced promptly and clearly, without aspiration. Also called *chuck* of the glottis.

glottitis (glo-tí'-tis), n. Same as *glossitis*. **glottogenic** (glo-tó-jén'-ik), a. [*Gr.* γλῶττα, tongue, language, + γένος, generation, < γένω, produce.] Relating to the origin of language or of languages.

The general interest still clung to Ropp's old *glottogenic* problems.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 721.

glottologic, glottological (glo-tó-loj'-ik, -i-kál), a. [*Gr.* glottology + -ic, -al.] Pertaining to glottology; as, *glottologic* observation and research.

glottologist (glo-tol'-o-jíst), n. [*Gr.* glottology + -íst.] Same as *glossologist*.

glottology (glo-tol'-o-jí), n. [*Gr.* γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, tongue, language, + λογία, < λογία, speak; see -ology.] Same as *glossology*.

Gloucester, n. See *Gloster*.

glour, v. and *n.* See *glower*.

glout (glout), v. i. [Formerly also *glout*; < *ME.* *glouten*; another form of *glout*, q. v.] 1. To gaze attentively; stare.

Whoever attempteth anything for the publick... the same setteth himself upon a stage to be glouted upon by every evil eye.

Translators of Bible (all 1611) to the Reader.

In short, I could not glout upon a Man when he was "into a Room, and laugh at him when he goes out."

Wyllis, *Lev.* xlii. 26.

2. To pout; look sullen.

Jonny (turning away and glouting). I declare if I won't bear it.

Cham, *Reverend Husband*, 10.

glow-worm (glô' wôrm), *n.* [Formerly also *glowworm*; < *glow* + *worm*: cf. *glowbird* and dial. *glowbacon*: so called with ref. to the light which it emits; cf. the D. name *gluwworm*, lit. 'glow-worm,' Sw. *lygnask*, lit. 'light-worm'; F. *ver luisant*, lit. 'shining worm,' Sp. *lucérnaga*, Pg. *vagalume*, *pyralampo*, *lucerna*, It. *luciolà*, etc., L. *cicindela*, Gr. *λυγνῆς*, etc., with similar meanings: see *Cicindela*, *Lampyrus*, etc.] The common English name of *Lampyrus noctiluca*, a species of pentamerous beetle, of the family *Lampyridae* and subfamily *Lampyrinae*: a name applicable strictly only to the female, which is wingless, somewhat resembles a caterpillar, and emits a shining green light from the end of the abdomen. The male is winged and not phosphorescent, resembling an ordinary beetle; he flies about in the evening, and is attracted by the light of the female. The same name is given to other species of *Lampyrus*, as *L. splendula*. Some related beetles are known in the United States as *fireflies* and *lightning-bugs*.

You gandy glow-worms, carrying seeming fire,
Yet have no heat within ye!

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

Even as the glow-worm, which makes a goodly show
Among the grass of the field, would be of little avail if
Deposited in a beaumont grate. Scott, Monastery, xviii.

Gloxinia (glok-nin'-i-à), *n.* [NL., named after *Gloxin*, a German physician.] 1. A genus of
glossaceous plants, low and almost stemless,



A variety of *Gloxinia*

with creeping rhizomes and large, nodding, bell-shaped flowers. There are a species, natives of tropical America, several of which are very common in green-houses, and have given rise to numerous hybrids and varieties.

2. [L. c.] A plant of this genus; also, the garden name of tuberous-rooted plants of the genus *Sinningia*.

glosser (glôz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glose*; < ME. *glose*, *n.* gloss, explanation, specious talk, flattery (noun not in AS., but see the verb), = D. *glos* = G. *glossa* = Icel. *glösa*, a gloss, explanation, a bunter, taunt, = Sw. *glosa* = Dan. *glose*, vocable, colloq. taunt, = Sw. *glosa* = Dan. *glosse*, gloss, = OF. *glose*, F. *glose*, a gloss, comment, parody, = Fr. *glosa*, *glosa* = Sp. *glosa* = Pg. *glosa*, *glosa* = It. *glosa*, < L.L. *glossa* (ML. also *glosa*), an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation, later applied to the explanation itself, < (Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, a tongue or language, an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation: see *gloss*, the same word as *gloss*, *n.*, but directly from the L. The verb *glose* is from the noun.] 1. Explanation; comment; gloss. See *gloss*, *n.*

And who so leueth mouthe this be with, toke in the sunter
(sunter) *glose*. Piers Plowman (B), v. 282.

But he text and *glose*. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 333.

Tullie, eloquent in his *glose*. Lyris, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 34.

2. Specious talk; flattery; adulation; idiom.

And natheles mon yt trowede (not) and levede (believed)
not ys *glose*. Robert of Gloucester, p. 108.

Now to plain-dealing; lay these *gloses* by.

Shak., I. L. L., iv. 3.

Nor must I

With less observance shunne grosse flattery,
For he, reposed safe in his owne merit,
Spurns back the *gloss* of a fawning spirit. R. Johnson, Punctator, iii. 6.

3. Specious show; gloss.
glose (glôz), *v.*; pret. *glôzed*, ppr. *glôzing*. [Early mod. E. also *glose*; < ME. *glösen*, < AS. *glōsan* (only once, with unlaute, *glōsan*,

whence verbal *n.* *glōsing*, spelled *glōsing*), explain, gloss, = D. *glossen* = Icel. *glösa*, explain by a gloss, chatter, = OF. *glosser*, gloss, explain, interpret, F. *glosser*, gloss, carp at, find fault with, = Fr. *glosar* = Sp. *glosar* = Pg. *glosar*, *glossar* = It. *glösare*, < ML. *glossare* (also *glosare*), explain, gloss, < L.L. *glossa*, a gloss: see *glose*, *n.*, and *gloss*, *n.* and *v.*] 1. trans. 1. To explain; expound; comment upon: same as *gloss*, *v.* 1., 1.

Glōsing the gospel as hem good liketh,
For couetyse of cupes construeh hit ill.

Piers Plowman (A), ProL, l. 57.

This tale nedeth nought be *glōsed*.

Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 219.

If a man allege an holy doctor against them, they *glōse*
him out as they do the scripture.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 49.

2. To flatter; wheedle; caress; coax.

So wel he couthe me *glōse*.

Chaucer, ProL to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 509.

Than he gan ahe to *glōse* Merlyn more than ever she
haddo do euer be-fore. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 630.

3. To put a fair face upon; gloss over; extenuate.

Some *glōsed* those wordes, and some thought in their con-
rage that the answer was not reasonable, but they durst
not saye agaynst it, the Duke of Gloucestre was so sore drel.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. ccl.

The fond world,
Like to a dotting mother, *glōses* over
Her children's imperfections with fine terms.

Chapman, All Fools, II. 1.

Short be my speech; nor time affords,
Nor my plain temper, *glōsing* world.

Scott, L. of the L., II. 28.

II. intrans. 1. To use glosses; practise gloss-
ing: same as *gloss*, *v.* 1., 1.

Paris, and Trolus, you have both said well,
And on the cause and question now in hand
Have *glōsed* - but superficially.

Shak., T. and C., II. 2.

2. To talk speciously and smoothly; use flattery.

Who that couthe *glōse* softe
And flater, such he set abofte,
In great estate

Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 170.

Ladyes, I praye yow that ye be not wroth,
I can not *glōse*, I am a rude man

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1107.

He that no more must say is listen d more
Than they whom youth and case have taught to *glōse*

Shak., Rich. II., II. 1.

glosser (glô'zér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glos-
ser*; < ME. *glosser*; < *glose* + *-er*.] 1. A glosser
or glossator; an explainer.

It is necessary that I be the declarer or *glosser* of mine
own worke, or els your Lordship should have had much
labour to vnderstand it. Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 231.

2. One given to glossing over things, or putting
a fair face on them; a hypocritical deceiver.

False prophetes, flaterers and *glossers*
shullen come and be curiours over kynnes and orles.

Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 221.

No no *glossers* nor no smokeo,
No no seruantes no wey lokero.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

glōsing (glô'zing), *n.* [< ME. *glōsing*; verbal
n. of *glose*, *v.*] Flattery; deceit.

With false wordes and wittes ich have wonne my goodes,
And with gyle and *glōsing* gadored that ich have.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 250.

No theme his fate supplies
For the smooth *glōsings* of the indulgent world.

Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

glōsinglyt (glô'zing-lī), *adv.* Flatteringly.

As also *glōser*, closely, close, *glōsinglyt*, hourly, ma-
terially, maliciously.

Cumtun, Remains, Excellence of Eng. Tongue.

glut, *n.* An obsolete form of *glue*.

glubi, *v.* t. [< ME. *glubben*, var. of *gluppen*, var.
of **gulpen*, gulp; see *gulp*. Cf. *glubber*.] To
swallow greedily; gulp.

Swiche stomerers in slepe slanthe is her ende,
And glotony in her god with *glupping* of drynk.

Piers Plowman's Cries (E. E. T. S.), l. 92.

glubber (glub'ér), *n.* [Also *gllobber*; < ME. *glub-
bere*, *gllobber*; < *glub* + *-er*.] 1. A glutton.

Moche wo worth that man that mys-reuleth his Inwitte;
And that he glotouns *glubber*; her (their) god is her
wombe.

Piers Plowman (B), ix. 60.

2. A miser. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both
senses.]

glue. In the following words, of recent intro-
duction, the equivalent of the regular *glue*.

gludic (glô'sik), *a.* [< Gr. γλῦκίς, sweet, prob.
= L. *dulcis*, sweet; see *duice*, *dulcet*, *douce*.]

Of or pertaining to or obtained from sugar. -
Glucic acid, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₀, an acid produced by the action
of alkalis or acids on sugar. It is a colorless amorphous
substance, is very soluble in water, attracts moisture rap-

idly from the air, and its solution has a decidedly sweet taste.
All of its neutral salts are soluble.

glucina (glô-si'na), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῦκίς, sweet.]
The only oxid (BeO) of the metal glucinum or
beryllium. Pure glucina is white, tasteless, without
odor, and quite insoluble in water, but soluble in the li-
quid fixed alkalis. Also glucina and beryllia.

glucinum (glô-si-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῦκίς,
sweet.] Chemical symbol, Be or Gl; atomic
weight, 9.1. A white metal, of specific gravity
2.1. It belongs to the group of the alkaline earths, and
is prepared from beryl (whence it is also called *beryllium*).
Native compounds are rare. Besides the common mineral
beryl, it occurs in the oxid chrysoberyl, in the silicates
enclase, phenacite, and bertrandite, and a few others, also
in the phosphates hercynite and beryllonite; the last-
named is a phosphate of beryllium and sodium. Many of
the salts of this metal have a sweet taste.

glucohemina, **glucohemina** (glô-kô-hé-mi-nà), *n.*
[NL. *glucohemina*, < Gr. γλῦκίς, sweet, + *haima*,
blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an exces-
sive quantity of glucose in the blood.

glucometer (glô-kom'e-tér), *n.* [< Gr. γλῦκίς,
sweet, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument
for testing the percentage of sugar in wine or
must.

glucose (glô'kôw), *n.* [< Gr. γλῦκίς, sweet, +
-ose.] 1. The name of a group of sugars hav-
ing the formula C₆H₁₂O₆, which may be re-
garded as aldehydes of hexatomic alcohols.
They are less sweet than cane-sugar. One or more of
them constitute the sugar of fruits, and they are produced
from cane sugar, dextrine, starch, cellulose, etc., by the
action of acids, certain ferments, and other reagents, and
by processes going on in living plants. The two best-
known varieties, distinguished by their action on polar-
ized light, are dextroglucose, dextrose, or grape-sugar,
which turns the plane of polarization to the right, and
levoglucose, levulose, or fruit-sugar, which turns it to the
left.

2. In *com.*, the sugar-syrup obtained by the
conversion of starch into sugar by sulphuric
acid, the solid product being called *grape-
sugar*, *starch-sugar*, *diabetic sugar*, etc.

glucosic (glô-kô's'ik), *a.* [< *glucose* + *-ic*.] Per-
taining to, of the nature of, or producing glu-
cose.

According to M. Bulgniet's investigations, the cause of
the change of the primarily formed cane sugar into fruc-
tose is not the acids of the fruits, but appears to depend
on the influence of a nitrogenous body playing the part of
a *glucosic ferment*. R. Bentley, Manual of Botany, p. 783.

glucoside (glô'kô-sid or -sid), *n.* [< *glucose* +
-ide.] One of a class of compounds widely dis-
tributed in the vegetable world, which, treated
with acids, alkalis, or certain ferments, are re-
solved into a sugar, an acid, and sometimes
another organic principle. Tannic acid, for example,
is a glucoside resolvable into glucose and gallic acid.
The glucosides may be regarded as compound ethers.

glucosuria (glô-kô-si'ri-à), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῦ-
κίς, sweet (see *glucose*), + οὖρον, urine.] In *pa-
thol.*, the presence of glucose in the urine. See
diabetes.

glucupicronit, *n.* [< (Gr. γλῦκίς, sweet, + πικρὸν,
bitter, sharp, sweet-bitter, < γλῦκίς, sweet, + πικρὸς,
bitter, sharp.) A bitter-sweet thing.

Our whole life is a *glucupicron* (read *glucupicron*), a bit-
ter sweet passion. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 342.

glue (glû), *n.* [Formerly also *glaw*; < ME. *glue*,
glu, *glaw*, < OF. *glu*, F. *glu*, birdlime, = Pr. *glut*,
< L.L. *glus* (glut-), glue; cf. *gluten* (glutin-), also
glutinium, glue; *glutius*, tenacious, well-temper-
ed, soft, pp. of an unused verb **gluere*, draw to-
gether; akin to Gr. γλῦκίς, glue, *gluten*, adj. slip-
pery, γλῦμα, glue.] A viscous adhesive sub-
stance used as a cement for uniting pieces of
wood or other material, or in combination with
other substances to give body or to make roll-
ers, molds, packing, etc. The glue is ordinary use
is common or impure gelatin, obtained by boiling animal
substances, as skin, hoofs, etc., in water. It is also em-
ployed by textile colorists, for the reason that its solu-
tions are precipitated by tannic acid, and the precipitate so
produced attracts many of the coal-tar colors from their solu-
tions. In this respect it serves as a fixing-agent for the
tannic acid; but as a nitrogenous albuminoid substance,
it may at the same time act as a mordant. A kind of glue
is made in Japan from *Gloeopetris saccharifera*, which is used
to stiffen thread, to cleanse and soften the hair, for seal-
ing on porcelain, and for attaching paper hangings to
plastered walls.

Therefore he that keepeth that one only command-
ment of love keepeth all. With this *glue* shall we be fast
loyed to Christ, so that he be in us, and we remain in him.

J. Usser, On John 14.

Albumen glue, partially decayed gluten obtained from
wheat flour in the manufacture of starch. - *Cassia glue*.
See *casein*. - *Oologous glue*, a very pale strong glue ob-
tained from otter, which is first fixed and then bleached
with a solution of chlorid of lime. - *Plastic glue*, a prepa-
ration of glue and glycerin. It is used in the composition
of printers' ink rollers, and for making elastic figures,
galvanoplastic molds, etc. - In a glue, in soap-making,
of the viscid consistency of liquid glue. F. L. Goussier,
Soap and Candles, p. 167. - *Liquid glue*, *glue* glue
permanently liquidized by treatment with either nitric or
acetic acid, and put up in bottles for ready use. - *Marine*

glue, a strongly adhesive preparation of mucous or animal matter, usually of fish or of turpentine, with shells added in the proportion of two or three parts to one by weight, run into plates and dried; so called because it is unaffected by water, and is therefore adapted for use on ship-timbers. — Mouth or lip glue, ordinary dissolved glue to which a pound of white half-pound of sugar has been added. It forms solid cakes, which are readily soluble, and for use may be moistened with the tongue. — Vegetable glue. See the extract.

For 250 grains of the concentrated gum solution (prepared with two parts of gum (arabic) and five of water), two grains of crystalline aluminium sulphate will suffice. This salt is dissolved in ten times its quantity of water, and mixed directly with the mucilage, which in this condition may be termed vegetable glue. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII, 106.

Water-proof glue, isinglass boiled in milk. (See also *fish-glue*.)

glue (glō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glued*, ppr. *gluing*. [*ME. glusen, glouen*, < *OF. gluer, gluser, gluyer*, *F. gluer*, glue, stick together; from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To join with glue or other viscous substance; stick or hold fast.

Their bowes are of wood of a yard long, sinewed at the back with strong sinews, not glued too, but fast girded and tied on. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III, 37.

This cold congealed blood
That glues my lips, and will not let me speak.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2.

2. To unite or hold together as if by glue; fix or fasten firmly.

Let men glue on us the name;
Sufficeth that we have the fame.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1761.

The love which to mine own Queen glues my heart
Makes it to every other Lady kind.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, v. 107.

She now began to glue herself to his favour with the grossest adulation. *Smollett*, *Humphrey Clinker*.

Job kept his eyes fixed on the ground for some time. Sam, with his glue to Job's countenance, ran up against the people who were walking about.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xiv.

To glue up, in bookbinding, to apply melted glue to (the backs of sewed but unbound books). The glue binds the sewed sections to the sewed thread and the false back.

II. intrans. To stick fast; adhere; unite; cling.

In most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, for which the use of plaisters in wounds chiefly consists: the flesh will glue together with its own native balm.

N. Greve, *Comologia Sacra*, III, 2.

He [Sir H. Willoughby] with his hapless crew,
Each full exoriated at his several task,
Drove into station; to the cordage glued
The sailor, and the pilot to the helm.
Thomson, *Winter*, l. 934.

glue-boiler (glō'boi'ler), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the making of glue. — 2. An apparatus for boiling skins, hoofs, etc., to obtain the gelatinous matter.

glue-pot (glō'pot), *n.* A utensil for dissolving glue, usually consisting of two pots, one within the other. The inner pot contains the glue; the outer is filled with water, the boiling of which causes the glue to melt.

gluer (glō'er), *n.* One who or that which glues; one who cements with glue.

glue-size (glō'siz), *n.* A solution of one pound of glue in a gallon of water. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

glue-stock (glō'stok), *n.* Materials from which glue is to be prepared, as hides, hoofs, etc.

All stag, tainted, and badly scored, grubby, or myrrain hides are called damaged, and must go at two thirds price, unless they are badly damaged, when they are classed as glue stock. *C. T. Davis*, *Leather*, p. 55.

gluey (glō'i), *a.* [Also *gluy*, and formerly *gluey*, *gluey*; < *ME. gluey, gluey*; < *glue* + *-y*.] Like glue; viscous; glutinous; sticky.

To prove it taste, a clodde aviesly
To take, and with gode water weel it wete,
And loke if it be gluey, tough to trete.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. K. T. A.), p. 4.

And to the end the golde may cover them, they anoynt their bodies with stamped hearts of a gluey substance. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III, 665.

On this [gum] they found their waxen works, and raise the yellow fabric on its gluey base.

Addison, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, IV.

glueyness (glō'i-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being gluey. *Imp. Dict.*

glug, *n.* [*ME.*, a var. of *clog*.] A clog.

Place of entry is stones, and the *glug* (L. *glaber*) of hym gold. *Wyclif*, Job xxviii. 6 (192).

Glue's corpuscles. Same as *granule-cells*.

gluing-press (glō'ing-pres), *n.* In bookbinding, a press of simple form which presses freshly glued books, and prevents the melted glue on them from soaking too far into the leaf.

gluish (glō'ish), *a.* [*ME. gluwish*, < *glu, glou*, etc., + *-ish*.] Resembling glue; having a viscous quality.

glum (glum), *v. i.* [*ME. glumen, glommen, gloumen, gloumben*, frown, look sullen: see

glum, *v.*, of which **glum** is but another form (like **glum**, another form of **glum**), and of **glum**, *e.*] To frown; look sullen or glum: same as **glum**.

"Oure syre sytten," he says, "on sage [seat] an hyge in his glumde glorie, & gloumben ful lyttel. That he nummen [taken] in Ninive & naked dyspayled." *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), III, 94.

glum (glum), *a.* and *n.* [*glum*, *v.*, but perhaps, as an adj., of L.G. origin. Cf. L.G. *glum*, G. dial. *glumm*, gloomy, troubled, turbid: see *glum*, *v.*, and of *glummy, gloomy*.] *I. a.* Gloomily sullen or silent; moody; frowning.

And not Athens only, but to austere and glum a generation as those of Sparta. *Rymer*, on *Tragedies* (1687), p. 3. Fred was so good-tempered that, if he looked glum under scolding, it was chiefly for propriety's sake. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I, 268.

II. n. A sullen look; a frown.

She looked hawtly, and gaue on me a glum. *Shelton*, *Garland of Laurel*, l. 1117.

Glumaceae (glō-mā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *glumacea*: see *glumaceus* and *-aceae*.] In bot., a group or cohort of endogenous orders, characterized by having the flowers solitary and sessile in the axils of glumaceous bracts, arranged in heads or spikelets, and with the segments of the perianth also glumaceous. The seeds are albuminous. It includes the *Cyperaceae* and *Gramineae*, in which the ovary is one-celled and the single ovule erect, and the small orders *Restiaceae*, *Brassiculaceae*, and *Centropodeae*, which have a one- to three-celled ovary and the ovules pendulous. Also *Glumales*.

glumaceus (glō-mā'shūs), *a.* [*NL.* *glumaceus*, < *L. gluma*, a husk: see *glum*.] Glumelike; having glumes; belonging to the *Glumaceae*.

glumal (glō'māl), *a.* [*NL.* *glumalis*, < *L. gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Same as *glumaceus*.

Glumales (glō-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *glumalis*: see *glumal*.] Same as *Glumaceae*.

glume (glum), *n.* [= *F. glume* = *Sp. Pg. It. gluma*, < *L. gluma*, a hull or husk, orig. *gluma*, < *glubere*, bark, peel, cast off the shell or bark.] A chaffy bract or bractlet characterizing the inflorescence of grasses, sedges, and other *Glumaceae*. By some early botanists the term was also applied to chaffy segments of the perianth, which are now called *palae* or *paleae*. See *cut under Gramineae*.

There was a thin film of fluid between the coats of the *glumes*, and when these were pressed the fluid moved about, giving a singularly deceptive appearance of the whole inside of the flower being thus filled. *Darwin*, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 288.

glumella (glō-mel'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Same as *glumelle*.

glumelle (glō-mel'ā), *n.* [*F.*, < *NL. glumella*, *q. v.*] The palea of grasses; also, the lodicule or scale at the base of the ovary. [Not used.]

glumellule (glō-mel'ūl), *n.* [= *F. glumellule*, < *NL. glumellula*, dim. of *glumella*, *q. v.*] In bot., same as *lodicule*.

glumiferous (glō-mif'ē-rūs), *a.* [*NL.* *glumifer*, < *L. gluma*, husk, + *ferre* = *F. bear*.] In bot., having glumes.

glumly (glum'li), *adv.* In a glum or sullen manner; with moroseness.

They all sat glumly on the ground. *C. D. Warner*, *Winter on the Nile*, p. 240.

glummish (glum'ish), *a.* [*glum* + *-ish*.] Cf. *glumish*.] Somewhat glum or gloomy.

With glummish darkish shade bespangled the same, that none may see. *Phaer*, *Amiel*, xi.

But of the course was set some were away space
And Boreas breath was black, and glummish chill.
Golden Mirror (1580).

glummy (glum'i), *a.* [A var. of *glummy*: see *glummy*, and cf. *glummy, glum*, *a.*] Dark; gloomy; dismal.

Such casual blasts may happen as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth dark and glummy. *E. Knight*, *Trial of Truth* (1580), fol. 27.

glumness (glum'ness), *n.* The condition or character of being glum; sullenness. *Trollope*.

glumose (glō'nōs), *a.* [*glume* + *-ose*.] Glumous.

glumous (glō'mūs), *a.* [*glume* + *-ous*.] In bot., having a glume.

glump (glump), *v. i.* [Another form of *glum*, *gloom*, *v.*] To show sullenness by one's manner; appear sulky. [Colloq.]

glumphish (glum'pish), *a.* [*glump* + *-ish*.] Cf. *glumish, glumish*.] Glum.

Mr. Tom 'all sit by himself as glumphish, a knittin his brows. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, VI, 4.

glumps (glump), *n. pl.* [See *glump*.] A state of sulkiness or gloominess. [Colloq.] — In the *glumps*, in a sulky or gloomy state; out of humor.

glumpy (glump'i), *a.* [*glump* + *-y*; cf. *glummy, gloomy*.] Sullen; sulky. [Colloq.]

He was glumpy enough when I called. *T. Hook*, *Oliver Garvey*.

glumsh (glumsh), *v. i.* [Var. of *glunch*.] Same as *glunch*.

glunch (glunch), *v. i.* [Also *glumsh, glumch*, an extension of *glum*, *v.* Cf. *glumpy, glumish*.] To frown; look sour; be in a dogged humor. [Scotch.]

An' when her marriage day does come,
Ye main us gang to glumsh an' gloom.
A. Douglas, *Poems*, p. 68.

glunch (glunch), *n.* [*glunch*, *v.*] A sudden angry look or glance; a look implying dislike, disdain, anger, displeasure, or prohibition; a frown. [Scotch.]

glut (glut), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glutted*, ppr. *glutting*. [*ME. gluten, glutton*, < *OF. gloter, gloutir*, < *L. glutire, glutire*, swallow, gulp down.] *I. trans.* 1. To swallow; especially, to swallow greedily.

And glutting of meals which weakeneth the body.
Sir J. (Walter) Scott, *Narrative of Scotland*.

He'll be hang'd yet; *
Though every drop of water sweat against it,
And gape at wid' at to glut him. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, I, 1.

2. To fill to the extent of capacity; feast or delight to satiety; ate; gorge: as, to glut the appetite.

There is no greatness so great as vnder god one,
As the glorying of gold, that glotes these herds.
Instruction of Troy (E. K. T. A.), l. 11777.

The over haste and too speedy returne of one manner of tune (doth) too much annoy & as it were glut the care. *Purcell*, *Art of Eng. Poets*, p. 68.

You're too greedy,
And glut your appetites with the first dish.
Beau., and *Pl. (7)*, *Familiar Friends*, I, 1.

Where famine never blasts the year,
Nor plague, nor earthquake glut the grave.
Bryant, *Freeman's Hymn*.

3. To saturate.

The menstruum, being already glutted, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Hagley*.

To glut the market, to overstock the market; furnish a supply of any article largely in excess of the demand, so as to occasion loss of profit or of sales.

II. intrans. To feast to satiety; fill one's self to cloying. [Rare.]

Three horses that have broken fence,
And glutted all night long broad-deep in corn.
Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

glut (glut), *n.* [In def. 2, < *ME. glut*, < *OF. glut, glot, glout* = *Lr. glot* = *GLT. ghottio, a glutton*; < *OF.* and *It.* also ad., *glutinosus*; from the verb.] 1. A glutton.

What glut of the gumes may any good kitchen,
He will keep it himself, & refuse it fast.
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. K. T. A.), l. 67.

2. A swallowing; that which has been swallowed.

Their devilish glut, chaf'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes.
Milton, *P. L.*, VI, 408.

3. More of something than is desired; a superabundance; so much as to cause displeasure or satiety, etc.; specifically, in com., an over-supply of any commodity in the market; a supply above the demand.

Let him drink a little alep made with clean water and sugar, or a little small beer or ale, so that he drinke not a great glut, but in a lytel quantite.

Sir T. Elyot, *Castle of Health*, II, 27.

Husbands must take heed
They give no glut of kindness to their wives.
H. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, II, 2.

He shall find himself miserable, even in the very glut of his delights.

Sir R. L. Ketrage.

A glut of study and retirement in the first part of my life cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement.

Pope, *To Swift*.

Some of these [springs] send forth such a glut of water that, in less than a mile below the fountain head, they afford a stream sufficient to supply a great mill.

Barlow, *Virginia*, II, 93.

A glut of those talents which raise men to eminence.

Nassau.

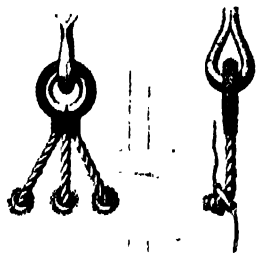
4. The state of being glutted; a choking up by excess; an engorgement. [Rare.]

The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some glut, stop, or other means arrested in their passage.

Woodward.

5. A thick wooden wedge used for splitting blocks. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 6. *Naut.*: (a) A piece of wood employed as a fulcrum in order to obtain a better leverage in raising any body, or a piece of wood inserted beneath the thing to be raised in order to prevent its recoil when

freshening the nip of the lever. (b) A becket or thimble fixed on the after side of a topsail or course, near the head, to which the bunt-jigger is hooked to assist in furling the sail.—7. In brickmaking: (a) A brick or block of small size, used to complete a course. (b) A crude or green pressed brick. C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 89.—8. The broad-nosed eel, *Anguilla latirostris*. [Local, Eng.]—9. The offal or refuse of fish.



glut, def. 6, 7, 8.

gluteus, gluteus (glŭ-tŭ-us), *n.*; pl. *glutei, glutei* (-i). [NL., < Gr. γλῦς, the rump, pl. the buttocks.] One of several muscles of the nates or buttocks, arising from the pelvis and inserted into the femur. **Gluteus maximus**, the scotogluteus, the outer or great gluteal muscle, notable in man for its enormous relative size and very coarse fiber, arising from the sacrum, coccyx, and adjoining parts of the pelvis, and inserted into the greater trochanter of the femur. It chiefly forms the bulk of the buttocks, is a powerful extensor of the thigh, and assists in maintaining the erect posture of the body. See cut under *muscle*. **Gluteus medius**, the mesogluteus or middle gluteal muscle, arising from the dorsum of the ilium and inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. See cut under *muscle*. **Gluteus minimus**, the entogluteus or smallest and innermost gluteal muscle, the origin and insertion of which are similar to those of the middle gluteal. In some animals certain gluteal muscles are enumerated as *gluteus primus, gluteus secundus, gluteus tertius*, etc., not, however, necessarily implying that they are respectively homologous with the glutei of man.

gluteal (glŭ-tŭ-ŭl), *a.* and *n.* [*< gluteus + -al.*] **1. a.** In anat., pertaining to the glutei or to the buttocks; nateal. **Gluteal artery**, a branch of the internal iliac artery, which supplies the gluteal muscles. **Gluteal fold**, same as *gluteofemoral crease* (which see, under *gluteofemoral*). **Gluteal muscles**, the glutei. See *gluteus*. **Gluteal nerves**, two nerves, superior and inferior, derived from the sacral plexus, and supplying the glutei and the tensor fascie late. **Gluteal region**, the region of the buttocks. **Gluteal ridge**, the outer lip or bifurcation of the linea aspera (rough line) of the femur below the great trochanter, rough and prominent for the attachment of the tendon of the gluteus maximus (largest gluteus). Also called *glutal tuberosity*. **Gluteal vein**, the vein accompanying the gluteal artery. **Gluteal vessels**, the gluteal arteries and veins.

II. n. A gluteal muscle, or gluteus: as, the great, middle, or least *gluteal*.

glutean (glŭ-tŭ-an), *a.* Same as *gluteal*. With nude statues, seen from the front, the true aspect is constantly veiled at the moment of eclipse of the glutean muscles behind the continuous line over the hip from trunk to thigh. *The Portfolio*, No. cxxvii, p. 222.

gluten (glŭ-tŭn), *n.* [= Sp. *gluten* = Pg. *gluten* = It. *glutine*, < L. *gluten* (glutin-), also *glutinum*, glue; see *glue*.] The nitrogenous part of the flour of wheat and other grains, which is insoluble in water. On kneading wheat flour in a stream of water to remove the starch, the gluten remains as a tough elastic substance, sometimes called *cheat gum*. On the physical and chemical character of the gluten the baking quality of flour largely depends. Gluten is a mixture of at least four different albuminoids: gluten casein (which is similar to the casein of milk), gluten-fibrin (which has some resemblance to animal fibrin), mucidin, and gliadin.

gluten-bread (glŭ-tŭn-bred), *n.* A kind of bread in which there is a large proportion of gluten. It is prescribed medicinally in cases of diabetes.

gluten-casein (glŭ-tŭn-kā'sē-in), *n.* The vegetable casein found in gluten.

gluten-fibrin (glŭ-tŭn-fī-brin), *n.* The vegetable fibrin found in gluten.

gluteofemoral (glŭ-tŭ-o-fem'ŭ-rŭl), *a.* [*< NL. glutæus + L. femur, thigh.*] Pertaining to the buttocks and the thigh. **Gluteofemoral crease**, the transverse fold or crease of the surface which bounds the buttock below on either side, separating the glutei from the posterior femoral region, and approximately corresponding to the lower border of the great gluteal muscle. Also called *gluteal fold*.

gluteus, n. See *gluteus*.

glut-herring (glŭt'her-ing), *n.* The blueback, *Clupea eschscholtzi*, an American clupeoid fish closely related to the alewife.

glutin (glŭ-tin), *n.* [*< glut-on + -in.*] Same as *glutidin*.

glutinate (glŭ-ti-nat), *v. t.* [*< L. glutinatus, pp. of glutinare, glue, draw together, < gluten (glutin-), glue; see glue, glutin.*] To unite with glue; cement. *Bailey, 1731.*

glutination (glŭ-ti-nā'shun), *n.* [= Pg. *glutinación*, < L. *glutinatio* (-n-), a drawing together (used of the closing of wounds), < *glutinare*,

glue, draw together; see glutinate.] The act of glutinating or uniting with glue. *Bailey, 1731.* **glutinativer** (glŭ-ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. glutinatus, serving to glue or to draw together, < glutinare, glue, draw together; see glutinate.*] Having the quality of cementing; tenacious. *Bailey, 1731.*

glutining, *a.* [*< L. gluten (glutin-), glue, + -ing.*] Gluing.

These [the beams from the moon] clean contrary, refresh and moisten in a notable manner, leaving an aquatic and viscous glutining kind of sweat upon the glass. *Sir K. Digby, Sympathetic Powder.*

glutinous (glŭ-ti-nŭs), *a.* [*< L. glutinosus, gluey, viscous; see glutinous.*] Same as *glutinous*.

glutinosity (glŭ-ti-nŭs'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *glutinosité* = Sp. *glutinosidad* = It. *glutinosità*; as *glutinosus, glutinous, + -ity.*] The state or quality of being glutinous; glutinosiveness.

The mutual tempering of either toward a medium glutinosity or liquefaction. *Silver Sunbeam, p. 67.*

glutinous (glŭ-ti-nŭs), *a.* [*< F. glutineux = Pr. glutinos = Sp. Pg. It. glutinoso, < L. glutinosus, gluey, viscous, < gluten (glutin-), glue; see gluten, glue, glutinose.*] 1. Having the quality of glue; resembling glue; viscous; viscid; tenacious.

Next this marble venomed seat, smeared with gums of glutinous heat. *Milton, Comus, l. 917.*

All these threads, being newly spun, are glutinous, and therefore stick to each other wherever they happen to touch. *Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.*

2. Covered with a sticky exudation; viscid.

He [Genser] says this [pickered] weed and other glutinous matter, with the help of the sun's heat, in some particular months, and some ponds apted for it by nature, do become Pikes. *I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 129.*

Where God Bacchus drains his cups divine, stretch'd out, at ease, beneath a glutinous pine. *Keats, Lamia, l.*

Also *glutinosus*.

glutinosness (glŭ-ti-nŭs-nŭs), *n.* The state or quality of being glutinous; viscosity; viscid; tenacity; glutinosity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, glutinosness, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

glutition (glŭ-ti-sh'ŭn), *n.* [*< L. as if *glutitōn-; < glutire, swallow; see glut, v.*] The act of swallowing; deglutition. [Rare.]

This, however, does not, as a rule, prevent glutition, and in some instances does not even interfere with it. *Woodcut News, LIII, 1868.*

glutman (glŭt'man), *n.*; pl. *glutmen* (-men). In English custom-houses, an extra officer employed when a glut of work demands assistance.

gluts (glŭts), *n.* Same as *glut*, *s.*

glutton (glŭt'n), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. gloton, gloton, gluton, < OF. gloton, gloton, gluton, F. gloton = Pr. gloto = Sp. gloton = Pg. glotão = It. glottone, < L. glutō (n-), glutō (n-), a glutton, < glutire, glutire, devour; see glut, v. < F. glut, n., 2.*] **1. n.** One who indulges to excess in eating, or in eating and drinking; one who gorges himself with food; a gourmandizer.

Alas! the shorted throats, the toudie mouth, Maketh that Eat and West, and North and South, In earth, in air, in water, men to swike, To get a *gloton* deynote mete and drinke. *Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 68.*

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty. *Prov. xliii. 21.*

2. One who indulges in anything to excess; a greedy person.

He dradde not that no *glutoun* Shoulde stole his rowse. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 4307.*

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy. *Granville.*

The older Pliny, the most indefatigable laborer, the most voracious literary glutton of ancient times. *G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.*

3. In zool.: (a) A popular name of the wolverene, *Gulo luscus* or *orecticus*, the largest and most voracious species of the family *Mustelidae*. It belongs to the same subfamily, *Mustelinae*, as the martens and weasels, but is a much larger animal, exceeding a badger in size, thick-set and clumsy, and somewhat resembling a small bear. It is of circumpolar distribution inhabiting northerly parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The name has been more particularly used for the animal of Europe and Asia, from which the American species has sometimes been supposed to differ, and is usually called the *canadensis*. They are, however, specifically identical. (b) Some other animal likened to the above. **Masked glutton**, a book-name of one of the parakeets, *Pyrrhura larrina*, from the white streak on the head and the white eye-ring. **South American glutton**, a book-name of the grison or *Galina marten*. See *Grison*, *s. syn. 1.* See *epicure*.

II. a. Of or belonging to a glutton; gluttonous.

Whose glutton chaps each tooth so fat as smelt their eyes be seen. *Burton, Fa. Indiv.*

A glutton monastery in former ages makes a hungry ministry in our days. *Fuller.*

glutton (glŭt'n), *v.* [*< glutton, n.*] **1. intrans.** To eat or indulge the appetite to excess; gourmandize.

Thus do I pine and surfeit day by day; Or gluttoning on all, or all away. *Shak., Comets, lxxxv.*

Whereon in Egypt gluttoning they fed. *Drayton, Morte, li.*

II. trans. To overfill, as with food; glut.

Then after all your footing, fat, and wine, Glutton'd at last, return, at home to pine. *Loveless, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 21.*

gluttoness, *n.* [*< glutton + -ess.*] A female glutton. *Colgrave.*

gluttonise, *v. t.* See *gluttonize*.

gluttonish (glŭt'n-ish), *a.* [*< glutton, n., + -ish.*] Gluttonous. [Rare.]

Having now framed their gluttonish stomachs to have for food the wild benefits of nature. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.*

gluttonize (glŭt'n-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gluttonized*, pp. *gluttonizing*. [*< glutton, n., + -ize.*] To eat voraciously; indulge the appetite to excess; live luxuriously. Also spelled *gluttonise*. [Rare.]

For what reason can you allege why you should gluttonize and devour as much as would honestly suffice so many of your brethren? *Marshall, Works, II, 328.*

And again, *οὐκ ἐστὶν τὰς ψυχῶν διαίτησις*, . . . the material demons do strangely gluttonize upon the odours and blood of sacrifices. *Hallywell, Melampus (1881), p. 102.*

gluttonous (glŭt'n-us), *a.* [*< ME. glotonous, glotonous, < OF. glotonous, < gloton, a glutton; see glutton, n.*] 1. Given to excessive eating; greedy; voracious; hence, grasping.

Seke thou nat with a glotonous bond to stryne and preesse the stalkes of the vyne in the first summer season. *Chaucer, Boethius, l. meter 8.*

Then they could smile, and fawn upon his debts, And take down th' interest into their gluttonous maws. *Shak., T. of A., III, 4.*

Extravagance becomes gluttonous of marvels. *Is. Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 70.*

2. Characterized by or consisting in excessive eating.

The exceeding luxuriousness of this gluttonous age, wherein we press nature with over-weighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Rank abundance breeds, In gross and pampered cities, sloth, and lust And wantonness, and gluttonous excess. *Cooper, Task, l. 688.*

gluttonously (glŭt'n-us-li), *adv.* In a gluttonous manner; with the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

gluttonousness (glŭt'n-us-nŭs), *n.* Gluttony. **gluttony** (glŭt'n-i), *n.*; pl. *gluttonies* (-iz). [*< ME. glotonie, glotonie, glotonie, glotonie, etc. (also glotonie, glotonie), < OF. glotonie, glotonie (= Pr. OSp. glotonia = It. glottomia), gluttony, < gloton, a glutton; see glutton, n.*] Excess in eating, or in eating and drinking; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity; luxury of the table.

Thauh his glotonie be of good ale he goth to a cold bed-dying. *And his heued vn-heled vnheylliche ywrye.*

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 74.

For swinish gluttony Ne or looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast, But with besotted base ingratitude Crams, and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton, Comus, l. 778.*

gluy, a. See *gluey*.

glyc, glyco- (glŭ, etc., < Gr. γλυκός, sweet, γλυκύς, sweet, perhaps akin to L. *dulcis*, sweet; see *dulce, douce*.) An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'sweet.' In some recent words this element appears in the form *gluc-, gluco-*.

glycerium (gliŭ-sŭ-lŭ-um), *n.* [*< Gr. γλυκός, sweet (in glycerin), + ἔλαιον, olive-oil.*] A basis for ointment, composed of finely powdered almond-meal one part, glycerin two parts, and olive-oil six parts.

Glyceria (gliŭ-sŭ-rŭ-ŭ), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *glycera*, < Gr. γλυκός, a fem. proper name), < Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, < γλυκός, sweet.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Glyceride*. *G. capitata* of the North Sea is an example. *Sartory, 1817.*—2. A genus of crustaceans. *Hassell, 1872.*

glycerate (gliŭ-sŭ-rŭt), *n.* [*< glycer- + -ate.*] Same as *glycerite*.

glycorin (gli'kō-rin), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, an extension of γλυκός, sweet.] A genus of grasses, closely allied to *Poa* and *Festuca*. There are about 20 species, widely distributed through temperate regions, mostly in wet or swampy ground, and of little agricultural importance. The manna-grass, *G. autumnalis*, grown in shallow water, its leaves often floating; its seeds are sometimes collected in Germany and used as an article of food under the name of *manna-corn*, furnishing a light nutritious aliment for invalids. The red-tailed-grass or tall quaking-grass, *G. canadensis*, and the tall or reed-meadow-grass, *G. arundinacea*, are tall and stout species of the United States.

glycoric (gli's'g-rik), *a.* [*< glycer-in + -ic.*] Derived from glycerin.—**Glycoric acid**, $C_3H_5O_4$, an acid obtained by the cautious oxidation of glycerol. It is a monobasic acid, not crystallizable, but yields crystallizable salts.

glycorid (gli's'g-rid), *n.* A worm of the family *Glycoridae*.

Glycoridae (gli-sur'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glycera* + *-idae*.] A family of errant chaetopodous annelids, of the order *Polychaeta*. They have a slender body composed of many ringed segments; the conical prostomium with two basal palps and four terminal tentacles; a protrusile proboscis with four teeth; and no special ventral system, the red hemal fluid being contained in the somatic cavity and branchial sacs.

glycoride (gli's'g-rid or -rid), *n.* [*< glycer-in + -ide*.] In chem., a compound either of the triatomic alcohol glycerol or glycerin. Some of the glycorides exist ready formed, as natural fats, in the bodies of plants and animals, and many more may be produced artificially by the action of acid upon glycerol.

glycorin, glycorine (gli's'g-rin), *n.* [*< Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + -in, -ine*.] A transparent, colorless, hygroscopic liquid ($C_3H_5(OH)_3$), with a sweet taste and syrupy consistence. It occurs in natural fats combined with fatty acids, and is obtained from them by saponification with alkalis or by the action of superheated steam. It is a triatomic alcohol, and dissolves the alkalis, alkaline earths, and some metallic oxides, forming compounds analogous to the alcoholates. It is used in medicine as an emollient and protective dressing, with which, from its consistence and solvent properties, many substances can be incorporated; it absorbs watery discharges, and has some astringent action. The name is also applied to mixtures of glycerin with various substances, whether involving solution or not: as, glycerin of gallic acid; glycerin of starch. It is used in the arts for a great variety of purposes: for example, in soaps and cosmetics, for preserving animal and vegetable substances, in paper-making, and in the manufacture of nitroglycerin and dynamite. Also called *glycerol*, *glyceride*, *glycorum*, and *glycorium*.—**Glycerin butyrate**. See *butyrate*.—**Glycerin oment**. See *cement*.

glycorite (gli's'g-rit), *n.* [*< glycer-in + -ite*.] The general name of a class of preparations consisting of a medicinal substance dissolved or suspended in glycerol. Also *glycerate*, *glycerol*, *glycerole*.

glycorize (gli's'g-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glycorized*, ppr. *glycorizing*. [*< glycer-in + -ize*.] To mix or treat with glycerin.

Pasteur's vials containing glycorized broth.

Medical News, LIII, 216.

glycorizin, *n.* An improper form of *glycorine*.

glycerol, glycerole (gli's'a-rol, -röl), *n.* [*< glycer-in + -ol, -ole*.] 1. Name as *glycerin*. *Glyceria* is the common form, but the termination *-ol* is preferable, denoting an alcohol, while *-in* is reserved for glycorides, glucosides, and proteids.

2. Same as *glycorite*.

glycerule (gli's'a-röl), *n.* [*< glycer-in + -ule*.] Same as *glyceryl*.

glyceryl (gli's'a-ryl), *n.* [*< glycer-in + -yl*.] The hypothetical triatomic radical of glycerol and the glycorides. Also called, more suitably, *properyl*.

Glycimerida, Glycimeris. See *Glycymerida, Glycymeris*.

glycin (gli's'in), *n.* [*< Gr. γλυκός, sweet, + -in*.] Same as *glycocol*.

glycocholate (gli'kō-kol-ät), *n.* [*< glycochol-ic + -ate*.] A salt formed by the union of glycocholic acid with a base.

glycocholic (gli'kō-kol'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. γλυκός, sweet, + χολή, gall: see cholol, bile*.] Derived from gall: used only in the following phrase.—**Glycocholic acid**, $C_{26}H_{42}NO_8$, the principal acid in ox-gall, occurring in combination with alkalis. It is a monobasic acid, forming crystalline needles soluble in water.

glycocol (gli'kō-sin), *n.* Same as *glycocol*.

glycocol (gli'kō-kol), *n.* [*< Gr. γλυκός, sweet, + κόλλη, glue*.] Amido-acetic acid (CH_2NH_2COOH), a substance having weak acid and also basic properties, formed when gelatin or various other animal substances are boiled with acids or alkalis. It is a crystalline solid having a sweetish taste. Also called *glycin*, *glycocol*, and *gelatin sugar*.

glycogen (gli'kō-jen), *n.* [*< Gr. γλυκός, sweet, + γένος, producing: see -gen*.] 1. A substance, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, belonging to the carbohydrates. When pure it is a white, amorphous, tasteless powder, insoluble

in alcohol, soluble in water, and converted by boiling with acids into dextrine. Diastase converts it into dextrine, maltose, and dextrose. Iodine gives it a reddish-brown color. Glycogen is found in many animal tissues, both of vertebrates and invertebrates, as well as in certain fungi. It is especially abundant in the liver. It is largely if not wholly derived from the carbohydrates of the food, and appears to be a reserve material deposited in the liver, which is converted as required into sugar and so enters the circulation. Also called *animal starch*.

2. In mycol., same as *epiphium*.

glycogenosis (gli'kō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. γλυκός, sweet, + γένος, generation*.] In pathology, the formation of glycose.

glycogenetic (gli'kō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to glycogenosis.

glycogenic (gli'kō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< glycogen + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to glycogen: as, the glycogenic function of the liver.

glycogen-mass (gli'kō-jen-mās), *n.* Same as *epiphium*.

glycogenous (gli'kō-jē-nus), *a.* [*< glycogen + -ous*.] Same as *glycogenic*.

Similar glycogenous cells are met with in the walls of the lacunar spaces and on the "mesenteries" of the snail. Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 311, note.

glycohemis, glycohamia (gli'kō hē'mi-gi), *n.* Same as *glucohemis*.

glycol (gli'kol), *n.* [*< glycer(in) + (alcohol)*.] The general name of a class of compounds intermediate in their properties and chemical relations between alcohol and glycerol, or the bodies of which these are the types. An alcohol contains but one hydroxyl group, OH, as C_2H_5OH , or ethyl alcohol; a glycol contains two hydroxyl groups united to different carbon atoms, as $C_2H_4(OH)_2$, ethyl glycol; a glycerol contains three hydroxyl groups united to three carbon atoms, as $C_3H_5(OH)_3$. Ethyl glycol is a liquid, inodorous, of a sweetish taste, and miscible with water and alcohol.

glycolic (gli'kol'ik), *a.* [*< glycol + -ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from glycol.

Glyconian (gli'kō-ni-an), *a.* Same as *Glyconic*.

Glyconic (gli'kon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Glyconius, < Gr. Γλυκωνίης, < Γλυκός, I. Glycon, the inventor of this meter*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Glycon, an ancient Greek poet of uncertain date; with reference to a kind of verse or meter said to have been invented by him.—2. Pertaining to a particular verse or meter, consisting of four feet, one of which is a dactyl, the others being trochees; composed or consisting of such verses: as, a *glyconic system*. See II.

II. *n.* [*t. c.*] In anc. pros., a meter consisting in a series similar to a trochee tetrapody catalectic (— — | — — | — — | — —), but differing from it by the substitution of a dactyl for the second trochee; by an extension of meaning, any logarithmic tetrapody, catalectic or acatalectic, in which three of the feet are trochees and one is a dactyl. A glyconic is called by recent metricians a *pre-second*, or *third glyconic*, according as the dactyl is in the first, second, or third place. Glyconics seem to have been first used by Alcaeus and Sappho. Nothing certain is known of the poet Glycon from whom this meter takes its name.

glyconin (gli'kō-nin), *n.* [*< glyconic + -in*.] In phar., an emulsion of glycerol and yolk of egg.

glycone, glycoside, etc. See *glucose, etc.*

glycymerid (gli-sim'g-rid), *n.* A member of the *Glycymerida*.

Glycymerida (gli-si-mēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Deshayes, 1839).] *< Glycymeris + -idae*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, consisting of the genera *Glycymeris*, *Panopaea*, and *Pholadomya*; same as *Saxicavida*. Also *Glycymerida, Glycymerides*.

Glycymeris (gli-sim'g-ri-si), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), after Belloni, 1553], also *Glycymeris* (Klein, 1753), *Glycymeris, Glycymeris*; < Gr. γλυκός, sweet, + μέρος, a part, a portion of food, morsel, < μέρος, a part, < μέρος, part, divide.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, used in various applications by different authors, now giving name to the *Glycymerida*, and referred to the family *Saxicavida*. *G. eliqua*, a boreal clam, is the best-known species; the animal is larger than the shell, which is covered with a thick shining black epidermis, and roughened within with calcareous deposits.

Glycyrrhiza (gli-si-rī-zā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + ρίζα, root. The E. name *licorice*, also spelled *liquorice*, and ME. *glycyrride*, are ult. from the same source.] A genus of leguminous

perennial herbs, nearly allied to *Astragalus*, and including a dozen species, which are widely distributed through temperate regions. *G. glabra*, a native of the Mediterranean region and eastward to Chi-



Glycyrrhiza glabra.

na, yields the licorice-root of commerce, and is cultivated in various parts of Europe. The root has a sweet taste and demulcent laxative properties. One species, *G. lepidota*, is found in the United States.

glycyrrhizin (gli-si-rī-zin), *n.* [*< Glycyrrhiza + -in*.] A peculiar saccharine matter ($C_{44}H_{80}O_{16}$) obtained from the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

glyx, glynn (gli'n), *n.* [W. *glyn*, Ir. Gael. *glenn* (gen. *glinne*), a glen, a narrow valley: see *glen*.] An element in some Celtic place-names, meaning 'glen': as, *Glyn-crug*, *Glyn-taf*, in Wales; *Glynn* in Antrim, Ireland.

glyoxal (gli'ok-sal), *n.* [*< Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, + Ε. oxal-ic*.] A white, amorphous, deliquescent solid (CHO_2HO), soluble in water and alcohol. It is an aldehyde of oxalic acid.

glyoxalic (gli'ok-sal'ik), *a.* [*< glyoxal + -ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from glyoxal.

glyph (gli'f), *n.* [*< Gr. γλύφω, carving, carved work, < γλύφω, cut in, carve, engrave*.] In sculp. and arch., a groove or channel, usually vertical, intended as an ornament. See *tri-glyph*.

glyphic (gli'f'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. γλυφικός, of or for carving (γ γλύφω, the art of carving), < γλύφω, carving: see glyph*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a glyph or glyphs; pertaining to carving or sculpture.

II. *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied; a hieroglyphic.

Glyphides (gli-sid'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γλῦψ, pl. γλῦψιδες, the notched end of an arrow, < γλῦφω, cut in, carve; see *glyph*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens, containing one British genus, *Chiodecton*.

Glyphidodon (gli-sid'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῦψ, the notched end of an arrow (see *Glyphides*), + δόν (δοντ-) = E. tooth.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Glyphidodontidae*. Also *Glyphidodon*.

Glyphidodontes (gli-sid'ō-don'tēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Glyphidodon*.] A group of fishes: a name substituted for *Glyphidoda*, and an incorrect synonym of *Pomacentrida*. S. H. Scudler.

Glyphidodontidae (gli-sid'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyphidodon* (I) + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Glyphidodon* or *Glyphodon*: same as *Pomacentrida*.

Glyphipterygids (gli-fip'tē-ri-gi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyphipteryx* (q. v.) + *-idae*.] A family of thineid moths, taking name from the genus *Glyphipteryx*. The head is globular, with smooth, moderately arched front; there are no ocelli; the palpi are hair-like and moderately long; the proboscis is rolled, and the fore wings have the hind border oblique. The larvae are leaf miners, or live in the scales of grasses.

Glyphipteryx (gli-fip'tē-ri-ks), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816).] < Gr. γλῦψ, the notched end of an arrow (see *Glyphides*), + πτερόν, wing.] A genus of thineids, typical of the family *Glyphipterygidae*, having the palpi laterally flattened. The larvae eat the seed-heads of grasses. Several European and three North American species are described.

Glyphisodia (gli-fis'ō-di-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., an erroneous formation, now displaced by the correct recent form *Glyphidodontes*, q. v.] A group



Glycymeris eliqua.

of fishes: name as *Glyphidodontes*. C. S. Rafinesque, 1815.

Glyphisodon (gli-fis'-o-don), *n.* [NL., an erroneous formation, now displaced by the correct recent form *Glyphodon*.] Same as *Glyphodon*. Lacépède, 1802.

glyphoceratid (gli-f'-o-sor'-a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Glyphoceratidae*.

Glyphoceratidae (gli-f'-o-sor'-a-ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γλῡφω, carved, + κέρα (keras), horn, + -idae.] A family of *Goniatitinae*. "They have depressed whorls, semilunar in cross-section; the sutures with divided ventral lobes in the higher forms, but not in the lower; the first pair of lateral lobes pointed, and the large . . . saddles entire in some species and divided in others." Proc. Nat. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1893, p. 322. Also *Glyphoceratidae*.

Glyphodes (gli-f'-o-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1854), < Gr. γλῡφω, carving (engraving); see *glyph*.] A genus of pyralid moths, of the family *Margariidae*, composed of four beautiful East Indian species of striking coloration.

glyphograph (gli-f'-o-graf), *n.* [< Gr. γλῡφω, carving (engraving), + γραφω, write.] A plate formed by glyphotography, or an impression taken from such a plate.

glyphograph (gli-f'-o-graf), *v. t.* [< *glyphograph*, *n.*] To form plates by glyphotography.

glyphographer (gli-fog'-ra-fer), *n.* One versed in, or one who practices, glyphotography.

glyphographic (gli-f'-o-graf-ik), *a.* [< *glyphography* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to glyphotography.

glyphotography (gli-fog'-ra-fē), *n.* [As *glyphograph* + -y.] A kind of electrolysis by means of which plates engraved in relief are made, from which impressions can be taken. A copper plate is covered with a ground such as is employed in ordinary etching, but of considerable thickness, and this ground is cut away by etching or engraving tools so as to expose the metal plate. From this the electro cast is made, the recesses or incisions in the ground constituting the raised ridges which form the design of the glyphotograph.

Glypta (glipt'-a), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1820), < Gr. γλῡπτός, carved; see *glyptic*.] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Ichnumonidae* and subfamily *Pimplinae*, of small size, usually infesting microlepidopterous larvae. There are about 40 European and 30 North American species.

glyptic (glipt'-ik), *a.* [< MGr. γλῡπτικός, < Gr. γλῡπτός, lit. for carving, carved (noun, γλῡπτον, a carved image), verbal adj. of γλῡφω, carve; see *glyph*.] 1. Pertaining to carving or engraving; as, the *glyptic* art. See *glyptics*.

It will be convenient after noticing sculpture in marble to take next in order Bronzes and Terracottas; we thus pass by a natural transition from *Glyptic* to Plastic Art. C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 50.

2. In mineral, figured.

glyptics (glipt'-iks), *n.* [Pl. of *glyptic*; see -ics.] The art of carving or engraving. The word is applied especially to engraving on gems or hard stones, now performed with diamond-powder and diamond-pointed instruments; also to the cutting of designs upon such animal substances as shells, coral, and ivory, and such vegetable products as box, ebony, and other hard woods.

glyptodipterine (glipt'-o-dip'-to-rin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Glyptodipterini*.

II. *n.* One of the *Glyptodipterini*.

Glyptodipterini (glipt'-o-dip'-to-ri-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γλῡπτός, carved, + διπτερος, having two wings; see *dipterous*.] In Huxley's system of classification, a group of Devonian ganoid fishes, of the suborder *Crossopterygii*. Its technical characters are: two dorsal fins placed far back opposite the two ventrals, acutely lobate pectorals, and dendroid dentition. It is divided into those with rhomboid and those with cycloid scales, respectively represented by such genera as *Glyptodroma* and *Holoptichius*.

Glyptodon (glipt'-o-don), *n.* [NL. (so named from its fluted teeth), < Gr. γλῡπτός, carved, + ὄνως (odon) = E. tooth.] 1. The typical and best-known genus of the family *Glyptodontidae*; the long-tailed fossil armadillo-like glyptodonts, with 6 toes on the hind feet and 4 on the fore, the fifth digit of which is wanting. Species are *G. clavipes* and *G. reticulatus*, from the Pleistocene of South America. — 2. [I. c.] An animal of the family *Glyptodontidae* or *Hoplophoridae*; one of the gigantic fossil armadillos of South America. They are all distinguished from the living armadillos not only by their superior size, but by having the carapace composed of a single solid piece without movable segments, and also by possessing a ventral shield or plastron. The superficial



Glyptodon (*Glyptodon clavipes*).

resemblance to tortoises is striking; the feet are like those of some turtles, and, as in chelonians, the head could be withdrawn into the shell, though the rest of the vertebral column is a solid tube. The genera are several and the species rather numerous.

glyptodont (glipt'-o-dont), *a. and n.* [< NL. *glyptodont* (t-).] I. *a.* Having fluted teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glyptodontidae*.

II. *n.* A glyptodon.

Also *glyptodontine*.

glyptodontid (glipt'-o-dont'id), *n.* One of the *Glyptodontidae*.

Glyptodontidae (glipt'-o-dont-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyptodon* (t-) + -idae.] A family of extinct armadillos of South America, represented by the genus *Glyptodon*. It formerly contained all those animals, but is now restricted to those of the single genus named, others being placed in *Hoplophoridae*. See cut under *Glyptodon*.

glyptodontine (glipt'-o-dont'in), *a. and n.* [< *glyptodont* + -ine.] Same as *glyptodont*.

glyptograph (glipt'-o-graf), *n.* [< Gr. γλῡπτός, carved, + γραφω, write.] An engraving on a gem or other small object. See *gem-engraving*.

glyptographer (glipt'-og'-ra-fer), *n.* An engraver on gems or the like.

glyptographic (glipt'-o-graf-ik), *a.* [< *glyptography* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to glyptography; describing the methods of engraving on precious stones or the like.

A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the *glyptographic* lithology. British Critic, Oct., 1797.

glyptography (glipt'-og'-ra-fē), *n.* [As *glyptograph* + -y.] 1. The art or process of carving or engraving, particularly of engraving on gems or the like. — 2. A description of the art of gem-engraving. — 3. The knowledge of engraved gems.

Glyptosauridae (glipt'-o-saur-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyptosaurus* + -idae.] A family of fossil saurians from the Tertiary, typified by the genus *Glyptosaurus*; so called from the sculptured scales.

Glyptosaurus (glipt'-o-saur-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῡπτός, carved, + σαῦρος, lizard.] The typical genus of *Glyptosauridae*. O. C. Marsh, 1871.

glyptotheca (glipt'-o-the'-ka), *n.* [pl. *glyptotheca* (-ae).] [NL., < Gr. γλῡπτός, a carved image, noun, of γλῡπτός, carved (see *glyptic*), + θεκα, a case, a repository; see *theca*.] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture.

glysteri (glist'-er), *n.* A variant of *clyster*.

G. M. An abbreviation of *Grand Master*.

Gmelina (mel'-i-nā), *n.* [NL., named after S. G. Gmelin, professor of natural history at St. Petersburg (died 1774).] A genus of verbenaaceous shrubs and trees, including 8 species of eastern Asia and Australia. *G. Leichthii*, known in Australia as the *beech* or *camellia-tree*, is a fine timber-tree, the wood of which has a close silvery grain and is much prized for flooring and the decks of vessels.

gmelinite (mel'-i-nit), *n.* [Named after Christian Gottlob Gmelin of Tübingen (1792-1860).] A zeolite mineral closely related to chabazite in form and composition, and like it often occurring in rhombohedral crystals. It varies in color from white to flesh-red. Ledererite is a variety from Nova Scotia.

gn- This initial combination, in which the *g* formerly pronounced, is now silent, occurs in (a) words of Anglo-Saxon origin, as *gnat*¹, *gnar* (and obs. *gnarl*, *gnide*, etc.); (b) words of Low German (rarely of High German) or Scandinavian origin, in which *gn-* is variable to or stands for *kn-*, as *gnag*, *gnarl*, *gnarl*², *gnarl*³, *gnarl*⁴, *gnarl*⁵, *gnarl*⁶, *gnarl*⁷, *gnarl*⁸, *gnarl*⁹, *gnarl*¹⁰, *gnarl*¹¹, *gnarl*¹², *gnarl*¹³, *gnarl*¹⁴, *gnarl*¹⁵, *gnarl*¹⁶, *gnarl*¹⁷, *gnarl*¹⁸, *gnarl*¹⁹, *gnarl*²⁰, *gnarl*²¹, *gnarl*²², *gnarl*²³, *gnarl*²⁴, *gnarl*²⁵, *gnarl*²⁶, *gnarl*²⁷, *gnarl*²⁸, *gnarl*²⁹, *gnarl*³⁰, *gnarl*³¹, *gnarl*³², *gnarl*³³, *gnarl*³⁴, *gnarl*³⁵, *gnarl*³⁶, *gnarl*³⁷, *gnarl*³⁸, *gnarl*³⁹, *gnarl*⁴⁰, *gnarl*⁴¹, *gnarl*⁴², *gnarl*⁴³, *gnarl*⁴⁴, *gnarl*⁴⁵, *gnarl*⁴⁶, *gnarl*⁴⁷, *gnarl*⁴⁸, *gnarl*⁴⁹, *gnarl*⁵⁰, *gnarl*⁵¹, *gnarl*⁵², *gnarl*⁵³, *gnarl*⁵⁴, *gnarl*⁵⁵, *gnarl*⁵⁶, *gnarl*⁵⁷, *gnarl*⁵⁸, *gnarl*⁵⁹, *gnarl*⁶⁰, *gnarl*⁶¹, *gnarl*⁶², *gnarl*⁶³, 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gnarled (nâr'led), *a.* [*< gnarl + -ed*.] 1. Full of gnarls or rough knots; gnarly.

With thy sharp and sulphurous bolt
Split'st the unweagedable and gnarled oak.

Shak., *M. fur M.*, II. 2.

The gnarled, veteran boles still send forth vigorous and blossoming boughs.

R. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 42.

Hence—2. Cross-grained; perverse.

gnarling (nâr'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gnarl*, *v.*] Roughened ridging or mulling on the edge of a set-screw or other part of a machine. It is made with a gnarling-tool for the purpose of affording a firm hold. Also called *gnarled work*.

gnarling-tool (nâr'ling-tôl), *n.* A tool for making gnarled work like that on the edge of a thumb-screw. Also *knarling-tool*.

gnarly (nâr'li), *a.* [Prop. *knarly*; *< gnarl*, *v.* + *-ly*.] Having rough or distorted knots.

Till, by degrees, the tough and gnarly trunk
Be divid in sunder. *Morison, Antonio's Revenge*.

gnarry, *a.* See *knarry*.

gnash (nash), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gnashe* (cf. ME. *gnachen*, *gnachen*, mod. E. as if **gnach*, in part appar. a var. of *knachen*, mod. E. *knack*); a var. of earlier *gnast*: see *gnast*.] 1. trans. To snap, grate, or grind (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain.

The one in hand an yron whip did strayne,
The other brandished a bloody knife;
And both did gnash their teeth, and both did threaten life.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 21.

All thine enemies have opened their mouth against thee: they hiss and gnash the teeth.

Lam. II. 10.

His looks and heard he tears, he beats his breast,
His teeth he gnasher, and his hands he wrings.

J. Beaumont, *Psyché*, III. 188.

II. *intrans.* To snap or grate the teeth together, as in rage or pain. [*Rare*.]

The Macedon perceiving hurt gan gnash,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
Him to forbear.

Diath of Zorua.

There they him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame.

Milton, *P. L.*, VI. 360.

gnash (nash), *n.* [*< gnash*, *v.*] A snap; a sudden bite. [*Rare*.]

A beast in the hills that went biting every living thing,
he appeared, . . . made his gnash, and was gone.

Geo. MacDonald, *Warlock o' Glenwarlock*, p. 28.

gnashing (nash'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gnash*, *v.*] The act of snapping, grating, or grinding together (the teeth), as in anguish or despair.

There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Mat. VIII. 12.

gnashingly (nash'ing-li), *adv.* In a gnashing manner; with gnashing.

gnasty, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *gnast*, with sense of *gnap*.] To gnash at with the teeth. [*Paleo-graph*.]

gnast, *n.* [ME., also *knast*; *< AS. gnat* (in comp. *fyrgnat*, 'fire-spark') = OHG. **gnasta* (spelled *ganeasta*), *gnesta*, *cnesta*, f., **ganesta*, *gnesta*, *gnansta*, m., MHG. *ganesta*, *ganest*, *ganest*, *gnaneste*, *gnanest*, f. and m., also OHG. *ganestra*, *ganestra*, *ganestra*, MHG. *ganester*, *ganester*, *ganester*, *ganester*, *ganester*, *ganester*, f., G. dial. *ganster* = *leel. gnasti*, *neisti* = Sw. *gnista* = Dan. *gnist*, a spark, sparkle. The OHG. MHG. forms in *gan-*, *gn-*, appar. indicate an orig. prefix *ga-*, *ge-* (= AS. *ge-*, etc.: see *g-*), to which in later use the accent receded, whence the later forms *ganster*, *gnaster*, and prob. the mod. dial. reduced form *gan*, a spark, in which, however, some etymologists have sought the root of the word. From the G. form is derived the E. term *ganister*, q. v.] A spark; a dying spark; a dead spark, as of a candle snuffed.

The root of him as a *gnast* shal be. *Wydif*, *Isa.* v. 24.
And goere strongthe shal ben as a deed sparke (var. *deed gnasta*, in earlier version *gnast*) of a fax top (as low, A. V.)
and goere work as a sparke. *Wydif*, *Isa.* I. 31.

Knast or *gnasty* of a kandel, emanetara.

Pympst, *Parv.*, p. 278.

gnast, *v. t. and i.* [*< ME. gnastica*, *gnastica* = East Fris. *gnastern*, *knastern* = LG. *knastern*, more commonly *gnastern*, also *gnastern* = G. *knastern*, *knastern*, *gnash* = *leel. gnasta* (strong verb, pret. *gnast*), *crack* (> *gnastan*, a gnashing), = Dan. *knaste*, *crush with the teeth*, *gnaste*, *eat noisily* (cf. *knast*, *crush with the teeth*). Cf. MHG. *gnastern*, *knastern* = G. *knastern* = *leel. gnastern*, *gnash the teeth*, *gnast* as a dog, = D. *knastern*, *knastern* = G. *knastern*, *gnash*, etc.:

words regarded as imitative, and hence variable in form.] Same as *gnash*.

Good son, thy teethe be not playnge, gnyng, so *gnast*.

Robins Book (R. E. T. S.), p. 126.

The *gnast* shal walke the rightwa, and *gnast* upon hym with his teeth. *Wydif*, Pa. XXXVI. (XXXVII.) 12 (XII.).

gnasting, *n.* [*< ME. gnastyn*, *gnasting*, verbal *n.* of *gnasten*, *gnash*: see *gnast*.] Same as *gnashing*.

Ther endles *gnasting* is of toth.

Cursor Mundi (Fairfax MS.), l. 36700.

gnat (nat), *n.* [*< ME. gnat* (pl. *gnatwes*), *< AS. gnat* (pl. *gnattas*), a gnat (*l. culer*, *cynipe*). Appar. connected with ME. *gnit*: see *gnit*.] 1. A small two-winged fly, *Culex pipiens*, of the



Gnat (*Culex pipiens*). (Small figure shows natural size.)

family *Culicidae*, suborder *Nemocera*, and order *Diptera*, called in American *mosquito*. The male has plumose antennae and does not bite, though having a kind of rostrum or beak. The female bites with a stinging proboscis, and her antennae are filiform and but slightly pilose. The larva and pupa are aquatic. According to Westwood the term *gnat* should be restricted to insects of the family *Culicidae*, and *midge* should be applied to the *Chironomidae*.

After thy text, ne after thy rubric he
I wol not wirche as muchel as a *gnat*.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 347.

How hath she (nature) bestowed all the five senses in a *gnat*?

Holland, *tr. of Pliny*, xl. 2.

Gnats are unmoted whereoev'er they fly,
But eagles gaz'd upon with every eye.

Shak., *Lucius*, l. 1014.

2. Any other insect of the family *Culicidae*.—3. A nematoceros dipterous insect; a midge. There are several families. The *Myzomphidae* are known as *fungus gnats* or *gnat gnats*. The *Ctenodomyzidae* include the *gall gnats*. The *buffalo gnat* is a species of *Simulium* family *Simuliidae* (see cut under *Simulium*), other simuliids are known as *black gnats* and *turkey gnats*. Species of *Bibionidae* and *Chironomidae* are also called gnats. See the compounds and technical words.

gnat (nat), *n.* A bird: same as *knut*.
gnat-catcher (nat'kach'er), *n.* A bird of the genus *Polyptila*, of which there are about 12 American species. The blue-gray gnatcatcher, *Polyptila corvina*, is a very common migratory insectivorous



Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polyptila corvina*).

bird inhabiting woodlands of the United States. It is 4½ inches long, bluish gray above and white below with black wings and tail edged with white, the male with a black forehead.

gnat-flower (nat'flou'er), *n.* Same as *bee-orchid*.

gnath (nâ'thal), *a.* [*< Gr. gnathos*, jaw, + *-al*.] Same as *gnathic*.

Of these three primary segments (macrozonites) of the primitive body, the first corresponds to the sum of the jaw-bearing (gnathophorous) metameres—*gnathal* macrozonite; the second, the sum of the limb-bearing metameres—*thoracic* macrozonite, and finally the third to the abdomen—*abdominal* macrozonite.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 641.

Gnathaptera (nâ-thap'ter-â), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. gnathos*, jaw, + NL. *aptera*, q. v.] In Latreille's

system of classification, one of nine orders of *Insecta*, including a majority of the Linnean *Aptera*, divested of the crustaceans.

gnathapterous (nâ-thap'ter-us), *a.* [*< NL. gnathapterus*, *< Gr. gnathos*, jaw, + *pteros*, wing.] Of or pertaining to the *Gnathaptera*.

gnat-hawk (nat'hak), *n.* The night-jar or goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so called from its hawking for gnats on the wing. [Hampshire, Eng.]

Gnathia (nâ'thi-â), *n.* [NL. (Loach, 1818), *< Gr. gnathos*, jaw.] The typical genus of isopoda of the family (*Gnathiidae*). *G. ovina* is a New England species. This generic name covers both *ovina* and *fronzo*, the latter being the female of the former.

gnathic (nath'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. gnathos*, jaw, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the jaws; specifically, in *cranium*, pertaining to the alveolar of the jaws; alveolar: as, the *gnathic* or alveolar index (which see, under *craniometry*). Also *gnathal*.

The mean *gnathic* index of the two skulls, 1.066, is therefore much higher than that of the *Andanacanthus*.

Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVIII. 2.

gnathidium (nâ-thid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gnathidia* (-ia). [NL., *< Gr. gnathos*, jaw, + *dim.* *-idium*.] The mandibular ramus of a bird's bill; either prong or fork of the lower mandible.

gnathid (nath'i-id), *n.* An isopod of the family *Gnathiidae*.

Gnathiidae (nâ-thi'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gnathia* + *-idae*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, having apparently but 3 thoracic somites and 6 pairs of legs of normal form, and notable for the great difference between the sexes. The family is also called *Ancorida*.

gnathite (nath'it), *n.* [*< Gr. gnathos*, the jaw, + *-ite*.] In *zoöl.*, one of the appendages of the mouth of an arthropod or articulate animal, as a mandible, maxilla, maxilliped, gnathopod, etc. Such appendages are modified limbs, as is well seen in crustaceans, in which there are appendages partaking of the characters both of jaws and of legs between the true mandibles and the ambulatory limbs. See *gnathopodite*, and cut under *Scalopendra*.

In the Arachnida and the *Foripalides* the *gnathites* are completely pediform.

Quarry, Anat. Invert., p. 228.

The mandibles, . . . the maxillae, and the maxillipeds (of the crawfish) thus constitute six pairs of *gnathites*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 208.

gnathitis (nâ-thi'tis), *n.* [*< Gr. gnathos*, jaw, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the jaw.

Gnatho (nâ'thò), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. gnathos*, full-mouth (in later comedy, as a proper name of a parasite), *< gnathos*, jaw.] 1. A genus of tiger-beetles or *Cicindelina*: same as *Megacephala*. Illiger, 1807.—2. A genus of wasps, of the family *Crabronidae*. Klug, 1810.—3. A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Chalcididae*. Curtis, 1829.

Gnathocrinites (nath'ô-kri-ni'têz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. gnathos*, jaw, + *crinites*, lily: see *crinites* and *crinites*, *Encriintes*.] A genus of fossil crinoids.

Gnathocrinoides (nath'ô-kri-ni-dô-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. gnathos*, jaw, + NL. *crinoides*, q. v.] A group of crininites, taking name from the genus *Gnathocrinites*.

Gnathodon (nath'ô-don), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. gnathos*, jaw, + *odon* (*odon*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of bivalve mollusks: same as *Rangia*. *ti. cuneatus* is the cuneate clam of Louisiana, etc. Rang, 1834.—2. A genus of tooth-billed pigeons: same as *Didunculus*. See cut under *Didunculus*.

Right Valve of *Gnathodon cuneatus*.

Gnathodontina (nath'ô-don-ti'nâ), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gnathodon* (*-odon*) + *-ina*.] A subfamily of tooth-billed pigeons: same as *Didunculina*. H. E. Strickland, 1848.

Gnathodus (nath'ô-dus), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Gnathodus*), *< Gr. gnathos*, jaw, + *odus* (*odus*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of fishes.—2. A genus of hemipterous insects, of the family *Cicadellidae*. Fisher, 1893.

gnathonic, **gnathonical** (nâ-than'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< L. Gnathonicus*, *< Gr. gnathos*, in comedy, the name of a parasite (as in Terence's play "Eunuchus"), *< gnathos*, full-mouth, *< gnathos*, jaw.] Fluttering; parasitical.

Admirably well spoken; angelical tongue!
Gnathonicall Calcutta!

Morison, What you Will, II. 1.

That Jack's is somewhat of a *gnathonic* and parasitic soul, or stomach, all Bideford apple women know.

Kingley, Westward Ho, p. 150.

gnathopod (nath'ô-pod), *n.* and *n.* [*NL. gnathopus* (-pod-), < *Gr. γνῆθς*, jaw, + *παῖς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* Jaw-footed; of or pertaining to the *Gnathopoda*, in any sense. Also *gnathopodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Gnathopoda*, of any kind.

Gnathopoda (nā-thop'ô-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *naut. pl.* of *gnathopus*; see *gnathopod*.] 1. The xiphosures or horseshoe crabs regarded as an order of *Arachnida*. *Straus-Durckheim, 1829.*—2. In some systems of classification, a subclass or suborder of *Crustacea*, corresponding to *Eutomstraca* in a broad sense; the lower series of the crustaceans, contrasted with the malacostracans or *Thoracopoda*.

Instead of the terms Malacostraca and Eutomstraca the terms *Thoracopoda* and *Gnathopoda*, which embody the salient character in each subclass.

H. Woodward, Encyc. Brit., VI. 654.

3. An exact synonym of *Arthropoda* considered as a prime division of a phylum *Appendiculata* (which see). *E. R. Lankester. [Little used.]*

gnathopodite (nā-thop'ô-dit), *n.* [*As gnathopod* + *-ite*.] One of the limbs which in crustaceans and other arthropods are modified into mouth-parts; a mouth-foot, jaw-foot, or foot-jaw; a maxilliped; a gnathite.

gnathopodous (nā-thop'ô-dus), *a.* [*As gnathopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *gnathopod* and *arthropodous*.

gnathostegite (nā-thos'te-jit), *n.* [*< Gr. γνάθος*, jaw, + *στεγῆ*, roof, + *-ite*.] In *Crustacea*, a lamellar expansion of the ischiopodite and meropodite of the external maxilliped or third thoracic limb, which with its fellow covers the other mouth-parts. It may be terminated by a small jointed endognathal palp.

Gnathostoma (nā-thos'tô-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. γνάθος*, jaw, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of nematoid entozoic worms, found in the stomach of the Felidae or cat tribe. *R. Owen. See Chracanthus, 2.*

Gnathostomata (nath'ô-stô'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *Gnathostoma*, *q. v.*] 1. A group of entomozoa crustaceans, containing the phyllopods, copepods, and ostracodes, as a suborder of *Eutomstraca*.—2. A tribe of true copepods, having a completely segmented body and masticatory mouth-parts, and being for the most part not parasitic. It contains the families *Cyclopidæ*, *Calanidæ*, and *Notodelphyidæ*. *Claus.*

gnathostomatous (nath'ô-stom'â-tus), *a.* [*< Gnathostoma* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Gnathostomata*. Also *gnathostomous*.

gnathostomi (nā-thos'tô-mi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *gnathostomus*; see *gnathostomous*.] The jaw-mouthed series of skulled vertebrates, including all of these excepting the *Cyclostomi* or *Mosnorhina* (hags and lampreys). Like *Amphibia*, with which it is continuous, the term expresses rather an evolutionary series than a definite zoological group of animals.

gnathostomus (nā-thos'tô-mus), *a.* [*< NL. gnathostomus*, < *Gr. γνάθος*, jaw, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. Having an under jaw; specifically applied to the *Gnathostomus*.—2. Same as *gnathostomatous*.

gnathotheca (nath'ô-thô'kē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. γνάθος*, the jaw, + *θήκη*, case.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the gnathidium; the horny or bony investment of the under mandible. [*Little used.*]

Gnathoxys (nā-thok'sis), *n.* [*NL.* (Westwood, 1843), < *Gr. γνάθος*, jaw, + *ξύς*, sharp.] 1. A genus of caraboid ground-beetles of Australia, comprising about 12 large species, black, broadly convex, with irregularly foveolate elytra.—2. A genus of ichneumon-flies, with two European species. *Westwood, 1844.*

gnatling (nat'ling), *n.* [*< gnat* + *-ling*.] A little gnat; used contemptuously of a person.

But if some man more hardy than the rest
Shall dare attack these gnatlings in their nest
At once they rise with impotence of rage,
Whet their small stings, and buzz about the stage.

Churchill, Rivalry.

gnat-snapt, *n.* Same as *gnat-snapper*, 1.
The little gnat-snapt (worthy princes boards),
And the greenie parrot, falser of one word,
Wait on the phoebe, and admire her tresses
And gaze themselves in her blew golden plumes.

De Barrios (trans.)

gnat-snapper (nat'snap'er), *n.* 1. A bird that catches gnats for food; probably the bee-eater. *Hakewill.*—2. A stupid gaping fellow.

Grout-head *gnat-snappers*, lob-dotters, gaping change-lings.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 25.

gnatter (nat'ôr), *v. i.* [*E. dial.*; cf. *gnast*, *gnax*.] 1. To gnaw.—2. To grumble. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gnat-worm (nat'wôrm), *n.* The larva of a gnat.
gnaw (nā), *v.* [*< ME. gnawen, gnügen* (pret. *gnaw, gnaw, pl. gnawen, pp. gnawen*), < *AS. gnagan* (pret. **gnôg*, *pl. for-gnôgon*, *pp. *gnagen*) = *D. knagen, knaunen* = East Fries. *knagen* = *OLG. enagan* = *Lat. (Brem.) gnauen*, with freq. *gnawin, gnaggeln* = *OHG. gnagan, nagan*, and *chnagan*, *MHG. nagen, G. nagen* = *Iscl. gnaga*, *mod. naga* = *Sw. gnaga* = *Norw. gnaga* and *knaga* = *Dan. gnave* and *nage*, *gnaw*. Hence *gnag, nag*, secondary forms, related to *gnaw* as *drag* is to *drew*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bite off little by little; bite or scrape away with the front teeth; erode or eat into.

His children wende that it for honger was
That he his armes gnaw (var. *gnue*).

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 458.

The Volaces have much corn; take these rats thither,
To gnaw their garners.

Shak., Cor., l. 1.

They were to eat their bread, not gnawing it after the manner of rustics, but curialiter, like gentlemen, after a courtly fashion.

Contemporary Rev., LIII. 60.

2. To bite upon, as in close thought, vexation, rage, etc.

Then gnaw'd his pen, then dash'd it on the ground.

Pope, Dunciad, l. 117.

At this he turn'd all red and paled his hall,
Now gnaw'd his under, now his upper lip.

Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To wear away as if by continued biting; consume; fret; waste.

Thou, in envy of him, gnaw'dst thyself.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, l. 1.

Some derive the word *Rhodus* (modern *Rhodes*) from the Latin word *rodere*, which signifies to gnaw, because in certain places it doth continually gnaw and eat his banks.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 62.

To bite or gnaw a file. See *file*.—*Syn. 1. Chew. See rat.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To act by or as if by continual biting away of small fragments or portions.

Take from my heart those thousand thousand Furies,
That restless gnaw upon my life, and gnaw me!

Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

If a serpent gnawing in our bowels be a representation of an insupportable misery here, what will that be of the Worm that never dies?

Stillington, Sermons, l. v.

Wretched hunger gnaweth at my heart.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 184.

2. To bite or nibble at the hook, as fish. [*Fishermen's slang.*]

gnawt, *n.* [*< gnaw, v.*] A gnawing.

Nine days I struggled—think the cruel strife,
The gnaw of anguish, and the waste of life!

Boysie, Written in the Palace of Falkland.

gnawable (nā'q-bl), *a.* [*< gnaw, v.* + *-able*.] That may be gnawed.

Undisturbed, the rats played in wild riot through my hut during the day, and in the night gnawed everything gnawable.

H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 484.

gnawed (nād), *p. a.* In *bot.*, irregularly toothed, as if from gnawing; erose.

gnawer (nā'êr), *n.* 1. One who or that which gnaws or corrodes.

They [porcupines] are great gnawers, and will gnaw your house down if you are not watchful.

J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 617.

2. In *zool.*: (a) A rodent. (b) *pl.* The *Rodentia*, *Romeres*, or *Glires*.

gnawing (nā'ing), *n.* [*< ME. gnawinge* = *D. knaging*; verbal *n.* of *gnaw, v.*] The act of continued biting, consuming, or fretting.

Now therefore let us here rehearse the contention of familiar things, the gnawing at the heart, and the fretting of mind, & vows, promises and requests made of diabolic persons.

Hall, Hen. VII., an. 19.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* [*< G. gneiss* (as defined); said to be connected with *OHG. gneista*, etc., *MHG. gneiste*, etc., a spark; see *gnast* and *ganster*. Cf. the meaning of *mica*.] A rock which consists essentially of the same mineral elements as granite, namely orthoclase, quartz, and mica, but in which there is a more or less distinctly foliated arrangement of the constituent minerals, and especially of the mica. It appears in a great variety of forms, and shows all stages of passage from true granite to a perfectly schistose condition, in which case the *bedding* disappears, and the rock becomes a true mica-schist. Porphyritic gneiss is characterized by the presence of large distinct crystals or rounded kernel-like masses of feldspar. Gneiss often contains hornblende instead of or associated with mica, and then receives the name of *hornblende* or *amphibolite*. Some gneisses are undoubtedly of eruptive origin; other varieties are admitted by most geologists to be metamorphosed sedimentary masses. As is the case with granite, so in gneiss the orthoclase is sometimes associated with plagioclase. See *granite*.

gneissic (nī'sik), *a.* [*< gneiss* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling gneiss; gneissose.

Gray dacite is abundant about the southern base of the mountain, in smooth cliffs and ledges, and has a remarkably *gneissic* appearance.

Science, III. 512.

gneissoid (nī'soid), *a.* [*< gneiss* + *-oid*.] Resembling gneiss in structure, especially with reference to the foliated arrangement of the constituents. Rocks are called *gneissoid* when they have the gneissic structure only imperfectly developed.

gneissose (nī'sôs), *a.* [*< gneiss* + *-ous*.] Having the qualities of, resembling, or exhibiting the texture or structure of gneiss.

Granite, but with *gneissose* aspect. *Nature, XXX. 44.*

Gnetaceæ (nē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gnetum* + *-aceæ*.] A gymnospermous order of shrubs or small trees, usually jointed, with opposite leaves and monoclous or dioecious flowers. The perianth of the male flower is membranous and two-lobed, and that of the female flower utricular. The only genera are *Gnetum*, *Ephedra*, and *Welwitschia*.

gnetaceous (nē-tā'shius), *a.* [*< Gnetaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Gnetaceæ*.

In the *Gnetaceous* *Ephedra altissima*, a process of tall formation goes on in the osopore. *Angew. Bot., II. 428.*

Gnetum (nē'tum), *n.* [*NL.* (Rumphius, 1707), altered from *Gnemon* (Rumphius, 1741), < *gnemon* or *gnemo*, given as its name in the island of Ternate, Malay archipelago.] A genus of climbing shrubs, type of the order *Gnetaceæ*, including 15 species, natives of tropical regions. They have jointed stems, opposite dilated leaves, flowers verticillate in terminal spikes, and the fruit often drupeous. The fruit of *G. gnemon* and some other Asiatic species is edible, and the young leaves are used as a vegetable.

gnewt. An obsolete preterit of *gnaw*.

gnidet, *v. t.* [*< ME. gniden*, < *AS. gniden* (pret. *gnat*, *pl. gnidon*, *pp. ge-gniden*), rub, break to pieces, = *OHG. gnitan*, *MHG. gniten* = *Iscl. gnidka* = *Sw. gnida* = *Dan. gnide*, rub.] To rub; bruise; pound; break in pieces.

Herbes he sought and fond,

And gnideth hem bitwix his hond.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 94. (Halliwell.)

gnit, *n.* [*ME. gnit*, *pl. gnyttas* = *LG. gnid* = *G. gnitz*, a gnaw, = *Iscl. gnit*, *mod. nitr* = *Norw. gnit* = *Sw. gnit* = *Dan. gnid*, a nit. Cf. *gnat*.] The *AS. hmit*, *E. nit*, is appar. a different word; see *nit*.] A gnat.

gnodt, *v. t.* [*ME. gnodden, gnudden*, a var. of *gnudlen*, a secondary form of *gniden*, rub (cf. *Iscl. gnudda* (Jonsson, *Ordbyg.* p. 179), the usual *Iscl.* form being *gnida*, *mod. nua*, rub); see *gnide*.] To rub together; bruise; pound; break to pieces.

Corn up among unsowe of mannes hond,

The which they gnoddet, and set that half inow.

Chaucer, Former Age, l. 11.

gnoft, *n.* [*< ME. gnof*, usually explained as a miser, but rather a churl, a lout (cf. 2d quot.); origin unknown. Cf. *Sc. gnaff*, any small or stunted object.] A churl; a curmudgeon.

Whilom ther was dwellynge at Oxenford

A riche gnof, that gestes heeld to bord,

And of his craft he was a carpenter.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 2.

The country *gnoofer*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,

With clubbos and clouted shoon,

Shall fill up Dussyn dale

With slaughtered bodies soone.

Norfolk Purles (1825) (Halliwell.)

Gnoma (nō'mē), *n.* [*NL.* (Fabricius, 1801); so called in allusion to its dwelling in the earth; < *gnome*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, containing about 20 species, confined to Australia and the Malay peninsula.

gnome (nôm; *L. pron. nō'mē*), *n.* [*< L. gnomo*, a sentence, maxim, < *Gr. γνῶμη*, thought, judgment, intelligence, a thought, a judgment, an opinion, a maxim, < *γνῶμαι*, γνῶμαι = *L. asserere*, know, = *E. know*; see *know*.] A brief reflection or maxim; an aphorism; a saying; a saw.

They [Mr. Lowell's English admirers] have most of them a certain acquaintance, not with his works—for in that respect a hackneyed *gnome* or two of *Bird-o'-Freedom* Pavin's constitutes their whole equipment—but with the high estimate in which he is held by all competent English critics.

Portnightly Rev., quoted in *Littell's Living Age*, CLXVI.

Looking at His method or style, we find that not a *gnome* of His teaching was in *gnomes*, or brief, pointed sentences, easy to be remembered.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 422.

—*Syn. See aphorism.*

gnome (nôm), *n.* [= *D. G. Dan. Sw. gnöm*, < *F. gnome* = *Sp. Pg. It. gnomo*, a *gnome*, a fictitious name, (by Paracelsus?) applied taken < *Gr. γνῶμη*, thought, intelligence, or γνῶμαι, one that knows or examines, an inspector or

guardian: see *gnome*¹, *guardian*.] 1. One of a race of imaginary beings, first conceived as spirits of the earth, inhabiting its interior and that of everything earthly, animal, vegetable, or mineral. The gnomes ultimately came to be regarded as the special guardians of mines and minerals, malicious in all other relations, and extremely ugly and misshapen; while the females of the race, called *gnomes*, not more than a foot high, were endowed with supreme beauty and goodness, and, being the special guardians of diamonds, were chiefly known in the countries that produced them.

Swift on his sooty pinions sits the *gnome*,
And in a vapour reach'd the dismal dome.
Pope, *R. of the L.*, iv. 17.

Pope has made admirable use in this fine poem ("Rape of the Lock") of the fabulous race of *gnomes*. Warburton. Hence—2. A grotesque dwarf; a goblin-like person of small stature and misshapen figure.—3. A name of sundry humming-birds: as, the giant *gnome* (*Patagona gigas*).—Syn. 1. Goblin, etc. See *gnome*.

gnomed (nōm'd), *a.* [*gnome*² + *-ed*.] Haunted or inhabited by a *gnome* or *gnomes*. [Poetical.]

The haunted air and *gnomed* mine. Keats, *Lamia*, ll.

gnome-owl (nōm'oul), *n.* A small owl of the genus *Glaucidium* (which see).

gnomic (nō'mik), *a.* [*Gr.* γνομικός, dealing in maxims, sententious, < γνῶμη, a maxim; see *gnome*¹.] 1. Containing or dealing in maxims; sententious.

There is a really *gnomic* force in the use to which he (Maywood) puts his power in the few serious words at the close of this introduction.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 186.

The sententious, satiric song, to be met with in the 14th, 15th, and 16th Psalms, . . . this Ewald calls *gnomic* poetry. *Oldman*, *Words of the Bible*, p. 63.

The Ballad of Arabella is one of those familiar pieces of satire indulged in more frequently by newspaper wags than by *gnomic* poets. *N. A. Rev.*, XLVI. 184.

2. In *gram.*, used in maxims or general statements; applied to express a universal truth: as, a *gnomic* axiom.

gnomic² (nō'mik), *a.* A contracted form of *gnomonic*.

gnomical¹ (nō'mi-kal), *a.* [*gnomic*¹ + *-al*.] Name as *gnomic*.

gnomical² (nō'mi-kal), *a.* [*gnomic*² + *-al*.] Same as *gnomonic*.

He may have given him a dial furnished with a magnetic needle, rather than an ordinary *gnomical* dial. *Book*, Works, V. 47.

gnomically (nō'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a sententious manner; sententiously.

gnomide (nō'mid), *n.* [*gnome*² + *-ide*.] A female *gnome*. See *gnome*², 1.

gnomologic (nō-mō-lōj'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* γνομολογικός, sententious, < γνῶμη, a speaking in maxims; see *gnomology*.] Of or pertaining to *gnomology*.

gnomological (nō-mō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *gnomologic*.

gnomology (nō-mō-lōj-i), *n.* [*Gr.* γνομολογία, a speaking in maxims, a collection of maxims, < γνῶμη, a maxim, + λογία, < λέγω, speak; see *-ology*.] A collection of or treatise on maxims or sententious and pithy reflections. [Rare.]

gnomon (nō'mon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gnomon*, *gnomon* (simulating *gnome*¹ + *man*); = F. *gnomon* = Sp. *gnomon* = Pg. *gnomon* = It. *gnomone*, < L. *gnomon*, < Gr. γνῶμων, one that knows or examines, a judge, interpreter, a carpenter's square, the index of a sun-dial, a *gnomon* in geometry, etc., < γνῶμαιν, γνῶναι, know; see *gnome*¹.] 1. On a sun-dial, the triangular projecting piece which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; also, any index to a sun-dial or to a meridian-mark, especially a very large one. The early *gnomons* used for astronomical purposes were vertical pillars or obelisks.

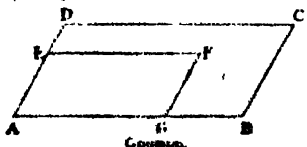
Gnomons [ll.], the *gnom-man* or *gnom-mon* of a Hall, the shadow whereof pointed out the hours. *Florus*.

The shadow of the style in the dial, which they call the *gnomon*, in Egypt, at noon, in the equinoctial day, is little more in length than half the *gnomon*.

Holland, *Tr. of Pliny*, II. 72.

I do not say there is such difficulty to conceive a Rock standing still when the Waves run by it, or the *Gnomon* of a Dial when the shadow passes from one Figure to another. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, III. vi.

2. The index of the hour-circle of a globe.—3. A piece of a parallelogram left after a similar parallelogram has been removed from a corner of it. Thus, in the figure, EFGH is a *gnomon*.—



4. An odd number; one of the terms of an arithmetical series by which polygonal numbers are found. Also called *gnomonic number*.

gnomonic (nō-mon'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* γνομωνικός, < Gr. γνῶμων, of or for sun-dials, < γνῶμαιν, a *gnomon*; see *gnomon*.] 1. Pertaining to the art of dialing.

One of those curious *gnomonic* instruments, that show at once the place of the sun in the zodiac, his declination from the equator, the day of the month, the length of the day, etc. *Boyle*, Works, V. 208.

2. In *bot.*, bent at right angles.

Also *gnomic*, *gnomical*.

Gnomonic column. See *column*, 1. **Gnomonic number**. See *number*, 4.—**Gnomonic projection**, a projection of the circles of the sphere in which the point of sight is taken at the center of the sphere. In this projection all great circles appear as straight lines.

gnomonical (nō-mon'i-kal), *a.* Same as *gnomonic*.

gnomonically (nō-mon'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a *gnomonic* manner; according to the principles of the *gnomonic* projection.

gnomonics (nō-mon'iks), *n.* [*Pl.* of *gnomonic*; see *-ics*.] 1. *Gr.* γνομονικά and *gnomonics*, < Gr. γνῶμων (see *gnōmōn*), the art of dialing, fem. of γνῶμωνικός; see *gnomonic*.] The art or science of dialing, or of constructing instruments to show the hour of the day or to aid in making astronomical observations by the shadow of a *gnomon*.

By making it afford him the elevations of the pole, and the azimuths, sun-dials of all sorts, enough to make up an art called *gnomonics*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 726.

gnomonist (nō'mōn-ist), *n.* [*gnomon* + *-ist*.] One versed in *gnomonics*.

The sun enables the *gnomonist* to make accurate dials, to know exactly how the time passes.

Boyle, Works, VI. 476.

gnomonology (nō-mō-nol'ō-j-i), *n.* [*Gr.* γνομολογία, a *gnomon*, + λογία, < λέγω, speak; see *-ology*.] A treatise on dialing.

gnōmōn. See *gnōmōn*.

Gnophria (nōf'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Stephens), irreg. < Gr. γνῶφρῆ for γνῶφρῆ, dark, murky.] A genus of horned flycatchers, of the family *Troglodytidae*, containing such species as *G. rubricollis*, known as the black foolman moth.

Gnorinus (nōr'i-nus), *n.* [*NL.* (Serville, 1825), < Gr. γνῶρις, known, < γνῶμαιν, γνῶναι, know; see *gnome*¹.] A genus of ectoparasitic lamellicorn beetles, containing a few large species, chiefly of Europe and Asia, which live on flowers. One, *G. maculicornis*, is North American.

gnoseology (nō-se-ol'ō-j-i), *n.* [*Gr.* γνῶσεολογία, knowledge (see *gnosis*), + λογία, < λέγω, speak; see *-ology*.] The nomological science of the cognitive faculties in general. Also called *gnoseology*.

Baumgarten, to whom the honor of having projected this science belongs, defines it as "the theory of the liberal arts inferior to *gnoseology*, the art of beautiful thought, . . . the science of cognition." *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 26.

gnosis (nō'sis), *n.* [*Gr.* γνῶσις, knowledge, < γνῶμαιν, γνῶναι, know; = L. *gnoscere*; see *gnome*¹, and cf. *gnome*¹, *gnostic*.] Science; knowledge; knowledge of the highest kind; specifically, mystical knowledge. See *gnostic*.

The designation of mystery or vidding is applied to it (the occult or mystic system), as having been veiled from all except the initiated. The doctrines that were denominated *gnosis* or knowledge, and Sophia, or wisdom, and were accounted too sacred for profane or vulgar inspection.

J. F. W. Knight's *Anc. Art and Myth*, (1876), p. 4. His [Origen's] *gnosis* neutralizes all that is empirical and historical, if not always as to its actuality, at least absolutely in respect of its value. *Engle. Brit.*, XVII. 462.

According as Gnosticism adopted one or other of these modes of explaining the existence of the present world, it fell into the two great divisions which, from their places of origin, have received the respective names of the Alexandrian and Syrian *Gnosis*. *Engle. Brit.*, X. 704.

The common Christian lives by faith but the more advanced believer has *gnosis*, or philosophic insight of Christianity, as the eternal law of the soul.

J. F. Clarke, *Ten Great Religions*, vi. § 7.

gnostic (nōst'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* γνῶστικός, knowing (as a noun, *γνῶστικός*, < L. *Gnosticus*, a Gnostic; usually in pl.); fem. ἡ γνῶστική, or neut. τὸ γνῶστικόν, the power or faculty of knowing (used with reference to γνῶναι, knowledge, esp. higher or deeper knowledge); < γνῶναι, collateral form of γνῶμαιν, verbal adj. of γνῶμαιν, γνῶναι = L. *gnoscere* = E. *know*; see *gnome*¹, and cf. *gnosis*, *agnostic*, etc.] 1. *a.* 1. Having knowledge; possessing mystic or esoteric knowledge of spiritual things.

Idealism is not necessarily either *gnostic* or *agnostic*, but is more apt to be the former than the latter.

R. Phil., *Mind*, XIII. 566.

2. Worldly-wise; knowing; clever or smart. [Humorous.]

I said you were a d—d *gnostic* fellow, and I laid a bet you have not been always professional — that a lie. Scott, *St. Roman's Well*, v.

3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Gnostics or to Gnosticism; eschatistic; theosophic.

Marion distinguished himself by his extreme opposition to Judaism, and generally by a *gnostic* attitude at variance with the Old Testament. *Engle. Brit.*, X. 704.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] A member of one of certain rationalistic sects which arose in the Christian church in the first century, flourished in the second, and had almost entirely disappeared by the sixth. The Gnostics held that knowledge rather than faith was the road to heaven, and professed to have a peculiar knowledge of religious mysteries. They rejected the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and attempted to combine their teachings with those of the Greek and Oriental philosophies and religions. They held that God was the unknowable and the unapproachable; that from him proceeded, by emanation, subordinate deities termed *aeons*, from whom again proceeded other still inferior spirits. The Gnostics were in general agreed in believing in the principles of dualism and Docetism, and in the existence of a demiurge or world creator. Christ they regarded as a superior son, who had descended from the Infinite God in order to subdue the god or *eon* of this world. Their chief seats were in Syria and Egypt, but their doctrines were taught everywhere, and at an early date they separated into a variety of sects.

After Christianity began to be settled in the world, the greatest corruption of it was the pretensions to divine inspiration, as the false Apostles, the Gnostics, the Montanists, and many others. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II. 11. Setting out from this principle, all the Gnostics agree in regarding this world as not proceeding immediately from the Supreme Being. *Engle. Brit.*, X. 704.

Gnostical (nōst'i-kal), *a.* [*Gnostic* + *-al*.] Same as *Gnostic*.

Lipinus, one of the most recent and careful writers on the subject, arranges the *gnostical* systems in a threefold order. *Engle. Brit.*, X. 702.

gnostically (nōst'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a *gnostic* or knowing manner; cleverly; knowingly. [Humorous.]

"I say, little Mr. Bingo," said the Squire, "this is the very fellow that we saw down at the Willow slack on Saturday — he was told *gnostically* enough, and eat twelve yards of line with one hand — the fly fell like a thistle down on the water." Scott, *St. Roman's Well*, iv.

2. According to Gnosticism; after the method or manner of the Gnostics.

Gnosticism (nōst'i-sizm), *n.* [*Gnostic* + *-ism*.] The religious and metaphysical system of the Gnostics; belief in or tendency toward Gnostic doctrines.

Gnosticize (nōst'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gnosticized*, pp. *gnosticizing*. [*Gnostic* + *-ize*.] To interpret as a Gnostic; give a Gnostic coloring to.

He [Bernardine] sought ingeniously to *gnosticize* the whole book [the fourth Gospel] from beginning to end. E. H. Sears, *The Fourth Gospel* (the Heart of Christ), p. 156.

Attempts to Christianize paganism, to conciliate Judaism, or to *gnosticize* Christianity. *Engle. Brit.*, XI. 464.

Gnostids (nōst'idz), *n. pl.* [*NL.* < *Gnostus* + *-ids*.] A family of chalcidid beetles, taking name from the genus *Gnostus*, having three genera, of one tropical species each.

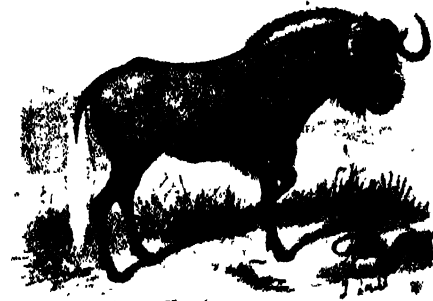
gnostology (nōst'ol'ō-j-i), *n.* [*Gr.* γνῶστικός, known, + λογία, < λέγω, speak; see *-ology*.] Same as *gnoseology*.

Gnostus (nōst'us), *n.* [*NL.* (Westwood, 1855), < Gr. γνῶστος, collateral form of γνῶναι, known, to be known, < γνῶμαιν, γνῶναι, know; see *gnome*¹, *gnostic*.] 1. The typical genus of beetles of the family *Gnostidae*. The sole species is *G. formicicola* of Bezzi, which lives in ants' nests. It has normal eyes, but is notable in its antennae, trochantal legs, venation, and number of abdominal segments.

2. A genus of bugs, of the family *Capidae*. *Fieber*, 1854.

gnost. A Middle English preterit of *gnaw*.

gnu (nū), *n.* [Also written *gnou*; < Hottentot *gnu* or *nju*.] An African animal of the genus *Catoblepas* (or *Gnomochoerus*), belonging to



Common or White-necked Gnu (*Catoblepas gnu*)

the antelope division of the family *Bovidae*; a wildebeest. The *gnu* has little of the appearance of an ordinary antelope, being a creature of singular shape, strangely combining characters which recall at once horse, ass, and ox. There are two very distinct species, the common *gnu*, *C. gnu*, and the brindled *gnu*, *C. goryon*, sometimes generically separated under the name *Goryopsis*. The former stands about 4 feet high at the withers, and is about 6½ feet long, the shoulders are hunched; the neck is maned like an ass's, the tail is long and flowing like a horse's; the head is like a buffalo's, with a broad muzzle, and beset with long bristly hairs; other long hairs hang from the dewlap and between the fore legs, there are horns in both sexes, in the male massive, meeting over the poll, then curving downward and outward and again turned up at the tip, like a muskox's, the color is brownish or blackish, with much white in the tail and mane. The brindled *gnu* is a larger animal, striped on the fore quarters, with black tail and more copious mane, it is known as the *blue wildebeest*, and by the Bechuan name *kokoni* or *koboni*. Both species inhabit southern parts of Africa, in company with zebra and quagga, and usually go in herds like other antelopes.

go (*gō*), *v.*; pret. *went*, pp. *gone*, ppr. *going*. (See also *gac*; < ME. *go*, *gou*, *goon*, earlier *gān* (pret. *code*, *gedē*, *yede*, *yode*; also *wente* (prop. the pret. of *wenden*: see *wend*), ppr. *go-ande*, *goonde*, pp. *gom*, *gan*), < AS. *gān* (pret. *code*, ppr. not found, pp. *ge-gān*) = OE. *gān* = OFries. *gān* = D. *gaan* = MLG. *gān* = OHG. *gan*, *gēn*, MHG. *gen*, G. *gehen* (= mod. Icel. *gá* = Sw. *gå* = Dan. *gaa*, of IAI. origin); not in Goth. (except in the pret. *idifa*) nor in early Scand.; a defective verb, generally regarded as a contraction of the equiv. AS. *gangan* = Goth. *gaggan*, etc., E. *gang*, with which it has been long confused (see *gang*); but such a contraction is otherwise unexampled (the contraction in AS. *fōn*, take, *hōn*, hang, from the fuller form represented by the E. *fang*, *hang*, *q. v.*, being different), and is, on phonetic and other grounds, improbable. The form of the appar. root (Taut. *√ gā*), the form of the pret. (AS. *code*, Goth. *idifa*), and the fact that the profligate and widespread Indo-Eur. *√ i*, *go*, is otherwise scarcely represented in Taut. (unless in OHG. *sten*, (f. *stōn* = Dan. *ste* = Sw. *stā*, hasten; AS. *ste* = OFries. *ste* = Icel. *stá*, the sole of the foot), give some probability to the conjecture that the Taut. *√ gā* stands for **ga-i*, being the generalizing prefix, Goth. *ga-*, AS. *ge-* (see *i-1*), + *√ i*, *go*. The AS. pres. ind. 1 *gā*, 2 *gāst*, 3 *gāth* = Goth. as if 1 **ga-im*, 2 **ga-as*, 3 **ga-ith*, equiv. to the simple forms 1 **im*, 2 **as*, 3 **ith* (discussed perhaps because of possible confusion with similar forms of the verb *be*, namely, 1 *im*, 2 *is*, 3 *ist* = E. 1 *am*, 2 *art*, 3 *is*) = L. *ire* (pres. ind. 1 *eo*, 2 *is*, 3 *it*) = Gr. *irai* (pres. ind. 1 *irai*, 2 *irai*, etc. *irai*) = Skt. *√ i* (pres. ind. 1 *emi*, 2 *eshi*, 3 *ethi*, etc.) = Lith. *iti* = Oulg. *iti*, *go*. In this view, the pret., AS. *code*, Goth. *idifa*, etc. (in comp. *ga-eoda*, ME. *geode*, *gedē*, *gode*, E. obs. *yede*, *yule*, with occas. pres. *yede*, *yend*), appar. from a different root, is formed from the same root *√ i*, without the prefix. I. *intrans.* 1. To move; pass; proceed; be in motion or pass from one point to another by any means or in any manner, as by walking, running, or other action of the limbs, by riding, etc.

To the horse he *goth* him faire and wel.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 142.

A gladder woman under that no mist *go* on erthe,
Than was the wif with the child.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

The wind blowing hard at N. E. there *went* so great a
surf as they had much to do to land.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 231

But the standing toast, that pleased the most,
Was the wind that blows, the ship that *goes*,
And the lass that loves a sailor.

Dublin, The Lass that Loves a Sailor.

[In this sense the word is sometimes used elliptically
so as to appear transitive. See second series of phrases
below.

When they *go* their Processions, with these beaute (as
played in their banners, every one falleth downe and doth
worshippe.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 574.)

2. To take steps as in walking; move step by
step; walk, as distinguished from running or
riding: as, the child begins to *go* alone.

I may not *goon* so far, quod sche, ne ryda.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 236.

A lytell from thens towards Jherusalem is the welle of
Jacob, where our Sayour Criste, wry of *goyng*, abyting
vpon the welle, axed water of the woman Samaritan.

Sir R. Cuyfardre, Pilgrimage, p. 52.

I purpose to teach a yong scholar to *go*, not to dance.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 161.

Our soules can neither fly nor *go*

To reach immortal joys.

Watts, Come, Holy Spirit.

3. To pass out or away; depart; move from a
place: opposed to *come* or *arrive*: as, the mail
comes and *goes* every day.

Goth, walketh forth, and bryngs us a chalkstoon.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 196.

When half gods *go*.

The gods arrive.

Emerson, Give All to Love.

The phantom of a cup that comes and *goes*.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

4. To be or keep moving or acting; continue
in progress or operation; maintain action or
movement: as, the presses are *going* day and
night.

[Clocks will *go* as they are set, but man,
Irregular man's never constant, never certain.

Olney.

We do not believe any Government can keep different
plants, completely outfitted for gun-work, *going*.

Michaelis, Jr. of Monthays Krupp and De Range, p. 98.

5. To move in a course, or toward a point or a
result; move or pass along; proceed; fare:
used in an immaterial sense: as, everything is
going well for our purpose.

How *goes* the night, boy? Shak., Macbeth, ll. 1.

Very desirous they were to hear this noon by the post
how the election has *gone* at Newcastle.

Peppas, Diary, April 15, 1861.

Courage, Friend; To-day is your Period of Sorrow,
And things will *go* better, believe me, To-morrow.

Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must
pay me the reward.

Watts, Logic.

One that had been strong,

And might be dangerous still, if things *went* wrong.

O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

6. To pass from one to another; be current;
be in circulation; have currency or circulation;
circulate: as, so the story *goes*.

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the
days of Saul.

1 Sam. xvii. 12.

Thus *went* the Tradition there. Howell, Letters, l. v. 11.

In any King's heart, as Kings *go* now, what shadow
conceit or groundless toy will not create a jealousy.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

Sylvia's mother had never stinted him in his meat, or
grudged him his share of the best that was *going*.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lover, xliii.

7. To apply; be applicable; be suited or adapted;
fit: as, the song *goes* to an old tune.

You must know I can d this Song before I came in, and
find it will *go* to an excellent Air of old Mr. Law's.

Steele, titel A La-Mode, ll. 1.

8. To apply one's self; set or betake one's self;
have recourse; resort: as, to *go* to law; to *go*
to borrowing.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute
orator he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel false
hood.

Sir P. Sidney.

Next we *went* in hand to draw up his commission and
instructions.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, ll. 369.

9. To be about (to do something); have in
thought or purpose: chiefly in the present participle
with *be*: as, I was *going* to send for you;
I am *going* to ride.

I was *going* to say, the true art of being agreeable in
company . . . is to appear well pleased with those you
are engaged with.

Steele, Spectator, No. 386.

10. To proceed by some principle or rule; be
guided: as, we are to *go* by the usual practice
in such cases.

We are to *go* by another measure.

Sprat.

11. To be with young; be pregnant: now used
only of animals.

Once had the early matrons run
To greet her of a lovely son;
And now with second hope she *goes*,
And calls Lucina to her throes.

Milton, Ep. M. of Wm.

12. To be parted with by expenditure or in ex-
change; be disposed of, sold, or paid out: as,
the article *went* for half its value; the money
goes too fast.

What an escape I had at the sale of Dr. Mead's library,
which *goes* extremely dear.

Walpole, Letters, ll. 412.

Eggs don't *go* for but ninepence in Livinuston or any
where else.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 6.

13. To escape from hold or detention; be
loosed, released, or freed: only with *let*: as,
let me go; *let go* his hand.

Let go that rude unfeeling touch.

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

14. To extend; reach; lead: as, the wall *goes*
from one house to the other; this road *goes* to
Edinburgh.

The walls extend further north, and *go* up the middle
of a small high hill.

Pococke, Description of the East, ll. 11, 12.

The Household includes the descendants of a common
great-grandfather, but *goes* no farther.

W. E. Hoar, Aryan Household, p. 181.

15. To extend in fact, meaning, or purport;
be of force or value; avail: as, the explanation
goes for nothing.

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may
allow.

Dryden, Pref. to Translation from Ovid.

Mitchel . . . wrote a clear, bold, incisive poem, born
in its scorn and satire, going directly to the heart of the
purpose.

J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xviii.

16. To tend toward a result or consequence;
reach; conduce; contribute: frequently with
to, *into*, or *toward*: as, his concessions will *go*
far toward a reconciliation.

Something better and greater than high birth and quanti-
ty must *go* towards acquiring those demonstrations of pub-
lic esteem and love.

Swift, To Pope.

17. To contribute in amount or quantity; be
requisite or present (to); be necessary as a
component or a cause: as, in troy weight 12
ounces *go* to the pound.

What little or no pains *goes* to some people!

Middleton, Game at Chess, ll. 1.

Truly there *goes* a great deal of providence to produce a
man's life unto threescore.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 42.

18. To pass off well; move briskly; take; suc-
ceed: as, the play *goes* well.

Society has invented no infiction equal to a large din-
ner that does not *go*, as the phrase is. Why it does not *go*
when the viands are good and the company is bright, is
one of the acknowledged mysteries.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 308.

19. To depart from life; decessae; die.

Unless I have a doctor, mine own doctor,

That may assure me, I am *gone*.

Fletcher (and another), Prophanas, iv. 2.

She sinks again;

Again she's *gone*, she's *gone*, gone as a shadow;

She sinks forever, friend!

Heau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Poor Ned Poppy — he's *gone* — was a very honest man.

Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

Sweeter far is death than life to me that long to *go*.

Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

20. To pass or be resolved into another state
or condition; assume, resume, or appear con-
spicuously in any state or condition; become:
as, to *go* crazy; the State will *go* Democratic
or Republican.

Sneer, Why in white satin?

Puff, O Lord, sir — when a heroine *goes* mad, she always
goes into white satin.

Sheridan, The Critic, ill. 1.

Why did the beer *go* bad? was the great question to be
solved, and this was solved by Pasteur.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 324.

21. To appear: with reference to manner or
dress.

She that was ever fair, and never proud, . . .
Never lack'd gold, and yet *went* never gay.

Shak., Othello, ll. 1.

Himself a gallant, that . . . can . . . *go* richly in em-
broderies, jewels, and what not.

H. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

His brave clothes too

He has hung away, and *goes* like one of us now.

Fletcher (and another), Palas One, iv. 2.

All Women *going* here veiled, and their Habit so gen-
erally alike, one can hardly distinguish a Countess from a
Cobbler's Wife.

Howell, Letters, l. 31. 32.

22. To give way; break or tear from a fasten-
ing. [Collog.]

Here is the tear. . . I caught against the flower-pot
frame, and I'll swear I heard my gown *go*.

C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

23. To proceed; operate; exercise any kind
of activity.

Then the water was thrown on them (the people), and
they crouded to wipe the vase with their handkerchiefs,
and went so far as to take the herbs out of the caldron in
which the water was boiled.

Locke, Description of the East, ll. 1. 12.

The Duke of Newcastle . . . is going greater lengths in
everything for which he overturned Lord Granville.

Walpole, Letters, ll. 104.

24. To come into action or activity; start into
motion: as, bang *went* the gun.

The Chimes *went* Twelve: the Ghosts withdrew.

Prior, Hans Carvel.

His noble heart *went* pit-a-pat,

And to himself he said — "What's that?"

Cooper, Red Rover, Cui.

25. To belong in place or situation; require
to be put: as, this book *goes* on the top shelf.
— Been and *gone* and. See *been* and, under *be*. — From
the word *go*, from the start, as in a race: mid of any ac-
tion or competition. [Collog.] — Get you *gone*. See
get. — Come to the bow-wow. See *bow-wow*. — Go to,
come now: an interjectional phrase, often used in con-
tempt. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Go to, let us make brick.

Gen. xi. 2.

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow.

Shak., T. M., iv. 1.

Go to the devil! See *devil*. — To come and *go*. See
come. — To go aboard. See *aboard*. — To go about. (a)
[About, adv.] To exert one's self, as for an object, make
efforts; take measures.

To go for nothing, to have no value, meaning, or efficacy
 came to naught; he unavailing: as, all his efforts were

being in mourning. (n) To be inwardly moved (toward person), in love or sympathy.

denied without explanation or without mention. [Compare the French *aller sans dire*.]

Put it out of your mind and let us be very happy this evening. And every following evening. That goes with out saying. *The Saturday, XXXVII, 270.*

To go wrong. (a) To take a wrong way; go astray, deviate from prudence or virtue.

They are all noblemen who have gone wrong. *W. S. Gilbert, Pirates of Penzance.*

(b) To run or proceed with friction or trouble, not to run smoothly. **To let go.** See def. 13.

[In the following phrases the verb is not really transitive in sense; what follows it is adverbial in all cases.]

To dot and go one. See def. 1. **To go a journey,** to engage in a journey, travel.

He himself went a day's journey into the wilderness. *1 K. xix, 4.*

To go an errand, to go on an errand; take a message. **To go bail.** See def. 1. **To go halves or shares,** to share, anything in two equal parts, bear or enjoy a part; participate in, as an enterprise.

There was a hunting match agreed upon between a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they went to go equal shares in the booty. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

To go one's own gate, to have one's own way. See *gate*. A woman should obey her husband, and not go her own gate. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.*

To go one's way. (a) To pass on in one's course; depart; move on.

And Jesus said unto him, Go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole. *Mark x, 52.*

His bundle, waved his hand, and went his way. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

(b) To take or have one's own way.

Go your ways now, and make a costly feast at your own charge for guests no dainty mouthed, no diverse in taste, and besides that, of so unkind and unthankful nature. *Sir T. More, Utopia, Book, to Peter Giles, p. 15.*

To go security, to make one's self responsible; give bond.

It was but last week he went security for a fellow whose face he scarce knew. *Galsworthy, Good-natured Man, I.*

To go the way of nature. See *nature*. **To go the whole figure, to go the whole hog,** to go to the utmost extent to gain a point or attain an object. [Slang.]

Why not, therefore, go the whole hog, and reject the total voyage, when thus in his view partially discredited? *De Quincey, Herodotus.*

II. trans. 1. To put up with; tolerate; consent to; as, I can't go his preaching. [Colloq.]

—2. To contribute, wager, or risk in any way; as, I will go you a guinea on the event; how much will you go to help us? [Colloq.] **To go it,** to act in a spirited, energetic, or dashing manner; only colloquial, and often employed in the imperative as an encouragement; as, "go it while you're young." [Colloq.]

Perhaps you'd like to spend a couple of shillings, or so, in a bottle of currant wine? . . . Easy, young Copperfield, you're going at it! *Dickens, David Copperfield, vi.*

To go it alone, to do anything without assistance; take the responsibility upon one's self. [Colloq.] **To go it blind,** to proceed without regard to consequences; act in a heedless or headlong manner. [Colloq.]

At the outset of the war I would not go it blind, and rush headlong into a war unprepared and with utter ignorance of its extent and purpose. *Gen. W. T. Sherman, Memoirs, I, 342.*

To go a person one better, to accept a bet and offer to increase it by a unit in kind; hence, to outrank or excel to some extent in quality or fitness of action. [Colloq.]

GO (gō), n.; pl. goes (gōz). [*< go, v.*] 1. A doing; act; affair; piece of business. [Colloq.]

This is a pretty go, is this here! an uncommon pretty go! *Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, liv.*

I see a man with his eye pushed out, that was a run go as ever I saw. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, vii.*

2. Fashion or mode; as, capes are all the go. [Colloq.]

Now seldom, I ween, is such costume seen. Except at a stage-play or masquerade. But who doth not know it was rather the go With Pilgrims and Saluts in the second Crusade? *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 251.*

Looking was quite the go for manes as well as tails at that time. *Dickens.*

3. Energy; activity; stamina; spirit; animation; as, there is plenty of go in him yet. [Colloq.]

He [Lord Derby] is his father with all the go taken out of him, and a good deal of solid stuff put into him. *Higgins, English Statesmen, p. 210.*

4. In *cribbage*, a situation where the next player cannot throw another card without causing the sum of spots on that and on the cards already played to amount to more than 31.—5. Turn; chance. [Colloq.]

"My go, curse you, my go," said Johnnie, as Bill lifted the shell of spirits to his lips. "You've had seven goes and I've only had six."

H. K. Haggard, Mr. Meeson's Will, x.

6. A success; a fortunate stroke or piece of business. [Colloq.]

There was one man among them who possessed what has often proved to be of more importance than capital—courage, vim, pertinacity, and grim determination to make the venture a go. *Harper's Mag., LXXVII, 638.*

The third act is over and it is tremendous; if the other two acts go in the same way it is an immense go.

London Week, Memories.

7. A dram; a drink; as, a go of gin. [Colloq.]

So they went on talking politics, puffing cigars and sipping whiskey and water, until the goes, most appropriately so called, were both gone.

Dickens, Sketches, Making a Night of It.

I have tickled the Captain too; he must have pledged his half pay to keep open house for you, and now he must live on plates of beef and goes of gin for the next seven years.

Nineteenth Century, XIX, 224.

Great go, an examination for degrees. [Cambridge University, Eng.]

I never felt so thoroughly sick of every thing like a Mathematical book as just before the Great Go, when my knowledge of Mathematics was greater than it ever was before or has ever been since.

C. A. Brasted, English University, p. 296.

Little go, a previous or preliminary examination. [Cambridge University, Eng.]

The . . . Examination commonly called the Little Go (at Oxford the Smalls), being the former of the only two examinations required by the University for the B. A. degree. It is held near the end of the Lent (second) Term.

C. A. Brasted, English University, p. 121.

No go, of no use; not to be done. [Colloq.]

Just examine my bumps, and you'll see it's no go.

Lowell, At Commencement Dinner, 1860.

go¹. An obsolete form of *goad*, past participle of *go*. *Chaucer.*

goa (gō'ā), n. [Native name.] 1. A name of a Tibetan antelope, *Procapra picticauda*, Gray. Also called *ragoa*.—2. A name of the marsh-crocodile.

Goa ball (gō'ā bāl). [Supposed to have been devised by the Portuguese Jesuits at Goa in the 17th century.] 1. A compound of drugs formed into a ball or an egg-shaped mass, and used as a remedy or preventive for fever, by scraping a little powder from the ball and dissolving it in water. These balls seem to be compounded of powerful drugs, and are commonly scented with musk. Also called *Goa stone*.—2. A hollow sphere of metal, often ornamented and of valuable material, made to contain a Goa ball (in sense 1).

Goa beans. See *bean*.

goad¹ (gōd), n. [*< ME. gode, god, earlier gad (with long vowel), < AS. gad (not *gator or *gidu), a goad (also in comp. gad-keen, a goad, lit. "goad-iron"); the same word as E. gadl, < ME. gaddle, gad (with short vowel), < OE. gaddr = Sw. gadd, a goad, sting, = ODan. gad, a gad, goad, gaddr, a gadfly. The AS. and Scand. forms are respectively contracted and assimilated forms of an orig. *gadz, appearing (with rhotacism) in the AS. gerd, gerd, ME. gad, gad, gerd, E. gadl, a rod, and in Goth. gards, a goad, priek, sting (Gr. ἀκέρως: see *center*), = L. hasta, a spear (> E. hastate, hastet, etc.).* See *gad, gadl*.] 1. A stick, rod, or staff with a pointed end, used for driving cattle; hence, anything that urges or stimulates.

For I do judge those same goads and prieks wherewith their consciences are prikt and wounded to be a grievous falling of that same judgment. *Cotton, Four Sermons, I.*

Else you again beneath my Yoke shall bow. Feel the sharp Goad, and draw the servile Plow. *Prior, Cupid turned Ploughman.*

The spur of this period consisted of a single goad. *J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I, 81.*

The splendid cathedral of Pisa, not far off, was a goad to the pride and vanity of the Stenesi.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 102.

2. A decoy at an auction; a Peter Funk. [Slang.]—3. [*Cf. yard, rod, perch*, as measures of length.] A little-used English measure of length. In Dorsetshire the goad of land was 15 feet 1 inch. A statute of James I. speaks of goods at 15 pence the yard or 20 the goad.

goad² (gōd), v. t. [*< goad¹, n.*] To prick; drive with a goad; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate; urge forward or rouse to action by any harassing or irritating means.

Goaded with most sharp occasions, Which lay vice manners by, I put you to The use of your own virtues. *Shak., All's Well, v, 1.*

Goad him on with thy sword. *Plebeian (and another), False One, v, 3.*

Who would bring back the bygone penalties and goad on tender consciences to hypocrisy? *Story, Speech, Boston, Sept. 18, 1828.*

—Syn. To impel, spur, arouse, stir up, set on.

goad³, v. [Appar. a corruption of *goad¹*, in same sense.] A sort of false die. *Norre.*

Faith, my lord, there are more, but I have learned but three sorts, the goads, the Fulham, and the stopkater-tree. *Chapman, Monsieur d'Oliver.*

goad⁴ (gōd), n. [A var. of *goad¹*.] A plaything. [Prov. Eng.]

goad-groom, n. A carter or plowman; one who uses the goad. *Darics.*

goadsman (gōdz'man), n.; pl. goadsman (-men). [*< goad, noun, goad's, + man; = gadman, Sc. goadsman.*] One who drives oxen with a goad; an ox-driver.

Ye may be goadsman for the first two or three days, and tak tent ye dinna o'-drive the oxen, and then ye will be fit to gang between the stiles. *Scott, Old Mortality, vi.*

goad-spur (gōd'spēr), n. A spur without a rowel and having a single more or less blunt point. In the early middle ages this was the common form in Europe.

goadster (gōd'stēr), n. [*< goad + -ster.*] One who drives with a goad; a goadsman.

Cars drawn by eight white horses, goadsman in classical costume, with fillets and wheat-ears enough. *Carlyle, French Rev., II, 11, 7.*

goaf (gōf), n.; pl. goaves (gōvz). [Also *goff* and *gove*, formerly *gufe* (cf. verb *gorol*); cf. *leel*.] *gōf*, a floor, apartment, = Sw. *golf* = Dan. *gule*, a floor. 1. A stack or cock, as of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

He was in his labour stacking up a gof of corn. *For, quoted in Wood's Athens Oxon., I, 502.*

2. A rick of corn in the straw laid up in a barn. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *coal-mining*, a space from which coal has been worked away, and which is more or less filled up with refuse. In this sense generally used in the plural, the *goaves*. The refuse rock or material with which the *goaves* are filled is called *gob*, or sometimes *goff*. It is the *stille* or *deads* of the metal-miner. See *gob*.

To work the *goff*, or *gob*, to remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props. *Ure.*

It must be remembered that the gas exists in mines under two quite distinct conditions, that in the *goaves* and waste places being free. *Nature, XXXVI, 487.*

goaf-flap (gōf'flap), n. A wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves and make the *goff* more compact. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

go-ahead (gō'a-hed'), a. [Attrib. use of the verb-phrase *go ahead*.] Energetic; pushing; active; driving. See *ahead*, 2. [Colloq.]

You would fancy that the go-ahead party try to restore order and help business on. *Not the least.*

Kingley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

go-aheadative (gō'a-hed'a-tiv), a. [Irreg. *< go-ahead + -ative*.] Pushing; driving; energetic. *Farmer.* [Humorous.]

go-aheadativeness (gō'a-hed'a-tiv-nes), n. The character of being go-aheadative. Also *go-aheadativeness*. [Humorous.]

The man that pulls up stakes in the East and goes out to Kansas or Nebraska must have considerable enterprise and go-aheadativeness. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LV, 572.*

goal¹ (gōl), n. [Early mod. E. *gale, gale*; < OF. *gale*, earlier *waile*, a pole, a rod, F. *gale*, a pole, of OLat. origin. < OFries. *wale* (in comp.), North Fries. *wale* = *leel*, *roir* = Sw. *dial. val* = Goth. *walus*, a staff, stick, = AS. *wale*, a mark made by the blow of a rod, E. *wale*; see *wale*.] 1. A pole, post, or other object set up to mark the point determined for the end of a race, or for both its beginning and end, whether in one course or several courses; a mark or point to be reached in a race or other contest; the limit of a race.

As in the rennynges passyng the gale is accounted but rashness, so rennynges half way is reproved for shewness. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III, 32.*

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal With rapid wheels. *Milton, P. L., II, 581.*

So self starts nothing but what tends apace Home to the goal, where it began the race. *Cowper, Charity, I, 505.*

2. In athletic games and plays, the mark, point, or line toward which effort is directed. In football, lacrosse, and similar games the goal consists of two upright posts placed in the ground a short distance from each other, and generally connected by a cross-beam or string, through or over which the players try to throw or kick the ball.

They pluck two bushes in the ground, . . . which they terme *goales*, where some indifferent person throweth up a ball, the which whosoever can catch and carry through his adversaries *goale* hath wonne the game. *R. Cawen, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.*

A safe and well-kept goal is the foundation of all good play. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I, 6.*

Hence—3. In *football*, etc., the act of throwing or kicking the ball through or over the goal; as, to make a *goal*.—4. The end or termination; the finish.

Still, as we nearer draw to life's dark goal, Be hopeful Spring the favorite of the soul! *Wordsworth, To Liza.*



Goad-spur, 16th or 17th century. (From Voltaire's *Dictionnaire de Mabilais*.)

goal

A. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design or a course of action tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

Then honour be but a goal to my will,
This day I'll rise, or else add ill to ill.

Shak., Pericles, II. 1.

Each individual seeks a several goal.

Pope, Essay on Man, II. 237.

O yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, II.

Go. A harrow or tumulus. *Hallivell.*

goal¹, *n.* and *v.* An erroneous spelling of *goat* (now commonly *jail*), often found in books of the seventeenth century.

goal-keeper (gól'kē'pēr), *n.* In foot-ball and lacrosse, a player whose special duty it is to prevent the ball from being thrown or kicked through the goal.

goal-post (gól'pōst), *n.* One of the upright posts forming one side of the goal. See *goal*, 2.

goam (gōm), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *gaum*.

goan (gōn), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *gan*, *gan*, *gan*.

goan (gōn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *gaun*.

Goat powder. See *powder*.

goat¹, *n.* See *goat*.

goat², *n.* See *goat*.

goated, *p. a.* See *goated*.

goatish, *a.* [Perhaps < *goat*, *goat*, a piece inserted, + *-ish* (and thus equiv. to 'patched'); or an orig. misprint (for *boarish*! *boarish*!)] A doubtful word, found only in the following passage:

May they know no language but that gibberish they
prattle to their parcels, unless it be the *goatish* Latin they
write in their bond.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 1.

goat¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ghost*.

Goa stone (gō'ā stōn), (*a*) Same as *Goa ball*, 1.

The *Goa stone* was in the 16th and 17th centuries as much in repute as the bezoar, and for similar virtues. So precious was it esteemed that the great gaily carried it about with them in a casket of gold filigree.

C. W. King, Nat. Hist. of Goa, p. 286.

(*b*) Same as *bezoar-stone*. See *bezoar*.

goat¹ (gōt), *n.* [ME. *goat*, *goat*, *got*, *gut*, *pl. got*, *get*, *get*, *get*, etc., < AS. *gōt* (pl. *gōt*, *gē*), *form* (or common — the name, word being *bucca* or *gāt-bucca*; see *huck*), = D. *gāt*, *gēt*, *MLA*, *gote* (rare) = OHG. *gatz*, MHG. *gatz*, G. *griss* = Icel. *göt* = Sw. *göt* = Dan. *gøt* = Goth. *gauts*, *f.*, a goat, dim. *gautin*, *n.*, a kid, = L. *hædus*, *f.*, a kid. Cf. *Capra* (*caper*) and *Hircus*.] 1. A horned ruminant quadruped of the genus *Capra* (or *Hircus*). The horns are hollow, erect, turned back ward, annular, scabrous, and anteriorly ridged. The male is generally bearded under the chin. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile. They frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food. They are sprightly, capricious, and wanton, and their strong odor (technically called *hircine*) is proverbial. Their milk is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal, and their flesh furnishes food. Goats are of several species, and it is not certainly known from which the domestic goat (*C. hircus*) is descended, though opinion favors the Persian *pasang*, *C. asinus*. (See cut under *asinus*.) It is quite likely that more than this one feral stock has contributed to the domestic breeds. Goats are all indigenous to the eastern hemisphere, though now raised in all parts of the world, and many varieties are valued for their hair or wool, as the Cashmere goat, the Angora goat, the dwarf or Guilan goat, the Egyptian or Nubian, the Maltese, the Segal, the Syrian, etc. Some of them are hornless. The nearest wild relative of the goat is the ibex. The so-called Rocky Mountain goat belongs to a different group (see below). The name *goat* is often extended to some goat-like antelopes, as the ibex. The male of the goat is called a *goat*, and the young a *kid*. The sexes are distinguished as *he-goats* and *she-goats*, or colloquially as *hilly-goats* and *nanny-goats*.

2. *pl.* In zool., the *Caprinae* as a subfamily of *Bovidae* or *Antilopidae*. There are several genera and species. See *Asperus*, *Capra*, *Hemitragus*, *Komus*.—3. Same as *goatskin*, 2.—4. A stepping-stone. [Prov. Eng.]—Angora goat, a variety of goat, *Capra angorica* native to the district surrounding Angora in Asia Minor, distinguished for its long and beautiful silky hair. The yarn is known as *Turkey yarn* or *angora-yarn*. See *Angora wool*, under *wool*. Sometimes incorrectly called *Angora goat*.—Goat's-hair cloth, cloth made of goat's hair, or of the finer wool that is mingled with the long hair of some species of goats. See *cashmere*, *hair*, *reynow*.—Goat's-hair gloss, the beautiful luster peculiar to certain pile-carpet of India and northern Persia, supposed to be a property of the soft goat's hair of which the pile is made.—Rocky Mountain goat, *Haploceros montanus*, a kind of antelope inhabiting the higher mountain-ranges of western North America, with a thick fleece of long white hair or wool, and short, sharp, and smooth black horns, like those of the ibex, of which it is a near relative. It is the only American representative of its kind, and not a goat in any proper sense. See *Haploceros*.—Yellow goat, same as *ibex*.

goat² (gōt), *n.* Another spelling of *goat*.

goat-antelope (gōt'an'tē-lōp), *n.* A goat-like antelope of the genus *Nemorhedus*, as the goral,

N. goral, or *N. grampus* of Japan. P. L. Slater. See cut under *goral*.

goat-beard (gōt'bērd), *n.* Same as *goat's-beard*.

goat-buck (gōt'buk), *n.* A he-goat.

goat-chaffer (gōt'chā'fēr), *n.* A kind of beetle, probably the chaffer *Melolontha solstitialis*, the favorite food of the goatsucker.

goatee (gō-tē'), *n.* [< *goat* + *-ee*; the thing being likened to the beard of a goat.] A tuft of beard left on the chin after the rest has been shaved off; an imperial, especially one extending under the chin. [Colloq.]

goat-fish (gōt'fish), *n.* 1. The European fish, *Balates capricornus*.—2. A West Indian and South American mulloid fish, *Upeneus maculatus*, of a red color with bluish longitudinal lines on the sides of the head and three black blotches on the body above the lateral line.

goatfold (gōt'fōld), *n.* A fold or inclosure for goats.

goathead (gōt'hēd), *n.* An old book-name of a godwit, *Limosa apacophala*, translating the classic name of this or some similar bird.

goatherd (gōt'hērd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *goatheard*; < ME. *goetherde*, *gatcheyrd*, < AS. *gāta hyrde* (= Sw. *githyrde* = Dan. *gødehyrde*); *gata*, gen. pl. of *gāt*, a goat; *hyrde*, a herd, keeper.] One whose occupation is the care of goats.

Is not thilke same a *goatherd* provide.

That sits on yonder bunche.

Whose straying heard them selfe doth shrowde

Among the bushes bracke?

Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

The *goatherd*, blessed man! had lips

Wet with the muses nectar.

Wordsworth, Prelude, xl.

goatish (gō'tish), *a.* [< *goat* + *-ish*.] 1. Characteristic of or resembling a goat; hircine.

To keep him from plucking it was a *goatish* palse.

He gazed on me with his *goatish* beards.

When I looked on him, me palse was half as dead.

Shelton, The House of Court.

On a shield the *goatish* Satyr dances around

(Their heads much lighter than their nimble heels).

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

Hence—2. Wanton; lustful; salacious.

An admirable evasion of whorl master man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the charge of a star.

Shak., Lear, I. 2.

I should strike

This steel into thee, with as many stabs

As thou wert gazed upon with *goatish* eyes.

R. Johnson, Volpone, II. 2.

goatishly (gō'tish-lī), *adv.* 1. in a goatish manner; lustfully.

goatishness (gō'tish-nēs), *n.* The quality of being goatish; lustfulness; salaciousness.

goatland (gōt'land), *n.* The land of goats; a mountainous region. [Rare.]

Pray you, sir, observe him,

He is a mountaineer, a man of *goatland*.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, IV. 3.

goat-marjoram (gōt'mar'jō ram), *n.* Goat's-beard.

goat-milker (gōt'mil'ker), *n.* Same as *goat-sucker*.

goat-moth (gōt'mōth), *n.* A large dark-colored moth, *Cossus ligniperda*, belonging to the family *Cossidae*. It is from 3 to 3½ inches in expanse of wings. See cut under *Cossus*.

goat-owl (gōt'ōul), *n.* The goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*. *Montagu.*

goat's-bane (gōt's'bān), *n.* The plant wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum*.

goat's-beard (gōt's'bērd), *n.* 1. The *Tragopogon pratensis*, a European composite plant with long and coarse pappus. 2. The *Spiraea Aruncus*; so called from the arrangement of its many slender spikes of small flowers in a long panicle. A very similar plant, *Achillea decumbens*, is known as *fat* *goat's-beard*.—3. Any one of several fungi of the genus *Clavaria*.—Gray goat's-beard, a species of fungus belonging to the genus *Clavaria*.

goat's-foot (gōt's'fūt), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The plant *Oralis caprina*, a South African species cultivated in greenhouses. II. *a.* Resembling a goat's foot.—Goat's-foot lever. See *lever*.

goat's-horn (gōt's'hōrn), *n.* The *Astragalus Egeria*, a plant of southern Europe, sometimes cultivated.

goatskin (gōt'skīn), *n.* 1. The detached skin of the goat, with or without the hair.

They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being destitute, afflicted, tormented.

Heb. xi. 27.

2. Tanned or tawed leather from the skin of the goat. The best dyed *goatskins* used in bookbinding and for fine shoes, etc., consist of *goatskins*. Tawed goatskin is used for wash leather, gloves, etc. Also called *goat*.

gobbet

goat's-rue (gōt's'rū), *n.* A plant, *Galega officinalis*. See *rue*.

goat's-thorn (gōt's'thōrn), *n.* An evergreen plant of southern Europe and the Levant, *Astragalus Poterium* and *A. Masiliensis*, sometimes cultivated.

goatstone (gōt'stōn), *n.* The bezoar of a goat.

goatsucker (gōt'suk'ēr), *n.* The European night-jar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*; so called from the vulgar notion that it sucks goats; by extension, any bird of the same genus, or of the family *Caprimulgidae*. The above named species is also called *goat owl*, *night-churn*, *churn owl*, *fern owl*, and



Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europaeus*.

by other names. The best-known American goatsuckers are the whippoorwill, chuck will a widow, and night-hawk. The word was first a book name, translating the Latin *caprimulgus*, itself a translation of the earlier Greek *καπριμύλγος*. Also called *goat-milker*. See *Caprimulgidae*.

goatweed (gōt'wēd), *n.* 1. The plant *Goutweed*, *Agropodium Podagraria*.—2. In the West Indies, one of the scrophulariaceae weeds *Capraea hirsuta* and *Stemodia durantifolia*.—Goat-wood butterfly. See *butterfly*.

goave, *v. t.* See *goave*.

goaves, *n.* Plural of *goaf*.

gob¹ (gob), *n.* [Also dial. *gab*; < Gael. *gab*, the beak or bill of a bird, the mouth, = Ir. *gab*, *gab*, the beak, snout, mouth; cf. W. *gwp*, the head and neck of a bird. Cf. *gob¹*, which is an assimilated form of *gob¹*.] The mouth. [Provincial.]

gob² (gob), *n.* [An abbr. of the older *gobbet*, *q. v.*, which is ult., as *gob¹* is directly, of Celtic origin.] A mouthful; hence, a little mass or collection; a dab; a lump. [Colloq.]

It were a grove *gob* would not down with him.

Chapman, All Fools, III. 1.

Lardy maany, these are young uns! There a niver no contentin on ear; ye tell em one story, and they jest swallows it as a dog does a *gob* a meat; and they're all ready for another.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 6.

gob³ (gob), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *gob²*, but cf. *goaf*, *gob²*.] In coal-mining, the refuse or waste material from the workings in a mine; attle. It is used to pack the goaves, so as to support the roof.

gob⁴ (gob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gobbed*, *ppr.* *gobbing*. [< *gob³*, *n.*] In coal-mining, to pack away refuse so as to get rid of it and at the same time to help to keep the workings from caving in.—To *gob up*, to become choked in working, said of a blast furnace when it becomes obstructed by the chilling or in sufficient fluxing of the contents, or the peculiar quality of the coal used. Gobbling up in the blast furnaces of South Wales, where anthracite is used is due to the running together of the slag and the decalcified part of the coal into unfusible masses. (See *beard*, 1, *gobbling* and *slip*.)

gobang (gō bang'), *n.* [Jap. *goban*, Chinese *k'ī p'ün*, chess or checker-board.] A game played on a checker-board with different-colored counters or beads, the object being to get five counters in a row. It is called by the Japanese *go moku narae*, or 'five eyes in a row', the counters being placed on the intersections of the lines forming the squares and not on the squares.

gobbe (gob), *n.* A name given in Surinam to the *Lonchocarpus subterranus*, a leguminous plant which ripens its pods underground, like the peanut, *Arachis hypogaea*, and is extensively cultivated in Africa and South America.

gobber-tooth, *n.* [Also *gobber-tooth*, cf. *gub-tooth*, *gub tooth*.] A projecting tooth. *Durley*.

Buke his hard was low in stature, crook-backed, with one shoulder higher than the other, having a prominent *gobber-tooth*, and a war-like countenance which well enough became a soldier.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. III. 2.

gobbet (gob'et), *n.* [< ME. *gobette*, *gobet*, a small piece, a lump, fragment, < OF. *gobet*, *gobet*, F. *gobet*, a morsel of food, dim. of OF. *gob*, a gulp, gobbet, *gobber*, gulp, devour, feed greed-

ily; of Celtic origin: see *gob*. Cf. *jobbet*, a dial. assimilated form of *gobbet*.] 1. A mouthful; a morsel; a lump; a part; a fragment; a piece. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He said he had a *gobbet* of the sky
That saynt Peter hadde.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 606.

And alle eten and weren fullid, and thei token the
liffes of broken *gobbet* twelve colyns ful

Wyclif, Mat. xiv. 20.

May it burst his pericardium as the *gobbet* of fat and
turpentine (a nasty thought of the seer) did that old
dragon in the Apocrypha.

Lamb, To Coleridge.

2. A block of stone. *Imp. Diet.*

gobbet (gob'et), *v. t.* [*gobbet*, *n.*] 1. To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls; gobble. [Vulgar.]

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbet*
up both together.

Sir R. L. Estlin.

2. To gut (fish). *Jal. Berners. (Halliwell.)*

gobbetly (gob'et-li), *adv.* [*ME. gobetliche*; *gobbet* + *-ly*.] In gobbetts or lumps. *Halset.*

His tuler was blaww . . . and throwe out *gobbetliche*.
Tessie, tr. of Higdon's Polychronicon, iv. 103.

gobbetmeal, *adv.* [*ME. gobetmele*; *gobbet* + *-meale*.] Piecemeal.

He commandide the tunge of vupitons Nychanore kilt
off, for to be goute to briddis *gobbetmele*.

Wyclif, 2 Mac. xv. 33 (Oxf.).

He slew Hamon nere to a haun of the sea, and threw
him *gobbet meale* thereon.

Stee, Chron., The Romayne, an. 21.

gobbing, gobbin (gob'ing, -in), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gob*, *v.*] In coal-mining, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal.

Gobbin, or *gobbin-stuff*, is stone or rubbish taken away from the coal, pavement or roof, to fill up that excavation as much as possible, in order to prevent the crush of superincumbent strata from causing heavy falls, or following the workmen too fast in their descent.

Ure, Dict., III. 880.

gobbin-stitch (gob'in-stich), *n.* In embroidery, same as *pearl-stitch*.

gobble (gob'li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gobbled*, ppr. *gobbling*. [Freq. of *gob*, *q. v.*] 1. To swallow in large pieces; swallow hastily; often with up or down.

The time too precious now to waste,
And supper *gobbled* up in haste,
Again afresh to cards they run.

Sir Gt. Lady's Journal.

2. To seize upon with greed; appropriate graspingly; capture; often with up or down. [Slang, U. S.]

Nearly four hundred prisoners were *gobbled* up after the fight, and any quantity of ammunition and provisions.

Chicago Evening Post, July, 1861.

I happen to know — how I obtained my knowledge isn't important — that the moment Mr. Pringle should propose to his daughter she would *gobble* him down.

H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 314.

—*Syn.* 1. To devour, etc. (see *eat*); bolt; gulp.

gobble (gob'li), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gobbled*, ppr. *gobbling*. [Approximately imitative, the form being suggested by *gobblet*.] To make the loud noise in the throat peculiar to the turkey-cock.

Pat Turkeys *gobbling* at the door. *Prior, The Ladies.*

gobble (gob'li), *n.* [*gobble*, *v.*] The loud rattling noise in the throat made by the turkey-cock; sometimes used of the dissimilar vocal sounds of other fowls.

Flocks of ducks and geese . . . set up a discordant *gobble*.

Mrs. Gore.

The turkeys added their best *gobbles* in happy proclamation of the warm time coming.

The Century, XXXVI. 118.

gobble-cock (gob'li-kok), *n.* Same as *gobbler*. 2. *Gobbler*.

gobbler (gob'ler), *n.* [*gobble* + *-er*.] One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gourmandizer.

gobbler (gob'ler), *n.* [*gobble* + *-er*.] A turkey-cock. Also called *gobble-cock* and *turkey-gobbler*.

I had gone some fifty yards up the fork, when I saw one of the *gobblers* perched, with his bearded throat to me, upon a horizontal limb of an oak, within easy shot.

Roscoe, Adventures in the West, p. 347.

gobelin (gô-bé-lan'), *n.* and *a.* [So called from the *Gobelins*, a national establishment in Paris for decorative manufactures, especially celebrated for its tapestry and upholstery, founded as a dye-house in 1450 by a family named *Gobelin*, and bought by the government about 1662.] 1. *n.* A variety of damask used for upholstery, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the French national factory called the *Gobelins*, or resembling what is done there. — **Gobelin stitch**, in embroidery, a short stitch used in very fine work and requiring great care, as all the stitches must be of the same length and height. It is intended to resemble the stitch of tapestry, and is sometimes called *tapestry-stitch*. — **Gobelin tapestry**, (a) Tapestry made at the *Gobelins* in Paris. See *tapestry*. (b) A kind of fancy work made in imitation of such tapestry. It is worked from the back with silk or Berlin wool.

gobett, *n.* A Middle English form of *gobbet*.
go-between (gô-bé-twen'), *n.* 1. One who passes from one to another of different persons or parties as an agent or assistant in negotiation or intrigue; one who serves another or others as an intermediary.

I shall be with her (I may tell you), by her own appointment; even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

She had a maid who was at work near her that was a slattern, because her mistress was careless, which I take to be another argument of your security in her; for the *go-betweens* of women of intrigue are rewarded too well to be dirty.

Steele, Spectator, No. 502.

2. A servant who assists in the duties of two positions. See the extract. [Eng.]

A girl seeks a situation as a *go-between*. I am told it is a not uncommon term for a servant who assists, equally, both housemaid and cook.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 37.

gob-fire (gob'fir), *n.* In coal-mining, a spontaneous combustion of the gob or refuse.

Gobiesocidae (gô-bi-ô-sô-i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobiesox* (-sôx) + *-idae*.] A family of teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Gobiesox*, alone representing the superfamily *Gobiesociformes* or the suborder *Acanthopterygii*. They have spinous fins and a complicated suctorial apparatus, developed chiefly from the skin of the pectoral region and only partly formed by the ventral fins. They are chiefly small fishes of oblong or elongated conical figure, have no scales, a depressed head, one posterior dorsal fin, with an anal opposite it, and pectorals extended around the front of the snout.

Gobiesociform (gô-bi-ô-sô-i-fôr-m), *a.* [*Gobiesox* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the characters of the *Gobiesocidae* or the *Gobiesociformes*.

Gobiesociformes (gô-bi-ô-sô-i-fôr-méz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobiesox* (-sôx) + *forma*, shape.] In Günther's system of classification, the fourteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*.

Gobiesox (gô-bi-ô-sôx), *n.* [NL., < *L. gobio*, gobius, a gudgeon, a goby, + *sôx*, a kind of pike.] The typical genus of *Gobiesocidae*: no



Gobiesox reticulatus

called from combining the extended snout of a pike and the ventral sucker of a goby. The commonest American species is *G. reticulatus* of California, about 6 inches long.

goblid (gô-bi-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the family *Gobiidae*.

II. *n.* One of the gobies or *Gobiidae*.

On the Californian coast is a *goblid* (with *thys* mirabilis) remarkable for the great extension backward of the jaws and [for its] singular habits.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 257.

Gobiidae (gô-bi-i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, containing most of the *Gobioidae*; the gobies proper, or gobiids. It was formerly equivalent to that group, but is now restricted to the species with usually a stout body regularly tapering from head to tail, sometimes more elongated, or ovate and compressed, scales diversified, cycloid, cycloid, or wanting; no lateral line; generally two spinigerous dorsal fins, sometimes united in one; thoracic ventral fins, mostly 1-spined and 5-rayed, usually contributing to form a ventral sucker, and an anal papilla. The genera are numerous and the species several hundred, mostly small or even of minute size, few reaching a length of a foot. Also *Gobiadæ*, *Gobiidæ*, *Gobioidæ*.

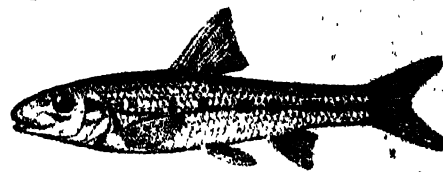
gobiiform (gô-bi-i-fôr-m), *a.* [NL., < *Gobiiformis*, < *Gobius* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the characters of the *Gobiidae*; pertaining to the *Gobiiformes*: gobioid.

Gobiiformes (gô-bi-i-fôr-méz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Gobiiformis*: see *Gobiiformis*.] In Günther's system of classification, the ninth division of *Acanthopterygii*.

Goblina (gô-bi-lin'), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Gobiidae*, including species with the ventrals united or close together and two dorsal fins. It embraces the subfamilies *Gobioninae*, *Eleotrinae*, and *Periophthalminae* of other authors.

Gobio (gô-bi-ô), *n.* [NL., (Cuvier, 1817), < *L. gobio*, a gudgeon; see *Gobius* and *Gudgeon*.] A Cuvierian genus of cyprinoid fishes, of the family

Cyprinidae; the gudgeons proper, related to the carp, bream, bleak, roach, tench, etc., but not



Gobio fluviatilis

to the gobies (*Gobiidae*). The common European gudgeon is *Gobio fluviatilis*.

gobioid (gô-bi-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the characters of the *Gobioidae*; like a goby, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* One of the *Gobioidae*; a goby or goby-like fish.

Gobioidæ (gô-bi-ô-i-dê), *n. pl.* Same as *Gobiidae*.

Gobioides (gô-bi-ô-i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of fishes, containing the gobies and goby-like fishes. It includes the families *Gobiada*, *Callionymidae*, *Platypharidae*, and *Oryziatidae*.

Gobioides (gô-bi-ô-i-dêz), *n.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-oides*.] 1. A genus of fishes. *Lacépède*, 1800. — 2. *pl.* In Cuvier's system of classification, the twelfth family of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by the length and tenacity of the dorsal spines, the presence of a large siphonal intestinal canal without caeca, and the absence of a swim-bladder.

Gobius (gô-bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < *L. gobius*, also *cobius* and *gobio* (-n-)] ult. *E. gad-gron*, *q. v.*, the gudgeon, < Gr. *κοβίος*, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench.] A Linnaean genus of fishes, typical or representative, in its modern acceptance, of the *Gobiidae* or *Gobioides*. *G. saporator* is found from tropical seas to North Carolina.

goblet (gob'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *goblette* (= *MLA. goblet*, *koblet*); < OF. *goblet*, *goblet*, a goblet, bowl, or wide-mouthed cup, F. *goblet*, dial. *goblet* t (OF. also *goblet*, dial. *goblet*) (= Fr. *goblet* = Sp. *cubilete*), a goblet, dim. of OF. *goblet*, *goblet*, *goblet*, *m.*, *gobelle*, *f.*, a goblet, < *ML. cupellus*, a cup (cf. *cupella*, *f.*, a vat), dim. of *cupa*, a tub, cask, vat: see *cup*, *coop*.] A crater-shaped drinking-vessel of glass or other material, without a handle. (a) A large drinking vessel for wine, especially one used in festivities or on ceremonious occasions.

Ye that drinke wyne out of *goblettes*.

Bible of 1581, Amos vi. 4.

We have not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd.

Denham.

No purple flowers, no garlands green,
Conceal the *goblet's* shade or sheen.

Longfellow, Goblet of Life.

(b) In the United States, a glass with a foot and stem, as distinguished from a tumbler.

goblet-cell (gob'let-sel), *n.* An epithelial cell of crateriform shape. See *cell*.

gobletty (gob'let-i-ti), *n.* [*goblet* + *-ity*; formed in imitation of Gr. *κοβίτης*, the abstract nature of a cup or goblet (< *κόβη*, cup, goblet), used by Plato in the passage referred to in the following quotation. So *tablety* or *menality*, in the same quotation, translates Plato's Gr. term *τραπέζιτης*, < *τραπέζα*, a table.] The quality or abstract nature of a goblet. See *etymology* and *quotation*.

Plato was talking about ideas, and spoke of *menality* (= *tablety*) and *gobletty*. "I can see a table and a goblet," said the cynic, "but I can see no such things as *tablety* and *gobletty*." "Quite so," answered Plato, "because you have the eyes to see a goblet and a table, but you have not the brains to understand *tablety* and *gobletty*."

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 291.

goblet-shaped (gob'let-shápt), *a.* Crateriform.
goblin (gob'lin), *n.* [*ME. goblign*, < OF. *gobelin*, a goblin, hobgoblin, Robin Goodfellow (cf. *ML. gobelinus*, a goblin, Bret. *goblin*, will-o'-the-wisp), < *ML. cobalus*, *covalus*, a goblin, demon, < Gr. *κόβαλος*, an impudent rogue, an arrogant knave, *pl. κόβαλοι*, a set of mischievous goblins, invoked by rogues. The W. *coblyn*, a goblin, is an accom. of the E. word to W. *coblyn*, a thumper, pecker (*coblyn* *y* *cood*, wood-pecker), < *cobio*, thump. The G. *kobold*, a spirit of the earth, is prob. of different origin: see *kobold*, *robalt*.] An imaginary being supposed to haunt dark or remote places, and to take an occasional capricious interest in human affairs; an elf; a sprite; an earthly spirit; particularly, a surly elf; a malicious fairy; a spirit of the woods; a demon of the earth; a gnomé; a kobold.

In many parts of the west land of Fyrow have been observed many one right familiarly many many of things the which are called *Gobtyne*, the other *Fyrow*, and the other *housen* dunes or good lads.

Ann. of Partney (E. E. T. S.), *Proc.*, p. xiii.

Go, charge my goblins that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1.
Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heaven or blasts from hell,
Be thy intents wicked or charitable.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 4.

—*Syn. Rf. Game*, etc. See *fairy*.

gob-line (gob'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a martingale back-
rope. Also written *gaub-line*.

goblinise (gob'lin-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gob-*
linised, pp. *goblinising*. [*Goblin* + *-ise*.] To
transform into a goblin. [*Rare*.]

Once *goblinised*, Herodias joins them [demons], doomed
still to bear about the Baptist's head.

Lowell, *Among my books*, 1st ser., p. 118.

goblinry (gob'lin-ri), *n.* [*Goblin* + *-ry*.] The
arts or practices of goblins. *Imp. Dict.*

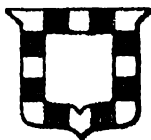
gobly-gosait (gob'li-gos'it), *n.* The night-her-
on or qua-bird, *Nyctardea grisea naria*. [*Local*,
New Eng.]

gobonated (gob'ō-nā-ted), *a.* [*As gobonē* +
-ate + *-ed*.] In *her.*, same
as *compone*.

The bordure *gobonated* or *com-*
ponē is now a mark of bastardy in
Britain, by our late practices.

Nisbet, *Heraldry* (ed. 1816), II. 25.

goboned, **gobony** (gob'ō-nā-
gō-bō-ni), *a.* [*Appar. cor-*
ruptions of compone, *q. v.*]
In *her.*, same as *compone*.



A Bordure Gobonated
Argent and Gules.

gob-road (gob'roā), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a pas-
sage or gangway in a mine carried through the
gob or goaves. — **Gob-road system**, a form of the long-
wall system of coal-working, in which all the main and
branch roadways are made and maintained in the goaves,
or in that part of the mine from which the coal has been
worked out. [*Eng.*]

gobstick (gob'stik), *n.* 1. In *angling*, an instru-
ment for removing a hook from a fish's mouth
or throat; a disgorging; a gulleting-stick; a
poke-stick. — 2. A spoon. *Halliw.* [*Prov.*
Eng.]. — 3. A silver fork or spoon. [*Thieves'*
cant.]

goby (gō'bi), *n.*; pl. *gobies* (-biz). [*L. gobio*,
gobius, a gudgeon; see *Gobius*.] A fish of the
genus *Gobius* or family *Gobiidae*; a gobiid.

Certain gobies of the genera *Aphyn* and *Crystallogobius*
have been shown by Professor Collett to be annual fishes.

Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 725.

go-by (gō'bi), *n.* [*Go by*, verbal phrase.] 1.
An evasion; an escape by artifice. — 2. A pass-
ing without notice; an intentional disregard,
evasion, or avoidance; in the phrase *to give or*
get the go-by.

Becky gave Mrs. Washington White the go by in the
ring. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, xiv.

They cannot afford to give the go by to their public
pledges, and offer new pledges to be in turn repudiated
hereafter. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 124.

3. The act of passing by or ahead in motion.

The go-by, or when a greyhound starts a clear length
behind his opponent, passes him in the straight run, and
gets a clear length in front. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 515.

4. The second turn made by a hare in cross-
ing. *Halliw.*

go-by-ground, *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* A diminutive
person. *Narr.*

Indeed sir . . . I had need have two eyes, to discern
so petite a go-by-ground as you.

Copley, *Wits, Fits, and Fancies* (1614).

II. *a.* Petty; insignificant.

Such unwhimsical magistrates, such go-by-ground Gov-
ernours. *Sp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 821.

go-cart (gō'kurt), *n.* 1. A small framework
with casters or rollers, and without a bottom,
in which children learn to walk without danger
of falling.

Another taught their Babes to talk,
Ere they cou'd yet in Go-carts walk.

Prior, *Alma*, II.

My grandmother appears as if she stood in a large drum,
whereas the ladies now walk as if they were in a go-cart.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 109.

2. A cabriolet formerly in use in England.

Old Chariot bodies were cut down, and numberless
transformations made, and the truth is, they all more or
less bear a strong resemblance to the vehicles called *Go-*
carts, which ply for hire, as a sort of two-wheeled stage,
in the neighborhood of Lambeth, the deep-cracked axle
being the principal distinction.

Adams, *English Pleasure Carriages*, p. 275.

The Sultan *Algal*, being violently afflicted with a spee-
nema, came six hundred leagues to meet me in a go-cart, a
Character of a Quack Doctor, quoted in *Strutt's*
[*Sports and Pastimes*, p. 317.

3. A light form of village-cart. — 4. A small
vehicle such as a child can draw.

I used to draw her to school on a go-cart nearly half of
a century ago. *Religious Herald*, March 24, 1867.

5. A hand-cart. *Barlett*, [U. S.]

Goelenian (gō-lēn'i-an), *a.* [*Goelenius* (see
def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the German luci-
cian Rudolf Goelenius (1647-1628). — **Goelenian**
scriptura, a chain-syllogram in which the premises are
arranged as in the following example: An animal is a
substance; a quadruped is an animal; a horse is a quad-
ruped; Bucephalus is a horse; therefore Bucephalus is a
substance.

god (god or gōd), *n.* [*ME. god, godd*, pl. *godes*,
goides, < *AS. god*, m. (pl. *godas*), also *god*, u.
(pl. *gode*), rarely **goda* (in *gon*, pl. *godena*), m.,
= *OS. OFries. D. god* = *MLat. got*, *Lat. got* =
OHG. got, *cot*, *MHG. got*, *G. Gott* = *Leel. godh*,
neut. pl., later *godh*, m. (pl. *godhr*), = *Sw. Dan. gud* = *Goth. guth*, m., *gutha*, *guda*, neut.
pl., a god; *God*: a word common to all Teut.
languages, in which it has numerous derivatives,
but not identified outside of Teut. It was origi-
nally, and generally in the plural, being ap-
plied to the heathen deities, and elevated to
the Christian sense upon the conversion of the
Teutonic peoples. Popular etymology has long
derived *God* from *good*; but a comparison of
the forms (see *good*) shows this to be an error.
Moreover, the notion of goodness is not con-
spicuous in the heathen conception of deity,
and in *good* itself the ethical sense is compara-
tively late.] 1. [*cap.*] The one Supreme or
Absolute Being. The conceptions of God are vari-
ous, differing widely in different systems of religion and
metaphysics; but they fall, in general, under two heads,
theism, which is most fully developed in Christianity, and
in which God is regarded as a personal moral being, dis-
tinct from the universe, of which he is the author and ruler;
and *panteism*, in which God is conceived as not personal,
and as identified with the universe. See *theism*, *panteism*.
(In this sense used only in the singular.)

There fore is a side a proverb, that *god* will have saured,
no man may destroye. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 521.

God is light, and in him is no darkness at all. 1 John I. 5.

God is a spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in his
being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth.
Shorter Catechism, ans. to qn. 4.

By the name *God*, I understand a substance infinite
eternal, immutable, independent, all knowing, all pow-
erful, and by which I myself, and every other thing that
exists, if any such there be, were created.

Descartes, *Meditations* (tr. by Veitch), III.

For an original and infinite power does not of itself con-
stitute a God, neither is a God constituted by intelligence
and virtue unless intelligence and goodness be themselves
conjoined with this original and infinite power.

St. W. Hamilton.

His [Spinoza's] philosophy, therefore, begins with the
idea of God as the substance of all things, as the infinite
unity, which is necessarily presupposed in all conscious-
ness of multitude and difference.

R. Cord, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 47.

By God we understand the one absolutely and infinitely
perfect spirit who is the creator of all. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 377.

2. In *myth.*, a being regarded as superior to
nature, or as presiding over some department
of it; a superior intelligence supposed to pos-
sess supernatural or divine powers and attri-
butes, either general or special and considered
worthy of worship or other religious service; a
divinity; a deity; as, the *gods* of the heathen;
the *god* of the thunder or of riches; the sun-
god; a fish-god.

Suche fayned goddes night is to cal on,
Thing agayne our felth and but fantast;
No help ne secur to our thraldom vpon;
I lay them apart and fully denye.

Ann. of Partney (E. E. T. S.), Int., I. 57.

For none shall move the most high gods
Who are most sad, being cruel. *Southey*, *Pellam*.

3. Figuratively, a person or thing that is made
an object of extreme devotion or sought after
above all other things; any object of supreme
interest or admiration.

The old man's god, his gold, has won upon her.
Pletcher and Shirley, *Night Walker*, I. 1.

Mr. Aylmer Aylmer, that slightly man,
The county God. *Templeton*, *Aylmer's Field*.

4. An image of a deity; an idol.

Thou shalt make thee no molten gods. Ex. xxxiv. 17.
He buys for Topham drawings and designs;
For Pembroke, statues, dirty gods, and coins.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, iv. 8.

5. One of the audience in the upper gallery of
a theater; so called from the elevated position,
in allusion to the gods of Olympus. [*Slang*.]

Hear him yell like an Indian, or eat call like a gallery
god. *Christian Union*, July 28, 1867.

Act of God, in law see act. Church of God, see
church. — Father in God. See father. — Finger of God
see finger. — Friends of God. See friend. — God-a-mer-
cy. (a) God have mercy.

God. Take thou the bill, give me thy mete-yard, and
spare not me.

Her. God-a-mercy, (trumpet); then shall be have no odds.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, iv. 3.

(b) God be thanked; thank God.

Pol. How does my good lord Hamlet?

Ham. Well, god-a-mercy.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2.

God bless the mark. See mark. — God forbid, an ex-
clamation or answer of earnest repudiation or denial. In
the New Testament it is used to render a Greek phrase *οὐ*
νομίζω, literally "be it not," translated in the margin of
the revised version "be it not so" (*Latin abest*). — God
forbid else. See else. — God lid you! God laid you!
See God yield you. — God pays, God to pay, God will
pay: a canting expression much used at one time by dis-
banded soldiers and others who thought they had a right
to live upon the public charity. *Narra.*

Go swaggering up and down, from house to house,
Crying, God pays. *London Prodigal*, II. 3.

He is undone,

Being a cheese-monger,
By trusting two of the younger
Captains, for the hunger
Of their half-starved number;
Whom since they have shift away,
And left him God to pay.

R. Jonson, *Masque of Owls*.

God's acre. See *God's acre*. — God's advocate. See ad-
vocate. — God's board, the Lord's table; the communion
table or altar.

Then shall the Priest, turning him to God's board, kneel
down. *Book of Common Prayer* (1549).

God's day. (a) Sunday: more commonly called the Lord's
day. (b) Easter Sunday.

In a manuscript homily entitled "Exhortatio in die
Pasche," written about the reign of Edward IV., we are
told that the Paschal Day "in some place is called Es-
terne Day, and in sum place Goddes Day."

Hampton, *Medii Aevi Kalendarium*, I. 100.

(c) Corpus Christi day.

God a day, the great June corpus Domini. *Browning*

God's footstool. See *footstool*. — God's forbode, see
forbid. — God's goodt, a blessing on a meal. *Narra.*

Hee that for every quaine will take a receipt, and can
not make two needles, uniforms taken hee his *Gods goodt*,
shall bee sure to make the physician rich and himselfe a
begger. *Lyly*, *Euphues and his England*.

God's kichelt, a cake given to godchildren at their ask-
ing blessing. *Diction. Ladies' Dictionary*, 1554. — God's
mark, a mark placed on houses as a sign of the presence
of the plague. *Narra.*

Some with gods *markes* or tokens doe aspie,
Those marks or tokens show them they must die.

John Taylor, *Works* (1600).

God's Sunday, Easter Sunday.

Easter Day is called *God's Sunday* in an ancient homily
in his Passion. "Gode mone and women as ye knowen
alle welles this is called in some place *Asur Day*, & in
sum place *Pasche Day*, & in summe place *Goddes Sunday*."

Hampton, *Medii Aevi Kalendarium*, II. 184 (glossary).

God's trace. See *trace of God*, under *trace*. — God's
truth, absolute truth; a positive fact: used in strong
assertation of the truth of an utterance. *God before!*
or *God before!*, God going before, assisting, guiding, or
favoring. *Narra.*

Rise, God before, myself may live to see
His tired course lie falling in his blood.

Ryd., tr. of *Gardner's Cornelia*, III.

God yield you (also variously *God lid*, *God laid*, *God*
did you, Middle English *God yelde you*, etc.), God give
you some recompense or advantage; God reward you, or
be good to you.

"I have," quod he, "had a despit this day,
God yelde you" adoun in your village."

Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 477.

God dyde you, master mine.

By. Still, *Gammer Gurton's Needle*.

Ten's me to night two hours, I ask no more.
And the gods yield you for 't. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, iv. 2.

Household gods. (a) In *Rom. myth.*, gods presiding over
the house or family; *Lares* and *Penates*. Hence — (b) Ob-
jects endeared to one from being associated with home.

Bearing a nation, with all its household gods, into exile.
Longfellow, *Evangeline*, II. 1.

House of God. See house. — Mother of God. See mo-
ther. — Name of God. See name.

god† (god), *v. t.* [*god†*, *n.*] To deify.

Rome galant their king attempting open treason,
Some pudding Fortune (Idol of ambition).

Sylvestre, *Miracle of Peace*.

This last old man
Lay'd me above the measure of a father.

Nay, *goddied* me, indeed. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 3.

Not that the saints are made partakers of the essence
of God, and so are godded with God, and christed with
Christ. *Edwards*, *Works*, III. 66.

god², *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *good*.
Godartia (gō-dar'ti-ā), *n.* [*NL* (Lucas, 1842),
named after M. Godart, a French entomolo-
gist.] 1. A genus of Madagascan butterflies,
of one species, *G. madagascariensis*. — 2. A ge-
nus of humped beetles: name as *Neletragnathus*.
Chenu, 1860.

godbote (gōd'bōt), *n.* [Used historically, re-
ferring to the A.S. period, *repp.* A.S. *godbōt*, <
god, *God*, + *bōt*, compensation, boot: see *buot*
and *botel*.] In Anglo-Saxon law, a fine paid to
the church.

godchild (god'child), *n.*; pl. *godchildren* (-chil-
dren). [*ME. godchild* (cf. A.S. *godbeorn*, a
godchild); < *God* + *child*: in ref. to the spiritu-
al relation assumed to exist between them.] In
the liturgical churches, one for whom a person

becomes sponsor (godfather or godmother) at baptism; a godson or goddaughter.

Goddam (god'dam'), *n.* [*< F. goddam, dial. godeme, OF. goden, godoun, an Englishman, used as a term of contempt or reproach (hence also goddon, a glutton, a swifter), < E. God damn, the characteristic national oath of Englishmen.*] An Englishman; a term of reproach applied by the French. *Darwin.*

We will return by way of the bridge, and bring back with us a prisoner, a *goddam*.

Quoted in Lord Stanhope's Memoirs, p. 30.

goddard, goddard (god'dard, -ard), *n.* [*< OF. godart, with suffix -ard (= E. -ard), equiv. to godet, a tankard; see godlet.*] A tankard; a drinking-bowl. *same as godlet.*

Lucifer entered, attended by a maiden of honour with a covered goddard of gold.

R. W. H. T. Tanager and Osmunda, II, 1st.

A goddard, or an anniversary spiced bowl,
Drank off by the gospeller.

Quoted in Lord Stanhope's Memoirs, p. 30.

goddaughter (god'da-tér), *n.* [*< ME. goddoghter, goddokter, < AS. goddohtor (= Icel. goddotir = Sw. goddotter = Dan. goddotter), < god, God, + dohtor, daughter.*] A female godchild.

For with my name baptised was she,

And such an it is devised I sure,

My goddaughter I may call her in v're.

Rom. of Parley (E. T. S.), I, 1722.

How doth . . . your fairest daughter, and mine, my
goddaughter Ellen?

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III, 2.

god-den, *n.* A variant of *good-den*.

goddess (god'os), *n.* [*< ME. goddesse, goddess; < god + -ess, fem. term. (cf. F. déesse).*] The AS. word is *gyden* (= D. *godin* = OHG. *gutin*, *gūtina*, MHG. *gūtine*, *gūtine*, *gūtine*, G. *götin* = Dan. *gudinde* = Sw. *gudinna*), < *god* + fem. term. *-en*.] A female god or deity.

Celestial Dian, goddess Argentine,

I will obey thee!

Shak., Pericles, v, 2.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among
a crowd of goddesses, who was distinguished by her grace-
ful stature and superior beauty.

Addison.

goddesshood (god'os-hood), *n.* The state or dig-
nity of a goddess.

Should not my beloved, for her own sake, descend by
degrees from goddesshood into humanity?

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV, 380.

goddess-ship (god'os-ship), *n.* [*< goddess + -ship.*] Rank, state, condition, or attribute of
a goddess.

Appear'dst thou not to Paris in this guise?

Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or,

In all thy perfect goddess-ship, when thou

Before thee thy own vanquish'd Lord of War?

Byron, Child Harold, IV, 61.

goddet, *n.* [Also *godet*; < OF. *godet, godlet, godlet, godet, a tankard. Cf. goddard.*] A tan-
kard, generally covered, made of earthenware,
metal, or wood. *Florio.*

goddiment, *n.* [*< god + dim + -ment.*] A little
god. *Darwin.*

For one's a little *goddiment*

No bigger than a skittle pin

Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 281.

goddixet, *v. t.* [*< god + -ixet.*] To deify.

Proserpin her offence,

Grown, through misguides, venial perhaps,

We condemn in suspension.

And false, loved, found, Elizabeth

Here *goddixet* ever since

Warner, Alblon's England, ix, 41.

godenda (gō-dēn'dā), *n.* [ML. also *godendus*,
godardus, godandardus.] See *godendag*.

godendag, *n.* [OF. also *godendac, godandac, godendart, godendurt* (ML. *godenda, goden-
dus*, etc.), < OFlem. *godendag*, lit. good-day-
so called appear, in humorous allusion to its
effective use in 'saluting' or bidding farewell to
the person attacked; see *good-day*.] A weapon
used in the middle ages by foot-soldiers and
light-armed men. The Flemings are mentioned as
using them in the fourteenth century, under the name of
godendag. It seems to have been a heavy halberd or
partisan; it was perhaps in some cases a pike having a
point only and no other blade. Also called *good day*.

godendart, *n.* Same as *godendag*.

godet, *n.* See *godlet*.

Godetia (gō-dē'shā), *n.* [NL, named after M.
Godet, a Swiss botanist.] An onagraceous ge-
nus of plants of nearly 20 species, natives of
western America, sometimes united with *Ero-
thera*. The species are annuals with usually showy lilac,
purple or rose-colored flowers. Several are found in cul-
tivation.

go-devil (gō-dēv'el), *n.* 1. A device for explod-
ing a dynamite cartridge in an oil-well. See
the extract. [U. S.]

A queer-looking, pointed piece of iron, called the *go-
devil*, is dropped down the well, and, striking a cap on the

top of the torpedo, causes a terrific explosion at the bot-
tom of the well.

St. Nicholas, XIV, 48.

2. A movable-jointed
contractible apparatus,
with interior springs se-
cured to iron plates in
overlapping sections,
something like an elon-
gated cartridge in shape
and about three feet
long, introduced into a
pipe-line for the pur-
pose of freeing it from
obstructions. The motion
of the oil carries it along,
and its flexibility allows
of its turning sharp angles
and going through narrow spaces.

3. A rough sled used for holding one end of a
log in hauling it out of the woods, etc., the
other end dragging on the snow or ice. Also
called *tieboy*. [Northwestern U. S.]

godfather (god'fā'ther), *n.* [*< ME. godfader, < AS. godfader (= OS. godfader = MD. godender = Icel. godfadir = Sw. Dan. godfader), < god, God, + fader, father.*] 1. In the liturgical church, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a male sponsor. See *sponsor*.

Shu he will not leave the babe he began,

His god fader, to whom God giveth pardon!

By hymn of it great land and pressing war.

Rom. of Parley (E. T. S.), I, 6800.

There shall be for every Male child to be baptized . . .
two godfathers and one godmother; and for every Female,
two godmothers and one godfather.

Book of Common Prayer.

2. A jurymen, as jeocularly held to be godfather to
the prisoner.

In christening, thou shalt have two godfathers:

Had I been judge, thou shouldst have had ten more.

To bring thee to the gallows, not to the font.

Shak., M. of V., IV, 1.

I had rather see him remitted to the jail, and have his
twelve godfathers, good men and true, condemn him to
the gallows.

Randolph, Muzzle Looking glass.

God-fearing (god'fēr'ing), *a.* Reverencing and
obeying God.

Enoch as a brave that fears no man

Bow'd himself down, and . . .

Pray'd for a blessing on his wife and babes,

Whatever came to him.

Pennington, Lincoln Arden.

God-forsaken (god'fōr-sā'kn), *a.* 1. Seeming
as if forsaken by God; hence, forlorn; deso-
late; miserable.

I have rarely seen anything quite so bleak and *god for-
saken* as this village. A few low bar-k huts in a desert of
snow—that was all. *B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 117.*

2. Cast out or abandoned by God; supremely
wicked; utterly reprobate; as, a *God-forsaken*
community or band of pirates.

godful (god'fūl), *a.* [*< god + -ful.*] 1. In-
spired. *Darwin.*

Homer, Museus, Child, Maro, more

Of those *godful* prophets long before,

Hold their eternal here.

Herrick.

2. Godly. [Rare.]

He is a true *godful* man, though in his love for the ideal
he disregards too much the actual.

C. Francis, quoted in Andover Rev., VIII, 380.

godget. A contraction of *God-give*.

Godge you god-morrow, air.

Chapman, May Day.

godhead (god'hēd), *n.* [*< ME. godhead, godheide*
(also *godhod*, < E. *godhood*) (= D. *godheid* =
OHG. *goteit*, MHG. *goteheit*, G. *goteheit*; < *god* +
-head.] 1. The state of being God or a god;
divine nature; deity; divinity.

For the invisible things of him from the creation of the
world are clearly seen, . . . even his eternal power and
eternity.

Rom. I, 20.

That was the way to make his (Cupid's) *godhead* wax.

Shak., I, I, v, 2.

2. [cap.] The essential being or nature of God;
the Supreme Being in all his attributes and re-
lations.

We ought not to think that the *Godhead* is like unto
gold, or silver, or stone.

Acts xvii, 29.

In him dwelleth all the fulness of the *Godhead* bodily.

Col. II, 9.

3. A deity; a god or goddess.

Adoring first the genius of the place

The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown.

Dryden, Æneid.

godhood (god'hūd), *n.* [*< ME. godhod; < god +
-hood.* Cf. *godhead*.] Divine character or
quality; godlike nature; godship.

Woe! thou have *godhood*!

I will translate this beauty to the spheres,

Where thou shalt shine the brightest star in heaven.

Heywood, Silver Age.

The world is alive, instinct with *Godhead*.

Compton.

godless (god'les), *a.* [*< ME. godles (= D. god-
delous = G. godlos = Icel. godlaus, godlaus = Sw. Dan. godlös = Goth. gudalauss), < god +
-less.*] 1. Having or acknowledging no God;
impious; atheistical; ungodly; irreligious;
wicked.

He decemeth himself, and maketh a mocke of himselfe
vnto the *godless* hypocrites and iudices.

Tyndale, Works, p. 68.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes

Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,

His his ungrateful country sent.

Their best (amillius, into banishment.

Dryden.

2. [cap.] Lacking the presence of God; re-
moved from divine care or cognizance; God-
forsaken. [Rare.]

The *Godless* gloom

Of a life without sun.

Tennyson, Despair.

= Syn. 1. *Ungodly, Unrighteous, etc. See irreligious.*

godlessly (god'les-li), *adv.* In a *godless* man-
ner.

godlessness (god'les-nēs), *n.* The state or
quality of being godless, impious, or irreligious.

The sinner gives himself over to a wild and loose pro-
faneness, to a lawless course of *godlessness*.

Sp. Hall, Remains, p. 37.

godlike (god'lik), *a.* [*< god + like.* Cf. *godly, a.*] Like
God or a God in any respect; of divine
quality; partaking of or exercising divine at-
tributes; supremely excellent.

Sure, he that made us . . . gave us not

That capability and *godlike* reason

To fast in us unus'd.

Shak., Hamlet, IV, 4.

The most *godlike* impersonality men know is the sun.

T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, v.

godlikeness (god'lik-nēs), *n.* The state of be-
ing godlike.

godlily (god'li-li), *adv.* In a godly manner;
piously; righteously.

Requiring of him (Calvin) that by his grave council and
godly exhortation he would animate her majesty constantly
to follow that which *godlily* she had begun.

Knox, Hist. Reformation, III, 1558.

godliness (god'li-nēs), *n.* [*< godly + -ness.*] The
character or quality of being godly; con-
formity to the will and law of God; piety.

Godliness with contentment is great gain. 1 Tim. vi, 6.

Godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all
true virtues, even as God is of all good things.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v, § 2.

Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou (Millon) travel on life's common way,
In cheerful *godliness*.

Wordsworth, London, 1802.

= Syn. *Saintliness, Holiness, etc. See religion.*

godling (god'ling), *n.* [*< god + -ling.*] A
little or inferior deity.

Shew thy self gracious, affable and meek;
And be not (proud) to those gay *godlings* like,
But once a year from their gilt boxes lane,
To imitate the Heav'n's long wait for rains.

Sylvester, tr. of the Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence.

The puny *godlings* of inferior race,

Whose humble statues are content with brass.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

godly (god'li), *a.* [Not in ME. or AS. (AS. *gōdlic*
= OS. *gōdlic*, *godly*; see *godly*); = OFr. *godlik* = D. *goddelijk* = OHG. *gōtlich, gotlich, gotlich*, MHG. *gōtlich, gotlich, gotlich*, G. *gōtlich* = Icel. *gōdhligr* = Sw. *godlig* = Dan. *godlig*; as *god + -ly*.] 1. Pious; reverencing God and
his character and laws; controlled by religious
motives.

Help Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth; for the faithful
fall from among the children of men.

Ps. xli, 1.

I'll ne'er be drunk whilst I live again, but in honest,
civil, *godly* company.

Shak., M. of W., I, 1.

2. Conformed to or influenced by God's laws;
as, a *godly* life.

They humbly sue unto your excellency,

To have a *godly* peace concluded of

Between the realms of England and of France.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v, 1.

3. Of or pertaining to a god; characteristic of
a god; godlike.

The grace divinest Mercury hath done me . . .
Blinds my observance in the utmost term
Of satisfaction to his *godly* will.

R. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, v, 1.

= Syn. 1 and 2. *Holy, devout, saintly. See religion.*

godly (god'li), *adv.* [= D. *goddelijk* = OHG. *gōtlicheo*, MHG. *gotlicheo*, *gotlicheo*; as *god + -ly*.] In a godly manner; piously.

All that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus shall suffer per-
secution.

1 Tim. III, 12.

By the means of this man and some few others in that
University many became *godly* learned.

Strype, Memorials, Hen. VIII, an. 1540.

godlyhead, *n.* [*< godly + -head.*] Goodness.

god-maker (god'mā'ker), *n.* One who formu-
lates or originates an image or conception of
God, or of a god or gods. [Rare.]

No man finds any difficulty in being his own God-maker.
Benjamin, Judicial Evidence, II. 2.
God-man (god'man), *n.* A divine man; an incarnation of Deity in human form: an epithet of Jesus Christ.

godmother (god'muth'er), *n.* [*ME. godmoder*, *AS. godmōder* (= *MD. godmoeder* = *lool. godmōdēr* = *Sw. godmoder*, *gumor* = *Dan. gudmoder*), *god*, *God*, + *mōder*, *mother*.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. See *godfather*, 1.

Thou art no godfather ne godmodere!
 To on art thou sweet, another bitter to!
Rom. of Parvency (R. E. T. S.), I. 274.

go-down (gō-doun'), *n.* 1. A draught of liquor.
 And many more whose quality
 Forbids their toying openly,
 Will privately, on good occasion,
 Take six go-downs on reputation.
D. Urley, Collin's Walk, IV.

* We have frolick rounds,
 We have merry go-downs,
 Yet nothing is done at random.
Wits Recreations (1654). (Narra.)

2. A cutting in the bank of a stream for enabling animals to cross or to get to the water. [*Western U. S.*]

godown (gō-doun'), *n.* [*Malay godong*, a warehouse.] In India, China, Japan, etc., a warehouse or storehouse.

When the cotton has been picked, it is thrown upon the floor of a room in some godown and thrashed.
A. G. P. Elliot James, Indian Industries, p. 71.

These buildings, which are known to the foreigners as *godowns*, have one or two small windows and one door, closed by thick and ponderous shutters.
Pap. Sec. Mo., XXVIII. 645

godpharet, *n.* [*God* + *phere*, a bad spelling of *ferre*, *ferr*, a companion, here intended appar. for *perre*, *father*. Cf. *beaupere*.] A godfather.
My godphare was a Rahian or a Jew
H. Johnson, Tale of a Tub, IV. 1.

godroon (gō-drōn'), *n.* [*E. godron*, a plait, ruffe, godroon.] A curved ruffe or fluted ornament of great variety in form, used in costume, and in architectural and other artistic decoration. Also, erroneously, *godroon*.

godrooned (gō-drōn'd), *a.* [*godroon* + *-d*.] Ornaented with godroons; hence, ornaented with any similar pattern. Also, erroneously, *godrooned*.

God's-acre (godz'ā-kēr), *n.* [Not an old or native E. term, but recently imitated from *G. Gottesacker* (= *D. godsacker*), i. e., 'God's field': see *god* and *acre*.] A burial-ground.
 A . . . green terrace by platform on which the church stands, and which in ancient times was the churchyard, or, as the Germans more devoutly say, *God's-acre*.
Longfellow, Hyperion, II. 9.

It was an old Indian taste that nature should do its part toward the adornment of the God's-acre.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 449.

godsend (god'send), *n.* [*God* + *send*.] 1. Something regarded as sent by God; an unlooked-for acquisition or piece of good fortune.

It was more like some fairy present, a *godsend*, as our familiar pious ancestors termed a benefit received when the benefactor was unknown. *Lamb, Valentine's Day.*

In despite of Wolsey's financial ability, . . . the policy of the whole reign in this respect was a hand to mouth policy, assisted by occasional *godsend*s in the shape of benefices and benefactions.
Sydney, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 252.

2. A sending by God. [Rare.]
 As thou didst call on death, death shall have
 Ay, with *godsend* quick to hell!
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 192

god's-eye (godz'ī), *n.* [*ME. godsonic*: see *god* and *eye*.] 1. The herb clary. *Halliwel.*

2. The plant speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*. [*Prov. Eng.* in both senses.]

godship (god'ship), *n.* [*god* + *-ship*.] 1. The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.
 Anaxagoras, asserting one perfect mind ruling over all (which is the true Deity), effectually degraded all these other pagan Gods, the sun, moon, and stars, from their *godships*.
Godwin, Intellectual System, p. 233.

Odin and Freja maintained their *godships* in Gaul and Germany.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 267.

2. A titular appellation of a god.
 Our bills and dales their *godships* cause.
Pror, The Ladie.

Godshouse (godz'hous), *n.* [= *OFries. godshus*, *godshus* = *D. godsakus*, church, hospice, asylum, = *MLG. gods-hūs* = *MHG. goteshus*, *G. gotteshaus*, church, temple, cloister, = *Dan. gudshus*, the house of God (cf. *Goth. gud-hūs*, temple).] 1. A church; in this sense usually as two words, *God's house*.—2. An almshouse.

Built, they say, it was by Sir Richard de Abberbury, Knight, who also under it founded for poor people a *godshouse*.
Holland, It. of Camden's Britain, p. 284.

godshy, *n.* A Middle English form of *gossip*.
godsmith (god'smith), *n.* [*god* + *smith*.] 1. A maker of idols.

Gods they had tried of every shape and size
 That *godsmiths* could produce or priests devise.
Dryden, Alc. and Achil., I. 50.

2. A divine smith.
 For *Æneas* was actually wounded in the twelfth of the *Æneid*, though he had the same *godsmith* to forge his arms as had *Achilles*.
Byrd, Epic Poetry.

godson (god'sun), *n.* [= *Sc. gudson*; *ME. godsun*, *godnone*, also assimilated *gossun* (cf. *gossip*).] *AS. godannu* (= *Sw. gudson*, *guson* = *Dan. gudson*), *god*, *God*, + *sunu*, *son*.] A male godchild.

His name was cleped *Thomas* and many tymes *Mane* com to speke with hym, that was the *godson*, and was with hym many dayes, for he was his *godman*.
Morley (E. E. T. S.), II. 307.

Tell a' your neebours when ye gae home,
 That Earl Richard's your *gude son*.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 300).
 What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
 He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar?
Shak., Lear, II. 1.

God-speed (god'spēd'), *n.* [*God speed you*, i. e., 'I wish that God may speed or prosper you,' mixed with *good speed*, i. e., 'I wish that you may have good speed or success.' See *good speed*, under *good*.] A wish of success or prosperity; specifically, as a wish in behalf of another, a prosperous journey.

Resolve him not into your house, neither bid him *God speed* (and give him no greeting, R. V.).
2 John III.

He slit her nose by this light, and she were ten ladies;
 (was not for nothing my husband said he should meete
 her this evening at Adonia chapel), but and I come to
 the *God-speed* on 't, He tell em on 't soundly.
It. of Gulls (1633).

To him your summons comes too late
 Who slinks beneath his armor's weight,
 And has no answer but *God speed*.
Whittier, The Summum.

godspelt, **godspeller**, etc. Middle English forms of *gospel*, etc.

God's-penny (godz'pen'), *n.* [= *D. gods-pening* = *MLG. gods-pennink* = *Olden. gods-pennink*.] 1. Money given in alms to the poor or to the church.

The archa was called "weinkauf," because it was usually spent for wine drunk by the witnesses of the sale, or *God's penny*, because it was devoted to charity.
J. L. Laughlin, Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law, p. 190, note.

2. An earnest-penny.
 "Give me the gold, good *God* of the Scales,
 And thine for aye my lamb. Tell me,
 Then John he did him to record draw,
 And John he cast him a *god's penny*.
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 62).

Come strike me luck with earnest and draw the writings.
 There's a *God's-penny* for thee.
Dean and Fl., Scornful Lady.

god-tree (god'trē), *n.* The cotton-tree of the tropics, *Kriodendron arborescens*; so called from the superstitious veneration in which it is held by the natives.

Godward, **Godwards** (god'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* Toward God; as, to look *Godward*. **To Godward** (that is, to *Godward*, a variation by times of *toward God*: see *toward*, *ward*), toward God.

All manner virtuous duties that each man in reason and conscience to *Godward* on eth. Hooker, *Lectes Polity*, v. 4.
 Such trust have we through Christ to *Godward*.
2 Cor. III. 4.

What the Eye of a Bat is to the Sun, the same is all human Understanding to *Godwards*.
Huvel, Letters, II. 11.

godwin (god'win), *n.* Same as *godwit*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Godwinia (god-win'ia), *n.* [*NL.*, from the proper name *Godwin* (*AS. Godwin*, *god*, *God*, + *wine*, a friend).] A genus of plants, natural order *Dracææ*: same as *Dracæum*, 1.

godwit (god'wit), *n.* [First in early mod. E. (elcted, in a Latinized form *godwitta*, by Turner, 1544); appar. a native E. word, but not found in *ME.* or *AS.* The conjectured derivation based on the present form of the word and

reflected in Cassaubon's translation (1611) "*Deu ingenium*," and that which makes it 'good creature' (*AS. god*, *good*, + *wit*, *wight*, *creature*), "from the excellence of their flesh" or for some other reason, are improbable; and absence of early record makes it hazardous to assume a popular corruption of a *ME.* form *godwēit* (through **godwēit*, **godwēit*, **godwēit*, **godwēit*). The dial. *godwēit* is later, appar. conformed to the surname *Godwin*.] A bird of the genus *Limosa*; a large: a godhead. The godwits resemble curlews, but the bill is slightly recurved instead of decurved. There are several species of world wide distribution. The species originally called *godwēt* is the black-tailed godwit of Europe, *Limosa limosa* or *L. melanotos*. The European bar-tailed godwit is *L. lapponica*. (See *cut* under *Limosa*.) The largest known species is the marbled godwit of North America, *L. fedoa*. The Hudsonian godwit, *L. americana*, is a smaller and scarcer species of the same country.

Your eating
 Pleasant and *god-wit* here in London, haunting
 The cloches and Marmada! wedding in with lords
 Still at the table. R. Johnson, *Devil is an Ass, III. 2.*

Omniscious godwit, same as *godwēt*.—*Godwit day*, May 13th, when the godwits begin to move south, on Humber water, England.—*New York godwit*, a local name of the dowitcher or red-breasted snipe, *Neorhamphus griseus*. Newman and Richardson, 1851.

goet, *n.* An obsolete form of *go* or *gone*.
goelt, *n.* [*E. dial. (East.)*, a form of *yellow*, (*AS. gelu* = *leel*, *gelr* = *Sw. Dan. gul*: see *yellow*).] Yellow.

Hop-nots . . .
 The *goeler* and younger the better I love.
Tueller, Five Hundred Points.

goent, An obsolete form of *gone*, past participle of *go*.

goer (gō'er), *n.* [*ME. goere*; *go*, *v.* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which goes, runs, walks, etc.; often applied to a horse or a locomotive, etc., with reference to speed or gait, or to a watch or clock, with reference to time-keeping qualities: as, a good *goer*; a safe *goer*.

And so that every day in his court, no than 80000
 persons, with outen *goers* and comers.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 277.

Is the rough French horse brought to the door?
 They say he is a high *goer*; I shall soon try his mettle.
Bass, and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, II. 1.

The Tally ho was a tip-top *goer*, ten miles an hour including stoppages, and so punctual that all the road set their clocks by him. T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 4

A dog with a broad, bull dog cheek is never a good *goer*.
The Century, XXXI. 271.

2. A foot.
 A double mantle cast
 Athwart his shoulders, his fair *goers* graced
 With fitted shoes. Chapman.

Goëra (gō'g-er), *n.* [*NL.* (Curtis, 1854), *Gr. γοῖρα*, mournful, distressful, (*γός*, mourning, wailing: see *gorty*)] A genus of caddis-flies, of the family *Scenocentropidae*, having the inter-clavial area in the fore wings suddenly dilated and denudated at the end. The sole species is *G. pilosa* of Europe, common in swift-running streams.

goer-between (gō'er-bē-twān'), *n.*; pl. *goers-between* (gō'erz). Same as *go-between*. [Rare.]

Let all pitiful *goers-between* be called to the world's end after my name, call them all—*Prudens*.
Shak., T. and C., III. 2.

goer-by (gō'er-bī'), *n.*; pl. *goers-by* (gō'erz-bī'). One who goes or passes by; a passer-by. [Rare.]

These two long hours I have trod here, and curiously survey'd all *goers-by* yet find no racial,
 Nor any face to quarrel with.
Dean and Fl., Little French Lawyer, II. 2.

Goërius (gō'g-ri-us), *n.* [*NL.* (Stephens, 1832), *Gr. γοῖρις*, mournful, distressful: see *Goëra*.] A genus of rove beetles, of the family *Staphylinidae*. *G. (or Geopys) olens* is the singular beetle known as the dead's coach horse in England. See *cut* of *dead's coach-horse*, under *dead*.

goes (gōz), The third person singular of the present indicative of the verb *go*.

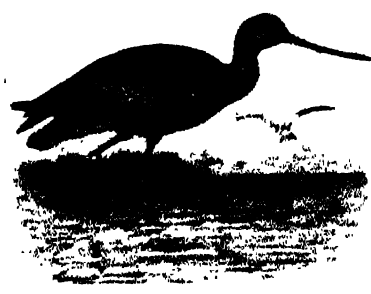
Goethian, **Goethean** (gō'thī-an, gō'thē-an), *a.* [*Go* (the two def.) + *-ian*, *-ean*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the great German poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832).

A true Goethian sentence, which it is difficult to render in English.

Max Müller in *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 767.
 Went to Grove Hill where we found Riter, a most remarkable object, with a most Goethian countenance.
Caroline Fox, Journal.

goethite (gō'thīt), *n.* [*Goethe* (non Goethian) + *-ite*.] A hydrous oxid of iron, occurring in orthoclase crystals, also massive. It is found with other ores of iron, for example hematite or limonite, as at the Lake Superior mines.

goetic (gō'thīk), *a.* [*goety* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to goety; dark and evil in magic.



Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).

The theurgic or benevolent magic, the *gottle*, or dark and evil necromancy.

Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, p. 147.

goety (gō'tē-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *gotic*; < OF. *gocie*, the black art, magic, witchcraft, < Gr. *gōtēria*, witchcraft, jugglery, < *gōtēreia*, bewitch, beguile, < *gōtē* (gen.), a wizard, a sorcerer, an enchanter, a juggler, lit. a howler, wailer, < *gōtē*, wail, groan, weep, *gōtē*, wailing, mourning.] Invocation of evil spirits; black magic; sorcery, in a bad sense.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magic or goety.

Hall's Dictionary, Metamorphoses (1691), p. 51.

gofer (gō'fēr), *n.* [Also *gopher* (cf. *gopher* in other senses); < F. *gouffre*, a waffle; see *goffer*, *gopher*.] A waffle. [Prov. Eng.]

Here too I found a man selling *gophers*. Now, I do not know the American name for this vanishing into nothing sort of pastry, but I do know that there is one man in London who declares that he, and he alone in all the world, is aware of the secret of the *gopher*.

P. Robinson, Slivers and Salts, p. 14.

gofering-iron (gō'fēr-ing-ī'fēr), *n.* [Cf. *gofering-iron*.] A waffle-iron.

goff (gōf), *n.* [Also *guff*, a fool, ME. only in adj. *gofflike* (see *goffish*), < OF. *goffe*, *n.*, dull, doltish, blockish, = Sp. *goffo* = It. *goffo*, *n.*, awkward, stupid, dull, *n.*, a blockhead, > G. dial. (Bav.) *goffo*, a blockhead; origin obscure.] A fool; a foolish clown. [Prov. Eng.]

goff, *n.* Same as *goff*.

goff, *n.* An obsolete variant of *goff*.

There are many games played with the ball that require the assistance of a club or bat, and probably the most ancient among them is the pastime now distinguished by the name of *goff*.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 170.

goffan (gō'fān), *n.* In *minning*, same as *coffin*, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

goffer (gō'fēr), *v. t.* [Also written *gouffer*; < OF. *gouffier*, erump, deck with puffs, F. *gouffier*, erump, figure (cloth, velvet, etc.), < OF. *goffre*, also *gouffre*, *gouffre*, oldest form *waufre*, a waver, a honeycomb (> F. *wafer*), F. *gouffre*, a honeycomb, waffle; see *gopher*, *wafer*, and *waffle*.] 1. To plait, flute, or erump (lace, etc.).

"What's the matter with your ruff?" asked Lady Betty, "It looks very neat, I think." "Nest!" "I'll have to get it all *goffered* over again."

Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, xx.

2. To raise in relief, especially for ornamental purposes, as thin metal, starched linen, or the like. **Goffered edge**, an indented decorative design on the edges of a book, an old fashion in bookbinding, applied to gilded or silvered edges. **Goffered elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra of certain beetles having very prominent longitudinal lines or carinae, which in many cases diverge from the base and converge toward the tip.

goffer (gō'fēr), *n.* [Cf. *goffer*, *v.*] An ornamental plaiting used for the frills and borders of women's caps, etc. *Fairholt*.

goffer (gō'fēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *goffer*, *v.*] Flutes, plaits, or erumps collectively.

goffer-iron (gō'fēr-ing-ī'fēr), *n.* A erumping-iron used for plaiting or fluting frills, etc.

goffer-press (gō'fēr-ing-prōs), *n.* A fluting-, plaiting-, or erumping-press, especially for imparting a crimped appearance to artificial leaves, flowers, etc.

goffish (gō'fīsh), *a.* [ME. *goffische*, *goffish*; < *goff* + *-ish*.] Foolish; stupid. *Chaucer*.

go-free (gō'frē), *n.* See the extract.

Stamped wrappers for newspapers were made expertly in London by Mr. Charles Whitting under the name of *go-free*, in 1830.

Encyc. Brit., XIX, 285.

gog (gōg), *n.* [Chiefly in the phrase *on gog*, *agog*; see *agog*.] The relation, if any, to *W. gog*, activity, = Ir. and Gael. *gog*, a nod, a slight motion (see *goggle*), is uncertain.] Activity; eager or impatient desire (to do something).

Or, at the least, yt settis the harte on *gog*.

Gargaigne, Griefe of I. ye.

Nay, you have put me into such a *gog* of going,

I would not stay for all the world.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, III, 1.

gog (gōg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bog. [Prov. Eng.]

gog (gōg), *n.* A perversion of *god*, used in oaths, as *Gogs passion*, *Gogs wounds*, etc. [Obscure or provincial.]

gogot (gō'gōt), *n.* [Appar. the same, with different (dim.) suffix, as *gobion*, ME. *gynne*, mod. *gudgeon*; see *gudgeon* and *goby*.] A goby.

goggle (gō'gōl), *v.* pret. and pp. *goggled*, *pp.* *goggling*. [Early mod. E. also *gogle*. < ME. *gogelen*, look askint, a freq. verb, of Celtic origin: < Ir. and Gael. *gog*, a nod, a slight motion (= *W. gog*, activity; see *gog*), *gogach*, wavering, nodding, etc., *gogachleach*, goggle-eyed (*gog*),

the eye, look, glance), the verb being Ir. *gogaim*, I nod, gesticulate.] 1. To strain or roll the eyes in a squinting, blinking, or staring way; roll about staringly, as the eyes.

They *gogle* with their eyes-hither and thither.

Hollinshed, Description of Ireland, I.

Such sight have they that see with *goggling* eyes.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

You have eyes,

Especially when you *goggle* thus, not much

Unlike a Jew's, and yet some men might take 'em

For Turk's.

Shelley, Hyde Park, III, 2.

2. To roll or shake about loosely.

Robin did on the old man's hood,

It *goggled* on his crown.

Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V, 256).

II. trans. To roll (the eyes) about blinking and staringly.

He *goggled* his eyes, and gaped in his money-pocket.

Walsby, Letters, III, 174.

goggle (gō'gōl), *n.* [Cf. *goggle*, *v.*] 1. A strained, blinking, or squinting rolling of the eye.

Others will have such a divided face between a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance, that the unnatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous.

Lord Halifax.

2. *pl.* (a) An instrument worn like spectacles, with plain or colored glasses fixed in short tubes spreading at the base over the eyes, for their protection from cold, dust, sparks, etc., or from too great intensity of light, or so contrived as to direct the eyes straight forward, in order to cure squinting.

I nearly came down a top of a little spare man who sat breaking stones by the roadside. He stayed his hammer, and said, regarding me mysteriously through his dark *goggles* of wire, "Are you aware, sir, that you've been breaking stones?"

Dickens, Uncommenced Traveller, xlii.

(b) Spectacles. [Slang.] (c) Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

goggle (gō'gōl), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *gobble*, perhaps by mixture with *guggle*, *gurgle*.] To swallow; gobble.

Gundaker (F.), to eat greedily, to ravine, *goggle*, glut up or swallow down huge morsels.

Cotgrave.

goggled (gō'gōld), *a.* Prominent and squinting or staring, as the eye.

Ugly faced, with long black hair, *goggled* eyes, wide-mouthed.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 50.

goggle-eye (gō'gōl-ī), *n.* [Cf. ME. *gogul-eye*, a squint-eyed person. Cf. *goggle-eyed*.] 1. A prominent squinting or staring eye.

Th. Ethnik's a-fire, and from his *goggle-eyes*

All drunk with rage and blood the Lightning flies.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas Weeks II, The Trophies.

It [the sea lion] has a great *goggle-eye*, the teeth inches long, about the bigness of a man's thumb.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1682.

The long, shallow visage, the *goggle-eye*.

Scott, Guy Rannering, II.

2. Squinting; strabismus.—3. The rock-bass, a centrarchid fish.

goggle-eyed (gō'gōl-īd), *a.* [Formerly also *goggle-eyed*; < ME. *goggled*, *goggle-eyed*, squint-eyed; used once by Wyclif, improperly, to translate L. *lucens*, one-eyed, prob. with thought of L. *coctus*, one-eyed; < *goggle* + *-ed*.] Having prominent squinting or rolling eyes; squint-eyed.

He was of personage tall and of body strong, . . . great and *goggle-eyed*, whereby he saw so clearly as he incredible to report.

Speech, The Romans, VI, iv, § 6.

And giddy doubt and *goggle-eyed* suspicion,

And lumps of sorrow, and dregs of fear,

Are banish'd thence, and death's a stranger there.

Quarles, Emblems, v, 14.

Goggle-eyed jack, a name of the big eyed eel, *Trachurus trachurus*, a carangid fish, resembling the common eel of Europe, having goggle eyes. It is widely distributed in tropical seas, and is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as New England. Also called *gogler*.

goggle-nose (gō'gōl-nōz), *n.* The surf-scoter, a duck, (*Fedemia perspicillata*): the spectacle-coot; so called from the pair of round black spots on the bill, resembling goggles. Also *goggle-nose*. G. Trumbull, 1888. [Maine, U. S.]

gogler (gō'gōl-ēr), *n.* [Cf. *gogler* + *-er*.] One who or that which *goggles*; specifically, a fish, the goggle-eyed jack.

goglet (gō'gōl-ēt), *n.* [Also *guglet*, *guglet*; appar. < *guggle* + *-et* (perhaps simulating *goblet*), and so called with ref. to the gurgling sound of water poured through a narrow neck.] A globular jar of porous earthenware, with a long neck, used as a water-cooler; also, the quantity contained in such a jar.

I perfectly remember having said that it would not be amiss for General Carnac to have a man with a *goglet* of water ready to pour on his head whenever he should begin to grow warm in debate.

Lord Clive, Fort William.

The flavor [of *Zizania* water] is a salt bitter. . . . For this reason Turks and other strangers prefer rain-water collected in cisterns and sold for five farthings a *goglet*.

R. P. Burton, El-Medinet, p. 201.

gogmagog, *n.* [In allusion to two large wooden statues in the Guildhall, London, called *Gog* and *Magog* (see *Rev.* xi, 8).] A big or strong person. [Humorous.]

Be valiant, my little *gogmagog*, I'll fence with all the justices in Hertfordshire.

Merry Devil of Edmonton.

gogmagogical, *a.* [*gogmagog* + *-ical*.] Large; monstrous. *Nares*.

Be it to all men by these presents knowne,

That lately to the world was plainly shewne,

In a huge volume *gogmagogical*.

John Taylor, Works (1630).

gogol (gō'gōl), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *gogol* = Little Russ. *kokol*, the goldeneye; cf. O. Bulg. *gogol* = Russ. *gogolati*, cackle, *gaggle*; see *cackle*, *gaggle*.] The Russian name of the golden-eyed duck, *Clangula clangula*.

go-harvest (gō'hār'vest), *n.* [Cf. *go-summer*.] The season following harvest. [North. Eng.]

Go Harvest, the open weather between the end of harvest and the snow or frost.

Hampson, Medii Aevi Kalendarium, II, 188 (1487).

going (gō'ing), *n.* [Cf. ME. *goyng*; verbal *n.* of *go*, *v.*] 1. The act of moving in any manner.

Then comes the time, who lives to see 't,

That *going* shall be us'd with feet.

Shak., Lear, III, 2.

2. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes

Thy husband.

Milton, P. L., xi, 280.

3. Time of pregnancy; gestation.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth, most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight, that is the twentieth part of their *going*.

N. Grece, Cosmologia Sacra.

4. Way; shape; behavior; deportment; used chiefly in the plural.

And as thou by kyndeest goles ymage in *goynge* of an adre,

So hath god by kynde our alle in *goynge* of a wye [man].

Piers Plowman (C), xxi, 323.

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goynge*.

Job xxxiv, 21.

They have seen thy *goynge*, O God; even the *goynge* of my God, my King, in the sanctuary.

Ps. lxxviii, 24.

5. Condition of paths and roads for walking or driving. [U. S.]

The *going* was bad, and the little mares could only drag the wagon at a walk, so, though we drove during the day, it took us two days and a night to make the journey.

The Century, XXXVI, 51.

When they got within five miles of the place, the horse fell dead . . . and they took another horse at a farm-house on the road. It was the spring of the year, and the *going* was dreadful.

S. O. Jewett, Canner-Fishing.

6. A right of pasturage for a beast on a common. [Prov. Eng.]—**Going forth**. (a) Extension; continuation. *Num.* xxiv, 4, 8. (b) An outlet.

Mark well the entering in of the house, with every *going forth* of the sanctuary.

Ezek. xlv, 5.

(c) A starting; a departure; as, the *going forth* of the house of Israel.—**Going out**. (a) The act or place of exit.

And Moors wrote their *goings out* according to their journeys by the commandment of the Lord.

Num. xxxiii, 2.

The border shall fetch a compass from Amon unto the river of Egypt, and the *goings out* of it shall be at the sea.

Num. xxxiv, 6.

(b) Expenditure; outlay.

But when the year is at an end,

Comparing what I get and spend,

My *goings out*, and comings in,

I cannot find I lose or win.

Swift, Riddles, iv.

Goings-on, behavior; actions; conduct; used (like *carrying-on*) mostly in a depreciative sense. [Colloq.]

The family did not, from his usual *goings-on*, expect him back again for many weeks.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, v.

Pretty place it must be where they don't admit women. Nice *goings-on*, I dare say, Mr. Cuddle.

D. Jerrold, Cuddle Lectures.

going-barrel (gō'ing-bar'el), *n.* A barrel containing the mainspring of a watch, and communicating, by gearing on its outer edge, the movement of the spring to the works.

going-fusee (gō'ing-fū-zē), *n.* A mechanical device for keeping in motion watches and spring-clocks while being wound. See *going-barrel*, *going-wheel*.

going-wheel (gō'ing-hwēl), *n.* An arrangement invented by Huyghens, which keeps in motion a clock actuated by a weight while being wound. See *going-barrel*, *going-fusee*.

gouter, *goufre* (gō'fēr), *n.* [Cf. F. *gouter*, *gouter*, < L. *guttur*, the throat; see *guttural*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland on the front part and side or sides of the neck; struma. It is due to increase in the size and number

of the blood, to accumulation in them of more or less serum, or other material, to hyperplasia of the connective tissue, or to dilatation of the blood vessels. The name is also somewhat loosely applied to a similar enlargement from any cause, as from carcinoma or sarcoma. The disease is frequently met with in Derbyshire, England, whence it is called *Derbyshire neck*, and it is extremely prevalent in cold, moist valleys of the Alps, Andes, Himalayas, and other similar regions, as in South America. Also called *bronchitis*.—*Xanthophthalmia* goiter. See *xanthophthalmia*.
goitered, goitred (gōi'terd), *a.* [*goiter* + *-ed*.] Having a goiter, or some formation resembling a goiter.—*Goitered antelope*. Same as *damara*.

goiter-stick (gōi'ter-stik), *n.* The stem of certain coarse olivaceous seaweeds, as *Sargassum*, and a species belonging to the *Laminariae*, supposed to be useful as a remedy for goiter, and for this purpose chewed by inhabitants of South America, where the disease is prevalent. The curative element in these seaweeds is thought to be the iodine which they contain. The mucus of *Fucus vesiculosus* has similar medicinal properties.

goitre, goitred. See *goiter, goitered*.
goitrous (gōi'trus), *a.* [*F. goitruus*, *cf. L. gutturosus*, having a tumor on the throat, *cf. guttur*, the throat: see *goiter*.] 1. Pertaining to or connected with goiter; favorable to the production of goiter.

The goitrous localities where there is no cretinism.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII, 190.

2. Affected with goiter.

Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either goitrous or idiots. *Over.*

goket, n. An obsolete form of *quack*.
goket, c. t. [*cf. goke, n. Cf. gork.*] To stupefy.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gokt*!
She's lost if you not haste away the party.
B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady, III, 6.

gola (gō'la), *n.* See *gula*.
golaba (gō'la-bā), *n.* [*cf. Pers. and Hind. gulāb*, rose-water (*gulāb-pāsh*), a rose-water sprinkler, *Pers. pāsh*, a sprinkling, *cf. gul*, a rose, + *āh*, water.] A bottle-shaped vase or "rose-water bottle," usually of metal-work, made in British India.

golader, golder (gōl'a-dēr, gōl'dēr), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*, *cf. Hind. goldār*, Beng. *goldār*, a wholesale grain-merchant or salt-dealer, a storekeeper, *cf. gola*, a granary, a storeroom (in Bengal usually a circular structure of mats or clay) (same as *gola*, a ball, a cannon-ball; *cf. Hind. gol*, a ball, a circle, etc., *cf. pol*, round), + *Pers. Hind. -dār*, one who holds, keeps, possesses, etc.] In the East Indies, a storehouse-keeper.

golandaz, golandaze (gōl-an-lāz'), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*, *cf. Hind. golandāz*, a gunner, *cf. gula*, a cannon-ball (see *golader*), + *andāz*, measure, weighing, in comp. throwing.] In the East Indies, an artilleryman.

gold (gōld), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *gould*, *gould*; *cf. ME. gold, gould, guld*, *cf. AS. gold* = *OH. gold* = *OFries. gold, goud* = *D. goud* = *MLA. golt* = *OHG. golt, gold, Mlg. golt, G. golt* = *Lecl. golt*, *gult* = *Sw. Dan. guld* = *Goth. gult* = *OBulg. sloven. Bohem. Serv. Russ. zlato* = *Pol. zlato*, etc. (Finn. *kulta*, *cf. OHG. Hung. szlot*, *cf. Slav.*), *gold*; with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *cold*, *old*, *loud*, *pod*, etc.), a different suffix appearing in *Skt. hiranya* = *Zend saranya, sarana*, *gold*, appar. so named from its yellow color, being prob. akin to *AS. grolu, grolu*, *E. yellow*, *L. luteus*, grayish-yellow, (*tr. χλωρός*, yellowish-green, *Skt. kari*, yellow (see *yellow*, *chlorin*, etc.)). Whether the Gr. *χρῶς*, *gold*, is cognate is doubtful; the L. word is different: see *aurum*. Hence *gild*, *gilt*, *golden*, and ult. *golden*, *golden*.] *L. n. 1.* Chemical symbol, *Au*; atomic weight, 197.3. A precious metal remarkable on account of its unique and beautiful yellow color, luster, high specific gravity, and freedom from liability to rust or tarnish when exposed to the air. The specific gravity of pure gold is 19.3. Gold stands first among the metals in point of ductility and malleability. Its tenacity is almost equal to that of silver, two thirds that of copper, and twelve times that of lead. It may be beaten into leaves thin enough to transmit a greenish light. It stands next to silver and copper as a conductor of heat and electricity; its melting-point is about 1,063° C. (or 2,000° F.); it is not attacked by any of the ordinary acids, but combines readily with chlorine; and it is dissolved by a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids. The crystalline form of gold is isometric, but crystallized gold is a rarity, and it is extremely uncommon to find crystals with smooth faces and sharp edges. Neither have any very large crystals ever been noticed, nor one so much as an inch in diameter. Arborescent masses, showing irregularly developed crystalline planes, are occasionally found, and such forms are sometimes aggregated into large masses; but much the larger part of the native gold found is entirely destitute of any appearance of crystallization, being usually in the form of small grains, which are often so minute as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. Larger rounded masses, called *nuggets*, are occasionally met with, and these are sometimes many pounds in weight. A specimen from the Ural preserved in the collection of the mining school at St. Petersburg weighs nearly a hundred pounds. The largest nugget of which there is any record was found in Australia, and was called the "Welcome." It weighed over 184 pounds, contained by assay 92.3 per cent. of gold, and netted a value when melted of \$66,000. Gold is a widely disseminated metal, but does not occur anywhere in large quantities, as compared with the ordinary useful metals. There is no proper ore of gold, this metal being never, so far as known, mineralized by sulphur or oxygen. Although gold is disseminated in fine and usually invisible particles through various ores of the other metals, and in many cases in quantity great enough to be separated with profit, most of the gold of the world is obtained either in the form of native gold, from washing the superficial detritus (sand and gravel), or by separating it from quartz, with which mineral it is almost invariably associated when occurring in veins or segregations in the solid rocks. Native gold is, however, in fact, an alloy of gold with silver, and traces of copper and iron are often associated with it. No native gold entirely free from silver has ever been found. The amount of the latter metal present in the gold varies greatly in different regions. The gold of California usually contains from 10 to 12 per cent. of silver; that of Australia rather less than half as much. The native gold of Mount Morgan, Queensland, approaches more nearly to chemical purity than any hitherto discovered, since it contains 99.7 per cent. of gold, and only a minute trace of silver. Pure gold is very rarely used in the arts. All gold coin and gold ornaments in use are alloys of gold with copper, or with copper and silver. The alloy is used, in the case of coin, because pure gold is too soft to bear rough usage, and for the same reason, as well as to diminish the cost, in the case of gold used for personal ornaments. The coin of England is composed of 11 parts of gold and 1 of copper; that of France and the United States of 9 of gold and 1 of copper. The so-called gold used for jewelry and watch-cases varies from 8 or 9 to 18 carats fine. (See *carat*, *s.*) The alloys of gold with copper and silver are given various shades of color by treatment with chemicals, according to fashion or fancy. Gold has been in use for ornamental purposes from the earliest times. The world's output of gold during recent years, according to the reports of the United States mint, has been as follows: 1890, \$115,840,000; 1891, \$130,630,000; 1892, \$146,207,000; 1893, \$157,228,000; 1894, \$181,410,000; 1895, \$200,285,000; 1896, \$202,082,000; 1897, \$227,604,000; 1898, \$260,000,000; 1899, \$300,394,000. In the United States the output has increased from over \$25,000,000 in 1880 to \$46,000,000 in 1899 and \$60,210,000 in 1900. The total amount of gold coin in circulation in the United States at the end of 1900 was estimated as about \$1,090,000,000. See *gold standard*.
I counsel thee to buy of me *gold* tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich. *Rev. III, 18.*
Gold 'Gold' 'Gold' 'Gold'
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered and rolled.
Host, Miss Kilmansegg.
Hence, figuratively—2. Money; riches; wealth.
For me—the *gold* of France did not seduce.
Shak., Hen. V., II, 2.
The old man's got, his *gold*, has won upon her.
Pletcher and Sh. off, Night Walker.
Judges and senators have been bought for *gold*.
Pope, Essay on Man, IV, 167.

3. Anything very valuable or highly prized; anything regarded as very precious, or as of pure or sterling quality.
The king's a hawk, and a hawk of *gold*,
And of life, an trap of fame. *Shak., Hen. V., IV, 1.*
4. A bright-yellow color, like that of the metal gold; also, gilding: as, a flower edged with gold.
The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,
His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold.
Pope, Windsor Forest, L, 118.
The Princeps essay, clad in blue and gold.
J. Ferrar, Illustrations of Sterne, Bibliomaniacs, I, 6.
5. In *archery*, the exact center of the target, so called because marked with gold, or of a gold color; hence, a shot that strikes the center: as, to secure a *gold*.—6. [*E. dial* also *goulds* (*cf. Sc. gool, gale, guls*, the corn-marigold), *cf. ME. gold, gould, guld*, merely a particular use of *gold*, the metal. (*cf. marigold*.)

(a) The marigold, *Calendula officinalis*.
Onyssa, myntes, gourdus, guldus.
Nowe secondly to nowe or best in molder is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 143.
(b) The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.
The crimson dandel flower, the blue bottle, and gold,
Which though esteemed but weeds, yet for their dainty hues
And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose choose.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xv, 102.
(c) The turnsol; *Helianthus*.

She [Leucothoe] spring up out of the middle
Into a Bour was named *gold*,
Which stant governe of the sonne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II, 356.
Goulds, herbe, solvayolam, quia sequitur solem, elicitur, plantula.
Prompt. Parv., p. 262.
Angel gold. See *angel-gold*.—*Cloth of gold*. See *cloth*.—*Cypress gold*. See *cypress*.—*Dead gold*, gold or gold-leaf applied to any object and left unburnished. Also called *mett*.—*Ducat gold*. See *ducat*.—*Dutch gold*. See *Dutch*.—*Kruscum, Roman*, or colored gold, in jewelry, gold (of any hue) the superficial alloy of which has been removed by boiling in nitric acid, leaving a surface of fine gold with a rich, satiny yellow luster.

Pool's gold, iron pyrites, a mineral of metallic luster and light-yellow or golden color, often mistaken for gold, whence the name.—*German gold*, an inferior gold powder prepared from gold-leaf.—*Gold and silver certificates*. See *certificate*.—*Graphite gold*, an ore of tellurium, consisting of tellurium, gold, and silver, found in Transylvania. Also called *graphite ore* and *epitellurite* (which see).—*Green gold*, in jewelry, gold alloyed with silver.—*Hammered gold*. See *hammer*, *v. t.*—*Lined gold*, gold having a backing of other metal.—*Mannheim gold*, a cheap brass alloy used by jewelers to imitate gold, named from Mannheim, in Baden, where it was originally made. It varies somewhat in its composition, but a usual formula includes 80 parts of copper and 20 of zinc, sometimes with a trace of tin.—*Mock gold*, a yellow alloy composed of copper, zinc, platinum, and other materials in various proportions.—*Mosaic gold*. (a) An alloy of copper and zinc, also called *ornello*. (b) A sulphid of tin, the *aurum muscivum* of the ancients.—*Old gold*, a dull brassy yellow color supposed to resemble old tarnished gold, used in textile fabrics.—*Red gold*, in jewelry, gold alloyed with copper.—*Rolled gold*, a film of gold joined to a backing of other metal by rolling.—*To cut the gold*. See *cut*.—*White gold*, an alloy of gold in which silver predominates, say 20 parts of silver to 4 of gold.

II. *a.* Made of, consisting of, or like gold; golden; gilded: as, a *gold chain*; *gold color*.
The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their *gold* coats spots you see.
Shak., M. N. D., II, 1.
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by *gold* chains about the feat of God.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.
Gold blond, blond lace, the flowers or sprigs of which are composed of gold thread. *Gold blue*. See *purple* of *Cassius*, under *purple*.—*Gold chloride*, a name of the trichlorid $AuCl_3$ and of other $AsCl_3$, $SbCl_5$, $BiCl_5$. Solutions of gold chloride are used in gilding by the wet way, also in combination with tin and bismuth, in the double tin and ammonium chloride, in the preparation of purple of *Cassius*. *Gold cloth*. Same as *cloth of gold* (which see, under *cloth*). *Gold lac*, gold lacquer, a variety of Japanese lacquer work; properly, that in which the surface is entirely of gold, sometimes uniform, sometimes in pattern of different tints of gold, and often having patterns in relief, less properly, that which has a certain amount of gold ornamentation or which is covered with aventurin. *Gold lace*. See *lace*. *Gold latten*. (a) Gold in thin plates. *Assiatan*. (b) Thin plates of gilded metal, especially of yellow metal or brass gilded. *Gold luster*, a variety of metallic luster which has the color of gold. See *luster*. *Gold plate*, thread, wire, etc. See the nouns.—*Gold reserve*. See *reserve*.—*Gold tooling*, in bookbinding, ornamental work made by the pressure of a hot tool upon gold-leaf laid on a book-cover.

gold-bank (gōld-bangk), *n.* A national banking association of a class organized under United States Revised Statutes (limit of circulation enlarged by act of January 19th, 1875) to issue notes payable in gold coin. There were but few of these banks, and these were chiefly established to meet the wishes of the people of the Pacific coast States, who objected to paper currency not redeemable in gold.
goldbasket (gōld'bāsket), *n.* Same as *gold-dust*, 2.
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The distribution of *gold-bearing* deposits is world-wide; although the relative importance of different localities is very different, their geological range is also very extensive. *Engge, Abstr.*, X, 742.

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Gold-beten helmets, hauberkens, cotte-armures.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I, 1642.
gold-beater (gōld'bē'ter), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. See *gold-leaf*.—2. A common predaceous caraboid beetle, *Carabus auratus*, found in all parts of Europe. [*Eng.*] *Gold-beaters' mold*, a collection of about 200 leaves of parchment, vellum, and gold-beaters' skin, each of double thickness, fixed on a metal mold, and between which flattened pieces of gold are placed to be hammered out to the full size of the leaf. *Gold-beaters' skin*, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, which is of extreme tenacity and is used by gold-beaters to lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it. The membrane is thus reduced to great thinness, and is fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds.

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Goldcrest (*Regulus cristatus*).

species is *R. cristatus*, that of the United States is *R. satrapa*.

goldcup (gôl'kúp), *n.* One of various species of crowfoot or *Ranunculus*, especially *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*. Also called *buttercup*, *kingcup*.

gold-cushion (gôl'kúsh'gún), *n.* Same as *cushion*, 2 (*a*).

A *gold cushion*, which can be made by stretching a piece of calf leather, rough side upwards, over a pad of wadding on a board 10 inches by 8.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 397.

gold-digger (gôl'dig'er), *n.* One who digs for or mines gold. This word is almost exclusively used to designate placer miners, or those who dig and wash auriferous detrital material (gravel and sand). Those who are engaged in mining in the solid rock are called *quartz miners*.

gold-dust (gôl'dúst), *n.* 1. Gold occurring naturally in a state of fine subdivision. — 2. A plant, *Alyssum saxatile*, so called from the profusion of its small yellow flowers. Also called *goldhasket*. [Properly *goldilust*.]

golden (gôl'dn), *a.* [*ME. golden*, a restored form of earlier *guldun*, *gilden*, *gildun*, *gylde* (with umlaut) (= *OS. gultun* = *OFries. gilden*, *golden*, *gilden* = *D. gouden* = *MLA. gouden* = *OHG. guldin*, *cultin*, *MHG. gulten* (also used as a noun, *g. gulten*, florin), *G. gulten*, usually *golden* = *feel*, *gultun* = *Sw. gylfen*, *gylten* = *Dan. gylde* = *Goth. gultheins*), of *gold*, *gold*, *gold*; see *gold* and *en*. Cf. *gilden*, a doublet of *golden*, and *gilden*, *gilden*.] 1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

Thy state is taken for a joint stool, thy *golden* sceptre for a laden dagger. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ll. 4.

Two many keys he bore of metals twain;
The *golden* ones, the iron shuts small.

Milton, *Lyrics*, l. 111.

Then was I ware of one that on me moved
In *golden* armour with a crown of gold.

Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

2. Of the color or luster of gold; yellow; bright; shining; splendid; as, the *golden* sun; *golden* fruit: sometimes poetically used of blood.

The weary sun hath made a *golden* ear,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives token of a goodly day to morrow.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 3.

Here lay Duncan,
His silver skin lac'd with his *golden* blood.

Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 3.

To see thee, laying there thy *golden* head,
My pride in happier summers, at my feet.

Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

Hence—3. Excellent; most valuable; very precious; as, the *golden* rule.

I will recite a *golden* sentence out of that *Porte*, which is next unto *Homer*. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 107.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people.

Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 7.

This mistress [Affliction] lately plucked me by the ear,
And many a *golden* lesson hath me taught.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*, Int.

4. Most happy or prosperous; marked by great happiness, prosperity, or progress; as, the *golden* age.

A goodly plague, a goodly time,
For it was in the *golden* prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.

Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

That was in *golden* summer time,
The winter wind is howling now.

R. T. Cook, *En Espagne*.

The IV. century witnessed the blooming of Syrian literature into its *golden* age. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 304.

5. Preeminently favorable or auspicious; as, a *golden* opportunity.

When that is known, and *golden* time conveys,
A solemn combination shall be made
Of our dear souls.

Shak., *T. N.*, v. 1.

The State has a *gold* chance—the opportunity of getting the whole manufacture and sale . . . into its own hands.

British Quarterly Rev., LXIII. 323.

Figure of the golden rule. See *rule*. — **Golden age.** See *ages* on *mythology and history*, under *age*. — **Golden balls.** the three gilt balls used as a pawnbroker's sign. The golden balls form the arms of Lombardy, and were assumed by the colony of Lombards who settled in London as bankers and money lenders. — **Golden beetle.** a chrysomelid; a beetle of the genus *Chrysomela* or family *Chry-*

somelidae; so called from their metallic luster. See *cut* under *Chrysomela*. — **Golden bull.** See *bull*. — **Golden carp.** the gold carp or goldfish. — **Golden endweed.** See *endweed*. — **Golden ewty.** the golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*. [*Hinta*, Eng.] — **Golden daisy.** Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*). — **Golden division.** See *division*. — **Golden dock.** See *dock*, 1. — **Golden eagle.** See the noun. — **Golden fly.** Same as *goldwasp*. — **Golden Friday.** haddock. — **Golden house.** See the noun. — **Golden number.** the number of any year in the Metonic cycle of 19 years. The rule for finding it is to add 1 to the number of the year after Christ, according to the ordinary reckoning, and divide by 19, when the remainder will be the golden number. The name is said to be derived from the fact that, on the discovery of the Metonic cycle, about 432 B. C., an inscription in letters of gold was set up in Athens, and others in other cities of Greece; the numbers were also marked in gold in the ancient calendars. The golden numbers are used in ecclesiastical computations, with the exact, to determine the day on which the Easter full moon occurs, the date by which all the movable feasts in the church year are determined. See *Easter*. — **Golden pheasant.** plover, robin. See the noun. — **Golden rose.** a rose made of pure gold, blessed by the Pope on Lent Sunday, the fourth Sunday of Lent, used by him in blessing the people, and occasionally sent as a mark of especial honor to Catholic sovereigns and other notable persons, to churches, cities, etc. Originally it consisted of a single rose of wrought gold; the form finally adopted is a thorny branch with flowers and leaves, surmounted by one principal rose. — **Golden rule.** (a) The rule of conduct: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." *Mat. vii. 12.* (b) In *arithmetic*, the rule of three. See *rule*.

Golden sapphire. sarifrage, shiner, etc. See the noun. — **Golden section.** the division of a line in extreme and mean ratio, which is solved by Euclid II. 11. — **Golden Spur.** a papal order existing since the sixteenth century. It consists of two classes, commanders and knights. The present name is *Order of St. Saviour*. — **Golden star.** a form of monasticism in which during the papal mass on Easter day the bread is exhibited to the people for adoration. *Walcott*. — **Golden sulphid.** a sulphid of antimony, prepared by precipitating a sulphuric monobasic salt with sulphuric acid. — **Golden thistle.** wedding, wrasse, etc. See the noun. — **Golden warblers.** several species of the genus *Dendroica*, which resemble the common summer warbler of the United States, *D. aestiva*, in being almost entirely of a bright yellow color. See *yellow bird*. — **Golden wasp.** See *goldwasp*. — **Knights of the Golden Circle.** See *knights*. — **Order of the Golden Fleece.** See *fleece*.

golden (gôl'dn), *a.* [*ME. golden*, *a.*] To become golden in color. [*Rare*.]

Like loose mist that blow
Across her crescent, *golden* as thy go
Lowell, *Endymion*, iv.

goldenback (gôl'dn-bak), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*.

goldenbough (gôl'dn-bou), *n.* The mistletoe, *Viscum album*.

goldenbug (gôl'dn-bug), *n.* The seven spotted ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*. Also called *goldenknop*.

goldenchain (gôl'dn-CHAN), *n.* The laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*; so called from its long racemes of yellow flowers.

golden-cheeked (gôl'dn-CHÉKT), *a.* Having yellow lores; as, the *golden-cheeked* warbler, *Dendroica chrysoparia*.

goldclub (gôl'dn-klub), *n.* The *Orontium aquaticum*, an aquatic plant of the United States, bearing a yellow club-shaped spadix.

golden-crested (gôl'dn-kres-ted), *a.* Having a yellow crest; specifically applied to several kinglets or goldcrests.

golden-crowned (gôl'dn-kround), *a.* Having a yellow crown; as, the *golden-crowned* thrush, *Sturnus auricapillus*; the *golden-crowned* sparrow, *Zonotrichia coronata*.

gold-end-mant, *n.* A man who buys broken pieces of gold and silver; an itinerant jeweler.

Re-enter Higgsen, disguised as a *gold-end-mant*.
Hig. Have ye any ends of gold or silver?
Pitcher, *Beggars Bush*, III. 1.

goldeneat (gôl'dn-ér), *n.* A noctuid moth, *Hydracca metatarsa*.

goldeneye (gôl'dn-é), *n.* 1. A sea-duck of the subfamily *Chelutinae* and genus *Chalchula*; a garret. The common goldeneye is *C. glaucion* or *C. chalcidula* of Europe and America. Barrow's goldeneye is the Rocky Mountain *Chalcidula*. See *cut* under *garret*.

In the interior, and perhaps at some points on the coast, the *goldeneye* is very readily shot, but this is not the case on our southern New England shore, where they rarely pay the slightest attention to the stools.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 223.

2. A fish, *Huachuca chrysops*, having a large eye with yellow iris. — 3. One of various neoplatine insects of the genus *Chrysopa*; so called in allusion to their golden or bronze-colored

eyes. The larvae are often called *aphidivora*. Also called *golden-eyed fly*.

golden-eyed (gôl'dn-id), *a.* Having yellow eyes. — **Golden-eyed fly.** See *fly* and *goldeneye*, 2.

golden-flower (gôl'dn-flou-ér), *a.* The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. See *Chrysanthemum*, 2.

goldenhead (gôl'dn-hed), *n.* The male wild-geon, *Mareca penelope*; the yellowpoll. [East coast of Ireland.]

goldenknop (gôl'dn-nop), *n.* Same as *goldenbug*. *E. D.*

goldenly (gôl'dn-li), *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully.

My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shak.*, *As you like it*, I. 1.

goldenmaid (gôl'dn-mäd), *n.* A fish, the conner or gilthead, *Crenilabrus melops*.

During this frost [the great frost of 1814, in England] a great number of the fish called *golden maids* were picked up on Brighton beach. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 106.

goldenpert (gôl'dn-pért), *a.* The *Gratiola aurea*, a low scrophulariaceous herb of the Atlantic States, with golden-yellow flowers.

goldenrod (gôl'dn-rod), *n.* [*golden* + *rod*.] A plant of the genus *Solidago*, the species of which have numerous small golden heads; these in the original species, *S. virgaurea* of Europe, are arranged in a wand-like spike. See *Solidago*.

But on the hills the *golden-rod*, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun flower by the brook, in autumn beauty stood.

Bryant, *Death of the Flowers*.

False goldenrod. *Brachyactis cordata*, a plant of the Alleghenies, closely resembling *Solidago*. — **West India goldenrod.** the *Neuroloma lobata*, a tall composite with a panicle of yellow flowers.

goldenrod-tree (gôl'dn-rod-tré), *n.* The *Rosa ferramora*, a peculiar chenopodiaceous shrub of the Canary islands.

goldenseal (gôl'dn-sel), *n.* The yellowroot or yellow puccoon, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a ranunculaceous plant of the United States.

golden-slopt (gôl'dn-slopt), *a.* Wearing slope or rather garments embroidered or adorned with gold.

Some shy *golden-slopt* Castallo. *Marston*.

golden-spoon (gôl'dn-spôn), *n.* In Jamaica, the *Tigrauma cinerea*, a small malpighiaceae tree, named from the shape and color of the petals.

golden-swift (gôl'dn-swift), *n.* The hepialid moth *Hepialus humuli*.

golden-winged (gôl'dn-wingd), *a.* Having yellow wings, or wings marked with yellow; applied to sundry birds; as, the *golden-winged* woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*; the *golden-winged* warbler, *Helminthophila chrysoptera*.

golfer, *n.* See *golfer*.

gold-fern (gôl'dn-férn), *n.* A fern in which the under surface of the frond is covered with bright-yellow powder, giving a golden color. This occurs in many species of *Gymnogramme* and *Nodoloma*. When the powder is white the fern is called *silver-fern*. Different fronds of the same species may have either color, as in the California gold- and silver-fern, *Gymnogramme triangularis*.

gold-field (gôl'd-féld), *n.* A district or region where gold-mining is carried on.

Auriferous materials from our *gold-fields*.
Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 413.

goldfinch (gôl'd-fínch), *n.* [*ME. goldfinch*, *a.* *goldfinch* (= *Olden. goldfinch* = *G. goldfinch*), *a.* *gold*, *gold*, + *finch*.] 1. An elegant European siskin or thistle-bird, *Carduelis elegans*, of the family *Fringillidae*, having wings conspicuously marked with yellow, and a crimson face.

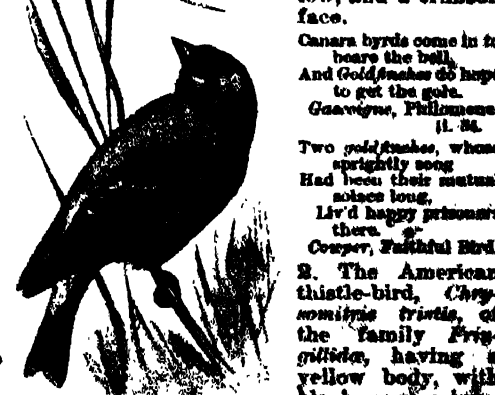
Canary birds come in to
heave the ball,
And *Goldfinches* do hope
to get the gold.

Gauevine, *Philomela*,
II. 34.

Two *goldfinches*, whose
sprightly song
Had been their mutual
solace long,
Lied happy prisoners
there.

Cosper, *Faithful Bird*.

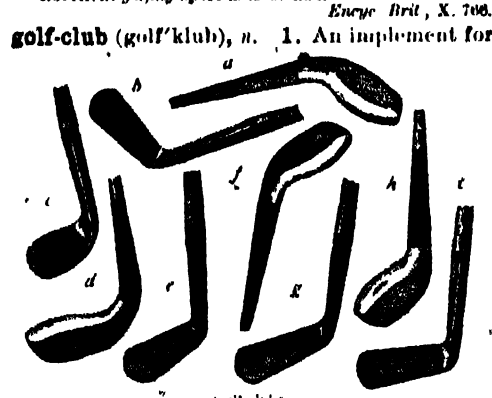
2. The American thistle-bird, *Chrysomitris tristis*, of the family *Fringillidae*, having a yellow body, with black cap, wings, and tail, the latter marked also with

American Goldfinch (*Chrysomitris tristis*).

golet² (gō'let), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A Calliformian trout: named as *Dolly Varden*, 2.
golf (golf or gōf), *n.* [Dial. *goff*, *gic*, also *gouff*; prob. < D. *kolf* = ME. *coler* = OHG. *colho*, *colho*, a club, MHG. *kolbe*, G. *kolbe*, a club, knob, butt-end of a gun, a retort, = *lecl*, *kölfr*, the clapper of a bell, a bulb, a bolt, *kyf*, a club, = Sw. *kolf*, a butt-end, bolt, retort, = Dan. *kole*, a bolt, shaft, arrow (*kolbe*, the butt-end of a weapon, < G.). There may be a remote connection with *club* and *clump*, *q. v.*] A game played over an extensive stretch of ground in which holes about 4 inches in diameter are placed at distances from 100 to 500 yards apart. It is played by one or two on a side, with special implements called *clubs*, and with balls of gutta-percha weighing 1 1/2 oz. on a little less. The object is to drive the ball from each hole toward the next, and the hole or side that accomplishes this in the fewest strokes. A considerable variety of clubs is used (the *driver*, *spoon*, *clerk*, *nickel*, *putter*, etc.), according to the exigencies of the game. Golf had its birth on the grass-covered sandy downs or "links" of the seaboard of Scotland, but is now extensively played in England and in the United States.
 That in no place of the realm their be valt fat-balls, *golf*, or other do unpittabill sports.
Acts James IV., 1401, c. 53 (ed. 1560, c. 32, Murray).
 (Jamieson.)

golf (gōlf), *v. i.* [< *golf*, *n.*] To play at golf.
 Excellent golfing sport is to be had.
Encyc. Brit., X. 702.

golf-club (gōlf'klub), *n.* 1. An implement for



a, long spoon (wood); b, balling iron (iron); c, niblick (iron); d, putter (wood); e, mashie (iron); f, driver (play club (wood)); g, chik (iron); h, brassy niblick (wood); i, putter (iron).

driving the ball in golf.—2. A club or company of golfers.

golfer (gōl'fēr), *n.* One who plays golf.

golia (gō'li-ā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A bracelet of lacquered work, richly colored, and decorated with tin-foil, worn by women in India. *S. K. Handbook Indian Arts.*

goliard (gō'li-ārd), *n.* [OF. *goliard*, *goliard*, *goliard*, *goliard*, a buffoon, jester, glutton (< ME. *goliardus*), < *gole*, *golle*, *goule*, the gullet, mouth, *F. goulle*, the mouth, jaws: see *gole*, *gullet*.] 1. A buffoon or jester; specifically, one of an order or class of inferior monks who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics as professional jesters or buffoons. "They appear to have been in the clerical order somewhat the same as the jongleurs and minstrels among the laity, riotous and unorthodox scholars who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics and gained their living and cloth by practising the profession of buffoons and jesters. The name appears to have originated towards the end of the twelfth century; and, in the documents of that time, and of the next century, is always connected with the clerical order." Wright, Walter Mapes, Pref. p. v. (*Harvard*). 2. One of the writers of the satirical poems collectively known as *goliardery*.

goliardist, *n.* [ME., also *goliardous*, < *goliard*: see *goliard*.] Same as *goliard*.

He was a jangler and a goliardist.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. l. 1, l. 567.

Thaune greued him a goliardist, a glutton of wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), Prolog. l. 130.

goliardery (gō'li-ār-dēr-ē), *n.* [< *goliard* + *-ery*.] A series of Latin poems written in the thirteenth century, satirizing the abuses of the church. *Milman*.

goliardic (gō'li-ār-dik), *a.* [< *goliard* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the goliards or to goliardery.

Goliardic poetry is further curious as showing how the claustral even at that early period were a fountainhead of pagan inspiration.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 553.

goliath (gō'li-ath), *n.* [< *Goliath*, the Philistine giant (1 Sam. xvii.).] 1. Same as *goliath-beetle*.—2. In *ornith.*, the giant heron, *Ardea goliath*, of Africa.—3. In *mech.*, a form of crane of exceptional power.

goliath-beetle (gō'li-ath bē'th), *n.* A huge cetonian lamellicorn beetle of the genus *Golia-*

thus, such as *G. giganteus* of Africa, or some other member of the *Goliathidae*.

Goliathidae (gō'li-ath-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goliathus* + *-idae*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles; taking name from the genus *Goliathus*; the goliath-beetles.

Goliathus (gō'li-ā-thus), *n.* [NL., < *Goliath*, the Philistine giant: see *goliath*.] A genus of African cetonian lamellicorn beetles of enormous size; the goliath-beetles. *G. giganteus* is some 4 inches long and 2 inches broad, being thus one of the largest coleoptera known. The species are African, but other related genera contain species also called goliath-beetles.

golliat, **gollillet**, *n.* [Sp. *gollita*, dim. of *gola*, neck, throat, *gula*, throat: see *gole*.] A little starched band sticking out under the chin, like a ruff. *Darwin*.

Oh, I had rather put on the English pillory than that Spanish gollia.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing Master, iv. 1.

gollion, *n.* [< ME. *gollion*, *gollione*, *gollion*, < OF. *gollion*, aug. of *goule*, *gole*, orig. a collar, a particular use of *goule*, *gole*, the throat: see *gole*, *gullet*.] A cloak, cape, or wrap.

gollit, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hand; a fist. [Old cant.]

Fie, master constable, what gollit you have? Is Justice so blind you cannot see to wash your hands?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, l. 6.

gollach (gōl'ach), *n.* [See, also written *golach*, *golach*; < Gcel. *gobhlach*, forked, < *gobhal*, also *gabhal*, a fork: see *gabhl*.] The common earwig, *Forficula auricularis*, so called from the forked tail. The name is also given to some similar insects.

goloe-shoes, *n. pl.* [An accoust. form, like *goloshoes*, simulating shoe, of *goloshes*, *galoshes*: see *galosh*.] Galoshes. See *galosh*.

goloret (gō-lōr'), *adv.* Same as *galore*.

golosh (gō-losh'), *n. and v.* Same as *galosh*.

golph, **golpe** (gōlp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a roundel of a purple color.

"Wounds," i. e. "wounds." Roundels purple are so called by Boswell, the derivation being obvious. Most heralds prefer the name "golpe".
Book of Præcedence (E. L. T. S., extra ser.), l. 104.

golt (gōlt), *n.* Same as *gull*.

Gomit, *n.* See *gomm*.

Gomarist (gō-mar-ist), *n.* [< *Gomarus* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A follower of Francis Gomarus (1543-1641), a Dutch disciple of Calvin. The Gomarists, otherwise called *Supralapsarians* and *Antinomians*, very strongly opposed the doctrines of Arminius, adhering as rigidly to those of Calvin. Also *Gomarite*.

gomarita (gō-mar-i-tā), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian garden-wagtail, *Nemorinella indica*.

Gomarite (gō-mar-it), *n.* [< *Gomarus* (see *Gomarist*) + *-ite*.] Same as *Gomarist*.

gombeeniam (gōm-bēn-iam), *n.* The practice of resorting to or depending on money-lenders.

gombeen-man (gōm-bēn-man), *n.* [Ir.] A usurious money-lender.

gombo, *n.* See *gumbol*.

gome¹, *n.* See *gum*¹.

gome², *n.* See *gomm*².

gomer¹ (gō'mēr), *n.* Same as *homer*.

We will no more murmur, good Lord, but . . . fill up our gomers daily, till we come into the land of promise.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 316.

gomer² (gō'mēr), *n.* [Named after its inventor, *Gomer*.] A particular form of chamber in ordnance, consisting in a conical narrowing of the bore toward its inner end. It was devised for the service of mortars in the wars of the first Napoleon.

Gomera (gō-mā'rā), *n.* A wine made in the Canary Islands, of which the best closely resembles Madeira.

gomerel (gōm-ēr-el), *n. and v.* [See, also written *gomerell*, *gomerel*, *gomerell*; origin obscure. Cf. *gump*.] 1. *n.* A stupid or senseless person; a blockhead.

Ye was right to refuse that claverling gomerel, Sir John.
Sutton and Guel, III. 73. (*Jamieson*)

II. *v.* Stupid; foolish.

gomlah (gōm'li), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *gomla*, a flower-pot.] In India, a water-jug or ewer, usually of earthenware. Also *gamla*.

gommet, *n.* An obsolete form of *gum*². *Chaucer*.

gommeline (gōm-el-in), *n.* [Cf. *gummer*.] Same as *derstene*.

gommer (gōm'er), *n.* [G. dial.] Amel-corn (*Triculus amylenus*) deprived of its husks by the action of millstones, much esteemed, especially in Darmstadt, in the preparation of soups.

gomphi, *n.* Plural of *gompus*, 2.

gomphiastis (gōm-fī-ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gomphias*, toothache or gnashing of the teeth, < *gomphos*, a grinder-tooth, molar; cf. *gomphos*, a bolt, nail, bond, fastening: see *Gomphus*.] In *pathol.*, looseness of the teeth (particularly the molars) in their sockets.

Gomphinae (gōm-fī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gomphus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Ascedina*, typified by the genus *Gomphus*.

Gomphocarpus (gōm-fō-kār-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gomphos*, a bolt, nail, & *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of asclepiadaceous herbs, distinguished from *Asclepias* merely by the absence of a horn or crest on the hood. The species are chiefly African, though two are found in California. Several are used medicinally, and *G. frutescens* is frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

gomphodont (gōm-fō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *gomphos*, a bolt, nail, & *δόντις* (dōnti-) = E. *tooth*; cf. *gomphosis*.] In *zool.*, having the teeth inserted by gomphosis; socketed, as teeth.

gompholite (gōm-fō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *gomphos*, a bolt, nail, & *λίθος*, stone.] A name suggested by Brongniart as the equivalent of *sagoflask*.

Gompholobium (gōm-fō-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gomphos*, a bolt, nail, & *λόβος*, the pod or capsule of legumes, a lobe of the ear: see *lobe*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs, with terminal red or yellow flowers and club- or wedge-shaped pods, all natives of Australia, several of which have been in cultivation as ornamental plants. *G. uncinatum* is said to be poisonous to sheep.

gomphosis (gōm-fō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gomphos*, a bolting together, a mode of articulation, < *gomphos*, fasten with bolts or nails, < *gomphos*, a bolt, a nail.] A kind of synarthrosis or immovable articulation in which one part enters into another like a peg or nail. The socketing of the teeth in the jaws is an example. It is also called *gomphosis* and *articulation by implantation*.

Gomphrena (gōm-frē-nā), *n.* [NL., a corrupt form of L. *gromphena* (Pliny), a kind of amarantus. Cf. L. *gromphena* (Pliny), a Sardinian bird of the crane species.] A genus of herbs or undershrubs, of the order *Amarantaceae*, including about 80 species, especially abundant in the warmer parts of America, but found also in southern Asia and Australia. The small flowers are crowded with their firm scarious colored bracts into usually globose heads which retain their form and color after drying. The globe amarantus or bachelor's-button, *G. globosa*, a native of India, with round heads of a white, rose, or crimson color, is common in gardens.

Gomphus (gōm'fus), *n.* [NL., < L. *gomphus*, < Gr. *gomphos*, a bolt, nail, bond, fastening; cf. *gomphos*, a grinder, molar; Skt. *jambha*, the teeth.] 1. The typical genus of *Gomphinae*, having the eyes remote and the ocelli in a line. *G. fraterculus* is a dragon-fly, yellow, spotted with black, and having black feet.—2. [*i. e.*; pl. *gomphi* (-fi).] A kind of sponge-spicule.

The dermal spicules (of *Boasellidae*) are *gomphi*, stanni, and *oxoni*.
Sollas, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 432.

gomuti, **gomuto** (gō-mū'ti, -tō), *n.* [Malay.] 1. The sago-palm, *Arenga saccharifera*.—2. The black fiber obtained from the sago-palm, remarkable for its power of resisting decay in water. This fiber is manufactured into cordage, plaited into ornaments, employed for thatching, and put to various other similar uses.

goni, *v.* A Middle English form of the infinitive *go* and of the past participle *gone*.

gonad (gōn'ad), *n.* [< NL. *gonas* (gonad-) (see pl. *gonades*), < Gr. *gonē* or *gonis*, generation, seed, < *γεννέω*, *γεννέω*, he produced, = L. *gignere*, O. L. *generare*, produce, beget: see *genus*, *generate*, etc.] In *biol.*, a germ-gland; a germinal or reproductive gland or organ, in the widest sense, producing sperm-cells or egg-cells; an ovary or a spermary, of whatever kind, in a primitive or an indifferent state.

The generative products, detached, as is usual in Coelomata, from definite gonads developed on its (the coelom's) lining membrane.
E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 482.

gonad-duct (gōn'ad-duct), *n.* See *gonaduct*.

gonades (gōn'a-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gonas*: see *gonad*.] In *physiol.*, the essential sexual organs of either sex, as distinguished from the accessory genitals; the sexual glands, whether ovary or testis or both together.

gonaduct (gōn'a-duct), *n.* [Contr. of *gonad-duct*, < *gonad* + *duct*.] The duct of a gonad; the special tube which conveys the product of generation in either sex from the place where it is generated to the exterior. The oviducts and sperm-ducts are both gonaducts. Preferably *gonad-duct*.

They possess a well-developed cation, blood-vessels with red blood, a segmental series of nephridia (modified in some as gonadact). *Eucypr. Brit., XXIV, 132.*

gonagra (gō-nag'ra), n. [NL., < Gr. γονα, = E. knee, + αγρα, a taking (used for 'gout,' as in *podagra*).] In *pathol.*, an affection of the knee; gout or rheumatism in the knee.

gonakia (gon'g-kō), n. [African.] The *Acacia Arabica*, which yields a hard and durable wood.

gonal (gō'nāl), a. [*gon-ax* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the gony of a bird's bill; gonydeal; as, the *gonal* angle. *Cours.*

gonalgia (gō-nāl'jī-ā), n. Same as *gonalgia*.

gonangia, n. Plural of *gonangium*.

gonangial (gō-nan'jī-āl), a. [*gonangium* + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a gonangium; gonothelial.

gonangium (gō-nan'jī-um), n.; pl. *gonangia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. γονα, generation, seed, + αγγιον, a vessel.] In *zool.*, an organ of some *Hydrozoa*. It is formed upon the blastostyle by the spitting of the ectoderm into an inner layer, which invests the central axis formed by the endoderm with the prolongation of the somatic cavity, and an outer layer, chiefly or entirely chitinous. Budding gonophores project into or emerge from the interspace between these layers. See cut under *Campanularia*.

In *Dicoryne conferta*, the gonophore contained in a gonangium . . . is set free as a ciliated blastostyle body. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 120.*

gonapophyses, n. Plural of *gonapophysis*.

gonapophysial (gon-a-pō-fis'ī-āl), a. Pertaining to or of the nature of a gonapophysis.

gonapophysis (gon-a-pō-fis'ī-sis), n.; pl. *gonapophyses* (-ēz). [*gon-*, generation, + *apophysis*, an outgrowth, process; see *apophysis*.] One of the paired pieces forming the external genital organs of insects. In the female they are appendages of the eighth and ninth ventral abdominal segments, which form the ovipositor or sting in the male they are attached to the ninth or tenth segment and become the clamping organs.

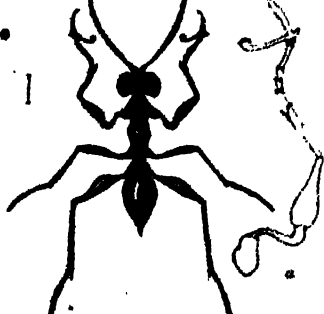
In the female (cockroach), . . . on the sternal region behind the vulva, between it and the anus, arises a pair of elongated processes, divided into two portions . . . They embrace and partly enclose two other processes having somewhat the shape of knife blades . . . Of these, which may be termed *gonapophyses*, the study of their development shows that the posterior (bifid) pair belong to the ninth somite, while the anterior pair belong to the eighth . . . These plates and bristles (of the male cockroach) terminate processes of the sternal region of the tenth somite, on each side of the aperture of the vas deferens, and therefore though they are of the same nature as the *gonapophyses* of the female, they are not their exact homologues. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., pp. 246, 247.*

gonarthritia (gon-ār-thrit'is), n. [NL., < Gr. γονα, = E. knee, + αρθριον, a joint, + ιτις, In *pathol.*, inflammation of the knee-joint.

gonarthrosis (gon-ār-throk'is), n. [NL., < Gr. γονα, = E. knee, + αρθρον, a joint, + ωσις, badness; see *arthrosis*.] In *pathol.*, cancerous condition or necrosis of the knee-joint.

Gonatopides (gon-a-top'ī-dēz), n. pl. [NL., < *Gonatopus* + -ides.] A group of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrupidae*, taking name from the genus *Gonatopus*; same as *Dryininae*. *Hewitson, 1840.*

Gonatopus (gō-nat'ō-pus), n. [NL., (Ljungb. 1810), < Gr. γονα, = E. knee, + ποτις, = E. foot.] A genus of lebanon-flies of the family *Proctotrupidae* and subfamily *Dryininae*, having raptorial fore tarsi and no wings. They are parasitic on leaf-hoppers. There are several European and North American species, as *G. confertus* of Connecticut.



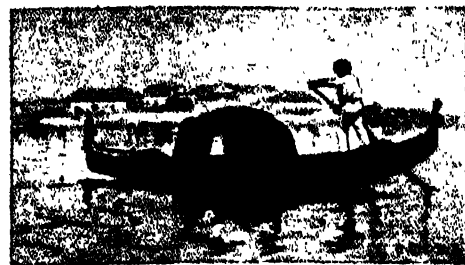
Gonatopus confertus. (1) ovipositor, natural size. (2) right fore leg, highly magnified.

Gond (gond), a. [E. Ind.] One of an aboriginal race in central India and the Deccan, believed to be of Dravidian stock.

gondole (gon'de-lō), n. See *gondola*, 2.

gondola (gon'dō-lā), n. [Early mod. E. and E. and U. S. dial. *gondola*, *gondolo*, *gondolo*, etc.; = D. G. *gondel* = Dan. Sw. *gondel* = F. *gondole* = Sp. *gondola* = Pg. *gondola*, < It. *gondola*, dim. of *gonda*, formerly used in the same sense of M.L. *gaddia*, a kind of boat), prob. < Gr. γονα, a drinking-vessel: said to be a Pers. word: prob. < Pers. *bandā*, an earthen vessel, a butt, vat.]

1. A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, formerly almost the exclusive means of conveyance in Venice, on the canals, but now super-



Venetian gondola.

seded in part on the chief canals by small omnibus-steamers. A gondola of middle size is about 30 feet long and 6 feet broad, terminating at each end in a sharp elevated point or prow, and is usually propelled by a single rower. [See *gondolier*.] Toward the center there is in some a curtained cabin for the passengers. Gondolas are now always black throughout in consequence of an old law against extravagance in ornamentation.

He saw where he did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A little Gondolier. *Spenser, F. Q., II, vi, 2.*

A gondola with two oars at Venice is as insignificant as a coach and six horses with a large equipage to another country. *Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I, 387.*

Didst ever see a Gondola? for fear
You should not, I'll describe it you exactly
Tis a long covered boat that's common here,
Carved at the prow, built lightly but compactly
Rowed by two rowers, each with a Gondolier
It glides along the water looking blackly
Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe,
Where none can make out what you say or do.
Byron, Beppo, st. 10.

2. A lighter or large flat-bottomed boat on the rivers of New England. In this use also *gondolo*, *gundolo*.—3. A small boat used to transport the passengers or crew of a ship to and from the shore.

They found that the captain, his wife, and principal passengers had forsaken the bark, and were gone ashore in the gondola. *J. Barron, Sh. F. Drake, p. 60.*

4. On a railroad, a gondola car. See below. [U. S.]—5. A vase or bowl of decorative character having a wide mouth, and usually of greater breadth than height; a term applied especially to carved vessels in crystal, agate, and similar materials. —6. [*gō-*, < NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Cymatium*, L. *Férussac, 1821.* Gondola car, a railroad freight car with low sides secured by stanchions to a platform body. Sometimes the sides are hinged to the body. [U. S.]

gondole, n. [*gō-*, < NL., < It. *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola*.] Same as *gondola*.

Boating upon the water in a gondola.

gondolier (gon'dō-ler'), n. [*gō-*, < NL., < It. *gondoliera*, dim. of *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola*.] A small gondola.

That grand Canale, where (stately) moves a young
A fleet of bridal gondoliers appear.
Decker, London's Temples

gondolier (gon'dō-ler'), n. [Formerly also *gondolier*; = F. *gondolier*, < It. *gondoliera*, < *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola*.] A man who rows a gondola. When there is but one he stands at the stern, there is sometimes a second at the bow. Gondoliers were formerly celebrated for their songs, and are noted for the dexterity with which they manage their craft.

I mean those seducing and tempting gondoliers of the Rialto bridge.

In Venice Tasso's heroes are no more;
And silent rows the wretched gondolier.
Byron, Childs Harold, iv, 2.

gondolo (gon'dō-lō), n. See *gondola*.

Gondula (gon'dū-lā), n. [NL., < It. *gondola*, a boat: see *gondola*.] A genus of pennatulid polyps, typical of the family *Gonulidae*. The type is *G. mirabilis*, which is obtained by dredging off the Norwegian coast at a depth of 160 fathoms.

Gonulidae (gon-dū-lī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Gondula* + -idae.] A family of Pennatulida, with a fixed stalkless bilateral polypoid, having a rachis with a hollow canal divided by four convergent longitudinal septa, and on each side subapical polygynous ridges strengthened with calcareous spicules.

gone (gōn), p. a. [See *go*.] 1. Lapsed; lost; hopeless; beyond recovery: in a *gone* case and similar phrases.

When it is come to that, it is commonly a *gone* case with persons [backsliders] as to these convictions. *J. Edwards, Works (1846), IV, 411.*

2. Characterized by a sinking sensation, as if about to faint; weak and faint: as, a *gone* feeling.—3. In *archery*, wide of the mark or beyond bounds: said of an arrow.

Eachwing short, or *gone*, or cyther ayde wyde.
Ascham, Turphillius, p. 18 (reprint).

An arrow is said to be *gone* when it may from its slight be judged to fall wide of, or far from, the mark.

Eucypr. Brit., II, 375.

An arrow is said to be *gone* when it will fly beyond the target.

M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 26.

A *gone* case. See def. 1.—A *gone* oom. See *oom*.

goneness (gōn'nes), n. [*gone* + -ness.] A faint or sinking sensation; faintness: as, a feeling of *goneness*. [Colloq.]

I . . . excused myself upon the plea that I had no appetite so early in the morning. 'Ah,' said Mrs. Best, 'just like you was, cousin Andy Jane—a *goneness*.' *Atlantic Monthly, LIII, 222.*

Gonepteryx (gō-nep'ty-rīks), n. [NL., badly formed, more correctly *Gonipteryx*, and prop. *Gonipteryx*, < Gr. γονα, an angle, + πτερυξ, wing.] A genus of pierian butterfly, of the family *Papilionidae*: so called from the angulation of the wings. *G. chameris* is the common European brimstone butterfly, of a yellow color, expanding about 2½ inches. Its larva feeds on the buckthorn. *G. cleopatra* is a widely diffused old world species. *G. cleopatra* and *G. merula* are two large Mexican forms. Also written *Gonipteryx*. See cut of *brimstone-butterfly*, under *brimstone*.

goner (gōn'ēr), n. One who or that which is lost, ruined, or past recovery. [Colloq.]

gonfalon (gon'fā-lon), n. [A corruption of the earlier *gonfalon*, q. v.] Originally, a banner or small pennant attached to a lance or spear; an ensign or standard, especially one having two or three streamers or tails, fixed on a frame made to turn like a ship's vane, or suspended from a cross-yard, as in the case of the papal or ecclesiastical gonfalon. See *labarum*. The person intrusted with the gonfalon in the medieval republican cities of Italy was often the chief person in the state.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanced,
Standard and gonfalon, twist van and rear
Stream in the air, and for distinction serve
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees.
Milton, P. L., v, 200.

There came an image in Life's retinue
That had Love's whig and bore his gonfalon.
D. O. Rossetti, Sonnets, Death in Love.

gonfalonier (gon'fā-lō-nēr'), n. [A corruption of the earlier *gonfalonier*, q. v.] The bearer of a gonfalon; a chief standard-bearer.—2. In the middle ages, the title of the chief magistrate of Florence and other Italian republics, elected by the people. In some Italian cities the title continued in use till modern times, the gonfaloniers being in some instances mayors and in others officers of police. The dukes of Parma and of some other cities bore the title of "gonfaloniers of the church."

Had also [Florence] not her private counsils debating,
her great council resolving, and her magistrates executing? Was not the rotation, too, provided for by the annual election of her gonfalonier?

Wm. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, 2.

It was enacted that the gonfalonier should always reside with the signior, and have four thousand armed men under his command. *J. Adams, Works, V, 21.*

gonfanon (gon'fā-non), n. [*ME. gonfanon*, *gonfanon*, *gonfaynan*, etc., < OF. *gonfanon*, *gonfanon*, F. *gonfanon*, Pr. *gonfano*, *gonfano*, *gonfano*, etc., = Sp. *gonfalon*, = It. *gonfallo* = It. *gonfalone*, < ML. *gonfano(n)*, *gonfano(n)*, a banner, < OHG. *gonfano* (= AS. *guthfann* = Icel. *gunnfann*), a battle-standard, < *gunt*, *gunt* (= AS. *guth* = Icel. *gunnr*, *guthr*), battle, + *fano*, *rano*, MHG. G. *fahne* (= AS. *fana*), a banner: see *fane*, *rane*. Now *gonfalon*, q. v.] The earlier form of *gonfalon*.

And that was he that bare the ensigne
Of worship, and the gonfanon, read *gonfanon*.
R. M. of the Rose, l. 1201.

The fallen gonfanon of Hurold on which the skill of English hands had so vainly wrought the golden form of the Fighting Man.
E. J. Freeman, Norman Conquest IV, 40.

gonfanonier, n. [OF. *gonfanonier*, < OH. *gonfanon*, later OH. *gonfannier*, *gonfannier*, < *gonfanon*, a banner: see *gonfanon*.] The earlier form of *gonfalonier*.

gong, n. An obsolete form of *gong*.

gong (gong), n. [*Many* *gong* or *gong*, a gong.] 1. A musical instrument, of Asiatic origin, consisting of a large shallow metallic bowl, made of an alloy of copper and tin, which is struck with a stick having a stuffed leather head. The tone produced is compound, and useful only for emphasis or for an over-coming note; and the gong has been much used as an instrument of call where a far-reaching sound is required, as in hotels and steamships. Also called *gong-gong*.

2. A stationary bell in the form of a shallow bowl, which is struck with a hammer.

gong-bell (gong'bel), *n.* Same as *gong²*, 2.
gong-gong (gong'gong), *n.* Same as *gong²*, 1.
gong-hammer (gong'ham'er), *n.* The hammer by which a gong is struck.

gong-metal (gong'met'al), *n.* The metal of which gongs are made: an alloy consisting of about four parts of copper and one of tin.

Gongora (gong'go-rä), *n.* [In honor of Don A. Caballero y Gongora, a viceroy of New Granada.] A singular genus of epiphytic orchids of tropical America, including about 20 species, several of which are in cultivation. They have large plaited leaves and drooping racemes of rather large flowers.

Gongoresque (gong'go-res'k'), *a.* [*Góngora* (see def.) + *-esque*.] Resembling *Góngora*, a Spanish poet, or his style. See *Gongorism*.

He is *Gongoresque* in his style, as in Quintana.
 Ticknor, Span. Lit., III, 92.

Gongorism (gong'go-riz'm), *n.* [*Góngorismo*, *Góngora* (see def.) + *-ismo*, *f. -ism*.] A kind of affected elegance of style introduced into Spanish literature in imitation of that of the Spanish poet *Góngora y Argote* (1561-1627).

A folio volume, with numerous plates, . . . not without standing the *Gongorism* of its style, is a book to be read for the history of Spanish art. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I, 32.

Tales . . . told in that euphuistic language which more or less corresponded in date or character with *gongorism* in Spain. Quarterly Rev., CLXIII, 30.

gong-stand (gong'stand), *n.* An open frame used for suspending a Chinese gong, so that it can be sounded with convenience.

gongyli, *n.* Plural of *gongylus*, 1.

Gongylospores (gon'ji-lo-spér'mô-s), *n. pl.* [NL., *G.* *gongylus*, round, + *spora*, seed.] In the systems of classification of Agardh and Harvey, a division of the cryptogamete order *Floridæ*, in which the spores are heaped together without order; distinguished from the *Dendrospores*, in which the spores are arranged in a definite manner. The distinction has less value than was formerly supposed.

gongylus (gon'ji-lus), *n.* [NL., *G.* *gongylus*, round.] 1. Pl. *gongylus* (-li). In bot.: (a) A name given to a spore of certain fungi. Imp. Dict. (b) A round, hard, deciduous body connected with the reproduction of certain sea weeds. Imp. Dict.—2. [cap.] In zool.: (a) A genus of orthopterous insects. Thunberg, 1812. (b) A genus of lizards, of the family *Sepidae*. Wagler, 1830.

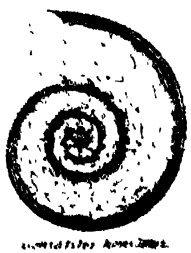
Gonia (gô'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826), so called from the angled antennal bristle, *G.* *gonia*, a corner, an angle.] 1. A genus of flies, of the family *Tachinidae*. They are rather large black or blackish-brown species, with the abdomen usually reddish yellow. They occur in Europe and America, and are parasitic. *G. fasciata* of Europe is found in humblebee nests, while other species infest the larvae of lepidopterous insects. 2. A genus of tineid moths, of the family *Gelechiidae*. The sole species is the German *G. pudorina*. Heinemann, 1870.—3. [i. e.] Plural of *gonion*.

Goniaster (gô'ni-as'tér), *n.* [NL., *G.* *gonia*, a corner, angle, + *aster*, a star; see *aster*.] A genus of starfishes, giving name to the family *Goniasteridae*. L. Agassiz.

Goniasteridae (gô'ni-as'tér-i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *Goniaster* + *-idae*.] A family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*, of pentagonal shape, with slightly projecting arms, two rows of suckers, usually two rows of comparatively large marginal plates, and the skeleton at least in part formed of rounded or polygonal ossicles. It includes some particularly large and handsome species, known as *cushion-stars*.

goniatite (gô'ni-ä-tit), *n.* [*G.* *Ni. Goniatites*.] A fossil cephalopod of the family *Goniatitidae*.

Goniatites (gô'ni-ä-tit'és), *n.* [NL. (Haan, 1825), apparently an error for *Goniatites*, irreg. *G.* *gonia*, an angle, + *ites*, a stone (see *-ite*).] A genus of fossil ammonites, giving name to the family *Goniatitidae*, having a discoid shell with angulated lobed sutures.



Until some twelve years ago, *Goniatites* had not been found lower than the Devonian rocks, but now in Bohemia, they have been found in rocks assigned as Silurian. H. Spence, Universal Progress, p. 241.

goniatitic (gô'ni-ä-tit'ik), *a.* Resembling or related to the *goniatites*.

goniatitid (gô'ni-ä-tit'id), *n.* A member of the *Goniatitidae*.

Goniatitidae (gô'ni-ä-tit'id-é), *n. pl.* [NL., *Goniatites* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Goniatites*.

goniatitinnula (gô'ni-ä-tit-in'u-lä), *n.* *pl. goniatitinnula* (-lä). [NL., *Goniatites* + *-inna* + *-ula*.] The larval stage of development among ammonoids in which they resemble the adults of the *Goniatitidae*. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

gonidangium (gon-i-dan'ji-um), *n.* *pl. gonidangia* (-ji). [NL., *G.* *gonidium* + *Gr.* *angion*, a vessel, receptacle, *angion*, a vessel.] In mycol., a sporangium within which asexual spores (*gonidia*, *conidia*) are produced, as in *Mucor*.

gonidia, *n.* Plural of *gonidium*.

gonidial (gô'ni-dial), *a.* [*G.* *gonidium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a gonidium: as, the gonidial grooves of a sea-anemone, serving to convey ova.

The spores produced from the ostensible fructification in this class are all non-sexual or gonidial. W. R. Carpenter, Micros., § 818.

Gonidial layer or stratum, in heteromorous lichens, the layer or stratum in which the gonidia are situated, next beneath the upper cortical layer.

The colourable material in the Parmellia is found underneath the gonidial layer. W. L. Lindsay, Chemical Reaction in Lichens.

gonidic (gô'ni-dik), *a.* Same as *gonidial*.

gonidium (gon-i-dim'i-um), *n.* *pl. gonidia* (-di). [NL., *G.* *gonidium* + *gonium*.] A gonidoid cell that is smaller than a gonidium proper, and intermediate between a gonidium and a gonimium. Gonidia occur in *Peltigera* and some other genera of lichens. To these also belong hymenial gonidia, which are often very minute, and are present in the thallium. Also called *epigonidium*. See *gonimium*.

Green cells gonidia rather than gonimia, but Nylander takes them for intermediate between the two sorts. *Gonidium*, Nyl. E. Tuckerm., N. A. Lichens, I, 108.

gonidiogenous (gô'ni-dî-ô-jî-ous), *a.* [*G.* *gonidium* + *Gr.* *-gēnos*, producing; see *-gēnos*.] Producing or having the power to produce gonidia.

The origin of the first cortical gonidiogenous cellulae. Fries, Brit., XIV, 557.

gonidioid (gô'ni-dî-oid), *a.* [*G.* *gonidium* + *-oid*.] Resembling the gonidia of lichens: said of certain algae.

Many of these forms are more or less similar to gonidioid algae. Fries, Brit., XIV, 558.

gonidiophore (gô'ni-dî-ô-for), *n.* [*G.* *gonidium* + *Gr.* *-phoros*, *phoros* = E. bear.] In mycol., a conidiophore.

The Basidiomycetes are wholly asexual forms, they are called fruit representing a complex gonidiophore. Nature, XXXV, 578.

gonidiouse (gô'ni-dî-ô-s), *a.* [*G.* *gonidium* + *-ous*.] Containing or provided with gonidia.

Plants of some lower tribes, e. g., Graphidæ and Verrucariæ, in which the thallus is but sparingly gonidiouse, and the life consequently is shorter. Kütz., Brit., XIV, 558.

gonidium (gô'ni-dî-um), *n.* *pl. gonidia* (-di). [NL., *G.* *gonia*, generation, seed, + *dim.* term. *-idium*.] 1. In algal., a reproductive body produced asexually, as a tetraspore or zoospore.

By some authors the term is made to include also the asexual reproductive bodies of fungi and other cryptogams being in this sense synonymous with *conidium*.

2. In bryol., a cell filled with granules. Brattström.

3. One of the green or chlorophyll-bearing elements of lichens, usually occurring in the thallus in a distinct layer, but sometimes not definitely arranged. They are usually variously rounded cells, distinct or in chains or filaments, and multiply by fission. They were formerly supposed to be produced by the hyphae of the thallus at their tips, but some recent observers hold that they are formed endogenously in all parts of the lichen and its fruit; others believe that they originate entirely outside and independently of the lichen.

The various forms of gonidia are found to resemble closely various forms of fresh-water algae. The Schwendenerian hypothesis asserts that the gonidia are algae, and that the fungoid part of the lichen is a fungus parasitic upon them. Several forms have been named, as follows: (a) *Eugonidia*, or gonidia proper, those having a paracarpophyll green color. They are subdivided into (1) *haplogonidia*, resembling *Volvox*; (2) *polygonidia*, depressed and variously membraneously connected gonidia; (3) *trigonidia*, or *ekyrgonidia*, which contain orange granules; (4) *conferogonidia*, resembling *Conferva*; (5) *trigonidia*, smaller than gonidia proper, and intermediate between them and gonimia. They include hymenial gonidia; (6) *Gonimia*, which are glaucous green or whitish. They include varieties named and characterized as follows: (1) *haplogonimia*, large, simple, or in small groups; (2) *trigonimia*, which are spheroidal or spherophoidal, and are characteristic of *Phyllopori*; (3) *trigonimia*, the commonest form, which are smaller in moniliform chains, are contained in *syngonimia*, and occur in *Collopori*; (4) *syngonimia*, like the preceding, but not moniliform, and in globose *syngonimia*. Also called *ekyrgonidia*.

The primordial cell should be favorable either to hyphae or gonidia. E. Tuckerm., N. A. Lichens, I, 108.

But after this confusion and the non-reproductive character of Wallruth's gonidia had long been recognized, the expression was still retained in an altered sense for the Algae of the Lichen-thallus, and with it the terms gonidial layer or gonimic layer (stratum gonimicum), hymenial gonidia, and others of the same kind. De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 417.

Hymenial gonidia, which are often very minute, and are present in the thallium (destitute of paraphyses) of various Pyrenocarpel. Encyc. Brit., XIV, 558.

gonimia, *n.* Plural of *gonimium*.

gonimic (gô'ni-mik), *a.* [*G.* *gonimium* + *-ic*.] Relating to gonimia; containing gonimia: as, the gonimic tissue of *Collema*. Also *gonimous*.

Thallus not gelatinous, with a gonidial, rarely gonimic stratum. Encyc. Brit., XIV, 558.

Gonimic layer, a gonidial layer in which the alveol cells are gonimia.

gonimium (gô'ni-mi-um), *n.* *pl. gonimia* (-ji). [NL., *G.* *gonia*, able to produce (cf. *gonia*, generation, seed), *G.* *gonimium*, *gonimium*, generate, produce; see *gonad*. Cf. *gonidium*.] In lichenology, a gonidium that is not grass-green, but usually bluish-green. Gonimia are often arranged in moniliform chains, and resemble algae of the family *Nostocaceae*, with which they are believed by some lichenologists to be identical. Also called *pleurogonidium*. See *gonidium*.

Gonimia (or the gonidial granules already mentioned), which are naked, pale greenish, glaucous greenish or bluish. Encyc. Brit., XIV, 558.

gonimous (gon'i-mus), *a.* [*G.* *gonimium* + *-ous*.] Same as *gonimic*. E. Tuckerm.

gonioautocious (gô'ni-ô-ä-tê'shîus), *a.* [*G.* *gonia*, an angle, + *auto*, same, + *chous*, house.] In bryology, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, the former bud-like and axillary on a female branch.

Goniobasis (gô'ni-ô-bâ'sis), *n.* [NL., *G.* *gonia*, a corner, an angle, + *basis*, base.] A large genus of tenuiglossate holostomatous postinbranchiate gastropods, of the family *Melaniidae* and subfamily *Streptomatinae*, containing most of the species of the latter. *G. impressa* is an example.

Goniodes (gô'ni-ô-dez), *n.* [NL., *G.* *gonia*, angular, *G.* *gonia*, an angle, + *ides*, form.] 1. A genus of mallophagous insects, of the family *Armada* (or *Phlebotomidae*), containing bird-lice. *G. numidensis* infests the guinea-fowl; *G. stylus*, the turkey; *G. fulvicornis*, the peacock; *G. ordalii*, the pheasant; *G. gus* and *G. dissimilis* are found on the common hen. Nitzsch, 1818.

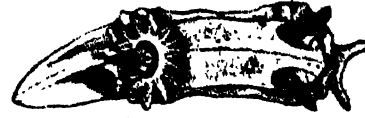
2. A genus of staphylinid beetles. Kirby.

goniodont (gô'ni-ô-dont), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *goniodontidae*. II. *n.* One of the *Goniodontidae*; a loricearid.

Goniodontes (gô'ni-ô-dont'és), *n. pl.* [NL., *G.* *gonia*, an angle, + *odont* (*odont*) = E. tooth.] A family of nematognathous fishes having slender angulated teeth: same as *Loricariidae*. Agassiz, 1829.

Goniodontidae (gô'ni-ô-dont'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *Goniodontes* + *-idae*.] A family of nematognathous fishes: same as *Loricariidae*.

Goniodorididae (gô'ni-ô-dô-rid'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *G.* *goniodoris* (*G.* *gonia*, an angle; *Doris*, a generic name) + *-idae*.] A family of



nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Goniodoris*, having a sessile or petiolated suctorial pharyngeal bulb.

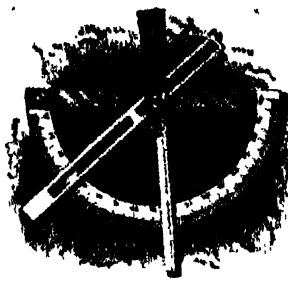
Goniognatha (gô'ni-ô-gnâ-thâ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *goniognathus*; see *goniognathous*.] A section of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, having the jaw composed of several pieces obliquely joined together side by side. It includes the family *Orthaticidae*.

goniognathous (gô'ni-ô-gnâ-thus), *a.* [*G.* *goniognathus*, *G.* *gonia*, an angle, + *gnâthos*, jaw.] In conch., having a jaw composed of separate contiguous plates: specifically, of or pertaining to the *Goniognatha*.

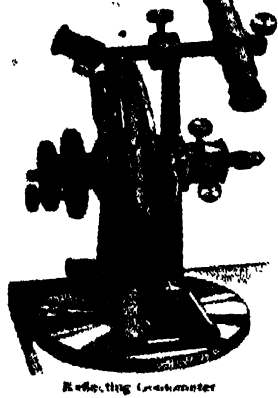
Goniopodoti (gô'ni-ô-pô-dô'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., *G.* *gonia*, an angle, + *podotus*, scaly, also the name of a fish, *G.* *podotus* (*podotus*), a scale.] An order of fishes: an alternative name of the *Gonioidae*. Agassiz.

goniometer (gô'ni-om'ê-tér), *n.* [*G.* *gonia*, an angle, + *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of

planes, particularly the angles formed by the faces of crystals. A contact or hand goniometer consists of a graduated circle or half-circle, with two arms movable about a center and either attached or free. The edges of these arms are brought in close contact with the two surfaces, and the angle is then read off on the graduated arc. A reflecting goniometer consists of a graduated circle supported in either a vertical or a horizontal position upon a stand, and provided, first, with a more or less elaborate arrangement for adjusting and centering the crystal to be measured, so that the intersection edge shall be exactly in the axis of rotation of the circle, and, second, with one or (better) two telescopes. In the latter case one serves to project a signal, as a hair cross upon the surface to be measured, and the other to observe this signal as reflected. The angle through which the graduated circle has revolved to make the signal visible, first from one plane and then from the other, is the supplement of the true internal angle between the two faces. A contact-level goniometer is provided with a graduated circle, like the last form, but a point connected with a delicate lever-system takes the place of the telescope and eye to fix the position first of one and then of the other plane.



Hand Goniometer



Reflecting Goniometer

the signal visible, first from one plane and then from the other, is the supplement of the true internal angle between the two faces. A contact-level goniometer is provided with a graduated circle, like the last form, but a point connected with a delicate lever-system takes the place of the telescope and eye to fix the position first of one and then of the other plane.

goniometric, goniometrical (gō-ni-ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [As *goniometer* + *-ic*.] Relating to the measurement of angles. — **Goniometrical line**, the value of a trigonometrical function expressed by a line of suitable length relative to an assumed radius. — **Goniometrical problem**, a problem in trigonometry, to be solved analytically or synthetically. — **Goniometric function**. See *function*.

goniometry (gō-ni-ō-met'ri), *n.* [As *goniometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring solid angles. — **gonion** (gō-ni-on), *n.*; pl. *gonia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *gonia*, an angle, corner.] The angle of the lower jaw; the mandibular angle; chiefly used in craniology. See *craniometry*.

Goniopholididae (gō-ni-ō-fō-lid'i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniopholis* (-id-) + *-idae*.] A family of amphicercous crocodilians, typified by the genus *Goniopholis*. The species are extinct.

Goniopholis (gō-ni-ō-fō-lis), *n.* [NL. (R. Owen), < Gr. *gonia*, an angle, + *pholis*, a horny scale, as of reptiles.] A genus of fossil crocodiles with amphicercous vertebrae; so called from the angular scales. *G. crassus* is the Swanage crocodile, found in the parish of Swanage in England.

Goniocoma (gō-ni-ō-sō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gonia*, an angle, + *coma*, body.] 1. A genus of colubrine serpents, of the family *Dendrophidion*, or tree-snakes. *G. naryphalus* is a large Bornean species, which attains a length of nearly 7 feet. — 2. A genus of arachnids.

goniostat (gō-ni-ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *gonia*, angle, + *statē*, verbal adj. of *istatō*, stand; see *static*.] A device for cutting the facets of diamonds.

Goniostomata (gō-ni-ō-stō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Goniostoma*, < Gr. *gonia*, an angle, + *stoma*, mouth.] In the Blainville classification (1825), one of five families of *Paracephala*, composed of the genera *Solarium* and *Trachus*, in a broad sense.

goniotheca (gō-ni-ō-thē-kā), *n.*; pl. *goniothecae* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *gonia*, an angle, + *theca*, a case.] In the botanical genus *Belaguetia* and its allies, same as *macropterangium*.

goniotropous (gō-ni-ō-trop-us), *a.* [< Gr. *gonia*, an angle, + *trōpō*, turn.] In bot., quadrangular, with two of the angles anterior and posterior, and the others lateral, in distinction from *pleurotropous*, where the sides occupy corresponding positions; applied to the stems of *Belaguetia*, etc.

goniorygomatic (gō-ni-ō-ri-gō-mat'ik), *a.* [< NL. *gonion* + *zygomatic* (-i-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the gonion and to the zygoma. See *craniometry*.

The gonio-epistoma index . . . is 73.4 and 73.8 respectively in the Yakuza skulls.

Anthropol. Jour., XVIII, 24.

gonitis (gō-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gonis*, = E. knee, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the knee-joint.

gonnet, gonnet. Middle English preterite plural of *gyn*.

gonne, *n.* A Middle English form of *gyn*.

gonoblast (gon'ō-blast), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gonos*, generation, seed, sex (see *gonad*), + *blastos*, germ.] In *biol.*, any cell which takes part in reproduction.

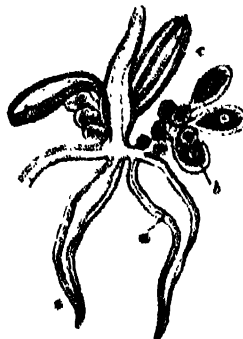
gonoblastic (gon'ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *gonoblast* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a gonoblast; pertaining to a gonoblast.

gonoblastidia, *n.* Plural of *gonoblastidium*.

gonoblastidial (gon'ō-blas'tid'ial), *a.* [< *gonoblastidium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a gonoblastidium; blastostylar.

gonoblastidium (gon'ō-blas'tid'i-on), *n.*; pl. *gonoblastidia* (-i). Same as *gonoblastidium*.

gonoblastidium (gon'ō-blas'tid-i-on), *n.*; pl. *gonoblastidia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *gonos*, generation, seed, + *blastos*, germ, + *dim.* term. -*idium*.] In *Hydrozoa*, an offshoot or a process which bears the reproductive receptacles or gonophores, and the bunch of gonophores so borne. When it is branched, and the male and female gonophores are borne upon different branches, those bearing the former are called *androgonophores*, those bearing the latter *gonophores*. The gonoblastidium is called by Albinus *blastostyle*.



Gonoblastidium of *Atherya* bearing three types of gonophores: a gonoblastidium, a gonoblastidium, and two gonophores. Enlarged.

The groups of male and female gonophores are borne upon separate branches of the gonoblastidium (androgonophores and gonophores). Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

gonocalyxes, *n.* Latin plural of *gonocalyx*.

gonocalyxine (gon'ō-kal'is-in), *a.* [< *gonocalyx* + *-ine*.] Having the character of a gonocalyx; pertaining to a gonocalyx.

gonocalyx (gon'ō-kal'iks), *n.* pl. *gonocalyxes*, *gonocalyces* (-ik-ses, -kal'ses). [NL., < Gr. *gonos*, generation, seed, + *kalos*, beautiful.] In *zool.*, the swimming-bell in a medusiform gonophore which is not detached.

gonochrome (gon'ō-krom), *n.* [< Gr. *gonos*, generation, seed, + *chroma*, color, < *chroma*, carry, hold, sustain, freq. of *chromō*, hold, have; see *chroma*.] Albinus's name of those medusae of *Hydrozoa* which produce genitalia, as distinguished from *blastochromes*, which produce buds.

gonochorismal (gon'ō-kō-riz'mal), *a.* [< *gonochorismus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to gonochorismus.

gonochorismus (gon'ō-kō-riz'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gonos*, generation, sex, + *choros*, separation, < *choros*, separate; see *chorism*.] 1. In *biol.*, separation of sex; sexual distinction. — 2. In *ontology*, the assumption by a primitively indifferently generative organ of the characters of the male or female. — 3. In *physiology*, the acquisition of distinct sex by different individuals of a group or species of animals which were before hermaphrodite or of neither sex.

gonococcus (gon'ō-kō-kus), *n.* pl. *gonococci* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *gonos*, generation, seed, + NL. *coccus*, *q. v.*] A cell (coccus) of the micrococcus found in and among the pus-cells of the gonorrheal discharge.

Gonodactylus (gon'ō-dak'til-us), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *gonos*, L. *gonos*, + *dactylus*, finger; see *dactyl*.] A notable genus of stomatopodous crustaceans, related to *Squilla*, but having the subchelate claw without teeth or spines. *G. chelata* is an example. Their larvae are among those called *glass-shrimps*.

gonof, gonoph (gon'ōf), *n.* [Said to be < Heb. *gonah*, a thief, as used by German Jews in London. Regarded as a humorous term for *gonococcus*, with an allusion similar to that in the name of the "Arthur Barker" in *Lockhart's* story of "Oliver Twist." A thief or an amateur pick-pocket. [Slang.]

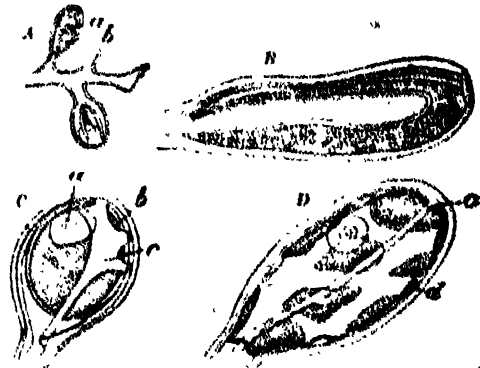
I am obliged to take him into custody. He's as delicate as a young gonococcus as I know, however. — *Lockhart, Black House*, etc.

Gonoleptes (gon'ō-lep'tēs), *n.* Same as *Gonyoleptes*.

Gonolobus (gō-nol'ō-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gonos*, seed, + *lobos*, the capsule or pod of leguminous plants; see *lob*.] An acrolopidaceous genus of twining or trailing perennial herbs or woody plants, including about 70 species, all of tropical and northern America. They have mostly cordate opposite leaves and dull or dark colored flowers, followed by foliaceous like those of *Asclepias*. Some tropical species referred to this genus have been used in medicine.

gonoph, *n.* See *gonof*.

gonophore (gon'ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *gonophorus*, < Gr. *gonos*, seed, + *phoros*, < *phereo* as E. *bear*.] 1. In bot., a prolongation of the axis of a flower, bearing the stamens and pistil above the perianth, as in *Gynandropsis*. — 2. In *zool.*, one of the generative buds or receptacles of the re-



Four gonophores of *Atherya* shown in their common form: a gonophore, a gonophore, a gonophore, and a gonophore. Enlarged.

productive elements in the hydrozoans or zoophytes. Albinus.

In its simplest condition the gonophore is a mere sac like diverticulum, or outward process of the body wall. But from this state, the gonophore presents every degree of complication, until it acquires the form of a bell-shaped body, called, from its resemblance to a Medusa or jelly-fish, a medusoid. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 116.

3. In *physiol.*, any accessory organ of generation which serves to convey or detain the generative products of the gonads or essential sexual organs of either sex. Oviducts and spermatoducts of all kinds, as well as uteri, seminal vesicles, etc., are gonophores.

gonophorus (gō-nof'ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *gonophori* (-i). [NL.] Same as *gonophore*.

Gonoplacidae (gon'ō-plas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Gonoplas* (-plac) + *-idae*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Gonoplas*, having a quadrate or rhomboid carapace, of greater width than length.

gonoplas (gon'ō-plaz), *n.* [< Gr. *gonos*, seed, + *plasis*, anything formed, < *plassein*, form.] In *Physiology*, that portion of the protoplasm of the antheridium which passes through the fertilization-tube and fertilizes the oosphere.

Gonoplas (gon'ō-plaz), *n.* [NL., for *gonoplas*, < Gr. *gonos*, an angle, a corner, + *plasis*, anything flat, a plane.] A genus of crabs, typical of the family *Gonoplacidae*. *G. angulatus* is a European species.

gonopod (gon'ō-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *gonos*, generation, + *pod* (pod) = E. foot.] One of the basal abdominal feet of certain male crustaceans which are specialized as auxiliary reproductive organs, as one of the pair of pincers of a crab. A. N. Packard.

gonopoletic (gon'ō-pō-let'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *gonos*, generation, seed, + *poletic*, productive; see *pole*.] Giving rise to generative products, as ova and spermatozoa; generative; genital; as, the gonopoletic organs in a gonopoletic process.

Gonoptera (go-nop'tē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), prop. *Gonoptera*, < Gr. *gonos*, an angle, + *pteron*, wing.] The typical genus of *Gonopteridae*. *G. latreillei* is an example, common to Europe and North America.

Gonopteridae (go-nop'tē-rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonoptera* + *-idae*.] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Gonoptera*, including several important of them. Most of them are entomologically recognized by their singularly shaped wings, which are the same. The number of legs of the caterpillar and the particularness of the antennae are no value in this group, though affording good characters in other noctuids.

Gonopteryx (go-nop'tē-rīks), *n.* Same as *Gonoptera*.

gonorhynchid (gon'ō-rīng'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Gonorhynchidae*.

Good bond, cheap, consideration. See the noun.

—Good day, good evening (good event, good event, good day, good night, etc.) good morning, good morn, good night, forms of friendly salutation at meeting, and also (except good morn, along with other expressions, good good, good luck, etc., at parting: the original forms being *Hae* (that is, I wish that you may have), or *I wish you, I bid you, or God give you*—a good day, evening, etc.

The Admiral he bid good day,
And thanked Clara that fair may.

King Horn (E. E. T. 8.), p. 74.

Good even!
Friar, where is the provost?
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

Part, clouds, away, and welcome, day;
With night we banish sorrow;
Sweet air, blow soft; mount, lark, aloft,
To give my love good-morrow.

Heywood, Song.

Nor could they humour the custom of good night, good morn, good good; for they knew the night was good and the day was good, without wishing of either.

Pease, Rise and Progress of Quakers, II.

Good delivery, earth, faith, fellowship, Friday. See the nouns.—Good folk, neighbors, people, fairies or elves: a euphemism in rustic superstition. (Prov. Eng. and Scotch.)

For hasting and repairing with the good neighbours, and quence of Eiland, . . . as she had confest.

Trial of Adam Pearson, an. 1828.

Good grace. See grace.—Good gracious. See gracious.—Good humor. See humor.—Good luck. (Appar. a variation of good Lord, assimilated to luck. The syllable *luck* has been supposed to stand for *lucky*, a contraction of *lady's*, dim. of *lady*, with ref. to the Virgin Mary, called "Our lady," who was often invoked in oaths: but the expression "good lady" does not seem to have been used with ref. to her.) An exclamation implying wonder, surprise, or pity. (Archaic.)

Now: 'Twas not to be done, indeed, Mr. Trip.

Trip. Good luck, you surprise me!

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 2.

Ye Gods, good luck, is it so dull in Heaven,
That ye come praising to Thak's iron word?

M. Arnold, Balder Head.

Good nature, sense. See the nouns.—Good speed. (a) Good success, prosperity. (b) Considerable rapidity, used elliptically as an adverb.—Good temper, Temper, etc. See the nouns.—In good certain, earnest, faith, soon, time, etc. See the nouns.—One's good days, one's life. Norse.

Wasting her goodly how in heav'n's train,

And her good dayes in dolorous disgrace.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 35.

Oceid! I am undone, my joy is past to this world, my good days are spent: I am at death's door.

Terence in English (1614).

The Good Shepherd. See shepherd.—To be as good as one's word, to do all that was promised, to fulfil an engagement literally.

"Now, Johnie, be as good as your word."

Johnie Cope (Child's Ballads VII. 274).

I promised to call upon him . . . when I should pass Shek Ammer, which I now accordingly did; and by the reception I met with, I found they did not expect I would ever have been as good as my word.

Brace, Source of the Nile, I. 143.

To be good company, to get a good office, to keep good hours, to keep a good house, to make a good board, etc. See the nouns.—To make good. (a) To perform; fulfil: as, to make good one's word or promise.

That I may soon make good

What I have said, Bianca, get you in.

Shak., T. of the 8., I. 1.

(b) To confirm or establish; prove; verify: as, to make good a charge or an accusation.

Then that hadst the name

Of virtuous given thee, and made good the same

Even from thy cradle.

Pletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

(c) To provide or supply, make up: as I will make good what is wanting.

The Council in England . . . appointed a hundred men should at the Companies charge be allotted and provided to serve and attend the treasurer during the time of his government, which number he was to make good at his departure.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 40.

(d) To supply an equivalent for; make up for: as, if you suffer loss, I will make it good to you.

That all the castiges that he had abate him be used good of the box, all he were not of power to pale therefore himself.

English Gilds (E. E. T. 8.), p. 7.

(e) To maintain; defend; preserve intact.

I'll either die or I'll make good the place.

Dryden.

(f) Commanded Lieutenant Perrie, Master West, and the rest to make good the house.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 216.

(g) To carry into effect; succeed in making or effecting: as, to make good a retreat.—To make good cheer. See cheer.—To stand good, to be or remain firm or valid; be as sure or binding as at first: as, his word or promise stands good.—To think good, to see good, to think or believe it to be good or proper, be willing; think it to be expedient.

If ye think good, give me my price.

Zach. xi. 120

To wish a good balon. See balon.—With a good grace. See grace.

II. s. 1. That which is desirable, or is an object of desire.

It is a most unjust ambition to desire to engross the marches of the Almighty, not to be content with the goods of mind, without a possession of those of body or fortune.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 18.

Charitable peaceful days
For their own sakes, as mortal life's chief good,
And only reasonable felicity.

Wordsworth, Excursion, III.

Our notion of Ultimate Good, at the realization of which it is evidently reasonable to aim, must include the Good of every one on the same ground that it includes that of any one.

H. Sulgrave, Methods of Ethics, p. 280.

2. That which has worth or desirable qualities, and is or may be made advantageous or beneficial; whatever is adapted and conducive to happiness, advantage, benefit, or profit; that which contributes to pleasure, or is a source of satisfaction; a good thing, state, or condition.

There be many that way, Who will shew us any good?

Pa. iv. 4.

To deny them that good which they, being all five men, seek earnestly and only for, is an arrogance and iniquity beyond imagination rude and unreasonable.

Milton, Epicurean, vi.

As far as the distant provinces were concerned, it is probable that the Imperial system was on the whole good.

Locke, Rupee, Morals, I. 281.

3. Advantage; benefit; profit; satisfaction; opposed to evil, harm, etc.: as, it does me good to hear you laugh; it will do no good; hence, welfare; well-being; advancement of interest or happiness: as, to labor for the common good. [In old English sometimes used in the plural.]

By richesses ther comen many goodes

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Hee means no good to either Independent or Presbyterian.

Milton, Epicurean, xvi.

He hoped it would be for her good.

The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

There is no good in arguing with the inevitable

Lowell, Democracy.

4. A personal possession; a thing, or things collectively, belonging to one.

Somayn his good is drenched in the sea

Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 300.

When the gods man saye his deth go to so grete myschefe, he gan to be angry, and sette a word of grete ire, for he yat to the deuell all the remenant that was left.

Martin (E. E. T. 8.), I. 4.

He that was lately drenched in Danes's show'r

Is master now of neither good nor trust.

Quarles, Emblems, I. 9.

5. pl. Movable effects or personal chattels; articles of portable property, as distinguished from money, lands, buildings, ships, rights in action, etc.: as, household goods.

Also, all the goods of the Lord's communion, Cornes and alle other thinges.

Mandeville Travels, p. 179.

All thy goods are confiscate.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

A book which was the most valuable of all his goods and chattels.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 27.

Specifically—6. pl. (a) Articles of trade; commodities; wares; merchandise.

Her Majesty, when the goods of our English merchants were attacked by the Duke of Alva, arrested likewise the goods of the Low Dutch here in England.

Halegh, Kansas.

They had much ado to have their goods delivered, for some of them were charged as being A. peace.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 202.

(b) A piece of dry-goods; a textile fabric; cloth of any kind: as, will these goods (that is, this piece of goods) wash? (Colloq.)—7. A full ending or conclusion; a closing act; a finality: only in the phrase for good, or for good and all.

No, no, no, no, no kissing at all.

I'll not kiss, till I kiss you for good and all.

Newest Acad. of Compliments.

Now though this was exceeding kind in her, yet, as my good woman said to her, unless she resolved to keep me for good and all, she would do the little gentleman more harm than good.

Defoe, Fortunes of Moll Flanders (1722).

He (Sydney Smith) left Edinburgh for good in 1822, when the education of his pupils was completed.

Keats, Post XXII 177.

Alien good. See alien. Allotment of goods. See allotment.—Collation of goods. See collation. Common good. See common. Community of goods. See community.—Contraband goods, debentured goods. See the adjectives. Dry goods. See dry goods.—Duree of goods. See duree. External good, a good allotted without the person of the object for whom it is a good as wealth and friends.

Fancy goods, first good, etc. See the adjectives. For any good, for any toward; on any account.

Mr. Thomas Moore, hearing one tell a transitory lie, said I would not for any good heavy him say his creed, lest it should seeme a lie.

Cooper, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1634).

For good. See def. 7. God's good. See god. Goods and chattels, or goods, wares, and merchandise, a phrase commonly used to indicate property other than real estate.

Gray goods. See gray goods.—Green goods, counterfeit green goods, under counterfeit. Green goods, counterfeit green goods.—Internal good, a good residing either in the soul or in the body of the object. Marking of goods. See marking.—Measurement goods. See measurement. The good, good or virtuous persons in general.

It was assumed . . . that the wicked are successful, and the good are miserable.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

To color good. See color.—Eyn. S. Effects, Chateaux, etc. See property.

good (gud), adv. [Cf. ME. goede = D. goed = G. gut = Dan. Nw. godt, adv.; from the adj.] The reg. adv. of good is well: see well. Well.

Dwellth with us while you goede list in Troya.

Chaucer, Troilus, I. 119.

As good, as well.

As good almost kill a Man as kill a good Beak.

Milton, Arcopagica, p. 4.

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had as good leave his vessel to the direction of the winds and the government of the waves.

South, Sermons.

I will provide for you, as I would have done before this, but that I thought (the charges of sending and hazard considered) you were as good provide . . . (The oldham) there.

Wentworth, Hist. New England, I. 437.

good (gud), interj. That is good; an elliptical exclamation of satisfaction or commendation.

Sir Aylmer half forgot his lady's smile

Of patron. "Good! my lady's kinsman's good!"

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

good (gud), v. t. [Cf. ME. guden, < AM. guden, intr. be or become good, improve, tr. make good, improve, enrich, < god, good, son good, < In def. 2. See, also gud, < Sw. guida (see Dan. gjude), nurture, dung, appar. lit. make good, i. e., better, improve, < gud, good.] 1. To make good.

When Platon's tale was done, then Tullie prest in place: Whose fied tongue with sugar'd talke would good a simple case.

Shakespeare, An As were in Disgrace of Wit.

Greatness not gooded with grace is like a beacon upon a high hill.

Her. T. Adams, Sermons, I. 121.

2. To mature. [Old Eng. and Scotch.] The husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desert; but where he hath gooded and plowed, and cared, and sown, why should he not look for a harvest?

By. Hall, Remains, p. 121.

good-bodied (gud'bod'id), a. Having a good figure. Daries.

Saw all my family up, and my father and sister, who is a pretty good bodied woman, and not over thick.

Pepper, Mary, May 21, 1828.

good-brother (gud'bruth'er), n. A brother-in-law. [Scotch.]

good-by, good-bye (gud-bi'), interj. [A corruption (with change of *good* to *good*, by confusion with *good day*, *good den*, etc.) of an Elizabethan E. formula variously printed *Godby*, *God-bye*, *Godburg*, *God b'ye*, *God buy yer*, *God buy you*, *God be w' you*, *God be with you*, the last being the full formula of which the preceding are contractions.] God be with you; originally a pious form of valediction, used in its full significance, but now a mere conventional formula without meaning, used at parting.

Good bye, proud world! I'm going home:

Thou art not my friend, and I'm not thine.

Emerson, Good-bye.

And so, sir sheriff and priest, good-bye!

Whittier, The Expire.

—Eyn. Adieu, Farewell, etc. See adieu.

good-by, good-bye (gud-bi'), n. and a. [Cf. *good-by*, interj.] 1. A farewell: as, to say or bid good-by; to utter a hearty good-by; when the good-bys were said.

II. a. Valedictory; parting.

The old Turcoman thorough gave a shrug and a grunt, made a sullen good by salutation, and left us.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Maroon, p. 206.

good-conditioned (gud'kon-dish'gud), a. Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms.

good-day (gud-da'), n. 1. A form of salutation. See good day, etc., under good.—2. Name as *gudeading*.

good-deed (gud-ded'), adv. In very deed; in good truth; indeed.

Val, good deed, Louisa.

I love thee not a jot a clock behind

What lady she her lord

Shak., W. T., I. 2.

good-den (gud-den'), n. [See Elizabethan E. (Shakespeare, etc.) variously printed *good-den*, *good den*, *quodden*, *quodden*, or in fuller form, *give you good den*, *good ye good den*, *good (give) you good den*, *count*, *Godgiden*, *Godgiden*, *good den* being a corruption of *good den*, also much in use, a contr. of *good even*.] A contraction of *good even* (*good den*), a kind wish or salutation. See good day, etc., under good.

And good ye good morn gentlemen

Mr. Good ye good den lady gentlewoman,

And I must do it

Mer. Th. no less I tell you

Shak., R. and J., II. 4.

We thank you, gentle boy. Gooden!

We must to our beds again.

Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

Goodenia (gû-dê-nî-ê), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel Goodenough, Bishop of Exeter and an amateur botanist (1743-1827).] A genus of Australian herbs and shrubs, type of the order *Goodeniaceae*. There are about 70 species.

Goodeniaceae (gû-de-nî-â-sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goodenia* + *-aceae*.] An order of gamopetalous exogens, closely allied to the *Lobeliaceae*, and belonging with few exceptions to Australia and Oceania. There are 12 genera and about 200 species, herbaceous or rarely shrubby. The leaves and the fruit of some species are eaten, and the pith of *Scaevola Kermadecensis* furnishes the rice paper of the Malay archipelago.

Goodenovæ (gûd-nô-vê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Goodeniaceae*.

good-even, good-evening (gûd-ô-vn, -ôv'ning), *n.* See *good day, good evening*, etc., under *good*.

good-faced (gûd'fist), *a.* Pretty.

Oh! Shall I bring thee on the way?

Aut. No, good-faced sir; no, sweet sir.

Shak., W. T., IV, 2.

good-fellow (gûd'fel'ô), *n.* 1. A boon companion, a jolly fellow; a reveler. [Now properly written as two words. See *follow*, 5.]

It was well known that Sir Roger had been a *good-fellow* in his youth.

Ascham, Schoolmaster, p. 60.

Top. I assure you, a close fellow;

Both close and scrapping, and that fills the bags, sir.

Bar. A notable *good-fellow* too.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, IV, 5.

2. A thief. [Old cant.]

Goodfellows be thieves.

Heywood, Edw. IV.

good-for-little (gûd'fôr-lit'l), *a.* Of little account or value.

The little words in the republic of letters are most significant. The trifles, and the numbers of syllables more than three, are but the *good-for-little* magnates.

Richardson, *Charles Harlowe*, IV, 206.

good-for-nothing (gûd'fôr-nuth'ing), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of no value or use; worthless; shiftless; idle.

I have not a guest to day, nor any hostiles my own family, and you *good-for-nothing* ones.

N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquia* of Erasmus, p. 187.

A *good-for-nothing* fellow! I have no patience with him.

Jane Austen, *Sense and Sensibility*, xxx.

II. *n.* An idle, worthless person.

But an unquestionable injury is done by agencies which undertake in a wholesale way to foster *good-for-nothings*.

H. Spencer, *Study of Social*, p. 146.

good-for-nothingness (gûd'fôr-nuth'ing-ness), *n.* Idle shiftlessness; uselessness.

These poor families . . . have not kept such elaborate records of their *good-for-nothingness*.

Richardson, *Pamela*, II, 54.

good-Henry (gûd'hen'ri), *n.* Same as *good-King-Henry*.

good-humored (gûd'hû'mord), *a.* 1. Characterized by good humor; of a cheerful, tranquil, or untroubled disposition or temper; actuated by good or friendly feeling.

'Tis impossible that an honest and good-humoured man should be a schismatic or heretic.

Shaftesbury, *Misc. Reflections*, II, 3.

I want you to be in a charming sweet temper at this moment. Do be *good-humoured* now, and let me have two hundred pounds, will you?

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, III, 1.

2. Uttered or done in a pleasant, kindly way, without malice or ill nature; as, a *good-humored* remark.

good-humoredly (gûd'hû'mord-li), *adv.* In a good-humored manner; in a pleasant, cheerful way.

goodie, *n.* See *quady* 2.

goodness (gûd'î-ness), *n.* The quality of being "good" or priggish; wanting morality or piety.

The last, although tinged with something like *goodness*, . . . is not so obtrusive as usual in books intended to improve children.

Athenæum, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 20.

gooding (gûd'ing), *n.* [< *good* + *-ing*.] A mode of asking alms for charity in use in England, and in one form still continued. See the first extract.

To go *a-gooding* is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day, by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy new year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them also with scraps of evergreen. In some parts of Surrey and Kent the custom is thus kept up, and in other counties *gooding* is the word, among the poor, for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival.

Thanksgiving . . . is not sanctified or squandered like Merry Christmas in the Old World: it has no *gooding*, candles, clog, carol, box, or hobby horse.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, I, 13.

goodish (gûd'ish), *a.* [< *good* + *-ish*.] Pretty good; of fair quality, amount, or degree; tolerable:

as, *goodish* fruit; *goodish* conduct; a *goodish* distance.

I fetched a *goodish* compass round by the way of the Cloven Rocks.

H. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xlvii.

goodjeret, *n.* See *gonjeers*.

good-King-Henry, good-King-Harry (gûd'king-lien'ri, -har'i), *n.* The *Chenopodium Bonnus-Henricus*, a European plant (also naturalized in the United States) with halbert-shaped leaves, which have a mucilaginous saline taste and are used as a pot-herb. Also called *good-Henry*.

goodless, *a.* [ME. *godles*, poor, without goods or property, < AS. *godleas*, without good, miserable, < *god*, *n.*, good, + *-leas*, -less.] Without goods or property; destitute.

Greedy is the *goodless*.

Proverbs of Henry IV, I, 117.

goodlicht, *a.* A Middle-English form of *goodly*.

goodlihead, *n.* [< ME. *godliheude*, *goodlyheude*; < *goodly* + *-head*.] Goodliness; beauty.

Of trouthe ground, myroure of *goodliheude*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II, 542.

So far as May doth other months exceed,

So far in virtue and in *goodlihead*.

Above all other nymphs lantins bears the merril.

Thomson, *Hymn to May*.

goodliness (gûd'li-ness), *n.* 1. Goodness.

To communicate therefore (not to encrease or recede) his *goodliness*, he created the World.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 14.

2. Goodly quality or condition; beauty of form; pleasing grace; elegance.

Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes.

Sir P. Sidney.

What travail and cost was bestowed that the *goodliness* of the temple might be a spectacle of admiration to all the world!

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v, 15.

goodly (gûd'li), *a.* [< ME. *goodly*, *goodlike*, *godlich*, < AS. *gōdlic* (= OS. *gōdlik* = OE. *gōdlik* = OHG. *gōtlich*, *gōtlich*, *gōtlich*, MHG. *gōtlich* = Icel. *gōdhligr*), good, goodly, < *god*, good: see *good* and *-ly*.] 1. Good-looking; of fair proportions or fine appearance; graceful; well-favored; well formed or developed; as, a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment.

An evil soul, producing holy witness,

Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,

A *goodly* apple rotten at the heart.

O, what a *goodly* outside falsehood hath!

Shak., M. of V, I, 3.

O but they are a *goodly* pair!

True lovers as you be.

Clark Saunders, *Child Ballads*, II, 322.

The King of Norway sent him [King Athelstan] a *goodly* ship with a gift Stern.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 10.

2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable.

The spreading branches made a *goodly* show.

And full of opening blossoms was every bough.

Dryden, *Flower and Leaf*, I, 105.

This spacious plot

For pleasure made, a *goodly* spot.

Wordsworth, *White Doe of Rylstone*, IV.

3. Considerable; rather large or great; as, a *goodly* number.

And here, from gracious England, have I offer

Of *goodly* thousands.

Shak., *Macbeth*, IV, 3.

We leave it (philosophy) in possession of quite as *goodly* a realm as that in which our metaphysical predecessors would fain have established it.

J. Fiske, *Comic Philos.*, I, 27.

goodly (gûd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *goodly*, *godly*, *godli*, *godly*, *godliche* (= OHG. *gōtliche*, MHG. *gōtliche*, *gōtliche*); from the adj.; see *goodly*, *a.*] 1. In a good manner; gracefully; excellently; kindly.

If thou be so bold as alle burning tellen,

Thou wyl grant me *godly* the gumen that I ask, bi ryght.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (R. F. T. S.), I, 272.

It was her guile all strangers *godly* so to greet.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, xii, 56.

2. Well; properly.

Love, agents the while that no man may

Ne ought ek, *godly* make resistance

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III, 200.

To her guests doth downbowed bankeright,

Attempted *godly* well for health and for delight.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, xi, 2.

3. Conveniently.

Thomas earl of Kent, 1387, willed his body to be buried as soon as it *godly* may in the abbey of Brune.

Test. *Valence*, p. 130. (Nares.)

goodman (gûd'man or, in sense 1, gûd'man'), *n.* 1. *pl.* *goodmen* (-men). [Common in E. dial. use, also contr. *gumman* (cf. *gummer* for *gumwater*, *gummer*, *gaffer* for *grandmother*, *grandfather*).] < ME. *gode-man* (tr. L. *paterfamilias*): < *god* + *man*; lit. the worthy or excellent man, the adj. having become conventional and merged with the noun. [The supposition

that *goodman* is an acronym of AS. *godesman*, a man (a once-occurring poet. word, < *gode*, a man, = L. *homo*, + *man*, a man, L. *vir*), is quite groundless. Cf. *goodwife*.] 1. The man of the house; master; husband; head of a family. [Now obsolete, or only in rustic use as two words.]

If the *goodman* of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up.

Mat. xiv, 28.

Bell my wife she loves not strife,

Yet she will lead me if she can,

And oft, to live a quiet life,

I am forced to yield, though I me *good-man*.

Take thy Old Clerk about Thee.

How can her old *Good-man*

With Honour take her back again?

Prior, *Alma*, II.

2. A familiar appellation of civility; a term of respect, frequently used to or of a person before his surname: nearly equivalent to *Mr.* or sometimes to *gaffer*. It was sometimes used ironically. [Obsolescent.]

With you, *goodman* boy, if you please.

Shak., *Lea*, II, 2.

Goodman coxcomb the citizen, who would you speak withal?

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v, 2.

Our neighbor Cole and *goodman* Newton have been sick, but somewhat amended again.

Winstrop, *Hist. New England*, I, 422.

good-minded (gûd'mî-n'ed), *a.* Amiable; well-meaning. [Rare.]

Alas, *good-minded* prince, you know not these things.

Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, II, 4.

good-morning (gûd'môr'ning), *n.* See *good day, good morning*, etc., under *good*.

good-morrow (gûd'môr'ô), *n.* [In Elizabethan E.; the same as *good-morning*, *q. v.*] 1. Same as *good-morning*, *good morning*.—2. A commonplace compliment; an empty phrase of courtesy.

After this saluting, the commendation of Athens, which had afore condemned him, were suddenly stricken again in love with him, and asked that he was an honest man again and loved the city, and many gave *good-mornings*.

Udall, tr. of *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 270.

She spoke of the domestic kind of captivity and drudgeries that women are put unto, with many such *good-mornings*.

Hemmel, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 67.

good-natured (gûd'nâ'türd), *a.* Having a good disposition; naturally mild in temper; easily acquiescent.

A man who is commonly called *good-natured* is hardly to be thanked for anything he does, because half that is acted about him is done rather by sufferance than approbation.

Taylor, No. 70.

In that same village . . . there lived many years since . . . a simple *good-natured* fellow, of the name of Rip Van Winkle.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 46.

The most *good-natured* host began to repent of his eagerness to serve a man of genius in distress when he heard his guest roaring for fresh punch at five o'clock in the morning.

Macaulay, *Boswell's Johnson*.

= *Syn.* *Gracious*, *Kind*, etc. See *benignant*.

good-naturedly (gûd'nâ'türd-li), *adv.* In a good-natured manner; with good nature or docility.

good-naturedness (gûd'nâ'türd-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being good-natured; good temper. *Talford*.

goodness (gûd'ness), *n.* [< ME. *goodness*, *godnesse*, < AS. *gōdnes* (= OHG. *gōtnezz*, *gōtnezz*, MHG. *gōtnezz*), < *gōd*, good: see *good* and *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being good, in any sense; excellence; purity; virtue; grace; benevolence.

Whereof he none lyke in any other place, neither in quality, *goodness*, no plenty, and specially in *goodness* of wye.

Sir R. Glyn, *Pygmy*, p. 47.

They (certain fishes) seeme the same, both in fashion and *goodness*.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II, 100.

The only ultimate Good, or End in itself, must be *goodness* or Excellence of Conscious Life.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 308.

2. [Orig. with ref. to the divine Goodness—that is, God.] In exclamatory use, a term of emphasis; "gracious": as, my *goodness*! no; for *goodness*' sake, tell me what it is. [Colloq.]

For *goodness*' sake, consider what you do.

Shak., *Ham.*, VIII, III, 1.

Goodness knows, I could, if I liked, be serious.

Thackeray.

Moral goodness, the excellence of a being who obeys the moral law.—Natural goodness, the excellence of a thing which satisfies the reasonable desires of man.

good-night (gûd'nî't), *n.* See *good day, good night*, etc., under *good*.

He . . . sang these tunes to the over-coming darkness that he heard the curfew whistle, and aware that was his *good-night*.

Shak., *T. Ham.*, IV, III, 2.

good-new (gud'new), *interj.* [Not prop. a compound, but a phrase, *good, new*, the *new* being a continuative adv.; cf. the similar phrase *well, now*.] An exclamation of surprise, curiosity, or entreaty.

Good new, sit down, and tell me. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 1.*
Good-new! good-new! how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden.*

goods (gudz), *n. pl.* See *good*, *n.*, 5 and 6. *Goods*, in composition, occurs in British use in reference to goods in transit—that is, freight; in the United States, *freight* is used in such compounds.

goods-engine (gudz'en'jin), *n.* An engine used for drawing goods-trains. [Eng.]

goodship (gud'ship), *n.* [*ME. goodschipe*; < *good* + *-ship*.] Favor; grace; kindness.

And for the goodships of this dode,
They graunted him a lusty mede.
Geoffr., MA. Soc. Anth., 134, l. 117. (Halliwell.)

goods-shed (gudz'shed), *n.* A shed for storage at a railroad station or on a dock; a dock-warehouse. [Eng.]

goods-train (gudz'train), *n.* A train of goods-wagons. [Eng.]

goods-truck (gudz'truk), *n.* A railway-truck for carrying goods. [Eng.]

goods-wagon, goods-van (gudz'wag'on, -van), *n.* A goods-truck. [Eng.]

good-tempered (gud'tem'perd), *a.* Having a good temper; not easily irritated.

goodwife (gud'wif'), *n.*; *pl. goodwives* (-wivz'). [*< good* + *wife*, woman. Cf. *goodman* and *housewife*.] The mistress of a household; woman of the house; correlative of *goodman*.

Did not goodwife Keesch, the butcher's wife, come in
then, and call me gossip quickly?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1.

When the goodwife a shuttle merrily
Goes flashing thro' the loom.
Macaulay, Horatius.

The pleasant good-wife put our potatoes upon the fire to
boil.
H. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 420.

good-will (gud'wil'), *n.* [= *MLA. gutwille* (cf. *OHG. gutwillig*) = *Lat. gutwille*, *gutwille* = *Oldan. godswille*, *good will*.] 1. Benevolence; friendly disposition; cheerful acquiescence; now usually, and properly, as two words. See *will*.

The praise of an ignorant man is only good will.
Scott, Spectator, No. 188.

He (James II.) set himself, therefore, to labour, with real
good will, but with the good will of a coarse, stern, and ar-
bitrary mind, for the conversion of his kinsman.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

A Eula slays an ox to secure the goodwill of his dead
relative's ghost, who complains to him in a dream that he
has not been fed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Soc. Sci., § 573.

2. The degree of favor enjoyed by a particular shop or trade as indicated by its custom. Specifically—(a) In law, the advantage or benefit which is acquired by an establishment, beyond the mere value of the capital, stock funds, or property employed therein, in consequence of the general public patronage and encouragement which it receives from constant or habitual custom, on account of its local position or common celebrity, or reputation for skill, or abundance, or purity, or from other accidental circumstances or necessities, or even from ancient partialities or prejudices. *Story, J.* (b) Friendly influence exerted with the view of transferring the custom of any shop or trade to a successor, the right and title to take up a trade or business connection, purchased of an outgoing tenant or occupier.

goody (gud'i), *a. and n.* [*< good* + *dim. -y*.] 1. *a.* Weakly good in morals or religion; characterized by good intentions or pious phrasings without vital force; pious but futile; namby-pamby; often reduplicated, *goody-good, goody-goody*.

One can't help in his presence rather trying to justify his
good opinion; and it does so fire one to be goody and talk
sense.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, IX.

The art did a? consist either of the water-color studies
of the children, or of goody engravings.
The Century, XXXVI. 122.

II. n.; *pl. goodies* (-iz). A sweetmeat; a bon-
bon; most frequently used in the plural.

It was in rhyme, even, that the young Charles should
learn his lessons. . . . At this rate, all knowledge is to be
had in a goody, and the end of it is an old song.
R. L. Stevenson, Charles of Orleans.

goody (gud'i), *n.*; *pl. goodies* (-iz). [Also
goodie; a reduction of *goodwife*. Cf. *husny*,
contr. of *housewife*, *housewife*.] 1. A term of
civility applied to women in humble life; as,
goody Dobson.

Old Goody Blake was old and poor.
Wordsworth, Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

2. In some colleges, a woman who makes beds,
sweeps, and takes general care of students'
rooms. [U. S.]

The Goodies, bearing, come to sweep.
And listen, while the cook-maid weeps.
The Revelland.

3. The spot or Lafayette, a scienoid fish, *Lis-
somus scienoides*; more fully called *Cape May
goody*.

goody-bread (gud'i-bred), *n.* Same as *cracked
bread* (which see, under *cracked*).

goodyear, goodyears, *n.* Corrupt forms of
gingers.

The good years shall devour them, flesh and fell,
Ere they shall make us woe.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

Goodyera (gud'ye-ri), *n.* [Named from John
Goodyer, an early English botanist.] A genus
of low terrestrial orchids, with a creeping root-
stock and a tuft of basal leaves, the stem bear-
ing a spike of small white flowers. There are 23
species, distributed through the northern hemisphere, 3 of
which are North American. They usually have the leaves
pinnately reticulated with white veins. *G. repens*, the rat-
hensake plantain, is found in moist woods through north-
ern Europe, Asia, and America.

goody-good, goody-goody (gud'i-gud, gud'i-
gud'i), *a.* Same as *goody*.

Goethe used to exclaim of goody goody persons, "Oh! if
they had but the heart to commit an absurdity!" This was
when he thought they waited heartiness and nature.
S. Smiles, Character, p. 232.

His recorded answer to the life assurance official who
talked goody-goody to him seems to me the result of a wise-
take on both sides.
S. and G., 7th ser., VI. 430.

goody-goodyism (gud'i-gud'i-izm), *n.* The con-
dition or character of one who is goody-goody.

goodyship (gud'i-ship), *n.* [*< goody* + *-ship*.]
The state or quality of a goody. [Laudicrous.]

The more shame for her goodyship,
To give so near a friend the slip.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III. 617.

googet, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *goose*.

googul (gub'gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian name
for (a) several burseraceous gum-bearing trees,
especially of the genus *Commiphora*; (b) gum;
balisium.

googwaruck (gub'war-uk), *n.* [Australian.]
The mottled honey-eater or brush wattle-bird
(*A. carunculata*) of Australia, a melliphagine
bird of the genus *Anthochaera*.

gool (göl), *n.* Name as *gool*, 2.

gool (göl), *n.* [A var. of *gool*.] 1. A ditch. —
2. A breach in a sea-wall or bank; a passage
worn by the flux and reflux of the tide. *Crabb.*

goold (göld), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal var-
iant of *gold*. Specifically — 2. The corn-marj-
gold: same as *gold*, 6.

The winter goolds is sown in this moore,
That loveth wet solute and gravel lands.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

With Roses dight and Goolds and Buffadillies.
Spenser, Colin Clout, I. 339.

gooldie (göld'i), *n.* A variant of *goldy*.

goolds (göldz), *n.* The plural of *goold*, 2, used
as a singular in Great Britain. Also, corruptly,
guilla.

gool-french (göl'french), *n.* A corruption of
goat-french. [Devonshire, Eng.]

goom (göm), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form
of *gum*. [Still heard in the United States.]

goom (göm), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *gome, gom*; <
ME. goom, gome, < *AS. guma*, a man, = *OS.
gumo*, sometimes *gomo* = *OFries. goma* (only
in comp. *brudgoma*, *brudgroom*) = *D. gom*
(only in comp. *brudgom*, *brudgroom*) = *OHG.
gomo*, *MHG. gome, gum*, *quomo*, a man, = *Sw.
gom* (in comp. *brudgom*) = *Dan. gom* (in comp.
brudgom) = *Goth. guma*, a man; *Teut. stein
guman* = *L. homo* (*homon*), *homin*, *homo*,
homon), a man; = *homo*, *homo*, *human*.
A different word from *groom*, *q. v.*] A man.

Kynges & Kates Echon
Thes were, & many another goom
Drept of anast & the beate,
Thes were at the fete.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall) I. 106.

A scornful goom.
M. J. L. L., The Widow, I. 2.

goompain, goompans, goompines (göm'pän,
göm'pän, göm'pän), *n.* The *Olina Walley*,
an anacardiaceous tree of tropical India, the
heavy wood of which is used for railroad-ties
and other purposes. It also yields a gum which
is used in cloth-printing and in medicine.

goonch (gösch), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.; cf. *Hind. gun-
cha*, a bud, blossom.] A Hindu name for the
seeds of the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*.
See *Abrus*.

goor (göör), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < *Hind. gur* (*gu-
tal* r).] 1. The East Indian name for the con-
centrated juice or syrup of the date-palm, *Tha-
niz dactylifera*, a kind of coarse or half-melted
sugar. Also called *jaggery*. — 2. Same as *dig-
gest*.

gooral (gö'ral), *n.* Same as *goral*.

goora-pat (gö'ra-pat), *n.* Same as *cola-nut*.

Goorkha, Ghoorka (gö'r'kh), *n.* A member of
the dominant race in the kingdom of Nepal.
The Goorkhas are of Hindu descent, and speak a Sanskrit
dialect. They were driven out of Rajputana by the
early Mohammedan invaders, and gradually approached
Nepal, which they conquered in 1768, after a long strug-
gle. Some of the best troops in the Anglo-Indian army are
recruited from the Goorkhas.

gooroo (gö'rö), *n.* An English spelling of *guru*.

goosander (gö-san'der), *n.* [Spelled *goosander*
in Drayton; artificially formed, < *goose* + (*g*) *sander*,
in imitation of *NL. merganser* (beaver), <
L. mergus, *q. v.*, + *sander*, *goose*.] Same as *mer-
ganser*.

goose (göb), *n.*; *pl. geese* (göw). [Early mod. E.
also *goocer*, *gooc*, *So. gooc*; < *ME. gous*, *gou* (*pl.
geas*, *ges*), < *AS. gäs* (*pl. ges*) = *D. gans* (*pl.
gans*, *gans*, *1st. gans*, *gans*, *gans* (*pl. gans*) = *OHG.
gans*, *gans*, *MLG. G. gans* = *Lat. gans* = *Sw. gans* = *Dan. gans* = *Goth. gans* (not recorded,
but inferred from the derived *sp. gans*, *gans*, *gans*, *gans*, *gans*, *gans* = *L. gans* = *orig. gans*) = *Gr. gän* (*orig. gän*) = *OHG. gän* = *Slav. gän* = *Serbo. gän*, *dim. ganska* = *Bohem. gans* = *Pol. gans* = *Little Russ. gans* = *Russ. gans* = *Lith. gans*, *gans* = *Lat. gans* = *Skt. gans* (> *Hind. gans*), a goose. 1. *r.* *gans* is of E. origin. The *s*
seems to be merely formative, the stem *gan-*
appearing in the related words *gander* and *gan-
net*, *q. v.* As to the use of *goose* for a tailor's
smoothing-iron, cf. *G. gans*, a lump of melted
iron, the term being used like the equiv. *E. pig*
and *cow*; the equiv. *F. gousse* (whence *appar.
Sw. gös*, or perhaps < *Sw. gösf*) is a different
word. Ill-judged attempts have been made to
derive *goose*, in the sense of 'a silly person',
from another source, on the ground that the
popular notion as to the stupidity of the bird
is erroneous, "it being only ignorance of the
darkest hue that ventures to portray the goose
as deficient in sagacity or intelligence" (*Corn-
hill Mag.*, VIII. 203); but popular notions are
often based on ignorance. Hence *gooseling*,
goosling, *goosetick*.] 1. Any bird of the family
Anatidae and subfamily *Anserinae*, of which there
are about 40 species of several genera, as well
as different varieties of the domesticated bird.
See phrases below. Geese are technically distin-
guished from swans and from ducks by the combina-
tion of feathered legs, reticulate tars, stout bill high at
the base, and simple hind toe. The neck is shorter than
in swans, and usually longer than in ducks; the sexes are
usually similar, contrary to the rule among ducks. Geese
stand higher and walk better than ducks; as a rule they
are less decidedly aquatic and more herbivorous, the ones
being more highly developed in consequence. Geese have
a peculiar cry of call known as *honking*, and also utter a
hissing sound. The flesh of most geese is highly esteemed.
The tame goose in all its varieties is supposed to be de-
scended from the grayling or common wild geese of Eu-
rope, *A. ferus*; but some other related species may have
contributed to the domestic stock. The pure white var-
iety is entirely artificial, and not related to the snow-
geese of the genus *Chen*. The male of the goose is called
gander, and the young of either sex *gosling*.

The tame goose . . . basketh in flange, greed at their
mets, & diligent to their rest.

Shakespeare, As you like it, III. 1.

We say in English, As wise as a goose, or as wise as her
mother a speckled string.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 118.

Observing from the goose on the table, and the audit-ale
which was circling in the loving cup, that it was a feast.

P. W. Parry, Julian Home, p. 221.

The goose is worshipped in Ceylon.

Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilization, p. 169.

2. A silly, foolish person; a simpleton; in al-
lusion to the supposed stupidity of the domes-
tic goose, inferred from its somewhat clumsy
appearance and motions.

A puny feller, that spurs his horse but on one side,
breaks his staff like a noble goose.

Shak., As you like it, III. 1.

Letty P. (to Hotspur): Oh, ye giddy goose.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 1.

Called herself a little goose in the simplest manner pos-
sible.

Thackeray.

Some people thought him a goose, and some only a bore.

J. N. Le Fanu, Tomcats of Wulstey, p. 11.

3. A tailor's smoothing-iron: so called from the
resemblance of its handle to the neck of a
goose.

Come in, tailor; here you may meet your goose.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 2.

You

Will carry your goose about you still, your planing-iron!

H. James, New Inn, IV. 2.

They had an ancient goose, it was an heirloom

From some remote tailor of our race.

O. W. Holmes, Evening, by a Tailor.

4. A game of chance formerly common in Eng-
land. It was played on a card divided into small compart-
ments numbered from 1 to 62, arranged in a spiral figure

around a central open space, on which at the beginning of the game, the stakes were laid, and during the game any forfeits paid. It was played by two or more persons with two dice, and the numbers that turned up to each designated the number of the compartment by which he might advance his mark or counter. It was called the game of *goose* because at every fourth and fifth compartment in succession a *goose* was depicted on the card, and if the throw of the dice carried the counter of the player on a *goose*, he might move forward double the actual number thrown. *Strutt*

The twelve good rules, the royal game of *goose*.
Goldsmith, *Dea. VII*, l. 232.

5. A piece used in the game of fox and *goose*.

To play this game (fox and *goose*) there are seventeen pieces, called *goose*, . . . and the fox in the middle. . . . The business of the game is to shut the fox up, so that he cannot move. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 418.

African goose, a pure bred variety of the goose, with a large horny knob at the base of the beak and a dewlap beneath the lower mandible. The general color is gray, darker above than beneath the body. The knob and the dewlap are black, and the shanks of a deep orange color.

Ammer-geese. See *amber-geese*. **Bald goose** the white fronted goose, *Anser albifrons*. **Bar-geese**. Same as *barnacle*. **Bar-headed goose**, *Anser indicus*, an Asiatic species. **Bass-geese**, *solan-geese*, names of the gammet, *Sula bassana*. **Bay-geese**, the common wild or gray goose. (Texas, U. S.). **Black goose**, the Brent-geese. (Kansas, Eng.). **Blue or blue-winged goose**, or **blue snow-geese**, *Anser or Chen arvalis*, a North American goose closely related to the snow goose, and by some considered specifically identical, but having a variegated plumage in which bluish gray is contrasted with white. Also called *blue water*. **Bremen goose**. Same as *Emshen goose*. **Canada goose**, *Branta canadensis*, the common wild goose of North America, gray with black head, neck, and tail, and large white cheek-patches and tail coverts. See cut under *Branta*.

Chinese goose, a goose (*Anser or Cygnus cygnoides*) somewhat resembling a swan in form, often seen in domestication. It is a native of China and other Asiatic countries. There are two kinds, the *brun* and the *white*. The variety is distinguished by a curious hump at the base of the beak. See cut under *Cygnus*. **Clatter-geese**, the Brent-geese, so called from its noise. (East Indian). **Common gray or wild goose**. (a) The Canada goose, *Branta canadensis*. (U. S.). Also called *bay goose*, *bustard*, *black-headed*, *goose*, *Canada Brent*, *cravat-geese*, *hanker*, and *reef goose*. (b) The European grayling-geese. **Corn-geese**. Same as *corn-geese*. (Local, Eng.).

Egyptian goose, a species of the genus *Chenopodius*. **Embossed goose**, a fine variety of domestic goose with pure white plumage and orange beak and legs. **Emperor goose**. See *emperor*. **Eskimo goose**, *Hutchinson's goose*. *Mr. John Hutchinson*. **Flight-geese**, *Hutchinson's goose*. *J. J. Audubon*. (Maine, U. S.). **Fox and geese**. See *fox*. **Gambo goose**, a kind of spur-winged goose, *Plectropterus gambiensis*. **Grayling-geese**. See *grayling*.

Guinea goose, the Chinese goose or swan goose; a misnomer. **Horra goose**, the Brent-geese; so called from the numbers that frequent Horra Sound. *Farrell*. Also *Horra goose*. (Shetland Isles). **Hutchinson's goose**, *Hutchinson's*, a North American goose closely resembling the Canada goose, but smaller and with fewer tail feathers. Also called *pickashish* and *goose brand*. **Lag-geese**, the grayling (which see). **Laughing goose**, the white fronted goose; so called from the conformation of the beak, which suggests grinning. **Lesser Canada or little wild goose**, *Hutchinson's goose*. **Links goose**, the common sheldrake, which frequents the links or sandy places. (Orkney Islands). **Mexican goose**, the snow goose. *G. Trumbull*. (Newport, R. I., U. S.). **Mother Carey's goose**, the great black petrel or giant fulmar of the Pacific. See *petrel*. **Painted goose**, the emperor goose; so called fromallas name of the bird, *Anser pictus*. **Pink-footed goose**, *Anser brachyrhynchus*, a European species; a book name. **Quink goose**, the Brent-geese. *C. Swenson*. (Prov. Eng.). **Red goose**, the snow goose; so called from the color of the bill and feet. *Alex. Wilson*, 1814. (New Jersey, U. S.). **Sebastopol goose**, a curious variety of domestic goose, many of the feathers of which are curled and spirally twisted. **Sheldrake**, the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*. *C. Swenson*. (Scotland). **Sly goose**, the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*, so called from its craftiness. (Orkney Islands).

Solan-geese. See *bass-geese*. **Sound on the goose**, orthodox as to opinions and sentiments, on the popular side of a political, moral, or social discussion. (Slang, U. S.).

To seek for political flaws is no use.
His opponents will find he is sound on the goose.
Providence Journal, June 18, 1887.

Spectacled goose, the gammet or channel goose, from the appearance of the bare lores. (Local, British). **Spur-winged goose**, one of several geese of the genus *Plectropterus*. **Texas goose**, the snow goose. *G. Trumbull*. (New Jersey, U. S.). **The goose hangs high** is a slang phrase, said to have been orig. "the goose hangs high," i. e. it rises and flies high. wild geese fly higher when the war there is true or promises to be true; the prospects are bright; everything is favorable. **To cook one's goose**. See *cook*. **Tortoise-shell goose**, the European white fronted goose; so called from the speckled belly. (Ireland).

Toulouse goose, one of the largest and best varieties of the domestic goose, with the plumage of the upper parts in different shades of grayish brown, and the under parts white. The legs and beak are of a dull-ashen color. **Wavy or wavy goose**. Same as *wavy*. **White Brent-geese**, the snow-geese. (Western U. S.). **White-checked goose**, a goose with white checks, as most species of the genus *Branta* which are common in North America; a cravat goose; specifically, *B. leucoparia*. **White-faced goose**, the white-fronted goose. (British).

White-fronted goose, a goose which has the base of the bill of the adult surrounded by white, as *A. albifrons* of Europe, or the very similar *A. gambelsi* of North America. **White-headed goose**, the blue goose. **Wild-geese chase**. See *chase*. **Winter goose**, *Hutchinson's goose*. *J. J. Audubon*. (Maine, U. S.). **Yellow-legged goose**, the American white fronted goose. (San Diego,

California, U. S.). (See also *barnacle-geese*, *bean-geese*, *Brent-geese*, *channel-geese*, *cravat-geese*, *ember-geese*, *fer-geese*, *help-geese*, *marsh-geese*, *swan-geese*, *prairie-geese*, *raven geese*, *reef-geese*, *snow-geese*, *swan-geese*, *tree-geese*, *upland-geese*, *wave-geese*.)

GOOSE (gōs), v. t.; pret. and pp. *goosed*, ppr. *goosying*. [*< goose, n.*] To hiss at; hiss down; condemn by hissing. (Slang.)

He was goosed last night, he was goosed the night before last, he was goosed to-day. He has lately got in the way of being always goosed, and he can't stand it.
Du Kens, *Hard Times*, vi.

goose-arse (gōs'ārs), n. A low, sharp-stemmed, schooner-rigged vessel, used in and about the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

goosebeak (gōs'bēk), n. A dolphin: so called from the shape of the snout.

gooseberry (gōs'-or gōz'ber'i), n. and a. (Early mod. E. *gooseberrie*, *goosberic*; not found earlier than 1570 (Levin); [*< goose + berry*]; prob. so called according to the common custom of naming plants, often without any obvious reason, after familiar birds and beasts; cf. *goose-bill*, *goose-corn*, *goose-foot*, *goose-gog*, *goose-grass*, *goose-laney*, *goose-tonque*, *duckweed*, *crook-foot*, *cowberry*, *cowberry*, *cow-grass*, *cow-pea*, etc.) In another view, there is an allusion to the rough bristly surface of the berry, the comparison being similar to that in *goose-flesh*, *goose-skin*. According to Skeat, *gooseberry* is prob. an acronym of an assumed **goosberry*, [*< *goose*, represented by E. dial. *graser*, *Se. growet*, *grassart*, *graset*, *grozet* (see *graser*), + *berry*]. There is no evidence to support the conjecture that *gooseberry* is an acronym of an assumed **goosberry*, [*< goose*, a dial. form of *goose* (in allusion to the bristly hairs of the fruit, or to the prickles on the bush itself); cf. the G. name *stachelbeere*, lit. 'prickleberry'], + *berry*]. I, n.; pl. *gooseberries* (-iz). 1. The berry or fruit of a plant of the genus *Ribes*, or the plant itself; in bot., a general term for the species of the genus *Ribes* which belong to the section *Grassularia*, as the name *currant* is applied to those of the section *Ribes*. They are thorny or prickly shrubs, and the fruit is usually hairy. The common cultivated gooseberry *Ribes Grossularia*, bearing the fruit of the same name, is a native of Europe and Asia. It is cultivated extensively in northern Europe, but succeeds only moderately in America, and many varieties have been produced, the fruit differing in size, color, and quality, as well as in hairiness. The wild gooseberries of North America include several species, the fruit of which is rarely eaten.

All the other gifts appertinent to man, as the malice of this age shapes them, are not worth a gooseberry.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 2.

2. A silly person; a goosecap. *Goldsmith*.—**American gooseberry**, of Jamaica, the *Heterotrichum usneum*, a multicauleous shrub bearing a black hairy berry. **Barbados or West Indian gooseberry**, the *Pereskia aculeata*, a caulescent shrub bearing an edible berry. **Cape gooseberry**, the *Physalis Peruviana*, a native of tropical America, cultivated in India and elsewhere for the fruit, which is sometimes made into a preserve. **Gooseberry fruit-worm**. See *fruit-worm*. **Old gooseberry**, a phrase of no definite meaning, used in humorous emphasis or comparison, and probably originating as a substitute for a profane expression, as, to play old gooseberry (that is, to play the devil, to create great confusion); to lay on like old gooseberry. (Slang.)

She took to drinking, left off working, sold the furniture, pawned the clothes, and played old gooseberry.
Dickens.

You should have a tea-stick, and take them (dogs) by the tail . . . and lay on like old gooseberry.
H. Kinsley, *Billys and Burtons*, lxi.

Otabelle gooseberry, the *Phyllanthus Dutcheri*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Java, cultivated in the tropics, its acid fruit being used for pickling. **To play gooseberry**, to accompany other persons, as lovers, for the sake of propriety. (Colloq.)

II. n. Relating to or made of gooseberries: as, *gooseberry wine*. **Gooseberry fool**, an old English dish made of pounded gooseberries and cream. See *fool*, 2. **Gooseberry wine**, a kind of wine made in Great Britain from gooseberries. It is of pleasant flavor when properly prepared.

gooseberry-moth (gōs'ber'i-mōth), n. Same as *muppie-moth*.

goosebill, n. Same as *goose-grass*, 1.

goose-bird (gōs'berd), n. The Hudsonian gold-wit, *Limosina harricana*. (Local, New England).

goose-brant (gōs'brant), n. Same as *Hutchinson's goose*. *J. P. Leach*. (U. S.).

goosecap (gōs'kap), n. [*< goose + cap*, taken for 'hood'. Cf. *mulecap*.] A silly person.

Some of them prove such goose caps by going thither, that they leave themselves no more feathers on their backs than a goose hath when she is plucked.
The Great Fraud (Archer & King, Garner, l. 94).

Put take me into a bond; as good as you shall, good-bye goosecap.
Middleton, *Michaelmas Term*, ll. 3, 4.

goose-corn (gōs'kōrn), n. A species of rush, *Juncus squarrosus*.

goose-egg (gōs'eg), n. In athletic and other contests, a zero, indicating a miss or failure to

score: from the resemblance of the zero-mark to an egg: called in Great Britain a *duck's-egg*, and in the United States sometimes a *round 0*.

The New York players presented the Boston men with nine unpalatable *goose eggs* in their [base-ball] contest on the Polo Grounds yesterday. *New York Times*, July, 1884.

goose-fish (gōs'fīsh), n. The fishing-frog or angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. (Local, New England.)

goose-flesh (gōs'flesh), n. [*< ME. goosflesche*; [*< goose + flesh*].] A rough condition of the skin, resembling that of a plucked goose, caused by the contraction of the erector muscles of the superficial hairs (arrectores pilorum), and induced by cold, fear, and other exciting causes. Also called *goose-skin* (and in New Latin *cutis anserina*). See *horripilation*.

goosefoot (gōs'fūt), n. 1. A plant of some species of the genus *Chenopodium*: so called from the shape of the leaves.—2. The formation of the facial nerve in spreading into a leash of nerves in three principal divisions after its exit from the stylomastoid foramen: translating the technical term *pex anserinus*.—See *goosefoot*, the *Suaeda maritima*, a fleshy chenopodiaceous plant of salt marshes.

goose-footed (gōs'fūt'ed), a. Web-footed: applied, for example, to the otter.

goosegog (gōs'gog), n. A gooseberry. (Prov. Eng.).

goose-grass (gōs'grās), n. 1. Cleavers, a species of bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*.—2. The silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*.—3. The dandel, *Bromus mollis*.—4. The doorweed, *Polygonum arifolium*.

goose-green (gōs'grēn), a. or n. Of a yellowish-green hue like that of a young goose, or the hue itself.

A delicate ballad of the ferret and the coney. . . . Another of *goose green* starch, and the devil.
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, ll. 1.

goose-gull (gōs'gul), n. See *gull*, 2.

goose-hawk (gōs'hāk), n. See *goshawk*.

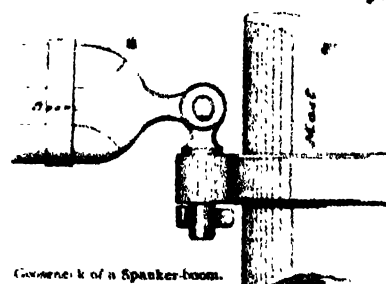
goose-heirifet, n. The goose-grass *Galium Aparine*. *Cole*, *Adam in Eden*.

goose-herd (gōs'hērd), n. [Also prov. Eng. *goz-zerd*.] One who takes care of geese.

goose-house (gōs'hous), n. A parish cage, or small temporary prison. (Prov. Eng.).

goose-mussel (gōs'mus'l), n. A barnacle. See *Anatifa* and *Lepus*.

gooseneck (gōs'nek), n. 1. Naut.: (a) A sort of iron hook fitted to the inner end of a yard or



boom, for temporary attachment to a clamp of iron or an eye-bolt. (b) A davit.—2. In mach., a pipe shaped like the letter S, a flexible coupling.

A conducting tube, called a *goose-neck*, which it resembled in shape, placed on the mouth of the tubing at the top of the [flowing] well, conducted the oil to the wooden receiving tanks. *Cole and Johns*, *Petroleum*, p. 184.

3. A nozzle with a universal joint used on a fire-engine stand-pipe.—**Quarter-turn gooseneck**, a pipe coupling with a bend of 90°, used to connect a nozzle with a discharge pipe.

goose-pimples (gōs'pim'plz), n. pl. The pimples of goose-flesh.

goose-quill (gōs'kwil), n. One of the large feathers or quills of the goose, the barrels of which are cut to make writing-pens.

goosery (gōs'ēr-i), n.; pl. *gooseries* (-iz). [*< goose + -ery*.] 1. A place for the keeping of geese.—2. Silliness or stupidity like that attributed to the geese.

There will not want divers plaine and widd men . . . who will come look through and through both the lofty nakedness of your Latinizing barbarian, and the smutty goosery of your most sermon actor.
Milton, *Apology for Smectymachus*.

goose-skin (gōs'skin), n. 1. The skin of a goose.—2. A kind of thin soft leather resembling the "chicken-skin" used for gloves in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The ladies [at the house of Easter Monday, 1884] all wore a *goose-skin* underdress. *Head's Every-day Book*, ll. 28.

3. Same as goose-flesh.

Her teeth chattered in her head, and her skin began to rise into what is vulgarly termed goose-flesh.

Mac Farrier, Inheritance, II.

goose-step (gō'stēp), *n.* Mil., the marking of time by raising the feet alternately without making progress. [Eng.]

goose-tanny (gō'stan'zi), *n.* Silverweed. Also called *goose-grass*. [North. Eng.]

goose-tongue (gō'stung), *n.* The sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*.

goose-winged (gō'swingd), *a.* Naut.: (a) Having, as a course or topsail, only one clue set, the middle of the sail and the other clue being securely furled. (b) Having, as a fore-and-aft rigged vessel running before the wind, the fore-sail set on one side and the mainsail on the other: an epithet applied also to the sails. Also *wing-and-wing*.

goosey-gander (gō'st-gan'der), *n.* [*Goosey*, dim. of *goose*, + *gander*. Cf. the "Mother Goose" rime, "Goosey, goosey, gander, whither dost thou wander?" etc.] 1. A childish term for *goose* or *gander*.—2. A blockhead. [Colloq.]

That goosey-gander Alwright. Macmillan's May.

goat, *n.* A Middle English form of *goat*. Chaucer.

goatoo (gō'tō), *n.* [Jamaica negro speech.] One of two species of fish found on the coast of Jamaica. One, the edible goatoo, is a species of *Searus*; the other, the sand-goatoo, a species of *Tetraodon*.

go-out (gō'out), *n.* Same as *gout*, 3.

gope (gōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gopped*, ppr. *gopping*. [Cf. *heel*, *gopi*, a vain person. See *gossip*.] 1. To talk loud.—2. To snatch or grasp.

gopher (gō'fēr), *n.* [A partly phonetic spelling (prop. *gifer*, as in another sense: see *gifer*) of *F. gopher*, a gopher, a name applied among the French settlers in America to any small burrowing animal, so called from its honeycombing the earth, being a particular use of *gouffre*, a honeycomb, a waffle, formerly *gouffre*, *gouffre*, *gouffre*, *gouffre*, *gouffre*, etc.: see *gouffre*, and *gouffre*, *gouffre*.] 1. One of the pouched rats or pocket-gophers, sundry species of the rodent family *Geomys* and genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*. See these words, and cut under *Geomys*.—2. One of the spermophiles, burrowing squirrels, or ground-squirrels of the family *Sciuridae*, subfamily *Spermophilinae*, and genera *Cynomys*, *Spermophilus*, and *Tamias*. The animals of the genus *Cynomys* are prairie dogs. (See *prairie dog*.) The spermophiles are of numerous species in the western United States and Territories, such as *S. 13 lineatus*, *S. franklini*, *S. richardsoni*, etc. See cut under *Spermophilus*.

3. The *Tortudo* (or *Xerobates*) *carolina*, a tortoise from 12 to 15 inches long, of gregarious nocturnal and fossorial habits, abundant in the southern Atlantic States. The burrows are dug to the depth of several feet. These tortoises lay eggs about as large as those of pigeons in hollows at the mouth of the burrow.

4. A snake, *Spilotes coarctatus*. Also called *gopher-snake*.—5. In some parts of the southern United States, a plow.—6. A kind of waffle. See *gouffre*.

gopher (gō'fēr), *v. t.* [*Gopher*, *n.*] In mining, to begin or carry on mining operations at hap hazard, or on a small scale; mine without any reference to the possibility of future permanent development. Such mine-openings are frequently called *gopher-holes* and *coyote-holes*. [Pacific States.]

gopher-man (gō'fēr-man), *n.* A safe-blower. [Thieves' slang.]

gopher-root (gō'fēr-rōt), *n.* A low rosaceous shrub, *Chrysothamnus oblongifolius*, with extensively creeping underground stems, found in the sandy pine-barrens of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.

gopher-snake (gō'fēr-snāk), *n.* Same as *gopher*, 4.

Spilotes coarctatus, inhabiting the Gulf states and Georgia. It is of a deep black, shading into yellow on the throat. It is known by the negroes as the *indigo* or *gopher snake*. It sometimes reaches the enormous length of ten feet. Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 303.

gopher-wood (gō'fēr-wōd), *n.* [Heb. *gopher*, a kind of wood identified with *E. woodi*.] 1. A kind of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark, according to the account in Genesis, but whether cypress, pine, or other wood is a point not settled.

Make thee an ark of gopher wood. Gen. vi. 14.

2. The yellow-wood, *Cladrastis tinctoria*, of the United States.

goppish (gop'ish), *a.* [Appar. < *gope* + *-ish*.] Proud; peevish. Ray. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

gopura (gō'pō-rā), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, especially in the south, a pyramidal tower over the gateway of a temple. Also *gopuram*.

The oblong paths were halls or porticoes with the Buddhist, and became the *gopuram* or gateways which are frequently—indeed generally—more important parts of Buddhist temples than the viharas themselves. J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 332.

goracoo (go-rak'ō), *n.* [E. Ind.] Tobacco prepared with aromatics in the form of paste, smoked in hookahs by the natives of western India.

goral (gō'ral), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of goat antelope, *Antelope* or *Nemochus goral*, inhabiting the Himalaya mountains. It has short, con-



Goral or Goat antelope. Nemochus goral.

cal, inclined, recurved horns, and short fur of a grayish brown color minutely dotted with black, the cheeks, chin, and upper part of the throat being white. The goat antelope of Japan is similar. Also *goral*.

goramy, gourami (gō'-, gō'-ra-mī), *n.* [Javaneese.] A fish of the genus *Ophichthys* (*O. alatus*) and of the family *Anabantidae* or *Labyrinthobranchiidae*. It is a native of China and the Malay archipelago, but introduced into Mauritius where it has multiplied rapidly, and into the West Indies and Cayenne. Its flesh is of excellent quality and flavor. In Java it is kept in jars and fattened on water plants. It is deep in proportion to its length, and the dorsal and anal fins have numerous short spines, while the first ray of the ventral is protracted into a filament of extraordinary length. It is one of the few fishes that build nests which it does by interweaving the stems and leaves of aquatic plants.

gorbellied (gōr'bel'ed), *a.* [*gorbally* + *-ed*. Cf. *gorr* + *bellied*.] Eng-bellied.

1. True, O, we are undone, both we and ours, for ever. Fel. Hang ye, gorbellied knives, or ye undone? I Hen. IV., II. 2.

O tis an unconscionable vast gorbellied Volume, bigger bulk than a Dutch boy. Nash, Hane with you to Saffronwalden.

gorbelly (gōr'bel'i), *n.* [*gor*, dial. *gārbaly*, a fat paunch; < *E. gorb*, M.E. *gorr*, *gorr*, flth, dirt (= *Sw. dial. gār*, *Sw. gorr*, dirt, the contents of the intestines; see *gorr*), + *belly* (= *Sw. bälq*).] A prominent belly; also, a person having a big belly.

The belching *gor-belly* hath well nigh killed me. A Brewer, Lingua.

gorbuscha (gōr'būsh-ā), *n.* A kind of salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*. Also *gorbuska*.

gorcet (gōr'set), [*AF* *gor*, *OF* *gorre*, < *L. gurgere*, a whirlpool; see *gorr*.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a weir. Wright.

gorcock (gōr'kōk), *n.* [*gor*, *gor*, *gor*, obscure; supposed to be orig. *gor*, but perhaps of Gael. origin: cf. Gael. *gorr*, a green or grassy plain, or *gorr*, standing corn, a garden, a field? + *cock*.] The Scotch moor cock, red grouse, or red-grouse, *Lagopus lagopus*. Also *gorcock*.

The *gorcock* is besting now. Hogg, Whet of Fife.

gor-crow (gōr'krō), *n.* [*Alto* *gor* + *crow*; < *gorr*, flth, dirt, carrying (see *gorr*), + *crow*.] The common carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*. Also *gor-crow*.

It was formerly distinguished from the crow, which feeds entirely on grain and nuts, by the name of the *gor* or *gor-crow*.

The black blood raven, and the hooded *gor-crow* sang among yew branches. Blackwood's Mag., June, 1870, p. 263.

gord, *n.* Same as *gourd*.

Gordias (gōr'di-ās), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gordius*, *q. v.*, + *-ias*.] Same as *Gordidae*. Siebold, 1843.

gordiasian (gōr'di-ā-shi-ān), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gordias or Gordidae.

2. *n.* A Gordian or hairworm.

gordiasian (gōr'di-ā-shi-ān), *a.* Same as *gordiasian*.

Gordias (gōr'di-ā-shi-ān), *n. pl.* Same as *Gordidae*.

Gordian (gōr'di-an), *a. and n.* [*L. Gordius*, *a. (necus Gordius*, the Gordian knot), < *Gordius*, < *Gr. Gordios*, a king of Phrygia.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Gordius, the first king of Phrygia (father of Midas, called by some the first king), or to an inextricable knot tied by him.—**Gordian knot**. (a) In the legend, a knot tied by Gordius in the yoke that connected the pole and the yoke of the ox-cart in which he was riding when he or his son Midas was chosen king of Phrygia. It was so intricate as to defy all attempts to untie it; and the oracle of the temple in which the cart was preserved declared that whoever should succeed in undoing it would become master of Asia. Alexander of Macedon solved the difficulty by cutting the knot with his sword, and the oracle was fulfilled. Hence the phrase is applied to any inextricable difficulty; and to cut the Gordian knot, or the knot, is to overcome a difficulty in a bold, trenchant, or violent way.

sin and shame are ever tied together With Gordian knots, of such a strong thread spun, They cannot without violence be undone. Webster, Devil's Law Case, II. 4.

The knot which you thought a Gordian one will untie itself before you. Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 302.

(b) In her, a name sometimes given to the Navajo knot, or the figure of interlinked chains which forms the bearing of the kings of Navajo.

II. *n.* [*L. v.*] 1. A complication; a Gordian knot.

An insolent, To cut a Gordian when he could not loose it. Chapman, Illusion d'Amboise, IV. 1.

My title Needs not your school defence, but my sword, With which the Gordian of your sophistry Being cut, shall show th' imposture. Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, I. 1.

2. [*Gordius* + *-ian*.] A hairworm; one of the Gordidae.

gordian (gōr'di-an), *v. t.* [*Gordian*, *a.*, in allusion to the Gordian knot.] To tie or bind up; knot. [Only in the following passage.]

Locks bright enough to make me mad; And they were simply *gordian* up and braided, Leaving, in naked comeliness, unadorned, Her pearl round ears, white neck, and orb'd brow. Keats, Endymion, I.

gordii, *n.* Plural of *Gordius*, 2.

Gordidae (gōr'di-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gordius* + *-idae*.] A family of nematoid worms; the hairworms. They have an elongated filiform body with a ventral cord and without oral papillae, the mouth and anterior part of the alimentary canal obliterated in the adult, the paired ovaries and testes opening with the anus at the posterior end of the body; the tail of the male is forked, without apophysis. Also *Gordidae*, *Gordias*.

In the young stage they live in the body cavity of predatory insects, and are provided with a mouth. At the pairing time they pass into the water, where they become sexually mature. The embryos, which are provided with a chelic of spines bore through the egg membrane, migrate into insect larvae, and there encyst. Water beetles and other predatory aquatic insects eat . . . the encysted young forms, which then develop in the body cavity of their new and larger host to young Gordidae. Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 322.

Gordius (gōr'di-us), *n.* [NL., < *L. Gordius* (see *nodus*), the Gordian knot, in allusion to the complex knots into which these animals twist themselves; see *Gordian*.]

1. The typical genus of thread-worms of the family Gordidae; the hairworms or hair-cods. A common species is called *G. aquaticus*. These creatures are so slender that they are popularly supposed to be animated horse hairs, or to be produced from horse hairs which fall into the water.

2. [*L. v.*; pl. *Gordii* (3)] A species or an individual of the genus *Gordius*, a Gordian.

Gordonia (gōr-dō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., named after James Gordon, a London nurseryman of the 18th century.]

A ternstroemiaceous genus, of two species, very ornamental evergreen shrubs or small trees of the southern United States, with large white flowers. The lob-

bly bay, *G. Lasanthes*, is found near the coast from Virginia to the Mississippi, and its light, soft, reddish wood

The young Gordian Gordius, after encysting from the egg, highly magnified.

a, the worm beginning to protrude the anal papillae, b, the first pair of feet is visible, bridging the anal papillae, c, the Gordian knot of the Gordidae, d, the Gordidae, e, the Gordidae, f, the Gordidae, g, the Gordidae, h, the Gordidae, i, the Gordidae, j, the Gordidae, k, the Gordidae, l, the Gordidae, m, the Gordidae, n, the Gordidae, o, the Gordidae, p, the Gordidae, q, the Gordidae, r, the Gordidae, s, the Gordidae, t, the Gordidae, u, the Gordidae, v, the Gordidae, w, the Gordidae, x, the Gordidae, y, the Gordidae, z, the Gordidae, aa, the Gordidae, ab, the Gordidae, ac, the Gordidae, ad, the Gordidae, ae, the Gordidae, af, the Gordidae, ag, the Gordidae, ah, the Gordidae, ai, the Gordidae, aj, the Gordidae, ak, the Gordidae, al, the Gordidae, am, the Gordidae, an, the Gordidae, ao, the Gordidae, ap, the Gordidae, ap, the Gordidae, ar, the Gordidae, as, the Gordidae, at, the Gordidae, au, the Gordidae, av, the Gordidae, aw, the Gordidae, ax, the Gordidae, ay, the Gordidae, az, the Gordidae, ba, the Gordidae, bb, the Gordidae, bc, the Gordidae, bd, the Gordidae, be, the Gordidae, bf, the Gordidae, bg, the Gordidae, bh, the Gordidae, bi, the Gordidae, bj, the Gordidae, bk, the Gordidae, bl, the Gordidae, bm, the Gordidae, bn, the Gordidae, bo, the Gordidae, bp, the Gordidae, bq, the Gordidae, br, the Gordidae, bs, the Gordidae, bt, the Gordidae, bu, the Gordidae, bv, the Gordidae, bw, the Gordidae, bx, the Gordidae, by, the Gordidae, bz, the Gordidae, ca, the Gordidae, cb, the Gordidae, cc, the Gordidae, cd, the Gordidae, ce, the Gordidae, cf, the Gordidae, cg, the Gordidae, ch, the Gordidae, ci, the Gordidae, cj, the Gordidae, ck, the Gordidae, cl, the Gordidae, cm, the Gordidae, cn, the Gordidae, co, the Gordidae, cp, the Gordidae, cq, the Gordidae, cr, the Gordidae, cs, the Gordidae, ct, the Gordidae, cu, the Gordidae, cv, the Gordidae, cw, the Gordidae, cx, the Gordidae, cy, the Gordidae, cz, the Gordidae, da, the Gordidae, db, the Gordidae, dc, the 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a, the worm beginning to protrude the anal papillae, b, the first pair of feet is visible, bridging the anal papillae, c, the Gordian knot of the Gordidae, d, the Gordidae, e, the Gordidae, f, the Gordidae, g, the Gordidae, h, the Gordidae, i, the Gordidae, j, the Gordidae, k, the Gordidae, l, the Gordidae, m, the Gordidae, n, the Gordidae, o, the Gordidae, p, the Gordidae, q, the Gordidae, r, the Gordidae, s, the Gordidae, t, the Gordidae, u, the Gordidae, v, the Gordidae, w, the Gordidae, x, the Gordidae, y, the Gordidae, z, the Gordidae, aa, the Gordidae, ab, the Gordidae, ac, the Gordidae, ad, the Gordidae, ae, the Gordidae, af, the Gordidae, ag, the Gordidae, ah, the Gordidae, ai, the Gordidae, aj, the Gordidae, ak, the Gordidae, al, the Gordidae, am, the Gordidae, an, the Gordidae, ao, the Gordidae, ap, the Gordidae, ar, the Gordidae, as, the Gordidae, at, the Gordidae, au, the Gordidae, av, the Gordidae, aw, the Gordidae, ax, the Gordidae, ay, the Gordidae, az, the Gordidae, ba, the Gordidae, bb, the Gordidae, bc, the Gordidae, bd, the Gordidae, be, the Gordidae, bf, the Gordidae, bg, the Gordidae, bh, the Gordidae, bi, the Gordidae, bj, the Gordidae, bk, the Gordidae, bl, the Gordidae, bm, the Gordidae, bn, the Gordidae, bo, the Gordidae, bp, the Gordidae, bq, the Gordidae, br, the Gordidae, bs, the Gordidae, bt, the Gordidae, bu, the Gordidae, bv, the Gordidae, bw, the Gordidae, bx, the Gordidae, by, the Gordidae, bz, the Gordidae, ca, the Gordidae, cb, the Gordidae, cc, the Gordidae, cd, the Gordidae, ce, the Gordidae, cf, the Gordidae, cg, the Gordidae, ch, the Gordidae, ci, the Gordidae, cj, the Gordidae, ck, the Gordidae, cl, the Gordidae, cm, the Gordidae, cn, the Gordidae, co, the Gordidae, cp, the Gordidae, cq, the Gordidae, cr, the Gordidae, cs, the Gordidae, ct, the Gordidae, cu, the Gordidae, cv, the Gordidae, cw, the Gordidae, cx, the Gordidae, cy, the Gordidae, cz, the Gordidae, da, the Gordidae, db, the Gordidae, dc, the Gordidae, dd, the Gordidae, de, the Gordidae, df, the Gordidae, dg, the Gordidae, dh, the Gordidae, di, the Gordidae, dj, the Gordidae, dk, the Gordidae, dl, the Gordidae, dm, the Gordidae, dn, the Gordidae, do, the Gordidae, dp, the Gordidae, dq, the Gordidae, dr, the Gordidae, ds, the Gordidae, dt, the Gordidae, du, the Gordidae, dv, the Gordidae, dw, the Gordidae, dx, the Gordidae, dy

is used to some extent in cabinet-work. *G. pubescens* (also known as *Franklinia*), originally from near the Altamaha river, Georgia, is now known only in cultivation.

goré¹ (gôr), *n.* [*ME. gorr, gorre, mud, filth, < AS. gor, dung, dirt, = OLG. MUG. gor, mud, = Icel. Norw. D. Dan. gor, gore, the end in animals, the chyme in men, = Sw. gorr, dirt, matter, pus, Sw. dial. gôr, dirt, the contents of the intestines (cf. D. goor, dirty, nasty, rusty, sour, etc.); prob. akin to Icel. gorn, pl. garnar, garnir, guts, and further to E. garn, L. kira, gut, hernia, hernia, (Gr. γαστήρ, a string of gut, a cord; see garn, hernia, chord, cord).*] 1. Dirt; mud. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. Blood that is shed or drawn from the body; thick or clotted blood.

They will be all on a *goré* of blood, most sad and grievous to behold.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 175.

Altars grew marble then, and rock d with *goré*.
Pope, Essay on Man, III. 264.

goré² (gôr), *n.* [Formerly also *gour*; = *Se. gar, garr, < ME. goro, gure, a gore of cloth, also a garment, < AS. gura, a projecting point of land, = OFries. gure, a gore of cloth, a garment, = D. geer, a gusset, gore, = M.D. gerr, a point of land, a gusset, = OLG. goro, M.D. gerr, a wedge-shaped piece of cloth, a promontory, G. gerr, a wedge, a gusset, gore, = Icel. geiri = Norw. geira = D. Dan. gore, a gore of cloth or of land, < AS. gâr, etc., a spear; see gar¹; cf. gar², *v.*] 1. A relatively long and narrow triangular strip or slip; a projecting point. Specifically—2. A triangular piece or tapering strip of land. A gore is often a small tract which, commonly by error in description of the boundaries or in their location in surveying, fails to be included in the possession, maps, or monuments of two or more tracts, or either of them, which would otherwise be adjacent. Gores may also be produced by various other exigencies in the surveying or division of land, as the diagonal crossing of streets in a city, the divisional lines or variations of soil on a farm, etc.*

I wasn't born in any town whatever, but in what New Englanders call a *goré*, a triangular strip of land that gets left out somehow when the towns are surveyed.

G. W. Sears, Forest Runes, p. vii.

Corners of the fields which, from their shape, could not be cut up into the usual acre or half-acre strips, were sometimes divided into tapering strips pointed at one end, and called "*gorés*," or "*gored acres*."

Seaborn, Eng. VII. Community, p. 6.

3. In Maine and Vermont, and formerly in Massachusetts, an unorganized and thinly settled subdivision of a county.—4. A triangular piece or strip of material inserted to make something, as a garment or a sail, wider in one part than in another; especially, in dressmaking, a long triangle introduced to make a skirt wider at the bottom or hem than at the waist. See *goring*.

The balloon shall consist of a specific number of *gorés*, or sections.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 138.

5. A part of the dress; hence, the dress itself; a garment.

An old-queene shad my leman be,
And slepe under my *goré*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 78.

6. An angular plank used in fitting a vessel's skin to the frames.—7. In *her.*, a charge consisting of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse-point. Also called *gusset*. Under *goré*, under the clothing, inwardly.

Geynest under *goré* [= fairest of form],
Harkne to my roon.
Attoun (Lyric Songs), l. 37.

Glad under *goré*.
Wright, Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

goré³ (gôr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goréd, ppr. goring*. [*Shape like a gore; cut or treat so as to form a gore.*]—2. To furnish with a gore or gores, as a dress-skirt or a sail.

goré³ (gôr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goréd, ppr. goring*. [Not found in ME. or AS., and perhaps formed directly from *goré*², a projecting point, and only ult. < AS. gâr, early ME. gar, a spear; see *goré*², *gar*¹.] 1. To pierce; penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear or a horn; wound deeply.

If an ox *goré* a man or a woman, that they die.
Ex. xxi. 28.

Doth any hid sin *goré* your conscience?
Beau. and FL., Knight of Malta, l. 3.
He's like Giles Heathertop's wild boar; ye need but shake a clout at him to make him turn and *goré*.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxi.

2. To scoop; dig. *Darwin.*
Mountains being only the product of Noah's flood, where the violence of the waters agitated the earth poured out of the hollow valleys.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. 106.

goré (go-râ), *a.* [*goré*² + *-é*.] In *her.*, same as *goré*².

gorebill (gôr'bil), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; < *goré*², ult. AS. gâr, a spear, + *bill*.] The garfish. [*Local, Eng.*]

gored (gôr), *a.* In *her.*: (a) Composed of convex curves larger than in inverted. (b) Bounded by a line as in (a). Also *gored, goré, gory*.—*Posses gored.* *Sinus as fons arundinis. Née fons.*

gore-strake (gôr'strâk), *n.* *Naut.*, a strake which does not reach as far as the stern or stern-post.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* [*ME. gorgre, the throat, < OF. gorge, the throat, gullet, F. gorge, the throat, a narrow pass, a gorge, = Pr. It. gorga, gorja = Sp. Pg. gorja = It. gorgia, gorgia, the throat, gullet (ML. gorgia, the throat, a narrow pass, ML. gorgia, gurgu, a whirlpool), < L. gurgus, a whirlpool, an abyss. Cf. L. gurgulio, the gullet; Skt. gurgura, a whirlpool, a redupl. form < gar, swallow. Cf. gurgyle, gurgyle, gurgyle, etc.] 1. The throat; the gullet.*

He with him elod, and, having mightie hold
Upon his throte, did gripe his *gorge* so fast,
That wanting breath him downe to ground he cast.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 22.

They have certaine Sea-Crowes or Cormorants, where-with they fish, tying their *gorge*; that they cannot swallow the fishes which they take. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 487.*

The golden *gorge* of dragons spouted forth
A flood of fountain foam.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Hence—2. That which is swallowed or is provided for swallowing; the material of a meal.

What though? because the Vulturs had then but small pickings, shall we therefore go and fling them a full *gorge*?
Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

3. The act of gorging; inordinate eating; a heavy meal; as, to indulge in a *gorge* after long abstinence. [*Colloq.*]—4. A jam; a mass which chokes up a passage; as, a *gorge* of logs in a river; an ice-*gorge*.—5. A feeling of disgust, indignation, resentment, or the like: from the sympathetic influence of such emotions, when extreme in degree, upon the muscles of the throat.

So insolent and malicious a request would have been enough to have roused the *gorge* of the tranquil Van Twell himself.
Tennyson, Knickerbocker, p. 443.

6. In *arch.*: (a) The narrow part of the Tuscan and Roman Doric capitals, between the astragal above the shaft of the column and the echinus; the necking or hypophyge. It is found also in some provincial Greek Doric, as at Paestum. See cut under *column*. (b) A cavetto or hollow molding.—7. A narrow passage between steep rocky walls; a ravine or defile with precipitous sides.

Downward from his mountain *gorge*
Stept the long-hair'd lion bearded solitary.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

8. The entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort. See cut under *bastion*.—9. In *masonry*, a little channel or up-cut on the lower side of the coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall; a throat.—10. The groove in the circumference of a pulley.—11. A pitcher of earthenware or stoneware. Also *gorge*.

In the year 1684 Mr. John Dwight established a manufactory of earthenware known under the name of white *gorge*.
Faulkner, Hist. Acot. of the Parish of Fulham (Martyat).

To bear full *gorge*, in *falconry*, said of a hawk when she was full fed, and refused the lure. *Nares.*

No gonke provales, shee will not yeeld to might,
No lure will cause her stoop, shee *beares full gorge*.
T. Watson, Sonnets, xlvii.

To have the *gorge* rise, to be filled with disgust or indignation.

Now how abhorred my imagination is; my *gorge* rises at it.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

And now at last our *gorge* was risen and our hearts in tumult.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxx.

To heave the *gorge*, to retch, as from nausea or disgust; hence, to take a strong dislike.

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to heave the *gorge*, disrelish and abhor the Moor.
Shak., Othello, II. 1.

=Syn. 7. *Ravine, Defile.* See *valley*.

gorge (gôrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gorjed, ppr. gorging*. [*ME. gorgien, intra, gorgie, < OF. (also F.) gorgier, devour greedily, < gorge, the gullet; see gorge, n.*] 1. *Trans.* 1. To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness or by gulps.

So he be eaten with a reformed mouth, with sobriety, and humbleness; not *gorged* in with gluttony or greediness.
R. Jansen, Bartholomew Fair, l. 1.

You must fish for him (trout) with a strong line, and not a little hook; and let him have time to *gorge* your hook, for he does not usually break it, as he oft will in the day fishing.
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 117.

Hence—2. To glut; fill the throat or stomach of; satiate.

He *gorjed* himself habitually at table, which made him bilious, and gave him a dim and bleared eye and fatty cheeks.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, I.

That old man, now lord of the broad estate and the Hall,
Dropt off *gorjed* from a scheme that had left as blood and drain'd.
Tennyson, Maud, l. 4.

II. *Intrans.* To feed greedily; stuff one's self.

He saw the lean dogs beneath the wall
Hold o'er the dead their carnival,
Gorging and growling o'er carcasses and limbs.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xvi.

gorgeaunt, *n.* [*F. gorgeant, ppr. of gorgier, gorge; see gorge, v.*] In hunting, a boar in the second year.

gorge-curtain (gôrj'kér'tân), *n.* In *fort.*, the defensive wall of a gorge or entrance, as between the faces of a bastion, redoubt, etc. See cut under *bastion*.

The blindages over the casemates of the *gorge-curtain* [were] splintered and shivered.
New York Tribune, April 19, 1862.

gorged (gôrjd), *a.* 1. Having a gorge or throat; throatful. [*Rare.*]

From the dread summit of this chalky bourn
Look up a-height; the shrill *gorg'd* lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

2. In *her.*, bearing something around its neck; especially and more accurately, having a crown or coronet round its neck; as, a swan duceally *gorged*. Also *collared*.—3. Glutted; over-fed; stuffed.

As the full-fed bound or *gorged* hawk,
Unapt for tender snell or speedy flight,
Make slow pursuit.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 684.

gorge-hook (gôrj'hûk), *n.* A leaded fish-hook with two barbs, to the upper end of which a twisted wire is fastened. The small end of the wire is run into the mouth and through the whole body of the minnow used as bait, which is worked along the hook until the leaded part occupies the belly of the little fish.

gorgelet (gôrj'let), *n.* [*OF. gorgelette, dim. of gorge, throat; see gorge, n., and cf. gorget.*] Name as *gorget*, 4.

The exquisite *gorgelets* . . . of humming-birds.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 99.

gorgeous (gôr'jus), *a.* [Formerly also *gorgious*; with accom. term. -ous, < OF. gorgias, gorgias, gorgeous, gaudy, flaunting, gallant, gay, fine; appar. from or connected with *gorget*, a gorget, a ruff for the neck, < *gorge*, the throat, the upper part of the breast; see *gorge*. Cf. F. se renorgier, G. mich brüsten, lit. 'breast oneself,' bridle up, assume airs of importance.] 1. Sumptuously adorned; superbly showy; resplendent; magnificent.

The houses be curiously builded after a *gorgeous* [gorgeous, ed. 1661] and gallant sort, with three stories one over another. *Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 2.

Like *gorgeous* hangings on the wall
Of some rich princely room.
Drayton, Description of Elysiun.

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the sun at midsummer.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Inclined to splendor; given to gorgeousness.

His taste was *gorgeous*, but it still was taste.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 52.

=Syn. 1. Superb, brilliant, dazzling; rich, costly.

gorgeously (gôr'jus-ly), *adv.* In a gorgeous manner; with showy magnificence; splendidly.

They will rule and apparel themselves *gorgeously*, and some of them far above their degrees, whether their husbands will or no. *Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1560.*

Who can be more *gorgeously* and splendidly apparelled than the flowers of the field? *Shak., Works, IV. 1.*

gorgeousness (gôr'jus-nês), *s.* The condition or quality of being gorgeous; splendor of dress, adornment, or decoration; magnificence.

It seem'd to outvie whatever had been seen before of gallantry and riches, and *gorgeousness* of apparel.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1661.

Its false appearance of richness and solidity, and flaunting *gorgeousness*, is in fact one of the charms of Indian jewelry, especially in an admiring but poor purchaser's eyes.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 24.

gorger¹, *n.* [*ME. gorgier, gorgere, < OF. gorgiere, gorgere, gorgere (= Pr. It. gorgiera), a gorget, wimple, also the throat; cf. gorgier, the throat; < gorge, the throat, the upper part of the breast; see gorge, n., and cf. the dim. gorgieret.*] 1. Same as *gorget*, 1.

Hys vyner and hys *gorgers*. *Richard Coeur de Lion, l. 121.*

2. A gorget or wimple.

That other [dame] with a *gorger* walk gored over the swyre [throat].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (R. B. T. E.), l. 357.

The *gorger* or wimple is stated first to have appeared in Edward the First's reign, and an example is found on the monument of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, who died in

12th. From the poem, however, it would seem that the gorger was confined to elderly ladies.

See *F. Medusa*, quoted in *St. Augustine and the Green Knight* (K. R. T. S.), notes, p. 82.

gorger (*gôr-jer*), *n.* [*< gorge + -er*. Cf. *OF. gorgier*, a glutton.] One who or that which gorges; specifically (naut.), a big haul or heavy deck of fish.

gorgeret (*gôr-jer-et*), *n.* [*< OF. gorgieret*, *gorgieret*, *m.*, *gorgierette*, *f.*, a ruff, gorget, dim. of *gorgier*, *gorgere*, etc., a gorger: see *gorger*.] In *surg.*, same as *gorget*, *s.*

And now, over the probe I pass a little gorgeret: . . . this has its hind directed upward.

Medical News, XLIX, 316.

gorgerette (*gôr-jô-ret'*), *n.* [*OF.*, *< gorge*, throat: see *gorger*.] In armor: (a) Same as the standard of chain-mail. (b) A variety of the plate gorget of which the haussée-col was the latest form.

gorgerin (*gôr-jér-in*), *n.* [*< F. gorgierin*, *< gorge*, the throat: see *gorger*, *n.*, *gorger*.] 1. In arch., the neck of a capital, or more commonly a feature forming the junction between the shaft and the capital; a necking.—2. A name for the gorget, plastron, or haussée-col—that is, for any piece of armor covering the throat; especially, a second thickness bolted upon the cuirass of tilting-armor at the throat.

gorget (*gôr-jet*), *n.* [*< OF. gorgette*, *gorgete*, the throat, *F. dial. gorgette*, a collar, a bib, dim. of *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*, *n.* Cf. the earlier **gorger*.] 1. A piece of armor protecting the



Gorgets.

1. Haussée-col (a) attached to the breastplate, 15th century. 2. Haussée-col (a) worn over mail, early 15th century. From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire du Moyen Âge*.

throat and sometimes the upper part of the breast. When a chain-mail it usually formed part of the camail, and such a mail gorget remained in use even after the adoption of the breastplate of hammered steel. The plate gorget forms a part of the plastron in the armor of the fifteenth century. The latest form was the haussée-col. In later days it dwindled in size till it became the small badge of an officer on duty.

A shaft which some too lucky hand doth guide,
Piercing his gorget, brought him to his end.
Drayton, Agincourt.

Undo the valor's barred band,
Unfix the gorget's iron clasp,
And give him room for life to gasp!
Scott, I. of L. M., v. 22.

The gorgets (worn by North American Indians) consist of plates of shell having holes bored for suspension, being also elaborately carved and ornamented.

A. W. Buckland, *Jour. of Anthropol. Inst.*, XVI, 150.

2. A variety of wimple in use in the fourteenth century. It was worn very tight and close.—3. An ornamental neck-band having a considerable breadth, especially in front.

Breeches and black gaiters, with coats open from the top button and showing a waistcoat, were worn (in 1788); also a gorget, an indication of an officer being on duty.

Portsmouth Rev., N. S., XLIII, 376.

4. In ornith., a throat-patch in any way distinguished by the color or texture of the feathers. Also *gorgetlet*.

Both races also possess brilliant plumage, with metallic crests or gorgets. G. Allen, *Colin Clout's Calendar*, p. 53.

5. In *surg.*, a grooved instrument used in operations for anal fistula and in lithotomy. It serves as a guide, and in some instances is furnished with a blade for cutting. Also *gorgeret*.

gorgon (*gôr-gôn*), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. Gorgona*, *Gorgo* (a), *< Gr. Γοργώ*, *< γοργός*, grim, fierce, terrible.] *L. n.* 1. [cap.] In *Gr. myth.*, a female monster,



Gorgon.—Perseus and Medusa. Archæol. miscell. from Schœma, Sicily.

one of three sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, whose heads were covered with writhing serpents instead of hair, and the sight of whose terrific aspect turned the beholder to stone. Only Medusa was mortal, and she alone is meant when the Gorgon is mentioned singly.

What new Gorgon's head
Have you beheld, that you are all turn'd statue?
Platicher (and another), Queen of Coriuth, v. 2.

Worse
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceived,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire.
Milton, P. L., II, 623.

Here was the retreat of the Gorgon, with snakey tresses,
turning all she looked upon into stone.

Summer, White Slavery.

2. The head of Medusa, after she was killed by Perseus, placed on the shield of Pallas, and, according to the legend, still capable of petrifying beholders; hence, a representation of Medusa's head; a gorgoneion.

What was that snake-headed Gorgon shield,
That wise Minerva wore? *Milton, Comus*, l. 447.

As if the dire goddess that presides over it [war], with her marianus spear in her hand and her gorgon at her breast, was a coquette to be flirted with.

Burke, A Regicide Peace.

3. Something very ugly; specifically, a woman of repulsive appearance or manners.

I really came here to buy up all your stock; but that gorgon, Lady de Courcy, captured me, and my ransom has sent me here free, but a beggar.

Darrell, Young Duke, l. 2.

4. A type of direct-acting marine engine for paddle-steamers. See *marine engine*, under *marine*.—5. A name, generic or specific, of the brindled gnu. Also *Gorgonia*.

II. *a.* Like one of the Gorgons; pertaining to a gorgon; very ugly or repulsive.

Why didst thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that gorgon face
To stare me into statue? *Dryden*

gorgonean, **gorgonian** (*gôr-gô-né-an*, *-ni-an*), *a.* [*< Gr. γοργόνειος* (*> L. gorgoneus*), pertaining to the Gorgon, *< Γοργώ*, Gorgon: see *gorgon*.] Like or characteristic of a Gorgon; pertaining to the Gorgon.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The ford. *Milton, P. L., II, 611.*

Still the sound
Of her gorgonian shield my ears retain,
Whilst earnest, striking on its din her spear,
The virgin warrior speaks. *Gloucester, Athalia*, xl.

gorgoneion (*gôr-gô-né-ion*), *n.* [*< Gr. γοργόνειον* (*-ion*), *< γοργόνειος* (*-ios*), pertaining to the Gorgon: see *gorgonean*.] A mask of the Gorgon; the head of Medusa; in classical myth, such a mask or head as an attribute of Pallas, who bore it on her breast in the midst of her rage, and also on her shield. See cut under *ages*. It is a familiar attribute of Greek art, and was much used in Greek architecture: *v. acroteria*, *antefixæ*, etc., often in the precise type of the head of Medusa in the cut under *Gorgon*.

On the walls of Athens in the west pediment had been a gorgoneion of metal.

A. S. Murray, *Greek Sculpture*, I, 153.

The goddess appeared with the gorgoneion on her chiton.

B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 292.

gorgonesque (*gôr-gôn-esk'*), *a.* [*< Gorgon + -esque*.] Gorgonianlike; repulsive; terrifying.

We are less ready to believe in his qualling before a mother-in-law so Gorgonesque even as the ex coryphæe.

Athenæum, Sept. 20, 1898, p. 426.

Gorgonia (*gôr-gô-ni-ä*), *a.* [*L.*, coral, so called in allusion to its hardening in the air, *fem. of gorgonium*, pertaining to the Gorgon: see *gorgonean*.] 1. A Linnean genus of polyps, typical of the family *Gorgoniidae*; the sea-fans with arborescent sclerobasæ. See cut under *coral*.—2. A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. A genus of gnus. See *gnus*. Also *Gorgon*. J. E. Gray.

Gorgoniaceæ (*gôr-gô-ni-ä-se-ä*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gorgonia*, *f.*, + *-acea*.] An order of alcyonarian actinozoans, permanently rooted, with smooth corneenchyma and erect, branched, horny or calcareous sclerobasæ axis. The group contains several families as *Gorgoniidae*, *Gorgonellidae*, and *Brachyodidae*, as well as *Coralliidae*, the latter constituted by the red coral of commerce. Various forms of the order are known as sea shrubs, sea fans, and fan corals. See cuts under *coral* and *Corallum*.

gorgoniacean (*gôr-gô-ni-ä-se-an*), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gorgoniaceæ: gorgonian.

2. *n.* Any member of the Gorgoniaceæ, as a gorgonid.

gorgoniaceous (*gôr-gô-ni-ä-se-ä-shus*), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the Gorgoniaceæ.

Gorgoniadæ (*gôr-gô-ni-ä-dæ*), *n. pl.* Same as *Gorgoniaceæ* or *Gorgoniidæ*.

gorgonian¹, *a.* See *gorgonean*.

gorgonian² (*gôr-gô-ni-an*), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Gorgonia*.

Gorgonia corals of many species. *Nature*, XXX, 281.

gorgonid (*gôr-gô-nid*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Gorgoniidae*: as, a gorgonid coral.

Gorgonidæ (*gôr-gô-ni-dæ*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gorgonia* + *-idæ*.] See *Gorgoniidæ*.

gorgonid (*gôr-gô-ni-id*), *n.* One of the *Gorgoniidæ*.

Gorgoniidæ (*gôr-gô-ni-ä-dæ*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gorgonia* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of *Gorgoniaceæ*, formerly continous therewith, now variously restricted. Other groups more or less exactly the same are known as *Gorgoniadæ*, *Gorgonidæ*, *Gorgonæ*, *Gorgoniina*, and *Gorgonina*.

gorgonize (*gôr-gôn-iz*), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *gorgonized*, *ppr.* *gorgonizing*. [*< gorgon* + *-ize*.] To affect as a Gorgon; turn into stone; petrify. Also spelled *gorgonise*.

*Gorgonized me from head to foot
With a stony British stare.*

Tennyson, Maud, xiii, 2.

Gorgonocephalus (*gôr-gô-nô-sel'-ä-lus*), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. Γοργόνη*, *Γοργώ*, Gorgon, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] A genus of euryalean ophiurians, or branching sand-stars, of the family *Astrophyllidae*: so called from the popular name *gorgon's-head*. The genus resembles *Astrophyton* proper, but is less branched, with the arms narrow at the base, and the discal plates differently arranged.

gorgon's-head (*gôr-gôn-s-hed*), *n.* A kind of basket-fish; a many-rayed ophiurian, as of the genus *Astrophyton*. One species of *gorgon's-head*, *A. aculeatum*, is called the *Shetland argus*.

gorhen (*gôr-hen*), *n.* [See *gorcock*.] The female of the gorcock.

gorilla (*gô-ril-ä*), *n.* [*NL.*, *f.*, etc.; a name recently applied to this ape, being taken from an African word mentioned (in the *Gr. form Γοργίλα*) in the *Periplus* (i. e., 'Circumnavigation'), an account of a voyage made along the northwestern coasts of Africa in the 6th or 6th century B. C. by Hanno, a Carthaginian navigator, as the native name of a wild creature found on those coasts. The account, written orig. in the Punic language and translated into Greek, says that the voyagers found an island, in a lake near a bay called the "Southern Horn," "full of wild people (*ἀνθρώπων ἄγριον*), the greater part of whom were females (*ἡμετέρας γυναῖκες*, women), hairy on their bodies, whom our interpreters called *Gorillas* (*Γοργίλλαι*). We pursued them, but could not capture the males (*ἀνδρας*, men); they all escaped, climbing the cliffs and hiding among the rocks; but we captured three females (*ἡμετέρας*), who, biting and scratching their captors, refused to go along with them. We killed and skinned them and brought the skins to Carthage." (*Periplus*, xviii, in *Geographi Graeci Minores*, ed. C. Müller, I, 13, 14.) These creatures, apparently not regarded by the Carthaginians as human beings, though spoken of in such terms, are supposed to have been apes, probably chimpanzees.] 1. The largest known anthropoid ape, *Triglydytes*



Gorilla: *Triglydytes gorilla* or *Gorilla gorilla*.

gorilla, of the family *Simiidae*, suborder *Anthropoidea*, and order *Primates*, most closely resembling man, especially in the form of the pelvis

With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

2. To talk idly, especially about other people; chat; tattle.

And the neighbours come and laugh and gossip, and so do I.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

II. trans. 1. To stand godfather to.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptions christendoms,
That blushing Cupid gossips
Shak., All's Well, I. 1.

2. To repeat as gossip: as, to gossip scandal.
gossiper (gōs'ip-er), n. [*< gossip, v., + -er*].
One who gossips; a gossipmonger.

"I wonder who will be their Master of the Horse," said the great noble, loving gossip, though he despised the gossipier.
Thackeray, Coningsby, II. 4.

gossiping (gōs'ip-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *gossip, v.*] 1. A chattering or other merry assemblage.

At gossiping I hearken'd after you.
But amongst those confusions of lewd tongues
There's no distinguishing beyond a babel.
Fletcher, Rules a Wife, IV. 1.

You'll to the gossiping
Of master Allwit's child?
Middletown, Chaste Maid, II. 1.

2. Idle talk; chatter; scandal-mongering.

All that I aim at, by this dissertation, is to cure it of several disagreeable notes, and in particular of those little jarings and dissonances which arise from anger, conceit, and curiosity.
Spectator, No. 147.

gossipmonger (gōs'ip-mung'gēr), n. A chatty or gossiping person; a scandal-bearer.

The chief gossipmonger of the neighborhood.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 235.

The quotation from that gossip monger, Suetonius, does not help us to form a clearer notion of the use of glass in the time of Augustus.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 430.

gossipred (gōs'ip-red), n. [*< ME. gossiprede, gossiprede, godschrede, spiritual relationship, < gossip, godsch, a sponsor, gossip, + -rede, AS. -rēden, condition, a suffix appearing also in AS. sibrēden, kindred, and in E. kindred and hatred: see -red.*] 1. Relationship by baptismal rites; spiritual affinity; sponsorship.

Be well ware of foynded conynage and gossiprede.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 30.

Gossipred, spiritual parentage, the connection between sponsor and godchild, has the same effects among the South Slavonians (operates as a bar to intermarriage) which it once had over the whole Christian world.
Maitne, Early Law and Custom, p. 257.

2. Idle talk; gossip.

Now, this our poor fellow citizen, Oliver Proudfoot, having been active in spreading these reports, as indeed his element lay in such gossipred, some words passed betwixt him and me on the subject.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, XX.

gossipry (gōs'ip-ri), n. [Formerly also *gossiprie*; *< gossip + -ry*.] 1. Intimacy.

As to that bishoprick, he would in no wise accept of it without the advice of the General Assembly, & nevertheless of the next Assembly he was seized hard & fast on the bishoprick, whereby all gossiprie grew up between him and my uncle Mr. Andrew.
Melville's MS., p. 30.

2. Gossipy conversation; current talk or report.

And many a flower of London gossipry
Has dropped whenever such a stem broke off.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, VIII.

gossipy (gōs'ip-i), a. [*< gossip + -y*.] Pertaining to or characterized by gossip; hence, chatty; entertaining by a light, pleasing style of conversation or writing.

The politicians of the lobby . . . came dangerously near to gossipy prophecy.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 1.

gossomer, n. An earlier spelling of *gossamer*.
gossoun (gōs'oun), n. [A corruption of *E. garçon, a boy, a servant: see garçon, garçon.*] A boy; a male servant. [Ireland.]

In most Irish families there used to be a bare footed gossoun, who was slave to the cook and the butler, and who in fact, without wages, did all the hard work of the house. Gossouns were always employed as messengers.
Miss Edgeworth, Castle Rackrent, p. 38.

gossypine (gōs'ip-in), a. [*< Gossypium + -ine*]. In bot., cottony; resembling cotton.

Gossypium (gōs'ip-i-um), n. [NL. *< L. gossypion, gossypion, also called gossypinus, the cotton-tree; the word has a Gr. semblance, but is prob. of Eastern origin.*] A malvaceous genus of herbs and shrubs, natives of the tropics, and important as yielding the cotton of commerce. They have usually 3- to 5-lobed leaves, showy axillary flowers surrounded by 3 large cordate bracts and 3- to 5-lobed capsule, the seeds densely covered by long woolly hairs. Four species are generally recognized, though many others have been proposed. The cultivated species are natives of Asia and Africa, where they have been planted from very early times, and many varieties have been produced. All the cotton manufac-

tured in civilized countries is the product of several varieties of *G. arboreum* and *G. barbadense*, but *G. arboreum* is also cultivated in some tropical regions. The fourth species, *G. Davidsonii*, is native upon the western coast of Mexico, and is remarkable in having its seeds wholly naked; it is known only in a wild state. See *cotton* and *cotton-plant*.

gosti, gostly, etc. The more correct but obsolete spellings of *ghost, ghostly*, etc. Chaucer.

gossudar, n. See *hospodar*.

go-summer (gō'sum'er), n. [*< go-harvest, and see gossamer.*] The latter end of summer; the last warm and fine weather. [Scotch.]

The go summer was matchless fair in Murray, without winds, wet, or any storm.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 34.

got (got). Preterit of *get*.

got, gotten (got, got'n). Past participles of *get*.

gota (gō'tā), n. [E. Ind.] Lacc: its name in the north of India, where its manufacture is but recent. (a) A gold or silver lace, the variety being indicated by some qualifying word. (b) A lace made of white cotton thread.

gotch (gōch), n. [E. dial. Cf. (?) It. *gozzo*, a kind of bottle, a cruet, *gotto*, a goblet, eup, bowl.] A water-pot; an earthen jug; a pitcher.

He repaired to the kitchen and seated himself among the rustics assembled over their evening *gotch* of work, joined in their discourse.
The Village Curate.

gotel, n. An obsolete form of *gout*.

gote (gōt), n. [*< ME. gote, a drain, = OD. gote; a ditch, channel, gutter, sewer, = G. gosse, a drain; akin to E. gut, which is used in a similar sense: see gut.*] 1. A drain, sluice, ditch, or gutter.

There arose a great controversy about the erecting of two new *gotes* at Skirbek and Langue for draining the waters out of South Holland and the Fens.
Dugdale's Imbanking (1662), p. 213. (Halliwell.)

2. A deep miry place. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Also spelled *goat*.

goter, n. An obsolete form of *gutter*. Chaucer.

Goth (gōth), n. [= D. *Goth* = G. *Gotha* = Sw. *Göter* = Dan. *Goter* = F. *Goth* = Sp. *Godo* = It. *Goto*, *< LL. Gothus*, Gr. *Γόθος*, usually in pl., *LL. Gothi*, Gr. *Γόθοι*, prob. the same name, etymologically, as *L. Gothones, Götiones* (Tacitus), *Gutones* (Pliny), Gr. *Γότται* (Ptolemy), etc., applied to Teut. peoples, being accom. forms (LL. better **Goths* of *Goths*, **Guts*, pl. **Gutis*, inferred from Goth. *Gut-thruda*, the 'Goth-people,' *< *Guth, Goth, + thruda* = AS. *throd*, people: see *Dutch*.] 1. One of an ancient Teutonic race which appeared in the regions of the lower Danube in the third century A. D. A probable hypothesis identifies them with the Gothones or Guttones who dwell near the Baltic; but there is little reason to believe in their relationship with the Gutes or in their Scandinavian origin. They made many incursions into different parts of the Roman empire in the third and fourth centuries, and gradually accepted the Arian form of Christianity. The two great historical divisions were the Visigoths (West Goths) and the Ostrogoths (East Goths). A body of Visigoths settled in the province of Moesia (the present Servia and Bulgaria), and were hence called *Moesogoths*; and their apostle Wulfila (Ulfilas) translated the Scriptures into Gothic. The Visigoths formed a monarchy about 418, which existed in southern France until 507 and in Spain until 711. An Ostrogothic kingdom existed in Italy and neighboring regions from 480 to 555. By extension the name was applied to various other tribes which invaded the Roman empire.

I am here with thee and thy goats, as the most capricious poet, honest Ovid, was among the *Goths*.
Shak., As you Like It, III. 3.

Shall he (the gladiator) expire,
And unavenged? Arise! ye *Goths*, and glut your ire!
Byron, Child Harold, IV. 141.

2. One who is rude or uncivilized; a barbarian; a rude, ignorant person; one defective in taste: from the character of the Goths during their early incursions into Roman territory.

I look upon these writers as *Goths* in poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 62.

What do you think of the late extraordinary event in Spain? Could you have ever imagined that those ignorant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits?
Chesford.

Gothamist (gō'tham-ist), n. [*< Gotham* in Nottinghamshire, England, + *-ist*. The village of Gotham became proverbial for the blundering simplicity of its inhabitants ("the wise men of Gotham"), of which many ludicrous stories were told.] A simple-minded person; a simpleton. See the etymology.

Gothamite (gō'tham-it), n. [*< Gotham + -ite*.] An inhabitant of Gotham in England, and, by transfer, of the city of New York, to which the name was humorously applied in allusion to the stories of the wise men of Gotham. See *Gothamist*. [The term was first used by Washington Irving in "Salmagundi," 1807.]

A most insidious and pestilent dance called the *Waltz* . . . was a potent auxiliary; for by it were the heads of the simple *Gothamites* most villainously turned.
Salmagundi, No. 17.

Gothiant, n. [*< Goth + -ian*.] A Goth.

More like unto the Grecians than unto the *Gothians* in handling of their verse.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 145.

Gothic (gōth'ik), a. and n. [= F. *Gothique* = Sp. *Gótico* = Pg. *Gothico* = It. *Gotico* (cf. D. *Gothisch* = Dan. *Gotisk* = Sw. *Götisk*), *< LL. Gothicus, < Gothus*, pl. *Gothi*, Goths: see *Goth*.] 1. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the Goths: as, *Gothic* customs; *Gothic* barbarity.

The term *Gothic*, as applied to all the styles invented and used by the Western Barbarians who overthrew the Roman Empire and settled within its limits, is a true and expressive term both ethnographically and architecturally.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 287.

Hence—2. Rude; barbarous.

That late, and we may add *gothic*, practice of using a multiplicity of notes.
Goldsmith, Int. to Hist. Work.

When do you dine, Emilia? At the old *Gothic* hour of four o'clock, I suppose.
Mrs. Marsh, Emilia Wyndham, xxi.

3. An epithet commonly applied to the European art of the middle ages, and more particularly to the various pointed types of architecture generally prevalent from the middle of the twelfth century to the revival of study of classical models in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This epithet was originally applied in scorn (compare def. 2), by Italian Renaissance architects, to every species of art which had existed from the decay of Roman art until the outward forms of that art were revived as patterns for imitation; but, although no longer used in a depreciative sense, the adjective is inappropriate as applied to one of the noblest and completest styles of architecture ever developed, which owes nothing whatever to the Goths, and is seldom now described as Gothic in other languages than English. See *medieval* and *pointed*.

The roof had some non-descript kind of projections called bartisans, and displayed at each frequent angle a small turret, rather resembling a pepper-box than a *Gothic* watch-tower.
Scott, Waverley, viii.

The principle of *Gothic* building, that every part, including what might seem at first sight as mere ornament, should have a constructive value, was never adopted by Italian builders.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 122.

4. In *liturgies*, an epithet sometimes applied to the Mozarabic liturgy, or to the Gallican family of liturgies, in accordance with an incorrect theory that they were first introduced into Gaul and Spain by the Visigoths, or from the fact that they were in use in Gallican and Spanish churches at the time of Gothic domination. An ancient manuscript of the Gallican liturgy still extant is entitled a *Gothic Missal* (*Missale Gothicum*) by a later hand.

II. n. 1. The language of the Goths. The Goths spoke various forms of a Teutonic tongue now usually classed with the Scandinavian as the eastern branch of the Teutonic family, though it has also close affinities with the western branch (old High German, Anglo-Saxon, etc.). All forms of Gothic have perished without record, except that spoken by some of the western Goths (Visigoths) who at the beginning of the fourth century occupied Dacia (Wallachia, etc.), and who before the end of that century passed over in great numbers into Moesia (now Bulgaria, etc.). Revolting against the Roman empire, they extended their conquests even into Gaul and Spain. Their language, now called *Moesogothic* or simply *Gothic*, is preserved in the fragmentary remains of a nearly complete translation of the Bible made by their bishop, Wulfila (a name also used in the forms *Ulfila, Ulfila, Ulfila*) who lived in the fourth century A. D., and in some other fragments. These remains are of the highest philological importance, preceding by several centuries the next earliest Teutonic records (Anglo-Saxon and Old High German). The language bears a primitive aspect, indicating its existence under practically undisturbed linguistic conditions for a long period before its appearance in the records. Apart from the Latin and Greek words introduced with Christianity, Gothic shows little trace of foreign influences except in the presence of a few words borrowed from the neighboring Slavs. As the oldest recorded Teutonic tongue, and usually but not always nearest the original Teutonic type, it stands at the head of the languages of its class, to which it bears a relation like that of the Sanskrit to the other languages of the Indo-European family.

2. In *bibliography*, an early form of black-faced and pointed letters, as shown in printed books and manuscripts.—3. [l. c.] The American name for a style of square-cut printing-type without serifs or hair-lines, after the style of old Roman mural letters. What is called simply *gothic* in America is known in England as *grotesque*, and lighter faces known in England as *caso-erif* are in America called *gothic condensed*, *light-face gothic*, etc.

THIS LINE IS IN GOTHIC.

4. The so-called Gothic style of architecture. See 1, 3.

The parish church of Lambeth is at a small distance from the Palace, has a plain tower, and the architecture is of the *Gothic* of the time of Edward IV.
Pennant, London, Lambeth Church.

Gothic (gōth'ik), *a.* [*< Gothic + -ic.*] Same as *Gothic*. [*Rare.*]

Gothicism (gōth'ik-sizm), *a.* [*< Gothic + -ism.*] 1. A Gothic idiom.—2. Resemblance or conformity to, or inclination for, the so-called Gothic style of architecture: a term generally used disparagingly.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle; it has a purity and propriety of Gothicism in it.
Gray, Letters.

3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness; barbarism.

Night, Gothicism, confusion, and absolute chaos are come again.
Shelton.

Without ranging myself among classics, I assure you, were I to print any thing with my name, it should be plain Horace Walpole; Mr. is one of the Gothisms I abominate.
Walpole, Letters, II. 322.

Gothicize (gōth'ik-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gothicized*, ppr. *Gothicizing*. [*< Gothic + -ize.*] To make Gothic; hence, to render barbaric. Also spelled *Gothicise*.

The language and manners of the higher ranks are not gothicized.
Strutt, Queen's Hall.

They have lately gothicized the entrance to the Inner Temple hall, and the library front.
Lamb, Old Mench.

Gothish (gōth'ish), *a.* [*< Goth + -ish.*] Like the Goths; hence, rude; uncivilized. [*Rare.*]

gotiret, *a.* [An irreg. var. of *guitar*.] A guitar.
Davies.

Touch but thy lute, my Harrie, and I hear
From these some raptures of the rare gotire.
Herriot, Hesperides, p. 202.

go-to-bed-at-noon (gō'tō-bed'at-nōn'), *n.* The goat's beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*: so called from the early closing of its flowers.

go-to-meeting (gō'tō-mē'ting), *a.* Proper to be worn to church; hence, best: applied to clothes. [*Colloq.* and humorous.]

Brave old world she is after all, and right well made;
and looks right well to-day in her go-to-meeting clothes.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

I want to give you a true picture of what every day school life was in my time, and not a kid-glove and go-to-meeting coat picture.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 5.

gouache (gwāsh), *n.* and *a.* [*F.*, water-colors, water-color painting, *< It. guazzo*, ford, puddle, splash, water-color, *< guazzare*, stir, shake, agitate, ford, water (a horse), etc., = *F. gacher*, temper, bungle, *< O.H.G. wascan*, *G. waschen* = *F. wash*: see *wash*, *v.*] 1. A method of painting with water-colors mixed and modified with white, so as to be opaque and to present a dead surface. This process is much used in Italy to supply at a small price views of landscapes, ancient monuments, etc. It is well adapted to produce, in skilful hands, an excellent effect with little labor, especially when the observer is at some distance. The method is useful also for scenery in theaters and the like.

2. Work painted according to this method.—3. A pigment used in such painting.

The Oriental paint, as it were, with translucent gouache; they lay on their tones with a vitreous fluid mixed with coloring matter.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 106.

II. a. Noting the method of painting known as gouache, or a work executed by that method.

gouaree (gō-ā-rē'), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The Indian name for the *Cyamopsis paralioides*, a stout, erect leguminous annual, cultivated generally on the plains of India. Its pods and seeds are used as an article of food. Also *gowar*.

gouber (gō'bēr), *n.* Same as *gouber*.

goud (goud), *n.* A Scotch form of *gold*.

goudi, *n.* [Appar. an error, repr. *OF. gaida*, *waide*, dial. *covade*, mod. *F. guéde*, wood, *q. v.*]

gouf (gouf), *v. t.* and *i.* [*Origin unknown.*] To remove soft earth from under a structure, substituting sods cut square and built regularly; underpin. [*Scotch.*] *Imp. Dict.*

gouge (gouj or gōj), *n.* [*Formerly also gouge; < ME. gouge, < OF. gouge, a gouge, = Fr. gouge = Sp. gubia = Pg. goiva = It. gorbia, < ML. guvia, gubia, also written gubia, a kind of chisel. Origin unknown; perhaps (f) < Basque gubia, a bowl.*] 1. A chisel with a longitudinally curved blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves in wood or stone, or for turning wood in a lathe.—2. In bookbinding, a gilders' tool intended to make the segment of a circle.—3. A local name for a shell which gouges or cuts the foot when trodden on; specifically, in the Gulf of Mexico, a shell of the genus *Pisana* or *Fornetius*.—4. A stamp for cutting leather or paper.—5. In mining, the band or layer of decomposed country rock or clayey material (suan) often found on each side of a lode.

It is so called because it can be easily removed or gouged out with a pick, thus greatly facilitating the removal of the contents of the lode. See *sinker* and *suan*.

6. An effect of gouging; an excavation or a hole made by or as if by scooping out matter. [*Colloq.*].—7. An imposition; a cheat; also, an impostor. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

Another gouge was to charge the women a nominal cost price per spoon for the thread furnished them, while as a matter of fact it was got wholesale from the manufacturers for considerably less. *The Americans*, XIV. 344.

gouge (gouj or gōj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gouged*, ppr. *gouging*. [*< gouge, n.*] 1. To scoop out or turn with a gouge.

I'll save in cork.
In my mere stoppling, above three thousand pound
Within that term; by gouging of them out
Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing.
R. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, II. 1.

Hence—2. To scoop or excavate as if with a gouge; dig or tear out by or as if by a scooping action: as, to gouge a loaf of bread; to gouge a hole in a garment. [Gouging out the eyes of an antagonist with the thumb or finger has been a practice among brutal fighters in some parts of both Europe and America, but is now probably rare everywhere.]

In these encounters [formerly in Norway] such feats as who could first gouge his opponent's eyes out were included.
R. Hyman, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 648.

3. To cheat in a bold or brutal manner; overreach in a bargain. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

Very well, gentlemen! gouge Mr. — out of the seat,
if you think it wholesome to do it.
New York Tribune, Nov. 26, 1845.

gouge-bit (gouj'bit), *n.* A bit shaped like a gouge, with the piercing end sharpened to a semicircular edge for shearing the fibers round the margin of the hole. It removes the wood almost in a solid core. Also called *shell-bit* and *quill-bit*.

gouge-chisel (gouj'chiz'el), *n.* A chisel with a concave cutting edge; a gouge.

gouge-furrow (gouj'fur'el), *n.* See *furrow*.

gouger (gou'jör or gō'jör), *n.* 1. One who gouges or stabs. [*Deriv.*].—2. An insect that gouges: applied to numerous insects, designated by some specifying term: as, the plum-gouger.—3. The bow of a flatboat. [Mississippi river and tributaries].—4. A cheat. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

It is true these are gamblers and gougers and outlaws.
Pilot, Recollections of the Mississippi, p. 176.

gouge-slip (gouj'slip), *n.* An oil-stone or hone for sharpening gouges or chisels.

goujeest, goujereest, n. [*Also, corruptly, good-jere, goodjears, goodjare, etc., from an alleged OF. *goujere, supposed to be from OF. gouge, a soldier's mistress, a camp-follower, dial. gouje = Fr. gouger, a girl. (OF. gouge, a soldier's servant, in mod. F. hodman, blackguard. Origin unknown.)*] Venereal disease: much used formerly, especially in the form *goodjare, goodjars*, as a vulgar term of emphasis (like *pox*) without knowledge or thought of its meaning.

goulon (gō'lon), *n.* [= *F. goulon*, a gudgeon: see *gudgeon*.] The flat-headed or mud catfish, *Leptopoma olivaceum*, a large fish of the United States interior waters, attaining a weight of 75 pounds.

gouk (gouk), *n.* See *gouk*.

goult, *v.* and *n.* See *goult*.

goulard (gou'land), *n.* Same as *gowlan, gowan*.

Plinks, goulards, king-cups, and sweet sops in wine.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

Goulard water. See *water*.

Gouldia (gōl'di-ä), *n.* [*NL.*; in def. 1, named for Augustus A. Gould, an American naturalist (1805-66); in def. 2, named for John Gould, an English ornithologist (1804-81).] 1. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Astartidae*.—2. A genus of humming-birds.

gouldring (gōl'dring), *n.* The yellowhammer.

goule, *n.* See *gould*.

goulet, *n.* See *gules*.

gound (gound), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also gound; < ME. gounde, < AS. gund, matter, pus, poison. Hence, in comp., with a disguise of the orig. form, goundel, q. v.*] Gummy matter in sore eyes. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gound (gound), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gown*.

goundy (goun'di), *a.* [*E. dial.*, also *gundy, gunny; < ME. goundy, gundy; < gound + -y.*] Gummy or gummy, as sore eyes. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gounet, *n.* See *goun*.

gounet, *n.* [*An obs. var. of gongl, gang.*] Dung.
No man shall bury any dung, or gounet, within the liberties of this city, under pain of forty shilling.
Honor, London (ed. 1633), p. 496.

goupen, gowpen (gon'pm), *n.* [*Also written goupin, gouping; < Icel. gupin = Sw. gipen =*

Dan. *göpen*, both hands held together in the form of a bowl, a handful (cf. *MLG. greepe, greepe, LG. greepe, greepe, greepe, greepe*). = *OHG. confana*, *MLitt. gowfen*, *G. dial. gawf*, dim. *gawf*, the hollow hand.] 1. The hollow of the hand, or of the two hands held together; hence, a clutch or grasp.

Hold me fast, let me not go,
Or from your gowpen break.
Tom Linn (Child's Ballads, I. 370).

2. A handful: as, a gowpen o' meal.

The culture was the regular exertion for grinding the meal. The lock (signifying a small quantity), and the gowpen, a handful, were additional requisites demanded by the Miller.
Scott, Monastery, xiii, note 2.

[Scotch in both senses.]

gour, *n.* See *gaur*.
Goura (gon'ra), *n.* [*NL.* (Fleming, 1822), from a native name.] The typical genus of crown-



Crown-pigeon (*Goura coronata*)

pigeons of the Papuan subfamily *Gourinae*. The best-known species is *G. coronata*, *G. alberti* inhabits New Guinea, while *G. victoria* is found in the adjoining islands of Jolie and Milne. Also called *Lophyrus*, *Megapelia*, and *Philophyrus*.

The singular genus *Goura* is outwardly distinguished by its immense umbrella-like crest, and possesses anatomical peculiarities which entitle it to stand alone as type of a subfamily or family.

Cassin, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 202.

gourami, *n.* See *goramy*.

Gourd (gōrd or gōrd), *n.* [*< ME. gourd, gourd, gourd, < OF. gourd, contr. of gouthorde, cougourde (> D. kumwoude), F. gourde and courge = Fr. cougourde = It. cucurza (ML. prob. abbr. cucurbita, > OHG. churbit, MHG. kurbis, kurbis, G. kurbis, > Sw. kurbis, kurbis = AS. cyrfet), < L. cucurbita, a gourd: see Cucurbita.*] 1. (a) Formerly, the fruit of one of the usually cultivated species of various cucurbitaceous genera, including what are now distinguished as melons, pumpkins, squashes, etc., as well as gourds in the present sense; the plant producing such fruit. (b) Now, in a restricted sense, the fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris*; the plant itself, in its several varieties. The fruit varies greatly in form, but is usually club-shaped, or enlarged toward the apex; its hard rind is used for bottles, dippers, etc. Different varieties are known as bottle, club, or trumpet gourd, or calabash.

And there groweth a manner of Fruyt, as though it were Gourd.
Munroe, Travels, p. 264.

Gourds for seeds till Wynter home stille.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8), p. 114.

2. A dried and excavated gourd-shell prepared for use as a bottle or dipper, or in other ways.

I hope the squaw who owns the gourd has more of them
in her wigwam, for this will never hold water again.
J. F. Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xix.

Dozens of gourds hang also suspended from the tops of long and leaning poles, each gourd the home of a family of martins.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 106.

3. A gourd-shaped vessel; hence, any vessel with a small neck for holding liquids; a roughly shaped bottle, especially a flask carried by travelers or pilgrims.

I have here, in a gourd,
A draught of wine, y^e, of a rype grape.
Chaucer, Prologue to Manly's Tale, l. 82.

4. pl. [A particular use of *gourd*, with ref. to their hollowness.] A kind of false dice, having a concealed cavity which affects the balance. See *fullam*, 1.

What false dye use they? as dye stopped with quicksilver and leaven, dyes of vauntage, dyes, gourds, to chop and change when they lye.
Aecham, Toxophilus, p. 60.

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for gourd and fullam holds,
And high and low bugle the rich and poor.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I. 2.

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now,
But gords or nine pins.

Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, IV. 1.

Bitter gourd, or **colocynth-gourd**, the colocynth, *Colocynthis*. — **Egg or orange gourd**, the *Cucurbita ovifera* (now considered a variety of *C. Pepo*), with a small orange-like fruit, cultivated for ornament. — **Noah's gourd or bottle**, a kind of flat circular bottle of Oriental make (Babylonian, Persia, etc.), resembling a pilgrim-bottle, but without the rings, occasionally found by explorers in the Levant, and thought to be of considerable antiquity. — **Snake- or viper-gourd**, or **snake-cucumber**, the *Trichosanthes edulis* and *T. anguina*, with a snake-like fruit several feet in length. — **Sour gourd**, species of *Adiantum*. — **Towel-gourd** or **dish-cloth gourd**, the fruit of species of *Luffa*, the fibrous network of which is used as a sponge or scrubbing-brush. — **White gourd**, of India, the *Hemicania cerifera*.

gourdal (gour'dal), *n.* Same as *gourder*.

gourde (gôrd), *n.* [*F. gourde*, fem. of *gourd*, *OF. gourd*, numb. slow, heavy, dull, etc., = *Sp. gordo*, thick, large, gross, fat, plump, = *Pr. gord*, thick, fat, < *L. gurdus* (said to be of Hispanio origin), dull, slow, obtuse, etc.] The Franco-American name for a dollar, in use in Louisiana, Cuba, Hayti, etc.

gourder (gour'dér), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. Montagu. Also *gourdat*. [Local, British.]

gourdi (gôr' or gôr'di-nô), *n.* In *farriery*, the state of being gourd.

gourd-mouth (gôrd'mouth), *n.* A catostomid fish of the genus *Cyplestus*. [Mississippi valley.]

gourdseed-sucker (gôrd'sêd-suk'ér), *n.* Same as *gourd-mouth*.

gourd-shaped (gôrd'shâpt), *a.* Having the general form of a gourd—thick in the middle, tapering to a slender neck, small mouth, and large swelling body; lageniform. The epithet is applicable even when the cross-section is not curvilinear: as, an eight-sided gourd-shaped bottle.

gourd-shell (gôrd'shel), *n.* The rind of a gourd, especially one used as a vessel. See *gourd*, 2.

gourd-tree (gôrd'trê), *n.* The calabash-tree, *Crescentia Cujete*.

gourdworm (gôrd'wôrm), *n.* A fluke. See *fluke*, 2.

gourdy (gôr' or gôr'di), *a.* [*< gourd + -y*.] In *farriery*, having the legs swollen, as after a journey: said of a horse.

Gouride (gou'ri-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goura + -ide*.] The *Gourina* rated as a family.

Gourine (gou'ri-ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goura + -ine*.] A beautiful group of very large and stately terrestrial pigeons of the Papuan archipelago; the crown-pigeons. They have an erect compressed crest of fastidious feathers, with down-pointed webs, ill-retractile, reticulate tarsi; no coeca, gall-bladder, umbilical muscle, or oil gland, and intestines 4 or 5 feet long. There are several species. See *Goura*.

gourmand, gourmandic, etc. See *gourmand*, etc. **gourmet** (gôr-na' or gôr-met), *n.* [*< F. gourmet*, a wine-taster, a judge of wine, hence an epicure, formerly a wine-merchant's broker; in *OF.* a serving-man, shopman, groom: see *groomet* and *groom*.] A connoisseur in the delicacies of the table; a nice feeder; an epicure.

Awabi, a kind of shell-fish much affected by Japanese gourmets. Cornhill Mag.

Four gourmets brought lemons and spoons.

The Century, XXVIII. vii.

—*Syn.* Gourmand, etc. See *epicure*.

gourmet, *n.* Same as *gourmand*.

goush (goush), *v. and n.* A dialectal variant of *gush*.

goussett, *n.* In *milit. armor*, same as *gusset*.

gouster (gou'stér), *n.* [*< F. gousty, gust*.] A violent or unmanageable person; a swaggering fellow. [Scotch.]

goustrous (gou'strus), *a.* [As *gouster + -ous*. Cf. *gousty*.] Stormy; boisterous, rude; violent; frightful. [Scotch.]

A goustrous, determined speaking out of the truth.

Carpenter, in Froude, I. 170.

gousty (gou'sti), *a.* [Sc., also written *goustie*. = *E. gusty*, *q. v.*] 1. Tempestuous. Gault, milk, and goustie is the night, Loud roars the blast about the light.

Old ballad.

2. Waste; desolate; dreary.

I will not go to Lillias's gousty room. Scott, Abbot, III.

gout (gout), *n.* [*< MS. goutte, goutte*, the gout, < *OF. goutte, goutte*, *F. goutte*, a drop, the gout, = *Sp. Pg. guta* = *It. gutta*, a drop, the gout, < *L. gutta*, a drop, in *ML.* applied to the gout, also to dropsy, to catarrh, and (with a distinctive epithet) to various other diseases ascribed to a defluxion of humors: see *gutta*, *gutta serena*, etc.] 1. A drop; a clot; a coagulation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I see thee still:

And on thy blade, and dudgeon, gouts of blood,
Which was not so before. Shak., Macbeth, II. 1.

If he [a physician] did not satisfy me that he had a right sense of the right-hand and the left-hand deflections of the day, not a goutte of his physis should gang through my father's son.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, XII.

2t. In *falconry*, a spot on a hawk. — 3. A disorder characterized by uricemia. — 4. A painful acute or chronic inflammation in the joints, chiefly the smaller joints, and especially in the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe, and by the deposition of crystals of sodium urate in the inflamed joint-tissues, in nodules in the pinna of the ear, under the skin in the hands and feet, and elsewhere. It is strongly hereditary, but a proper regimen has great efficacy in preventing its development and recurrence. Gout is specifically called, according to the part it chiefly affects, *podagra* (in the feet), *gonagra* (in the knees), *chiroagra* (in the hands), etc.

The goute letto (prevented)

Hir nothing for to daunce.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 20.

And so he fill in a grete sekenece of the goute in handes and feet.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 91.

My late fit of the Gout makes me act with Pain and Constraint.

Steele, Grief A la Mode, v. 1.

His luxurious and sedentary life brought on the gout,

and hurt his fortune.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. III.

4. See the extract.

The larvae which hatch out from these eggs of *Chlorops* to *niopis* and *Chlorops* (lineata) bore their way down the stem (of grain) from the base of the ear to the first joint, and there they form swellings known to the farmer as the "gout."

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 536.

Diaphragmatic gout. Same as *angina pectoris* (which see, under *angina*).

gout (gout), *n.* [Also *gout*; a dial. var. of *gouté*.] 1. A drain. — 2. A gateway bridge over a watercourse. — 3. A sluice in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land waters when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt water. Also written *go-out*. [Local, Eng.]

gout (gô), *n.* [*< F. gout*, < *L. gustus*, taste: see *gust*.] Taste; relish.

Love and brown sugar must be a poor regale for one of your gout.

Grin, Letters, I. 7.

There is no amusement so agreeable to my gout as the conversation of a fine woman. . . . I have an absolute tender for the whole sex.

Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke.

[Now little used except in French phrases, as *haut gout*, high flavor or flavoring. See *hautgout*.]

goutify (gou'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goutified*, pp. *goutifying*. [*< gout + -fy*.] To make gouty; afflict with gout. [Rare.]

We perceived the old goutted canon, buried as it were in an elbow chair, with pillows under his head and arms, and his legs supported on a large down cushion.

Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, II. 1.

goutily (gou'ti-li), *adv.* In a gouty manner.

goutiness (gou'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being gouty; a gouty affection.

goutish (gou'tish), *a.* [*< gout + -ish*.] Having a predisposition to gout; somewhat affected by gout; gouty.

The dice are for the end of a drum among soldiers, the tables for *goutish* and apoplectic persons to make them move their joints. Dr. Johnson, Epistles, XX. (Latium.)

goutous, *a.* [ME. *goutous*, *goutous*, *goutous*, < *OF. gutus, gutus*, *F. goutteux* = *Pr. gutos* = *Sp. Pg. gutoso* = *It. gutoso*, < *ML. gutosus*, gouty, < *gutta*, the gout: see *gout*.] 1. Gouty.

A queen *goutous* and croket. Reliquie Antiquae, I. 106.

2. Such as to cause gout; said of rich meats.

Luk ay that he ette no *goutous* mette.

MS. Med. Lib., I. 310. (Halliwell.)

gout-stone (gou't-stôn), *n.* A nodule of sodium urate formed in some tissue as the result of gout; chalkstone.

goutte (gô't), *n.* [*< F. a drop*: see *gout*.] A drop; used in heraldry with a qualifying term, as *d'or*, *de larmes*, etc.

goutte d'or (gô't dôr). A white wine of Burgundy, of the second class.

goutweed (gou't-wêd), *n.* Same as *goutwort*.

goutwort (gou't-wêrt), *n.* The *Euphorbia Podagraria*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, formerly believed to be a specific for gout.

gouty (gou'ti), *a.* [*< gout + -y*.] 1. Diseased with or subject to the gout: as, a *gouty* person; a *gouty* constitution.

Not giving like to those whose gifts, though scant,
Pain them as if they gave with *gouty* hand.

Sir W. Dromond, Gaudibert, I. 6.

2. Pertaining to the gout: as, *gouty* matter. — 3. Figuratively, swollen out of proper proportion; tumid; protuberant.

This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so *gouty* and monstrous.

J. Spranger, Prodiges, p. 108.

Rustic masonry, ill-formed fastenings, and gouty beam-trades.

Maye, Arch., II. 441.

4t. **Boggy**: as, *gouty* land. — **Gouty concretion**. See *concretion*. — **Gouty gall**. See *gouty-gall*. — **Gouty stem tree**, the Australian baobab, *Adansonia digitata*. — **Gouty-gall** (gou'ti-gal), *n.* A gall or an excrescence on the raspberry, produced by the red-necked buprestid, *Agilus ruficollis*. See *Agilus*.

Gov. An abbreviation of *governor* as a title. **gove** (gôv), *n.* Same as *gove*. [*Prov. Eng.*] **gove** (gôv), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *goved*, pp. *goving*. [*< gove*, *n.*, = *gove*, *q. v.*] To put up in a gove or mow, as hay. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Seed barley, the purest, *gove* out of the way;

All other high land, *gove* just as ye may.

Tukey, Husbandry, August.

gove (gôv), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *goved*, pp. *goving*. [*Mo.*, also written *gove* and *gof*; cf. *goff*, *n.*] To go about staring like a fool; stare stupidly.

How he star'd and stammer'd.

When *gove*, as if led w' branks, . . .

He in the parlour hammer'd.

Burns, On Meeting with Basil, Lord Elgin.

The wild beasts of the forest came,

Broke from their hights and fasts the tame,

And *gove* around charmed and amazed.

Hogg, Kilnsey, I. 304.

govern (guv'ern), *v.* [*< ME. governen*, < *OF. gouverner*, *gouverner*, *gouverner*, later and mod. *F. gouverner* = *Pr. OSP. Pg. governar* = *Sp. gobernar* = *It. governare*, < *L. gubernare*, orig. "cubernare," < *Gr. κυβερνᾶν*, steer or pilot a ship, direct, govern; ulterior origin unknown.] 1. *trans.* 1. To exercise a directing or restraining power over; control or guide; used of any exertion of controlling force, whether physical or moral.

Will you play upon this pipe? . . . *govern* these ventages with your fingers and thumb, give it breath with your mouth.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.

'Tis not folly,

But good discretion, *governs* our main fortunes.

Pletcher, Wit without Money, III. 1.

My Lord Sandwich was prudent as well as valiant, and always *govern'd* his affairs with success and little loss.

Evelyn, Diary, May 31, 1672.

Specifically — 2. To rule or regulate by right of authority; control according to law or prescription; exercise magisterial, official, or customary power over: as, to *govern* a state, a church, a bank, a household, etc.

But if any widows hath sons or children of sons, turns ahe first to *gouverne* hir house. Wyclif, I Tim. v. 4 (Oxf.).

'Can thy flocks be thriving, when the fold

Is *govern'd* by the fox? Quarles, Emblems, I. 15.

I have no fear but that the result of our experiment will be, that men may be trusted to *govern* themselves without a master.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 174.

3. In *gram.*, to cause or require to be in a particular form: as, a transitive verb or a preposition *governs* a noun or pronoun in the objective case; the possessive case is *governed* by the thing possessed; the subject *governs* the verb in number and person. — *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Rule, Control, Govern, Regulate, Manage*; conduct, supervise, guide; command, away, curb, moderate. (Of the first five words, *rule* is the most general, and is the only one that can stand for the exercise of an arbitrary or a loose kind of sway. *Control* implies a firm rule, which may not attend to the details of administration, but holds persons in check and prevents things from going in a way not desired: as, to *control* expenditures; to *control* fierce tribes. *Govern* implies the constant use of knowledge and judgment, like the close attention given by a pilot to his wheel. To *regulate* is to bring under rule. Hence to *make exact*; it is not ordinarily used to express continued action, but it may mean to keep under rule: as, to *regulate* a watch, one's movements, one's conduct, the administration of a province. *Manage* enlarges the notion of handling a horse or caring for the affairs of a household to greater things, as a ship, a business, a nation; it implies great attention to details, constant watchfulness, and much skill or at least adroitness; it is rather a small word to be used as a synonym for *govern*. See *guide*, *n. t.*, and *manage*.)

II. *intrans.* To exercise or have control; practise direction or guidance; especially, to exercise legal or customary authority.

To instruct ourselves in all the amazing lessons of God's governing providence, by which he holds the balance of nations, and inclines it which way he pleases.

Sp. Anabaptist, Sermons, I. vii.

Your wicked atoms may be *governing* now

To give bad counsel, that you shall may *govern*.

Dryden.

The limits which separate the power of checking those who govern from the power of governing are not easily to be defined.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

governable (guv'ér-na-bil), *a.* [*< govern + -able*.] Capable of being governed or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; amenable to law or rule.

governable

The cause of these effects remains unknown, so as not to be governable by human means.

Science, Physical, Dublin, 2, Expt. note.

It [the storm] came on very fierce, and we kept right before the wind and sea, the wind still increasing: the ship was very governable and steered incomparably well.

Dampier, Voyages, III, an. 1699.

So little a while ago that face had moved with every change of sentiment, that pale mouth had spoken, that body had been all on fire with governable emotion.

R. L. Stevenson, Maritimes.

governableness (guy'ér-ná-bl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being governable.

governail, *n.* [*<* ME. *governail*, *governaille*, *governail*, *<* OF. *governail*, *governail*, *F.* *governail*, *m.* (OF. also *governale*, *governaille*, *f.*), *direction*, *Sp.* *governalle*, *governalle* = *Pg.* *governalle*, *governalle* = *It.* *gubernacolo*, *gubernaculo*, *<* *L.* *gubernaculum*, the helm or rudder of a ship, *direction*, *government*, *<* *gubernare*, *steer*, *direct*, *govern*: see *govern*, *v.*] 1. A rudder; a helm.

Lo! shippes . . . sothell they ben born aboute of a litel governail.

Wyclif, Jan. III. 4.

2. Government; management; mastery.

Sharply tak on yow the governail.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1128.

Other gift here heas shall by no governail:
Then greet mischaunce to purchase and have.

Arm. of Parvay (E. E. T. 8.), l. 8661.

He of this Gardin had the governail.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 48.

governance (guy'ér-nans), *n.* [*<* ME. *governance*, *governance*, *<* OF. *governance*, *governance*, *F.* *governance* = *Pg.* *governança*, *<* *ML.* *gubernancia*, *<* *L.* *gubernare*, *govern*: see *govern*, *v.*] 1. Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management. [Now chiefly poetical.]

The first determination of God for the attainment of his end must needs be creation, and the next into it governance.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. App. 1.

Under the Angel's governance benign
The happy island danced with corn and wine.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn (Mellon's Tale).

Why should we venture teach him [God] governance?
Browning, King and Book, II. 41.

2. Behavior; manners.

Portions tallying of his place to mythe abstynence,
and others yual governance agens kynde.

Book of Quinte Esence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

He liketh to fall into mischaunce
That is regardless of his governance.

Spenser, Mulopinion, l. 284.

governante (guy'ér-nant), *n.* [*<* F. *governante* (= *Sp.* *governante* = *Pg.* *governante* = *It.* *governante*), a governor's wife, a governess, a housekeeper, fem. of *gouvernant*, pp. of *gouverner*, *govern*: see *govern*, *v.*] A woman who has the care and management of children or of a house; a governess. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the governance of one of your nobleman's houses.

Dr. R. L. Estlin, tr. of Quevedo's *Visions*, p. 28.

Appears the Governance of th' House.
For such in Greece were much in use.

Prior, Prologues and Apelles.

governant, *n.* [*<* ME. *governant*, *<* OF. *governacion*, *governacion* = *Sp.* *governacion* = *Pg.* *governaco* = *It.* *governazione*, *<* *ML.* as if **gubernatio*], *<* *L.* *gubernare*, *govern*: see *govern* and *-ation*.] Management; control.

Aron, that hadde the temple in governance.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 129.

governess (guy'ér-ness), *n.* [*<* *govern* + *-ness*.] 1. A woman invested with authority to control and direct; a female ruler; also used figuratively.

Most select Princesses, . . . most when governesses of all the affairs and businesses of the people.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 225.

A matron's sober staidness in her eye,
And all the other grave demeanour fitting
The governess of a house.

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, l. 1.

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatic diseases do abound.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2.

Great affliction that severe governess of the life of man brings upon those souls she rules on.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

Specifically—*<* A woman who has the care of instructing and directing children; an instructor: generally applied to one who teaches children in their own homes.

Mrs. Gwynne turned school-mistress, to educate my girls, as I could not afford a governess.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

governess (guy'ér-ness), *v.* [*<* *governess*, *n.*] *trans.* To play the governess; act as governess: as, to go out governessing. [Colloq.]

"You will give up your governessing slavery at once."
"Indeed! buying your pardon, sir, I shall not. I shall go on with it as usual."

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xiv.

II. trans. To control or direct as a governor.

Tutored and governed out of all the pleasantness of being natural.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 885.

government (guy'ér-nment), *n.* [Not in ME. (where the equiv. word was *gouvernance*, *q. v.*); *<* OF. *gouvernement*, *gouvernement*, *F.* *gouvernement* = *Pr.* *gouvernement* = *OSp.* *gubernamento* = *Pg.* *It.* *governamento*, *<* *ML.* as if **gubernamentum*, *gouvernement*; *<* *L.* *gubernare*, *govern*: see *govern* and *-ment*.] 1. Guidance; direction; regulation; management; control: as, the government of one's conduct.

The house of God must have orders for the government of it, such as not any of the household but God himself hath appointed.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 11.

Thy eyes' windows [shall] fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part, dopriv'd of supple government,
Shall, stiff, and stark, and cold, appear like death.

Shak., R. and J., IV. 1.

2. The exercise of authority in the administration of the affairs of a state, community, or society; the authoritative direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states.

Why has government been instituted at all? Because the passions of men will not conform to the dictates of reason and justice without constraint.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 15.

Man is so constituted that government is necessary to the existence of society, and society to his existence, and the perfection of his faculties.

Cabanis, Works, l. 4.

Government exists for the purpose of keeping the peace, for the purpose of compelling us to settle our disputes by arbitration instead of settling them by blows, for the purpose of compelling us to supply our wants by industry instead of supplying them by rapine.

Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

3. The system of polity or body of principles and rules by which the affairs of a state, community, or society are administered; an established or prescribed method of guiding, directing, or managing affairs: as, representative or constitutional government, monarchical or republican government; the Presbyterian, episcopal, or congregational form of church government.

The government of the United States is a limited government, instituted for great national purposes, and for those only.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, l. 25.

4. The governing body of persons in a state or community: the executive power; the administration. In Great Britain government is used specifically to signify the cabinet or ministry, apart from the sovereign, and in speaking of any joint action of this body the article is often omitted, as, the Liberal government was defeated by a large majority. government brought in a bill.

The Cabinet, the body to which in common use we have latterly come to give the name of Government, is simply a body of those privy councillors who are specially summoned.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 291.

5. A state or body politic governed by one authority; a province or division of territory ruled by a governor. Specifically (a) the military divisions of France before the revolution. (b) In Russia, a province or governorship, as, the government of Perm.

For the purposes of territorial administration Russia Proper . . . is divided into forty-six provinces or *Gubernias* (guberni).

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 196.

6. Right of governing; administrative authority; the office or function of one charged with the direction and control of affairs.

Warwick, . . .
I here resign my government to thee.
For thou art fortunate in all thy deeds.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 6.

7. Conduct or behavior; self-control or restraint.

Yet oftentimes it doth present hard rage,
Defect of manners, want of government,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 1.

How did the University applaud
Thy government, behaviour, learning, speech,
Sagacious, and all that could make up a man?

Ford, The Phil. l. 1.

8. In gram., the established usage which requires that one word in a sentence should cause another to be of a particular form; grammatical regimen.

governmental (guy'ér-nen'tal), *a.* [*<* *government* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to government or the government; given, made, or issued by the government: as, governmental interference

with trade; governmental order; governmental policy.

Upon the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty, however, Governmental encouragement of literature almost absolutely ceased.

Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., III.

There is no more possibility of intervention, or of governmental aid.

Contemporary Rev., LII. 781.

Governmental theory of the atonement. See *atonement*, *n.* (a).

governor (guy'ér-nor), *n.* [Also *gouverneur*; *<* ME. *governor*, usually *gouverneur*, *<* OF. *gouverneur*, *gouverneur*, *gouverneur*, *gouverneur*, *F.* *gouverneur* = *Pr.* *gouverneur* = *Sp.* *governador* = *Pg.* *governador* = *It.* *governatore*, *<* *L.* *gubernator*, a steersman, pilot, director, governor, *<* *gubernare*, *steer*, *pilot*, *direct*: see *govern*, *v.*] 1. A steersman; a pilot.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governor listeth.

Jer. III. 4.

2. The person invested with the supreme executive power in a state or community; specifically, as a personal title, the chief magistrate of a state or province; as, the governor of Connecticut; the governor of Newfoundland. As a title, abbreviated *Gov.*

Her grace [Queen Elizabeth] likewise on her side, in all her graces, passages, showed herself generally an image of a worthy lady and governor.

Fabian, Chron., an. 1559.

To day the Governor is everywhere chosen by the people directly, instead of through the Legislature; his term has generally been much lengthened.

John Haynes Hist. Studies, III. 477.

3. One who is charged with the direction or control of an undertaking or institution: as, the governors of the Bank of England; the governor of a prison or hospital.

There is of Northumberland should be chieftaine and supreme governor of the armie.

Hall, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Out of Machie came down governors, and out of Nehalem they that handle the pen of the writer.

Judson, v. 14.

These seven angels are, by antiquity, called the seven governors or bishops of the seven churches.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1830), II. 128.

4. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs a pupil and forms his manners. Compare *governor*, 2. [Obsolete or rare.]

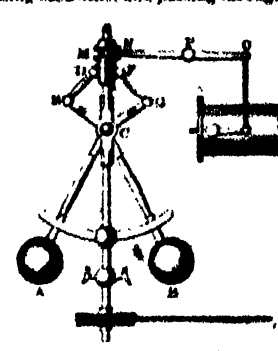
And thus by the Chrydis yee shall perceive the disposition of the Governor.

Rabass Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 63.

The great work of a governor is to fashion the carriage and form the mind.

Locke, Education, § 64.

5. A father; a master or superior; an employer; an elderly person. [Blang.] 6. In mach., a self-acting regulator which controls a supply of steam, gas, or water; especially, any device for automatically regulating the amount of power developed in a machine, as in a steam-engine. Governors are made in a variety of forms and with different methods of action. A form of governor for the steam engine which illustrates well the general function of such devices is shown in the annexed figure. It represents a spindle kept in motion by the engine. *A* and *B* are two centrifugal balls, *C* *A* and *C* *B* the rods which suspend the balls, crossing each other and passing through the spindle at *C*, where the whole is connected by a round pin put through the spindle and the rods, and serving as the point of suspension for the centrifugal balls or revolving pendulums. A piece of brass, *M*, is fitted to slide up and down upon the upper part of the spindle, and to this piece the end of the lever *N* *O*, whose fulcrum is at *P*, is attached. This piece of brass is also connected with the ball rods by two short pieces and joints, *D* *E* *F* *G*. When the engine goes too fast the balls fly further outward and depress the end *N* of the lever, which partly shuts a throttle valve connected with the end *O*, and thus diminishes the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder, and on the other hand, when the engine goes too slowly the balls fall down toward the spindle and elevate the end *N* of the lever, which opens the throttle valve wider, and increases the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder, thus causing it to be proportioned to the resistance of the engine, and keeping the variation of velocity within narrow limits. A similar contrivance is employed in mills to equalize the motion of the machinery. When any part of the machinery is suddenly started or checked, and the moving power remains the same, an alteration in the velocity of the mill will take place which alteration the governor serves to limit.



Atmospheric, chronometric, etc., governor. See the adjectives. Electric governor, in mach. (a) A governor in which the spread of revolving balls or the spread of the rim of a wheel by centrifugal

gal action may act as a circuit closer and sound an alarm or control some other part of the mechanism. (b) The regulator used in arc-lamps to control the current. See *regulator*. **Governors' Act**, an English statute of 1699 (11 and 12 William III., c. 12) making governors, their deputies, etc., of plantations beyond sea answerable in England for crimes committed within such plantations.

Governor's council. See *council*. — **Gyroscope governor**. See *gyroscope*. — **Marine governor**, a governor for marine engines intended to overcome the effects of the motion of a vessel on a governor of ordinary construction. Many such governors have been invented, in which the centrifugal balls are replaced by other contrivances. — **Screw-propeller governor**, a form of governor in which the throttle valve is regulated by the action of a screw-propeller device working in a resisting fluid.

governor-block (guv'ér-nór-blok), n. In the railway automatic compression-brake, one of a pair of cast-iron blocks pivoted to the axle-clamp. They are driven by centrifugal force when the axle of the brake is revolved, and serve, by means of a pin on the extremity, to actuate the mechanism which throws the brake into gear. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

governor-general (guv'ér-nór-jen'g-rál), n. A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy: as, the *governor-general of Canada*.

The *Governor General of India* has absolute control over, and command of, the army in the field, so far as the direction of the campaign and the points of operation are concerned. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 211.*

governor-generalship (guv'ér-nór-jen'g-rál-shíp), n. [*governor-general* + *-ship*.] The office, functions, sphere of authority, etc., of a governor-general.

Desirous that he should assume an absolute *governor-generalship*. *Motley, United Netherlands, I. 300.*

governorship (guv'ér-nór-shíp), n. [*governor* + *-ship*.] The office of governor.

govinda (gó-vin'dh), n. [*E. Ind.*] The name of an Indian kite, *Milvus govinda*.

gov't. A contraction of *government*.

gow (gou), n. A Scotch form of *gull*.
gowan (gou'án), n. [*Sc.*, < Gael. and Ir. *gugan*, a bud, flower, daisy. In Scotland, one of several different yellow flowers, as the dandelion, the common marigold, the hawkweed, the globe-flower, etc., but generally the daisy, *Bellis perennis*. Also *guelan*.
We two hae run about the bracc,
An' pu'd the *gowans* fine.
Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

They [the sheets] were washed w' the fair well water, and bleached on the bonnie white *gowans*, and beetled by Nelly and herself. *Scott, Guy Mannering, xiv.*

Lapper or lockin gowan, the globe-flower, *Trollius europæus*. **Meadow-gowan**, or **open gowan**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

gowany (gou'p-ni), n. [*gowan* + *-y*.] Decked with gowans; covered with mountain daisies. [*Scotch.*]

Sweeter than *gowany* glens, or new-mown hay. *Keats, Gentle Shepherd, II. 2.*

gowar (gou'ár), n. Same as *gouaree*.

gowd (goud), n. A Scotch form of *gold*.

gowden (gou'dn), n. A Scotch form of *golden*.
gowdie, **gowdy** (gou'di), n. [*Sc.*, = *E. golly*.] a dim. name applied to various animals having yellow or yellowish color or spots. 1. The common dragonet. — 2. The gray gurnard. — 3. The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*. Also *gowdie-duck*. — 4. A cow. *Heels o'er gowdy*. See *head*.

gowdnook (goud'nók), n. [*Sc.*, also *gowda-nook*, *gawfnook*.] A fish, the skipper or saury, *Scophthalmus maximus*.

gowdy, n. See *gowdie*.

gowf (gouf), v. t. [*Sc.*, also written *gowff*; < *gouf*, a common pronunciation and old spelling of *golf*; see *golf*, *goff*.] To strike with the flat of the hand; strike as in playing at hand-ball; cuff.
North, Fox, and Co
Gowf'd Willie like a ba', man.
Burns, The American War.

gowk (gouk), n. [*Sc.*, also *gowk*, = *E. gawk*, q. v.] 1. A cuckoo. — 2. A stupid fellow; a gawk. See *gawk*, 2. — To give one the gowk, to defeat one.
Ye hae gien me the gowk, Annet,
But I'll gie you the coon;
For there's no a ball in a' the town
Shall ring for you the morn.
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 26).

gowki (gouki), v. t. [*gowk*, n.] To make (a person) look like a fool or gawk; puzzle.
Nay, look how the man stands as he were gowked.
H. Johnson, Magnetick Lady, III. 4.

gowkit (gon'kit), n. [*gowk* + *-it* = *-it*.] Foolish; stupid; giddy. [*Scotch.*]

gowkmet (gouk'mét), n. The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*. Same as *cuckoo's-bread*.

gowky, n. An obsolete variant of *quacky*.

gowl (goul), v. t. [*ME. gowlen, gowlen* (also *gowlen, gaulen, gawlen*, > *E. yawl, yowl*), < *loel. gaula*, low, bellow: see *yawl, yowl*.] 1. To howl, either threateningly or in weeping. [*Old Eng. and Scotch.*]

For unnethe as a chyld borne fully,
That it ne begynnes to gowle and crye.
Wamptol, MS. B. 10. v. 25. (Halliwell.)

May ne or misfortune's gowling bark
Howl thro' the dwelling o' the clerk.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

2. In coal-mining, to break down: said of the roof or sides of a mine. *Gresley. [Derbyshire, Eng.]*

gowl, n. Another spelling of *ghoul*.

gowlan, n. Same as *gowan*.

gowlee (gou'le), n. [*Repr. Hind. gauli*, a cow-herd, a caste living by keeping cows and selling milk, < *Hind.*, etc., *gau, gao*, also uninflected *go*, a cow, ox, bull, < *Hkt. go*, a cow, = *Gr. goie* = *L. bos* = *E. cow*: see *cow*.] The cow-herd caste in Hindustan.

gown (goun), n. [*Early mod. E. and dial. also gownd, gownd*; < *ME. gowne*, a gown, either (1) < *OF. gune, gona* = *Pr. gona* = *OSP. gona* = *It. gonna* (Mil. *gunna*, MGr. *yoiva*, Albanian *gunë*), a gown, a petticoat; or (2) < *W. gwn* = *Corin. gwn* = *Manx goun* = *Ir. gunn* = *Gael. gun*, a gown. The Rom. forms are themselves prob. of Celtic origin. Cf. *W. gwino*, sew, stitch.] 1. An outer garment, generally long and loose, of various shapes and uses. Specifically: (a) A long and loose outer robe usually worn by men at the beginning of the fifteenth century and later, and by women continuously from an early date in the middle ages; essentially, a garment meant to be girded at the waist, somewhat close-fitting above and large and loose below.
He came with all speed,
In a gown of green velvet from heel to the head.
Death of Queen Jane (Child's Ballads, VII. 77).

1. [*Dogberry*] am a wise fellow, . . . and one that hath two *gowns* and everything handsome about him.
Shak., Much Ado, IV. 2.

(b) Same as *dress*, 2. [*Dress* is preferred for a garment out to fit the person, the *gown* being more properly a loose garment hanging from the shoulders. Compare (c).]

She put on her back her silken gown,
An' on her breast a siller pin.
Brinkton (Child's Ballads, III. 221).

The Queen, I hear, is now very well again, and that she hath bespoke herself a new gown. *Pepys, Diary, II. 61.*

She clad herself in a russet gown,
She was no longer Lady Clara.
Tennyson, Lady Clara.

(c) A loose garment worn in the house; a wrapper: as, a dressing-gown; a night-gown.

My skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown.
Shak., I Hen. IV., III. 3.

2. A long and loose over-dress, of varying styles, worn distinctively on official occasions in Europe, and less commonly in America, by clergymen, judges, lawyers, and university professors and students; hence, the emblem of civil power or place, as opposed to the sword.
We hear
The lawyers plead in armour 'stead of *gowns*.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 47.

There is a reverence due
From children of the gown to men of action.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, I. 1.

I saw two grave ancient Judges . . . in their Scarlet *gownes*, . . . with many other *Trillians* . . . in blacke *gownes*.
Corbett, Crudities, I. 31.

I past beside the reverent walls
In which of old I wore the gown.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, LXXXVII.

3. The toga.

Then were the Roman fashions imitated, and the Gown.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

The toga, or gown, seems to have been of a semicircular form, without sleeves, different in largeness according to the wealth or poverty of the wearer, and used only upon occasion of appearing in publick.

Kraus, Roman Antiquities, II. v. 7.

Geneva gown, the form of preaching-gown, academic rather than ecclesiastical in character, affected by the early Geneva reformers, and adopted generally among Puritans and low-churchmen. It is made to fit the body loosely, has full sleeves, and can be worn with or without a cassock. It is now seldom worn in the Anglican Church, the surplice or the masters' gown being used instead; but it is still the common form of pulpit-gown among Presbyterian and other dissenting ministers. — **Guarded gown**. See *guard*, v. — **Town and gown**, at Oxford and other university and college towns in Great Britain, the citizens or townspeople on the one hand, and the professors and students on the other. At Oxford quarrels and riots between town and gown were of frequent occurrence in the middle ages, and have broken out occasionally in later times.

gown (goun), v. [*gown*, n.] *I. trans.* To invest with a gown; clothe or dress in a gown; hence, to impart the function represented by the gown to.

The person that is *gowned* is by his *gowne* put in mynd of gravity.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The comparison then is briefly between a gown and a soldier's condition in respect of expedition.
Holday, Juvenal, illus. of the Sixteenth Century.
For travel girl, for business gowned.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, III. 22.

II. intrans. To put on a gown.
gown-cloth, n. A piece of cloth sufficient to make a gown.

Tell, quod the lord, and thou shalt have soon
A *gowne-cloth*, by (lod and by saint John.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I. 222.

Paid to John Pope, draper, for 2 gown-cloths, eight yards, of 2 colors. (Time of Henry VI.)
Quoted in *Archæologia, XXXII. 227.*

gownman (goun'man), n.; pl. *gownmen* (-men). Same as *gownman*.

A *gownman* learn'd. *Pope, Moral Essays, I. 122.*

gown-piece (goun'pés), n. A piece of cloth fit to make a gown of, and sufficient in quantity.

gownsmen (gounz'man), n.; pl. *gownsmen* (-men). 1. One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, or a professor or student of a university, especially the last.

We used to meet *gownsmen* in High Street reading the goodly volume as they walked — positive with a grave and sage delight.
Hogg, in Bowden's Shelley, I. 22.

The townsmen came on with a rush and shout, and were met by the *gownsmen* with settled, steady piety.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford.

2. One devoted to the arts of peace, in distinction from a soldier; a citizen.

gowpen, n. See *gowpen*.

gowt (gout), n. See *gowt*.

gozardite (go-yaz'it), n. [*Goyaz*, a large inland province of Brazil, noted for gold and diamonds, + *-ite*.] A phosphate of aluminium and calcium, occurring in rounded grains of a yellowish-white color, in the diamond-bearing gravels of Brazil.

gozzard, n. See *gozzard*.

gozzard, **gozzard** (goz'ard, -érd), n. [*E. dial.* < *ME. gosherde*, a gooseherd; see *gooseherd*, and cf. *goshawk*, *gosling*.] 1. One who herds geese. *Malme. [Prov. Eng.]*

A person called a gozzard, i. e., goose-hard, attends the flocks, and twice a day drives the whole to water.
Pennant, Brit. Zool., The Gray Lag Goose.

The man who tended them was called a gooseherd, corrupted into gozzard.
Encyc. Brit., X. 771.

2. A fool; a silly fellow. *Pegge. [Prov. Eng.]*

G. P. O. An abbreviation of *General Post-office*.

gr. An abbreviation (a) of *grain* or *grains*; (b) of *gram* or *grams*; (c) of *grschen*.

Gr. An abbreviation of *Greek*.

Graafian follicle. See *follicle*, 2.

grail, n. See *grail*.

grab (grab), v. t.; pret. and pp. *grabbed*, *ppr. grabbing*. [*Sw. grabba* = *MLG. grabbon, gras*; a secondary verb (cf. its freq. *grabbe*) connected with *grab*, *gripe*, *grasp*, and ult. *gripe*, but not with *grapple*.] To seize forcibly or roughly; grip suddenly; snatch; hence, to get possession of rudely, roughly, forcibly, or illegally. [*Colloq.*]

The desire to grab the lands of the weaker races is also less enveloped now than it was earlier in the century in such specious forms of words as "the blessings of civilization."
Portmuth Rev., N. S., XLII. 1.

grab (grab), n. [*grab*, v. t.] 1. The act of grabbing; a sudden grasp or seizure; a catch; hence, acquisition by violent, dishonest, or corrupt means.

The girls wonder how those gunners sit so straight with folded arms, and never mak' hysterical grabs at the butt or at each other, as they would do under like circumstances.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 722.

The late session has left a record singularly free from scandals, and the results of its work will be compared in vain for "big grab" or "jobs" out of which to make campaign thunder.
The Nation, July 10, 1894, p. 21.

2. Something that is grabbed or obtained by grabbing. — 3. A mechanical device for gripping an object; a grip. Specifically: (a) In mining, a tool intended for extricating broken rods or other articles from a boring. (b) A pair of iron boots or gripples for gripping an object. — *Back-pay grab*, salary grab, in U. S. hist., a retroactive congressional act of 1874 for the increase of the salaries of congressmen: an approbrious name.

grab (grab), n. [*Anglo-Ind.*, repr. Ar. *gharib*, Marathi *garib, ghurib*.] A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.

grab-bag (grab'bag), n. A bag containing articles to be obtained by thrusting the hand within and seizing one, the privilege of doing so being previously bought; a common money-getting device at charitable fairs; figuratively, any unscrupulous device for gain or

spills into which the element of uncertainty enters.

It is a grab-bag from which every disappointed politician hopes to draw a prize.

New York Tribune, Sept. 23, 1878.

grabber (grab'gr), n. One who or that which grabs, grasps, or snatches.

grabble (grab'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. *grabbed*, *grabbed*. [*cf.* D. *grabbelen*, snatch, scramble for; LG. (> G.) *grabbeln*, grope, fumble (*cf.* LG. *grabbeln*, grope, fumble); freq. of *grab*; see *grab* and *grab*.] To grope about; feel with the hands; make tentative grasps or clutches.

And so (Cub) went forward at adventure, taking extreme and incredible pains, and in much danger of his life, *grabbling* all night in the dark without moonlight, through wild olive trees and high rocks.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 294.

He puts his hands in his pockets, and keeps a *grabbling* and a fumbling, and shaking, at last tells you he has left his money at home.

Selden, Table Talk, p. 10.

It was a new style of *grabbing*; some of the boys were dressed into each other, some were rolled against the tree, some were *grabbing* on their faces down the hill.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 17.

grab-game (grab'gām), n. A method of swindling or theft, consisting in snatching anything exposed, as the stakes in gambling, or a purse, and making off with it.—To practice the grab-game, to raise a disturbance, as in gambling, for the sake of plunder. [Slang.]

grab-hook (grab'hūk), n. In *angling*, a hook made by fixing four large fish-hooks in a piece of lead; a pull-devil. [Colloq.]

grab-iron (grab'fērn), n. One of the handles attached to freight-cars for the use of trainmen in boarding the cars. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

grab-line (grab'lin), n. Naut., a rope hanging on shipboard in such a way that it can be grabbed or seized if necessary. Specifically—(a) A rope hung along a ship's side, near the water's edge, so that boatmen can seize and hold on to it when coming alongside. (b) A rope hung over a ship's side and made fast inboard, so that workmen outside of the ship can hold on to it.

grace (grās), n. [*cf.* ME. *grace*, *grace*, *gras*, < OF. *grace*, *grace*, F. *grâce* = Fr. *gratia*, *gracia*, *gracia* = Sp. *gracia* = Pg. *gracia* = It. *grazia*, < L. *gratia*, (pass.) favor, esteem, hence agreeableness, regard, (act.) favor, gratitude (in pl., personified, *Gratiae*, the Graces), < *gratus*, (pass.) beloved, dear, (act.) thankful, grateful (> E. *grate*), in form a pp., = Gr. *χαρις*, that causes delight, welcome, verbal adj. (pp.) of *χαίρειν*, rejoice, > *χαρις*, favor, grace (in pl. *αἱ χάριτες*, the Graces), *χαρὶς*, joy.] 1. That element or quality of form, manner, movement, carriage, deportment, language, etc., which renders it pleasing or agreeable; elegance or beauty of form, outline, manner, motion, or act; pleasing harmony or appropriateness; that quality in a thing or an act which charms or delights: as, to move with easy *grace*.

Grace was in all her steps. Milton, P. L., viii. 438.

Her purple habit sits with such a *grace* On her smooth shoulders. Dryden, Æneid.

So, with that *grace* of hers, Slow-moving as a wave against the wind, . . . So she came in. Tennyson, Lover's Tale.

2. pl. [*comp.*] In classical myth., the goddesses of the beauty, brightness, and joy in nature and humanity. The Graces are the *Charites* of the Greeks, variously described as daughters of Helios (the Sun) and Eos (heavenly brightness), or of Zeus (Jupiter) and Eurynome (daughter of Ocean—the Aurora). They were also variously named, but their most familiar names are Aglaia (the brilliant), Euphrosyne (cheerfulness), and Thalia (the bloom of life). They had in their gift grace, love, bloom, and favor, and were attendants in the train of Aphrodite.

But come, thou goddess fair and free, In Heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne, . . . Whom lovely Venus at a birth, With two sister Graces more, To Ivy-crowned Bacchus bore. Milton, L'Allegro, l. 15.

The Muses had the Graces, group'd in threes, Bearing a billowing fountain. Tennyson, Princess, li.

3. Amenity of disposition or manner; sweetness or amiability; graciousness; politeness; courtesy; civility: as, to yield with good *grace*.

It is a great *grace* in a prince, to take that with conditions which is absolutely his own.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Not a man of you Had so much *grace* (as) to put it in my mind. Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

4. pl. A kind of play or game designed to exhibit or develop easy gracefulness in motion. One player, by means of two sticks held one in each hand,

throws a small hoop to another, who endeavors to catch it on two similar sticks, and then to throw it back in the same way.

5. A pleasing and attractive quality or endowment; beauty; adornment; embellishment.

An ornament that yieldeth no small *grace* to a room.

Corbett, Truities, l. 180.

Chastity, good-nature, and affability are the *graces* that play in her countenance.

Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

From vulgar boards with bold disorder part, And snatch a *grace* beyond the reach of art.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 153.

Every *grace* that plastic language knows

To nameless poets its perfection owes.

O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

6. In music, an embellishment, whether vocal or instrumental, not essential to the harmony or melody of a piece, such as an appoggiatura, a trill, a turn, etc. Such embellishments were much more common in music for the harpsichord and the viol than they are for modern instruments, their exact form and even the place of their introduction were often left in the eighteenth century to the taste of the performer.

7. Favor; good will; friendship; favorable disposition to another; favorable regard: as, to be in one's good *graces*; to reign by the *grace* of God.

I could not attempt thus to commune, Bot of their *grace*, correction, and pardons.

Book of Pseudeus (K. E. T. N., extra ser.), l. 101.

"Cartes" (said he) "I'll thine offered *grace*, No to be made so happy due intend."

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 28.

Your majesty's high *grace* to poesy Shall stand against all the dull detractors Of leaden souls.

R. Johnson, Postmaster, v. 1.

Victoria, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Burke's Poems.

8. An act of kindness or favor accorded to or bestowed on another; a good turn or service freely rendered.

And whanne two gheeris werin fillid Felix took a succour, For his Portus Postus, and Felix wolde give *grace* to Iewis, and left Paul boundun.

Wyclif, Acta xlv. 27 (1017).

To others, that taken him *grace*, such as has served him, he us serveth not but his Signet.

Manderley, Travels, p. 82.

This was a peculiar *grace*, not allowed to any but persons of the highest rank. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 9.

Do me *grace* in sitting by my side.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 167.

9. A faculty, license, or dispensation bestowed by legal authority, the granting of which rests in discretion or favor, and is not to be asked as of right; a privilege; also, in Eng. law, a general and free pardon by act of Parliament. Also called *act of grace*.

In Duke Long's house a woman ther was, For his rewards prayde suche a *grace*; The duke gote grant ther-of in lunde, Of the kyng his fader, I vnderstande.

Ballads Book (K. E. T. N.), p. 321.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of that college, after he had received all the *graces* and degrees—the prebendary and doctorship—could be obtained there.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

The Irish . . . accordingly offered to pay £150,000 in exchange for 61 privileges or *graces* . . . and that a parliament should be held to confirm these *graces*.

W. B. Griggs, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 50.

10. In Scrip. and theol.: (a) The free, unmerited love and favor of God: as, the doctrine of *grace* (that is, the doctrine that all things, including salvation, are received from God as a free gift, and not merited or earned by man).

Shall we continue in sin, that *grace* may abound?

Rom. vi. 1.

(b) The enjoyment of the favor of God.

By whom also we have access by faith into this *grace* wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God.

Rom. v. 2.

(c) Benefit, especially inward spiritual gifts, conferred by God through Christ Jesus; specifically, power or disposition to yield obedience to the divine laws, to practise the Christian virtues, and to bear trouble or affliction with patience and resignation: as, *grace* to perform a duty, or to bear up under an affliction.

With god wills take we the *grace* that God wol us sende.

William of Palerne (K. E. T. N.), l. 2364.

Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying that it may minister *grace* unto the hearers.

Eph. iv. 29.

11. Virtue; power; efficacy.

O mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.

Shak., M. and J., ii. 2.

12. Share of favor allotted to one; lot; fortune; luck.

He had at Thebes very *grace*.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 740.

13. Mercy; pardon.

Oure gracious for-give we asigne, And we graunte hym oure *grace* with a goodde chere.

Park Plays, p. 304.

Death is to him that wretched life doth lead Both *grace* and gain. Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 11.

That for the Gordons game no *grace*, Because they craved it might.

Battle of Halburance (Child's Ballads, VII. 126).

14. Indulgence; forbearance; allowance of time: as, three days' *grace* for the payment of a note.

See, the church empties space. . . . Halo, there, sacristan! five minutes' *grace*! Browning, Master Hugues of Haze-Gotha.

15. In English universities, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution: as, a *grace* was approved by the Senate at Cambridge for founding a Chinese professorship.

In universities many ungracious *graces* there be gotten. Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1866), p. 23.

All *Graces* (as the legislative measures proposed by the Senate are termed) have to be submitted first to the Caput, each member of which has an absolute veto on the *grace*.

Literary World, XII. 222.

16. Thanks; thanksgiving.

They . . . answered full muckly and benignly, yelding *graces* and thankings to here lord, Malbece.

Chaucer, Tale of Malbece.

Mr. now be holde what our lord doth for you, and for to save your people, muche ought ye hym honoure and yelde *grace* with goodde herte when he thus you decorated and helpeth in so he mode.

Merrill, R. E. T. N., iii. 576.

17. A formula of words expressing thanks and craving a blessing on or with a meal or refreshment; a short prayer before or after meals, in which a blessing is asked or thanks are rendered: as, to say *grace*; *grace* before meat.

Lucia, I think thou never wast where *grace* was said. 2 Gent. No? a dozen times at least.

Shak., M. for M., l. 2.

No (Job) said *grace* when he had in meat, when God gave him staves for bread, and scorpions for fish.

Donne, Sermons, xl.

Their Beer was strong; their Wine was pure; Their Ale was large; their *Grace* was short.

Prior, An Epitaph.

18. A title of honor formerly borne by the sovereigns of England, but now used only as a ceremonious title in speaking to or of a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop: as, his *Grace* the Duke of Wellington.

How fares your *Grace*? Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

The archbishop's *Grace* of York, Douglas, Mortimer, Capitulate against us, and are up.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

A Peasant, But, Sir Thomas, must we levy war against the Queen's *Grace*?

Wyclif, No, my friend; war for the Queen's *Grace*—to save her from herself and Philip.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, li. 1.

Converting *grace*, *grace* which effects conversion.—Co-operant *grace*, *grace* co-operating with the will of the believer.—Covenant of *grace*, see *covenant of works*, under *covenant*.—Day of *grace*, in theol., the time during which mercy is offered to sinners.

Life is the season God hath given To fly from hell and rise to heaven; That day of *grace* fleets fast away, And none its rapid course can stay.

Scott's Scripture Paraphrase.

Days of *grace*. (a) In old Eng. law, days granted by the court for delay at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant, three days beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned might appear and answer. (b) The period beyond the fixed day for payment allowed by law or custom for paying a negotiable note or bill of exchange. In Great Britain and the United States, at common law, three days are allowed; but if the last day of grace falls on Sunday, or any day on which business is not legally carried on, the bill or note is payable on the day preceding. Modern statutes have made some changes in these rules, particularly as regards legal holidays immediately preceding or following Sunday. Bankers' checks are payable on demand without days of grace, and the same rule applies to bills or notes payable on demand. Economy or dispensation of *grace*, the system or method according to which God dispenses his free gifts, especially his spiritual gifts to man. Good *graces*, favor; friendship.

What has the merchant done, that he should be so lit- tle in the good *graces* of his Ruler?

Steele, Spectator, No. 174.

Indwelling *grace*, *grace* operating on the believer as a sanctifying power.—Irresistible *grace*, *grace* independent of and irresistible by the human will. According to some theologians, *grace* in conversion is irresistible; according to others, *co-operant*. Means of *grace*, the means by which divine influence is exerted on the hearts of men, such as the preaching of the gospel, the reading of Scripture, prayer, meditation, public worship, and the sacraments of the church.

We bless thee . . . for the means of *grace*, and for the hope of glory.

Book of Common Prayer, General Thanksgiving.

Operations of grace, the sanctifying influences ascribed in the Scriptures to the Holy Spirit. - **Prevenient grace**, grace which acts upon the sinner before repentance. - **Saving grace**, those spiritual gifts which are essential to or constitute salvation. - **To fall from grace**, to lose the spiritual gifts conferred in conversion, and relapse into a state of apostasy and sin. - **Arminianism** affirms, Calvinism denies, the possibility of falling from grace. - **To take heart of grace** (formerly also **at grace** or **a grace**) [sometimes written *grace* and confused with *grace*], to take courage because of favor or indulgence shown.

And with that she drinking delivered me the glass, I now taking heart at *grace* to see her so game some, as meritorious as I could, pledged her in this manner.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, sig. H, 2 b.

What it was, after I had eaten a little heart a *grace*, which grew at my feet, I feared not, and who was the owner I greatly cared not, but boldly accepted him, and desired house room.

The Man in the Moon (1640).

Then spake Achilles swift of pace.

"Fear not" (quoth he), "take heart of *grace*,

What ere thou hast to say, be't beat or

Worst, speake it out, thou son of Thestor."

Homer as la Mode (1685).

With a **bad grace**, ungracefully, ungraciously; with evident reluctance, inappropriateness, or insincerity; as, the apology was made with a *bad grace*. - **With a good grace**, gracefully; graciously; now generally implying that the air of graciousness is rather forced; as, he made reparation with a *good grace*.

He does it with a better *grace*, but I do it more natural.

Shak., T. N., II, 3.

No man discharges pecuniary obligations with a better *grace* than my father.

Steele, Tristram Shandy, III, 39.

grace (grās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graced*, ppr. *gracing*. [*< grace, n.*] 1. To adorn; decorate; embellish and dignify; lend or add grace to.

Who would have thought that all of them should hope so much of our compliance as to come To *grace* themselves with titles not their own?

H. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Neither corn nor pasture *graced* the field,

Nor would the vine her purple harvest yield.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, IV.

Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line.

Pope.

2. To confer grace or favor upon; afford pleasure or gentleness to.

This place, where we last . . . did *grace* our eyes upon her ever flourishing beauty.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

I am persuaded the work will gain upon men's minds in ages, but your *gracing* it may make it take hold more easily.

Bacon, Letter, Oct. 12, 1621.

3. To dignify or gratify by an act of favor; favor or honor (with something).

How with this nod to *grace* that subtle courtier,

How with that frown to make this noble trouble.

Ford, Broken Heart, IV, 4.

So ye will *grace* me . . . with your fellowship

Or those waste down whereon I lost myself.

Templeton, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. To supply with heavenly grace.

Grace the disobedient.

Sp. Hall, Works, II, 50.

5. In music, to add grace-notes, cadenzas, etc., to; as, to *grace* a melody.

grace-cup (grās'küp), *n.* 1. A cup, generally a standing cup, goblet, hannah, or other large vessel, in which the last draught was drunk at table, being passed from guest to guest.

As a corollary to conclude the feast, and continue their mirth, a *grace-cup* came in to cheer their hearts, and they drank healths to one another again and again.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 409.

2. A draught from this cup.

And dinner *grace*, and *grace-cup* done

Expect a wondrous deal of fun.

Wood, To George Coleman.

A shadow of this Anglo-Saxon custom (love cup in monasteries) may yet be seen in the *grace-cup* of the universal allies, and this loving cup passed round among the guests at the great dinners given by the Lord Mayor of London.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II, 326 note.

3. A richly spiced and flavored drink served in the *grace-cup*. The recipe for the Oxford *grace-cup* provides for strong beer flavored with lemon peel, nutmeg, and sugar, with very brown toast soaked in it.

graced (grāst), *a.* 1. Endowed with grace; beautiful; graceful.

One of the properest and best *graced* men that I ever saw.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. Virtuous; chaste.

Epicurians and lust

Make it more like a tavern or a brothel

Than a *graced* palace.

Shak., Lear, I, 4.

graceful (grās'fūl), *a.* [*< grace + -ful*] 1. Characterized by grace or elegance; displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; used particularly of motion, looks, and speech; as, a *graceful* walk; a *graceful* deportment; a *graceful* speaker; a *graceful* air.

High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode.

Dryden, Æneid.

In both these (postures), to be *graceful* it is requisite that there be no appearance of difficulty.

Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, III, 22.

He gave himself freely to poetry and other *graceful* accomplishments.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I, 224.

Why should the man tell truth just here.

When *graceful* lying meets such ready shift?

Browning, King and Book, I, 127.

2. Having Christian grace or piety; in a state of grace.

You have a holy father,

A *graceful* gentleman; against whose person,

No sacred as it is, I have done sin.

Shak., W. T., v. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. *Elegant*, etc. (see *elegant*). easy, natural, unconstrained.

gracefully (grās'fūl-i), *adv.* In a graceful manner; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety; as, to walk or speak *gracefully*.

Buds, and leaves, and sprigs,

And curling tendrils, *gracefully* disposed.

Cowper, Task, IV, 154.

gracefulness (grās'fūl-nēs), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being graceful; elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance.

Gracefulness is an idea belonging to posture and motion.

Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, III, 22.

2. A state of grace; excellence.

If you

Can find no disposition in yourself

To sorrow, yet by *gracefulness* in her

Find out the way, and by your reason weep.

Heau. and Pl., King and No King, II, 1.

3. Graciousness.

"O lady of my life," said he to Zelmira, "I plainly lay my death to you if you refuse me; let not certain imaginative rules, whose truth stands but on opinion, keep so wise a mind from *gracefulness* and mercy, whose never-failing laws nature hath planted in us."

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

grace-hoop (grās'hōp), *n.* A slender hoop used in playing the game of *graces*.

graceless (grās'les), *a.* [*< ME. graceles; < grace + -less*] Without grace. (a) Wanting in propriety or elegance. (b) Having departed from or having been deprived of divine grace; hence, villainous, corrupt; depraved.

For God his gifts there plentifully bestowes,

But *graceless* men them greatly do abuse.

Spenser, Colin Clout, I, 326.

(c) Ungacious; ill-mannered; uncivil.

For modes of faith let *graceless* zealots fight,

His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

Pope, Essay on Man, III, 306.

You *graceless* dog, help your mother up.

Sherridan (?), *The Camp*, I, 1.

(d) Out of grace or favor.

How wistow so that thou art *graceless*?

Chaucer, Troilus, I, 781.

Thou dost abhor to dwell

So near the dim thoughts of this troubled breast,

And *grace* those *graceless* projects of my heart.

Bonn. and Pl., Knight of Malta, I, 1.

(e) Without mercy; pitiless.

I have asked grace of a *graceless* foe,

No pardon there is for you and me.

Johns. Armstrong (Child's Ballads), VI, 43.

gracelessly (grās'les-lē), *adv.* In a graceless manner.

gracelessness (grās'les-nēs), *n.* The condition or quality of being graceless.

grace-note (grās'not), *n.* In music, a grace; especially, an appoggiatura. See *grace*, 6.

grace-stroke (grās'strōk), *n.* A finishing touch or stroke; a coup-de-grace. *Darwin*.

Your intentions led you to our neighbouring kingdom of Scotland to perfect and give the *grace-stroke* to that very liberal education you have so signally improved in England.

Scottish Characterized, 1701 (*Harl. Misc.*, VII, 377).

Gracilaria (gras-i-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL., < L. gracilis, slender, + -aria*] 1. A genus of mollusks.

—2. In entom., the typical genus of *Gracilaria*, containing very small but beautiful tineid



Gracilaria seti. fulvella. (Line shows natural size.)

moths, characterized by the form of the fore wings and the smoothly clothed palpi. It is a large genus, with nearly 50 European and about as many North American species. The genus was named by H. H. H. in 1820, or earlier.

Gracilaria (gras-i-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Heineman, 1870), < Gracilaria + -ia*] A family of tineid moths having long slender bodies, small wings, long antennae, and 3-jointed palpi. It contains the important genera *Gracilaria* and *Ornia* besides *Gracilaria*, which are rich in species and wide-spread. The larvae are all leaf-miners when young, but quit their mines before pupating, usually rolling the edge of the leaf around the cocoon.

gracile (gras'il), *a.* [= *Sp. (obs.) gracili* = *Fr. (rare) gracil* = *It. gracile*, *< L. gracilis, slender, thin*] Slender; thin; hence, gracefully slight in form, development, or manifestation. [A word long recognized, but comparatively recent in use.]

Where in groves the *gracile* spring

Trembles, with mute orison

Confidently strengthening.

D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

There are girls in those unfamiliar villages worthy to inspire any statuary — beautiful with the beauty of ruddy bronze — *gracile* as the palm-trees that sway above them.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 724.

gracilent (gras'i-lent), *a.* [= *It. gracilento*, *< L. gracilentus*, equiv. to *gracilis, slender, thin*; see *gracile*] Same as *gracile*.

graciles, *n.* Plural of *gracilis*.

graciliductor (gras'i-li-duk'tor), *n.*; pl. *graciliductores* (-duk'tō'rez). [*NL., < L. gracilis + NL. (adductor, a muscle of the thigh; see adductor)*] Same as *gracilis*. *Coccol*, 1887. [Rare.]

gracilis (gras'i-lis), *n.*; pl. *graciles* (-lēs). [*NL., < L. gracilis, slender (see musculus, muscle)*; see *gracile*] A muscle of the thigh arising from the descending ramus of the pubis, running along the inner border of the thigh, and inserted in the upper part of the shaft of the tibia, assisting to adduct the thigh and flex the leg; so called from its slenderness in man. It is one of the adductor group.

gracility (grā-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= *OF. gracilitas, F. gracilité* = *It. gracilità*, *< L. gracilitas*], slenderness, thinness, *< gracilis, slender*; see *gracile*] The character of being gracile; slenderness. [Rare.]

It was accordingly subjected to a process of extension, out of which it emerged reduced to little more than a third of its original *gracility* — a skeleton without marrow or substance.

Sir W. Hamilton.

gracioso (grā-si-ō'sō; *Sp. pron. grā-thē-ō'sō*), *n.* [*Sp.*, a buffoon, harlequin, comic actor, *< gracioso, graceful, facetious, funny, ridiculous*, = *E. gracioso, q. v.*] 1. A favorite. *Darwin*.

The Lord Marquess of Buckingham, then a great *Gracioso*, was put on by the Prince to ask the King's liking to this amorous adventure.

Sp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I, 114.

2. A character in Spanish comedy, corresponding in many respects to the English clown.

At length the *Gracioso* presented himself to open the scene. . . . I perceived that he was one of those spoiled actors in whom the pit pardons everything.

Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, VII, 4.

gracious (grā'shūs), *a.* [*< ME. gracious, Gracius, < OF. gracios, Gracius, F. gracieux = Pr. gracios = Sp. Pg. gracioso = It. grazioso, < L. gratus, enjoying favor, popular, agreeable, showing favor, obliging, < gratia, favor, grace; see grace*] 1. Full of grace or favor; disposed to show good will, or to exercise favor or kindness; beneficent; benignant.

Thou art a God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful.

Neb. ix. 17.

I know his Majesty is *gracious* to you, and you may well expect some preferment that way.

Howell, Letters, I, v. 15.

2. Characterized by or exhibiting favor or kindness; friendly; kind; courteous; now usually implying condescension.

All bare him witness, and wondered at the *gracious* words which proceeded out of his mouth.

Luke iv. 22.

He is a very insignificant fellow, but exceeding *gracious*.

Stowe, Tatter, No. 122.

Sir Lancelot, as became a noble knight,

Was *gracious* to all ladies. *Templeton, Lancelot*.

3. Characterized by or endowed with divine or saving grace; righteous; virtuous.

Ham. Dost know this water-fly?

Hor. No, my good lord.

Ham. Thy state is the more *gracious*, for 'tis a vice to know him.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Many of their children . . . were of best dispositions and *gracious* inclinations.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 22.

He reckons it no objection to be stoned in the face of man, so he may be *gracious* in the eyes of God.

Jer. Taylor, Works, ed. 1899, I, 304.

4. Attractive; agreeable; acceptable; excellent; graceful; becoming; beautiful.

They would be to be gracious.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 507.

Toward the hot ends of the Cytos, in a full fair (Scribe and a prayman).

Manderly, Travels, p. 68.

In discussion, and the shape of nature.

A gracious person. Shak., T. N., l. 1.

How gracious is the mountain at this hour!

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Good gracious, goodness gracious, my gracious, gracious me, or simply gracious, an exclamation of surprise, originally a mild oath, good or gracious God.

1. 1. and 2. Kind, good-natured etc. (see benignant); benevolent, condescending, lenient, affable, familiar, civil, courteous.

graciously (grá'shu-li), adv. [*ME. graciously; (gracious + -ly)*]. 1. Favorably; fortunately.

He hadde wel ythought and graciously,

Thanked be God, al hool his marchandise.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 344.

2. In a gracious or friendly manner; with kindness or courtesy.

His testimony be graciously confirmed.

Dryden.

graciousness (grá'shu-nēs), n. 1. The condition or quality of being gracious; kindness; condescension; mercifulness.

The graciousness and temper of this answer made no impression on them; but they proceeded in their usual manner.

Clerendon, Great Rebellion, l. 826.

Officers of *graciamus*, of cabinet councillor, of chancellor of the exchequer, were made to right and left.

Walspole, Letters, II. 473.

2. Attractiveness; charm; fascination.

Why lyked me thy youthe and thy fairnesse,

And of thy toug, the linyte *graciamus*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1076.

He possessed some science of *graciamus* and attraction which books had not taught.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 147.

I am almost prepared to go further, and think that blue grass is a specific for physical beauty and a certain *graciamus* of life.

C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 269.

grackle (grak'l), n. [*L. gracula, gracculus*, a jackdaw, so named from its note "grá grá" (Quintilian). (*cf. crow*.)] 1. Some or any bird of the genus *Gracula*, or of one of the synonymous genera, of the old world. The birds to which the name usually attaches are those of the genera *Eulabea* and *Aeridothera* in a large sense; but the application is vague and fluctuating. *Gracula* or *Eulabea* is the religious grackle, or mina (see cut under *Eulabea*). *G. griffithi* or *Aeridothera griffithi* is the Indian paradise grackle.

2. An American icterine passerine bird of the family Icteridae and chiefly of the subfamily *Querculinae*: as, the purple grackle, or crow-blackbird, *Querculus purpureus* (see cut under *crow-blackbird*); the boat-tailed or Texas grackle, *Q. major*; the rusty grackle, *Scelopophagus ferrugineus*.

Our own native blackbirds, the crow blackbird, the rusty grackle, the cow-bird, and the red-shouldered starling, are not songsters.

J. Burroughs, The Century, XIX. 261.

Also spelled *grakle*.

Gracula (grak'-u-lá), n. [*NL. < L. gracula, gracculus*, a jackdaw: see *grackle*]. A genus of birds. (a) A Linnaean genus of grackles, inacceptable of definition, comprehending sturnoid passerine birds of the old world and icterine birds of the new. (b) A Cuvierian genus of old-world grackles, or sturnoid passerines, same as *Aeridothera* of Vieillot. Also called *Graculio*. (c) A genus of rose starlings, same as *Factor*. (d) A genus of old world sturnoid passerine birds (the same as *Eulabea* of Cuvier) containing the minas, as the religious grackle, *G. religiosa*. See cut under *Eulabea*.

Graculidae (grak'-u-lá-dá), n. pl. [*NL. < Gracula + -idae*]. A family of cormorants: same as *Phalacrocoracidae*.

Graculines (grak'-u-lá-nē), n. pl. [*NL. < Gracula + -ines*]. 1. A subfamily of supposed cormorine birds, or birds of the family *Sturnidae*, containing various old-world sturnoid passerine birds of the genus *Gracula*, such as the religious grackles and their allies. Also called *Eulabeinae*. [Obsolescent.] 2. A subfamily of totipalmate birds, containing the cormorants. See *Phalacrocoracidae*.

Graculins (grak'-u-lá-nē), n. [*L. see grackle*]. 1. Same as *Gracula* (b). 2. A genus of chaoughs. Koch, 1816. 3. A genus of cormorants: same as *Phalacrocorax*.

gracy (grá'si), n. [*grace + -y*]. Pertaining to or teaching the doctrines of grace; evangelical.

A gracy sermon like a Presbyterian.

Peppé, Diary, April 16, 1861.

gradal (grá'dá), n. [*gradal + -al*]. Having reference to extent, measure, or degree [Rare.]

He conceives that less weight should be given to spore-differences of a more gradal character.

Tuckerm., Genera Lichenum, p. vi.

gradalot, gradalist, n. [*ML.*] Same as *gradal*.

gradate (grá'dát), v.; pret. and pp. *gradated*, ppr. *gradating*. [*gradal + -ate*]. 1. trans. To cause to pass by insensible degrees, as from one tint of color, or from one light or dark tone, to another.

We find that in nature the colours are never allowed to come in contact; but are harmonized either by being separated by neutral colours, or by being imperceptibly *gradated* and blended into each other.

Field's Chromatography (ed. J. S. Taylor), p. 86.

II. intrans. To effect gradation, as of color.

If you cannot *gradate* well with pure black lines, you will never *gradate* well with pale ones.

Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, l. 3.

gradatim (grá-dá'tim), adv. [*L. < gradus*, a step, degree; see *gradal*]. Gradually; step by step; by degrees.

gradation (grá-dá'shun), n. [*OF. (also F.) gradation = Fr. gradation = Sp. gradacion = Pg. gradação = It. gradazione*, *L. gradatio(n-)*, an ascent by steps, a gradation or climax, *gradatus*, furnished with steps, *gradus*, a step; see *gradal*]. 1. The act of grading, or the state of being graded; orderly or continuous arrangement or succession; serial order or sequence according to size, intensity, quality, rank, attainment, or the like.

The Chinians therefore do use a kind of *gradation* in advancing men into sundry places of authority.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 11. 94.

Preferment goes by letter and affection. And not by old *gradation*, where each second stood heir to the first.

Shak., Othello, l. 1.

Hence—2. Progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step: as, the *gradations* of an argument.

Then with no throbs of fiery pain, No cold *gradations* of decay, Death broke at once the vital chain, And freed his soul the nearest way.

Johnson, On Robert Lovel, st. 9.

I could not avoid desiring some account of the *gradations* that led her to her present wretched situation.

Goldsmith, Mear, xxi.

3. A degree or relative position in any order or series.

The several *gradations* of the intelligent universe.

Is. Taylor.

We see . . . with existing monkeys various *gradations* between a form of progression strictly like that of a quadruped and that of a biped or man.

Bairn, Descent of Man, l. 137.

4. In the fine arts, the regular arrangement or subordination to one another of the parts of any work of art, so as to produce the best effect, as, in painting, the gradual blending of one tint into another.

In the production of *gradations* of effect in gold the Japanese stand alone.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 166.

5. In music, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords. 6. In philol., the relation of the radical vowels in a series of verbal forms or derivatives derived with variation from the same verbal root, as *sing, sung, sing*, same as *ablaut*.

The relation in which the oblique was stand to one another is called *gradation* (Grimm *ablaut*). By the laws of *gradation*, *e* and *i* (together with their weakenings *e* and *i*) are weakenings of *a*.

H. Sweet, Anglo-Saxon Reader (ed. 1), p. xviii.

Gradation of color. See *color*.

gradational (grá-dá'shun-ál), n. [*gradatum + -al*]. Of, pertaining to, or according to gradation.

There is not only a *gradational* passage from one to the other, but they are often combined in the same individual.

W. L. Carpenter, Micros., 440.

Along with generic identity between the two scientific and unscientific knowledge, we have noted five points of *gradational* difference.

Gradatores (grá-dá'to-rē), n. pl. [*NL. pl. of gradator*, *L. < L. gradator* (inspired from the p. a. *gradatus*—see *gradation*) for *gradat*, walk, step; see *gradal*]. In Rhythic system (1849), an order of gradational birds, corresponding to the *Cathartidae* of Cuvier; the stalkers.

gradatory (grá-dá'to-rē), n. and n. [*L. gradatus*, furnished with steps, *gradus*, a step; see *gradal*]. 1. a. Proceeding step by step; gradual [Rare.]

Could this *gradatory* apostrophe of Macbeth have been shown as could the noble and useful moral which it shows have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those sometimes called

Second, Letters, III.

2. Suitable or adapted for progression or forward motion: an epithet formerly applied to

the extremities of a quadruped which are equal or nearly so, and adapted for ordinary progression on dry land.

II. n.; pl. *gradatories* (-rē). In eccles. arch., a series of steps from the cloisters into the church.

graddan (grád'an), n. [*Qael. and Ir. gradan*, an expeditious mode of drying grain for the quern by burning the straw, the meal obtained from such grain, *Qael.* also snuff hastily prepared, *Qael.* *Ir. grad*, quick, hasty, sudden.] 1. Parboiled corn; grain burned out of the ear.—2. Meal ground in the quern or hand-mill. [Scottish in both senses.]

grade¹ (grád), n. [*ME. repr. by *grāde*, q. v.; < F. grade, a degree (cf. AS. *grad*, a step), < L. gradus, a step, pace, a step in a ladder or stair, a station, position, degree, < *grad*, pp. *gressus*, step, walk, go. From L. gradus come also E. gradation, gradual, grade, etc., and from the orig. verb *grad* also ult. E. gradient, ingradient, grassant, gradation, egress, congress, digress, egress, ingress, progress, regress, transgress, etc., gradatory, retrograde, plantigrade, etc.] 1. A step, degree, or rank in any series or order; relative position or standing as regards quantity, quality, office, etc.*

Teachers of every grade, from village schoolmasters to tutors in private families.

Ruckle, Civilization, II. vi.

Hardly higher made, The scaling slow from grade to grade.

Tennyson, Two Voices.

Through color's droopiest grades The yellow autumnal pines and creep!

Lowell, Appledore.

2. In a road or railroad, the degree of inclination from the horizontal; also, a part of such a road inclined from the horizontal. It is expressed in degrees, in feet per mile, or as a foot in a certain distance. In Great Britain the steepest grade allowed by law on a railway is 1 foot in 70 feet, that is, an ascent or a descent of 1 foot in 70 feet of distance. Also *gradient*. (Grade is most common in American use, and *gradient* in British.)

3. In geological classification, any group or series of animals, with reference to their earlier or later branching off from the stem or stock from which they are presumed to have evolved.

4. An animal, particularly a cow or bull or a sheep, resulting from a cross between a parent of pure blood and one that is not pure-bred; as, an Alderney *grade*. [Also used as an adjective.]

At grade, on the same level; as, two railroads crossing each other at grade. Grade crossing. See *crossing*. Grade of a type, in alg., is the rank (that is, the degree) of the parent quantile *f* in the order in the coefficients, and *n* is the weight in respect to the selected variable.

grade² (grád), v. t.; pret. and pp. *graded*, ppr. *grading*. [*gradal + -ate*]. 1. To sort out or arrange in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, etc.; as, to *grade* fruit, wheat, or sugar; to *grade* the children of a school.—2. To reduce, as the line of a canal, road, or railway, to such levels or degrees of inclination as may make it suitable for being used.—3. To improve the breed of, as common stock, by crossing with animals of pure blood.

Graded school, a school divided into departments taught by different teachers, in which the children pass from the lower departments to the higher as they advance in education.

grade³ (grád), n. Same as *grith*.

gradely (grád'li), adv. Same as *grashtly*.

grader (grád'ēr), n. One who or that which grades. (a) One engaged in grading, as on the line of a railroad.

The camps of the graders on the railroad line.

The Century, XXIV. 772.

(b) A heavy plow or an earth scraper used in throwing up an embankment or in making a permanent way. (c) A grain separator or sorter. See *separator*.

From the *grader* the large wheel . . . drops to the top rolls of the first break roller mill.

The Engineer, LXX. 2.

gradient (grá'di-ent), n. and n. [*L. gradient* (-t-), pp. of *grad*, step, go; see *gradal*]. 1. a. 1. Moving by steps; walking; gressorial; ambulatory; opposed to *infatigable* and either of animals or of their gait; in heraldry, said of a tortoise used as a bearing and represented in fesse.

Amongst those *gradient* animals that iron spider . . . is more especially remarkable, which . . . did creep up and down as if it had been alive.

Dr. Wilkins, Dodalus, II. 4.

2. In herpet., walking or running on legs; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gradientia*; correlated with *salient* and *serpentine*.—3. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; as, the *gradient* line of a railroad.

II. n. 1. Same as *gradat*, 2.—2. In physics, the rate at which a variable quantity, as temperature or pressure, changes in value: as, *thermometric gradient*; *barometric gradient*.

Corresponding to the gradients of the normal temperatures of latitude there are also gradients of normal pressure of latitude, with corresponding wind velocities and directions. *Report of Chief Signal Officer (1906)*, II. 290.

gradienter (grā'di-on-tēr), *n.* [*< gradient + -er*.] A small instrument used by surveyors for fixing grades, and for many other purposes. It consists of a small portable telescope, to be mounted on a tripod having a horizontal and a vertical motion, a graduated vertical arc, and a spirit level.

Gradientia (grā-di-on-'shī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laurent), 1708], *mont. pl.* of *L. gradient* (*t*), *ppr.* of *grad*, walk, step: *see gradient*.] Reptiles that walk, as distinguished from those that leap or are salient. At first (in Laurent's classification) the *Gradientia* included, besides the gradient reptiles proper or lacertilians, such amphibians as newts and salamanders, with the latter excluded, *Gradientia* is sometimes used as equivalent to *Lacertilia*.

gradin, gradine (grā'dīn, grā-dēn'), *n.* [*< F. gradin = It. gradino, a step; < L. gradus, a step; see gradat*.] 1. One of a series of steps or seats raised one above another.

Subsequent excavations disclosed in front of the large bas relief a slab of alabaster, . . . out at the western end into steps or gradines. *Layard, Nineveh*, v.

2. An altar-ledge or altar-shelf; one of the steps, ledges, or shelves above and back of an altar, on which the altar-cross or crucifix, flower-vases, candlesticks, etc., are placed. The term *gradin* seems to have been recently introduced from the French. Before the Reformation the simple name *shelf* was used. The *gradin* or *gradine* collectively are sometimes called a *superaltar*, or by some confusion of terms a *retable* (this being distinguished from a *retrochoir*).

3. A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

gradino (grā-dē-nō), *n.*; *pl. gradini* (-nē). [It.: *see gradin*.] 1. Same as *gradin*, 2.—2. A piece of ornamentation, painting, sculpture, or the like intended for the front of an altar-ledge or raised superaltar: as, a *gradino* of mosaic.

The four small bas reliefs of the Nativity, the Annunciation, the Epiphany and the Presentation, in the *gradino*, are sweet and tender in feeling, and simple in composition. *C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture*, p. 145.

gradual (grā'dū-āl), *a. and n.* [= *F. graduel* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. gradual* = *It. graduale*, *< ML. *gradualis*, only as *noun*, *n. graduale*, also *graduale*, *gradalis* (*> ult. E. graill*), a book of hymns and prayers, such as were orig. sung on the steps of a pulpit, *< L. gradus* (*gradu-*), a step: *see gradat*.] For the noun, cf. *graill*.] 1. *a.* 1. Marked by or divided into degrees; proceeding by orderly stages or sequence; graduated.

So from the root
Springs lighter the green stalk; from thence the leaves
More airy; last the bright consummate flower
Sheds its odorous breath: flowers and their fruit,
Milk's nourishment, by gradual scale sublimed,
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton, P. L.*, v. 479.

2. Moderate in degree of movement or change; proceeding with slow regularity; not abrupt or sudden: as, a *gradual* rise or fall of the thermometer; *gradual* improvement in health.

What prospects from his watch-tower high
(Glean *gradual* on the warbler's eye! *Scott, Rokeby*, II. 2.

Marriage . . . is still the beginning of the home epic: the *gradual* conquest or irremediable loss of that complete union which makes . . . age the harvest of sweet memories in common. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, II. 445.

Gradual emancipation, modulation, number, etc. *See the nouns — Gradual Psalms*, *Psalms* *xxxv* to *xxxviii*, inclusive; supposed to have been so called because sung on the fifteen steps from the outer to the inner court of the temple at Jerusalem. Also called *Psalms of Degrees*. (The title at the head of each of these Psalms is literally 'a song of the goings up, ascents, or steps.' In the Septuagint it is *ὕμνος ἀναβήματος*; in the Vulgate, *Canticum graduum*; in the authorized version, 'A Song of Degrees'; in the revised version, 'A Song of Ascents.')

II. n. 14. A series of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they adore it,
The pavement blessed, and thus the saints implore it.
Deighton, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., I. 507.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) An antiphon sung after the reading of the epistle, while the book is moved from the epistle to the gospel side of the altar: so called because it was formerly sung by the subdeacon or epistoler and cantor on the step (*gradus*) of the ambo or pulpit from which the epistle was read. (*b*) An office-book formerly in use, containing the antiphons called *graduals*, as well as introits and other antiphons, etc., of the mass. Also called the *cantatory* or *cantatorium*.

graduale (grā-dū-āl'), *n.*; *pl. gradualia* (-li-ā). [*ML.*: *see gradual*.] Same as *gradual*, 2.

A "graille book" or *graduale* has nothing whatever to do with the *Gradual Psalms*, but is a book containing the *graduals* sung after the Epistle in the Mass. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 276.

gradualism (grā'dū-āl-iz-m), *n.* [*< gradual + -ism*.] A gradual, progressive, or slow method of action. [Rare.]

Gradualism [in destroying slavery] is delay, and delay is the betrayal of victory. *Sumner, Speech*, Feb. 12, 1863.

graduality (grā-dū-āl-'i-ti), *n.* [*< gradual + -ity*.] The character of being gradual; regular progression. [Rare.]

The close resemblance of the seedling to the tree, . . . and the *graduality* of the growth. *J. S. Mill, Logic*, III. xv. § 2.

gradually (grā'dū-āl-i), *adv.* 1. In a gradual manner; by degrees; step by step; slowly.

No debtor does confess all his debts, but breaks them gradually to his man of business. *Thackeray, Newcomes*, xxvi.

Upon him, gentle sickness, gradually
Weakening the man. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

2. In degrees.

Human reason doth not only gradually but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Locke*.

gradualness (grā'dū-āl-nēs), *n.* The character of being gradual.

The *gradualness* of growth is a characteristic which strikes the simplest observer. *H. Drummond, Natural Law*, p. 62.

graduand (grā-dū-and'), *n.* [*< ML. graduandus*, to be graduated, *ger.* of *graduare*, graduate: *see graduate*.] In British universities, a student who has passed his examinations for a degree, but has not yet been graduated.

graduate (grā'dū-āt), *v.*; *prof.* and *pp. graduated*, *ppr. graduating*. [*< ML. graduatus*, *pp. of graduare* (*> It. graduare* = *Sp. Pg. graduar* = *F. graduer*), confer a degree upon (in mod. use with extended meaning), *< L. gradus*, a step, degree, *ML.* an academical degree, etc.: *see gradat*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; divide into small regular distances: as, to *graduate* a thermometer, a scale, etc.

According to these observations he *graduates* his thermometer. *Derham, Physico-Theology*, I. 2, note 2.

2. To arrange or place in a series of grades or gradations; establish gradation in: as, to *graduate* punishment.

Nine several subsidies of a new kind, a *graduated* income and property tax, were levied at more critical periods. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 260.

3. To confer a degree upon at the close of a course of study, as a student in a college or university; certify by diploma, after examination, the attainment of a certain grade of learning by: as, he was *graduated* A. B., and afterward A. M.

The schools became a scene
Of solemn farce, where ignorance on stilts . . .
With parrot tongue performed the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a *graduated* dunce. *Comper, Task*, II. 739.

Young Quincy entered college, where he spent the usual four years, and was *graduated* with the highest honors of his class. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 102.

4. To prepare gradually; temper or modify by degrees.

Byers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Sir T. Bruce*.

Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies *graduated* to receive their impressions. *Medical Repository*.

5. To raise to a higher degree, as of fineness, consistency, etc.: as, to *graduate* brine by evaporation.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Hogie*.

II. intrans. 1. To pass by degrees; change or pass gradually.

A grand light falls beautifully on the principal figure, but it does not *graduate* sufficiently into distant parts of the cave. *Gilpin*.

2. To receive a degree from a college or university, after examination in a course of study; be graduated.

He *graduated* at Leyden in 1601. *London Monthly Mag.*, Oct., 1808, p. 224.

graduate (grā'dū-āt), *a. and n.* [*< ML. graduatus*, *pp.*: *see the verb*.] 1. *a.* 1. Arranged in successive steps or degrees; graduated.

Beginning with the genus, passing through all the *graduate* and subordinate stages. *Fachem*.

2. Having received a degree; having been graduated: as, a *graduate* student.

II. n. 1. One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some pro-

fessional incorporated society, after examination.

I would be a *graduate*, sir, no fresherman.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, II. 1.
Sweet girl-graduate in their golden hair.
Tennyson, Princess, Prolog.

2. A graduated glass vessel used for measuring liquids, as by chemists, apothecaries, etc.

A *graduate* that has contained tincture of iron, or solutions of lead or lime. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 114.

graduateship (grā'dū-āt-shīp), *n.* [*< graduate + -ship*.] The condition of a graduate.

An English concordance, and a topical folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober *graduateship*. *Milton, Areopagitica*.

graduation (grā'dū-ā-'shon), *n.* [= *F. graduation* = *Pr. graduacio* = *Sp. graduacion* = *Pg. graduacão* = *It. graduazione*, *< ML. graduatio* (*n*), the act of conferring a degree, *< graduare*, confer a degree: *see graduate*.] 1. The act of graduating, or the state of being graduated. (*a*) The act or art of dividing into degrees or other definite parts, as scales, the limbs of astronomical or other instruments, and the like.

Graduation is the name given to the art of dividing straight scales, circular arcs, or whole circumstances into any required number of equal parts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 274.

(*b*) Admission to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional corporation, as a result of examination.

Bachelors were called Senior, Middle, or Junior Bachelors according to the year since *graduation*, and before taking the degree of Master. *Woodley, Hist. Diss.*, p. 152.

(*c*) The raising of a substance to a higher degree of fineness, consistency, or the like; transmutation, as of metals (in alchemy); concentration, as of a liquid by evaporation.

2. Collectively, the marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions.—3. The act of grading, or the state of being graded; grading.

The special and distinctive cause of civilization is not the division but the *graduation* of labor. *W. H. Mallock, Social Equality*, p. 171.

graduation-engine (grā-dū-ā-'shon-en-'jin), *n.* Name as *dividing-engine*.

graduator (grā'dū-ā-tōr), *n.* [*< graduate + -or*.] One who or that which graduates. Specifically—(*a*) A dividing-engine. (*b*) A contrivance for accelerating spontaneous evaporation by the exposure of large surfaces of liquids to a current of air.

graduatry (grā'dū-ā-tō-ri), *n.* [*< graduate + -ory*.] Adapted for use in graduation. *See graduation*, 1 (*c*).

Others or the same (chemists) speak of (it) as a *graduatry* substance (as to some metals). *Boyle, Works*, V. 161.

graduction (grā-dū-'shon), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. gradus*, a step, degree, + *ducere*, *pp. ductus*, lead.]. In *astron.*, the division of circular arcs into degrees, minutes, etc.

gradus (grā'dus), *n.*; *pl. gradus*. [Abbr. of *L. gradus ad Parnassum*, steps to Parnassus, a fanciful name for an elementary book in prosody or music: *L. gradus*, *pl. of gradus*, a step; *ad*, to; *Parnassum*, acc. of *Parnassus*, *Parnassus*.] 1. A dictionary of prosody designed as an aid in writing Greek or Latin verses.

Martin then proceeded to write down eight lines in English, . . . and to convert these line by line, by main force of *Gradus* and dictionary, into Latin that would scan. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby*, II. 2.

2. In music, a work consisting wholly or in great part of exercises of gradually increasing difficulty. Specifically, the *Gradus ad Parnassum*, a celebrated treatise on musical composition, written in Latin, by Johann Joseph Fux, published in Vienna in 1725, and since translated into the principal modern languages of Europe; also, the title of a book of exercises for the piano by Niccolò Clementi, now regarded as a classic.

grady (grā'di), *a.* [*< Herulic F.* as if **gradi*, *< L. gradatus*, furnished with steps: *see gradat*, *graduation*.]

In *her.*, out into steps, one upon another: said of lines, of the edges of ordinaries, or the like. Sometimes called *battled embattled*, *battled grady*, or *embattled grady*.—*Green* *grady*, in *her.* *See Calvary cross* and *cross degraded* and *crossed*, under *cross*.

Gracise, Gracism, etc. *See* *Gracise, etc.*

graf (grāf), *n.* [*G.*, a count: *see graef*.] A German title of dignity equivalent to *count*: the title corresponding to English *earl*, French *comte*, etc.

The *Graf*, or administrative ruler of the province which is composed of the aggregations of the hundreds, is a servant of the king, fiscal and judicial. *Stobbe, Const. Hist.*, I. 25.

I do not want you to marry the best baron or *graf* among them. *Mrs. Alexander, The French Ill.*

graf (grāf), *n.* [A var. (*< ME. graf*, *< AS. graf*, *nom.*) of *græf* (*< ME. græf*, *< AH. graf*,



Argent, a Bend Gretty
Gules.

dat.): see *graves*. Cf. *staff* and *stave*.] 1. A grave. [Scotch.]

But as he is, could in his graft.

Burns, On a Hopedale Country Squire.

It took it a graft 'er my ain two hands, rather than it should feed the corbies.

Blackwood's Mag., May, 1850, p. 65.

2. A ditch or moat; a canal. Also *graft*.

Here we visited the engine and mill both for wind and water, draining it thru two rivers or *grafs* cut by hand, and capable of carrying considerable barges.

Knox, Diary, July 22, 1870.

graft² (gráf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greff*, *griff*; < ME. *graffe*, also *graffe*; < OF. *greffe*, *f. greffe*, a particular use, in allusion to the shape of the slips, of OF. *grafe*, *graffe*, *grafe*, *greffe*, a style for writing with (cf. MD. *grafe* = Pg. *garfo*, a graft; ML. *grafulum*, *graphulum*, LL. *graphiolum*, a small shoot or scion); < L. *graphium*, ML. also *graphum*, *graphum* (> AS. *graf*), < Gr. *γραφειν*, a style for writing with, a pencil, < *γραφειν*, write; see *graphic* and *grace*.] In mod. E. usually *graft*: see *graft*².] Same as *graft*¹.

The graft is to be take anydye his tree.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

I have a staff of another oak *graff*.

Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

I took his brush and blotted out the bird,

And made a Gardener putting in a *graff*.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivion.

graft³ (gráf), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *greff*; < ME. *graffen* (= MD. *grafen*), < OF. *greffer*, *graff*; from the noun. In mod. E. usually *graft*: see *graft*².] 1. Same as *graft*².

In Marche as other think

He [pistachio] may be *graffen* in an Almainstree.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

And they also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be *graffen* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again.

Rom. xi. 23.

2. To incorporate; attach.

Of those [houses] are Twelve in that rich Girdle *graff*

Which God gave Nature for her New years gift.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

graft⁴, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gravel*, *gravel*.

graftage (gráf'áj), *n.* [*graff*² + *-age*.] The scarp of a ditch or moat.

To keep in repair the long line of boundary fence, to clean the *graffages*, clear out the moat like ditches.

Miss Mitford, Country Stories.

graffer¹ (gráf'er), *n.* [*graff*² + *-er*.] One who grafts or grafts; a grafter.

graffer² (gráf'er), *n.* [*ML. grafarius*, *graffarius*, also *grafferius*, after OF. *greffier*, a scribe, notary, < L. *grapharius*, pertaining to a style for writing with, ML. as noun, a notary, < *graphium*, a style for writing with: see *graft*².] In law, a notary or scrivener; a grafter.

Grassilla (grá-sil'á), *n.* [NL., < *Grass*, a proper name, + dim. *-illa*.] The typical genus of parasitic planarians of the family *Grassillidae*. *G. maricicola* is found in the kidneys of gastropods of the genus *Marx*.

Grassillidae (grá-sil'á-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grassilla* + *-idae*.] A family of parasitic planarians, typified by the genus *Grassilla*, and distinguished from other *Pharyngea* by having no special pharyngeal sac.

grasso (gráf-sá), *n.* [It., a scratch: see *graff*².] In art, a scratch. — **Grasso** decoration, design by scratches. See *graffin* decoration, under *graffin*.

grasso (gráf-sá), *n.* [pl. *graffiti* (-tá).] It., a scribbling. < *graffare*, scratch, scribble, claw.

< ML. *graphiare*, *graffare*, write, < *graphium*, *graffum*, a style: see *graft*². Cf. *graffer*².] 1.

In archaeol., an ancient scribbling, scratched,

or otherwise marked on a wall, column,

tablet, or other surface. Grasso

shows on nearly all sites of ancient civilization,

particularly those under Roman domi-

nation. They com-

prise more or

less rude sketches,

names, sentences,

and remarks of all

kind, like scrib-

blings, and are

often of much ar-

chaeological and

historical impor-

tance.

Grasso, from the Dome, Grotto (Palace of the Vatican, Rome). — The inscription reads: AAEEANNNOC CKEETE (grasso) SEON (Athenian inscription) God.

The *graffiti* or wall-scribblings of Pompeii and ancient Rome. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 142.

2. In art, a scratching or scoring for the production of designs or effects. — 3. A vessel of pottery decorated in *graffito*. **Graffito** decoration, a kind of decoration executed by covering a surface, as of stucco or plaster, of one color with a thin coat of a similar material in another color, and then scratching or scoring through the outer coat to show the color beneath. — **Graffito** painting, a kind of decorative painting imitating the effect of lines deeply scored or scratched on a wall. — **Graffito** ware, a kind of pottery with decoration in scratches. See *graffito* ware, under *graffito*.

graft¹ (gráf), *n.* Same as *graft*¹, 2.

The outward defence seems to consist but in 4 towers, very high, and an exceeding deep *graff* with thick walls. *Knox, Diary*, Jan. 31, 1645.

graft² (gráf), *n.* [A later and now the usual form of *graft*², with excrement *t*, prob. first in the verb, where it prob. arose out of the pp. *graft* for *graffed*: see *graft*², *t. t.*] 1. A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it. The graft and stock unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit. See *grafting*, 1.

Young *Grass* grow not on the soil, but also on forest, and bring always forth the best and sweetest fruit.

Aeschylus, The Scholemaster, p. 46.

2. Figuratively, something inserted in or incorporated with another thing to which it did not originally belong; an extraneous addition.

The pointed arch was a *graff* on the Romanesque, Lombard, and Byzantine architecture of Europe.

Encyc. Brit., II. 422.

It seemed to them that some new *graff* might be set upon the native stock of the college.

J. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

Specifically — 3. In *corp.*, a portion of living tissue, as a minute bit of skin, cut from some part of an animal or person and implanted to grow upon some other individual or some other part of the same individual.

graft³ (gráf), *v.* [A later and now the usual form of *graft*²: cf. *graft*², *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To insert, as a scion or graft, or a scion or graft of, into a different stock, for joint growth: as, to graft a slip from one tree into another; to graft the pear upon the quince. See *grafting*, 1.

With his pruning hook disjoin

Unbearing branches from their head,

And graft more happy in their stead. *Dryden*

2. To fix a graft or grafts upon; treat by the operation of grafting.

By the faith of men,

We have some old crab trees here at home that will not be grafted to your relish. *Shakspeare*, Cor., II. 1.

3. Date trees, amongst which there are two growing out of one stock exceeding high, which their Prophet foretold grafted with his own hands. *Parables*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

Hence — 3. To insert into or incorporate with something else; fix upon something as a basis or support: as, to graft a pagan custom upon Christian institutions.

'Tis amazed Reapers down his sickle flings;

And sudden Fear grafts to his Ankle wings.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Magnificence. Graft in our hearts the love of thy Name, increase in us true religion.

Book of Common Prayer, Collect for 7th Sunday after Trinity.

No art-teaching could be of use to you, but would rather be harmful, unless it was grafted on something deeper than all art. *Hacken*, Lectures on Art, § 6.

4. In *surg.*, to implant for growth in a different place, as a piece of skin. — 5. *Naut.*, to weave over with fine lines in an ornamental manner, as a black-strap, ring-bolt, etc. **Grafted** bow. See *bow*. — To graft boots, to repair boots by adding new sides and surrounding the feet with new leather. *Butt* lett. [Connecticut, C. S.] To graft by approach, in hort., to branch.

II. *intrans.* To insert scions from one tree, or kind of tree, into another.

The graft and grafts are good, but after proof

Then sows or grafts.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

grafted (gráf'ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, divided chevronwise and also by a line drawn palewise from the top of the field to the point of the chevron; hence, divided into three pieces: said of the field. Also called *party per pale* and *chevron*.

graffer (gráf'ér), *n.* [*graff*², *v.*, + *-er*. Cf. the older form *graffer*¹.] 1. One who grafts or inserts scions in foreign stocks; one who propagates trees or shrubs by grafting.

I am informed by trials of the most skillful *graffers* of these parts that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year. *Rodm.*

2. A saw designed especially for sawing off limbs and stocks preparatory to grafting. It has a narrow pointed blade and fine teeth.

graft-hybrid (gráf'hí'bríd), *n.* See the extracts and *hybrid*.

It would appear that the two distinct species mentioned above (*C. purpureus*, *Scop.*, and *C. Laburnum*, L.) became united by their cambium layers, and the trees propagated therefrom subsequently reverted to their respective parentages in bearing both yellow and purple flowers, but produce as well blossoms of an intermediate or hybrid character. Such a result, Mr. Darwin observes, may be called a *graft-hybrid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 178.

A *graft-hybrid*, that is, one produced from the united cellular tissue of two distinct species.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 416.

graft-hybridization (gráf'hí'bríd-i-sá'shún), *n.* See *hybridization*.

The cases above given seem to me to prove that under certain unknown conditions *graft-hybridization* can be effected. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 416.

grafting (gráf'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *graft*, *v.*] 1. The act of inserting a shoot or scion taken from one tree into the stem or some other part of another, in such a manner that they unite and produce fruit of the kind belonging to the tree from which the scion was taken. The methods of grafting are of great variety, designated by the words *whip*, *splice*, *cleft*, *scutella*, *crown*, etc. In *whip-grafting*, or *longue-grafting*, the stock and scion, of



Saddle-grafting. Cleft-grafting. Whip-grafting.

equal size, are fitted together by tongues cut in each, and tightly bound (whipped or lashed) until they are well united in growth. *Splice-grafting* is performed by cutting the ends of the scion and stock completely across in an oblique direction, in such a way that the sections are of the same shape, then laying the oblique surfaces together so that the one exactly fits the other, and securing them by tying or otherwise. In *cleft-grafting* the stock is cleft down, and the graft, cut in the shape of a wedge at its lower end, is inserted into the cleft. In *saddle-grafting* the end of the stock is cut in the form of a wedge, and the base of the scion, slit up or cleft for the purpose is applied. *Crown-grafting*, or *ring-grafting*, is performed by cutting the lower end of the scion in a sloping direction, while the head of the stock is cut over horizontally and a slit is made through the inner bark; a piece of wood, bone, ivory, or other such substance, resembling the thinned end of the scion, is inserted in the top of the slit between the alburnum and the inner bark and pushed down in order to raise the bark, so that the thin end of the scion may be introduced without being bruised; the edges of the bark on each side are then brought close to the scion, and the whole is bound with matting and clayed.

2. In *corp.*, the joining of two piles or beams endwise; scarping. — **Grafting** by approach. Same as *approaching*.

Graham bread. See *brown bread*, under *bread*. **Grahamism** (grá'am-izm), *n.* [*Graham* (Sylvester Graham, an American reformer and writer on dietetics (1794-1851)) + *-ism*.] Vegetarianism. [U. S.]

Grahamism was advocated and practiced by many.

N. Y. Med. Jour., XI. 567.

Grahamite¹ (grá'am-ít), *n.* [See *Grahamism*.] A follower of Sylvester Graham in respect to diet; a vegetarian. [U. S.]

Grahamite² (grá'am-ít), *n.* [Named after J. Lorimer Graham of New York, and Col. Graham of Baltimore.] A bituminous mineral resembling asphaltum, filling a fissure in the carboniferous sandstone in West Virginia.

graid, *graidly*. Same as *grath*, *grathly*.

grail¹ (gráil), *n.* [*ME. grayle*, *grayel*, *grale* = OH. *gral*, < OF. *grail*, *greil*, *grail*, *greil*, *grail*, a service-book (cf. *grail*, *grail*, a degree) (F. *gradual* = Pr. Sp. *gradual* = It. *graduale*), < ML. *graduale*, also *gradale*, a service-book, a gradual: see *gradual*, *n.*, 2.] Same as *gradual*, 2.

Others do say that Gahmains ordained the *grail* to be had in the mass about the year of our Lord 400.

J. Bradford Works (Parker Soc., 1885), II. 306.

In the *Graduale*, or *Grail*, was put whatever the choir took any part in singing, on feasts or festivals, at high mass.

Rock Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 512.

grail² (gráil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *grayle*; < ME. *grail* (= MHG *grail*, *grazal*, *grawal*, G. *grail*, *grail*, etc.), < OF. *grail*, *greil*, *grail*, *greil*, *grail*, also in the general sense *grawal*, F. dial. *grail*, *grawal*, *grail*, *grau*, *gru* = Pr. *grawal* = OC. *grawal* = OHp. *grail* = Pg. *grail*, in ML. variously *gradulis*, *gradale*, *grasale*, *grasula*, a flat dish, a

shallow vessel; the forms show unusual variation, being appar. manipulated on account of the legendary associations of the word (so OF. *saint grail*, 'holy dish,' was manipulated into *sancti real*, prop. 'royal blood,' but taken for 'real blood,' *ML. sanguis realis*), and the original form is not certain; it was prob. *gradalis*, pointing to a probable corruption (simulating *gradale*, a service-book, a gradual, also an antiphon, etc.; see *grail*) of *ML. crutella*, dim. of *crater*, a bowl; see *crater*. In medieval legend, a cup or chalice, called more particularly the *holy grail* or *sangreal*, supposed to have been of emerald, used by Christ at the last supper, and in which Joseph of Arimathea caught the last drops of Christ's blood as he was taken from the cross. By Joseph, according to one account, it was carried to Britain. Other accounts affirm that it was brought by angels from heaven and intrusted to a body of knights, who guarded it on the top of a mountain; when approached by any one not perfectly pure it vanished from sight. The grail having been lost, it became the great object of search or quest to knights errant of all nations, none being qualified to discover it but a knight perfectly chaste in thought and act. The stories and poems concerning Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are founded on this legend, and it has been still further developed in modern times. See *magrail*.

And, sir, the people that were there at eloped this vessel that thou hasten in so grace the *grail*; and yet ye do my counsels, ye shall stablish the thirde table in the name of the trinite. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 59.

All arm d I ride, what'er be tides,
Until I find the holy *grail*.

Tennyson, *Mr. Galahad*.

grail¹ (grail), *n.* [As used by Spenser (def. 2), spelled *grale*, *gragle*, and appar. regarded by him as a contr. of *gravel*; but in all senses appar. ult. < OF. *grail*, *graille*, later *grale*, *F. grêle*, fine, small (< *L. græculus*, slender, thin; see *gruculo*), confused with OF. *græle*, *F. grêle*, hail (cf. *F. grêle* = *Fr. grail*, stout), < OF. *grès*, *F. grès*, grit, < OHG. *griz*, *G. grès* = *AS. grēd*, *E. grit*; see *grit*.] 1. Fine particles: in the quotation apparently referring to the fine boulders or air-bubbles of mantling liquor.

Nor yet the delight, that comes to the sight,
To see how it [sic] flowers and mantles in *grails*.
Alison's Songs (ed. Park), l. 61.

2. Fine gravel; sand.

And lying down upon the sand *grails*
Drunk of the stream as clear as crystal glaze.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, l. vii. 6.

His bones as small as sandy *grails*
He broke, and did his bowels discomfray.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, v. ix. 10.

3. One of the smaller feathers of a hawk. *Blome*.

grail² (grail), *n.* [Cf. *grail*¹.] A single-cut file with one curved and one straight face, used by comb-makers.

grail³ (grail), *v. t.* [Cf. *grail*², *n.*] In comb-making, to treat with a single-cut file or grail.

They [combs] then pass to the graining department, where, by means of special forms of files or rasps, known as *grails* and *topers*, the individual teeth are rounded or bevelled, tapered, and smoothed. *Rogge*, *Brd.*, VI. 178.

grain¹ (grān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graine*, *grayn*, *grayne*, etc.; < ME. *grayn*, usually *greyn*, *grein*, a grain of wheat, etc., of sand, etc., a seed, grain of paradise), a pearl, grain of the skin, etc., < OF. *grain*, *grein* = *Fr. grain*, *gru* = *Sp. grano* = *It. grano* = *L. granum*, a grain, seed, = *D. graan*, grain, corn, = *G. Dan. Sw. gran*, a grain, a particle, < *L. granum*, a grain, seed, small kernel, = *AN. and E. corn*; see *corn*.] In sense II, < ME. *grayne*, *greyn*, a red dye, a texture dyed red, = MHG. *grün*, a red dye, < OF. *graine*, *graine*, *grein*, etc., = *Fr. Sp. It. gran*, *f.*, cocoon, a red dye, < *ML. grana*, *f.*, prop. neut. pl., 'grains,' in reference to the insects collectively, pl. of *L. granum*, a grain.] 1. A small hard seed; specifically, a seed of one of the cereal plants, wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, or millet; a corn.

Eke Marcella afternooth oute of doute
That *graynes* white in hem [pomgranates] this crasse will die.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The *graine* of it [Panicke] is almost as great as a bean.
Corbett, *Crutches*, l. 108.

2. Collectively, corn in general; the gathered seeds of cereal plants in mass; also, the plants themselves, whether standing or gathered; as, to grind or thresh *grain*; a field or a stack of *grain*.

Take what is in the first fruites of *graine* offered, the same is generally in the whole heape. *J. Dall*, *On the L.*
And chaupung golden *grain*, the horses stood
Hard by their chariots waiting for the dawn.
Tennyson, *Idyll*, viii. 300.

3. The smallest unit of weight in most systems, originally determined by the weight of a plump

grain of wheat. In a pound Troy or apothecaries' weight there are 5,760 grains, the grain being the 24th part of a pennyweight in the former and the 20th part of a scruple in the latter. The ounce of each therefore contains 480 grains, while in avoirdupois weight, in which the grain is not used, the ounce is equal to 437½ grains and the pound to 7,000 grains. Abbreviated *gr.*

4. Any small hard particle, as of sand, gunpowder, sugar, salt, etc.; hence, a minute portion of anything; the smallest amount of anything; as, he has not a grain of wit.

And for no carping I south after he kneeling to the ground,
I myste gete no *graynes* of his grete wittia.
Piers Plowman (B), l. 120.

Arth. Is there no remedy?
Hub. None but to lose your eyes.
Arth. O heaven! that there were but a mote in yours,
A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair.

Shak., *K. John*, iv. 1.

Love's too precious to be lost,
A little grain shall not be split.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxx.

5. In bot., a grain-like prominence or tubercle, as upon the sepals of dock.—6. *pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation. It is used as food for domestic animals: in the United States, for cows, which eat it greedily, but whose milk is made thinner and less nutritious by it, though temporarily increased in quantity, while the animal is soon materially injured.

7. The quality of a substance due to the size, character, or arrangement of its grains or particles, as its coarseness or fineness, or superficial roughness or smoothness; granular texture; as, a stone or salt of coarse *grain*; marble or sugar of fine *grain*.

The compass heaven, smooth without *grain* or fold,
All set with spangs of glittering stars untold.
Keats, *Paraphrase of Psalm cix.*

The tooth of a sea horse contains a curled *grain*.
See T. Browne.

In any process of photograph engraving in half tones it is absolutely necessary to produce what is termed a *grain*, so as to obtain an ink holding surface, and giving detail in the shadows.
See Amer. Supp., p. 5072.

8. Fibrous texture or constitution, especially of wood; the substance of wood as modified by the quality, arrangement, or direction of its fibers; as, boxwood has a very compact *grain*, wood of a gnarled *grain*; to plane wood with, against, or across the *grain*.

When any side of it was cut smooth and polite, it appeared to have a very lovely *grain*, like that of some curious close wood.
Repton, *Forest Trees*, xxx. § 12.

Then what were left of roughness in the *grain*
Of British natures . . . would disquiet
Cowper, *Task*, v. 480.

The crushed petals lovely *grain*.
D. G. Rossetti, *Tenny*.

The middle of the blade [of whalbone] is of a looser texture than the rest, and is called the *grain*, being composed of coarse, bristly hairs.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 302.

Hence—9. Intimate structure or character; intrinsic or essential quality.

The one being tractable and mild the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in envious concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*.
Hagyard.

My father, as I told you, was a philosopher in *grain*, speculative-systematical. *Stowe*, *Tristram Shandy*, l. 21.

10. A species same as *grains of paradise* (which see, below).

First he cheweth *grays* and lycoris,
To amillen sweete
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 304.

There was oke wexing many a spile,
As clove gilliflow, and lycorice,
Gyngere, and *grays de paradis* [orig. *F. grains de paradis*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1370.

11. (a) One of the grain-like insects of the genus *Coccus*, as *C. polonicus* or *C. dactylis*, which yield a scarlet dye; later, especially, cochineal; the product of the *Coccus cacti*; kermes; so called from the granular appearance of the dried insects. See *under cochineal*. Hence—(b) A red-colored dye; a red color of any kind pervading the texture; sometimes used as equivalent to *Tyrian purple*. (c) Any fast color. See *in grain*, below.

Over his lucid arms
And cheeks of avery *grain*, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to loose the huswife's wool.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 750.

A military vest of purple *grain*,
Livelier than Melibon, or the *grain*
Of *Sarra*.
Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 362.

12. The side of leather from which the hair has been removed, showing the fibrous texture.

The part from which the "split" is taken (called the *grain*, is shaved on a beam with a currier's knife.
C. F. Davis, *Leather*, p. 314.

13. In mining, cleat or cleavage.—14. *pl.* A solution of birds' dung used in leather-manu-

facture to counteract the effects of lime and make the leather soft and flexible.—Against the *grain*. (a) Against the fibers of the wood. Hence—(b) Against the natural temper; contrary to *nature's* feeling.

Your minds
Pre-occupied with what you rather must do
Than what you should, made you against the *grain*.
To voice him counsel.
Shak., *Cur.*, II. 2.

Quoth Hudibras, "It is to vain
(I see) to argue 'gainst the *grain*."
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. ii. 478.

Black in the *grain*. See *black on the flesh*, under *black*.

Brewers' *grain*. Same as *draff*. See also *def. 5*.—Grains of paradise, the seeds of *Ammonium Mollis* and *A. Granum-Paradis*, two softaminaceous plants of western tropical Africa. They are feebly aromatic and have a very pungent and burning taste, and are used as a constituent in some cattle-powders, and especially to give pungency to cordials. They are also known as *grains-grains* or *melegueta pepper*, and were an ingredient in the hippocras or spiced wine of the middle ages.

Look at that rough o' a boy *grain* . . . into the ginshop,
to buy beer poisoned w/ *grains o' paradise* and *cocculus*
Indica.
Kingsley, *Alton Locke*, viii.

In *grain*. [OF. *en grains*.] (a) With the scarlet dye obtained from insects of the genus *Coccus*. (b) With any fast dye; in fast colors; as, to dye in *grain*.

How the red roses dash up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow, with goodly vermilion stays
Like criminal dyed in *grain*.
Spenser, *Epithalamion*, l. 338.

Oh, 'tis in *grain*, sir, 'twill endure wind and weather.
Yea, 'tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white
Nature a own sweet and cunning hand laid on.
Shak., *T. N.*, l. 2.

Our reason is first stained and spotted with the dye of our kindred and country, and our education puts it in *grain*.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1855), l. 688.

(c) See *def. 9*.—To break the *grain*. See *break*.—To dye in *grain*. See *in grain* (b).

grain¹ (grān), *v.* [Cf. ME. *greynen*; from the noun.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To bring forth grain; yield fruit.

It flourisheth, but it shal not *greynen*
Unto the fruite of rightwisenesse.
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, v.

2. To form grains or assume a granular form; crystallize into grains, as sugar.

II. *trans.* 1. To produce, as from a seed.

Certes all manner lineage of men been euen like in birth,
for one father maker of all goodnes informed hem al, and
all mortal folke of one seed are *grained*.
Testament of Love, II.

2. In *breking*, to free from grain; separate the grain from, as wort.

The *graining* of wort from wheat is difficult on account of the tenacious layer of grain.

Thauring, *Beer* (trans.), p. 158.

3. To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like.—4. To paint, etc., so as to give the appearance of grain or fibers of wood.—5. In *tanning*, to take the hair off of; soften and raise the grain of; as, to *grain* skins or leather.—6. To dye in grain.

Persons lightly dipped, not *grained* in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness.

See T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, l. 9.

Kermes, like cochineal, were supposed to be berries or grains, and colors dyed with them were said to be *grained*, or *engrained*.

O'Neill, *Dyeing and Calico Printing*, p. 302.

grain² (grān), *n.* [Cf. *grain*¹, *grain*¹, the branch of a tree, a branch, arm, point, difference, = *Sw. gren*, branch, arm, stride, fork, = *Dan. gren*, branch, bough, prong. Doublet, *grain*², *q. v.*]

1. A tine, prong, or spike. See *grain-stap*, l.—2. The fork of a tree or of a stick.—3. The grain.

Then Cortin up doth take
The Giant twixt the *grains*.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, l. 688.

4. A piece of sheet-metal used in a mold to hold in position an additional part, as a core. Also called *chapelet* and *gagger*.—5. *pl.* An iron instrument with four or more barbed points, and a line attached to it, used at sea for striking and taking fish. In the United States these fish-spears are made in many patterns, with different numbers of prongs or barbs sometimes only one wrong and a half barb. They oftenest have two prongs each half-barbed inwardly. They are used for turtles as well as fish. Among seamen the plural is commonly used as a singular.

Another amusement we sometimes indulged in was "burning the water" for craw fish. For this purpose we procured a pair of *grains*, with a long steel like a harpoon, . . . making torches with tarred rope twisted round a long pine stick.
K. H. Dana, *Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 191.

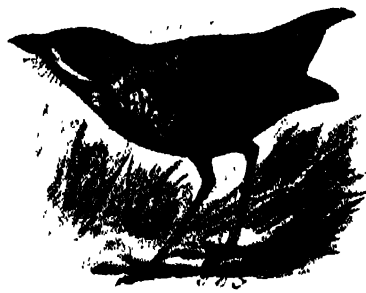
6. *pl.* A place at which two streams unite; the fork of a river.

The survey of 1542 describes the *Rodendale* men as living in sheets during the summer months, and pasturing



are an extensive and varied series of about 20 families. The plovers, *Charadriidae*, and the snipes, *Scolopacidae*, are the largest of these families; and more or less nearly related to these charadriiform charadriomorphs are the *Chironiidae*, or shorebirds, the *Thimacidae*, or lark plovers; the *Alcedinidae*, or kingfishers; the *Protonotidae*, or crab plovers; the *Hemipodidae*, or oyster-catchers; the *Jaculidae*, or Jaculus; the *Scoropacidae*, or phalaropes. A pair of holothirid families of *Grallae* are the *Edwardsiidae*, or thick knees, and the *Grallidae*, or bustards. The remarkable gralline genera *Karyopoda*, *Ichnocetus*, and *Mentis* are types respectively of three families. The remaining procelarian gralline families are the *Grallidae* and *Ballidae*, or cranes and rails, with which are now associated the *Aramidae*, *Poeyllidae*, and *Caranidae*. See the family names.

Grallaria (gra-lá-ri-á), *n.* [NL., < *L. grallar*, stilt (see *Grallae*), + *-aria*.] A genus of formicarian passerine birds, a leading group of



Grallaria rex.

South American ant-thrushes, represented by such species as *G. varia* and *G. rex*; so named from the great relative length of the legs. *Faillot*, 1816.

Grallator (gra-lá-tor), *n.* [NL., < *L. grallator*, one who walks on stilts, < *gralla*, stilt: see *Gralla*.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. *Hitchcock*, 1858.

Grallator (gra-lá-tor), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Grallator*.] 1. An order or other large group of wading birds, synonymous with *Grallae* in any of its senses. [Little used.]—2. In Bonaparte's dichotomous physiological classification of birds, a subelass of *Aves* (the other subelass being called *Insectores*), containing those birds the young of which are hatched clothed and able to run about. As the term had before been used in a very different sense, it was afterward changed by its author to *Procoeres*, and contrasted with *Altrices*. It corresponds with Sundevall's *Pilopodes*.

Grallatorial (gra-lá-tor-í-ál), *a.* [< *grallator* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the *Grallator* or wading birds; wading; long-legged, like a wader.

Grallatory (gra-lá-tor-í-ál), *a.* [< *L. grallator*, one who walks on stilts: see *Grallator*.] Same as *grallatorial*. [Rare.]

Gralline (gra-lá-ín), *a.* [< *Gralla* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Gralla*; gralline. [Rare.]

Grallina (gra-lá-ín), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *L. gralle*, stilt: see *Gralle*.] 1. A genus of oscine passerine birds, variously located in the ornithological system, lately placed in a family called *Prionopidae*. The pied grallina, *G. picta*, inhabits Australia. It is entirely black and white, and 11 inches long. A second species, *G. brachy*, is found in the Arak mountains of New Guinea. Also called *Tanapus* and *Grallina*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; as, the pied grallina.

Gralline (gra-lá-ín), *a.* [< *Gralla* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Gralla*; grallatorial.

The large order of the Charadriomorphs has split into aquatic and gralline types. *Nature*, XXXIX, 183.

Grallipes (gra-lá-pēs), *n.* Same as *Grallina*, 1. *Nauvill*, 1873.

Gralloch, gralloch (gra-lók), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The offal of a deer.

Gralloch, gralloch (gra-lók), *v. t.* [< *gralloch*, *gralloch*, *n.*] To remove the offal from, as deer.

In the stomach of a stag which was shot in the Duke of Portland's forest at Langwell, Calthwaite-shire, there were found when gralloched the brass ends of thirteen cartridges. *St. James's Gazette*, 1888.

Gram, *a.* [ME. *gram*, *gram*, < AS. *gram*, *gram*, angry, fierce, = D. *gram* (in comp.) = OS. *gram* = OHG. MHG. *G. gram* = Icel. *gramr* = Sw. *Dan. gram* (cf. Sw. *gramse*, hostile) hence, from OHG., OF. *gram*, *gramm* = Fr. *gram* = It. *gramma*, sad, woeful; akin to *grim*, *q. v.* In mod. E. this adj. is represented by *gram*, *q. v.* Angry; fierce.

gram, *grame*, *n.* [ME., also *grame*, < AS. *grama*, anger (= MHG. *gram*, gloom, sadness,

= G. *gram* (> OF. *grame*, *gramme*), grief, and nouns; cf. Icel. *gramr*, *gróm*, pl., fiends, demons; (Dan. *gram*, devil); < *gram*, angry: see *gram*, *a.*] 1. Anger; scorn; bitterness; repugnance.

As the admiral was so wroth and wroth
He quaked for grame ther he stood.

King Horn (F. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Woot heighs God that is above,
If it (jealousy) be liker love, or hate, or grame.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III, 1028.

2. Grief; misery. [Obsolete or archaic.]
That these schelde hem from grame,
Fro dolly synne & fro wylme.

King Horn (F. E. T. S.), p. 69.

A mannes mirth it wol turne unto grame.

Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 302.

Whether it geyne to gode or grame, wol I never.

William of Palerne (F. E. T. S.), l. 8107.

God a strength shall be my trust,
Fall it to good or grame.

Tis in his name.

D. G. Rossetti, *The Staff and Scrip*.

gram, *grame*, *v.* [< ME. *gramen*, *gramen*, *gramen*, < AS. *gramian*, also *gramian* = Goth. *gramjan*, vex, anger, = G. *grāmen* = Sw. *grama* = Dan. *gramme*, -ell-, grieve, repine; from the adj.] 1. *trans.* To vex; make angry or sorry.

Grote fowes thus were gramed.

And dyde for heere werkes wylde.

Jokly Wood (F. E. T. S.), p. 132.

Many a man hit grame.

When they buyen to sayle.

Pilgrim's Sea Voyage (F. E. T. S.), l. 8.

II. *Intrans.* To grieve; be sorry.

I wolde be gladd that his goot myto gladd be my wordis,
And grame if it grieved him.

Richard the Redeless (F. E. T. S.), *Prolog*, l. 41.

gram, *gramme* (gram), *n.* [= D. *Dan. Sw. gram* = G. *gramm* = Pg. It. *gramma*, < F. *gramme*, a unit of mass (see *def.*), < L. *gramma*, < LGr. *gramma*, a small weight (the weight of two obols), a particular use of Gr. *gramma*, that which is drawn or written, a line, letter, writing, etc., < *graphein*, write: see *graph*, *grace*.] In the metric system, a unit of mass. It is defined as the thousandth part of the mass of a certain piece of platinum preserved at Paris and called the *Kilogramme des Archives*. The intention was that the mass of a cubic centimeter of water at its maximum density should be one gram, and this is very nearly true. A gram is equal to 15.4324 Troy grains. Abbreviation (by an international convention) *gr.*

gram (gram), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., prob. < Pg. *grão* = Sp. *grano*, < L. *granum*, a grain, seed: see *grain*.] The Hind. name for chick-pea is *chandi*. In the East Indies, the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, there used extensively as fodder for horses and cattle, and also in cakes, curries, etc.

He carries a horse cloth, a telescope, a bag of gram (part for himself and part for his horse), and odds and ends useful on a march.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II, 345.

Green gram, the *Phaseolus Mungo*, largely cultivated in India as a food crop. **Horsergram**, the *Dolichos biflorus*, an East Indian food plant. **Mozambique gram**, the *Bambusa groundnut*, *Convolvulus subternatus*, resembling the common peanut, and imported from Mozambique into western India.

GRAM. An abbreviation of *grammar*.

gram. [= D. *Dan. Sw. -gram* = G. *-gramm* = F. *-gramme* = Sp. *-grama* = Pg. It. *-gramma*, < L. *-gramma*, < Gr. *-gramma*, *gramma*, what is written, a writing: see *gram*.] A terminal element in nouns of Greek origin, denoting 'that which is written or marked,' as in *diagram*, *epigram*, *program*, *monogram*, *telegram*, etc. Formerly and in *programme* still often written *gramme*, after the French form. In the metric terms *decagram*, *hectogram*, etc., it is merely the word *gram* in composition.

GRAMA-GRASS (grá-má-grás), *n.* [Sp. *grama*, creeping cyndon (*Cynodon dactylon*, Pers.), also creeping wheat-grass, dog's-grass (*Trisetum repens*, L.).] A common name for several low grasses which are frequent upon the plains east of the Rocky Mountains and from western Texas to Arizona. The most abundant species is *Setaria digitata*, also called *mesquite-grass* and *buffalo-grass*. The name is also given to species of *Muhlenbergia* and *Poa*, common in the same region.

Gramary (gram-á-ri), *n.* [Also, more archaically, *gramarye*, < ME. *gramary*, *gramary*, *gramary*, the same as *gramere*, *gramer*, *grammar*, often used as equiv. to 'learning, erudition,' and hence 'magic, enchantment,' as in OF. *gramaire*, *gramaire*, F. *gramoire*, a book of conjuring or magic, hence jargon, gibberish, another form of *gramaire*, F. *gramaire*, *grammar*, and therefore identical with *grammar*. The word, in the spelling *gramarye*, was revived and used in the second sense by Sir Walter Scott, whence, like *glamour*, a word also revived by him, and ult. also identical with *gramary* and *grammar*, though not hitherto recognized as

such, it has spread into some archaic literary use.] 1. Grammar; hence, learning in general; erudition.

Cowthe ye by youre gramarye reche as a drick, I should be more mary.

Tommy's Mysteries, p. 100.

2. Magic; enchantment. [Obsolete except as a literary archaism.]

Whate'er he did of gramarye

Was always done maliciously.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, III, 11.

All white from head to foot, as if blanched by some strange gramarye.

The Century, XXVII, 302.

All learning fell under aspersion, till at length the very grammar itself (the last volume in the world, one would say, to conjure with) gave to English the word *gramarye* (enchantment), and in French became a book of magic, under the alias of *gramoire*.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 53.

gram-centimeter (gram-sen-ti-mē-ter), *n.* A unit used in measuring mechanical work. It is equal to the work done against gravity in raising a mass of one gram through a vertical height of one centimeter, and is equivalent to 9 ergs (*g* being the acceleration of gravity) that is, to about 140 ergs.

gram-degree (gram-dē-grē), *n.* In physics, a calory. Also called *gram-water-degree*.

gramet, *n.* and *r.* See *gram*.

gramery (gram-er-í), *interj.* [< ME. *gramery*, earlier *gramt merry*, *gramt merry*, < OF. *grammeret*, *gramt meret*, *gramt meret*, lit. 'great thanks'; see *grand* and *merry*.] Sometimes falsely explained as if *gramt* were a verb in the imperative, *gramt merry*, have merry! Great thanks; many thanks; used interjectionally to express thankfulness, sometimes mingled with surprise. [Obsolete except as a literary archaism.]

He saith nought ones gramt merry

To God, which alle grace sendeth.

Chaucer, *Conf. Amant*, l. 106.

Gramt merry, quod the priest, and was ful glad.

Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 168.

For many of them they bring home sometimes, paying very little for them, yet most commonly getting them for gramery.

Nir T. Mohr, *Utopia*, II, 2.

"Gramery, Mammon" (said the gentle knight),

"For so great grace and offred his estate."

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, vii, 30.

There is many a fool can turn his nose up at good drink without ever having been out of the smoke of old England, and so ever gramery mine own fire-side.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, I.

Gramineae (gram-i-nē-ā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Gramineae*.

Gramineaceous (gram-i-nē-ā-si-ūs), *a.* [< NL. *gramineaceus*, < L. *gramen* (*gramis*), grass. There is no proof of a connection with E. *grass*, *q. v.*] Same as *gramineous*.

Gramineae (grá-mi-nē-ā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. *pl. of L. graminis*, of or pertaining to grass: see *gramineus*.] In bot., the largest order among endogenous plants except the orchids, and the most important in the entire vegetable kingdom, everywhere distributed throughout the globe, and comprising 300 genera and over 3,000 species.

The stems are usually terete and hollow between the nodes, and the linear leaves are sheathing at the base and two-ranked. The flowers are glumaceous and for the most part bisexual. In spikelets which are variously arranged in spikes or panicles, each flower having a one-celled, one-ovuled ovary, which at maturity becomes the peculiar fruit known as a caryopsis. The species are generally herbaceous, some of the herbaceous only becoming arborescent. Besides the grasses which supply food for nearly all graminivorous animals, both wild and domesticated, this order includes all the various cereals upon which man largely depends, as wheat, rye, barley, maize, rice, oats, spelt, guinea-corn, and millet, as well as the sugar-cane, sorghum, and bamboo. Some species are fragrant and yield fragrant oils, and others furnish valuable material for paper. Also called *Gramineae*.

Gramineae.—Flower of a Grass, much magnified. (18 left-hand figure the glumes are removed.)

Gramineae.—Flower of a Grass, much magnified. (18 left-hand figure the glumes are removed.)

gramineal (grá-mi-nē-ā-ál), *a.* [< *gramineus* + *-al*.] Same as *gramineous*.

gramineous (grá-mi-nē-ā-ūs), *a.* [< L. *gramineus*, of or pertaining to grass, < *gramen* (*gramis*), grass.] Grass-like; belonging or pertaining to the order *Gramineae*. Also *gramineousness*, *gramineously*.

graminifolious (gram-i-ni-fō-li-ūs), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramis*), grass, + *folium*, a leaf.] In bot., having leaves resembling those of grass.

graminiform (grá-mín'í-fórm), *a.* [*< L. graminis* (grass), + *forma*, shape.] Resembling grass.

graminite (grám'í-nít), *n.* [*< L. graminis* (grass), + *-it*.] A grass-green mineral, a hydrated silicate of iron, allied to chloropal.

graminivorous (grám-i-nív'ú-rus), *a.* [*< L. graminis* (grass), + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Feeding or subsisting on grass: said of oxen, sheep, horses, etc.

A willow-pattern sort of man, voluble but harmless, a pure barterman, say, more graminivorous creature.

Carpenter, quoted in New Princeton Rev. II. 3.

graminology (grám-i-nuol'ó-jí), *n.* [*< L. graminis* (grass), + *Gr. -λογία*, *< λόγος*, speak; see -ology.] A treatise on the grasses; the botanical sciences of grasses.

grammologue (grám'á-log), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. γράμμα*, a letter, + *λόγος*, a word.] In *phonog.*, a word represented by a single sign (a logogram), usually the principal consonant: as, it, represented by *i* (that is, *t*). I. Pitman.

grammar (grám'ár), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *grammer*; *< ME. grammere*, usually with one *n*, *gramer*, *gramer*, *gramour*, sometimes *gramary*, *gramory*, *gramory*, *< OF. grammaire*, later and mod. F. *grammaire*, *f.*, *grammar* (cf. *grammaire*, *m.*, a grammarian), = *Fr. grammaire*, *grammaire*, a popular form based on a *ML. type* *grammaria*, *f.*, not found, the proper *L.* and *ML.* form being *grammatica*, *grammatica* (*> It. Eg. grammatica* = *Sp. gramática* = *OF. gramma-tique*), *< Gr. γράμματις* (sc. *τις*, *art.*), grammar, learning, criticism, *fem.* of *γραμματικός*, pertaining to or versed in letters or learning, *< γράμμα*, that which is drawn or written, a letter, writing, *pl. γράμματα*, the letters, the alphabet, the rudiments, in writing, letters, learning, *< γράφειν*, draw, write: see *gram²*, *graphic*, *gravel*. Under the term *grammar* were formerly included, more or less vaguely, almost all branches of learning, as based on the study of language; and from this sense of 'learning' it came to imply profound or occult learning, and hence 'magic, enchantment,' in which sense the word is found in the variant forms *gramary*, *gramery*, etc., and *glamery*, *glamer*, *glamour*, etc.: see *gramary* and *glamour*. See also *glomery*, another var., in the *lit. sense*.] 1. A systematic account of the usages of a language, as regards especially the parts of speech it distinguishes, the forms and uses of inflected words, and the combinations of words into sentences; hence, also, a similar account of a group of languages, or of all languages or language in general, so far as these admit a common treatment. The formerly current classification of the subjects of grammar as fivefold, namely, *orthography*, *orthoepeia*, *etymology*, *syntax*, and *prosody*, is heterogeneous and obsolescent. The first and last do not belong really to grammar, though often for convenience included in the text-books of grammar; *orthoepeia* is properly phonology or phonetics, an account of the system of sounds used by a language and of their combinations; and *etymology* is improperly used for an account of the parts of speech and their inflections. See these words. Abbreviated *gram*.

Grammar for guides (young people) I got furs to write, And beat him with a balise but xlf the wolle lereu.

Piers Plowman (A) xl. 131.

I can no more expound in this matere:

I lerne þoug. I can but stail gramoure.

Chaucer, Priores's Tale, l. 84.

Remember ye not how in our own time, of al that taught grammar in England, not one underdente y^r Latine tongue?

Sir T. More, Works, p. 728.

Concerning speech and words, the consideration of them hath produced the science of Grammar.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 235.

2. Grammatical statements viewed as the rules of a language to which speakers or writers must conform; propriety of linguistic usage; accepted or correct mode of speech or writing.

Grammar is the art of true and well speaking a language: the writing is but an accident.

R. Johnson, English Grammar, I.

"*Varietas est nobilitas semper femina*" is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman, for the adjective is *petter*, and "animal" must be understood to make them *grammar*.

Drayton.

3. A treatise on grammar. Hence—4. An account of the elements of any branch of knowledge, prepared for teaching or learning; an outline or sketch of the principles of a subject: as, a grammar of geography; a grammar of art.—5. The formal principles of any science; a system of rules to be observed in the putting together of any kind of elements.

The young poet may be said to have reached the platform of literary maturity while he was yet learning the grammar of painting. W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 211.

Comparative grammar, grammatical treatment of a number of languages, comparing their phenomena in order to derive knowledge of their relations and history or to deduce general principles of language.

grammar (grám'ár), *v. t.* [= *OF. grammaire*, *grammarer*, teach grammar: from the noun.] To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

Moods and her tenses I will grammar with you,
And make a trial how I can decline you.
Rieu, and Ft. Laws of Candy, II. 1.

grammarian (grám-á-rí-an), *n.* [*< ME. grammariyone* (prompt. *l'arr.*); *< F. grammarien* = *Fr. grammaire*; as *grammar* + *-ian*.] 1. One versed in grammar or the structure of language; a philologist.

I do not demand a consummate grammarian; but he [the tutor] must be a thorough master of versicular orthography, with an insight into the accentualities and punctualities of modern Saxon, or English.

Lamb, Elia, p. 302.

2. One who writes upon or teaches grammar.

grammarianism (grám-á-rí-an-iz-m), *n.* [*< grammarian* + *-ism*.] The principles or use of grammar; specifically, a pedantic observance of the rules of grammar. [Rare.]

grammar-school (grám'ár-skú), *n.* [*< ME. grammerschule*, *grammerscole*; *< grammar* + *school*, (*cf. glomery*).] 1. A school for teaching grammar; originally, a school for teaching Latin, which was begun by committing the grammar to memory. Grammar-schools were the successors of the cathedral and cloister schools, and in early times were established by endowment in most of the principal towns of England. Latin and Greek were the chief subjects of instruction, and the schools became places of preparation for the universities.

At this present tyme there be ij. prelates; whereof the one currying the cure, and the other teaching a grammar school.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm, in erecting a grammar school.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

All the grammar schools [in 1835] belonged to the Church of England, sons of Nonconformists were, therefore, excluded, and had to go to the private school.

W. Brand, Fifty Years Ago, p. 154.

Hence—2. In the system of graded common schools in the United States, the grade or department in which English grammar is one of the subjects taught. The more common practice recognizes primary, grammar, and high schools; sometimes the division is into primary, intermediate grammar, and high schools.

After passing through the primary grade, . . . the pupil [in the United States] enters the grammar school. The time required to pass through these two grades averages about eight years. At this point the education of many pupils ceases, while others continue through the high schools.

Amer. Sch., VI. 426.

grammatest, *n. pl.* [*< ML. grammata*, *< Gr. γράμματα*, letters, the alphabet, *pl.* of *γράμμα*, a letter: see *gram²*, *grammar*.] The alphabet; elements, first principles, or rudiments of a branch of learning.

These arch boys when they but hate the grammaire
And pri-nciples of theory imagine
They can oppose their teachers.

Foot Broken Heart I. 3

grammatic (grá-mat'ík), *a.* [*< Gr. grammátikē*, *grammatikē*, *n.* and *pl.* = *Sp. gramática*, *n.* and *n.*, = *Fr. It. grammatica*, *n.* (cf. *AS. grammatic* = *G. grammatische*, *< L. grammaticus*, *< Gr. γραμματικός*, pertaining to or versed in letters or grammar, as a noun, *Gr. γραμματικός*, *l.* *grammaticus*, a grammarian, *ML.* also a scribe, notary, *< γράφειν*, a letter, *pl. γράμματα*, letters, learning: see *grammar*.] Of or pertaining to grammar, or the structure of a language or languages; structured as regards language.

So that they have but newly left these grammatical flats and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words with laudable construction.

Milton, Education.

To judge from their biased and grammatical character, the [Maya] dialects [of Guatemala] have evolved in the following historic order from the parent language.

Science, III. 704.

grammatical (grá-mat'ík-al), *a.* [= *l.* *grammatical*, *< F. grammatical* = *Fr. Sp. It. grammaticale* = *It. grammaticale* (cf. *G. grammatisch*, *Sw. grammatiskt*, *Dan. grammatisk*); as *grammatic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to grammar: as, a grammatical rule, error, question, distinction, etc.—2. Conforming to or in accordance with the rules of grammar: as, a grammatical sentence. Grammatical accent, to music. See *accent*, *lit.*

grammatically (grá-mat'ík-al-í), *adv.* In a grammatical manner, or according to the principles and rules of grammar; as regards grammar or the structure of language.

They do not learn the Coptic language grammatically. R. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 212.

grammaticalness (grá-mat'ík-al-nés), *n.* The quality or state of being grammatical, or according to the rules of grammar.

grammaticaster (grá-mat'ík-ás-tér), *n.* [*< ML. grammaticaster*, a scribe, notary, *< L. grammaticus*, a grammarian (see *grammatic*), + *dim. term. -aster*.] A petty or pitiful grammarian; one who insists upon the minutest grammatical niceties.

He tells thee true, my noble nephew, my little grammaticaster, he does.

R. Johnson, Postmaster, l. 1.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks and eternal triflings of the French grammaticasters.

Rogers.

grammatication (grá-mat'ík-á-shn), *n.* [*< grammatic* + *-ation*.] A rule or principle of grammar.

A language of a philosophical institution, . . . free from all anachrony, equivocalness, redundancy, and unnecessary grammatications.

Bulgaria, Didascopion, p. 52.

grammaticise, *v.* See *grammaticize*.

grammaticism (grá-mat'ík-izm), *n.* [*< grammatic* + *-ism*.] A point or principle of grammar.

If we would contest grammaticisms, the word here is passive.

Leighden, On 1 Feb. R. 28.

grammaticise (grá-mat'ík-íz), *v.*; *prot.* and *pp.* *grammaticised*, *ppr.* *grammaticising*. [*< grammatic* + *-ise*.] 1. *trans.* To render grammatical.

I always said, Shakespeare had Latin enough to grammaticise his English.

Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1762.

II. *intrans.* To display one's knowledge of grammar.

Grammaticising pedantically and criticising spuriously upon a few Greek participles.

Sp. Ward, Mystery of the Gospel, p. 62.

Also spelled *grammaticize*.

grammatist (grám'á-tíst), *n.* [= *F. grammaticiste* = *Sp. grammatista* = *It. grammaticista*, *< ML. grammaticista*, *< Gr. γραμματιστής*, one who teaches letters, *< γραμματικός* (*> ML. grammaticus*), teach letters, *< γράφειν*, letters, rudiments: see *grammar*.] A grammarian. [Rare.]

grammatite (grám'á-lít), *n.* [*< Gr. γράμματις* (sc. *τις*, *art.*), a letter, line (see *gram²*), + *-it*.] In reference to the lines on its crystals. Name as *truncate*.

grammatolatry (grám-á-tol'á-trí), *n.* [*< Gr. γράμματις* (sc. *τις*, *art.*), letter (see *gram²*), + *λατρεία*, worship, with allusion to *idolatry*.] The worship of words; reverence for literalism; in a figurative sense, concern for the letter with disregard of the spirit.

The worship of words is more pernicious than the worship of images. grammatolatry is the worst species of idolatry. . . . the letter killeth.

R. B. Owen, Imbutable Land, p. 122.

Grammatophora (grám-á-tol'á-fó-rá), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. γράμματις* (sc. *τις*, *art.*), letter (see *gram²*), + *φορέω*, bearing, *< φέρω* = *F. bear*.] 1. A genus of Liliaceae, the grammatophores. Dumortier and Hb. ron. 2. A genus of geometrid moth. Stephens, 1829. [Disused.]

grammatophore (grá-mat'á-fór), *n.* [*< Grammatophora*.] A book-name of the Australian mated lizard.

grammo, *n.* See *gram²*.

grammet-iron (grám-et'í-rón), *n.* Same as *gramet-iron*.

grammopetalous (grám-á-pet'á-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. γράμμα*, a stroke or line (*< γράφειν*, draw, write), + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In bot., having linear petals. Imp. Dict.

gramophone (grám'á-fón), *n.* [*< Gr. γράμμα*, a letter, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for permanently recording and reproducing sounds by means of a tracing made on the principle of the phonograph and etched into some solid material. A clean metallic or vitreous surface is covered with a delicate etching ground and upon this is traced a phonograph to cut, the surface is then subjected to the action of an etching agent, which eats the record into it (see *phonograph*). From these etched lines the sound is reproduced by means of a stylus attached to any musical body. The instrument was invented by E. Berliner.

grampell, *n.* [*It. grampella*, a sea-crab.] A kind of crabfish. Florin.

grampus (grám'pus), *n.* [In the 17th century spelled *grampus* and (acc. to L.) *grand-pierre*, *pl.*; *MY. grapus*, *grapeys*, *grappys*, for *grampus*; *< Sp. grand pez* = *It. gran pesce*, a grampus, *lit.* 'great fish,'

A detailed black and white illustration of a shark, likely a hammerhead shark, shown in profile swimming towards the left. The shark has a broad, flat head, a prominent dorsal fin on its back, and a deeply forked tail. Its body is covered in a pattern of dark spots and stripes, particularly visible along the side and under the belly. The illustration is set against a plain white background.

Cuyler's on the Long Coromopsis (*Coromopsis groenlandica*)

The Stygian council thus dissolved; and forth
In order came the grand infernal peers.

II. *a.* A grand piano. [*Colloq. or trade-cant.*]
grand, *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. grāndē*; *< OF. grandir, F. grandir* = *OSP. grander* = *It. grandire, < L. grandire, make great, become great, < grandis, great*: see *grand, a.* Cf. *aggrandire.*]
To make great. Latine.

Dryden, Death of Oliver Cromwell.
There is always a want of grandeur in attributing great events to little causes. *Salmon Smith in Lady Holland's*

I confess, what chiefly interests me in the speech of that man is the grandeur of spirit exhibited by a few of the Indian chiefs.

Bureau, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation.

Buxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 125.

—Syn. Grandness, majesty, loftiness, stateliness, state, dignity, augustness, splendor, pomp, sublimity. See *grand*.

grandevity (gran-dēv'jē-ti), *n.* [*L. grandaevitas* (-i-tas), *< grandaeus*, of great age; see *grandosus*.] Great age; long life. *Glanville*.

grandevous (gran-dē-vus), *a.* [*L. grandaeus*, of great age, *< grandis*, great, + *aeus*, age.] Of great age; long-lived. *Bailey*.

grandfather (gran'd'fā-tēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *grandfather*; *< grand* + *father*. Cf. F. *grand-père*.] A father's or mother's father; an ancestor in the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent; correlative to *grandson*, *granddaughter*, and *grandchild*.

grandfather-long-legs (gran'd'fā-tēr-lōng'-lēg), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs*, 2.

grand-guard (gran'd'gārd), *n.* [OF. *grande garde*.] A piece of armor used in medieval jousts, consisting either of an additional defense secured to the breastplate or to the lower part of the tilting-armor and rising above it, or of a secondary breastplate attached by springs to the corselet so that it could be released and thrown in the air by a successful thrust of the antagonist's lance.

Ave. You care not for a grand-guard?

Fal. No, no; we'll use no horses I perceive.

You would fain be at that fight.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III, 6.

grandific (gran-dif'ik), *a.* [*L. grandificus*, *< L. grandis*, great, + *facere*, make.] Making great. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

grandiloquence (gran-dil'ō-kwens), *n.* [= Sp. *grandilocuencia* = Pg. *grandiloquencia* = It. *grandiloquenza*; see *grandiloquent* (-i) + *-ce*.] The condition or quality of being grandiloquent; lofty speech or expression; bombast.

The prophet has promised them with such magnificent words and enthusiastic grandiloquence.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 251.

He [Van Pattenburgh] gave importance to his station by the grandiloquence of his bulletins always styling himself commander-in-chief of the Armies of the New Netherlands.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

grandiloquent (gran-dil'ō-kwent), *a.* [= Sp. *grandilocuente* = It. *grandiloquente*, *< L. grandis*, great, *grand*, + *loquens* (-i), pp. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. *grandiloquous*.] Speaking or expressed in a lofty style; bombastic; pompous.

On March 2, 1770, there was a scuffle at a rope walk between some soldiers and the ropemakers, and on the night of the 5th there occurred the tragedy which, in the same what *grandiloquent* phrase of John Adams, laid the foundation of American Independence.

Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xii.

grandiloquous (gran-dil'ō-kwus), *a.* [= Sp. *grandilocuo* = Pg. *grandiloco*, *< L. grandis*, speaking grandly or loftily, *< grandis*, great, + *loqui*, speak.] Same as *grandiloquent*. [Rare.]

grandinous (gran'di-nus), *a.* [*L. grandinosus*, full of hail, *< grando* (*grandin*), hail.] Consisting of hail. [Rare.]

grandiose (gran'di-ōs), *a.* [*F. grandiose* = Sp. Pg. *grandioso*, *< It. grandioso*, *< L. grandis*, great, *grand*, + *-osus*.] 1. Impressive from inherent grandeur; grand in effect; magnificent; imposing.

Hardly anything could seem more *grandiose*, or fitter to revive in the breasts of men the memory of great possessions by which new states had been laid in the history of mankind.

George Eliot, Romola, xxi.

The tone of the parts was to be perpetually kept down, in order not to impair the grandiose effect of the whole.

M. Arnold.

Its proportions so simple and grandiose

Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 112.

2. Characterized by self-display or bombast; vulgarly showy or flaunting; grandiloquent; swollen; turgid; so, a *grandiose* style.

This attenuated journal had . . . an elderman's portly, grandiose, Pultenian title.

Bulwer, Cartons, 1, 6.

Now and then, to be sure, we come upon something that makes us hesitate again whether, after all, Dryden was not *grandiose* rather than great.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 63.

grandiosely (gran'di-ōs-ē-lē), *adv.* In a grandiose manner.

"You will never persuade me to turn my back upon an old friend in adversity," she answers *grandiosely*.

A. Broughton, Second Thoughts, II, 2.

grandiosity (gran'di-ōs'jē-ti), *n.* [*F. grandiosité* (= Sp. *grandiosidad* = Pg. *grandiosidade*), *< It. grandiosità*, *< grandioso*, *grandiose*; see *grandiose*.] The condition or quality of being grandiose; bombastic or inflated style or manner.

Thomson grew timid wherever he essayed the grandiosity of his model.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 276.

The good doctor [Johnson] was essentially a preacher, and introduced a kind of essay and a grandiosity of style which, in feeble hands, soon wrought the decay of this species of composition.

New Princeton Rev., IV, 241.

grandioso (gran-di-ō'ōs), *a.* [It., *grand*, *grandioso*; see *grandiose*.] Grand; in music, a word indicating passages to be so rendered.

Grandipalpi (gran-di-pāl'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. grandis*, great, + *pallus*, in mod. sense of 'pulp.'] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of caraboid beetles: so called from the size and shape of the outer palp; distinguished from *Subulpalpi*.

Grandisonian (gran-di-sō-ni-an), *a.* [Of or pertaining to Sir Charles Grandison, the hero of a novel by Richardson, who designed by the character to represent his ideal of a perfect hero, a combination of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman; hence, chivalrous and polite, especially in a somewhat excessive and tedious way.]

grandity, *n.* [OF. *grandité*, *< L. granditas* (-i-tas), greatness, *< grandis*, great; see *grand*.] Greatness; magnificence; grandeur.

In a Prince it is decent to go slowly, and to march with leisure, and with a certain *grandité* rather than *grandilo*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

Grandling (gran'd'ling), *n.* [*Gr. grand* + *ling*.]

One who affects grandeur of style.

But he that should persuade to have this done

For education of our lordings, soon

Should he (not) hear of billow, wind and storms,

From the tempestuous grandlings.

B. Jonson, Speech according to Horace.

grandly (gran'd'li), *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner; greatly; splendidly; sublimely.

grandma (gran'd'mā), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *grandmamma*.

Grandmamma (gran'd'mā-mā), *n.* A familiar term for *grandmother*.

Your prudent *grand-mamma*, ye modern belles, . . .

When health requir'd it would consent to roam,

Else more attached to pleasures found at home.

Conquer, Retirement, I, 116.

grand-mercy, *interj.* An earlier form of *grand-mercy*. *Chaucer*.

Grandmother (gran'd'mōth'ēr), *n.* [*Late ME. grandmother*; *< grand* + *mother*. Cf. F. *grand-mère*.] 1. The mother of one's father or mother; correlative to *grandson*, *granddaughter*, and *grandchild*.

The unforgotten faith that is in them, which dwelt first in thy *grandmother* loins, and thy mother's loins.

2 Tim. I, 5.

2. By extension, any more remote lineal female ancestor.

A child of our *grandmother* Eve; . . . or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman.

Shak., I, I, I, 1, 1.

Grandmotherly (gran'd'mōth'ēr-ē), *a.* [*< grandmother* + *-ly*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a grandmother.

A gentle, penitive *grandmotherly* sort of way.

Mrs. Oliphant, Ladies Lindores, p. 28.

A *grandmotherly* being who thinks a student can do no wrong.

Audover Rev., March, 1886.

Grandnephew (gran'd'nev-ē), *n.* A son of one's nephew or niece; correlative to *granduncle* and *grand aunt*.

Grandness (gran'd'ness), *n.* The quality of being grand; greatness; grandeur; magnificence.

In order to prove to any one the *grandness* of this table of the world, one needs only bid him consider the sun with that insupportable glory and lustre that surrounds it.

W. H. Dallan, Religion of Nature, v, 14.

Grandniece (gran'd'nis), *n.* A daughter of one's nephew or niece; correlative to *granduncle* and *grand aunt*.

Grandol (gran'dō), *n.* [*L. hail*.] The treadle of an egg. See *extract* under *gallature*.

Grandol, *n.* See *grander*.

Grandpa (gran'd'pā), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *grandpapa*.

Grandpapa (gran'd'pā-pā), *n.* A familiar term for *grandfather*.

Grandparent (gran'd'pār-ēnt), *n.* The parent of a parent; correlative to *grandchild*.

Grandparentage (gran'd'pār-ēn-tāj), *n.* [*< grandparent* + *-age*.] Grandparents collectively; also, the state of being a grandparent, or of having grandparents.

Certain properties of the law of frequency of error were also applied to family likeness in eye colour, with results that gave by calculation the total number of light-eyed children in families differently grouped according to their parentage and grandparentage.

Nature, XLIX, 209.

Grand-paunch (gran'd'pānch), *n.* A greedy fellow; a gourmand.

Our *grand-paunches* and riotous persons have devised for themselves a delicate kind of meat out of corn and grain.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix, 4.

grandpère (gran'd'pār'), *n.* A variety of the collation formerly common.

Grand-piece (gran'd'pēs), *n.* [F. *grande-pièce*.] A name of certain pieces of armor of the sixteenth century. The *grand-pièces* often mentioned were probably the gonathiers, cubitiers, and pauldrons—that is, the pieces added after the covering of the limbs and body were put in place.

Grand-relief (gran'd'rē-lēf'), *n.* In sculp., alto-relievo.

Grandry corpuscle. See *corpuscle*.

Grand sire (gran'd'sir), *n.* [*< ME. grantifre*, *grandfater*, *gransire*, *gransier*, *< OF. grandisire*, *< grant*, *grand*, great, old, + *sire*, *sire*.] 1. A grandfather: used for both men and animals, and now especially in the pedigrees of horses.

His *grand-sire*, the hyene Adrian, that the war hyene, counsel'd hym to take the orders of knight-hood.

Morris (R. E. T. 2.), II, 128.

2. By extension, any lineal male ancestor preceding a father.

Some scrover, whom a far-off *grand-sire* bore

Because he cast no shadow. Tennyson, Princess, I.

3. In *change-ringing*: (a) One of the methods of ringing the changes on a peal of bells: supposed to be of very early origin. (b) See *double*, *n.*, 9 (f).

Grandson (gran'd'sun), *n.* [*< grand* + *son*.] The son or male offspring of a son or daughter; correlative to *grandfather* and *grandmother*.

He . . . left his soul all tuck'd into gold

To a *grandson*, first of his noble line.

Tennyson, Maud, 2.

Granduncle (gran'd'ung-k'l), *n.* [After F. *grand-oncle*.] The brother of a grandfather or grandmother: in the United States generally called *great-uncle*; correlative to *grandnephew* and *grandniece*.

Grane (grān), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *groan*.

They've nae sair wark to craze their bones,

An' fill auld age wi' grips and groans.

Thomson, The Two Dogs.

Grane (grān), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To strangle.

One smother'd on one side, and another on the other, *grane* him with a linen cloth about his neck, pulling the same until they forced him to cry.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 112.

Graber, *n.* [Also *grawer*, var. *grainer*, *grainery*, *grawer*, *garner*; see these forms.] A granary; a garner.

There banquet houses, walks for pleasure; here again
Crisp *grawers*, stables, barns.

Dryden, Polyolbion, III, 284.

That other, if he in his *Graber* store

What ever hath been swept from Libyan shores,

Heath, tr. of Horace's Odes, I.

Grange (grānj), *n.* [*< ME. grange*, *grawinge*, *grange*, *< OF. grange*, *grawche*, *grawinge*, F. *grange* = Pr. *granja*, *grangu* = Sp. Pg. *granja*, *< ML. grana*, a barn, *grange*, *< L. granum*, grain, corn; see *grain*, *granary*, *garner*.] 1. A granary.

For their teeming flocks and *granges* full,

In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.

Milton, Comus, I, 178.

2. A farming establishment, including the farm-buildings and granary, attached to a feudal manor or to a religious house, where, in addition to its own crops, the grain paid as rent and tithes was stored.

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana.

Shak., M. for M., III, 1.

A *grange*, in its original signification meant a farmhouse of a monastery, . . . from which it was always at some little distance. One of the monks was usually appointed to inspect the accounts of the farm. He was called the *jurat* of the *grange*.

Malone.

3. A farm, with its dwelling-house, stables, byres, barns, etc.; particularly, a house or farm at a distance from other houses or villages; the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman farmer.

We . . . ledde hym forth to lannetun les del, a *grange*, is also myle othe seene by stile the new market.

Piers Plouman (Ch. 27, 71.

What tell of thou me of riding? this is Venice;

My house is not a *grange*.

Shak., Othello, I, 1.

Fill him with joy, and win him a friend to go,

And make this little *grange* seem a large empire

Let out with home contents

Fletcher (and another), Proserpine, v

And from the distant *grange* there comes

The clatter of the threshing flail.

Byron, Song of the Flower.

4. In the United States, a lodge of the order of "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret associa-

tion for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. The special objects of the order are the removal of the restraints and burdens imposed on agriculture by the commercial classes, the railroad and canal companies, etc., and the avoidance of the expense caused by the middlemen or agents who intervene between the producer and the consumer. The association originated at Washington in 1867, and has spread over the whole country, but is most numerous in the northwestern States. There are local and State granges and a national grange. Women are admitted to membership.

We quite admit in view of the farmers' granges in Illinois and Wisconsin, . . . that the design to fix the price at which one's own labor shall be sold is just as common in the Great West as in Europe.

T. Hughes, quoted in *Hinton's Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 112.

The organization therefore is maintained for social and economic purposes, and no grange can assume any political or sectarian functions.

Am. Cyp., IX, 80.

granger (grăn'j), *v. t.* [*grange*, *n.*] To farm, as revenue or taxes.

This ruffianly of causes I am daily more and more acquainted with, and see the manner of dealing, which cometh of the Queen's straitness to give these women, whereby they presume thus to grange and truck causes.

Hitch, Queen Elizabeth, I, 3:4.

granger (grăn'jör), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *granger*; < OF. *granger*, *granger*, a farmer, bailiff, < *grange*, a grange: see *grange*.] I, *n.* 1. A farm-toward or -bailiff.

Unless this proportion and quantity of muck be gathered, plaine it is, that the *granger* or master of husbandrie hath not done his part, but failed in tilling of his cattell.

Holland, *tr.* of *Pliny*, xviii, 28.

2. A member of a farmers' grange for the advancement of the interests of agriculture. See *grange*, *n.*, 4.

The time has now come when the *granger* can be looked upon as a phenomenon of the past, and treated in a spirit of critical justice.

C. P. Adams, Jr., *N. A. Rev.*, CXX, 305.

3. A farmer; a countryman. [Humorous, U. S.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a grange or to grangers; caused or promoted by grangers: as, the *granger* movement.

The rash *granger* laws of more than a decade ago firmly established the principle and the right of extreme State supervision.

Contemporary Rev., LI, 709.

The *Granger* cases, six cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1876 (94 U. S., 113, 155, 165, 170, 180, 181), the principal ones being *Munn v. Illinois* and *Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co. v. Iowa*, so called because they grew out of certain State statutes passed in the interest of the grangers, regulating grain-elevator tolls and the charges of warehousemen and common carriers. The court sustained the constitutionality of these statutes, affirming the common-law doctrine that when private property is devoted to a public use it is subject to public regulation, and holding that this right is not affected by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which declares that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

grangerism (grăn'jör-izm), *n.* [*granger*, I, 2, + *-ism*.] The principles and methods of the grangers of the United States.

grangerism (grăn'jör-izm), *n.* [*Granger* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] The practice of illustrating a book by adding up in it engravings taken from other books, or with independent prints, water-colors, etc.; also, the resulting mutilation of books. The practice became popular when James Granger published, in 1799, his "Biographical History of England," which incited persons to mutilate other books to illustrate it.

Grangerism, as the innocent may need to be told, is the pernicious vice of cutting plates and title-pages out of many books to illustrate one book.

Saturday Review, Jan. 29, 1882, p. 128.

grangerite (grăn'jör-it), *n.* [*Granger* (see *grangerism*) + *-ite*.] One who illustrates a book with engravings from other books, or with independent prints, water-colors, etc. See *grangerism*, 2.

"He was not," says Mr. Hill Burton, speaking of the Kirkpatrick Sharpe, "he was not a black letter man, or a tall copyist, or an uncut man, or a rough edge man, or an early English dramatist, or an Elizabethan, or a broadside, or a pamphlet, or an old-brown calf man, or a *Grangerite*, or a lawny morecombe, or a gift topper, or a marble-tender, or an editha princeps man." These nicknames briefly dispose into categories a good many species of collectors.

The Bookman, July, 1883.

grangerize (grăn'jör-iz), *v. t.* [*granger*, I, 2, + *-ize*.] To illustrate in the method called *grangerism*.

The book (*Works of Victor Hugo*) was *grangerized* by the author himself as a gift to his granddaughter.

New York Evening Post, Dec. 18, 1884.

It proves to be a very handsome *grangerized* copy of Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" the pages mounted on large paper, and profusely interspersed with water-colour drawings or engraved portraits of the poets and others mentioned by Byron in the famous satire.

Edinburgh, Oct. 4, 1886, p. 468.

grangerizer (grăn'jör-iz-er), *n.* Same as *grangerite*.

Each of the 500 copies will be printed direct from the type, and the portraits of actors will be pagged separately, with blank backs, for the benefit of *Grangerizers*.

New York Tribune, Jan. 12, 1886.

gran gusto (grăn'gü'to), [*It.*, lit. 'great relish': see *grand* and *gusto*.] 1. In painting, something in a picture very extraordinary and calculated to excite surprise. — 2. In music, any high-wrought composition.

grani, *n.* Plural of *grano*.

granieri, *n.* See *grauer*.

graniferous (grăn-if-er-us), *a.* [*L. granifer*, grain-bearing (only as applied poet. to ants), < *granum*, grain (see *grain*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing grain, or seeds like grain: as, *graniferous* pods.

graniform (grăn'-i-fôr-m), *a.* [*L. granum*, grain, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a grain or seed.

granilla (grăn-nil'yä; Sp. pron. grăn-nä'lyä), *n.* [*Sp.*, dim. of *grana*, cochineal, grain: see *grain*.] Small or half-grown cochineal-insects. See *grain*, 11.

There is often a second production of cochineal before the wet season sets in. If so, it is scraped off with a knife and dried, but it is of inferior quality, and is sold under the name of *granilla*.

Culbert, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 28.

granillo (grăn-nil'o), *n.* Same as *granilla*.

granite (grăn'it), *n.* [= *D. granit* = *G. Dan.* *Sw. granit* = *F. granit* = *Sp. Ig. granito*, < *It. granito*, *granite*, lit. *grained*, < *granito*, pp. of *granire*, reduce to grains, seed, run to seed, < *grano*, grain, seed: see *grain*.] 1. A rock composed of orthoclase-feldspar, mica, and quartz, and having a thoroughly crystalline-granular texture. While orthoclase is an essential constituent of true granite, trichite feldspars are often present in smaller quantity. The mica is sometimes white or silvery (muscovite), and sometimes dark brown or even black (biotite). Both varieties are occasionally present together, and some lithologists call only that variety true granite in which both are present. While granite is a thoroughly crystalline rock, distinctly formed crystals of the component minerals are rarely seen in it, except on the walls of cavities. The color of granite is somewhat varied, although in much the larger number of cases the predominant tint is a light gray; some varieties, however, are almost as white as white marble, others are of a light red or a pink color, which tint is due to the predominance of a rose-colored feldspar. Some varieties of granite are very massive and homogeneous in texture; hence this rock can often be quarried in blocks of large size. Granite is much used for building purposes where massiveness and durability are the chief requisites. It resists very poorly, however, the action of fire, baking off and crumbling under the influence of heat. Many varieties take a fine polish, and are used for interior decoration and for monumental work. Its hardness and coarseness of texture make it unfit for statuary. The theory of the origin of granite and its relations to the distinctly eruptive lavas on the one hand and the distinctly stratified rocks on the other have long been subjects of discussion among geologists. Granite has often been called a "Plutonic" rock, to express the idea generally held by geologists that it has become consolidated at considerable depth below the surface, not having been poured out of a volcanic orifice like lava. Among the rocks ordinarily designated as *granite* by quarrymen and others there are many varieties, with a correspondingly varied scientific nomenclature. Of these varieties and names the following are the more important: *pegmatite*, which includes the granites in which the component materials are present in crystalline masses of large dimensions; *porphyritic granite*, a variety with distinct crystals of feldspar scattered through a fine grained material; *aphanitic granite*, in which the quartz has assumed forms somewhat resembling Helvetic characters; *gneiss*, *gneissic granite*, *hornblende granite*, or *amphibole granite*, a rock in which hornblende occurs in addition to the other normal constituents of granite, the most famous locality of which variety is Syene, in upper Egypt, from which the name is derived (see *syenite* for the more modern application of this name); *granulite*, a granite in which only a dark-colored variety of mica occurs; *granulite*, a fine grained granite with red garnets; and *gneiss*, a granitic rock nearly or quite destitute of feldspar, interesting from its frequent association with valuable minerals and metalliferous ores, especially those of tin. — See *granulite*, *granulite*, *pegmatite*, and *gneiss* for fuller definitions of these words.

2. A kind of rough-grained water-ice or sherbet. Also called *rock-punch* and *rock ice-cream*. See the extract.

Granites . . . must be frozen without beating, or even much stirring, as the design is to have a rough, icy substance.

New York Tribune, April 7, 1887.

3. Same as *granite-ware*. — **Granite City**, Aberdeen in Scotland; so called because most of the buildings are of granite, which is worked extensively in the neighborhood. — **Granite State**, New Hampshire, U. S.; so called from the prevalence of granite in it.

granital, **granitelle** (grăn'-i-tel), *n.* [*Dim. of granite*.] Same as *pegmatite*.

granite-porphyr (grăn'-it-pôr-fir), *n.* A rock consisting of a fine-grained, holocrystalline base, through which the ordinary constituents of granite are scattered in more or less regular crystalline forms. It is closely connected with and

passes into porphyritic granite and quartz-porphyr. See *granite*, 1, and *porphyr*.

granite-ware (grăn'-it-wär), *n.* 1. Any fine pottery decorated by a more or less exact imitation of the speckled surface of granite; specifically, one of Josiah Wedgwood's pebble-ware, described by him in 1770 as "barely sprinkled with blue and ornaments gilt." See *pebbleware*. — 2. A fine pottery similar to iron-stone china, referring to its supposed hardness. [Trade-name.] — 3. A variety of enameled iron-ware much used for utensils of cookery, in which the enamel is gray and stone-like, and very durable.

granitic (grăn'-it-ik), *a.* [*Granite* + *-ic*.] 1. Made or formed of granite; having the texture or composition of granite. See *granite*, 1, and *granitoid*.

In the iron age we find *granitic* hills shaped or excavated into temples.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 192.

2. Resembling granite in some of its properties. [Rare.]

The *granitic*, patriarchal figure of Job, round which concentrates the interest of the play, is strikingly conceived.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII, 187.

granitical (grăn'-it-ik-al), *a.* [*Granitic* + *-al*.] Same as *granitic*. [Rare.]

graniticoline (grăn'-it-ik'-ô-lin), *a.* [*Granite* + *L. colere*, inhabit, + *-ine*.] In *Microzoology*, growing upon or attached to granite.

granitification (grăn'-it-ik'-i-fik-ä-shon), *n.* [*Granitify*: see *-fication*.] The act of forming into granite, or the state or process of being formed into granite.

granitiform (grăn'-it-ik'-i-fôr-m), *a.* Having the form of granite; resembling granite in structure or shape.

granitify (grăn'-it-ik'-i-f), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *granitized*, ppr. *granitizing*. [*Granite* + *-ify*.] To form into granite.

granitite (grăn'-it-ik'-i-tit), *n.* [*Granite* + *-ite*.]

A rock consisting of a mixture of some reddish orthoclase with a considerably smaller amount of oligoclase, together with a little quartz and dark-green magnesian mica. *Rosenbach* calls true granite that which contains both dark- and light-colored mica, and *granitite* that in which only the former occurs.

granitoid (grăn'-i-toid), *a.* [*Granite* + *-oid*.] Like granite; holocrystalline; applied in lithology to rocks without an amorphous ground-mass, but entirely made up of crystalline components, whether visible with or without the aid of the microscope. Granite is the typical rock of this class. — *Granitoid or granitic structure*. See *structure*.

granitones (grăn'-i-tôn), *n.* [*Granite* + *-ones*.] See *gubben*.

Granivoræ (grăn-niv'-ô-rë), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *granivorus*: see *granivorous*.] A group of granivorous birds.

granivorous (grăn-niv'-ô-rus), *a.* [*NL. granivorus*, < *L. granum*, grain, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds: as, *granivorous* birds.

grannam (grăn'-am), *n.* [Corruption of *grandam*, *q. v.*] Same as *grandam*.

Old men I the house, of fifty, call me *grannam*.

Wau, and *Pl.*, *Sourful Lady*, iv, 1.

Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if I may believe my *grannam*.

Fletcher (and *Messinger*), *Lovers' Progress*, iv, 1.

granny (grăn'-i), *n.*; pl. *grannies* (-iz). [A childish abbr. of *grannam*, *grandam*, or *grandmother*.] 1. A grandmother; an old woman. [Colloq. and low.]

"Fairly good holy images thou hast here, *granny*; keep them in good order," said I to the old woman.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 374.

2. A duck, the south-southerly or old-wife. More fully, *old granny*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

granny's-knot, **granny-knot** (grăn'-iz, grăn'-i-not), *n.* *Naut.*, a knot differing from a reef or square knot in having the second part crossed the wrong way: derided by seamen because it is difficult to untie when jammed.

grano (grăn'-ô), *n.*; pl. *grans* (-në). [*It.*, lit. a grain, < *L. granum*, grain: see *grain*.] A money of account in Malta, equal to about one twelfth of an English penny.

granomat, *n. pl.* [*OF. grenon*, *grenon*, *grenon*, *grignon*, *guernon*, *garnon*, *garnon*, *ma-pache*, whiskers.] The whiskers of a cat. *Top-sell*, p. 104. (*Halibell*.)

granophyre (grăn'-ô-fr), *n.* [*L. granum*, grain (cf. *granite*), + (*porphyritic*), *porphyr*.] In lithol., the ground-mass of the porphyritic rocks when this is made up either entirely of

3. In med. pathol., the formation of small grain-like bodies or tubercles in the substance of an organ, as in tubercular phthisis.—**4.** In zool. and bot.: (a) A roughening of a surface with little tubercles like grains, or a surface so studded. (b) One of the little elevations in a granulated surface. **Granulation corpuscles.** Same as *granule cells*. **Granulations of the eyelids.** An outgrowth of lymphoid tissue on the inner surface of the eyelids. **Granulation tissue.** Such tissue as grows in wounds, repairing the loss of substance, and formed from connective tissue or emigrated white blood corpuscles. It consists of numerous cells, with more or less intercellular substance permeated by numerous thin walled blood vessels.

granulative (gran'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< granulate + -ive.*] Granulated or granulating; as, *granulative growths*.

granulator (gran'ū-lā-tor), *n.* One who or that which granulates; specifically, a granulating-machine.

A machine of water enters the granulator, the movement of the machine rolling the damp grains constantly among the dry meal powder.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 145.

This gentleman saw white sugar come out of spoons, and heard a granulator revolving at the rate of 800 rotations per minute.

The Engineer, LXVI, 273.

granule (gran'ūl), *n.* [= *F. granule*, *< L. granulum*, *N.L.* also *granuli*, dim. of *L. granum*, grain; see *gran*.] A little grain; a fine particle. Specifically (a) In cryptogamic bot., a sporule found in some algae and in all cryptogamic plants. (b) In anat., a corpuscle or particle: a term applied to little bodies in the blood, in fat, in protoplasm, etc., but not specific in any sense. (c) In entom., specifically, a very minute elevation; said of the sculpture of insects. (d) In zool., same as *granula*, 2 (b). **Episternal granules.** See *episternal*.

granule-cells (gran'ū-lā-sēz), *n. pl.* Round cells densely crowded with fat-globules, found in areas of softening in the brain. Also called *granule-corpuscles*, *Gilge's corpuscles*, *compound granule corpuscles*, and *granulation corpuscles*.

granuliferous (gran'ū-lif'ū-rus), *a.* [*< L. granulum*, a little grain, + *ferre* = *F. bear*.] Bearing or producing granules or granulations.

granuliform (gran'ū-lif'ū-rm), *a.* [*< L. granulum*, a little grain, + *forma*, shape.] 1. In mineral, having a granular structure.—2. In bot., granular.

granulite (gran'ū-lit), *n.* [*< granule + -ite*.] A rock often having a parallel or foliated structure like that of gneiss, and consisting mainly of quartz and feldspar, together with red garnets, which are usually of very diminutive size. The feldspar appears to be a mixture of orthoclase and alkali feldspar, the latter more generally predominating. Granulite is a rock of especial importance in Saxony. It is nearly the equivalent of the French *gneiss*, and is sometimes called in German *Werrastein*. See *granite*, 1.

granulitic (gran'ū-lit'ik), *a.* [*< granulite + -ic*.] Pertaining to granulite; of the nature of granulite; as, *granulitic rock*.

The rocks may be classed under three heads. (1) . . . (2) The light banded *granulitic gneisses* or *Wiltshire type*. The Engineer, LXV, 379.

granuloma (gran'ū-lō'mā), *n.* [*pl. granulomata* (-mā-tā)]. [*N.L.*, *< L. granulum*, a small grain, + *-oma*.] In pathol., a growth resembling granulative tissue, produced in certain infectious diseases, as in tuberculosis, syphilis, or leprosy.

granulomatous (gran'ū-lō-mā-tus), *a.* [*< granuloma + -ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with granuloma.

In most of the *granulomatous* disorders we may have not merely a diffusion of the disease throughout the individual organism, but also a transference of it from one individual to another.

Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), 1, § 117.

granulose (gran'ū-lōs), *a.* and *n.* [*< granule + -ous*.] 1. *a.* Same as *granular*.

II. *n.* One of the essential constituents of the starch-grain, which gives a characteristic blue color with iodine, and is converted into sugar by the ferment of saliva. It is distinguished from the other constituent, cellulose, by these two characteristics.

Some species which contain no chlorophyll form a substance in their protoplasm, which, from its behaviour with reagents and the physiological relationships observed in certain cases, must be considered to be more or less like starch, or more correctly *granulose*.

De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 450.

granulous (gran'ū-lūs), *a.* [*< granule + -ous*.] Same as *granular*.

grana (gran'ā), *n.* [*Sp.*, usually in *pl. grana*, sifting, refuse of corn, dross of metals.] In the quicksilver-mines of California, the second-class ore obtained in small lumps, and inferior in yield to the *grueso*.

grape (grāp), *n.* [*< ME. grape*, sometimes *gradin*, a grape, also collectively in the sing., as

in the *pl.*, grapes, the bunches of grapes (= *MD. grappe* and *krappe*, a bunch of grapes), *< OF. grappe, grappe, crape*, a bunch or cluster, esp. of grapes (cf. *It. dim. grappolo*, a bunch of grapes); a particular use of *grape*, *grappe*, also *grafe*, *graffe*, a hook, grappling-iron, = *Fr. Sp. grapa* = *It. grappa*, a cramp-iron (cf. *E. grapple, grapnel*), *< OHG. chrappho*, *MHG. krapfe*, *G. krappen*, a hook, = *D. krap*, a clasp; connected with *OHG. chrampfo*, *chrampfo*, a hook, a nasalized form of the same word, = *E. cramp*. See *cramp*.] 1. The fruit of the vine, from which wine is made; a pulpy edible fruit or berry growing in clusters on vines of the genus *Vitis*.

There ben vines that beren so grute grapes that a strong man a holds have ynow to dunc for to bere a [one] claster with alle the grapes. Mandeville, Travels, p. 266.

The heathen philosopher, when he had a desire to eat a grape, would open his lips when he put it into his mouth; meaning thereby, that grapes were made to eat, and lips to open. Shaks., As you like it, v. 1.

2. The vine which produces this fruit; the grape-vine. The cultivated grape of Europe, whether it be for wine or for table use, is the *Vitis vinifera*, of which there are said to be 1,600 varieties. The more common native species of the United States are the chicken, frost, or winter grape, *V. cordifolia*, the fruit of which is small, very sour, and worthless, the river-side grape, *V. riparia*, the northern fox or plum grape, *V. labrusca*, the southern fox, bullace, muscadine, or scuppernon grape, *V. vulpina* or *rotundifolia*, and the summer grape, *V. californica*. The numerous cultivated table-grapes of the eastern United States are either varieties of these (as the Concord, Catawba, Isabella, Hartford Proflig, etc., derived from *V. labrusca*, and the Clinton, from *V. riparia*), or hybrids of those with each other or with varieties of *V. vinifera* (as the Delaware, Niagara, Taylor, etc.). The most successful wine-grapes are for the most part varieties of *V. californica*. All the purely American varieties are remarkable for their power of resisting the attacks of the phylloxera or grape louse, which has proved so fatal to the European vine, and on this account they have been of late years extensively introduced into the vineyards of Europe. *V. riparia* has been very largely used for this purpose, either taking the place of *V. vinifera* entirely or furnishing stocks upon which that species may be safely grafted. See *cut* under *Vitis*.

3. The knob at the butt of a cannon.—4. *pl.* In furrery, a mawny tumor on the leg of a horse.—5. *Milit.*, grape-shot. Black mountain grape, of Jamaica, the *Guettarda longiflora*.—False grape, the Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. Grape-berry moth, the common name of *Eudemis or Eudemis boreana*, a tortricid moth which lays its eggs in June on berries of the grape which soon become discolored from the working of the larva inside. The larva



Grape-berry moth, *Eudemis boreana*. (a) shows natural size, (b) an larva of same natural size.

eats the pulp and parts of the seeds of sometimes three or four berries, and transforms to a pupa in a cocoon made under a flap of leaf out for this purpose. The moth appears in autumn as the grapes ripen. Mountain grape, of Jamaica, the *Coccoloba tenuifolia*. Sea-grape, (a) The *Ephedra distachya* of southern Russia. (b) The *Sargassum muticum*, a seaweed with large bladders in grape-like clusters. Seaside grape, a name given to several species of *Coccoloba* growing upon the sea-shore especially to *C. myrica*. Sour grapes, things deemed as worthless only because they are beyond one's reach. In allusion to the fable of the fox which, having tried in vain to reach some grapes which grew on a high vine, went away disgusted, saying, "I don't care; they are sour, anyway."

grape (grāp), *v.* pret. and pp. *graped*, ppr. *graping*. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *grape*.

They took their een, an *grape* an' wale
For muckle aen, an' straight ane.
Burns, Halloween.

grape-cure (grāp'kūr), *n.* A system of medical treatment in vogue in certain parts of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Tyrol, consisting in a more or less exclusive diet of grapes.

grape-fern (grāp'fēr), *n.* A fern-like plant of the genus *Botrychium*: so called because the fructification somewhat resembles a cluster of grapes.

grape-flower (grāp'flō'ar), *n.* An old name for the grape-hyacinth, *Muscari botryoides*.

grape-fruit (grāp'frūt), *n.* The pomelo, a smaller variety of the shaddock, *Citrus decumana*: so called in the markets of the northern cities of the United States, probably from its grape-like flavor. It is now successfully cultivated in Florida. See *pomelo*, *shaddock*.

grape-hyacinth (grāp'hī'p-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth*.

grapeless (grāp'les), *a.* [*< grape + -less*.] Wanting grapes; made without grapes, as *fictitious wine*: as, "grapeless wines," *Jenny*.

grapelet (grāp'let), *n.* [*< grape + -let*.] A little grape. *Thurber*.

grape-louse (grāp'lōus), *n.* The vine-pest or phylloxera.

grape-mildew (grāp'mil'dū), *n.* A fungous disease of the grape. The American or downy mildew is *Peronospora viticola*, which appears in white, downy patches, chiefly on the under surface of the leaves, producing brown spots on the opposite surface. It also occurs on young stems and fruit. The fructification of the fungus consists of conidia borne upon sparingly branched pinnate conidiophores, and oospores embedded in the leaf. (See *cut* under *conidium*.) It has been very destructive in North America, and more recently in southern Europe. The old European grape-mildew is *Oidium Tuckeri*, in which only the conidial fructification is known, the conidia being borne in a single chain on simple conidiophores. The powdery grape mildew of America is *Uncinula spiralis*, one of the *Erysiphace* in which the mycelium is spread over the whole upper surface of the leaf, but does not enter its tissues, and the fructification consists of minute cleistothecious conceptacles containing asci and spores.

grapery (grā'pēr), *n.* [*Appar. < OF. grappe*, a hook, grappling-iron: see *grapel*.] 1. In the fifteenth century, the roughened or studded gripe of the lance.—2. The ring or hollow cylinder of iron through which the shaft of a lance passes and by which it is seized. Compare *bar*, 6.

grape-root (grāp'rōt), *n.* A root of the grape. — *Grape-root borer*. See *borer*.

grape-rot (grāp'rōt), *n.* Any disease of grapes which results in the decay of the berry. The black rot fungus is *Phoma viticola*, which causes the grapes to shrivel and turn blackish. It forms numerous pustules just beneath the surface, which are conceptacles containing spores. In America this is the most destructive rot. The white rot is caused by *Gnomophyllum diplo-dictyla*. When *Peronospora viticola* attacks the berries, the resulting decay has been called brown rot. A recently discovered fungus (*Grenaria fuliginosa*) is said to produce bitter rot.

grapery (grā'pēr-i), *n.* [*pl. graperies* (-is).] [*< grape + -ery*.] A building or other enclosure where grapes are grown, usually a glass-house, whether hot or cold.

She led the way to a little conservatory, and a little pinery, and a little grapery. Miss Edgeworth, Absentee, vi.

grape-shot (grāp'shot), *n.* A projectile discharged from a cannon, having much of the destructive spread of *case-shot* with somewhat of the range and penetrative force of solid shot. A round of grape-shot consists usually of nine cast iron balls, in three tiers, arranged between parallel iron disks connected by a central iron pin. In *quilted grape* the balls are placed on a circular iron stand round an upright iron spindle, and are secured by a stout canvas cover, fastened to the bottom plate and quilted over the balls by marlines, the upper edge of the canvas being tied round the spindle.

I therefore fired a four pounder, charged with *grape-shot*, wide of them. This had a better effect.

Cook, Voyages, I, ii, 1.

grape-stone (grāp'stōn), *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

And when obedient Nature knows his Will,
A Fly, a Grape-stone, or a Hair can kill.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

grape-sugar (grāp'shug'ar), *n.* Same as *dextrin*.

grape-tree (grāp'trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Coccoloba*, as the checker-red grape-tree, *C. diversifolia*, the mangrove grape-tree or sea-grape, *C. wrightii*, and the small grape-tree, *C. leucifolia*. The name is derived from its characteristic grape-like berry. (West Indian.)

grape-vine (grāp'vīn), *n.* and *a.* I. *a.* The vine that bears grapes. See *vine*, *Vitis*.—*Grape-vine thrips*. See *leafhopper* and *Syrphomyia*.—*Grape-vine twist*, a dance-figure originated at the merry-makings of negroes, and characterized by contortions in the steps and complicated turns. (U. S.)

II. *a.* Suited for grape-vines: an epithet applied to the poorer soil of Kentucky and Tennessee. Bartlett; De Fers.

grapewort (grāp'wērt), *n.* The baneberry, *Achela spicata*.

graph (grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. γραφή*, a writing, *< γραφειν*, write.] A diagrammatic representation of a system of connections by means of a number of dots, which may be all distinguished from one another, some pairs of these spots being connected by lines all of which are of one kind. In this way any system of relationship may be represented. Graphs are commonly used in chemistry, and have been applied in algebra and in logic. — *Graphical graphs*, a system of graphs used for the study of *isotants*. These graphs were invented by J. J. Gray, but were further studied by W. K. Clifford.

The application of *Clarendon's* graphs to ordinary literary questions. *Nature*, XXXIII, 76.

graph. [*Fr.* *graph* = *G.* *grapho* = *Dan.* *Sw.* *graf* = *F.* *grapho* = *Sp.* *grafa* = *Pg.* *grapho* = *It.* *grafa*, < *Gr.* *γράφω*, writing, -writer, < *γράφω*, a writing, < *γράφω*, write, describe: see *graphic*.] A terminal element in compounds of Greek origin, denoting that which writes, marks, or describes something, as in *chronograph*, *telegraph*, *seismograph*, etc., or, passively, that which is written, as in *autograph*, *electrograph*, etc. In the passive use the stricter form is *-gram*.

graphia, *n.* Plural of *graphium*.

graphic, **graphical** (*graf'ik*, -i-kal), *a.* [*Fr.* *graphique* = *Sp.* *grafico* = *Pg.* *grafico* = *It.* *grafico*, < *L.* *graphicus*, belonging to painting or drawing, picturesque; of persons, skillful; < *Gr.* *γράφω*, belonging to painting or drawing, picturesque, or of for writing; of style, lively; < *γράφω*, drawing, painting, writing, a writing, description, etc., < *γράφω*, orig. scratch, scrape, grate, later represent by lines, draw, paint, write: see *grace*.] 1. Pertaining to the art of writing; concerned with writing, or with words as written; chirographic; orthographic; as, *graphic representation*; a more *graphic* variation.

Availing himself of his poetical talent, and his facility in the graphic art. *T. Watson*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, II, 167.

Long before the Alphabet had been invented, men had contrived other systems of *graphic* representation by means of which words could be recorded.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I, 2.

2. Written; inscribed; expressed by letters.

The finger of God hath left an inscription on all his works, not *graphical* or composed of letters.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, II, 2.

Graphic representations are always specially valuable to the reader. *Science*, III, 104.

3. Pertaining to the art of delineation, drawing, or picturing; concerned with the expression or conveyance of ideas by lines or strokes, as distinguished from alphabetic characters; as, the *graphic arts*.—4. Exhibiting as in a picture; representing with accuracy; describing effectively or vividly; vivid.

Passing, during which Gwendolen, having taken a rapid observation of Grandcourt, made a brief *graphic* description of him. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, XI.

5. Working by drawings to scale instead of by arithmetical calculations.—6. Concerned with position, not with measurement.—**Graphical geometry**. See *graphical method*.—**Graphical method**. (a) In math., any method of determining the relations of objects by means of drawings. (b) In science, a method of conveying information, between parallel lines of different length are exhibited which are proportionate to the population, etc., of different countries; and (2) to aid numerical or logical calculation, as when a curve is drawn through points whose coordinates represent the population of a country at successive decadal epochs, and this curve is used to ascertain the population at other dates. *Graphical methods* are of three kinds: those which make no use of the continuity of space except to show that the extremities of lines are connected, and of this kind are *graphs*, those which use only the projective properties of space; and those which use the metrical properties of space, and which produce diagrams intended to be measured. Of the last kind, for example, are the graphical methods of statistics, etc. (b) In physics, a mode of studying diseases of the heart and the great vessels by tracings of an instrument, as the *phymograph*. *Dunham*.—**Graphical statics**, a method of investigating the strength of structures and other statical problems by measurements on drawings made to scale. *Graphical methods* are extensively employed in all branches of physical inquiry.—**Graphic arts**, drawing, engraving, etching, painting, and other arts involving the use of lines and strokes other than alphabetic characters, to express or convey ideas.—**Graphic formula**, in chem., a kind of rational formula in which the assumed valency of the atoms of a molecule, and their positions and mutual relations within the molecule, are represented by connecting lines or dashes, as in the figure, which is a graphic formula of acetic acid. Each hydrogen atom (H) having a single connecting bond, is univalent, each carbon atom (C) is quadrivalent, having four bonds, and each oxygen atom (O) bivalent. The three compound radicals of which it is composed, methyl (CH₃), carbonyl (CO), and hydroxyl (OH), are also represented.—**Graphic gold**. See *gold*.—**Graphic granite**. See *granite*.—**Graphic ore**. Same as *graphic gold*.

graphically (*graf'ik*-i-kal), *adv.* 1. By means of written representation; orthographically.

After it succeeded their third dance; then which, a more numerous composition could not be seen *graphically* depicted into letters, and honoring the name of the most sweet and amiable Prince Charles, Duke of York.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Queens*.

2. By means of delineation, drawing, or picturing.—3. As by a picture; vividly.

I have elsewhere called Stevens the Pack of Commonsense; and I know not that I could have described him more *graphically*. *Oxford*, *Int. to Ford's Plays*, p. 112.

graphicalness (*graf'ik*-al-ness), *n.* The condition or quality of being *graphic*. *Imp. Dict.*

graphically (*graf'ik*-i-kal), *adv.* Same as *graphically*.

graphicones (*graf'ik*-nes), *n.* Same as *graphicalness*.

But seeing the actual reality takes away much of the pleasantness, however much it adds to the graphicones. *R. Scott*, *In the Sudan*, p. 22.

graphics (*graf'iks*), *n.* [*Pl.* of *graphic*; see -ics.] The art of drawing, particularly of precise mechanical drawing, as of architectural and engineering plans.

graphidaceous (*graf'id*-a-shus), *a.* [*Gr.* *Graphis* (*Graphis*) + *-aceous*.] In *lichenol.*, belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Graphis* or of the tribe *Graphidaceae*. Also *graphideine*.

Graphidel, Graphideum (*graf'id*-i-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *Graphis* (*Graphis*) + *-ideum*.] A natural order of lichens, remarkable for the resemblance which the fructification (apothecia) bears to the forms of certain Oriental alphabets, whence the scientific name and the popular name *scriptor lichens*. Some of the species are peculiarly important from being found only as parasites on the bark of particular species of *Cuscuta*, and as serving as a means of identifying some of the most valuable commercial barks.

graphideine (*graf'id*-i-um), *a.* [*Gr.* *Graphis* (*Graphis*) + *-ine*.] Same as *graphidaceous*.

Graphidiaceae (*graf'id*-i-um-ee), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *Graphis* (*Graphis*) + *-aceae*.] A tribe of lichens having the apothecia usually elongated (trilobate form) and normally margined only by a proper exiple. *Graphis* is the typical genus.

graphiohexaster (*graf'io* hex-as-ter), *n.* [*Gr.* *γράφω*, a style, + *hex*, = *Εξ*, six, + *αστήρ*, star.] In sponges, a hexaster or six-rayed spicule whose rays are much curved.

graphiology (*graf'id*-i-ol-og-i-j), *n.* [*Gr.* *γράφω*, a style, pencil, < *Gr.* *γράφω*, writings (see *graphium*), + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of writing or delineating; a treatise on that art. *Imp. Dict.*

Graphis (*graf'is*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *graphis*, < *Gr.* *γράφω* (*γράφω*), a style, pencil, drawing, < *γράφω*, write: see *graphic*.] A genus of lichens found chiefly on the bark of trees. See *Graphidel*.

graphite (*graf'it*), *n.* [*Fr.* *graphite*, so called from its use in making pencils for writing, < *Gr.* *γράφω*, writing, + *-αίς*.] One of the forms under which carbon occurs in nature (see *carbon*), also known as *plumbago* and *black-lead*. It has an iron gray color and metallic luster, and occurs in foliated masses and embedded scales. It is soft and unctuous to the touch, makes a black shining streak on paper, and is used chiefly in the manufacture of pencils, crucibles, and portable furnaces, for lubricating iron to protect it from rust, and for counteracting friction between the rubbing surfaces of wood or metal in machinery. It is a conductor of electricity, and in the form of a powder is used for coating the non-conducting surfaces of molds in making electrolytic types. The most important regions supplying graphite are the Alfort mine in Siberia, which furnishes the best material for lead pencils, and Ceylon, whence comes a large part of the coarsest material used for stove polish and for lubrication. There are also extensive mines of graphite near Lake Umbagog. — **Gas graphite**. Same as *gas carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

graphite (*graf'it*), *n.* [*An erroneously 'reconstructed' form, for 'graffito' < It. graffito, pl. graffiti: see graffito.*] Same as *graffito*. See the extract.

The next [in the catalogue] under the form of *Ter Ma* (near Rome) was a *graphite*, one of those rude scratchings which, though made by idle or unskilful hands, . . . nevertheless often contain most valuable information. This *graphite* was found on the interior of a plaster of the age. . . It represented in rude outline the profile of a bishop seated, evidently presiding from the episcopal chair, with a cloth of background showing the side of the choir, with the pulpit or ambo for the epistle. *Shakespeare* *Wood*.

graphitic (*graf'it*-ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *γράφω* (*γράφω*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *graphite*.

graphitoid, graphitoidal (*graf'it*-oid, *graf'it*-oid-al), *a.* [*Gr.* *γράφω* (*γράφω*) + *-oid*, form.] Resembling *graphite* or *plumbago*.

Grove had proposed to replace the platinum by wood charcoal in *graphitoid* but was dissuaded by gas-volatility. *Hopkins*, *The Chemist* (1880) (transl.), p. 22.

graphium (*graf'ium*), *n.* [*Pl.* of *graphic*; see -ium.] *Gr.* *γράφω*, a pencil, style, < *γράφω*, write: see *graphic*, *graph*.] A style for writing; a stylus.

Graphiurus (*graf'iu*-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *γράφω*, a pencil, + *-ουρος*, tail.] 1. A genus of dormice, of the family *Myrodontidae*, with a short cylindrical tail ending in a pencil of hairs (whence the name), and small simple molars. *F. Cuvier*, 1829.—2. A genus of extinct fishes, of the family *Caelacanthidae*. *Kner*, 1866.

grapholite (*graf'ol*-it), *n.* [*Gr.* *γράφω*, writing, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of slate suitable for writing on.

Grapholitha (*graf'ol*-i-tha), *n.* [*NL.* (*Traitischke*, 1829), < *Gr.* *γράφω*, writing, + *λίθος*, stone. Cf. *grapholite*.] A genus of small and peculiar-



Plum moth (*Grapholitha prunivora*). (Upper shows natural size.)

ly marked tortricid moths, some of which inhabit galls. The larva of *G. caryana* of the United States feeds on the buds of hickory nuts; *G. prunivora* infests plums and also apple-galls, & *interversaria* attacks clover-seeds. There are 14 North American and a number of European species.

graphological (*graf'ol*-og-i-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *γράφω*, writing, + *-λογία*.] Pertaining to *graphology*.

graphologist (*graf'ol*-og-i-jat), *n.* [*Gr.* *γράφω*, writing, + *-λογία*.] One who is skilled in *graphology*.

When told that he is a miser, he is hypnotized person writes in a close, short, economical hand-writing. In the way misers write according to *graphologists*: as a peasant, he writes in a sprawling ugly hand. *Science*, VII, 202.

graphology (*graf'ol*-og-i-j), *n.* [*Gr.* *γράφω*, writing, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of handwriting regarded as an expression of the character of the writer.

The conclusion drawn by these gentlemen is, that *graphology* is a real science, and that its main features are correct, generally speaking. *Science*, VII, 202.

graphometer (*graf'om*-e-ter), *n.* [*Gr.* *γράφω*, write, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A mathematical instrument for measuring angles in surveying; a goniometer.

graphometric, graphometrical (*graf'om*-e-trik, -i-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *γράφω* (*γράφω*) + *-μετρικός*.] 1. Pertaining to or ascertained by a *graphometer*.—2. Pertaining to *graphometrics*.—**Graphometric function**, a function expressed by means of length but unaltered by linear transformation.

graphometrics (*graf'om*-e-triks), *n.* [*Pl.* of *graphometric*; see -ics.] That branch of geometry which treats of properties which involve lengths or other magnitudes, but which are unaltered by projection or linear transformation.

graphonym (*graf'om*-nim), *n.* [*Gr.* *γράφω*, writing, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, a name: see *onym*.] In *coll.* and *bot.*, a technical name based upon a recognizable published plate, figure, diagnosis, or description. *Cover*, *The Ark* (1884), I, 321. [Rare.]

graphophone (*graf'ō*-fōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *γράφω*, writing, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds, based on the principle of the phonograph invented by Edison, but of a different mechanical construction. More fully called *phonograph-graphophone*.

The *graphophone* bears no resemblance, in a scientific aspect, to the *phonograph*, or the *graphophone*. *West. Rev. (Eng.)*, XXXIII, 622.

graphophonic (*graf'ō*-fōn-ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *γράφω* (*γράφω*) + *-φωνικός*.] Pertaining to the *graphophone*; as, a *graphophonic* tablet.

graphoscope (*graf'ō*-skōp), *n.* [*Gr.* *γράφω*, writing, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A device for viewing pictures or photographs through a lens. It consists of a holder for the picture and one for the lens, with simple appliances for adjusting the focus.

graphospasm (*graf'ō*-spazm), *n.* [*NL.* *grapho* + *σπασμός*, < *Gr.* *γράφω*, writing, + *σπασμός*, spasm, cramp: see *spasm*.] Writers' cramp; scrivener's cramp (which see, under *cramp*).

graphotype (*graf'ō*-tip), *n.* [*Gr.* *γράφω*, writing, + *-τύπος*, impression: see *type*.] A process of making blocks for use in surface-printing. Drawings are made on a thin surface of finely prepared chalk with a stiletton ink. When dried, the soft parts are brushed away, and the drawing remains in relief; stereotypes are then made from the block. In a later form of the process the chalk surface is superseded by a fine plate covered with finely powdered French chalk brought to a hard and firm texture by great pressure.

graphy. [*Fr.* *graphie* = *G.* *graphia* = *Dan.* *Sw.* *graf* = *F.* *grapho* = *Sp.* *grafa* = *Pg.* *grafica* = *It.* *grafica*, < *L.* *graphia*, < *Gr.* *γράφω*, in abstract nouns from compound adjectives in *-γραφος*, < *γράφω*, write: see *-graph*.] A terminal element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'writing, description, discourse, science,' as in *biography*, *geography*, *hagiography*, *hydrography*, *topography*, *typography*, etc. Such nouns are accompanied by an adjective in *-graphic*, *-graphical*, and often by a concrete noun in *-graph*.

II. intrans. To make a grasp, or the motion of grasping; seize something firmly or eagerly. Then he began to *grasp* after his arms, for to take from him his sword out of his hands. *Martin* (K. E. T. 2.) III. 432. His hands shaped display'd, as one that grasps, And tugg'd for life. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. Like a miser, midst his store, Who grasps and grasps till he can hold no more. *Dryden*.

To grasp at, to catch at; try to seize. But this . . . is the mischievous nature of pride; it makes a man grasp at every thing, and, by consequence, comprehend nothing effectually and thoroughly. *Sp. Attorneys, Sermons*, I. v. Also! we grasp at Clouds, and beat the Air, Vowing that Spirit we intend to clear. *Prior*, *Solomon*, I.

grasp (grasp), *n.* [*< grasp, v.*] 1. A grip or seizure by the hand; the act of taking or attempting to take hold of something.

I long'd so heartily then and there To give him the grasp of fellowship. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, xiii. 2.

2. Power of seizing and holding; forcible possession.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, IV. 3.

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even with in their grasp. *Clarendon*, *Great Rebellion*.

3. Power of the intellect to seize and comprehend subjects; wide-reaching power of comprehension.

The foremost minds of the following intellectual era were not, in power or grasp, equal to their predecessors. *Is. Taylor*.

In the treatment of this arduous problem (the descent of man) Mr. Darwin showed no less acuteness and grasp than had been displayed in his earlier work. *J. Fiske*, *Evolutionist*, p. 265.

graspable (grasp'p-able), *a.* [*< grasp + -able.*] Capable of being grasped.

graspful, *n.* and *v.* See *graspful*.

grasper (grasp'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which grasps or seizes; one who catches or holds. — 2. *pl.* The raptorial orthopterous mantids or rear-horses. See *Raptoria*.

grasping (grasp'ing), *v. a.* Eager to gain possession of something; covetous; rapacious; avaricious; exacting; miserly.

My wealth, on which a kinsman nigh Already casts a grasping eye. *Scott*, *Rokeby*, IV. 78.

Strolling is moderate in his terms — he's not a grasping man. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 3.

graspingly (grasp'ing-ly), *adv.* In a grasping manner; covetously; rapaciously.

The Pope had proved himself to be graspingly unwise. *Low*, *Russett*, II. 361.

graspingness (grasp'ing-ness), *n.* The state or character of being grasping; covetousness; rapacity.

To take all that good nature, or indulgence, or good opinion confers shows a want of moderation, and a graspingness that is unworthy of that indulgence. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, I. 137.

grasplet, *n.* and *v.* [*Also graspet; < grasp + -le, conformed to grapple.*] Same as *grapple*.

For to the disturbance of the slippers that approached the walls, they deposed huge rafters, to the which they fastened grasplets of iron and great hooks like stiths. *J. Brande*, *tr. of Quintus Curtius*, fol. 61.

When of y^e one stroke full with her spurne [trostr] with whom the cynquorene graspeted and y^e other which was loose and at libertie fell upon her contrary side. *J. Brande*, *tr. of Quintus Curtius*, fol. 61.

graspleen (grasp'leən), *a.* [*< grasp + -leən.*] Incapable of grasping; relaxed; weak.

From my graspleen hand Drop friendship's precious pearls, like hour glass sand. *Coleridge*, *On a Friend*.

grass (gras), *n.* [*< ME. gras, gras, sometimes transposed gars, gys, Sc. gras, < AN. gras, transposed gars = (AN. gras = OFries. gars, gras = D. gras = MIA. gras, gras = OHG. gras, gras = MHG. G. gras, grass, herbage (applicable to any small plant), = Icel. gras = Sw. gras = Dan. gras, grass, = Goth. gras, the first growth of corn, etc., a plant or herb; akin to MHG. grasce, first growth, = MD. grasce, the green sod, turf, and prairie to green and grow. There is no proof of a connection with L. grāsen, grass (see y. univorous), or with Gr. χορδή, grass.) 1. In general, herbage; the plants on which cattle and other beasts feed or pasture; the verdant covering of the soil. In popular use the name is applied to a great variety of plants which are in no way related to grasses technically so called. See *def. 2*.*

And forth she went primly Unto the Park-ways fast by, All afoot walking on the grass. *Geoff. Const. Amant*, IV.

All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field. *Im. xl. 2*. When Phoebe doth behold Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass, Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, I. 1.

Specifically — 2. In bot., any plant of the order Gramineæ (which see). — 3. *pl.* Stalks or sprays of grass; as, the fireplace was filled with dried grasses. — 4. [Short for sparrow-grass, a corruption of asparagus.] Asparagus.

A hundred of grass, from the Corporation of Garratt, will, in a short time, at the London market, be held at least as an equivalent to a halfpenny bundle. *North*, *Mayor of Garratt*, II. 2.

Will you take any other vegetation? Grass? Peas? *Dickens*, *Black House*, 11.

5. In mining, the surface of the ground at the mine. [*Cornwall, Eng.*] — 6. In turf parlance, the time of new verdure; spring or summer; as, the colt will be three this grass. — *Ant-hill grass*. See *ant-hill*. — *As grass*. (a) Same as *grass* (a). (b) See to take heart of grass, under *grass*. — *Bahama grass*. Same as *Bermuda grass*. — *Barn-yard grass*. Same as *cockspur-grass*. — *Bengal grass*, the *Setaria italica*, probably native in eastern Asia, now very extensively cultivated as a forage plant. Also known as *Hungarian grass*, *German millet*, etc. — *Bermuda grass*, a low, creeping, perennial grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*, found in most warm and tropical countries, where, from its endurance of drought, it is a common pasture grass. It rarely bears seed, but is easily propagated by cuttings of the root stalks, and when once established its eradication is difficult. Also *Bahama grass*. — *Between hay and grass*. See *hay*. — *Black-seed grass*, the *Sporobolus Indicus* so called from the frequency with which its spikelets are attacked by smut. — *Blue-eyed grass*. See *blue-eyed*. — *Blue-grass region*, the rich limestone lands of Kentucky and Tennessee, yielding blue grass, and noted for the fine physical development of man and beast bred there.

Either no other land ever lent itself so easily to civilization as the blue-grass region, or it was exceptionally fortunate in its inhabitants. *C. D. Warner*, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 220.

Bottle-brush grass. See *bottle-brush*. — **Capon's-tail grass**. See *capon's-tail*. — **Cockscomb-grass**. See *cock's comb*. — **Cocksfoot-grass**. See *cock'sfoot*. — **Comb-fringed grass**, a species of *Distichlis*, in which the compound flowers are arranged in unilateral spikes. — **Dog-tail grass**. (a) Species of *Cynodorus*, especially *C. cristatus*, from its spike being fringed on one side only. (b) The *Eleusine Indica*. See *eleusine*. — **Dog's-tooth grass**. (a) The dog grass, *Agropyron caninum*. (b) *Bermuda grass*, *Cynodon Dactylon*. (c) In Queensland, the *Alloea diandra*. — **Esparto-grass**. See *esparto*. — **Five-leaved grass**. Same as *five-leaved*. — **Five-leaved grass**, in *her.* same as *compagifolius*. — **Four-leaved grass**, the herb *trifolium*, *Trifolium repens*. — **Fowl-grass**. See *fowl*. — **Portulac-grass**. See *portulac*. — **Free grass**, free grazing. [*Western U. S.*]

In our northern country we have free grass: that is, the stockmen rarely own more than small portions of the land over which their cattle range, the bulk of it being unsurveyed and still the property of the national government. *T. Roosevelt*, *The Century*, XXXV. 610.

French grass, the sainfoin, *Ononis sativa*. — **Grass of Parnassus**, the common name for species of the genus *Parnassia*, belonging to the Scrophulariaceæ. — **Grass of the Andes**, the *Arctostaphylos ulmaria*, a stout but soft perennial grass of Europe, naturalized in the United States, and cultivated for pasture and hay. — **Hare-tail grass**, the common name of a species of grass, *Lagurus ovatus*, inhabiting the Mediterranean region and a very tame one, and found as far north as the lake of Geneva. The dense, oblong, woolly patches bear a resemblance to a hare's tail. See *lagurus*. — **Holy grass**. See *hieracium*. — **Hungarian grass**. Same as *esparto*. — **Lyme grass**. See *lyme*. — **Mesquite-grass**. Same as *mesquite*. — **Spanish grass**. Same as *esparto*. — **To go to grass**. (a) To be turned out to pasture, as a horse, especially one no longer fit for work.

The sturdy steed now goes to grass, and up they hang his saddle. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Knight of Burning Pestle*, IV. 1. (b) To go into retirement; to retire. Commonly used in the imperative, with the contemptuous force of "Get out!" (slang); (c) To die; go to the grave. [*Western U. S.*] (d) To fall violently; be knocked down as a pugilist in the ring; as, he tripped and went to grass. (slang) (e) To grass. (a) At pasture, on a pasture range; used figuratively. Also of grass.

If the worst come to the worst I'll turn my Wife to Grass. *Shak.*, *Way of the World*, III. 15.

(b) In mining, to the surface; as, send the ore to grass. — **To let the grass grow under one's feet** (or, formerly, on one's heels), to let a matter, etc., go very slowly.

Masterme, since I went, no grass hath grown on my heels, But master Thibault trusts here maketh no speeds. *Clail*, *Kentish Booke*, IV. 5.

Mr. Tullington . . . is as good as to act as my solicitor, and grass don't grow under his feet. I can tell ye. *Dickens*, *Black House*, xxxiii.

It was a rule with these indefatigable indefinites never to let the grass grow under their feet. *Shak.* had this, therefore, alighted at the inn and deposited their saddle-bags, then they made their way to the residence of the governor. *Irving*, *Kent's Booke*, p. 257.

grass (gras), *v.* [*< grass, n.*] The older verb is *gravel*. 1. *trans* 1. To cover with grass or with turf; furnish with grass; as, to grass a lawn.

With us in the Bad Lands all we do, when cold weather sets in, is to drive our herds of the scabby-grass river bottom back ten miles or more. *T. Roosevelt*, *The Century*, XXXV. 406.

2. To throw on or bring down to the grass or ground, as a bird shot on the wing, or a fish caught from the water.

When amongst you, dear readers, can appreciate the intense delight of grasping your first big fish after a nine months fast? *T. Hughes*, *Ten Brown of Oxford*, xxvii.

At the close of the twenty fifth round the doctor had killed twenty out of twenty-five, while his opponent had grazed seventeen out of the same number. *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 24, 1883.

3. To lose in the grass.

One arrow must be shot after another, though both be lost, and never found again. *Sp. Harriet*, *Abp. Williams*, II. 20.

4. To feed with growing grass; pasture.

The feeding or grassing of hinds and muttons. *Priory Church* (Arthur's Reg. *Clarke*, I. 201).

II. t. intrans. To breed grass; be covered with grass. *Thacker*.

grassant (gras'ant), *a.* [*< L. grassans (-s), pp. of grassare, go, go about, freq. of gradi, go; see grade.*] Moving about; stirring; in full swing.

These innovations and mischiefs which are now grassant in England. *Sp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 122. Prejudices, as epidemic diseases, are grassant. *Bayly North*, *Kramer*, p. 121.

grassation (gras-sa'shun), *n.* [*< L. grassatio (-s), a rioting, < grassare, pp. grassatus, go about, < gradi, grassare, step.*] A wandering about; constant motion or activity.

If in vice there be a perpetual grassation, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance. *St. Chas.*, *Resolves*, II. 4.

grass-bar (gras'bär), *n.* A bar in a river, inlet, or harbor overgrown with grass. Such bars are well known to anglers as places where bass lie in the eddies.

grass-bass (gras'bas), *n.* A common food-fish, *Pomoxys sparoides*, of the family Centrarchidae, from 8 to 12 inches long, found in the southern United States, the upper Mississippi valley, and the Great Lake region. Also called *calico-bass*, *strawberry-bass*, *bar-fish*, and *crappie*.

grass-bird (gras'bärd), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa (Actodromas) maculata*. Also called *grass-snipe*. [*U. S.*]

grass-bleaching (gras'blö'ching), *n.* Bleaching by exposing the article to be bleached to the sunlight by spreading it out on the grass.

(Grass bleaching is occasionally used in the clearing process for sintax, cotinine, etc. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ed., p. 211.)

grass-character, *n.* See *grass-hand*.

grasschat (gras'chat), *n.* Same as *whitcheat*.

grass-cloth (gras'klöth), *n.* 1. A thin light kind of linen, called in Chinese *ku pu* or summer cloth, made in China and the East from the fiber of *Bakermia nana* and other plants of the nettle family. It was originally called *grass-cloth* by foreigners at Canton because it was assumed to be made from some sort of grass. See *china grass*. 2. A thick fabric made in the Canary Islands of some vegetable fiber.

grass-cutter (gras'küt'er), *n.* One who or that which cuts grass; specifically, one of a body of attendants on an Indian army, whose task is to provide provender for the large number of cattle necessary for transporting munitions, baggage, etc.

grass-drake (gras'drāk), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*. [*West Riding, Eng.*]

grasped (gras'ped), *v.* Said of a golf-club having its face slightly spooned or sloped backward.

grass-embroidery (gras'em-bröi'dér-i), *n.* Embroidery made by various tribes of American Indians, the chief material for which is dried grass or fibrous leaves resembling grass.

grasser (gras'gr), *n.* [*< grass + -er.*] A calf fed on grass, as distinguished from a *fed calf*, one fed on prepared food. [*U. S.*]

grasshopper (gras'höpp-er), *n.* 1. A granivorous fringilline bird; any one of sundry species of *Fringillidae* that live in the grass or feed on grass seeds. (specifically, (a) The bay winged bun-



Grasshopper. *Favosites grammacus*.

The Prince himself lay all alone,
Lately displayed upon the grassy ground,
Punctured at every stage that laid him out in wound.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 12.

2. Resembling grass; green.

grate¹ (grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grated*, ppr. *grating*. [*< ME. graten, < OF. grater, F. gratter = Pr. Sp. gratar = It. grattare, < ML. gratari, cratare, scrape, scratch, < OHG. crassōn (orig. *krassōn), MHG. krassen, G. krassen, scrape, scratch, = Sw. kratta = Dan. kratte, scrape. Cf. Sw. krata, Dan. krata, D. krassen (for *krassen), scrape, mod. local krassen, scrawl, appar. from the G. form: see crutch¹ and scratch.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To rub together or against strongly so as to produce a harsh scraping sound: as, to grate the teeth.

The threshold grates the door to have him heard.
Shak., *Locrine*, I. 202.

2. To reduce to small particles by rubbing or rasping with something rough or indented: as, to grate a nutmeg or the peel of a lemon.

When water-drops have worn the stones of Troy, . . .
And mighty states characterized are grated
To dusty nothing.
Shak., *T. and C.*, III. 2.

Grate it [barre-redish] on a grater which has no bottom.
Boswell, *Academy*.

3. To affect harshly and painfully, as if by abrasion; fret.

Therest enraged, scarce he can upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and gnawing his great heart.
Spenser, *Mother Bole Tale*, I. 1222.

I know before
Two would grate your ears; but it was base in you
To urge a weighty secret from your friend,
And then rage at it.
Boswell, *Academy*, III. 2.

4. To produce a harsh or jarring sound of, as by the friction of rough bodies.

Open thy . . .
The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
Harsh thunder.
Milton, *P. L.*, II. 621.

5. To scratch or scrape with; use for attrition or abrasion.

Was I a man, ere I
Would live in poor estate,
On father, friends, and all my kin
I would my talons grate.
George Barnard (Child's Ballads, VIII. 224).

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a harsh or rasping sound by friction or attrition; give out a scraping noise.

They ran together, and tainted each other on ye helmes,
but their spurs grated not.
Boswell, *Academy*, II. clxviii.

Turning softly like a thief,
Lest the harsh shingle should grate underneath.
Templeton, *Knock Arden*.

2. To produce a harsh impression; cause irritation or chafing.

Oh that welcome voice of heavenly love, . . .
How does it grate upon his thankful ear!
Cooper, *Truth*, I. 426.

grate¹ (grāt), *n.* [*< ME. grate: from the verb.*] A grater. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 207.

grate² (grāt), *n.* [*< ME. grata, a trellis, lattice. Cf. It. grata, a grate, lattice, gridiron, < ML. grata, a grating, var. of crata, a grating, a grate, < L. crata, a hurdle: see crate and hurdle.*] 1. A partition made with bars parallel to or crossing one another; a framework of bars in a door, window, hatchway, or other opening.

At last he came unto an iron door . . .
But in the mass a secret grate was sight.
Through which he sent his voice, and loud did call.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. viii. 27.

The English in the suburbs close intermesh'd,
Went, through a secret grate of iron bars
In yonder town, to overpass the city.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, I. 4.

2. (a) A frame of metal bars in which fuel is burned, especially coal.

I sat beside the glowing grate, fresh heaped
With Newport coal.
Boswell, *Academy*, on Rhode Island Coal.

(b) The floor of a fire-box or furnace, formed of a series or group of bars; the bottom of a furnace, on which the fuel rests, and through which it is supplied with air.—3. In metal: (a) A perforated metal plate used in the stamping of ores, through which the pounded ore passes.

(b) A screen. [*Eng.*]—Revolving grate. (a) A grate which revolve so as to expose different parts in turn to the fire opening. (b) An ore-roasting furnace with a grate revolving horizontally. *E. H. Knight*.—Slag-grate, in brewing, a furnace-grate consisting of a number of cast-iron plates placed horizontally, like stage plates.

grate³ (grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grated*, ppr. *grating*. [*< ME. graten, < OF. grater, F. gratter = Pr. Sp. gratar = It. grattare, < ML. gratari, cratare, scrape, scratch, < OHG. crassōn (orig. *krassōn), MHG. krassen, G. krassen, scrape, scratch, = Sw. kratta = Dan. kratte, scrape. Cf. Sw. krata, Dan. krata, D. krassen (for *krassen), scrape, mod. local krassen, scrawl, appar. from the G. form: see crutch¹ and scratch.*] To furnish with a grate or grates; fill in with cross-bars: as, to grate a window.

In another place stands a column grated about with
yucca, wherein they report that our St. Saviour was often
wont to lean as he preached in the temple.
Boswell, *Academy*, Rome, 1644.

grate⁴ (grāt), *a.* [*< L. gratus, pleasing, agreeable: see grace, n.* Hence *grateful*, and (from *L. gratus*) ult. *ingrate*, *gratify*, *gratitude*, *gratuity*, *gratulate*, etc., *grace*, *agree*, etc.] Pleasant; agreeable.

It becomes grate and delicious enough by custom.
Sir T. Herbert, *Travels in Africa*, p. 311.

grateful (grāt'fūl), *a.* [*< grate⁴ + -ful; an irreg. formation.*] 1. Pleasing to the mind or the senses; agreeable; gratifying; affording pleasure.

If you will do a grateful office to me,
In person give this paper to a gentleman.
Shak., *Love in a Maze*, II. 1.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine.
Pope, *Autumn*, I. 74.

The occupation [of watching sheep] was grateful to his
mind, for its freedom, lunacy, and solitude.
Hawthorne, *Bliss*, II. 221.

2. Betokening or expressing gratitude; denoting thankfulness.

So many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf, and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory
Of monument to ages.
Milton, *P. L.*, II. 222.

Leave on Swift this grateful verse engraven,
"The rights a court attack'd, a poet saved."
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. 4. 222.

3. Feeling kindly or tenderly on account of a favor or favors bestowed; disposed to acknowledge and repay benefits.

My life has crept so long on a broken wing . . .
That I come to be grateful at last for a little thing.
Templeton, *Knock Arden*, xviii.

—Syn. 3. *Grateful, Thankful*, beholden. *Grateful* is preferred when we speak of the general character of a person's mind: as, a man of a *grateful* disposition, an *ingrateful* wretch. *Grateful* often expresses the feeling, and the readiness to manifest the feeling by acts, even a long time after the rendering of the favor: *thankful* refers rather to the immediate acknowledgment of the favor by words. The same distinction is found in the negative forms, *ungrateful*, *unthankful*, *thankless*. *Thankful* is often loosely used for *relieved* or *glad*, where the thanks, if rendered, would be given to a merciful or helping Providence. as, I am *thankful* for my escape.

A *grateful* heart will stand upon record against those
that in their prosperity forget their friends.
Sir R. L. Estlin.

To find one *thankful* man, I will oblige many that are
not so.
Nesnes (trans.)

gratefully (grāt'fūl-ē), *adv.* 1. With gratitude or thankfulness.

Thus did himself that here had every tongue,
And gratefully of him alone they sung.
Cowley, *David's*.

2. In a grateful, agreeable, or pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of
something new, which may gratefully strike the imagination.
Watts.

gratefulness (grāt'fūl-nēs), *n.* 1. Gratitude; thankfulness.

And mostly out of gratefulness, in remembrance of the
many courtesies done to him before by David King of
Scots, he left him the country of Huntingdon.
Baker, *1 Hen. II.*, an. 1155.

2. The state or quality of being grateful, agreeable, or pleasing.

grater (grā'tēr), *n.* One who or that which grates. Specifically, (a) an instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface for rubbing off fine particles of a body, as, a nutmeg-grater. (b) In bookbinding, an iron instrument used by the forwarder to rub the backs of sewed books after pasting.

grate-room (grāt'rūm), *n.* In some forms of furnace, a compartment or chamber with a grate beneath it, separated from the rest of the furnace, in which the fire is made.

These grate-rooms are sunk several feet below the level
of the bed of the furnace, and are separated from each
other by a portion of the bed, which is called the flag.
Glass-making, p. 111.

grate-surface (grāt'sūf-īs), *n.* The area of any grate in a furnace. In steam engineering the term is used in designating the extent of surface required in a grate to hold sufficient fuel to evaporate a given quantity of water, and thus produce a certain amount of power. Thus, in a locomotive boiler one square foot of grate surface is assumed to suffice for the evaporation of eight cubic feet of water per hour. Ordinary forms of boilers are much less effective: some do not evaporate per hour more than a single cubic foot per square foot of grate surface.

gratifier, *v. t.* [*< ML. gratificari, pp. of gratiare, favor, exempt, also thank, < L. gratus, favor, grace: see grace.*] To favor

We are to take notice of the continued peace and plenty
with which we only these three years respectively can
adorned, but also for many years together, both before and
after them, New England was so remarkably gratified.
S. Norton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 216.

gratification (grā'tik-ā-shən), *n.* [*< F. gratification, gratification, < gratuler, gratuler, divide into squares, < gratuler, gratuler: see gratuler.*] The division of a design or draft into squares, as an aid in producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions.

gratule (grāt'ī-kūl), *n.* [*< F. gratule, gratule, < L. gratula, dim. of crata, a hurdle, wickerwork: see grate², crate.*] A design or draft divided into squares to facilitate copying.

To illustrate this, I have drawn out upon the same
scale, on the same gratule, with common parallel, and
with the assumption of the same meridian, . . . the projection
of the general map.
Pole.

The gratules in sometimes rectangular, sometimes
spherical, sometimes a combination of both, as when
points of which the latitude and longitude coordinates
are given have to be plotted within rectangular marginal
lines.
Raupe, *Arch.*, XIII. 114.

gratification (grāt'ī-ā-shən), *n.* [*< F. gratification = Sp. gratificación = Pg. gratificação = It. gratificazione, < L. gratificatio(n-), < gratificare, gratificare, please, gratify: see gratify.*] 1. The act of gratifying or pleasing; a pleasing or satisfying.

He never tells his disciples . . . that the pleasure of
humane life lies in the gratification of the senses, and in
making what use they can of the world.
Stillington, *Works*, I. v.

Their minds are bent upon the little gratifications of
their own senses and appetites.
Macle, *Spectator*, No. 122.

2. The state of being gratified; pleasure received; felicitation; satisfaction.

I thought it of great use, if they [readers] could learn
with me to keep their minds open to gratification, and
ready to receive it from any thing it meets with.
Macle, *Spectator*, No. 224.

Nothing severe was enjoined by Mahomet, and the frequent
prayers and washings with water which he directed
were gratifications to a sedentary people in a very hot
country.
Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 222.

3. Voluntary reward or recompense; also, a gratuity for services received or expected.

This sholk [at Shirley] usually goes with the Europeans
to the valley of salt, but not without a proper gratification.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 102.

The Duke of Lorrain . . . let you languish several months
without giving you one platée; whereas the count has
already bestowed upon you a gratification which you
could not have expected till after long service.
Smollett, *Tr. of Gil Blas*, II. c.

gratifier (grāt'ī-fī-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which gratifies or pleases.

He had under him in one of his dominions a briber, a
gift-taker, a gratifier of rich men.
Lattimore, *Ad Nermon*, ed. Edw. VI., 1549.

There has, Ceres, and other eminent persons among the
heathens, who were great gratifiers of the natural life of
man.
Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Iniquity*, p. 122.

2. One who makes gifts.

gratify (grāt'ī-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gratified*, ppr. *gratifying*. [*< F. gratifier = Sp. Pg. gratificar = It. gratificare, < L. gratificare, gratificare, do a favor to, oblige, please, gratify (cf. L. gratificus, kind, obliging). < gratus, kind, pleasing, + facere, make: see grate² and -fy.*] 1. To please; give pleasure to; delight; satisfy; indulge.

They [Rauannites] are provided one way or other to gratify
persons of all inclinations. *Stillington, Sermons*, II. 1.

Every man has tastes and propensities, which he is disposed
to gratify at a risk and expense which people of
different temperaments and habits think extravagant.
Macaulay, *Utilitarian Theory of Government*.

Where in the man who does not persuade himself when
he gratifies his own curiosity he does so for the sake of
his womanhood? *Mrs. Fanny, Unknown to History*, II.

2. To requite or reward voluntarily; also, to give a gratuity to. [*Archaic.*]

Some carrying about water in leather bags, giving it
to all, and demanding nothing for the same, except any
voluntarily gratified them. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 207.

I know not how to gratify your kindness, wherefore
pray, as a token of my respects to you, accept of this small
memento. *Boswell, Pilgrimage*, II.

He wished to have them first taught swimming, and pro-
posed to gratify me handsomely if I would teach them.
Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 22.

—Syn. 1. *Gratify, Indulge, Honor*. To gratify is a more
positive act than to indulge or to honor. Gratify is most
often used in a good sense: *indulge*, most often in a bad
one. Honor expresses an act of good natured compli-
ment or recognition of inferiority neither weak nor evil: as,
to honor a person a second time.

Not food, and tools, and clothing, and decorations only,
gratify the love of acquisition.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 515.

Nature will sometimes indulge herself with a leap, but
as a rule her march is slow and gradual.
Boswell, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 202.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man
That with smooth air couldst humor best our tongue.
Milton, *Samson*, viii.

gratifyingly (grat'f-i-ing-lī), *adv.* In a gratifying or pleasing manner.

gratifyingly (grat'f-i-ing-lī), *n.* In the extract, a humorous perversion of *gratuity*. [Unique.]

Sir And I want these stanzas for thy leman;

Habit it?

Oh I did impute to thy gratuity

Shak., T. N., II. 3.

grating (grat'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *grate*, *v.*] The act of rubbing harshly; the harsh sound caused by the rasping or scraping of hard, rough bodies; the feeling produced by harsh attrition.

The contrary is called harshness, such as is *grating*, and some other sounds. Hobbes, Human Nature, vii.

The tender ear cannot but feel the rude thumpings of the wood, and *gratings* of the violin, . . . In the best concert of musical instruments.

Dr. H. More, Immortal of Soul, III. 9.

grating (grat'ing), *p. a.* [P. p. of *grate*, *v.*] Harsh; rasping; fretting; irritating: as, *grating* sounds; a *grating* temper.

And *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms

Shak., Rich. II, I. 3.

grating (grat'ing), *n.* [*grate* + *-ing*, *v.*] 1. A partition or frame of parallel or crossing bars; an open latticework of wood or metal serving as a cover or guard, but admitting light, air, etc., as in the fair-weather hatches of a ship, the cover of the mouth of a drain or sewer, etc.

We were admitted to an apartment about ten feet long by five wide, with a very thick double *grating*, behind which some of the nuns appeared and chattered

Greville, Memoirs, April 22, 1830

Probably soundly lodged at the *gratings* when recaptured, or when in a spirit of penitence they returned to duty

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 437.

2. In optics: (a) An arrangement of parallel wires in a plane, designed to produce spectra by diffraction; specifically called a *real grating*. (b) A series of fine parallel lines on a surface of glass or polished metal ruled very close together, at the rate of 10,000 to 20,000, or even 40,000, to the inch; distinctively called a *diffraction* or *diffraction grating*. Such gratings are much used in spectroscopic work. The first really fine gratings were those of L. M. Rutherford of New York. See *diffraction*, *l.* and *spectrum*.

In making gratings for optical purposes the periodic error must be very perfectly eliminated, since the periodic displacement of the lines only one millionth of an inch from their mean position will produce "ghosts" in the spectrum. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 563

The magnificent gratings of Rowland are a new power in the hands of the spectroscopist. Science, IV. 182.

3. A timber framework consisting of beams which cross one another at right angles to support the foundation of a heavy building in light, loose soil.—4. In metal, the act of separating large from small ore. See *grate*, *n.*, 3.—**Grating deck**, a light deck made of grating. **Grating spectrum**, a diffraction spectrum produced by a grating.

gratingly (grat'ing-lī), *adv.* In a grating manner; harshly; offensively.

Gratiola (grat'f-i-ō-lā), *n.* [NL., named in allusion to its supposed medicinal virtues, < L. *gratia*, grace: see *grace*.] A genus of low scrophulariaceous herbs, containing about 20 species, widely distributed in temperate regions, 12 being native in the United States. They have opposite leaves and small solitary axillary flowers. The hedge hyssop, *G. officinalis*, of Europe and northern Asia, has a bitter, acrid taste, and is employed in medicine as a drastic purgative in the treatment of dropsy.

gratiosa (grat'f-i-ō-sā), *a.* In music, same as *gracioso*.

gratioso, *n.* Same as *gracioso*.

gratious, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *gracious*. Spenser.

gratis (grat'is), *adv.* [= D. *ti*, Dan. *ti*, Sw. *ti*, F. *grat* = Sp. *gratis* = Pg. *it*, *gratis*, < L. *gratus*, contr. of earlier *gratus*, for nothing, without reward, lit. by favor or kindness, abl. pl. of *gratus*, favor: see *grace*.] For nothing; freely; without pay: as, to perform service *gratis*.

Having once paid this capbur, you may go in and out *gratis* as often as you please during the whole Feast. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

The price, after the first four numbers, which were given away *gratis*, was a penny. A. Deben, Int. to Steele, p. xvii.

Appearing gratis. See *appear*.

gratis (grat'is), *a.* [*gratis*, *adv.*] Gratuitous. [An inaccurate use.]

In its ultimate form, . . . altruism will be the achievement of gratification, . . . sympathetic gratification which adds the receiver nothing, but is a *gratis* addition to his egoistic gratifications. H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 256.

gratitude (grat'it-ū-d), *n.* [*gratus*, *a.* = Sp. *gratitud* = It. *gratitudine*, < ML. *gratitudo*, thankfulness, < L. *gratus*, thankful: see *grated*,

grace.] The state or quality of being grateful or thankful; a warm and friendly feeling in response to a favor or favors received; thankfulness.

In the first place, it may be asked whether we are only bound to repay services, or whether we owe the special affection called *Gratitude*; which seems generally to combine kindly feeling with some sort of emotional recognition of superiority.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 222.

A feeling of gratitude, or of resentment, tends to be deepened. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychology, p. 464.

= Syn. See *grateful*.

grattoir (grat'wōir'), *n.* [F., a scraper, < *grat*, scratch, scrape: see *grate*, *v.*] In archaeol., an instrument of the stone age, of chipped flint or other stone, shaped to one or more even and short edges, presumed to have been used for finishing other stone implements and vessels; a scraper.

See hatchets, 58 percoirs, 4000 grattoirs, blades, knives and saws, 1420 arrow heads with broad cutting points. Amer. Antiquarian, IX. 341.

gratuitous (grat'it-ū-tus), *a.* [= F. *gratuit* = Sp. *gratuito* = Pg. *it*, *gratuito*, < L. *gratuitus*, that is done without pay, free, spontaneous, < *gratin*, favor, *gratus*, showing favor: see *grace*, and cf. *gratis*.] 1. Freely bestowed or obtained; costing nothing to the recipient.

The city was gradually crowded with a populace . . . tempted with the cheap or *gratuitous* distribution of corn. J. Adams, Works, IV. 538.

Numerous public baths were established, to which, when they were not absolutely *gratuitous*, the smallest coin in use gave admission, and which were in consequence habitually employed by the poor. Locky, Europ. Morals, II. 81.

2. Unnecessary; not required; not warranted by circumstances or reason; uncalled for: as, a *gratuitous* insult.

The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the same poet gives us

The assumption is a purely *gratuitous* one

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 223

Gratuitous conveyance or deed. See *conveyance*.—Syn. 1. Unpaid, unpurchased. 2. Unwarranted, unnecessary, groundless.

gratuitously (grat'it-ū-tus-lī), *adv.* 1. In a gratuitous manner; without cost to the recipient, freely.

Distributions of corn . . . frequently made to the people, either *gratuitously* or at a very low price. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. xi. 1.

2. Without sufficient cause or reason: as, a principle *gratuitously* assumed.

The assumption that the primitive man *gratuitously* acts in an irrational way is quite inadmissible.

H. Spencer, Principles of Sociology, § 145.

gratuitousness (grat'it-ū-tus-nēs), *n.* The quality or condition of being gratuitous.

gratuity (grat'it-ū-ti), *n.* [*gratuitus* (-tiz), < OF. *gratuite*, F. *gratuite*, < ML. *gratuitus* (-is), a free gift, < L. *gratuitus*, freely given, free: see *gratuitous*.] That which is given without claim or demand; a free gift; a donation.

In these expeditions I often met some Arabs on horseback, who would voluntarily offer to guard me to the gate of the city, in order to get a small *gratuity*.

Powers, Description of the East, I. 10.

Promising them that their whole arrears, constant pay, and a present *gratuity*

Ludlow, Memoirs, II. 330.

= Syn. Gift, Donation, etc. See *present*.

gratulation (grat'it-ū-lān), *n.* [*gratulan* (-t) + *-ce*.] Pecuniary gratification; a fee, bribe, or bonus.

Come, there is some odd disburse, some bribe, some *gratulation*, Which makes you look up leisure. Machin, Dumb Knight, v.

gratulant (grat'it-lant), *a.* [*gratulan* (-t)-s, p. p. of *gratulan*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] Expressing pleasure or joy; congratulatory. [Rare.]

The white-robed multitude of slaughtered saints At Heaven's wide opened portals *gratulant* Receive some martyred Patriot.

Cadell, Destiny of Nations.

gratulate (grat'it-lāt), *v.* [*gratulan* (-t)-s, p. p. of *gratulan*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] To congratulate; express joy to or on account of. [Now rare.]

Hill, select Romans' The most worthy consul, I *gratulate* your honor. B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 1.

Let us haste

To *gratulate* his conquest. Macbeth, Unnatural Combat, II. 1.

Every star, in haste To *gratulate* the new-created Earth, Sent forth a voice, and all the sons of God Shouted for joy. Cooper, Turk, v. 328.

2. To recompense; remunerate.

I could not choose but *gratulate* your honest endeavors with this remembrance.

Hayward, Apology for Actions.

II. Intrans. To rejoice; express pleasure.

She's sent to me from court,

To *gratulate* with me.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, II. 1.

gratulate (grat'it-lāt), *v.* [*gratulan* (-t)-s, p. p. of *gratulan*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] To wish joy to; congratulate.

Thanks, good friend Escalus, for thy much goodness: There's more behind that is more *gratulate*.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

gratulation (grat'it-lā-shən), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *gratulation*, < OF. *gratulation*, *gratulation* = Sp. *gratulation* = Pg. *gratulação* = It. *gratulatione*; < L. *gratulation* (-n), < *gratulan*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] 1. The act of gratulating or felicitating; congratulation.

A diffusive harangue of praise and *gratulation*.

Bacon, Physical Tables, II. Expt.

2. Gratified feeling; the sense of gratification; rejoicing.

If your Majesty come to the city of London over so often, what *gratulation*, what joy, what concourse of people is there to be seen

Stygg, Orinda, II.

Gratulation is the feeling of which congratulation is the expression.

C. Mercier, Mind, X. 10.

gratulatory (grat'it-lā-tō-rī), *a.* [= OF. *gratulator* = Sp. Pg. It. *gratulatorio*, < L. *gratulator*, one who gratulates, < *gratulan*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] 1. Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

That worthy poet John Lydgate, Monke of Bury, doubting the speeches for such *gratulatory* triumphs as were made at her entrance into London.

Speed, Ren. VI., IX. xvi. § 84.

2. Expressing gratitude or thanks.

They make a *gratulatory* oration unto God, for that he has been pleased to assist and accept their services.

L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 126.

gratulet, *v. t. or i.* [*gratulan* (-t)-s, p. p. of *gratulan*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] To wish joy to; congratulate.

Where a orator Higgen with his *gratulating* speech now, In all our names?

Fletcher, Beggars Bush, II. 1.

Graculus (grat'ka-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, but first in Linnæus, 1735), appar. a perversion of L. *graculus*, a jackdaw, grackle: see *graculus*, etc.] A Cuvierian genus of campophagine birds. Also called *Celepyris* and *Chalcidius*.

graut-merci, *interj.* An earlier form of *grat-mercy*. Chaucer.

grauwacke, *n.* See *graywacke*.

grawamen (grat'vā-men), *n.* [*grawamen* (-vān't-nē), < ILL., trouble, physical inconvenience, lit. burden, < L. *grawere*, weigh down, load, burden, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grace*.] 1. The burden or chief weight; that part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; the substantial cause of an action at law; ground or burden of complaint in general.

It is not safe nor charitable to extend the *grawamen* and punishment beyond the instances the apostles make.

J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 301.

I believe that the real *grawamen* of the charges against Democracy lies in the habit it has of making itself generally disagreeable, by asking the powers that be at the most inconvenient moment whether they are the powers that ought to be.

Lowell, Democracy.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a representation by the lower house of Convocation to the upper of an existing grievance, disorder, or inconvenience affecting the church. A *grawamen*, accompanied by a reformandum or resolution embodying action intended to remedy the trouble indicated, becomes, as adopted by the house, an *articulus clerici*. If agreed to by the upper house (the house of bishops) that house transmits it to the Crown and Parliament with a view to its becoming law by their action and approval.

Under the first of these heads (the right of presentation by the lower house of Convocation of their own and the church's grievances to the upper house) Bishop Gibson includes the representations made by the clergy, from the very earliest accounts of the proceedings in Convocation, by the names of *Gravamina* and *Reformanda*.

Census Tenure, The Convocations of the Two Provinces (1858), p. 141.

grawamenti, *n.* Same as *grawamen*.

Mr. Nevill shall deliver to you a bill of the *grawamenti* of two or three of the fellows most given to good letters.

Luttrell, To Cromwell (1657).

gravat, *n.* An obsolete form of *cravat*.

Tis a green *gravat* round his neck.

Tommy Swale (Child's Ballad, II. 202)

grave (grāv), *v. t.* [*gravi*, *p. p.* of *gravi*, or *graven*, p. p. of *graven*.] To bury; to inter.

grave, pp. *graves*, *grave*, rarely *weak*, *graved*,
(*AE. grafian* (pret. *graf*, pl. *grafian*, pp. *grafian*),
dig, delve, bury, also carve, engrave (also in
comp. *degrafian*, *inscribe*, *degrafian*, bury), = *OE.*
**grafian* (only in comp. *bigrafian*, bury, and
in *deriv. graf* a grave) = *OFries.* *grava*, *grava*
= *D. MIA.* *LO. graven*, dig, delve (in comp. *D.*
MIA. *degraven*, bury), = *OHG.* *graban*, *MHG.*
G. graben, dig, also cut, carve, engrave (i. in
comp. *degraben*, engrave, *degraben*, bury), =
low. *grafa*, dig, also carve, engrave, bury, = *Sw.*
gräfa, dig (in comp. *degräfa*, bury), = *Dan.*
grave, dig (in comp. *degrave*, bury), = *Goth.* *graba*,
dig (in comp. *bigrahan*, surround with a
trench). The *Gr. γράφω*, scratch, scrape, graze,
later draw, write, inscribe (see *γραφία*, *γραφία*,
γραμμα, etc.), is supposed to be akin. In the
sense 'engrave' the *E.* word has merged with
F. graver (> *D. graveren* = *Dan. graver* = *Sw.*
gräva, engrave) = *Sp. grabar* = *Pg. gravar*,
(*ML.* *graver*, grave, engrave, of Teut. origin,
and not from the *Gr.* word; cf. *engrave*). The
Gr. γράφω, I write, inscribe, scrape, *W. grafu*,
scrape, scratch, are prob. of *E.* origin. Hence
grave, *q. v.* 1. To dig; delve. [Now only
prov. Eng.]

Of bedd wrote that bar, withoute any wode,
A hadda grave on the ground many grete carys.
Alexander and Dindimus I. a.
And next the shryne a pit than doth she grave.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 674.

24. To bury; entomb.
Here metynge shalld be
Ther (where) kyng Nyne was grave under a tree.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 786.
In that feld ben many Tombes of Cristene Men; for
there ben manye Pilgrymes groven.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 81.

There a more gold.
So you damn others, and let this damn you,
And ditchen grave you all. *Shak., T. of A.*, iv. 3.
3. To cut or incise, as letters or figures, on
stone or other hard substance with an edged
or pointed tool; engrave.

Thou shalt take two onyx stones, and grave on them the
names of the children of Israel. *Ex. xxviii. 9.*
Swords grave in names on the long memorial rock
But moss shall hide it. *Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.*
4. To carve; sculpture; form or shape by cut-
ting with a tool; as, to grave an image.
And (they) graven a graine stone a bed as it were,
I-corned (carved) after a kyng full craftie of werk.
Alexander of Macedonia (E. E. T. S.) l. 120.
Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image.
Ex. xx. 4.

54. To make an impression upon; impress
deeply.
For ay with gold men may the herte grave
Of hym that set is upon covetise.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1877.

grave (*gräv*), *n.* [*ME. grave*, *grafe* (prop.
dat., the nom. *graf* producing *E. dial.* and *Sc.*
graf; see *graf* 1), < *AE. graf*, *graf* (dat. *grafe*,
grafe), a grave, also a trench (= *OE.* *graf* =
OFries. *graf* = *D. graf* = *MIA.* *LO. graf*, *MIA.*
also *grave* = *OHG.* *grab*, *MHG.* *grab*, *G.* *grab*,
neut., a grave, = low. *graf*, fem., a pit, hole,
also a grave, = *Sw. graf* = *Dan. graf*, a grave,
= *Goth. graba*, fem., a trench), < *grafian* (= *Goth.*
graban, etc.), dig; see *graf* 1. 1. An
excavating in the earth, now especially one in
which a dead body is or is to be buried; a place
for the internment of a corpse; hence, a tomb;
a sepulcher.

Whence y am deed & led in grave,
Ther is no thing thanne that soueth me
But good or yuel that y do have.
Hymne to Virgine, etc. (E. E. T. S.) p. 86.
In my grave which I have digged for me in the land of
Canaan, there shalt thou bury me. *Gen. l. 5.*
The paths of glory lead but to the grave. *Gray, Elegy.*

2. Figuratively, any scene or occasion of utter
loss, extinction, or disappearance; as, specula-
tion in the grave of many fortunes.
But shew'th—Virtue breeds it as her grave:—
Patience itself is manna in a slave.
Chaucer, Chaucer, l. 102.

3. Sometimes, in the authorized version of the
Old Testament, the abode of the dead; Hades.
In the revised version the original Hebrew word *Sheol* is
substituted in some places. In others the old rendering
is retained, with *Sheol* in the margin, and in *Book. xxx.*
it is used instead of the grave. See *Sheol*.

They spied their days in wealth, and in a moment go
down to the grave (revised version, "go down to Sheol").
Job. xxi. 13.

Some one walking over one's grave, on expression
arising from an old superstition that an unaccountable
misfortune of shortening or creeping of the flesh is an omen
of approaching death.
After (shuddering). Lord, there's somebody walking over
my grave.
Swift, Polite Conversation, l.

Sometimes somebody would walk over my grave, and
give me a creeping in the back.

H. Knapley, Gentry Hamlyn, xxi.
grave (*gräv*), *a.* and *n.* [*F. grave* = *Sp. Pg.*
ll. grave, < *L. gravis*, heavy, weighty, deep, low,
important, serious, etc., = *Gr. βαρύς*, heavy (see
barometer, *barylene*, etc.), = *Skt. guru*, heavy,
important (see *guru*), = *Goth. kaura*, heavy,
burdensome. Hence (from *L. gravis*) ult. *gravi-
ty*, *gravous*, *grief*, *gravel*, *aggragate*, *aggragate*,
aggragate, etc.] *L. a. lt.* Having weight; heavy;
ponderous.

His shield grave and great. *Chapman.*
2. Solenn; sober; serious; opposed to light or
jovial; as, a man of a grave deportment.

They were aged and grave men, and of much wisdom
and experience in the affairs of the world.
Patterson, Art of King Poems, p. 8.

They (the Arabs) sometimes, like the Italians, employed
verse as the vehicle of instruction in grave and recondite
science.
Proctor, Ford and Lee, l. 8.

With an aspect grave almost to sadness, . . . he ad-
dressed the two houses. *Bancroft, Hist. Const.*, II. 362.

3. Plain; not gay or showy; as, grave colors.
Grave clothes make dunces seem great clerics.

Ab, think not, mistress! more true dulness lies
In Folly's cap than Wisdom's grave disguise.
Page, Bunclod, iv. 240.

4. Important; momentous; weighty; having
serious import.

The sum of money which I promised
to his holiness,
For clothing me in these grave ornaments (a cardinal's
habit). *Shak., 1 Hen. VI.*, v. 1.

True, it is a grave power. But what is all government
but the exercise of grave powers?
H. Phillips, Speeches, p. 179.

Grave error is involved in the current notion of the
present day, that no moral responsibility attaches to the
result of (alleged) inquiry.
H. N. Greenham, Short Studies, p. 276.

5. In acoustics, deep; low in pitch; opposed to
acute. — **Grave accent.** See *accent*. — **Grave harmon-**
ic. See *harmonic*. — **Grave movement.** In music, a slow or
moderate movement. — **Syn. 2.** *Grave*, *Serious*, *Solemn*, *staid*,
sage, *sedate*, *thoughtful*, *demure*. The first three words
have considerable range of meaning. *Serious* may express
the mood, look, manner, etc., that are natural when men
are not in the opposite of gay and popular mood. *Grave*
generally goes beyond this, implying an especial solemn-
ness with perhaps especial reason for it. *Solemn*, start-
ling from the idea of religious covers anything that in-
cludes the idea of impressiveness or awe, as, a *solemn*
appeal. See *adverb*.

Altho' a grave and staid God fearing man,
Yet lying thus inactive, doubt and gloom.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To me was pleasing, all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know, and thence to do,
What might be public good. *Milton, P. R.*, l. 208.

Not wanting power to mollify and soothe
With solemn touches troubled thoughts.
Milton, P. R., l. 167.

II. *n.* The grave accent; also, the sign of
the grave accent (').

grave (*gräv*), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *graved*, *ppr.*
graving. [*Gr. γράφω*, a.] In music, to render
grave, as a note or tone. [Rare.]

grave (*gräv*), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *graved*, *ppr.*
graving. [More correctly *graver*; < *graver*,
q. v.] To clean in ships' bottoms by burning
or scraping off seaweeds, barnacles, etc., and
paying it over with pitch.

Southward of Calches is situated a little band, where
Sir Francis Drake graved his ship.
Pearson, Pilgrimage, p. 231.

Having reached the back of the lake, he found there a
little boat made of fat beef, and well graved with rust.
O'Conor, Anc. Ir., II. 211.

grave (*gräv*), *n.* [*ME. grave*, *graf*, *D. graf* =
OFries. grava, *N. rick. grava* = *MIA.* *grice*,
grace, *LO. greve*, *grave*, *grile* (cf. low. *graff* =
Sw. graf = *Dan. grave*, < *IAE.* and see *grave* 1)
= *OHG.* **grafa*, *grava*, *grava*, *grava*, *grava*,
graba, *MHG.* *grave*, *grava*, *G.* *graf* = *ML.* *grafa*,
grava, *graphia*, a count, prefect, governor,
overseer (in *OHG.* also a subject); a name ap-
plied to various executive and judicial officers,
and later as a title of rank; origin uncertain,
the forms being indeterminate and their rela-
tion to the equi. *AS. gersa* (< *F. gersa*), doubt-
ful. In one view, the word is derived from a lost
verb represented by a *deriv.* in *Goth. gagraif*,
gagraif, a command; in another, the Teut.
forms are derived, through the *ML. graphia*, in
the *lit. sense* 'a writer,' hence 'a notary, public
officer,' etc., like *ML. graphiarus*, *F. greffier*, a
notary (see *graf* 2, *graffer*), from *Gr. γραφω*,
write (see *grave* 2, *graffer*); and other deriva-
tions are suggested. In any case, the *AE. per/a*

is unrelated, unless it stands for 'grave'; see
grave, *revel*.] A count; a prefect; in Ger-
many and the Low Countries—(a) formerly,
a person holding some executive or judicial of-
fice; usually in composition with a distinctive
term, as *landgrave*, *margrave* ('mark-grave'), *ber-
grave* ('berg-grave'), *stift-grave*, etc.; (b) now
merely a title of rank or honor.

'Upon St. Thomas's day, the palgrave and grave Maurice
were elected knights of the garter.
Aske, Chronicles, an. 1612.

grave (*gräv*), *a.* [*It.* heavy, slow, grave;
see *grave* 2.] In music, slow; solemn; noting
passages to be so rendered.

grave-clothes (*gräv'klöth*), *n. pl.* The clothes
or dress in which a dead body is interred; sepul-
chral, in the wider sense. [As used in *John*
xi. 44, properly comments in the restricted sense.
See *vestment*.]

Like a ghost he seem'd whose graveclothes were unbound.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 20.

grave-digger (*gräv'dig'er*), *n.* 1. One whose
occupation is the digging of graves.—2. A bee-
tle of the genus *Necrophorus*: so called from its
habit of burying dead bodies. Also named *car-
ton*. See cut under *burying-beetle*.—3. A dig-
ger-wasp, as of the genus *Sphex*, which digs
holes in the clay for its eggs, with which it
deposits a store of disabled caterpillars and
spiders, to serve as food for the grub when
hatched. [Jamaica.]

gravedo (*gräv'do*), *n.* [*It.* catarrh, cold in
the head, lit. heaviness, < *gravis*, heavy; see
grave 2.] In med., catarrh of the upper air-
passages; coryza.

gravel (*gräv'el*), *n.* [*ME. gravel*, *gravelle*, <
OF. gravels, *gravelle*, *gravelle*, *gravel* (< *F. gravelle*,
in pathology), < *Fr. gravel*, *gravel*, equiv. to *OF.*
gravier, *F. graver*, gravel (in both senses), <
OF. grave, *grava*, gravel, sand, *F. grève*, a sandy
beach; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. *Irish. grada*,
gravel, *Corn. gric*, *gravel*, sand, *W. pro.* *pebbles*,
< *also* *Skt. grava*, a stone, rock.] 1. Coarse
sand; a mass of pebbles or of pebbles and sand
mixed; stone in a mass of small irregular frag-
ments.—2. Specifically, in geol., the rolled and
water-worn material formed from fragments
of rock under the combined influence of atmo-
spheric agencies and currents of water. Most
gravel consists in large part of pebbles of quartz and crys-
talline rock, mixed with sand in which quartz greatly
predominates, because quartz forms a large part of the most
widely distributed rocks of the earth's crust, and is not
subject to any chemical change, nor decomposing like
feldspar and *mica*, but being only broken up into smaller
and smaller fragments, so that there may be in the same
bed components of the gravel of every size, from that of
the hammer several feet in diameter down to the grain of
sand not so large as a pin's head.

A well, when of the springs were false and the water
clear, and the gravel so false that it seemed of fine silver.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 208.

And he what gaiters hent into hotel where numbers in
as the gravel of the sea.
Wells, Rev., 12. 8.

I laid about, and in and out,
With many a silvery waterbrook,
Above the golden gravel.
Tennyson, The Book.

3. In pathol., small concretions or calculi re-
sembling sand or gravel which form in the kid-
neys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and
are expelled with the urine; the disease or mor-
bid state characterized by such concretions.

Catarrh, loads of gravel in the back, lithargies.
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

4. In breeding, the appearance of young-calls
swimming in clear beer in the form of fine
gravel.

It is a bad sign if the beer, on account of very fine opal-
stances suspended in it, is not transparent, when it has
an appearance as if a veil was drawn over it, when no
"gravel" can be perceived.

Cemented gravel. See *cement*. **High gravel.** *gravel*.
A kind of Tertiary gravel, occupying the beds of ancient rivers
and left by the erosion of the present streams high above
the level of the present sea level. [California, U. S.]

It was not long before it was discovered that the so-
called high gravel—that is, the detrital deposits of Ter-
tiary age—contained gold, although the quantity was so
small that washing it in the ordinary way was not profit-
able.
Knepe, Brit., 15. 501.

gravel (*gräv'el*), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *gravelled* or
gravelled, *ppr. graveling* or *graveling*. [*Grav-*
el, *n.*] 1. To cover with gravel; fill or chasen
with gravel; as, to gravel a walk; to gravel a
fountain.

Thou, the fountain of whose better part
Is earth'd and gravel'd up with vain desires.
Quarles, Emblems, l. 1.

2. To bury. *Hallamell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. To
cause to stick in gravel or sand. [Rare.]

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*, and one of his feet stuck so fast in the mud that he fell to the ground.

Camden.

Hence—4. To bring to a standstill through perplexity; to embarrass; to puzzle; to nonplus.

Any labor may be *gravelled*, if a man trust always to his own singular wit.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 41.

Else had I misconceived mine own hopes, and been *gravelled* in mine own conceits.

Ford, Honour Triumphant, 1603.

The wisest doctor is *gravelled* by the inquisitiveness of a child.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 265.

5. To hurt the foot of, as a horse, by the lodging of gravel under the shoe.

gravelless (gräv'less), *a.* [*< grave² + -less.*] Without a grave or tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all
Lie *gravelless*.
Shak., A. and C., III. 11.

graveliness, *n.* See *gravellessness*.

graveling (gräv'el-ing), *n.* [*< OF. gravele, a minnow.*] The parr or young salmon. *Thompson.* Also *graveling*, *gravelin*. [*Local, Irish.*]

gravel-laspring (gräv'el-las'pring), *n.* The smolt or young salmon of the first year. [*Local, Eng.*]

graveliness, *gravelness* (gräv'el-i-ness), *n.* [*< gravelly, gravelly², + -ness.*] The state of being gravelly, or of abounding with gravel.

graveling, *n.* See *graveling*.

gravelly, *gravelly²* (gräv'el-i), *a.* [*< ME. gravelly, gravelly, gravelly²; < gravel + -ly¹ or -y¹.*] Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel: as, a gravelly soil.

Stately large Walks, green and *gravelly*.
Howell, Letters, I. II. 8.

Gravelly streams that carried down
The golden sand from caves unknown
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 165.

gravel-mine (gräv'el-mīn), *n.* In mining, a name frequently given to workings or washings for gold in auriferous gravel; a placer-mine: more properly applied to deep deposits of Tertiary gravel where worked by the hydraulic method.

gravelous, *a.* [*MF. gravelous, < gravel + -ous.*] Same as *gravelly*.

Sandy clay *gravelous* than loess.
Palladius, Husbandrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 88.

gravel-pit (gräv'el-pīt), *n.* [= *ME. gravel-pytte*; < *gravel + pit¹*.] A pit from which gravel is dug.

Walking through the Park we saw hundreds of people listening at the *gravel pits*, and to and again in the Parks to hear the guns in the North Sea.

Pope, Diary, June 4, 1660.

gravel-plant (gräv'el-plant), *n.* A local name of the trailing arbutus, *Erythron repens*.

gravelroot (gräv'el-rōt), *n.* 1. The jow-pye weed or trumpetweed of the United States, *Eupatorium purpureum*, a tall and stout composite with whorled leaves and purplish flowers. Its root is used as a domestic remedy in various ailments of the urinary organs.—2. The horse-balm or richwood, *Collinsonia Canadensis*.

gravel-stone (gräv'el-stōn), *n.* In *pathol.*, one of the small concretions constituting gravel.

gravelly¹ (gräv'li), *adv.* [*< grave² + -ly²*.] In a gravelly manner; soberly; seriously.

The envoy *gravelly* told them that he would put it out of the man's power to offend the laws a second time, and gave immediate orders for his execution.

T. Cogan, On the Passions, I. note B.

The domestic fool stood beside him, archly sad, or *gravelly* mirthful, as his master willed.

I. D'Israeli, Amos. of Lit., I. 88.

gravelly², *a.* See *gravelly*.

gravements (gräv-vā-mon'tō), *adv.* [*It. < grave, grave, low, + -mente, adv. term., orig. abl. of L. men(-t)s, mind.*] In music, with a depressed tone; solemnly.

graven (gräv'n), *A* past participle of *gravel¹*.

graveness (gräv'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being grave; seriousness; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse; importance; solemnity.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless ivory that it wears
Than settled age his sables and his woods,
Importing health and *graveness*.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

graveolence (gräv'ē-ō-lens), *n.* [= *Pg. graveolencia*; see *graveolent*.] A strong and offensive smell.

graveolent (gräv'ē-ō-lent), *a.* [= *It. graveolente*, < *L. graveolens(-t)s*, also, separately, *grave olens(-t)s*, strong-smelling, < *gravis*, heavy, + *oleu(-t)s*, ppr. of *olere*, smell.] Emitting a strong and offensive smell; fetid.

The butter, which was more remote from the leather, was yellow and something *graveolent*, yet it was edible.

Boyle, Works, IV. 581.

graver (gräv'vēr), *n.* [*< ME. graver, grafer, grafire, < AS. grafere, grafer, a graver, carver, engraver (= D. graver = G. gräber, digger, = Sw. gräfsare = Dan. graver, sexton), < grafan, grave, carve: see grave¹. Cf. F. graveur (= D. G. graver = Sw. Dan. grator; cf. Sp. grabador = Pg. gravador), engraver; from the corresponding verb.*] 1. One who carves or engraves; one whose profession it is to cut letters or figures in metal, stone, or other hard material: formerly applied also to a sculptor.

What I formerly presented you in writing, having now somewhat dressed by the help of the Graver and the Printer.

R. Knox (Archer's Eng. Garner, I. 326).

Just like a marble statue did he stand
Cut by some skillful graver's artful hand.

Cowley, Pyramus and Thisbe.

2. A tool used for engraving; a burin; also, a sculptor's chisel.

What figure of a body was Lyppus ever able to form with his graver, or Apelles to paint with his pencil, as the comely to life expressively so many and various affections of the mind?

H. Jonson, Discourses.

The tollsome hours in different labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the graver guide.

Gay, The Fan.

3. An instrument used for turning iron after it has been roughed out by the heel-tool.—

4. A shaver, a tool wherewith "bowyers use to shave bows." *Barst, Alvario, 1580.*—*Bent graver*, a graver with a blade shaped so that it can be used on a surface having its plane below a marginal rim.

grave-robber (gräv'rob'ber), *n.* One who robs a grave; a resurrectionist.

gravery (gräv'vēr-i), *n.* [*< gravel + -ry.*] The process of engraving or carving; engraving.

Neither shall you hear of any piece either of picture or *gravery* and embossing, that came out of a servile hand.

Holland.

graves¹, *graves* (grävz, grävz), *n. pl.* [*Prob. of Scand. origin. Cf. Sw. grafear = OSw. grafear, dirt, Sw. dial. grafar, = Dan. græver = ME. graf, grave, Lat. græ = OHG. griupa, gribo, MHG. griube, griebe, G. gribe, griefe, the refuse of tallow, lard, fat, etc.; appar. connected with AS. grafra (only in two glosses, spelled grafra), a pot (L. olla). Cf. gracy.*] The refuse parts of animal fat gathered from the melting-pots and made up into cakes for dogs' meat. In Great Britain such cakes are called *cracklings*, and the material is often called *scraps*.

Graves (which are the sediment of tallow melted for the making of candles), cut into pieces, are an excellent ground bait for barbel, etc.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 168, note.

A farmer in Surrey used *graves* from the Tallow-Chandlers, with very great success on a sandy soil.

A. Hunter, Geological Essays, VI. 220.

Graves² (gräv), *n.* [*F. < Pointe de Graves, a viticultural district in Gironde, France.*] 1. An important class of Bordeaux wines of the Gironde district, including such red wines as the Château Margaux, Château Lafitte, and Château La Tour, and, among the white wines, the Sauternes.—2. A general commercial name for white Bordeaux wines of second or third quality of the Gironde district on the left bank of the Garonne. These wines are usually somewhat sweet, and admit of being kept a long time.

Graves's disease. Same as *exophthalmic goiter* (which see, under *exophthalmic*).

gravestone (gräv'stōn), *n.* [*< ME. gravestene (= D. grafsteen = G. grabstein = Sw. grafsten = Dan. grafsten); < grave² + stone.*] A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it (commonly at its head), in memory of the dead.

Timon is dead; . . .

And on his *grave-stone* this inscription.

Shak., T. of A., v. 2.

Gravett, *n.* [*Appar. < grave² + -et.*] A grave person; one of weight. *Deriv.*

In this bloody riot they seem *Gravett* haply beholding
Of gaseous pteas, too throng and greedily listen.

Samuel Butler, Bland, I. 108.

Gravett level. Same as *dump-level*.

graveyard (gräv'yārd), *n.* A yard for graves; an inclosure for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

gravic (gräv'ik), *a.* [*Irreg. < L. gravis, heavy (see grave²), + -ic.*] Pertaining to or causing gravitation: as, *gravic forces*; *gravic attraction*. [*Rare.*]

gravid (gräv'id), *a.* [*< L. gravidus, pregnant, < gravis, heavy, burdened: see grave².*] 1. Burdened; laden; made heavy.

The *gravid* king.

To ease and crown their *gravid* piety,
Grants their request by his assenting eye.

J. Beaumont, Pyrrhus, 2.

2. Being with child; pregnant.

The *gravid* female (camel) carries her young for nearly eleven months.

Beaup. Art., IV. 781.

gravidate (gräv'i-dāt), *v. t.* [*< L. gravidatus, pp. of gravidare, burden, impregnate, < gravidus, pregnant: see gravid.*] To make gravid. [*Rare.*]

Her womb is said to bear him (blessed is the womb that bare thee), to have been *gravidated*, or great with child.

Barrow, Works, II. 219.

gravitation (gräv-i-dā'shōn), *n.* [= *Pg. gravitação* = *It. gravitazione*; as *gravitate* + *-ion*.] Same as *gravity*. [*Rare.*]

gravidity (gräv'id-i-ti), *n.* [*< L. graviditas(-t)s, pregnancy, < gravidus, pregnant: see gravid.*] The act of gravitating or making pregnant; or the state of being pregnant; pregnancy; impregnation. [*Rare.*]

The signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot, On Diet, etc.*

Gravigrada (gräv'ig-rā-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL, pl. of gravigradus: see gravigrade.*] One of two groups, the other being *Tardigrada*, into which the *Phytophaga*, or vegetable-eating edentates, have been divided.

The *Gravigrada* are, for the most part, like the *Stetho-* South American forms, but they are entirely extinct. . . . The great extinct animals *Megatherium*, *Myodon*, *Megalonix*, etc., . . . belong to this group.

Musley, Anat. Vert., p. 268.

gravigrade (gräv'ig-grād), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. gravigradus, < L. gravis, heavy, + gradi, walk, step: see grade¹.*] I. *a.* Walking with heavy steps; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gravigrada*.

II. *n.* An animal that walks heavily; specifically, one of the *Gravigrada*.

gravimeter (gräv'im-e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. gravimètre*; < *L. gravis, heavy, + metrum, measure*. Cf. *barometer*.] 1. An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, whether liquid or solid. See *hydrometer*.—2. An instrument for measuring the force of gravity against some elastic force. There have been many attempts to construct such instruments, but none has been successful.

gravimetric (gräv-i-met'rik), *a.* [*As gravimeter + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to measurement by weight; specifically applied in chemistry to a method of analyzing compound bodies by decomposing them and finding the weight of their elements: opposed to *calometric*.—*Gravimetric density of gunpowder.* See *density*.

gravimetrical (gräv-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< gravimeter + -al.*] Same as *gravimetric*.

The *gravimetrical* method together with qualitative analysis appears to be better suited to the estimation of the quantity of albumen contained in a given sample.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 78.

gravimetrically (gräv-i-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a gravimeter; as regards measurement by weight.

The tinctorial power of many coloring matters is so great as to render them distinctly appreciable to the eye when their amount is far too minute to be detected *gravimetrically*.

E. Frankland, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 268.

graving¹ (gräv'ing), *n.* [*< ME. gravinge; verbal n. of grave¹, v.*] 1. The act of laying in a grave; burial.

Send thy body *beried* shallow.

This mirth will I give to the *graving*.

Ford Plays, p. 128.

2. The act of engraving, or of cutting lines or figures in metal, stone, wood, etc.—3. That which is graved or carved; an engraving.

Skilful to work in gold, . . . also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him.

Cham. 2. 14.

4. Inscription or impression, as upon the mind or heart. [*Rare.*]

Former *graving*. . . upon their souls. *Eden, Paradise.*

graving² (gräv'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of grave², v.*] The act of cleaning a ship's bottom by scraping, burning, etc.

graving-dock (gräv'ing-dok), *n.* See *dock*.

graving-piece (grā'ving-pēs), *n.* In ship-building, a piece of wood inserted to supply the defects of another piece. Also called *graving-piece*.

gravitate (grav'itāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gravitated*, ppr. *gravitating*. [*< NL. "gravitatus," pp. of "gravitare" (> L. gravitare = Sp. Pg. gravitar = F. graviter, gravitate), < L. gravitas (-t-), heaviness, gravity: see gravity.*] 1. To be affected by gravitation; yield to the force of gravity; tend toward the lowest level attainable, as a rock loosened from a mountain.

It is still extremely doubtful whether the medium of light and electricity is a gravitating substance, though it is certainly material and has mass.

Clark Maxwell, Matter and Motion, xlv.

Hence—2. To be strongly attracted; have a natural tendency toward a certain point or object.

The goods which belong to you gravitate to you, and need not be perched with pains and cost.

American, Remay, 1st ser., p. 265.

The colossal weight of national selfishness gravitates naturally to Toryism.

Lecky, Eng. in 19th Cent., iii.

gravitation (grav'itā'shon), *n.* [*< D. gravitatio = G. Dau. Sw. gravitation = F. gravitation = Sp. gravitacion = Pg. gravitacão = It. gravitazione, < NL. "gravitatio" (-n-), < "gravitare, gravitate: see gravitate.*] 1. The act of gravitating or tending toward a center of attraction.—2. That attraction between bodies, or that acceleration of one toward another, of which the fall of heavy bodies to the earth is an instance. See *gravity*. 1. Gravitation can be neither produced nor destroyed; it acts equally between all pairs of bodies, the force being directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely as the distance between their centers of gravity; it is neither hindered nor strengthened by any intervening medium; it occupies no time in its transmission; and the amount of it is such that a particle distant one centimeter from an attracting gram of matter would by the action of gravitation alone, were no other force present, fall into the center of attraction in 40 minutes and 20 seconds. Inasmuch as the masses of bodies can be measured otherwise than by their weights, namely, by their relative momentums under a given velocity, it follows that the modulus of gravitation, or the amount by which the unit mass attracts a particle at the unit distance, which is invariably best distinguished gravitation from every other force. The laws of the attraction of gravitation were demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton in 1687.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of gravitation, where by all known bodies in the vicinity of the Earth do tend and press towards its centre.

Bentley, Sermons, vii.

It is by virtue of gravitation that matter possesses weight; for the weight of any thing is the expression of the force with which it tends towards the earth.

W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 24

3. In *philol.*, the tendency of sounds and syllables having little or no stress to become merged in the accented syllable, or to fall away entirely; the absorption of weaker elements. [*Itav.*]—4. Figuratively, a prevailing tendency of mental or social forces or activities toward some particular point or result.—*Attraction of gravitation.* Same as *gravitation*, 2.—*Gravitation constant.* See *constant*, *n.*—*Gravitation measure of force.* See the *extract*.

It is sometimes convenient to compare forces with the weight of a body, and to speak of a force of so many pounds weight or grammes weight. This is called *gravitation measure*.

Clark Maxwell, Matter and Motion, xlvii.

Modulus of gravitation. See *def. 2*—*Terrestrial gravitation*, gravitation toward the earth.—*Universal gravitation*, the gravitation of all bodies in the universe toward one another.

gravitational (grav'itā'shon-al), *a.* [*< gravitation + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation.

After the lunar theory is in some degree mathematically incomplete, and fails to represent accurately the gravitational action of the earth and sun, and other known heavenly bodies, upon her movements, in some unknown force other than the gravitational attractions of these bodies is operating in the case.

Science, IV, 104.

gravitationally (grav'itā'shon-al-ē), *adv.* By gravitation, or in the manner of gravitation.

The sun's initial heat was generated by the collision of pieces of matter gravitationally attracted together from distant space.

See W. Thomson, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI, 30

gravitative (grav'itā-tiv), *a.* [*< gravitate + -ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation; gravitating or tending to gravitate.

gravity (grav'it-ē), *n.*; pl. *gravities* (-tiz). [*< G. gravitas = Dan. Sw. gravitet, < F. gravité = Sp. gravidad, gravidad = Pg. gravidade = It. gravità, < L. gravitas (-t-), weight, heaviness, pressure, < gravis, heavy: see grave.*] 1. Weight, as contradistinguished from mass; precisely, the downward acceleration of terrestrial bodies, due to the gravitation of the earth modified by the centrifugal force due to its rotation on its axis. The amount of this acceleration is

about 32.1 inches (82.5 centimeters) per second at the sea-level and the equator, while at the pole it is 32.1 inches. Gravity is a little less on mountains than at the sea-level, in the proportion of a diminution of one thousandth part at every two miles of elevation. There are also other slight variations of gravity, from which the figure of the globe (which see) can be calculated. Generally speaking, gravity is in excess where the radius vector of the globe is in excess of that of the mean spheroid. [The words *gravity* and *gravitation* have been more or less confounded; but the most careful writers use gravitation for the attracting force, and gravity for the terrestrial phenomenon of weight or downward acceleration which has for its two components the gravitation and the centrifugal force. The centrifugal force at the equator is $\frac{1}{16}$ of gravity. It is everywhere exerted in the plane of the meridian at right angles to the direction of the celestial pole. The direction of gravitation in middle latitudes is inclined about 11.5 to the radius of the earth.]

None need a guide, by sure attraction led,

And strong impulsive gravity of head.

Pope, Dunciad, iv, 761

2. Solemnity of deportment or character; seriousness of demeanor; seriousness.

Great (also there, for gravity renowned, Dryden.

When the French stage came to be reformed by Cardinal Mazarin, those long harangues were introduced to comply with the gravity of a churchman.

Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

His witticisms, and his tales of figures, constitute the only parts of his work which can be perused with perfect gravity.

Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

We listen in public with the gravity of augurs to what we smile at when we meet a brother adept.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 379.

3. Importance; significance; dignity.

Length therefore is a thing which the gravitas and weight of such actions (graves) doth require.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v.

They derive an importance from . . . the gravity of the place where they were uttered.

Burke.

4. In *acoustics*, the state of being low in pitch; opposed to *acuteness*.—*Acceleration of gravity.* See *acceleration* (b).—*Center of gravity.* See *center* (c).—*Gravity cell, or gravity battery.* In *elect.* See *cell*, *n.*

—*Line of direction of gravity.* The line drawn through the center of gravity of a body in the direction in which gravity tends to move it; the line along which the center of gravity would begin to fall if the body were free.

—*Specific gravity.* The ratio of the weight of a given bulk of any substance to that of a standard substance. The substance taken as the standard is water for solids and liquids, air or hydrogen for gases. The weights of bodies being proportional to their masses, it follows that the specific gravity of a body is equivalent to its relative density, and the term *density* has nearly displaced *specific gravity* in scientific works. As long as the term *specific gravity* was in use, water at 62° F. was taken as the standard in England; when the term *density* is used, water at its maximum density (4° C. or 39.2° F.) is the standard. If great accuracy is required, corrections must be made for temperature and for the buoyancy of the air. Thus, if we take equal bulks of water, silver, and platinum, and weigh them, the silver will be found to be 10.4 times and the platinum 21.4 times heavier than the water; and reckoning the specific gravity of water as unity, the specific gravity of silver is said to be 10.4, and that of platinum 21.4. A common method of obtaining the specific gravity of solids is to weigh the body in air, then in pure distilled water, and divide the weight in air by the loss of weight in water, the result being the specific gravity of the body. There are, however, numerous other ways of obtaining this relative . . . as by the use of the pycnometer, the hydrometer (which see), etc. See *gravity solution*.

The *specific gravity* of a body is the ratio of its density to that of some standard substance, generally water.

Clark Maxwell, Heat, p. 61.

Specific-gravity beads or bulbs. Small hollow spheres, usually of glass, used in determining the specific gravity of a liquid. If a number of them, each having its specific gravity marked on it, be thrown into the liquid, that one which just floats gives the required specific gravity, the others either sinking or floating. *Specific-gravity bottle or flask*, a pycnometer.

gravity-railroad (grav'it-ē-rail), *n.* A railroad in which the cars move down an inclined plane, or a series of inclined planes, under the action of gravity alone. Such roads are often arranged so that the loaded cars in descending pull a train of empty cars up to the summit, or the empty cars may be hauled up by steam power.

gravity-solution (grav'it-ē-solū'shon), *n.* A solution used by lithologists for separating from one another the different minerals of which rocks are composed, by taking advantage of their differences of specific gravity. The method is analogous to the process of ore dressing, which is a separation of minerals differing in specific gravity in the large way, the fluid used being water. The essential difference, however, is that the fluid used by the lithologist is varied in specific gravity by dilution, to put the desired conditions, while the water of course, remains always the same when used by the ore dresser. The idea of using a gravity solution in lithological research originated with Thomsen in 1879. The fluid which he used was a solution of the bulble of mercury in bulble of petroleum, having a density of 2.77 at 5° F. Several other solutions having a higher specific gravity have since that time been used. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.

gravoust, *n.* [*< Sp. Pg. It. gravosa, < ML. gravosus, equiv. to L. gravis, heavy, weighty, grave: see grave, and cf. grievous.*] Weighty; important.

And further the forward Lyon desired an abatement of wares to be taken, till the two dukers might have communication of graveous matters concerning the wealth of both these realms.

Hall, Edw. IV., ch. 52.

gravid (grav'id), *a.* [*< L. gravidus, pregnant.*] Pregnant; gravidous. *Gravidous* (grav'id-us), *a.* [*< L. gravidus, pregnant.*] Pregnant; gravidous.

Hall, Edw. IV., ch. 52.

gravously, *adv.* Seriously; by grave considerations.

The orle . . . gravously persuaded the magistrates of the clergy and town, and gently and familiarly read and traced the vulgar people.

Hall, Edw. IV., ch. 52.

gravy (grā'vī), *n.*; pl. *gravies* (-viz). (Formerly (16th century) spelled *gravy*, *grawie*; < ME. *graw* (2 syllables); orig. uncertain; appar. orig. an adj., < *graves*, *grawes*, the sediment of melted tallow: see *graves*, *grawes*.) The fat and juices that drip from flesh in cooking; also, these juices made into a dressing for the meat when served.

There are now at five

Two broths of goat: both which let law set downe Before the man that wins the dayes renewing, With all their fat and gravies.

Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

To stew in one's own gravy, to be bathed in sweat. Compare to fry in one's own grease, under grease.

He relieved us out of our purgatory (a bath) and carried us to our dressing room, which gave us much refreshment after we had been sweating in our own gray.

London Spy (1709), ix, 310.

gravy-boat (grā'vī-bōt), *n.* A small deep dish for holding gravy or sauce, especially such a dish with a handle at one end and a long spout at the other, the whole vessel having an unsymmetrical shape; hence, by extension, any vessel for holding gravy or sauce.

gray, *gray* (grā), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. gray, grey, grei, grege, etc., < AN. grāy = OFries. grā = D. grāuw = MLG. grāwe, gra, grā, LG. grāu = OHG. grā, MHG. grā (grān), < L. grāu = lat. grān = Sw. grā = Dan. grān, gray. Not connected with G. grān, a., gray (with age), grān, a., an old man (see grān, grān), nor with Gr. γράν, old, nor with γράν, an old woman. It. a. < ME. gray, grey, etc., miniver, grays, gray, a badge; from the adj.] 1. *a.* 1. Of a color between white and black, having little or no positive color, and only moderate luminosity; of the color of black hair which has begun to turn white, as seen at some distance.*

Is in your hands in my collar

Eating white meal and gray?

Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II, 26).

You gray lines

That fret the clouds are messengers of day.

Shak., J. C., II, 1.

Thus sang the unsmooth swain to the oak and rilla, While the still morn went out with wand'ring gray.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 107.

When Life's Ash-Wednesday comes about, And my head a gray with fire burnt out.

Lowell, To C. F. Bradford.

2. Having gray hairs; gray-headed.

"A year hence, a year hence."

"We shall both be gray."

Tompkinson, The Window, 2.

3. Old; mature; as, gray experience.

Who plume gathered each tradition gray

That floats your solitary wastes along.

Hend, Don Maderick, Int., et. 6.

Common gray goose. See *goose*. *Gray antimony*, stibnite. *Gray copper*, *gray copper ore*, the mineral tetrahedrite. *Gray cotton*, *gray goods*. See *cotton*. *Gray crow*, *gray duck*. See the *name*. *Gray falcon*. See *peregrine*, *n.* *Gray fox*. See *fox*, *n.* *Gray friar*. See *Franciscan*. *Gray goat's-board*, *grasse*, *gull*, *hepatization*, *jay*, *kingbird*, etc. See the *name*. *Gray manganese ore*. Same as *manganite*. *Gray mare*. See *mare*. *Gray ore*, in *mining*, the common designation of the vitreous copper ore, or vitreous sulphide of copper; the characteristic of the mineralogist. *Gray owl*, *phalarope*, *rabbit*, *shark*, *snapper*, *snipe*, etc. See the *name*. *Gray ox*. Same as *black-top*. *Gray sour*, in *mining*, an operation following the lime-bell, consisting in washing the pieces in dilute hydrochloric acid. The insoluble lime-scales are decomposed, and the lime is removed, other metallic oxides present are dissolved out, and the brown coloring matter is leached. Also called *lime-sour*. *Gray squirrel*, *whale*, *wolf*, etc. See the *name*.

II. *n.* 1. A gray color or tint; a color having little or no distinctive hue (chroma) and only moderate luminosity. If only about 5 per cent. of the light is reflected, the surface is called *black*; if as much as 10 per cent. is reflected, it is called *white*. Pure gray has a slightly bluish appearance, owing to contrast with the color of brightness which enters into the sensation produced by white light. A small admixture of red with gray light makes the modified gray called *ashes of rose*. A small amount of green light mixed with gray is not noticed, and if the mixture is placed in juxtaposition with pure gray, the latter looks pinkish by contrast, while the former appears of a neutral tint. A larger admixture of green will give a *meadow-gray* (which properly requires the green to be yellowish), a still larger amount an *olive gray*, and still more a *sage green*. The effect of the admixture of violet blue is singularly dependent upon the shade of gray; if it is quite light, the result is a lilac gray or full

lilac, or may be even too purple for lilac, while if the gray is darker a French gray or slate-gray results, which needs the addition of red to give lavender gray, although the latter appears bluer than lilac gray. If yellow is mixed with gray, the result is a stone gray or drab gray, or in larger admixture a full drab. All these remarks refer to mixtures of lights, not to mixtures of pigments, the effects of which depend upon the special absorption-spectra of the pigments, and can only be ascertained by direct experiment.

Thou must be stript out of thy stately garments;
And as thou comest to me,
In homely gray, instead of silk and purple pall,
Now all thy clothing must be.

Patience Gravel (Child's Ballads, IV, 212).

No tree in all the grove but has its charms,
Though each its hue peculiar; paler some,
And of a wannish gray, the willow such.

Cowper, Task, I, 300.

2. An animal of a gray color. Specifically—(a) A budger.

The Furzen and Fethers which come to Colmogro, as Rabbits, Beavers, Minkes, Armines, Lettles, Graces, Woolmings, and White Foxes.

Huckle's Voyages, I, 257.

'Twas not thy sport to chase a silly hare,
Staggs, buck, fox, wild cat, or the limping gray.

H. Markham, in Goss, Ill., IX, 257.

(b) A gray horse.

Her mother trudled to the gate
Behind the dappled gray.

Temminck, Talking Oak.

(c) The gray duck, or gadwall. (d) The California gray whale; the grayback. (e) A kind of salmon, *Salmo ferus*. 3. Twilight; now, the gray of the morning, or of the evening.

Hime was arrested by lying and disguised policeman,
... and was carried off in the gray of the morning, after the moon set, and before the sun rose.

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 60.

4. *pl.* [*cap.*] A Scottish regiment of cavalry forming the second regiment of dragoons in the British army; so called from the color of their horses. Also *Santa Grays*. **Aniline gray.** Name as *Couper's Blue*. See *blue*. In the gray, in steel mark, etc., finished without being brought to a polish.

Karyshaw was the first watchmaker who had sense enough to set at defiance the vulgar and ignorant prejudice for "high finish" of the non-arted surfaces, and to leave them "in the gray," as it is called.

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 323.

Mineral gray, a pale blue-gray pigment used by artists. It is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of the genuine ultramarine from lapis lazuli. **Pearl gray.** See *pearl gray*.

gray, grey (grā, v. l. [*gray, grey, a.*]) 1. To cause to become gray; change to a gray color.

Canst thou undo a wrinkle?

Or change but the complexion of one hair?

Yet thou hast gray'd a thousand

Shelley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

2. To depolish, as glass.

The glass should, in fact, not be ground at all, but only grayed; that is, have its surface removed by rubbing with fine emery powder.

Lea, Photography, p. 48.

3. In *photog.*, to give a mezzotint effect by covering the negative during the printing with a glass slightly ground or depolished on one side. Pictures thus treated are sometimes called *Berlin portraits*.

grayback (grā'bak), *n.* 1. The knot or red-browed sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*.—2. The gray snipe. [*Local, U. S.*].—3. The common body-louse, *Pediculus vestimenti*.—4. The dab, a fish. [*Local, Irish.*].—5. The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glutinosus*.—6. The red-headed duck or American pochard, *Fuligula americana*. [*Canada.*].—7. The black-headed or American scaup duck, *Fuligula marila nearectica*. *G. Trumbull, Bird Names, p. 55.*—8. A Confederate soldier during the American civil war; a graycoat. [*Colloq.*]

gray-bear (grā'bār), *n.* An arctomelan of the family *Phalangeridae*; a harvestman. [*U. S.*]

graybeard, greybeard (grā'bērd), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* 1. A man with a gray beard; an old man.

Gre. Youngling! thou canst not love so dear as I.

Tru. Graybeard! thy love doth freeze.

Shak., T. of the S., I, 1.

2. Same as *bellarmine*.

There's plenty of brandy in the *graybeard* that Luckie Macleerie sent down.

Scott, Waverley, IV, 15.

3. The common sertularian hydroid polyp which infests oyster-beds, *Sertularia argentea*. When it forms patches on the shells, the oysters are said to *hair up*.

II. *a.* Having a gray beard; old.

Hold off! unhand me, *gray beard* thou!

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, l.

gray-bird (grā'bērd), *n.* A kind of thrush. [*Prov. Eng.*]

graycoat (grā'kōt), *n.* One who wears a gray coat or uniform; specifically, in the United States, a soldier of the Confederate army during the civil war. [*Colloq.*]

grayfish (grā'fish), *n.* The coalfish. Also called *graylurd*. [*Scotch.*]

gray-fly (grā'flī), *n.* The trumpet-fly, a kind of bot-fly, a species of *Erista*.

grayhead (grā'hēd), *n.* 1. An old gray-headed man or woman.

Else Boys will in your Presence lose their Fear,
And laugh at the *Gray-head* they should revere.

Steele, Grist A-la-Mode, v. 1.

2. Among whalers, the old male of the sperm-whale. *C. M. Scammon.*

gray-hen (grā'hēn), *n.* 1. The female of the black grouse or blackcock.

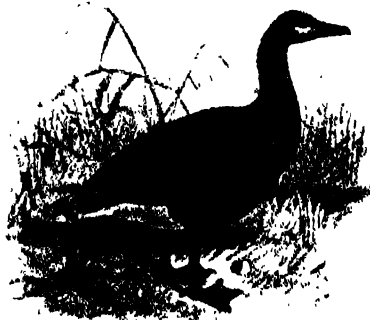
The Black Grouse, better known to the sportsman as the blackcock, and the females the *Gray-hen*, is chiefly confined to North Britain.

W. W. Greenor, The Gun, p. 515.

2. A kind of pear. [*Prov. Eng.*].—3. A large stone bottle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

grayhound, *n.* See *greyhound*.

graylag (grā'lag), *n.* [*Written sometimes gray-lag goose, but prop., if a hyphen is used, gray lag-goose; the bird is also called simply gray goose, the qualifying lag referring, it seems, to the fact that in England, at the time when the name was given, this goose was not migratory, but lagged behind when the other wild species betook themselves to the north.* Cf. *lag, n.*, the last corner, dial. *lagman*, the last of a company of reapers, *lagteeth*, the grinders, the last teeth to come, etc. Certainly not from *AS. lagu*, lake, nor from *It. lago*, lake.] The common gray



Graylag, *Anser cinereus*

or wild goose of Europe, *Anser cinereus* or *ferus*; the fen, marsh, or stubble-goose, the wild original of the domestic goose.

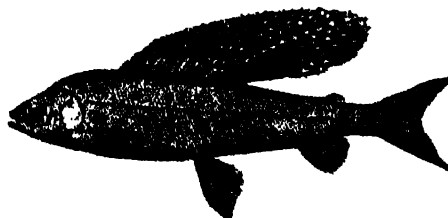
graylet, *n.* See *grail*.

graylet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grail*.

graylet, *n.* See *grail*.

grayling (grā'ling), *n.* [*Formerly also grayling; < ME. "grayling, preling; < gray + ling.*]

1. A fish of the family *Salmonidae* and genus *Thymallus*. There are several species, intermediate between the whitefish and the trout, chiefly characterized by



Alaskan Grayling, *Thymallus cingulatus*. From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.

the greater development of the dorsal fin, which is long and contains 20 to 24 rays, this fin is also brightly party-colored. They inhabit clear cold streams of northern countries. The common grayling of Europe is *Thymallus vulgaris*; related species are the American or Alaskan grayling, *T. cingulatus*, and the Michigan grayling, *T. canescens*.

And in this river be vanders, otherwise called *grayling*.

Holmes, Descrip. of Britaine, xiv.

The *grayling* haunts clear and rapid streams, and particularly such as flow through mountainous countries.

Pennant, Brit. Zool., The Grayling.

And here and there a leasty trout.

And here and there a *grayling*.

Tennyson, The Brook.

2. The dace. [*Local, Eng. (Cheeshire).*].—3. A common European butterfly, *Hipparchia semele*; so called from the gray under side of the wings.

[*Eng.*]

graylurd (grā'lōrd), *n.* Same as *grayfish*. [*Local, Eng. and Scotch.*]

grayly, greyly (grā'li), *adv.* [= *G. graulich* = *Dan. græsig*; as *gray, grey, + -ly*.] With a gray hue or tinge.

Mim Lots returned, *grayly* pale, but quiet.

C. F. Wooten, Anna, p. 102.

graymalkin (grā-māl'kin), *n.* [*See grimalkin.*] Same as *grimalkin*.

1. Wick. I come, *Graymalkin!*

2. Paddock calls: *Anna*

Shak., Macbeth, I, 1.

graymill, gray-millet (grā'mil, -mil'et), *n.* [*Also graymule, accom. forms, after F. gramin, of E. gramin, graminell, q. v.*] Same as *grainmillet*.

graynardi, *n.* [*A corrupt form of grainer, graner, q. v.*] Same as *graynary*.

The people, for as much as on a tyme they lacked corn in theyr graynards, would have slain him with stones.

Sir T. Eliot, The Governour, II, 2.

grayness, greyness (grā'ness), *n.* [*gray, grey, + -ness.*] The state or quality of being gray; prevalence of gray, as in light or the atmosphere; semi-obscurity.

Surely it was growing dark, for they sprang out like mighty light houses upon the grayness of the void.

E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 71.

The slow up and down the quays has the cool, neutral tone of color that one finds so often in French water-side places—the bright grayness which is the tone of French landscape art.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 102.

The plain was already sunken in pearly grayness.

R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

graystone, greystone (grā'stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a grayish or greenish compact volcanic rock, composed of feldspar and augite or hornblende, and allied to basalt.

graywacke, greywacke (grā-wak'ē), *n.* [*Also, as *tl.*, grauwacke, < *tl.* grauwacke, < *grau*, = *E. gray*, + *wacke*, q. v.*] In *geol.*, a compact aggregate of rounded or subangular grains of various silicious rocks, held together by a paste which is usually silicious. Graywacke is a slightly metamorphosed detrital rock, and is chiefly found in the Paleozoic series. When geology began to be studied as a science, the so-called "transition series" was frequently called the "Graywacke series," from the predominance in it of the rock of that name. Since the establishment of the "Silurian system" by Murchison, which (in Europe at least) consists largely of rocks formerly designated as *graywacke* (the German *grauwacke*), this term has almost entirely gone out of use.

gray-washing (grā'wash'ing), *n.* In *calico-bleaching*, an operation following the singeing, consisting of washing in pure water in order to wet out the cloth and render it more absorbent, and also to remove some of the weavers' dressing.

gray-weather, *n.* See *graywether*.

graywether (grā'weth'ēr), *n.* [*< gray + wether*]; i. e., gray ram: these stones at a distance resembling flocks of sheep. Also spelled erroneously *gray-weather*, with some vague thought of a "weathered" rock. [*Cf. weather-head for wether-head.*] One of numerous blocks of gneiss and conglomerate which are strewn over the surface of the ground in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire in England. They are supposed to be the remains of sandy Tertiary strata which once covered the districts where they now occur. It is from these blocks that Stonehenge and others of the so-called druidical circles were built; hence they have been also called *druid-stones* and *Saracen's* (more generally spelled *Saracen's*) stones. See *Saracen*.

gray-whaler (grā'bwā'ler), *n.* One who or a vessel which is employed in capturing gray whales.

graze (grāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grazed*, *ppr.* *grazing*. [*Early mod. E. also *grase*; < ME. *gracen, gracen*, < *AS. grasan* (= *D. grasen* = *G. grasen* = *levl. grasje* = *Dan. grasse*), *graze*, < *graz*, *grass*; see *grass, n.*, and cf. *grass, v.* Cf. *braze* from *brasil, glaze* from *glass*.] I. *trans.**

1. To eat grass; feed on growing herbage.

And like an ox under the tree

He is man[ly] *grazeth* as he needs mote

To gotten him his liues foode.

Spenser, Conf. Amant, I.

When that gender *grazeth* on the grene.

Lydgate, Order of Poole, l. 137.

The Giraffe, . . . by reason of his long legs before, and shorter behind, not able to *graze* without difficulty.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 264.

I take it to be a general opinion that they [horses] *graze*, but it is an erroneous one, at least *grass* is not their staple.

Cowper, Treatment of Hares.

2. To supply grass.

Then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year.

Beacon.

3. To spread and devour, as fire.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. Same, War with Spain.

II. *trans.* 1. To feed or supply with growing grass; furnish pasture for.

He bath a house and a barn in repair, and a field where to *graze* his oxen, with a garden and orchard.

Spenser.

2. To feed on; eat growing herbage from.

He gave my time to graze the flowery plain;

And to my pipe remove the rural strain.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Pastorals*, l.

The meadows yield four crops of grain in the year; the first three . . . are cut, the fourth is grazed off.

Encyc. Brit., XVI, 302.

3. To tend while grazing, as cattle. [Rare.]

James graze'd his uncle Laban's sheep.

Shak., M. of V., I, 1.

graze (*grāz*), *v.* [*< graze*, *v.*] The act of grazing or feeding on grass.

Then he devoted himself to unharvesting Dobbin, and turning him out for a *graze* on the common.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 2.

graze (*grāz*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grazed*, ppr. *grazing*. [Prob. only a particular use of *graze*, affected perhaps by association with *graze*, *q. v.* Not connected with *grate*.] 1. To touch or rub lightly in passing; brush lightly the surface of: as, the bullet grazed his cheek; the ship grazed the rocks.

Is this the nature

Whom passion could not shake? whose solid virtue The shot of accident, nor dart of chance, Could neither *graze* nor pierce? Shak., *Othello*, IV, 1.

And veering

Out of its track the brave ship onward steers, Just grazing ruin. C. Thaxter, *Wherefore?*

2. To abrade; scrape the skin from.

Her little foot tripping on a stone, she fell and grazed her arm badly.

H. A. Stone, *Oldtown Folks*, p. 147.

II. *intrans.* To act with a slight rubbing or abrading motion; give a light touch in moving or passing.

The shot . . .

Flour'd Talbot's haberdine, and grazing Upon his shoulder, in the passing, Lodg'd in Magnano's brass haberdine, Who straight "A surgeon!" cried, "A surgeon!" S. Butler, *Mudibras*, I, III, 636.

A grazing iron collar grinds my neck.

Tompson, *St. Simon Stylites*.

In the reflected beam, light polarized in the plane of incidence preponderates until the incidence is a grazing one.

A. Danell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 471.

graze (*grāz*), *v.* [*< graze*, *v.*] 1. The act of grazing or slightly abrading; a slight stroke or scratch in passing.

Paul had been touched -- a mere *graze* -- skin deep.

Lever, *Knight of Wynne*, III, 19.

2. In *gun.*, the point where a shot strikes the ground or water and rebounds.

grazer (*grāz'er*), *n.* 1. An animal that grazes, or feeds on growing herbage.

On the barren heath . . . the cackling goose,

Cloes grazer, finds wherewith to ease her want.

J. Phillips, *Chlor*, l.

2. *pl.* [cap.] Name as *Boskol*.

grazier (*grāz'her*), *n.* [Formerly also *grazier*; *< graze* + *-ier*. Cf. *brazier*, *glazier*.] One who grazes or pastures cattle for the market; a farmer who raises cattle for the market.

The inhabitants be rather for the most parts *graziers* than ploughmen, because they give themselves more to feeding than to tillage. Stow, *Description of England*, p. 2.

grazing (*grāz'ing*), *n.* [*< ME. "grazing" = M.L.G. grasing, grasinge = G. grasing = Dan. grasing*]; verbal *n.* of *graze*, *v.* 1. The act of feeding on grass. — 2. A pasture.

It is the custom to pay cash for the rent of *grazings*.

J. Baker, *Turkey*, p. 428.

grazing-ground (*grāz'ing-ground*), *n.* Ground for cattle to graze on; pasture-land.

gracious (*grāsh'us*), *a.* [It., *gracious*, with *grace*, = E. *gracious*.] Graceful; in music, a word indicating a passage which is to be executed elegantly and gracefully. Also *gratiosa*.

grat, *n.* See *great*.

grat, *n.* See *great*.

gratiable, *a.* [*< OF. gratiable*, by apheresis from *agratiable*, agreeable; see *agratiable*.] Disposed to agree; agreeable.

Let us twain in this thing be *gratiable*,

Love for love, by last concordance.

Politian *Forma*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

graze (*grāz*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *grasse*, *grase*; *< ME. grase*, *grasen*, sometimes spelled *grace*, *< OF. graser*, *gratier*, *F. graser* = Pr. *grais*, *m.*, *grasser*, *t.* = Sp. *grasa* = Pg. *graza* = It. *grassa*, *grasse*, *fat*; fem. of *OF. gras*, *F. gras* = Pr. *gras* = Sp. *graso* = Pg. *grazo* = It. *grasso*, *thick*, *fat*. *< L. crassus*, *thick*, *fat*; see *crass*. Cf. Gael. *cras*, *fat*.] 1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous animal matter of any kind, as tallow, suet, or lard; particularly, the fatty matter of land-animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.

The cony, lay hym on the bak in the ditch, if he have grease.

Bacon *Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Is not the grease of a mutton as wholesome?

Shak., As you like it, III, 2.

"A great bear, that had been imported from Greenland for the sake of its grease." "That should at least have saved you a bill with your hairdresser."

Bulwer, *My Novel*, II, 303.

2. In hunting, the fat of a hart, boar, wolf, fox, badger, hare, rabbit, etc., with reference to the season (called *grease-time*) when they are fat and fit for killing, and are said to be in grease or (formerly) of grease.

That name were my wyde boote Waynour himselfe, And that in the same whence grece or asynquide.

Morris *Arthur*, MS. Lincoln, f. 60. (Halliwell.)

The harts are "in grease" from August to the middle of October.

W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 102.

3. In farriery, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin. A hart of grease. See def. 2. — Bear's grease. See *beard*. Foot grease, the refuse of cotton-seed after the oil is pressed out. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 101 (1885), p. 19. — Green grease, the thick portion of the products of coal-tar distillation. It consists of heavy oils, some naphthalene, and anthracene. It is used as a coarse lubricating material. *U. S. Dict.*, IV, 432. Also called *anthracene oil*.

Commercial anthracene is obtained in the following manner from the so called *green grease*.

Benedict, *Coal tar Colours* (trans.), p. 68.

In grease, fat and fit for killing, as game. See def. 2. In the grease, said of wool which has not been cleaned after shearing. Of grease, same as in grease. — To fry or stew in one's own grease. (a) To be bathed in sweat.

My father's ghost comes thro' the door,

Though shut as sure as hands can make it,

And leads me such a fearful racket,

I star all night in my own grease.

Colton, *Virgil Travestie* (1807), p. 25.

(b) To suffer by one's own presumption or folly, endure without mitigation or relief the evil consequences of one's own acts.

Not certainly I made folk swich chere,

That in his own grece I made hym frye

For auge and for verry iolande.

Chaucer, *Troil. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 487.

She smelt in her own grease, but as for my parte,

If she be angry, beathew her angry harte.

J. Heywood, *Malogus*, etc.

grease (*grās* or *grēz*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *greased*, ppr. *greasing*. [*< ME. greasen* (= *F. graser*); from the noun.] 1. To smear or anoint with grease or fat.

The carriage bowls along, and all are pleased

If Tom be sober, and the wheels well greased.

Copsey, *Progress of Error*, l. 409.

2. To bribe; corrupt with payments or gifts. [Obsolete or rare.]

Envy not the store

Of the greas'd advocate that grind's the poor.

Dryden, tr. of *Persius*.

3. To gull; cheat.

Is hell broke loose, and all the Furies batter'd?

Am I greas'd once again?

Fletcher, *Wild-goose Chase*, IV, 7.

4. To cause to run easily, as if in a greased channel.

The cement it (clarified syrup) is at crack, add a little acid to grease it.

Warwick *Process*, 2d ser., p. 104.

5. In farriery, to affect with the disease called grease. — To grease in the fat, to bribe. *Nares*.

And you not grease the scales of lechery throughly in the fate, they would never be soiled, but turned away.

Greene, *Quip for an Upright Courtier* (Hart. Misc., V, 411).

He (Epiphanes) betrayed Bethsabee and some other towns to the Jews, having been well greased in the fat for his pains.

Step. Parker, *Annals*.

To grease the palm of, to bribe. [Rare.]

grease-box (*grās'box*), *n.* The axle-box of a railway-truck; an oil-box.

grease-cock (*grās'kok*), *n.* In steam engines, a short pipe with two stop-cocks, fixed in the cylinder-cover for the purpose of introducing melted grease into the cylinder to lubricate the piston without allowing the steam to escape.

The cylinder cover is also provided with a *grease cock*, to supply the piston with lubricant.

Headlam, *Steam Engine*, p. 257.

grease-cup (*grās'kup*), *n.* A receptacle for solid lubricants, as the grease used in lubricating heavy machinery; an oil-cup.

grease-jack (*grās'jak*), *n.* An apparatus for improving the finish of leather.

greaser (*grās'er* or *grās'er*), *n.* 1. One who or that which greases, as the person who oils or lubricates machinery, engines, etc. — 2. [cap. or l. c.] A native Mexican or native Spanish American; originally applied contemptuously by Americans in the southwestern United States to the Mexicans.

The cowboys gathered from the country round about and fairly stormed the *Greaser* that is, Mexican — village where the murder had been committed.

The Century, XXXVI, 226.

Maneuvering caravans that too often permitted the vile elements of the camp to enforce by actions their rude race-hatred of the *Greats*. This tendency to despise, abuse, and override the Spanish-American may well be called one of the darkest threads in the fabric of Anglo-Saxon frontier government.

C. H. Stiles, *Mining Camps*, p. 214.

3. The ruddy duck, *Erythraea rubida*. [Havre de Grace, Maryland, U. S.]

greasewood (*grās'wūd*), *n.* One of various low shrubs prevalent in saline localities in the dry valleys of the western United States. They are mostly chenopodiaceous, of the genera *Sarcobatus*, *Girardinia*, *Atriplex*, *Sarcocolla*, etc.

The land for the most part is covered with *greasewood*, brush, *greasewood*.

Nature, XXXVIII, 226.

greasily (*grās'i-lī* or *grās'i-lī*), *adv.* 1. In a greasy manner; with or as with grease. — 2. Grosse; indecently.

You talk *greasily*, your lips grow foul.

Shak., L. L. L., IV, 1.

greasiness (*grās'i-ness* or *grās'i-ness*), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being greasy; unctuousness. Hence — 2. Deficiency in limpidness; viscosity, like that of oil; said of wines.

M. Pasteur has discovered that the greasiness of wines is likewise produced by a special ferment, which the microscope shows to be formed of filaments, like the filaments of the preceding diseases, but differing in structure from the other organisms, and in their physiological action on the wine.

Life of Pasteur, tr. by Lady Claude Hamilton, p. 114.

greasy (*grās'i* or *grās'i*), *a.* [Formerly also *greasy*; *< grease* + *-y*.] 1. Full of grease; having much grease or fat; oily; unctuous; fat: as, *greasy food*.

Let's consult together against this *greasy knight* (Falstaff).

Shak., M. W. of W., II, 1.

2. Smear'd or soiled with grease; hence, slippery as if from being greased.

Mechanic slaves

With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall

Uplift us to the view.

Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

The musty wine, foul cloth, or *greasy glass*.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II, 2, 64.

3. Like grease or oil; seemingly unctuous to the touch: as, a chalk that has a *greasy feel*. — 4. Slimy; muddy; foul.

So she him left, and did her selfe betake

Unto her boat again, with which she drifts

The slouthfull wave of that great *greasy lake*.

Spenser, *V. Q.*, II, pt. 12.

5. Foggy; misty.

So surely ere the greasy Farthes *greasy shade* Was all dispers'd out of the firmament, They took their steeds, and forth upon their journey went.

Spenser, *V. Q.*, III, 1, 67.

6. Naut., dirty; foul; disagreeable; said of weather. — 7. Gross; indecent.

Chaotic cells, when *greasy* Aretine,

For his rank fœc, is unarm'd divine.

Milton, *Boards of Villains*.

8. In farriery, affected with the disease called grease: as, a horse with *greasy legs*. — 9. Successful in whaling; having taken a full cargo of oil: as in the expression *greasy luck*. [Whalers' slang.] — 10. See the extract.

Should the presence of mercury or a bad deposit prevent the (burnishing) tool from producing a bright surface (in electroplating), the object is said to be *greasy*.

Golden *Manual*, p. 22.

great (*grāt*, formerly also *grēt*), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. gret*, *grote*, *gret*, earlier *great*, *< AS. grōt* = *OE. grōt* = *OFrien. grōt* = *D. grōt* (*> E. great*) = *M.L.G. grōt*, *grōt*, *grōt* = *OH.G. grōz*, *M.H.G. grōz*, *G. grōz*, *grōt*, *grōt*, *grōt*. Not connected with

1. *grādis*, *great*, *grand*, nor with *M.L. grādis*, *F. grādis*, etc., *great*, *grādis*; see *grand* and *grādis*.] I. *a.* 1. Unusually or comparatively large in size or extent; of large dimensions; of wide extent or expanse; large; big: as, a *great rock*, house, farm, lake, distance, view, etc.

Cyprus is right a good lie and a fayr and a *great*, and it hath a principall cytos within him.

Manderly, *Travels*, p. 27.

His fancy, like an old man's spectacles, (doth) make a *great* better in a small print.

Sp. Karel, *Microcosmographie*, A. Helio-connected Man.

In our anxiety that our morality should not take cold, we wrap it up in a *great* blanket-wort of precaution against the breeze and sensation.

Leah, *Artificial Comedy of the Last Century*.

2. Large in number; numerous: as, a *great multitude*; a *great collection*.

The king of Assyria sent Tarsan . . . with a *great host* against Jerusalem.

2 Ki. xxii, 17.

I beheld, and, lo, a *great* multitude, which no man could number, . . . stand before the throne.

Rev. vii, 9.

In the latter End of the King's eleventh Year, the Earl of Arundel was sent to sea, with a *great* Navy of Ships and Men of War.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 146.

8. Exceeding or unusual in degree: as, *great* fear, love, strength, wealth, power.

Merlin he hides his with *great* anguish.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 607.

As you (*Henry II.*) forsake this Cause now, so he hereafter will forsake you in your *greatest* need.

Hooker, *Chronicles*, p. 53.

Ammons, who lived with three thousand brethren in so *great* silence as if he were an anchorite.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 739.

4. Widely extended in time; of long duration; long-continued; long: as, a *great* delay.

Rising up a *great* while before day, he went out.

Mark I. 35.

Their *great* guilt,

Like poison given to work a *great* time after,

Now 'tunes to bite the spirits. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, III. 3.

5. Of large extent or scope; stately; imposing; magnificent: as, a *great* entertainment.

And I have made him a *great* feast in his own house.

Luke v. 29.

Trust me, in bliss I shall abide

In this *great* mansion, that is built for me,

No royal rich and wide. *Tennyson*, *Palace of Art*.

6. Of large consequence; important; momentous; weighty; impressive.

Thus thou wren in *great* days, fro that Cytos at Betheloom; and that was *great* Myracle.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 70.

God's hand is *great* in this; I do forgive him

Heau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Peatle, IV. 3.

The duke expects my lord and you,

About some *great* affair, at two.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. vi. 74.

Great offices will have

Great talents. *Copier*, *Tank*, IV. 798.

She caught the white game by the leg,

A *game* 'twas no *great* matter.

Tennyson, *The Moon*.

7. Chief; principal; largest or most important: as, the *great* seal of England; the *great* toe.

In this sense the word is used in many geographical names, and was formerly used as part of the titles of some Oriental sovereigns: as, *Great* Britain, so called originally to distinguish it from Brittany (Britannia Minor, Little Britain) in France, the *Great* Mogul (= the chief Mongol), one of the Mongolian emperors of Hindustan; the *Great* Mughy, one of the Persian sovereigns of the Saffi dynasty.

In the last day, that *great* day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried.

John VII. 37.

When went there by an age, since the *great* flood,

But it was fain'd with more than with one man?

Shak., *J. C.*, I. 2.

8. Holding an eminent or a superlative position in respect to rank, office, power, or mental or moral endowments or requirements; eminent; distinguished; renowned: as, the *great* Creator; a *great* genius, hero, or philosopher; a *great* impostor; Peter the *Great*.

Whence these things were first, that were fill'd with ire and orision and seldom *great* in the Dian of Etheleane.

Wyclif, *Acts* xix. 28.

Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward,

Thou little valiant, *great* in villainy!

Shak., *R. John*, III. 1.

They *are* so all to be madam me, I think they think me a very *great* lady.

H. Jenson, *Bartholomew Fair*, v. 3.

It is only from a school that we can expect to have good writers; it is almost invariably from a school that *great* writers, those lawless exceptions, come.

H. L. Stevenson, *A College Magazine*.

9. Grand; magnificent; magnificent; noble; aspiring: as, a *great* soul.

Think not, thou noble Roman,

That ever Brutus will go bound to Rome;

He bears too *great* an aid. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, v. 1.

When vanquished foes beneath us lie,

How *great* it is to bid them die!

But how much *greater* to forgive,

And bid a vanquished foe to live!

Addison, *Romano*, II. 4.

Our board is little, but our hearts are *great*.

Tennyson, *Geraint* (song).

10. Expressive of haughtiness or pride; arrogant; big: as, *great* looks; *great* words. [Obs. soleto or archaic.]

When they speak *great* swelling words of vanity, they allure through the lusts of the flesh.

2 Pet. II. 18.

Can you call now 'pray, put you fury up, sit,

And speak *great* words, you are a soldier: thunder!

Platchen, *Rule a Wife* IV. 1.

11. Filled; teeming; pregnant; gravid.

Was this poor innocent

Great with child.

Bento and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Great with hope, to see they put again.

Dragoon, *Polydoron*, I. 216.

He had a sow, sir. She

With meditative grunts of much content,

Lay *great* with pig, wallowing in sun and mud.

Tennyson, *Walking to the Mill*.

12. Hard; difficult.

If the prophet had bid thee do some *great* thing, wouldst thou not have done it? how much rather than when he saith to thee, Wash, and be clean?

2 Ki. v. 12.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons.

Jer. Taylor.

13. Widely known; notorious.

The fact is *great*. *Townsend*, *Reverend's Tragedy*.

14. Much in action; active; persistent; earnest; zealous: as, a *great* friend to the poor; a *great* foe to monopoly.

Your company to the Capitol, where, I know, Our *greatest* friends attend us.

Shak., *Cor.*, I. 1.

For, bealdu that he's a fool, he's a *great* quarreller.

Shak., *T. N.*, I. 2.

15. Much in use; much used; much affected; much favored; favorite; familiar.

Moses was *great* with God.

Ep. Hall, *Contemplations*, VII. 1.

"He does not top his part," . . . a *great* word with Mr. Edward Howard.

Lockington, *The Rehearsal*, Key (ed. Arber, p. 70).

You are very *great* with him; I wonder he never told you his Orisvances.

Congree, *Double Dealer*, III. 6.

The ladies arm in arm in clusters, As *great* and *greatest* as sisters.

Burns, *The Two Dogs*, I. 217.

16. In general, one degree more remote in ascent or descent: generally joined with its noun by a hyphen, and used almost only for brothers and sisters of lineal ancestors, in other cases before the prefix *grand*: as, *great* uncle, *great*-uncle (brother or sister of a grandparent); *great*-grandfather, *great*-grandson, *great*-grandnephew.

For remote degrees it is repeated: as, *great* great-grandmother, *great* great-grandchildren, *great* great-grand-uncle, etc.

The same, his ancient personage to deck, Her *great* great-grandfather wore about his neck.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, v. 30.

17. In music, in the comparative, same as *major*: as, *greater* third (a major third), etc.—

A *great* deal. See *deal*. A *great* gross. See *gross*. Full *great*. See *full*. *Great* ank. See *ank* and *Alca*. *Great* Basin. See *basin*. *Great* Bear. See *bear*. *Great* bragnette, buck, Carolina wren, casino. See the noun. *Great* Canon, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the longest canon of odes (each ode in it containing about twenty troparia, sung on the Thursday next after the fourth Sunday in Lent at lauds (Lauds), after the fifty first psalm. It is said to have been composed by St. Andrew of Crete (who lived about A. D. 680), and is peculiar in character, the most as speaker naming and bawling in its likeness to the chief sinners and its unlikeliness to the great saints of the Old Testament. The day on which it is sung is called from it the *Thursday of the Great Canon*. *Great* Charter. See *Magna Charta*, under *char*. *Great* cheap, circle, climacteric, commoner. See the noun. *Great*-circle sailing. See *sailing*. *Great* clam, a bivalve mollusk of the family *Macidae*, *Lutraria maxima*, of the Pacific coast of North America. *Great* congregation. See *congregation*, *g.* *Great* cry and little wool. See *cry*. *Great* Eleusinia. See *Eleusinia*. *Great* elixir. See *elixir*. *Greater* coverts, in music. See *coverts*. *Greater* Dionysia, long-beak, shearwater, bellbird, titmouse, etc. See the noun. *Great* common measure. See *measure*. *Great* fast. Same as *great* Lent. See *Lent*. *Great* fee. See *fee*. *Great* foot, greater foot, in *anc. pros.* (a) A foot having the same number of times or syllables, or the same name, as an ordinary foot, but the times or syllables of which are of double the usual length. The *great* foot are: (1) three feet consisting of tetrasemich or double long, namely, the double or *great* (greater) spondee (— —), the two feet semichorus (— — — —) and the octopus (— — — — — —), (2) the poem epichorus (— — — — — —). (3) In a wider sense, a colon or verse. *Great* general. See *general*. *Great* go, gray owl, gross, gun, habit, horned owl, hundred, intercession, Lent, etc. See the noun. *Great* Jack. Same as *hombard*, *l.* *Great* master (= *l.* *professor*), grand master (of an order, etc.), a chamberlain. *Master*.

I was in commission with my Lord *Great* Master and the Earl of Southampton, for altering the Court of Augmentations.

Gardiner, *To Duke of Somerset* (1547).

Great northern diver, northern falcon, northern shrike. See the noun. *Great* oblation, octave, organ, sixth Sunday, week, white egret, etc. See the noun. *Great* schism. (a) The division between the Latin and Greek churches, begun in the ninth century and culminating in A. D. 1054. See *Greek Church*, under *Greek*, *s.* (b) The forty years' division, A. D. 1378-1417, between different parties in the Latin or Roman Catholic Church, which adhered to different popes. *Great* sea. (a) In the English Bible, the Mediterranean sea.

And the west border (of Judah) was to the *great* sea, and the coast thereof.

Josh. IV. 12.

(b) The Black Sea. In *great* force. See *force*. — The *great* arcum, awakening, doctor, entrance. See the noun. The *Great* Day of Expiration. See *expiration*. *Great* death. Same as the *black death* (which see, under *death*). The *Great* Forty Days. (a) The forty days during which Christ remained on earth after his resurrection and before his ascension, appearing to his disciples from time to time, and instructing them in matters pertaining to the kingdom of God (Acts I. 3). (b) The corresponding season of the church year, from Easter to Ascension. — The *Great* Mogul. See *Mogul*, and *def. 7*. To be *great* up. See *up*, *v.* 1 and 2. *Great*, *large*. See *large*. *Great* is a very general word, as may be seen by the definitions. It covers extent, number, and degree. *Large* expresses greatness in at least two dimensions, and is not so free in secondary uses; hence we speak of a *large* room, picture, or apple, but not of a *large* noise, tremble, or distance. *Big* is sometimes essentially the same as *great*, but it often suggests bulkiness, weight, clumsiness, or loss of

dignity than is implied in *great* or *large*: as, a *big* boy; a *big* ship.

Nobody can be *great*, and do *great* things, without giving up to death, so far as he regards his enjoyment of it, much that he would gladly enjoy.

Hamilton, *Septimius Felton*, p. 138.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere.

Gray, *Elegy*.

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, appeared

His vastness. *Milton*, *P. L.*, VII. 611.

Big phrases and images are apt to be pressed into the service when *great* ones do not volunteer.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, III. 34.

II. n. 1. The whole; the gross; the mass; wholesale: as, to work by the *great*.

To let out thy harvest, by *great*, or by day, let this by experience lead thee the way; By *great* will deceive thee, with luring it out, By day will dispatch and put all out of debt.

Tusser, *Husbandry*, August.

Gentlemen, I am sure you have heard of a ridiculous case, that manie years since sold you by the *great*.

Keats, *Pierre Pointon*.

2. A *great* part; the greater part; the sum and substance.

Of his sentence I will now say the *great*.

Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, I. 28.

3. pl. The *great* go at Cambridge. See *go*, *n.*, 3. *Greats*, so far as the name existed in my time, meant the Public Examination, as distinguished from *Responsions*, *little*-go, or *small*.

E. A. Freeman, *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 221.

great, *v.* [*ME.* *greten*, *greeten*, *< AS.* *gred-tian*, become *great* (= *MLG.* *groten*, make *great*, = *OHG.* *grözen*, *MHG.* *grözen*, grow *great*), *< gret*, *great*; see *great*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become *great* or large; grow large; enlarge.

The earth it clung for drought and heat, And sun began the death to *great*.

Cureton, *Mundi*, I. 408.

So that that (orange) forte *great* In magnitude, and brings in power *great*.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

2. To become *great* with child; become pregnant.

The queen *greteth* with quyk bee By the false god Ammon.

Alcander (ed. Skeat, E. E. T. S.), I. 404.

II. *trans.* To make *great*; aggrandize.

O base ambition! This false politick, Plotting to *great* himself, our deams doth seek.

Sylvester, tr. of *De Burtas* Works, II. The Lava.

great-aunt (grat'ant), *n.* The sister of a grandfather or grandmother. In *Great* Britain generally *grand* aunt.

great-born (grat'börn), *a.* Nobly descended. *Drayton*.

great-coat (grat'kót), *n.* An overcoat; a top-coat. [*Eng.*]

Tom . . . prattled away while he worked himself into his shoes and his *great*-coat, well warmed through; a Peterham coat with velvet collar, made tight after the abominable fashion of those days.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 4.

greaten (grat'én), *v.* [*< ME.* *gretten*, *intr.*, become *great* (pregnant).] I. *intrans.* 1. To become *great* or large; increase; dilate.

Being committed against an infinite majesty, it (the) *greates*, and rises to the height of an infinite desert.

South, *Sermoes*, X. 100.

Life *greates* in these later years, The century's slow flowers to-day!

Whittier, *Snow-Bound*.

2. To become *great* with child; become pregnant.

And soon after that *greates* that *grethill* meeth.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

II. *trans.* To make *great*; magnify; enlarge; increase.

The City was on fire, nobody knowing which way to turn themselves, while every thing conspired to *greathen* the fire.

Frederic, *Diary*, III. 124.

Even the best things, and most worthy of our esteem, do not always empty and detain our thoughts, in proportion to their real value, unless they be set off and *greathened* by some outward circumstance.

Ep. Atterbury, *Sermoes*, II. 221.

The grace of Christ in the spirit enlightens and cultivates the spirit, purifies and preserves the spirit, *greathens* and guides the spirit.

M. Henry, *Philip Henry*, I.

great-eyed (grat'id), *a.* Having large or prominent eyes, fitted for seeing in the dark: as, the *great*-eyed lemurs. [*Coar.*]

great-fruited (grat'frú'ted), *a.* Bearing large fruit.

The European *great*-fruited varieties (of the gooseberry).

Salmon, XII. 201.

great-go (grat'gō'), *n.* See *great* *go*, under *go*, *n.* *great*-head (grat'hed), *n.* The American goose-ene or whistling. [*Long* *Island*, U. S.]

J. P. Girard, 1844; *G. Trumbull*, 1855. [*Long* *Island*, U. S.]

great-hearted

great-hearted (grät' hār' tād), a. High-spirited; of noble courage; magnanimous: as, a great-hearted chieftain.

greatly (grät' lī), adv. [*ME. gretly, gretif, gretliche* (=*D. gretelyke* = *MLG. gretliche* = *ME. grētelich, grēteliche, grēteliche*); *< great + -ly*.] 1. In a great degree; to a large extent; largely; exceedingly.

Thompson was greatly glad & granted his will.
William of Palerno (E. E. T. S.), l. 1000.

And that brought the child alive, and that woe
comforted greatly.
Wolfe, *Acts* ix. 12.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow.
Gen. iii. 16.

2. Grandly; nobly. [*Rare.*]

She has been so unfortunate as to lose a favourite daughter, that was just married greatly to a Lisbon merchant.
Wolfe, *Letters*, l. 176.

He (Quarles) now language sometimes as greatly as Shakespeare.
Thomson, *Letters*, p. 30.

3. In a great or high manner; with high spirit; magnanimously.

Tried all hard-d'ouvet, all liqueurs defined,
Judicious drunk, and greatly daring dined.
Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 313.

greatness (grät' nes), n. [*ME. gretness, < AN. (once) gretitas, < gretit, great: see great and -ness.*] The state or quality of being great. (a) largeness of size, dimensions, number, or quantity: usual or remarkable magnitude, bulk, extent, or the like.

All the ennobling of the youth about, he halt but the
room of a prince, at the regard of the greatness of the
house.
Chaucer, *Tale of Melibee*.

(b) Great degree, amount, estimation, importance, or the like: as, greatness of genius or devotion, the greatness of a service or an enterprise.

That he might know . . . what is the exceeding great-
ness of his power to us, which he has according to
the working of his mighty power.
Bible of 1561, Eph. i.

My opinion . . . beloveth with his own learning (the
greatness whereof I cannot enough commend), cometh with
him.
Shak., *M. of V.* iv. 1.

It does not in reality enhance the greatness of a mental
effort that it is made in the cause of humanity, but it
enormously increases its weight and influence with man-
kind.
Mrs. (Hippolyte) Sheridan, p. 141.

(c) Elevation of rank or station, power, dignity, distinc-
tion, influence.

Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some
have greatness thrust upon them.
Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 2.

All other greatness in subjects is only counterfeit. It
will not endure the test of danger. The greatness of mine
is only real.
Dryden, *Account of Annus Mirabilis*.

Rank . . . possesses indeed all the qualities which
raise men to greatness rapidly.
Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

(d) Self-esteem; arrogance.

It is not of pride or greatness that he cometh not aboard
your ships.
Bacon.

(e) Moral elevation, magnanimity, nobleness: as, great-
ness of mind.

I . . . enumerate the chiefest things, that . . . make
up what we call magnanimity or greatness of mind, that
not being a single star, but a constellation of elevated and
sublime qualities.
Boyle, *Works*, v. 361.

True greatness, if it be anywhere on earth, is in a pri-
vate virtue, removed from the notion of pomp and vanity,
confined to a contemplation of itself, and centering on
itself.
Droden, *Aurengzebe*, l. 100.

Their grandeur appears in greatness of sentiment, flow-
ing from minds worthy their condition.
Stowe, *Spectator*, No. 200.

(f) Force; intensity: as, the greatness of sound, of heat,
etc.

great-tailed (grät' tād), a. Having a large
tail; especially in *entom.*, having a long hor-
ing ovipositor: as, the great-tailed wasp, *Nereis*
signa. See *Scoridra*.

great-uncle (grät' ung' kl), n. The brother of
a grandfather or grandmother. In Great Brit-
ain generally *granduncle*.

grave, n. See *gravel*.

grave (gräv), n. [*ME. grave, bush, < AN. gray or grafe* (nom. sing. not recorded), a bush; hardly connected with *gräf*, a grave, though Spenser seems to use *grave* in the 3d quotation as a var. of *grave*. Its early mod. use is poet. and variable.] 1. A bush; a tree; a grove.

He loatheth forth by hedge, by tree, by grove.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1144.

Growing (flowers) under hedges and thicke grove
Flower and Leaf, l. 300.

Yet when she had into that covert grave,
So, her not finding, both then thro' night dead did leave.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, vi. 11. 62.

"Then is it best" (said he) "that ye doe leave
Your treasure here in some security,
Either fast closed in some hollow grove,
Or buried in the ground from jeopardy."
Spenser, *F. Q.*, iii. x. 62.

2. A bough; a branch.

As we behold a murmuring east of bees
In a cleft cluster to some branch to cleave;
Thus do they hang in branches on the trees,
Fanning each plant, and landing every grove.
Dryden, *Birth of Moses*, l. 7.

grave, n. [*ME. grave, grave, grave, a ditch, trench, < AN. (ONorth.) grāf, a pit, cave, = Lat. grāv, a pit, hole, also a grave: see grāv.*] A ditch or trench.

To a church forests they choose their way,
And folde them so forta, they falle in the grave.
North's *Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1274.

grave (gräv), n. c. See *gravel*.

grave (gräv), n. pl. [*ME. graves, grāves, < OF. graves* (= *Sp. grabas* = *Fr. grāves, grāves*), pl. of *grāv*, the shank or shin; origin unknown.] 1. Armor, made of metal, and lined with some soft substance, worn to protect the front of the leg below the knee. In ancient Greek examples the grave was of thin metal fitted to the shape of the leg, which they inclosed almost completely, and were held in place by the elasticity of the metal clasping the leg. In medieval armor the grave was often an additional defense, as of iron-plate or of forged steel, worn over the chain of mail or gambesol work. See *body-plate* and *greave*, and first cut under armor, fig. 2. Rarely used in the singular.

The crested helm,
The plated greave and corselet hung unbraced.
Dyer, *Reins of Rome*.

He cast his limbs in brass and first around
His many legs with silver buckles bound.
The clashing greaves.
Pope, *Iliad*, vi.

All his greaves and cuisses dashed with drops
Of sweat.
Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

2. Boots; buskins. Wright. [*Prov. Eng.*]

grave (gräv), n. pl. See *graves*.

grebe (grēb), n. [*< F. grebe, formerly grebe, grebe* (> *G. dial. grebe*), a grebe, so named, it seems, with reference to the crested species, cf. *Bret. kyben* = *Corn. cyben* = *W. cyben*, a crest, a tuft of feathers on a bird's head; *W. cybell*, a cock's comb.] A bird of the family *Podiceps* (which see for technical characters); a diving bird, related to the loons or divers, but pinnated or lobed-footed, with a rudimentary tail, naked lores, and, in most species, a crest on the head. There are upward of 20 species of several genera, distributed all over the world. They inhabit chiefly fresh waters, and are most expert divers and swimmers, but move on land very awkwardly, owing to the back-



Hooded Grebe. *Podiceps cristatus*.

ward position of the legs. Because of the apparent absence of a tail, and the singular tuft or crest, the aspect of these birds is peculiar. They nest in ponds, lakes, and rivers, generally building among reeds, rushes, and lay several, usually 6 or 8, elliptical white-colored eggs. One of the best known species is the common dabchick of Europe, *Podiceps podiceps*. The grebe known in America as the dabchick is *Podiceps podiceps*. The largest is the spear-billed or western grebe, *Aechmophorus occidens*, peculiar to western North America. (See cut *occidens*.) The great grebe is *Aechmophorus*. The crested species of the old world, *Podiceps cristatus*. The European red-necked grebe is *Podiceps erythrorhynchos*, which, *P. holboellii* also inhabits North America. The sea variety of hooded grebe, *P. cornutus*, is common in most parts of the northern hemisphere. The sea grebe, *P. aethiops*, is a variety of *P. cristatus*. Some of the grebes reach 2 feet in length, but most of them are much smaller. The plumage of the breast is of a beautiful silvery luster and shiny texture, and is much used in ornamenting ladies' hats, for neckties, etc. Grebes have many local popular names, as *sea-bird*, *dabchick*, *delapper*, *dipper*, *dipper*, *delapper*, and *water-skipper*.

grebe-cloth (grēb' klōth), n. A cotton cloth having a hairy or downy surface on one side. Compare Canton flannel (under flannel) and muslin.

greco, n. See *grec*.

grec, n. See *grec*.

grec, n. See *grec*.

Grec, n. [*ME. a rare use of Grece, Greece, the name of the country. See Greek.*] The Greek language.

The table . . . on which the title was written in
Greek, Greek and Latin.
Mendell, *Travels*, p. 10.

Grecian (grē' shān), a and n. [*< OF. Grecien, < L. Grecia* (=*ME. Grece, E. Greece*), *< Græcia*,

Greek: see Greek.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

The royal towers
Of great Salamis, built by Grecian kings.
Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 323.

A Gothic ruin, and a Grecian house.
Tennyson, *Princess*, l. 100.

Grecian bend, arc, setting, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. 1. A native of Greece; a Greek.

Was this fair face the cause, quoth she,
Why the Grecians sacked Troy?
Shak., *All's Well*, i. 3 (song).

2. In the New Testament, a Hellenizing Jew. (The word occurs in *Acts* vi. 1, ix. 29, and xi. 20, in the authorized version, translating *Ἑλληνιστῆς*, a Hellenist. In the revised version the word is rendered "Grecian Jew" in the first two places and "Greeks" in the last.)

There arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministrations.
Acts vi. 1.

3. One versed in or studying the Greek lan-
guage.

The qualities I require (in a tutor) are that he be a good
foot Grecian, and if more than vulgarly mathematical, as
much the more accomplished for my design.
Swift, *To Dr. Christopher Wren*.

The great silent crowd of thorough bred Grecians, al-
ways known to be around him, the English writer cannot
ignore.
Bacon, *Essays*, l. 300.

4. One of the senior boys of Christ's Hospital.
E. D.—5. A gay, roystering fellow. [*Colloq.*
or slang.]

A well-bred Grecian in a fustian frock and jockey cap.
Greece.

Grecianize (grē' shān-iz), v. t. pret. and pp. *Grecianized*, pp. *Grecianizing*. [*< Grecian + -ize.*]

Same as *Grecize*.

Grecize, v. See *Grecianize*.

Grecism (grē' shān-izm), n. [*< F. Grecisme* = *Sp. Greco*, *Græcia*; *< ML. Græcismus*, *< L. Græcus*, Greek; see *Greek*. Cf. *Grecer*.] An idiom of the Greek language. Also *Grecisms*, and rarely *Grecisms*.

Virgil, to deviate from the common form of words, would
not make use of temper, but express, in his first verse,
and everywhere else abundantly with metaphors, *Grecisms*,
and circumlocutions, to give his verse the greatest pomp,
and preserve it from sinking into a plebeian style.
Addison, *On Virgil's Georgics*.

The Jewish historian Origen . . . discovered in it (the
ring of Homer) not only *Græcisms*, but distinct imitations
of the idiom of Theocritus.
N. A. Rev., XXXIX. 181.

Grecize (grē' shān-iz), v. t. pret. and pp. *Grecized*,
pp. *Grecizing*. [*< F. Greciser* = *Sp. grecizar* = *It. grecizzare*, *< L. Græcizare*, *Græcizare*, *< Gr. Græcizein*, speak Greek; *< Græcus*, Greek; see *Greek*.] I. *trans.* To adopt the Greek lan-
guage, customs, or ideas; imitate the Greeks.

The *Grecizing* conception of Minerva as the goddess of
war.
Bryce, *Med.*, XVI. 407.

This fact is partially intimated in the caution that some
of the representative Greek theologians "Latinize" a
statement which requires, as its counterpart, that equally
representative Latin theologians *Grecize*.
Andrews, *Rev.*, March, 1886, p. 207.

II. *trans.* 1. To render Greek; impart Greek
characteristics to. — 2. To translate into Greek;
as, Melancthon (black earth) is the *Grecized*
name of Philip Schwarzfeld.

Also *Grecize*, *Grecizer*, *Grecizes*.

Greco-Bactrian (grē' kō-lak' trān), a. Of or
pertaining to a kingdom ruled by a Greek dy-
nasty in Bactria, central Asia, in the third and
second centuries B. C. It was an offshoot from the
Seleucid kingdom of Syria. Also spelled
Græco-Bactrian.

This empire was overrun by invaders from Central Asia
after the destruction of the Greco-Bactrian power in these
regions.
The Academy, Jan. 21, 1899, p. 30.

Greco-Roman (grē' kō-rō-mān), a. Of or per-
taining to both Greece and Rome, as the Latin
civilization after it had become modified by
contact with the higher civilization of Greece,
and specifically the art cultivated under Ro-
man domination, almost exclusively by Greek
artists. Greco-Roman art can be traced back as far as
the fifth century B. C., but did not acquire extensive de-
velopment before the Roman application of Greek language
in the second century. Greek sculpture of Rome retains
the general characteristics of the later Hellenistic work
see *Platonism*, and Roman sculpture became most natu-
rally a national school in its portraits and historical relief
under the empire. Greco-Roman art is most original in
its decoration, which assumes an exuberant and fantastic
variety foreign to the pure Greek tradition of moderation
and sobriety, while retaining much of the Greek elegance.
See *Pompeii*. Also spelled *Græco-Roman*.

The Greco-Roman literature of the second century.
The Academy, Feb. 18, 1899, p. 131.

Greco-Roman wrestling. See *wrestling*.

Greco-Turkish (grē' kō-lak' trān), a and n. I.
a. Pertaining to both the Greeks and the Turks

Cook

To hear the groan. See Act. 2

Jan. 1st. 19.

Latin, the accepted storehouse from which the boy takes

needed by modern science are generally derived. Together with Latin, the Greek language has long formed the accepted basis of a scholarly education. Modern interest in its study dates from the fifteenth century, when the Turkish invasions upon the Byzantine empire, and particularly the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, caused the permanent settlement of many Greek scholars in Italy, and hence impinged profoundly the development of the Renaissance. (See *Renaissance*.) Greek is divided chronologically, in the etymology of this work, into *Greek proper* (Gr.), ancient or classical Greek to about the year A. D. 300; *late Greek* (LGr.) from that time till about A. D. 600; *middle Greek* (MGr.), till about A. D. 1400; and *modern or new Greek* (NGr.), since that date; these periods corresponding to similar periods of Latin. (See *Latin*.) Middle and New Greek are also called *Romantic*. Greek is usually printed in type imitated from the forms of letters used in the later manuscripts. The most ancient manuscripts and the inscriptions exhibit only the capital or uncial forms, without accents and without separation of words. The small letters are comparatively modern. Since it is the only language printed in this dictionary in other than Roman letters, the Greek alphabet, with the Roman equivalents, is here given.

Form.	Equivalent.	Name.	Form.	Equivalent.	Name.
Α α	a	Alpha	Ν ν	n	Nu
Β β	b	Beta	Ξ ξ	x	Xi
Γ γ	g	Gamma	Ο ο	o (short)	Omicron
Δ δ	d	Delta	Π π	p	Pi
Ε ε	e (short)	Epsilon	Ρ ρ	r	Rho
Ζ ζ	z	Zeta	Σ σ	s	Sigma
Η η	h (long)	Eta	Τ τ	t	Tau
Θ θ	th	Theta	Υ υ	u	Upsilon
Ι ι	i	Iota	Φ φ	ph	Phi
Κ κ	k or hard c	Kappa	Χ χ	ch	Chi
Λ λ	l	Lambda	Ψ ψ	ps	Psi
Μ μ	m	Mu	Ω ω	o (long)	Omega

Often abbreviated Gr.

And at the end Corinna they spoke all Greek and he Greek to Dido. *Turkington, Marie of Eng. Travels, p. 17.*

While the Latin trains us to good grammar, the Greek elevates us to the highest dignity of manhood, by making us acute and powerful thinkers.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., v.

3. Any language of which one is ignorant; unmeaning words; unintelligible jargon; in allusion to the proverbial remoteness of Greek from ordinary knowledge, and usually with special allusion to the unfamiliar characters in which it is printed. [Colloq.]

She was speaking French, which, of course, was Greek to the lady. *The Century, XXXII, 364.*

4. A cunning knave; a rogue; an adventurer. [Allusive, or more slang.]

I prithee, foolish Greek, depart from me;
There's money for thee, if you tarry longer,
I shall give worse payment. *Shak., T. N., iv, 1.*

He was an adventurer, a passer, a blackleg, a regular Greek. *Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxvi.*

5. In entom., the English equivalent of *Achæna*, a name given by Linnaeus to certain long-winged butterflies of his group *Eques*, most of which are now included in the genus *Papilio*. They were distinguished from the *Tropus* by not having crimson spots on the wings and breast. See *Trojan*. As mark, as a Greek. See *Merry Greek* - *Merry Greek*, a jolly fellow; jolly, jesting person; in allusion to the fact that careless temper is ascribed to the Greeks, and usually with reference to the proverb "as merry as a Greek," which was confused with a similar proverb, "as merry as a pig," of different origin see *grip*.

Now I want to you, I think Helen loves him better than Paris.

Yes, then she's a merry Greek indeed. *Shak., T. and C., i, 2.*

Go home, and tell the merry Greeks that sent you, Hymn shall burn. *Fletcher, Tamer Lamed, ii, 2.*

Amelia [To a good fellow, a maid companion, a merry Greek, sound drunkard.]

A true Trojan, and a mad merry prig, though no Greek. *Barn. Jour. (1823), i, 54. (Screw.)*

II. a. Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Grecian; Hellenic. Greek art, the art developed in ancient Greek lands, and of which the artists of Athens were the highest exponents. It was early modified by the imitation of foreign models, chiefly Oriental and Egyptian, and reached its highest perfection in the fifth century B. C. Among its salient qualities are originality, vigor, truth, wise moderation, and self-restraint, together with the overmastering love of beauty and hatred of excess, the delicacy of perception and cult of pure intelligence, but anterior to the Greek race, from which, however, a keen appreciation of the practical is never absent. The progress of Greek art can most conveniently be followed in the minor art of vase painting. The most ancient Greek pottery, that of Minerva (Troia) presents no obvious Greek character. The retained ware of the island of Thera, which was safely dated as earlier than 1500 B. C., shows in its decoration the awakening of the Greek spirit, which becomes more and more accentuated, and at the same time shows the effects of foreign influences, in the oldest vases of other Grecian islands, of Mycenæ, Corinth, and Athens. Vase-painting was finally abandoned



From vase of Mycenæ, about 1500 B. C.

about 850 A. C. A few Sarcophagi, from vases that can be clearly dated, are given to indicate the general course and

tendency of Greek art. Other illustrations, referring to all departments of this art, will be found throughout this work. See *Mythology* (sculpture), *Architecture*, *Decorative Art* (Tessellated), *Hellenic*, *marbles* (Klæra and Perga).

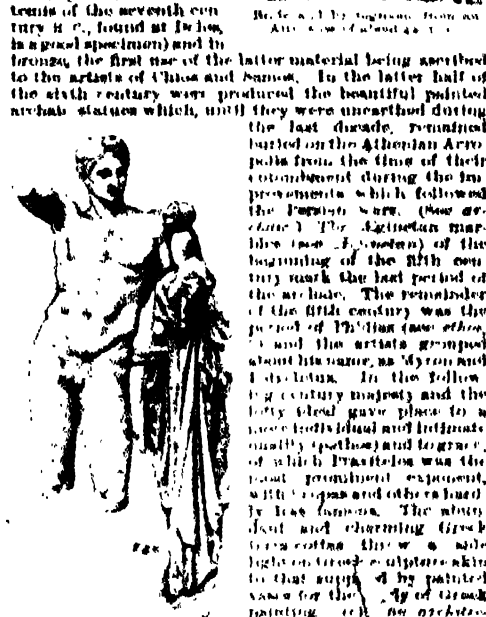


2. Archaic. Athens, from a red figured cup by Dipylon, about 650 B. C., from a vase of about 550 B. C.

some), *Phidias*, *vases* (Greek), etc. (a) Greek painting, from the time in antiquity of such artists as Polygnotus, Zeuxis, Apelles, Parrhasius, cannot have been behind its fellow-arts; but all the originals have perished, and the materials for study in

clude little more than the pale reflections afforded by Pompeian and other Roman wall paintings, by some frescoed tombs in Italy, Greece, and the Crimea, and by one or two painted sarcophagi of Etruria and of Asia Minor.

(b) Greek sculpture developed comparatively late, but by the beginning of the fifth century B. C. it had gained a position on a par with that of architecture. The earliest Greek sculpture was in wood (see *wood*), all examples of it have perished. Later, this was imitated in stone (of which an Attic statue of the seventh century B. C., found at Delphi, is a good specimen) and in bronze, the first use of the latter material being ascribed to the artists of Chios and Samos. In the latter half of the sixth century were produced the beautiful painted archaic statues which, until they were unearthed during the last decade, remained buried on the Athenian Acropolis from the time of their abandonment during the Persian wars. (See *archaic*.) The *Agostino* marble (see *Agostino*) of the beginning of the fifth century mark the last period of the archaic. The remainder of the fifth century was the period of Phidias (see *Phidias*) and the artists grouped about him, as Myron and Polycleitus. In the following century majesty and the lofty ideal gave place to a more individual and intimate quality (see *Attic*), of which Praxiteles was the most prominent exponent, with Kephisodorus and others followed by Lysippos. The abrupt, and charming Greek vase-cottles, the so-called high on Greek sculpture skin to that supplied by painted vases for the use of Greek painting (see *archaic*), the face of the Greeks was developed from a primitive rounded forehead in wood or rough stone, with a sloped



3. Greek sculpture. Heracles, from a red figured cup by Dipylon, about 650 B. C., from a vase of about 550 B. C.

roof to shed the rain. As fully developed it implies the presence of columns, both as supports and for ornament, in a system of intercolumniation, one columnar, or very slight resistance to unsupported weight. The arch was known to the Greeks but was practically never employed by them where it could be seen. The most typical production of Greek art in the perspective, or temple of which the cella is entirely enclosed by ranges of columns supporting a low gabled roof. The normal plan of such buildings is rectangular, the length being slightly more than twice the breadth, but the exigencies of special use or of the nature of the site often led to variations from the type, as in the Erechtheion at Athens, and circular buildings of various kinds were not uncommon. The idea of the column was probably imported from Egypt (see *column*) and from Assyria (see *column*), as were many motives of decoration, as the lotus, and the acanthus, which was derived in direct line, though transformed from the Italian *acanthus*. (For the Greek orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, see *columns*.) Greek art is feature turned to highest expression in stone, particularly in marble. The structures in wood have, of course, perished, and must be studied from allusions in literature and inscriptions, from certain details of stone buildings, and such remains as the terra-cotta copies of some Athenian temples, of which the edicules in wood have dis-

appeared, and in vase-paintings. Naked bricks are rare or not found in truly Greek work, unless possibly in prehistoric times. Much wood, however, was used in unburned brick, even at a comparatively late date, and considerable remains of such work have been found at Olympia, at Eleusis, and elsewhere. The marble buildings of the period



Greek Architecture. The Parthenon at Athens, from the north-west.

of perfection, simple and imposing in their general composition, were enriched with statuary and sculptured ornament and brilliantly colored (see *polychrome* in *architecture*, under *polychrome*) to bring out all their details with full effect in the clear air of the Mediterranean. Until Macedonian preponderance had vitiated the ideas of independent Greece, all this magnificence of art was reserved for the glory of the gods and the public buildings of the state. Luxury in private life was not approved, private houses being small and plain. See *ecclesiastical* (Greek). Greek Church, the church of the countries formerly comprised in the Greek, Greek Roman, or Eastern (Roman) Empire, and of countries evangelized from it, as Russia; the church, or group of local and national oriental churches, in communion or doctrinal agreement with the Greek patriarchal see of Constantinople. It is also called the *Eastern Church*, in distinction from the Western, the Latin, or Roman Catholic Church. The full official title of the Greek Church is the *Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church* (see *Catholic*, a, 3 (c)). The official Orthodox is that most frequently used for the Greek or Eastern Church. The estrangement between the Greek and Latin churches, culminating finally in the Great Schism, stands historically in close connection with the division of the Roman Empire into an Eastern and a Western Empire, with the growing power of the see of the new Roman capital, Constantinople or New Rome, the increasing rivalry between the see of Old Rome and that of New Rome, the insertion by the Latin Church of the *filioque* (see *Filioque*) in the Nicene Creed, the question of the ecclesiastical allegiance of the Bulgarians, and of the papal supremacy. Eastern Myriarchy, including Greece, with the chief see at Thessalonica, which had belonged to the Roman patriarchate, remained with the Eastern Church. Before the ninth century there had been temporary suspensions of communion between the Roman Church and the East. The Great Schism began, however, in the latter part of the ninth century, the principal doctrinal difficulty relating to the *Filioque*. The immediate occasion of suspension of communion was the intrusion by the emperor Michael III, in A. D. 843, of the learned Photius into the see of Constantinople instead of Ignatius, at that time patriarch. The Roman see asserted jurisdiction in the matter as possessing supreme power, and mutual charges of false doctrine and excommunication followed; but Photius was finally acknowledged at home as patriarch. The final division was that between Pope Leo IX, and the patriarch Michael Cerularius, in A. D. 1054, since which time Roman Catholics regard the Greeks or Easterns as cut off from the Catholic Church, the Greeks, on the other hand, claim that they have remained faithful to the catholic creed and ancient usages. The Greek Church is the dominant form of Christianity in the Kingdom of Greece, the archipelago with the opposite coast and Cyprus, in European Turkey among both Slavs and Greeks, in part of Austria and Hungary, throughout the Russian empire, and in Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. In most of these countries the church authorities are independent of the patriarch at Constantinople. It acknowledges the first seven ecumenical councils. The doctrine of the Greek and that of the Western Church with regard to the Trinity, apart from the question of the *filioque* and double procession, and that with regard to the person of Christ, are the same. Baptism is regularly conferred on infants with three immersions. Confirmation follows immediately upon baptism. Communion is given in both kinds, and to infants as well as adults. The offices of bishop, priest, and deacon are regarded as the three "necessary degrees" of orders. The highest officers of the church are the four patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, and the Russian Holy Synod, presided over by the Patriarch of Moscow. The ordinary business of the church is managed by the *synod*, but their votes must have been previously sought, and they cannot remove. Only the monastic clergy are advanced to the episcopate and other offices. The liturgical language is not absolutely fixed. In Greek speaking communities it is Greek, in Slavonic communities, and Russian, but the ancient language known as Ecclesiastical Slavonic, or Old Bulgarian (Greek cross, see *cross*). Greek embroidery, lace work, and vesting upon a background of pieces of colored cloth (see *textile*) and embroidery the edges of these and the background between them with chain stitch and other ornamental stitches. Greek fire, see *fire*. Greek key pattern, see *pattern*. Greek lyre, see *lyre*. Greek modes, see *mode*. Greek partridge, see *partridge*. Greek point-lace, see *lace*. Greek sculpture, see *Greek art* (b). — On it at the Greek islands. See *islands*.

ES0000

pure green is a simple one. This sensation cannot be excited alone in a normal eye; but the spectrum of wavelength 0.526 micron, if the light be very much reduced, probably excites the sensation with some approach to purity. It is a common error to suppose that green is a mixture of blue and yellow. This notion arises from the observation that a mixture of blue and yellow pigments generally gives a green. The reason of this is that the color of pigments not having a true metallic appearance is that of the light which they transmit; the blue pigment cuts off the yellow rays and the yellow pigment the blue rays, but certain green rays are transmitted by both. But blue and yellow lights thrown together upon the retina excite a sensation nearly that of white, which may incline slightly to green or to pink according to the tones of the colors mixed. Green under a high illumination appears more yellowish (the sensation being affected by the color of brightness), and darkened appears more bluish; this is especially true of emerald and yellowish green; (above all, of olive green), and hardly holds for turquoise-green. The terms and phrases below are the common names for hues of green, some of them being also names of pigments.

Attir'd in mantles all the knights were seen,
That gratify'd the view with cheerful green.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 208.

The green of last summer is near! Lowell, A. Wood.
2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.

Generides, for to say yow certeyn,
Whom that rust he mette vpon the grasse,
frow his sailll he wente quite And cleue.
(Generides (K. E. T. S.) l. 201a.
(1) or the smooth enamell'd grasse.

On the fire lit *green* the dance begun.
Waltzer, *Bridal of Pennacook*, iv.

3. Specifically, a piece of grass-land in a village or town, belonging to the community, being often a remnant of ancient common lands,

or, as is usual in the United States, reserved by the community for ornamental purposes; a small common.

The village of Livingston lay at the junction of four streets, or what had originally been the intersection of two roads, which, widening at the centre, and having their angles trimmed off, formed an extensive common known as the Green.

The village greens which still exist in many parts of the country (England) may fairly be regarded as a remnant of old unappropriated common land.

4. In golf: (a) The whole links or golf-course. (b) The putting-green, or portion of the links devoid of hazards within twenty yards of a hole. — 5. *pl.* Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants: wreaths.

The fragrant greens I seek, my brows to bind
In that soft season when descending showers
Call forth the *arvens*, and wake the rising flowers.

6. pl. The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food, especially plants of the cabbage kind, spinach, etc.

Behold the naturalist who in his teens
Found six new species in a clad of *orens*.
(G. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.)

7. *pl.* In sugar-mauve, the syrup which drains from the leaves. The last greens, after three successive crystallizations of sugar, are purified, and form the golden syrup of commerce. **Aldehyde green**, a coal-tar

color used in dyeing prepared by the action of alkali on magenta dissolved in sulphuric acid; the blue solution thus obtained is poured into a boiling solution of sodium hyposulphite. It is applicable only to silk and wool, and is now almost never before employed by other artists except in the

Malik green, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, derived from diphenylamine by the benzaldehyde-green process. It is applicable to wool and silk. **Anthracene green**, same as *crystal green*. **Apple green**, see *apple-green*. **Barv**

green. Name as metanaphthol green.—Benzaldehyde green, a coal tar colorant used in dyeing, derived from dimethyl-aniline. It is the hydrochlorid of tetramethyl-disulfo-triphenyl carbinol. It appears in commerce as

various salts or zinc double salts of the color-base, and is sold under a variety of names. It is applicable to cotton, wool, and silk. Also called benzal green, benzyl green, fast green, acid green, Victoria green. -- **Bladder-green.** Same

as asparagus. **Bremen green.** Same as green but which are under green! a.) **Bronze-green,** a color in imitation of antique bronze, or of the colors produced on bronze by exposure to the weather. It is produced chemically upon

brass is bleached by exposing the surface, after cleaning and polishing, to the action of acids. -- Brunswick green, copper oxychloride, $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{OH})_2$, produced commercially by boiling a solution of copper sulphate with a small quantity of bleaching powder. It is a light green powder used

Cassellmann's green, a compound of copper sulphate with potassium or sodium acetate. — **Chinese green**, a pigment obtained from *Rhœnus chlorophorus* and *R.*

Chromium-green. Same as chrome-green. — **Cobalt green,** a permanent green pigment prepared by precipitating a mixture of the sulphates of zinc and cobalt with sodium carbonate and igniting the precipitate after

thorough washing. Also called *Riesner's green*, *zinc green*, *Nelson's green*, and *green smalt*.—**Crystallized green**. Same as *indian green*.—**Riesner's green**, a pigment prepared by precipitating the coloring matter of yellow dye-

Emerald-green. Highly chromatic and extraordinarily lustrous green, of the color of the spectrum at wavelength 0.534 micron, or of Schweinfurt green. It is easily

borns are immature. *Greenhorn* (ME. *Groegne horn*) is applied to an ox in the "Towneley Mystery." A raw, inexperienced person; one unacquainted with the world or with local customs, and therefore easily imposed upon.

Not such a greenhorn as that, answered the boy.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney

greenhornism (grén'hörn-izm), *n.* [*Greenhorn* + *-ism*.] The character or actions of a greenhorn. [Rare.]

He executed the greenhornism which made him feign a passion and then get caught where he meant to capture. *Dorach*, Young Luke, IV. 6.

greenhouse (grén'hóus), *n.* 1. A building, the roof and one or more sides of which consist of glazed frames, constructed for the purpose of cultivating exotic plants which are too tender to endure the open air during the colder parts of the year. The temperature is generally kept up by means of artificial heat. It differs from a conservatory chiefly in that it is built to receive plants growing in pots and tubs, while those contained in a conservatory, in the proper use of the term, are grown in borders and beds, but in common use the latter name is applied to a greenhouse attached to a dwelling especially for the display of plants. Who loves a garden loves a greenhouse too. . . . There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug, While the winds whistle, and the snows descend. *Comper*, *Task*, III. 363.

2. In *ceram.*, a house in which green or unfired pottery is dried before being submitted to the fire of the kiln.

The [shades] were being finished from the hands of the potter is brought by him upon boards to the green house, so called from its being the receptacle for ware in the "green" or unfired state. *Proc. Inst.*, III. 614.

Greenian (grén'ni-an), *a.* [*Green* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the English mathematician George Green (1793-1841). **Greenian function**, a function of a class introduced by Green. These functions satisfy Laplace's equation and serve to represent the distribution of electricity on an ellipsoid.

greening (grén'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *green*.] 1. A becoming or growing green.

The tender greening Of April meadows. *Keats*, *Sleep and Poetry*.

In it [acid nitrate] the blacks acquire the wished for solidity, and those even which had turned green are rendered incapable of greening. *Proc. Inst.*, IV. 71.

Specifically—2. In *oyster-culture*, the process of becoming or the state of being green-gilled. See *green-gilled*.—3. Any variety of apple of which the ripe skin has a green color. The Rhode Island greening is the most prized in the United States.

greening-wood (grén'ing-wod), *n.* Same as *green-broom*.

greenish (grén'ish), *a.* [*Green* + *-ish*.] 1. Somewhat green; having a tinge of green: as, a greenish yellow.

All lovely daughters of the Flood thereby, With greenish locks, all bore untidy. *Spenser*, *Prothalamion*, l. 92.

2. Somewhat raw and inexperienced.

Greenlander (grén'lan-dér), *n.* [= D. *Grønlander* = G. *Grønlander*, after Dan. *Grønlander*, Sw. *Grönlander*, Icel. *Grönlandar*, pl., orig. the Norse settlers in Greenland, now including the native Eskimos; < *Greenland*, D. *Grønland*, G. Dan. Sw. *Grönland*, Icel. *Grönland*, Greenland, the 'green land': so called from the greenness of the part first visited in 982.] An inhabitant of Greenland, a large island in the arctic regions, belonging to Denmark, northeast of and nearly adjoining North America, and settled only along the west coast, the interior and east coast being covered with ice and snow.

The prehistoric nets of the Greenlanders are no evidence of an original Eskimo custom. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 331.

Greenland falcon. See *falcon*.

Greenlandic (grén'lan-dik), *a.* [*Greenland* (see *Greenlander*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Greenland, to its people, or to their language.

The modern Greenlandic alphabet. *Science*, X. 287.

Greenlandish (grén'lan-dish), *a.* [*Greenland* (see *Greenlander*) + *-ish*.] Pertaining to Greenland.

green-laver (grén'lá-vér), *n.* A popular name for *Uva Lactuca*, an edible seaweed. Also called *sea lettuce* and *green-slate*.

greenlet (grén'lét), *n.* [*Green* + *-let*, Cf. *viridis*, of like meaning.] 1. A bird of the family *Troglodytes*, small migratory insectivorous birds peculiar to America, of which the characteristic color is greenish or olive; a vireo. There are several genera and numerous species, four of them among the commonest birds of the eastern United States, and several songsters. The red-eyed greenlet is *T. erythronotus*; the warbling greenlet is *T. flavus*; the white-eyed green-



Red-eyed Greenlet—*Troglodytes erythronotus*.

let is *T. novboracensis*; the blue-headed greenlet is *T. solitarius*. See *Vireonidae*.

2. Some other small greenish bird.

Among *Bornuan* forms which do not seem to have made their way into the other Philippines are the two beautiful genera of greenlets. *Amer. Naturalist*, XVII. 144.

greenling (grén'ling), *n.* [*Green* + *-ling*.] The coalfish or pollock. [Local, Eng.]

greenly, *a.* [*Green* + *-ly*.] Green.

And make the greenly ground a drinking cup To sip the blood of murdered bodies up. *Macquise*, *Joana*, II. 2 (cho.).

greenly (grén'li), *adv.* [*Green* + *-ly*.] 1. With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely.—2. Unskillfully; in the manner of a green hand.

And we have done but greenly In hugger mugger to enter him. *Shak*, *Hamlet*, IV. 5.

He, greenly credulous, shall withdraw thus. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

I must assist you, I reckon, for you are setting very greenly about this gear. *Scott*, *Monastery*, xxx.

greenness (grén'ness), *n.* [*Green* + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being green in color; verdantness; also, verdure.

This country seemed very goodly and delightful to all of us, in regard of the greenness and beauty thereof. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 380.

Massive trunks of oak, veritable worlds of mossy vegetation in themselves, with tufts of green velvet nestled away in their bark, and sheets of greenness carpeting their sides. *H. B. Shaw*, *Oldtown*, p. 605.

Beneath these broad acres of rain-drenched greenness a thousand honored dead lay buried. *H. James, Jr.*, *Pan. Pilgrim*, p. 27.

2. The state of being green, in any of the derived senses.

If any art I have, or hidden skill, May cure thee of disease or fever ill, Whose grief or greenness to another's eye May seem unpardonable of remedy, I dare yet undertake it. *Planchet*, *Faithful Shepherdess*, II. 2.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the greenness of his youth, which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife. *See P. Sidney*.

Capitain Browne was a tall, upright, broad man, a little on the shady side of life, but carrying his age with a cheerful greenness. *H. B. Shaw*, *Oldtown*, p. 61.

greenockite (grén'ók-it), *n.* [After its discoverer, Lord Greenock, eldest son of Earl Cathcart.] Native cadmium sulphide, a rare mineral occurring in hemimorphic hexagonal crystals of a honey-yellow or orange-yellow color, and also as a pulverulent incrustation on sphalerite.

greenovite (grén'óv-it), *n.* [So called after George Bellas Greenough, an English geologist died about 1855.] A manganese variety of titanite or sphene having a rose-red color, found at St. Marcel in Piedmont.

greenroom (grén'róom), *n.* [So called from having been originally painted or decorated in green.] 1. A room near the stage in a theater, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

The Friday came; and for the first time in my life I found myself in the greenroom of a theatre. It was literally a green room, into which light was admitted by a small like a cucumber frame at one end of it. It was matted, and round the walls ran a bench covered with velvet green stuff, whereupon the dramatic persons deposited themselves until called to go on the stage: a looking glass under the skylight, and a large bottle of water and a tumbler on the chimney-piece completed the furniture of this classic apartment. *T. Hook*, *Gilbert Gurney*, I. 31.

2. A room in a warehouse where new or green cloth is received from the weaving factory.

3. A room in a medical college where the faculty meet to hold examinations, etc. [Cant.]

green-rot (grén'rot), *n.* A condition of wood in which the tissues have a characteristic verdigris-green color. A fungus, *Fomes versicolor*, commonly accompanies it, but is not certainly known to be the cause.

green-salted (grén'sál'ted), *a.* Salted down without tanning; said of hides.

Green called [hides] are those that have been salted and are thoroughly cured. *C. T. Davis*, *Leather*, p. 54.

greensand (grén'sand), *n.* A sandstone containing grains of glauconite, which impart to it a greenish hue. There are two sets of strata in England to which this name is applied; one is above the gulf, the other below it. The greensand is also a formation of importance in the United States. It is extensively mined in New Jersey for fertilizing purposes, and commonly called marl. The glauconite is a silicate of iron and potash, and this mineral forms sometimes as much as 50 per cent. of the greensand, the rest being ordinary sand.

The chambers of the Foraminifera become filled by a green silicate of iron and alumina, which penetrates into even their finest tubuli, and takes exquisite and almost indestructible casts of their interior. The calcareous matter is then dissolved away, and the casts are left, constituting a fine dark sand, which, when crushed, leaves a greenish mark, and is known as *green-sand*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 81.

greensauce (grén'sás), *n.* 1. The field-sorrel, *Rumex Acetosella*.—2. Sour dock or sorrel mixed with vinegar and sugar. *Hallivell*, [Prov. Eng.]

green-sea (grén'sé'), *n.* A mass of water shipped on a vessel's deck, so considerable as to present a greenish appearance.

greenshank (grén'shangk), *n.* The popular name of *Totanus glottus*, a common sandpiper



Greenshank—*Totanus glottus*.

of Europe, related to the redshank, yellowshank, and other totanine birds: so called from the color of its legs. Also called *green-legged horreman*, *whistling snipe*, and *cinereous godwit*.

greensick (grén'sik), *a.* Affected by or having greensickness; chlorotic.

Those greensick lovers of chaff. *Mrs. Ritchie*, *Book of Sibylla*.

greensickness (grén'sik'ness), *n.* An anemic disease of young women, giving a greenish tinge to the complexion; chlorosis.

I'd have thee rise with the sun, walk, dance, or hunt, . . . And thou shalt not, with eating chalk or coals, Leather and oatmeal, and such other trash, Fall into the green sickness. *Planchet* (and another), *Elder Brother*, l. 1.

green-sloke (grén'slók), *n.* Same as *green-laver*.

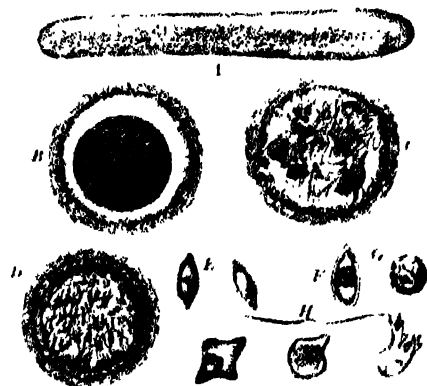
green-snake (grén'snak), *n.* One of two different kinds of grass-snakes of the United States, of a bright-green color, uniform over all the upper parts (changing to bluish in spirals), and of very slender form: (a) *Liasis normalis* (formerly *Chironomus* or *Oxybelis normalis*), with smooth scales, inhabiting the Middle and Northern States; (b) *Cyclophis carolinensis* (formerly *Leptophis carolinensis*), with carinate scales, inhabiting the Middle and Southern States. They are both pretty creatures and quite harmless. See *out under Cyclophis*.

green-stall (grén'stál), *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed for sale.

Green's theorem. See *theorem*.

greenstone (grén'stón), *n.* [First used in G. (greenstone): so called from a tinge of green in the color.] 1. Any one of various rocks, of eruptive origin, in general older than the Tertiary, crystalline-granular in texture, and of a dark-greenish color. The essential ingredients of the rocks formerly classed under the name of *greenstones* are trichite feldspar and hornblende, with which are associated various other minerals in greater or less quantity, and especially chlorite, mica, magnetite, and apatite. The name is abandoned by some lithologists, but retained by

ovoid, or elongated bodies, sometimes with a segmented construction, and occasionally one end of the body beaded with an epitheca bearing curved horny spines. They have no pseudopodia in the adult state, the body ordinarily presenting a demarcated layer of ectosome, and a more fluid inner substance or endosome containing an endoplast, but no con-



A. Gregarinid of earthworm. B, same encysted. C, D, contents divided into pseudo-mucella. E, F, free pseudo-mucella. G, H, their free amoeboid contents. I, highly magnified.

tractile vacuole. Changes of form are effected by a power of contractility, and the animals are nourished by absorption of nutriment already prepared in the bodies of the animals in which they are parasitic, as insects, worms, and crustaceans. Reproduction is effected, with or without conjugation, by a process of operation in which an encysted individual becomes filled with a mass of peculiar bodies known as *pseudo-mucella*, which disengage themselves and form contents sometimes called *fluidulae* or *drapanae*. All Gregarinids are parasites, but none, as far as known, infect vertebrates. The family name applies (1) to all Gregarinids, (2) especially to the septate Gregarinids, for which *Dicystidae* is also used. Numerous genera have been proposed, but few can be considered established, as *Monocystis* of the single-celled division, with *Gregarina* proper and *Haplophryxus* of the septate division. These two divisions correspond, respectively, to *Monocystiden* or *Haplophryxiden*, and to *Dicystiden* or *Septatiden*, when the family is ranked as a class or sub-class named *Dicystidae* or *Gregarinidae*.

Gregarinidae (grĕ-gă-rĭ-nĭd'ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-idae*.] The Gregarinidae, in the widest sense, regarded as a subclass of *Sporozoa*, divided into *Haplophryx* and *Septatida*, or simple-celled and septate Gregarinids. See *Gregarinidae*, *Gregarinidae*.

gregarious (grĕ-gă-rĭ-us), a. [= F. *gégair* = Sp. It. *gregario*, gregarious, < L. *gregarius*, of a flock, common, < *grex* (grĕ-g), a flock, herd, drove, swarm; supposed to be redupl. from the root seen in *tr. aggre*, collect, assemble; see *aggre*.] 1. Disposed to live in flocks or herds; inclined to gather in companies; not preferring solitude or restricted companionship; as, cat-tle and sheep are gregarious animals; men are naturally gregarious.

No birds of prey are gregarious.

Ray, Works of Creation, I.

Man, a gregarious creature, born to fly Where he finds the trackings of the herd can spy.

Crabbe, The Borough.

Hating the lonely crowd where we gregarious men Lead lonely lives. Longf., Under the Willows.

2. In bot., growing in open clusters, not matted together.

gregariously (grĕ-gă-rĭ-us-ly), adv. In a gregarious manner; in a herd, flock, or company.

gregariousness (grĕ-gă-rĭ-us-ness), n. The character of being gregarious, or of living in flocks or herds; disposition to herd or associate together.

Many mammals are gregarious, and gregariousness implies insipient power of combination and of mutual protection. But gregariousness differs from sociality by the absence of definitive family relationships, except during the brief and intermittent periods in which there are help- less offspring to be protected.

J. Fisher, Cosmic Philos., II. 341.

grege, **grogget**, v. t. Non *grege*.

grege (grĕ-g), n. and n. [= F. *grege*, only in one grege, raw silk, < It. (*grĕ-g*) *grege*, raw (silk). *greppia*, fem. of *greppo*, rough, raw; origin uncertain.] I. a. Raw; only in the term *grege silk*.

II. n. Raw silk; a trade-name.

Five greges are becoming more and more reduced.

F. S. Com. Rep., No. III (1865), p. 125.

gregot, **greggot** (grĕ-g'ō), n. [Also *grecco*, *grecco*.] (Sp. *Grego*, *Greco*, Pg. *Grego*, It. *Greco*, Greek; see *Greek*, and cf. *grege*.) A short jacket or cloak made of thick coarse cloth with a hood attached, worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant.

Gregorian (grĕ-gō-rĭ-an), a. and n. [= F. *gré-gorien* = Sp. Pg. It. *gregoriano* (cf. D. *gregorianisch* = G. *gregorianisch* = Dan. *Sw. gregoriansk*), < L. *Gregorius*, < Gr. *Γρηγόριος*, Gregory, a proper name (equiv. to L. *Vigiliantius*), lit. 'wakeful,' < *γρηγορεύω*, a later present formed from *γρηγορέω*, used as pres. intr., wake, second part. of *γρηγορέω*, waken, arouse.] I. a. Of or pertaining to one of several persons—popes and others—named Gregory; especially, pertaining to Pope Gregory I., the Great (A. D. 590–604), or to Pope Gregory XIII. (1572–85).—**Gregorian calendar**, *See calendar*.—**Gregorian chant**, a melody in the Gregorian style.—**Gregorian Church**, the original Armenian Church. *See Armenian*.—**Gregorian code**, *See code*.—**Gregorian epoch**, *See epoch*.—**Gregorian epoch**, the time from which the Gregorian calendar or computation dates—that is, the year 1602.—**Gregorian mode**, *See mode*.—**Gregorian music**, music in the Gregorian style, the peculiar style of the Roman Catholic Church and of other ritualistic churches. *See music*.—**Gregorian Sacramentary**, a form of the Roman Sacramentary attributed to Pope Gregory the Great. Gregory is said to have rearranged the Gelasian Sacramentary (see *Gelasian*), and made some alterations and additions, inserting a short passage: "Hicque incipit in numerari in the paragraph 'Hanc liturgiam' of the canon, and transferring the paternoster to a position immediately succeeding the canon; the older usage being, as in the Ambrosian and Mozarabic rite, that the Lord's Prayer should follow instead of precede the fraction. **Gregorian song**, the collective name of the ritual music of the Christian church, as collected and arranged by Pope Gregory I.—the only form of music established by ecclesiastical authority.

Gregorian staff, in musical notation, the staff used for Gregorian music, consisting of four lines, with a clef, variously placed as

Gregorian telescope, the earliest form of the reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory (1625–75), professor of mathematics in the University of St. Andrews, and afterward of Edinburgh, Scotland. **Gregorian tone**, a melody in the Gregorian style. **Gregorian year**, a year of the Gregorian calendar.

II. n. 1. One of a club or brotherhood somewhat similar to the Freemasons, which existed in England in the early part of the eighteenth century. *See Gormogon*.

Let Poets and Historians Record the brave Gormogons, In long and lasting boys.

Carey.

2. A kind of wig worn in the seventeenth century; so named, it is said, from the inventor, one Gregory, a barber in the Strand, London. *See wig*.

Putting a little down to his Gregorian, which was displaced a little by haste taking off his bow.

Hood (1808), p. 40.

grogat, n. pl. [< F. *grogas*, brochets; see *grog* and *gallgrogas*.] Same as *gallgrogas*, I. Cat-fish.

His brochets . . . were not deep and large enough, but round snout cannibals *grogas*.

Cruikshank, tr. of Rabelais, II. 6.

greisen (grĕ-an), n. [G. *greisen*, cleave, split.] A rock of the granitic family, having a crystalline-granular texture, and chiefly made up of quartz and mica. Its relations to granite are such as to lead lithologists to believe that it is an altered form of that rock, in which the felspar has been replaced by quartz, at the same time that various accessory minerals, very characteristic of the greisen, have made their appearance. These accessory minerals are topaz, fluor spar, rutile, tourmaline, and others, and especially cassiterite (tin of tin) which is almost invariably found associated with this rock. Greisen is a very characteristic rock of the Erzgebirge and of its thimble. *See granite*.

greit (grĕt), v. t. A Scotch spelling of *greit*. **greith**, a. n., and v. An obsolete spelling of *greit*.

grelot (grĕ-lō'), n. [F. a bell.] A small globular bell; a sleigh-bell.

Round their waists they (devils in a Christmas mystery) wore belts hung with *grelots* and bells.

Harper's Mag., LXVIII. 73.

gremet, **gremet**, n. and v. *See gremet*, *gremet*.

gremial (grĕ-mĭ-əl), a. and n. [= F. *gremial* = OF. *gremial* = Sp. Pg. *gremial*, a lap-cloth; cf. It. *gremiale*, apron, < L. *gremialis*, lit. of the bosom or lap, but applied to trees or shrubs growing in a cluster from the stump; ML. noun, *gremiale*, a lap-cloth, < *gremium* (< It. *gremio*, also *grado* = Sp. Pg. *gremio*), the lap, bosom.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom. *Rare*. [Rare.]—2. Interior; pertaining to the internal affairs of a corporation or society, or confined to its members. [Rare.]

It was the rule for the prior to be elected from among the inmates of the monastery. In other words, the election was to be *gremial*.

South and Chesnut, Dict. Christ. Antiq., II. 1712.

II. n. 1. A bosom friend, a confidant. *Imp. Dict.*—2. One who is removing nurture or education; specifically, a resident at a university.

A great Prolate in the Church did bear him no great good will for mutual animosities between them, whilst *Gremials* in the University. Fuller, Worthies, I. 100, Kent.

If he be master of arts, and not a *gremial*, he may take the degree of B. D. per saltum.

Wall, Senate House Ceremonies (1728), p. 121.

3. *Ecclia*, a piece of cloth, originally a towel of fine linen, later a piece of silk or damask and often adorned with gold or silver lace, placed on the lap of a bishop, during mass or ordination, to protect his vestments from the consecrated oil. A similar vestment used by the Pope is called a *subinctorium*.

gremiale (grĕ-mĭ-ā'le), n.; pl. *gremiales* (-lĭ-ē). [ML.: see *gremial*.] Same as *gremial*, 2.

The lap-cloth, which, under the name of *gremiale*, is still employed in our ritual, though its use be limited to the bishop, who has it spread out over his knees while he is seated at High Mass. Hook, Church of our Fathers, I. 208.

grent, v. A variant of *grin*. *Row, of the Rose*.

grenade (grĕ-nād'), n. [Formerly sometimes *granade* (also *granado*, *granado*, after the Sp. form); < OF. *granade*, a ball of wildfire, F. *grenade*, a grenade, < Sp. Pg. *granada* = It. *granata* (< D. *granaat* = G. Dan. *Sw. granat*), a *granade* (cf. OF. (*pome*) *granate*, *granade*, etc., F. *granade* = Sp. Pg. *granada*, It. = It. *granata*, m., a pomegranate), lit. something containing grains or seeds, from the adj., Sp. Pg. *granado* = It. *granato*, < L. *granatus*, grained, containing seeds or grains, < *granum*, grain, seed; see *grain*.] Cf. *granule*, *granule*, *granule*, and *pomegranate*.] An explosive missile of any kind, usually smaller than a bomb or bombshell, and not discharged from a cannon, but thrown by hand or by a shovel or fork. Grenades have been made of glass, wood, bronze or gun metal, and many other materials, even paper, and of many different forms, even conical, a form which has the advantage that the grenades will thrown can rest securely on the edge of a rampart or a vessel's gunwale, etc., but the more modern practice is to use cast iron and the spherical form only. *See hand-grenade*.

Placed at St. Philip Warwick's; thence to Court, where I had discourse with the King about an invention of glass *granades*.

Kedley, Diary, Feb. 4, 1684.

On this answer, the French began to cast *granades* into the fort, and had succeeded in producing considerable effect, when the two mortars which they used, being of wood, burst, and wounded those who worked them.

Guyard, Hist. Louisiana, I. 460.

Rampart-grenade, a grenade used by the defenders of a beleaguered place when the besieger is near the rampart. It is thrown from the parapet or rolled down the outer slope of the rampart.

grenadier (grĕ-nā-dĕr'), n. [Also formerly *granadier*, = D. G. *Sw. grenadier* = Dan. *grenader*, < F. *grenadier*, < Sp. *granadero* = Pg. *granadero* = It. *granatiere*, < Sp. *granada*, It. *granata*, a *grenade*; see *grenade*.] 1. Originally, a soldier who threw hand-grenades. Soldiers of long service and acknowledged bravery were selected for this duty. They were the foremost in assaults. At first there were only a few grenadiers in each regiment, but companies of grenadiers were formed in France in 1674, and in England a few years later.

When hand grenades went out of general use, the name was still retained for the company, the members of which wore of great stature and were distinguished by a particular uniform, as for instance the high bearskin cap. In the British and French armies the grenadier company was the first of each battalion. Now the companies of a battalion or a regiment are equalized in size and other matters, and the title in the British army remains only to the regiment of Grenadier Guards.

We will not go like to dragoons, Nor yet will we like *grenadiers*.

Bell's Archer (Child's Ballads, VI. 94).

Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers called *Grenadiers*, who were dextrous in throwing hand grenades, every one having a pouch full.

Kedley, Diary, June 20, 1678.

2. A South African weaver-bird, *Ploceus* (*Pyromelano*) *ovus*, so called from its brilliant red and black plumage.—3. A fish, *Marronus fabri* or *M. rufescens*, found in deep water of the North Atlantic. Also called *rattail*.—4. pl. The family *Marronidae*.

grenadilla (grĕ-nā-dĭ-lĭ-ā), n. Same as *granadilla*. **grenadin** (grĕ-nā-dĭn'), n. [< F. *grenade*, a pomegranate (see *grenade*), < *grĕ-n*.] A coal-tar color, containing impure magenta, obtained as a by-product from the mother-liquors in the manufacture of magenta.

2 To grate; grind: scrape furiously; make a scrubbing sound.

Forstner, *Theater of Plants* (1940), p. 140.

There she saw a glorious giant
 Gazing wistfully over the sea
 (Lord Sandercock (Child's Ballads, II. 335).

A vein of gold within our people's grief. Holland.

mental in character, an arrangement of bars forming a decorative design.

The intercommunication on either side must have been closed by a grille in total.

C. I. Newton, Art and Architect., p. 341.

(b) A grating serving as a gate, also, a metallic grating closing a small opening, as in a door, allowing an inmate to answer a knock and examine applicants for admission without opening the door.

At the further end of the court is the grille, a square opening adjacent to the main wall.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 170.

(c) The large grating separating a convent parlor into two parts, visitors being allowed only on one side of it.

2. In pisciculture, an apparatus for holding fish-eggs during incubation, consisting of a rectangular wooden frame 20 in. long and from 7 to 8 inches wide, into which are fastened small cylindrical glass tubes, closely placed. When in use, these grilles are placed in a series of rectangular boxes (a grille in each box) arranged in flights, so that the water passes readily from the highest through the intervening ones to the lowest. The water enters from the top near one corner, and after passing through the box goes out through the spout at the diagonally opposite corner.

grille (gril'ly), *n.* [*F.*, *grille*, a grating; see *grill*.] In lace, having a background consisting of bars or bridges crossing open spaces; also said of the background itself.

grill-room (gril'rum), *n.* A restaurant or lunch-room where chops, steaks, etc., are grilled to order.

The cooks, who filled the waiters' orders as in an English grill room, were dressed from head to foot in white linen, and wore square white caps.

The Century, XXXVI, 10.

grill (gril'i), *v. t.* [Extended from *grill*.] To grill; broil. See *grill*.

Butcher men a crisped piece
Of all their crushed and broken members,
Then have them grilled on the embers.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III, II, 100.

grilse (gril's), *n.* [See also *grilse*; cf. *Ir.* *grilse*, a kind of fish.] A young salmon on its first return to the river from the sea.

The grilse is more slender than the salmon, the tail more forked, the scales more easily removed, and the top of the head and of the fins is not quite so black.

St. Nicholas, XIII, 741.

grim (grim), *a.*, compar. *grimmer*, superl. *grimmiest*. [*ME.* *grim*, *grym*, *AS.* *grim* (*grimm*-), fierce, savage, severe, cruel; = *OH.* *grim* = *OFries.* *grim* = *OHG.* *grim*, *grimm*, *MHG.* *grim*, *G.* *grimm*, *grim*, angry, fierce; = *Lecl.* *grimmer*, *grim*, stern, horrible, dire, sore; = *Dan.* *grim*, ugly; cf. *MLA.* *gremich* = *D.* *grimmig* = *OHG.* *grimmig*, *MHG.* *grimmig*, *G.* *grimmig*, angry, furious; akin to *AS.* *grim*, *grom*, *ME.* *gram*, *grom*, angry, furious, hostile, *F.* *grim*, angry, sullen; see *gram*, *a.*, *gram*, *grame*, *n.* and *c.*, *gram*.] 1. Of a fierce, stern, or forbidding aspect; severe or repellent in appearance or demeanor; fierce; sullen; surly.

Whenever they lookt on the grim Souldan,
It made their hearts to quail.

Sir Corneille (Child's Ballads, III, 167).

She ~~was~~ stature big and tall, of visage *grim* and stern.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

2. Stern in character or quality; unyielding; dreadful; formidable; as, *grim* determination.

Now is Philip full *grim* in fight for to meete.

Abraham of Masselone (E. E. T. S.), I, 165.

It would . . . be the grimmest disposition that ever befell him.

South, Sermons, IX, 185.

Wise Cornelius promised, by his art,
To show to him the lady of his heart,
Albeit betwixt them rolled the ocean *grim*.

Scott, I, of L. M., VI, 16.

But he saw no *grim* portents, and heeded no omens of evil.

A. W. Tourgée, Fool's Errand, p. 111.

3. Marked by harshness or severity; distressful; dolorous; cheerless; as, *grim* suffering; a *grim* jest.

The duke was in a rage, his wondres war so *grim*,
That his teche was in life hope of him.

Robert of Brunne, p. 107.

The Trojans . . . girdyn to the grokes with a *grim* face
Gruet hou full gredly with many *grim* wound.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 1000.

They push'd us down the steps, . . .
And with *grim* laughter thrust us out of gates.

Paradise, Princess, IV.

= *Syn.* *Orsely*, *Hidous*, etc. (see *ghastly*) severe, harsh, hard.

grimt, *n.* [*ME.*, also *grym*, *gryme*; = *D.* *grim* = *OHG.* *grimm*, *MHG.* *grimm*, *G.* *grim*, *G.* *grimm*, *m.* anger; from the adj. Cf. *gram*, *grame*, *n.*] Anger; wrath.

On right hand shall him reue the rest of the soule,
That my grimmer with grece girl vnto dothe,
And shalge all our sinewyn & our sad pendl
Brittoned to hale deathe, and there blady shed.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 1000.

grim (grim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grimmed*, ppr. *grimming*. [= *D.* *MLA.* *grimmen*, be grim, rage; from the adj.] To make grim; give a stern or forbidding aspect to. [*Rare.*]

To withdraw . . . into lurid half light, *grimmed* by the shadow of that Red Flag of theirs.

Curlye, French Rev., II, v. 8.

grimace (grî-mâs'), *n.* [= *D.* *Sw.* *grinace* = *G.* *Dan.* *grimace*, *F.* *grimace*, (*OF.* *grimace* = *Sp.* *grinazo*), a wry face, a rabbed look; cf. *OF.* *grimuar*, a grimace; appar. *OF.* *grime*, chagrined, irritated; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. *MHG.* *grim*, *grim*; see *grim*, *a.*] 1. An involuntary or spontaneous distortion of the countenance, expressive of pain or great discomfort, or of disgust, disdain, or disapproval; a wry face.

Then they started from their places,
Moved with violence, changed in hue,
Caught each other with wild grimaces.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. An affected expression of the countenance, intended to indicate interest or cordiality, or petty conceit or arrogance.

The Miss Quakers were much too well bred to have any of the grimaces and affected tones that belong to pretentious vulgarity.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, VI, 2.

3. Simulation of interest or sincerity; duplicity; hypocrisy.

This artist is to teach them, . . . in a word, the whole practice of political grimace.

Spectator, No. 303.

The Prince read or listened to all this commendation, and valued it exactly at its proper worth. He knew it to be pure grimace.

Golden, Dutch Republic, I, 343.

grimace (grî-mâs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grimaced*, ppr. *grimacing*. [*F.* *grimacer*, from the noun.] To make grimaces; distort the countenance.

He laid a heavy hand on my shoulder, and leaning on me with some stress, limped to his horse. Having once caught the bridle, he mastered it dexterly, and sprang to his saddle, *grimacing* grimly as he made the effort, for it wrenched his groin.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xlii.

grimalkin (grî-mâl'kin), *n.* [Also, and appar. orig., *graymalkin*, *cf.* *gray* + *malkin*. *Graymalkin* in Shakespeare is used as a name for a fiend supposed to resemble a gray cat.] A cat, especially an old cat; often used as a proper name, with or without a capital letter.

The fox and the cat, as they travelled one day,
With moral discourses cut shorted the way.
"Thou great," says the fox, "to make justice our guide!"
"How goodlike is mercy!" *grimalkin* replied.

Chambers, Fox and Cat.

Self love, *grimalkin* of the human heart,
Is ever pliant to the master's art.
Soothed with a word, she peacefully withdraws,
And sheathes in velvet her obnoxious claws.

O. W. Holmes, Terpelchore.

A strange *grimalkin*, which was prowling under the parlor window, took to his heels, clambered hastily over the fence, and vanished.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

grimaak, *n.* [A var. of *grinace*, simulating mask.] A grimaace. *A Woman's Conquest* (1671).

grime (grim), *n.* [*ME.* *grim*, prob. of Scand. origin, *cf.* *Dan.* *grime*, a streak, a stripe (*cf.* *grime*, streaked, striped), = *Sw.* dial. *grime*, a spot or smut on the face (*cf.* *MD.* *grime*, *grime*, soot, smut (Kilian), *grimmelen*, soil, begrime; *LA.* *grimmelig*, *grimmelig*, soiled, dirty), = *Fries.* *grime*, a dark mark on the face, also a mask; = *AS.* *grima*, a mask, visor; = *Lecl.* *grima*, a kind of hood or cowl. It is not certain that all these words belong to one root.] Foul matter; dirt; soil; foulness, especially of a surface; smutti-ness.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing like so clean
Kept . . . a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it.

Shak., C. of E., III, 2.

grime (grim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grimmed*, ppr. *grimming*. [*CF.* *grime*, *n.*] To cover with dirt; soil; befoul; begrime.

My face I'll *grime* with filth.

Blanket my loins, cilt all my hair in knots.

Shak., Lear, II, 3.

Hadetaki, covered with sweat and dust, had come back from one of the attacks, and was leaning panting against a rock.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 134.

grimly (grî-mi-li), *adv.* In a grimy manner or condition; foully.

griminess (grî-mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grimy; foulness; filthiness.

The fog, the black ooze, the melancholy monotony of *griminess*, the hideousness of the men and women in the streets, jarred upon her.

Farson Lee, Miss Brown, ch. 3.

grimly: grim'ly, *a.* [*ME.* *grimly*, *grymly* (several times in connection with *ghost*, *ghost*, *cf.* *AS.* *grymlic* = *OFries.* *grymlic* = *OHG.* *grimmig* = *Lecl.* *grimmig*), *cf.* *grim*, *grim*; see *grim*, *a.*, and *-ly*.] Grim; stern; dreadful. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Hytt shall be as red as my blood,
O'er all the world a *grimly* flood.
Hymns to Virgo, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

In came Margaret *grimly* ghost,
And stood at Williams foot.
Old song, quoted in Bea. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, II, 1.

And dark Mr Richard, bravest of the land,
With all the *grimly* scars he won in Palestine.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

grimly (grim'li), *adv.* [*ME.* *grimly*, *grymly*, *-liche*, *cf.* *AS.* *grimlico* = *MLG.* *grimlich* (also *grimmichliken*) = *OHG.* *grimlich*, *grimmich*, *MHG.* *grimmliche* = *Lecl.* *grimmig*), *cf.* *grim*, *grim*; see *grim*, *a.*, and *-ly*.] In a grim manner; sternly; fiercely; sullenly; severely.

God in the gospel *grimly* reproacheth
Alle that lacken any lyf and lacken his benedicte.
Piers Plowman (B), I, 200.

We have landed in ill time, the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters.

Shak., W. T., II, 2.

grimmer (grim'er), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A sort of hinge.

Grimm's law. See *law*.

grimness (grim'nes), *n.* [*ME.* *grymness*, *cf.* *AS.* *grimmness*, *cf.* *grimm*, *grim*; see *grim* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being grim, stern, forbidding, or severe.

They were not able to shide the *grimness* of their countenances and the fierceness of their looks.

A. Golding, tr. of Caesar, fol. 20.

Whose ravelled brow, and countenance of gloom,
Present a Man's *grimness*.

Chaucer, Alceste, xii.

An epitaph . . . which attracted me by its peculiarly sepulchral *grimness*.

N. and Q., 8th ser., I, 45.

grimart, **grimsert** (grim'sér), *n.* [Appar. *cf.* *grim* + *art*.] An arrogant or overhearing official; an unsocial or morose person; a surmudgeon.

Tiberius Caesar . . . was known for a *grimart*, and the most unsocial and melancholic man in the world.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, II, 207.

grim-the-collier (grim'the-kol'yer), *n.* In bot., the *Hieracium aurantiacum*, a European species of hawkweed now naturalized in the United States; so called from its black smutty involucres.

grimy (grî-mi), *a.* [*CF.* *grime*, *n.*, + *-y*.] Full of grime; foul; dirty.

Grimy nakedness dragging his trucks
And laying his trams in a poison'd gloom.

Tennyson, Maud, 2.

grin (grin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grinned*, ppr. *grinning*. [*North. E.* and *Sc.* transposed *grin*, *grin*; *ME.* *grinnen*, usually *grinnen*, *cf.* *AS.* *grinnan*, show the teeth, snarl, *grin* = *MHG.* *grinnen*, gnash the teeth; = *Lecl.* *grinja*, howl, bellow; *cf.* *G.* *grinca*, show the teeth, simper, *grin*; = *D.* *grinsen*, grumble, *grin*; secondary verbs (with formatives -i (-f) and -a respectively), the primary appearing in *MLG.* *grinen* = *OHG.* *grinan* (strong verb), *MHG.* *grinen*, *G.* *grinsen*, *grin*, *grinnace*, cry, weep, dial. *grumble*, *growl* = *D.* *grijnen*, weep, cry, fret, grumble, = *Sw.* *grina*, make a wry face, *grinnace*, = *Dan.* *grine*, *grin*, simper. *CF.* *F.* dial. *grigner* = *Pr.* *grinhar* = *It.* *di-grinnare*, gnash the teeth, *grin*, *cf.* *OHG.* origin.] *I. intrans.* 1. To draw back the lips so as to show the teeth set nearly or quite together, as a snarling dog, or a person in pain or anger. The muscles specially concerned in the act are the levator labii superioris and levator anguli oris.

He looked as it were a wide boor,
He *grins* with his teeth, so was he wroth.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I, 621.

The cattle starte upon the hynder foot, and *grinned* with his teeth, and covered the throats of the byrds.

Heriot (E. E. T. S.), III, 607.

And many they were slain that lay *grinning* on the grounds.

Heriot (E. E. T. S.), III, 608.

Which when as Radigund their cunning heard,
Her heart for rage did grate and teeth did *grin*.

Spenser, F. Q., V, iv, 27.

Look how he *grins*! I've anger'd him to the kidneys.

Flaucher (and another), Nicot Valour, IV, 1.

Here *grins* the wolf as when he died.

Scott, I, of the L., I, 22.

Hence—2. To smile with a similar distortion of the features; exhibit derision, stupid admiration, embarrassment, or the like, by drawing back the lips from the teeth with a smiling expression.

The slavering cadden, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready grins with a *grinning* laugh.

Dryden, Cym. and Iph., I, 100.

Whom mean soul *grins* through this transparent trick—
Be balked so far, defrauded of his aim!

Browning, Ring and Book, I, 215.

The poor artist began to perceive that he was an object of derision rather than of respect to the rude *grinning* mob.
Thackeray, *Pendennis*, II. 35.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here.

G. W. Holmes, *The Last Leaf*.

Grinning-madly, an old game performed by two or more persons endeavoring to exceed each other in the distortion of their features, each of them having his head thrust through a horse's collar. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 476.

II. GRIN. 1. To snarl with, as the teeth in grinning. [Rare.]

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But grin'd their teeth, and cast a helpless view.
Dryden, *Knell*.

2. To effect by grinning.

No ceased, for both seem'd highly pleased, and Death
Gave a horrible a ghastly smile. *Hilton, P. L.*, II. 348.

grin (*grin*), *v.* [*grin*, *v.*] The act of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; hence, a broad smile; especially, a forced, derisive, sardonic, or vacant smile.

Attempts a smile, and shocks you with a Grin.
Congreve, *in Piousness*.

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face that he showed twenty teeth at a grin.

Adams, *Urquhart Match*.

It was with a sardonic grin they had swallowed the convulsing herb; they horribly laughed against their will.
L. D. Israel, *Calam of Authora*, II. 378.

grin (*grin*), *n.* [Sc. also *grine*, *grine*; early mod. E. also *gryne*, *greene*; < ME. *grin*, *gryn*, *grinc*, *gryne*, *greene* (also *grane*, *grume*, *grane* (see also *gnare*)). < AS. *grin*, *gryn*, *f.*, dial. (Pa.) also *girn*, *gircn*, *gyrcn*, a snare. Connections unknown.] A snare or trap which snaps and closes when a certain part is touched.

The proud haire laid a snare for me, & spread a net with cordes in my pathway, and set *grines* for me.
Gervase Bide (1561), Pa. ext. 6.

But rather snared them with their own *gryne* who came purposely to entrap him. *J. Udall, On Mark*, 2.

grinomeel (*gring'kumz*), *n.* Syphilis. [Low cant.]

I am now secure from the *grinomees*,
I can lose nothing that way. *Massey, Guardian*, iv.

grind (*grind*), *v.* pret. and pp. *ground*, pp. *grinding*. [*grind*, *grinden* (pret. *grind*, pl. *grinding*, pp. *grunden*, *grunden*). < AS. *grindan* (pret. *grand*, *grind*, pl. *grundon*, pp. *grunden*), *grind*; not found in other Teut. tongues, except in certain derivatives (see *grind*).] prob. = *grindere*, *gnash* (the teeth), crush or grind to pieces. Connection with *gr. fricare*, rub, crumble (see *friction*, etc.). Gr. *graze*, *graze*, snout (see *graze*, etc.). Nkt. *grash*, *grind*, is doubtful.]
1. *trans.* 1. To break and reduce to fine particles by pounding, crushing, or rubbing, as in a mill or a mortar, or with the teeth; bray; triturate; as, to grind corn.

Whoever shall fall upon that stone shall be broken, but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.
Luke x. 21.

2. To produce by grinding, or by action comparable to that of grinding; as, to grind flour; to grind out a tune on an organ.

Take the millstones, and grind meal. *Isa. xiv. 2*.

3. To wear down, smooth, or sharpen by friction; give a smooth surface, edge, or point to, as by friction of a wheel or revolving stone; whet.

I have ground the axe myself; do but you strike the block.
Shak., *Pericles*, I. 2.

To secure perfect smoothness in motion, each rack and pinion is ground in.
Sci. Amer., N. Y., XVIII. 224.

4. To grate or rub harshly together; grit.

Then were he grind and strayed his teeth space.
Rom. *Partney* (E. E. T. S.) I. 1267.

Go charge my goblin, that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak., Tempest*, iv. 1.

5. To set in motion or operate, as by turning a crank; as, to grind a coffee-mill; to grind a hand-organ.—6. To oppress by severe exactions; afflict with hardship or cruelty.

They care not how they grind and abuse others, so they may exultate their own persons.
Barton, *Anal. of Med.*, p. 256.

Now Roman is to Roman
More hateful than a foe,
And the tribunes heard the high,
And the fathers ground the low.
Macaulay, *Horatius*.

He did not hesitate to grind a man when he had him in his clutches, and on this account he made enemies.
J. C. Harris, *Harpers Mag.*, I. 111. 708.

7. To satirize severely; make a jest of. [College slang].—8. To teach in a dull, laborious manner.

A pack of humbugs and quacks, that weren't fit to get their living, but by grinding Latin and Greek. *Thackeray*.

2. To study or learn by close application or hard work; master laboriously; as, to grind out a problem. [College slang].—An ax to grind. See *ax*.—Ground glass. See *glass*.

II. INTRANS. 1. To perform the act or operation of grinding, grating, or harshly rubbing; turn a mill, a grindstone, or some similar machine.

Thurth helm & had hastill to the breast it grind.

William of Palerne (L. E. T. S.) I. 3443.

Two shall be grinders at the mill, and one shall be renowned & the other shall be refused.

Rolls of 1564, Mat. xlv. 41.

Sleep, which had grown stiff in the London season, came back to us at once in our booths, uncurbed by the grinding of the screw.

Habitually came a barrel organist, and ground before the barracks.

Heavily, Venetian Life, II.

2. To be grated or rubbed together; as, the jaws grind.

The villainous centre bits

Grind on the waked ear to the hush of the moonless nights.

Templeton, *Hand*, I.

3. To be ground or pulverized by pounding or rubbing; as, dry corn grinds fine.—4. To be polished or sharpened by friction; as, marble or steel grinds readily.—5. To perform tedious and distasteful work; drudge; especially, to study hard; prepare for examination by close application. [College slang.]

Has a fellow that grinds, and so he can't help getting some grime.

Parrot.

grind (*grind*), *v.* [*grind*, *v.*] 1. The act of grinding, or turning a mill, a grindstone, etc.—2. The sound of grinding or grating.

Over the blast of trumpet, and the groan and crash of the collision, they arose. *J. Waller, Ben Hur*, p. 104.

The perpetual grinds of the engine and the screw are unheard.

Concepcionist, July 14, 1887.

3. Hard or tedious and distasteful work; constant employment; especially, in college slang, laborious study; close application to study.

How wearily the grind of toil goes on
Where love is waiting!

Whittier, *Life without an Atmosphere*.

It was a steady grind of body and brain, this work of starting *H. M. Stanley, Livingstone's Life Work*, p. 202.

Who had . . . but two weeks holiday in his yearly grind, and had come to spend it in deep-sea fishing.

Rebecca Harding Davis, *In Congregationalist*.

Aug. 11, 1887.

4. One who studies laboriously or with dogged application. [College slang].—5. A piece of satire; a jest. [College slang].—6. A satirist; an inveterate jester. [College slang.]

Grindelia (*grin'del-i-ä*), *n.* [NL., named after Hieronymus Grindel (1776-1836), professor of botany at Riga and Dorpat.] A genus of asteroid composites, coarse herb or sometimes shrubby, with rather large radiate terminal heads of yellow flowers, and with the foliage usually covered with a viscid balsamic secretion. There are about 20 species, found in the western United States, Mexico, and Chili. From the amount of viscid secretions covering them they are often known as gum plants. Several species have been used medicinally in asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia by species of *Alnus* (as *grindelia*), and other compounds.

grinder (*grin'der*), *n.* [*grinder*, *n.*] 1. One who grinds; a miller. < AS. *grindere* (Nomen; not verified). < *grindan*, *grind*; see *grind*. 2. One who crushes or grinds. (as one who grinds corn; formerly, one who ground corn with a hand mill)

When the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders shall cease because they are low.

Isa. 60 (1564), *Isaiah*, xli. 4.

(b) One of the double teeth used to grind or triturate the food; a molar; hence, a tooth in general. See *molar*.

Dear Dr. Johnson loved a bag of pork.

And on it often would his grinders work.

Ed. J. Barry and Phizel.

(c) One who sharpens or polishes cutting instruments as a scissor-grinder.

Tell me, knife-grinder, how came you to grind knives?

Ed. J. Barry and Phizel.

(d) One who prepares students for examination; a crammer; a coach; also, a hard student in college slang.

Put him into the hands of a clever grinder or crammer, and they would soon raise the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him.

Miss Helpworth, *Pennsylvania*, III.

(e) A grinding machine; any implement or tool for grinding or polishing; as, an emery-grinder.

Now exhibit

Thy blinks to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheel's form
To the expected grinder.

J. Phillips, *Olden*.

2. The dish-washer or restlessness flycatcher, *Setaria vagans*. See *Setaria*. (Australia.)—3. The night-jar, *Caprimulgus vociferans*, more fully called *knife*, *vapor*, or *scissor-grinder*, from the

noise it makes. Compare *scissor*, *whet-bird*. [Local, Eng.]—**grinders' asthma**, is called, pneumoconiosis in knife-grinders, especially when complicated by the induction of tuberculous changes. Also called *grinders' phthisis*, *grinders' rot*.—**spring-grinder**, a grinding-tool used in a lathe, especially for turning holes in metal which do not extend entirely through the object. It consists of two rods connected at one end by a spring, like that of a sheep-screw, and each carrying at the other end a small cubical casting of lead. The spring causes the tool to maintain a constant pressure upon the sides of the hole. The grinding is accomplished by means of emery.

The spring grinder . . . is used for grinding out short holes in works that admit of being mounted in the lathe.

O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 162.

To take a grinder to apply the left thumb to the tip of the nose, and revolve the right hand round it; a gesture of derision or contempt. [Italian.]

Here Mr. Jackson smiled once more upon the company, and, applying his left thumb to the tip of his nose, worked a visionary coffee mill with his right hand; thereby performing a very graceful piece of pantomime (then much in vogue, but now, unhappily, almost obsolete) which was familiarly denominated *taking a grinder*.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xxi.

grindery (*grin'der-i*), *n.* [*grindery* (-*er-i*).] 1. A place where knives, etc., are ground.—2. A place where knives, and hence, by extension, other articles, as leather, etc., used by shoemakers, are sold; now called *grindery warehouse*. [Eng.]—3. Shoemakers' and other leather-workers' materials; findings. [Eng.]

grinding (*grin'ding*), *n.* [*grinding*, *grinding*; verbal *n.* of *grind*, *v.*] The act of one who grinds; the action of a mill that grinds corn; a crushing or grating sound; grashing, as of teeth.

His baying ful of whawenting and grashing of teeth.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

grinding-bed (*grin'ding-bed*), *n.* A form of grinding-machine for finishing accurately large slabs of stone. It consists of a frame carrying a moving bed or platform, on which the slab is placed, and a heavy flat grinding plate of iron hung from cranes connected with shafts which are rotated by gearing. When the machine is in use, the grinding-plate moves with a circular motion, and the platform with the slab revolves simultaneously a reciprocating motion, which brings every part of the slab under the action of the plate.

Large slabs of marble and stone are ground very accurately in a machine called a *grinding bed*.

O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 164.

grinding-bench (*grin'ding-bench*), *n.* In plate-glass manuf., a platform or table of stone, usually 15 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 18 inches high, on which a plate of glass is embedded in plaster of Paris so as to be perfectly level. The plate is then polished by the action of swing tables or runners, upon the lower faces of which other plates of glass are cemented, and which are driven over the grinding benches by machinery.

The machinery for driving the beam is fixed in a frame about six feet square and eighteen inches high, placed between the two grinding benches.

O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 112.

grinding-block (*grin'ding-blok*), *n.* A block of rough or gritty material, such as emery, used for grinding hard bodies.

grinding-clamp (*grin'ding-clamp*), *n.* An adjustable clamp forming an essential part of a form of grinder used for finishing cylindrical metal rods of medium size. It is attached to the rest of the grinder by a pair of binding-screws and held at the proper distance by a pair of set screws, the rod being held between the clamp and the other part of the grinder. Sometimes the grinder of this form is itself called a grinding clamp.

grinding-frame (*grin'ding-frám*), *n.* An English term for a cotton-spinning machine. *E. H. Knight*.

grinding-house (*grin'ding-house*), *n.* A house of correction; probably in allusion to the tread-mill.

I am a forlorn creature, what shall keep me but that I must go hence into the grinding house to prison?
Trenne in English (1641).

grinding-lathe (*grin'ding-lath*), *n.* A small grindstone driven by a foot-wheel and treadle, grindingly (*grin'ding-li*), *adv.* In a grinding manner; crudely; oppressively. *Quarterly Rev.*

grinding-machine (*grin'ding-mash-én*), *n.* A machine of any kind for grinding, as for sharpening edge tools, polishing stone or glass, etc. See *grinding-bed*, *grinding-bench*.

grinding-mill (*grin'ding-mil*), *n.* A mill at which or by means of which grinding is done.

Salt-peter and sulphur grinding mill, is powder made of a hard combination of two edges, wheels rotating in an opposite way, used to grind and incorporate sulphur and saltpetre for making powder.

grinding-plate (*grin'ding-plát*), *n.* The metal-plate by means of which the action of a grinding-bed is applied in polishing slabs of stone.

ypier, anything intricate, a riddle, lit. a fish-
ing-basket, a creel, + *onyx*, a lizard. The later
occasional spelling *Gryphomachus* simulates a

grip-pulley (grip'pū'lē), *n.* A form of grip consisting of an application of the pulley, used on cable-railroads, etc.

2 Specifically, in *her*, a young wild boar. The distinction between a grine and a lemur cannot always be maintained in definition. Compare *apple* and *angel*.

Serial Entry With a Prayer

The clearance grooves were made with a hollow curve.
Joshua Rose, *Practical Machinist*, p. 38.

Especially (a) the unken or plowed channel on the edge of a matched board, to receive the tongue. (b) The spiral ridge of a gear. (c) In the wind chest of an organ, one of the channels or passages into which the wind is admitted by the pallets, and with which the pipe belonging to a given key are directly or indirectly connected. When a given key is struck its pallet is opened and the groove filled with compressed air. Whether all the pipes connected with the groove are sounded or not depends on how many stops are drawn. Also *groove*.

4. In *meat*, and *cool*, a natural furrow or longitudinal hollow or impression, especially one which is destined to receive one of the organs in repose: as, the antennal groove; the rostral groove in the *Rhynchophora*, etc.—5. Figuratively, a fixed routine; a narrow, unchanging course; a rut. as, life is apt to run in a groove, a groove of thought or of action. — Ambulacral, apertural, basilar, bicapital, carotid, cervical, ciliated, digastric, esophageal, hypobranchial, medullary, etc., groove. See the adjectives.

groove (grov), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grooved*, ppr. *grooving*. [See D. *grooven* = MfG. *gruben* = (Dun. *grurr*, from the noun.] 1. To cut or make a groove or channel in; furrow.

One letter still another locks,
Each *grooved* and dovetailed like a box.
Nesft, Answer to T. Sheridan

2. To form us or fix in a groove; make by cutting a groove or grooves.

High pitched imagination and vivid emotion tend . . . to *groove* for themselves channels of language which are peculiar and unique.

J. C. Shairp, *Aspects of Poetry*, p. 128

The glacier moves silently . . . *grooving* the round of its being on the world itself.

The Century, XXVIII 146

grooved (grōv'ed), *p. a.* Having a groove or grooves; channeled; furrowed.

The aperture (in) *grooved* at the margin

Pennant, *Birt. Zool.*, The Wreath Shell

A poly-grooved sporting carbine that formerly belonged to Napoleon I.

W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 74

Specifically (a) In bot., marked with longitudinal ridges or furrows: as, a *grooved stem*. (b) In entom., having a longitudinal channel or channels: as, a *grooved sternum*, the back of a weevil *grooved* for the reception of the antennae. — *Spiral-grooved guide*. See *guide*.

groove-fellow (grōv'fēl'ō), *n.* One of a number of men working a mine in partnership. [North. Eng.]

groover (grōv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which cuts a groove; an instrument for grooving. 2. A miner. [North. Eng.]

groove-ram (grōv'rām), *n.* A needle-makers' stamp for forming the groove in which the eye of a needle is cut.

grooving (grōv'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *groove*, *v.*] A system of grooves; the act or method of making grooves, or of providing with grooves.

In *gun*-arms the hexagonal *grooving* is only suitable for muzzle-loaders, but breech-loading cannon are still made on the original principle.

W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 113.

groovy (grōv'ē), *a.* [*groove* + *-y*.] 1. Of the nature of a groove; resembling a groove.

Its main purpose is to keep the surface of the ivory slightly lubricated, so that the rag may not hang to it and wear it into rings or grooves marks.

O. Rigne, *Atticus's Handbook*, p. 307

Hence—2. Figuratively, having a tendency to routine; inclined to a special or narrow course of thought or effort. [Colloq.]

Men . . . who have not become *groovy* through too much poring over irrelevant learning.

The Engineer, LV 201

grope (grōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grooped*, ppr. *grooping*. [*Gr. gropen*, *graper*, *grasp*, touch, feel, search; *AS. gropian*, *grisp*, handle; *Gr. gryp*, the grip of the fingers, grasp of the hand; *Gr. grypian* (pret. *gryp*), seize, grasp, gripe; see *gripe*, the primitive, and cf. *grasp*, a derivative of *gripe*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To seize or touch with or as if with the hands; grasp in any way; feel; perceive.

At that the finger *gropeth* gladly he exulteth,
Not that that he *gropeth* grove the pauper.

Pierre Phocas (1777) 18

I have touched and tasted the food, and *grooped* him with hands, and yet unbelief has made all unavailing.

Race

Canst thou, if familiarly acquainted there, I *grope* that.

McClintock and Decker, *Boating*, 1811, p. 1

2. To search out by the sense of touch alone; find or ascertain by feeling about with the hands, as in the dark or when blind.

But Stephen cautions, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*

Shelley

My chamber door was touched, as if fingers had swept
the panels in *groping* a way along the dark gallery outside.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xv.

Hence—3. To pry into; make examination or trial of; try; sound; test.

But who so counts in other thing him *grope*,

Than haide he spent at his philosophy.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.*, l. 1, 644.

I reid we take them all on rowe,

And *grope* them how this game is begonne.

York Plays, p. 198.

How vigilant to *grope* men's thoughts, and to pick out
some what whered they might complaine.

See J. Hayward.

Call him hither, tis good *gropen* such a gull.

R. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1

II. *intrans.* 1. To use the hands; handle.

Hands they have and they shall not *grope* [authorized
version, "They have hands, but they handle not"]

Wagdy, *Pa. civ.* 7

2. To feel about with the hands in search of something, as in the dark or as a blind person, feel one's way in darkness or obscurity; hence, to attempt anything blindly or tentatively.

Do we *grope* when we graze his

If we fynde ought that faire use to fore nowe

York Plays, p. 406.

We *grope* for the wall like the blind.

See H. 10.

While through the dark the shuddering sea

Grope for the ships. Lowell, *Samy's Country*

We *grope* in the gray dusk, carrying each our poor little
taper of selfish and painful wisdom.

H. James, Jr., *Poor Pilgrim*, p. 204

Specifically—3. To feel for fish under the bank of a brook. 1. Walton. See *groppe*.

groper (grō'pēr), *n.* One who *gropes*; one who feels his way, as in the dark, or searches tentatively.

A *groper* after novelties in any wise do fyre.

Drum, *tr.* of Horace's Ep. to Lollius

gropingly (grō'ping-lē), *adv.* By *groping*.

He descended the one step, and advanced slowly and
gropingly toward the grass plat. Where was his daring
stride now? Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xxvii.

groppe (grōp'ē), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *groppled*, ppr. *groppling*. [Freq. of *grope*.] To *grope*. [Prov. Eng.]

The boys . . . had gone off to the brook to *groppe* in
the bank for cray fish.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, xxi.

grorollite (grō-rol'it), *n.* [*Gr. rōlon* (see def.) + *Gr. lith*, stone; see *-ite*.] A variety of earthy manganese or wad found near Grorol in the department of Mayenne, France, and occurring in roundish masses of a brownish black color with reddish-brown streaks.

groat. Preterit of *graze*.

groat (grō, *a.* and *n.* [*F.*, thick, strong; see *gross*.] 1. *a.* Strong or decided in tint; applied to pigment. *Groat bleu*, dark blue, especially in English, the darkest blue used in porcelain decoration, as at Sevres and elsewhere.

II. *n.* 1. A textile fabric stronger or heavier than others of the same material—2. [*F.*, *ML. grossus*, a coin (defined "groat" but a different word), lit. "great" or "thick" see *gross*, *cf. grossen*.] A coin of relatively large size applied to—(a) Silver coins of various kinds current in France in the thirteenth and follow-



ing centuries, as the *gros tournois*, *gros blanc*, *gros d'argent*, *gros de vin*. The *gros tournois* of Louis IX., here illustrated, weighs 61 grains.

(b) A silver coin struck by Edward III. of England and by Edward the Black Prince for their French dominions. *Gros d'Afrique*, a fine and heavy silk having a gloss or satin surface. *Gros de Berlin*, a fabric of cotton mixed with silver wool. It is made both plain and figured. *Gros de Meuse*, *Gros de Naples*, a sort of silk fabric made of organzine. *Gros de Judea*, a silk fabric having a stripe woven transversely across the web. *Gros de Rouen*, a thick ribbed silk used for linings. *Gros de Tours*, a heavy silk usually black, used for mourning dresses. *Gros grain*, see *grain*.

grossbeak (grōs'bēk), *n.* [*Gr. gross*, large, thick, + *beak*, after *F. grosbeak*, *grossbeak*.] A bird having a notably large, heavy, or turgid bill: usually a general and indefinite name of birds of

the family *Fringillidae*: in the plural loosely synonymous with the nominal subfamily *Coccothraustinae*. Among familiar examples may be noted the hawfinch or hawthorn-grossbeak, *Coccothraustes vulpina*, and the greenfinch or green grossbeak, *Lepus vulgaris*, both of Europe. (See cut under *hawfinch*.) The pine-grossbeak *Pinicola enucleator* is common to both Europe and America. Peculiar to the latter country are the evening grossbeak, *Heperophona superciliosa*; the blue grossbeak *Guiraca caerulea*, the rose-breasted grossbeak, *Zamelodia* (or *Halia) ludoviciana*; the black-headed grossbeak, *Z. (or H.) melanophala*, and the cardinal or cardinal grossbeak or cardinal-bird, *Cardinalis virginiana*, (see cut under *Cardinalis*.) A few large-billed congeneric birds not of the family *Fringillidae* receive the same name, as the grouse, an African weaver-bird, and some of the thick-billed American tanagers, indicating a former very extensive use of *grossbeak* as an English book-name of birds of the Linnæan genus *Loria* in a wide sense. Less frequently written *grossbeak*.

He thought our cardinal *grossbeak*, which he called the Virginia nightingale, as fine a whistler as the nightingale herself.

The Coward, XIII 176

groschen (grō'shen), *n.* [*G.*, *MLG. grosche*, earlier and prop. *grusche*, also *grus*, *ML. grossus*, a coin so called:



Obverse.

Reverse.

Groschen of Hannover, 1801, British Museum. Size of the original.

Some specimens are distinguished as *silbergroschen*, *kalbergroschen*, *marcengroschen*. The modern groschen is worth about 2 cents.

grosser (grō'sēr), *n.* [*North. E. and Sc.*, in pl. *grossers*, *Sc. also grosser, grosser, grosser, grosser*, *grout*, *grozet*, also *gruze*, *gruzle*, *irresome* place; *grizzle*, a gooseberry: various alterations of *ME. "grusel"* (not recorded, but cf. *ME. grules*, below), (*OF. groselle, grozelle, grouzelle*, a gooseberry, *F. groselle*, a currant, *OF. groseller, grozeller* (*ME. gromler*), a gooseberry-bush, *F. groseller*, a currant-bush, gooseberry-bush (cf. *Ir. grouaid*, Gael. *grouaid*, a gooseberry, *Ir. grouan*, a gooseberry-bush, *W. grops*, a wild gooseberry, appar. of *OF.* origin). The *OF. grouzelle* is in form a dim., perhaps *ML. krus*, *G. krus*, curling, crisped (as *D. krus* = *Sw. krus* (in comp.), crisp, curled, frizzled; see *curl*, *cruller*), *G. krusbeere*, *kruselbeere*, a cranberry, rough gooseberry, = *D. krusbeere*, as if "crusberry" (for *krusbeere*), = *Sw. krus-lan*, a gooseberry: in reference to the short, crisp, curling hairs upon the rougher kinds of the fruit. The *ML. grossula*, a gooseberry, *grusulana*, a gooseberry-bush, are based on the *OF.* forms. It has been supposed that *F. gooseberry* is, in its first syllable, also of *OF.* origin: see *gooseberry*.]

George Gordon being cited before the session of Rynle for prophaneing the Sabbath, by gathering *grossers* in hymn of sermon. . . . appealed to the Presbytery.

Presbytery Book of Strathgry (1633), p. 2 (Jamaica.)

grossert, *n.* Same as *grosser*.

grossgrain (grō-grān), *n.* [*P.*, *Gr.*, *gross*, thick, + *grain*, *grain*: see *gross* and *grain*], and cf. *gross-grain*.] A stout corded silk stuff, not very lustrous, and one of the most durable of silk fabrics.

gross (grōs), *n.* and *a.* [*OF. gros*, in., *gross*, *L.*, = *Fr. gros* = *Sp. grueso* = *It. grosso* = *Lt. grosso*, great, big, thick, *gross*, *cf. L. grossus*, thick (of diameter, depth, etc.), *ML. great*, big, a different word from *L. crassus*, solid, thick, dense, fat, *gross*, etc., of which it has been supposed to be a corruption. Hence ult. *grosser*, *grossness*, etc., *gross*, *grossness*, etc.] 1. *a.* Great; large; big; bulky.

Child Noyce he came off the tree,

His mother to take off the horse:

"Oh, alas, alas," says Child Noyce,

"My mother was ne'er so gross."

Child Noyce (Child's Ballads, II. 61)

The crows and choughs that wing the hollow air,
Shew scarce so gross as beetles.

Shelley, *Lear*, iv. 6

2. Unusually large or plump, as from coarse growth or fatness; applied to plants or animals, and implying in men excessive or repulsive features.

One of them is well known, my bird: a gross fat man.

Shelley, *Mon. IV*, ll. 4

Strong-growing pears . . . are grafted on quince stock in order to restrict their tendency to form gross shoots.

Anger, *Pr.*, XII 212

Barly is a man of a great presence: he commands a large atmosphere, gives the impression of a greater mass of character than most men.

R. L. Stevenson, *Talk and Fiction*, 1

3. Coarse in texture or form; coarse in taste, or as related to any of the senses; not fine or delicate.

Feeds the houses with gross, & not with delicate meats.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Paratull) p. 22.
Their diet is extremely gross.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptiana, II. 247.

4. Coarse in a moral sense; vulgar; indelicate; broad: applied to either persons or things.

It (Platonic love) is a Love abstracted from all corporeal gross impressions and sensual Appetite.
Horrell, Letters, I. vi. 15.

Relief came last, then whom a spirit more low
Fell not from heaven, or more gross to love
Vice for itself.

Milton, P. L., I. 491.

She obviously has talents, but her manner is gross.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

The terms which are delicate to one age become gross in the next.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

5. Remarkably glaring or reprehensible; enormous; shameful; flagrant; as, a gross mistake; gross injustice.

Neither speak I of gross sinners, not grafted into Christ,
But even to those that applaud themselves in their holy parties,
and look to be saved.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 22.

All heretics, how gross soever, have found a weakness with the people.
Sir T. Apper, Vols. Err., I. 1.

The injustice of the verdict was so gross that the very courtiers cried shame.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

6. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure; as, a gross medium; gross air; gross elements.

On that bright Sunne of Florio fixe thine eyes,
Clear'd from grosser mists of fraile Infirmitie.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beautie, I. 140.

She is back'd

By th' Amazons and cloudy Cataract,
That gathering up gross humours inwardly
In th' optic sine, quite puts out the eye.
Spenser, Tr. of the Faerie Queene, II. The Parties.

The eye of Heaven

Durst not behold your speed, but hid itself
Behind the grosser clouds.
Fletcher (and another), Prothemon, II. 2.

7. Not acute or sensitive in perception, apprehension, or feeling; stupid; dull.

Lay open to my earthly gross conceit . . .
The folded meaning of your words deceit.
Shak., C. of E., III. 2.

Tell her of things that no gross ear can hear

Milton, Comus, I. 456.

The Turks . . . being a people generally of the grossest apprehension, and knowing few other pleasures but such sensualities as are equally common both to Men and Beasts.
Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 41.

8. Whole; entire; total; specifically, without deduction, as for charges or waste material; without allowance of tare and tret: opposed to net: as, the gross sum or amount; gross profits, income, or weight.

It were better to give five hundred pound a tun for those gross Commodities in Denmark than send for them thither.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 233.

9. General; not entering into detail. [Rare.]

Anatomical results have a reputation for superior credit, and it is a generally accepted idea that within the limits of gross anatomy this reputation is well grounded; but when we glance at the work in minute anatomy or histology, it seems as though a long time must elapse before this latter would be thus honored.
Amer. Jour. Med., I. 320.

Gross anatomy, negligence, etc. See the nouns. Syn. 8-8. Rude, unrefined, animal, low, broad, unpolished, glaring, outrageous.

11. a. 1. The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass: now chiefly or only in the phrase in gross or in the gross (which see, below).

Remember, son,
You are a general, other wars require you.
For see, the Saxon gross begins to move.
Dryden, King Arthur.

Such are the thoughts of the executive part of an artist, and indeed of the gross of mankind in general.
Stodd, Spectator, No. 127.

2. A unit of tale, consisting of twelve dozen, or 144. It never has the plural form; as, five gross or ten gross. — 3. Thick soft food, such as porridge, etc. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] — 4. Adverse in gross. See aduersum, 2. — 5. A great gross, twelve gross, or 144 dozen. — 6. A small gross, 20. Common in gross. See common, n. — 7. In gross, in the gross, in bulk; in the lump, which is generally used in French and common law to indicate that a right referred to was annexed to the person of an owner as distinguished from one which was appurtenant to specific real property, so as to belong always to the owner of that property.

No more than it were either possible or to purpose to seek to give the forms of these words which make words.
Baron, Advancement of Learning, II. 162.

There are great Preparations for the Funeral, and there is a design to buy all the Cloth for Mourning white, and then put it to the Lyons in gross, which is like to save the Crown a good deal of Money. Howell, Letters, I. 7.

I have enlisted even talk of a people they do not know, and condemn them in the gross they know not why.
Goldsmith, Abuse of Our Reason.

Villain in gross. See villain.

gross (grōs), *adj.* [*G. gross, a.*] After large game: as, to fly *gross*: said of a hawk. Horrell.

gross (grōs), *c.* [*ML. grossus, grossus, grossus*: by aphesis from *engrossus*, *q. v.*] To engross. Prompt. Parv., p. 214.

grossart (grōs'art), *n.* A variant of *grosser*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

grossback, *n.* See *grossback*.

grosser, *n.* [*ME., < OF. grossier, dim. of gros, a coin so called: see gross².*] A groat. Halliwell.

grossful (grōs'ful), *a.* [*Irreg. < gross, a. + -ful.*] Of gross character or quality.

Let me hear

My grossest faults as grossful as they were
Chapman, Ransy d'Arthide, I. 2.

gross-headed (grōs'head'ed), *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

This was it, to pluck out of the heads of his admirers the conceit that all who are not pretiated are gross-headed, thick witted, illiterate, shallow.
Milton, Apology for Smectonius.

grossification (grōs'ifi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< grossify + -ation*: see *-ation*.] The act of making gross or thick, or the state of becoming gross or thick; especially, in bot., the swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization.

grossify (grōs'ifi), *v. t. or c.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *grossified*, *ppr.* *grossifying*. [*< gross + -ify.*] To make gross or thick; become gross or thick. Imp. Dict.

grossly (grōs'h), *adv.* In a gross manner; greatly; coarsely; vulgarly; stupidly; shamefully.

He means to gull all but himself, when, truly,
None is so grossly gull'd as he.
Dean, and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

Not is the people's judgment always true
The most may err as grossly as the few.
Dryden, Abs. and Achil., I. 722.

An offender who has grossly violated the law.
Junius, Letters, xlv.

The sculpture, painting, and literature of mediæval Europe show how grossly anthropomorphic was the conception of deity which prevailed down to recent centuries.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., I. 282.

grossness (grōs'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being gross, in any sense; especially, indelicacy; rudeness; vulgarity.

Stars fall but in the grossness of his sight.
Ford, Broken Heart, II. 2.

The element immediately next the earth in grossness is water.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies, xviii.

For envied wit, like his old scold, make a known
The opposing body's grossness, not its own.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 400.

Vice itself lost half its evil by losing all its grossness.
Burke, Rev. in France.

grossulaceous (grōs'u-lā'shi-us), *a.* [*< NL. grossulaceus, < grossula (< OF. grosselle), etc., a gooseberry; see gross¹.*] Resembling or pertaining to the gooseberry and currant.

grossular (grōs'u-lar), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. and NL. grossula, a gooseberry; see gross¹.*] 1. A pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry; as, grossular garnet.

2. *n.* A variety of garnet found in Siberia so named from its green color, resembling that of the gooseberry. It belongs to the true aluminous variety of the species, and the name is often extended to include garnets of other colors having a like composition. See garnet. Also called *grossularite*.

Grossularia (grōs'u-lar'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Grossularia (< grossula, a gooseberry) + -ia*] A botanical tribe of the natural order *Hamamelidaceæ*, consisting of the single genus *Libos*, comprehending the gooseberry and currant now known as *Ribes*. See *gooseberry*, *Ribes*.

grossularite (grōs'u-lar'ē-ā), *n.* [*< grossular + -ite*] Same as *grossular*.

grot (grōt), *n.* [*< D. grot, < F. grotte, a grot*: *n. cave; see grotto*.] A grotto. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Walking with the wall along the outward North ally of the Church, at the far end thereof is a Grot below out of the rock.

Medley, Traveller, p. 123.

Of each rock, one which the mauling vice
Lays forth her purple grapes. Milton, P. L., iv. 25.

The babbling rannel crept.

The hollow grot requies. Tennyson, Carpet.

grot², grotel, *n.* Middle English form of *groat*. Character.

Grotus (grōt'us), *n.* [*NL. < Grotius, 1664, of Peter A. H. Grotius, an American entomologist*] 1. An American genus of ichneumon-flies, of

the subfamily *Phanopliæ*. — 2. A genus of acridid moths. Moore, 1865.

grotesco, *a.* and *n.* [*It. grotesco; see grotesque*.] 1. *n.* Grotesque.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,

Grotesque roofs, and mosaic floors.

Pope, Epist. of Horace, II. vi. 124.

II. *n.* A grotesque. Nerve.

Who said the hanes twist these discoloured snakes?
A strange grotesque this, the Church and Minster.

Coventry, Poems (1691).

grotesque (grōt'esk'), *a.* and *n.* [*< D. G. Dan. Sw. grotesk, < F. grotesque, < It. grottesco = Sp. It. grottesco, odd, antic, ludicrous, in reference to the style of paintings called grottescos (F. grottesques, < It. grotteschi, "antick or landscape works of painters" (Florio), found in ancient crypts and grottoes), < It. grotta, a grotto; see grotto, grot, and segue*.] 1. *a.* It. Consisting of or resembling artificial grotto-work.

A sort of grotesque art d work, cut in an inclined plane from the outside of the wall to the door, which has a grotesque appearance. Pausanias, Description of the Black Sea, I. 124.

Hence — 2. Of the fantastic character of such grotto-work and of its decoration; wildly formed; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic (which see), as the arabesques of the Renaissance, in which figures human to the waist terminate in scrolls, leafage, and the like, and are associated with animal forms and impossible flowers; hence, in general, whimsical, extravagant, or odd; absurdly bold; often, or more commonly, used in a sense of condemnation or depreciation.

The champagne bond

Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thickest overgrowth, grotesque and wild,
Access denied.

Milton, P. L., iv. 124.

The numerous notions, generally original, often wild and grotesque, but always singularly graceful and happy, which are found in his essays, fully entitle him to the rank of a great poet.

Macaulay, Addison.

Puck and Ariel, and the grotesque train

That do inhabit slumbers.

T. H. Aldrich, Invocation to Sleep.

— Syn. 2. Fantastic, etc. (see *fantasy*); whimsical, wild, strange.

II. *n.* 1. That which is grotesque, as an uncouth or ill-proportioned figure, rude and savage scenery, an inartistic, clownish, or absurd fancy, a clumsy satire, or the like.

But in the grand grotesque of faces, Munden stands out as single and unaccompanied as Niagara.
Lamb, Acting of Munden.

From time to time, as you wander, you will meet a lonely, stunted tree, which is sure to be a charming piece of the individual grotesque.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 224.

Specifically — 2. In art, a capricious figure, work, or ornament; especially, a variety of arabesque which as a whole has no type in nature, being a combination of the parts of animals and plants, and of other incongruous elements.

There are no grotesques in nature.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, xv.

The foliage and grotesque about some of the compartments are admirable.

Wells, Mary, Jan. 18, 1844.

Wanted grotesques thrusting themselves forth from every pinnacle and gargyle.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

3. In printing, any uncouth form of type; specifically, in Great Britain, the black square-cut display type called *gothic* in the United States.

grotesquely (grōt'esk'h), *adv.* In a grotesque manner; very absurdly.

Sometimes this jugglery, which is practised with the word theology becomes grotesquely apparent.

H. Selous, Nat. Religion, p. 60.

grotesqueness (grōt'esk'ness), *n.* The character of being grotesque.

Seldom went such grotesqueness with such wit.

Macaulay, Childe Harold.

For less, how yet extravagant in grotesqueness of shadow or shape.

Keats.

grotesquery (grōt'esk'ker-ē), *n. pl.* grotesqueries [*< < grotesque + -ery*.] An embodiment or expression of grotesqueness; grotesque conduct or speech; a grotesque action.

This Prof. Williams, one of our poets is extraordinary; from the direct sublimity of his mind, he has passed at will to the wildest actual riot and the most daring grotesqueries of humor.

Chambers's Peep.

Think of the grotesqueries of Callian and Trissula.

Lamb, The English Novel, p. 76.

Grotian (grōt'ē-ā), *a.* [*< Grotius (< a Latinized form of Grot, see Grot¹ + -ian)*.] Of or pertaining to Grotius (Hugo de Grot), a distinguished Dutch scholar and statesman (1583-1645), and the founder of the modern science of international law. — Grotian theory, the doctrine,

Fifthly, snake stone is used, and the last finishes what is called the *grounding* (of marble ornaments).

(1) *Agnes*, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 379.

ground-ivy (*ground'iv*), *n.* A European plant, *Nepeta hibernica* (*Veronica hederifolia*), natural order *Labiata*, abundant in Great Britain, and naturalized in the United States. It has opposite, serrate leaves and whorls of purple tubular flowers, which appear in spring. It was formerly held in much repute for its supposed anti-spasmodic, and an herb tea was made from it.

ground-joint (*ground'joint*), *n.* In muck, a kind of joint in which the surface is to be lifted are previously covered with fine canvas and oil in the case of metal, or fine sand and water in the case of glass, and rubbed together.

ground-joint (*ground'joint*), *n.* In arch., one of the joints which rest upon sleepers laid on the ground, or on bricks, propellers, or dwarf walls, used in basements or ground floors.

ground-keeper (*ground'ke'per*), *n.* A bird, as a woodcock, that hugs the ground closely.

These very quick little fellows (woodcock) are old male ground keepers. (1) *Trembly*, *Old Songs*, p. 14.

ground-layer (*ground'lay'er*), *n.* 1. One who lays the groundwork or foundation.
He was the ground layer of the other pieces.

Stow, *an*, 1693.

2. In *ceram.*, a person who lays grounds. See *building*, 1. The ground layers generally work with some form of respirator to prevent the inhalation of the color dust.

ground-laying (*ground'lay'ing*), *n.* In *ceram.*, the first process in decorating by means of enameled color. It consists in laying a coat of boiled oil upon the biscuit, and then leveling or burning it (see *basing*, 1), the color is then dusted on, and adheres to the oil. If it is necessary to have a white panel or medallion, that part of the piece is covered previously with an application, called a stencil, which prevents the oil from adhering to the surface. Also called *grounding*.

In fine enamelling, *ground laying* is the first process. (1) *P. Davis*, *Bricks and Tiles*, p. 30.

groundless (*ground'less*), *a.* [*ME* *groundless*, *AS* *grundless*, bottomless, boundless (= *D.* *grundlos* = *G.* *grundlos*, bottomless, as *feet*, *grundlos*, boundless, = *Nw.* *Dan.* *grundløs*, baseless), *< grund*, bottom, ground, + *-less*, -less.] Without ground or foundation; especially, having no adequate cause or reason; not authorized; baseless.

How groundless that reproach is which is cast upon them of being averse to our national worship! *Frederick*.

My groundless fears, my painful cares, no more shall vex thee. *Shaks.*, *Comicalus Love*, v. 1.

groundlessly (*ground'less-ly*), *adv.* In a groundless manner; without adequate reason or cause; without authority or support.

Their title (friends of the Liberty of the Press) groundlessly insinuated that the freedom of the Press had lately suffered, or was now threatened with some violation. *Burke*, *Conduct of the Ministry*.

groundlessness (*ground'less-ness*), *n.* The state or quality of being groundless.

The error will lie, not in the groundlessness of the distinction, but the groundlessness of the application. *Boyle*, *Works*, v. 349.

ground-line (*ground'line*), *n.* In *persp.*, the line of intersection of the horizontal and the vertical planes of projection.

groundling (*ground'ling*), *n.* and *a.* [*< ground* + *-ling*.] 1. *n.* 1. That which lives upon the ground; a terrestrial animal. — 2. A fish which habitually remains at the bottom of the water, specifically: (a) The spiny loach, *Cobitis taenia*. Also *ground bait*, *ground gudgeon*. (b) The black goby, *Gobius nigra*. Also *groundling*. — 3. The ring-plover, *Equipes hiaticula*. [*Lancashire*, *Eng.*] — 4. Formerly, a spectator who stood in the pit of a theater, which was literally on the ground, having neither floor nor benches.

It offends me to the soul to hear a robustious pert-wigged fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shaks.*, *Hamlet*, III. 2.

5. Hence, allusively, one of the common herd, in the plural, the vulgar.

For we are born three stories high — no base ones.

Some of your groundlings, master.

Plutarch (and another), *Prophets*, 1. 3.

The charge of embezzlement and wholesale speculation to public lands, of immense wealth and limitless corruption, were probably harmless, they affected only the groundlings. (1) *Adams*, *Albert Gallatin*, p. 188.

II. *a.* Of a base or groveling nature. [*Rare.*]

Let that dumb life, the stock for groundling rogues and earth-kissing varlets, envy thy preference. *Lowell*, *Ellis*, p. 307.

ground-liverwort (*ground'liv'er-wört*), *n.* A lichen, *Peltigera canina*, which grows on the ground and bears some resemblance to the

thalloid liverworts, as *Marchantia*. Also called *dry-hehen*.

ground-lizard (*ground'liz'ard*), *n.* 1. The small Jamaican lizard *Ameiva dorsalis*. — 2. A common harmless skink of the southern United States, (*Sceloporus lateralis*). It is of a chestnut color, with a black lateral band edged with white, yellowish belly, and bluish under the tail, of slender form, and about 5 inches long.

groundly (*ground'li*), *adv.* [*Early mod. E.* also *groundely*, *groundlike*; *< ground* + *-ly*.] As to the basis or foundation; with regard to fundamentals or essentials; in principle; solidly; not superficially; carefully.

And the more groundly it is searched, the precher's things are found in it. *Trundle*, *Works*, p. 30.

A man groundly learned.

Ascham, *The Schoolmaster*, p. 111.

After you had read and groundly pondered the contents of my letters than to you addressed. *State Papers*, 1. 62.

ground-mail (*ground'mail*), *n.* Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a churchyard. [*Scotch.*]

"Reasonable charges!" said the sexton, "ou, there's ground mail, and bull after (though the bell's broken now doubt), and the list, and my day's work, and my bit fee, and some brandy and yill to the digger." *Scott*, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xiv.

ground-mass (*ground'mass*), *n.* In *geol.*, the compact or finely granular part of the rock, through which the more or less distinctly recognizable crystals are disseminated, and which is sometimes called the *matrix* or *base*. Examined with the aid of the microscope, the ground mass may be found to be entirely glassy, or it may be made up of the various products of devitrification, more or less completely developed according to the stage reached in this process.

ground-mold (*ground'mold*), *n.* In *eng'neer'g*, a template or frame by which the surface of the ground is brought to a required form, as in terracing or embanking. *E. H. Knight*.

ground-nest (*ground'nest*), *n.* A nest made on the ground.

The herald lark

Left his ground nest, high towering to devery
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song.

Milton, *P. R.*, II. 260.

ground-net (*ground'net*), *n.* A trawl-net or drag-net; a trammel.

ground-niche (*ground'niche*), *n.* In *arch.*, a niche whose base or seat is on a level with the ground or floor.

groundnut (*ground'nut*), *n.* 1. The ground-peanut, or peanut, the pod of *Arachis hypogaea*. See *Arachis*.

Groundnut oil is an excellent edible oil, largely used as a substitute for olive oil. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 746.

2. The earthen, the tuberos root of *Banum flexuosum*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe. — 3. The *Apus tuberosa* of the United States, a leguminous climber with small tuberos roots.

Bambusa groundnut, the pod of *Vanandea subteranea*, resembling the peanut. **Dwarf groundnut**, the dwarf ginseng, *Aralia trifolia*, which has a round tuberos root.

ground-oak (*ground'ök*), *n.* A sapling of oak.

Then Robin Hood stoop to a thickset of trees,
And chose him a staff of ground oak.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, v. 218).

ground-parrakeet (*ground'par-ä-kët*), *n.* A parrakeet of the genus *Pezoparus* or of the genus *Carpodacus*.

ground-pea (*ground'pë*), *n.* The peanut. *Spotswan's Gazetteer*.

ground-pearl (*ground'përl*), *n.* A scale insect of the *Balanus*, *Margarodes formicarius*, living under ground and acquiring a calcareous shell-like covering, somewhat like that of a mollusk. It is used for making necklaces by the natives, whence the name.

ground-pig (*ground'pig*), *n.* 1. Same as *ground-hog*. 2. — 2. Same as *ground-rat*.

ground-pigeon (*ground'piz'gän*), *n.* Same as *ground-dove* (b).

ground-pine (*ground'pin*), *n.* 1. A tufted, spreading herbaceous plant of the genus *Aspid. (L. Chamaerops)*, natural order *Labiata*, formerly called among the *germanders*, and said to be called *pine* from its resinous smell. — 2. One of several species of *Lycopodium*, or club-moss, especially *L. chinensis*, the common club-moss, a long creeping evergreen plant found in healthy pastures and dry woods in Great Britain and North America. It is also called *creeping-pine* and *ground-pine*. Another species is *L. complanatum*, a graceful cret-shaped evergreen plant, about a foot high, growing in moist woods in North America.

ground-plan (*ground'plan*), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, the representation of the divisions of a building at the level of the surface of the ground; commonly, the plan of the lowest story above

the cellar, though this is usually raised above the surface of the ground. Also *ground-plan*. Hence — 2. A first, general, or fundamental plan of any kind.

ground-plane (*ground'plan*), *n.* The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.

ground-plate (*ground'plat*), *n.* 1. In *building*, the lowest horizontal timber of a frame, which receives the other timbers of a wooden erection; the *groundsill*. — 2. In *railway eng'g*, a bed-plate used under sleepers or ties in some kinds of ground. *E. H. Knight*. — 3. An earth-plate or piece of metal sunk in the ground to form the connection "to earth" from a telegraph-wire. Gas- or water-mains are often made to serve as ground-plates.

ground-plot (*ground'plot*), *n.* 1. The ground on which a building is placed.

Where canst thou find any small ground-plot for hope to dwell upon? *See P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, II.

2. Same as *ground-plan*, 1.

Men skilled in architecture might do what we did not attempt; they might probably form an exact ground-plot of this venerable edifice. *Johnson*, *Letter to Western Isles*.

ground-plum (*ground'plum*), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Astragalus caryocarpus*, found in the upper valley of the Mississippi. Its thick corky pods resemble a plum in shape and size.

ground-rat (*ground'rat*), *n.* An African rodent of the genus *Aulacodus*, *A. aculeatus*. Also called *ground-pig*. See *cut* under *Aulacodus*.

ground-rent (*ground'rent*), *n.* The rent at which land is let for building purposes. It is a common practice of owners of land in large cities who wish a permanent fixed income without care of buildings and frequent changes of tenants to let vacant land on long leases, with covenants for renewal, and with stipulations that the lessee shall build, and may remove the building before the end of the term, or shall allow the lessor to take it at an appraisal.

In country houses, at a distance from any great town, where there is plenty of ground to choose upon, the ground-rent is scarce anything.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, v. 2.

ground-robin (*ground'rob'in*), *n.* Same as *chewink*.

ground-roller (*ground'ró'ler*), *n.* One of the *Brachypteractines*, a group of rollers of the family *Coccyidae*, peculiar to Madagascar; so called from their terrestrial habits.

ground-room (*ground'róm*), *n.* A room on the ground floor. *Narra*.

The innkeeper introduced him into a ground room, expressing a great deal of joy in so luckily meeting with his old friend. *Great Britain's Housewife* (1712), III.

ground-rope (*ground'rop*), *n.* The rope along the bottom of a trawl-net.

ground-scraper (*ground'skrä'për*), *n.* The South African ground-thrush, (*Geocichla flint-scraper*), formerly called *Turdus strepitans*. *See Andrew Smith*.

ground-scratcher (*ground'skrach'er*), *n.* In *lyth's system* (1849), specifically, one of the *Euorae* or gallinaceous birds.

ground-sea (*ground'së*), *n.* A swell of the sea occurring in a calm, and with no other indication of a previous gale. The sea rises in huge billows and dashes against the shore with a loud roaring. The swell is probably due to the gales called "norther" which evidently rise and rage from off the capes of Virginia round to the Gulf of Mexico; it is also doubtless sometimes caused by distant earthquakes.

groundsel (*ground'sel*), *n.* [*Formerly also groundswell, groundswell*; *See dial. grunde-swell, grunde-swell*, and even *gruning-swell*; early mod. *E.* also *gruncswell, gruncswell* (Levin, 1570); *< ME.* *grunde-swell, grunde-swell*, *< AS.* *grunde-swell, -swelge, -swelge*, appar. meaning 'ground-swallower', alluding to its abundant growth, as if *< grund*, ground, + *-swelge*, swallow, but really a perversion of earlier *gundeswige*, in earliest form *gundes-swell*, lit. 'pus-swallower', *< grund*, pus, + *-swelge*, swallow; see *grund* and *swallow*.] The *Senecio vulgaris*, an annual European weed belonging to the *Compositæ*, adventitious in the northeastern United States. It is most common and chiefly acrid, and is used as a domestic remedy for various ailments. The name is sometimes applied generally to species of the genus *Senecio*.

groundsel *n.* See *groundsel*.

groundsel-tree (*ground'sel-trë*), *n.* The *Baccharis halimifolia*, a maritime shrub of the United States, a composite with leaves somewhat resembling those of the groundsel. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament. See *cut* under *Baccharis*.

ground-shark (*ground'shärk*), *n.* The sleeper-shark or gurry-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*.

groundsill, **groundsel** (*ground'sil, -sel*), *n.* (Early mod. *E.* also *groundyill, gruncel, ggun-*

longest duration of the period in which all three were

made up of sandstones, dikes, flagging-stones, etc., developed to great thickness, and containing *Paradoxides*, *Leptæda*, and other forms characteristic of the primeval fauna of the Hudson River group. In geol., a division of the Lower Silurian series, as instituted by the New York geological survey. The rocks of this series are shales in New York, but become calcareous to the west. It is an important group, rich in fossil remains, and especially well developed in the vicinity of Cincinnati. Some parts of the Hudson River shales contain a large amount of bituminous or combustible matter. The term *Cincinnati group* is used by some geologists as the equivalent of *Hudson River group*. **Hyperfuchian group**, in math., a group of transformations in four-dimensional space by each of which a fundamental sphere is transformed into itself. **Icosahedral group**, in math., the group of rotations by which an icosahedron is brought to coincide with itself; the group of eleven permutations of 5 things. **Infinite group**, in math., a group consisting of an infinity of different substitutions. **Isomorphism groups**, in math., (a) As usually understood, groups such that the operations of the first correspond each to one or several operations of the other, so that a product of operations in the one corresponds to the product of the corresponding operations in the other. (b) In Cayley's extended sense, groups which can be separated each into the same number of subgroups, so that a substitution of a subgroup in the one can be so coordinated to one of the other that products shall correspond to products. **Laramie group**, in geol., a division of the Cretaceous, as developed in the Rocky Mountain region, of importance on account of its thickness and because it contains a considerable quantity of lignite, hence also called the *Lignitic group*. It is allied to the Cretaceous in its dimensions, and to the Tertiary in its fossil plants, and is thus intermediate in its life between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary. (Dana.) **Linear group**, in math., a group of substitutions each of which replaces the element x , y , z , etc., by $ax + by + cz$, where a, b, c are linear functions of x, y, z . **Metacyclic group**, in math., a group of permutations given by advancing the element in the place a to the place $a + 1$ (mod n). **Octahedral group**, in math., the group of 24 rotations by which the octahedron is brought back into coincidence with its position at starting; the group of 24 permutations of 4 things. **Portage group**, in geol., a portion of the Tertiary series, so called by the geologists of the New York survey because largely developed near Portage in that State. The Portage and Chemung groups together make up the Chemung period of Dana. The rocks of this period are chiefly sandstones and shales, and contain remains of seaweeds and of many land plants, as well as of marine animals, especially of lamellibranchs and brachiopods. **Potential group**, in math., same as *antipotenential group*, except that

$$f(x, y, z) = g(x, y, z), \text{ etc.}$$

Primitive group of the n th class, in math., one in which every substitution except 1 changes n letters at least. **Quadratic group**, in math., a group consisting of quaternions and three rotations through 180° about three several or diagonal axes. **Quaternions group**, in math., a set of quaternions whose products and powers are members of the set. **Simple group**, in math., one containing no self-conjugate subgroup. **Tetrahedral group**, in math., the group of 12 rotations by which a tetrahedron is brought back into coincidence with its initial position; the group of even permutations of 4 things. **Transitive group**, in math., a group by some substitution of which any element can be brought to any place. A group is called *doubly transitive*, or a *transitive* if any set of 2, 3, n elements can be brought to any places. **Wenlock group**, in geol., the name of a division of the Upper Silurian as developed in Wales and the adjoining counties of England. It is made up of limestones and shales, is very rich in fossil remains, especially brachiopods, gastropods, corals, and trilobites. In geological age it is the representative of the Niagara limestone and shale of American geologists.

group (grôp), *v.* [*g*, *grouper* = *G. gruppen*, *gruppieren* = Dan. *gruppere* = Sw. *gruppera*, *C. F. grouper*, group; from the noun.] **I. trans.** To form into a group or into groups; arrange in a group or in groups; separate into groups; commonly with reference to the special mutual relation of the things grouped, to classification, or to some special design or purpose, as artistic effect.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects. *Prior*

Here the supreme art of the designer consists in disposing his ground and objects into an entire landscape, and *grouping* them. . . In so easy a manner that the careless observer . . . discovers no art in the combination. *Rev. Hard, Chivalry and Romance*, viii.

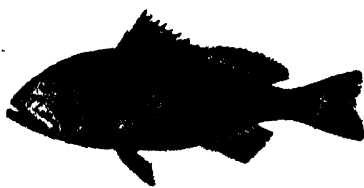
[They] group the party in their proper places at the altar. *Dickens, Dombey and Son*, xxi.

II. intrans. To fall into combination or arrangement; form a group or part of a group; used chiefly with reference to artistic effect.

Saint Nicolas with its great bell tower, *grouped* well with the smaller church and smaller tower of a neighbouring Benedictine house. *E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 16.

group (grôp), *n.* and *v.* See *group*.

grouper (grôp'er), *n.* [Appar. an E. accom. of *grouper*, *q. v.*] A serranoid fish of the genus *Epinephelus* or *Micropogonias*. The red grouper is *E. morio*, of a brownish color sprinkled with gray, red-dish below, the fins partly edged with blue. It is common on the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, attains a weight of 40 pounds, and is a good market fish. The black grouper is *E. nigricans*. It shares the name *grouper* with some other species. It inhabits the Gulf of Mexico and extends northward to South Carolina, and is found of 300 pounds weight. Another grouper is *E. cap-*



Red Grouper (*Epinephelus morio*)

olus, commonly called *cabrilla*. *E. drummond hayi*, of the Gulf coast, is known as *hind* and *john-paw*. Also spelled *grouper*.

When taken from the water, the grouper is remarkably tenacious of life, and will live several hours.

Quoted in *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III, 224.

Nassau grouper. Same as *hander*?

grouping (grô'ping), *n.* The act, process, or result of arranging in a group; relative arrangement or disposition, as of figures in a painting, persons on a stage or in a dance, incidents in a story, etc.

Logic in its widest sense is *grouping*. The laws of *grouping* are the general tendencies of things and the general tendencies of thought.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I, 1, § 60.

Rocks, islets, walls, and towers come out in new and varied *groupings*, but there is still no one prominent object. *E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 224.

We cannot safely content ourselves with fanciful *groupings* or imaginary drawing of character and situation.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 47.

group-spring (grôp'spring), *n.* A spiral spring for cars formed of a nest of springs acting as one; called *two-, three-, or four-group spring*, according to the number in the nest.

grouse (grôus), *n.* [Formerly also *grouse* (18th century), *gronus* (1668), *grones* (1531); possibly a false king, evolved (after the assumed analogy of *house*, *mouse*, *wing*, of *ice*, *mice*) from the prob. older though later-appearing word *grice*, a grouse, appar. a particular use of *grice*, *grice*, *grice* (also spelled *grice*), gray, after OE. *grice*, *grische*, a moorhen, the hen of the *grice* [*grice*, ed. 1673] or moorhen; *grice*, *grice*, the ordinary or gray partridge, *grice*, *grice*, the warbling (a ravenous bird).] (Ogilby), *E. purgische*, a shrike. The OE. *grische*, gray, is appar. a var. (form) of *gris*, form. *gris* (ML. *griseus*), gray; see *grice*.] 1. The Scotch ptarmigan, moorhen, or red-grouse, *Tetrao Lagopus scoticus*, a British gallinaceous



Scotch Ptarmigan or Grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*)

bird with feathered feet. It is a local modification or insular race of the common ptarmigan of Europe. Hence—2. Some bird like the above; any bird of the family *Tetraonidae* and subfamily *Tetraoninae*. These birds all have the feet and nasal base more or less completely feathered, being thus distinguished from pheasants, partridges, quails, etc. There are numerous species of several genera, all confined to the northern hemisphere. The largest is the European wood grouse or cock of the woods, *Tetrao urogallus*. (See *cock*.) The next in size is the American sage grouse or cock of the plains, *Centrocercus urophasianus*. The black grouse is *Lagopus tetrix* of Europe. The ruffed grouse is several species of *Bonasa*, as the European hazel-grouse, *B. betulus*, and the American, *B. umbellata*. Notable American forms are the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pedicularis phoeniceus*, and the pin-tailed grouse, *Cupulonia canadensis*, both are known as *prairie-grouse*. The snow grouse are simply species of ptarmigan inhabiting boreal and alpine regions, and mostly turning pure white in winter; such are the willow ptarmigan, *Lagopus albus*, the rock ptarmigan, *L. lagopus*, and the Rocky Mountain ptarmigan, *L. leucurus*.

3. In the widest sense, as a collective plural, the grouse family, *Tetraonidae*. In this sense the word includes various partridges and related birds. **Canada grouse**, (*Canada* or *Dendragapus canadensis*). Also called *prairie-grouse*, *black grouse*, *wood grouse*, *sage grouse*, *sage partridge*, *camp-partridge*, *red grouse*, *prairie grouse*, *prairie partridge*, *heath-hen*, and formerly *black* and *spotted heath-cock* (*Bonasa*, 1758). Sent under *Canada*. **Dusky grouse**, the most common name of *Canada* or *Dendragapus canadensis*, a large dark slate-colored arboreal grouse of mountainous parts

of western North America. Also called *blue grouse*, *gray grouse*, and *pine-grouse*. It runs into several local varieties, one of which is called *Richardson's grouse* or *black-*



Dusky Grouse (*Dendragapus canadensis*)

tailed grouse. It is the largest of the American tetraonines excepting the sage-cock, the male attaining a length of 2 feet and an extent of wings of 30 inches. It is chiefly found in the coniferous belt. **Pinnated grouse**, the prairie-hen, *Cupulonia cupus* or *Tympanuchus americanus*, so called from the winglets on each side of the neck. See *prairie-hen*, and sent under *Cupulonia*. **Ruffed grouse**, *Bonasa umbellata*. Also called *ruffed heath-cock* (*Edwards*, 1758), *brown*, *gray*, or *red ruffed grouse*, *drumming grouse* or *partridge*, *tippet grouse*, *shoulder-hoof grouse*, *birch-partridge*; also simply *partridge* in the northern and middle portions of its range, and universally *pheasant* from Pennsylvania southward. See sent under *Bonasa*. **Sage-grouse**, the sage-cock or cock of the plains, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, so called because characteristic of the sage brush regions of western North America. See sent under *Centrocercus*. **Sharp-tailed grouse**, any grouse of the genus *Pedicularis*.

grouse (grôus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *groused*, ppr. *grousing*. [*grouse*, *n.*] To hunt or shoot grouse. [*Hare*.]

grouse-pigeon (grôus'paj-on), *n.* A name of the sand-grouse or sand-pigeons of the family *Pterocloridae*. *Columba*.

grouser (grôu'ser), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A temporary pile or heavy iron shod pole driven into the bottom of a stream to hold a drilling or dredging boat or other floating object in position.

To overcome the motion of the waves, and the current, they are provided with a submarine contrivance (quads, *grouser*), which reaches to the bottom of the river.

Exeter, Mod. High Explosives, p. 399.

grout (grout), *n.* [*ME. grout*, *grout*, *grout*, *grout*, ground malt, the first infusion preparatory to brewing, also a kind of ale or mead. *AS. grut*, *grout* (in first sense), = MD. *gruet* (as in ME.) = Norw. *grut*, sediment, *grunda*; cf. MHG. *gruz*, G. *graus* = Sw. dial. *grut*, sand, gravel. *grit*; see *grit*. The sense of "mead" is not found in ME., but occurs in AS. (tr. L. *pollen* or *polix*) and in MD., and is reflected in ML. *gratum*, *grudum*, mead, dim. *gratellum*, *grullum*, *gruel* (> ult. E. *gruel*, *q. v.*), the same as *gratum*, *grudum*, *grout* for brewing. Allied to AS. *gryt*, *grytt*, pl. *grytta*, *grytte*, coarse meal, *grits*; see *grit* and *grout*, *n.*] 1. Coarse meal; pollard; in the plural, *grouts*; also, porridge made of such meal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The *grouts* and pieces of the corns remaining, by fanning in a flatter or in the wind, away the bran, they boyle it or 4 houres with water.

Capt. John Smith, Wotica, I, 127.

We were well received by them [some Curdees in Shaw-look], and they brought us a sort of *grout* and sour milk. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II, I, 159.

As for *grout*, it is an old Danish dish; and it is claimed as an honour to the ancient family of Leigh to carry a dish of it up at the coronation.

W. King, Art of Cookery, Int., v.

2. Wart when first prepared, and before it has begun to ferment. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

In Leicestershire, the liquor with malt infused for six or seven, before it is fully boiled, is called *grout*, and before it is turned up in the vessel is called *wort*.

Kennell, quoted in Halliwell.

3. Lees; grounds; dregs.

The ceilings were so fantastically clouded by smoke and dust, that old women might have told fortunes in them better than in *grouts* of tea. *Dickens, Little Dorrit*, v.

But wherefore should we turn the *grout* in a drained cup?

D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

4. Mud; dirt; filth.

The town dykes on every side, They were deep and full wide, Full of *grut*, so men might say.

Richard Core de Lion, I, 437.

grout (grout), *n.* and *a.* [Not found, in this sense, in ME. or AS., being a mod. use of *grout*; cf. *grit*, coarse sand, etc., as related to *grit*, coarse meal.] **I. n.** 1. A thin coarse

mortar poured into the joints of masonry and brickwork.

A casing of stone outside, a foot and a half thick, also covered the rubble and grout work of Rufus.

Harper's Mag., LXIX, 437.

8. A finishing or setting coat of fine stuff for ceilings. *J. H. Knight*.

II. a. Made with or consisting of grout.—Grout wall, a foundation or cellar-wall formed of concrete and small stones, usually between two boards set on edge, which are removed and raised higher as the concrete hardens.

grout² (grout), *v. t.* [*< grout¹, n.*] To fill up or form with grout, as the joints or spaces between stones; use as grout.

If Roman, we should see here foundations of boulders bedded in concrete and then laid in courses, as well as ashlar facing to grouted insides.

Athenaeum, Jan. 21, 1888, p. 91.

The mortar being grouted into the joints and between the two contiguous courses of front and common brick.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 51.

grout³ (grout), *v. t.* [*Perhaps 'root' in the mud; < grout¹, n., 4.*] To bore with the snout, or dig up like a hog. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

grout⁴ (grout), *a.* A dialectal form of *grout*, seen in composition, as in *grouthead*, *groutnoll*.

grout-ale (grout'ál), *n.* An alcoholic drink in the south of England, apparently a variety of beer made from malt which is burned or roasted very brown in an iron pot, and fermented by means of the barn which first rises in the keeve.

grouter (grout'er), *n.* A poor person who drinks only the wort of the last running. See *grout¹*, 2. *Pegge*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

grouthead (grout'hed), *n.* [*Also written grout-head; < grout⁴, a dial. form of grout, + head.*] A stupid fellow; a blockhead. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,

Yet trust not Hob Grouthead, for sleeping too long.

Tuam, May's Husbandry, xxxii.

groutheaded (grout'hed'ed), *a.* [*< grouthead + -ed.*] 1. Stupid.—2. Stupidly noisy. [*Prov. Eng. in both senses.*]

grouting (grout'ing), *n.* [*Verbaln. of grout², v.*] In building: (a) The process of filling in or finishing with grout. (b) The grout thus filled in.

groutnoll (grout'noll), *n.* [*Also groutnoll, groutnoll, groutnoll, groutnoll; < grout⁴, a dial. form of grout, + noll, head.*] A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a grouthead.

Groutnoll, come to the king.

Penman and Casanova, p. 81. (*Halliwel*.)

That same dwarf is a pretty boy, but the square's a groutnoll. *Boss and Fl*, Knight of Burning Pestle, II.

grouty (grout'y), *a.* [*< grout¹ + y.*] 1. Thick, muddy, or druggish, as liquor.—2. Sulky; surly; cross. [*Colloq.*]

The sun, I sometimes think, is a little grouty at sea, especially at high noon, feeling that he wastes his beams on those fruitless furrows. *Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 163.

At home, the agreeable companion became at once a grouty grandson. *J. T. Townbridge, Coupon Bonds*, p. 201.

groutet, *v. t.* [*Origin obscure.*] To devour noisily. *Darves*.

Like swine under the oaks, we groutet up the alcornia, and smook about for more, and eat them too.

Sp. Sanckman, Works, III, 187.

grove¹ (grôv), *n.* [*< ME. grove, < AS. gráf, a grove, a small wood; < ML. grava, graven, gravenum, a grove; connected perhaps with AS. gráf or gráf, a bush (L. dumex); < ME. green, early mod. E. greene, q. v. Usually derived from AS. gráf, E. gráf, dig, "a grove being orig. an alley cut out in a wood," or "a glade, or lane cut through trees"; but neither gráf nor gráf is derivable, phonetically, from grafan (the derivative from grafan, in this sort, being "gráf, E. greene), and there is no proof that grove ever had any meaning other than its present one.*] A group of trees of indefinite extent, but not large enough to constitute a forest; especially, such a group considered as furnishing shade for avenues or walks: a small wood free from underbrush.

The hare . . . scorcheth pines to the grove

Owl and Nightingale, I, 390.

Grove, lytyl wode, lucas.

Prompt. Par., p. 215.

Groves whose rich from wept odorous gums and balm; Others, whose fruit, burnished with golden rind, hung amiable.

Milton, P. L., IV, 248.

The groves were God's first temples.

Bryant, Forest Hymn

[In the authorized version of the Bible grove is used erroneously.—(a) As a translation (following the Septuagint and Vulgate) of the Hebrew word *ashrah* (pl. *ashrim*). The revised version retains *ashrah*, inserting "a shrub" in the margin. It is now commonly understood as meaning a divinity or an image of a divinity worshiped by heathen, and as a variation in form of the name *Ashtaroth*.

And he (Menanah) set a groven image of the grove (revised version, "of Asherah") that he had made in the house. *1 Ki. xli. 7.*

(b) As a translation of the Hebrew word *ashrah* in Gen. xxi. 33, rendered tree in *1 Sam. xxi. 15*, and in both passages in the revised version (revised tree).—The groves of Academe, the shaded walks of the Academy at Athens, hence, any scene or course of philosophical or learned pursuits. See *Academy*.

Into this certainly not the least snugly sheltered arbour amongst the groves of Academe Pen now found his way.

Thackeray, Pendennis

—*Syn. Words*, Part, etc. See *Forest*.

grove² (grôv), *n.* Same as *grove¹*, 3.

Grove battery. See *cell*, 8.

grovecroft, *n.* A grove. *Darves*.

In town's myd center there sprouted a grovecroft.

Stansfeld, Knoll, I, 424.

grovel (grôv'), *v. i.* [*pret. and pp. grovelled or grovelled, ppr. groveling or groveling.*] [*Formed from the adv. groveling, taken for the ppr. of a supposed verb, as darkle similarly from darkling, adv.*] 1. To creep or crawl on the earth, or with the face and body bent to the ground; lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; especially, to be prostrate in abject humility, fear, etc.

Game on, and grovel on thy face. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I, 2.

No course and blackish tied of acreage

Stands at thy gate for thee to grovel to.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

Man . . . grovels on the ground as a miserable sinner, and stands up to declare that he is the channel of Divine inspiration.

Ladies Stephen, Apology for Plain Speaking, p. 26.

Hence—2. To have a tendency toward or take pleasure in low or base things; be low, abject, or mean; be morally depraved.

Let low and earthly souls grovel till they have work'd themselves old. *Foot deep into a grave.*

Compton, Old Batchelor, I, 1.

Let those deplore their doom,

Whose hope still grovels in this dark sejour.

Beattie, Minstrel, I.

Compared

With him who grovels, self-declared

From all that lies within the scope

Of holy faith and Christian hope.

Wardlaw, To Lady Fleming.

groveler, groveler (grôv'ler), *n.* One who grovels; a person of a base, mean, groveling disposition.

groveling, groveling (grôv'ling), *adv.* [*Dial. grubbing; < ME. groveling, groveling, and (with adv. gen. -as) grovelings, grubbing, grovelings, on the face, prone, prostrate, with adv. suffix -ing, -long, as in backing, darkling, headlong, etc.; < ME. grof, groff, grof, on the face; see graft¹, graft.*] Face downward, in a prone or prostrate position.

Grubbing to his fate they fell.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I, 1119.

Streight downe againe herself, in great despite,

She groveling threw to ground. *Spenser, F. Q.*, II, 1, 46.

groveling, groveling (grôv'ling), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of grovel, v.; orig. only an adverb; see groveling, adv.*] 1. Lying with the face downward; lying prone; crawling; abject.

How distinct varies in the groveling swine!

Pope, Essay on Man, I, 271.

2. Mean; low; without dignity or respect.

No groveling jealousy was in her heart!

Hammer, Seven Gables, II.

So groveling became the superstition of his followers that they drank of the water in which he had washed, and treasured it as a divine elixir.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I, 67.

—*Syn. 2. Abject, low, mean, etc.* See *abject*.

Grove's gas-battery. See *battery*.

grovet¹, *n.* [*< grovel + t.*] A little grove.

Divers bowgates and groves upon the steep or hanging grounds thereof.

Beaumont, Masque of Inner Temple, Arg.

grovy (grô'vi), *a.* [*< grovel + y.*] Pertaining or relating to groves;ylvan. [*Rare.*]

In the dry season these Grove dwellings are very pleasant.

Bumpsey, Voyages, II, 1, 65.

grow (grô), *v. i.* [*pret. grew, pp. grown, ppr. growing.*] [*< ME. growen (pret. grew, pp. grown, pl. growen, greunen, pp. greunen, groven); < AS. grocan (pret. grew, pp. greacan, pp. gracen), sprout, grow (of vegetable growth, while weacan, E. waz), increase, is a general term for 'increase'; < O'Fris. grona, grona = D. groeyen, grow, = OHG. gruan, MHG. groen, grügen, be groen, = Lecl. gruan = Sw. Dan. gro, grow. Hence green¹, and perhaps growe, q. v.; to the same root belongs prob. grass, q. v.] I. Intrans. 1. To increase by a natural process of development or of enlargement, as a living organism or any*

of its parts; specifically, to increase by assimilation of nutriment, as animals or plants.

In that Cyren, a man cast an honeycombed Dart in wretched after ours Lord, and the Red smelt in to the North, and wax green, and it grew to a great Tree. *Handicraft, Travels*, p. 117.

In his garden groved with a tree,
(On which he sayd how that his wyves thre
Hanged herself for herte despitous.

Chaucer, Troil. to Wife of Bath's Tale, I, 178.

He (a Nazarene) . . . shall let the locks of the hair of his head grow.

Num. vi. 5.

My uncle Rivers talk'd how I did grow

More than my brother. "Ay," quoth my uncle Gloucester,

"Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow upon."

Shak., Rich. III., II, 4.

2. To be enlarged or extended, in general; increase; wax: as, a growing reputation; to grow in grace or in beauty.

The Day grows on; I must no more be seen.

Beau and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, I, 2.

Several of the wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people.

Swift, Nobles and Commons, III.

In all things grew his wisdom and his wealth.

William Morris, Karlyl's Paradise, I, 218.

Herein lay the root of the matter; the third Kingdom was not made, but grew.

N. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 178.

3. To be changed from one state to another; become; be carried or extended, as to a condition or a result: as, to grow pale; to grow indifferent; to grow rich; the wind grew to a tempest.

Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed,

That he is grown so great? *Shak.*, J. C., I, 2.

I rather now half hope to show you how low

By his accusers grows more natural.

R. Johnson, David is an Ass, II, 2.

Four of the commissioners gave them a meeting, which grew to this issue. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, I, 302.

His tenants grow rich, his servants look satisfied.

Steele, Spectator, No. 9.

Laws . . . left to grow obsolete, even without the necessity of abrogation. *Goldsmith, Vision of the World*, I.

(In this sense the notion of 'increase' sometimes disappears, and the change may involve actual decrease, as, to grow small, to grow less.)

4. To become attached or conjoined by or as if by a process of growth.

By Heaven, I'll grow to the ground here,

And with my sword dig up my grave, and fall in 't.

Beau and Fl., Knight of Malta, II, 5.

There first I saw the man I lov'd, Valerio;

There was acquainted, there my soul grew to him

And his to me. *Fletcher, Wife for a Month*, v. 8.

5. *Naut.*, to land; as, the chain grows out on the port bow. To grow on, to gain in the estimation of; become better appreciated by.

Could a eye were a little misty as the earth fell on the coffin.

The old man had grown on him wonderfully,

and he missed him more than he could have believed possible.

The Century, XXXVIII, 480.

To grow out of, (a) To issue from, as plants from the soil, result from, as an effect from a cause.

These wars have grown out of commercial considerations.

A. Hamilton.

All the capitals found in India are either such as grew out of the necessities of their own wooden construction, or were copied from bell-shaped forms.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 374.

(b) To pass beyond or away from in development; leave behind, give up, as, to grow out of one's early beliefs or follies. To grow to, to proceed or advance to, come to; incline or tend to.

Then read the names of the actors, and so grow up to a point.

Shak., M. N. B., I, 2.

To grow together, to become united by growth, as severed parts of flesh or plants. To grow up, (a) To advance in growth, complete the natural growth; attain maturity.

We grow up in vanity and folly.

Abp. Wake.

There were the bullie's wife, . . . and that bullie's grown-up son.

Dickens, Pickwick, III.

We begin to be grown-up people. We cannot always remain in the pleasant valley of childhood.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 301.

His sons grew up that beat his name,

Some grow to honour, some to shame.

Tennyson, Two Voices.

(b) To take root, spring up, arise, as, a hostile feeling grew up in the community. To let the grass grow under one's feet, see *grass*.

II. *Trans.* To cause to grow; cultivate; produce; raise: as, a farmer grows large quantities of wheat.

This will cause him to put out of his heart all envy, hatred, and malice, and grow in the same all unity, friendship, and concord.

Chambers.

growable (grô'a-bil), *a.* [*< grow + -able.*] Capable of growing or extending, or of being grown or raised. [*Rare.*]

growan (grō'ăn), *n.* [*Also growin*; *C. Corn.* *grow*, gravel, or sand.] Granite. (Cornwall, Eng.)

Hard ground is granite or moraine. Soft ground is the same material in a loam and sandy state. *Price*

grower (grō'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which grows or increases.

The quickest grower of any kind of elm.

Mortimer, Husbandry

2. One who grows, raises, or produces; a cultivator or producer; as, a *hop-grower*; a *cattle-grower*.

In 1888, Mr. Gregory King estimated the average price of wheat, in year of moderate plenty, to be in the money at 40s. the bushel.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, l. 11.

The taxes on hops and cotton were the only excises ever in this country charged upon the grower of the thing taxed.

S. Douche, Taxes in England, l. 78.

growing (grō'ing), *n.* [*ME. growinge*; verbal *n.* of *grow*, *v.*] 1. The gradual increment of animal or vegetable bodies; increase in bulk, extent, amount, value, etc.; augmentation; enlargement. — 2. That which has grown; growth. A more thick and more large growing of beech.

J. F. Hall, On 14th, xi.

growing (grō'ing), *p. a.* Promoting or encouraging growth, as of plants; as, *growing weather*.

growing-cell (grō'ing-sel), *n.* A glass slide for a microscope, designed to preserve infusoria and other subjects alive and in a growing condition. It consists of a glass plate with a small reservoir of water and a device for keeping up a capillary movement of the water. *Also growing slide.*

growingly (grō'ing-li), *adv.* In a growing manner; increasingly.

A *growingly* important profession

The American, VI, 320.

growing-slide (grō'ing-slid), *n.* Same as *growing-cell*.

growl (grōul), *v.* [*Formerly also growl*, and dial. *growl*; *C. ME. growlen*; *cf. ME. grollen*, make a noise, rumble, murmur, grunt, croak, etc., also be angry, *D. grollen*, grumble, = *G. grollen*, rumble, also be angry, bear ill will (*ME. grollen*, bear ill will, *cf. OE. grollen*, rumble; perhaps orig. imitative; *cf. Gr. γροῦλλω*, grunt, *cf. γροῦλλος*, a pig, *cf. γροῦ*, a grunt. *cf. E. dial. growle, growl*.)] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To utter a deep guttural sound of anger or hostility, as a dog or a bear; hence, to emit a sharp rumbling sound, as the forces of nature.

The giant mantill, growling at the gate,
Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat.
Pope, Moral Essays, III, 106.

The growling winds contend, and all
The sounding forest fluctuates in the storm.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, l.

Hence—2. To speak in an offended or discontented tone; find fault; grumble; as, he *growled* at being dismissed.

Determined to witness the humiliation of his favorite city, he [Pater Maffeyson] made a *growling* retreat to his bowery.
Travis, Knickerbocker, p. 400.

He's crabbed Monday than any other day, he has so much time to growl round.
H. B. Shaw, Oldtown, p. 125.

II. trans. 1. To make reluctant; cause to grudge; used reflexively. *Carson*. — 2. To express by growling or grumbling

Each animal . . . fled

Preceding the loath'd abode of man.

Or growl'd defiance *Cooper, Task, VI, 377.*

White hands of farewell to my sire, who growl'd

An answer *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

growl (grōul), *n.* [*cf. growl, v.*] A deep snarling and threatening sound from the throat, expressive of the hostility of an animal; hence, the grumbling or faultfinding of an offended or discontented person.

growler (grōul'ēr), *n.* 1. One who grows. — 2. A certain fish: same as *grunt*. — 3. A four-wheeled cab. [*Slang, Eng.*]

Who will contend that it is pleasant to travel in a growler than inside an improved omnibus or train car?

Sunderland, Century, XXXI, 41.

4. A vessel, as a pitcher, jug, pail, or can, brought by a customer for beer. [*Slang, U. S., of unknown origin.*]

growling (grō'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of growl, v.*] The act of uttering angry or threatening sounds; snarling; grumbling; as, the *growling* of thunder.

In that year (1788) the preliminary *growling* of the storm which was to burst over France in a few months time was already making itself heard.

Edinburgh Review, N. S., XLIII, 23

growlingly (grō'ling-li), *adv.* In a growling manner; with a growl

grown (grōn), *p. a.* [*Pp. of grow, v.*] 1. Increased in growth; enlarged; swollen.

Their sail fell over board, in a very grown sea, so as they had like to have been cast away.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 28.

This is now so grown a vice, and has so great supports, that I know not whether it do not put in for the name of a virtue.

Locke.

2. Arrived at full growth or stature.

It came to pass . . . when Moses was grown, that he went out unto his brethren.

Ex. II, 11

There the grown serpent lies; the worm, that's fled,
Hath . . . no teeth for the present.

Shak., Macbeth, III, 4.

Grown over, covered by a growth of anything, overgrown; as, a wall *grown over* with ivy.

growse (grōuz), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp. growed*, *pp. growing*. [*Also growse*; *Se. growse*, *growse*, *growse*, prob. ult. *C. AS. *grawian*, a supposed secondary form (= *OHG. grawian*, *grawian*, *MHG. grawen*, *grawen*, be in terror, shudder, *G. grawen*, imper., shiver, shudder, of **grawian*, in *eing*, *pp. begrawen*, terrified; see *growl*.)] To shiver; have a chill. [*North. Eng.*]

growse, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *growse*.

growsome (grō'sūm), *n.* [*cf. grow + some*.] Tending to make things grow; as, it's a fine *growsome* morning; it's a nice *growsome* weather.

Wright, [Prov. Eng.]

growth (grōth), *n.* [*cf. grow + th*, after *leel*, *growlth*, *grōth*, *growth*.] 1. The process of growing; gradual natural increase, as of an animal or vegetable body; specifically, the process of developing from a germ, seed, or root to maturity.

The increase of size which constitutes growth is the result of a process of molecular intussusception, and there fore differs altogether from the process of growth by accretion, which is affected purely by the external addition of new matter.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 2.

The word "grow" as applied to stone signifies a totally different process from what is called growth in plants and animals.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 2.

It appears to be a biological law that great growth is not possible without high structure.

Westminster Rev., CXXV, 360.

2. Increase in any way, as in bulk, extent, number, strength, value, etc.; development; advancement; extension.

The beginnings, antiquities, and growth of the classical and warlike shipping of this island [England]

Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader

The softness of his Nature gave growth to fictions of those about him.

Milton, Hist. Eng., VI.

For the affection of young ladies is of as rapid growth as Jack's beanstalk, and reaches up to the sky in a night.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, IV.

3. That which has grown; anything produced; a product.

So forest plies th' aspiring mountain clothe,
And self erected towers the stately growth.

Brooke, Universal Beauty, III.

Affection's depth and wedded faith are not of the growth of that soil.

Lamb, Artificer's Comedy.

The light and lustrous curls . . . were parched with dust.

Or, clothed into points and hanging loose.

Mixed with the knightly growth that fringed his lips.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur

Growth by apposition, *in bot.* See *apposition*.

growthhead, **growtnolt**. See *growthhead*, *growtnolt*.

growth-form (grōth'fōrm), *n.* A special vegetative form attained in process of growth, characteristic of a species, or oftener common to many species, but implying no genetic affinity. Shrub, herb, and sprouting fungus are growth-forms.

growthful (grōth'fūl), *a.* [*cf. growth + ful*.] Susceptible of growth or improvement. [*Rare.*]

1. the subject of this biography we see how much more growthful is a lowly commencement than the most brilliant beginnings, if made in borrowed exultation

Dr. C. Hamilton, in Life of Lady Colclough, p. 67

groynel, *n.* See *growl*, 3.

groynet, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *growl*.
grozet (grōz'et), *n.* [*See growse.*] A gooseberry

As plump and gray as only grozet. *Burns, To a Louse.*

grozing-iron (grōz'ing-ī'ern), *n.* [*cf. *grozing* (orig. unknown) + *iron*.] 1. A plumbers' tool for finishing soldered joints.

Also used to assist in soldering.

Large Brit., IV, 122.

2. An instrument with an angular projection of steel, formerly used for cutting glass.

grasser (grōs'ēr), *n.* Same as *grasser*.

grab (grub), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. grabbed*, *pp. grabbed*. [*cf. ME. grabben*, sometimes *proben*, dig; prob. of *I. G. graben*, *cf. I. G. freq. grabben*, 'grope, with equiv. *grabben* (*cf. E. grubble*). The

sense is the same as that of *OHG. grabben*, *MHG. grabben*, *G. grabben*, *grab*, *dig*, *rake*, *etc.*, search minutely (= *Sw. grabbla* = *Dan. gruble*, muse, ponder, ruminate on), a freq. verb, allied to *graben* (*pret. grab*), *dig*, = *AS. grafan*, *E. graef*, *dig*; see *gravel*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To dig in or under the ground; hence, to work hard in any way; especially, to make laborious research; search or study closely.

No dope that grabbed and so fast,

Three crosses fast that at the last.

Holy Hood (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Those who knew his [Lord Temple's] habits tracked him as men track a mole. It was his nature to grab under ground.

Macaulay, Earl of Chatham.

2. [*cf. grab, n., 3.*] To eat; take a meal; as, it is time to grab. [*Slang.*]

II. trans. 1. To dig; dig up by the roots; frequently followed by *up* or *out*; as, to grab up shrubs or weeds.

Builders of iron mills, that grab up forests,

With timber trees for shipping

Massinger, Guardian, II, 4.

The very stumps of oak, especially that part which is dry and above ground, being well *grabbed*, is many times worth the pains and charge, for sundry rare and hard works.

Boyle, Sylva, II, 14.

2. [*cf. grab, n., 3.*] To supply with food; provide with victuals. [*Slang.*]

The red nosed man [stiggins] warn't by no means the sort of person you'd like to grab by contract.

Dickens, Pickwick, xiii.

grab (grub), *n.* [*cf. grab, v.*] 1. The larva of an insect; especially, the larva of a beetle; as, the white-grub (the larva of *Lachnosterna fusca*). Also *grubworm*.

Follow the plough, and you shall find a white worm . . . that is in Norfolk, and some other counties, called a *grab*; and is bred of the spawn or eggs of a beetle; . . . you will find them an excellent bait.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, l. 17.

The very rocks and daws forsake the fields,
Where neither grab, nor root, nor earth-out now
Repays their labour more.

Cooper, Task, v. 50.

2. A short thick man; a dwarf; in contempt. John Romany, a short clownish grab, would bear the whole carcass of an ox.

Carson.

3. Something to eat; victuals; a provision of food (as the product of grubbing or hard work). [*Slang.*]

Let a have a pound of sausages, then, that's the best grab for tea I know of.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 6.

Time for grab came on; we started a fire, fried some fish, ate it.

E. Merston, Frank's Ranch, p. 24.

grab-ax (grub'aks), *n.* Same as *grubbing-hoe*.

grubber (grub'ēr), *n.* [*cf. ME. grubbere*, *grubbare*; *cf. grab, v., + -er*.] 1. One who grabs; hence, a hard worker, especially a close student. — 2. A tool for grubbing out roots, weeds, etc.; an agricultural implement for clearing and stirring up the soil, with long teeth or tines fixed in a frame and curved so that the points enter the soil obliquely. Also called *calibrator* and *scarifier*. — 3. One who eats; a feeder. [*Slang.*]

"I'm a heavy grabber, dear boy," he said, as a polite kind of apology, when he had made an end of his meal.

Dickens, Great Expectations, xl.

grubbery (grub'ēr-i), *n.* [*cf. grab + -ery*.] A piece of grubbing or digging. [*Rare.*]

After remaining several years in a state of suspended animation, owing to lack of funds, this damp and sombre grubbery [the Thames tunnel] had now approached to within one hundred and eighty feet of low-water mark on the Middlesex side of the river.

First Year of a Silted River, p. 164.

grubbing-ax (grub'ing-aks), *n.* Same as *grubbing-hoe*.

A delving tool with two teeth, wherewith the earth is opened in such places as the plough cannot pass: some call it a *grubbing ax*.

Nomenclator.

grubbing-hoe (grub'ing-hō), *n.* A tool for digging up shrubs, weeds, roots, etc.; a mattock. Also called *grab-ax*, *grubbing-ax*.

grublet (grub'l), *n.* [*A var. of gropple*, freq. of *grope*; see *grab, v.*] 1. *Intrans.* To feel in the dark, or as a blind man; grope.

He looked at the fish, then at the saddle, still grubbling in his pockets.

Spectator, Nov. 44.

Be sure to mix among the thickest crowd;
There I will be, and there we cannot miss,
Perhaps to *grub*, or at least to kiss.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Amores, I, l. 1072.

II. trans. To feel of with the hands.

Thou hast a colour;

Now let me roll and *grub* thee;
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough.

Dryden.

grubby (grub'i), *a.* [*cf. grab, v., + -y*.] 1. Dirty; unclean, as if from grubbing.

So dark, so dingy, like a grubby lot
Of rusty swags, or collars.

Hand, A Black Job.

The houses, the shops, and the people all appeared more
or less grubby, and as if a little clean water would do them
good. N. and G., 7th ser., IV, 188.

2. Stunted; poor; peevish. [Prov. Eng.]—3.
[< *grub*, n., + *-y*.] Infected with grubs.

All stags, tainted, and badly scored, grubby, or murrain
hides are called damaged, and must go at two-thirds price.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 56.

grubby (*grub*'), n.; pl. *grubbies* (-iz). [*Y.*
grubby.] The common sculpin, a cottoid fish,
Acanthoostus americanus, of New England.

grub-hook (*grub*'huk), n. An agricultural im-
plement, consisting of a large hook drawn by
horses and guided by means of handles, used
in grubbing up stones, roots, etc.

grub-plank (*grub*'plangk), n. Refuse plank
used in fastening together the parts of a lum-
ber-raft. [U. S.]

grub-saw (*grub*'sa), n. + [*grub*, v., 1, + *saw*.]
A hand-saw, consisting of a notched iron blade
with a stiff back of wood, used to cut marble
slabs into strips for shelves, mantelpieces, etc.

The outcrop is effected with smaller blades, called *grub*
saws. O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 81.

grub-stake (*grub*'stak), n. [*Y.* *grub*, n., 3, +
stake.] The outfit, provisions, etc., furnished
to a prospector on condition of participating
in the profits of any find he may make; a lay-
out. [Mining slang, western U. S.]

Grub-street (*grub*'stret), n. and v. [The name
of a street near Moorfields in London, former-
ly much resorted to for residence by needy
writers. It is now called Milton street.] *I*,
n. The tribe of needy or sordid authors collec-
tively.

Long, long beneath that hospitable roof
Shall *Grub-street* dine, while duns are kept aloof.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

II. a. Shabby; paltry; mean; said of a kind
of writing and writers.

I'd sooner ballads write and *Grub-street* lay.
Sepulchral Row, our holy walls to grace,
And New-Year odes, and all the *Grub-street* race.
Pope, Dunciad, I, 44.

grub-time (*grub*'tim), n. Time to eat; meal-
time. [Slang.]

grubworm (*grub*'werm), n. Same as *grub*, 1.
And gnats and *grubworms* crowded on his stew.
Swift, The Hilliad

gruchet, gruchet, v. Middle English forms of
grutch, *grudge*.

grudge (*gruj*), v.; pret. and pp. *grudged*, ppr.
grudging. [A var. of the earlier and dial.
gruck, early mod. E. also *grondie*, < ME. *grug-*
gen, a var. of *grutchen*, *gruchen*, *gruchen*, *grouch-*
en, *grouchen*, murmur, complain, feel envy, < OF.
grucier, *grouchier*, *grouchier*, *grucher*, *grucher*,
gruger, *grouchier* (> ML. *groussare*), murmur.
grudge, repine. Origin uncertain; perhaps
Brand., cf. Icel. *krygja* (prot. *kruith*), murmur.
kruith, a murmur, Sw. dial. *kruitha*, murmur; or
else of G. origin, cf. MHG. *G. grunzen* = E.
grunt.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be unwilling or re-
luctant.

I call nought *grouches* ther agayne,
To wrike his wille I am welc payed.
York Plays, p. 62

And we should serve him as a *grudging* master,
As a pious nigard of his wealth.
Milton, Comus, l. 725.

2. To cherish ill-will; bear a grudge.

"Louches not," quod Gawayne, "the grece as thaire
arene!"
They moue hafe gwardousse felle greet graunt of my
lorde!"
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 220.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto
solitary maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty
outstanding the same should *grudge* or complain of injus-
tice. Hooker, Keble's Polity.

3. To be sorry; grieve.

But other while I *grutche* sore
Of some things that she dooth
Gower, Conf. Amant., l.

You love him, I know it.
I *grudge* not of it, but am pious of it as
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers Progress, III, 6.

We . . . *grudge* in our conscience when we remember
our crimes.
Sp. Pickers, On the Italians, p. 32.

4. To murmur; grumble.

For this agreement might have be aoid more than for
three hundred pens and be given to pore men, and thei *gruc-*
chies agens his.
Wyclif, Mark xiv, 5.

He gas to *gruche* and blazed it a lile.
Chaucer, Friar to Reeve's Tale, l. 5.

When he [William II.] built Westminster Hall, he made
that as common to lay a heavy Tax upon the People, who
grudged at it as done on purpose. Baker, Chronicle, p. 54.

II. *trans.* 1. To envy; wish to deprive of
something.

Grutching the English such a reward, they all joined to-
gether, plundered the English of their ship, goods, and
arms, and turned them ashore.

Danvers, Voyages, an. 1682.

Mankind are the wolves that I fear;
They *grudge* me my natural right to be free.

Cowper, Sonnet Favorable to Meditation (trans.)

O who shall *grudge* him Albion's laws,
Who brought a race regenerate to the field?

Scott, Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 14.

2. To give or permit with reluctance; grant or
submit to unwillingly; begrudge.

A crew [truce] to be taken of a tyme short,
For month & no more, his men for to rest
That the *Grucies* hym graunted, *gruched* that night.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8374.

The stable and merciful earth, which before had opened
her mouth to receive his brothers blood, thinking, and (as
it were) *grudging* to support such wicked feet.

Purkeas, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

For which cause presbyters must not *grudge* to continue
subject unto their bishops.

Hooker, Keble's Polity (ed. Keble), III, 163.

The price I think ye need not *grudge*.

Northern Lord and Crut Jon (Child's Ballads, VIII, 278).

They sponge upon the blessings of a warm sun and a
fruitful soil, and almost *grutch* the pains of gathering in
the bounties of the earth.

R. Beverley, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., l. 87.

For not so gladome is that life . . .

That one should *grudge* its loss for Balder's sake.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

3. To entertain by way of grudge.

Perish they
That *grudge* one thought against your majesty

Shak., I Hen. VI, III, 1.

grudge (*gruj*), n. [*Y.* *grudge*, v.] 1. Ill will
excited by some special cause, as a personal
injury or insult, successful rivalry, etc.; secret
enmity; spite.

Among foules there is much stryfe, dislaynes, *grudge*,
and debate.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

He ne bare *grudge* for stalwart blow,
Ta'en in fair fight from gallant foe.

Scott, L. of L. M., v, 98.

Now was the time to be avenged on his old enemy, to
wreak a *grudge* of seventeen years.

Masculay, Warren Hastings.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* prefer'd me

B. Johnson, Catiline, III, 1.

Syn. 1. Animosity, ill will, Enmity, etc. See animosity.

grudge (*gruj*), v.; pret. and pp. *grudged*, ppr.
grudging. [See, also *gruch*; < OF. *gruger*, F.
gruger, crumble, crunch, grind. Cf. *grudging*.]
1. To crumble; crunch.—2. To squander; press
down.

grudgeful (*gruj*'ful), a. [*Y.* *grudge*] + *-ful*.]
Grudging.

And rayle at them with *grudgeful* discontent.

Spenser, F. Q., IV, viii, 28.

grudgeon (*gruj*'on), n. pl. *grudgeons*.

grudger (*gruj*'er), n. [*Y.* *gruchere*; < *grudge*
+ *-er*.] One who grudges; a discontented
person.

These ben *grucheria*, ful of playntes, wandringes after
desires.
Wyclif, Jude 16.

grudgery (*gruj*'er-i), n. [*Y.* *grudge*] + *-ry*.]
Grudging; disaffection; reluctance. [Rare.]

I am convinced that no reluctant he can be a strong one,
and that a cheerful alliance will be a far surer form of
connection than any principle of subordination borne with
grudgery and discontent.

Burke.

grudging (*gruj*'ing), n. [A var. of earlier and
dial. *grutching*, < ME. *grutching*, *gruching*,
gruching, *gruching*, *gruching*, *gruching*, *gruching*,
grudging, verbal n. of *gruggen*, *gruchen*, etc.,
grudge; see *grudge*, v.] 1. Murmuring; re-
pinning; complaining.

And suffer mekely for his life with outtense *gruchynge*
if thou may. Hampole, Prose Treatise (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

His, blessed be God, with all our evil reports, *gruchyns*,
and restrains, we are merry to lose.

Sp. Pickers, In Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1833), II, 84.

Great *grudging* and much a bitter course followed about
the building of this manse, and much mischief rose there-
of, as after it appeared. Holmsted, Mich. II, an. 1793.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance.

Grants me heath *gruching* to have that gate made.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4748.

3. Envy; begrudging.—4. An access or por-
oxysm of a disease, as the chill before a fever.

From any point least *grutching*

Bless the sovereign and his touching

B. Johnson, Gipsies Metamorphosed

So closely was she deluged from all *grudging* of the
ague

The strongest man

May have the *grudging* of an ague on him.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, III, 1

5. Hence, figuratively, prophetic intimation;
presentiment.

Now have I
A kind of *grudging* of a beating on me.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune.

grudgingly (*gruj*'ing-li), adv. In a grudging
manner; unwillingly; with reluctance or dis-
content.

Every man, according as he purposeth in his heart, so
let him give, not *grudgingly*, or of necessity; for God
loveth a cheerful giver. 2 Cor. ix, 7.

grudgingness (*gruj*'ing-ness), n. The state or
quality of grudging; begrudging disposition.

Nothing grates on me more than that posthumous *grudg-*
iness toward a wife. George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, I, iv.

grudgingly (*gruj*'ing-li), n. pl. [Earlier *grudge-*
ness, also *grugness*, *grugness*; cf. OF. *grugeons*,
the smallest or most imperfect fruit on a tree, <
OF. *gruger*, F. *gruger*, grumble, crunch, grind;
see *grudge*.] Coarse meal; grouts; the part
of the corn which remains after the fine meal
has passed through the sieve.

You that can deal with *grudgings* and coarse flour.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill.

grudgment (*gruj*'ment), n. [*Y.* *grudge*] + *-ment*.]
The act of grudging; discontent. [Rare.]

[Rare.]

grue, grow (*grü*), v.; pret. and pp. *grued*,
grueled, ppr. *gruing*, *grueing*. [Also dial. *grue*;
< ME. *gruen*, *gruenen*, *gruenen*, also *gryen* (> E.
dial. *gryl*, shiver), shudder, red. be in pain; cf.
Sw. *grufen*, shudder, red. be in pain or con-
cern, = Norw. *gruva*, *grua*, dread, shudder, =
Dan. *grue*, intr., dread, tremble, shudder, = D.
gruven, tr., abhor, execrate, = Lat. *gruere* =
OHG. *is-gruen*, shudder, MHG. *gruenen*, *gruven*,
dread, fear; see further under *gruel* and *gruene*, and cf. *gruesome*.] I. *in-*
trans. To shiver; shudder; feel horror. [North,
Eng. and Scotch.]

I would have done Mr. Mordaunt's bidding . . . if he
hadna made use of profane oaths, which made my very
flesh *grue*. Scott, Peverel, vii.

That creature's vice [voice] gave me a *grue*.

Nucleus Ambrosianus.

II. *trans.* (impers.) To pain; grieve. [North,
Eng. and Scotch.]

gruel (*grü*'el), n. [*Y.* *gruel*, *gruel*, *gruel*,
gruel, < OF. *gruel*, later *gruon*, coarse meal, F.
gruon, meal, oatmeal, grits, groats, *gruel*, < ML.
grutellum (later, after OF., *grutellum*), dim. of
grutum (> OF. *gru*, Fr. *gru*), meal, < AS. *grüt*,
meal, grout; see *grout*.] 1. A fluid or semi-
liquid food, usually for infants or invalids, made
by boiling meal or any farinaceous substance
in water.

His penitence appeareth in that Daniel saith, Provs
vs thy servants those 10 dayes with *grueel* & a little wa-
ter. Job, Exposition of Daniel, l.

Hence—2. Any pasty mass.

Make the *gruel* thick and slush.

Shak., Macbeth, iv, 1.

To get or have one's *gruel*, to be severely punished,
disabled, or killed. [Slang.]

He gathered in general that they expressed great in-
dignation against some individual. "He shall have his
gruel, said one. Scott, Guy Mannering, xiv.

gruel (*grü*'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. *gruelled* or
gruelled, ppr. *grueling* or *gruelling*. [*Y.* *gruel*,
n.] To exhaust; use up; disable. [Slang,
Eng.]

Wadham ran up by the side of that first Trinity yester-
day, and he said that they were as well *gruelled* as
many posters before they got to the stile.

Kingsley, Alton Locke, xii.

grueler, grueller (*grü*'el-er), n. An overma-
stering difficulty; a finisher; a floorer. [Slang,
Eng.]

This *gruel* of his is a *grueller*, and I learnt with interest
that you are inclined to get the fish's nose out of the
wood.

Kingsley, Letter, May, 1864.

gruell (*grü*'el), n. In coal-mining, coal. *Grue-*
l [to land.]

grueller, n. See *grueller*.

Grues (*grü*'ez), n. pl. [L. pl. of *grus*, a crane.]
Cranes and other gruiform birds regarded as
a family or group.

grueso (*grü*'so), n. [Sp., bulky, large, coarse,
grueso, *grueso*, n., bulk, thickness, gross; = E.
grues; see *grues*.] In the quicksilver-mines of
California, the best or first class ore in large
lumps, generally several inches in diameter.

gruesome, gruesome (*grü*'sum), a. [Also writ-
ten *gruom*, *gruom*, *gruom*, *gruom*, *gruom*, *gruom*,
cf. Dan. *gruom*, *gruel*, = OHG. *gruom*, D.
gruozum = MHG. *gruom*, G. *gruom*, horri-
ble, terrible, fierce, cruel; < *gru* (= D. *gru*,
= Dan. *gru*, etc., shudder (the noun, OHG.

grouse = Dan. *gru* = Norw. *grur*, *gru*, horror, terror, is later, and from the verb), + *-some*.] (causing one to shudder; frightfully dismal or depressing; horribly repulsive.)

Nature's equinoctial night wrath is woted, *gruesome*, crushing. *Kingsley*, *Two Years Ago*, III.

He [a dead duck] was found in the holidays by the mason, a *gruesome* body. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, II. 4.

The dungeons of Villeneuve made a particular impression on me greater than any, except those of Lachea, which must surely be the most *gruesome* in Europe. *H. James*, *Tr. Little Tour*, p. 219.

gruesomeness, gruesome (*gru'-suh-ness*), *n.* The quality of being gruesome or frightful.

He [Tostall] is often outrageously unjust in the substance of what he says, and in manner harsh to cynicism, so careful to *gruesomeness*, but in no battle that he fought was he ever actuated by selfish interests. *Kingsley*, *Tr. Little Tour*, p. 219.

gruff, *adv.* See *gruff*.

gruff (*gruf*), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *gruf*, coarse, plump, loud, blunt, grout, heavy, = *Lt.* *gror* = *OHG.* *grub*, *gerub*, *MIH.* *grup*, *gerop*, *G.* *grub*, *grout*, large, coarse, thick, rude, etc., = *Sw.* *gruf* = Dan. *gror*, big, coarse, rude. Root unknown; the *OHG.* *gerub* does not necessarily contain the prefix *ge-*, being prob. developed from *grub*.] *L.* *a.* Rough or stern in manner, voice, or countenance; surly; severe; harsh.

Zeno himself, the father of Stoicism, as *gruff* as he looked, might have enlarged our writer's catalogue for some very free thoughts. *Hendley*, *Philoleuthera Lippensis*, § 40.

"Fool!" said the sophist, in an undertone *Gruff* with contempt. *Keats*, *Lamia*, l. 292.

II. *n.* In *phar*, the coarse residue which will not pass through the sieve in pulverization. *Darlington*.

gruff (*gruf*), *n.* [A var. of *grove*, *groove*, in the same sense.] In mining, a pit or shaft. *Richardson*.

I rode to Minesdeep, with an intention to make use of it [a barometer] there in one of the deepest *gruffs*. . . I could find. *Locke*, *To Boyle*, in *Boyle's Works*, V. 680.

gruffy (*gruf'i*), *adv.* In a gruff manner.

Gruff, . . . behind an ancient churl, . . . Ask'd yet once more what meant the hubbub here? Who answer'd *gruff*, "Light! the sparrow hawk." *Tennyson*, *Grail*.

gruffness (*gruf'ness*), *n.* The state or quality of being gruff.

gruffed (*gruf'ted*), *a.* [*E.* dial.; origin obscure.] Begrimed; befouled. [*Prov. Eng.*]

In house as gruffed w' snuff. *Tennyson*, *Village Wife*.

grugeonst, *n. pl.* See *grudgins*.

gru-gru (*gru'gru*), *n.* 1. In South America, the grub of the large coleopterous insect *Calandra palmorum*. It lives in the stems of palm trees, and also in the sugar cane, and is regarded as a delicacy by the natives. See *Calandra*, 2.

2. In the West Indies, either of two species of palms, *Astrocaryum aculeatum* and *Leocarpus sclerocarpus*, the wood of which is very hard, heavy, and durable, and takes a fine polish.

Gruidæ (*gru'idæ*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Grus* (*Gru-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of large, long-necked, long-legged wading birds of the group *Geranomorpha* or *Graviformes*; the cranes. They have the bill equaling or exceeding the head in length, compressed, contracted in its continuity, with median pectinate notches; tibiae marked for a long distance, tarsal scutellate in front; toes short, with basal webbing, the hallux elevated, general plumage compact, without pulchritude, the head in part naked; the wings simple, and usually with enlarged or flowing inner flight-feathers; and the tail short, usually of 12 broad rectrices. There are about 15 species, of various parts of the world, belonging to the genera *Grus*, *Anthropoides*, and *Baleocera*. See also under *Crane*, *demulscite*, and *Grus*.

gruiform (*gru'i-fôr-m*), *a.* [*NL.*, *gruiformis*, < *L.* *grus*, a crane, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a crane; resembling or related to a crane.

The Cariana is . . . a low, *gruiform*, rapacious bird. *Kingsley*, *Tr. Little Tour*, p. 219.

Gruidiformes (*gru-i-fôr'môz*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *gruiformis*; see *gruiform*.] A superfamily or suborder of *Alectorides*, containing the gruiform as distinguished from the ralliform birds, or the schizognathous, schizorhinal, præcoccal, gallatorial birds; corresponding to the *Geranomorpha* in a strict sense, and contrasted with *Ralliformes*.

Gruidæ (*gru'idæ*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Grus* (*Gru-*) + *-idæ*.] 1. A subfamily of *Gruidæ*, including the typical cranes of the genus *Grus*.—2d. In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a superfamily group embracing the cranes and their immediate allies.

grum (*grum*), *a.* [*ME.* *grum*, *grum*, < *AS.* *grum*, *grum*, angry, wrathful; see *grum* and the allied *grim*.] The particular form *grum*, in-

stead of reg. *grum* or *grom*, is due perhaps to association with the verb *grumble*, or with *grime*, *q. v.* Cf. Dan. *grum*, cruel, atrocious, fell, = *Sw.* *grum*, cruel, furious, terrible, = Norw. *grum*, proud, haughty, supercilious, colloq. splendid, superb.] 1. Morose; surly; sullen; glum.

You, while your lovers court you, still look *grum*. *Wickerton*, *Gentleman Dancing Master*, Epit.

And lastly (my brother still *grum* and sullen) I gave them a dollar to drink, and took my leave. *Franklin*, *Autobio.*, p. 61.

2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural: as, a *grum* voice.

grumble (*grum'bl*), *v. i.* and *pp.* *grumbled*, *ppr.* *grumbling*. [With excrement *b*, as in *rumble*, *humble*, etc. (= *OP.* *grumeler*, *grumeler*, *grumeler*, *P.* *grumeler*, < *ML.* *grummeln*, murmur, mutter, grunt, = *Lt.* *grummeln* (> *G.* dial. *grumeln*), growl, mutter, as thunder; freq. of *ML.* *grommen*, murmur, mutter, grunt, *D.* *grommen*, grumble, growl, scold, = *Lt.* *grumen*, "grumen", grumble, mutter (cf. *G.* dial. (Bav.) *grumen*, red., fret oneself). The connection with *grum*, *grum*, etc., is doubtful.] 1. *intrans.* To make a low rumbling sound; mutter; growl.

The *grumblers* here In early groans disdain the treble grace. *Cyaxius*, *Musick's Duel*.

Then *grumbling* thunder, join thy voice *Motteux*. From the old Thracian dog they learned the way To snarl in want, and *grumble* over their prey. *Pitt*, *To Mr. Spence*.

2. To complain in a low, surly voice; murmur with discontent.

Thou, thou, whom winds and stormy seas obey, That through the deep gulf *grumbling* far'd way, Say to my soul, be safe. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, III. 11.

By the loom an ancient woman stood And *grumbled* over the web. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 102.

Syn. 2. To complain, repine, creak.

II. *trans.* To express or utter in a grumbling or complaining manner.

grumble (*grum'bl*), *n.* [*E.* *grumble*, *v.*] 1. The act of grumbling; a grumbling speech or remark.

I am sick of this universal plea of patriotism. . . How ever, this is merely my *grumble*. *G. W. Currier*, *Compass Papers*, p. 30.

The really elaborate essay on the important man gives place, for the most part, to the record of the hundred and one events, . . . most of which are small to day. That is our main *grumble*. *The Academy*, Oct. 25, 1888, p. 279.

2. A surly person.

Come, *grumbled*, thou shalt mum with us. *Becker*, *Satiric*.

3. *pl.* A grumbling, discontented mood; a fit of the spleen. [*Colloq.*]

Pity isn't catching like the measles, or that opposite of fair, which we all can show. *the grumbles*. *No Church*, I. 273.

grumbler (*grum'blér*), *n.* 1. One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains or expresses discontent.

Peace to the *grumblers* of an envious Age, Amid in spleen, or break in frothy rage. *Bentley*, *To Mr. M. K. K.*

2. A fish of the family *Triglidae*; a gurnard: so called from its making a grumbling noise while struggling to disengage itself from the hook.

Grumbletonian (*grum-bl'tôn-i-an*), *n.* [*grumble* + *tonian*, as in *Hamlettonian*, *Meltonian*, etc.] In Great Britain, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a nickname for a member of the Country party, as opposed to the Court party.

Sometimes nicknamed the *Grumbletonians*, and sometimes honored with the appellation of the Country party. *Maccusley*, *Hist. Eng.*, xix.

grumbly (*grum'bling-li*), *adv.* With grumbling or discontent; in a grumbling voice or manner.

They speak good German at the Court, and in the city, both the common and country people seemed to speak *grum*. *K. Brown*, *Travels*, p. 106.

grume (*grôm*), *n.* [*OE.* *grume*, a knot, bunch, cluster, clutter, clot = *Sp.* *gr. H.* *grumo*, < *L.* *grumus*, a little heap or hillock of earth, < *G.* *gr. gr. grume*, a heap of stones.] A thick, viscid fluid; a clot, as of blood. *Quincy*.

grumly (*grum'li*), *adv.* In a grum manner.

grummel (*grum'el*), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *grumel*.

grummels (*grum'elz*), *n. pl.* Grounds; drags; sediment. [*Prov. Eng.* and Scotch.]

grummet (*grum'et*), *n.* See *grumet*.

grummet-iron (*grum-et-i-ern*), *n.* See *grumet-iron*.

grumness (*grum'ness*), *n.* The quality of being *grum*; moroseness; surliness.

Well, Jack, by thy long absence from the Town, the Grumness of thy Countenance, and the Slowness of thy Habit, I should give thee Joy, should I not, of Marriage! *W. Berkeley*, *Country Life*, l. 1.

grumose (*gru'môs*), *a.* [*NL.* *grumoseus*; see *grumous*.] Same as *grumous*, 2.

grumous (*gru'mus*), *a.* [*F.* *grumous* = *Sp.* *gr. H.* *grumoso*, < *NL.* *grumousus*, *grumous*, < *L.* *grumus*, a little heap; see *grume*.] 1. Resembling or containing grume; thick; viscid; clotted: as, *grumous* blood.—2. In bot., formed of coarse grains, as some clustered tubercular roots. Also *grumose*.

grumousness (*gru'mus-ness*), *n.* The state of being grumous, viscid, or clotted.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum or *grumousness* of the blood. *W. Brown*, *Surgery*.

grumph (*grumf*), *v. i.* [*A* variation of *grunt*.] [*Sw.* *grymta*, *grunt*.] To grunt; make a noise like a sow. [*Scotch*.]

A *grumph*, grain. *snarlin' jade*. *Tervae*, *Poema*, p. 62.

grumph (*grumf*), *n.* [*E.* *grumph*, *v.*] A grunt. [*Scotch*.]

He drew a long sigh, or rather *grumph*, through his nose. *Saunders*, *Opel*, I. 42.

grumphie (*grum'fi*), *n.* [*E.* *grumph* + *dim.* *-ie*.] A sow. [*Scotch*.]

She trotted thro' them a-- And who was it but *grumphie* Astor that night! *Thorne*, *Hallowe'en*.

grumpily (*grum'pi-li*), *adv.* In a grumpy, surly, or gruff manner.

grumpiness (*grum'pi-ness*), *n.* The state or quality of being grumpy or gruff.

grumplish (*grum'pish*), *a.* [*E.* *grumpy* + *-ish*.] Surly; sullen; gruff; grumpy.

A farmer takes Summer boarders with a *grumpy* protest. *New York Tribune*, Aug. 11, 1879.

grumpy (*grum'pi*), *a.* [Appar. extended from *grumplish*.] Surly; gruff; glum.

To night . . . there was a special meeting of the Grumpy Club, in which everybody was to say the grumpy things with the grumpy face, and every laugh carried a forfeit. *Thorne*, *Hallowe'en*.

The world, it appears, is indebted for much of its progress to uncomfortable and even grumpy people. *M. C. Tuler*, *Hist. Amer. Lit.*, I. 123.

She was a very grumpy stewardess, he thought. *The Atlantic*, I. 709.

grumulose (*gru'mu-lôs*), *a.* [*L.* *grumulus*, a little heap, dim. of *grumus*, a heap; see *grume*.] In bot., resembling clustered grains; grumous.

grundi, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *grundi*.

grundel (*grun'del*), *n.* [*A* dial. form, equiv. to *grumpling*.] Same as *grumpling*, 2 (b).

grundy (*grun'di*), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] In metal., granulated or shotted pig-iron, used in the so-called Uchatius process for making steel invented in 1855, and nearly a hundred years earlier by John Wood.

Grundy (*grun'di*), *n.* A name (generally *Mrs.* Grundy, though *Mr. Grundy* is sometimes facetiously used) taken as representing society at large, or the particular part of it concerned, in regard to its censorship of personal conduct: from the frequent question of Dame Ashfield, a character in Morton's play "Speed the Plough" (1798), "What will Mrs. Grundy say?"

grunselt (*grun'sel*), *n.* An old form of *grumstall*.

grunstone (*grun'stân*), *n.* A Scotch form of *grumstone*.

grunt (*grunt*), *v. i.* [*ME.* *gruten*, *gruten*, sometimes *gryuten*, *gruten*, *grunt*, *grout* = Dan. *grynte* = *Sw.* *grymta*, *grunt*, = *OHG.* *MHG.* *G.* *grunzen*, *grunt*; cf. *AS.* *MF.* *grunien* (rare). *grunian*, *grunt* (verbal *n.* *grunung*, a lowing, bellowing); *L.* *grunire*, earlier *grundire* (> *R.* *grunire*, *grunare* = *Sp.* *grunir* = *Pg.* *grunir* = *F.* *grugner*, *grunder*, *grunt*, *mutter*, *grumble*, > ult. *E.* *grun*, *grunt*; see *grun*); ult. of imitative origin; cf. *G.* *gr. gr. grumle*, *mutter*, > ult. the noise made by a pig (? see *gry*); but the *Tout.* forms appear to be allied to *grin*, *q. v.* See *grudge*.] To make a guttural noise, as a hog; also, to utter short or broken groans, as from eagerness or over-exertion.

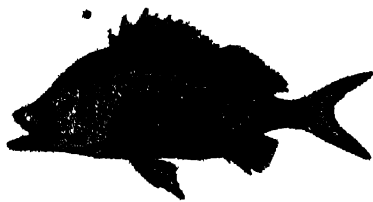
And the spoken nought, but the *grunten*, as *Pygmalion*. *Mendelssohn*, *Travels*, p. 274.

Nothing was heard but *grunting* and *grunting* of people, as they lay on benches ready to die, weltering together in their own blood. *Holmes*, *Hist. Scotland*, an. 1281.

Who would these farthest hear, To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life? *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 1.

grunt (*grunt*), *n.* [= Dan. *grynt*; from the verb.] 1. A deep guttural sound, as that made by a hog.

Two or three old men answered, by nodding their heads, and giving a kind of grunt, signifying, as I thought, of approbation.
 Cent. Voyages, II. 14. 2.
 3. A fish of the family *Hamulontidae*, as those of the genera *Hamulon* and *Oriopristis*: so called from the noise they make when hauled



Ham. (usual). *Hamulon* *gruntes*.

out of the water. Also called *pig-fish* and *grunder* for the same reason. See *redmouth*.—White *grunt*. Same as *caprina*.

grunter (grun'ter), *n.* [*< ME. gruntere*; *< grunt + -er*.] 1. One that grunts. (a) A hog.

A dragged mawkin, *n.*
 That lends her bristled grunders in the sludge
Tennyson, Princess, v.

(b) A fish of the family *Triglidæ* and genus *Prionotus*: so called along parts of the eastern coast of the United States. See *grunder*, 2.

2. An iron rod with a hook at the end, used by founders.

gruntingly (grun'ting-lee), *adv.* With grunting or murmuring. *Imp. Dict.*

grunting-ox (grun'ting-ok-ee), *n.* The yak, *Porphyrogus grunniens*.

gruntle (grun'tle), *v. i.* [*Freq. of grunt*. Cf. *disgruntle*.] 1. To grunt. [*Rare*.]

Penative in mud they wallow all about,
 And snore and gruntle to each other's mood.
Buckingham, Behaviour, l. 1.

2. To be sulky.

To pout, lower, *gruntle*, or grow sullen. *Colgrave*

gruntle (grun'tle), *n.* [*< Sc. dim. of grunt*. Cf. *gruntle, v.*] 1. A grunting sound.—2. A snout.

grunting (grun'ting), *n.* [*< grunt + -ing*.] A young hog.

But come, my *gruntling*, when thou art full fed,
 Farth to the butchers stall thou must be led.
A Book for Boys and Girls (1864), p. 32. (Halliwell)

grunzie, grunzie (grun'yē), *n.* Scotch forms of *grunzie*, 2.

Gruidæ (grū-oi'dē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Grus + -idæ*.] A superfamily of birds, the cranes, rails, and their allies: a synonym of *Alectoridæ*, *Paludicolæ*, or *Geranomorpha*.

gruppette (grūp-pet'tē), *n.* [*It. dim. of gruppo*; see *gruppo*.] Same as *gruppo*.

gruppo (grūp'pō), *n.* [*It. = E. group*, *q. v.*] In music: (a) A group or division. (b) A trill or shake; a trill.

Grus (grus), *n.* [*L., a crane*.] 1. The typical genus of *Gruidæ*, containing most of the species of cranes, of maximum size, white or gray in color, with crestless and partly denuded head, 12-feathered tail, flowing inner secondaries, and enlarged inner elaw. The common crane of Europe is *G. cinerea*, to which corresponds the brown crane or sand-hill crane of America, *G. canadensis* or *G. pa-*



Common European Crane (*Grus cinerea*).

birds. The whooping crane, *G. americana*, is the largest and loudest, when adult pure-white with black primaries, about 50 inches long from bill to end of tail, and

with some 50 inches of whistling, nearly half of which is called in an exclamation in the breast-bone. See *crane*.

2. In *astron.*, a southern constellation, between Aquarius and Pegasus Australis. It is one of those constellations introduced by the navigators of the sixteenth century.

grush (grush), *v. t.* A variant of *grudge*. [*Scotch*.]

grushie (grush'ee), *a.* Thick; of thriving growth. [*Scotch*.]

Grusian (grū-si-an), *a. and n.* [*< Russ. Grusya, Georgia*. + *-an*.] Same as *Georgian*.

grut, *n.* A Middle English form of *grout*.

gruta, *n.* Plural of *grutum*.

grutch (gruch), *v.* The earlier form of *grudge*, still in dialectal use.

grutcher, grutching. Same as *grudge*, *grudging*.

grutten (grut'n), *v.* Past participle of *grut*. [*Scotch*.]

grutum (grū'tum), *n.*; *pl. gruta* (-tā). [*NL.*; *< ML. grutum, grit*; see *grit*, *grout*.] In *pathol.*, a small hard tubercle of the skin, particularly of the face, formed by a retention of the secretion in a sebaceous gland. Also called *nodulum*, *milium tubercle*, and *pearly tubercle*.

Gruyère (grū-yēr'), *n.* [*From Gruyères, a small town in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland*.] A kind of French and Swiss cheese. See *Gruyère cheese*, under *cheese*.

gry (gri), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *grut*.

gry (gri), *n.*; *pl. gryes* (griz). [*L. gry* (in *Plautus*, where recent editions print it as *gr.*), the least trifle. *< Gr. γρ.*, always with preceding negative, 'not a bit, not a morsel, not a syllable'; commonly explained as *lit.* a grunt, the noise made by a pig (cf. *Gr. γρῆς*, later *γρῆς*, a pig, *γρῆς*, grumble, mutter); but Hesychius and others say that *γρ* was prop. the dirt under the nail, and so anything utterly insignificant. See *gru*, a particle, an atom, appears to be taken from the *gr.*] 1. A measure equal to one-tenth of a line of a philosophical foot. It was never in general use.

The longest of all (those horry substances) was that on the middle of the right hand, when I saw him, which was three inches and nine *grys* long, and one inch seven lines in girth.
Locke, Letter to Boyle, June 16, 1679.

2. Anything very small or of little value. [*Rare*.]

grydel, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *grudge*.

gryfont, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *griffin*.

grylle (grill), *n.* [*NL.*, said to be from *gryll*, the native name in the Swedish island of Gothland] A name of the Greenland sea-deer or black guillemot, *Uria* or *Cephus grylle*; made by Brandt in 1808 a generic name of the same.

Gryllidæ (gril'lee-ey), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *< Gryllus + -idæ*] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects: the crickets.

They are characterized by a somewhat cylindrical body, a large vertical head with elliptical eyes, long thready antennæ, wings, when present, not veined and lying flat, the anterior ovate, the posterior triangular and folding like a fan; highly developed genital structure, in the form of anal styles often almost as long as the body, a long, cylindrical, curved (upward) posterior, and legs short, often spiny, and very variable in characters. The *Gryllidæ* are widely distributed, and some of them are among the most plentiful of insects. Also called *Achetidæ*.

Gryllina (gril'lee-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *< Gryllus + -ina*.] A superfamily of saltatorial orthopterous insects, in which the crickets, *Gryllidæ*, are combined with the *Achetidæ*.

Gryllotalpa (gril'ō-tal'pā), *n.* [*NL.*; *< L. gryllus*, a cricket, + *talpa*, mole.] A genus of *Gryllidæ*; the mole-crickets. It contains species of large size, robust form, and dull color, the body cylindrical and hairy, and the legs short, the front pair being peculiarly enlarged and otherwise modified to serve for digging. The species are not saltatorial, but fossorial, excavating long tortuous galleries under ground like moles, whence the name. *G. vulgaris* of Europe is the best known species. *G. borealis* and *G. longipennis* are two United States species. There are some two dozen in all, found in various parts of the world. See cut under *mole-cricket*.

Gryllus (gril'us), *n.* [*NL.*; *< L. gryllus*, *grillus*, a cricket, grasshopper. A *Gr. γρῆς* is cited, but this is found only in the sense of 'a



Common cricket (*Gryllus vulgaris*).
 (See *cricket*.)

gry: see *gry*.] A genus of crickets, as *G. abbreviatus*, giving name to the family *Gryllidæ*: same as *Achetidæ*. See cut under *Gryllidæ*.

grypanian (gri-pā-ni-an), *n.* [*< NL. grypanus* (see *rostrum*), a hooked beak (Illiger, 1811), *< Gr. γρῆς*, root, of *γρῆς*, bent (applied to an old man bowed by years), *< γρῆς*, hooked, curved around, as the nose, a beak, claws, etc.] In *ornith.*, bent at the end, and there more or less hooked or toothed, or both, as the beak of some birds. The ordinary denticulated beak, as of a thrush, shrike, or flycatcher, is grypanian. [*Rare*.]

Bill notched or *grypanous*, *i. e.* with the culmen nearly straight, bent at the end in an arched curve, acuminate, generally incised at the sides.
B. S. Sæpe, Cat. B. Brit. Museum, iv. 1878, p. 6.

grype, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gripe*.

grype, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gripe*.

grype, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gripe*.

Gryphæ (gri-fē-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; *< L. gryphæ* for *gryps*, a griffin, see *griffin*.] A genus of fossil oysters, of the family *Atrypidæ*, notable for the great thickness of the shell and the inequality of the valves, the right one being very large with a prominent curved umbo.

Gryphi (grif'ee), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *pl. of L. gryphus*, a griffin; see *griffin*.] A so-called class of vertebrate animals, supposed to be intermediate between birds and mammals, composed of extinct saurians, such as *Ichthyosaurus* and *Pterodactylus*, together with monometamorphic mammals, but having no characters by which it can be defined. *J. Huxley, 1830.*

Gryphine (grif'ee-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *< Gryphus + -ine*.] 1. A subfamily of American vultures: same as *Cathartidæ*.—2. Same as *Gryphæ*.

gryphite (grif'ee-tee), *n.* [*< Gryphus + -ite*.] A fossil oyster of the genus *Gryphæ*.

gryphon (grif'on), *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *griffin*.

Amid these wizard towers sits the enchanter king-at-arms, guarded by his wyverns, gryphons, unicorns.
The Century, XXIX. 178.

gryphonous (grif'on-us), *n.* [*< gryphon + -ous*.] Griffin-like. [*Rare*.]

Blanche had just one of those faces that might become very lovely in youth, and would yet quite justify the suspicion that it might become *gryphonous*, witch-like, and grim.
Bulwer, Cantons, xviii. 8.

Gryphosaurus, *n.* See *Gryphosaurus*.

Gryps (grī-pēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; *< Grypus + -es*.] A subfamily of *Proctididæ*; the wedge-tailed humming-birds. Also *Gryphæ*.

gryposis (grī-pō-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, unprop. *gryphosus*, *< Gr. γρῆς*, a hooking, crooking, *< γρῆς*, hooked, curved.] In *med.*, a curvature, especially of the nails. See *onychogryposis*.

Grypus (grī-pūs), *n.* [*NL.*; *< Gr. γρῆς*, hooked, curved; see *griffin*.] 1. The typical genus of *Grypnæ*, containing such species as *G. novius*, *Spar.*, 1824.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *Geimar, 1817.*

grysbok (grī-bok), *n.* [*< D. grysbok*, *< gryp*, gray (see *grim*), + *bok* = *F. buck*.] A South African antelope, *Colobus* or *Neotragus malanotus*, of small stature and reddish-brown color flecked with white. It is easily captured, and furnishes excellent venison.

Grystes (grī-stēs), *n.* [*NL.*; *< Gr. γρῆς*, grumble, mutter.] A generic name of the American black-bases.

G-string (gū-string), *n.* The first string on the bass viol, the third on the violoncello, viola, and guitar, and the fourth on the violin: so called because tuned to the tone G.



Grysbok, or antelope (*Neotragus malanotus*).

gt., gtt. Contractions used in medical prescriptions for *gutta* (a drop) or *gutta* (drops).

guachamaca (gwá'cha-má'ká), n. A very poisonous plant of Caracas, belonging to the *Apocynaceae*, and probably *Mulouetia nitida*. The poison appears to be a simple narcotic, very similar to curari in its action.

guacharo (gwá'chi-ro), n. [Sp.-Amer., so named in allusion to its harsh, croaking cry; < Sp. *gucharo*, one who is continually moaning and crying, adj. whimpering (obs.), sickly, dropical. According to another account, so called from a cavern in Venezuela, where the bird was discovered.] The oil-bird, *Steatornis caripensis*, a large gnatcatcher of the family *Caprimulgidae* or placed in *Steatornithidae*. It is one of the largest of its tribe, about equal to the domestic fowl in size, lives in caverns, is of nocturnal habits, and is valued for its oil. See *Steatornis*. See cut on preceding page.

guaco (gwá'ko), n. [Sp.-Amer., appar. of native origin.] 1. The *Mikania Guano*, a climbing composite of tropical America; also, a medicinal substance consisting of, or an aromatic bitter obtained from, the leaves of this plant. Guaco is reputed to be an antidote to the poison



Flowering branch of Guaco (*Mikania guano*)

of serpents, and was at one time considered a remedy for cholera and hydrophobia. It has also been proposed as a cure for cancer.

2. The *Aristolochia maxima* of tropical America, employed as a remedy for the bites of serpents.

guaconise (gwá'kô-níz), v. t.: pret. and pp. *guaconised*, ppr. *guaconising*. [*guaco* + *-ise*.] To subject to the effects of guaco.

It is stated that the Indians of Central America, after having guaconized themselves, i. e., taken guaco, catch with impunity the most dangerous snakes, which writhle in their hands as though touched by a hot iron.

Raepe, *Ist.*, XI. 278.

guag (gú'ag), n. [Corn.] In mining, an old working.

gualac (gwá'ak), n. and a. I. n. Same as *guaiacum*, 2 and 3.

II. a. Pertaining to or of the nature of *guaiacum*.

gualacie (gwá'as'ik), a. [*guaiac* + *-ie*.] Pertaining to or obtained from *guaiacum*; as, *gualacie* acid, an acid obtained from the resin of *guaiacum*.

gualacine (gwá'g-sin), n. [*guaiac* + *-ine*.] A non-nitrogenous vegetable principle obtained from the wood and bark of the *Guaiacum officinale*. It forms a yellow brittle mass, which has a sharp acid taste.

Guaiacum (gwá'g-kum), n. [NL., < Sp. *guaiaco*, *guayacan*, from the Haytian or S. Amer. native name.] 1. A genus of trees and shrubs, of the order *Zygophyllaceae*, of tropical and subtropical North America, including 8 species. They have pinnate leaves, blue or purple flowers, a 3-lobed capsular fruit, and very hard



Flowering branch of Guaiacum (*Guaiacum officinale*)

resinous wood. *G. officinale*, of the West India and Venezuela, is an ornamental tree which yields the *lignum-vitæ* of commerce, an exceedingly hard and heavy brownish-green wood, used for making pulley-sheaves, mortars, rulers, balls for bowling, etc. This wood had formerly a great reputation in medicine. It also yields the gum *guaiacum*. (See def. 2.) *G. sanctum*, of the West India and southern Florida, is a similar tree, and is also a source of *lignum-vitæ*. See *lignum-vitæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] The wood of trees of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A resin obtained from *guaiacum*-wood. It is greenish-brown with a slight balsamic odor, and has the peculiar property of turning blue under the action of oxidizing agents. It is reputed diaphoretic and alterative, and is frequently prescribed in cases of gout and rheumatism.

Also, in senses 2 and 3, *guaiac*, *guaiacum*, *guallacan*.

guan (gwán), n. An American bird of the family *Crucidae* and subfamily *Penelopinae*, related to the *hocco* and *curassows*. There are 7 genera (*Aburria*, *Chamorpeta*, *Oritalis* (or *Oritolida*), *Pipilo*, *Pe-*



Texan Guan (*Oritalis virens*)

nelope, *Penelopina*, *Stegholma*), and some 40 species. The Texan guan, the only one which reaches the United States, is *Oritalis virens*, known as the *chachalaca*. See also cut under *Aburria*.

guana¹ (gwá'ná), n. [See *iguana*.] 1. The tuberculated lizard, *Iguana tuberculata*: same as *iguana*.

He began whistling with all his might, to which the guana was wonderfully attentive. *For. Lib.* (trans.)

2. The great New Zealand lizard, *Hatteria punctata*.

guana² (gwá'ná), n. See the extract.

Lagetta cloth has been imported into this country (England) under the name of guana. *For. Dict.*, III. 20.

guanaco (gwá-ná'kó), n. [Also *huanaco*, *huanaca*; S. Amer. name.] The largest species



Guanaco (*Lama guanicoe*)

of wild llama, *Lama guanicoe*, standing nearly 4 feet high at the shoulder and attaining a length of from 7 to 8 feet. See *Lama*.

guanajuatite (gwá-ná-hwá'tít), n. [*Guana-juatito* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A semicircle of bismuth occurring in masses with fibrous structure, resembling stibnite, found at (Guanajuato) in Mexico. Also called *frenzelite*.

guango (gwang'gò), n. [Native name.] The *Pithecolobium saman*, a leguminous tree of tropical America, the pods of which are used for feeding cattle.

guaniferous (gwá-nif'g-rus), a. [*guano* + *-iferous*.] Yielding guano.

guanine (gwá'nin), n. [*guano* + *-ine*.] A substance ($C_5H_5N_5O$) contained in guano. It also forms a constituent of the liver and pancreas of mammals, and has been found in the scales of some fishes, as the black. It is a white amorphous powder which combines with acids and bases and also with certain salts, forming crystalline compounds.

guano (gwá'nó), n. [Sp. *guano*, *huanco*, < Peruv. *huanco*, dung.] 1. A fertilizing excrement found on many small islands in the Southern Ocean and on the western coast of Africa, but chiefly on islands lying near the Peruvian coast. The Peruvian guano of commerce formerly came from the Chincha Islands, but in recent years the chief sources of supply are Pabellón de Pica, Punta de Lobos, Huastilla, and other places on or near the Peruvian coast. These islands are the resort of large flocks of sea birds, and are chiefly composed of their excrement in a decomposed state. Guano sometimes forms beds from 50 to 60 feet in thickness. It is an excellent manure, and since 1841 has been extensively used for that purpose. It contains much ammonium oxalate and uric acid, with phosphates.

2. A fertilizer made from fishes. See *fish-manure*.

guano (gwá'nó), v. t. [*guano*, n.] To manure with guano.

guano-mixer (gwá'nó-mik'sér), n. A device employed in fish-guano works for the purpose of thoroughly mixing the fish-seeds with mineral phosphates and sulphuric acid.

guara¹ (gwá'rá), n. Same as *aguara*.

guara² (gwá'rá), n. [Braz.] The scarlet ibis, *Ibis rubra* or *Eudocimus ruber*: taken as a generic name of the scarlet and white ibises by Reichenbach, 1853.

guarabú (gwá-rá'bú), n. [Braz.] One of several species of *Astronium*, an anacardiaceous genus of large trees. The wood is fine-grained and suitable for building and other purposes.

guarana (gwá-rá'ná), n. [Braz.] A paste prepared from the pounded seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, a climbing sapindaceous shrub of Brazil, which in the form of rolls or cakes is extensively used in that country for both food and medicine (it contains caffeine), and is employed especially in the preparation of a refreshing drink. Also called *guarana-bread*.

guaranté, n. [*OF. guarant*, *garant*, *warant*, *warrant*: see *warrant*, and cf. *guaranty*.] *Warrant*; *warrantor*.

Your Majesty, having been the author and guarant of the Peace of Aix, . . . could with all grace propose any thing to France beyond those terms, or something equivalent. *Sir W. Temple*, To the King, Nov. 20, 1674.

guaranin (gwá-rá'nin), n. [*guarana* + *-in*.] A principle of guarana, similar to if not identical with caffeine.

guarantee (gar-an-té'), n. [*OF. garanté*, pp. of *guarantir*, equiv. to *garantir*, *guarantir*, *warrant*: see *warrant*, v., and cf. *warrantive*, correlative to *guarantor*, after the equiv. *warrantive*, *warrantor*, which rest upon the verb *warrant*. In sense 3 a recent altered form of *guaranty*, with accompanying change of accent, in imitation of other legal terms like *lease*, *fee*, *offer*, etc.: see *guaranty*.] 1. A person to whom a guaranty is given: the correlative of *guarantor*.

The guarantee is entitled to receive payment, first from the debtor, and secondly from the guarantor. *Daniel*, On Negotiable Instruments.

2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations or obligations of another performed; in general, one who is responsible for the performance of some act, the truth of some statement, etc.

God, the great guarantee for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it. *Southey*, *Stanzas*.

This was done while that Principality (Orange) was in the possession of the Prince of Orange, pursuant to an Article of the Treaty of Nimwegen, of which the King of England was guarantee. *By. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1685.

The person on whose testimony a fact is immediately reported is called the *guarantee*, or he on whose authority it rests, and the *guarantee* himself may be again either an immediate or a mediate witness. *River*, tr. by Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xxiil.

3. Same as *guaranty*.

The English people have in their own hands a sufficient guarantee that in some points the aristocracy will conform to their wishes. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

guarantee (gar-an-té'), v. t. [Also written *guaranty*: see *guarantee*, n.] 1. To be warrant or surety for; secure as an effect or consequence; make sure or certain; warrant.

The intellectual activity of the acuter intellects, however feeble may be its immediate influence, is the great force which stimulates and guarantees every advance of the race. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, I. 4 17.

The aim of Descartes was, no doubt, to find absolutely ultimate truth and certainty, as guaranteed by the reflective analysis of consciousness. *Fitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lix.

2. In law, to bind one's self that the obligation of another shall be performed, or that something affecting the right of the person in whose favor the guaranty is made shall be done or shall occur. To guarantee a contract or an undertaking by another is to bind one's self that it shall be performed or carried out. To guarantee the collection of a debt is to bind one's self to pay it if it proves not collectible by ordinary means. To guarantee any subject of a business transaction is to make one's self legally answerable for its being exactly as represented: as, the seller guaranteed the quality of the goods; the carrier gave a bill of lading with the words "quantity guaranteed" (meaning that he stipulated to be answerable for the quantity specified, without any further question or dispute as to amount).

Public treaties made under the sanction, and some of them guaranteed by the sovereign powers of other nations. *Burdett*, On French Affairs.

3. To undertake to secure to another, as claims, rights, or possessions; pledge one's self to uphold or maintain.

By the treaty of alliance she guaranteed the Polish constitution in a secret article. *Brougham*.

The possession of Navarre, which had been guaranteed to them on their father's death.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., 1. 2.

The great problem is to guarantee individualism against the masses on the one hand, and the masses against the individual on the other. *G. Ripley, in Frothingham, p. 147.*

4. To engage to indemnify for or protect from injury: as, to guarantee one against loss.

guarantor (gar'an-tor), *n.* [*OF. garantor, garantour, garantour, etc.*; see *warrantor*, a doublet of *guarantor*.] One who makes a guaranty. [The following distinction between *guarantor* and *surety* may be noted: "A *surety* is generally a co-maker of the note, while the *guarantor* never is a maker, and the leading difference between the two is that the *surety* promises to meet an obligation which becomes his own immediately on the principal's failure to meet it, while the *guarantor's* promise is always to pay the debt of another." *Daniel*.]

guaranty (gar'an-ti), *n.*: pl. *guaranties* (-tiz). (More correctly *guaranty* or *garrantie* (= *D. garrante* = *Dan. Sw. garranti*); (*OF. garrantie, F. garrantie* (= *Fr. garrantie* = *Sp. garrantia* = *Pg. garrantia* = *It. garrantia*), *guaranty*, *warrantie*, *fem. of garrantie*, pp. of *garrantir*, *F. garrantir* (= *Fr. garrantir* = *Sp. Pg. garrantir* = *It. garrantire*, *garrantire*; cf. *D. garranderen* = *G. garranderen* = *Dan. garrantere* = *Sw. garrantere*), *warrant*, (*OF. garrant, garrant, warrant*, a *warrant*; see *warrant*, and cf. *warrantie*, a doublet of *guaranty*.)

1. The act of warranting or securing; a warrant or surety.

The counselor . . . pledged a word, till then undoubted, to that he for which no guaranty but his could have won even a momentary credence. *W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 74.*

2. Specifically, in law, a separate, independent contract by which the guarantor undertakes, in writing, for a valuable consideration, to be answerable for the payment of some particular debt, or future debts, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person primarily liable to pay or perform. *Cal. Brooke, On Collateral Securities.* One may orally assume the debt of another, making himself a debtor immediately; but if the engagement is a mere guaranty of the obligation of another it must be in writing. [Guarantee is often used for guaranty, but in legal matters it is more correct to use guaranty for the name of the promise or contract of guaranty, guarantor for the maker of the guaranty, and guarantee for the person for whom the guaranty is made, and also for the act of performing the guaranty.]

The nature and soul of things takes on itself the guaranty of the fulfillment of every contract, so that honest service cannot come to loss. *Ameron, Compensation.*

Guaranties often extend to all the provisions of a treaty, and thus approach to the class of defensive alliances. *Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 106.*

3. That which guarantees anything: a ground or basis of security: as, constitutional guaranties; his character is guaranty for his assertions; what guaranties have I that you will keep your word?—Continuing guaranty, an undertaking to be responsible for money to be advanced or goods to be sold to another from time to time in the future, a guaranty not exhausted by one transaction on the faith of it. *Guaranty society*, a joint-stock society formed for giving guaranties for the carrying out of engagements between other parties, or for making good losses occasioned by defections, on the payment of a premium. *Treaties of guaranty*, accessory stipulations, sometimes incorporated in the main instrument and sometimes appended to it, in which a third power promises to give aid to one of the treaty-making powers, in case certain specific rights all or part of those conveyed to him in the instrument are violated by the other party. *Woolsey.*

guaranty (gar'an-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guarantied*, *ppr. guarantying*. [*OF. guaranty, n.* Cf. *guarantee*, *v.*, and *warranty*, *v.*] Same as *guarantee*.

Before the Regulating Act of 1773, the allowances made by the Company to the Presidents of Bengal were abundantly sufficient to guaranty them against any thing like a necessity for giving in to that pernicious practice. *Burke, Affairs of India.*

guarapo (gwá-rá-pó), *n.* [*Sp.*] A drink made by fermenting the juice of the sugar-cane, or the refuse of the sugar-cane steeped in water.

guaruna (gwá-rá-ná), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] 1. A bird of the family *Aramidæ*, the scolopaceous courlan, *Aramus scolopaceus*.—2. A kind of ibis: now taken as a specific name of the white-faced glossy ibis, *Ibis guaruna*.

guard (gárd), *v.* [Formerly also *gard*; not in *ME.*; (*OF. garder*, to keep, ward, guard, have, preserve, etc., earlier *warder*, *warder* (*F. garder* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. guardar* = *It. guardare*), (*MHG. warden*, *watch*, = *E. ward*; see *ward*, *v.*)] *I. trans.* 1. To secure against injury of any kind in any manner; specifically, to protect by at-

tendance; defend; keep in safety; accompany as a protection.

King Helena, with a crowding company parted From tower to us hasting, as at his friends friendly be-
welound. *Shakespeare, Aeneid, III. 286.*

For heaven still guards the right.

Shak., Rich. II., III. 2.

Mercy becomes a prince, and guards him best.

Pletcher (and others), Cloudy Brother, IV. 1.

Bid him guard with steel head, breast, and limb.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 260.

2. To provide or secure against objections, or the attacks of hostile criticism or malevolence.

Romer has guarded every circumstance with . . . can-
thou. *Brown, On the Olympey.*

My I note Toby Shandy had great command of himself, and could guard appearances, I believe, as well as most men.

Stowe, Tristram Shandy, II. 1.

3. To protect the edge of, especially by an ornamental border; hence, to adorn with lists, laces, or ornaments.

Give him a livery more guarded than his fellows.

Shak., M. of V., II. 2.

Instead of a fine guarded page, we have got him

A boy, trick'd up in neat and handsome fashion.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, I. 2.

Red gowns of silk, guarded and bordered with white silk, and embroidered with letters of gold.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. II.

4. To fasten on a guard for the purpose of binding.—5. To insert guards between the leaves of (an intended guard-book). *Guarded gown* or *roset*, the toga of the Romans when bordered with a stripe of purple, as in the case of noble youths or senators.

All the children . . . were waiting there in their goodly

garbed Gowns of purple. *North, tr. of Plutarch, Cicero, p. 720.*

The most censorious of our Roman gentry, Nay, of the guarded robe, the senators Esteem an easy purchase.

Masquere, Roman Actor, I. 1.

—*Syn.* 1. To shield, shelter, watch.

II. intrans. To watch by way of caution or defense; be cautious; be in a state of caution or defense.

To guard is better than to head;

The shield is nobler than the spear!

G. W. Holmes, Meeting of Nat. Military Assoc.

guard (gárd), *n.* [Formerly also *gard*, *garde*; (*ME. garde* (= *D. G. Dan. Sw. garde*, in sense 3(a)), (*OF. garde*, a guardian, warden, keeper, earlier *garde*, *F. garde* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. guarda* = *It. guardia*, a guard; from the verb. Cf. *ward*, *n.*)] 1. A state of readiness to oppose attack; a state of defense; in general, a state of protection against injury or impairment of any kind.

Therfor thei hastid to come timely to nat garde.

Martin (K. E. T. S.), II. 197.

2. Specifically, a state of caution or vigilance; attentive observation designed to prevent surprise or attack; watch; heed; as, to keep guard; to be on one's guard; to keep a careful guard; ver the tongue.

Tenacity puts a man off his guard. *Sir H. I. R. Strange.*

The great alteration which he made in the state scale statistical caused him to stand upon his guard at home.

Sir J. Davies.

3. One who or that which protects or keeps in safety; one who or that which secures against danger, attack, loss, or injury; one who keeps protecting watch.

The same guards which protect us from disaster, defect, and enmity, defend us, if we will, from selfishness and fraud.

Rossmore, Compensation.

Specifically. (a) A man or body of men occupied in protecting a person or place from attack or injury, or in preventing an escape, he or they whose business it is to defend, or to prevent attack or surprise, as, a body guard, a person guard.

A guard of soldiers examined us before we came into the town.

Corpus, Criminals, I. 12.

She bade her slender purse be shared

Among the soldiers of the guard.

Scott, L. of the L., VI. 10.

(b) Anything that keeps off evil: as, modesty is the guard of innocence.

Different passions more or less inflame;

Reason is here no guide, but still a guard.

Pope, Essay on Man, II. 167.

(c) That which secures against hostile criticism or censure, a protection against malevolent or ignorant attacks upon one's reputation, opinions, etc.

They have expressed themselves with as few guards and restrictions as I.

Sp. Atterbury.

At Athens, the wisest and best studied behaviour was not a sufficient guard for a man of great capacity.

Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

(d) In fencing or boxing, a posture of passive defense, the arms or weapons in such a posture as to beat down one's guard.

Twice your body more about, that you may fall to a more sweet, comely, gentleman-like guard.

R. Jones, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

Colonel Edmund . . . took his guard in silence. The sword was no sooner met than Castlereagh knocked up Edmund's.

Thackeray, Henry Edmund, III. 13.

(e) In the game of cricket, the position of the bat for most effectually defending the wicket. (f) In Great Britain, a person who has charge of a mail coach or a railway-train; a conductor, in the United States, a brakeman or gate-keeper on an elevated railroad.

Come creeping over to the front, along the coach-road, guard, and make one at this basket!

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

4. *pl.* In cricket, the pads or protectors worn on the legs to prevent injury from swiftly thrown balls.—5. Any part, appliance, or attachment designed or serving to protect or secure against harmful contact, injury, loss, or detriment of any kind. (a) That part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand. Swords of antiquity and of the middle ages usually had the cross guard. In the sixteenth century, when the use of steel gloves was abandoned and the sword became the chief weapon of persons not armed for war, the guard was made more elaborate by the addition of the pas d'ane. Toward the end of that century the knuckle bow was added, some swords combining these two additions with two straight quillons of which the cross guard is formed. (See out under *add.*) Another guard of this epoch was the shell guard. The basket-hilt came into use toward the close of the sixteenth century and lasted through the seventeenth. (See out under *elaborate*.) In the second half of the seventeenth century the guard became more simple, and consisted chiefly of a knuckle bow, the shell of the guard when still used being reduced to a very small uncer-shaped plate surrounding the blade. The knuckle-bow guard continued in use throughout the eighteenth century in swords worn with civil costume, as well as in most of those used in war, and is still the guard of the modern sword and saber, some cavalry sabers and the like having this knuckle-guard expanded laterally as to approach the form of the basket-hilt. (b) In a firearm, the metal bow or other device which protects the trigger. Also called *trigger-guard*. (c) An ornamental lace, hem, or border; hence, in the plural, such ornaments in general.

And who reads Plutarch's either histories or philosophy, shall surely have trimmed both their garments with guards of fustian.

Mr. P. Sidney, Let. of Poems.

The body of your discourse is sometimes guarded with fragments, and the guards are but slightly heated on neither.

Shak., Much Ado, I. 1.

(d) A chain or cord for fastening a watch, brooch, or bracelet to the dress of the wearer. (e) *Naut.*, the railing of the promenade-deck of a steamer, intended to prevent persons from falling overboard; also, a whitening of the deck of a side wheel steamer by a framework of strong timbers which curve out on each side to the paddle wheels, and protect them against collision with wharfs and boats. (f) A metal frame placed over a nut in an engine, to prevent it from being jarred off. (g) One of the fingers in a harpsichord in which the knives of the cutter bar move. (h) In bookbinding: (1) A reinforcing slip placed between the leaves of a blank book designed for an album or a scrap-book. (2) A narrow strip or narrow strips of paper sewed near the back of a book, made for inserted plates, with intent to keep the book flat, and prevent it from being thicker at the fore edge than at the back. (i) A tide lock between a dock and a river. (j) The guard-plate of the door that closes the opening of a cupola furnace. (k) A supplementary safety-rail of heavy timber placed beside a rail in a railway, at a switch or upon a bridge. (l) In a vehicle, a hood secured to the axle or bolster, and extending over the nave or hub, to protect the axle from mud. (m) A fender.

My three sisters with myself sat by the firelight round the guard of our nursery.

De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 13.

(n) A bar or bars placed across a window. (o) A guard-ring. (p) An iron strap formed into a hoop or hook, attached to the insulator of a telegraph-line to prevent the wire from falling if the insulator is broken. (q) In *Cephalopoda*, the rostrum, a calcareous shell guarding the apex of the pharyngodon, as of a bivalve. See out under *telemonite*.

Corporal's guard. See out under *Corporal's guard*. *Guard report*, a report sent in by the commander of a guard on being relieved.—*Leg-and-foot guard*. (a) A device for the protection of a horse's feet, as, to prevent interfering, overreaching, or cutting of the knees if the animal falls forward. (b) A piece of strong leather to which is attached an iron plate, and which is secured by straps to the right leg of an artillery driver to protect it from injury by the carriage pole.

Magnetic guard, a mask or respirator of magnetized metal gauze, used to keep from the air-particles the particles of steel dust which pervade the atmosphere of grinding shops. *Main guard* (*main*), a body of horse posted before a camp for the safety of the army. In a garrison it is that guard to which all the rest are subordinate. *Marine guard*, a detachment of officers and soldiers of the marine corps detailed for service on a United States vessel of war. *National guard*. See out under *National guard*. *Off one's guard*, not ready for defense, not watchful. *On guard*. (a) Detailed to act, or setting, as a guard, turn, in general, watching, guarding. (b) In fencing, in the attitude most advantageous for attack or defense. *On one's guard*, ready to protect one's self or another; watchful, vigilant, cautious. *On guard*.

Fields are full of eyes and words have ears. For this the wise are ever on their guard, For unforseen they may be unprepared.

Dequien, Plaid and Arc, II. 73.

There on his guard he stood.

Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

Won't you be on your *guard* against those who would betray you?
Steele, Conscious Lovers, II. 1.

To mount guard. See *mount*. **Wire guard,** a framework of wire netting to be placed in front of a fireplace as a protection against fire. **Yeoman of the guard.** See *yeoman*.

guardable (gär'dä-bul), *a.* [*< guard + -able.*] Capable of being guarded or protected.

guardage (gär'dä), *n.* [*< guard + -age.*] Wardship.

A maid so tender, fair, and happy,
Ita from her *guardage* to the world's domain
Of such a thing as thou. *Shak., Othello, I. 2.*

guardant (gär'dant), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. gardant, pp. of garder, guard; see guard, v.*] **1.** Acting as a guard or guardian; protecting.

For young Ascanius in his left hand spurs,
In his right hand his *guardant* sword he shakes.
Great Britains Pope (1600)

Guardant before his feet a lion lay. *Southey.*

My rivers flow beyond with *guardant* ranks
Of silver fleeted poplars on their banks.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air

2. In *her.* See *guardant*.

II. A. *n.* A guard or guardian.

My angry *guardant* stood alone,
Tending my ruin, and assailing of none.
Shak., I. Hen. VI., IV. 7.

guard-boat (gär'd'bot), *n.* A boat employed in guarding or watching, as one that is rowed about at night among ships of war at anchor to see that a good lookout is kept, or in time of war to prevent surprise, or one used for the enforcement of quarantine regulations.

At night the launch was again moored with a top chain,
and *guard boats* stationed round both ships as before.
Cook, Third Voyage, v. 4

guard-book (gär'd'buk), *n.* In bookbinding, a book with guards. See *guard*, 5 (*h*).

guard-brush (gär'd'brush), *n.* A metallic brush for making contact with the track or other conductor on an electric railway, by means of which the current is conveyed to the motor.

The current is conveyed from the *guard brushes* and the wheels to the motor, and through the other rail to the ground (on an electric railway). *Science, XII. 302.*

guard-cell (gär'd'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the two cells which enclose the opening of a stoma in phanerogams and ferns, distinguished by a peculiar mode of division and growth, and from adjacent epidermal cells by containing chlorophyll and starch. Also *guardian-cell*.

The opening left between the applied concave faces is a stoma, and the two cells are the *guard cells*.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 118.

guard-chain (gär'd'chain), *n.* A chain used to secure something, especially a part of the dress and personal equipment, as, in the middle ages, the hilt of the sword to the breastplate or other part of the body armor, or at the present day a watch, bracelet, or bracelet. See *cut* under *belt*.

guard-chamber (gär'd'cham'ber), *n.* A guard-room.

And it was so, when the king went into the house of the Lord, that the guard bare them and brought them back into the *guard chamber*. *I. Ki. xiv. 28.*

guard-duty (gär'd'uty), *n.* *Milit.*, the duty performed by a guard or sentinel.

guarded (gär'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Protected; defended. **Specifically** (a) *In entom.*, said of pupae which have an imperfect cocoon or case open at the end, as those of the *Phryganidae* and of certain moths. (b) *In card-playing*, said of the next to the highest card, when a lower card is in the same hand, so that the player can throw the low card when the highest is played, and take a trick with the other.

2. Cautious; circumspect.

Christian rose from her seat: "Miss Gascogne, seeing that I am here at the head of my husband's table, I must request you to be a little more *guarded* in your conversation." *Mrs. Crick, Christian's Mistake, VI.*

3. In *her.*, trimmed or lined, as with a fur; said of a mantle or cap of maintenance when the edge is turned up or thrown back so as to show the lining.

guardedly (gär'ded'li), *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner.

It obliquely pointed out the true object of their resentment; but this so *guardedly* that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author.

Shelton, Swift, p. 200

She to her swain thus *guardedly* replied.

Craik, Works, VIII. 91

guardedness (gär'ded-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being guarded; cautious; circumspection.

guardant, *n.* Same as *guardant*.

guardenaget, *n.* Same as *guardnage*.

guarder (gär'der), *n.* One who or that which guards.

The English men were sent for to be the *guarders* of the persons of the Emperours at Constantinople.

Habib's Voyages, II. 17.

guard-fish (gär'd'fish), *n.* [A var. of *garfish*, simulating *guard*, as if in allusion to the enamel jaws.] The garfish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

guard-flag (gär'd'flag), *n.* In a squadron, a flag indicating the ship whose turn it is to perform the duty of a guard-ship. See also *guide-flag*.

guardful (gär'd'ful), *a.* [*< guard + -ful.*] Wary; cautious. [*Rare.*]

Watch with a *guardful* eye these murderous motions.
A Hill.

guardfully (gär'd'ful'i), *adv.* Cautiously; carefully. [*Rare.*]

O thou that all things seest,
Favour of Chryse, whose fair hand doth *guardfully* dis-
pose
Celestial Cilla, governing in all power Tenedos.
Chapman, Hind, I. 431

guard-house (gär'd'hous), *n.* **1.** A building in which a military guard is stationed for the care of prisoners confined in it and for the relief of sentries. **2.** A place for the temporary detention of civil prisoners under guard.

guardian (gär'dian), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also guardian (dim. guarden); < OF. gardien, earlier gardien, gardian, garden, in the oldest form "wardian" (> ME. warden, E. warden) (= Sp. guardian = Pg. guardião = It. guardiano, ML. guardianus), a guardian, keeper, guard, guard, keep; see guard, v. < OF. warden, the older form*] **1.** A warden; one who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom some person or thing is committed for preservation from injury; one who has the charge or custody of a person or thing.

And thereat Jannas sanctuair
In the void patches Phenix, I flower oke,
Sterno *guardens* stood, watching of the spoils.
Surrey, Knell, II.

Readers in sciences are indeed the *guardians* of the stores and provisions of sciences.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 115.

Angels ascending and descending, bands
Of *guardians* bright. *Milton, P. L., III. 511.*

Specifically **2.** In *law*, one to whom the law intrusts the care of the person or property, or both, of another. The word is used chiefly in reference to the control of infants; one charged with similar care of an adult idiot or lunatic is now specifically called a *committee*, though by the civil law termed *guardian*. A guardian of the property is a *trustee*, his trust extending to all the property the infant has or may acquire, or all that he or she has or may acquire within the jurisdiction.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shak., Much Ado, II. 1.*

Whatever parents, *guardians*, schools, intend.

Croquer, Progress of Error, I. 121

Guardians of common law were: (a) *Guardian in chivalry*, a lord who, when a tenant by knight service died and left an infant heir to inherit the tenure, was entitled by the feudal law to take the profits of the estate, and make what he could by negotiating a marriage for the heir, under certain restrictions, being bound to maintain the ward mean while. (b) *Guardian in socage*. See *socage*. (c) *Guardian by nature*, the father, with respect to his guardianship of the person of his heir apparent or heir presumptive. This guardianship of the person was allowed as an exception to or reservation out of the powers of a guardian in chivalry, so long as the father of the ward lived. (See below.) (d) *Guardian for socage*. In English law, the father, and after his death the mother, as having guardianship of the persons of all their children up to the age of fourteen years. (e) *Guardian by election*, a guardian chosen by an infant who would otherwise have none. The choice is not effectual except as it procures appointment by a competent court. (f) *Guardian by custom*, an officer or municipality, or the appointee of a lord of the manor, having by local custom, as in London and Kent, England, a legal right to exercise a guardianship. The practical distinctions now are: *Judicially appointed guardian*, a guardian designated by a court, the judicial power in this respect being now generally regulated by statute. *Statutory guardian*, a guardian appointed by a parent by deed or will, under authority of a statute; *Testamentary guardian*, a guardian appointed by a parent by will, pursuant to the statute. *Moral guardian*, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, exercising the common law custody of the person, and, by statute, in some jurisdictions, the common law power of a guardian in socage in respect to land, if no guardian is expressly appointed.

3. The superior of a Franciscan convent. He is elected for three years, and cannot hold the guardianship of the same convent twice, though he may be chosen head of another convent. *Cath. Dict.* **Feast of the Guardian Angels.** In the Roman Catholic calendar, October 21. **Guardian ad litem**, a person appointed to take charge of the interests of an infant or other person suffering from legal incapacity in a litigation, and to prosecute or defend the action or proceeding on behalf of the latter. **Guardian angel**, an angel who watches over and protects a particular person.

● A *guardian angel* over his life presiding.

Doubling his pleasures and his cares dividing.

Rogers, Human Life

Guardian of the spiritualities, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted during the vacancy of the see. **Guardian of the temporalities**, the person to whom the temporal jurisdiction and the pro-

fit of a vacant see are committed. **Guardians of the poor**, in England and Ireland, persons elected annually by the rate-payers of each parish or union for the management of the poor-law system of such parish or union.

guardianage (gär'dian-aj), *n.* [Also *guardenage*; *< guardian + -age.*] Guardianship.

During the time of my sojourn (while I was under his *guardianage*) he bore himself not only valiant, but also true and faithful unto me. *Holland, Br. of Livy, p. 168.*

guardiance (gär'dians), *n.* [For *guardance*, *< guardian + -ce.*] Guardianship; defense.

I got it nobly in the king's defence
And in the *guardiance* of my faire queen's right.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth, III. 2.

guardian-cell (gär'dian-sel), *n.* Same as *guard-cell*.

guardianer (gär'dian-er), *n.* [*< guardian + -er.*] A guardian.

I mar'd my *guardianer* does not seek a wife for me.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, I. 2

guardianess (gär'dian-ess), *n.* [*< guardian + -ess.*] A female guardian.

I've yet a place to wed, over whose steps
I have plac'd a trusty watchful *guardianess*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, I. 1.

guardianize (gär'dian-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *guardianized*, pp. *guardianizing*. [*< guardian + -ize.*] To act the part of a guardian. *Imp. Dict.* [*Rare.*]

guardianless (gär'dian-less), *a.* [*< guardian + -less.*] Destitute of a guardian; unprotected.

But first, I'll try to find out this *guardianless* graceless villain.
Wheeler, Plain Dealer, III. 1.

A lady, *guardianless*.

Left to the push of all allurement. *Merton.*

guardianship (gär'dian-ship), *n.* [*< guardian + -ship.*] The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

The law and customs of the realm of England avereth that every helms being in the *guardianship* of a noble lord, when he is grown to be one and twentie years of age, oughte presently to enjoy the inheritance left him by his father.

Holmes, Chron., Mch. II., an. 1380.

The statute, for example, establishes the fees for a grant of *guardianship* over minors.

D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

guard-irons (gär'd'irons), *n. pl.* Curved bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on a ship's head or quarter, to defend them from injury.

guardless (gär'd'less), *a.* [*< guard + -less.*] Having no guard or defense.

No heavy dressen doth vex him when he sleeps;
"A guiltless mind the *guardless* cottage keeps."
Stirling, Icarus (cho. v.)

guard-mounting (gär'd'moun'ting), *n.* *Milit.*, the act or ceremony of stationing a guard. It includes all the details of the placing of sentinels, etc.

guard-plate (gär'd'plat), *n.* In a blast- or cupola-furnace, a plate which closes the opening in front through which the molten metal is drawn off, and the slags, etc., are raked out. The tapping-hole is in the middle of this plate.

guard-rail (gär'd'rail), *n.* On a railway-track, an additional rail placed beside the rail in service, either with the object of receiving the wheel in case it should leave the track or of preventing the wheel from leaving the track.

The trestle had only the ordinary short ties, sleepers, and no *guard-rails*. *The Engineer, LXV. 330.*

guard-rein, *n.* See *garde-reine*.

guard-ring (gär'd'ring), *n.* A plain ring worn to prevent a valuable one from slipping from the finger; a keeper.

guard-room (gär'd'room), *n.* **1.** A room for the accommodation of guards.

They at length arrived at the palace-gate, and after waiting half an hour, were admitted into the *guard-room*.
Goldsmit, Cities of the World, xviii.

2. A room where military delinquents are confined.

guardship (gär'd'ship), *n.* [*< guard + -ship.*] Care; protection.

How blest am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

guard-ship (gär'd'ship), *n.* [*< guard + -ship.*] **1.** A vessel of war appointed to protect a harbor or to superintend marine affairs in it, and sometimes to receive naval offenders and seamen not assigned to duty on other vessels.

While our *guard-ships* were remote at sea, they (the Hollanders) arrived at the mouth of the river Medway.

Baker, Charles II., an. 1667.

One island, indeed, La Crosse, lies like a *guard-ship* anchored in front of the city. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 221.*

2. One of the vessels of a squadron having the duty, among others, of boarding any arriving vessels.

guardman (gár'd-man), *n.*; pl. *guardmen* (-men). 1. One who guards or keeps ward; a watchman. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In the British service, an officer or private in the Guards.

There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic Guardman.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 22.

Tashtanov, one suspects, was a knight of ill-furnished imagination, hardly of larger discourse than a heavy Guardman.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xiii.

guard-tent (gár'd-tent), *n.* One of the tents occupied by a military guard when a command is in the field or in camp.

guariba (gwá-ré-bá), *n.* A howling monkey. See *aragato*.

The largest (monkeys) belong to the genus *Stenor*, including the *guariba* or howling monkey.
Esq. Brit., IV. 237.

guarish (gar'ish), *v. t.* [*OF. guarir, guarir, F. guérir* (-ise-), *hual*; see *warish*, and cf. *garison, warison*.] To heal.

All the sick men and maidens that were encolated their with were anone *guarished* and made hoil.
Huldy Hood (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

Daily she dressed him, and did the best
His grievous hurt to *guarish*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 41.

Guatemalan, Guatemalan (gwá-to-má'lan, -á-lan), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Guatemala, the northernmost republic of Central America, bordering on Mexico.

Singing-birds are commonly kept in the Guatemalan houses.
Esq. Brit., XI. 240.

Feldspar transmitted a series of despatches misrepresenting the situation, and appealing for protection against the Guatemalan tyranny.
New Princeton Rev., V. 222.

II. *n.* A native or inhabitant of Guatemala. The dominant people are Spanish in origin and language.

guava (gwá'vá), *n.* [= Sp. *Pg. guayaba* (NL. *Guayaba*), < Braz. (Guiana) *guayaba, guava*, the native name.]

One of several species of *Psidium*, a myrtaceous genus of tropical America, and especially *P. Guayana*, which yields a well-known and esteemed fruit, and is now cultivated and naturalized in most tropical countries. There are two varieties of the fruit, known as the red or apple-shaped and the white or pear-shaped *guava*. The pulp is of an agreeable acid flavor, and is made into jelly, marmalade, etc. *P. montanum*, known in Jamaica as mountain-guava. Black guava, the *Guettarda oryzoidea*, a rubaceous tree of Jamaica, bearing a black, globose, pulpy fruit.

guay (gá), *n.* In *her.*, rearing on its hind legs: said of a horse.

guaya (gwá'yá), *n.* [Prob. an Eng. corruption of *gaya*, Ind. name.] The flowering or fruiting shoots of the female hemp-plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used in medicine, but chiefly for smoking.

guayaquilite (gwá-ké-lít), *n.* [*Guayaquil* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A fossil resin (C₂₀H₂₂O₂) of a pale-yellow color, said to form an extensive deposit near Guayaquil in Ecuador. It yields easily to the knife, and may be rubbed to powder. Its specific gravity is 1.002.

Guazuma (gwá-zó-má), *n.* [NL., from a Mex. name.] A sterculiaceae genus of small trees or shrubs, of 4 or 5 species, natives of tropical America. In foliage they closely resemble the elm. The best-known, *G. tomentosa*, a West Indian and Mexican species which is also naturalized in the old world, bears a tuberculated fruit, which is used, as are the leaves, for feeding cattle and horses. The young shoots yield a strong fiber.

gub (gub), *n.* [A variant of *gob*.] 1. A lump.

A bodie thinketh hymself well amended in his substance and riches to whom hath happened some good *gubbed* money.
F. Hall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 14.

2. A projection on a wheel.

A wheel with *gubs* at the back of it, over which the endless rope passes, and gives motion to the machinery of the carriage.
Proc. Inst., III. 715.

gubbertushed (gub'ér-tush), *a.* [*CF. gubbertush*.] Having projecting teeth.

A nose like a promontory, *gubbertushed*, . . . uneven, brown teeth, . . . a white's beard.
Burton, Anal. of Mel., p. 507.

gubbin (gub'in), *n.* [*CF. gub, gubbings*.] 1. A kind of clay ironstone. [Staffordshire, Eng.]—2. A paring. *Naves*.

All that they could buy, or sell, or barter,
Would scarce be worth a *gubbin* once a quarter.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

gubbinget (gub'ingz), *n. pl.* [*CF. gub, gubbins*.] The parings of hulse-line; also, any kind of fragments. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

gubernacula, *n.* Plural of *gubernaculum*.

gubernacular (gub-ber-nak'ú-lar), *a.* [*gubernaculum* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a gubernaculum.

gubernaculum (gub-ber-nak'ú-lum), *n.*; pl. *gubernacula* (-lá). [*L.*, a helm, rudder; see *gubernacul*.] 1. The posterior trailing flagellum of a biflagellate infusorian, used for steering; correlated with *tractillum*.

A *gubernaculum* is developed in such infusorians as *Amoeba* and *Heteromita*.
H. J. Clark.

2. In *odontog.*, an embryonic epithelial structure which becomes the enamel-organ of the tooth.—3. In *anat.*, a fibrous cord passing downward from the testis in the fetus to the skin of the scrotum, and drawing down the testis as the fetus grows.

gubernance (gub'ér-nans), *n.* [*ML. gubernantia* (> *OF. gouvérance*, *F. gouvernance*, *g. v.*). < *L. gubernare*; see *gubernate*.] Government.

With the *gubernance* of all the king's tenants and subjects.
Strype, Memorials, an. 1560.

gubernatet (gub'ér-nat), *v. t.* [*L. gubernatus*, pp. of *gubernare*, govern; see *govern*.] To govern. *Cockeram*.

gubernation (gub'ér-ná-shon), *n.* [Early mod. *E. gubernacion*, < *OF. gubernation*, < *L. gubernatio*, < *gubernare*, govern; see *govern*.] Government; rule; direction.

Was it not done to this intent, that the conquerors might have the only power and entire *gubernation* of all the lands and people within their climate?
Hall, Hen. V., fol. 3.

behold the creation of this world, and the *gubernation* of the same.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1863), II. 172.

gubernative (gub'ér-ná-tiv), *a.* [*OF. gubernatif*; see *gubernate* + *-ive*.] Governing; directing.

He talked to him of real and *gubernative* wisdom.
Bp. Hall, Abp. Williams (1663), p. 30.

gubernatorial (gub'ér-ná-tó-ri-ál), *a.* [*L. gubernatorial*, a steersman, governor, < *gubernare*, govern; see *govern*, *govern*.] Pertaining to a governor; as, a gubernatorial election; gubernatorial duties. [Chiefly in newspaper use, in the United States.]

He refused to run for mayor or governor, though often solicited, once declining the gubernatorial nomination after a unanimous choice by the convention.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 124.

Gubernetes (gub'ér-né'tez), *n.* [NL. (Such, 1825), an accom. of the stricter form *Ghormetes* (first used by Calamus and Heine, 1859), < *Gr. κυβερνῆτης*, a steersman, < *κυβερνῆς*, steer, > *L. gubernare*, steer, govern; see *govern*.] A re-

markable genus of South American tyrant-birds, having the outer tail-feathers extraordinarily developed. *G. yagupa*, the *yipera*, inhabits Brazil and other parts of South America. It is the only species.

guddle (gud'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guddled*, pp. *guddling*. [*E. dial.*, perhaps a var. of *guddle*.] To drink much or greedily; guzzle. *Jennings*.

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guddle (gud'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guddled*, pp. *guddling*. [*Sc.*; origin obscure.] 1. To botch; bungle; mangle; haggie.—2. To catch (fish) with the hands by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

Gude (gud), *a. and n.* A Scotch form of *good*.

Gudemannian (gü-der-man'í-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the German mathematician Christoph Gudermann (1798-1852).—*Gudemannian amplitude of any quantity*. See *amplitude*.—*Gudemannian function*. See *II*.

II. *n.* A mathematical function named from Gudermann. The Gudermannian is expressed by the letters *gd* put before the sign of the variable, and it is defined by the equation $x = \log \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{gd x}{2} \right)$. The Gudermannian and tangent of the Gudermannian are also sometimes called *Gudemannians*, or *Gudemannian functions*.

gudgeon (gud'jon), *n. and a.* [Also dial. *goodgeon*, early mod. *E.* also *gugon*; < *ME. gogon, gogone*, < *OF. gogon, F. gogon*, dial. *gogon*, *gogon* = *It. gubione*, < *L. gubius* (-), another form of *gubius*, also *colubus*, < *Gr. κυβισ*, a kind of fish, a gudgeon, teneb.]. I. *n.* 1. A small European fresh-water fish, *Stiopterus*, of the family Cyprinidae. It is easily caught, and is used for bait. See cut under *Stiopterus*.

Tis true, no turbid dignity my beard,
But *gudgeons*, founders, what my Thamus affords.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ll. 141.

Hence—2. A person easily cheated or imposed upon.

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments.
Swift.

In vain at glory *gudgeons* Howell snaps.
W. Scott, Buxay and Pissel, II.

3. A bait; an allurement; something used to deceive or entrap a person; a cheat; a lie.

Do you think that James was so mad, as to gaze for *gudgeons*, or so vulgar as to sell his truth for a piece of Ireland?
Stoddard, in Holinshed's Hist. Ireland, an. 1552.

What fish so ever you be, you have made both me and Philantus to swallow a *gudgeon*.
Lytel, Ruyter, sig. R & b.

See-gudgeon, the black goby or rock fish.

II. *a.* Resembling a gudgeon; foolish; stupid.

This is a bait they often throw out to such *gudgeon* princes as will nibble at it.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 60.

gudgeon (gud'jon), *v. t.* [*gudgeon*, *n.*, 2, 3.] To impose; cheat; impose on.

To be *gudgeoned* of the opportunities which had been given you.
Scott.

gudgeon (gud'jon), *n.* [*ME. gogon* (of a pulley), < *OF. gogon, gogon, gogon*, *gogon*, the pin of a pulley, the gudgeon of a wheel.] 1. The large pivot of the axis of a wheel. *Hallwell*.

—2. In *mach.*, that part of a horizontal shaft or axle which turns in the collar. The word formerly denoted the part revolving in immediate contact with the bearings. It is now applied only when that part is separate from and independent of the body of the shaft. The form of the gudgeon and the mode of its insertion depend upon the form and material of the shaft.

3. In *ship-building*: (a) One of several clamps, of iron or other metal, bolted to the stern-post of a ship or boat for the rudder to hang on. There is a hole in each of them to receive a corresponding pin, bolted on the back of the rudder, which thus turns on upon hinges. There are generally 4, 5, or 6 gudgeons on a ship's stern post, according to her size.

The keel is his back, the planks are his ribs, the beams his bones, the pinial and *gudgeons* are his girdles and cartilages.
Howell, Parly of Bonata, p. 2.

(b) One of the notches of the crank-bits for receiving the metal bushes in which the spindle of a windlass travels. —4. A metallic pin used for securing together two blocks or slabs, as of stone or marble.

Joined together by clamps and *gudgeons* of iron and copper.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 267.

5. A piece of wood used for roofing. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

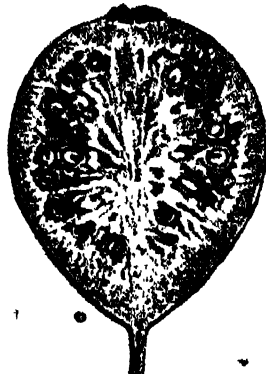
gug (gug), *n.* [*CF. gug and gugon*.] A musical instrument of the violin kind, having only two strings (of horse hair), and played like a violin-cello, formerly used in Rhineland.

He could play upon the *gug*, and upon the common violin, the *mandolin* and *pathe* tunes peculiar to the country.
Scott, Pirate, II.

gug (gug), *n.* [*CF. gug, a rogue*.] A rogue; a vagabond; a shaver.

Diligent search was made all the realm,
But my ingenious *gug* had got him out.
H. Noel Hunt, p. 232. (Norm.)

Queber, Gheber (gá'ber), *n.* [= *F. Gueber*, < *Pers. gub*, a warbler of fire, a Parnes, as *ly-*



Section of Fruit of *Psidium Guayana*



Gubernetes yagupa

Gdel. See *Ginnur*, which represents the Turk. form of this Pers. word. The name given by the Mohammedans to one belonging to the Persian sect of fire-worshippers, the remnant of the ancient Zoroastrians. They are now found chiefly in western India, and are called *Parsees*. Only a few thousands dwell in Persia itself, chiefly in the provinces of Kirman and Yazd. Also spelled *Guebre*, *Gibbre*.

In general, this name of *Gueber* is applied to the Zoroastrians of Persia, whom a modern European would all but surely point to it asked to instance a modern race of fire worshippers. *K. B. Tyler*, *Prin. Culture*, II, 256.

Guagaw, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *griegaw*. *Minshew*.

guajarite (gá'jár-it), *n.* [*Gugar* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A sulphid of antimony and copper, occurring in crystalline masses of a steel-gray color in the district of Guajar in Antioquia, Spain.

gueldt, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *geld*.
guelder-rose, **gelder-rose** (gél'dér-róz), *n.* [*G. D.* *Geldersch* *roos*, *F. rose de Gueldre*; so called from its supposed source, Gelderland, *Gelderland*, or *Gelders*, *D. Gelderland* or *Geldern*, *G. Geldern*, *F. Geldre*, *M. Geldria*, *Geldria*.] *Fiburnum Opulus*, especially the cultivated form of that species; the snowball-tree. See *Fiburnum* and *crabapple-tree*.

Guldrian, **Geldrian** (gél'dri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*G. M.* *Geldria*, *Gelderland*; see *guelder-rose*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the province of Gelderland or Gelderland in the Netherlands, or to the former German duchy of that name.

Herman Kloet, a young and most determined Geldrian soldier, now commanded in the place (Nieuw). *Motley*, *United Netherlands*, II, 28.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Gelderland.

Guelf, **Guelf** (gwelf), *n.* [*It. Guelfo*, *It. form of G. Welf*, a personal name, *C. OHG.* *MHG.* *welf*, the young of dogs, and of wild animals, = *AS.* *hwelp*, *E. whelp*; see *whelp*.] A member of the papal and popular party of Italy in the middle ages, opposed to the Ghibellines, the imperial and aristocratic party. The Welfs (Guelphs) were a powerful family of Germany, so called from Welf I, in the time of Charlemagne. His descendants, several of whom bore the same name, held great possessions in Italy, through intermarriage, were at different times dukes of Bavaria, Saxony, and Carinthia, and founded the princely house of Brunswick and Hanover, to which the present royal family of England belongs. The names *Welf* and *Waiblingen* (Guelph and Ghibelline) are alleged to have been first used as war cries at the battle of Welfsbach in 1140, fought and lost by Welf VI, against the Hohenstaufen emperor Conrad III. The contest soon ceased in Germany, but was taken up on other grounds in Italy, over which the emperors claimed supreme power, and the names continued to designate bitterly antagonistic parties there till near the end of the fifteenth century. See *Ghibelline*.

Guelfic, **Guelfic** (gwelf'ik), *a.* [*Guelf*, *Guelf*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Guelfs.

The family of Dante had been Guelfic, and we have seen him himself as a young man serving two campaigns against the Guelph party. *Lowell*, *Dante*.

Under George IV. . . was begun the great series of Monuments of German History, the editor of which was once wont to call himself Historiographer of the Most Serene Guelfic House.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 1.

Guelfic order, a Hanoverian order of knighthood founded in 1815 by George IV., then prince regent, and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelfic Order. It includes grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.

Guelfism, **Guelfism** (gwelf'iz-əm), *n.* [*Guelf*, *Guelf*, + *-ism*.] Political support of the Guelfs.

With the extinction of Ghibellinism Guelfism perished also. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI, 246.

guopard, **guopardo** (gwop'ár-d), *n.* [*F. guopardo*; formation not obvious; the second part appears to be *L. pardus*, *pard.*] The hunting-leopard of India; same as *chetah*.

Guoparda (gwé'plár'dá), *n.* [*NL.* *G. guoparda*.] A genus of dog-like cats, the type of a subfamily Guopardinae; same as *Cynelurus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1867. See cut under *chetah*.

Guopardinae (gwop'ár-dí-né), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *G. guoparda* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Felidae*, typified by the genus *Guoparda*, containing the dog-like cat, the chetah or hunting leopard of India, as its only living representative, characterized by lack of an internal lobe of the upper sectorial tooth, and non-retractile claws. Also called *Cynelurinae*. *T. A. Gill*, 1872.

guerdon (gér'don), *n.* [*ME.* *guerdon*, *guerdoun*, *guerdine*, *guerdynne*, etc., *OF.* *guerdon*, *guerdon*, *guerdon*, *guerdon*, *guerdon*, *guerdon*, etc., = *Pr.* *guerdon* = *It.* *guerdone*, *guerdone*, *Gu.* *uiderdonum*, a reward; an ingenious alteration, simulating *L. donum*, a gift, of the expected **uiderdonum*, *C. OHG.* *uiderlôn* (= *AS.* *uiderlôn*), a reward, *C. uider* (= *AS.* *uider*),

against, back again (see *uiderlôn*), + *lôn* (= *AS.* *lôn*), reward.] A reward; requital; recompense.

(Hence its persons and gifts, and *guerdones* many. *Marie Arthur* (E. E. T. A.), I, 1799.

For recompense here I shall
You well reward, and golden guerdon give.
Spenser, *V. Q.*, VI, ix, 82.

Death, in guerdon of her wrongs,
Gives her fame which never dies.
Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 2.

To be a knight companion of Spain a proudest order of chivalry was the *guerdon* . . . which Spain a monarch promised the murderer, if he should succeed.
Motley, *Dutch Republic*, III, 544.

guerdon (gér'don), *v. t.* [*ME.* *guerdonen*, *guerdounen*, *guerdonen*, *OF.* *guerdonner*, *guerdonner*, *guerdonner*, *guerdonner*, etc., = *Pr.* *guerdon* = *It.* *guerdonare*, *guerdonare*; from the noun.] To give a guerdon to; reward.

It is good to serve such a lord as guerdons his servant in such wise.

Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 4.

My lord protector will, I doubt it not,
See you well guerdon'd for these good deserts.
Shak., *2 Hen. VI*, I, 4.

Him we gave a costly bribe
To guerdon alliance.
Tennyson, *Princess*, I.

guerdonable (gér'don-á-bl), *a.* [*OF.* *guerdonnable*, *guerdonnable*, *guerdonner*, reward; see *guerdon*, + *-able*.] Worthy of guerdon or reward.

Finding it as well *guerdonable*, as grateful, to publish their libels.
Nie G. Buck, *Hist. Kich.*, III, p. 78.

guerdonless (gér'don-lés), *a.* [*ME.* *guerdonless*; *guerdon* + *-less*.] Without reward.

But love alas quite him so his wage
With cruel danger playnly at the last
That with the deth *guerdonless* he past.
Lydiate, *Complaint of the Black Knight*, l. 350.

guereza (gér'ez-á), *n.* [*Native name*.] 1. A large African monkey of the subfamily *Semnopithecinae*, the *Colobus guereza*, one of the showiest



Colobus guereza

of the whole tribe, partly-colored with black and white in large masses, with long flowing hair and a long bushy tail.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of monkeys, the type of which is the guereza. *J. E. Gray*.

Guerrickian (ge-rik'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg (1602–86), noted for his experiments concerning the pressure of air. *Guerrickian vacuum*, the partial vacuum produced by an air pump.

guerrilla, **guerrillist**. See *guerrilla*, *guerrillist*.
Guerrinia (gwé'rin'i-á), *n.* [*NL.* (*Desvoidy*, 1830), named after M. Guérin, a French entomologist.] 1. In entom.: (a) A genus of tachina flies. *R. Desvoidy*. (b) A genus of scale-insects having two long knobbed or buttoned hairs on the last joint of the antennae. *Sigmoet*, 1875.—2. A genus of crustaceans. *C. Spencer Bates*, 1862.

guérîte (gá-rét'), *n.* [*F.* (= *Pr.* *guerrita* = *Okat.* *guarita* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *guarida*), a lookout, sentry-box, prop. pp. fem. of *guerrir*, protect; see *guerrir*.] *Milit.*, a small turret or box of wood or of masonry at the salient angles of works, on the top of the revetment, at the door of a public building, etc., to shelter a sentry; a sentry-box.

Guernsey (gér'n-si), *n.* [Named from the island of Guernsey in the English Channel.] 1. A close-fitting knitted woolen shirt much worn by seamen; a Guernsey frock. Compare *jersey*.

How true a poet is he [Burns]! And the poet, too, of poor men, of gay lads, and the guernsey coat, and the blouse. *Emerson*, *Speech at Burns Centenary in Boston*.

Guernseys, besides being exceptionally comfortable, cover a multitude of deficiencies in underwear. *Christian Union*, Jan. 29, 1897.

2. The red-legged partridge, *Perdix* or *Caccabis rufa*. *Montagu*.

Guernsey blue, **ear-shell**, etc. See the nouns.
guerrilla, **guerrilla** (ge-ril'á), *n.* and *a.* [*Sp.* *guerrilla*, a skirmishing warfare, a body of skirmishers, a predatory band, dim. of *guerra* = *F.* *guerre*, war; see *war*.] 1. *n.* 1. War carried on by the repeated attacks of independent bands; a system of irregular warfare by means of raids and surprises. [Rarely used in English in this sense.]—2. Properly, a band of independent and generally predatory fighters in a war; now, more commonly, an individual member of such a band. The word was first brought into prominent use for the bands of peasants and shepherds who employed every means of annoying the French armies in Spain in 1808–14, often performing efficient service; and guerrillas were very active in the civil war in the subsequent civil wars. In the American civil war there were numerous guerrillas along the border lines, especially on the Confederate side.

He [Bismarck] never could bear of the exploits performed by franc-tireurs without flying into a rage, and he frequently complained that these guerrillas should have been captured instead of instantly shot down. *Love*, *Bismarck*, I, 160.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to guerrillas: as, a guerrilla attack; a guerrilla band.

A most valuable corps of light troops had been formed, schooled in all the wild, irregular movements of guerrilla warfare. *Frederick*, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, II, 8.

With what success he carries on his guerrilla war after declining a general action with the main body of our argument our readers shall see. *Macaulay*, *Badley's Red. Defeated*.

guerrillist, **guerrillist** (ge-ril'ist), *n.* [*guerrilla*, *guerrilla*, + *-ist*.] A member of a guerrilla band; a guerrilla. *Imp. Dict.*

Guese (ges or gés), *a.* and *n.* [*Abbr.* of *Portuguese*.] Portuguese; used familiarly by American fishermen and sailors.

guess (gēs), *v.* [*Early mod. E.* also *ghees*, *ghes*; prop. *gess*, early mod. *E. gess*, the *u* or *h* (as also in *gues*, *ghost*, etc.) being a mod. and erroneous insertion, without etymological basis or orthographic value; the word is ult. a deriv. of *get*, and should be spelled, as formerly, with the same initial elements; *C. ME.* *geesen* = *MD.* *ghessen*, *D.* *gessen* = *MLG.* *LG.* *gissen*, *guess* (cf. *D.* *ger-gissen*, *guess* wrongly). = *North Fries.* *gisse*, *gisse* = *lecl.* *giska* = *Sw.* *gissa* = *Dan.* *gisse*, *gisse*, conjecture; a secondary form (according to the *lecl.* form, orig. reflexive with refl. suffix *-sk*, as in *E.* *bask*, *bask*, etc.) of *get*: cf. *lecl.* *geta*, *get*, also *guess*, *Dan.* *gisse*, *guess*; see *get*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To form, without certain knowledge, but from probable indications, a notion concerning; form a provisional or an imperfect opinion concerning; conjecture; surmise.

And thou, as thou thyself him wand'ring on the sea, guess'd a [him] for to be a phantom, and cried.

W. Giff, *Mark vi.* 48.
Not mortal like, ne like mankind thy voice doth sound, I
Some goddesses thou art. *Phaer*, *Shak.*, I.

Holmes nameth it Manapia, but while he appropriates that name to this cille, neither doth he declare, nor I phrase. *Stanhurst*, in *Holmes*, *Descrip. of Ireland*, 88.

By the measure of my grief
I leave thy greatness to be guess'd.
Frederick, in *Memoriam*, *huv.*

2. To conjecture rightly; solve by a correct conjecture; form a true opinion of: as, to guess one's design; to guess a riddle.

Their hearts she guesses by their humble guise.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, vi, 12.

Hiddle me this, and guess him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a single man?
Dryden, tr. of *Juvénal's Satire*, 28, 128.

3. In a loose use, to believe; think; suppose; imagine: with a clause for object.

There ben now fowls of such, I guess.
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, III, 180.

Afterward, if I should live in wed,
Thou'nt to repent it were to late, I guess.
Additional Poems, etc. (ed. *Furnival*), p. 68.

Harder I so playe a ravishing sweetness
That God, that maketh it of all and best,
Ne harder never better, as I guess.
Chaucer, *Parlement of Foules*, l. 100.

Not altogether: better far, I guess,
That we do make our entrance several ways.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI*, II, 1.

Well, then, Mr. Trip, you have a pleasant sort of place here, I guess?
Meriden, *School for Scandal*, II, 1.

Guests at the centre of the Lake
That side retreat, we know about well, I guess
That the whole valley know them.

Wardsworth, *Recesses*.

[This use is especially English literature from the first appearance of the word; but it is now regarded as colloquial, and from its frequency in the United States, it is generally supposed by Englishmen to be an "Americanism." By an easy extension guess is used for think, believe, or suppose, even where the meaning is not at all conjectural, but positive, and it is then logically superfluous, serving merely to make the assertion less abrupt: as, I guess I will go now (that is, I am going now). I guess I know what I'm about (that is, I know what I am doing). In most instances this use probably arises from a desire to avoid positive assertion, or from some feeling of hesitation or uncertainty.]—*Syn. L. Imagined, Presumed, etc.* See *conjecture*.

II. intrins. To form a conjecture; judge or conclude from incomplete or uncertain evidence; commonly with *at* or *by*.

The Fort serves only to guess by; we must satisfy our selves fully out of the Authors that liv'd about those times.
Selden, Table Talk, p. 21.

The best prophet is naturally the best guesser, and the best guesser, he that is best versed and studied in the matter he guesses at; for he hath most signs to guess by.

Hobbes, Of Man, iii.

He is so much improved by continual writing that it is believed in a short time one may be able to read his letters, and find out his meaning without guessing.

Stark, Teller, No. 142.

guess¹ (ges), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gess*, *ghesser*, *gess*; < ME. *gessen* = MD. *ghessen*, D. *gis* = MIA. *gisen*, a guess; from the verb.] A notion gathered from mere probability or imperfect information; a judgment or conclusion without sufficient or determinate evidence; a conjecture; a surmise: as, to act by *guess*.

For utterly, withouten guess,
Alls that ye seyn is but in veyne
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3924.

The later writers (on Scripture) have generally striven to distinguish themselves from the elder by some new guess, by saying somewhat that hath not been said before.
Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, II, 12.

Newton's guess that the diamond was inflammable, and many instances which must occur to the reader, are of the true artizan kind.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 302.

guess² (ges), *n.* See *another-guess*, *n.*

guessable (ges'a-bl), *a.* [*guess* + *-able*.] Capable of being guessed.

Size of it [Plymouth harbor] guessable at less than I expected.
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV, 20.

guesser (ges'er), *n.* [*D. gesser*, *gister* = MIA. *giesser*; < *guess* + *-er*.] One who guesses or conjectures; one who decides or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing.

A man that never hits on the right side cannot be called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design, and be notably skilled at lighting on the wrong.
Bentley, Sermons, iii.

guessing (ges'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gessing*, < ME. *gessinge*; verbal *n.* of *guess*, *v.*] Guesswork; conjecture; notion.

Therefore shall ye saye out no more vanitie, nor prophesie your own *guessings*.
Bible of 1534, Ezek. xiii.

guessingly (ges'ing-li), *adv.* By guesswork; by way of conjecture.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down.
Shak., Lear, III, 7.

guessive (ges'iv), *a.* [*guess* + *-ive*.] Conjectural.

In Drama, and all vairy Omens, they are only *guessive* interpretations of dim-eyed man.
Fellham, Remotes, 1, 95.

guess-rop (ges'röp), *n.* Same as *guess-warp*.

guess-warp (ges'warp), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a hawser coiled in a boat, and carried from a vessel to any distant object for the purpose of warping the vessel toward the object; so called from the necessity of guessing the distance, and consequently the length of the hawser.—2. Any rope by which a boat is secured astern of or alongside a ship.

The boats are lowered down and made fast astern, or out to the swinging beams, by *guesswarp*.
E. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast.

Also *guess-rop*, *guess-rop*, *guesswarp*. *Guess-warp* boom, a spar run out from the side of a vessel, with a rope attached near its outer extremity, for boats to ride by when the vessel is at her moorings.

guesswork (ges'werk), *n.* That which is done by or is due to guess; conjectural action or opinion; random or haphazard action.

Ye piousness recollection,
Who don't speak Italian
Nor French, must have scribbled by *guesswork*.
Byron, Epistle to Mr. Murray.

Balbo reckons (but this is *guesswork*) that the MS. copies of the Divine Commedia made during the fourteenth century, and now existing in the libraries of Europe, are more numerous than those of all other works, ancient and modern, made during the same period.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 32.

ghost¹ (gest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghost* (the *u* or *ä* being (as also in *guess*, *ghost*, etc.)) a

mod. and erroneous insertion); early mod. E. also *gest*, *geast*; < ME. *gest*, *geast*, earlier sometimes *giest*, < AS. *giest*, *geast*, *giest*, *geast*, a guest, prop. an accidental guest, a chance comer, a stranger, = ON. *geast* = D. MIA. *lät*, OHG. MHG. *G. giast* = Icel. *geistr* = Sw. *ghäst* = Dan. *giest* (and borrowed *geast*) = Goth. *giasts*, a guest, a stranger, = L. *hostis*, in earlier use a stranger, in classical use an enemy, pl. *hostes*, the enemy (> ult. E. *host*). (> L. *hostes* (host-) (orig. < *hostipotes*), he who entertaining a stranger (> ult. E. *host*), = O. Bulg. *gosti* = Russ. *gosti*, a guest, visitor, stranger, alien. Root unknown.] 1. A stranger; a foreigner.

There is right now come into house a *ghost*,
A Greek sapie, and telleth newe thynges.
Chaucer, Troilus, II, 1111.

2. A person received into one's house or at one's table out of friendship or courtesy; a person entertained gratuitously; a visitor sojourning in the house of, or entertained at table by, another.

Also the alderman schol haue, at every generall day, to his drynk and for his *ghostes*, J. Calone of ale.
English Gilds (E. T. S.), p. 27.

Ode, mule, the bodice *ghost*,
Upon a thankless errand!
Haleigh, The Lye

Mr. Peckard . . . received his *ghosts* in the best parlour.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, iv.

3. A person entertained for pay, as at an inn or in a boarding-house; a boarder or lodger. Specifically, in law, any person who is received at an inn, hotel, or tavern, upon the general undertaking of the keeper of the house, as distinguished from some special contract qualifying the relation.

Not enough account is made of the greater (than military) genius that can organize and carry on a great American hotel, with a thousand or fifteen hundred *ghosts*, in a short, sharp, and decisive campaign of two months.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimages, p. 67.

4. In *zoöl.*, a parasite: as, "a dozen tapeworm *ghosts*," Cobbald. — **Guest-gall-fly**. See *ghost-fly* and *Inquilina*. — *Syn. 2. Caller*, etc. See *caller*.

guest¹ (gest), *v.* [*ME. gisten* (= MIA. *gisten* = Sw. *gista* = Dan. *giste*), entertain as a guest; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* To entertain as a guest; receive with hospitality.

O Hosts, what knowe you, whether . . .
When you suppose to feed men at your Table,
You *ghost* (read: Angels in Men's habit hid)
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Vocation.

II. intrins. To act the part of a guest; be a guest.

My hope was now
To *ghost* with him and see his hand bestow
Rights of our friendship.
Chapman, Odyssey, xiv.

ghost² (gest), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ghost*.
Brackett, Compare largest.

ghost-chamber (gest'cham'ber), *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests. Also *ghost-room*.

The Master saith, Where is the *ghostchamber*, where I shall eat the *passover* with my disciples? *Mark* xiv, 16.

gusten (ges'tent), *v. t.* [*ME. gusten*, *gisten*, < *gest*, a guest; see *quest* and *-en*, 3.] To lodge as a guest. [*Scotch.*]

Topper Hob of the Maine had *gustened* in my house by chance.
Fray of Support (Child's Ballads, VI, 117).

Here have I come this length, trusting the goodly Earl of Murray would be on his march to the borders, for he was to have *gustened* with the Baron of Avenel.
Scott, Monastery, xxiv.

ghost-fly (gest'fli), *n.* One of certain small hymenopterous or dipterous insects allied to the true gall-flies, but inhabiting galls made by other species. Also called *ghost* or *inquiline gall-fly*.

ghost-hall (gest'häl), *n.* [*ME. gesthale* (= G. *gesthalle*; < *gest* + *hall*).] A hall or room in which guests are received.

ghost-house (gest'hous), *n.* [*ME. gesthus*, < AS. *gesthus* (= D. *gesthus*, hospital, = Lat. *gesthus* = G. *gesthaus*), an inn, < *gest*, guest, + *hūs*, house.] An inn.

ghosting, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghosting*; < ME. *gesting*, verbal *n.* of *quest*, *v.*] Hospitable entertainment.

Pray him for . . . *ghosting*, and two meales meate,
For his love that was of high birth.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I, 73).

ghostivet (ges'tiv), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *quest* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or suitable to a guest.

I go home,
My mother is with two doubts overcome:
If she shall stay with me, and take fit care
For all such guests as there about *ghostive* fare.
Chapman, Odyssey, xvi.

ghost-moth (gest'möth), *n.* An inquiline moth, as the acorn-moth. *Ghost-moths* belong mostly to the *Pyralidae* and *Tineidae*, and in the larval state live upon the products of other insects, such as the substance of galls,

wax, or other substances. The term is best applied to those that live inside the domiciles of other insects. See *acorn-ghost-moth*.

ghost-room (gest'rüm), *n.* Same as *ghost-chamber*.

But this I say, there was but one *ghost-room*,
Hanged with a perfidious cloth upon age enough.
Hist. Albion and Britania (1684), p. 121.

ghost-rop (gest'röp), *n.* [A corruption of *guess-rop*.] Same as *guess-warp*.

ghostwise (gest'wiz), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *ghostwize*; < *quest* + *-wise*.] In the manner or character of a guest.

But ever brought he him in *ghostwize*, & as a stranger,
giving him some inheritance here. *J. Udal, On Astrol.*
My heart to her but as *ghost-wize* sojourn'd,
And now to Helen it is home return'd.
Shak., M. N. D., III, 2.

guenlette (ge-let'), *n.* [*F.*] See *unwealing-arch*.
Gueux (ge), *n. pl.* [*F.*, pl. of *gueux*, poor, beggarly, *also* a noun, beggar, ragamuffin; origin uncertain.] The name adopted by the league of Flemish nobles organized in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Low Countries by Philip II., previously given to them in contempt, and borne by their followers in the succeeding war.

guff (guf), *n.* [*E. dial.*, var. of *guff*.] 1. An ool or fool. *Hallivell*.—2. Idle or foolish talk; stuff. [*Slang.*]

I tell you all this talk's *guff*, and it just comes down to the money.
Northern Star, IV, 22.

guffaw (gu-fä'), *v. t.* [*See also guffa, guffaw*, and in shorter form *gaff, gawf*; origin obscure; usually said to be imitative.] To laugh loudly and coarsely or rudely.

I heard Sydney Smith *guffawing*, other persons prating.
Carlyle, in Froude.

guffaw (gu-fä'), *n.* [*See also guffa, guffaw*, and in shorter form *gaff, gawf*; from the verb.] A loud, rude burst of laughter; a horse-laugh.

Young battens burst out into a *guffaw*.
Thackeray, Lord the Widower, p. 224.

guffer (guf'er), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The viviparous blenny or eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus*. [*Local, Eng.*]

gug (gug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In coal-mining, a self-acting inclined plane under ground. [*Scot.*] [*Somersetshire, Eng.*]

gugal (gü-gal'), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The resin of the salai-tree (*Baccharis serrata*) of India, where it is used for incense.

gugawi, *n.* See *gugaw*.

guggle (gug'gl), *v.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *guggled*, *pp.* *guggling*.] [*Imitative variation of gurgle.*] 1. *intrins.* To make a gurgling sound; gurgle. [*Colloq.*]

Something rose in my throat, I know not what, which made me for a moment *guggle*, as it were, for speech.
Richardson, Clarissa, Harlowe, VI, 205.

Hobbin . . . exploded among the astonished market people with shrieks of yelling laughter. "Hwa's that *gugly* about?" said Mrs. G. Dowd.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

II. trans. To gurgle, as the throat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

guggle (gug'gl), *n.* [*guggle*, *v.*] A gurgling sound. [*Colloq.*]

guglet, **guglet** (gug'let), *n.* Same as *guglet*.
gühr (gür), [*fron. gür*], *n.* [*G.*, fermentation, *gühr*, < *gühren*, *gären*, ferment; allied to E. *yeast*, *q. v.*] A loose earthy deposit formed by the infiltration of water and its solvent action on rock material. It is an amorphous deposit found in the cavities or crevices of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ochre.

gulac (gw'äk), *n.* Same as *guaiacum*.

gulacant (gw'äk'ant), *n.* [*W. Ind.* (Cuban).] The remora or sucking-fish, *Echeneis naucrates*.

Some what further he [Columbus] saw very strange fishes, especially of the *guacan*.
Italy, America (1492).

gulacol (gw'äk'ol), *n.* [*gular* + *-ol*.] A product of the distillation of gum guaiacum resembling creosote. It is also a constituent of wood-tar. When pure it is a colorless liquid.

Homer . . . reports that he has used *gulacol* in phthiasis for four years.
Medical News, LII, 484.

guaiacum (gw'äk'um), *n.* Same as *guaiacum*.

guiba (gw'äg), *n.* [Some native name.] A mammal said to resemble a gazel. [*Goldsmith*.]

Guicowar (gw'ik'war), *n.* Same as *Guichwar*.

guid (gid), *a. and n.* A Scotch form of good.—
Guids and gear. See *gear*.

guida (gw'äg), *n.* [*pl.* *guide* (-ds).] [*It.*, = E. *guide*, *n.*] In music, the theme or subject of a fugue.

guidable (gid'ä-bl), *a.* [*guida* + *-able*.] Capable of being guided; tractable.

A submissive and *guidable* spirit, a disposition easy to all.
Ep. Sprat, Hermes before the King, p. 11.

guidage (gî'dāj), *n.* [= OF. *guidage*; as *guide* + *-age*.] 1. Guidance; direction. *Southey*. [Rare.] —2. A reward given for safe-conduct through an unknown country.

guidance (gî'dāns), *n.* [*guide* + *-ance*.] The act of guiding; a leading or conducting; direction; instruction.

1. At least understood enough of it to enable me to form for my own guidance. . . . not an obscure, not an hesitating, but a clear and determined judgment.

Anecdotes of Ep. Watson, II. 70.

It would have been utterly impossible for Sir Arthur Wardour, or his daughter, to have found their way along these shelves without the guidance and encouragement of the beggar.

Scott, *Antiquary*, vii.

She gave their brother blind Her hand . . . for guidance.

M. Arnold, *Balder Dead*.

guide (gid), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *guided*, *ppr.* *guiding*. [*ME.* *guiden*, usually *giden*, *gyden*, < OF. **guder*, *P. guder* (OF. also *rog. guier*, > *ME.* *guden*, *glen*, *gyen*, *E. guy*, *guide*; see *guy*]. [*Fr.* *guidar*, *guizar* = Sp. *lg. guiar*. - *It.* *guidare*, *guide*, of *Tout*, origin, prob. < Goth. *witjan*, *watch*, observe, AS. *utan*, *E. wit*, know (cf. deriv. AS. *wit*, an adviser, = *lead*, *wit*, a leader, a signal), allied to AS. *wis*, *E. wise*, AS. *witan*, *G. wissen*, show, direct, guide, lead, AS. *wita*, a guide, leader, director; see *wit*, *wise*.] 1. To show the way to; lead or conduct.

And to this place he *guidet* yow the way.

Georgydes (E. E. T. 8) I. 116.

I wish . . . you d *guide* me to your sovereign's court.

Shak., *Pericles*, II. 1.

Brutus, *guided* now, as he thought, by divine conduct, speeds him towards the West.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

2. To direct or regulate; manage; give direction to; control.

I will therefore that the younger women marry, bear children, *guide* the house.

I Tim. v. 14.

'Tis not Fortune guides this World below.

Sylvestre, tr. of *the Hartas's Works*, I. 2.

The hotel of Madame A. de B. is not more distinguished by its profane decoration than by the fine taste which has *guided* the vast expenditure.

Thackeray, *Coningsby*, p. 300.

Their left hand does the calking from *guide*.

The rattling mallet with the right they lift.

Drayton, *Annus Mirabilis*, I. 680.

3. To use; treat. [*Keats*.]

O think then *Willis* he was right was.

When he saw his uncle *guided* (hanged) see.

Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 171).

Guidon (gid'on), *n.* [*ME.* *guide*, *guyde*, *guyde*, *guyde*, < OF. **gud*, *gud*, *F. guide* = *Fr.* *guide*, *guit* = Sp. *lg. guin* = *It.* *guida*, *guide*; from the verb.] 1. One who leads or directs another or others in a way or course; a conductor; specifically, one engaged in the business of guiding; a person familiar with a region, town, public building, etc., who is employed to lead strangers, as travelers or tourists, to or through it.

The stars will *guide* us back.

George Eliot, *Spanish Gypsy*, iv.

Who can direct when all pretend to know?

Graham Smith, *Traveller*, I. 64.

Takes heed, lest passion *guide*

Thy judgment to do aught which else free will

Would not admit.

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 125.

guide (gid), *n.* [*ME.* *guide*, *guyde*, *guyde*, *guyde*, < OF. **gud*, *gud*, *F. guide* = *Fr.* *guide*, *guit* = Sp. *lg. guin* = *It.* *guida*, *guide*; from the verb.]

1. One who leads or directs another or others in a way or course; a conductor; specifically, one engaged in the business of guiding; a person familiar with a region, town, public building, etc., who is employed to lead strangers, as travelers or tourists, to or through it.

Merlin was *guide* till the come in a grove foreste, where the light till here note was made truly.

Merlin (E. E. T. 8) II. 130.

As the way ye so wyckode, bute be so hader a *guide* That myght folowen one ech fot, for drede of mys turnyng.

Piers Plowman (C) viii. 307.

2. One who or that which determines or directs another in his conduct or course of action; a director; a regulator.

Open your eyes to the light of grace, a better *guide* than Nature.

Milton, *On the Nat. of Ham. Remond.*

They were dangerous *guides*, the feelings

Templeton, *Luckley Hall*.

3. *Brit.*: (a) One resident in or otherwise familiar with the neighborhood where an army is encamped in time of war, employed or forced to give intelligence concerning the country,

and especially about the roads by which an enemy may approach. The guides accompany headquarters. (b) One of the non-commissioned officers or other enlisted men who take positions to mark the pivots, marches, formations, and alignments in modern discipline. —4. A guide-book. —5. In mining: (a) A cross-course. [*Cornwall, Eng.*] (b) *pl.* Same as *cross-course*. —6. Something intended to direct or keep to a course or motion; a contrivance for regulating progressive motion or action: as, a sewing-machine *guide*. See *guide-bar*, *guide-rail*, etc.

Specifically: (a) In printing: (1) A flat movable rule, or other device, used by type-setters to mark place on their copy. (2) A projection on the foot board or laying on board of a printing-press which determines the correct position of a sheet to be printed. (b) In bookbinding, the bearings which make the groove or channel that steadies the motion of a cutting knife. (c) In a sailing rig, one of the metal rings through which the line is passed. (d) One of the arcs of circles fastened on the fore axle of a wagon as a bearing for the bed when it locks. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

7. In music: (a) The subject or dux of a fugue. (b) A direct. — *Arlo-box guides*. See *Arlo-box*. — *Drop-guide*. In a printing press, a contrivance of iron or brass that rises, permits the paper to pass out, and then drops. — *Guide-blade chamber*. The chamber in a turbine water wheel casing containing the guiding partitions which direct the flow of water on the wheel.

Guide center, **guide left**, **guide right**, military orders indicating the position of the guide in marking the pivots, formations, and alignments. — **Head-guide**, in a printing-press, the guide for the head or narrow end of the paper. — **Slide-guide**, in a printing press, the guide for the slide or broad end of the paper. — *Spiral-grooved guide*, a boring tool for long holes, such as shafts or tunnels. It consists of a tube of wrought iron, of the size of the hole to be bored, and having throughout its entire length spiral grooves, by means of which the water and sediment are conveyed to the surface. Its cutting face is set at intervals with diamonds to prevent wear, and as it exactly fits the hole to be bored, it insures a perfectly straight bore.

guide-bar (gid'bar), *n.* One of two pieces of metal with parallel sides fitted on the ends of the cross head of a steam-engine, on which the cross-head slides and by which it is kept parallel to the cylinder. They are a substitute for the parallel motion. Also called *guide-block*, *slide-rod*, and *slide*.

guide-block (gid'blok), *n.* Same as *guide-bar*.

guide-book (gid'buk), *n.* A book of directions for travelers and tourists as to the best routes, etc., and giving information about the places to be visited.

guidecraft (gid'kraft), *n.* The art of or skill in guiding or leading the way. [*Rare*.]

The true pioneers that is to say, the men who invented *guidecraft*.

The Academy, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 3.

guide-feather (gid'fern'er), *n.* One of the feathers on an arrow, of a different color from the rest, placed perpendicularly to the line of the nock, to enable the archer the more readily to adjust the arrow to the bowstring.

guide-flag (gid'flag), *n.* 1. Naut., in fleet tactics, a flag displayed on the vessel which is to act as a pivot or guide during an evolution of the fleet. In the United States navy the guide-flag, a red 48, Andrew a cross on a white ground, is used for the purpose.

2. Milit., a small flag or guidon borne by a soldier designated as a marker, and serving to mark points of wheeling, alignments, etc.

guideless (gid'les), *a.* [*guide* + *-less*.] Without a guide or means of guidance; wanting direction or a director.

The greatest of their gallantries fell upon another ship, and lost her rudder, so that *guideless* she drove with the tide upon a shoal in the shoars of Callia.

Spenser, *Queen Elizabeth*, an. 1365.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost, Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd, To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.

Dryden.

guide-post (gid'pöst), *n.* A post placed at the point of division or intersection of two or more roads, and displaying a sign for directing travelers on their way; a finger-post.

Great men are the *guide-posts* and marks in the state.

Barth, *American Taxation*.

I have heard these called "finger-posts," but to me, a native of Lancashire, *guide-post* is the natural and familiar word.

N. and Q., VII. ser., VI. 432.

guide-pulley (gid'pul'ē), *n.* In mach., a pulley employed to alter the course of a band.

The band for driving the manglel proceeds from the foot-wheel over the two oblique *guide-pulleys*.

Q. Ryman, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 67.

guider (gid'er), *n.* [*ME.* *guder*, *gyder*, etc., < OF. *gudior*, *gudior*, < **guder*, *guide*; see *guide*,

r., + *-er*.] One who guides; a guide or director.

Whereby he and the said bishop constituted one *Shen* Warner to be *guider* and keeper of the house, or hospital.

Wynne, *Abp. Parker*, II. 20.

God is the *guider* of the field.

He breaks the champion's spear and shield.

Scott, *Marmion*, iv. 22.

guide-rail (gid'ral), *n.* In rail, an additional rail placed midway between the two ordinary rails of a track, designed, in connection with devices on the engine or cars, to keep a train from leaving the track on curves, crossings, or steep grades.

guideress, *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *guidress*; < *ME.* *gyderesse*; < *guider* + *-ess*.] A female guide or leader.

Thow (philosophy) art *gyderesse* of verrey lyght.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. prose 1.

Fortune herselfe the *guideresse* of all worldly chauce.

Chaloner, tr. of *Morris Racomish*, sig. F, a.

guide-roller (gid'röl'er), *n.* A roller on a fixed axis serving as a guide to anything passing along in contact with it.

guide-ropes (gid'rôpe), *n. pl.* Same as *cage-guides*. [*U. S.*]

guide-screw (gid'skrô), *n.* In mach., a screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

guideship (gid'ship), *n.* [*guide* + *-ship*.] Guidance; government; management; treatment.

He desired that they would send to France for the duke of Albanie, to cum and receive the auctoritie and *guideship* off the realm.

Pitcairie, *Chron. of Scotland*, p. 220.

An' our ain lads —

car'd them work hard,

An' little auld nance gae,

That I was even at their *guideship* was.

Ross, *Helenore*, p. 22.

guide-tube (gid'tüb), *n.* In mach., any contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, commonly a fixed tube to prevent swerving.

guideway (gid'wa), *n.* In arch., a track, channel, framework, or other device of kindred nature serving as a guide for any mechanism.

The tool carriage . . . is adapted to slide on *guideways* on the main frame of an automatic wood-turning lathe.

See Amer., N. S., LVII. 12.

guide-yoke (gid'yok), *n.* A yoke-shaped guiding piece in machinery.

guidgild (gid'gild), *n.* [*Appar. imitative*; cf. *guy*.] Same as *harking-bird*. [*C. Dorset*.]

guidon (gid'on), *n.* [*Formerly also geydon*; < *F. guidon* (= Sp. *guion* = *Pg. guidão*), a guidon, < *guder*, etc., *guide*; see *guide*.] 1. A small guiding flag or streamer, as that usually borne by each troop of cavalry or mounted battery of artillery, or used to direct the movements of infantry, or to signal with at sea. It is broad at the end next the staff and pointed, rounded, or notched at the other end.

The king of England's self, and his renowned son, Under his *guidon* march as private soldiers then.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xviii. 201.

The *guidon*, according to Markham, is inferior to the standard, being the first colour any commander of horse can let fly in the field.

Grove, *Military Antiq.*, II. 226.

2. The officer carrying the guidon. — 3. The flag of a guild or fraternity.

Guidonian (gid'ōn'ian), *a.* In music, pertaining to Guido d'Arezzo, or Guido d'Arezzo, an Italian musician of the eleventh century; *Arctinian*.

Guidonian hand, a tabulation of the tones of the scale, and especially of the hexachord system, upon the joints and tips of the fingers, so as to display their relations to the eye as an aid to notation. Invented by Guido. Also called *harmonic hand*. — *Guidonian syllables*. See *Arctinian syllables*, under *Arctinian*.

guilet, *r. t.* See *guy*.

guigaw, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *guy*.

guige, **gige** (gō), *n.* [*OF.*, also *guigne*, *guiche*, *guice*, *guier*, *guiche*, the strap of a shield, also a strap or cord attached to a banner, sword-belt, etc., = *It.* *guiggia*, the strap of a shield, the strap of a sandal or slipper, the upper-leather of a slipper or shoe, etc.] The strap of a shield, by which it is supported over the shoulder, and by which it can be hung up when not in use. Also *gig*, *gigne*.

Guignet's green. See *green*.

Guikwar, *n.* Name as *Guikwar*.

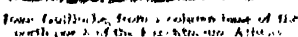
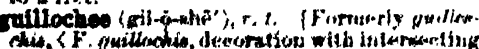
guilala (gid'la'la), *n.* Name as *guilala*.

guilt, *r. t.* An obsolete spelling of *guilt*.

guilt, **guilable**, etc. See *guilt*, etc.

guider, **guider** (gid'er), *n.* [*Formerly also giden*; var. of *guiden*.] 1. A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands and in Germany. — 2. Now, a Dutch silver coin of the

Helpers guillem of the yoke. Pope, 1870



Lo you, here she comes! This is her very grace; and, upon my life, fast asleep. Observe her; stand close.

By their guise
Just men they count'd. *Eden, P. L., xl. 578.*
Bathed she bands, her well-taught look aside
Turns in outstanding guise. *Thomas, Liberty, iv.*
3. External appearance as determined by costume; dress; garb: as, the guise of a shepherd.
Nowing, now abhor, now street, now large, now sword-
ed, now daggered, and in all manners great.
Manderley, Travels, p. 137.

But let you now a friar's guise,
The voice and gesture feign.
Queen Eleanor's Confession (Child's Ballads, VI. 316).
Hence — 4. Appearance or semblance in general; aspect or seeming.

The most artificial men have found it necessary to put
on a guise of simplicity and plainness, and make great
pretensions of their honesty when they most lie in wait
to deceive. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. v.*

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war by the specious
pretences of some, who, under the guise of religion, sacri-
ficed so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift.*

Drink swift death in guise of wine.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 93.
At one's own guise, in one's own fashion; to suit one's
self.

In danger hadde he at his owne guise
The yonge gurlis (the youth) of the doloce.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 683.

guise (giz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *guised*, ppr. *guis-
ing*. [*OF. guiseer*, put on a guise or disguise;
from the noun: see *guise*, *n.*] *I. intr.* To
dress as a guiser; assume or act the part of a
guiser. [*Eng.*]

Then like a *guised* band, that for a while
Has minick'd forth a sad and gloomy tale.
J. Baillie.

II. *trans.* To place a guise or garb on; dress.

To *guise* ourselves (like counter-faiting ap)
To *guise* of men that are but men in shape.
Spenser, tr. of the Iliad, a Week, ii. The Vocation.
Abbe Maury did not pull; but the charcoal men brought
a mummer *guised* like him, and he had to pull in effort.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. l. 11.

guiser (gi'zér), *n.* One who goes from house to
house whimsically disguised, and making di-
version with songs and antics, usually at Christ-
mas; a masker; a mummer. [*Eng.*]

guisette (gi-set'), *n.* [*OF.*: see *gusset*.] In
medical armor: (a) The light armor for the
thigh. See *cuissard*. (b) Same as *gusset*.

guitar (gi-tár'), *n.* [*It. Dan. guitón = G. gitarre = Sw. gitar, & F. guitare*, a later form
(after *Pr. guitarra*, *Sp. Pg. guitarra*,
It. chitarra) of *OF. giterie*, earlier
giterne (> older *F. giterne*), *L. cithara*, *G. cithara*, a kind of
lyre; see *cithara*, *cithern*, *cithon*,
gittern, *cithern*.] A musical instru-
ment of the lute class, having
usually six strings (three of cat-
gut and three of silk wound with
fine silver wire), stretched over a
violin-shaped body, and a long
neck and finger-board combined.
The strings are plucked or twanged by the
right hand, while they are stopped by the
left hand upon small frets placed at reg-
ular intervals upon the finger board. As
usually tuned, the compass is between
three and four octaves upward from the
second E below middle C. The usual tun-



French guitar of
the 17th century.

ing of the strings is
shown at a, the music
being written an octave
higher. As the frets
prevent distant
modulations from the normal key of the instrument, a
 capo (also is sometimes attached so as to shorten all the
strings at once. The guitar is the modern form of a large
class of instruments used in all ages and countries. It is
most popular in Spain, but has had periods of great popu-
larity in France and England. Its tone is soft and agree-
able, and is especially suited for accompaniment.

guitarist (gi-tár'ist), *n.* [*< guitar + -ist*.] A
performer upon the guitar.

guitermanite (git'er-man-it'), *n.* [After Frank-
lin *Guiterman*.] A sulphid of arsenic and lead
occurring in masses of a bluish-gray color and
metallic luster, found at the Zulu mine near
Silverton, Colorado.

guilt (gwit'gwit'), *n.* [So called in imitation
of its notes.] An American bird of the family
Corvidae. The term has been extended as a book-name
to some of the old-world corvids, erroneously supposed
to be related to the guilts proper. See *cut* under *Cor-
vidae*. Compare *guilts*, with a different application.

guiboness, *n.* [Appar. irreg. for *guibon*, *< OF. guibon*, *guibon*, *gibon*, *gibon*, a page, varlet.] A
varlet.

I do this the more
To cause our adversaries to behold
The reverence we give these *guiboness*.
Middleton, Game at Chess, l. 1.

guiver, *n.* An obsolete form of *quiver*.
guivré (gi-vré'), *n.* In *her.*, anserated.

guizard, *n.* Same as *guiscard*.

guise, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *guise*.
Guizot (gi-zó'ti-á), *n.* [*NL.*, named after F.
P. G. Guizot (1787-1874), a French statesman
and historian.] A small genus of composite
plants resembling the sunflower, natives of
tropical Africa. *G. Abnormis* is cultivated in many
parts of India for the small black seeds, known as *Agave*
or *reseril seeds*, from which an oil used for lamps and as
a condiment is expressed.

gula (gú-lá), *n.*; pl. *gular* (-lé). [*L.*, the throat;
see *gole*, *gullet*, *gules*.] 1. In *arch.*, a molding,
more commonly called *cyma reversa* or *ogee*.
See *cyma*, *l.* — 2. In *entom.*, a piece which in
some insects forms the lower surface of the
head, behind the mentum, and bounded later-
ally by the gonae or cheeks. It is conspicuous in
the beetle, but in many other insects it appears to be en-
tirely absent, or is represented only by the inferior cer-
vical sclerites. Little conspicuous pieces in the membrane of
the neck. See *cut* under *mouth part*.

The inferior cervical sclerites (of the cockroach) are two
narrow transverse plates, one behind the other, in the
middle line. They appear to represent the part called
gula, which in many insects is a large plate confluent with
the epidermum above and supporting the submentum an-
teriorly. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 347.*

3. In *ornith.*, the upper part of the throat of a
bird, between the mentum and the jugulum.
See *cut* under *bird*.

The front of the neck has been needlessly subdivided,
and these subdivisions vary with almost every writer. It
suffices to call it throat (*gula*, or *jugulum*), remembering
that the jugular portion is lowermost. . . . and the *gula*
uppermost, running into chin along the under surface of
the head. *Cuvier, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 93.*

gulanah (gú-lan'eh), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The *Ti-
nospora cordifolia*, a woody menispermaceous
climber common in India and Ceylon. The roots
and stems are bitter, and possess tonic, anti-
periodic, and diuretic properties.

gular (gú-lár'), *n.* [*< gula + -ar*.] *I.*
a. 1. Pertaining to the gullet or throat in gen-
eral; jugular; esophageal. — 2. Specifically, in
zool., pertaining to the *gula*. *Gular plates*, in
icth., one or two osseous laminae between the ramus of
the lower jaw, occurring in certain fishes as *Acipenser*, *Rh-
ipichthys*, *Ceratodontidae*. *Gular pouch*, the throat pouch
common to all the steganopodous or totipalmate birds and
found in a few others. It is most highly developed in the
pelican, in which it hangs as a great bag under the bill and
throat, capable of holding several quarts. See *cut* under
pelican. — *Gular sutures*. Same as *buccal sutures* (which
see, under *buccal*).

II. *n.* A gular plate or shield beneath the
throat of a serpent or fish.

gulaundi (gú-lánd'), *n.* [*< Leet. gulind, < gulr (= Sw. Dan. gul), yellow, + und (and) = Dan. Sw. and*, a duck; see *yellow*, *drake*, *not amare*.] An
aquatic fowl, apparently the merganser or
goosander.

gulch¹ (gulch), *v. t.* [*Also dial. gulpe; < ME. gulchen (gulchen = swallow greedily, gulchen =
at, disgorge, eject; mod. E. dial. (unsubsti-
tuted) puke, swallow; appar. < Norw. gulka, dis-
gorge, retch up, Sw. gulka, gulch. Cf. D. gulch,
gredy, cf. also gulp.*] To swallow greedily.
[*Prov. Eng.*]

gulch² (gulch), *n.* [*< gulch¹, &*] 1. A swal-
lowing or devouring. — 2. A glutton; a fat,
stupid fellow.

Then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, gulch.
B. J. Mann, Fortaster, III. 1.

You muddy gulch, dar st back me in the face, while mine
eyes sparkle with revengful fire!
A. Brewer, Lingua, v. 16.

gulch³ (gulch), *v. t.* [*Perhaps connected with
gulch¹.*] To fall heavily. [*Prov. Eng.*]

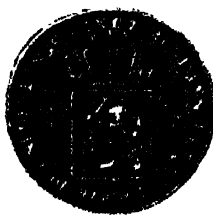
gulch⁴ (gulch), *n.* [*< gulch², &*] A heavy fall.
[*Prov. Eng.*]

gulch⁵ (gulch), *n.* [*Origin uncertain; perhaps
connected with gulch². There appears to be
no etymological connection with gulch¹.*] 1. A
gorge; a ravine; any narrow valley or ravine
of small dimensions and steep sides. [*Pacific
States.*]

The lower gulches, lined with aspens, in autumn show a
streak of faded gold. *The Century, XXXI. 61.*



(Reverse)



(Obverse)

Silver Gulden of William III, King of the Netherlands, 1807.
British Museum (Phase of the original).

2. A long, narrow, deep depression of the sea
bottom.

gulden, *n.* A Middle English form of *gold*.
gulden (gúl'den), *n.* [*G. gulden*, also *gulden*,
florin, *< E. gulden*, *golden*; see *gulden*,
golden, *gulder*.] 1. One of several gold coins for-
merly current in Germany from the fourteenth
century, and in the Low Countries from the fif-
teenth century: the name was afterward ap-
plied to silver coins of Germany and the Neth-
erlands. — 2. A former silver coin of Austria
worth 1s. 8d. English, or about 40 cents; also
a current silver coin of the kingdom of the
Netherlands, of equal value. See *cut* in pre-
ceding column.

guldenhead (gúl'den-hed), *n.* [*A dial. var. of
goldenhead.*] The common puffin, *Fregata
aethra*. *Montagu.*

gule¹, *n.* [*ME. gule, < OF. gule, gole, < L. gula*
throat, gullet, gluttony; see *gole*, *gules*.] 1.
The throat; the gullet. *Darwin.*

There are many throats so wide and gules so gluttonous
in England that they can swallow down goodly Cath-
olics. *Sp. Golden, Tears of the Church, p. 24.*

2. Gluttony.

This vice, whiche so oute of reale
Hath set us alle, is clepid *gule*.
Dower, MS. Rec. Antiqu., 124, l. 176. (Hullhead.)

gule², *v. t.* [*< gule¹, &*] In *her.*, to give the color
of gules to.

Achilles durst not look on Hector when
He *guled* his armor in Greekish blood.
Haywood, Julius Britannicus (1609).

gule³, *n.* [*ML. gula Augusti, F. la gule d'au-
gust, la gule d'augst*; appar. *lit.* 'the throat of
August', i. e., the beginning (see *gule*, *gule*)
but said to be orig. *W. pugl Augst, feast of
August, pugl, festival, feast; Augst, August*
see *August*.] A term occurring in the phras-
e *gule of August*, Lammus day (August 1st).

gule⁴, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guled*, ppr. *guling*. [*E.
dial.*] To laugh or grin; sneer; boast.

gules (gúl'), *n.* [*A later form, taking the place
of ME. gule, gule, gule, gule, gule, < OF.
gule, F. gule, gule, red, or
sanguine in blazon (< ML. gula);
pl. of OF. gole, gode, later and
mod. F. gule, the month, the
jaws, prop. the open jaws, the
reference in *gules* being prob-
ably to the color of the open mouth
of the terrible lion, < L. gula,
throat; see *gule*. The "deriva-
tion" from *Pers. gul*, a rose, is a poetical
fancy.] In *her.*, the tincture red; in repre-
sentations without color, as in drawing or en-
graving, it is indicated by vertical lines drawn
close together.*

But eyr thwayne for gule myghte nighte agayne stande
Unbraythys a spere, and to a good rhynde.
That bare of gule full gaye, with gowen of sylvere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 6763.

Her face he makes his shield,
Where roses *gules* are borne in silver field.
Sir P. Sidney (Arthur a King, Garner, l. 500).

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground, *gules*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Full on this casement shone the wintry moon,
And threw warm *gules* on Madeline's fair breast.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

gulf (gulf), *n.* [Formerly often *gulph*, some-
times *goulfe* (= *D. golp*, a wave, *gulf*,
= *G. golf*, a bay); *< OF. golfe, goulfe*, a gulf
whirlpool, *F. golfe*, a gulf (bay), a later form
(after *It. golfo, etc.*) of *OF. goulfr*, *F. golf*
fre, a gulf, abyss, pit, = *Fr. Sp. Pg. It. golfo*
a gulf, bay, *< MLr. golp, Gr. golp*, the bottom
lap, a deep hollow, a bay, a creek (cf. *L. abn*
in similar senses; see *abn*).] 1. A large tract
of water extending from the ocean or a sea into
the land, following an indentation of the coast
line: as, the Gulf of Mexico; the Gulf of Ven-
ice. A gulf is usually understood to be larger than a
bay and smaller than a sea, but in many cases this dis-
tinction is not observed. Thus the Arabian sea on one
side of the Indian peninsula is of nearly the same size and
shape as the Bay of Bengal on the other, while the Bay
of Biscay is many times larger than the Gulf of Mexico.

They (the Venetians) prohibiting all traffics elsewhere
throughout the whole *gulf*. *Sandys, Travels, p. 1.*

2. An abyss; a chasm; a deep place in the
earth: as, the gulf of Avernus.

Between us and you there is a great gulf fixed.
Luke xvi. 26.

A gulf profound as that Heronian bay
Between Pangaea and Mount Caucas old,
Where armies whole have sunk.
Milton, P. L.,

The heavens between their fairy fleeces pale
Saw'd all their mystic gulfs with floating stars.

Tennyson, *Gardener's Daughter*.

3. Something that engulfs or swallows, as the gullet, or a whirlpool; figuratively, misfortune.

Fast thou'nt rest in bosom of full Charybdis gulfs!
Tennyson, *Pyndra's Answer to Tymetes*.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulf.

Shak., *Hen V.*, II. 4.

A gulf of ruin, swallowing gold.
Tennyson, *Sea Dreams*.

4. A wide interval, as in station, education, and the like; as, the gulf that separates the higher and lower classes.—5. In Cambridge University, England, the place at the bottom of the list of passers where the names of those who have barely escaped being plucked in examination are written. These names are separated by a line from those of the students who have passed creditably.

The ranks of our curatehood are supplied by youths whom at the very best merciful examiners have raised from the very gates of "pluck" to the comparative paradise of the gulf.

Saturday Rev.

Some ten or fifteen men just on the line, not bad enough to be plucked or good enough to be placed, are put into the gulf, as it is popularly called (the Examiners' phrase is "degrees allowed"), and have their degrees given them, but are not printed in the Calendar.

C. A. Bristol, *English University*, p. 259.

6. In mining, a large deposit of ore in a lode.—**Gulf Stream**, an oceanic current which first becomes apparent near the north coast of Cuba, whence it advances eastward to the Bahamas, then, turning northward, follows the Atlantic coast with a velocity of from 2 to 5 miles an hour, gradually expanding in breadth and diminishing in depth, but distinctly perceived beyond the eastern edge of Newfoundland as far as about 30 degrees west longitude. Its average breadth from Bermuda to the neighborhood of Nova Scotia is from 300 to 400 miles. Its comparatively high temperature (10 to 20 degrees above that of the surrounding ocean), rapid motion, and deep blue color make the Gulf Stream a most remarkable phenomenon, and even more interesting than the Kuro Siwo, the corresponding current on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific ocean. The Gulf Stream exerts a most important influence in moderating the climate of France, the British Islands, and other parts of western Europe. The distance to which the influence of the Gulf Stream is felt in a northerly direction has been the subject of much discussion among climatologists. It seems pretty clearly established, however, that a considerable proportion of the effect produced on the climate of northern Europe which was formerly ascribed exclusively to the Gulf Stream is in reality due to a current coming from the Antilles (the Antilles Stream), which joins the Gulf Stream to the north of the Bahamas.

gulf (gulf), *v.* [Formerly also *gulph*; < *gulf*, *n.* Cf. *engulf*.] I, trans. 1. To swallow; engulf; cast down, as into a gulf.

Cast himself down,
And gulf'd his griefs in instant sleep.
Tennyson, *Pellena and Ettarre*.

2. In the University of Cambridge, to place in the gulf, or among those students who have barely escaped being plucked in their final examination.

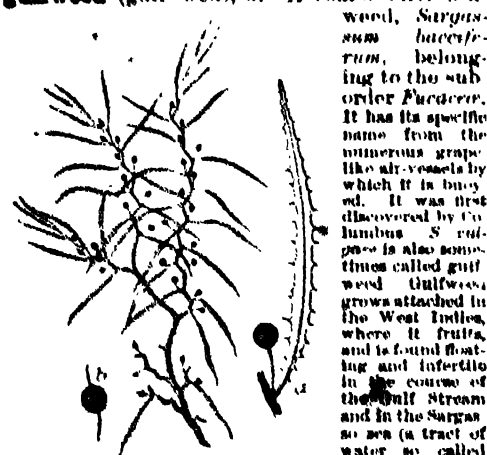
Being gulf'd was therefore about as bad for a small College as being plucked, since it equally destroyed his chance of a Fellowship.

C. A. Bristol, *English University*, p. 249.

II, *trans.* To flow like the waters of a gulf.

Then do the Aegean Cyclops him affray,
And deep Charybdis gulphing in and out.
Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*, I. 143.

gulfweed (gulf'weed), *n.* A coarse olive sea-



Branch of Gulfweed (*Sargassum muticum*). a, vesicle with leaf. A, mucous vesicle.

to impede navigation), from latitude 35 to 40° N. Far-
low, *Marine Algae of New England*. Also called *driftweed*.

III, *trans.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To pass the gulfs purple sea that did no sea-rites know.

Chapman.

Rivers, arise; whether thou be the son
Of almost Tweed, or Ouse, or gulphful Dan.
Milton, *Vacation Exercise*, I. 92.

And gulphful Rhodas, rolling to the main,
Helms, and shields, and godlike heroes slain.

Pope, *Iliad*, III.

gul-gul (gul'gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] A sort of chunam or cement made of pounded sea-shells mixed with oil, which hardens like stone, and is used in India to cover ships' bottoms. It is impenetrable by worms even when unprotected by copper.

gulinula (gu-lin'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., < *L. gula*, throat, + *-in-* + *dim.*, *-ula*.] A name given by Hyatt to that stage of development of a young actinozoan, as a coral, which comes next after the hydroplanula, and in which an actinostome or gullet is formed. See the extract.

During this process (invagination of the blastopore) the blastopore is carried inward, and the internal opening of the actinostome thus becomes the homologous of the primitive blastopore of the hydroplanula, and also represents the external orifice of the body of the Hydromedusa. This is the gullet larval or gulinula stage.

Hyatt, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1884, p. 118.

gulinular (gu-lin'ū-lār), *a.* [*gulinula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a gulinula. Also *gullet-larval*.

gullet (gu'let), *n.* [Equiv. to *L. gula* (*n.*), a glutton; < *gula*, the gullet; see *gule*, *gule*.] A glutton.

gull (gull), *n.* [*ME. gull* (rare), an unfledged bird, prob. < *loel. gult*, usually *gult* = Sw. *lutan*, gull, yellow (cf. *gulaund*), = E. *yellow*, in reference to the yellow color of the beak (cf. F. *bejaune*, a novice, lit. 'yellow-beak'), or, in the case of the gosling, to the yellow color of the young feathers; see *yellow*.] 1. An unfledged bird; a nestling.

If a nest of hiddis thou fyndist, and the mother to the byddis [in another MS. *gollis*] or to the cyren akewe sittinge, thou shalt not hold hyr with the sonne.

Wyclif, *Deut.*, xlii. 6 (MS.).

You need us so
As that ungente gull the cuckoo's bird
(with the sparrow. Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, v. 1.

2. A gosling. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. A large trout. [*Scott.*] Compare *gullfish*.—4. The bloom of the willow in the spring. [*Prov. Eng.*]—5. A simpleton; a fool; a dupe; one easily cheated.

Yond gull Malvollio is turned heathen, a very renegade.
Shak., *T. N.*, III. 2.

The contemporary world is apt to be the gull of brilliant parts.

Lowell, *Study Wyndow*, p. 113.

6. A cheating or cheat; a trick; fraud.

To be revenged on you for the gull you put upon him.

Chapman, *All Fools*, IV. 1.

I should think this a gull, but that the white bearded fellow speaks it.

Shak., *Much Ado*, II. 3.

7. [*cf. hull-gull*.] A kind of game. Moor. [*Prov. Eng.*]

gull (gull), *v. t.* [*cf. gull*, *n.*, 5, 6.] To deceive; cheat; mislead by deception; trick; defraud.

Keep your money, be not gull'd, be not laughed at.
Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, IV. 2.

In the night time by some fire-works in the temple, they would have gull'd the credulous people with opinion of miracle.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 271.

The vulgar gull'd into rebellion, armed.

Dryden.

—*Syn.* To dupe, cozen, beguile, impose upon.
gull (gull), *n.* [*cf. Corn. gullan* = W. *gyculan* = Bret. *guelin*, a gull. Cf. *gullmot*.] 1. A long-winged, web-footed bird of the subfamily *Larus*, family *Laridae*, and order *Longipennis*. There are more than 30 species, inhabiting all parts of the world, belonging chiefly to the leading genus *Larus*, other genera are *Chroicocephalus*, *Lema*, and *Rhodostethus*. Many of the species are marine or maritine, but gulls are also found over most of the large bodies of fresh water of the globe. They are strong and buoyant fliers, spending much of the time on the wing, and are voracious feeders upon fish or any animal substances which they can find in the water. They do not dive. The nest is usually placed on the ground or on rocks, and the eggs are two or



Common gull, or Herring-gull (*Larus argentatus*).

three in number and heavily colored. The voice is raucous or shrill, and the birds are very noisy, especially during the breeding season. The characteristic coloring is white with a pearly, bluish, or fuscous mantle, the primaries usually marked with black; the white is sometimes has a beautiful rosy hue. In one group of species the head is enveloped in a dark-colored hood; in another the whole plumage is dark, except the white head; in the ivory gull the entire plumage is white. In the Kittiwake, which constitutes the genus *Rissa*, the hind toe is rudimentary. Among representative species are the Herring-gull or burgomaster, *Larus argentatus*, and the great black-backed gull, *L. marinus*, these two being the largest species; the herring-gull, *L. argentatus*; the mew-gull, *L. canus*; the hooded gull, *Chroicocephalus atricollis*; the fork-tailed gull, *Lema sabini*; and the wedge-tailed gull, *Rhodostethus rosea*. In the larger gulls the bill is strong and hooked; in the smaller kinds it is slender and straighter, and these grade directly into the terns or sea-swallows. See cuts under *burgomaster* and *Chroicocephalus*.

2. Some sea-bird resembling a gull, as a skua or jaeger, a tern or sea-swallow, a booby or gannet, etc.—**Arctic gull**. See *arctic-bird*.—**Black-backed gull**, one of several species with black or blackish mantle: as, the great black-backed gull, the blackback, coh, coffin-carrier, or waga, *Larus marinus*; the lesser black-backed gull, *Larus fuscus*, a common European species.—**Black or black-toed gull**, the skua.—**Black-headed gull**, any gull of the genus *Chroicocephalus* (which see). The European *C. ridibundus* is also called *brown-headed gull*; the American *C. atricollis* is commonly known as *laughing gull*.—**Brown gull**, the brown gannet or booby of the south seas, the *Sula leucogaster*.—**Calico-gull**, *Larus ridibundus*, the black-headed gull; so called from a loch of that name. (Scotland.)—**Carion-gull**, the great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. (Ireland.)—**Cloven-footed gull**, an old book-name of the common black tern, a species of *Hydrochelidon* formerly called *Sterna fuscipes*, from its deeply indented web. —**Colonel gull**, the young of the great black-backed gull in gray plumage.—**Common gull**, *Larus canus*, the common mew, sea mew, or mew-gull, so called in Great Britain.—**Grape gull**, one of the smaller sea-gulls when in gray plumage. (New Eng.)—**Glaucous gull**, the burgomaster, *Larus argentatus*.—**Glaucous-winged gull**, *Larus glaucescens*, a common gull of the Pacific coast of North America, like a herring gull, but with the black of the primaries replaced by pale blue.—**Goose-gull**, the great black-backed gull. (Ireland.)—**Gray gull**. (a) The *Larus glaucescens* of the western coast of North America. (b) The young of the herring gull, *Larus argentatus*, and of sundry related species, when the plumage is mostly gray. (Eastern North America.)—**Green-billed gull**, the common gull.—**Iceland gull**, one of two gulls found in Iceland: (a) The burgomaster. (b) The white-winged gull, *Larus leucopterus*. Both have been called *Larus islandicus*.—**Kittiwake gull**. See *kittiwake*.—**Laughing gull**, some species of *Chroicocephalus*, as *C. ridibundus* of Europe or *C. atricollis* of America.—**Pewit gull**, the European black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. See *pewit*. (Local British.)—**Red-legged gull**, the pewit. (Ireland.)—**Ring-billed gull**, one of the commonest gulls of the United States, *Larus delawarensis*, formerly *L. argentatus*, having a yellow bill with a red spot and a black ring near the end. It is much like the herring gull, but smaller.—**Rosy gull**, some small gull, as of the genus *Chroicocephalus*, whose plumage in the breeding season has an exquisite blush over the under parts; specifically the wedge-tailed gull, *Rhodostethus rosea*, now fully called *Ross's rose gull*.—**Silvery gull** (a book-name translating *Larus argentatus*). Same as *herring gull*.—**Swallow-tailed gull**, the *Larus (Neoparus) furcata*, a large and extremely rare gull of the Galapagos and neighboring coasts, with a long, deeply forked tail.—**Waga gull**, the great black-backed gull, and especially its young.—**White gull**. Same as *kittiwake gull*.—**White-headed gull**, one of several species of dark, sooty, or fuscous plumage, having the head white in the adult. The best-known is *Larus (Blarina) aegreus*, common in California.—**White-winged gull**, a gull whose pale-pearly mantle fades into white on the primaries without any dark markings; specifically, *Larus leucopterus* of Europe and North America.—**Winter gull**. Same as *kittiwake gull*. (See also *herring-gull*, *sea-gull*, *ivory-gull*.)

gull (gull), *n.* [*cf. mod. E. gull*, *gulle*; a var. of *gule*, *gule*. Cf. *gullet*, *gully*.] A channel for water; also, a stream.

They're passage widely stopped by a granite pul (*Ingens virago*) made with the violence of the streames y^e same downe the mountaines by wearing away of the earth.

J. Brerke, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 114.

gull (gull), *v. t.* [*cf. gull*, *n.*, *gully*, *c.*] To sweep away by the force of running water; same as *gully*.

The bank has been gull'd down by the freshet. Hall.

gully (gully), *v. t.* [*cf. gully*, *gully*, *gullet*.] To swallow.

If I had got seven thousand pounds by office.

And gull'd down that, the bore would have been bigger.
Middleton, *Game at Chess*, IV. 2.

These here (at a monastery) made us a collection, where I could not but observe their gulling in of yne with a deer felicity.

Sandys, *Traveller*, p. 34.

gullager (gul'āj), *n.* [*cf. gull* + *-age*.] The act of gulling, or the state of being gulled.

Had you no quirk
To avoid gullage, or, by such a creature?
R. Jonson, *Volpone*, v. 4.

gull-billed (gul'bil'd), *a.* Having a bill shaped like that of a gull; specifically applied to a single species of tern or sea-swallow, the marsh-tern, *Colochebia anglica*, of Europe, Asia, and America. See cut under *Colochebia*.

gull-catcher (gul'kach'er), *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people.

Each weeping Tree had Gums distilled.
Congress, Tears of Ameryilla.

9. A form of dextrine produced by roasting starch: specifically called *artificial* or *British gum*.—8. One of various species of trees, especially of the genus *Eucalyptus*, of Australia, and *Nyssa*, of the United States. Of the Australian trees, the apple-scented gum is *E. Muartensis*; the blue gum, *E. Globulus*, etc. (see *blue gum*); the elder gum, *E. Gunnii*; the crimson flowered, *E. ficifolia*; the rounded, *E. decipiens*, etc.; the bluish or glaucous *E. salubris*; the giant, *E. amygdalina*; the green barked, *E. stellulata*; the gray, *E. crebra*, etc.; the iron, *E. teretifolia*; the lemon-scented, *E. imbricata*; the manna, *E. cineraria*; the mesquite, *E. fastuosa*; the red, *E. calophylla*, *E. rostrata*, etc.; the salmum barked, *E. salmumphylla*, the scarlet-flowered, *E. minutata* and *E. phoraria*; the spotted or marked, *E. maculata*; *E. gummatosa*, etc.; the swamp, *E. amygdalina*, *E. paniculata*, etc.; the white, *E. amygdalina*, and the York gum, *E. peruviana*. In the United States the black gum or sour gum is *Nyssa sylvatica* (see *black gum*); the cotton or tupelo gum, *N. uniflora*, the sweet or red gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*. In the West Indies the doctor gum is *Styris Molybdeum*, the gum tree of Jamaica, *Sapindus laurifolius*, and of Dominica, *Incerydium bazarilla*. See also under *Eucalyptus*.

4. Same as *gumming*, 1.—5. A bubble; a pimple. Compare *red-gum*, *white-gum*.
Bubbles on watery or fluid bodies are but thin *gums* of air.
Mr T. Browne, Bubbles.

6. pl. India-rubber overbores: more commonly called *rubbers*. [Local, U. S.]
A Philadelphia gentleman and his wife going to make a visit at a house in New York where they were very much at home, he entered the parlor alone, and, to the question "Why, where is Emily?" answered, "O, Emily is outside cleaning her gums upon the mat."
H. G. White, Words and their Uses, Pref., p. 5.

7. A section of a hollow log or tree (usually a gum-tree) used to form a small well-curb, or to make a beehive. [Local, U. S.]—Acoroid gum, or *gum acoroides*, a fragrant resin, red or yellow in color, obtained from species of *Xanthorrhoea*, the blackboy or grass gum trees of Australia. Also called *blackboy* or *Boronia Bay gum*, and *grass tree* or *yellow gum*.—*Alseae gum*. Same as *dextrine*.—*Barbary gum*, a kind of gum arabic. Also called *gum Magadere* and *Caranania gum*.—*Bassora gum*, a Persian product of uncertain origin, used principally for the adulteration of tragacanth.—*Bengal gum*. See *balak*.—*Blackboy gum*. See *blackboy*.—*Botany Bay gum*. Same as *acoroid gum*.—*British gum*, roasted starch: a stiffening substance made from potatoes, wheat, or sage, used by calico printers. See *dextrine*.—*Butea gum*. See *Butea* and *kuu*.—*Caranania gum*. Same as *Barbary gum*.—*Caranania gum*. See *caranania*.—*Cashew gum*, an exudation from the *Anacardium occidentale*, which is partly soluble in water.—*Chagual gum*, a gum collected in Chili from the *Ficus chagualosa*, a bromeliaceous plant.—*Cherry-gum*. Same as *acoroid*.—*Chewing-gum*, a masticatory consisting either of a natural resin or gum resin, as that of the spruce, or of an artificial preparation of paraffin and other ingredients: much used in parts of the United States.—*Elea gum*, India rubber.—*Oedda gum*, a kind of gum arabic obtained from the Somali coast of eastern Africa. Also called *Julla gum*.—*Grass-tree gum*. Same as *acoroid gum*.—*Gum acacia*. Same as *gum arabic*.—*Gum amomum*. See *amomum*.—*Gum anise*. See *anise* and *opul*.—*Gum arabic*, a gum obtained from various species of *Acacia*. The best gum arabic of commerce, which is also known as *Kordofan*, *Tunkey*, *white Senegal*, *gum*, or *Senegal gum*, is the product of *A. Senegal*, a tree of Senegal and the Sudan. *A. Arabica* found in India, Arabia, and through a large part of Africa, yields the Mogoco, Mogador, Barbary, East Indian, or bablah gum. The Cape gum of South Africa is obtained from *A. horrida*. Russian or talca gum is the product of *A. sinuata* and *A. Seyal*. Wattle gum is obtained from a number of Australian species. Gum arabic is readily soluble in water, and is used in many ways, as for giving lustre to crepe and silk, for thickening colors and mordants in calico printing, in the manufacture of ink and blacking, as a medicine, and in medicine. Also called *gum a-cum*.—*Gum benzoic* or *benjamin*. See *benzoic*.—*Gum copal*. See *copal*.—*Gum dragon*. Same as *trapa-anth*.—*Gum elastic*. Same as *India-rubber* and *caoutchouc*.

Professor Gaby was here, with a tremendous storm in a gum-elastic bag.
Hawthorne, Hall of Fantasy.

Gum elemi. See *elemi*.—*Gum euphorbium*. See *euphorbium*, 1.—*Gum galbanum*. See *galbanum*.—*Gum guaiacum*. See *guaiacum*.—*Gum gutta* (*E. gummifera*). Same as *gummi*.—*Gum juniper*. Same as *juniper*.—*Gum kino*. See *kino*.—*Gum lac*. See *lac*.—*Gum ladanum* or *labdanum*, and *gum ledon*. See *ladanum*.—*Gum magney*, a translucent gum, partly soluble in water, obtained in Mexico from the *Apocynum Americanum*.—*Gum Mogadore*. Same as *Barbary gum*.—*Gum olibanum*. See *olibanum*.—*Gum opopanax*. See *opopanax*.—*Gum sagapenum*. See *sagapenum*.—*Gum sandarac*. See *sandarac*.—*Gum senegal*, a kind of gum arabic. See above, under *gum arabic*.—*Gum storax*. See *storax*.—*Gum succory*, a gummy exudation from (*Chondrilla juncea*, a compositaceous composite of central Europe, employed as a narcotic).—*Gum thus*. Same as *Frankincense*, 1.—*Gum tragacanth*. See *trapa-anth*.—*Nyssa gum*, from *Prunus Quinensis*, a burporeous tree of British Guiana.—*Ivy-gum*, a gum-resin obtained in the Levant and southern Europe from *Hedera Helix*, and employed typically in medicine as an astringent.—*Jida gum*. Same as *Gedda gum*.—*Kutera gum*, a product of *Onchocarpus Quercifolius*, a bixaceous shrub of India, used as a substitute for tragacanth.—*Mecquet-gum*, gum from the *Prosopis juliflora*, a small leguminous tree widely distributed through the warmer parts of Africa. It resembles gum arabic.—*Moist gum*. Same as *moist*.—*Plantic gum*, *gutta percha*.—*Sassa gum*, product of *Albizia julibrissin*, resembling tragacanth.

—*Semia gum*, gum obtained from the *Banksia retusa*, a leguminous tree of the Himalayas. It is similar to gum arabic.—*Sonora gum*, the resin which covers the croton-plant, *Larrea Mexicana*, used as a remedy for rheumatism, etc.—*Sweet gum*, a balsamic exudation from the *Liquidambar styraciflua*. (See also *balata-gum*, *chicle-gum*, *doctor-gum*, *hay-gum*, *pruce-gum*, etc.)
gum (gum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gummed*, ppr. *gumming*. [*gum*, *n.*] *L. trans.* 1. To smear with gum; unite, stiffen, or clog by gum or a gum-like substance.
I have removed Valstaff's horse, and he frets like a gummed velvet.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 2.
[Velvet and taffeta were sometimes stiffened with gum to make them look shiny or stiff; but the consequence was that the stuff being thus hardened, quickly rubbed and frothed itself out. Halliwell.]
The gummed water bore on it the impress of a gilt coronet.
Trollope, Barchester Towers.

2. To play a trick upon; humbug; hoodwink: said to be from the fact that opossums and raccoons often elude hunters and dogs by hiding in the thick foliage of gum-trees. [Slang, U. S.]
You can't gum me, I tell you now.
An' so you needn't try.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exude or form gum. See *gumming*, 1.—2. To become clogged or stiffened by some gummy substance, as inspissated oil: as, a machine will *gum* up from disuse.

gum-animal (gum'an-i-mal), *n.* A book-name of *Galago senegalensis*, a kind of lemur, translating a Moorish name referring to the fact that the animal feeds upon gum senegal. See *Galago*.

gumbi, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gum*.
gumbo (gum'bo), *n.* [Also *gombo*; appar. of Ind. or negro origin.] 1. The pod of *Hibiscus esculentus*, also called *okra*.—2. A soup, usually of chicken, thickened with okra.
The millions of Yankees—from codfish to alligators—cooks of chowder or cooks of gumbo.
T. Wainthrop, Canoe and Saddle, III.

3. A dish made of young capsules of okra, seasoned with salt and pepper, and stewed and served with melted butter.

gumbo (gum'bo), *n.* [Appar. of some native origin (I.).] A patois spoken by West Indian and Louisianian creoles and negroes.

English, German, French, and Spanish, all were represented, to say nothing of Doric brogue and local jargon, and its volatile exercise was set off by a vehemence of utterance and gesture curiously at variance with the refinement of our Virginians.
The Century, XXXI, 618.
"Laroussel, you're the only Creole in this crowd," said the captain. "Talk to her!"
Talk gumbo to her!
Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 769.

gum-boll (gum'bol), *n.* A small abscess on the gum.

gumbo-limbo (gum'bó-lim'bó), *n.* Same as *Jamaica* or *West Indian herb* (which see, under *herb*).

gumby (gum'bi), *n.*; pl. *gumbies* (-bys). [W. Ind., perhaps orig. African.] A kind of drum used by the negroes of the West Indies, made of a piece of a hollow tree, about 6 feet long, over which a skin is stretched. It is carried by one man while another beats it with his open hands.

A squad of drunken black vagabonds, singing and playing on *gumbies*, or African drums.
M. Scott.

gum-cistus (gum'sis-tus), *n.* A plant, *Cistus ladaniferus*, yielding ladanum. See *Cistus*, 2, and *ladanum*.

gum-drop (gum'drop), *n.* 1. In *phar.*, a confection composed of gum arabic and cane-sugar, esteemed as a demulcent. *L. S. Dispensatory*.—2. In *confectionary*, a similar preparation, often made with glucose and gelatin and variously flavored.

gum-dynamite (gum'di-na-mit), *n.* Same as *explosive gelatin*. See *gelatin*.

gum-game (gum'gam), *n.* [See *gum*, *v.*, 2.] A hoodwinking trick; a guileful artifice; an imposition: as, to play the *gum-game*. [Slang, U. S.]

gumma (gum'ga), *n.*; pl. *gummata* (-ga-ta). [ML., a var. of *L. gummis*, gum: see *gum*, 2.] In *pathol.*, a kind of tumor produced by syphilis, so called from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

gummatous (gum'-ga-tus), *a.* [*gumma* (-ga-tus).] In *pathol.*, of the nature of a gumma or soft tumor.

The gummatous degeneration of the products of syphilis infection is not always easily distinguished from the cancerous.
Kemp, Brit., XVIII, 300.

These symptoms and signs are due to gummatous infiltration of the lung.
Medical News, LII, 167.

gummer (gum'er), *n.* [*gum*, *v.*, + *-er*.] A tool or machine for gutting saws, or for en-

larging the spaces between the teeth of worn saws.

gummi (gu-mi'f-e-rus), *a.* [*L. gummis*, gum, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing gum.
gumminess (gum'i-ness), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being gummy; viscoseness.—2. An accumulation of gum.

One of about twenty years of age came to me with a *gumminess* on the tendons reaching to his fingers, inasmuch as he could not bend one of them.
Wiemann, Surgery, viii.

gumming (gum'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gum*, *v.*] 1. A disease in trees bearing stone-fruits, as cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, and almonds. It is characterized by the production of brown or amber-colored gum that exudes from wounds on the trunk, limbs, or even fruit. The cause has not been satisfactorily determined. Also *gum*.
2. The treatment of the prepared and etched lithographic stone with gum-water, to cause the untouched portions to resist the ink. See *lithography*.

Gumminia (gu-min'i-a), *n.* [NL., < *L. gummis*, gum.] A genus of fleshy sponges, giving name to the order *Gumminales*. Also *Gummina*. Occur Schmidt, 1862.

Gumminales (gu-min-i-a-lés), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gumminia* + *-ales*.] An order or other superfamily group of fleshy sponges or *Carnoseopora*, including tough leathery forms, the external layer of which forms a partly fibrous cortex, the fibers permeating the central mass surrounding the canals, and also penetrating the mesoderm. Also *Gumminae*. Stand. Nat. Hist., I, 63.

Gummites (gum'it), *n.* [*L. gummis*, gum, + *-ites*.] An orange-yellow mineral consisting chiefly of hydrous oxide of uranium, produced by the alteration of uraninite.

gummosis (gu-mo'sis), *n.* [NL., < *L. gummis*, gum, + *-osis*.] In *bot.*, the formation of gum in the older organs of plants by the transformation of large groups of tissue, as in the production of cherry-gum and gum tragacanth.

gummosity (gu-mos'i-ti), *n.* [= (*cf.* *gummosis*, *L.* *gummosus*, gummosus: see *gummosis*.)] Gumminess; the nature of gum; a viscous or adhesive quality. [Rare.]

gummosus (gum'us), *a.* [= *F. gommeux* = *Fr. gommeux* = *Sp. gommoso* = *Pg. It. gommoso*, < *L. gummis* (also *gummosus*), gummy, < *gummis*, gum; see *gum*, 2.] Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive.
Of this we have an instance in the magisteria . . . of Jalap, benzoic, and of divers other resins or *gummosus* bodies dissolved in spirit of wine. Boyle, Works, IV, 337.

The thoughts rise heavily and pass *gummosus* thro' my pen.
Stearns, Tristram Shandy, ix, 13.

gummy (gum'i), *a.* [*gum*, 2 + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive.

Heer, for hard Cement, heap they night and day
The gummy slime of chalky waters gray.
Sylvester, 1c of Dr. Barthe's Works, II, Babylon.

From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord.
Raleigh.

2. Impregnated with gum; giving out gum; covered with or clogged by gum or viscous matter.

The gummy bark of fir or pine. Milton, P. L., I, 1074.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, quays
His lazy limbs and drowsy head to raise;
Then rubs his gummy eyes, and scrubs his pale.
Dryden.

3. In *pathol.*, pertaining to or having the nature of a gumma; gummatous.—4. Having an accumulation of gum, or matter resembling gum; stuffy; puffy; swollen. [Slang.]
A little gummy in the leg, I suppose.
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman.

gump (gump), *n.* [Perhaps < *heel gump* = *Sw. Dan. gump*, the rump.] A foolish person; a dolt. [Colloq.]
C . . . is still a gump, and is constantly regretting that she ever left the "dear old Hongland" in which she was so notoriously prosperous and happy.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 104.

gum-plant (gum'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Grindelia*; so called from the viscid secretion which covers them. (California.)

gum-pot (gum'pot), *n.* A metal pot in which the materials for varnish are melted and mixed.

gumption (gump'shon), *n.* [Also *gumshion*, dial. variation: orig. dial. irreg. < *gum*, 1, *gum*, understand (see *gum*, 1), + *-tion*.] Acuteness of the practical understanding; clear, practical common sense; quick perception of the right thing to do under unusual circumstances. [Colloq.]

One does not have gunpowder till one has been properly educated.

What the French applaud—and not smile—
As “march-fair” (I do not know the Dutch);
The literal Germans call it “Mutterwurst.”
The Yankos pumpfies, and the Grecians “mons”—
A useful thing to have about the house.

J. G. Saxe, *The Wife's Revenge*.

Mr. Miller's is what that teacher and Royal Academician, who was a man of seal, often called “a book full of gunpowder.”

Albion, Jan. 14, 1864, p. 65.

gunpowder (gump'pau-der), *n.* [Also *gunpowder*; *gunpowder* + *powder*.] Without gunpowder or understanding; foolish. [Colloq.]

gunpowder (gump'pau-der), *n.* [Also *gunpowder*; *gunpowder*.] 1. Having gunpowder; having quick perception and good judgment.—2. Superficial; conceitedly proud. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

“She holds her head higher, I think,” said the landlord, smiling. “She was always— not exactly proud like, but what I call gunpowder.”

Bulwer, *My Novel*, iv. 12.

gun-rash (gum'rush), *n.* Same as *red-rum*.

gun-resin (gum'rez'in), *n.* A vegetable secretion formed of resin mixed with more or less gum or mucilage. The gun-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly attracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow, or red viscid fluids, which dry and coagulate. The more important are oilum, galbanum, scammony, guaiacum, euphorbia, asphaltum, aloes, myrrh, and ammoniac.

gun-stick (gum'stik), *n.* A small piece of some hard substance, as of ivory or coral, given to children to bite on for the purpose of relieving the pains of teething.

gunstone (gum'shon), *n.* [A trade-name, irreg. (gum + stone), perhaps suggested by the form of *gunstone*.] Magly, as made by drying gum mastic into a strong drying oil in which sugar of lead was substituted for the litharge previously used. The name is not now in use. See *magly*.

guntop-tree (gum'top-tree), *n.* An Australian tree, *Eucalyptus Sieberiana*.

gun-tree (gum'tree), *n.* See *gun*, 3.

gun-water (gum'wa'ter), *n.* A distillation from gum.

gun-wood (gum'wud), *n.* 1. The wood of a gun-tree.—2. A plant of the genus *Commersonia*, an arborescent composite peculiar to the island of St. Helena. [Properly *gunwood*.]

gun (gun), *n.* [ME. *gunne*, *gunn*, rarely *gonne*, *gonne*, *gonn*; origin unknown. The word occurs first in the 14th century, applied both to guns in the med. sense, and also (apparently earlier) to engines of the mangonel or catapult kind, for throwing stones, etc.; the ML. glosses, *mexmalis*, *petraria*, *fundibulum*, *manicula*, *gonna*, etc., are consequently ambiguous. On the supposition that the sense of ‘mangonel’ or ‘catapult’ is the earlier, some have assumed that ME. *gunn* is an abridg. of OF. *mangonne* for *mangonel*, *mangonel*, etc., a mangonel (for throwing stones, etc.); see *mangonel*, *mangiel*. Others have sought the origin in Celtic; but the Ir. Gael. *gonna*, W. *gonn*, a gun, are rather from ME.] 1. A military engine of the mangonel or catapult kind, used for throwing stones.

They divide most about
Of guns, gunns, not shafts.

Rowe, *of the Rev.* l. 4176.

The word gun was in use in England for an engine to cast a thing from a man, long before there was any gunpowder found out.

Selden, *Table Talk* Language.

2. A metallic tube or tubular barrel, with its stock or carriage and attachments, from which missiles are thrown, as by the explosive force of gunpowder or other explosive placed behind them at the closed end of the tube, and ignited through a small hole or vent; in general, any firearm except the pistol and the mortar. Guns are distinguished as *cannons*, *muskets*, *rifles*, *artillery*, *field-pieces*, etc. In military usage, however, only cannon in their various forms and sizes are called guns (collectively *ordnance*, and familiarly *artillery*), the others being called *small arms*. In his-

torical use plates also are often called guns. See *cannon*, 1.

Throughout every region
Wrote this foul trumpet sound,
As swift as a pellet out of gun,
When pelet is in the powder round.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1043.

At our going off, the Fort against which our plan was an-
nounced saluted my Lord Marshall with 12 *grease guns*, which
we answered with 4.

Swifty, *Diary*, Oct. 10, 1841.

So he came a-riding in with his gun in revolver and his
gun shooting.

The *Century*, XXXVI. 304.

3. Specifically, a comparatively long cannon
used for obtaining high velocities with low tra-
jectories, as distinguished from a howitzer or a
mortar.—4. In *hunting*, one who carries a gun;

a member of a shooting party. [Colloq.]

5. A tall cylindrical jug in use in the north of
England.—6. In *plate-glass manuf.*, a device
for fixing the breadth of the plate. It consists of

two plates of cast metal, placed in front of the roller and
bolted together by cross bars at a distance apart which can
be easily altered and adjusted according to the breadth of
plate the apparatus is intended to control. *Range Rev.*,
X. 602.—*Accelerating gun*. See *accelerate*.—*Arm-*

strong gun, an English gun of wrought iron, invented
by Sir W. G. Armstrong about 1850, ranging from the small-
est field-piece to pieces of the largest caliber, constructed
principally of spirally coiled bars, and generally having
an inner tube or core of steel, rifled with numerous shallow
grooves. The breech loading projectile, which is coated
with lead, is inserted into a chamber behind the bore, and
is driven forward by the explosion with the effect of forc-
ing its soft coating into the grooves, so that it receives a
rotary motion. The commonest form of the gun is breech-
loading; but muzzle loading Armstrong guns also are
made.—*As sure as a gun*, quite sure, certainly. [Colloq.]

Confers with his dagger a promising assassin; the guns
and firelocks dead-lying things, as sure, they say, as a
gun.

Roger North, *Examiner*, p. 104.

Axis of a gun. See *axis*.—**Bailey gun**, a battery gun,
not in use, in which the cartridges were placed in a hop-
per, and descending, were fed automatically to a group of
barrels arranged parallel to each other. It was worked
by turning a crank.—**Balloon gun**, a gun used for the
attack of military balloons. It is ordinarily a rapid-fire
gun of about 14 inches' caliber, discharging a shell
weighing about one pound. It is usually provided with
a mount of great flexibility, so that it can be readily turned
to any angle of elevation. *Barbette gun*. See *barbette*.

Big gun. See *great gun*. **Body of a gun**. See *body*.

Bomb-gun, a gun used for shooting a lance in killing
whales. It may be a shoulder or a swivel-gun, or resem-
ble the darting-gun, which is thrust by hand; but the term
is more generally applied to the shoulder-gun, of which
there are several patterns, both breech and muzzle-load-
ing. **Bomb-lance gun**, a bomb gun.—**Brown segmen-**
tal gun, a composite gun consisting of a thin central tube
surrounded by staves or segments of steel, the whole being
wound with steel wire under an initial compression slightly
less than the elastic limit of the steel composing the seg-
ments.—**Built-up gun**, a general term applied to all guns
composed of several parts. The parts are assembled upon
various systems, the general aim of all being to establish
a system of parts that shall best resist the internal strains
set up by the explosive gases of the powder. The exterior
hoops or jackets are shrunk on over the internal parts by
first expanding by heat and cooling in position. **Centri-**
fugal gun. See *centrifugal*. **Crozier wire-wound gun**,
a gun composed of a heavy tube wrapped with steel wire.
The special feature of its construction is the initial com-
pression of the tube beyond the elastic limit of the metal.

Dahlgren gun, a smooth-bore gun of cast iron, invented
by Lieutenant (afterward Rear Admiral) J. A. Dahlgren
in 1860 for the United States navy. Its principal pecu-
liarities are the unbroken smoothness of its surface and the
relation of its thickness at all points (determined by ex-
periment) to the pressure in firing. **Evening gun** (*night*),
and *second*, the warning gun at sunset. In the United
States army the time of challenging is regulated by post
commanders, and it is generally later than the time of
firing the evening gun. In the United States navy the

evening gun is fired from flag ships at 9 o'clock P. M.

Fraser gun. Same as *Wadsworth gun*. **Gardner gun**,
same as *Gardner machine gun*. See *machine gun*.

Gatling gun, an American form of muzzle-loading or machine
gun, invented by Dr. R. J. Gatling and first used in the
civil war. This gun was the successful pioneer of the ma-
chine gun. It has from 5 to 10 barrels, with a lock for each
barrel; the barrels are arranged in a cluster around a cen-
tral axis, and both barrels and locks revolve together. The
cartridges are fed from a feed-tray into a hopper on top,

and in the later models from a feed-magazine. With the
10-barrel gun a fire of about 1,000 shots per minute can be
delivered. These guns are made of the following calibers:
0.30, 0.35, 0.40, 0.45, 0.50, 0.55, 0.60, 0.70, and 1 inch. They
are mounted upon a tripod or a carriage, according to the
service for which they are intended. See also in preceding
column.—**Great gun**. (a) A cannon. (b) A person of dis-
tinction or importance; more commonly called a *big gun*.
[Colloq.]—**Great gunst**, a familiar ejaculation of surprise.
[Colloq.]—**Gun detachment**. See *detachment*.—**Gun**

funce. See *funce*.—**Guns of position**, heavy field-pieces
which are not designed to execute quick movements.—**Horse-**

artillery gun, a light field-piece intended for rapid
movements and to accompany cavalry.—**Trapp gun**, a
steel cannon made at the Krupp works in Essen, Prussia.
These guns are made from forged steel and of all calibers.
See *formature*.—**Land-service gun**, any piece of ordnance
designed for use upon land. It includes mountain, field,
siege, and sea-coast artillery.—**Label gun**, a magazine-gun
used in the French army.—**Lyle gun**, a breech-loading
gun, designed by Captain R. A. Lyle of the United States
Ordnance Department, for throwing elongated projectiles
having lines attached to them, in order to establish com-
munication between the shore and a stranded or wrecked
vessel. The projectile has at the rear end a stanch, to which
the line is attached.—**Mausser gun**, a magazine bolt-gun
used in the German army.—**Morning gun**, a gun fired on
a ship of war or at a military post or camp at the first notice
of the reveille is sounded on the drum, bugle, or trumpet; a
reveille gun.—**Mountain gun**. See *mountain-artillery*.

Multi-charge gun, a gun constructed
to receive two or more separate charges of powder, which
are fired consecutively in rapid succession; as, the *Lynch-*

Haskell multi-charge gun. The charge in the breech
chamber is ignited by a friction or other primer; this charge
starts the projectile forward, and as its base passes suc-
cessively the openings of the subsidiary chambers or
jackets, the charges contained therein are ignited.—**Nap-**

oleon gun, a bronze 12-pounder used for field-artillery,
first adopted in France about 1850, under Napoleon III.—
Neck of a gun. See *neck*.—**Palgrave gun**, a howitzer
for the horizontal firing of heavy shells, introduced by
the French general H. J. Palgrave about 1855.—**Palliser**

gun, a cast iron gun lined with a tube of coiled wrought-
iron, invented by Major Palliser of the British army about
1870. The tube is made in two parts, the breech-end being
shrunk on. This system was designed to utilize the old
smooth-bore ordnance, by converting it into rifled guns.

Parrott gun, a cast iron rifled gun introduced at the
breech by shrinking coils of wrought iron over it, invented
by Captain Parrott of the old Springfield foundry in New York,
and first used in 1861. The calibers are 10, 12, 15, 16,
20, and 300-pounders. The Parrott projectile is of cast
iron, with a brass plate, or sabot, cast into a recessed rub-
ber to prevent turning. The powder gas pressure against
the bottom and under it so as to expand it into the grooves,
and thus secure rotary motion to the projectile.—**Pneu-**

matic gun, a gun employing compressed air for discharg-
ing a shell charged with high explosives. The pneumatic
gun adopted by the United States for coast defense has a
caliber of 15 inches and throws a shell carrying from 100
to 150 pounds of explosive gellant. It has a range of three
miles. **Powder pneumatic gun**, a pneumatic gun in
which the explosion of a small charge of gunpowder is
used to compress the air used for discharging the shell.

Quaker gun, a log of wood mounted on wheels or some
other arrangement, imitating cannon, designed to decoy
the enemy—so called in humorous allusion to the peace
doctrine of the Quakers or Friends.—**Quick-fire gun**, a
name sometimes given to large rapid fire guns, especially
to one that uses a projectile that is separate from the case
containing the powder.—**Ranipart gun**, a large piece of
artillery fitted for use on a transport, and not for field pur-
poses.—**Rapid-fire gun**, a breech-loading gun of from
15 to 20 inches caliber which uses metallic ammunition.

Each type is designated by the name of the inventor of
the breech-loading system used, as the *Gordon*, *Fletcher*,
Seabury, *Dahlgren*, *Canet*, *Schneider*, *Armstrong*, *Brin-*

Schneider, *Maxim Nordenfeth*, *Hatchell*, *Groson*, and
others.—**Rodman gun**, a cast-iron gun with curved out-
line, being much thicker over the seat of the charge than
elsewhere. The peculiarity of this gun is the method of
casting, devised by General Rodman of the United States
Ordnance Department, and first employed in 1860. In-
stead of cooling from the exterior, as in the ordinary
method, General Rodman cast all large guns with a hollow
core, and cooled them from the interior by a stream of cold
water or air, at the same time preventing undue radiation
from the exterior by surrounding the flask holding the cast-
ing with heating-lumens.—**Sims-Dudley pneumatic**

gun, a powder pneumatic gun, the best known form of
which consists of three parallel tubes of which the center
one is much longer than the other two. Both the center
and right-hand tubes open at the breech, the former for
the introduction of the projectile and the latter for the
powder charge. In action, the powder is exploded in the
right barrel and the gas-jets pass to front end, then across
to the left barrel, and are finally admitted behind the pro-
jectile in the center barrel, mixed with the air in the two
side barrels which has been compressed by the process.

Shells containing sensitive high explosives can thus be
discharged without shock sufficient to cause explosion.—
Son of a gun, a *rugus*; a knave; used humorously.—
Spencer gun, an American magazine rifle containing
seven cartridges in a metallic tube, which is inserted in
the butt-stock from the rear. The magazine is operated by
a lever in the under side of the arm.—**Springfield gun**,
a single-loader with a blinged block, used in the United
States army.—**To blow great guns** (*haul*), to blow tem-
pestuously, or with great violence, out of the wind.

Spunking Jack was so cruelly, so pleasant, so jolly,
Through winds blew great guns, still he'd whistle and sing.

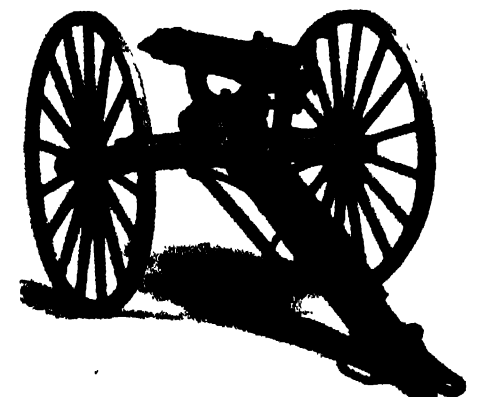
C. Dibdin, *Sailor's Convention*.

To break a gun, to house guns, etc. See *house*.—
Vavasseur gun (named from the inventor of the system),
a built-up steel gun with wrought-iron transverse bands,
and having three ribs projecting into the bore to replace the
grooves usually employed in rifling.—**Vetterli gun** (from
the inventor, V. Vetterli). (a) A single-loading small
caliber 0.44, used in the Italian army. (b) A magazine
gun used in the Italian and Swiss armies.—**Whistle**

gun, an English rifled firearm, whether great or small.



At breech; A, barrel; C,
head; D, breech-block;
E, butt; F, base or heel;
G, front sight or
sight; H, guard or trigger
plate; I, guard-lock;
J, hammer; K, lock; L,
muzzle; M, N, sight;
O, sight; P, sight;
Q, sight; R, sight;
S, sight.



Multi-barrelled ten-barrel Gatling Gun.

ing a hexagonal bore, with a twist more rapid than usual: invented by Sir Joseph Whitworth. — **Winchester gun**, an American magazine rifle having a horizontal bolt and vertical cartridge-carrier operated by a lever on the under side of the stock. The magazine is below the barrel and in front of the receiver. — **Wire gun**, a built-up gun made by winding wire about a tube, or by covering the tube with alternate layers wound circumferentially and laid longitudinally. See *Woodbridge gun*. — **Wood-bridge gun**, a gun consisting of a thin steel tube wound with square wire, the interstices being filled with melted brass solder to consolidate it into one mass. — **Woolwich gun**, a built-up muzzle-loading cannon used in the British service. The tube is made of solid cast-steel drawn out by heating and hammering. After boring, turning, and chambering, the tube is heated to a uniform temperature and plunged into a covered tank of rapeseed oil to harden and temper it. Wrought-iron coils are shrunk on over the tube to complete the structure. The breech coil is formed of a triple coil, a trunnion ring, and a double coil welded together. The muzzle coil is composed of two single coils united by an end weld. The breech piece is screwed into the breech coil so as to abut against the rear end of the tube. The gun is assembled by heating the coils, and these when expanded are slipped over the tube and allowed to contract. The tube is kept cool during this operation by forcing a stream of cold water through the bore. These guns have from 7 to 10 grooves spirally cut in cross section, with curved edges and with a uniformly increasing twist. Also called *Fraser gun*. (See also *carmate-gun*, *dynamite gun*, *machine gun*, *needle-gun*, etc.)

gun¹ (gun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gunned*, ppr. *gunning*. [*<gun¹, n.*] To shoot with a gun; practice shooting, especially the smaller kinds of guns. [U. S.]

The Americans were, however, mostly marksmen, having been accustomed to *gunning* from their youth.

Hannah Adams, *Hist. New Eng.*

gun². Past participle of *gun¹*.

guna (gū'nā), *n.* [*Skt. guna*, quality, adjectival quality, as distinguished from the real nature.] In *Skt. gram.*, the changing of *i* and *u* to *e*, and *a* to *o*, and *ri* to *ar*, by compounding them with a prefixed *a*—that is, *a* + *i* = *e*, and so on. The term is also sometimes used in regard to similar changes in other languages.

gunarchy, *n.* Same as *gunarchy*.

gunate (gū'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gunated*, ppr. *gunating*. [*<guna + -ate²*.] In *philol.*, to subject to the change known as *guna*.

gunation (gū'nā'shon), *n.* [*<gunate + -ion*.] In *philol.*, the act of *gunating*, or the state of being *gunated*.

gun-barrel (gun'bar'ol), *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun. — **Gun-barrel drain**. See *drain*.

gunboat (gun'bōt), *n.* 1. A boat or small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns of large caliber, and from its light draft capable of running close inshore or up rivers; also, any small vessel carrying guns. — 2. In *coal-mining*, a self-dumping box on wheels, used for raising coal on slopes, and holding three or four tons of coal. It resembles a "skip," but runs on wheels, and not between guides. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]

gun-brig (gun'brig), *n.* An obsolete sailing vessel of war with two square-rigged masts, and generally of less than 500 tons burden.

If they cut one or two of our people's heads off in Africa, we got up a *gun-brig*, and burn the barabooz, and slaughter a whole village for it.

Lever, *Reminiscences of Bishop's Folly*, 1788.

gun-captain (gun'kap'tan), *n.* The chief of a gun's crew, generally a petty officer.

gun-carriage (gun'kar'ij), *n.* The carriage or structure on which a gun is mounted or moved, and on which it is fired. Naval gun carriages formerly consisted of two sides or brackets of wood mounted

fore part, and then rests on its wheels and on a strong support called the *trawl*. — **Disappearing gun-carriage**, a gun-carriage so arranged that the gun after being fired descends, under the influence of the force of recoil, to the loading position behind the protection of the parapet, where it can be manœvered without exposing the gun detachment to the enemy's fire. During the recoil of the gun sufficient energy is stored up, by means of a counterweight or by air compression, to raise the gun to firing position when released. The *Disappearing-Cruiser* deep-sea gun-carriage has been adopted for the recent service of the United States. The gun is mounted upon levers transversed in a top carriage which rolls back under the force of recoil. The lower ends of the levers are compelled to move between vertical guides and raise a counterweight. The constrained motion on two lines approximately perpendicular to each other, thus raising the gun to describe an arc of an ellipse in recoiling, is the mechanical principle of the carriage.

guncotton (gun'kot'n), *n.* A general name for the nitrates of cellulose, prepared by digesting cotton or other form of cellulose in nitric acid, or preferably in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. A series of nitrates may thus be made, differing in composition and properties according to the strength of acids and time of digestion. Weak acids and short digestion yield trinitro- and tetranitro-cellulose, which dissolve in a mixture of alcohol and ether. This solution is the collodion of commerce. A highly explosive nitrate to which the name *guncotton* more properly belongs, is made by digesting clean cotton in a mixture of 1 part nitric acid, specific gravity 1.5, and 3 parts sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.85, for 24 hours and thoroughly washing the product. This is a hexanitrate of cellulose, *C₁₂H₁₄(NO₃)₆O₂*. It can hardly be distinguished by appearance from raw cotton, and is insoluble in alcohol and ether. When ignited it burns quietly, leaving no residue, but by percussion explodes violently, especially if compressed. Its explosive force is much greater than that of gunpowder. It has been used chiefly for torpedoes and submarine blasting, but is now largely superseded by dynamite.

gun-deck (gun'dek), *n.* See *deck*, 2.

gundeleit (gun'de-lēt), *n.* A gondola. *Marston*.

gundelo, **gundelow** (gun'de-lō), *n.* [A corruption of *gondola*, *gondola*: see *gondola*.] Same as *gondola*, 2.

The square sail of the *gundelo*.

Whittier, *Know-Nothing*.

gundi, *n.* [Native name.] The north African comb-rat, *Ctenodactylus nassoni*.

gundie (gun'di), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Greedy; voracious. [Scotch.]

gundie (gun'di), *n.* [Et. *gundie*, *n.*] The sea-scorpion, *Callisca scorpio*. [Scotch.]

Gundiachia (gund-lak'ia), *n.* [NL., after J. Gündlach, a Cuban naturalist.] A genus of limpet-like fresh-water pond-snails, of the family *Lamnidae*, related to *Lugulus*, living on stones under water and feeding on conferva and other plants. The body is left-sided, and the genital openings are on the left side.

gun-fire (gun'fir), *n.* *Milit.*, the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

gun-flint (gun'flint), *n.* A piece of shaped flint fixed in the lock of a musket or pistol, before percussion-caps were used, to fire the charge.

gunge, *n.* See *gunp*.

gun-gear (gun'gēr), *n.* All appliances and tools pertaining to the use of guns.

gun-harpoon (gun'hār-pōn'), *n.* A toggle-iron discharged from a bomb-gun at a whale, instead of being thrown by hand.

gun-iron (gun'īrōn), *n.* 1. A gun-harpoon. — 2. See the extract.

All the iron for gun-work is specially prepared, it is of a superior quality to that to be generally obtained, and is known as *gun iron*. W. F. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 257.

gunj, **gunge** (gunj), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *gung*, *gung*, a granary, mart, etc.] In Bengal, a public granary or store. *Imp. Dict.*

gunjah (gun'jā), *n.* Same as *gunjah*.

gun-lift (gun'lift), *n.* A machine or trestle surmounted by a hoisting-bar and a hydraulic jack, used for mounting and dismounting heavy guns or moving heavy weights.

gun-lock (gun'lok), *n.* The mechanism of a

This all important matter will influence the *gunner*. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 68.

gunman (gun'man), *n.*; pl. *gunmen* (-men). A man employed in the manufacture of firearms.

The strikes of the *gunmen* in Birmingham during the Crimean War undoubtedly greatly influenced our Government to take this step to ensure a sufficient supply of arms in case of emergency. W. F. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 224.

gun-metal (gun'met'al), *n.* A bronze formerly much employed for cannon, especially for light field-artillery. It is now nearly supplanted by steel. See *bronze*.

gun-money (gun'mun'i), *n.* Money of the coinage issued by James II. in Ireland when he attempted to recover his kingdom in 1689 and 1690. To obtain a sufficient supply of money, James issued coins nominally of the value of 6s., 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d.; but they were made of the metal from brass cannon and kitchen utensils of copper and brass.

gunnage (gun'aj), *n.* [*<gun¹ + -age*.] The total of the guns carried by a ship of war. [Rare.]

gunne¹. Preterit of *gun¹*.

gunne², *n.* A Middle English form of *gun¹*.

gunnel, *n.* See *gunwale*.

gunner (gun'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. gunner, gunner (ML. gunnarius)*, < *gunne*, *gunne*, a gun; see *gun¹*.] 1t.

One who discharged a gun of the catapult kind. See *gun¹*, *n.*

Gunner, or he that aways the a gunne, petrarus, mangonius. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 212.

2. One skilled in the use of guns or cannon; one who works a gun, either on land or at sea; a cannoneer.

The master *gunner* of the English ships shows the master *gunner* of Scotland, and bet all his men from their ordinance.

Hall, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 6.

The nimble *gunner* With blinlock now the devilish cannon touches.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. (cho.)

Flash d all their salutes bare. . . .

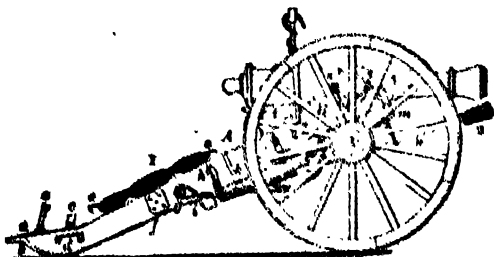
Sabring the *gunners* there. *Tennyson*, *Light Brigade*.

3. A warrant-officer in the navy appointed to take charge of all the ordinance, ordnance-stores, and ammunition on board ship. — 4. One who uses firearms; especially, one who practises the art of shooting game.

We endeavored to glean from intelligent *gunners* of that region some information relating to the habits, food, migrations, etc., of these birds. *Shore Birds*, p. 1.

5. The loon or great northern diver. [Local, British.] — 6. The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*. [Ireland.] — *Gunner's mate*, a petty officer of a ship appointed to assist the *gunner*. — *Gunner's quadrant*, an instrument formerly used for estimating the proper elevation for guns on board ship.

Gunnere (gun'e-rē), *n.* [NL., named after J. E. Gunnereus, a Norwegian botanist (1718-73).] A small genus of marsh-plants, of the order *Hal-*



Field-gun Carriage

a, spoke; *b*, cheek; *c*, tongue; *d*, ball plate; *e*, spring; *f*, handle; *g*, a, gunwale; *h*, a, wheel; *i*, axle plate; *j*, bolt; *k*, chain bolt, nut, and washer; *l*, turnbuckle; *m*, pin, and nut for spring; *n*, and hammer; *o*, stop for rammer head; *p*, a pin plate for the screw; *q*, elevating screw; *r*, under strap; *s*, implement hook; *t*, drum for hand; *u*, a trunnion plate; *v*, a strap; *w*, a, a strap; *x*, a strap; *y*, a strap; *z*, a strap; *aa*, a strap; *ab*, a strap; *ac*, a strap; *ad*, a strap; *ae*, a strap; *af*, a strap; *ag*, a strap; *ah*, a strap; *ai*, a strap; *aj*, a strap; *ak*, a strap; *al*, a strap; *am*, a strap; *an*, a strap; *ao*, a strap; *ap*, a strap; *aq*, a strap; *ar*, a strap; *as*, a strap; *at*, a strap; *au*, a strap; *av*, a strap; *aw*, a strap; *ax*, a strap; *ay*, a strap; *az*, a strap; *ba*, a strap; *bb*, a strap; *bc*, a strap; *bd*, a strap; *be*, a strap; *bf*, a strap; *bg*, a strap; *bh*, a strap; *bi*, a strap; *bj*, a strap; *bk*, a strap; *bl*, a strap; *bm*, a strap; *bn*, a strap; *bo*, a strap; *bp*, a strap; *bq*, a strap; *br*, a strap; *bs*, a strap; *bt*, a strap; *bu*, a strap; *bv*, a strap; *bw*, a strap; *bx*, a strap; *by*, a strap; *bz*, a strap; *ca*, a strap; *cb*, a strap; *cc*, a strap; *cd*, a strap; *ce*, a strap; *cf*, a strap; *cg*, a strap; *ch*, a strap; *ci*, a strap; *cj*, a strap; *ck*, a strap; *cl*, a strap; *cm*, a strap; *cn*, a strap; *co*, a strap; *cp*, a strap; *cq*, a strap; *cr*, a strap; *cs*, a strap; *ct*, a strap; *cu*, a strap; *cv*, a strap; *cw*, a strap; *cx*, a strap; *cy*, a strap; *cz*, a strap; *da*, a strap; *db*, a strap; *dc*, a strap; *dd*, a strap; *de*, a strap; *df*, a strap; *dg*, a strap; *dh*, a strap; *di*, a strap; *dj*, a strap; *dk*, a strap; *dl*, a strap; *dm*, a strap; *dn*, a strap; *do*, a strap; *dp*, a strap; *dq*, a strap; *dr*, a strap; *ds*, a strap; *dt*, a strap; *du*, a strap; *dv*, a strap; *dw*, a strap; *dx*, a strap; *dy*, a strap; *dz*, a strap; *ea*, a strap; *eb*, a strap; *ec*, a strap; *ed*, a strap; *ee*, a strap; *ef*, a strap; *eg*, a strap; *eh*, a strap; *ei*, a strap; *ej*, a strap; *ek*, a strap; *el*, a strap; *em*, a strap; *en*, a strap; *eo*, a strap; *ep*, a strap; *eq*, a strap; *er*, a strap; *es*, a strap; *et*, a strap; *eu*, a strap; *ev*, a strap; *ew*, a strap; *ex*, a strap; *ey*, a strap; *ez*, a strap; *fa*, a strap; *fb*, a strap; *fc*, a strap; *fd*, a strap; *fe*, a strap; *ff*, a strap; *fg*, a strap; *fh*, a strap; *fi*, a strap; *fj*, a strap; *fk*, a strap; *fl*, a strap; *fm*, a strap; *fn*, a strap; *fo*, a strap; *fp*, a strap; *fq*, a strap; *fr*, a strap; *fs*, a strap; *ft*, a strap; *fu*, a strap; *fv*, a strap; *fw*, a strap; *fx*, a strap; *fy*, a strap; *fz*, a strap; *ga*, a strap; *gb*, a strap; *gc*, a strap; *gd*, a strap; *ge*, a strap; *gf*, a strap; *gg*, a strap; *gh*, a strap; *gi*, a strap; *gj*, a strap; *gk*, a strap; *gl*, a strap; *gm*, a strap; *gn*, a strap; *go*, a strap; *gp*, a strap; *gq*, a strap; *gr*, a strap; *gs*, a strap; *gt*, a strap; *gu*, a strap; *gv*, a strap; *gw*, a strap; *gx*, a strap; *gy*, a strap; *gz*, a strap; *ha*, a strap; *hb*, a strap; *hc*, a strap; *hd*, a strap; *he*, a strap; *hf*, a strap; *hg*, a strap; *hh*, a strap; *hi*, a strap; *hj*, a strap; *hk*, a strap; *hl*, a strap; *hm*, a strap; *hn*, a strap; *ho*, a strap; *hp*, a strap; *hq*, a strap; *hr*, a strap; *hs*, a strap; *ht*, a strap; *hu*, a strap; *hv*, a strap; *hw*, a strap; *hx*, a strap; *hy*, a strap; *hz*, a strap; *ia*, a strap; *ib*, a strap; *ic*, a strap; *id*, a strap; *ie*, a strap; *if*, a strap; *ig*, a strap; *ih*, a strap; *ii*, a strap; *ij*, a strap; *ik*, a strap; *il*, a strap; *im*, a strap; *in*, a strap; *io*, a strap; *ip*, a strap; *iq*, a strap; *ir*, a strap; *is*, a strap; *it*, a strap; *iu*, a strap; *iv*, a strap; *iw*, a strap; *ix*, a strap; *iy*, a strap; *iz*, a strap; *ja*, a strap; *jb*, a strap; *jc*, a strap; *jd*, a strap; *je*, a strap; *jf*, a strap; *jj*, a strap; *jh*, a strap; *ji*, a strap; *jj*, a strap; *jk*, a strap; *jl*, a strap; *jm*, a strap; *jn*, a strap; *jo*, a strap; *jp*, a strap; *jq*, a strap; *jr*, a strap; *js*, a strap; *jt*, a strap; *ju*, a strap; *jv*, a strap; *jw*, a strap; *jx*, a strap; *jy*, a strap; *jz*, a strap; *ka*, a strap; *kb*, a strap; *kc*, a strap; *kd*, a strap; *ke*, a strap; *kf*, a strap; *kg*, a strap; *kh*, a strap; *ki*, a strap; *kj*, a strap; *kl*, a strap; *km*, a strap; *kn*, a strap; *ko*, a strap; *kp*, a strap; *kq*, a strap; *kr*, a strap; *ks*, a strap; *kt*, a strap; *ku*, a strap; *kv*, a strap; *kw*, a strap; *kx*, a strap; *ky*, a strap; *kz*, a strap; *la*, a strap; *lb*, a strap; *lc*, a strap; *ld*, a strap; *le*, a strap; *lf*, a strap; *lg*, a strap; *lh*, a strap; *li*, a strap; *lj*, a strap; *lk*, a strap; *ll*, a strap; *lm*, a strap; *ln*, a strap; *lo*, a strap; *lp*, a strap; *lq*, a strap; *lr*, a strap; *ls*, a strap; *lt*, a strap; *lu*, a strap; *lv*, a strap; *lw*, a strap; *lx*, a strap; *ly*, a strap; *lz*, a strap; *ma*, a strap; *mb*, a strap; *mc*, a strap; *md*, a strap; *me*, a strap; *mf*, a strap; *mg*, a strap; *mh*, a strap; *mi*, a strap; *mj*, a strap; *mk*, a strap; *ml*, a strap; *mm*, a strap; *mn*, a strap; *mo*, a strap; *mp*, a strap; *mq*, a strap; *mr*, a strap; *ms*, a strap; *mt*, a strap; *mu*, a strap; *mv*, a strap; *mw*, a strap; *mx*, a strap; *my*, a strap; *mz*, a strap; *na*, a strap; *nb*, a strap; *nc*, a strap; *nd*, a strap; *ne*, a strap; *nf*, a strap; *ng*, a strap; *nh*, a strap; *ni*, a strap; *nj*, a strap; *nk*, a strap; *nl*, a strap; *nm*, a strap; *nn*, a strap; *no*, a strap; *np*, a strap; *nq*, a strap; *nr*, a strap; *ns*, a strap; *nt*, a strap; *nu*, a strap; *nv*, a strap; *nw*, a strap; *nx*, a strap; *ny*, a strap; *nz*, a strap; *oa*, a strap; *ob*, a strap; *oc*, a strap; *od*, a strap; *oe*, a strap; *of*, a strap; *og*, a strap; *oh*, a strap; *oi*, a strap; *oj*, a strap; *ok*, a strap; *ol*, a strap; *om*, a strap; *on*, a strap; *oo*, a strap; *op*, a strap; *oq*, a strap; *or*, a strap; *os*, a strap; *ot*, a strap; *ou*, a strap; *ov*, a strap; *ow*, a strap; *ox*, a strap; *oy*, a strap; *oz*, a strap; *pa*, a strap; *pb*, a strap; *pc*, a strap; *pd*, a strap; *pe*, a strap; *pf*, a strap; *pg*, a strap; *ph*, a strap; *pi*, a strap; *pj*, a strap; *pk*, a strap; *pl*, a strap; *pm*, a strap; *pn*, a strap; *po*, a strap; *pp*, a strap; *pq*, a strap; *pr*, a strap; *ps*, a strap; *pt*, a strap; *pu*, a strap; *pv*, a strap; *pw*, a strap; *px*, a strap; *py*, a strap; *pz*, a strap; *qa*, a strap; *qb*, a strap; *qc*, a strap; *qd*, a strap; *qe*, a strap; *qf*, a strap; *qg*, a strap; *qh*, a strap; *qi*, a strap; *qj*, a strap; *qk*, a strap; *ql*, a strap; *qm*, a strap; *qn*, a strap; *qo*, a strap; *qp*, a strap; *qq*, a strap; *qr*, a strap; *qs*, a strap; *qt*, a strap; *qu*, a strap; *qv*, a strap; *qw*, a strap; *qx*, a strap; *qy*, a strap; *qz*, a strap; *ra*, a strap; *rb*, a strap; *rc*, a strap; *rd*, a strap; *re*, a strap; *rf*, a strap; *rg*, a strap; *rh*, a strap; *ri*, a strap; *rj*, a strap; *rk*, a strap; *rl*, a strap; *rm*, a strap; *rn*, a strap; *ro*, a strap; *rp*, a strap; *rq*, a strap; *rr*, a strap; *rs*, a strap; *rt*, a strap; *ru*, a strap; *rv*, a strap; *rw*, a strap; *rx*, a strap; *ry*, a strap; *rz*, a strap; *sa*, a strap; *sb*, a strap; *sc*, a strap; *sd*, a strap; *se*, a strap; *sf*, a strap; *sg*, a strap; *sh*, a strap; *si*, a strap; *sj*, a strap; *sk*, a strap; *sl*, a strap; *sm*, a strap; *sn*, a strap; *so*, a strap; *sp*, a strap; *sq*, a strap; *sr*, a strap; *ss*, a strap; *st*, a strap; *su*, a strap; *sv*, a strap; *sw*, a strap; *sx*, a strap; *sy*, a strap; *sz*, a strap; *ta*, a strap; *tb*, a strap; *tc*, a strap; *td*, a strap; *te*, a strap; *tf*, a strap; *tg*, a strap; *th*, a strap; *ti*, a strap; *tj*, a strap; *tk*, a strap; *tl*, a strap; *tm*, a strap; *tn*, a strap; *to*, a strap; *tp*, a strap; *tq*, a strap; *tr*, a strap; *ts*, a strap; *tt*, a strap; *tu*, a strap; *tv*, a strap; *tw*, a strap; *tx*, a strap; *ty*, a strap; *tz*, a strap; *ua*, a strap; *ub*, a strap; *uc*, a strap; *ud*, a strap; *ue*, a strap; *uf*, a strap; *ug*, a strap; *uh*, a strap; *ui*, a strap; *uj*, a strap; *uk*, a strap; *ul*, a strap; *um*, a strap; *un*, a strap; *uo*, a strap; *up*, a strap; *uq*, a strap; *ur*, a strap; *us*, a strap; *ut*, a strap; *uu*, a strap; *uv*, a strap; *uw*, a strap; *ux*, a strap; *uy*, a strap; *uz*, a strap; *va*, a strap; *vb*, a strap; *vc*, a strap; *vd*, a strap; *ve*, a strap; *vf*, a strap; *vg*, a strap; *vh*, a strap; *vi*, a strap; *vj*, a strap; *vk*, a strap; *vl*, a strap; *vm*, a strap; *vn*, a strap; *vo*, a strap; *vp*, a strap; *vq*, a strap; *vr*, a strap; *vs*, a strap; *vt*, a strap; *vu*, a strap; *vv*, a strap; *vw*, a strap; *vx*, a strap; *vy*, a strap; *vz*, a strap; *wa*, a strap; *wb*, a strap; *wc*, a strap; *wd*, a strap; *we*, a strap; *wf*, a strap; *wg*, a strap; *wh*, a strap; *wi*, a strap; *wj*, a strap; *wk*, a strap; *wl*, a strap; *wm*, a strap; *wn*, a strap; *wo*, a strap; *wp*, a strap; *wq*, a strap; *wr*, a strap; *ws*, a strap; *wt*, a strap; *wu*, a strap; *wv*, a strap; *ww*, a strap; *wx*, a strap; *wy*, a strap; *wz*, a strap; *xa*, a strap; *xb*, a strap; *xc*, a strap; *xd*, a strap; *xe*, a strap; *xf*, a strap; *xg*, a strap; *xh*

gunner-stake (gun'ner-stāk), *n.* [*See*, also written *gunner-stake*; *gunner* (?) + *stake*, *q. v.*] The *tarbo*: *See stake*, 1 (c).
gunnery (gun'ner-i), *n.* [*(gun* + *-ery*.)] 1. The use of guns: same as *gunning*.

Artillery is now designated by *gunnery*: how lately, let others judge. *Causton, Remains, Artillery.*

Specifically—2. The art and science of firing guns. The science of gunnery has special reference to atmospheric resistance to projectiles, and their velocity, path, range, and effect, as affected by the form and size of gun and projectile, size and quality of charge, elevation of gun, etc. Abbreviated *gun*.

From the first rule essays of elate and stonies to the present perfection of gunnery, cannoning, bombardment, mining, etc. *Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.*

gunnery-lieutenant (gun'ner-i-ten'ant), *n.* An officer appointed to a ship to supervise the exercise of gunnery and management of the guns. [*Eng.*]

gunnery-ship (gun'ner-i-ship), *n.* A ship specially devoted to the practice of gunnery and experiments with ordnance.

gunney, *n.* *See gunny.*

gunnies (gun'ix), *n.* [*Of Corn. origin.*] In mining, breadth or width. A single *gunnie* is a breadth of 3 feet. Also spelled *gunness*. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

The former vaults or calches that were dug in a mine are called "the old *gunnies*." *Pryce.*

gunning (gun'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of gun*, *v.*] The art or practice of shooting with guns; especially, the sport or pursuit of shooting game.

In the earlier times, the art of *gunning* was but little practiced. *Goldsmith.*

Gunning for shooting is in Drayton
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

—*gun*. *Gunning*, *Hunting, Shooting*. In the United States these terms are loosely used as interchangeable; more strictly, *gunning* and *shooting* are confined to the pursuit of feathered and small game, and *hunting* to the pursuit of larger game. In England *hunting* means chasing fowls or stags with hounds and hares with hounds.

gunning-boat (gun'ing-bōt), *n.* A light and narrow boat in which the fishermen pursue flocks of wild fowl along their narrow drains. Also called *gunning-boat*. *Hallwell, [Prov. Eng.]*

gunnisonite (gun'ni-sōn-ī-t), *n.* [*Gun* + *nison* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A mineral found near Gunnison in Colorado, containing calcium fluoride, silica, alumina, etc., and probably an altered or impure fluorite.

gunniss, *n.* *See gunnies.*

gunnung (gun'ung), *n.* [*Australian.*] A species of gum-tree, *Eucalyptus robusta*.

gunny (gun'i), *n.*; pl. *gunnies* (-iz). [*Also written gunnery*; *Hind. gunn*, *gunny*, a *gunny-bag*; *(Beng., Mar., etc., gun* or *goun*, *gunny-bag*; cf. *Mar. gunpat* or *gonpat*, *gunny*, the coarse canvas or sackcloth made from jute [*Hind., etc., pat*].) A strong coarse sackcloth manufactured chiefly in Bengal from jute, but to some extent also in Bombay and Madras from sunn-hemp. It is used for clothing by many poor people, but principally for bagging and the wrapping of large packages, as cotton-bales, for which use large quantities are exported to the United States. The material is commonly called *gunny-cloth*, and much of it is made up and exported under the name of *gunny-bags*. It is also extensively manufactured in Dundee, Scotland. *Gunny of cinnamon*, three quarters of a hundredweight. *Gunny of saltpetre*, one quarter of a hundredweight.

gunny-bags (gun'i-bagz), *n. pl.* *See gunny.*

gunny-cloth (gun'i-clōth), *n.* *See gunny.*

gun-pendulum (gun'pen'dū-lum), *n.* 1. A device for determining the strength of gunpowder. It consists of a box filled with sand bags suspended so as to swing freely on receiving the impact of a ball fired from a gun or cannon. *See ballistic pendulum, under ballistic.*

2. A small cannon or musket suspended horizontally in a swinging frame furnished with a fixed arc, properly graduated, and a movable pointer, for ascertaining the angular distance through which the gun oscillates in its recoil. The initial velocity of the projectile is calculated from the value of the arc of recoil. This method is now nearly obsolete.

gun-pit (gun'pit), *n.* A pit for receiving the mold used in casting a gun, or for receiving the tube or jacket in assembling a built-up gun.

gun-port (gun'pōrt), *n.* A hole in a ship's side for the muzzle of a cannon; a port-hole for a gun.

gunpowder (gun'pou'dér), *n.* [*(ME. 2AF.) gunpowder* (1422), *(G. gunne, gun, + powder, powder.)* An explosive mixture of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, reduced to fine powder, and thoroughly incorporated with each other.

then granulated, cleaned or dusted, glazed or polished, and dried. The finished powder is employed for the discharge of projectiles from guns, to blasting, and for other purposes. The proportion of the ingredients in the composition of gunpowder varies in different countries, and with the different uses for which it is designed. The powders used for military purposes are distinguished, according to the fineness and evenness of granulation, as (a) *irregular*, as *musket*, *mortar*, *cannon*, and *mammot* powders; (b) *regular*, as *cannon*, *pellet*, *hemp*, *epheron*, *epheron*, and *perforated* (perforated hexagonal prisms) powders. These powders may have the same composition, but differ in size and form of grain, density, and method of manufacture. *Musket powder* is used for small arms, *mortar powder* for field-guns, *cannon powder* for light siege-guns, and the larger-grained and special powders for heavy sea-coast guns. Mixtures of a nature similar to gunpowder were known in China and India from remote times, and were especially used for rockets. The invention of gunpowder in Europe has been ascribed to Roger Bacon (about 1214-84) and to a German monk named Schwarz (about 1280), but it was probably introduced into Europe through the medium of the Moors early in the fourteenth century. Its common use in warfare dates from the sixteenth century. — *Choking gunpowder*. *See* *choking*, *v. t.* Gravimetric density of gunpowder. *See* *density*. Gunpowder paper, an explosive substance consisting of an explosive mixture spread on paper, dried, and rolled up in the form of a cartridge. — *Gunpowder plot*, in *Eng. Hist.*, a conspiracy to blow up the King (James I.) and the lords and commons in the Parliament House, in 1605, in revenge for the laws against Roman Catholics. The defeat of this plot by its discovery was long celebrated publicly on the 5th of November, and still is to some extent privately, by processions and the burning in effigy of Guy Fawkes, its principal agent, who was executed. — *Gunpowder tea*, a fine species of green tea, being a carefully picked hyacinth, the leaves of which are rolled and rounded so as to have a granular appearance. — *Smokeless gunpowder*, a substitute for gunpowder which gives off little or no smoke when discharged in a gun and develops increased velocity in the projectile without increased pressure in the gun. It consists in general of an oxidizing agent and a substance added to regulate the explosive force. This latter is technically called a *detergent*. Smokeless powders are classified according to the oxidizer used: (1) *nitric acid* powders (these are not generally stable); (2) *ammonium nitrate* powders (these are highly hygroscopic); (3) *gun-cotton* powders; (4) *nitrocellulose* and *gun-cotton* powders. The first two classes have practically been abandoned. Smokeless powders are designated from their appearance, the name of the inventor, or arbitrarily, as *cordite*, *Peyton*, *powder B*, etc. — *White gunpowder*, a blasting-mixture composed of chlorate of potash, dried ferrocyanide of potassium, and sugar. It is now rarely used, owing to its liability to explode during manufacture, transportation, etc.

gunpowder-press (gun'pou-der-press), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a press for compacting mill-cake or dust-powder into hard cakes preparatory to granulating.

gun-reach (gun'rēch), *n.* *Gunshot*; the distance a gun will carry. *Sydney Smith.*

gun-room (gun'rōm), *n.* *Naut.*, an apartment on the after part of the lower gun-deck of a man-of-war, devoted to the use of the junior officers.

gun-searcher (gun'ser-cher), *n.* An instrument used to search for defects in the bore of a cannon. As formerly made, it consisted of a staff with one or more projecting prongs. As now constructed, it consists of an arrangement of mirrors with a telescope light box reflected into all parts of the bore. It is carefully examined for defects with the telescope. Also called *bore-searcher*.

gunshot (gun'shot), *n.* and *v.* 1. *n.* 1. Collectively, projectiles for cannon; solid shot.

An Albanian fled to the emperor's camp, and warned them not to go, for the *gunshot* was high wasted. *Halliday's Voyages, II. 26.*

2. The reach or range of a gun; the distance to which shot can be thrown from a cannon so as to be effective; *milit.*, the length of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. — 3. In *her.*, a roundel cable. — 4. The firing of a cannon.

And all Heaven and Earth with shouting, singing, hal- lowing, *gun-shot* and fire works all that night. *Pochoa, Pilgrimage, p. 200.*

II. *v.* Made by the shot of a gun: as, a *gun-shot* wound.

gun-shy (gun'shy), *n.* Afraid of a gun; frightened by the report of a gun: said of a field-dog.

gun-shyness (gun'shi-ness), *n.* The state of being gun-shy.

gun-slide (gun'slid), *n.* In *naut. gun*, the chassis on which the top-carriage carrying the gun slides in recoiling.

gun-sling (gun'sling), *n.* 1. A sling for lifting a gun off its carriage, or off the ground when placed under a gun or other lifting-machine.

— 2. A kind of strap or sling for carrying a shot-gun or rifle. Specifically, a leather loop or sling which buttons or buckles on the pommel of a saddle, and in which a shot-gun or rifle is so slung that it is carried across the lap of the rider. Gun-slides of this kind are in general use in the western United States, especially with the Mexican or Spanish saddle, and some modification of them is adapted to the regulation Mexican saddle used in the United States army.

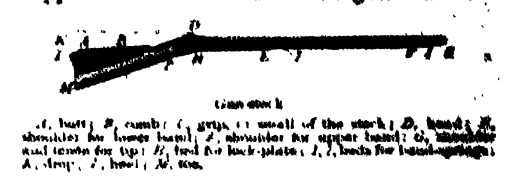
gunsmith (gun'smith), *n.* A maker of small-arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms.

gunsmithery (gun'smith'er-i), *n.* [*(gunsmith* + *-ery*.)] The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small firearms; also, a place where the business of a gunsmith is carried on.

gunster (gun'ster), *n.* [*(gun* + *-ster*, a humorous word, coined with allusion to *punter*.)] One who uses a gun. *Tatler*. [*Rare.*]

gun-stick (gun'stik), *n.* A rammer or ramrod; a stick or rail used to ram down the charge of a musket, etc.

gun-stock (gun'stok), *n.* The stock or wooden support in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.



gun-stocker (gun'stok'er), *n.* One who fits the stocks of guns to the barrels.

gun-stocking (gun'stok'ing), *n.* The operation of fitting the stocks of guns to the barrels.

gunstone (gun'stōn), *n.* 1. A stone used for the shot of a catapult or cannon. Before the invention of iron balls, stones were commonly used as projectiles.

And tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
 Hath turn'd his balls to *gun-stones*. *Shak., Hen. V., I. 2.*

That I could shoot mine eyes at him like *gun-stones*. *B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 4.*

2. A flint prepared for insertion in the lock of a gun. *See flint-lock.*

gun-tackle (gun'tak'el), *n.* 1. *pl.* The purchases fixed to a gun-carriage, and used to run a gun in or out of a port-hole. *Side tackles* are on the side of the carriage, and are used to run the gun out. *Train tackles* are on the rear end of the carriage, and are used to run the gun in.

2. A tackle composed of a fall and two single blocks: called specifically a *gun-tackle purchase*.

Gunter rig. *See rig.*

Gunter's chain, line, quadrant, proportion, scale, etc. *See* the nouns.

gun-wad (gun'wad), *n.* A wad for a gun; specifically, a circular wad, cut with an implement known as a wad-cutter out of paste-board, cardboard, or felt, used as wadding to keep the ammunition in place either in a gun-barrel or in a paper or metal shell. For shot-guns the wads used over the shot are generally simple pieces of pasteboard, those placed over the powder are usually made of thick elastic felt, and have the edges all around treated with some substance which tends to keep the barrels from fouling. *See wad.*

gun-wadding (gun'wad'ing), *n.* The material of which gun-wads are made.

gunwale, gunnel (gun'wāl, gun'ī), *n.* [*Prop. gunale, corrupted in sailors' pronunciation to gunnel, formerly also gunnall (cf. trunnell); so called because the upper guns used to be pointed from it; (gun* + *wale*, a plank, the upper edge of a ship's side, next the bulwarks; *see gun* and *wale*.)]

Naut., the upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost band which finishes the upper work of the hull. The gunwale of a boat is a piece of timber going round the upper stern stake as a binder for its top work.

The first rope going upward from *gunnall* to *gunnall*. *Find the boats so hard against the end of the benches that they cannot easily fall round.*

Boatman, Voyages, III. 1000.

On board the ships, muzzles and field pieces were mounted on the *gunwale*.

Robert Fush, N. A. Rev., CXVII. 204.

gun-work (gun'wōrk), *n.* 1. Any machine-labor or manual labor employed in the production of ordnance. — 2. The labor of inspection or designing ordnance, or of making calculations or reports upon ordnance or ordnance subjects: as, an officer detailed upon *gun-work*.

The reader would expect such a column to read:

gush (gush), *v.* [*gush*, *n.*] 1. A sudden and violent emission of a fluid from confinement; outpouring, as of a liquid.

The gush of springs
And fall of lofty fountains
The hot gush of sunset was brightening the tops of the
average field when the horses arrived.
A. Tappan, Northern Travel, p. 388.

The performance of its office by every part of the body, down even to the smallest, just as much depends on the local gush of nervous energy as it depends on the local gush of blood.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 64.

Every gush of dancing light has associated with it a gush of invisible radiant heat, which far transcends the light in energy.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 10.

2. Effusive display of sentiment.—3. [*Prov. a var. of gush*]. A gush of wind. [*Prov. Eng.*] **gusher** (gush'er), *n.* 1. That which gushes; specifically, in local (American) use, an oil-well which throws out a very large quantity of oil without having to be pumped.

A gusher is a well which throws out large quantities of oil; a record of eleven thousand barrels a day has been reached by one well.
St. Nicholas, XIV, 67.

To-day the People's Natural Gas Company, of Pittsburg, struck an immense gusher . . . at a depth of 1450 feet.
Philadelphia Times, March 11, 1903.

2. One who is demonstratively emotional or sentimental.

gushing (gush'ing), *p. a.* 1. Escaping with force, as a fluid; flowing copiously.

Of valleys low, where the mild whippers use
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 157.

2. Emitting copiously: as, a gushing spring.

Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose, . . .
Like after line my gushing eyes overflow.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 23.

3. Exuberantly and demonstratively emotional; given to or characterized by gush: as, a gushing girl; a gushing letter.

To add to the atmosphere of danger which surrounded this gushing young person, she is placed at the outset of the story in a cold, not to say false position. She is a wife in nothing but name. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1900.
—Syn. 3. Sentimental, hysterical, etc. (in style) See bombast.

gushingly (gush'ing-ly), *adv.* 1. In a gushing manner.

Rivers, which flow gushingly.
With many windings through the vale.
Byron, Child Harold, iv. 71.

2. With extravagant display of sentiment or feeling: as, to write or speak gushingly.

gushy (gush'i), *a.* [*gush* + *-y*]. Displaying or characterized by gush; effusively sentimental: as, a gushy description. [*Colloq. and contemptuous*].

gusing-iron (gū'sing-ī'ern), *n.* [*See*; cf. *Se. guse* = *E. goose*, *q. v.*] A laundress' smoothing-iron.

gusset (gus'et), *n.* [*Formerly also gusket*; cf. *OF. gousset*, *gousset*, *F. gousset*, the armpit, a triangular space left between two joints of armor, a piece of plate used to cover such space, a triangular piece or gore of cloth, a bracket, also (mod. *F.* only) a job or watch-pocket (cf. *OF. goussette*, *goussette*, *f.*, a little husk or hull, dim. of *gousse* = *It. guscia*, dial. *guscia*, *guscia*, *gusa*, *gusa*, a husk, hull, pod, shell; of uncertain origin, prob. Teut., being perhaps a var. of the form which appears as *F. houser*, a covering, mat, mantle, etc. (see *house*, *housing*), ult. related with *E. hull*: see *hull*.) A triangular plate or piece of cloth inserted or attached, to protect, strengthen, or fill out some part of a thing: a gore. Specifically—(a) The triangular space left at each joint of the body between two adjacent pieces of plate-armor. This was covered with chain-mail, and in addition many devices were tried, such as roundels and the like, leading in the elaborate pauldron, cabbire, goussetiere, etc. (b) The filling, as of chain mail, of the above. (c) The device or plate used to protect the gusset (a).

A horseman's brace, gusset-armor for the armpits, leg-harness, and a gorget. *Uryschart*, tr. of Rabelais, l. 27.

The oval pallor or gusset of plate which protects the left armpit.
J. R. Planché.

In the preceding senses also *gusset*.

(d) An angular piece of iron or a kind of bracket fastened to the angles of a structure to give strength or stiffness.
(e) An angular piece of iron inserted in a boiler, tank, etc., where it changes from a cylindrical to a square form, as at the junction of the barrel and fire-box of a locomotive.
(f) A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part.

Seam and gusset and band
Band and gusset and seam.
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

(g) In *her.*, same as *gusset*.
gusset (gus'et), *v. t.* [*gusset*, *n.*] To make with a gusset; insert a gusset into, as a garment.

Everybody knew that every girl in the place was always making, mending, cutting-out, bustling, gussing, trimming, turning, and cooing.
W. Bennett, Fifty Years Ago, p. 91.

gust (gust), *n.* [*Ice. gústr*, a gust, blast (cf. *gústr*, a gust), = *Norw. gust*, a gust of wind, = *Sw. dial. gust*, a stream of air from an oven; cf. *Ice. gústr*, gust, break out, as a furnace, volcano, and the like, *Sw. dial. gústr*, blow, puff, rook; see *gush*, *CF. E. dial. gust*, *n.*, 3, a gust of wind.] 1. A sudden squall or blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration.

And what at first was call'd a *gust*, the same
Hath now a storm, a sullen tempest name.
Dante, The Storm.

A fresher gale
Begins to wave the wood, and stir the stream,
Sweeping with shadowy gusts the fields of corn.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1000.

2. A sudden outburst, as of passionate feeling.

Any sudden *gust* of passion (as an ecstasy of love in an unexpected meeting) cannot better be expressed than in a word and a sigh, breaking one another.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Lord Darnley . . . was naturally very subject to passion; but the short *Gust* was soon over, and served only to set off the charms of his temper.
Prior, Poems, Ded.

—Syn. 1. Squall, etc. See *windy*, *n.*

gust (gust), *n.* [= *OF. goust*, *F. goust* (> *E. goust*) = *Sp. Ig. It. gusto* (> *E. gusto*), cf. *L. gustus*, a tasting, taste, > *gustare*, taste; allied to *Gr. gízō*, taste, *Skt. √ gush*, enjoy, *AS. cōstan*, E. choose, select; see *choose*.] 1. The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gusto.

Were they sprats as dear, they would be as toothsome
as anchovies, for then their peck would give a high
peck unto them in the judgment of palat men.
Parker, Worthies, Essex.

The whole vegetable tribe have lost their *gust* with us.
Lamb, *Times* before Meat.

2. Gratification of any kind, especially that which is sensual; pleasure; enjoyment.

The life of the spirit . . . is lessened and impaired, according as the *gusts* of the flesh grow high and rapid.
J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1854), l. 90.

My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 139.

One who courted contempt abroad, in order to feel with keener *gust* the pleasure of pre-eminence at home.
Goldsmid, Citizen of the World, III.

3. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients.
Dryden.

He . . . calls him a blockhead as well as an atheist, one who had "as small a *gust* for the exigencies of expression as the sacredness of the matter."
Whipple, *Mass. and Rev.*, II, 77.

gust (gust), *v. t.* [*L. gustare*, taste; from the noun.] To taste; enjoy the taste of; have a relish for.

The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high.
See *F. R. Ravanne*, on Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays.

gustable (gus'ta-bil) *a. and n.* [*gust* + *-able*.] 1. *a.* 1. Capable of being tasted; tastable.

A blind man cannot conceive colours, but either as some audible, *gustable*, odorous, or tactile qualities.
Glazebrook, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, vii.

2. Pleasant to the taste; having a pleasant relish.

Of so many thousand wells this only affordeth *gustable* waters; and that so excellent that the *basin* . . . drinks of no other.
Sandys, Travels, p. 100.

II. *n.* That which is pleasant to the taste.

The touch acknowledgeth no *gustable*,
The taste no fragrant smell.
Dr. H. More, *Psychathanaia*, II, II, 4.

gustation (gus'ta-shun), *n.* [= *F. gustation* = *Sp. gustación* = *It. gustazione*, cf. *L. gustatio*], *gustare*, taste; see *gust*, *v.*] The act of tasting; the sense of taste; the gustatory function.

Senses of taste and touch, *gustation* and *tactition*.
Coxe, Key to S. A. Birds, p. 181.

gustative (gus'ta-tiv), *a.* [= *F. gustatif* = *Sp. It. gustativo*, cf. *NL. gustatorius*, cf. *L. gustare*, taste; see *gust*, *v.*] Of or pertaining to the sense of taste; gustatory.

The ninth pair, or *gustative* nerve, is organized for the appreciation of taste only.
La Costa, *Night*, Int., p. 10.

gustatory (gus'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [*NL. gustatorius*, cf. *L. gustare*, taste; see *gust*, *v.*] Of or pertaining to gustation or tasting.

In his first cautious sip of the wine, and the *gustatory* skill with which he gave his palate the full advantage of it, it was impossible not to recognize the connoisseur.
Hawthorne, *Mithræan*, xxi.

How the *gustatory* faculty is exhausted for a time by a strong taste, daily experience teaches.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 64.

Gustatory buds. See *bud*.—**Gustatory** *nerve*, a *nerve*, one of the inner extremities of a *nerve*, with filamentous ends and a large spherical central part, surrounded by the cortical cells of the taste-bud. *See* *nerve* corpuscles. *See* *nerve*.—**Gustatory** *nerve*, a *nerve* of sensation, the lingual branch of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve, distributed to the tongue and contributing to the sense of taste. It is more properly called the *lingual* nerve.

Gustavian (gus'ta-vi-an), *a.* Pertaining to any Swedish king of the name of Gustavus; specifically, in Swedish literary history, pertaining to the reigns of Gustavus III. and Gustavus IV. (1771-1809), in which period the national literature was especially flourishing.

The poets of the Gustavian period form two groups according to the prevalence, respectively, of the French and the national element.

R. Anderson, tr. of Horn's Scandinavian Lit., III, 4.

gustful (gust'ful), *a.* [*gust* + *-ful*]. Attended with gusts; gusty; squally.

A *gustful* April morn
That puff'd the swaying branches.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

gustful (gust'ful), *a.* [*gust* + *-ful*]. Taste-ful; palatable.

The base buds which Vice useth to leave behind it
makes Virtue afterwards far more *gustful*.
Hawthorne, *Letters*, II, 2.

The said season being passed, there is no danger or difficulty to keep it *gustful* all the year long.
Sir K. Digby, *Power of Sympathy*.

gustfulness (gust'ful-ness), *n.* The quality of being gustful or full of savour.

Then his diversions and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*, thus his sleep is very sound and pleasant.
Bacon, *Works*, III, 224.

gustless (gust'less), *a.* [*gust* + *-less*]. Tasteless.

No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal.
See *T. Browne*, *Misc. Tracts*, p. 12.

gusto (gus'to), *n.* [*It. Ig. Sp. gusto* = *OF. goust*, *F. goust*, cf. *L. gustus*, taste, relish; see *gust*, *v.*] Appreciative taste or enjoyment; keen relish; zest.

Set yourself on designing after the ancient Greeks;—because they are the rule of beauty, and give us a good *gusto*.
Dryden, tr. of *Imitatio* of the Art of Painting, note.

The royal supremacy is repeatedly insisted upon in terms one may almost say of *gusto*, such as *Cromwell* would have heartily approved.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I, 7.

It will be found true, I believe, in a majority of cases, that the artist writes with more *gusto* and effect of those things which he has only wished to do, than of those which he has done.

R. L. Stevenson, *A Humble Remonstrance*.

gustoso (gū'stō'so), *a.* [*It. < gusto*, taste; see *gust*, *v.*]. Tasty; used in mode to direct that a passage be rendered with taste.

gusty (gus'ti), *a.* [= *See* *gust*, *v.*; cf. *gust* + *-y*]. 1. Marked by gusts or squalls of wind; fitfully windy or stormy.

In which time we had store of snow with some *gusty* weather.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III, 646.

For once, upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores.
Shak., *J. C.*, I, 2.

2. Given to sudden bursts of passion; excitable; irritable.

Little "brown girls" with *gusty* temperaments seldom do the sensible thing.
Saturday Rev., Feb. 10, 1900.

gusty (gus'ti), *a.* [*gust* + *-y*]. Pleasant to the taste; savory; gustful. [*Scotch*].

The rustic Germans, Russians, and the Poles,
Shall feed with pleasure on our *gusty* shoals of fish.
Hawley, *Travels*, I, 170.

gut (gut), *v.* [*ME. gut*, *gutte*, *gutte*, cf. *AN. gut* (pl. *guttas*), intestine; orig. a 'channel,' a *source* found in *E. dial. gut*, also *gote*, *goyt*, *gout*, *gote*, *gut*, *gote*, etc.; *ME. gutte*, *gote*, *gote*, a channel of water, a drain (= *ML. gote*, a channel, *D. gutt* = *It. gusce*, gutter, sewer, sink, water-pipe, rain-pipe, = *Sw. guta*, a leak, = *Dan. gude*, a lane); cf. *AN. guttan* (pret. pl. *guttas*, pp. *guten*), pour out, intr. flow, stream, = *It. guten* = *O. gusen* = *Ice. guta*, *gut*, etc. = *Sw. guta* = *Dan. gude*, pour. see *gush*.] 1. (a) Either the whole or a distinct division of that part of the alimentary canal of an animal which extends from the stomach to the anus; the intestinal canal, or any part of it; an intestine: as, the large *gut*; the small *gut*; the blind *gut*, or cecum. (b) In the plural, the bowels; the whole mass formed by the natural convolutions of the intestinal canal in the abdomen. (c) *biol.*, the whole intestinal tube, alimentary canal, or digestive tract; the enteric tube, mouth to anus. See *intestine*, *stomodæum*, *intestinum*.

Gut is used indifferently for the whole or for any part of the physiological entity which reaches from the oral to the anal aperture.

M. H. Lockwood, Pref. to Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat., p. xiv.
2. The whole digestive system; the viscera; the entrails in general; commonly in the plural. [Law.]

Both sea and land are ransack'd for the feast,
And his own gut the sole invited guest.
Dryden, Tr. of Juvenal's Satires, l. 277.

Greedy devouring the raw guts of fowls. *Grainger.*

3. The substance forming the case of the intestine; intestinal tissue or fiber: as, sheep's gut; calf-gut.

Gut-spinning is the twisting of prepared gut into cord of various diameter for various purposes. — 1. *n.*, for ordinary gut, for use in machinery, and for saddle stings. *Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 319.*

4. A preparation of the intestines of an animal used for various purposes, as for the strings of a violin, or, in angling, for the snood or leader to which the hook or lure is attached. In the latter case the material, called in full *silk-worm gut*, is not true gut, but is formed from the fiber drawn out from a silk-worm killed when it is just ready to spin its cocoon.

5. A narrow passage; particularly, a narrow channel of water; a strait; a long narrow inlet.

North of it, in a gut of the hill, was the Fish pool of *Eden*.

We . . . looked down upon the straggling village of Port Hawkesbury and the winding Gut of Canso.

C. D. Warner, Haddock, v.

Branchial gut. See *branchial*. **Fore-gut**, in anat., the anterior section of the primitive alimentary canal in vertebrate embryos. From it are developed the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and duodenum. **Mid-gut**, in anat., the posterior part of the primitive alimentary canal, giving origin to parts of the intestine in the neighborhood of the anus, but extending from that point backward in a subanal or postanal prolongation. See *epigastrium*. **Mid-gut**, in anat., the middle part of the primitive alimentary canal, from which is developed the greater part of the intestine. — To have guts in the brains; to have senses. [Law.]

Quoth Ralpho, "Truly that is no
Rari matter for a man to do
That has but any guts in a braine."

N. Butler, Hudibras, l. iii. 1091.

The fellow's well enough, if he had any guts in his head.

Swift, Polite Conversation, l.

gut (gut, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutted*, ppr. *gutting*). [*ME. gutten*; from the noun.] 1. To cut out the entrails of; disembowel; eviscerate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are gutted, split, powdered, and dried.

R. Carey, Survey of Cornwall.

2. To plunder of contents; destroy or strip the interior of; as, the burglars gutted the store.

In half an hour the lately splendid residence of the proprietor of the greatest private banking house in London was gutted from cellar to ridge pole.

J. Huethorne, Dust, p. 311.

gut-formed (gut'fôrm'd), *a.* Formed like a gut. The term is applied by Darwin to two glands which lie on each side of the stomach of arthropods, considered by him as probably accessory glands of the reproductive organs, analogous to those which secrete the walls of the ovaries in coelopoda. See second cut under *Balanus*. **Gutierrezia** (gû'ti-er-er-er-er-er), *n.* [*NL. < Gutierrez*, the name of a noble Spanish family.] A genus of asteroid composites, of the western United States, Mexico, and extratropical South America. They are low, glabrous, and often glutinous herbs or suffrutescent plants, with linear leaves and small heads of yellow flowers. Of the 30 species, 5 are found in the United States.

gut-length (gut'length), *n.* A length of silk-worm gut, usually, as imported into the United States, from 12 to 15 inches, employed for leaders and snells by anglers. See *gut*, 4.

gutting, *n.* [*gut + ling*.] A glutton.

The poets wanted no sport the while, who made their selves blithely merry with decanting upon the lean skulls and the fat pomegranates of these lazy gutlings.

Dr. Sanderson, Works, (III. 100.)

gut-scraper (gut'skräp'er), *n.* A scraper of cutgut; a fiddle-player. [Contemptuous.]

gutta (gut'tä), *n.*; pl. *gutte* (gû'tä), [*L.*, a drop; see *gutta*.] 1. drop; specifically, a drop of a secretion, one of a series of pendent ornaments, generally in the form of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, attached to the under side of the mutules and regulæ of the Doric entablature. They probably represent wooden pegs or treasels which occupied these positions in primitive wooden constructions. Also called *trussel*. 2. In *phar.*, a drop; usually, and in prescription, written *gt.*, plural *gtt.*—3. In *zool.*, a small spot, generally of a round or oval form, and not differing much in shade from the ground-color, as if made by a drop of water; any small color-spot, especially when guttiform. — **Gum gutta.** Same as *gamboge*. — **Gutta serena**, an old medical name for *amnesia*. **gutta** (gut'tä), *n.* [*F. gutte*; *< Malay gutah, gutah, guttah, gum, balsam.*] Same as *gutta-percha*.

gutta-percha (gut'tä-per'chä), *n.* [*< Malay gutah (also written guttah, gutah, etc.), gum, balsam, + percha (also written perga, etc.), said to be the name of the tree producing this gum, or rather of one of the species, the Malay name of the *Isanandra Gutta* being *taban* (also written *tuban, etc.*). Cf. *Pulo or Pulau percha*, a former name of Sumatra, lit. the island of the percha-tree.] The concrete juice of an evergreen sapiferous tree, *Hebeopsis (Isanandra) Gutta*, common in the jungles of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. It is a grayish or yellowish odorless and tasteless substance, nearly insoluble, at ordinary temperatures hard, tough, and somewhat horny, and flexible only in thin plates. At 150° to 140° F. it is sufficiently soft to be rolled into plates, and it becomes very soft at the temperature of boiling water. It is soluble in boiling ether, chloroform, benzol, coal tar oils, bisulphide of carbon, and oil of turpentine, and with caustic soda it is readily vulcanized. Gutta-percha is used for a great variety of purposes, as for insulating electric wires, in the manufacture of hose, tubing, and other flexible goods, as a substitute for leather, in masts and cements, for splints and various surgical implements, etc. A similar product is obtained from other species of *Hebeopsis* and of several allied genera. Also called *gutta-taban*.*

gutta-putih (gut'tä-pû'ti), *n.* [*Malay.*] A gum obtained from *Pongamia Leerd*, whiter and more spongy than gutta-percha. Also called *gutta-sundek*.

guttarama (gut'tä-rä'mä), *n.* [*H. Amer.*] The violet organist, *Euphonia violacea*, a South American tanager.

gutta-rambong (gut'tä-ram'bung), *n.* [*Malay.*] A reddish-brown gum closely resembling caoutchouc, probably obtained from the roots of *Ficus elastica*.

gutta-shea (gut'tä-sheä), *n.* [*Malay.*] A by-product obtained from shea-butter in the manufacture of soap. The milky juice of *Betern-spermum Parkii*, the fruit of which yields shea butter, is said to have when dried all the properties of gutta-percha.

gutta-singgarip (gut'tä-sing'gar-rip), *n.* [*Malay.*] A soft and spongy gum obtained from *Willughbeia firma*, an apocynaceous Malayan climber.

gutta-sundek (gut'tä-sun'dek), *n.* [*Malay.*] Same as *gutta-putih*.

gutta-taban (gut'tä-tä'ban), *n.* [*Malay.*] Same as *gutta-percha*.

guttate (gut'tä), *a.* [*< L. guttatus, < gutta, a drop; see gutta.*] 1. Containing drops or drop-like masses, either solid or more or less liquid, often resembling nuclei.—2. In bot., spotted, as if by drops of something colored.—3. In zool., having drop-shaped or guttiform spots.

guttated (gut'tä-ted), *a.* [*< L. gutta, a drop.*] Same as *guttate*.

guttation (gu-tä'shen), *n.* [*< guttate + -ion.*] The act of dropping or of flowing in drops.

gutta-trap (gut'tä-träp), *n.* The inspissated juice of the *Artocarpus lacucha*, or eastern bread-tree, used for its glutinous properties in making bird-line.

gutté, gutty (gut'tä, -i), *n.* [*< OF. gutte, gutte, spotted, < L. guttatus, spotted, guttate; see guttate.*] In *her.*, covered with representations of drops of liquid; an epithet always used with words explaining the tincture of the drops.—**Gutte reversed**, in *her.*, charged with drops like those of gutta, with the bulb or globe of the drop upward.

gutted (gut'ted), *a.* 1. Having entrails.—2. Having the entrails removed; disemboweled; as, gutted herring.

gutter (gut'ter), *n.* [*< ME. gutter, < OF. gutiere, gutiere, F. guttiere, < OF. altes gutier, guttier, m.*] (= *Fr. Sp. gotera = Pg. gutiera, l.*), a gutter, orig. a channel for receiving the drippings from the roof. [*< OF. gake, goutte, F. goutte = Fr. Sp. Pg. gota, a drop, < L. gutta, a drop; see gutta.*] 1. A narrow channel at the eaves or on the roof of a building, at the sides of a road or a street, or elsewhere, for carrying off water or other fluid; a conduit; a trough.

Let me make gutter in to the ditch.

Marlow (R. R. T. R.), l. 38.

He dugged out a gutter to receive the water when it was pressed, and he set it further down a well down in it.

J. Cook, On Lake St.

Can my frozen gutters choose but run
That feel the warmth of such a glorious sun?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 3.

Like a river down the gutter runs
The rain, the welcome rain!
Longfellow, Rain in Summer.

2. A furrow; especially, a furrow made by the action of water.

Rocks rise one above another, and have deep gutters worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

34. A passageway; a secret passage.

This Troyan, right plausibly for to say,
Is though a pater, by a privy went,
Into my chamber soon in all this rye.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 747.

4. *pl.* Mud; mire; dirt. [*Scotch.*]—5. In *Australian gold-mining*, the lower auriferous part of the channel of an old river of the Tertiary age, now often deeply covered by volcanic materials and detrital deposits.—6. In *mining*, one of a number of pieces of wood or metal, channelled in the center with a groove or gutter, used to separate the pages of type in a form. Also *gutter-stick*.—7. In *entom.*, any groove or elongate depression, especially when it serves as a receptacle for a part or an organ; specifically, a fold or deflexed and incurved space on the posterior wing of a lepidopterous insect, adjoining the inner edge, and embracing the abdomen from above downward when the wings are at rest.—8. In *carpenter-work*, etc., a slight depression. Flutings and grooves are always in series; the term gutter is used rather for a single depression or one of two or three.

gutter (gut'ter), *v.* [*< gutter, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To furrow, groove, or channel, as by the flow of a liquid.

My cheeks are guttered with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*

As irrelevant to the daylight as a last night's guttered candle.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 3.

2. To conduct off, as by a trough or gutter.

Transplanting hem is best after yores two.
So guttering the water from hem selves.

Faustina, Husbandrie (E. K. T. R.), p. 211.

3. To provide with gutters: as, to gutter a house.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become channelled by the flow of melted tallow or wax, as a burning candle.—2. To let fall drops, as of melted tallow from a candle.

The discourse was cut short by the sudden appearance of Charley on the scene with a face and hands of hideous blackness, and a nose guttering like a candle.

T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, vii.

gutter (gut'ter), *n.* [*< gut + -er.*] One who guts fish in dressing them.

When we drew near we found they were but the fish curers' gutters and packers at work.

Harpers' Mag., LXXVII. 300.

gutter (gut'ter), *v. t.* [*< F. gutte; appar. a freq. from gut, n.*] To devour greedily. *Halliwel.*

Guttera (gut'tä-rä), *n.* [*NL., irreg. < L. gutta, a drop, + -era.*] A genus of crested guineas-



Crested Guinea-fowl (*Guttera cristata*).

fowls. The type is *G. cristata*; there are several other species. *Wagler, 1832.*

gutter-blood (gut'ter-blud), *n.* A base-born person; one sprung from the lowest ranks of society. [*Rare.*]

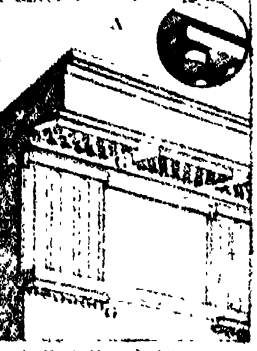
In rushed a thorough Edinburgh gutter-blood, a rugged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, i.

gutter-boarding (gut'ter-bôr'ding), *n.* Same as *layer-boarding*.

gutter-cock (gut'ter-kok), *n.* The water-rail, *Botaurus aquaticus*. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

gutter-flag (gut'ter-flag), *n.* A flag displayed to indicate the position of the gutter or channel in a mine under ground. [*Australia.*]



Gutter (Architectural). A form of gutter beneath mutules and regulæ.

gutter-hole (gut'er-höl), *n.* A place where refuse from the kitchen is flung; a sink. *Jamaica. [Scotch.]*

guttering (gut'er-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *gutter*, *v.*] 1. The process of forming into gutters or channels. — 2. A channel or collection of channels to receive and carry off water. — 3. Material of wood or metal for gutters or rain-troughs.

guttermaster, *n.* One whose office it is to clean gutters. [A humorous name, perhaps only in the following derivative.]

guttermastership, *n.* [*guttermaster* + *-ship*.] The duty or office of a guttermaster.

If I make you not loose your office of gutter-master ship, and you be shaver next year, well.

Merton, What you Will, III. 1.

gutter-snipe (gut'er-snip), *n.* 1. The common American or Wilson's snipe, *Gallinago Wilsoni* or *delicata*. *E. Ridgway*, 1874. [Southwestern Illinois.] — 2. A gatherer of rags and waste paper from gutters. [Opprobrious.] — 3. A street child of the lowest class; a street Arab; a gamin. [Slang.]

Incarnate activity on behalf of the gutter-snipes and Arabs of the streets of Gravesend.

The Century, XXVIII. 607.

4. An oblong form of printed placard made to be posted on the curbstones of gutters.

gutter-spout (gut'er-spout), *n.* The spout through which the water from the gutter or eaves of a house passes off.

gutter-stick (gut'er-stik), *n.* Same as *gutter*, *v.*

gutter-tectan (gut'er-te'tan), *n.* The rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*. Also *shore-tectan*. [Orkney Isles.]

guttider (gut'tid), *n.* Shrovetide.

At what time wert thou bound, 'Club' at Guttide, Hol-lantide, or Candelide. *Middleton*, *Family of Love*, IV. 1.

guttifer (gut'ti-fér), *n.* [*NL.* *guttifer*; see *guttiferous*.] A plant of the order *Guttifera*.

Guttifera (gut'ti-fér), *n.* [*NL.* fem. pl. of *guttifer*; see *guttiferous*.] An order of tropical polygynous trees and shrubs, nearly allied to the *Hypericaceae*, with resinous juice, opposite leathery leaves, and unisexual or polygamous flowers. There are 44 genera and about 240 species, nearly all American or Asiatic. The order yields many gum-resins, as gamboge, etc., some edible fruits, as the mango and the mango-apple, many oily seeds, and some valuable timbers. The more important genera are *Garcinia*, *Cassia*, *Calophyllum*, and *Mimosa*.

guttiferal (gut'ti-fér-al), *a.* [*Guttifera* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the order *Guttifera*; *guttiferous*.

guttiferous (gut'ti-fér-us), *a.* [*NL.* *guttifer*, *L.* *gutta*, a drop, + *ferre* = *F. ferre*.] Yielding gum or resinous substances; specifically, belonging or pertaining to the order *Guttifera*.

guttiform (gut'ti-fór-m), *a.* [*L.* *gutta*, a drop, + *forma*, shape.] Drop-shaped; tear-shaped.

guttle (gut'tl), *v.* [*CF.* var. *guddle*, *gutter*; appar. freq. from *gut*, *g.*] 1. *trans.* To swallow greedily; gobble.

The fool spit in his porridge to try if they d hise; they did not hise, and so he guttled them up, and scolded his chaps.

See R. L. Entangle.

II. *intrans.* To eat greedily; gormandize.

Quaffs, crams, and guttles, in his own defence.

Joyden, tr. of *Petrarch's Satires*, VI. 51.

guttler (gut'tlér), *n.* A greedy or gluttonous eater; a gormandizer.

guttula (gut'tú-lá), *n.*; pl. *guttulae* (-læ). [*L.*, dim. of *gutta*, a drop.] A small drop; specifically, in catenae, a small gutta or spot of color.

guttulate (gut'tú-lát), *a.* [*Guttula* + *-ate*.] 1. Composed of small round vesicles. — 2. In bot., containing fine drops, or drop-like particles; minutely guttate.

guttulous (gut'tú-lus), *a.* [*Guttula* + *-ous*.] In the form of small drops.

It [the] is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in bell, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air. *See T. Brown*, *Valg. Rev.*, II. 1.

guttur (gut'tér), *n.*; pl. *guttura* (gut'tú-rá). [*L.*, the throat. Hence ult. *goiter*.] 1. The throat. [Rare.]

The letters which we commonly call guttural, *g, k*, have nothing to do with the guttur, but with the root of the tongue and the soft palate.

Max Müller, *Sci. of Lang.*, 2d ser., p. 164.

2. In ornith., the whole throat or front of the neck of a bird, including gula and jugulum; opposed to *caput*, or the back of the neck.

The front of the neck has been needlessly subdivided. *Guttur* is a term sometimes used to include gula and jugulum together; it is simply equivalent to "throat."

Cress, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 26.

guttural (gut'tú-rál), *a.* and *n.* [= *P.* *guttural* = *Sp.* *guttural* = *Pg.* *guttural* = *It.* *gutturale*, 168

< *NL.* *gutturale*, < *L.* *guttur*, the throat; see *gutter*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the throat; formed in or as in the throat; as, the *guttural* (superior thyroid) artery; a *guttural* sound; *guttural* speech.

The harsh guttural Indian language, in the fervent eloquence of his loving study, was melted into a written dialect.

H. A. Howe, *Hidtown*, p. 3.

The guttural character of Spanish is quite alien to the genius of Italian speech.

G. P. Lathrop, *Spanish Notes*, p. 104.

Guttural fonn. See *fon*.

II. *n.* A sound or combination of sounds pronounced in the throat, or in the back part of the mouth toward the throat, as *k*; any guttural sound or utterance. In the English alphabet the so-called gutturals are *k* (written with *k*, *c* hard, *q*, and sometimes *ch*), *g*, and *ng*. They are also called *back vowels*, or *palatals* simply, since the name *guttural* implies a false description, as if the sounds were actually made in the gutter or throat. The same name is given to similar sounds of other languages, also to rough or rasping sounds, as the German *ch*.

Many words which are soft and musical in the mouth of a Persian may appear very harsh to our ears, with a number of consonants and gutturals.

See W. Jones, *Eastern Poetry*, I.

Carotet dismayed his colleagues by the visibility with which he addressed his Majesty in German. They listened with envy and terror to the mysterious gutturals which might possibly convey suggestions very little in unison with their wishes. *Macaulay*, *Walpole's Letters*.

gutturality (gut'tú-rál-í-ti), *n.* [*Guttural* + *-ity*.] The quality of being guttural; gutturalness. [Rare.]

gutturine (gut'tú-rál-ín), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutturined*, pp. *gutturating*. [*Guttural* + *-ize*.] To speak or enunciate gutturally.

To gutturize strange tongues. *Gentleman's Mag.*

gutturally (gut'tú-rál-í), *adv.* In a guttural manner.

gutturales (gut'tú-rál-es), *n.* The quality of being guttural.

gutturine (gut'tú-rín), *a.* [*L.* *guttur*, the throat, + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the throat.

The bronchioles or guttural tumour.

Long, *The Deluge*, II. (Latham.)

gutturize (gut'tú-ríz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutturized*, pp. *gutturizing*. [*Guttural* + *-ize*.] To form in the throat, as a sound.

For which the Germans gutturize a sound. *Coleridge*.

guttu. See *gutta*.

gutwort (gut'wört), *n.* A garden-plant, *Globularia Alpinum*, a violent purgative, found in southern Europe.

guy (gi), *v. t.* [Early mod. *E.* also *guy*; < *ME.* *guyen*, *guyen*, *guyen*, < *OF.* *guyer*, orig. and later *guyder* = *Fr.* *guyer*, *guyder* = *Sp.* *guyder* = *It.* *guydere*, *guyder*; of Teut. origin; see *guide*. The particular mech. sense (def. 2) is modern.] 1. To guide.

[He] made William here warleyu as he wol migh, to go - & to govern the gay young knyghts.

William of Palerne (R. E. T. S. 1. 1306).

Guy - as grace to us, and govern us here, in this wretched world, thowse verous lyeysage.

Morte Arthure (R. E. T. S. 1. 4).

O lord, my soule and eek my body gye Unweaned, lest that I confounded be.

Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, I. 130.

So of my schip gyped in the rothir, That y no may crye for wawe nor wynde.

Indrago, *MS. No. Antiq.*, 124, f. 1 (Halliwell.)

A written staff his steps unstable gues, Which servd his feeble members to uphold.

Parfais, tr. of *Tasso*, x. 9.

2. In nautical and mechanical use, to keep in place, steady, or direct by means of a guy.

As the Japanese have no bridge on the new worth speaking of, the ponderous optical helms must be gyped in by cables of twine slung round the ears.

Hurley's Mag., LXXVI. 711.

guy (gi), *n.* [*OF.* *guy*, *guy*, a guide, a crane or derrick, = *Sp.* *guy*, a guide, etc., a small rope used on board ship to keep weighty things in their places; from the verb; see *guy*, *v.*, and cf. *guide*, *n.*] A rope or other appliance used to steady something. Especially — (a) A rope attached to an object which is being hoisted or lowered, to steady it. (b) A rope which trims or steadies a boom, spar, or yard in a ship. (c) A rope or rail, generally a wire rope, attached to any stationary object to keep it steady or prevent oscillation, as the rods which are attached to a suspension bridge and to the land on each side, or the stay rope of a derrick. *See* *guy* (noun), a guy to keep the boom of a fore-and-aft sail from jibing.

guy (gi), *n.* [Short for *Guy Fawkes*; see def. 1.] 1. A grotesque effigy intended to represent Guy Fawkes, the chief conspirator in the gunpowder plot. Such an effigy was formerly burned annually in England, on the 5th of November, the anniversary of the discovery of the gunpowder plot. *See* *gunpowder plot*, under *gunpowder*.

Once on a fifth of November I found a Guy trusted to take care of himself there, while his proprietors had gone to dinner.

Diobon, *Uncommercial Traveller*, xxi.

Hence — 2. A person grotesque in dress, looks, or manners; a dandy; a "fright."

"What extreme gaze those artistic fellows usually are!" said young (Haddock to Gwendolen. "Do look at the figure he cuts."

George Eliot, *Imperial Dancers*, I.

guy (gi), *v. t.* [*guy*, *n.*] To treat as a guy; jeer at or make fun of; ridicule.

Passes through the streets of Paris, and is gyped by some of those who see him go by.

The American, VII. 21.

guydon, *n.* See *guydon*.

guylet, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *guy*.

guy-rope (gi'rop), *n.* A rope used to steady a spar, purchase, etc.; a guy.

guz (güz), *n.* [A corruption of *gules*?] In her, a roundel, murrey or sanguine.

guzzle, *n.* See *guzzle*.

guzzle (guz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *guzzled*, pp. *guzzling*. [Perhaps < *OF.* *guzziller*, in comp. *desguzziller*, gulp down, swallow; this in perhaps connected with *F. guzer*, the throat. *CL.* *Lorraine guze*, the throat, the stomach of fatted animals, *It.* *guzzo*, the throat, the crop of a bird. Prob. not connected etymologically with *guddle* or *guttle*.] 1. *intrans.* To swallow liquor greedily; swill; drink much; drink frequently.

Well scann'd howls the guzzler's spirit rales, Who, while she guzzles, chews the doctor's pails.

Roscommon, *On Translated Verses*.

They [the lackeys] . . . guzzled, devoured, debauched, cheated.

Thackeray.

Truth, sir, my master and Sir Girdling are guzzling; they are dabbling together fathom deep.

Decker and Webster, *Westward Ho*, v. 1.

II. *trans.* To swallow often or much of; swallow greedily.

Was longest liv'd of any two-leg'd thing, Still guzzling must of wine.

Dryden.

guzzle (guz'), *n.* and *v.* [*Guzzle*, *v.*] 1. *n.* An insatiable thing or person. [Rare.]

That senseless, sensual creature, That sink of flesh, that guzzle most impure.

Merton, *Scourge of Villains*, II. 7.

2. *Drink*; intoxicating liquor.

Send d Winchester of throoping guzzles.

Tom Brown, *Works*, II. 180.

3. A drinking-bout; a debauch. — 4. A drain or ditch; sometimes, a small stream. Also called a *guzzan*. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

This is all one thing as if he should go about to guzzle her into some filthy stinking purple or ditch.

W. B. Malley, *Irish Bush* (1888), p. 114.

II. *a.* Filthy; sensual.

Quake, guzzle dogs, that live on putrid stims.

Merton, *Scourge of Villains*, Pro.

guzzler (guz'ler), *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

Being an eternal guzzler of wine, his mouth smelt like a vintner's vault.

Tom Brown, *Works*, III. 208.

gussy (guz'i), *n.* [*Hind.* *gusi*; see *gause*.] Indian cotton cloth of the poorest kind. Also spelled *guzzie*.

gwantus, *n.* See *glow*.

gwyniad, *n.* [*W.* *gwyniad*, whitening (a fish), also a making white, < *gwyn*, fem. *gwen* = *White*, *gwyn* = *whit*, and *iad*, *gwyn*, *Old*, *gwyn*, *whit*.] The *Corriganus pinnatus*, a kind of whitish abundant in some of the Welsh lakes, in Ulster, England, and in many lakes in Europe. It is gregarious, and may be taken in great numbers at a draft. Also *gwyniad*. See *whitfish* and *Corriganus*.

gyl, *n.* See *gyl*.

Gyalecta (ji-a-lek'tá), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *gylaktos*, a hollow, a hollow vessel.] A genus of lichen-like lichens having arborescent apothecia of a waxy texture.

gyalectiform (ji-a-lek'ti-fór-m), *a.* [*Gyalecta* + *-form*, shape.] Same as *gyalectine*.

gyalectine (ji-a-lek'tín), *a.* [*Gyalecta* + *-ine*.] Belonging to, or having the characters of the genus *Gyalecta*, having arborescent, waxy apothecia.

gyalectoid (ji-a-lek'tóid), *a.* [*Gyalecta* + *-oid*, form.] Same as *gyalectine*.

gyascutus (ji-ga-skú'tus), *n.* [An invented



Gyalecta pinnata (L.)

name, simulating a scientific (NL.) form.] 1. An imaginary animal, said to be of tremendous size, and to have both legs on one side of the body much shorter than those on the other, so as to be able to keep its balance in feeding on the side of a very steep mountain.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of hupretid beetles, of western North America, having the mentum rounded in front and the first joint of the hind tarsi elongated. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1859. See cut on preceding page.

ybe (jib), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jibe*.

ybe (jib), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *jibe*.

yot, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *yuy*.

yeld, *n.* A bad spelling of *yeld*. *Spencer*.

ygis (jijis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γίγης, a water-bird.] A notable genus of small terns, of the subfamily *Sterna*. They are pure white in color, and



White Sea-swallow (*Larus alba*).

have a peculiarly shaped black bill, extremely long pointed wings, and a slightly forked tail. The white sea-swallow, *L. alba*, of southern seas, is an example. *Wagler*, 1832.

ymkhana (jim-kh'ni), *n.* [Anglo-Indian: "a factitious word, invented, we believe, in the Bombay Presidency, and probably based upon *gend-khana* ('bull house'), the name usually given in Hindo to an English racket-court." *Fair and Burnett*.] A building or grounds provided with facilities for athletic sports; also, a meeting at which such sports are held.

ymnally, *n.* A corrupt form of *ymmal*.

ymnathous (jim-man'thus), *n.* [NL., < *ymnathus*, < Gr. γυνή, naked, + *anthos*, flower.] In bot., having naked flowers, from which both calyx and corolla are wanting.

ymnarchidae (jim-nar'ki-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *ymnarchus* + *-idae*.] A family of teleostean fishes, represented by the genus *ymnarchus*, belonging to the order *Syngnathiformes*. The body and tail are eel-like and the head scuteless, the margin of the upper jaw is formed in the middle by the intermaxillary bone, which enlarges in adult life, and laterally by the maxillary bone; the dorsal fin is usually as long as the back, the tail is tapering, lanceolate, and finless, and there are no anal or ventral fins.

ymnarchus (jim-nar'kus), *n.* [NL., named in ref. to the absence of anal fin, < Gr. γυνή, naked, + *archos*, rostrum.] A Cuvierian genus of fishes, the type of the family *ymnarchidae*. *G. vittatus*, the only species, inhabits tropical African rivers, attaining a length of 6 feet.

ymnasie, *n.* Latin plural of *ymnasium*.

ymnasial (jim-nā'si-āl), *a.* [< *ymnasium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a gymnasium or classical school; hence, as applied to schools and education, classical as opposed to technical; as, *ymnasial* teachers; a *ymnasial* plan of study.

The *ymnasial* education of the youth of Germany, like the constitution of the army, exerts an enormous influence on German life. *Pp. Soc. Mo.*, XII, 630.

ymnasiarch (jim-nā'si-ark), *n.* [= F. *ymnasiarque* = Sp. *ymnasiarca* = Pg. *ymnasiarca* = It. *ymnasiarca*, head of an academy, < L. *ymnasiarchus*, also *ymnasiarcha*, < Gr. γυμναρχος, *gymnarchos*, *gymnasium*, + *archos*, ruler.] In Gr. hist., a magistrate who superintended the *gymnasies* and certain public affairs. In Athens the office was obligatory on the richest citizens, involving the maintenance of persons training for the games at the incumbent's expense.

ymnasiast (jim-nā'si-ast), *n.* [< *ymnasiarch* + *-ist*.] One who studies or has been educated in a gymnasium or classical school, as opposed to one who has attended a technical school.

The men who have made Germany great in science, in philosophy, . . . have been as a rule *ymnasiasts*. *The American*, VI, 215.

ymnastic (jim-nas'tik), *a.* [< *ymnasium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a gymnasium or classical school; as, *ymnastic*. [Rare.]

ymnasium (jim-nā'si-um), *n.* *pl. gymnasies*, *gymnasiums* (-s, -umz). [= F. *gymnase* = Sp.

gimnasio = Pg. *gymnasio* = It. *ginnasio*, < L. *gymnasium*, < Gr. γυμνασιον, a public place where athletic exercises were practised, < γυμνάζειν, train naked, train in athletic exercises, < γυμνός, naked, stripped, lightly clad.] 1. In Gr. antiquity, a public place for instruction in and the practice of athletic exercises; a feature of all Greek communities. It was at first merely an open space of ground, but was later elaborated into an extensive establishment, with porticos, courts, chambers, baths, etc., lavishly decorated with works of art, and facilities for the instruction of the mind, as libraries and lecture-rooms, were often combined with it. The *gymnasium* was distinctively a Greek institution and never found high favor in Rome, though introduced by some admirers of the Greeks under the late republic and the empire. Hence—2. In modern use, a place where or a building in which athletic exercises are taught and performed.

It [Moorefield] was likewise the great *gymnasium* of our Capital, the resort of wrestlers, boxers, runners, and football players, and the scene of every manly recreation. *Payson*, London, p. 246.

3. A school or seminary for the higher branches of literature and science; a school preparatory to the university, especially in Germany; a classical as opposed to a technical school.

gymnast (jim'nast), *n.* [< Gr. γυμναστής, a trainer of professional athletes, < γυμνάζειν, train in athletic exercises; see *gymnasium*.] One who is skilled in athletic exercises; one who is expert in or is a teacher of gymnastics.

gymnastic (jim-nas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *gymnastiek* = G. *gymnastik*, *n.* = F. *gymnastique*, *n.* and *n.* = Sp. *gymnástica*, *n.*, *gymnástica*, *n.* = Pg. *gymnástica*, *n.*, *gymnástica*, *n.* = It. *gymnastico*, *a.*, *gymnastica*, *n.* < L. *gymnasticus*, < Gr. γυμναστικός, pertaining to athletic exercises (from γυμνάζειν, *gymnastikein*, < γυμνάζειν, train in athletic exercises; see *gymnasium*, *gymnasium*).] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defence, or diversion.

The funeral [of Caligula] was followed, as ording to an old Greek usage, by a horse-race, and by *gymnastic* and musical contests. *Sp. Theatrical Hist.*, Grece, IV.

The long course of *gymnastic* training, without which the final agonistic triumph could not have been attained, was regarded in antiquity as an essential part of the education of every free man, a duty which he owed his country. *C. T. Seeley*, Art and Archaeol., p. 323.

2. Pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the intellect.—3. Athletic; vigorous. [Rare.]

To secure
A form, not now *gymnastic* as of yore,
From ticks and distortion. *Compter*, *Trick*, II, 501.

II. *n.* 1. Athletic exercise; athletics.—2. Disciplinary exercise for the intellect or character.

These uses of geometry [accuracy of observation and definiteness of imagination] have been strangely neglected by both friends and foes of this intellectual *gymnastic*. *F. Hill*, True Order of Studies, p. 28.

Before he [the student] can choose and preserve a fitting key of words, he should long have practised the literary scales, and it is only after years of such *gymnastic* that he can sit down at last, legions of words awaiting to his call, dozens of turns of phrase simultaneously bidding for his choice. *R. L. Stevenson*, A College Magazine, I.

3. A teacher of gymnastics; a *gymnast*. [Rare.] **gymnastical** (jim-nas'ti-kal), *a.* [< *gymnastic* + *-al*.] Same as *gymnastic*. [Rare.]

gymnastically (jim-nas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a *gymnastic* manner; athletically; so as to fit for violent exertion.

Such as with agility and vigour . . . are not *gymnastically* composed, are actively use these parts. *St. T. Brown*, Vulg. Err., IV, 5.

gymnasticize (jim-nas'ti-si-z), *v. t.* *pref.* and *pp. gymnasticized*, *ppr. gymnasticizing*. [*Gymnastic* + *-ize*.] To practise *gymnastic* or athletic exercises. Also spelled *gymnastice*.

Free during the holidays make Arthur rick hard and stout often, and in short, *gymnasticize* in every possible manner. *A. J. C. Barr*, To Mrs. Stanley, 1828.

gymnastics (jim-nas'tiks), *n.* *sing.* or *pl.* [Pl. of *gymnastic* + *-ics*.] The art of performing athletic exercises; also, athletic exercises; feats of skill or address, mental or bodily.

The horse is an exercise unto which they have so natural a disposition and address, that the whole earth doth not contain so many aculeuses dedicated wholly to this discipline, and other martial *gymnastics*. *Divion*, State of France.

But you must not think to discredit these *gymnastics* by a little railing, which has its foundation only in modern prejudices. *Sp. Hard*, Age of Queen Elizabeth.

gymnaxony (jim-nak'si-ni), *n.* [< Gr. γυμνασία, naked, + *axis*, axis.] A rare monstrosity in flowers, in which the placenta with its ovules is protruded from an orifice in the ovary.

Gymnetidae (jim-net'i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnetis* + *-idae*.] A family of scaraboid beetles, comprising 6 genera, having the scutellum hidden entirely or almost entirely by the prothoracic lobe. There are many American, African, and East Indian species. *Burmester*, 1842.

Gymnetis (jim-net'i-sis), *n.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < Gr. γυμνός, fem. of γυμνός, naked, bare.] The typical genus of the family *Gymnetidae*. It is confined to America, and comprises over 100 species, all but two of which are South American. They are of medium size or rather large, and of characteristic aspect. The pattern of the markings is very variable, but none have metallic colors, and all are covered with a velvety effluence. They are found upon leaves in forests.



Gymnetis soldier. (Line shows natural size.)

gymnic (jim'nik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *gymnick*; < F. *gymnique* = Sp. *gymnico* = Pg. *gymnico* = It. *gymnico*, < L. *gymnicus*, < Gr. γυμνικός, of or for athletic exercises, < γυμνός, naked; see *gymnasium*.] 1. *a.* *Gymnastic*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Have they not sword players, and every sort of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, tilers, runners? *Milton*, B. A., I, 1234.

He [Alexander] offered sacrifices, and made games of music, and *gymnick* sports, and exercises in honour of his gods. *Abp. Parker*, Annals.

In Carian steel
Now Meltheus from the *gymnic* school,
Where he was daily exercised in arms,
Approach'd. *Glover*, Atheneid, viii.

II. *n.* Athletic exercise

The country hath its recreations, the City has several *gymnics* and exercises. *Burton*, Anat. of Mol., p. 313.

gymnical (jim'ni-kal), *a.* [< *gymnic* + *-al*.] Same as *gymnic*.

gymnite (jim'ni-ti), *n.* [So called in allusion to the locality, Bare Hills in Maryland; < Gr. γυμνός, naked, bare, + *-itis*.] A mineral consisting of a hydrous silicate of magnesium; same as *deweyite*.

gymno- [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, bare; see *gymnasium*.] An element in some scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'naked,' 'bare'; correlated with *phano-* or *phanero-*, and opposed to *crypto-*, etc.

Gymnoblaster (jim-no-blas-té'g), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γυμνός, naked, + *blastos*, germ.] In Allman's system, an order of hydriform polyps, corresponding to the *Anthomedusae* of Haeckel's later system, and commonly known as *tubularian hydroids* (in distinction from both campanularian and scutularian hydroids, which are calypthoblastic). They are hydromedusae which pass through a hydriform phase, and in which medusiform bodies are developed. Though the scutellum may secrete a horny tubular protective case or perisarc, it forms no cups for the reception of the crown of tentacles, or even inclosing groups of medusiform buds. In other words, no hydrotheca or gonangia are present, whence the name of the order. The developed medusae have no ocyysts or tentaculocysts, but have ocelli at the bases of the tentacles, usually 4 or 6 in number, corresponding to the number of the radial enteric canals; the sexual glands are placed in the wall of the manubrium. The *Gymnoblasterae* are delicate plant-like marine organisms, usually attached to some foreign body. Their classification is difficult and unsettled. They have been divided into from 2 to 21 families. More or less exact synonyms of the name of the order are *Athecata*, *Gerydina*, *Gymnastata*, and *Tubularina*. Also *Gymnoblasterae*.

gymnoblasic (jim-no-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + *blastos*, germ. + *-ic*.] Having nutritive and reproductive buds or zooids not covered or protected by horny receptacles; having no hydrotheca or gonangia; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnoblasterae*.

We know less about the Trachomedusae than about the Medusae derived from *Gymnoblasterae* or *Calypthoblastic* hydroids. *A. G. Bourne*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII, 14.

Gymnobranchia (jim-nō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Gymnobranchiata*.

Gymnobranchiata (jim-nō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnobranchiatus*; see *gymnobranchiate*.] An order of opisthobranchiate gastropods with the gills exposed or contractible into a cavity on the surface of the mantle. They are shell less in the adult state, but the young have shells and deciduous cephalic tent. Also called *Nudibranchiata*. *Schäfer*, 1893.

gymnobranchiate (jim-nō-brang'ki-ā-tā), *a. and n.* [NL. *gymnobranchiatus*, < Gr. γυμνός, naked,

Leto, in commemoration of the victory of 100 Spartans over 100 Argive champions at Thyrea. **Gymnopædic** (jim-nō-pē-dik), *a.* [*Gr.* γυμνοπαδικός, in form, γυμνοπαδικός (no, by gyan, dancer), a dance of naked boys, γυμνός, naked, + παις (país), boy, child (*cf.* παιδικός, of a boy).] 1. Of or pertaining to naked boys: applied by the ancient Greeks to dances and gymnastic exercises performed, as at public festivals, by boys or youths unclothed.

In the time of Thales, Socrates, &c. (Pl. 40, 50), the gymnopaedia, hyporhamia, and other kinds of exercises were already cultivated in a highly artistic manner. (*cf.* Müller, *Manual of Archaeology*, 4:17.)

2. In ornith., same as *palopædic*.

Gymnophiona (jim-nō-fī-ō-ni-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Müller, 1832), *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + φωνή, a serpent.] One of the major divisions of *Amphibia*, having a serpentine body, no limbs, the tail obsolete in the adult, the anus terminal, and numerous minute dermal warts in the integument of the body. The division includes only the family *Crotalidae*, and the term is a synonym of *Ophimophis*.

Gymnophthalmata (jim-nōf-thal'm-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* prop. *Gymnophthalmata*, *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + ὄφθαλμος, eye.] A general name of the naked-eyed medusae, cnuspedate *Hydromedusae*, having a muscular velum and the marginal sensory organs uncovered.

Gymnophthalmate (jim-nōf-thal'm-tāt), *a.* Same as *gymnophthalmatus*.

Gymnophthalmatus (jim-nōf-thal'm-tūs), *a.* [*As* *Gymnophthalmata* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Gymnophthalmata*, or so-called naked-eyed *Medusae*. Also *gymnophthalmous*.

The gonophores of the Siphonophora present every variety, from a simple form to free medusoids of the *Gymnophthalmata* type. (Huxley, *Art. Invert.*, p. 129.)

Gymnophthalmidae (jim-nōf-thal'm-idē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *Gymnophthalmidae* + *-idae*.] A family of snake-like lizards, typified by the genus *Gymnophthalmus*, having rudimentary limbs and eyelids which leave the eyes uncovered.

Gymnophthalmous (jim-nōf-thal'm-us), *a.* Same as *gymnophthalmatus*.

Gymnophthalmus (jim-nōf-thal'm-us), *n.* [*Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + ὄφθαλμος, eye.] A typical genus of lizards of the family *Gymnophthalmidae*.

Gymnops (jim'nōps), *n.* [*NL.* *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + ὤψ, eye, face.] A genus of birds, (a) A Cuvierian (1800) genus of sturnoid passerine birds, containing the Philippine *G. tricolor* or *G. calvus*, with some heterogeneous species. (b) A genus of South American polyborine hawks: same as *Isaparus* or *Ibapet*. Spies, 1824.

Gymnoptera (jim-nōp'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* neut. pl. of *gymnopterous*: see *gymnopterous*.] In De Geer's system (1752), a division of insects, including *Lepidoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Hymenoptera*, and some other forms with unsheathed wings, as *Chemerids*, aphids, and cicadas. In later systems, the *Gymnoptera* were composed of the three orders above named, with *Diptera* and *Suctoria*, and the term was contrasted with *Heteroptera*.

Gymnopterous (jim-nōp'tē-rūs), *a.* [*NL.* *gymnopterous*, *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + πτερόν, wing, = *E.* feather.] In entom., having clear or naked wings, without scales or hairs; not having sheathed wings; not elyptopterous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnoptera*.

Gymnorhina (jim-nō-rī-nā), *n.* [*NL.* *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + ῥίς (rhís), nose.] A genus of piping-crows or crow-shrikes, typical of the subfamily *Gymnorhininae*. *G. tibicen* is a well known species, sometimes called *plains bird*, entirely black and white.

Gymnorhinal (jim-nō-rī-nāl), *a.* [*Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + ῥίς (rhís), nose, + -āl.] In ornith., having naked nostrils; having the nostrils unfeathered: an epithet of sundry birds, especially of certain jays and crows, which are distinguished by this circumstance in their respective families, in which the nostrils are usually feathered.

Gymnorhininae (jim'nō-rī-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *Gymnorhina* + *-inae*.] A group of oscine passerine birds related to crows and shrikes, inhabiting the Australasian region, and composed of such genera as *Gymnorhina*, *Strepera*, and *Cracticus*; the piping-crows, or crow-shrikes. *Streperinae* is a synonym.

Gymnorhinus (jim-nō-rī-nūs), *n.* [*NL.*: see *Gymnorhina*.] In ornith., same as *Gymnorhina*.

Gymnosomata (jim-nō-sō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* neut. pl. of *gymnosomatus*: see *gymnosomatus*.] An order of pteropods, of the class *Pteropoda*, having distinct head and foot, no mantle or developed shell (whence the name), the head usually provided with tentacles, and the fins attached to the neck. The term is contrasted with *Thecosomata*, and is synonymous with *Pterobranchia*. The order was established by De Blainville in 1824.

The *Gymnosomata* are naked pteropods, in which the head is distinct and well separated from the body and foot, and in which well developed tentacles are present. The wings are distinct from the foot and external gills are present in one family. The young are at first provided with a shell and swim by means of a velum, but soon both these embryonic structures are lost. (Stolid, *Nat. Hist.*, 1: 359.)

Gymnosomatus (jim-nō-sō-mā-tūs), *a.* [*NL.* *gymnosomatus*, *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + σῶμα, body.] Having the body naked; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnosomata*; not thecosomatus: as, a *gymnosomatus* pteropod.

Gymnosomous (jim-nō-sō-mūs), *a.* Same as *gymnosomatus*.

Gymnosophical (jim-nō-sōf'ī-kāl), *a.* [*As* *Gymnosophical* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to the *Gymnosophists* or to *gymnosophy*.

Gymnosophist (jim-nō-sōf'ī-st), *n.* [*L.* *gymnosophista*, pl., *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + σοφιστής, a philosopher: see *sophist*.] One of a sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who lived solitarily in the woods, wore little clothing, ate no flesh, renounced all bodily pleasures, and addicted themselves to mystical contemplation: so called by Greek writers. By some they are regarded as Brahmin pontiffs, others include among them a set of Buddhist ascetics, the Shramans.

Philostrophus speaks of *Gymnosophists* which some ascribe to India, Heliodorus to Ethiopia, Jo to Ethiopia and Egypt. . . . If a man at Memphis had by chance met a killed a man, he was called all these *Gymnosophists* abolished him. (Pachas, *Pliny*, p. 55.)

Gymnosophy (jim-nō-sōf'ī), *n.* [*As* *Gymnosophical* + *-y*.] The doctrines and practices of the *Gymnosophists*.

Gymnosperm (jim-nō-spēr'm), *n.* [*NL.* *gymnospermus*: see *gymnospermous*.] A plant belonging to the *Gymnospermae*, characterized by naked seeds. Compare *angiosperm*. Also called *gymnosperma*.

Gymnospermae (jim-nō-spēr'mē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* fem. pl. of *gymnospermus*: see *gymnospermous*.] A class of exogenous plants, but often made a subclass of the *Dicotyledonae*, characterized by naked ovules (not inclosed within an ovary, and fertilized by immediate contact with the pollen), and by the absence of a perianth (except in the *Coniferae*). The cotyledons are two or more, and the flowers are strictly unisexual. The class includes the three orders *Coniferae*, *Gnetales* (with *Taxaceae*), and *Celastrales*, in which there are 44 genera and over 400 species. All are trees or shrubs, mostly evergreen and resinous. The wood is peculiar in being composed mainly of disk bearing tissue without proper vessels. In the character of the sexual organs and the mode of reproduction this class marks a transition from the angiosperms to the vascular cryptogams, and fossil remains show it to have been prevalent with ferns in the Devonian period, long prior to the appearance of angiosperms.

Gymnospermal (jim-nō-spēr'māl), *a.* [*Gr.* *gymnospermus* + *-al*.] Relating to *gymnosperms*, or to naked ovules and seeds in plants.

Gymnospermia (jim-nō-spēr'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *Gymnospermia*: see *gymnospermous*.] An order in the Linnaean system, including the *Labiatae*, the nutlets being considered as naked seeds.

Gymnospermous (jim-nō-spēr'mūs), *a.* [*NL.* *gymnospermus*, *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + σπέρμα, seed.] In bot., of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Gymnospermae*; having naked seeds: opposed to *angiospermous*. Also *gymnospermous*.

Gymnosporangium (jim-nō-spō-ran'jū-m), *n.* [*NL.* *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + *NL.* *sporangium*,

q. v.] A genus of fungi, of the order *Uredinales*, having mostly two-celled (sometimes one- to six-celled); yellow or orange spores borne on slender pedicels, and embedded in jelly, which when moistened swells into columnar or irregularly expanded masses. The spores are parasitic on the leaves and branches of coniferous trees belonging to the suborder *Cupressales*, in which they produce various distortions. See *cedar apple*.

Gymnosporus (jim'nō-spō-rus), *n.* [*NL.* *gymnosporus*: see *gymnosporous*.] A naked spore; a spore without a protecting investment: opposed to *chlamydosporus*.

Gymnosporous (jim-nō-spō-rus), *a.* [*NL.* *gymnosporus*, *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + σπόρος, a seed: see *spore*.] In bot., having naked spores.

Gymnostomous (jim-nōs'tō-mūs), *a.* [*Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + στόμα, mouth.] In bot., having no peristome: applied to the capsule of mosses.

Gymnote (jim'nōt), *n.* [*Gr.* γυμνός, naked.] A fish of the genus *Gymnotus*.

Gymnotetraspermous (jim-nō-tet-rā-spēr'mūs), *a.* [*Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + τετρασπέρμους, = *E.* four, + σπέρμα, seed.] Having four naked seeds: formerly applied to the labiates, etc., upon the supposition that the nutlets are naked seeds.

Gymnotid (jim'nō-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Gymnotidae*.

Gymnotidae (jim-nōt'idē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *Gymnotus* + *-idae*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of the order *Physostomi*. They are characterized by having the body eel-shaped; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the middle of the intermaxillaries and laterally by the maxillaries; the dorsal fin absent or reduced to an adipose strip, the caudal generally absent, and the tail ending in a point; the anal fin extremely long; no ventral fins present; and the anus situated a little way behind the throat.

Gymnotoca (jim-nōt'ō-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + τρώω, to bring forth, τρώω, a bringing forth, offspring.] The tubularian hydroids, or gymnoblastic *Hydromedusae*, having their genital products uncovered: opposed to *Sternocera*. See *Gymnoblastea*.

Gymnotocous (jim-nōt'ō-kūs), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnotoca*; gymnoblastic, as a tubularian hydromedusan.

Gymnotoid (jim-nōt'ōid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Gymnotidae*.

2. *n.* A fish of the family *Gymnotidae*.

Gymnotus (jim-nōt'ūs), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1758), contr. of *Gymnotocous*, *q. v.*] 1. A genus of fishes. (a) By Linnaeus made to include all the *Gymnotus* known to him but not at first the electric eel. (b) By Cuvier restricted to the electric eel, *Gymnotus electricus*, afterward distinguished as the type of the genus *Electrophorus*. See *electric eel*, under *ed.* (c) By later authors restricted to the *Gymnotus carapo* (Linnaeus), otherwise called *Sternopygus*. Also *Gymnotocara*.

2. [*L. c.*] A fish of the genus *Gymnotus*.—3. In entom., a genus of curculion, based on the Brazilian *G. geometricus*, the *Cholus geometricus* of Germar. Chevrolat, 1879.

Gymnosoids (jim-nō-sō'idē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + ὢν, a living being.] In Saville Kent's system of classification (1850), a section of *Infusoria*, containing the ordinary naked collar-bearing monadiform infusorians: opposed to *Sarcocrypta* or sponges. Kent included the sponges in his "legion" *Infusoria*, considering a sponge as an aggregate of chamoanellate infusorian sponges; whence the contrasted terms *Dicocoonata gymnosoids* and *Dicocoonata sarcocrypta* for the two sections of *Chamoanellata*. Kent's *Gymnosoids* consists of three families, *Columbigidae*, *Sarcocryptidae*, and *Phalanteridae*.

Gymnosoidal (jim-nō-sō'idāl), *a.* Naked, as a spongid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnosoids*. S. Kent.

Gymnura (jim-nū-rā), *n.* [*NL.* *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + ῥα, the tail.] 1. A genus of insectivorous mammals, typical of the subfamily *Gymnurinae*. *G. robusta* inhabits Malaysia, and resembles a large rat with an unusually long snout and long scaly tail. It is known as the *baton*. Vigors and Horsfield, 1827.

2. Same as *Erysmaturus*.

Gymnure (jim'nūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Gymnura*.

Gymnurinae (jim-nū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *Gr.* γυμνός, naked, + ῥα, the tail.] A subfamily of the insectivorous family *Erysmaturidae*, having numerous caudal vertebrae, the palate well ossified, no spines on the fur, and the dental formula $i. \frac{1}{1}, c. \frac{1}{1}, pm. \frac{1}{1}, m. \frac{1}{1} \times 2 = 44$. There are two genera, *Gymnura* and *Hylomys*.

Gyn, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gyn*.

Gyn, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gyn*.

Gynæceum (jim-ē-nē-um), *n. pl.* *gynæcei* (-ē). [*L.* *gynæceum* or *gynæcium*, *Gr.* γυναικίον, the women's apartment or division of a house, neut. of *gynaikeios*, of or belonging to women, *Gr.* γυνή (gynē), a woman, a female, = *Gr.* γυνή, a



bird (black-backed piping-crow, *Gymnorhina tibicen*). It is being raised in large areas; the bird also is being raised in large areas; the bird also is being raised in large areas. It is a native of Australia, and is a noisy, shrewish bird, and is capable of being tamed. It speaks a few words and plays a variety of amusing sounds. G. A. Gray, 1840.

woman, *E. queen* and *queen*, q. v.] 1. Among the ancients, the part of a dwelling of the better class devoted to the use of women—generally the remotest part, lying beyond an interior court; hence, in occasional use, a similar division of any house or establishment where the sexes are separated, as a Mohammedan harem. Also *gynaeceum*.

Women, up till this
Crawled under worse than South sea-labour,
Dwells at the gynaeceum, full as far
In high desire. *Tennyson, Princess, III.*

2. A manufactory or establishment in ancient Rome for making clothes and furniture for the emperor's family, the managers of which were women.—3. See *gynaeceum*.

gynaeceum, *n.* Same as *gynaeceum*.
gynaeceomorphous (jī-nē-kō-kōr'mōs), *n.* [*Gr. γυναικωμορφος*, (*gynaikeiōmorfos*), a woman, + *μορφή*, (*morphē*), order, form.] Same as *gynaeceomorphous*.

gynaeceology, **gynaeceological**, **gynaeceologist**, etc. See *gynaeceology*, etc.

gynaeconomos (jī-nē-kōu'ō-mōs), *n.* [*Gr. γυναικονομος*, (*gynaikekonomos*), a woman, + *νομος*, (*nomos*), regulate, manage.] One of a body of magistrates in ancient Athens especially charged with the execution of the sumptuary laws relating to women, and of various police laws for the observance of decency in public and private. One of their chief duties, which was sternly enforced, was the maintenance of good order in all respects in the great public processions and religious ceremonies, such as that to the Delphian sanctuary.

gynander (jī-nan'dēr), *n.* [*Gr. γυναικας*, of doubtful sex, < *γυνή*, a female (in mod. lat. a pistil), & *άνδρ*, male: see *gynandria*.] 1. An effeminate man. [Rare.]

An emasculated type, product of short haired women and long haired men, *gynanders* and *androgynes*. *Scientific Mag.*, III. 481.

2. A plant belonging to the class *Gynandria*.
Gynandria (jī-nan'dri-ā), *n.* pl. [NL.] The twentieth class in the vegetable system of Linnæus, characterized by having gynandrous flowers, as in all orchidaceous plants.



gynandrian (jī-nan'dri-ā), *n.* [*Gr. γυνανδρία*.] Of or pertaining to the class *Gynandria*.

gynandromorphism (jī-nan-drō-mōr'fizm), *n.* [*Gr. γυνανδρομορφία*, (*gynandromorphia*), female, + *μορφή*, (*morphē*), male, + *μορφή*, (*morphē*), form, + *ισμός*, (*ismos*), a variation or monstrosity in which the peculiar characters of the male and female are found in the same individual.

gynandromorphous (jī-nan-drō-mōr'fuz), *a.* [*Gr. γυνανδρομος*, of doubtful sex (see *gynander*), + *μορφή*, (*morphē*), form.] In entom., having both male and female characters: applied to certain rare individuals among insects which by their forms and markings are apparently female in one part of the body and male in another.

Mr. Curtis has figured a singular *gynandromorphous* individual of *Tenthredo* (*Ingrata*), in which the opposite sides are not symmetrical, the right half being feminine and the left masculine. *Westwood*.

gynandrophore (jī-nan'drō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. γυνανδροφορος*, (*gynandrophoros*), female (pistil), & *φορος*, (*phoros*), male (stamen), + *φορος*, (*phoros*), E. bear.] A gynophore which bears the stamens as well as the pistil, as in some *Capparidaceae*. See cut under *gynophore*.

The "gynophore" or the "gynandrophore." *Europ. Bot.*, XVIII. 342

gynandrosperous (jī-nan-drōs'pō-rus), *a.* [*Gr. γυνανδρσπερος*, of doubtful sex (see *gynander*), + *σπερος*, (*speros*), a seed.] In the *Gidionaceae*, among *Agave*, provided with male individuals which attach themselves to or near the *isogonum*. The male plant originates as a special asprore called an *androspore*, and, attaching itself, produces by growth a plant of three or four cells, called a dwarf male. The upper cell of the latter produces antherozoids which fertilize the asprore.

gynandrous (jī-nan'drus), *a.* [*Gr. γυνανδρος*, of doubtful sex: see *gynander*, *Gynandria*.] In bot., having the stamens adnate to and apparently borne upon the pistil, as in *Asclepias*, *Aristolochia*, and all orchids.

gynantherous (jī-nan'thē-rus), *a.* [*Gr. γυνανθηρος*, (*gynanthēros*), female (pistil), & *ανθηρος*, (*anthēros*), flowery (anther).] In bot., having stamens converted into pistils.

gynarchy (jī-n'kī), *n.* pl. *gynarchies* (-kī). [*Gr. γυνή*, a woman, + *ἀρχή*, (*archē*), rule.] Government by a woman or by women; the rule of women. Formerly also written *gynarchy*.

I have always some hopes of change under a *gynarchy*. *Chatterfield*.

gynecian, **gynecian** (jī-nē'shian), *a.* [*Gr. γυνή*, (*gynē*), a woman, + *αἰών*, (*aiōn*), relating to women.

gynecic, **gynecic** (jī-nē'sik), *a.* [*Gr. γυναικικός*, (*gynaikeikos*), of woman, < *γυνή*, (*gynē*), woman.] In med. and surg., pertaining to diseases peculiar to women.

gynecocracy, **gynocracy** (jī-nē-kōk-rā-sī), *n.* [*Also gynocracy*, and sometimes inprop. *gynocracy*, *gynocracy*, < *Gr. γυναικράτεια*, government by women (cf. *κρατία*, (*kratía*), to rule, by women, & *κρατος*, (*kratos*), power, & *κρατος*, (*kratos*), rule.) Government by a woman or by women; female power or rule.

gynecological, **gynecological** (jī-nē-kōl'ō-jī-kāl), *a.* [*Gr. γυναικολογικός*, (*gynaikeiologikos*), of or pertaining to gynecology.

gynecologist, **gynecologist** (jī-nē-kōl'ō-jīst), *n.* [*Gr. γυναικολογία*, (*gynaikeiologia*), + *ιστής*, (*istēs*), one versed in, or engaged in the study and practice of, gynecology.

gynecology, **gynecology** (jī-nē-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. γυνή*, (*gynē*), a woman, + *λογία*, (*logia*), < *λόγος*, (*logos*), speak: see *-ology*.] In med. and surg., the science of the diseases peculiar to women.

gynecomasty, **gynecomasty** (jī-nē-kō-māstī), *n.* [*Gr. γυνή*, (*gynē*), a woman, + *μαστία*, (*mastia*), breast.] In physiol., the condition of a man having breasts as large as those of a woman, and functionally active.

The mamms of men will, under special excitation, yield milk. There are various cases of *gynecomasty* on record, and in families infants whose mothers have died have been thus saved. *H. Spencer, Study of Sociol.*, p. 441.

gyneconitis, **gynaconitis** (jī-nē-kō-nī'tis), *n.* [*Gr. γυναικωνίτις*, (*gynaikeonitis*), equiv. to *gynaecitis*, *gynecitis*: see *gynaecitis*.] 1. Same as *gynaecitis*.

I often saw parties of women mount the stairs to the *gyneconitis*. *H. F. Burton, El Medico*, p. 160.

2. In the early ch., and in the Gr. Ch., the part of the church occupied by women. Formerly the women of the congregation occupied either the northern side of the church or galleries at the sides and over the narthex. In Greek churches they take their place in the narthex or at the sides of the church.

The women's gallery, or *gyneconitis*, formed an important part of the earlier Byzantine churches. *M. A. S. Eastern Church*, p. 201.

gynecophore, **gynecophore** (jī-nē-kō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. γυνή*, (*gynē*), female, + *φορος*, (*phoros*), E. bear.] A receptacle in the body of the male of some animals, as the discoidal trematodes, in which the female is contained; the *gynecophoric canal*, or *canalis gynecophorus*.

The formidable *Bilharzia*, the male of which is the larger and retains the female in a *gynecophore*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 178.

gynecophoric, **gynecophoric** (jī-nē-kō-fōr'ik), *a.* [*As gynecophore*, *gynecophore*, + *αἰών*, (*aiōn*), E. bear.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a *gynecophore*: applied to the canal of the male in certain *Entozoa* as *Bilharzia*, in which the female lodges during copulation.

gynecophorous, **gynecophorous** (jī-nē-kōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*As gynecophore*, *gynecophore*, + *αἰών*, (*aiōn*), E. bear.] Bearing the female; containing the female: as, a *gynecophorous worm*; a *gynecophorous canal*. See *gynecophore*.

gynecratic, **gynecratic** (jī-nē-kōr'at'ik), *a.* [*Gr. γυνή*, a woman, + *κρατία*, (*kratía*), as in *aristocracy*, etc.] Of or pertaining to government by women.

The *gynecratic* hold's of the race are manifested in the names of all these kings, which were formed by a combination of those of their parents, the mother's generally preceding that of the father. *Europ. Bot.*, XXIII. 345.

gynecracy, **gynocracy** (jī-nē-kōr'at'ik), *n.* Same as *gynocracy*.

The Mother right and *gynecracy* among the *Isogonum* here plainly indicated is not overdrawn. *L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol.*, p. 60.

gynecolatriy, **gynolatriy** (jī-nē-kōl'ō-jī-trī), *n.* [*Prop. *gynolatriy*, (*Gr. γυνή*, (*gynē*), woman, + *λατρεία*, (*latreia*), worship.) Extravagant devotion to or worship of woman.

We find in the *Commenda* the image of the Middle Ages, and the sentimental *gynecolatriy* of chivalry, which was at best but skin-deep, is lifted in *Beatrice* to an ideal and universal plane. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 60.

Gynarium (jī-nē'rī-um), *n.* [NL, from the woolly *arignas*, < *Gr. γυνή*, (*gynē*), female, + *αἰών*, (*aiōn*), wool.] A small perennial reedy grasses, of tropic America, with very long large, dense, plum-like panicles. One, the *pampas-grass*, is highly ornamental, frequently cultivated.

gynethusia (jī-nē-thū'sī-ā), *n.* [*Gr. γυνή*, (*gynē*), female, + *θεῖον*, (*theion*), offering, sacrifice, < *θεός*, (*theos*), sacrifice.] The sacrifice of women.

A kind of suttee *gynethusia*, as it has been termed. *Archæologia*, XLII. 188.

gynethus, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gynethus*. *Rom. of the Rose*.

Gyno- [A shortened form of *gynæce-*, *gyneco-*, combining forms of *Gr. γυνή*, (*gynē*), a woman, female: see *gynæceum*.] An element in modern botanical terms, meaning 'pistil' or 'ovary'.

gynobase (jī-nō-bā-sē), *n.* [*Gr. γυνή*, a female, + *βάσις*, (*basis*), base.] In bot., a short conical or flat elevation of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the

gynobasic (jī-nō-bā-sīk), *a.* [*Gr. γυνή*, a female, + *βάσις*, (*basis*), base.] In bot., pertaining to or having a *gynobasic style*, a style that originates base of the pistil.

gynocracy (jī-nōk'rā-sī), *n.* Same as *gynocracy*.

The aforesaid state has repeatedly changed from despotism to republicanism, and forged intermediate stages of oligarchy, limited monarchy, for I myself remember Alaska nearly nine months by an old fish woman. *Scott, Fortunes*.

gynodiceous (jī-nō-dī-sī-us), *a.* female (pistil), & *diceous*, q. v.] In bot., perfect and female flowers upon plants. See *diceous*, 2. *Darwin*.

gynocidium (jī-nō-sī-dī-um), *n.* pl. g. [NL, orig. an erroneous form of but now regarded as *Gr. γυνή*, female, & *κτενισμός*, (*ktenismos*), slaughter, house.] The pistil or collective flower; the female portion of a whole; correlative to *androcium*. *Crani*, *gynocidium*.

gynomonocious (jī-nō-mō-nō-sī-us), *a.* female (pistil), & *monomonocious*, q. v.] In bot., having both female and perfect flowers upon the same plant. *Darwin*.

gynophagite (jī-nō-fā-jī-tē), *n.* [*Gr. γυνή*, a woman, + *φαγίτης*, (*phagitis*), eat.] A woman-eater. *Darwin*. [Rare.]

He preys upon the weaker sex, and is a *gynophagite*. *Bulwer, My Novel*, III. 22.

Gynophore (jī-nō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. γυνή*, female, + *φορος*, (*phoros*), E. bear.] 1. In bot., an elongation or internode of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the *gynecium*, as the style of a pod in some *Craucifera* and *Capparidaceae*.—2. In *Hydrozoa*, the branch of a gonoblastidium which bears female gonophores, or those reproductive receptacles or generative buds which are only, as distinguished from *phores* or *androphores*. See cut *blastidium*.

gynophoric (jī-nō-fōr'ik), *a.* [*Gr. γυνή*, a woman, + *φορος*, (*phoros*), E. bear.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a *gynophore*.

gynoplastic (jī-nō-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. γυνή*, a woman, + *πλαστικός*, (*plastikos*), form, mold.] It is an operation for opening or closing or contracted genital opening.

gynostegium (jī-nō-stē-jī-um), *n.* [*Gr. γυνή*, female, + *στεγνόν*, (*stegnon*), a roof.] In bot., a sheath or the *gynacium*, of whatever nature.

gynostemium (jī-nō-stē-mī-um), *n.* [*Gr. γυνή*, female, + *στέμνιον*, (*stemnion*), stem.] The column of an inflorescence of the united style and stamens.

GYP (jīp), *n.* [In the first sense a sportive application of *Gr. γυνή*, a woman, to their supposed diaphanous prob. in this, as in the second sense

of *gypsy*, *gipay*, as applied to a sly, unscrupulous fellow. 1. A male servant who attends to college rooms. Also *gip*. [Cant, Cambridge University, England; corresponding to *scout* as used at Oxford.]

The Freshman, when once safe through his examination, is first inducted into his rooms by a *gyp*, usually recommended to him by his tutor.

C. A. Dravid, English University, p. 20.

2. A swindler, especially a swindling horse-dealer; a cheat. *Philadelphia Times*, May 27, 1880. [Blang.]

gyp (jip), *v. t.* [*< gyp, n.*] To swindle; cheat. *Philadelphia Times*, May 31, 1880. [Blang.]

Gypætidæ (jip-æ-tid-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gypætus + -idæ*.] The bearded vultures as a family of rapacious birds. *G. B. Gray*, 1842.

Gypætus, **Gypætos** (ji-pæ-tus, -tos), *n.* [NL. (Starr, 1841), *< Gr. gypætos* (as if *< gyp*, a vulture, + *-tos*, an eagle), another reading, *gypætos*, of *gypætos* (Aristotle), a kind of vulture, perhaps the hammer-golfer, *< gyp*, below (that is, less than or inferior to), + *-tos*, an eagle.] A genus of highly rapacious old-world vultures, containing the bearded vulture,



Bearded Vulture, or Gypætus barbatus.

golden, or hammer-golfer, *G. barbatus*; sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Gypætinæ*, or of a family *Gypætidæ*.

Gypæus (jip-æ-us), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), *< Gyp(n) + (Harp)æus*.] A genus of American vultures, sometimes separated from *Sarcophagæus*, of the family *Cathartidæ*, of which the king-vulture, *G. papa*, is the type and only representative.

gypell, *n.* [ME.; see *gipon*, *japon*.] Same as *japon*.

Hys founen were well bound
To peres hys neckoun,
Gypell mayl, and plate.

Beowulf (Klason's Metr. Rom., II. 604)

Gypogerranidæ (jip-ô-jer-ran-id-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gypogerranus + -idæ*.] A family of grallatorial rapacious birds of Africa, named from the genus *Gypogerranus*. Also called *Serpentariidæ*. *Sélys de Longchamps*, 1842.

Gypogerranus (jip-ô-jer-ran-us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. gyp, a vulture, + gerranus, a crane*.] A genus of grallatorial rapacious birds, containing the secretary-bird or serpent-eater of Africa, *G. serpentarius* or *reptilirostris*, and giving name to the family *Gypogerranidæ*: same as *Serpentarius*. Voisnier, 1700; *Serpentarius*, Cuvier, 1797; *Serpentarius*, Daudin, 1801; *Ophiotheres*, Vieillot, 1818. See *Serpentarius*. II. *Gyperr*, 1811.

Gypohieraci-næ (jip-ô-hi-æ-ræ-sid-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gypohierax (acc.) + -inæ*.] A subfamily of old-world vultures, of which the genus *Gypohierax* is the type. *G. B. Gray*, 1844.

Gypohierax (jip-ô-hi-æ-ræ), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. gyp, a hawk, +*



Angola Vulture (*Gypohierax angolensis*)

falcon.] A genus of old-world vultures, the eagle-vultures, such as the Angola vulture, *G. angolensis*, of western Africa, mostly white with black wings and tail and flesh-colored feet and head; sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Gypohieraci-næ*. *Ruppell*, 1835. Also called *Racoma*.

gypont, **gypount**, *n.* Same as *japon*.

gyp-room (jip-rûm), *n.* The room in a college suite in which are kept the utensils for the serving of meals. [Cant.]

Others of these studies, when not effaced by modern alterations, have become *gyp-rooms*, for the use of the college servants, or box-rooms.

Quarterly Rev., XLV. 436.

Gyps (jipa), *n.* [NL. (J. C. Savigny, 1808), *< Gr. gyps, a vulture*.] The largest genus of old-world vultures, containing the several species known as griffins or griffin-vultures, having the nostrils oval and perpendicular, and the rectrices 14. They range over most of Africa, all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and eastward to Persia, India, and the Malay peninsula. The common griffin is *G. fulvus* of Europe and Africa, *G. europæus* and *G. fulvus* are both African; *G. himalayensis* and *G. indicus* are named from the regions they respectively inhabit, and several other species or varieties have been described.

gypset (jipa), *n.* [ME. *gypset*, *< OF. gypse, gypse*, *< L. gypsum, gypsum*; see *gypsum*.] Same as *gypsum*.

The soil of Cyprus is for the most part rocky, there are in it many entire hills of talc or *gypse*, some running in plates, and another sort in shewls, like crystal.

Picquet, Description of the East, II. 1. 226.

gypset (jipa), *v. t.* [ME. *gypset*; *< gypse, n.*] To cover with *gypsum*; plaster.

In potter's tric

Now *gypset* it fast.

Paladius, Hushondrie (E. E. T. K.), p. 20

gypseous (jip-æ-us), *a.* [*< L. gypseus, of gypsum, < gypsum, gypsum*; see *gypsum*.] 1. Of the nature of *gypsum*; partaking of the qualities of *gypsum*; resembling *gypsum*.

The provinces also endeavor, in 1840, to produce artificial Marble. M. Mondon, of Vienna, claimed to have found a material suitable for this purpose. In the department of Charente. He calls it *gypse-alabaster*, a soft substance which must first be hardened.

Marble Worker, § 145

2. In bot., very dull grayish-white

gypseret, *n.* See *gypser*.

gypser, *n.* See *gypser*.

gypsey, *n.* and *n.* See *Gipsey*.

gypseiferous (jip-sif-er-us), *a.* [*< L. gypsum, gypsum, + ferre = E. bear*.] Producing *gypsum*.

gypsilify, *v. t.* See *gypsilify*.

gypsilite (jip-sil-ite), *a.* [*< gypsilite, gypsum, + -ilite*.] Same as *gypsilite*.

gypsilite, *n.* See *gypsilite*.

gypography (jip-og-og-og-og), *n.* [*< Gr. gyps, chalk, gypsum, + gogog, write*.] 1. The art or practice of engraving, as inscriptions, upon natural *gypsum* in some one of its forms, as alabaster. 2. The art or practice of engraving on casts of plaster of Paris. [Rare in both senses.]

gypologist, **gypology**. See *gypologist*, *gypology*.

Gypsophila (jip-sô-fil-ia), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. gyps, chalk, gypsum, + philo, loving*.] A genus of *Caryophyllaceæ*, allied to the pinks (*Dianthus*), of about 50 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They are slender, graceful herbs, with numerous very small pinked flowers. *G. paniculata* and *G. elegans* are often cultivated for ornament.

gypsous (jip-sus), *a.* Containing or resembling lime or plaster.

Others looked for it [the cause of sweating sickness] from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in moist weather out of *gypsous* or plastery ground.

Follen, Cambridge University, VII. 26

gypsum (jip-sum), *n.* [Formerly also *gypse*, *gypse*; *< OF. gypse, gypse*, *F. gypse = Sp. gypso = It. gypso = L. gypsum, plaster*, *< L. gypsum, neut.*, *< Gr. gyps, fem., chalk, gypsum*; prob. of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *gubâ*, lime, Ar. *gubâ*, *gubâ*, plaster, *gypsum*.] Native hydrous sulphate of calcium, a mineral usually of a white color, but also gray, yellow, red, and when impure brown or black. It is soft and easily scratched; the crystalline varieties, called *alabaster*, are generally perfectly transparent and cleave readily, yielding thin flexible folia. The crystals are frequently twinned, and often have an arrow-head form. The massive varieties are fibrous (soften upon heat), lamellar, stellate, granular to impalpable. The fine-grained pure white or a faintly colored variety is called *alabaster*, and is used for ornamental purposes; the impure earthy kind, when reduced to the anhydrous form by heat, is called *plaster of Paris*, and is used extensively for making molds, etc. (See *plaster*.) *Gypsum* ground to a powder is used as a fertilizer.

The Ethiopian warriors were painted half with *gypsum* and half with mud.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (Linn.), 2. 101.

Gypsey, **gypseydom**, etc. See *Gipsey*, etc.

Gypsiant, *n.* See *Gipsey*.

gyra (jî-râ), *n.*; pl. *gyras* (-râ). [ML., fem., *< L. gyros, m., a circle*; see *gyre*.] In medieval and ecclesiastical costume, a horn or border richly decorated with embroidery or applied ornaments of any kind.

gyral (jî-râ), *a.* [*< gyre + -al*.] 1. Whirling; moving in a circle; rotating. 2. In anat., pertaining to a *gyrus* or to the *gyri* of the brain.

gyrant (jî-rant), *a.* [*< L. gyrans (-is), pp. of gyrate, turn round*; see *gyrate*.] Turning round a central point; gyrating. Formerly also *gyrant*.

gyrate (jî-rât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gyrated*, pp. *gyrating*. [*< L. gyrotus, pp. of gyro, tr. and intr., turn round, whirl*, *< gyros, a circle*; see *gyre, n.*] To turn round; wheel; rotate; whirl; move round a fixed point. See *gyration*. Formerly also *gyrate*.

Waters of vexation filled her eyes, and they had the effect of making the famous Mr. Merdle appear to long, as if he were possessed by several devils.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, II. 20.

They gyrated in couples, a few at a time, throwing their bodies into the most startling attitudes and the wildest contortions.

G. W. Cable, The Grandissime, p. 164.

gyrate (jî-rât), *a.* [*< L. gyrotus, pp. of gyrate, turn round*; see *gyrate*.] 1. In bot., curved inward like a crenel; crenelate. 2. In anat., having convolutions like the *gyri* of the brain; meandrine, as a coral. See out under *brain-coral*.

By this spiral growth the corallum becomes "gyrate" or "meandrine"; and excellent examples may be found in the genera *Meandrina*, *Diploria*, etc.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 373.

gyration (jî-râ-shon), *n.* [*< ML. gyration(-is), < L. gyrate, gyrate*; see *gyrate*.] A wheeling; whirling; revolution; a wheeling motion, like that of the moon round the earth. Specifically — (a) A revolution round a distant center combined with a synchronous rotation in the same direction round the gyrating body a center. (b) A whirling motion, a rotary motion of a massive body, with the thought of its *vis viva*. (c) A motion like that of a gyroscope, a conical rotation of an axis of rotation. (d) Any motion of a body with one point fixed.

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire.

Newton, Opticks.

When the sun so enters a hole or window that by its illumination the stones or mounts become perceptible, if then by our breath the air be gently impelled, it may be perceived that they will circularly return and in a *gyration* into their places again.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 4.

A French top, thrown from a cord which was wound about it, will stand as it were fix on the floor (where) it is lighted, and yet continue in its repeated *gyrations*.

Blancelle, Vanity of Boasting, II.

He and Blanche, whilst executing their rapid *gyrations* came bolt up against the heavy dragon.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xvi.

Center of gyration, a point in a revolving body such that, if all the matter of the body could be collected at that point, the body would continue to revolve with the same energy as when its parts were in their original places. — **Ellipsoid of gyration**. See *ellipsoid*. — **Radius of gyration**, the distance of the center of gyration from the axis of rotation.

gyrational (jî-râ-shon-al), *a.* [*< gyration + -al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by *gyration*: as, the *gyrational* movements of the planets. R. A. Proctor.

gyratory (jî-râ-ti-ory), *a.* [= F. *giratoire*, *gyratoire*; an *gyrate* + *-ory*.] Moving in a circle or spirally; gyrating.

gyrdel, *v.* See *gyrdel*.

gyrdel, *v.* See *gyrdel*.

gyrdel, *n.* See *gyrdel*.

gyre (jî-râ), *n.* [Formerly also *gyre* (ME. *gyre*, *< OF. gyre, gyre*); = Sp. *gyro* = It. *gyro* = L. *gyros*, a circle, a circuit, ring, *< Gr. gyros, a circle, ring*; cf. *gyre, a., round*.] 1. A circle or ring; a revolution of a moving body; a circular or spiral turn.

She, rushing through the thickest press,
Perforce departed their compacted gyre.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 28.

Dispersed the armed gyre

With which I was environed.

Macaulay, Poetical, II. 2

Morn by morn the last

Shot up and shrill'd in sickening gyre.

Longfellow, Poetical, VII

2. In anat., a *gyrus*: as, a cerebral *gyre*. **gyrot** (jî-râ), *v.* [*< ME. gyrot, < L. gyrate, turn*, *< gyros, a circle*; see *gyre, n.*, and *gyrate*.] *gyrot*. To turn; gyrate; revolve.

Which from their proper axis not go,
Whether they pass swift or slow.
Bosquet, *Bolognes*, 2.

II. *Worms To turn.*

September 12 with April hours even,
For Phobos lies in either perch even.
Palladius, *Mathematica* (L. E. T. S.), p. 122.

Gyrocarlin (jir'kar'lin), *n.* [See, also written *gyrocarline*, *gyrocarling*, *gy-carlin*, *gy-carlin*, *carlin*; < *locl. gyrr* (pl. *gyrr*) = Norw. *gyrr*, a witch, an ogreus, & *locl. karliana*, > *So. carlin*, *n.* &.] A hag; a witch.

There is a hogle or a brownie, a witch or *gyrocarline*, a hogle or a fairy in the case.

Scott, *Chronicles of Canongate*, viii.

Gyrosph (jir'fal), *n.* [*Gyre* + *-ful*. (< *perful*.)] Abounding in gyros or spiral turns; revolving; encircling.

Such posters may be likened well unto the carters outside of *gyrosph* worlds, on Mount Olympus whose carts when they were rolled.

With *gyrosph* sway, by couriers swift, to win the gliding branches, etc. *Drum*, tr. of Horace's *satires*, 12.

Gyrocephala (jir'en-sel'g-lā), *n. pl.* [NL. < (*Gr.* *gyros*, a ring, circle, & *kephala*, the brain.)] In Owen's system (1857), one of four prime divisions of mammalians, containing the orders (*Cetacea*, *Sirenia*, *Hyraconia*, *Proboscidea*, *Ungulata*, *Carnivora*, and *Quadrumana*, having more or less numerous cerebral gyri, and the hemispheres of the cerebrum extending more or less over the cerebellum and olfactory lobes of the brain; distinguished from *Archencephala*, *Licencephala*, and *Lyncephala*. The division represents the higher series of mammals called by Bonaparte *Edentata* and by Dana *Neotoma*, but differs in excluding man. (Not in use.)

Gyrocephalate (jir'en-sel'g-lā), *a.* [As *Gyrocephala* + *-ate*.] Same as *gyrocephalous*.

Gyrocephalous (jir'en-sel'g-lā), *a.* [As *Gyrocephala* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gyrocephala*. See cut under *Gyros*.

Gyrfalcon (jir'fa'kn), *n.* See *gyrfalcon*.

Gyri, *n.* Plural of *gyrus*.

Gyrinidae (jir-in'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Gyrinus* + *-idae*.] A family of hydrophilous beetles,

the whirlings, so called from their habit of gyrating together on the water. The male abdomen has no anterior piece, but is prolonged in a triangular process posteriorly. The antennae are irregular and very short. The abdomen has 7 segments, and there are 4 eyes, the upper pair of which look into the air, and the lower into the water. When disturbed they eject an odorous fluid. The female breathes by pairs of ciliate gills, one on each side of the abdominal segments, and the gills serve also as swimming organs. Also called *Gyrinidae*, *Gyrinidae*, *Gyrinidae*, and *Gyrinidae*.



Whirling Gyryna. (Illustrated by J. H. S. in the *Illustrated Naturalist*, vol. 1, p. 100.)

Gyrinus (jir-in'us), *n.* [NL. < (*Gr.* *gyros*, or *gyrr*, a tadpole, porwiggle (so called from its round shape); < *sp.*, round; see *gyre*, *n.*)] A genus of water beetles, typical of the family *Gyrinidae*, having the scutellum distinct.

Gyroland, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gyroland*.

Their hair . . . gyroland with sea grasses.
B. Jonson, *Manque of Blackness*.

Gyrolis, *n.* See *gyrolis*.

Gyroceras (jir'row'g-ran), *n.* Resembling or related to the genus *Gyroceras*. A Hyatt.

Gyroceras (jir'row'g-ras), *n.* [NL. < (*Gr.* *gyros*, round, & *keras*, a horn.)] The typical genus of *Gyroceratidae*. Goldfuss. Also *Gyroceratites*, *Gyrocerus*.



Gyroceratidae fossil shell.

Gyroceratidae (jir'row'g-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < (*Gyroceras* + *-idae*.)] A family of nautiliform shells of a discoidal shape, in which the last whorl is parallel with the others, all being unconnected.

Gyroceratite (jir'row'g-rat'i-tē), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Gyroceratidae*.

Gyroceratitic (jir'row'g-rat'i-tik), *a.* [*Gyroceratite* + *-ic*.] Resembling the *Gyroceratite*; having unconnected whorls, as a fossil cephalopod.

The loosely rolled (shell) but with whorls not in contact, *gyroceratitic*.
Science, 111 122.

Gyrodactyl, *n.* Plural of *gyrodactylus*, 2.

Gyrodactylides (jir'row-dak'til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < (*Gyrodactylus* + *-ides*.)] A family of very small viviparous trematode worms with strong hooks and large terminal caudal disk. They are produced one at a time, and within each before it is born, another of a second generation may be formed, and in this again a third.

Gyrodactylus (jir'row-dak'til'us), *n.* [NL. (Nordmann), < (*Gr.* *gyros*, round, & *dactylus*, finger.)] 1. The typical genus of trematode worms of the family *Gyrodactylidae*. *G. elegans* is found in the gills of fishes.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gyrodactyl* (-i).] An individual or a species of this genus.

gyronite (jir'row'g-nit), *n.* [*Gr.* *gyros*, round, & *gyron*, wood, & *-ite*.] A petrified spiral seed-vessel of plants of the genus *Chara*, found in fresh-water deposits, and formerly supposed to be a shell.

gyroidal (jir'row'dal), *a.* [*Gr.* *gyros*, like a circle, < (*gyros*, a circle, & *-oid*, form.)] Spiral in arrangement or in movement. (a) In crystal, having certain planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right or all to the left of a vertical line. (b) In optics, turning the plane of polarization circularly or spirally to the right or left.

gyrolite (jir'row'lit), *n.* [*Gr.* *gyros*, round, & *lithos*, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of calcium occurring in white spherical forms with a radiated structure.

gyroma (jir'row'mā), *n.* [*pl.* *gyromata* (-mā-tā). < (*Gr.* as if **gyromai*, < *gyros*, make round, bend, < *gyros*, round; see *gyre*.)] 1. A turning round.—2. In bot., the shield of lichens. *Imp. Det.*

gyromancy (jir'row-man-si), *n.* [*Fr.* *gyromancie*, < (*Gr.* *gyros*, a circle, & *man-*, divination.)] A kind of divination said to have been practiced by walking round in a circle or ring until the performer fell from dizziness, the manner of his fall being interpreted with reference to characters or signs previously placed about the ring, or in some such way.

gyromata, *n.* Plural of *gyroma*.

gyron, *gyron* (jir'ron), *n.* [*Fr.* *gyron*, a gyron, so called in reference to the arrangement of gyrons round the fosse-point; < (*Gr.* *gyros*, a ring, circle; see *gyre*.)] In her., a bearing consisting of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field and meeting in an acute angle in the fosse-point. It usually issues from the dexter chief, and is considered to occupy one-half of the first quarter, but if otherwise, its position must be stated in the blazon.

gyronnetty, *gyronnetty* (jir'row-net'ti), *a.* [*Her.* table *F. gyronnetty*, < *gyronnetty*, dim. of *gyron*; see *gyron*.] In her., finished at the top with points, as spear-points, said of a castle or tower used as a bearing. Also written *gyronnetty*.

gyronny, *gyronny* (jir'row-ni), *a.* [*Her.* table *F. gyronny*, < *gyronny*, q. v.] In her., divided into a number of triangular parts of two different tinctures. The points of all the triangles meet at the fosse-point. The number of triangles must be stated in the blazon, as *gyronny of eight*, or *and gules*. Also written *gyronny*.



Gyronny of eight and gules.

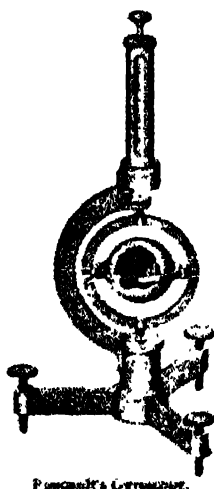
Gyronny covered with gyrons, or divided so as to form several gyrons, said of an escutcheon.
Books of Precedence (L. E. T. S.), extra (vol. 1), 116.

gyronwise, *gyronwise* (jir'row-wiz), *adv.* In her., in the direction of the lines forming a field gyronny—that is, radiating from the fosse-point.

Gyrophora (jir'row'fōr), *n.* [NL. < (*Gr.* *gyros*, a circle, & *phora*, < *phero*, to bear.)] A genus of lichens, one of which is the *trapezocle*.

gyrophoric (jir'row'fōrik), *a.* [*Gyrophora* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or derived from plants of the genus *Gyrophora*, as, *gyrophoric acid*.

Gyroscope (jir'row-skōp), *n.* [*Fr.* *gyroscope*, a name given in 1852 to Foucault to his improved form of Bohnenberger's apparatus, < (*Gr.* *gyros*, a circle, & *skopeo*, view.)] An instrument consisting of a fly-wheel, the axis of which can turn freely in any direction, designed to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies.



Foucault's Gyroscope.

The instrument commonly called gyroscope is better named *gyroscopic top* (which see, under *gyroscopic*). The gyroscope proper of Foucault, shown in the figure, consists of a fly-wheel having the small conical bearings of the axle in a well-balanced metallic ring which carries two knife-edges in a line perpendicular to the axis of the fly-wheel; these knife-edges bear upon agates carried in a horizontal plane by an outer vertical ring half suspended from a small copper wire and turning about a vertical axis. The axis of the wheel can thus turn in any direction. By means of an accessory apparatus a velocity of 120 turns a second can be imparted to the fly-wheel. The principal experiment with this apparatus are as follows: First experiment.—If, when the fly-wheel is turning rapidly, no considerable force is applied to change the direction of its axis, its direction will remain almost unchanged. For, suppose it were proposed, by an instantaneous impulse, to turn the axis round a fixed axis perpendicular to it; then, at the point where this fixed axis cuts the rim of the fly-wheel, a particle would have to be deflected, and it can be shown in the parallelogram of motions that a velocity must be communicated to it proportional to the velocity it already possessed. Hence, the force required to rotate the axis of a fly-wheel increases with its velocity. Accordingly, when the velocity is very high, the friction on the bearings will change the direction of the axis but very little. But all the surrounding objects partake of the rotation of the earth upon its axis. Consequently, the axis of the fly-wheel will have a relative rotation, and this may be observed with a microscope. Second experiment.—If the fly-wheel was attached to its axis by a hinge, so that its plane was free to take any inclination to the axis, it is plain that by virtue of centrifugal force it would become perpendicular to the axis, since in this way its particles would be farthest from the axis. If then the outer ring of the gyroscope be held fast in such a position that the axis of the fly-wheel is free to move in the meridian plane, it partakes of the rotation of the earth; and the rotation of the earth and that of the fly-wheel being compounded, the axis of resultant rotation is not quite perpendicular to the fly-wheel. Accordingly, the inner ring will turn on its knife-edges until the axis of the fly-wheel is brought into parallelism with that of the earth, so that the wheel revolves from west to east like the earth. Third experiment.—On the same principle, if the outer ring be free to turn, but the inner one be fixed horizontally, the outer ring will turn so as to bring the axis of the fly-wheel into the meridian. Fourth experiment.—Let the inner wheel be thrown out of balance by hanging a weight upon it near one end of the axis; then this weight will each instant communicate a rotation about the knife-edges, compounding itself with the rotation of the fly-wheel about its axis as the rotation of the earth does in the third experiment, and as the outer ring round the vertical axis will run the resultant axis of the first two rotations is that of the fly-wheel, the tendency of the weight will be but slight, and under the influence of it and force of the third rotation it will move in pendulum. *Gyroscope governor*, a steam-valve which a gyroscope is employed as a regulator. In the speed of the engine causes a heavy change its plane of rotation, this change in turning the speed of the engine. See *governor*.

gyroscopic (jir'row-skōp'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *gyros*, & *skopeo*.] Pertaining to the gyroscope; III the dynamical laws of rotation.

The bearings are of great length and large diameter to stand the *gyroscopic* action which occurs in a heavy sea on board ship.
The Engineer, L. E. T. S., 264.

Gyroscope pendulum, an instrument consisting of two pieces, of which the first is attached to one of the axes of a universal flexure joint, the other axis being held fixed, while the second piece is joined to the first by an axis parallel to the fixed axis of the universal flexure joint.

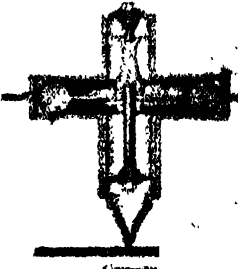
Gyroscope top, an instrument consisting of a heavy fly-wheel revolving about an axis, one end of which is fixed, but which is otherwise free to move in any way. The fly-wheel being set to rotation, the axis moves about the fixed point in the manner explained under *gyroscopic*, fourth experiment.



Gyroscope Top.

Gyrose (jir'row), *a.* [*Fr.* *gyrose*, a circle (see *gyre*), & *-ose*.] In her., turned round like a crook; bent to and fro; folded and waved or marked with wavy lines; applied to the petal-bar and complementary flexuosity of the margin of the apothecium in the genus *Lobelia*.

gyrostat (jir'row-stat), *n.* [*Fr.* *gyrostat*, < (*Gr.* *gyros*, a circle, & *statos*, stationary.)] An instrument for illustrating the dynamics of rotation, composed of a box or case having a sharp bearing-edge. In the form of a regular polyhedron, and containing a fly-wheel having its center and its direction of rotation in the plane of the bearing-edge.



Gyrostat.

gyrostatic (jir'row-stat'ik), *a.* [As *gyrostat* + *-ic*.] Concerning the dynamical principle that a rotator tends to preserve its plane of rotation.

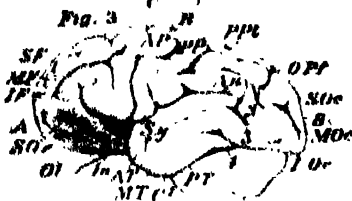
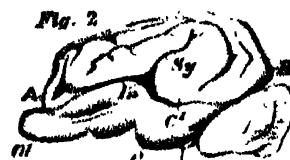
A system of four synthetic chains connected together by a cross-linker in process of the properties of an ordinary elastic spring, although composed of matter in itself entirely devoid of elasticity.

Mr W. Thomson, quoted in Science, N. Y. 190.

vagrant (j-vay-j), n. pl. [ML., < L. *gyrus*, a circle, + *agere*, wandering.] In the same church, vagrant monks without definite occupation, who subsisted upon the charity of others.

Chrysothrix, vagrant tramps who even at that time (524), as more than a century earlier, continued to bring discredit on the monastic profession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 704.

gyrus (jī'rus), n.; pl. **gyri** (jī'-rī) [L., NL., < Gr., *gyros*, a circle, circuit, ring; cf. *gyrate*, round; see *gyrate*]. In anat., one of the rounded ridges into which the surface of the cerebral hemisphere is divided by the fissures or sulci; a convolution; a *gyre*. The gyri and sulci are complementary and mutually definitive. They are most numerous and best marked in the brain of the higher mammals (which are therefore called *gyrencephalous*), and especially in that of man. Every gyrus in man has its own name, but several different systems of naming are in vogue, and the nomenclature is still shifting. The attempt to identify the hu-



Order of Contributions

[illegible]

gyri and sulci with those of other mammals encounters difficulties which have thus far been insurmountable except in the cases of the most constant and best marked gyri and fissures. (See the cuts.) Additional difficulty is encountered in the fact that different human brains vary in details of the gyri and the same brain may differ on its opposite sides. The principal gyri are noted in the drawings below. The gyri represent an enormous increase in quantity of the gray cortical matter or cortex of the brain in comparison with the actual superficies of the cerebral hemispheres, some of the folds being separated by fissures an inch or more in depth and containing three layers of gray matter with three layers of white. The gyri are to some extent an indication of intellectual power, and are better marked when the mental powers of the individual are at their height than in infancy and senility. The distinction between *gyrus* and *lob* or *lobule*, as ap-

[illegible]

several **cytes**, a small or secondary fold, which may support larger or primary convolutions; especially applied to several such curls of the cerebral folds, or those forming the convolutions of the fissures. **Scipital lobule**. See **out under cerebral**. **Attached**. **gyrus**, an arched convolution regularly arranged, in some mammivorous animals, as the dog and wolf, beginning with one which borders the Sylvian fissure and ending with one which forms the margin of the cerebral hemisphere. They are enumerated from **first to fourth**, as by **Leuret**, or in reverse order (**Forster**), or only three are recognized (**Ploewer**), when they are placed **anterior, middle, and posterior** (**Grünig**).—**Ascending frontal gyrus**, the **ridge** ascending from the **olfactory bulb** to the **frontal lobe**. Also called the **ascending gyrus** and **transverse frontal gyrus**. See **out under cerebral**.—**Ascending parietal gyrus**, the gyrus bounding the fissure of **Rolando** behind. Also called the **posterior central convolution**. **Callosal gyrus**, a convolution of the median surface of the cerebrum immediately over the corpus callosum and below the callosal marginal fissure. It is continuous behind with the **gyrus hippocampalis**, and ends in

the gyrus uncinatus. Also called convolution of the corpus callosum, and *gyrus frontalis*, from its arched or horizontal figure. See cuts under *corpus callosum* and *uncus*. — **Omnate gyrus**, a convolution of the occipital lobe appearing as a wedge shaped figure on the median aspect of the hemisphere in the fork between the parieto-occipital sulcus and the occipital sulcus. Also called *occipital lobule* and *cuneus*. See cut under *corpus callosum*. — **External orbital gyrus**, that part of the orbital surface which lies outside of the triangular sulcus. *Gray*. — **Frontal gyrus**, three gyri which compose the superior and basal surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, all lying in front of the ascend ing frontal gyrus. They are defined by the superior and inferior orbital sulci, the lateral orbital sulcus, and the

notched anterior edge, and of two vertical ridges of fine central sulcus.--*Oyrus forficatus*. Means as *rallolus oyrus*.--*Oyrus quadratus*, the quadrate gyrus. *Hippocampal gyrus*, the continuation of the gyrus forficatus where it dips down behind and below the corpus callosum, and continues forward to the uncinate gyrus, so called from its relation to the hippocampus. **Marginal**

gyrus (a) That part of the first frontal convolution which appears on the median syle of the hemisphere. See cut under *cerebral*. (b) The gyrus which arches over the castronomy of the fissure of Sylvius. See *midcere*. **Occipital gyri**, three principal convolutions of the occipital lobe of

The cerebrum, separated by two small transverse sulci, and distinguished as *first, second, and third*, from above downward, or, as in Fig. 8, *superior, middle, and inferior*. See cut under *cerebral*. - *Orbital gyri*, the gyri or convolutions upon the under or orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, which rest upon the orbital plate of the frontal bone. They are three in number, directly contin-

nous with and corresponding to the frontal gyri. The two best marked orbital gyri are sometimes distinguished as the *internal* and *external*. **Parietal gyri**, four well marked convolutions upon the superior and lateral surface of the parietal lobe; and especially two of these distinguished as the *ascending parietal* (or posterior central) and the

the superior parietal, the other two being commonly known as the *supramarginal* and the *angular gyrus*. (See other pinnas.) In fig. 3 the superior parietal is called *posterior parietal lobe*. -- **Quadrangle gyrus**, a convolution of somewhat square figure appearing on the median surface of the cerebrum between the callosomarginal sulcus in front and the parieto-occipital sulcus behind, and contin-

uous below with the genus *fontinalis*. Also called *grand rate bulbula* and *precuculus*. Sex cut under cerebral - **Sig-**
mold genus, the somewhat S shaped fold which curves
about the lateral end of the cucullate fissure, and whose
surface includes several constant and well marked 'an-
terior areas' used especially by English writers - **sem-**

Uncinate gyrus. A general name of the temporal convolution usually, in human anatomy more fully designated as *uncinate temporal gyrus*. **Uncinate gyrus,** a convolution which appears on the median surface of the cerebrum nearly opposite the beginning of the gyrus fornicatus. It is so called from its shape and the hook is known as the *crus of uncus*. See cut under *crus*.

cryst¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *quest*.

1. An elaborate form of a speech or writing.
2. An elaborate form of a speech or writing.
3. [Appear. (gent. of) a speech or writing.]
4. But appear also connected with peace, with allusion to festive assembly. See the extract.

[illegible]

Hampden, South Isl. Kalandan, I. M.
gyte¹ (git), *a.* [Origin unknown.] *Sty*; *ostatic*; senselessly extravagant; delirious; distracted. Also *gite*. [Booth.]

What between courts o' law and courts o' shant, and
upper and under parliaments, . . . here and in London
the gude man's gane clean ope.

There's no soberer man than me in my corner, but
when I hear the wind blow in my ear, it's my father that
I gang ride.

get² (git), *n.* [Another form of *get¹*, *see* *get¹*, *etc.*]
for *get¹*, *n.*, offspring, a child; *see* *get¹*, *n.*]
A child: generally in contempt. — *S.* A first-year's pupil in the High School of Edinburgh.
[Scotch in both senses.]

gytrash (gi'trash), *n.* [(Origin obscure.)] A spirit or ghost. [Prov. Eng.]

I remembered certain of Beasts' tales, wherein some of North of England spirit called a "Gyrfalcon" took the form of horse, eagle, or large dog, hunted solitary ways, and sometimes came upon boats and sailors, close down by the huge stems gilded a great sea, whose black and white color made him a distinct object against the foam. It was exactly one mark of Beasts' track—a lion-like creature with long hair and a huge head.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, all

gyve (jiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gyved*, ppr. *gyving*. [Also written *gee*; < ME. *given*, *gyern*, *fetter*, < *gyra*, *gyra*, pl. *fetter*; see *gyres*.] To fetter; shackle; chain; manacle. [Poetic or archaic.]

I will give thee in thine own courtship.
Shak., Othello, II. I.

They had spoken
 Them in chains of darkness, as in night
 Should loose them thence.

It Jenson, Marquis of Beauty.
One half of thine more vigorous both retain
The other half of thine more vigorous both retain

To bind thy foe, than any iron chain;
Who might be yoke'd in such a golden string,
Would not be captive though he were a king.

gyves (jivz), *n. pl.* [Also written *gives*; **ME.**

gates, pices, pl., fetters; of Celtic origin: cf. W. gelyn, a fetter; Ir. geimheul, geibheul, geibhean, chains, manacles, fetters, restraint; bond

receive; cf. *gabham*, I take, receive;] Shackles

usually for the legs; **letters**. [Poetic or archaic.]

With fetters and with gyres I chafed he was to drown.
 Recitation of Sir Spenser's Prayer (Child's Ballads, VI, 281).

...I thought
...Grove and the mill had tamed them.
...William, A. A., 1. 1992.

Two stern faced men set out from Lynn,
Through the cold and heavy mist;
And Thomas Arden walked between

With gyres upon his wrist.
Good, Dream of Eugene Aram.

-Syn. *Mammals, Petter, etc.* See *Amphis, n.*

